



9

SOCIAL

REFERENCES

Data sources

Data on Private Hospitals are obtained from the annual census of all private hospitals in Australia. Corresponding statistics for public hospitals are compiled by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). *Hospitals Australia 1991-92* (4391.0), provides a comparison between the public and private hospital sectors and was released jointly by the AIHW and the ABS.

The latest available National Health Survey statistics relate to 1989-90. A National Health and Nutrition Survey is being conducted during the period February 1995 to January 1996. This survey has two distinct components; a general health and well being component and a nutrition component. All households selected in this survey will be asked to complete the health component of the survey whilst 85% of selected households will be asked to complete the nutrition segment.

Cause of Death statistics are compiled by the ABS from data made available by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

ABS publications

Deaths, Victoria (3312.2)

National Health Survey: Health Status Indicators, Victoria (4370.2)

National Health Survey: Health Related Actions, Victoria (4375.2)

Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0)

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary of Findings, Australia (4430.0)

Children's Immunisation, Australia (4352.0)

Introduction

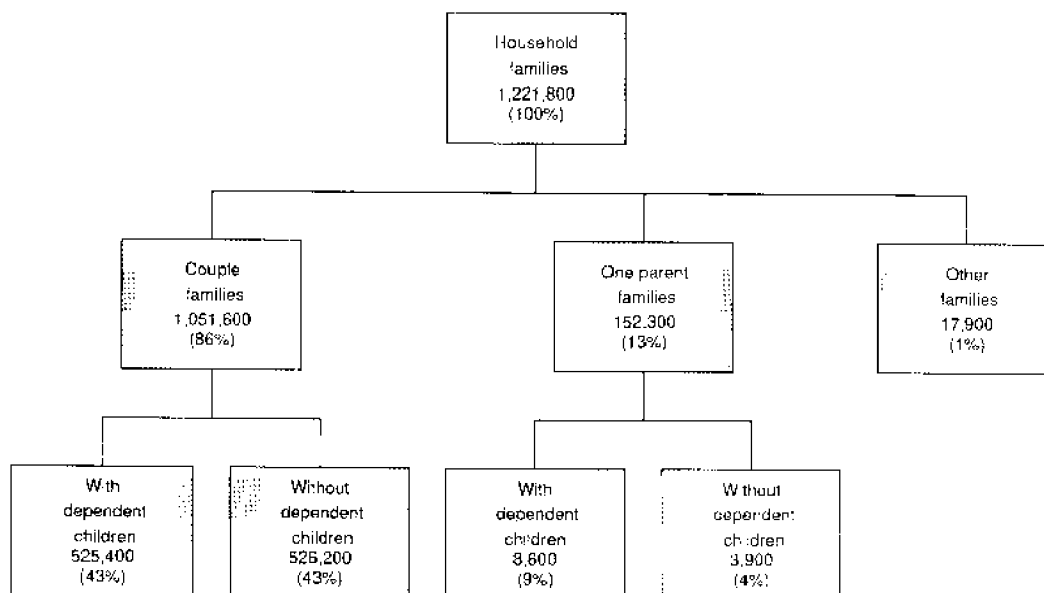
This chapter provides an overview of social statistics for Victoria covering aspects of families, housing, travel to work, school and shops, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, time use, culture and leisure, religion and social welfare.

FAMILIES

Families are vital contributors to Australia's social and economic welfare and cultural heritage. Family members can offer significant support to each other in the areas of employment, income, housing, childcare, personal care, home help, education and transport. The type of support given may vary according to basic social and demographic factors. In addition, many socio-economic factors will affect the family's capacity to be self-sufficient in its support functions.

The following diagram shows a broad breakdown of Victoria's families, as determined from the 1992 survey of families. The Australian Bureau of Statistics definition of a family is 'two or more people living in the same household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, de facto partnering, fostering or adoption'.

VICTORIA'S HOUSEHOLD FAMILIES, 1992



Source: *Australia's Families, selected findings from the Survey of Families in Australia* (4418.0)

In 1992, the average Victorian family comprised 3.2 persons. One of these was a dependent child, i.e. they were aged under 15 years or were aged 15-24 and studied full-time. Less than 2% of Victorian families included a lone parent or grandparent (lone ancestor).

Family type

In Victoria, the largest families were step/blended families with an average of 4.3 persons per family compared with the State average of 3.2 persons per family. The average number of dependent children in step/blended families (1.9 children) was almost double the State average of 1.0 child per family.

Of all families in Victoria, 3.3% were living in multi-family households. Amongst families from non-English speaking countries (where either member of a couple or a lone parent was born in a non-English speaking country) the incidence of multi-family households was 6.3%, almost double that for all families in Victoria.

TABLE 9.1 SELECTED FAMILY AND FAMILY TYPES: SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS, VICTORIA, 1992

Family type	Average number			%		'000
	Persons in family	Dependent children	Non-dependent children	Families with lone ancestor	More than 1 family in household	
Step/blended family	4.3	1.9	0.4	*	*1.1	46.6
Lone mother family	2.7	1.1	0.5	*3.8	*5.4	129.2
Lone father family	2.5	1.1	*	*4.2	*	23.1
Metropolitan family	3.2	1.0	0.3	2.2	3.7	867.3
Non-metropolitan family	3.2	1.1	0.2	*1.0	2.3	354.5
Non-English speaking country family (a)	3.4	1.5	0.5	*2.8	6.3	350.8
All families	3.2	1.0	0.3	1.9	3.3	1 221.8

(a) Families where either member of a couple or lone parent was from a non-English speaking country.

Source: ABS unpublished data

Education participation

Couple families constituted about 86% of all families, and one parent families a further 13%. These proportions were the same for Australia as a whole. Significant differences in attendance at educational institutions were apparent between these two types of families. The education participation rates for members of couple families was 14.7% compared with an education participation rate of 23.0% for members of one parent families. In couple families, of all family members attending an educational institution, 37.4% were going to school, 24.8% were attending a technical college or TAFE and a further 32.0% were attending University or other tertiary institution. In contrast, of family members from one parent families attending an educational institution, a much higher percentage were going to school (50.4%) while smaller percentages were recorded for those attending technical college or TAFE (17.9%) and university or other tertiary institution (24.3%).

A number of locational factors affect the education experiences of family members. In cities and larger urban centres, there may be greater choice of educational institutions available. Conversely people in rural areas wishing to study may be required to leave the family in order to attend the educational institution of their choice. This is likely to have greater impact on family members attendance at higher education institutions.

In Victoria in 1992, 16.7% of family members aged 15 years and over who were living in the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) were attending an educational institution, compared with 12.7% of family members living in other urban centres and 11.5% of those in rural communities. The proportion of those participating in post-school study was at higher levels in capital cities (62.8%) and other urban areas (57.4%), than in rural areas (49.4%).

A non-English speaking background family is one where either member of a couple or a lone parent is born in a non-English speaking country. Families with such backgrounds may face language barriers and difficulties in establishing formal and informal support networks, depending on the length of time they have spent in Australia and on other settlement experiences.

In 1992, 18.2% of Victorians aged 15 and over from non-English speaking background families were attending an educational institution compared with 15.5% of all people living in families. Of those people from non-English speaking backgrounds attending an educational institution, 43.4% were at school and 56.6% were attending a tertiary institution.

TABLE 9.2 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE LIVING IN FAMILIES: SELECTED FAMILY TYPES BY ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION, VICTORIA, 1992

Family type	Attendance and type of institution				Total attending	Education participation rate	Total
	School	Technical college/TAFE	University/ other tertiary institution	Other educational institution			
	%				'000	%	'000
Couple	37.4	24.8	32.0	5.8	386.9	14.7	2 637.1
One parent	50.4	17.9	24.3	*7.5	66.3	23.0	288.4
Capital city	37.2	22.4	34.1	6.3	353.8	16.7	2 121.1
Rest of state - urban	42.6	32.6	18.9	*5.9	75.7	12.7	595.4
Rest of state - rural	50.6	*23.1	*22.5	*3.8	28.4	11.5	246.6
Non-English speaking backgrounds (a)	43.4	22.4	28.4	*5.8	168.2	18.2	926.3
All persons aged 15 and over in families	38.9	24.1	30.9	6.1	457.8	15.5	2 963.1

(a) Families where either member of a couple or lone parent was from a non-English speaking country.

Source: ABS unpublished data

Labour force

Much emphasis has been placed on the link between family well-being and paid employment. Paid work not only provides income to the family unit, but for many people, and their families, it is the means of '...having an identity in society, and participating in certain social activities' (Graycar and Jamrozik, 1993).

The 1992 Family Survey indicated that labour force participation rates among people in one parent families were lower than for people in couple families, while unemployment rates were higher. In Victoria in 1992, 55.0% of one parent families were participating in the labour force, compared with 68.0% of members of couple families. Of those in the labour force, the unemployment rate for members of one parent families was 29.8% compared with 10.8% for those in couple families. If working, those in one parent families were more likely to be working part-time (30.1%) than employed people in couple families (24.8%).

When comparing families from the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) with other urban and rural communities in Victoria, labour force participation was highest and the unemployment rate was lowest among family members living in rural areas (72.1% and 9.7% respectively). These factors are consistent with people in rural areas working on family owned farms or in small businesses.

People from non-English speaking backgrounds experienced a lower participation rate (64.0%) and higher unemployment rate (17.8%) than did Victorian family members generally (66.7% and 12.4% respectively).

TABLE 9.3 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE LIVING IN FAMILIES: SELECTED FAMILY TYPES BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, VICTORIA, 1992

Family type	In the labour force			Unemp- loyment rate	Total	Labour force participation rate	
	Full-time	Employed part-time	Total			Total	Total
	%	%	'000			%	'000
Couple	75.2	24.8	1 598.2	10.8	1 792.4	68.0	2 637.1
One parent	69.9	30.1	111.2	29.8	158.5	55.0	288.4
Capital city	76.3	23.7	1 238.2	12.6	1 416.6	66.8	2 121.1
Rest of state - urban	71.5	28.5	332.4	12.8	381.3	64.0	595.4
Rest of state - rural	72.2	27.8	160.6	9.7	177.9	72.1	246.6
Non-English speaking backgrounds (a)	78.3	21.7	487.9	17.8	593.3	64.0	926.3
All persons aged 15 and over in families	75.0	25.0	1 731.2	12.4	1 975.8	66.7	2 963.1

(a) Families where either member of a couple or lone parent was from a non-English speaking country.

Source: ABS unpublished data

Family Income

In Australia, a country that enjoys a relatively high standard of living, relative disadvantage rather than absolute poverty is more commonly the centre of social policy debate. Income quintiles facilitate the study of income distribution by ranking families, income units or individuals in ascending order according to income and then dividing them into five equal groups. The lowest quintile is formed by the 20% of the population with the lowest incomes while the highest quintile contains the 20% of the population with the highest incomes. In Table 9.4 the gross income of all members of each family who were aged 15 and over, including children, has been combined to form family income. The income of every family has then been ranked to create family income quintiles.

Income distribution varies considerably with family type. For couple families, income was relatively evenly distributed across quintiles, with slightly higher proportions falling into the top three quintiles (around 21-22%). A lower than average proportion of couple families were in the two lowest income quintiles (17.6% in each), representing almost 347,400 families. By comparison, 72.0% of one parent families had incomes in the lowest and second quintiles, with 44.2% (63,400 families) in the lowest quintile. The higher proportion of one parent families in the lower income quintiles reflects the fact that couple families have more earners than one parent families.

With increased divorce and subsequent remarriage, the incidence of step and blended families is increasing. In 1992, income among step/blended families was relatively concentrated in the higher quintiles. Almost three-quarters (74.8%) of these families had incomes in the top three quintiles.

Family income shows some variation by location. A higher proportion of families in capital cities were in the higher quintiles than those in other urban or rural areas.

TABLE 9.4 FAMILIES (a): SELECTED FAMILY TYPES BY FAMILY INCOME, VICTORIA, 1992

Family type	Quintiles					Total '000
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	
	%					
Couple	17.6	17.6	20.9	22.1	21.9	987.0
One parent	44.2	27.8	15.2	9.0	3.8	143.6
Step/blended	14.0	11.2	24.6	21.9	28.3	44.1
Capital city	18.4	17.3	20.0	21.3	23.0	809.8
Rest of state - urban	26.5	24.6	20.9	17.7	10.3	241.4
Rest of state - rural	28.0	19.3	21.6	17.3	13.9	95.3
All families	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	1 146.4

(a) Excludes a small proportion of families with income not stated.

Source: ABS unpublished data

HOUSING

At the time of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing there were 1,475,196 occupied dwellings in Victoria. This was an increase of 8% over the occupied dwellings recorded in the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. The largest component of this was separate houses (79%), followed by flats and apartments (9%).

TABLE 9.5 STRUCTURE AND TYPE OF DWELLING BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, VICTORIA, 1991

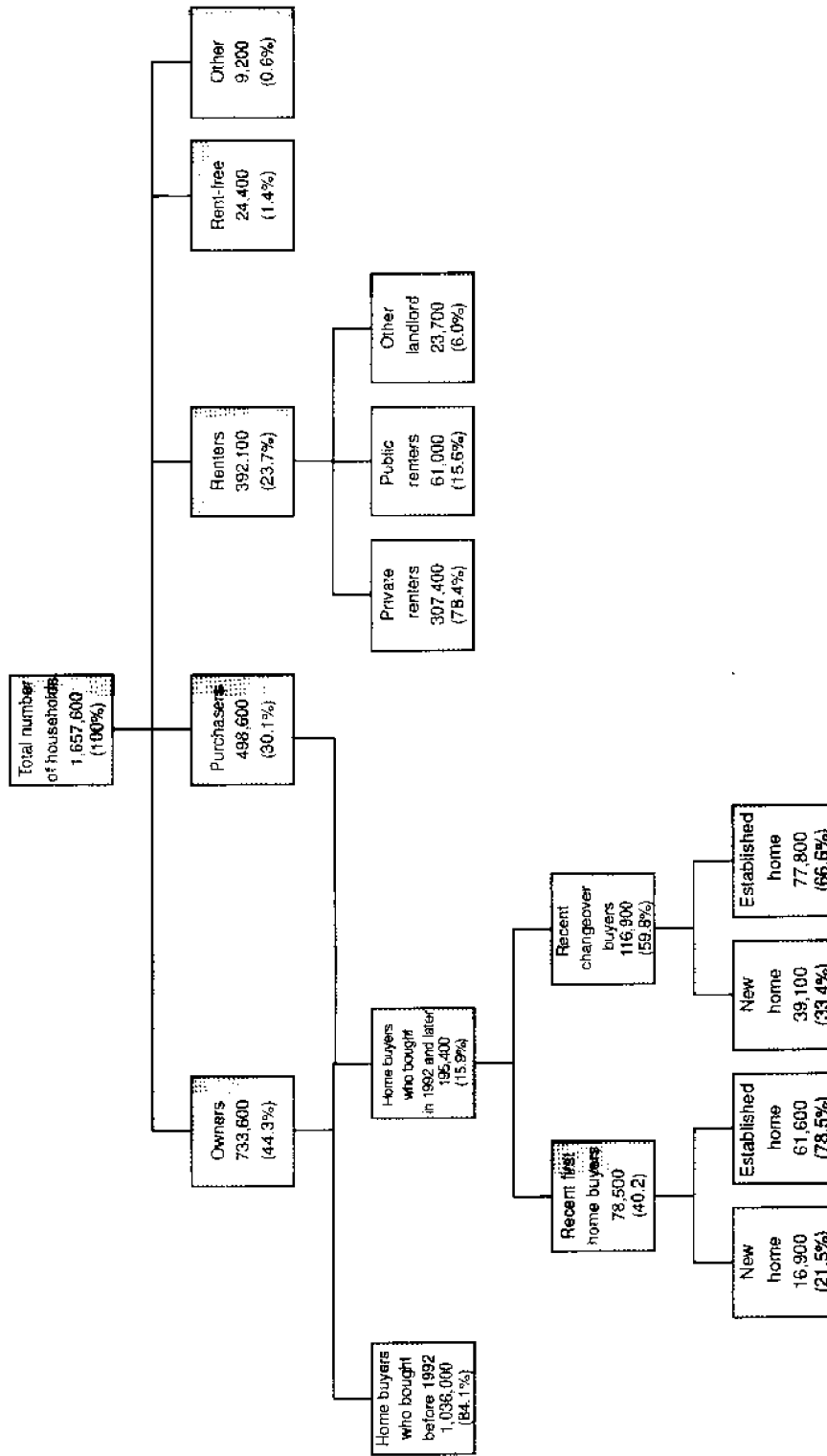
Statistical Division	Separate house	Semi-detached row terrace town-house	Flat/apartment	Caravan etc in park	Other	Total occupied	Unoccupied private dwellings	Non-private dwellings
Melbourne	791 868	94 244	122 041	3 372	37 397	1 048 922	95 099	2 201
Barwon	66 275	3 412	4 161	753	3 070	77 671	15 604	236
Western District	30 414	1 176	1 425	326	1 420	34 761	4 349	170
Central Highlands	40 755	1 464	2 096	292	1 675	46 282	5 574	170
Wimmera	16 766	351	822	172	550	18 661	2 401	125
Mallee	23 873	948	1 283	964	1 073	28 141	2 510	156
Loddon-Campaspe	52 533	2 457	1 610	659	2 420	59 679	7 128	225
Goulburn	44 515	1 696	2 012	946	1 553	50 722	8 070	383
Ovens Murray	25 889	1 518	1 559	465	1 145	30 576	3 711	381
East Gippsland	20 263	988	597	531	603	22 982	4 370	156
Gippsland	50 258	1 679	2 423	739	1 700	56 799	15 987	187
Victoria	1 163 409	109 933	140 029	9 219	52 606	1 475 196	164 803	4 390

Source: ABS unpublished data

1994 AUSTRALIAN HOUSING SURVEY OVERVIEW

Of the 1,657,600 households in Victoria in 1994, home owners accounted for 44%, purchasers 30% and renters 24%. Rent-free and other types of households made up the remainder. Of the 392,100 households renting, 78% rented from private landlords while 16% rented from public housing authorities. Of the 1,232,200 owners and purchasers, 84.1% bought before 1992. Of the remaining 15.9% (195,400) who bought in 1992 or after, 28.7% bought a new home and 71.3% bought an established home.

HOUSEHOLDS IN VICTORIA, 1994



Source: Australian Housing Survey 1994 - Selected Findings (4181.0)

Most Victorian households live in separate houses. This dwelling structure was by far the most common type in Victoria (81%), a figure similar to the Australian total (79%). Semi-detached, row or terrace houses and townhouses; and flats, units or apartments accounted for 13% and 6% respectively. This is a reversal of the Australian picture, which was 12% and 8% respectively for these categories. Around 90% of owner and purchaser households lived in separate houses, compared with only 50% for renter households.

TABLE 9.6 HOUSEHOLDS: DWELLING STRUCTURE BY TENURE, VICTORIA, 1994

Dwelling structure	Tenure type			Total (a)
	Purchaser	Renter	Rent-free	
	'000			
Separate house	662.2	197.8	15.0	1 344.8
Semi-detached/row or terrace house/townhouse	28.7	49.8	*2.3	98.8
Flat/unit/apartment	42.1	144.5	*6.1	212.7
Total (b)	733.6	498.6	24.0	1 657.6

(a) Includes a small number of 'other' tenure types.

(b) Includes a small number of 'other' dwellings.

Source: Australian Housing Survey (4181.0)

Age of dwellings

In 1994, over three-quarters (80%) of Victoria's housing stock was more than 10 years old. Of the separate houses, 81% were more than 10 years old. This contrasts with semi-detached, row or terrace houses and townhouses, where 69% were more than 10 years old.

TABLE 9.7 HOUSEHOLDS: DWELLING STRUCTURE BY AGE OF DWELLING, VICTORIA, 1994

Dwelling structure	Age of dwelling		Total (a)
	10 years or less	more than 10 years	
	'000		
Separate house	243.3	1 088.4	1 344.8
Semi-detached/row or terrace house/townhouse	29.4	68.3	98.8
Flat/unit/apartment	34.9	169.7	212.7
Total (b)	307.5	1 327.7	1 657.6

(a) Includes a small number of households in which dwelling age was not known.

(b) Includes a small number of 'other' dwellings.

Source: Australian Housing Survey (4181.0)

Tenure type

Between January 1992 and when the survey was conducted in 1994, 195,400 Victorian households had purchased a home. Of these recent home buyers, 40% were first home buyers, while the remaining 60% were change-over buyers. The majority of both first home buyers (79%) and change-over buyers (67%) purchased established rather than new homes.

TABLE 9.8 HOUSEHOLDS: TENURE TYPE OF DWELLING, VICTORIA, 1994

	Age of dwelling		
	10 years or less	more than 10 years	
	'000		
Owner	97.3	634.2	733.6
Purchaser	149.6	345.8	498.6
Renter	56.9	318.1	392.1
Rent-free	1.9	22.2	24.0
Total (b)	307.5	1 327.7	1 657.6

(a) Includes small number of households in which dwelling age was not known.

(b) Includes a small number of 'other' tenure types.

Source: Australian Housing Survey (4181.0)

TABLE 9.9 HOUSEHOLDS: LENGTH OF TIME IN DWELLING BY TENURE TYPE, VICTORIA, 1994

	Tenure Type				
	Purchaser	Renter	Rent-free	Other	
	'000				
10 years or less	249.2	394.6	360.4	13.9	1 025.6
More than 10 years	484.4	104.0	31.7	10.1	631.9
Total	733.6	498.6	392.1	24.0	1 657.6

(a) Includes a small number of 'other' tenure types.

Source: Australian Housing Survey (4181.0)

Energy use

15% of all households in Victoria reported having no form of insulation in their dwelling, compared with 29% for Australia. In Victoria, 43% of households reported having roof insulation only, while 25% reported insulation in both the wall and the roof. 15% of households did not know whether their dwelling had insulation or not.

For dwellings where households knew the insulation status, 32% of separate houses had insulation in both wall and roof, while 14% of semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses and flats, units or apartments had both.

TABLE 9.10 HOUSEHOLDS: WHETHER INSULATED BY DWELLING STRUCTURE, VICTORIA, 1994

Whether insulated	Dwelling Structure			Total
	Separate house	Semi-detached/row or terrace house/townhouse	Flat/unit/apartment	
	'000			
Wall only	22.7	*1.1	*1.9	26.3
Roof Only	632.7	31.6	51.0	715.3
Both	394.5	14.7	11.5	420.7
Unknown	121.8	31.5	95.1	248.4
Total	1 344.8	98.9	212.7	1 657.6

Source: Australian Housing Survey (4181.0)

Dwelling problems

The most common problem reported was draughts (28%), followed by electrical problems (25%) and problems with windows (24%). This differs from the overall totals for Australia, where infestation by pests (other than white ants) (30%), electrical problems (25%) and draughts (21%) were the most significant problems.

TABLE 9.11 HOUSEHOLDS: MOST COMMON DWELLING PROBLEMS BY AGE OF DWELLING, VICTORIA, 1994

Common problems	Age of dwelling		Total
	10 years or less	More than 10 years	
			'000
Pests (except white ants)	66.3	300.3	367.1
Electrical	76.3	330.8	409.3
Draughts	66.9	385.4	457.5
Windows	38.2	360.5	402.2
Mould or mildew	20.7	227.5	249.2
Water supply	27.5	192.7	222.8
Surface run-off	36.7	178.3	216.7
Doors	34.9	189.8	228.2
Leaks or water penetration	15.2	124.8	141.4
Inadequate roof drainage	11.0	142.2	156.6
All households	307.5	1 327.7	1 657.6

Source: *Australian Housing Survey* (4181.0)

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

The 1993-94 Survey of Household Expenditure collected detailed information about the expenditure, income and household characteristics of households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia. Household expenditure patterns vary with differing household characteristics such as the level and source of income, geographic location and family composition. Table 9.12 shows selected details of household expenditure for Melbourne, Victoria and Australia.

In Victoria, households spent an average of \$596.48 a week in 1993-94 on goods and services. Almost half (47.8%) of this went on food, transport and housing. The largest category was food and non-alcoholic drink on which there was an average expenditure of \$111.10 or 18.6% of the total weekly average, followed by transport, \$92.84 or 15.6% and housing, \$80.85 or 13.6%. Household expenditure on recreation was the next highest category, at \$86.33 for Melbourne and \$80.65 for Victoria per week. These patterns were comparable to expenditure patterns for Australia as a whole.

Households in the Melbourne metropolitan area had higher total expenditures (\$628.99) than other urban and rural areas.

TABLE 9.12 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS: MELBOURNE, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

Commodity or service -						
Current housing costs	90.30	14.4	80.85	13.6	82.43	13.9
Fuel and power	21.74	3.5	21.25	3.6	16.77	2.8
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	115.35	18.3	111.10	18.6	110.95	18.7
Alcoholic beverages	16.18	2.6	16.52	2.8	17.47	2.9
Tobacco	8.41	1.3	8.67	1.5	9.22	1.6
Clothing and footwear	40.67	6.5	37.61	6.3	33.72	5.7
Household furnishings and equipment	35.81	5.7	34.55	5.8	39.41	6.6
Household services and operation	31.00	4.9	30.49	5.1	31.61	5.3
Medical care and health expenses	27.85	4.4	26.41	4.4	27.16	4.6
Transport	95.70	15.2	92.84	15.6	90.86	15.3
Recreation	86.33	13.7	80.65	13.5	78.87	13.3
Personal care	11.95	1.9	11.27	1.9	11.36	1.9
Miscellaneous commodities and services	47.70	7.6	44.27	7.4	43.15	7.3
Total commodity and service expenditure	628.99	100.0	596.48	100.0	592.97	100.0
Selected other payments -						
Income tax	149.76		131.83		138.34	
Mortgage repayments - principal	21.72		19.87		20.07	
Other capital housing costs	41.76		31.43		29.54	
Superannuation and life insurance	20.13		19.85		22.28	

Source: *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories* (6533.0)

TRAVEL TO WORK, SCHOOL AND SHOPS

During October 1994, nearly 1.7 million Victorians travelled from home to work and 1.2 million students travelled from home to a school, university or college.

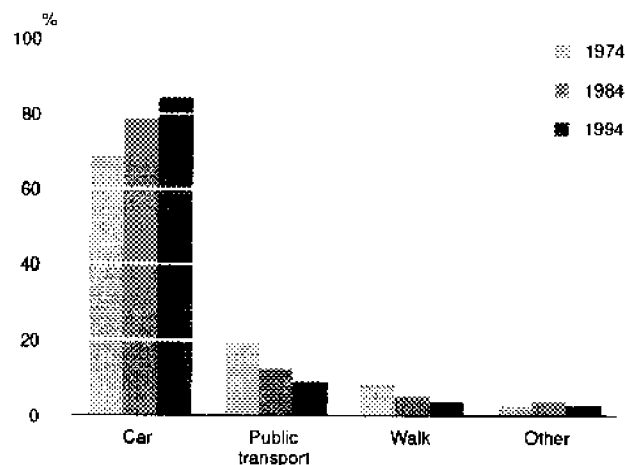
TABLE 9.13 MAIN METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK, SCHOOL OR SHOPS, VICTORIA, OCTOBER 1994

Main method of travel used	Persons who worked		Persons who attended an educational institution		Household shopping trip	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	'000		'000		'000	
Train	98.5	5.8	59.2	5.0	6.5	0.4
Bus/tram/light rail/taxi	55.0	3.2	69.0	5.8	51.6	2.8
School bus	n.a.	n.a.	141.1	11.9	n.a.	n.a.
Community bus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	0.2
Car/motor cycle/scooter	1 441.3	85.0	615.4	52.0	1 616.3	87.2
Bicycle	24.2	1.4	57.1	4.8	4.1	0.2
Walk	66.7	4.0	240.2	20.3	161.3	8.7
Other	11.0	0.6	1.6	0.1	10.1	0.5
Total	1 696.8	100.0	1 183.6	100.0	1 854.0	100.0

Source: *Travel to Work, School and Shops, Victoria* (9201.2)

In the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD), 11.3% of persons used public transport as their main method of travel to work, with the corresponding figure for the Rest of Victoria (ROV) being 1.4%.

MAIN METHOD OF TRAVEL



Source: *Travel to Work, School and Shops, Victoria* (9201.2)

Over the last 20 years, there has been a continuing decline in the percentage of Victorians using public transport as their main method of travel to work (20.0% in 1974, 12.5% in 1984 and 8.9% in 1994).

In 1994, 84.3% of persons used a car as their main method of travel to work. This has increased over the last 20 years from 68.8% in 1974 and 78.5% in 1984.

There was a continuing decline in the percentage of persons who walked to work as their main method of travel (8.6% in 1974, compared with 5.2% in 1984 and 3.9% in 1994). In travelling to an educational institution, walking was the third most commonly used main method of travel (20.3%). This has decreased from 31.7% in 1984.

More students used public transport as their main method of travel after school (24.8%) than used public transport to get to school (22.8%). A total of 613,800 students travelled to school by car, of whom only 561,400 left school by car. There were 21,600 students who left school by public transport and 36,200 walked home from school.

TABLE 9.14 PERSONS WHO LIVE AND WORK IN THE MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION: WORK REGION BY HOME REGION, OCTOBER 1994

Work region	Home region					Total
	Inner	Outer Western	North Western & North Eastern	Inner & Outer Eastern	South Eastern, Mornington Peninsula & Southern Melbourne	
	'000					
Inner	49.3	47.4	59.2	78.3	76.8	311.0
Outer Western	5.3	88.8	15.0	6.0	6.8	121.9
North Western and North Eastern	5.5	14.6	137.6	23.5	4.1	185.3
Inner and Outer Eastern	5.4	1.9	12.7	170.3	39.5	229.8
South Eastern, Mornington Peninsula and Southern Melbourne	11.5	4.4	2.2	40.8	186.0	244.9
Total	77.0	157.1	226.7	318.9	313.2	1 092.9

Source: *Travel to Work, School and Shops, Victoria* (9201.2)

Overall, 63.7% of persons lived and worked in the same region. The percentage of persons living and working in Inner and Outer Eastern and Outer Western was generally lower than for other regions, (53.4% and 56.5% respectively).

Of persons working in the Inner region, 84.1% travelled from other regions.

The percentage of persons living in a region and travelling to work in another region was lowest in the Inner region (36.0%) and highest in the Inner and Outer Eastern region (46.6%).

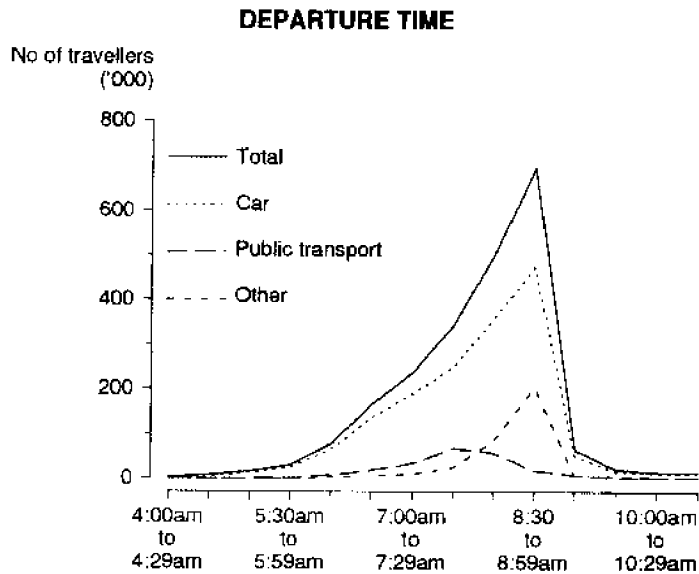
Within the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD) 17.6% of persons travelling less than 1 kilometre to work were from the Outer Western Melbourne region. More workers from Inner Melbourne travelled between 2 and 5 kilometres to work (35.0%) than other regions, whereas 32.9% of workers in Inner Eastern Melbourne travelled between 10 and 20 kilometres.

Departure times

Persons who used public transport as their main method of travel spent more time travelling to work and generally left home earlier than persons using a car as their main method of travel. Of those who used public transport, 68.9% left home before 8.00am, while 56.2% of persons travelling by car left home before 8.00am.

Departures from home of persons going to work or school mainly by public transport peaked between 7.30am and 8.00am (58,200 persons). For persons going to work or school mainly by car, the peak period for departures was between 8.30am and 9.00am (473,200 persons).

Departures from home of persons going to work peaked between 7.00am and 8.00am. Of these workers, 60,300 travelled mainly by public transport and 435,000 left home by car.



Source: *Travel to Work, School and Shops, Victoria* (9201.2)

**INDIGENOUS
PEOPLE**

In 1994 the ABS carried out the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS). The NATSIS resulted from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.

This comprehensive National Survey aims to provide information to address the disadvantaged position of many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people within Australian society.

Information was collected on a wide range of issues such as:

- ◆ Families and culture
- ◆ Housing
- ◆ Health
- ◆ Employment and income
- ◆ Education and training
- ◆ Law and justice

More than 15,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were interviewed across Australia. People living in remote communities, town camps and households in urban areas were visited as well as people in hostels, boarding schools and prisons. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were recruited and trained to conduct the interviews in most areas.

Family and culture

Families form an important unit within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander societies and as such the survey collected information on types of families and their characteristics. Families included in this survey were those in which one or more members of the family had identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

In 33% of the estimated 6,300 Victorian families surveyed, all people were Indigenous. In the other 67% of families, one or more people were non-Indigenous. Nationally, in 60% of families, all family members were Indigenous, while 40% had both Indigenous and non-Indigenous members.

Of 8,000 people aged 25 years and over, 10% said they were taken away from their families as children by a mission, the government, or welfare agencies.

An indication of the level of cultural identity and maintenance can be gained from information relating to participation in Indigenous cultural activities. The survey also collected information on the use of Indigenous languages, the extent to which people identify with clan, tribal or language groups and recognition of and access to homelands.

Of Victorian Indigenous people aged 13 years and over, 6% (7,600 people) said they had participated in or attended some form of Indigenous cultural activity over the past year. Cultural activities in the context of this survey included funerals, ceremonies, Indigenous festivals and carnivals and involvement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations.

Of the 12,600 Victorian Indigenous people, aged 13 years and over, 45% identified with a clan, tribal or language group, 70% said that they recognised a homeland and 80% believed the role of elders is important.

Health

An indication of an individual's health status can be drawn from information about illness experienced. For all 19,200 Victorian Indigenous people surveyed, the most common conditions which lasted for 6 months or more were asthma, which affected 22%, ear or hearing problems, which affected 12%, and skin problems, which affected 10%. Nationally, 13% of people reported being affected by asthma and 9% reported being affected by ear or hearing problems.

TABLE 9.15 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS: HEALTH, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Persons aged 13 years and over							
	All Persons who experienced illness			Alcohol considered to be main health problem in local area	Happy with local health services	Total (a)	Smokers	Total
	Recent	Specified long term	Total					
%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	'000	
Victoria	53.9	46.3	19.2	38.4	81.6	12.4	57.1	12.6
Australia	41.2	34.8	303.3	58.8	79.3	194.4	49.7	197.5

(a) Excludes persons in prisons.

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings* (4190.0)

Information on attitudes to health services highlights people's satisfaction with local health services. Of 12,600 Victorian Indigenous people surveyed aged 13 years and over, 82% were happy with their local health services. In Victoria, 9% of those aged 13 years and over had used bush medicine in the 6 months prior to the survey.

Health risk factors relate to lifestyle, diet and community practices which may impact on the overall health of the individual. Of the 12,600 Victorian Indigenous people surveyed aged 13 years and over, 56% smoked cigarettes. This was higher than the national average of 50%.

Of people aged 13 years and over, 38% considered alcohol to be one of the main health problems in their local area. Other major problems were drugs, reported by 27% of people and diabetes, reported by 12%.

Housing

Information on housing provides an insight into the living conditions of people and has a considerable bearing on other aspects of people's lives, such as health.

Of the 6,700 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in Victoria surveyed, 63% were renting. Of these dwellings, 42% (1,800) were rented from the Victorian Department of Planning and Development and 35% (1,500) were rented from private landlords.

In Victoria, 84% of households reported that the dwelling satisfied the needs of the people living there. This compared with the National average of 77%.

TABLE 9.16 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS: HOUSING, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Households in private dwellings						Total
	Running water connected	Electricity/gas connected	Garbage collected	Dwelling situated on sealed road	Satisfied with current dwelling	Renters	
	%						'000
Victoria	99.8	99.8	94.1	90.6	84.0	62.6	6.7
Australia	96.1	96.4	93.0	81.6	77.3	69.0	86.4

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994 (4190.0)*

Education and training

Of 11,100 Indigenous people surveyed aged 15 years and over who had left school, 24% had post-school qualifications and 49% said they wanted to do further study or training.

Of 3,800 Indigenous Victorians surveyed who had children attending either primary or secondary school, 75% were happy with the education their children received. However, 42% would prefer their children to attend an Aboriginal community controlled school.

Of 5,000 school students, 37% were being taught about Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultures at school.

Employment and income

The importance of work (paid or unpaid) is a feature of adult life. A person's labour force status can often be linked to education and income and may impact on their socio-economic well-being.

The total number of Victorian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders aged 15 years and over in the labour force was estimated to be 7,500. Of these 62% were employed and the remainder were unemployed. The Victorian participation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders was 64%.

Of the estimated 2,900 people who were unemployed, 1,100 had been unemployed for 12 months or longer.

Of the 11,600 people aged 15 years and over, 32% were involved in voluntary community work, for example, working for community or sporting organisations or working on committees.

Information on the level and source of income is important in understanding financial well-being. Regular income, be it from earned income or Government payments, is the main means by which individuals and households finance consumption.

In Victoria, of the 11,600 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islands persons surveyed aged 15 years and over, 52% received Government payments as their main source of income while 35% received wages and salaries. 13% received no income. Just over half (53%) of people aged 15 years and over received an annual income of \$12,000 or less while 16% received an annual income over \$25,000.

TABLE 9.17 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS: EMPLOYMENT, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Persons aged 15 years and over in labour force				Persons aged 15 years and over		
	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployed for 12 months or more	Total (a)	Not in labour force	Participation rate	Total (a)
Victoria	61.9	38.1	14.0	7.5	35.6	64.4	11.6
Australia	61.8	38.2	18.9	105.2	42.0	58.0	181.5

(a) Excludes persons in prisons.

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994* (4190.0)

Crime and justice

Of 12,600 people aged 13 years and over surveyed, 23% reported that they had been arrested in the last 5 years. A quarter of people had been physically attacked or verbally threatened and a quarter required legal services within the 12 months prior to the survey.

Of these people aged 13 years and over, 38% felt that family violence was a common problem amongst Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in their area.

Of these 12,600 people, 45% felt that the police did a good job in dealing with crime. 6% felt they sometimes did a good job and 33% felt police did not do a good job. A further 15% of people said they didn't know. A total of 21% believed that people got on better with the police now than they did 12 months previously.

TABLE 9.18 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS: LAW, JUSTICE AND VOTING PATTERNS, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Persons aged 13 years and over					Persons aged 18 years and over		
	Physically attacked or verbally threatened	Needed legal services in last 12 months	Arrested in last 5 years	Believe that people get on better with police now than 5 years ago	Total	Voted in Federal election	Voted in ATSIC election	Total
Victoria	25.2	25.3	22.6	21.1	12.6	67.2	29.9	10.6
Australia	12.9	16.9	20.4	21.5	197.5	66.2	39.4	163.8

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey, 1994* (4190.0)

TIME USE

During 1992 the ABS conducted a nation-wide Time Use survey on how people spend their time. This was partly in response to a growing interest, in Australia and internationally, in recognising the strong social and economic worth of unpaid work carried out in the home and community.

Results available at the national level only show that although the total time spent on labour force and household activities is similar for males and females, females on average spend about twice the amount of time on household tasks as do males. Time spent in other aggregate categories is similar for males and females.

TABLE 9.19 PROPORTION OF DAY SPENT ON MAIN ACTIVITY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1992

		%	
Labour force and household -			
Labour force	18.7	8.8	13.7
Household	10.4	20.1	15.3
Domestic	7.0	13.0	10.0
Child care	1.0	3.4	2.2
Purchasing	2.4	3.8	3.1
Total labour force and household	29.1	29.0	29.0
Total personal	43.1	43.5	43.3
Total education	2.3	2.0	2.2
Total community	1.7	1.8	1.8
Social and leisure -			
Social	6.4	7.5	6.9
Active leisure	3.9	3.2	3.5
Passive leisure	13.5	12.9	13.2
Total social and leisure	23.8	23.6	23.7
All activities	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *How Australians Use Their Time* (4153.0)

Culture and leisure

As shown from the Time Use survey, over 10% of people's time is spent on social and active leisure activities at the National level. A further 13% of time was spent in passive leisure. In supporting these activities, Victorians spent an average of \$80.65 per week on recreation in 1993-94. This represents 13% of the average weekly expenditure of Victorian households.

Results from a National survey of sports involvement, conducted in 1993, showed that 33% of persons aged 15 and over had either paid or unpaid involvement with sport (39% of males and 27% of females). Victorians had slightly higher participation than people from New South Wales, but lower than all other States and Territories.

TABLE 9.20 PERSONS WITH PAID AND UNPAID INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT, VICTORIA, 1993

	Paid involvement	Unpaid involvement only	Paid and unpaid involvement	All sport involvement	No involvement	Total persons	Paid participation rate
	'000						%
Males	18.8	629.7	18.9	667.4	1 046.2	1 713.6	38.9
Females	8.8	457.7	12.1	478.6	1 280.3	1 758.9	27.2
Persons	27.6	1 087.4	31.0	1 145.9	2 326.5	3 472.4	33.0

Source: *Involvement in Sport, Australia* (6285.0)

During 1994-95 the attendance of Victorians at selected cultural venues was generally comparable to the Australian average with the one exception being the higher participation rate for attendance at the zoo in Victoria.

TABLE 9.21 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Venue/activity	Victoria		Australia	
	Persons attending	Participation rate	Persons attending	Participation rate
	'000	%	'000	%
Art gallery	756.4	21.3	3 134.1	22.3
Museum	922.8	26.0	3 905.6	27.8
Animal and marine parks	1 354.1	38.2	4 966.0	35.3
Zoo	996.3	28.1	3 123.9	22.2
Botanic garden	1 362.4	38.5	5 410.5	38.5
National, State or local library	1 288.7	36.4	5 403.1	38.4
School, college or university library	611.6	17.3	2 402.1	17.1
Popular music	932.4	26.3	3 790.7	26.9
Classical music	261.6	7.4	1 081.3	7.7
Theatre	564.7	15.9	2 336.3	16.6
Dance	351.4	9.9	1 407.5	10.0
Children's dance	94.6	2.7	417.7	3.0
Opera or musical	705.4	19.9	2 722.1	19.3
Opera only	79.2	2.2	327.3	2.3
Musical only	538.9	15.2	2 087.7	14.8
Both opera and musical	87.3	2.5	307.0	2.2
Other performing arts	639.3	18.0	2 634.4	18.7
Circus	275.6	7.8	1 132.8	8.1
Cinema	2 220.2	62.7	8 733.8	62.1

Source: *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia* (4114.0)

The participation rate can be used to compare the level of involvement in cultural activities of different population groups. It is the number of people who attended a venue at least once during the year, expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same population group (e.g. age group). In Victoria, the highest participation rate was for cinema attendance at 62.7%. The next highest participation rates were recorded for attendance at Botanic Gardens (38.5%), Animal and marine parks (38.2%) and Libraries (National, State and local) (36.4%).

Generally participation rates were highest for those in the 15-44 year age groups, declining with age from 45 years. Two exceptions were attendances at Popular music venues which peaked at a participation rate of 48.5% for 18-24 year olds' and Opera or musical venues which peaked at a participation rate of 25.8% for 45-54 year olds. Generally persons aged 65 years and over participated at significantly lower rates than people in other age groups.

TABLE 9.22 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES BY AGE, VICTORIA, 1994-95

Venue/activity	Age group (years)							Total
	15-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
Persons attending '000								
Art gallery	47.5	103.0	136.8	156.3	131.6	89.2	92.0	756.4
Museum	54.4	124.1	184.8	228.0	153.9	87.9	89.7	922.8
Animal and marine parks	84.0	223.9	351.6	300.3	181.3	116.3	96.8	1 354.1
Botanic garden	71.3	211.7	292.1	290.9	207.5	133.6	155.3	1 362.4
National, State or local library	96.5	199.8	249.9	288.1	186.5	112.2	155.8	1 288.7
Popular music	55.5	240.6	240.2	187.1	114.1	59.0	35.9	932.4
Classical music	5.8	27.0	35.3	61.5	53.4	42.2	36.4	261.6
Theatre	38.3	71.5	134.3	117.1	99.8	60.8	42.9	564.7
Dance	20.7	51.9	66.9	81.3	64.8	34.6	31.2	351.4
Opera or musical	32.2	94.6	129.4	139.7	141.3	78.0	90.2	705.4
Other performing arts	37.8	133.9	188.8	141.6	76.8	32.1	28.2	639.3
Cinema	163.0	441.9	523.7	449.9	315.3	156.9	169.6	2 220.2
Participation rates %								
Art gallery	26.6	20.8	19.3	23.1	24.0	23.3	16.7	21.3
Museum	30.4	25.0	26.0	33.7	28.1	23.0	16.3	26.0
Animal and marine parks	46.9	45.1	49.5	44.4	33.1	30.4	17.6	38.2
Botanic garden	39.8	42.7	41.1	43.0	37.9	34.9	28.2	38.5
National, State or local library	53.9	40.3	35.2	42.6	34.1	29.3	28.3	36.4
Popular music	31.0	48.5	33.8	27.7	20.8	15.4	6.5	26.3
Classical music	3.2	5.4	5.0	9.1	9.8	11.0	6.6	7.4
Theatre	21.4	14.4	18.9	17.3	18.2	15.9	7.8	15.9
Dance	11.6	10.5	9.4	12.0	11.8	9.0	5.7	9.9
Opera or musical	18.0	19.1	18.2	20.7	25.8	20.4	16.4	19.9
Other performing arts	21.1	27.0	26.6	20.9	14.0	8.4	5.1	18.0
Cinema	91.1	89.1	73.7	66.5	57.6	41.0	30.8	62.7

Source: *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (4114.0)*

Books

A household survey in 1994 asked Australian's about the types of reading matter they had read in the last seven days. The survey was not restricted to reading for pleasure and consequently included reading for work and study purposes.

1% of the population (130,800 people) reported that they could not read, almost half of these were aged 65 years or more.

A further 4.3% of the population (582,300 people) stated that they had read nothing in the last seven days. The following table shows the percentage of the total population who read various types of literature in the seven days before the interview.

TABLE 9.23 POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: PERCENTAGE WHO READ BOOKS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS IN THE LAST WEEK, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1994

Age (years)	Percentage who read				Total population '000
	Books	Magazines	Newspapers	Journals	
	%				
15-19	52.6	73.8	71.4	12.6	1 214.3
20-29	53.4	71.7	84.1	18.3	2 679.4
30-39	50.3	70.2	89.6	23.5	2 766.4
40-49	48.8	64.7	87.5	29.9	2 489.9
50-64	42.4	56.9	84.5	20.8	2 373.1
65 and over	43.5	53.3	81.7	12.0	1 935.3
Total	48.5	65.0	84.4	20.5	13 458.4

Source: Australia Council - Books: 'Who's reading them now?'

Almost half (48.5%) of the population had read books in the previous seven days. The incidence of book reading was lowest for people who were in the age groups 50-64 years and 65 years and over, while it was highest for people aged 20-29 years. Almost three-quarters (73.8%) of people aged 15-19 years had read magazines in the previous week. The incidence of magazine reading declined steadily with age, with only 53.3% of people aged 65 years or more having read magazines.

The most popular reading material was newspapers, with about five people in six (84.4%) reporting that they had read a newspaper in the previous week. The reading of newspapers varied greatly with age. Almost 90% of people aged 30-39 years had read newspapers in the previous week. By contrast, only 71.4% of people aged 15-19 years had read newspapers. About one-fifth of the population had read journals in the previous week. The proportions for journals were highest in the age groups between 20 and 64 years.

TABLE 9.24 POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO READ BOOKS IN THE LAST WEEK: HOW THE BOOKS WERE OBTAINED, BY SEX AND AGE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1994

	By recent purchase	As a recent gift		By borrowing from library	Have had it a long time	Total population '000
		By borrowing from another household	By borrowing from library			
	%					
Sex:						
Male	40.5	10.5	13.0	28.3	19.3	2 758.3
Female	38.5	9.2	21.5	34.9	14.1	3 766.7
Age group (years):						
15-19	24.4	*7.1	*10.1	45.9	24.2	638.2
20-29	43.9	8.1	19.7	27.8	18.0	1 431.6
30-39	43.4	10.6	22.3	21.8	13.2	1 390.8
40-49	42.4	9.1	18.4	29.9	16.2	1 215.6
50-64	38.6	10.0	14.8	36.0	17.7	1 006.6
65 and over	32.8	13.6	16.6	44.4	*10.6	842.3
Total	39.3	9.7	17.9	32.1	16.3	6 525.1

Source: Australia Council - Books: 'Who's reading them now?'

Female readers were more likely than male readers to borrow books from people in other households (21.5% compared with 13%) and also more likely to have borrowed books from a library (34.9% compared with 28.3%). People in the age groups between 20 and 64 years were those most likely to have recently purchased the books they had read in the last week, while people aged 15-19 years and 65 years and over were most likely to have borrowed the books from a library.

Of Australian males who read books in the last week, 40.5% had recently purchased them compared with 38.5% of females. However, as more females than males had actually read books in the last week (3,766,700 compared with 2,758,300), in absolute terms, more females than males had read books that they had recently purchased (1,451,000 compared with 1,116,200).

Religion

Of the Victorian population of 4,244,249 persons in August 1991, 74.1% cited religious adherence. This was a slight increase on the 1986 figure of 71.4%.

Christian religions were reported by 70.7% of the population, an increase on the 68.8% reported in 1986. Non-Christian religious adherence accounted for 3.4% of the Victorian population, an increase of 0.8% on the 2.6% reported in 1986.

TABLE 9.25 RELIGION, VICTORIA, 1986 AND 1991

Religion	1986		1991	
	Total	%	Total	%
Christian -				
Anglican	715 414	17.8	772 632	18.2
Baptist	39 784	1.0	60 484	1.4
Brethren(a)	4 122	0.1	4 870	0.1
Catholic	1 104 044	27.5	1 237 399	29.2
Churches of Christ(b)	24 045	0.6	21 847	0.5
Congregational	1 432	0.0	470	0.0
Jehovah's Witness	12 224	0.3	13 314	0.3
Latter Day Saints (c)	6 647	0.2	7 383	0.2
Lutheran	36 908	0.9	44 688	1.1
Oriental Christian	1 877	0.0	5 223	0.1
Orthodox -				
Greek	n.a.	..	156 056	3.7
Other	n.a.	..	43 007	1.0
Total	177 565	4.4	199 063	4.7
Pentecostal	20 304	0.5	28 707	0.7
Presbyterian (d)	138 000	3.4	193 300	4.6
Salvation Army	17 461	0.4	16 320	0.4
Seventh Day				
Adventist	7 792	0.2	7 678	0.2
Uniting Church	280 262	7.0	342 493	8.1
Other Protestant	87 557	2.2	n.a.	..
Other Christian	90 756	2.3	44 391	1.0
Total Christian	2 766 194	68.8	3 000 262	70.7
Non-Christian -				
Buddhist	23 266	0.6	42 350	1.0
Hinduism	5 114	0.1	11 338	0.3
Islam	37 965	0.9	49 617	1.2
Judaism	32 387	0.8	33 882	0.8
Other	6 465	0.2	8 591	0.2
Total Non-Christian	105 197	2.6	145 778	3.4
Non-Theistic	1 016	0.0	n.a.	..
Inadequately described	14 420	0.4	11 214	0.3

TABLE 9.25 RELIGION, VICTORIA 1986 AND 1991 - *continued*

	1986		1991	
	Total	%	Total	%
No religion (e)	557 939	13.9	612 074	14.4
Not stated	574 712	14.3	474 921	11.2
Total	4 019 478	100.0	4 244 249	100.0

(a) Comprises 'Brethren' and 'Exclusive Brethren'

(b) Comprises 'Churches of Christ' and 'Churches of Christ Non-denominational'

(c) Comprises 'Latter Day Saints' and 'Latter Day Saints Reorganised'

(d) Comprises 'Presbyterian so described' and 'Reformed'

(e) Includes 'Humanist/Materialist'

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Income support for individuals is primarily provided by the Commonwealth Government through a range of pensions and benefits. At 30 June 1995 there were 404,450 age pensioners, 107,709 invalid pensioners, and 14,122 widow pensioners in Victoria.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are provided for people temporarily unable to support themselves. During 1994-95 there were 225,008 people who received these benefits, an 11% decrease in the number of beneficiaries over the previous year. The number of people receiving unemployment benefits decreased by 12% to 208,010 at 30 June, 1995. These figures exclude those persons receiving the Youth Training Allowance, which was introduced on 1 January 1995.

TABLE 9.26 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA

Age pensions -						
Number of pensioners (a)	345 161	354 459	371 221	387 931	404 830	404 450
Wives/spouse carers of age pensioners	6 695	7 418	8 780	10 077	11 127	12 177
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	2 078 081	2 332 651	2 527 773	2 696 995	2 990 178	3 035 432
Invalid pensions -						
Number of pensioners (a)	77 199	80 363	89 970	94 765	101 845	107 709
Wives/spouse carers of invalid pensioners	23 009	23 519	25 670	27 088	29 730	31 394
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	641 729	733 953	836 782	899 951	1 005 809	1 056 769
Widows' pensions (j) -						
Number of pensioners (a)	19 441	18 592	17 702	16 585	15 522	14 122
Amount paid (\$'000) (c)	136 533	142 450	141 926	137 758	138 370	125 411
Funeral benefits (d) -						
Number of claims granted	7 200	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	222	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unemployment benefits (m) -						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	78 429	120 202	198 952	232 059	236 156	208 010
Amount paid (\$'000) (e)	514 873	1 014 423	1 723 752	1 951 072	2 039 307	1 864 749
Sickness benefits -						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	16 993	16 981	11 360	9 538	10 696	10 856
Amount paid (\$'000) (f)	139 799	161 464	106 830	85 483	97 160	96 523
Special benefits -						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	6 180	6 725	8 605	8 515	7 626	6 142
Amount paid (\$'000) (g)	47 491	60 550	77 275	78 819	73 565	67 675
Sole parents' benefits (h) -						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	7 200	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	222	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Supporting parents' benefits (h) -						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	52 637	57 637	62 770	65 262	68 734	71 417
Amount paid (\$'000)	486 830	569 386	658 983	624 246	553 143	561 245
Family allowance						
Number of families	477 434	480 244	480 373	477 940	447 771	440 179

TABLE 9.26 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA - continued

Number of children and students in -						
Families	926 637	927 990	924 285	918 677	864 557	848 657
Institutions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total amount paid (\$'000)	454 076	474 566	584 135	516 994	506 398	495 167
Child disability allowance -						
Number of children (a)	9 385	10 551	13 901	16 677	18 662	21 586
Amount paid (\$'000)	14 217	17 170	26 202	32 831	33 226	44 814
Family Allowance Supplement (j) -						
Number of families (a)	37 887	41 136	56 071	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Number of children (a)	93 586	100 346	131 404	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	108 422	123 967	163 541	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Additional Family Payment (Workforce) (k) -						
Number of families (a)	..	..	..	69 171	73 758	73 586
Number of children (a)	..	..	..	157 624	165 401	164 632
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Additional Family Payment (Auto) (l) -						
Number of families (a)	..	..	..	119 589	122 566	120 546
Number of children (a)	..	..	..	218 749	224 326	220 625
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) As at year ended 30 June.

(b) Amount comprises payment for pensioners, and pensioners in benevolent homes, pensions for wives and spouse carers and supplementary assistance. Until 1991-92 additional pension /allowance for children was also included. This is now incorporated in the family payment and is directed to the primary care giver.

(c) Amount comprises payment for pensioners, and pensioners in benevolent homes and supplementary assistance. Until 1991-92 additional pension /allowance for children was also included. This is now incorporated in the family payment and is directed to the primary care giver. See also (f) and (h).

(d) Funeral benefit ceased on 31 December 1989 to be replaced by bereavement allowance.

(e) Amount comprises payment for beneficiaries. Until 1991-92 additional pension /allowance for children was also included. This is now incorporated in the family payment and is directed to the primary care giver.

(f) Amount comprises payment for beneficiaries and supplementary allowance. Until 1991-92 additional pension /allowance for children was also included. This is now incorporated in the family payment and is directed to the primary care giver.

(g) As for (f), but excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

(h) Sole parents pension replaced the Class A widows pension and the supporting parents pension in March 1989.

(i) Includes widowed persons allowance (replaced Class C widows pension in March 1989).

(j) Replaced family income supplement in 1987-88.

(k) Replaced family allowance supplement in 1992-93.

(l) Replaced additional pension/allowance/benefit for children in 1992-93.

(m) Since 1991-92 comprises total of Jobsearch Allowance and Newstart Allowance.

Source: DSS Clients: A Statistical Overview 1995.

War veterans

Of the \$1,287 million spent in Victoria on veterans or the dependents of veterans during the 1994-95 financial year, pensions accounted for \$929 million, and health services amounted to \$358 million. There were 45,173 veterans and 34,201 wives, widows or dependents of veterans who received a Service Pension in June 1995, while 78,747 received Disability Pensions. A total net outlay of \$358 million was spent on the provision of health services, with the number of veterans and war widows eligible for treatment at June 1993 being 81,056.

Community services

In 1992-93 the Department of Health and Community Services spent \$185.5 million on Child and Youth Welfare services. This represents about 5% of the Department's program expenditure. The primary objectives of this program are to investigate notifications of child abuse and neglect and provide appropriate support services, including accommodation and supervision, to reduce homelessness, offending behaviour and abuse among young people.

In June 1993 in Victoria, there were 1,338 children in foster care. Of these, 123 (9%) were in emergency foster care and 441 (33%) were in extended family placements. In the year ending June 1993, a total of 9,872 children had been subject to protective intervention.

REFERENCES**Data sources**

The statistics in this chapter are derived from a number of administrative by-product collections, household surveys and the five yearly Census of Population and Housing.

Statistics on families, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, Travel to work, school and shops, time use and culture/leisure and household expenditure are from household surveys.

Other social welfare data have been obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security, Health and Community Services Victoria, Commonwealth Department of Veterans Affairs, the Victorian Office of Corrections and the Australia Council.

ABS publications

Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia, March 1995 (4114.0)

How Australians use their time (4153.0)

Australian Housing Survey (4181.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings (4190.0)

Australia's Families, Selected findings from the Survey of Families in Australia (4418.0)

Involvement in Sport, Australia (6285.0)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: States and Territories (6533.0)

Travel to Work, School and Shops, Victoria (9201.2)

Non-ABS sources

Commonwealth Department of Social Security

Health and Community Services Victoria

Commonwealth Department of Veterans Affairs

Australia Council