



4 **Social**

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of social statistics for Victoria covering aspects of education, health and safety, disability, housing, culture/leisure and crime and justice.

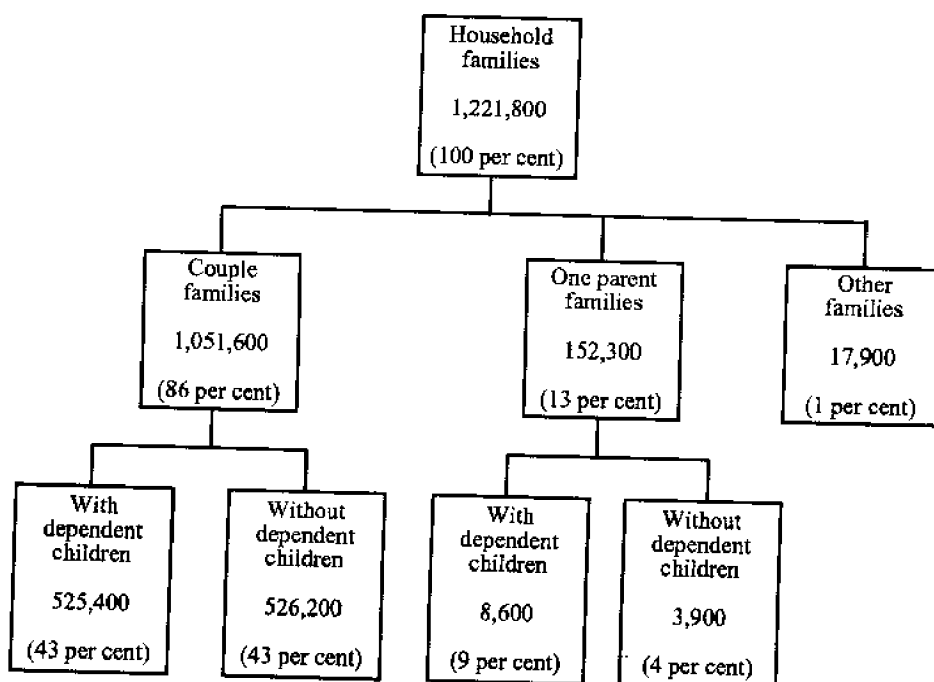
FAMILIES

1994 has been proclaimed the International Year of the Family (IYF) by the United Nations General Assembly. In Australia there is a strong commitment that the IYF should be a catalyst to greater support and quality of life for all families in Australia.

In 1992 the ABS conducted a Family Survey which obtained information on the characteristics of families and family members, and the nature of family support for such issues as employment, education, income, transport, accommodation, personal care/home help and child care.

The following diagram shows a broad breakdown of Victoria's household families, as determined from the survey. A household family is where at least two family members live together in the household.

VICTORIA'S HOUSEHOLD FAMILIES, 1992



Couple families constituted about 86 per cent of all families, and one parent families a further 13 per cent. These proportions were the same for Australia as a whole.

Victoria had the lowest proportion of de facto families - 7 per cent of couples were de facto couples (Australian average, 8 per cent). De facto couples were less likely to have dependent children than registered married couples, which is related to the different age structures of those persons in de facto and registered marriage relationships.

Victoria was also the State which had the lowest proportion of step and blended families (7 per cent, compared with the Australian average of 8 per cent).

EDUCATION

Schools and teachers

Preliminary figures show there were 2,617 schools in Victoria in July 1993. This was 83 schools fewer than at the same time in the previous year, with government schools showing the largest decrease of 79 schools and non-government schools showing only a slight decrease. The total enrolment of students in all Victorian schools in 1993 was 777,597, a decrease of 1 per cent. Of the total numbers enrolled, 58 per cent were in primary schools and 42 per cent were in secondary schools.

Government schools, which constituted 74 per cent of the total, had a student enrolment of 526,636, which represented a decrease of 1 per cent over 1992.

Enrolments in non-government schools fell for the third successive year since 1990, with the 250,961 students enrolled representing a 1 per cent decrease from the previous year. Approximately 73 per cent of non-government schools were Catholic schools. Of students attending non-government schools, there were 173,631 (69 per cent) enrolled in Catholic schools, 24,403 (10 per cent) in Anglican schools and 52,927 (21 per cent) in other non-government schools. The proportion of students enrolled in non-government schools was larger at secondary level, especially at Year 12.

Apparent retention rates are measures of the tendencies of students to remain in secondary education from Year 7 to the senior years of secondary schooling. The apparent retention rate to Year 12 has increased significantly over six years from 47 per cent in 1986 to 81 per cent in 1992, but declined to 79 per cent in 1993.

The numbers of teaching staff (expressed in full-time equivalent units) decreased by 5 per cent, from 56,741 in 1992 to 53,787 in 1993. The average number of students per full-time teaching staff number was 15.5 for non-government schools and 14.9 for government schools. The average ratios for all schools were 17.7 for primary and 11.8 for secondary schools.

TABLE 4.1 SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHING STAFF (a), VICTORIA

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Students	Teaching Staff	Schools	Students	Teaching Staff	Schools	Students	Teaching Staff
1988	2,064	532,211	40,311	730	256,712	16,458	2,794	788,923	56,769
1989 (b)	2,059	527,700	40,737	719	257,407	16,400	2,778	785,107	57,137
1990	2,038	526,576	39,950	715	257,786	16,508	2,753	784,362	56,459
1991	2,029	533,386	39,447	696	256,127	16,421	2,725	789,513	55,868
1992	2,013	533,909	40,550	687	253,713	16,192	2,700	787,622	56,741
1993p	1,934	526,636	37,551	683	250,961	16,227	2,617	777,597	53,778

(a) Number of full-time teaching staff plus full-time equivalents (FTE) of part-time teaching staff.

(b) With changes to staff tables in 1989, some staff previously classified as teaching staff are now classified as specialist support.

TABLE 4.2 NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS: CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND YEAR OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA 1993p

Year of education	Government schools	Non-government (b)				All schools		
		Anglican	Catholic	Other	Total	Males	Females	Persons
Primary -								
Preparatory	44,615	753	14,319	2,755	17,827	32,003	30,439	62,442
Year 1	44,001	717	14,213	2,761	17,691	31,671	30,021	61,692
Year 2	43,675	787	14,106	2,762	17,655	31,434	29,896	61,330
Year 3	43,439	836	14,437	2,808	18,081	31,307	30,213	61,520
Year 4	42,868	1,023	14,290	2,914	18,227	31,256	29,839	61,095
Year 5	41,868	1,235	14,262	3,154	18,651	31,124	29,395	60,519
Year 6	42,010	1,430	14,143	3,217	18,790	30,858	29,942	60,800
Ungraded	1,509	-	94	513	607	1,310	806	2,116
Total primary	303,985	6,781	99,864	20,884	127,529	220,963	210,551	431,514
Secondary -								
Year 7	38,492	2,636	13,219	5,385	21,240	30,555	29,177	59,732
Year 8	38,279	2,777	13,119	5,218	21,114	30,361	29,032	59,393
Year 9	38,671	2,924	12,713	5,187	20,824	30,451	29,044	59,495
Year 10	38,308	2,983	12,457	5,340	20,780	30,241	28,847	59,088
Year 11	35,217	3,107	11,478	5,379	19,964	27,396	27,785	55,181
Year 12	30,038	3,195	10,696	5,198	19,089	23,218	25,909	49,127
Ungraded	3,646	-	85	336	421	2,438	1,629	4,067
Total secondary	222,651	17,622	73,767	32,043	123,432	174,660	171,423	346,083
Total	526,636	24,403	173,631	52,927	250,961	395,623	381,974	777,597

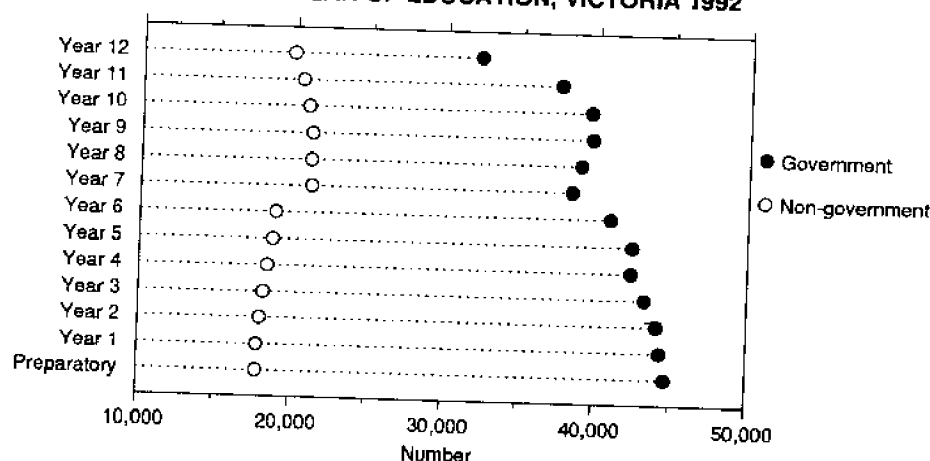
ALL-SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND LEVEL OR YEAR OF EDUCATION, VICTORIA 1992

TABLE 4.3 HIGHER EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY LEVEL OF COURSE AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT, VICTORIA, 1992

Institute of Higher Education	Level of course					Total
	Higher Degree	Post-grad	Bachelor	Other	Enabling	
Baillarat University College	77	419	3,255	300	-	4,051
Deakin University	1,697	2,985	17,012	1,152	190	23,543
La Trobe University	1,663	2,667	14,904	1,550	17	20,917
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	-	-	-	116	-	116
Monash University	3,875	3,684	24,668	2,274	9	34,918
Philip Institute of Technology	216	929	5,449	806	-	7,518
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	1,615	1,182	12,448	13	-	15,258
Swinburne Limited	409	1,148	6,579	97	-	8,233
University of Melbourne	3,542	4,261	18,697	1,986	1	28,487
Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture	5	100	437	671	-	1,213
Victorian College of Pharmacy	49	24	391	-	-	464
Victoria University of Technology	531	985	8,561	1,122	55	11,337
Total higher education	13,679	18,384	112,401	10,087	272	156,055

(a) Deakin University and Victoria College amalgamated on 1 January 1992 and the amalgamated institution is now known as Deakin University. The University of Melbourne and the Victorian College of the Arts amalgamated on 1 July 1991 and the amalgamated institution is now known as The University of Melbourne.

Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

TABLE 4.4 HIGHER EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY INSTITUTION AND FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA, 1992

Institute of Higher Education	Arts											Total
	Agriculture Animal Husbandry	Architecture Building	Humanities Social Sciences	Business Admin. Economics	Education	Engineering Surveying	Health	Law Legal Studies	Science	Veterinary Science	Non-award Courses	
Ballarat University College	-	-	800	729	711	535	550	-	726	-	-	4,051
Deakin University	-	568	4,995	5,179	6,352	157	3,171	36	2,578	-	507	23,543
La Trobe University	237	-	7,445	2,654	1,959	530	4,547	231	3,198	-	116	20,917
Marcus Oldham Farm Management College	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monash University	-	-	7,310	9,347	2,479	3,818	3,085	2,221	6,250	-	-	116
Phillip Institute of Technology	-	-	1,284	1,679	1,485	96	1,979	211	666	-	408	34,918
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	-	1,589	1,980	5,316	-	3,291	725	-	2,357	-	118	7,518
Swinburne Limited	-	-	1,814	2,536	-	2,291	-	-	1,592	-	-	15,258
University of Melbourne	521	784	7,713	2,846	7,663	2,193	2,352	638	3,529	248	-	8,233
Victorian College of Agriculture and Horticulture	1,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,487
Victorian College of Pharmacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	464	-	-	-	-	1,213
Victoria University of Technology	-	82	1,666	4,154	370	1,593	1,458	-	1,931	-	83	484
												11,337
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(a) Deakin University and Victoria College amalgamated on 1 January 1992 and the amalgamated institution is now known as Deakin University. The University of Melbourne and the Victorian College of the Arts amalgamated on 1 July 1991 and the amalgamated institution is now known as The University of Melbourne.
Source: Department of Employment, Education and Training

Higher education

The number of students attending a higher education institution (excluding TAFE) reached 156,055 in 1992, an increase of 4 per cent on 1991. There was a 7 per cent increase in the number of students in Bachelor degree courses, 11 per cent increase in Post-graduate and Higher degree courses, and a 36 per cent decrease in the number of students in Other courses (Diplomas, Certificates and Associate Diplomas).

In 1992, 22 per cent of students studied Arts, Humanities or the Social Sciences and a further 22 per cent studied Business Studies, Economics and Administration. There was an increase in the number of students in all fields of study except Education.

TAFE

The number of students enrolled in TAFE (Technical and Further Education) courses has been increasing overall in recent years, in particular in 1992. This is likely to be related to the decreasing number of jobs available.

Enrolments in vocational courses have increased every year apart from a small decrease in 1990 for females. In contrast, enrolments in recreational courses decreased significantly for both males and females in 1990. Numbers are slowly recovering for males, whereas female enrolments have increased strongly since the decline.

TABLE 4.5 TAFE: NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED BY MAJOR STREAM GROUP AND BY SEX, VICTORIA

Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Voca- tional (a)	Recre- ational (b)	Total	Voca- tional (a)	Recre- ational (b)	Total	Voca- tional (a)	Recre- ational (b)	Total
1986	121,980	33,773	155,753	88,915	128,034	216,949	210,895	161,807	372,702
1987	129,010	31,585	160,595	94,719	124,984	219,703	223,729	156,569	380,298
1988	130,956	35,919	166,875	100,904	145,966	246,870	231,860	181,885	413,745
1989	135,169	46,163	181,332	115,613	170,908	286,521	250,782	217,071	467,853
1990	143,844	36,392	180,236	105,614	118,222	223,836	249,458	154,614	404,072
1991	148,090	35,880	183,970	115,706	136,364	252,070	263,796	172,244	436,040
1992	160,531	41,202	201,733	136,659	180,792	317,451	297,190	221,994	519,184

(a) TAFE streams 2100 to 4500.

(b) Stream 1000, Recreation, leisure and personal enrichment.

TABLE 4.6 TAFE: NUMBER OF ENROLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL COURSES BY FIELD OF STUDY, VICTORIA, 1992

Field of study	Number	Per cent
Land & Marine Resources, Animal Husbandry	17,722	5.4
Architecture, Building	23,363	7.2
Art, Humanities & Social Sciences	25,479	7.8
Business Administration, Economics	80,130	24.5
Education	2,978	0.9
Engineering, Surveying	54,426	16.7
Health, Community Services	15,441	4.7
Law, Legal Studies	904	0.3
Science	15,846	4.9
Veterinary Science, Animal Care	248	0.1
Services, Hospitality, Transportation	28,444	8.7
TAFE Multi-field Education	61,563	18.9
Total (a)	326,544	100.0

(a) Students may enrol in more than one field of study, thus causing the number of students enrolled by field of study to exceed the actual total number of students enrolled.

HEALTH

National Health Survey

During 1989-90 the ABS interviewed approximately 57,000 persons in the first of a new series of five yearly National Health Surveys. The survey focused on the health status of Australians, their use of health facilities and services and lifestyle factors affecting the health of the nation. Previous yearbooks contained the survey results for certain aspects of health. This edition includes a further selection of statistics from the survey.

Health Status

As shown in Table 4.7, about 80 per cent of the Victorian population aged 18 years and over reported that their health was good or excellent.

Some 70 per cent of the population reported experiencing one or more illnesses/injuries during the two weeks prior to interview. Of these recent conditions, headaches (due to unspecified or trivial cause) were the most frequently reported single condition affecting 12 per cent of the population.

Of the total Victorian population, 65 per cent reported having one or more long-term conditions (conditions which lasted or were expected to last for a period of six months or more) with more females reporting such conditions than males (67 per cent and 63 per cent respectively). Note that reduced eyesight is considered a long term condition.

TABLE 4.7 PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER: SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS BY WHETHER REPORTED A RECENT OR LONG-TERM CONDITION, VICTORIA 1989-90 ('000)

Whether condition reported as recent or long-term	Health Status				Total
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
No recent or long-term conditions	198.6	197.7	16.5	**	413.7
Recent conditions only	165.3	205.5	28.7	*2.6	402.1
Long-term conditions only	196.2	226.8	33.6	*2.8	459.4
Both recent and long-term conditions	423.0	943.8	440.7	134.7	1,942.2
Total	983.2	1,573.7	519.6	140.9	3,217.3
Percentage	30.6	48.9	16.2	4.4	100.0

Of the Victorian working population, almost 1.4 million people (68 per cent) reported the incidence of one or more long-term conditions. The occupation groups in which the highest incidence of long-term conditions was reported were managers and administrators, professionals, clerks and para professionals.

The conditions which occurred more commonly across the working population were diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (including eyesight and hearing disorders) which affected 37 per cent of the working population, diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (including arthritis and unspecified back trouble) which affected 25 per cent, and diseases of the respiratory system (including hayfever, asthma and common cold) which affected 22 per cent.

TABLE 4.8 EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO REPORTED LONG-TERM CONDITIONS: TYPE OF CONDITION BY OCCUPATION (a), VICTORIA, 1989-90
(^{'000})

Type of condition	Managers and admini- strators	Profess- ionals	Para- profess- ionals	Trades- persons	Clerks	Sales- persons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators and drivers	Labourers and related workers	Total (b)
Infectious and parasitic diseases	*1.6	*3.7	**	**	*2.2	*2.5	**	*1.6	14.7
Neoplasms	*1.9	*2.7	**	*2.0	*3.0	*1.8	**	*2.8	15.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and disorders	15.8	13.1	6.4	11.3	15.3	9.9	7.0	15.1	94.1
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	*1.6	*2.3	**	**	4.8	*2.4	**	*2.0	15.2
Mental disorders	5.1	*3.0	*1.7	*4.4	7.2	*4.2	*3.2	5.4	34.1
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	115.9	133.4	43.9	89.9	136.2	80.2	54.0	94.2	750.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	34.9	24.5	11.6	25.3	35.5	19.1	14.6	29.6	195.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	52.2	80.7	30.3	65.5	84.9	62.8	22.8	52.6	453.7
Diseases of the digestive system	11.7	7.2	7.0	15.1	10.8	6.6	7.1	13.5	79.2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	6.7	8.4	*3.0	*2.5	11.9	9.9	*1.9	7.9	52.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	13.2	24.4	9.9	18.6	26.4	19.6	8.8	13.4	134.6
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	80.3	64.1	33.2	84.6	73.4	57.8	39.3	76.2	511.6
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	*4.7	11.9	*3.2	5.8	11.6	6.7	6.1	9.5	59.8
Injury and poisoning	*2.4	*2.7	**	*4.4	*1.9	*2.9	**	*4.1	19.6
Disability n.e.c.	**	**	**	**	*1.6	**	**	*1.3	5.4
Total persons reporting conditions (c)	192.9	214.5	87.4	205.9	237.6	167.1	101.9	185.0	1,398.2
Per cent of population	76.5	76.0	70.0	59.2	71.8	65.9	61.2	66.5	68.4
Total population	252.1	282.1	125.3	348.0	330.8	253.7	166.6	278.0	2,045.6

(a) Occupation of main job at time of interview.

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Persons may have reported more than one type of illness and therefore components do not add to totals.

Medication Usage

In Victoria just over 3 million people reported taking medication in the two weeks prior to interview for the 1989-90 National Health Survey. Of these people, almost 50 per cent used pain relievers. More people reported non-prescription usage of vitamin and mineral supplements, cough and cold medications and pain relievers. For all other medications, more people indicated usage of prescription items. Except for medications for coughs and colds, more women than men used each type of medication.

TABLE 4.9 PERSONS WHO USED MEDICATION IN THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW: TYPE OF MEDICATION USED BY WHETHER PRESCRIBED AND SEX, VICTORIA 1989-90
(⁰⁰⁰)

Type of medication used	Prescribed	Not Prescribed	Total		
			Males	Females	Persons
Vitamin and mineral supplements	207.9	742.9	375.2	552.6	927.8
Medication for cough or cold	178.9	373.8	269.9	265.5	535.4
Medication for allergy	203.5	47.5	115.6	129.3	244.9
Skin ointments	401.5	370.8	339.5	411.8	751.3
Stomach medicine or laxatives	180.0	153.0	135.6	193.4	328.9
Medications for fluid, heart, blood pressure	488.4	6.9	202.3	292.1	494.4
Pain relievers	425.0	1,077.4	601.4	880.4	1,481.9
Sleeping medications	195.0	19.9	73.2	140.3	213.5
Tranquillisers or sedatives	98.2	*3.5	39.3	62.4	101.7
Other medications	761.9	52.3	336.3	472.0	808.3
Total (a)	1,822.5	2,029.0	1,363.7	1,652.6	3,016.3

(a) Persons may have used more than one type of medication and therefore components do not add to totals.

Private Hospitals

In 1992 the ABS introduced a new national statistical collection to obtain information from all private hospitals in Australia. The first collection was for the 1991-92 financial year and obtained details about the facilities, activities, staffing and finances of private hospitals in Australia.

In Victoria in 1991-92 there were 105 private acute hospitals, 6 private psychiatric hospitals and 22 day hospital facilities. Day hospital facilities provide investigation and treatment for acute conditions on a day-only basis. Of the 22 day hospital facilities in Victoria, 11 were classified as specialist endoscopy, 7 general surgery, 3 ophthalmic and 1 other.

TABLE 4.10 PRIVATE HOSPITALS BY TYPE AND SIZE, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA 1991-92

Hospitals	Victoria		Australia	
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Acute	105	94.6	294	92.2
Psychiatric	6	5.4	25	7.8
Hospital size (a) -				
0-25 beds	39	35.1	68	21.3
26-50	35	31.5	100	31.3
51-100	23	20.7	98	30.7
101-200	9	8.1	40	12.5
Over 200	5	4.5	13	4.1
Total acute and psychiatric	111	100.0	319	100.0

(a) Based on available beds (average for year).

In Victoria, there were 325,300 separations, accounting for 1,477,700 occupied bed days. This represented 28 per cent and 30 per cent respectively of the Australian total. The average length of stay was 4.5 days compared with the Australian average of 4.2 days.

Full-time equivalent staff represents the total full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff. In Victoria there were 9,660 full-time equivalent staff employed over the 1991-92 year in private acute and psychiatric hospitals. This represents 31 per cent of total Australian full-time equivalent staff employed. Of these, 56 per cent comprised nursing staff.

Total expenditure in Victorian private hospitals amounted to \$642.1 million. Wages and salaries was the largest expenditure item, comprising 63 per cent of total Victorian expenditure. Average expenditure per occupied bed day was \$435 and per separation was \$1,974. This compares to the Australian average of \$400 and \$1,689 respectively. Total revenue was \$694.8 million of which 95 per cent was patient revenue.

Public Hospital Morbidity

A major outcome of the National Health Statistical Forum in February 1991 was the call for a National Health Information Agreement to improve the co-ordination of statistical work by major health and statistical agencies. This agreement has been developed and came into effect on 1 June 1993. As a result, data for public hospitals are now collected and published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

In Victoria in 1992-93 there were 148 Public Hospitals operating with a total of 12,869 beds. This is 2 hospitals and 323 beds fewer than in 1991-92. During the year, 715,524 inpatients were treated at public hospitals and, based on preliminary data, 9,621,860 outpatients. The number of inpatients treated in public hospitals rose by 29,885 (4 per cent) on the previous year's figure.

Causes of Death

The main cause of death for Victorian residents in 1992 was "diseases of the circulatory system" (including ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease), followed by malignant neoplasms. Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 40 per cent of male and 48 per cent of female deaths, and malignant neoplasms (cancer) accounted for 28 per cent of male and 25 per cent of female deaths. As in 1991, the total number of suicides exceeded motor vehicle traffic accidents thus making suicide the major external cause of death.

"Diseases of the circulatory system" was the main cause of death for both males and females aged 65 years and over. The most common cause of death under this broad category was ischaemic heart disease, which accounted for 25 per cent of all male and all female deaths. Acute myocardial infarction, which includes heart attack, was the most common form of ischaemic heart disease.

The number of deaths due to malignant neoplasms (cancer) declined by 2 per cent in 1991 to 8,482 deaths in 1992. Cancer was the major cause of death for males aged between 45 and 64 years, and for females aged between 25 and 64 years. Malignant neoplasms located in the respiratory and intrathoracic organs for males, and in the breast for females, were the most common primary sites.

Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes) were responsible for 6 per cent of the total in 1992, and were the major causes of male deaths in the age groups 1 to 44 years, and female deaths in the age groups 1 to 24 years. The total number of suicides decreased by 8 per cent to 557 in 1992, while motor vehicle traffic accidents decreased by 17 to 461. Suicide was the major cause of death for males aged between 25 and 44 years, whilst motor vehicle accidents was the predominant cause for males in the 1 to 24 year age groups and for females in the 15 to 24 year age groups.

Deaths where AIDS was determined as the underlying cause accounted for 118 males and 2 females in 1992, compared with 90 and 2 respectively in 1991.

TABLE 4.11 CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, VICTORIA, 1992

<i>Cause of death (a)</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>	<i>Rate (b)</i>
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	208	0.7	47
Neoplasms (140-239)	8,588	26.9	1,931
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders (240-279)	1,172	3.7	263
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (280-289)	106	0.3	24
Mental disorders (290-319)	624	2.0	140
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (320-389)	754	2.4	170
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	13,922	43.6	3,130
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	2,560	8.0	576
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	1,058	3.3	238
Diseases of the genito-urinary system (580-629)	467	1.5	105
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (630-676)	2	-	-
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-709)	12	-	3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (710-739)	212	0.7	48
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	179	0.6	40
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	169	0.5	38
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	133	0.4	30
Accidents, poisonings, and violence (external causes) (800-999)	1,785	5.6	401
Total	31,951	100.0	7,183

(a) The classification used is the international Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9), aggregated at the class level.

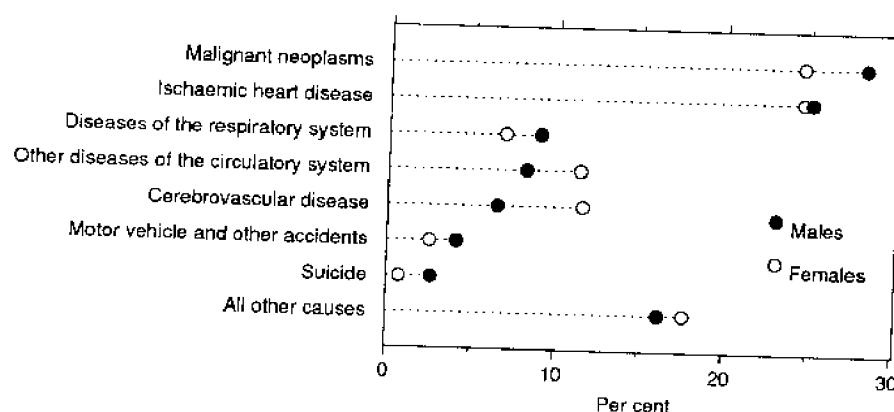
(b) Per 1,000,000 mean population

TABLE 4.12 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, VICTORIA, 1992

Cause of death	Deaths from specified cause		
	In age group		At all ages
	Number	Per cent (a)	Number
Under 1 year			
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760-779)	167	45.6	169
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	113	30.9	179
Signs, symptoms, and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	62	16.9	133
1-14 years			
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	53	26.0	767
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	32	15.7	461
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	33	16.2	8,482
Diseases of the nervous system (320-389)	25	12.3	754
15-24 years			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	134	30.9	461
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	102	23.6	557
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	69	15.9	767
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	38	8.8	8,482
25-44 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	401	27.6	8,482
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (950-959)	230	15.8	557
Other external accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents and suicides) (800-807, 820-949, 960-999)	160	11.0	767
Motor vehicle traffic accidents (810-819)	140	9.6	461
45-54 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	677	44.6	8,482
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	258	17.0	7,952
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	66	4.3	2,861
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	58	3.8	296
55-64 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	1,477	44.7	8,482
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	728	22.0	7,952
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	198	6.0	2,560
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	128	3.9	2,861
65-74 years			
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	2,569	35.9	8,482
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	1,867	26.1	7,952
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	656	9.2	2,560
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	458	6.4	2,861
75 years and over			
Ischaemic heart disease (410-414)	5,010	28.6	7,952
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	3,287	18.8	8,482
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	2,164	12.4	2,861
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	1,615	9.2	2,560

(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all deaths in the age group.

ALL DEATHS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX BY CAUSE, VICTORIA 1992



Disability and Ageing

In 1993 the ABS conducted a Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, providing estimates of the numbers and main characteristics of persons with disabilities, persons with handicaps, persons aged 60 years or more, and carers.

A person was identified as having a disability if he/she had one or more of a group of selected limitations which had lasted, or was likely to last, for 6 months or more. A handicap results from a disability which limits a person's ability to perform certain tasks associated with daily living.

Results showed that 818,000 Victorians had a disability with 640,000 of these people experiencing a handicap because of their disability. The rates per 1000 population were slightly higher than the Australian average.

There were more females than males with both disabilities and handicaps, putting the rates for females well above the Australian average.

TABLE 4.13 HANDICAP AND DISABILITY STATUS AND RATES (a), VICTORIA, 1993

	Disability			No disability	Total
	Handicap	No Handicap	Total		
Males -					
number ('000)	295.1	102.5	397.5	1,812.8	2,210.3
rate	133	46	180	820	-
Australian rate	140	45	184	816	-
Females -					
number ('000)	345.0	75.47	420.5	1,830.7	2,251.2
rate	153	34	187	813	-
Australian rate	144	32	176	824	-
Persons -					
number ('000)	640.1	177.9	818.0	3,643.4	4,461.4
rate	143	40	183	817	-
Australian rate	142	38	180	820	-

(a) Rate per 1000 population.

Safety in the home

During 1992 the ABS in Victoria collected information on safety hazards and the prevalence of safety products in the home, with particular emphasis on the safety of children and older people.

A summary of the results is shown in the following tables.

TABLE 4.14 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: POTENTIAL SAFETY HAZARDS AND SAFETY PRODUCTS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER HAVE ANY YOUNG CHILDREN (a), VICTORIA, NOVEMBER 1992

	Households ('000)			Per cent		
	Young child	No young child	Total	Young child	No young child	Total
Steps or stairs inside:	48.1	221.9	270.0	27.0	23.5	24.1
with stairguards	9.4	12.3	21.7	5.3	1.3	1.9
In ground pool	3.8	48.9	52.8	2.1	5.2	4.7
Above ground pool	6.3	30.5	36.8	3.5	3.2	3.3
Wading pool	24.9	4.9	29.7	14.0	0.5	2.7
Outdoor spa	4.4	25.4	29.8	2.5	2.7	2.7
Child resistant cupboard:						
for medicines/medications	25.9	32.7	58.6	14.5	3.5	5.2
for household cleaners	36.7	23.5	60.2	20.6	2.5	5.4
for home maintenance products (b)	83.5	357.5	441.0	46.8	37.9	39.3
Hot water that scalds at hottest	141.0	703.2	844.1	79.1	74.6	75.3
Adjustable thermostat:	114.1	594.6	708.7	64.0	63.1	63.2
gas hot water system	96.2	464.9	561.2	54.0	49.3	50.1
electric hot water system	17.6	125.4	143.0	9.9	13.3	12.8
Firearms:	15.3	69.4	84.7	8.6	7.4	7.6
stored in wardrobe/cupboard	8.7	40.2	48.8	4.9	4.3	4.4
stored in steel box/gun safe	3.9	16.0	19.9	2.2	1.7	1.8
Ammunition kept	10.2	48.5	58.7	5.7	5.1	5.2
Have dog	62.1	313.3	375.4	34.8	33.2	33.5
Smoke detector	83.0	284.4	367.5	46.6	30.2	32.8
Electrical safety switch	38.9	119.9	158.8	21.8	12.7	14.2
Anti slip surfaces in bath or shower	72.1	236.3	308.4	40.4	25.1	27.5
Resident with first aid training & CPR (c):						
within last 3 years	40.2	182.4	222.6	22.5	19.4	19.9
more than 3 years ago	48.6	201.3	249.9	27.3	21.4	22.3
Total households	178.3	942.6	1,120.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Young children are children aged 4 years or less.

(b) A lockable shed is considered a child resistant cupboard for home maintenance products.

(c) CPR is cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

TABLE 4.15 ALL HOUSEHOLDS: POTENTIAL SAFETY HAZARDS AND SAFETY PRODUCTS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER HAVE ANY OLDER RESIDENT (a), VICTORIA, NOVEMBER 1992

	Households ('000)			Per cent		
	Older resident	No older resident	Total	Older resident	No older resident	Total
Steps or stairs inside	62.0	208.0	270.0	19.2	26.1	24.1
Hot water that scalds at hottest	224.7	619.4	844.1	69.5	77.7	75.3
Adjustable thermostat:	202.4	506.3	708.7	62.6	63.5	63.2
gas hot water system	141.5	419.6	561.2	43.8	52.6	50.1
electric hot water system	58.6	84.4	143.0	18.1	10.6	12.8
Smoke detector	107.3	260.1	367.5	33.2	32.6	32.8
Anti slip surfaces in bath or shower	114.7	193.7	308.4	35.4	24.3	27.5
Resident with first aid training & CPR (b):						
within last 3 years	18.8	203.8	222.6	5.8	25.6	19.9
more than 3 years ago	58.5	191.4	249.9	18.1	24.0	22.3
Total households	323.5	797.4	1,120.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Older residents are residents aged 60 years or more.

(b) CPR is cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

TABLE 4.16: HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN OLDER RESIDENT (a): WHETHER HAS HAND RAILS IN BATHROOM AND TYPE OF FLOOR COVERINGS BY AGE OF OLDEST RESIDENT IN HOUSEHOLD, VICTORIA, NOVEMBER 1992

	Households ('000)				Per cent			
	60-64 years	65-74 years	75 years or more	Total	60-64 years	65-74 years	75 years or more	Total
Hand rails	13.5	28.0	40.8	82.3	17.3	19.6	39.9	25.4
Doormats	28.7	50.5	35.9	115.2	36.8	35.3	35.1	35.6
Area rugs	22.8	41.9	25.1	89.8	29.2	29.3	24.6	27.8
Scatter rugs	26.1	53.4	38.3	117.8	33.4	37.3	37.5	36.4
Plastic carpet protectors	3.1	5.7	3.0	11.8	3.9	4.0	2.9	3.6
Total households	78.1	143.1	102.3	323.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Older residents are residents aged 60 years or more.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Income support for individuals is primarily provided by the Commonwealth Government through a range of pensions and benefits. At 30 June 1993 there were 387,931 age pensioners, 94,765 invalid pensioners, and 16,585 widow pensioners in Victoria.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits are provided for people temporarily unable to support themselves. During 1993-93 there were 250,112 people who received these benefits, a 14 per cent increase in the number of beneficiaries over the previous year. The number of people receiving unemployment benefits increased by 17 per cent to 232,059 at 30 June. This increase in unemployment recipients continues the upward trend evident since 1989-90.

TABLE 4.17 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA

<i>Program</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
<i>Age pensions -</i>						
Number of pensioners (a)	344,675	344,523	345,161	354,459	371,221	387,931
Wives/spouse carers of age pensioners	6,276	6,418	6,695	7,418	8,780	10,077
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	1,781,473	1,914,592	2,078,081	2,332,651	2,527,773	2,696,995
<i>Invalid pensions -</i>						
Number of pensioners (a)	77,051	77,263	77,199	80,363	89,970	94,765
Wives/spouse carers of invalid pensioners	24,334	23,601	23,009	23,519	25,670	27,088
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	561,961	598,786	641,729	733,953	836,782	899,951
<i>Widows' pensions (j) -</i>						
Number of pensioners (a)	36,226	20,790	19,441	18,592	17,702	16,585
Amount paid (\$'000) (c)	255,417	n.a.	136,533	142,450	141,926	137,758
<i>Funeral benefits (d) -</i>						
Number of claims granted	11,800	11,024	7,200	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	357	341	222	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Unemployment benefits (m) -</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	81,227	63,992	78,429	120,202	198,952	232,059
Amount paid (\$'000) (e)	563,358	529,467	514,873	1,014,423	1,723,752	1,951,072
<i>Sickness benefits -</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	15,013	16,299	16,993	16,981	11,360	9,538
Amount paid (\$'000) (f)	110,892	121,838	139,799	161,464	106,830	85,483
<i>Special benefits -</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	4,953	5,419	6,180	6,725	8,605	8,515
Amount paid (\$'000) (g)	34,083	39,614	47,491	60,550	77,275	78,819
<i>Sole parents' benefits (h)-</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	36,045	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	291,613	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Supporting parents' benefits (h)-</i>						
Number of beneficiaries (a)	..	50,778	52,637	57,637	62,770	65,262
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	n.a.	486,830	569,386	658,983	624,246

TABLE 4.17 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS, VICTORIA - continued

Program	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Family allowance						
Number of families	495,569	487,941	477,434	480,244	480,373	477,940
Number of children and students in -						
Families	966,737	952,044	926,837	927,990	924,285	918,677
Institutions	1,249	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total amount paid (\$'000)	345,688	331,968	454,076	474,566	584,135	516,994
Child disability allowance -						
Number of children (a)	7,989	8,640	9,385	10,551	13,901	16,677
Amount paid (\$'000)	12,490	11,735	14,217	17,170	26,202	32,831
Family Allowance Supplement (j) -						
Number of families (a)	29,754	35,310	37,887	41,136	56,071	n.a.
Number of children (a)	75,635	88,834	93,586	100,346	131,404	n.a.
Amount paid (\$'000)	43,715	85,536	108,422	123,967	163,541	n.a.
Additional Family Payment (Workforce) (k) -						
Number of families (a)	..	..	..	..	..	69,171
Number of children (a)	..	..	..	..	..	157,624
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	..	..	..	n.a.
Additional Family Payment (Auto) (l) -						
Number of families (a)	..	..	..	..	..	119,589
Number of children (a)	..	..	..	..	..	218,749
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	..	..	..	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.

War Veterans

Of the \$1,221 million spent in Victoria on Veterans or the dependants of Veterans during the 1992-93 financial year, pensions accounted for \$898 million. There were 48,377 Veterans and 35,503 wives, widows or dependants of Veterans who received a Service Pension in June 1993, while 80,272 received Disability Pensions. A total net outlay of \$323 million was spent on the provision of health services, with the number of veterans and war widows eligible for treatment at June 1993 being 82,478.

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 per cent 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.

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

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 per cent over the occupied dwellings recorded in the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. The largest component of this was separate houses (79 per cent), followed by flats and apartments (9 per cent).

TABLE 4.18 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

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, 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.



A Selection of statistical publications produced by ABS Victoria in 1993



▲ Aerial view of a flood area in N.E. Victoria. The worst floods for over 100 years. Photo: *Herald and Weekly Times (T. Tindale)*. (Chapter reference "Geography and Government".)

◀ Apprentice, food industry trade. - Photo: *State Training Board*. (Chapter reference "Labour".)

**TABLE 4.19 PROPORTION OF DAY SPENT ON MAIN
ACTIVITY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1992**
(Per cent)

Activity Group	Males	Females	Persons
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 car	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

LEISURE

As shown from the Time Use survey, over 10 per cent of people's time is spent on leisure activities. The ABS has conducted a number of collections in recent years which relate to various leisure activities.

Sport

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

**TABLE 4.20 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	Partici- pation rate
	'000					Per cent	
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

Cultural venues

During 1991 the ABS collected information on the population's attendance at eight selected cultural venues, as well as information on why people did not attend.

The attendance of Victorians at these venues was generally comparable to the Australian average.

TABLE 4.21 USERS AND NON-USERS OF CULTURAL VENUES BY REGION AND BY AGE, VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA

Venue/activity	Capital city			Rest of State			Total		
	Users	Non-users	Participation rate	Users	Non-users	Participation rate	Users	Non-users	Participation rate
VICTORIA									
	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	per cent
Library	850.1	1,390.3	37.9	292.4	624.3	31.9	1,142.5	2,014.6	36.2
Art gallery	553.9	1,686.5	24.7	202.4	714.4	22.1	756.3	2,400.8	24.0
Museum	617.0	1,623.4	27.5	232.1	684.6	25.3	849.1	2,308.0	26.9
Popular music concert	637.0	1,603.3	28.4	232.6	684.1	25.4	869.7	2,287.4	27.5
Dance performance	271.1	1,969.2	12.1	78.2	838.5	8.5	349.3	2,807.8	11.1
Musical theatre	516.1	1,724.2	23.0	155.8	761.0	17.0	671.8	2,485.2	21.3
Other theatre performance	435.8	1,804.5	19.5	113.1	803.6	12.3	548.9	2,608.2	17.4
Classical music concert	189.1	2,051.2	8.4	54.7	862.0	6.0	243.8	2,913.3	7.7
AUSTRALIA									
	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	per cent	'000	'000	per cent
Library	2,935.7	4,821.5	37.8	1,506.8	2,831.4	34.7	4,442.5	7,652.9	36.7
Art gallery	1,969.4	5,787.8	25.4	917.4	3,420.8	21.1	2,886.8	9,208.7	23.9
Museum	2,470.0	5,287.3	31.8	1,163.0	3,175.2	26.8	3,632.9	8,462.5	30.0
Popular music concert	2,261.4	5,495.8	29.2	1,195.0	3,143.3	27.5	3,456.4	8,639.0	28.6
Dance performance	947.7	6,809.6	12.2	401.7	3,936.5	9.3	1,349.4	10,746.0	11.2
Musical theatre	1,746.9	6,010.3	22.5	680.5	3,657.7	15.7	2,427.4	9,668.0	20.1
Other theatre performance	1,545.3	6,211.9	19.9	606.0	3,732.2	14.0	2,151.3	9,944.1	17.8
Classical music concert	743.2	7,014.0	9.6	242.7	4,095.5	5.6	985.9	11,109.5	8.2

TABLE 4.22 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES BY AGE, VICTORIA

	Age group (years)						Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
VICTORIA ('000)							
Library	219.1	248.6	282.3	150.2	99.6	142.6	1,142.5
Art gallery	110.1	171.8	173.2	130.7	86.6	83.8	756.3
Museum	123.4	214.6	237.2	124.3	80.3	69.3	849.1
Popular music concert	254.4	250.8	181.6	91.9	47.0	43.9	869.7
Dance performance	62.4	79.0	85.5	57.7	33.6	31.1	349.3
Musical theatre	97.1	141.1	154.2	129.9	78.6	71.0	671.8
Other theatre performance	92.1	142.0	133.0	80.2	53.7	47.9	548.9
Classical music concert	26.1	41.5	64.3	46.9	33.1	31.8	243.8

TABLE 4.22 PERSONS ATTENDING CULTURAL VENUES/ACTIVITIES BY AGE, VICTORIA - continued

VICTORIA - continued							
	Age group (years)						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Total
VICTORIA - PARTICIPATION RATE (per cent)							
Library	43.3	35.0	43.3	32.1	26.9	31.7	36.2
Art gallery	21.7	24.2	26.6	27.9	23.4	18.6	24.0
Museum	24.4	30.2	36.4	26.6	21.7	15.4	26.9
Popular music concert	50.3	35.3	27.8	19.7	12.7	9.7	27.5
Dance performance	12.3	11.1	13.1	12.3	9.1	6.9	11.1
Musical theatre	19.2	19.9	23.6	27.8	21.2	15.8	21.3
Other theatre performance	18.2	20.0	20.4	17.1	14.5	10.6	17.4
Classical music concert	5.2	5.8	9.9	10.0	8.9	7.1	7.7
AUSTRALIA - PARTICIPATION RATE (per cent)							
Library	43.5	37.3	42.9	31.7	29.4	30.6	36.7
Art gallery	21.7	23.7	26.9	26.2	24.7	19.0	23.9
Museum	27.4	33.9	37.7	30.3	26.1	18.5	30.0
Popular music concert	53.6	35.0	27.6	22.2	15.7	9.7	28.6
Dance performance	11.8	11.4	13.6	11.6	10.0	7.1	11.2
Musical theatre	19.0	17.5	22.0	25.6	21.0	15.8	20.1
Other theatre performance	17.8	20.1	21.2	18.0	14.4	11.6	17.8
Classical music concert	5.8	6.2	10.2	10.2	9.3	7.7	8.2

The ABS also collected information from organisations whose predominant activity was in the Theatre, Opera and Music Theatre, Symphony Orchestra, Chamber and Choral Groups or Dance sphere, provided they met certain selection criteria. Organisations presenting popular music were excluded.

Theatre organisations dominated the number of performances given, but audience sizes were far greater for opera and musical theatre. Contributing to the latter would be the long seasons for major musicals and the tendency for opera and major musicals to be performed at larger venues than non-musical theatre.

TABLE 4.23 NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES AND ATTENDANCES BY GOVERNMENT SUBSIDISED AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS (a) (c), 1991

Organisation	Government subsidised organisations		Other organisations		Total all organisations	
	Number of performances	Number of paid attendances	Number of performances	Number of paid attendances	Number of performances	Number of paid attendances
	no.	'000	no.	'000	no.	'000
Theatre	4,061	616	3,631	380	7,692	996
Opera and Musical Theatre	159	194	796	883	955	1,078
Symphony Orchestra, Chamber and Choral groups	471	257	45	11	516	269
Dance	417	163	273	114	690	277
Total	5,108	1,231	4,745	1,388	9,853	2,619

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Major crime

During 1991-92 there were 306,190 major crimes reported to the Victoria Police. Of these major crimes, the most frequently reported offences were theft (43 per cent), burglary (29 per cent), fraud (16 per cent) and motor vehicle theft (10 per cent). There was a general decrease in the level of offences reported in 1991-92; major crime decreased by 5 per cent to 306,190 while total offences decreased by 2 per cent to 429,725. The number of offenders increased by 21 per cent to almost 80,000 for major crimes and by 21 per cent to over 150,000 for all offences reported.

Prisoners and offenders

Following the closure of the Geelong prison, there were 14 prisons operating in Victoria at 30 June 1992. These prisons had a maximum capacity of 2,505 prisoners, a decrease of 146 over the 12 month period.

Of the 2,277 prisoners in custody at 30 June 1992, 5 per cent were female. Approximately 69 per cent of prisoners in custody had been in prison on previous occasions. The number of offenders on community based correction programs in Victoria increased during the 12 months by 10 per cent to 7,529.

TABLE 4.18 SUMMARY OF MAJOR CRIME, VICTORIA

Offence	Offences reported		Offences cleared		Total offenders (a)	
	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
Homicide	155	124	141	110	148	137
Serious assault	4,206	4,285	2,703	3,206	2,790	3,729
Robbery	1,995	1,933	672	868	867	1,212
Rape	590	728	203	241	297	443
Burglary	94,201	87,834	11,870	13,093	14,102	18,269
Theft	133,049	132,237	31,781	33,730	31,368	36,572
Motor vehicle theft	35,721	31,368	5,660	5,883	7,033	8,486
Fraud and deception	50,871	47,681	27,855	32,121	9,450	11,040
Total Major Crime	320,788	306,190	80,885	89,252	66,055	79,888
Other Offences	119,535	123,535	63,436	70,957	61,015	73,295
Total Offences	440,323	429,725	144,321	160,209	127,070	153,183

(a) 1990-91 figures for total offenders include people 8 years and over, while 1991-92 figures for total offenders are inclusive of all ages.

Source: Victoria Police Statistical Review 1991-92.

TABLE 4.19 SENTENCED AND UNSENTENCED PRISONERS, VICTORIA

Year	Prisoners in custody at 30 June -				
	Sentenced		Unsentenced		Total
	number	per cent	number	per cent	
1987	1,705	87.2	251	12.8	1,956
1988	1,820	88.2	244	11.8	2,064
1989	1,942	86.2	311	13.8	2,253
1990	1,954	84.4	362	15.6	2,316
1991	1,925	83.3	385	16.7	2,310
1992	1,913	84.0	364	16.0	2,277

Source: Annual National Prison Census, conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

TABLE 4.20 PRISON CAPACITIES AND PRISONER NUMBERS, VICTORIA, 1992

<i>Prison</i>	<i>Maximum capacity at 30 June 1992 (a)</i>	<i>Daily average number of prisoners in custody during 1991-92 (b)</i>
Ararat	215	187
Barwon	250	209
Beechworth	119	113
Bendigo	82	77
Dhurringile	100	92
Fairlea	60	57
Loddon	250	242
Melbourne Remand Centre	229	211
Metropolitan Reception Prison	509	466
Morwell River	90	82
Pentridge	394	341
Sale	65	65
Tarngower	32	27
Wron Wron	110	97
Total	2,505	2,266

(a) Includes both general and special accommodation (eg. hospital beds).

(b) Excludes all prisoners on temporary leave.

Source: Office of Corrections Victoria, Annual Report 1991-92.

TABLE 4.21 PRISONERS IN CUSTODY BY SEX, AGE AND PRIOR IMPRISONMENT (a), VICTORIA, 30 JUNE 1992

<i>Prior imprisonment status</i>	<i>Age of Prisoners</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>17-20</i>	<i>21-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>60 or over</i>	
<i>Prior imprisonment</i>									
Males	100	297	365	278	207	196	49	13	1,505
Females	6	15	19	14	13	9	-	-	76
Total	106	312	384	292	220	205	49	13	1,581
<i>No prior imprisonment</i>									
Males	76	123	119	110	80	90	47	13	658
Females	6	2	13	6	4	4	3	-	38
Total	82	125	132	116	84	94	50	13	696
All prisoners	188	437	516	408	304	299	99	26	2,277
Percentage of age group with prior imprisonment	56.4	71.4	74.4	71.6	72.4	68.6	49.5	50.0	69.4

(a) Prior imprisonment includes time spent on remand as well as time under sentence, but does not include terms of imprisonment in a Youth Training Centre.

Source: Office of Corrections Victoria, Annual Report 1991-92.

TABLE 4.22 COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION OFFENDERS BY PROGRAM TYPE, VICTORIA

Program Type	Offenders per program at 30 June (a)		
	1990	1991	1992
Probation	145	59	26
Community Based Order	3,564	4,887	5,602
Community Based Order/Imprisonment (b)	21	42	48
Community Based Order (Fine Conversion) (c)	226	380	281
Parole (d)	1,008	1,112	1,132
Pre-release	131	145	123
Interstate/Commonwealth Bonds (e)	169	210	215
Intensive Correction Order (f)	n.a.	n.a.	89
Intensive Correction Order With Conditions (g)	n.a.	n.a.	13
Total	5,264	6,835	7,529

(a) It is possible for individual offenders to be on more than one program at the same time and therefore counted separately in each program type.

(b) Community Based Order served after a period of imprisonment under Section 28(1) of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1985*.

(c) Community Based Order in default of payment of fines under Section 28(2) of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1985*.

(d) Parole Orders and Special Authority Release of Governor's Pleasure prisoners.

(e) Includes Interstate and Commonwealth orders ie. Parole, Pre-release and Good Behaviour Bonds.

(f) New program type at 30 June 1992.

(g) New program type at 30 June 1992.

Source: Office of Corrections Victoria, Annual Report 1991-92.

REFERENCES

Data sources

The statistics in this chapter are derived from a number of administrative by-product collections and from supplementary household surveys.

Statistics on families, disability and ageing, safety in the home, time use and culture/leisure are from supplementary household surveys.

Statistics on primary and secondary education are from the Victorian Mid Year Schools Census conducted by the Directorate of School Education. Higher education data are provided by the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Data on hospitals and hospital morbidity are provided by the Victorian Department of Health and Community Services, and the ABS Survey of Private Hospitals.

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

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

ABS publications

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