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Statistical Report 1

Series 3

Intoxicated Persons 1980

Statistical Report **1** Series 3



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DETENTIONS AND RECEPTIONS UNDER THE INTOXICATED PERSONS ACT, 1979

17/3/80 to 31/12/80

PREFACE

The Intoxicated Persons Act (1979) came into effect on the 17th of March, 1980. Although no longer a criminal offence persons intoxicated in a public place and in need of physical protection can be taken to a place proclaimed for that purpose. On reception a return is made to the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research giving certain characteristics of the person detained or admitted voluntarily, and some details of the detention or admission.

The volume is the first of an annual series reporting on the operation of the Act. It gives an opportunity for public review of an important reform in the law. The Bureau published a number of reports on the problem of public drunkenness (statistical reports nos. 3,5,7,) and a discussion paper for the seminar on Victimless Crime held in September 1976.

The statistical collection providing the information for this report is a large and growing one. It is administered by Debra Jones who has worked hard to establish it. The report has been written by Trevor Milne, Research Statistician. Both the Deputy Director of the Bureau, Dr. Sandra Egger and the Director have been involved in extensive discussions on the implementation of the legislation. The report has been typed in the typing pool of the Department of Attorney General and of Justice to whom we remain grateful for their continuous and efficient assistance.

A.J.SUTTON

Director

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DETENTIONS AND RECEPTIONS UNDER THE INTOXICATED PERSONS ACT, 1979

from 17/3/80 to 31/12/80

SECTION ONE : INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND:

Until the 17th March 1980, it was a criminal offence in N.S.W. under the Summary Offences Act (1970) to be found drunk in a public place. The maximum penalty was \$10 or up to 48 hours imprisonment on default. The period of detention varied from case to case and depended on the time required for the prisoner to recover. When he/she was considered sober enough to be released, bail was granted, usually on the lodgement of \$1.00. Those who were released were allowed to forfeit bail routinely by not appearing at court. In 1978, for example, approximately 80% of 50,387 cases were disposed of by the offender forfeiting bail of \$1.00.

Prisoners who did not have that amount in their property were kept in custody until they appeared in court. The bulk of those who eventually faced the Magistrate were chronic alcoholics who were homeless and penniless. It followed that, in many cases, any imposition of penalty resulted in short periods of imprisonment.

These people often appeared in court over and over again and a Bureau Report (City Drunks, 1973, page 2) indicated that 7% of drunkenness offenders accounted for 20% of the total arrests for drunkenness in N.S.W. at the time.

Dr. Tony Vinson, then Director of the Bureau, summarised the situation as follows:

"Our present social response to public drunkenness helps to stigmatise the individual and thereby maintain his socially unacceptable behaviour. The arrest and incarceration of the drunk worsens his social maladjustment by further demoralising him and reducing any chance he may have had of putting his life on a better footing. The repeated experience of arrest, detention and appearance in court labels someone a 'drunk' and minor criminal, and thereby encourages the individual to see himself in these roles." (Seminar on Victimless Crime, 1977, page 27).

THE INTOXICATED PERSONS ACT:

The N.S.W. Government took this opinion into account when it introduced the Intoxicated Persons Act in 1979. This legislation acknowledged that it was no longer appropriate to treat the heavy drinker as a criminal. However, at the same time it was clearly recognised that the objectives of the Act would have to be limited in scope, and the treatment/rehabilitation model was not envisaged as the primary concern of the legislation. Instead the legislation adopted a welfare/management approach which would not inhibit rehabilitation as did the provisions of the Summary Offences Act.

Briefly, the Intoxicated Persons Act, which came into effect on the 17th March, 1980, provides that if a person is intoxicated in a public place and is either -

- 1) behaving in a disorderly manner; or
- 2) behaving in a manner likely to cause injury to himself or another person or damage to property; or
- 3) in need of physical protection because of his incapacity due to his being intoxicated

then he or she can be detained and taken to a proclaimed place by a member of the police force or an authorised person. Provision is made to become 'authorised' under the Act.

Any person who is taken to a proclaimed place may be detained there for 8 hours or until he ceases to be intoxicated - whichever occurs first. Provision is also made to release the person sooner if a "responsible person" is willing to undertake their care.

PROCLAIMED PLACES:

At the present time "proclaimed places" consist of -

- 1) all police stations in N.S.W.
- 2) the premises of voluntary agencies which have applied to become proclaimed places
- 3) remand shelters run by the Department of Youth and Community Services. This last group is only for juveniles.

The Regulations recognise that initially in many areas there is no alternative to the police cell, but as new premises become available they can quickly be proclaimed and come into operation.

THE DATA COLLECTION:

The Act provides for details of the detention of an intoxicated person to be recorded. Form 1 (Instrument containing particulars of Intoxicated Person) is completed by the detaining officer or "authorised person". Form 2 (Record of reception of Intoxicated Person at a Proclaimed Place) is completed by the person in charge of the proclaimed place. A copy of this latter form is forwarded to the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research under section 7(2) of the Act. The information contained on the form includes name, address, sex, date of birth, place of detention, place of reception, time found, time received, behaviour, condition of release, time released and whether or not the intoxicated person considers himself to be an Aboriginal. This last item was included at the request of the Drug and Alcohol Authority and was supported by the National Aboriginal Conference.

A copy of Form 2 is Appendix I. All of the information on Form 2 except the intoxicated persons name is checked and processed for data analysis.

SELF REFERRALS:

Unlike the police, who detain intoxicated persons found in a public place, the voluntary agencies prefer to avoid detention under the Act.

In discussions with representatives of the voluntary agencies who were establishing proclaimed places the question arose of the situation where an intoxicated person voluntarily admitted himself to a proclaimed place. In such a case no Form 1 (Instrument containing particulars of Intoxicated person) would be completed, as the voluntary agencies were loath to detain

persons against their will. The Bureau indicated that it would be prepared to accept Form 2's (Record of Reception of Intoxicated Person at a Proclaimed Place) on the condition that it was indicated that the person was a "self referral".

It was expected that "self referrals" would constitute only a small proportion of returns, but, in fact, nearly 80% of returns from the voluntary agencies were for "self referrals". Two factors were thought to be responsible for this situation:

Firstly, the voluntary agencies had traditionally catered for homeless people, many of whom were 'skid row' alcoholics. Once the Act was proclaimed and the agencies had established separate facilities for intoxicated persons they were able to accommodate them.

Secondly, very few persons detained by the police were taken to voluntary agencies.

From these observations, it appears that the two sets of proclaimed places (police stations and voluntary agencies) were operating independently of each other.

Because of this and the fact that the voluntary agencies are at present mainly operating in the Sydney metropolitan region (in particular in the inner city area of Sydney) returns from voluntary agencies were compiled independently of those from police stations.

Throughout this report persons admitted to voluntary agency proclaimed places are referred to as 'received' rather than 'detained' to indicate they stayed of their own accord.

As the number of returns from Remand Shelters was so small (8 cases) these were grouped with Police detentions.

OVERALL STATE RESULTS:

From 17/3/80 to 31/12/80 there were 46,563 intoxicated person detentions and receptions representing the first 9 1/2 months operation of the Act. Of these 29,498 were at police stations, 8 at juvenile remand shelters and 16,971 at voluntary agencies. 86 returns had no proclaimed place entered and were excluded from the following analysis.

On an annual basis the projected number of detentions and receptions is 59,000 which is above the average number of convictions for public drunkenness for the years 1974-78 (51,000) as is illustrated in Table 1.1. In 1979 only 41,375 appearances were made for drunkenness. This drop may be attributable to anticipation of the new Act by the police and some voluntary agencies, whose establishments had been expanded to accommodate intoxicated persons. The larger number of detentions and receptions than convictions in previous years is not unexpected as the maximum period of detention of 8 hours is considerably less than the maximum under the Summary Offences Act when persons could be held longer or receive prison sentences. Also, the total number includes 13,794 who were 'self-referred'. Many of these people who voluntarily admitted themselves to a proclaimed place may have previously spent the nights in parks and other public places.

The major difference between the old and new legislation is that one third of those dealt with under the new Act were received at voluntary agencies, and none were required to appear in court or gained a criminal record.

Table 1.1 Drunkenness Convictions 1974-79 and projected
Intoxicated Person Detentions and Receptions for
12 month period.

Drunkenness Convictions						Number of Intoxicated Persons Act Detentions and Receptions for 1980 (projected for 12 months)
1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
50,965	52,542	54,928	46,450	50,387	41,375	59,000

Table 1.2 shows the number of Intoxicated Person detentions by police and receptions at voluntary agencies for each statistical division in N.S.W. for the period 17/3/80 - 31/12/80. The state is divided into twelve statistical divisions, which are further subdivided into 38 statistical subdivisions. Fig. 1 shows the boundaries of these divisions, while Appendix II lists the 436 proclaimed places and returns for each sub-division. This allows the use of population estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics to calculate the number of detentions and receptions per 1,000 head of population, as well as conveniently breaking up the state into a small number of areas which may be examined in depth.

The area with the highest rate of detentions and receptions per 1,000 population was the North-Western area of the state. The rate there of 64.4/1,000 population was seven times that of the overall rate for the state, 9.2/1,000 population. Previous Bureau publications (see Statistical Bulletin No. 8 Estimated Number of Distinct Public Drunkenness Offenders in Country Areas of N.S.W.) have indicated that this area had the highest rate of drunkenness convictions in the state and the situation would appear to be similar under the Intoxicated Persons Act.

The greatest number of returns was from the Sydney Statistical Division - 31,352 - which represented 67.5% of the state total. Approximately half (53.7%) of these were from voluntary agencies.



INDEX TO STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

1. SYDNEY	8. CENTRAL WEST
2. HUNTER	8a. Bathurst-Orange
2a. Newcastle	8b. Balance of Central Tablelands
2b. Balance	8c. Lachlan
3. ILLAWARRA	9. SOUTH-EASTERN
3a. Wollongong	9a. Lower South Coast
3b. Balance	9b. Snowy
4. RICHMOND-TWEED (incl. Gold Coast (part))	9c. Southern Tablelands (incl. Canberra (part))
5. MID-NORTH COAST	10. MURRUMBIDGEE
5a. Clarence	10a. Central Murrumbidgee (incl. Wagga Wagga)
5b. Hastings	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee
6. NORTHERN	11. MURRAY
6a. Northern Tablelands	11a. Albury-Wodonga (part)
6b. Northern Slopes (incl. Tamworth)	11b. Balance of Upper Murray
6c. North Central Plain	11c. Central Murray
7. NORTH-WESTERN	11d. Murray-Darling
7a. Central Macquarie	12. FAR WEST (incl. Broken Hill)
7b. Macquarie-Barwon	
7c. Upper-Darling	

- A. Central Sydney
- B. Inner Western Sydney
- C. Southern Sydney
- D. South Western Sydney
- E. Western Sydney
- F. Northern Sydney
- G. Gosford—Wyong

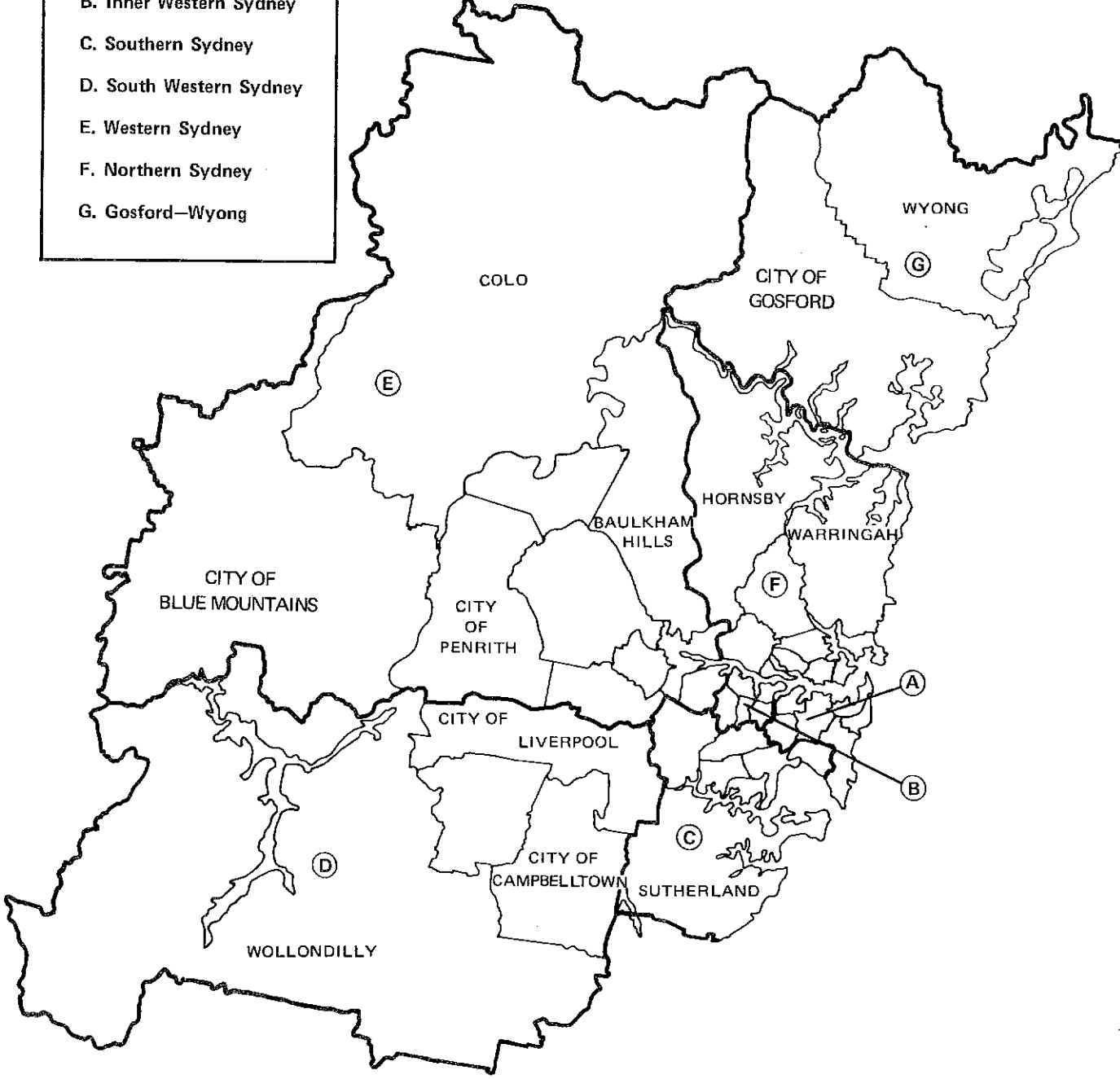


Table 1.2 Detentions and Receptions by Statistical Divisions by Type of Proclaimed Place.

Statistical Division	Population (30/6/79)	Type of Proclaimed Place.				Total No.	% 1,000 pop	Rate/ 1,000 pop		
		Police Stations No.	%	Rate/ 1,000 pop	Voluntary Agencies No.				%	Rate/ 1,000 pop
Sydney	3,193,300	14,516	49.2	4.55	16,836	99.2	5.3	31,352	67.5	9.82
Hunter	441,300	1,598	5.4	3.62	0	0.0	0	1,598	3.4	3.62
Illawarra	289,250	794	2.7	2.75	71	0.4	0.2	865	1.9	2.99
Richmond-Tweed	119,950	501	1.7	4.21	3	0.0	0	504	1.1	4.24
Mid-North Coast	164,600	353	1.2	2.15	0	0.0	0	353	0.8	2.15
Northern	178,800	1,237	4.2	6.95	0	0.0	0	1,237	2.7	6.92
North-Western	106,000	6,824	23.1	64.38	0	0.0	0	6,824	14.7	64.38
Central West	165,000	1,141	3.9	6.92	0	0.0	0	1,141	2.4	6.92
South Eastern	138,400	438	1.5	3.17	58	0.3	0.4	496	1.0	3.58
Murrumbidgee	143,950	556	1.9	3.89	1	0.0	0	557	1.2	3.87
Murray	98,000	778	2.6	7.94	2	0.0	0	780	1.7	7.96
Far West	33,450	770	2.6	23.33	0	0.0	0.	770	1.7	23.02
TOTAL	5,072,000	29,506	100.0		16,971	100.0		**46,477	100.0	9.16

* From Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Population of Municipalities and Shires at 30th June, 1979.

** The location of 86 detentions were unknown.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES:

Virtually all intoxicated persons received by the voluntary agencies were in the Sydney area (99.2%).

As is shown in Table 1.3 only 16 voluntary agencies were proclaimed by the end of 1980, and of these some were only opened towards the end of the year or were otherwise not fully operational. Clearly, of those operating, the majority of returns were from those in the inner city, where the greatest concentration of homeless alcoholics is located, and these have had a significant impact. A number of other proclaimed places operated by voluntary agencies or community groups are currently being planned for various regions of the state and are expected to begin operation in 1981.

Table 1.3 Intoxicated Persons Received at Voluntary Agencies
17/3/80 - 31/12/80

<u>Proclaimed Place</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Organisation</u>	<u>No. of Intoxicated Persons received</u>
Swanton Lodge	Sydney, City	Sydney City Mission	3,855
Rawson Centre	Newtown	Sydney City Mission	2,481
Edward Eagar Lodge	Sydney, City	Methodist Central Mission	1,744
Foster House	Sydney, City	Salvation Army	4,348
Mathew Talbot Hostel	Sydney, City	St. Vincent De Paul Society	2,686
The Opposition	Sydney, City	Sydney City Mission	1,451
Granville	Granville	St. Vincent De Paul Society	10
Fairlight	Manly	Sydney City Mission	136
Kendall House	Parramatta	Sydney City Mission	125
Orana Allanbie	Albury	St. Vincent De Paul Society	2
Edel Quinn Shelter	Wagga	St. Vincent De Paul Society	1
Lismore	Lismore	St. Vincent De Paul Society	3
Coniston	Wollongong	St. Vincent De Paul Society	71
Wickham	Newcastle	St. Vincent De Paul Society	0
Broken Hill	Broken Hill	St. Vincent De Paul Society	0
Goulburn	Goulburn	St. Vincent De Paul Society	58

The characteristics of returns from voluntary agencies are compared with the returns from police stations on a statewide basis in Section 2. Section 3 examines the operation of the Act in the Sydney area. Section 4 deals exclusively with data on Aboriginals dealt with under the new legislation. Section 5 presents information on the length of detentions under the Act and section 6 summarises the findings and makes some observations regarding the operation of the Act.

SECTION TWO: CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS DETAINED AND RECEIVED
UNDER THE INTOXICATED PERSONS ACT, 1979: Police
Stations compared with Voluntary Agencies.

AGE AND SEX OF INTOXICATED PERSONS:

The great majority of detentions and receptions under the Intoxicated Persons Act were for males. 96% of persons received by voluntary agencies, and 91% detained at police stations were male. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 indicate that males detained by the police were generally younger than those received by the voluntary agencies. For example, 36.7% of males detained by police were under 30 years of age compared with only 15.6% received at voluntary agencies. However, the difference in age between females dealt with by the two types of agencies was slightly in the opposite direction; 34.9% of females received at voluntary agencies were under 20 years of age compared to 10.6% detained at police stations.

This is probably attributable to the fact that the regular drunks who frequent the voluntary agencies are generally older males: 61.4% of those received at voluntary agencies were 50 years of age or more compared to 27.3% detained by police. A large percentage of returns for females from the voluntary agencies, on the other hand, were received from one agency, "The Opposition", which catered especially for young people.

Appendix III shows the age of persons detained by police in each area of the state and indicates some regional variations. In particular, people under 30 years of age constituted a larger proportion of those detained outside the Sydney area. This is probably due to the greater concentration of older homeless alcoholics in the inner city of Sydney.

Table 2.1 Age and Sex of Intoxicated Persons
- Voluntary Agencies.*

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18 yrs	278	1.9	121	19.1	399	2.6
18-19 yrs	574	3.9	100	15.8	674	4.4
20-29 yrs	705	4.8	104	16.4	809	5.3
30-39 yrs	1302	8.9	49	7.7	1351	8.9
40-49 yrs	2753	18.9	55	8.7	2808	18.5
50-59 yrs	5602	38.5	92	14.5	5694	37.5
60-69 yrs	2844	19.5	107	16.9	2951	19.4
70 plus	495	3.4	6	0.9	501	3.3
TOTAL	14553	100.0	634	100.0	15187	100.0

*Age unknown in 1784 cases.

Table 2.2 Age and Sex of Intoxicated Persons
- Police proclaimed Places.*

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18 yrs	621	2.3	52	2.2	673	2.3
18-19 yrs	2579	9.7	201	8.4	2780	9.6
20-29 yrs	6583	24.7	710	29.7	7293	25.1
30-39 yrs	4149	15.5	395	16.5	4544	15.6
40-49 yrs	5489	20.6	389	16.3	5878	20.2
50-59 yrs	4917	18.4	550	23.0	5467	18.8
60-69 yrs	1967	7.4	86	3.6	2053	7.1
70 plus	392	1.5	8	0.3	400	1.4
TOTAL	26697	100.0	2391	100.0	29088	100.0

*Age unknown in 418 cases.

JUVENILES:

There were 1072 detentions and receptions of persons under 18 years of age, of which 37% were received at voluntary agencies and 62% detained at police stations. Only 8 juveniles (1%) were detained at Remand shelters. 69.9% of female juveniles were received at voluntary agencies, notably The Opposition in Kings Cross, while 69% of male juvenile detentions were at police stations, as Table 2.1 and 2.2 show.

Juveniles overall represented only 2.3% of all detentions and receptions. The table at Appendix III shows that the Illawarra region had the highest percentage of juvenile detainees where they constituted 7% of all detentions.

BEHAVIOUR:

The behaviour leading to detention under the Act or voluntary admission was recorded on the form returned to the Bureau. The distribution between categories is shown in Table 2.3.

The majority (78%) of those received at the voluntary agencies were considered in 'need of physical protection', with 20% 'likely to cause injury' and only 2.0% 'disorderly.' In comparison, 25.6% of those detained by police were considered 'disorderly', 8.8% 'likely to cause injury' and 63.6% 'in need of physical protection.'

These differences may stem from the reluctance of the voluntary agencies to admit disorderly persons. The bulk of their returns were for 'self-referrals' who were considered 'in need of physical protection.' As well, they probably reflect the results of the police role of peace keeping. In either case the majority of persons received at both types of proclaimed places were considered 'in need of physical protection'.

Table 2.3 Behaviour and Type of Proclaimed Place Received.
Type of Proclaimed Place

Behaviour	Police		Voluntary Agency	
	No.	%	No.	%
Disorderly	7344	25.6	305	2.0
Likely to cause injury	2519	8.8	3017	19.5
In need of physical protection	18246	63.6	12114	78.3
Combination of above	574	2.0	27	0.2
TOTAL	28683*	100.0	15463**	100.0

* Behaviour not stated in 823 cases.

** Behaviour not stated in 1508 cases.

Table 2.4 Age and Behaviour for
Persons detained by Police.*

Behaviour	Age										70 plus No	%	
	Under 18yrs No	18-19 yrs No	20-29 yrs No	30-39 yrs No	40-49 yrs No	50-59 yrs No	60-69 yrs No	70 plus No	%	%			
Disorderly	315	1407	2647	1092	837	587	315	33	11.0	14.6	11.0	15.7	8.5
Likely to cause injury	72	268	785	494	445	286	110	10	11.1	7.7	5.4	5.5	2.6
In need of physical protection	252	934	3435	2747	4387	4369	1540	342	38.5	76.3	82.0	76.7	87.9
Combination of above	16	81	176	85	78	87	43	4	2.4	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.0
TOTAL	655	2690	7043	4418	5747	5329	2008	389	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Age unknown in 418 cases.

Behaviour not stated in 823 cases.

As Table 2.4 shows, the percentage of detentions for disorderly behaviour by the police was in fact greatest in the under 20 years age group and decreased markedly with age; 48% of detentions by the police of persons under 18 years of age and 52% of detentions of 18-19 years old were for disorderly behaviour compared to 25% or less for those aged over 30 years. The percentage detained in need of physical protection conversely increased with age, 38.5% of under 18 years old to 87.9% of those 70 years or above.

There may be a number of explanations for this. Two possibilities are:

- i) The finding in Table 2.4 merely reflects the fact that young people are more likely to be active and 'high spirited' when intoxicated, and more often in groups which attract attention, than older persons.
- ii) Police may regard detention of young persons under the Intoxicated Persons Act for disorderly behaviour as an alternative to laying charges under the Offences in Public Places Act, especially as a large percentage of offensive behaviour offenders will ordinarily have been consuming alcohol. This provision allows police to detain persons without a court appearance for behaviour which is defined subjectively by them as disorderly, and would seem open to possible abuse.

Appendix IV contains a table detailing the behaviour of persons detained by police in each statistical division and indicates that a greater percentage of persons were detained for disorderly behaviour in country areas of the state than in metropolitan areas, and the Sydney area in particular.

CONDITION OF RELEASE:

The conditions under which a person is released from detention or leaves a voluntary agency are listed in Table 2.6. It shows that 74.4% of returns from police indicated that the person had 'ceased to be intoxicated', 14.8% that '8 hours had expired' and 4.8% that the person was 'released into care.' In the case of voluntary agencies a greater percentage of returns (39.5%) indicated '8 hours had expired' as the condition of release.

On 5.9% of returns from police stations it was indicated that the person detained had declined to leave at the end of the 8 hour detention. This may be a reflection of the desire of some detainees to stay until morning rather than be released in the middle of the night, especially if they had no alternative accommodation. In the case of voluntary agencies, people usually do not leave until they feel capable of doing so.

The fact that only 5% of persons were released into the care of a responsible person indicates that this provision of the Act was not being widely used.

Table 2.6 Condition of Release by Type
of Proclaimed Place *

Condition of Release	Police		Voluntary Agency		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ceased to be Intoxicated	20686	74.4	8697	54.2	29383	67.0
8 hours expired	4102	14.8	6328	39.5	10430	23.8
Released into care	1317	4.7	854	5.3	2171	5.0
Released into hospital	33	0.1	133	0.8	166	0.4
Declined to leave	1646	5.9	12	0.1	1658	3.8
Total	27784	100.0	16024	100.0	43808	100.0

* Condition of release unknown in 2669 cases.

HOMELESS PERSONS:

Table 2.7 indicates that 97% of persons received by voluntary agencies had no fixed address compared to 25% of persons detained by the police. This again illustrates the different types of persons dealt with by the voluntary agencies and the police, and in the case of the voluntary agencies explains why so few persons were released into the care of a responsible person. In the case of police detentions, however, there would appear to have been much more opportunity for release under this provision.

As shown in Appendix V, the greatest percentage of homeless persons detained by police were in the Sydney area (44.6%) followed by the Hunter region (21.7%).

Table 2.7 Residence of intoxicated persons by
Proclaimed Place *

Residence	Police Stations		Voluntary Agencies	
	No.	%	No.	%
No fixed address	7221	25.4	15922	96.9
Permanent Address	21245	74.6	511	3.1
Total	28466	100.0	16433	100.0

* Address not known in 1578 cases.

SECTION THREE: THE SYDNEY AREA

Table 3.1 shows that 82.6% of intoxicated person detentions and receptions in the Sydney area came from Central Sydney (that is, the area South of the harbour bounded by Randwick in the South and Marrickville-Leichhardt in the South-West). Of these 64.0% were accommodated by voluntary agencies.

The only voluntary agencies operating in the outer suburbs in the period of this report, were in the North and West of Sydney.

Table 3.1 Returns for the Sydney Area by Type of Proclaimed Place

Sydney Division	Police Stations		Voluntary Agencies		Total		Detentions/Receptions per 1,000 population.*	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Central	9327	64.3	16565	98.4	25892	82.6	54.3	
Inner-West	262	1.8	0	0.0	262	0.8	1.7	
South Sydney	714	4.9	0	0.0	714	2.3	1.0	
South-West								
Sydney	577	4.0	0	0.0	577	1.8	2.8	
West-Sydney	2553	17.6	135	0.8	2688	8.6	3.2	
North-Sydney	827	5.7	136	0.8	963	3.1	1.4	
Gosford	256	1.8	0	0.0	256	0.8	1.8	
Total	14516	100.0	16836	100.0	31352	100.0	9.8	

* Based on estimated population at 30/6/79

The number of detentions and receptions per 1,000 population was 54.3 for Central Sydney which was approximately six times the overall state rate of 9.16/1,000 population and by far the highest in the Sydney area. In contrast, the average for the balance of the Sydney area was approximately 2.5/1,000 population.

Appendix VI contains tables showing the age, behaviour and residence of persons detained by the police in each subdivision of the Sydney area.

Generally, a larger percentage of people under 30 years of age were detained in the outer suburbs than in the Central area. This applies particularly to the under 19 yrs age group. Similarly, a greater percentage of people in the suburbs were detained as disorderly than in the inner city, particularly in South Western and Western Sydney.

Both of these factors would appear to be related to the greater percentage of homeless persons detained by the police in the Central area of Sydney. As shown in Table 3 of appendix VI 60% of persons detained by police in this area had no fixed address compared to from 5% to 20% in the other areas of Sydney. The 'skid row' population of the inner city tend to be older and more likely to be considered 'in need of physical protection', as indicated by the findings for the voluntary agencies presented previously.

CENTRAL SYDNEY:

The subdivision with the greatest absolute number of intoxicated person detentions and receptions in the State was Central Sydney. This area contained all but three of the nine voluntary agencies operating as proclaimed places in the Sydney area and has traditionally had the largest population of homeless and alcoholic persons.

Table 3.2 lists the proclaimed places and the number of returns submitted by both the police and voluntary agencies in this area. 95.7% of returns were received from only eight proclaimed places operating in the inner city area. They were Darlinghurst (23.6%) and Central (8.1%) Police Stations, and the voluntary agencies Swanton Lodge (14.9%), Edward Eagar Lodge (6.7%), Rawson Centre (9.6%), Foster House (16.8%), Matthew Talbot Hostel (10.4%) and The Opposition (5.6%). These results indicate that on average 87 persons a day were detained or received in these proclaimed places in the inner city area - 29 by police and 58 by the voluntary agencies.

Tables 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 show the age, behaviour and residence of persons detained or received in the Central Sydney area by the type of proclaimed place. They indicate that;

- i) People received at the voluntary agencies were generally older than those detained by police.
- ii) The voluntary agencies accepted very few disorderly persons: 1.7% as compared to 18.6% detained by police.
- iii) The majority of persons received at voluntary agencies and detained by police in the Central Sydney area were homeless. 97% of persons received at voluntary agencies and 60% of persons detained by police in this area had no fixed address. These findings indicate that the majority of detentions and receptions in the Central Sydney area involved the 'skid row' population of the city.

Table 3.2 Returns from Proclaimed Places in the
Central Sydney Subdivision

Proclaimed Place	No.	%
Annandale	17	0.1
Balmain	95	0.3
Bondi	40	0.1
Darlinghurst	6106	23.6
Glebe	97	0.4
Central	2091	8.1
Leichhardt	33	0.1
Maroubra	77	0.3
Marrickville	23	0.1
Newtown	144	0.6
Paddington	54	0.2
Petersham	71	0.3
Phillip St.	137	0.5
Pymont	0	0.0
Randwick	44	0.2
Redfern	172	0.7
Regent St.	38	0.1
Rose Bay	1	0.0
Waverley	81	0.3
*Swanton Lodge	3855	14.9
*Rawson Centre	2481	9.6
*Edward Eagar Lodge	1744	6.7
*Foster House	4348	16.8
*Matthew Malbot	2686	10.4
*The Opposition	1451	5.6
Metropolitan Boys Shelter	6	0.0
Total	25892	100.0

* Voluntary agencies

Table 3.3 Age of Persons Detained or Received in Central Sydney by type of Proclaimed Place *

Age	Police Stations		Voluntary Agencies	
	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18 yrs	43	0.5	381	2.6
18 - 19 yrs	537	5.8	659	4.4
20 - 29 yrs	1690	18.4	774	5.2
30 - 39 yrs	1410	15.3	1253	8.5
40 - 49 yrs	2063	22.4	2719	18.4
50 - 59 yrs	2448	26.6	5616	38.0
60 - 69 yrs	864	9.4	2899	19.6
70 plus	143	1.6	497	3.4
Total	9198	100.0	14798	100.0

* age was unknown in 1896 cases.

Table 3.4 Behaviour of Persons Detained or Received in Central Sydney by type of Proclaimed Place. *

Behaviour	Police Stations		Voluntary Agencies	
	No.	%	No.	%
Disorderly	1744	19.2	297	2.0
Likely to cause injury	544	6.0	2957	19.6
In need of physical protection	6728	73.9	11818	78.3
Combination of above	89	1.0	22	0.1
Total	9105	100.0	15094	100.0

* Behaviour was not stated in 1693 cases

Table 3.5 Residence of Persons Detained or Received in Central Sydney by type of Proclaimed Place. *

Residence	Police Stations		Voluntary Agencies	
	No.	%	No.	%
No fixed address	5498	60.4	15682	97.3
Permanent address	3599	39.6	427	2.7
Total	9097	100.0	16109	100.0

* Residence unknown in 686 cases

TWO TYPES OF INTOXICATED PERSONS:

The results presented to this point indicate that the majority of persons received at voluntary agencies were self-referrals who had no fixed address, compared to those held at police stations, who were formally detained and more often had a permanent address. Those detained by the police tended to be younger and, although the majority were considered 'in need of physical protection', a greater percentage were considered 'disorderly' than those received at voluntary agencies.

To examine this in more detail, a mini study was conducted. A sample of returns from the inner city was examined to calculate the number of times the same individuals were received at either police or voluntary proclaimed places. The findings are attached as Appendix VII.

Overall, voluntary agencies had a greater proportion of 'regular customers' than the police. 90% of individuals detained by the police had only one detention for the 3 month period under review, whereas 20% of individuals at the voluntary agencies had two or more receptions, one individual being admitted on 62 occasions.

As well, only 13% of individuals had been detained or received by both the police and a voluntary agency and there was little evidence that the police acted as a source of referral for persons received at the voluntary agencies. It thus appears that the voluntary agencies are catering for the regularly drunk homeless person of the inner city while the police, in addition to detaining members of the skid row population, detain the less regularly drunk person who is more likely to have a permanent address and the, often younger, intoxicated person whom they consider to be behaving in a disorderly manner.

These findings indicate that the two types of agencies are operating independently of each other and dealing in many instances with a different type of person.

SECTION FOUR: ABORIGINES

Form-2 (Record of reception of intoxicated person at Proclaimed Place) has as one of its questions:- "Does the person consider himself an Aboriginal or not?". This is the first time information has been collected systematically regarding Aborigines and drunkenness, although earlier Bureau reports (Court Statistics 1974-1979) had tried to estimate the number of Aborigines convicted under the Summary Offences Act.

The following table (4.1) shows the number of Aborigines detained or received in each statistical division in the state, the Aboriginal population in each division (as at the 1976 census) and the number of Aborigines detained or received per 1,000 of the Aboriginal population. Overall, there were 8,900 detentions or receptions of Aboriginal persons representing 19% of the state total.

The table illustrates that in every area of the state the rate of Aborigines detained or received was higher than for the state as a whole. The rate of detentions and receptions per 1,000 population for the state as a whole was 9.2 (see Table 1.2), for Aborigines the rate was 220.0 per 1,000 of the Aboriginal population, or 24 times greater, based on the 1976 census figures. The rate of detentions for Aborigines in the North-Western Statistical Division was 922.0 per 1,000 of the Aboriginal population or 100 times the overall rate for the state. This is not to say that nearly all of the Aboriginal population in the North-Western division had been detained in the period, for, as examined in a prior Bureau publication (Estimated number of Distinct Public Drunkenness Offenders in Country Areas of N.S.W. - Statistical Bulletin 8), many persons are detained on more than one occasion and sometimes many times in one week. It does, however, illustrate the gravity of the problem for Aboriginal people as compared to the rest of the population.

Clearly, the greatest number of detentions were in the North-West and Far West of the state which accounted for 71% of all Aborigines detained or received. As alternative proclaimed places to police cells have yet to be established in these and other non-urban areas, where the majority of Aborigines detained resided, 96.3% were detained by the police.

Appendix VIII lists the proclaimed places in the state from which more than 20 returns were received for the detention or reception of Aborigines

Table 4.1 Aboriginal Intoxicated Persons detained or received in each Statistical Division *

Statistical Division	Number of Aborigines detained/received		Aboriginal Population	Rate/1,000 Aboriginal Population
	No.	%		
Sydney	942	10.6	14,468	65.11
Hunter	152	1.7	2,008	75.70
Illawarra	46	0.5	1,957	23.51
Richmond-Tweed	139	1.6	1,388	100.14
Mid-North Coast	110	1.2	2,690	40.89
Northern	561	6.3	5,102	109.96
North-Western	5775	65.0	6,264	921.93
Central West	298	3.4	1,662	179.30
South-East	76	0.9	1,466	51.84
Murrumbidgee	83	0.9	1,511	54.93
Murray	169	1.9	1,099	153.78
Far West	537	6.0	791	678.89
Total **	8888	100.0	40,406	219.97

* Population figures from 1976 census

** Statistical Area unknown in 12 cases

AGE AND SEX OF ABORIGINES DETAINED AND RECEIVED:

Tables 4.2 and 4.3 show that Aborigines detained or received were more often female than non-Aborigines (17.9% compared to 3.9%) and were less likely to be over 50 years of age. N.S.W. Health Commission statistics (Aboriginal Mortality in Country Areas of N.S.W. 1978) indicate that the average life expectancy of Aborigines in N.S.W. is 52 years, 20 years less than for non-Aborigines.

Table 4.2 Race and Sex of Intoxicated Persons *

Sex	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	No.	%	No.	%
Male	7310	82.1	34672	96.1
Female	1590	17.9	1399	3.9
Total	8900	100.1	36071	100.0

Table 4.3 Race by Age for Intoxicated Persons

Age	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18 yrs	189	2.2	852	2.5
18 - 19 yrs	504	5.7	2850	8.4
20 - 29 yrs	2091	23.8	5763	16.9
30 - 39 yrs	1570	17.9	4127	12.1
40 - 49 yrs	2413	27.5	5997	17.6
50 - 59 yrs	1477	16.8	9315	27.3
60 - 69 yrs	372	4.2	4461	13.1
70 plus	154	1.8	694	2.0
Total	8770	100.0	34059	100.0

* Age was unknown in 2258 cases

* Race was not stated in 1592 cases

BEHAVIOUR:

As only a small percentage of Aborigines (3.7%) were received at voluntary agencies only detentions by police were included in Table 4.4. It shows that a larger percentage of Aborigines were detained as 'in need of physical protection' (72.8%, compared to 59.6% of non-Aborigines) and only 19% of Aborigines were detained for disorderly behaviour by the police compared to 28.5% of non-Aborigines. This suggests that the police at least do not see the problem primarily as one of detaining disorderly persons.

Table 4.4 Race and Behaviour of Intoxicated Persons detained by Police *

Behaviour	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	No.	%	No.	%
Disorderly	1592	19.0	5530	28.5
Likely to cause injury	580	6.9	1866	9.6
In need of physical protection	6101	72.8	11577	59.6
Combination of above	103	1.2	453	2.3
Total	8376	100.0	19426	100.0

* Behaviour was not stated in 823 cases

* Race was not indicated in 940 cases

THE NORTH-WESTERN REGION OF N.S.W.:

North-Western N.S.W. has the highest proportion of Aboriginal people of any area in N.S.W. As indicated in Table 4.1, it also had the highest rate of Aboriginal detentions per 1,000 Aboriginal population of any area in the state, (922.0/1,000 Aboriginal population)-100 times the rate for the state as a whole (9.16/1,000 population).

The North-Western statistical division is comprised of 3 sub-divisions, Central Macquarie, Macquarie-Barwon and Upper Darling. From Table 4.7 it can be seen that 91% of detentions were in the Macquarie-Barwon and Upper Darling sub-divisions. In Macquarie-Barwon, 78% of detentions were of Aborigines and in Upper Darling 93%.

Table 4.7 Percentage of Aborigines detained in North-Western Sub-Divisions.

<u>Sub-division</u>	<u>% Aborigine of those detained</u>	<u>No. of Persons detained</u>	<u>%</u>
Central-Macquarie	46.3	601	8.8
Macquarie-Barwon	77.5	1829	26.8
Upper Darling	92.9	4394	64.4
Total		6824	100.0

The number of Aboriginal detentions at each police station in the Macquarie-Barwon and Upper Darling sub-divisions are listed in Table 4.8. It shows that 87% of Aboriginal detentions were in the towns of Walgett (21.5%), Bourke (6.6%) and Brewarrina (58.4%).

The returns from these three small towns, Walgett, Bourke and Brewarrina, represent 56.2% of all Aborigines detained or received under the Intoxicated Persons Act in the state and 17% of all detentions by police. In physical terms this indicates that on average 18 Aborigines a day were detained in these three towns.

The Brewarrina Shire, in particular, has a population of only 2,707 of whom 988 (ie. 36.5%) are Aborigines, based on 1976 census information. This makes the detention rate 3,411/1,000 of the Aboriginal population or 372.5 times the state average, for the whole population (white and non-white).

Table 4.8 Returns from Police Stations in the Macquarie-Barwon
and Upper Darling sub-divisions

<u>Sub-Division</u>	<u>Police Stations</u>	<u>Aborigines detained</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Macquarie- Barwon	Carinda	1	0.0
	Collarenebri	53	0.9
	Coolabah	0	0.0
	Coonamble	50	0.9
	Gulargambone	3	0.1
	Nyngan	6	0.1
	Walgett	1244	21.5
	Warren	48	0.8
Upper Darling	Lightning Ridge	12	0.2
	Bourke	383	6.6
	Brewarrina	3371	58.4
	Cobar	6	0.1
	Enngonia	186	3.2
	Goodooga	130	2.3
Central Macquarie	Wanaaring	4	0.1
	All stations	278	4.8
	Total	5775	100.0

Why Brewarrina, Bourke and Walgett have this high rate of detentions of Aborigines is beyond the scope of this report. Clearly, it requires a separate investigation. The Northern area of the state has almost as large an Aboriginal population as the North-West, where Brewarrina, Bourke and Walgett are located, but the number of detentions was considerably lower, although still high enough to be of concern. This suggests that there are special factors operating in these towns not apparent in other areas with a large Aboriginal population.

SECTION 5: TIME DETAINED

The number of hours persons were detained by police or remained in voluntary agencies is presented in Table 5.1 In 67.7% of the detentions by police the persons were released within the statutory time limit of 8 hours; 19% were released between 8 - 12 hours while slightly over 13% were detained in excess of this time.

In the case of voluntary agencies, only 21.2% stayed for 8 hours or less, whereas 41.8% stayed between 8 - 12 hours and 37% stayed longer than 12 hours. As 80% of persons received by the voluntary agencies were 'self referred' and the voluntary agencies generally will not detain persons against their will, it appears that the majority desired to stay longer than 8 hours. This agrees with the finding that 97% of those received by the voluntary agencies had no fixed address.

Table 5.1 Time Detained or length of stay by Type of Proclaimed Place*

Time Detained or Length of stay	Police		Voluntary Agencies	
	No	%	No	%
8 hrs or less	19430	67.7	3497	21.2
8 - 9 hrs	1806	6.3	1176	7.1
9 - 10 hrs	1438	5.0	1281	7.8
10 - 12 hrs	2201	7.7	4428	26.9
over 12 hrs	3834	13.3	6088	37.0
Total	28709	100.0	16470	100.0

* Time detained or length of stay was unknown in 1298 cases.

The 32.3% of police detentions in excess of 8 hours do not seem to be adequately explained by the detained persons homelessness, as only 25% of persons detained by police had no fixed address. Factors which may have contributed towards the detention of persons for longer than 8 hours include the different periods of time required by people to 'sober up' and the fact that some smaller police stations (particularly in country areas) close overnight, in which case many persons will have been detained till the station re-opened in the morning.

Support for the latter statement is contained in Appendix IX which shows the length of detentions by police in each area of the state. In the Sydney and Illawarra areas less than 20% of detentions were in excess of 8 hours while in the country areas of the state the percentage of detentions exceeding 8 hours was considerably larger. In particular, in the North-Western and Far West areas only 31.8% and 51.8% of detentions, respectively, were for 8 hours or less.

As indicated in the section dealing with Aborigines dealt with under the Act the North-Western and Far West areas of the state had the highest rates of detentions of Aborigines. Table 5.2 shows the length of detentions by police for Aborigines and non-Aborigines throughout the state and clearly illustrates that Aborigines were detained for longer periods of time than non-Aborigines; 80.4% of non-Aborigines were released within 8 hours compared to only 40.0% of Aborigines.

Table 5.2 Time Detained by Race for Intoxicated Persons detained by Police *

<u>Time Detained</u>	<u>Aboriginal</u>		<u>Non-Aboriginal</u>	
	<u>No</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>%</u>
8 hrs or less	3275	39.1	15623	80.4
8 - 9 hrs	543	6.5	1211	6.2
9 - 10 hrs	689	8.2	688	3.5
10 - 12 hrs	1284	15.3	797	4.1
over 12 hrs	2579	30.8	1107	5.7
<u>Total</u>	<u>8370</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>19426</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* Time detained unknown in 797 cases

* Race unknown in 940 cases

The longer detentions of Aborigines as opposed to non - Aborigines may in part be explained by two factors. Firstly, the greatest number of Aborigines detained were in the more remote country areas of the North-West and Far West of the state. Many of the police stations in these areas close overnight resulting in persons detained in the early evening not being released till the following morning. Secondly, as shown in Table 5.3, a greater percentage of returns for Aborigines indicated that the person 'declined to leave' at the end of the 8 hour period.

Table 5.3 Condition of Release by Race for Intoxicated Persons detained by Police *

<u>Condition of Release</u>	<u>Aboriginal</u>		<u>Non-Aboriginal</u>	
	<u>No</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Ceased to be intoxicated	4317	52.8	15793	84.2
8 hours expired	2218	27.0	1667	8.9
Released into care	308	3.8	1009	5.3
Decline to leave	1338	16.4	278	1.5
<u>Total</u>	<u>8181</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>18747</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* Condition of release unknown in 1724 cases

* Race unknown in 940 cases

SECTION 6:SUMMARYOverall Results

There were 46,563 detentions and receptions under the Intoxicated Persons Act in its first 9¹/₂ months of operation (from 17.3.80 to 31.12.80). On an annual basis this would represent approximately 59,000 detentions and receptions, which is approximately 18% greater than the number of convictions under the previous drunkenness legislation in the Summary Offences Act 1970. This figure, however, includes 14,000 receptions where the person voluntarily admitted themselves to proclaimed places run by various charitable organisations. Previously, many of these people may have not been arrested and a large percentage would probably have slept in parks and other public places around Sydney. In addition, the period of detention provided under the Intoxicated Persons Act is substantially less than what was available under the Summary Offences legislation, thus increasing the likelihood that chronic offenders would be detained more frequently. These factors together suggest that the larger number of detentions under the Intoxicated Persons Act are the result of both the mechanics of the Act and a more comprehensive data collection of publicly intoxicated persons in the community.

The greatest number of detentions and receptions were in the Sydney Statistical Division, accounting for 68% of the state total. However, on the basis of detentions and receptions per 1,000 population the North-Western Statistical Division was the highest. The rate there was seven times that for the state as a whole. The problems of the North-West are discussed in the section on Aborigines.

Sex and Age

The great majority of persons detained or received under the Act were male. 96% of those received at voluntary agencies and 91% detained at police stations were males.

Those detained by police were generally younger than those received at voluntary agencies. 36.7% of persons detained by the police were under 30 years of age compared with only 15.6% of those received at voluntary agencies.

Juveniles

1072 persons 17 yrs of age or less were detained or received under the Act for the period of this report. The majority of male juveniles (69%) were detained by the police while the reverse was true for female juveniles; 70% of females being received at voluntary agencies. Only 8 juveniles (1%) were detained at Remand Shelters. Juveniles overall represented only 2.3% of all persons detained or received.

Behaviour

For both types of proclaimed places the most common behaviour resulting in detention was 'in need of physical protection.' However, only 2.0% of persons received by the voluntary agencies were considered 'disorderly' compared to 26% of persons detained by the police.

This appears to be a result of the voluntary agencies' desire not to detain persons against their will or their different perception of the behaviour of intoxicated persons, combined with the traditional police role of peace keeping.

The percentage detained for disorderly behaviour by the police was greatest among the under 20 year olds (52%) and decreased with age. Two possible explanations are put forward.

1. Young people are more 'high spirited' and active when intoxicated and more often in groups which attract police attention.

2. Police may see detention for disorderly behaviour under the Intoxicated Persons Act as an alternative to laying charges under the Offences in Public Places Act, especially as much offensive behaviour has been preceded by consumption of alcohol. This provision allows police to detain persons, particularly the young, without the necessity of a court appearance for behaviour which is defined subjectively by them as 'disorderly', and would seem open to possible abuse.

Condition of Release

The most common condition of release for both types of agencies was 'ceased to be intoxicated' (67%). In only 5% of detentions or receptions was the person 'released into the care of a responsible person'. In the case of voluntary agencies this was undoubtedly due to the fact that 97% of those received had no fixed address. However, it appeared that this condition of release could have been more widely used by police as only 25% of those detained by them had no fixed address, suggesting that the majority of those detained may have had families or friends who could have been contacted.

Voluntary Agencies

One third of all persons dealt with under the Act were received at proclaimed places operated by voluntary agencies. 99% of receptions at the voluntary agencies were in the central area of Sydney, only a small number having been established outside the Sydney metropolitan area. In the central Sydney area voluntary agencies were responsible for 64% of all receptions and detentions. It would appear that part of the large homeless population of Sydney, centred around the inner city, constituted the bulk of the voluntary agencies' receptions. 97% of those received at voluntary agencies had no fixed address compared to 25% of those detained by the police. 81% of those received at voluntary agencies were 'self-referred'. That is, they voluntarily admitted themselves to the care of the agency. Many were picked up by the Sydney City Mission 'Missionbeat' patrol while others made their own way to the voluntary agencies. In very few cases was it indicated that the detaining officer was a policeman. This finding indicates that the hope that the Intoxicated Persons Act may be a means whereby police would, in the normal course of their duties, encounter intoxicated persons and take them to welfare agencies was not being fulfilled.

The results of comparisons between voluntary agency and police proclaimed places in the central Sydney area indicated that the two types of proclaimed places were operating independently of one another and to an extent dealing with different types of intoxicated persons. The voluntary agencies were catering for the homeless intoxicated person of the inner city, who was generally self-referred and considered 'in need of physical protection.' He usually was more likely to have had a previous reception (at a voluntary agency) than were those detained by police. On the other hand, persons detained by the police were all found intoxicated in a public place, tended to be younger than those at voluntary agencies, were more likely to have been detained for disorderly behaviour, although the

majority of persons detained were considered 'in need of physical protection', and were less likely to be homeless.

Aborigines

Aborigines were greatly over represented in detentions and receptions under the Act. Their rate of detention or reception per thousand of the Aboriginal population was 24 times that for the state as a whole; and in the North Western region of the state, which has the largest Aboriginal population, it was 100 times the rate of detentions or receptions per thousand population for the state as a whole.

Aborigines were more often female than were non-Aborigines dealt with under the Act, were less likely to be over 50 yrs of age than non-Aborigines and a greater percentage of Aborigines were detained by the police as 'in need of physical protection' than non-Aborigines.

The North-West

The results indicated that the North-Western Statistical Division had the highest rate of detentions or receptions per 1,000 population of any area in the state. A closer examination of this area revealed that the three towns of Brewarrina, Bourke and Walgett accounted for 87% of persons detained or received and that 84% were Aborigines. In fact the rate of detentions of Aborigines in Brewarrina per 1,000 Aboriginal population was 373 times that of the state as a whole. The number of Aborigines detained in these three towns accounted for 56% of all Aborigines detained or received in the state and 17% of all persons detained by police.

In physical terms this indicates that on average 18 Aborigines a day were detained in the three small towns of Brewarrina, Bourke and Walgett for the period of this report.

Some further evidence bearing on Aboriginal drunkenness is contained in two other papers published by the Bureau (Statistical Bulletin No. 8 and Conference Paper 10). They indicate that convictions for drunkenness under the Summary Offences Act were of similar magnitude in the North-West of N.S.W. as detentions under the Intoxicated Persons Act and that a small number of distinct persons were responsible for a large proportion of all arrests. Some individuals had over 100 arrests in one year.

The reasons for these alarming results are beyond the scope of this report. Clearly it requires further research to establish whether these results are a product of police procedures in the area or of Aboriginal drinking problems, or a combination of both. The Northern area of the state has almost as large an Aboriginal population as the North-West but the number of detentions was much lower. This suggests that special factors must be operating in Bourke, Brewarrina and Walgett.

Time Detained

The statutory period of 8 hours detention was not strictly adhered to by either police or voluntary agencies. 32.3% of detentions at police stations and 78.8% of receptions at voluntary agencies were in excess of 8 hours.

In the case of voluntary agencies it would appear that most persons desired to stay longer than 8 hours as it is the practice of the voluntary agencies not to detain persons against their will and in most cases the persons they received were homeless.

However, it is also possible that an 8 hour detention period may not be long enough for people to 'sober up', especially in the case of chronic alcoholics.

These factors were also proposed to account for some police detentions in excess of 8 hours. On 5.9% of returns from police stations it was indicated that the person 'declined to leave' at the end of the 8 hour period. However, probably the major reason for detentions in excess of 8 hours by the police was that many small police stations, particularly in country areas, were closed at night. In these cases, unless a responsible person was willing to take charge of the intoxicated person or there was another nearby police station to which the person could be transferred, the police must either release the person whilst still intoxicated or leave them in the cells until the station re-opened in the morning.

This raises the question of whether intoxicated persons should be held in cells while a police station is unattended. Although the Act provides for the transfer of intoxicated persons to another proclaimed place, this may be impractical in country areas. The provision for releasing intoxicated persons into the care of a responsible person offers a possible solution but, as mentioned previously, does not appear to have been widely used.

The data indicated that Aborigines were generally detained for longer periods of time than non-Aborigines. Although a greater percentage of Aborigines detained 'declined to leave' at the end of the 8 hour detention period than non-Aborigines, it appears that Aborigines were disadvantaged under the Act, as most resided in country areas of the state where only police proclaimed places were operating and many of these closed overnight.

APPENDIX II

Returns from Proclaimed Places. 17/3/80 - 31/12/80.

SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

<u>Central Sydney Subdivision</u>		<u>Inner Western Sydney Subdivision</u>	
Annandale	17	Ashfield	32
Balmain	95	Burwood	167
Bondi	40	Drummoyne	1
Darlinghurst	6106	Enfield	4
Glebe	97	Five Dock	14
Central	2091	Flemington/Strathfield	39
Leichhardt	33	<u>Flemington Stock</u>	<u>5</u>
Maroubra	77	Sub Total	262
Marrickville	23		
Newtown	144	<u>Southern Sydney Subdivision</u>	
Paddington/ Woollahra	54	Bankstown	157
Petersham	71	Bass Hill	31
Phillip Street	137	Botany	5
Pymont	0	Campsie	53
Randwick/Coogee	44	Cooks River	1
Redfern	172	Cronulla	64
Regent Street	38	Hurstville	67
Rose Bay	1	Kingsgrove	18
Waverley	81	Kogarah	73
*Swanton Lodge	3855	Mascot	35
*Rawson Centre	2481	Revesby	32
*Edward Eagar Lodge	1744	Rockdale	53
*Poster House	4348	<u>Sutherland</u>	<u>125</u>
*Matthew Talbot	2686	Sub Total	714
*The Opposition	1451		
Metropolitan Boys Shelter	<u>6</u>		
Sub Total	25892		
*Voluntary Agencies			

<u>South Western Sydney</u>		<u>Northern Sydney</u>	
Camden	21	Chatswood	82
Campbelltown	116	Dee Why	39
Liverpool	436	Eastwood	113
Picton	1	Frenchs Forest	6
The Oaks	1	Hornsby	112
Warragamba Dam	2	Manly	223
<u>Sub Total</u>	<u>577</u>	Mona Vale	57
<u>Western Sydney</u>		Mosman	27
Auburn	89	North Sydney	142
Blacktown	303	Pymble	26
Castle Hill	1	* Fairlight House	136
Fairfield	551	<u>Sub Total</u>	<u>963</u>
Granville	125	<u>Gosford-Wyong</u>	
*Granvill SVDP	10	Gosford	115
Katoomba	56	Terrigal	1
Lawson	1	The Entrance	59
Lidcombe/ Regents Park	70	Toukley	6
Merrylands	78	Woy Woy	48
Mt. Druitt	173	<u>Wyong</u>	<u>27</u>
Parramatta	774	<u>Sub Total</u>	<u>256</u>
Penrith	191	<u>Sydney Division</u>	
Richmond	4	<u>Total</u>	<u>31352</u>
Rooty Hill	1		
Springwood	1		
St. Marys	90		
Toongabbie	1		
Windsor	37		
Wisemans Ferry	7		
*Kendall House	125		
<u>Sub Total</u>	<u>2688</u>		

HUNTER STATISTICAL DIVISIONNewcastle Statistical Dist

Abermain	2	Paterson	4
Adamstown	8	Scone	10
Belmont	95	<u>Singleton</u>	<u>26</u>
Beresfield	6	<u>Sub total</u>	<u>109</u>
Boolaroo	9	Hunter Division Total	1598
Carrington	22		
Catherine Hill Bay	5		

ILLAWARRA STATISTICAL DIVISIONWollongong

Cessnock	36	Albion Park	1
Charlestown	56	Berkeley	8
Hamilton	187	Corrimal	9
Kurri Kurri	11	Dapto	3
Maitland	95	Helensburgh	1
Mayfield	82	Kiama	7
Nelson Bay	15	Port Kembla	19
Newcastle	732	Undanderra	4
Raymond Terrace	23	Warilla	180
Stockton	1	Wollongong	449
Swansea	13	* Coniston SVDP	71
Wallsend	88	<u>Keelong</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>West Wallsend</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Sub Total</u>	<u>754</u>
Sub Total	1489		

Balance of Hunter

Aberdeen	14
Buladelah	4
Cassilis	1
Clarencetown	3
Dungog	7
Forster	12
Gloucester	11
Murrurundi	1
Muswellbrook	16

Balance of Illawarra

Bowral	6
Bundanoon	2
Kangaroo Valley	2
Mittagong	12
Moss Vale	20
Nowra	67
<u>Robertson</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Sub Total</u>	<u>111</u>

Illawarra Division
Total 865

RICHMOND-TWEED STATISTICAL DIVMID-NORTH COAST STATISTICAL DIV

<u>Gold Coast Statistical Div</u>		<u>Clarence Subdivision</u>	
Tweed Heads	71	Bellingen	1
<u>Kingscliffe</u>	<u>8</u>	Bowraville	10
Sub Total	79	Coffs Harbour	42
		Copmanhurst	2
<u>Balance of Richmond-Tweed</u>		Dorrigo	1
Alstonville	6	Glenreagh	1
Ballina	63	Grafton	37
Bangalow	10	Iluka	1
Bonalbo	1	Macksville	26
Brunswick Heads	8	Maclean	3
Bryon Bay	27	Nambucca Heads	5
Casino	31	Urunga	1
Coraki	15	<u>Woolgoolga</u>	<u>1</u>
Evans Head	9	Sub Total	131
Kyogle	5		
Lismore	179	<u>Hastings Subdivision</u>	
Mullimbimby	12	Bellbrook	3
Murwillumbah	18	Comboyne	1
Nimbin	4	Gladstone	4
Tabulam	7	Laurieton	2
Wardell	4	Nabiac	1
Woodburn	9	Port Macquarie	36
Woodenbong	14	Taree	88
* <u>Lismore SVDP</u>	<u>3</u>	West Kempsey	73
Sub total	425	<u>Wingham</u>	<u>14</u>
Richmond-Tweed		Sub Total	222
Division Total	504	Mid North Coast	
		Division Total	353

<u>NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIV</u>		<u>North Central Plain</u>	
<u>Tamworth Statistical Dist</u>		Bellatta	1
Tamworth	40	Boggabilla	25
<u>Balance Northern Slopes</u>		Boggabri	2
Ashford	25	Gwebegar	5
Barraba	2	Moree	354
Bingara	5	Mungindi	105
Currabubula	2	Narrabri	119
Delungra	1	Pallamallawa	3
Gravesend	1	Pilliga	6
Gunnedah	43	Wee Waa	189
Manilla	1	<u>Sub Total</u>	<u>809</u>
Quirindi	21	Northern Division	
Warialda	12	Total	1237
<u>Werris Creek</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>NORTH-WESTERN STATISTICAL DIV</u>	
Sub Total	117	<u>Central Macquarie Subdivision</u>	
<u>Northern Tablelands</u>		Baradine	13
Armidale	78	Binnaway	3
Deepwater	1	Coolah	2
Emmaville	1	Coonabarabran	53
Glen Innes	60	Dubbo	230
Guyra	25	Dunedoo	5
Inverell	25	Geurie	2
Tenterfield	4	Gilgandra	125
Tingha	58	Gulgong	18
Uralla	7	Mendooran	6
Urbenville	4	Mudgee	39
<u>Walcha</u>	<u>8</u>	Narromine	19
Sub total	271	Trangi	26
		<u>Wellington</u>	<u>60</u>
		Sub Total	601

Macquarie Barwon

Carinda	10
Collarenebri	54
Coolabah	8
Coonamble	78
Gulargambone	10
Lightning Ridge	37
Nyngan	52
Walgett	1487
<u>Warren</u>	<u>93</u>
Sub Total	1829

Upper Darling

Bourke	509
Brewarrina	3494
Cobar	52
Enngonia	195
Goodooga	134
<u>Wanaaring</u>	<u>10</u>
Sub Total	4394

North-Western
Division Total 6824

CENTRAL-WEST STATISTICAL DIVBathurst-Orange Statistical
District

Bathurst	276
Blayney	15
Millthorpe	3
<u>Orange</u>	<u>274</u>
Sub Total	568

Balance of Central
Tablelands

Capertee	1
Car Coar	8
Hill End	4
Kandos	2
Lithgow	109
Oberon	28
Portland	4
Rylstone	5
<u>Wallerawang</u>	<u>13</u>
Sub Total	174

Lachlan Subdivision

Canowindra	2
Carrabagal	1
Condobolin	159
Cowra	47
Cudal	5
Cumnock	2
Forbes	18
Eugowra	3
Greenthorpe	2
Grenfell	2
Lake Cargelligo	94
Manildra	1
Molong	6
Parkes	23
Peak Hill	7
Tullamore	1
Tullibigeal	2
Ungarie	4
Weethalle	1

Lower Murrumbidgee

Carrathool	3
Coleambally	1
Darlington Point	2
Griffith	125
Hay	19
Hillston	1
Leeton	28
Yanco	9
<u>Yenda</u>	<u>1</u>
Sub Total	189

Murrumbidgee
Division Total 557

MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISIONAlbury-Wodonga Statistical Dist

Albury	371
Howlong	1
* Orana Allanbie	<u>2</u>
Sub Total	374

Murray-Darling

Balranald	11
Buronga	21
Dareton	84
Euston	2
<u>Wentworth</u>	<u>34</u>
Sub Total	152

Balance of Upper Murray

Corowa	14
Culcairn	23
Henty	9
Holbrook	2
Mulwala	35
Khancoban	2
Rand	1
Tumbarumba	19
Urana	4
<u>Walla Walla</u>	<u>1</u>
Sub Total	110

Central Murray

Barham	19
Berrigan	7
Deniliquin	80
Finley	5
Jerilderie	5
Mathoura	5
Moama	14
Moulamein	4
<u>Tocumwal</u>	<u>5</u>
Sub Total	144

Murray Division
Total 780

FAR WEST STATISTICAL DIVISIONBroken Hill Statistical District

<u>Broken Hill</u>	<u>229</u>
Sub Total	229

Balance of Far West

Ivanhoe 22

Menindee 21

Tibooburra 5

Wilcannia 493Sub Total 541

Far West Division

Total 770

APPENDIX IV

BEHAVIOUR OF PERSONS DETAINED BY POLICE IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION

Behaviour	Total	Stretley	Ermer	Tlaxarra	Richmond 2-ward	Mid-North Coast	Northern	North-Western	Central West	South Eastern	Perth/Idagee	Waray	War West
Total	11100.0	1140.1	54.4	4.2	1.7	7.1	4.2	23.3	3.9	1.5	1.9	2.6	2.6
	23083	16084	1353	757	494	339	1206	6002	1111	421	533	750	757
Disorderly	25.0	4.0	24.4	37.0	41.9	33.4	30.9	14.5	47.3	27.0	39.0	44.5	42.9
	7244	3374	305	500	207	25	373	368	525	116	211	534	325
likely to cause injury	5.0	0.5	10.0	17.0	7.0	10.3	12.8	5.8	9.8	19.3	12.6	11.7	6.9
	2519	1191	116	121	53	68	154	386	109	50	67	88	52
In need of physical protection	35.0	51.5	52.7	42.5	46.2	44.8	15.2	73.8	39.7	49.6	42.8	42.1	49.1
	10240	5227	510	521	223	130	366	5268	441	209	228	316	372
Combination of above	5.0	2.1	1.1	3.4	4.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	3.2	3.0	5.1	1.6	1.1
	274	202	42	20	23	22	13	60	35	16	27	12	8

Behaviour unknown in 823 cases.

APPENDIX VI

TABLE 2. BEHAVIOUR OF PERSONS DETAINED BY POLICE IN THE SYDNEY DIVISION

Behaviour	No. of	Central	Inner Western	South Sydney	South West Sydney	Western Sydney	North Sydney	Gosford
Total	1100.0	54.5	1.7	4.9	3.9	17.5	5.6	1.7
	140.4	5105	242	680	553	2456	792	246
Disorderly	4.0	16.2	27.5	25.5	29.1	27.1	26.2	20.9
	5374	2744	10	.71	216	911	237	71
Likely to cause injury	2.5	6.6	11.0	14.6	17.5	11.5	14.7	10.2
	1191	344	27	100	97	202	110	25
In need of physical protection	5.5	75.2	61.0	55.5	59.4	45.2	51.0	50.4
	727	6726	150	321	218	1213	403	124
Combination of above	2.2	1.8	7.7	4.4	4.0	1.7	3.1	10.6
	292	59	19	21	22	42	34	26

Behaviour not stated in 432 cases

APPENDIX VI

TABLE 3 RESIDENCE OF PERSONS DETAINED BY POLICE IN THE SYDNEY DIVISION

Residence	Total	Central	Inner Western	South Sydney	South-West Sydney	Western Sydney	North Sydney	Gosford
Total	14145	9097	254	696	352	2497	805	244
No Fixed Address	44.6	60.4	12.6	8.8	5.8	20.2	20.5	7.4
Permanent Address	55.4	39.6	87.4	91.2	94.2	79.8	79.5	92.6
Residence not known in 230 cases	7835	3599	222	635	520	1993	640	226

Appendix VIIEstimated Number of distinct persons detained and received under the Intoxicated Persons Act in the Inner City Area of Sydney.

To supplement the figures on the total number of detentions and receptions under the Intoxicated Persons Act, it was decided to study the pattern of detentions and receptions in the proclaimed places of the Inner City of Sydney. This area was chosen because it contributed a disproportionately high number of detentions and receptions under the Act. Also, the voluntary agencies which have been proclaimed under the Act are nearly all established in a small area of the inner city.

From the inner city area of Sydney ten places proclaimed under the Intoxicated Persons Act, 1979 were chosen. Five of these places were police stations (Darlinghurst, Central, Regent St., Phillip St., and Redfern) and five were voluntary agencies (Swanton Lodge, Rawson Centre, Edward Eager Centre, Foster House and Matthew Talbot).

The particular questions of interest in the present report are:

- 1) Do the proclaimed places differ in the number of times an individual presents to them? That is, do certain places have "regular" customers?
- 2) On average, how many times are distinct persons detained or received at a proclaimed place?
- 3) What is the extent of overlap between the police stations and voluntary agencies in the type of person they dealt with?

From the first 10,000 returns received, those from the ten selected proclaimed places of the Inner City were reviewed. These returns covered an approximate three month period. This study then covers a much shorter period of time than the main report and because of this, one voluntary agency, The Opposition, was not included.

Table 1 No. of Distinct Persons and No. of Detentions/Receptions for each Proclaimed Place in the Inner City Area of Sydney

Type of Proclaimed Place	Name of Proclaimed Place	Total Number of Detentions/Receptions	Total Number of Distinct Persons	Average No. of Detentions/Receptions per person
Police Station	Darlinghurst	1604	1012	1.58
"	Central	494	311	1.59
"	Regent St.	40	32	1.25
"	Phillip St.	69	50	1.38
"	Redfern	47	42	1.12
Voluntary Agency	Swanton Lodge	614	359	1.71
"	Rawson Centre	198	103	1.92
"	Edward Eagar	480	147	3.27
"	Foster House	896	161	5.57
"	Mathew Talbot	149	75	1.99
Grand Total		4591	2292	2.00

Table 1 indicates that there was a significant difference between the two systems (police and voluntary agency) in the average number of times an individual was represented. At one extreme the people at Foster House had an average of approximately six receptions (5.57) per person, whereas at the other extreme, people detained at the Redfern Police Station tend to have only one detention per person.

Overall, voluntary agencies had a greater proportion of "regular customers" than the police stations.

Table 2 No. of Intoxicated Persons Act detentions/receptions per person for each Inner City proclaimed place over a three month period. (in percentages).

Proclaimed Place	Frequency of detention/receptions					Highest for an individual
	1	2	3-5	6-10	10+	
Darlinghurst	80	10	6	2	1	30
Central	78	12	6	3	1	13
Regent St.	91	6	0	3	0	6
Phillip St.	86	4	10	0	0	5
Redfern	93	5	2	0	0	3
Swanton Lodge	67	17	13	3	11	11
Rawson Centre	75	13	6	4	3	17
Edward Eager	63	16	12	2	7	35
Foster House	52	13	19	7	9	62
Mathew Talbot	59	17	20	3	1	11

Table 2 indicated the variation in the proportion of "regular customers" between the ten proclaimed places of the Inner City of Sydney. At Darlinghurst Police Station, the great majority of persons had one and only one detention in the period under review and only a small proportion (9%) had more than two detentions -- although the highest number of detentions at a police station for any individual was 30. With this sort of frequency of detention, one wonders what prevented the individual from being brought into contact with one of the voluntary agencies in the immediate area which were also proclaimed places.

In general, the great majority of individuals detained under the Intoxicated Persons Act at police stations had only one detention in the three months under review and only 10% or less had more than two detentions.

In contrast, the voluntary agencies had a substantially greater proportion of persons received (approx. 20%) who had more than two detentions or receptions in the three months. The highest number of receptions for an individual reached 62 at Foster House. In addition to this intrepid character, there were thirty or so more persons in voluntary agencies who had at least 20 receptions in the three months under review.

Set out in Table 3 is the frequency distribution for the number of times a distinct person was detained or received at any proclaimed place in the Inner City. This table shows that there was a total of 1723 persons who were detained or received at least once under the Intoxicated Persons Act in the period under review. As indicated, the majority of persons (69%) had one and only one detention or reception and few people (5%) had more than ten detentions or receptions.

Table 3 No. of Intoxicated Persons Act detentions/receptions per distinct person in the Inner City Area

<u>No. of Detentions</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>(% of total Persons)</u>
1	1194	69
2	211	12
3	77	4
4	57	3
5	32	2
6	17	1
7	17	1
8	17	1
9	10	1
10 - 19	53	3
20 - 49	33	2
50	5	11
<u>Total (distinct persons)</u>		<u>1723</u>

The data thus far indicates that some places see the same individuals quite frequently, but the great majority of people dealt with under the Intoxicated Persons Act get "caught" only once. In this regard, the operation of the Intoxicated Persons Act is no different from the operation of the previous laws on public drunkenness (N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistical Bulletin No. 8). The major difference between the offence of public drunkenness and the case of the Intoxicated Persons Act is that police stations are no longer the sole agency involved.

A major question of interest has been the extent to which the police and the voluntary agencies operate as separate systems: that is, do they come in contact with different groups of people or are they "competing" for the same market of intoxicated persons?

As presented in Table 4, only 13% of individuals were "shared" by the two systems. Thus, to a great extent, it appears that the voluntary agencies and police dealt with and different people under the Act. In Table 4, there is also some evidence that the police were more likely to detain young people whereas the voluntary agencies received the older (perhaps more chronic) alcoholic.

Table 4 Relationship between age of person and type of proclaimed place (distinct persons, N = 1723)

Age	Received at voluntary agencies only	Detained/received at both voluntary agency and police station	Detained at police stations only
Under 30	25 (6.7%)	8 (3.7%)	451 (41.9%)
30 - 49	145 (39.1%)	70 (32.1%)	393 (36.5%)
50+	201 (54.2%)	140 (64.2%)	223 (20.7%)
	371	218 (13%)	1067
Unknown	42	5	20

The results of this small study support the findings of the main report in that there was evidence of substantial differences between the group of people in contact with the police and the group of people in the voluntary agency proclaimed places.

Furthermore, as noted previously, there was little evidence that police in the Inner City acted as the source of referral for persons received by the voluntary agencies. This finding indicates that the hope that the Intoxicated Persons Act may be a means whereby police would, in the normal course of their duties, encounter intoxicated persons and take them to welfare/treatment agencies was not being fulfilled.

APPENDIX VIIIProclaimed Places which detained 20 or more AboriginesSydney Statistical Division

Central Sydney Sub-division	
Central	155
Darlinghurst	118
Redfern	41
*Swanton Lodge	103
*Rawson Centre	114
*Matthew Talbot	
Hostel	33
*The Opposition	35

Southern Sydney Sub-division	
Bankstown	45

Western Sydney Sub-division	
Mt. Druitt	35

Hunter Statistical Division

Newcastle	71
Hamilton	24

Illawarra Statistical Division

Nowra	28
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Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division

Lismore	69
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Mid-North Coast Statistical Division

Taree	31
West Kempsey	39

Northern Statistical Division

Armidale	34
Tingha	49
Moree	156
Mungindi	89
Wee Waa	95
Narrabri	26

North Western Statistical Division

Coonabarabran	35
Dubbo	87
Gilgandra	101
Wellington	33
Collarenebri	53
Coonamble	50
Walgett	1244
Warren	48
Bourke	383
Brewarrina	3371
Enngonia	186
Goodooga	130

Central-West Statistical Division

Orange	67
Condobolin	111
Lake Cargellico	72
Cowra	22

South Eastern Statistical Division

Yass	25
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Murrumbidgee Statistical Division

Griffith	24
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Murray Statistical Division

Albury	33
Deniliquin	34
Dareton	61

Far West Statistical Division

Broken Hill	50
Wilcannia	461

* voluntary agency proclaimed place

APPENDIX IX

TIME DETAINED BY POLICE IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION

	Total	Sydney	Burton	Illawarra	Richmond-Tweed	Mid-North Coast	Northern	North-Western	Central West	South Eastern	Murrumbidgee	Murray	Far West
Time Detained	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II
Total	II 28709	II 14045	II 1568	II 768	II 494	II 341	II 1196	II 6694	II 1122	II 418	II 546	II 752	II 765
8 hrs or less	II 67.7	II 84.5	II 72.3	II 88.0	II 56.7	II 71.0	II 57.2	II 31.8	II 71.2	II 64.6	II 73.8	II 73.3	II 51.8
8 - 9 hrs	II 1806	II 708	II 120	II 26	II 73	II 27	II 112	II 427	II 98	II 48	II 55	II 61	II 51
9 - 10 hrs	II 1438	II 379	II 81	II 18	II 38	II 12	II 88	II 623	II 63	II 26	II 29	II 27	II 54
10 - 12 hrs	II 2201	II 481	II 82	II 19	II 53	II 27	II 120	II 1142	II 80	II 27	II 33	II 45	II 92
12 - 16 hrs	II 2683	II 340	II 100	II 18	II 41	II 21	II 130	II 1784	II 50	II 38	II 18	II 33	II 110
over 16 hrs	II 1151	II 273	II 52	II 11	II 9	II 12	II 62	II 586	II 32	II 9	II 8	II 35	II 62

Time Detained unknown in 789 cases

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