

## SWRC Newsletter No 14 - September 1984

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# SWRC Newsletter

No 14    September 1984

Editor: Rosemary Hooke

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**Social Welfare Research Centre**  
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES  
P.O. Box 1 • Kensington • New South Wales • Australia • 2033



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## From the Director . . .

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Within a few weeks the Social Welfare Research Centre will publish the fiftieth volume in the Reports and Proceedings series. R & P 50 will be published exactly four years after the first in the R & P series. This publication rate represents not only a major research effort, but a significant organisational effort. While attention is usually focused on the research workers who have made important academic contributions, the efforts of the support staff must not go unrecognised. We are most fortunate in the SWRC to have a first rate secretarial staff whose skills bring our reports to fruition and whose overall support is evident in every aspect of our work. In addition to the researching, writing and typing, the tasks involved in editing, proof reading, preparing for and negotiating with the printers, and distributing the output constitute another range of skills. Each of the 50,000 or so copies of the research reports which have been published to date thus represents a major team effort. When we add to this the many thousand copies of Newsletters and Reprints, the sharing of information is clearly both a scholarly and an organisational enterprise.

While I am always proud to beat the drum about the research contributions made by the SWRC, we are only one part of the Australian knowledge explosion. I think we have seen, in the last five years, a tremendous transformation in our social welfare knowledge base in Australia. Vast quantities of new literature have become available, and from this material we are all better able to understand how our social and economic systems affect the welfare of the Australian population. We have much stronger data bases than we had five years ago and incomparably more analytical material on the welfare of diverse components of the Australian population. Prior to taking up my post in the SWRC in 1980 I taught social policy at Flinders University,

and data and literature sources just five years ago were such that we had to rely on overseas texts for so much of what was taught. We taught about the foundations of the (British) welfare state, the (New Jersey) guaranteed income experiment, the (American) war on poverty, the (British) community action programs, AFDC, "Maximum feasible participation" of the poor, and numerous social programs with acronyms of all shapes and sizes; income maintenance, child welfare services, family policy, aged care, health care, urban policy etc. were all taught from overseas material. Unemployment was not then the problem it is today. Of course there were some Australian materials, and these were spread perfunctorily through the reading lists.

Anyone teaching social policy today has enormous amounts of Australian data and literature from which to choose. Not only are there the SWRC publications, but in the last four years we have seen numerous innovative and informative publications from The Institute of Family Studies, The National Institute of Labour Studies, The Brotherhood of St. Laurence, The Ageing and the Family Project and The Social Justice Project both at the ANU, The National Research Institute of Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine (which has just produced a 130 page directory of research on ageing in Australia — see below p. 41), and some of the Councils of Social Service, to name some of the broadly based research bodies. We have also seen a vast improvement in government data and a wide range of high quality materials coming from government departments and instrumentalities. The Development Division of The Department of Social Security produces frequent and regular statistics on all aspects of Australian income security as well as a series of high quality research reports. The papers from The Bureau of Labour Market Research are an invaluable teaching source not only for general labour market issues, but for topics such as

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## From the Director . . . (continued)

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work and welfare. The NSW Department of Youth and Community Services has published a series of valuable research reports on aspects of the functioning of State welfare departments and The Social Welfare Policy Secretariat has recently published an important study on fringe benefits (see below p. 37). Numerous other government publications, available through the AGPS make excellent teaching texts. When I see the enormous volume which crosses my desk, not only do I wish I had much more time for reading, but I wish that this range of good Australian data and penetrating Australian analyses were available as recently as five years ago when I was still teaching regularly. We have also seen a profuse expansion in commercial publishing in social welfare with some publishers, most notably George Allen and Unwin, bringing out an expansive list of Australian writings thus adding even more to our knowledge.

It was thus with some surprise that I read in the report from the Committee of Review into the Social Welfare Research Centre, comments which noted the wide usage of SWRC material, but added "The research reports prepared by the Centre have been found invaluable in the teaching of students, but this should be put in the context of an erstwhile dearth of relevant information". The report has been discussed by the Minister for Social Security and the Vice Chancellor of the University of New South Wales, the signatories to the agreement establishing the SWRC. The SWRC Advisory Committee will meet soon to structure our activities for the next five years, and in the next Newsletter I shall give details.

As part of the restructuring we have increased the number of Senior Research Fellows. I am happy to welcome two who have recently taken up Senior Research Fellowships. Dr. Joan Vipond joined the staff in July. Dr. Vipond, who received her Ph.D. from the University of New South Wales came to us from the

School of Economics, UNSW, where she was Senior Lecturer. Her past work has been on urban economics, labour market analysis and macroeconomics. While at the SWRC she will be working in the areas of public expenditure, housing and social welfare and some aspects of unemployment. Dr. David Tait has joined us from the New Zealand Department of Statistics. He received his Ph.D. in Social Administration from the London School of Economics and has worked in Canberra with the Australian Bureau of Statistics on the Family Survey. Dr. Tait combines high level data skills with broad range social policy and social administration knowledge and at the Centre he will work in two general areas, the welfare of disabled people and the development and compilation of data sources in social welfare. A third Senior Research Fellow, whose work area will cover income security matters, will join the staff at the end of 1984. Although our new staff have not yet finalised their work programs in fine detail some general areas have been designated and the terrain is being mapped. Project details will be announced in a later Newsletter.

One of the things that has concerned me greatly in recent years has been the insufficient attention being given to higher degree work in social welfare in Australian universities and the generally poor track record to date in that area. One of the Centre's terms of reference is to provide opportunities for postgraduate study in social welfare. The three research scholars presently working in the Centre will all produce good Ph.D. theses, and now that the number of potential higher degree supervisors in the Centre has increased, and that the future of the Centre has been assured for the next five years, the matter of higher degree work in social welfare will be given more detailed attention. Once again we will be seeking applications from students wishing to undertake higher degree work in the SWRC and a preliminary notice can be found below on page 3.

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## From the Director . . . (continued)

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After four years of running regular fortnightly SWRC seminars we have decided to experiment with our seminar format. Our seminars have always been very well attended but we found that we rarely had the time to explore the issues in appropriate depth in the short time available. Our accommodation problems meant that we had to seek a new venue and after an interim arrangement in which we used a lecture theatre, we decided for session 2 1984

to hold fewer seminars, in a more congenial location, lengthen the time and have more than one speaker. We are now able to comfortably accommodate more people, present more material and varying perspectives, and explore issues in greater depth. We programmed only three seminars this semester, and the last one will be held on October 19. We have not yet determined our seminar arrangements for 1985, but when done these will appear in the Newsletter.

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## Post-graduate Studies in Social Welfare

Later in 1984 the Social Welfare Research Centre will be seeking applications for Post-Graduate study in Social Welfare.

As the next quarterly SWRC Newsletter (No.15) will be issued in December after applications close, *interested persons should submit their names now*, so we can forward information and application details immediately.

The Scholarship/s will be tenable in the Social Welfare Research Centre at the University of N.S.W.

Further information may be obtained from  
The Director  
SWRC  
P.O. Box 1  
Kensington NSW 2033.

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**Social Welfare Research Centre**  
THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

## SEMINARS, SESSION 2, 1984

A new series of seminars of interest  
to people from a variety of disciplines.

**VENUE: Morven Brown Seminar Room 212**

**TIME: 9.15am to 12.30pm (Fridays)**

**FORMAT: Flexible. 2 presentations,  
discussion & refreshments.**

### SEMINAR 1

- \* Date: Friday 10th August, 1984
- \* Subject: "EVALUATING SOCIAL PROGRAMS"
- \* Speakers: (i) Adam Jamrozik (SWRC)  
"Evaluation in Social Welfare: Neutral Value Research, or a Form of Lobbying?"
- Morning Tea
- (ii) Richard Curtain (Principal Project Officer, Bureau of Labour Market Research, Canberra)  
"The Evaluation of the Wage Pause Program : Approaches and Methodology"

### SEMINAR 2

- \* Date: Friday 21st September, 1984
- \* Subject: "ACCOMMODATION POLICIES FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE"
- \* Speakers: (i) Chris Rossiter and Adam Graycar (SWRC)  
"Policy Issues"
- Morning Tea
- (ii) Marie Coleman (Social Welfare Policy Secretariat, Canberra)  
"Policy Responses"

### SEMINAR 3

- \* Date: Friday 19th October, 1984
- \* Subject: "COMPARATIVE SOCIAL POLICY"
- \* Speakers: (i) John Lawrence (Professor of Social Work, University of NSW)  
"Comparative Study of Social Policy: Conceptual and Methodological Issues"
- Morning Tea
- (ii) Bob Dapre (Research & Statistics Branch, Development Division, D.S.S. Canberra)  
"Approaches to Income Security in the OECD Countries"

For info. - Rosemary Hooke  
(02) 6975150

- \* — A summary of Seminar No.1 of session 2 appears on page 6.
- \* — Summaries of seminars No.2 & 3 of session 2 will be included in SWRC Newsletter No.15.
- \* — Seminar No.3 to take place on 19th October 1984.

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# SWRC SEMINAR REPORTS

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In this section we provide summaries of seminars conducted by the Social Welfare Research Centre. Those held to date, and reported in this issue, are :

## Session 1:

5. *The Emerging System of Child Welfare*, Tania Sweeney (SWRC), 22 May.
6. *The Social Wage: Is the Concept Tenable or Useful?* Adam Jamrozik (SWRC), 5 June.

## Session 2:

1. *Evaluating Social Programs*, Adam Jamrozik (SWRC) and Richard Curtain (BLMR), 10 August.

Please note that seminar papers are not available unless specified.

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## 5. THE EMERGING SYSTEM OF CHILD WELFARE

In this seminar, Tania Sweeney provided an analysis of the findings of recently completed research on the use of child care in the Sydney metropolitan area, and identified the implications of these findings for the direction child welfare services might take in the future. She pointed out that, currently, in the provision of services for young children in Australia, two systems were running in parallel operation: "child welfare" and "child care". She examined the two systems and identified the relationship between them. The rationale for the two systems was to be found in their evaluation, the common factor of each being an instrumentalist approach to services for children e.g. child care as a means of encouraging women to enter the workforce; or child welfare as a means of ensuring that working class children learnt "appropriate" (that is, middle class) attitudes and forms of behaviour. What seemed to be lacking in both systems was a focus on the children per se, as individuals in their own right who had specific needs of their

own. Such an approach would be consistent with the prevalent theories of child development. In the light of these theories, the approach to children and to children's services needs to be re-thought.

As a substantiation of the argument, Tania referred to the empirical evidence from a recent study of users and providers of child care services. The evidence indicated that these services provided more than "care"; they performed a multiplicity of functions in serving to meet the child's needs, parents' needs, and the needs of the family unit, contributing to the maintenance and enhancement of family functioning.

In the light of this evidence it seemed appropriate to examine the relationship between the systems of child care and child welfare, and consider what that relationship might be, potentially or ideally, and what shifts in resources would need to take place to achieve it.

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## SWRC SEMINAR REPORTS

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### 6. THE SOCIAL WAGE : IS THE CONCEPT TENABLE OR USEFUL?

In this seminar, Adam Jamrozik presented a progress report of his research project on the Social Wage. From the study of the use of the concept in Australia and overseas he concluded that the concept of the social wage certainly appeared to be both tenable and useful but a considerable amount of work would need to be done to make the concept operational. At the present time, it was used rather loosely and there was no clear understanding of its meaning or on how inclusive it should be, and consequently, it was only an "idea" with certain potential. However, with further study and critical assessment, the concept of the social wage could become a valuable concept in the analysis of social policy. Two aspects of the concept appeared to be especially promising:

First, it could be developed into a dynamic concept enabling comparative measurement of resource allocation, income and social as well as material consumption.

Second, if the concept were extended to include market as well as State allocations and consumption patterns it could give a better understanding of the political economy of the welfare state.

This did not mean, of course, that the concept of the social wage had to be considered always in the totality of the economy in each piece of social research. The model presented at the seminar allowed for disaggregation of the various parts of what constituted the social wage. The overall framework, however, was important because exclusion of, for example, the market from the framework, lead to distortions in interpretation.

### Session 2

### 1. EVALUATING SOCIAL PROGRAMS

Evaluation of Social Programs was the topic of the SWRC seminar on 10 August 1984. Two speakers presented papers at the seminar: Adam Jamrozik enlarged on the subject he had addressed earlier at the National Evaluation Conference in Melbourne, (see report, page ) and Dr. Richard Curtain, Principal Project Officer, Bureau of Labour Market Research, Canberra spoke on The Evaluation of the Wage Pause Program: Approaches and Methodology. The BLMR has been given the task by the Commonwealth and State governments of evaluating the Wage Pause Program. The paper outlined the nature and extent of the evaluation study.

Three types of evaluation were identified: program monitoring, economic and process evaluation. An interim report, published in February of this year, utilises data generated by the Program's management information system to describe the type of projects funded and the characteristics of the persons employed. But these data alone are not sufficient for a comprehensive evaluation. Therefore the Bureau has undertaken a series of special surveys to collect information from a representative sample of projects. As well, five outside studies have been commissioned.

The paper detailed how the special data collection will be used to answer the questions posed by the economic and process evaluation approaches. In particular, the author argued that the task of a comprehensive process evaluation is to investigate the actual operation of a program and to see how it relates (or departs from) the policy makers' original objectives. The possibility that a program may have conflicting goals, unintended consequences and objectives which may change

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## SESSION 2 , 1984

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during the course of its operation was raised in the context of the Wage Pause Program. The paper discussed the competing and sometimes conflicting nature of a triangle of explicit and implicit program objectives of the Program, as outlined in the Interim Report.

Finally, the issue of the evaluator's

independence and the policy relevance of such a comprehensive evaluation was discussed.

The paper is available as Conference Paper No. 45 from the Publications Officer, Bureau of Labour Market Research, P.O. Box 399, Canberra GPO, 2601.

### SPORT AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR DISABLED PEOPLE OF IMMIGRANT ORIGIN

This report of an exploratory study on disabled Sydney people of Greek background was researched by Loucas Nicolaou and released recently by the Greek Welfare Centre in Sydney. It was jointly funded by their Centre and by the Federal Department of Sport, Recreation and Tourism.

The report points to the disadvantaged position of ethnic minorities of Australian society by concentrating on one particular area: sport and recreational opportunities for disabled people of immigrant origin in general and Greek origin in particular.

The evidence presented indicates a lack of participation and opportunities for activity of Greek and other immigrant disabled people in any organised sport and/or other recreational activities. Thus it is argued that the broad range of language and social barriers associated with the migrant experience coupled with financial and institutional powerlessness have compounded disadvantage in this group.

According to this research, the targets for change should be the level of participation and power of ethnic minorities in service-providing and other institutions to reflect the multilingual and multicultural characteristics of disabled people of ethnic origin.

'Sport and Recreational Opportunities for Disabled People of Immigrant Origin' is available from:

The Director  
Greek Welfare Centre of NSW  
116 Redfern Street  
REDFERN NSW 2016

Telephone: (02) 699 5964

Cost: \$5.00



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## — SWRC research widely reported —

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Interest in the work of the Social Welfare Research Centre has been increasing steadily in recent times. The Centre has established itself as a responsive contact for authoritative and original input to press coverage of welfare topics. Although SWRC publications are widely disseminated, press coverage plays a vital role in amplifying research findings, especially to isolated and remote areas. SWRC staff are often invited to discuss the substance and implications of their research on radio, television and in the print media. SWRC Information Officer Rosemary Hooke receives numerous calls from people in media who regard the SWRC as a normal starting point in developing stories.

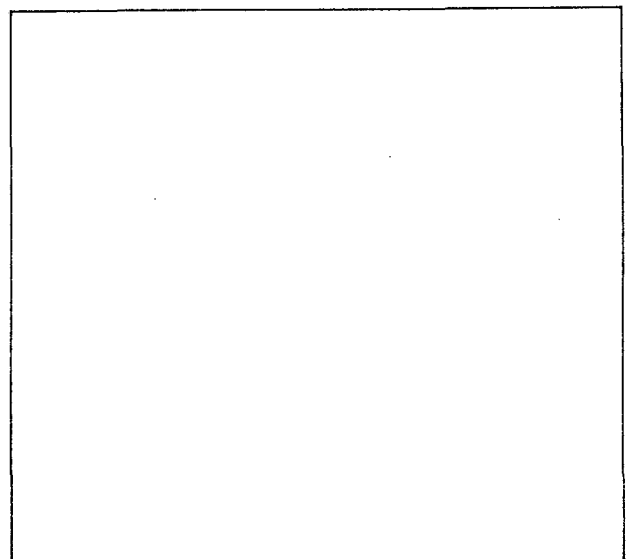
For example, Child Care has been the focus of some considerable media interest in recent months. Following the release of Reports and Proceedings No.44 Perspectives in Child Care: Experience of Parents and Service Providers Tania Sweeney and Adam Jamrozik did a number of interviews explaining current issues in child care policy. Adam Jamrozik has done a number of discussion pieces on programs like Monitor and the Science Show, Tania Sweeney contributed extensively to a five part series on child care on commercial radio. The Centre's work on Single Parents has been discussed widely, with Mary Ann O'Loughlin and Bettina Cass appearing on national television and on a wide variety of radio programs explaining social policy aspects of this work. Jill Hardwick, Chris Rossiter and Marilyn Leeds have recently taped material for an ABC program on social care, in particular about women and volunteering and income support for older women. Several staff have also participated in lecture series broadcast by Radio University.

SWRC Director Adam Graycar contributed

to a number of national ABC current and public affairs programs and has discussed his own work and that of the Centre in general. In recent months for example he has been the guest on several radio stations, discussing in particular, (with talk-back), non-government welfare organisations and ageing. He has also done interviews on SWRC research on radio and/or television stations, commercial and ABC, in all capital cities.

Newspapers throughout the country report the Centre's findings and report conference papers and speeches by staff. At the 1984 ANZAAS Congress SWRC papers received extensive national coverage.

The relevance of SWRC research has been strongly demonstrated and what comes through clearly is that research undertaken in an academic environment contributes to our community's store of knowledge. The SWRC thus is identifying important issues, presenting information to elucidate and clarify those issues, and providing a discussion base for better social knowledge and awareness of the major social welfare issues of the day.



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## EXTERNAL SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS

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### AUSTRALIAN

#### POPULATION ASSOCIATION

On May 15 Adam Graycar addressed the Annual General Meeting of the Australian Population Association in Canberra. Although demographic analysis is not a major component of the SWRC's work, the Centre does study populations, how they live, and how changes in population affect policies and life chances. The address to the Association focused on the conduct of research by an organisation which was expected to do policy research, but has no policy role. Issues covered included discussion of different research methods for different types of population and policy research, accountability for funding, methods of choosing research topics, dissemination of research findings. The session concluded with a discussion of the different types of problems facing workers in theoretical and applied research and finished with the observation that policy makers are concerned with arriving at a decision on the basis of the information available, while scholars seem more concerned with determining and collecting all the information necessary to make a decision.

### AGED PERSONS

#### ACCOMMODATION

The Government of South Australia through the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, in conjunction with the Australian Bureau of Statistics is in the process of preparing a joint social report on housing for elderly people. The process involves working through existing data sources and assembling relevant data for South Australia, and also seeking input from those involved in all aspects of planning and

provision of housing for elderly people. The convenors called a meeting in Adelaide on June 28 and Adam Graycar was invited to act as a resource person and chairperson of this meeting.

The meeting was attended by government officers from a wide range of departments, a variety of people involved in voluntary sector accommodation provision, people from local government, the Council of Social Service, the Council on the Ageing, as well as local government, and people from private construction firms. The discussion dealt with four sets of issues — philosophies in accommodation and social aims; demographic profiles of elderly people in South Australia now and in the future; profiles of accommodation for elderly people in South Australia; and factors affecting access to different types of accommodation. The discussion was very free flowing and pointed out some aspects of gaps in provision and gaps in flexibility. There was considerable discussion about what the accommodation needs might be, and from whose perception these needs might be determined. There was some discussion about how one sets targets and how one sets policy. There was also considerable discussion about how far into younger age cohorts one goes in developing planning systems. Discussion took place about institutional and non-institutional accommodation and some of the factors affecting access such as health and handicap, financial issues, supply and demand, supports and community services, awareness of options of community services.

A great deal of information was generated during the day and while this seminar was essentially exploratory it laid the ground work for a mechanism for sharing views, experiences and data, and the SWRC was able to contribute from its data sources to the production of this social report.

Readers who might want further

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## EXTERNAL SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS

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information on the process or on substantive aspects of the South Australian data should contact Mr. Tony Lawson, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, State Administration Block, Victoria Square, Adelaide 5000, or phone (08) 227 2079.

### ISSUES IN COMMUNITY BASED

#### CARE

This was the theme of a three-day conference held in Adelaide on 2-4 July 1984, organised by TECHSEARCH INC. of the South Australian Institute of Technology. The conference was attended by about 40 participants — academic researchers, administrators of human services and welfare practitioners. Papers presented and discussed covered a range of fields in community based care: children's services, services for handicapped persons, correctional services and services for the aged.

Three papers were presented by the staff of the Social Welfare Research Centre. Adam Jamrozik presented a paper on Community Resources as a Component of the Social Wage: Implications for Youth Services. The paper examined the nature of services and provisions commonly referred to as community resources and then explored the ways of utilizing these in family and child welfare and in services for young people. Conceptualised as components of the social wage, community resources needed to be seen as factors that could be used in facilitating people's social functioning. There was a need to include in the concept the resources provided by the state and those available in the market, material and human resources, and formal as well as informal structures. In focusing the issue of community resources on youth services, the paper drew on research evidence which indicated that socio-demographic characteristics of young people who appeared in court charged with

offences varied across the socio-economic spectrum but it was the young people of low socio-economic status and from low socio-economic areas that predominantly became subject of supervision and/or control by state authorities. Ostensibly "individualised" treatment became a class-biased treatment, in that the fewer of the community resources were at a young person's disposal and/or access the more likely it was that that person would become subject to formal social control. The paper argued that identification of common socio-economic characteristics among the recipients of welfare services was necessary so that the availability of and access to community resources could be identified and, where necessary, facilitated to alleviate the inequalities in the distribution of these resources.

Tania Sweeney's paper, Dimensions and Options in Community Care for Children was read at the conference by Adam Jamrozik. Based on recently completed research and research now in progress on The Emerging Child Welfare System, the paper outlined the current trends and directions in child welfare services. There appeared to be two systems now in operation: the "traditional" child welfare, essentially based on social control, providing various forms of substitute care such as residential care and fostering; and the ever-growing child care services such as long day care, pre-school, occasional care, and family day care. However, in between the two systems, there was a developing "grey area" in which the two systems seemed to merge. This was evident in such arrangements as temporary foster care, respite care, and other similar arrangements with varied degrees of flexibility. There was a need to examine these developments in order to assess their potential for evolving into a system of child welfare which would have some characteristics of "social parenthood".

Adam Graycar's paper Informal, Voluntary and Statutory Services: The Complex

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## BY SWRC STAFF

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Relationship, focused on family care as an element in the support systems for dependent populations in general and elderly populations in particular. The argument of the paper was that the three care-giving systems — government, voluntary organisations and families all have different things to offer, different styles of making their offerings and different resources at their disposal. Drawing from SWRC research material on family care for dependent elderly people he discussed the pressures on families providing care and explained the situation of social service policy making in a federal system in which discontinuities in authority, ideology, personal and familial values, and funding mechanisms have not significantly been addressed.

(Copies of these three papers are available from SWRC Information Officer).

### AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION

The Australian Association for Social Work Education held its national conference in Launceston in July 1984 and SWRC Director Adam Graycar was invited to give the opening plenary address. The address, entitled Voluntary Social Welfare was chosen because non-government welfare organisations (NGWOs) play a pivotal and expanding role in welfare provision; because the relationship between NGWOs and government is complex and tense, with varying expectations and varying accountability patterns; because NGWOs are a significant part of Australia's economy; and because the students with whom the social work educators work are going to spend most of their professional lives either in NGWOs or dealing with NGWOs in some way. As such it was seen as important for them to have a thorough grasp of the structure of NGWOs, of how they fit into the modern

welfare state, of what, why, how and where they do what they do, and to or with whom they do it. Such knowledge will greatly enhance their understanding of their work environment, and hopefully make more pertinent their practice.

Each of these issues was explored and discussed in the lecture. Some data from the SWRC NGWO survey were reported, particularly some data on staffing, so that people might begin to appreciate the managerial and operational issues involved in NGWO structuring. Of the NGWOs identified in the SWRC national survey 60 per cent have paid staff and 80 per cent have volunteers. Those with paid staff have a mean number of 34 staff per organisation and a median of 6. This large difference between mean and median indicates that a small number of organisations have very large numbers of paid staff. There are approximately 27 per cent more part-time staff than full time staff. These numbers however are overwhelmed by the number of volunteers in Australian NGWOs. We have estimated that 10 to 13 per cent of the adult population is involved in volunteer welfare activity. This totals between 1 and 1.5 million people, who on average spend four hours per week in voluntary work.

Apart from the managerial issues attention was also focused on whether NGWOs could be regarded as comprising a 'sector'; on theoretical issues in conceptualising the roles and functions of NGWOs and on developmental issues about the tasks performed and successes of NGWOs.

The obvious diversity led to the observation that the importance of NGWOs cannot be underestimated and that social workers, as diagnosticians and catalysts in our society, rather than protectors and controllers, have as their duty the harnessing of resources necessary for social intervention and social development. As such it is crucial that they understand the socio-political systems

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## EXTERNAL SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS

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within which they work. In conclusion, it was argued that there is enormous potential for social workers to develop effective and appropriate inter-relationships between the three care systems the statutory, the "voluntary" and the informal. The statutory sector has the resources and the overall planning capacity, and the non-statutory sector must co-operate in planning and delivery, for left to its own resources, it will be able to deliver only residual services. Professional social workers have a key role in developing and sustaining the working linkages between these two sectors, and also to understand, but not aggravate informal tending systems.

(Copies of the speech are available from SWRC Information Officer).

### TRAINING COURSE

#### FOR WELFARE OFFICERS

As part of its attention to the needs of elderly people, the NSW Department of Youth & Community Services recently appointed a number of Aged Service Advisers, to work in six of the State's regions. Prior to their starting work the officers participated in a detailed training programme during July and August, covering many aspects of ageing and services for the aged.

Two of the course's sessions were conducted by Chris Rossiter. The first, during the introductory weeks was on social welfare provision for elderly people. The presentation traced the historical development of the current network of income support, social services and the provision of hospitals, nursing homes and other forms of accommodation for elderly persons. Discussion then considered the complex division of responsibility for the various aspects of welfare, the resulting confusion for consumers and potential consumers, the overall

adequacy of provision and the role of the bureaucracy.

The second session in the training programme covered the question of family care of elderly people. It commenced with findings from the SWRC's study of families caring for elderly relatives and the problems that are often encountered in such arrangements. Discussion then followed on the need for support services specially for carers and on the inadequacy of alternative forms of accommodation for elderly people unable to live independently. It was noted that family members often wish to support and assist each other, but that joint residence is not always the most satisfactory way of facilitating this. The theme of community care was then explored, as an explicit and implicit aim of policy makers and it was concluded that the greatest part of care in the community is provided by families and, especially, female relatives.

### EVALUATION IN HUMAN SERVICES

The Second National Evaluation Conference was held at the University of Melbourne on 26-27 July 1984. The conference attracted large participation and papers presented addressed a range of issues in evaluation, such as methodology, evaluation of policy and programmes as well as evaluation in specific fields: education, health, welfare.

Adam Jamrozik presented a paper entitled: Evaluation in Welfare : Neutral Value Research or a Form of Lobbying? in which he expressed concern at certain trends in evaluation studies evident in some recent evaluation reports of national significance. He pointed out that with the extent and range of welfare services now in existence, there was a growing demand for

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## BY SWRC STAFF

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greater accountability in welfare with regard to expenditure, content of programmes, and programme outcomes. This situation presented certain critical issues for evaluation research, for apart from the methodological problems inherent in the evaluation of services which had a factual as well as normative element in them, such as welfare services, the important questions to consider were: who does the evaluation? for whom? and for what purpose?

From the perusal of research studies in welfare services it was evident that in recent years the conclusions reached in certain evaluation studies would have been predictable. While such studies may be of value to the organisation or to the interest group on whose behalf the evaluation had been carried out, they contributed little value to rational policy making or to a responsible allocation of resources.

The paper examines some of those issues, with illustrations drawn from recent evaluation studies of welfare services. The argument presented in the paper was that while there might not be such a thing as a value-free evaluation study, there were certain criteria to follow in order to prevent an evaluation from becoming an instrument for validation of policies or a tool for a lobby or pressure group.

### EVALUATION OF LOCAL PROGRAMS

Evaluation of Social Programs at Local Level was the topic of a Workshop at Marrickville Interagency on 17 August 1984, attended by community workers and project officers working in the southern suburbs of Sydney. Adam Jamrozik participated in the workshop and spoke on the practical aspects of evaluation of specific community projects.

### UNITING CHURCH NATIONAL AGED CARE CONFERENCE

On August 20 Adam Graycar gave the opening keynote address to the National Aged Care Conference of the Uniting Church which was held in Melbourne. The topic of his paper was Voluntary Agencies and Aged Care and in it he discussed the changing demographic structure of Australia's population and how non-government welfare organisations (NGWOs) have developed as the major service providers in aged care. NGWOs such as those within the Uniting Church provide the bulk of residential services for elderly people, and reporting from the SWRC national study of NGWOs Adam Graycar estimated that there are over 6000 NGWOs in Australia serving elderly people. He gave some details of the characteristics of these organisations and pointed out that although they receive in excess of \$350 million per annum from the Commonwealth Government, program accountability was almost non-existent and the relationship between government and the agencies is characterised by uncertainty, suspicion and lack of broad principles.

Services for elderly people in Australia, he argued, exhibit characteristics of fragmentation, discontinuity, of duplication and scarcity, easy access to some and virtual inaccessibility to others, and overall, a very low level of accountability. He concluded his address by calling for the development of regional registers of aged care services; the establishment of a single unit within the Commonwealth Government to have policy making, planning, funding and co-ordinating authority; and the establishment of consultative arrangements to better share interests and expertise.

(Copies of the speech may be obtained from SWRC Information Officer).

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## Social change and family policies

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After more than a year of detailed planning and preparation, a major international conference on Social Change and Family Policies was held in Melbourne from August 19-24 1984. Sponsored by the Australian Institute of Family Studies and held in conjunction with the International Sociological Association and the International Union of Family Organisations, the conference attracted scholars from around the world. Papers given involved a mix of cross-national and Australian themes and were oriented towards better understanding of that moving target "the family" and policies oriented to families.

Held in the newly completed Victorian Arts Centre, all papers were presented to plenary sessions. The papers presented fell into eight different topic areas: Is the family worth supporting? Pressures, conflicts and expectations of family life; Major demographic trends affecting family policy; Families with children and social policy approaches to family support and education; The administration of family policy —world-wide trends; Youth policies and the family/work/education relationship; Work, economic policies and welfare consequences and responsibilities; Intergenerational exchange, ageing trends and the public/private support dimensions; Legal regulation of the family and the effect of changes in family. The conference dinner was addressed by the Governor-General Sir Ninian Stephen, who spoke on Families and Contemporary Sociology.

SWRC Director Adam Graycar presented a paper on August 21 in the topic area of "the administration of family policy —world-wide trends". In his paper which was in response to papers by Professor Clio Presvelou University of Wageningen, The Netherlands, Jacqueline Ancelin, Caisse Nationale de Allocations Familiales, Paris, and Mr Pierre Cliche, Ministry of Social Affairs, Quebec,

Canada, he argued that family policy objectives can be achieved only if there is comprehensive social policy which caters for dependencies which manifest themselves in all social configurations. Given the demographic shifts which have taken place in recent years a great deal of energy can be dissipated if one seeks out operationally functional definitions of "family". Families, non-government welfare organisations, and governments all provide extensive supports in different ways and all are under different pressures. Some of these were outlined in the paper as he tried to determine the elements which go into the development of social policy as credible, humane and relevant activity for the 1980s. Some of the pressure group activities in family policy were described in an attempt to find an approach in which not all expectations are left with the provider of first and last resort, the family, but in which governments and NGWOs provide equitable offerings.

Four volumes of papers have already been published by the Institute of Family Studies, and a further volume will be published. Details from IFS, 766 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne 3000, phone (03) 342 9100.



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# — SWRC HOUSEKEEPING NEWS —

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Meanwhile the series 35 to 54 is and will still be available for a payment of \$60 (see order form, centre pages).

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Demand has been very high in the past few months, and supplies of some reports have run out. We are already a major customer of the UNSW Printing Department and our reprinting program must wait in line. I am steadily working through the backlog of such orders, and hope you can 'bear with us'.

We have decided not to reprint some Reports and Proceedings or Reprints as they have become dated or superseded.

These are:-

### Reports and Proceedings:

#### No.23\*

David Kinnear and Adam Graycar,  
Family Care of Elderly People:  
Australian Perspectives, May 1982

### Reprints:

#### No.2

Bettina Cass and Kris Pedler, 'Where are they Hiding the Unemployed?'  
This is available in its original form in Australian Social Welfare — Impact, November 1980.

#### No.6

Adam Graycar, 'Review Article: Australia's Social Wage'.  
This is available in Social Policy and Administration, Volume 15, No.1, 1981.

#### No.8

Bettina Cass, 'Wages, Women and Children' which is available as Chapter 3 of R.F. Henderson (ed.) The Welfare Stakes, IAESR 1981.

\*Material dealt with in this report is also the subject of Reports & Proceedings No.38 and Reprint 22, which are available.

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## AN AUSTRALIAN EQUIVALENCE SCALE

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In a recent issue of the SWRC Reports and Proceedings (No.43 April 1984) Ian Manning provided a review of attempts to derive equivalence scales from Australian data, and indicated some directions for future work. A research team at the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research is currently involved in a project which aims to continue this work and develop equivalence scales for Australian use.

The team has summarised data from the Household Expenditure Survey and intends to discuss it with representatives of welfare agencies with experience in consumer budgeting. A series of consultations or 'round table' discussions is planned to discuss several important questions.

Anyone who is interested in responding or contributing to this process is invited to write to the Institute C/- Kiera O'Neill, I.A.E.S.R., University of Melbourne, Parkville 3052 — (03) 341 6544.

Equivalence scales are estimates of the relative disposable income required, on average, by different types of income units to attain a similar standard of living. Once developed such scales could be incorporated in an improved poverty line and allow assessments of the adequacy of social security rates.

The discussion of equivalent budgets is best conducted in terms of three main types of household expenditure:

1. Capitation goods — purchases which are typically a higher proportion of income unit budgets in larger income units than small. These include food (except eating out), heat, power, medical expenses, soap and similar household supplies and basic clothing expenses.
2. Flagfall current consumptions goods — purchases which are typically

a lower proportion of income unit budgets in larger income units than small. These include current transport expenses, entertainment, eating out, alcohol, tobacco, holidays and spending on personal appearance.

3. Consumer durables — which are also typically a lower proportion of income unit budgets in large income units than small. These include housing, furniture, vehicles and entertainment equipment.

When household budgets are examined with this classification in mind, a number of questions arise:

1. Can agreement be reached on typical budgets for households of different size?
2. When considering flagfall current consumption goods should the equivalence scale measure the costs of 'survival' at an austere standard of comfort, or should it reflect the costs of 'belonging' to society, including allowances for alcohol, tobacco and entertainment?
3. The Household Expenditure surveys showed that households of older people spend much less on flagfall current consumption goods than younger households. If the 'belonging' approach is adopted does that mean that the expenses of belonging are less for older people or does the difference merely reflect smaller incomes?
4. Why do single people on average spend more on flagfall goods than couples? Is it because they enjoy a higher standard of living or do they compensate for their single status by eating out more often, for example?
5. What is the best way of calculating the cost of consumer durables? Three methods have been suggested:

(continued)

rental value — the goods are valued and then converted to a rental value which is added to the income unit's current income. The budget for consumer durables would then be set in terms of rental equivalents, and compared with income available for their purchase including imputed rent.

accumulation cycle — if it is assumed that income units accumulate durables, younger households would be given much larger budgetary allowances for the purchase of consumer durables than older households.

ad hoc approach — Professor Henderson used an equivalence scale measured in terms of rental values without making allowances for imputed rent. Instead he made adjustments for housing costs by subtracting actual housing costs from disposable income, and comparing the result with a poverty line set after housing costs had been met.

6. In what proportions should each of the three main types of expenditure be incorporated into budgets? Should the equivalence scale represent low income situations or the community average?

Anyone interested in a more detailed discussion of these questions is referred to Ian Manning's review: Measuring the costs of living of Australian families, SWRC Reports and Proceedings No.43, April 1984.

## "Planning for Care in an Ageing Australia"

This seminar is organised by Anglican Retirement Villages and will be held on 25-26 October at the Mowll Memorial Village, Castle Hill, N.S.W.

Principal speaker at the seminar, which will be opened by the Federal Minister for Health, Dr. Blewett, is Professor Tom Arie of the University of Nottingham England. Professor Arie is recognised as a world authority on dementia and has written widely on the organisation of services for the elderly.

\* \* \*

For further enquiries please contact:

The Public Relations Officer  
Anglican Retirement Villages  
Box 284, P.O.  
CASTLE HILL, N.S.W. 2154.  
AUSTRALIA.

Telephone: (02) 634 5500.





# Continuing Education

## RADIO UNIVERSITY

### "Working with Elderly People"

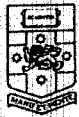
The University of New South Wales's Division of Postgraduate Extension Studies runs several courses for field-based graduates each year, covering a broad range of subjects. SWRC staff have contributed recently to one such course, 'Working with Elderly People', broadcast during the University's Second Session. (An advertisement for this course appeared in SWRC Newsletter No.13).

Lectures, which are broadcast on radio and are then available on cassette covered a variety of issues relating to elderly people, including the politics of ageing, accommodation, health, education and disability in later life, loss and bereavement, and aspects of family and community care.

In his lecture on the Politics of Ageing, Adam Graycar commenced by looking at the demographic aspects of Australia's ageing population and noted that those aged 65 and over are increasing both in number and as a proportion of the total population. This trend is even more marked for people 75 or older. He then discussed the political response to this demographic transition, in particular long standing arguments over the level and coverage of the age pension, given the large proportion of the social security budget that it represents. In a political and economic climate of financial restraint and concern about growth in the non-productive sector, the claims of elderly people for income support and for varying degrees of care and assistance are often issues of contention.

The second lecture in the course, on Women, Ageing and Family Care, was presented by Jo Harrison (ex-SWRC researcher currently a Programme Officer with the Department of YACS) and Chris Rossiter. They indicated that ageing was of particular concern for women, not only because a great majority of elderly people are women, but also because most of those who care for the elderly — either professionally or informally — are also women. Jo discussed the experience of growing older for women, especially in relation to prevalent stereotypes of older women as dependent, unattractive and useless. In fact, much of this dependence is due to lack of skills, transport and money. The second half of the lecture covered the experience of carers, based on the SWRC's survey of people (nearly all of them women) caring for elderly relatives in their homes. Because of a lack of support from either formal services or other family members, many women endured great physical and emotional hardship when caring over a long period of time. Many felt that they had lost out on friendships, family life and the chance to enter the labour force as a result of their caring tasks and the unrelieved responsibility for a disabled or confused relative. The lecture concluded that both elderly women themselves and female carers were often forced to become both socially and economically dependent.

Further details of the course Working with Elderly People and other radio courses can be obtained from the Division of Postgraduate Extension Studies, UNSW, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, NSW 2033 or 'phone (02) 662 2691.



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## Economic Planning Advisory Council

Following the National Economic Summit which was held in May 1983 the Commonwealth Government formed the Economic Planning Advisory Council (EPAC). EPAC consists of people from government, business, trade unions, and other sectors. In addition to the Council itself there has been established an Office of EPAC which has been set up as a professionally independent institution responsible for economic research and analysis. The Office's broad work programme will be carried out under the umbrella of EPAC itself but it is expected that the Office will independently publish results of major studies and assessments.

The Director of the Office of EPAC has moved to establish some semi-formal links with the major academic centres involved in research of relevance. The SWRC together with a number of other research centres have become "corresponding institutions" with the Office of EPAC.

On July 6 the Director of the Office of EPAC convened a meeting of the Directors of the Research Centres and SWRC Director Adam Graycar attended. Extensive discussions were held about the research capacities of the various Centres and their capability to undertake research that would be complementary to that being undertaken by EPAC. It was agreed at the outset that any research undertaken would in no way affect the independence of the Centres. The meeting did not deal with any specific research activities nor did it deal with any specific processes but rather was an initial attempt to share knowledge, research expertise and research capacity. There was also considerable discussion on the annual assessment of the economy to be undertaken by the Office and it is in this area that assistance might be sought from corresponding institutions. Among the list of areas noted for consideration was that of social welfare policy. The extent to which the SWRC might be able to contribute will be the basis for further discussion.

## SWRC Housing Project

One of the items under consideration in SWRC's new research agenda is a project covering various aspects of housing. Joan Vipond, Senior Research Fellow and Chris Rossiter, Research Officer, are currently planning a preliminary project, which will clarify the welfare issues involved in housing and in the relationship between housing and poverty.

This will mark a new direction in welfare housing research. In looking at housing needs, the researchers will be using recently released material from the 1981 population census. These data include information on individuals living in different types of household structure, which will permit a much more detailed analysis of housing circumstances and housing costs than were available from previously available data.

The project will examine the problem of inadequate housing and, more particularly, the question of affordability. It will also investigate the ratio of housing-related expenditure to household and personal income to ascertain whether housing stress is most often a result of costs rather than other housing conditions. This relationship will also be investigated for people living in various housing tenures and various forms of household composition.

In the light of this analysis the project will then consider the welfare ramifications of particular government policies aimed at people living in different tenures or in different household types.

Further details of this research project will be reported in future Newsletters; in the meantime Joan Vipond and Chris Rossiter are happy to receive comments.

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## NEW SWRC REPORTS and PROCEEDINGS

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*Four new issues in the SWRC Reports and Proceedings Series are now available. For details of ordering, please see centre pages.*

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No.46 Andrew Jakubowicz, Michael Morrissey and Joanne Palser, Ethnicity, Class and Social Policy in Australia, May 1984, 130pp. \$5.

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How important has been the concept of "ethnicity" in the development of social policy in Australia, and what have been its effects on the welfare of the ethnic minorities in this country? These are the central questions addressed in the report in which the authors ask why "ethnicity" has become such an important designator of social differences in Australia.

In their examination of the post-war migration and of the literature on the subject the authors demonstrate that the analysis of social policy and its relationship to the welfare of ethnic minorities in Australia has followed a convoluted and haphazard path. In part this reflects the systematic blindness in social policy to institutionalised discrimination against minorities, but, more importantly it is a symptom of the problems that the concept of "ethnicity" can create for those who seek to understand and then change social programs in this country.

The report seeks to meet three aims: to identify and describe the process by which current social policies towards ethnic minorities have developed; to

relate social policies affecting minority groups to wider political processes in Australia; and to assess the effect of these policies and programs on the welfare of ethnic minorities.

The authors argue that the question of ethnic welfare is primarily a political issue which has very firm links with the broader socio-political dynamic of Australia as a class society. They are aware that this perspective is not widely shared among social policy analysts, as demonstrated by the ongoing "class-ethnicity debate". While acknowledging the relevance of cultural, or "ethnic" issues to social policy formulation, the authors see the value of class analysis because such an approach raises questions relevant to social policy formulation, although the questions may not be very comfortable for policy makers.

The report is extensively documented and contains material from a range of sources, including numerous records of researchers' interviews with other researchers, bureaucrats and policy makers. The authors have also formulated a number of proposals for consideration in the formulation of social welfare policy and service delivery.

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No.47 Rosemary Hooke (ed.), 54th ANZAAS Congress: SWRC Papers, June 1984, 231pp. \$5.

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Bettina Cass and Pauline Garde's paper "Unemployment in the Western Regional

Sydney: Job Seeking in a Local Labour Market" explores at the regional level the

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connections between the class-based nature of the resources which prospective labour bring to their job search and the nature of jobs in the local labour market, while taking account of the housing and transport issues which delineate the effective boundaries of the local labour market. It presents some of the results of a survey of 51 unemployed people from Western Sydney, focusing particularly on their accounts of job seeking (types of jobs desired, types of jobs sought, location of job search, formal and informal job seeking networks, perceived discrimination based on area of residence), education and training (past and intended), employment histories of respondents and members of their households and the incidence of unemployment of respondents and members of their households and immediate family.

Families indicated that respondents' job search was concentrated in similar occupations and industries to those of their previous employment (predominantly manufacturing, transport, sales and service industries) and that even when nominating their most desired jobs, respondents' aspirations were limited by sex segregation of job choices and by lack of formal qualifications. The search for jobs in fields of previous experience was frustrated by the decline in manufacturing in Sydney's Western region and by the low rate of growth of jobs in sales and services, a rate too low to keep pace with the increase in labour supply. Respondents indicated a preference for jobs in the Western region while most were prepared to also seek further afield. Problems and expense of transport and long journeys to work conflicting with family responsibilities placed limits on the physical boundaries of respondents' search for work, affecting women particularly.

Informal networks were of great importance in job seeking, especially for women and young people who relied on

them much more than on the formal services of the Commonwealth Employment Service. However the incidence of a high concentration of multiple unemployment in the households and immediate families of respondents suggests that the capacity of families to provide job contacts is limited. Respondents expressed interest in undertaking training programs which were linked to job participation, valuing practical knowledge and skills learnt on the job. Older workers noted that the scarcity of training programs for adults over the age of 24 years restricted their opportunities to acquire new skills and qualifications.

Adam Graycar's paper was entitled "Non Institutional Care of Elderly People: Needs and Services". The paper opened with observations on recent notably increases in life expectancy and significant decreases in age specific mortality rates. Mortality per 100,000 for 75 year old men dropped from 8055 in 1954 to 6600 in 1981 while for 75 year old women the drop was much more dramatic, from 5500 to 3501. Most elderly people live in private residences (93.6 per cent of elderly people), though rates of institutional living vary with age and sex (2.1 per cent of men aged 65-74 live in institutions compared with 17.2 per cent of women aged 75 and over). Many elderly people with chronic conditions do not live in institutions but live at home with limited or non-existent support. Their lives are characterised by lack of choice, and the paper opened with a demographic sketch of the population at risk and an argument for policy interventions to widen the narrow range of support options available to the vast majority of elderly people who live at home. After discussing formal and informal supports, the paper concentrated on the formal aspects of community care.

Three types of home care needs of

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elderly people were identified: practical assistance, e.g. cleaning, laundry, gardening, meal preparation, shopping and errands, etc; social contact and surveillance e.g. visiting for companionship, social work support, telephone contact, transport etc; and personal development and health care, e.g. home nursing, aids for daily living, nutrition advice, recreational and educational activity, chiropody, etc.

The paper then went on to describe the way in which various services were structured by several unconnected pieces of Commonwealth legislation, yet delivered by a plethora of State government, local government and voluntary bodies. Much of the funding from the Commonwealth comes on a matching basis and substantial differences among the States were observed. In 1981/2 for example, Commonwealth matching payments, for home help were \$1038 per 1000 people in Victoria compared with \$639 per 1000 people in Queensland, with Victoria thus spending 62.4 per cent per capita more than Queensland. Ironically only five years before Queensland spent 79.4 per cent per capita more than Victoria, and in that period Queensland dropped from being the highest spending State to the lowest spending State.

The paper describes funding and legislative problems and argues that home help services face a complex set of policy problems which on the whole are more structural than delivery related. The main problems are issues in Federal/State relations contributing to itsybitsy programs, the distribution of which seem quite fortuitous.

The paper given by Adam Jamrozik entitled "The Labour Market, the Public Sector and the Class Structure" aimed to address some methodological questions relevant to the sociological study of labour markets, and in particular of the changing labour market in Australia

and its effect on the social structure of the Australian society.

One of the significant changes in the labour markets of industrial societies has been the growth of "white collar" jobs, especially of professional and semi-professional occupations. This change has been presented in some sociological studies as leading to the rise of a "new" middle class, and in others as the growth of the working class. Thus the significance of the changes in the labour market is perceived less according to the empirical evidence than according to a given theory or conceptual framework.

The paper aimed to examine the approaches used in the studies of the labour market, presented data on the changes in the Australian labour market and then considered the role of the public sector in the labour market as an important variable in the emerging class structure.

There is now a widespread belief that the welfare state might have reached its limits, and any further extension of its activities would endanger the functioning of the economic market.

The thesis advanced in this second paper by Adam Jamrozik "The Welfare State: An Instrument of Redistribution or of Inequality?" is that while the welfare state might be a "burden" on the economic market, it is also instrumental in enabling the market to function (as Keynes would have argued). In fact, public expenditure (of which welfare allocations are a part) has shown a trend toward greater integration with the economic market, often acting as the stimulus for the activities in the latter.

However, the greater the role the welfare state performs in assisting the economic market to function, the more it becomes instrumental in maintaining or reinforcing the inequalities

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generated in the market, rather than alleviating or countervailing these inequalities. It is evident, for example, that despite increasing allocations to social welfare services and income maintenance provisions, the inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth have not diminished. On the contrary, they have increased in recent years. A number of reasons for this trend may be suggested, but the structural changes in the labour market and a corresponding change in the occupational structure, evident particularly in the rapid growth of occupations requiring post-secondary qualifications, appears to be an important factor. A related factor appears to be the growth of "middle class welfare", based on the consumption of public services, such as education, health, and children's services.

Evidence from recent studies suggest that the conventional perspectives and conceptual frameworks used in the analyses and research on social policy and social welfare may be inadequate to encompass the multi-dimensional functions of the welfare state. The paper attempts to examine this issue and then demonstrates how a different conceptual framework could be more fruitful as a basis for research and analysis of issues of social policy and social welfare.

A paper entitled "Married Women's Employment Status and Family Income Distribution" was presented by Mary Ann O'Loughlin & Bettina Cass to the Women's Studies section of ANZAAS. Historically, married women's participation in the labour force has contributed to family income equality since wives with low income husbands have been more likely to be employed than other married women and because the earnings of married women have been more equally distributed than the earnings of their husbands. Recently,

however, some economists and social policy analysts have suggested that what was once a source of family income equality has or will become a source of greater inequality because of the increase in the labour force participation of married women with high-income husbands and the movement towards equalisation of women's earnings to men's.

Mary Ann O'Loughlin and Bettina Cass tested the validity of the hypothesis that the redistributive effect of married women's labour force participation has reversed or will soon do so. In the first section of the paper, the empirical evidence for the view was examined and it was concluded that the available Australian data do not support the hypothesis. The data indicate that married women are more likely to be employed and to be employed full-time, when their husbands are relatively low-income earners. In addition, the increase in women's earnings relative to men's seems to have had a progressive effect on the income distribution of female earners. Both of these processes effect the contribution made by married women's earned income to the total earned income of married couple income units, producing an income distribution tending towards greater inequality than the distribution of husbands' earned income.

In the second section of the paper four assumptions implicit in the hypothesis were critically examined. Firstly, it was noted that the definition of "income" as simply money income assumed by the hypothesis is inadequate since it ignores the imputed income contributed by women's household work to the total income of the family. This results in an under-estimation of the resources available to families with an employed husband where the wife is engaged in non-market, household work. Further, the non-recognition of the extra costs incurred by wives in earning income

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leads to an over-estimation of the net income available to a two-earner family. Secondly, the hypothesis assumes that married couple families can be regarded as income units within which income is pooled and shared. There is considerable evidence, however, which demonstrates that this is a questionable assumption and one cannot assume a general pattern of equality of access to and control over income in married couple income units. The hypothesis also implies that married couple income units remain stable over a considerable time period and, for example, that a wife with a medium earned income married to a high-income earning husband will remain in a very high-income married couple family. This is, of course, a misleading assumption because of the cessation of marriage as a result of separation, divorce or death. It results in a static assessment of the effects of women's labour force participation on family income distribution since it does not take into account the effects of a woman's labour force participation on the income of her family before and after marriage. The final assumption questioned in the paper was that an increase in family income inequality is to be explained primarily in terms of changes in gender relationships. This interpretation was disputed and it was argued that the problem of an increase in family income inequality is a class issue. The effect on family income equality of changes in women's labour force participation and the economic rewards for such participation are conditional on the prior context of the unequal distribution of men's earnings which takes its shape from the class-based access of men to earned income.

The paper argued further that the process most likely to have pushed family income distribution towards greater inequality over the last decade was the increase in families without an income earner, resulting

partially from demographic change but much more significantly from increased rates of unemployment. The emphasis placed by some economists and social policy analysts on income inequalities resulting from married women's labour force participation is thus not only misplaced, but misleading in deflecting attention from the labour market processes which have reduced the opportunities for both males and females to earn adequate incomes.

Tania Sweeney's paper 'Child Care and Child Welfare: Two Systems or One?', she contends that in Australia there are two systems 'child welfare' and 'child care' operating to provide services for young children. The paper examines the two systems and seeks to explore the relationship between them. It considers the rationale for the two systems in an historical perspective, and presents an argument that an instrumentalist approach to services for children has been the basis of both: e.g. child care as a means of encouraging women to enter the workforce; or child welfare as a means of ensuring that working class children learnt "appropriate" (that is, middle class) attitudes and forms of behaviour. What seems to be lacking in both systems is a focus on the children per se, as individuals in their own right who have specific needs of their own. Such an approach would be consistent with the prevalent theories of child development. The paper argues that in the light of child development theories, the approach to children and to children's services needs to be re-thought.

As a substantiation of the argument, the paper draws on empirical evidence from a recent study (carried out by the author) of users and providers of child care services. The evidence indicates that these services provide more than "care"; they perform a multiplicity of functions in serving to meet the child's needs, parents' needs, and the needs of the family unit, contributing to the

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## NOS 47, 48, 49

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maintenance and enhancement of family functioning.

In the light of this evidence it seems appropriate to examine the relationship between the systems of child care and child welfare, and consider what that relationship might be, potentially or ideally, and what shifts in resources

would need to take place to achieve it. It is especially timely to do this now, given that three State governments have recently reviewed their child welfare legislation and the Commonwealth Government is currently seeking to negotiate a co-ordinated Commonwealth/State child care policy in some States.

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No.48 Graeme Brewer, The Experience of Unemployment in three Victorian Regions, August 1984, 103pp. \$5.

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This report is one of the publications resulting from a joint project on unemployment which was planned, devised and carried out by staff at the Social Welfare Research Centre and by Graeme Brewer at the Brotherhood of St. Laurence, a Melbourne-based voluntary welfare organisation. The project examined unemployment both in New South Wales and Victoria.

The object of the research was to collect information on the labour market, education and job training, income and housing situation of unemployed people, their job seeking networks, labour market training aspirations, and income security and other social welfare needs. The interview studies were planned with

a regional focus because it was contended that the experience of unemployment, and the job training and job creation programmes required to combat it must be explored and understood in a regional context. Local labour markets require study in relation to regional housing and transport policies. However, the data published here also have implications for income security, social services and labour market training policies which are national in their scope and significance.

Graeme Brewer's findings in the Victorian part of the study are contained in this report, providing the results of his interviews in three regions, an inner city and an outer suburban region of Melbourne and in a country town.

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No.49 Ugo Ascoli, Analysis of the Italian Welfare System: Some Implications for Current Australian Issues, August 1984, 58pp. \$4.

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Dr. Ugo Ascoli of the University of Ancona, Italy, spent his recent sabbatical leave in Australia. He spent a few weeks at the SWRC and while visiting presented a detailed and thoughtful seminar. In the seminar and in this Reports and Proceedings publication which resulted from the seminar, he examined the Italian case in comparative quantitative terms and reached the

conclusion that at the beginning of the 1980s the Italian welfare system compared well with those in other European countries. He analysed the growth of the welfare system in the post World War II period, touching on the main welfare policies and the prime focus of his analysis was on pensions policy. Furthermore he argued that occupational and fiscal welfare increase the 'non-

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progressive' or 'regressive' characteristics of the Italian welfare system. From his evidence he demonstrated that Italian welfare measures appeared rooted quite clearly on non-universalist principles. It is clear that in Italy almost all social policy development seems to depend on the way the political system works. Indeed, the mass patronage system ('clientelismo') plays a central role in Italian social welfare. Dr. Ascoli then focused on the domestic perspectives of social policy in particular, an analysis of the so-called 'return to the family' and 'privatisation' proposals, and placed Italian experiences into a broader context. He spoke also of the necessity to

rationalise the composition of social expenditure and to radically modify the operation of the taxation system.

These issues provided a great deal of material for comparisons with Australia: competition within the system; limits on the welfare system; social policy and social consensus; system constraints on policy formulation; the importance of the administrative procedures in policy implementation; and universality versus selectivity.

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## NEW SWRC REPRINT

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*SWRC Reprints are reprints of articles or papers published elsewhere by staff of the Centre. These are available by individual copy (see centre pages).*

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No.23 Adam Graycar and Jo Harrison, "Ageing Populations and Social Care: Policy Issues" from Australian Journal of Ageing, Volume 3, No.2, May 1984, 7pp.

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Official policy statements and parliamentary recommendations are re-emphasising the importance of community care for elderly people. This paper examines questions of responsibility in the light both of demographic changes and the associated increases in dependency amongst the elderly in Australia. Definitional questions are raised in relation to the concept of community. The distinction between care in and by the community is probed in relation to evidence concerning the role of women in the provision of care. The responsibilities for provision which exist at the statutory, commercial, voluntary and informal levels are outlined. Actual allocation of fiscal resources to home support services is detailed and policy considerations which arise from this analysis are proposed.

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## Women on the airwaves

# THE COMING OUT SHOW

## LAUGHING GIVES YOU LINES

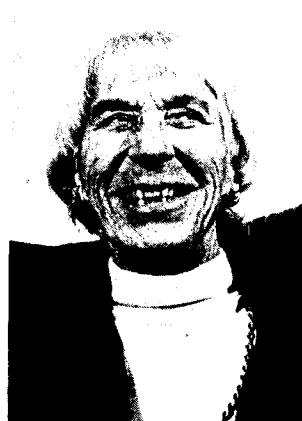
Four programs about growing old. 'Age cannot wither her, Nor custom stale Her infinite Variety' SHAKESPEARE



1944



1950



1984

### SEPT 8: A CRISIS OF THE IMAGINATION

New York writer Susan Sontag has described the special vulnerability, pain and confusion which women experience as they grow older as 'a crisis of the imagination'. Society allows no place in our imagination for a beautiful old woman who actually looks old. Julie McCrossin discusses ageing, menopause and sex - and also visits a cosmetic surgeon and a beautician to see what they can do for her.

### SEPT 15: DON'T MIND HER, SHE'S IN HER SECOND CHILDHOOD

Propped up at 5am; tied to chairs, commodes and beds; fed and bathed; and entertained by 'diversional therapy' - women comprise the majority of geriatric patients waiting to die in highly profitable nursing homes. Jeune Pritchard talks with clients and staff.

### A FREE CUP OF TEA IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH

What place do women have in the maze of services for the elderly? Jill Emberson talks with people in government and non-government services, and to women on the receiving end.

### SEPT 22: IF I DON'T CARE, WHO WILL?

As more women enter the paid workforce who cares? Who will look after the ageing relative or the sick child, volunteer for meals on wheels or cook for the cake stall? Louise Williams and Carol Cook look at who cares and why.

### TILL DEATH US DO PART

Losing a partner means a radical change in a woman's life. Loss may result from the breakdown of a relationship or death. Either way the period of economic and emotional adjustment can be traumatic. For some it is a new beginning. Produced by Lynne Malcolm.

### SEPT 29: EDUCATION INTERRUPTUS

The government sponsored NOW courses - New Opportunities for Women - are designed for women who have married young, raised their children and then discovered the yearn to learn. Applications have outnumbered available places. Penny Lomax reports on how these courses have changed women's lives.

### THREE SCORE AND MANY MORE

Old age can be an extremely satisfying and productive time of life. Ros Bowden discusses the restraints and advantages of age with some older women. Is youth really wasted on the young.

ABC RADIO 2 SATURDAY at 5.05 pm (SA 4.35 pm WA 5.10 pm) and THURSDAYS at 10.15 pm (SA 9.45 pm)  
RADIO 3 TUESDAYS at 7.30 pm (SA & NT 7.00 pm) (WA Wednesdays at 10.30 pm TAS Fridays at 9.15 pm)

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SWRC Researchers have contributed to the production of two of the programs in this series. For the segment 'A Free Cup of Tea is not Good Enough', Marilyn Leeds and Chris Rossiter were interviewed about income support for older women and the housing options available for elderly people. In the following program on caring, Jill Hardwick was interviewed about women working as volunteers in welfare organisations and Chris Rossiter spoke about the care many women provide at home for their elderly relatives. These interviews all drew on the results of recent SWRC research projects.

## — The uneven nature of social welfare expenditure— and service support

On 20th August, the night before the 1984 budget, the ABC program 'Monitor' explored the uneven nature of social welfare expenditure relating to service support.

On these pages we have reproduced an extract from the transcript prepared by the Commonwealth Department of the Parliamentary Library.

(KM refers to Kate Miller, the program's interviewer, and AG denotes Adam Graycar, Director of the SWRC).

KM

*Now to the budget, or more specifically, to the welfare budget in Australia. As you've probably already heard, it's tipped that there will be a modest rise in pensions and that includes some unemployment benefits.*

*Most of us probably think there's an evenness to welfare spending around Australia. A Commonwealth pension is in fact the same all over Australia. But beyond that, there's a quite startling area of inequality.*

*Dr Adam Graycar, the Director of the Social Welfare Research Centre at the University of New South Wales explains.*

AG

There is certainly equality in terms of the Federal direct payments that are made. If you are an age pensioner you get the same number of dollars whether you live in Darwin or Perth or Coonabarabran or wherever. However, if you're reliant on some form of service support, that varies dramatically around the States.

KM

*What sort of thing would you be referring to there?*

AG

Let me give you an example of child welfare expenditure, which is traditionally a State expenditure. Most of the family support services through child welfare, residential institutions for children, childcare, those sorts of issues, are determined by the States and when we last took the figures out, on a per capita basis, Queensland for example spent \$11.33 per person in Queensland on child welfare, while South Australia spent \$19.04 per person, and that is a phenomenal difference. It's almost twice as much per capita in South Australia. The six State average was \$14.38, so you have got a range of \$11.00 to \$19.00.

KM

*Do costs of living in different States affect that to any discernable degree?*

AG

No, these are the supports that the States provide. If you look at age care, Queensland spent \$3.77 per capita on services for elderly people, Victoria spent \$11.70, so you've got a range of almost three times as much between Queensland and Victoria. And the third welfare area that the Grants Commission works on is what it calls emergency relief, which itself is a very mixed sort of bag, but the range there is even greater. For example Victoria spent \$1.57 per capita on emergency relief, Western Australia spent \$14.36. So you have got this phenomenal range and one of the reasons for the phenomenal range is that a policy decision was taken in Victoria, that the State Government would not get into emergency relief. The voluntary welfare agencies in Victoria traditionally are much stronger than in the other States so they provide more. Western Australia for accounting reasons, counts most expenditure for Aborigines under

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## The uneven nature of of social welfare

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emergency relief. So hence you've got \$14.00 per capita in Western Australia, you've got a six State average of \$4.61 and a low of \$1.57 in Victoria. So you've got this enormous range around the States.

KM

*But because say Western Australia does include Aboriginal payments under that general blanket and Victoria doesn't, it's very hard to compare them as real figures.*

AG

Oh very much so. These figures are used by the Grants Commission in determining the factors and determining the amounts that ultimately go to the States at Premiers' Conferences. The Grants Commission works on what it calls a need factor and an expenditure factor, but I think the very interesting thing is that what we are seeing is a change in population structure and we have also seen, over the last decade or so, a fairly significant change in the tax capacity and tax take of the different levels of Government. For example ten years ago of all the tax that was collected, seventy-eight per cent was collected by the Commonwealth and sixteen per cent was collected by the States, and the rest by Local Government. In the latest year the proportion had changed to eighty-one per cent collected by the Commonwealth, up from seventy-eight to eighty-one per cent. Now we're talking about billions of dollars there, and the States' take of the tax had dropped from 16.6 per cent to 15.1 per cent, so what that means is that the States are more reliant on the Commonwealth for their funding. They've got to beg for more at Premiers' Conferences and we know the story after every Premiers Conference. The States say 'we was robbed' and the Commonwealth says, 'you've got to

find the money yourselves'. And the tax capacity has varied, but the interesting thing is that with demographic change that's likely to occur, some States are going to have to dig deeper into their coffers from a similar sort of tax base, and as a result I think we are in for some, either some very heavy negotiating at Premiers' Conferences, or some gross inequalities among the States.

KM

*What this is because in some States the ageing of the population is going to be greater and that's going to be State responsibility?*

AG

Well at the moment most ageing expenditure is Commonwealth expenditure. For example, if you take the broad social service areas, health, welfare, education, employment; of the sixteen billion or so that the Commonwealth spends about forty per cent goes to elderly people, and that's mostly pensions, and expenditure in Veterans' Affairs; twenty-two per cent goes to children and the rest to people of workforce age. Of that eight billion dollars that the States spend, and the States spend about half as much as the Commonwealth and a lot of it is counted twice, and that's complex in its own way; of the about eight billion dollars that the States spend, two-thirds goes to children and 12.9 or 13 per cent goes to elderly people. So the Commonwealth's expenditure is geared more to elderly people, the States' expenditure is geared more to children.

KM

*So therefore what you were saying before, that demographic changes were going to affect this, what did you mean exactly by that?*

## expenditure and service support

AG

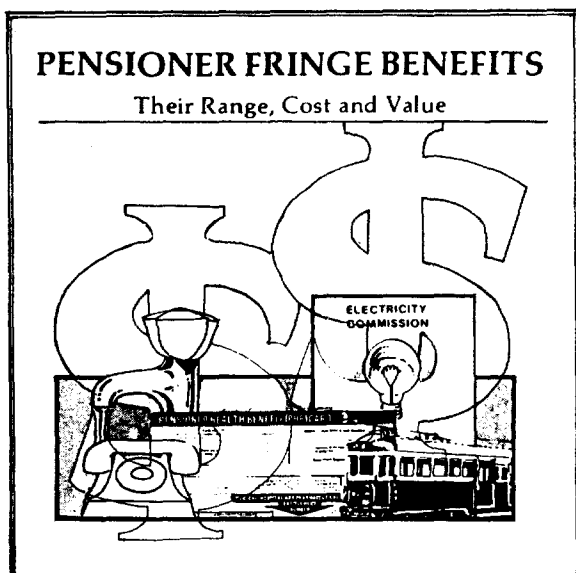
Well my guess is that the Commonwealth is going to move to rectify the balance and try to put more, I'm just guessing, more expenditure onto the States for age care. There was a report brought down in the House of Representatives in late 1982, the House of Representatives Expenditure Committee on Home Care and Accommodation for the Aged, and it recommended that expenditure be devolved to the States, that powers be devolved to the States, and I think that some of the cost sharing arrangements will see the States having to foot more of the health and welfare bill for elderly people. At the moment for example, you know if we think in terms of the age distribution, about 9.7 per cent of Australia's population is aged sixty-five or more, and that varies from a low of 8.7 per cent in Western Australia to a high of 10.5 per cent in South Australia. That's not much of a variation, it's fairly uniform, and the numbers of old people are much the same. If we project forty years down the line, and the Bureau of Statistics uses four different projection series, but I will just use one, the series A one. The Bureau is predicting in the year 2021 that Australia's aged population will be about 15.8 per cent up from the 9.7 at the moment but the range, the difference, will be quite dramatic. Queensland and Western Australia will have somewhere around the 14 per cent mark, South Australia will have over 20 per cent. Now at the moment we know that South Australia has more than its share of over eighty-fives, more than its share of over eighties, more than its share of every elderly age group. People at that age use more resources, more health resources, more income support resources, well certainly more health resources, than people of other ages and if that's being devolved to the states, then we have a different situation. A State with twenty per cent of its population being aged sixty-five or more is a very different ball game to a State with

fourteen. Now if you add to that the amazing situation that is going to happen in South Australia, because at the same time birth rates have been declining, our net reproduction rate is going to level off at about .91 which is lower than replacement level, by the year 2021 on the series A projections it's anticipated, it's expected that there will be more elderly people than children in South Australia. In Queensland and Western Australia, the boom States, there'll be far more children. Now the whole history of our society has been one where we have always had a pyramid shaped population chart. We've never seen a situation, historically, of more elderly people than children, so you have got a different future cost structure.

But at the moment we are locked into, to some extent, major expenditures on children, fewer expenditures on aged people, and so the balance is going to change, the funding distribution is going to change, the Commonwealth I'm sure is going to try and get the States to pick up more of the responsibilities and so as the population ages, as it ages unevenly, and I think that is the key, the uneven ageing of the population will put a different set of tensions onto Commonwealth State relations in welfare.



# NEWS • EVENTS • READINGS



A report on Pensioner Fringe Benefits has found that the greatest cost for such benefits is met by the Commonwealth, even though most are actually provided by the States and Territories.

(Fringe benefits are defined as those goods and services which are made available to pensioners and some other low income groups either free or on concessional terms. These benefits are generally linked to the provision of a pensioner health benefits (PHB) card).

Pensioner Fringe Benefits: Their Range, Cost and Value was released in July 1984 by the Minister for Social Security, Senator Don Grimes. The report was prepared by the Social Welfare Policy Secretariat.

The report found that in 1982-83, before the introduction of Medicare, the cost to the Commonwealth of all pensioner fringe benefits was \$1600 million — 66 per cent of which was for medical and hospital benefits.

In the same period, the cost to State and Territory governments was about \$450 million.

The report also found that:

- most States and Territories provide a similar range of pensioner fringe benefits. However, eligibility conditions vary not only between states but also between pensioners and low-income earners in each state.
- fringe benefits are of considerable value to many pensioners and add significantly to their standard of living.

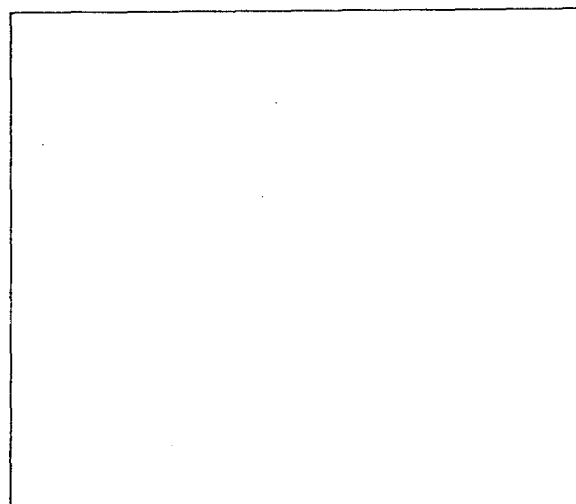
The report provides:

- information on the nature of fringe benefits provided by the Commonwealth, the States and Territories and the eligibility conditions for pensioners;
- estimates of the 1982-83 costs to Commonwealth, State and Territory governments of providing the benefits;
- estimates of the 1981-82 value of these benefits to individual pensioners.

Copies of the report can be obtained by contacting:

Principal Executive Officer  
Social Welfare Policy Secretariat  
P.O. Box 1  
Woden  
A.C.T. 2606.  
AUSTRALIA.

Telephone: (062) 89 3442.



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# NEWS • EVENTS • READINGS

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## **Study of homelessness and inadequate housing**

The Federal Government is currently undertaking a national study into homelessness and inadequate housing. This study is being carried out by consultants, W.D. Scott and Company Pty.Ltd., and is expected to be completed by October 1984. The primary objective of the study is to bring together all information which is currently available on homelessness and inadequate housing.

The terms of reference of the national study are to inquire into

- the causes, incidence and effects of homelessness and inadequate housing in Australia
- the characteristics, preferences and needs of those who are homeless or inadequately housed
- the major deficiencies in the supply of appropriate accommodation to those in need of assistance.

The study has collected information on homelessness and inadequate housing in a variety of ways. Submissions have been sought from the public, workshops have been held to obtain information directly from community groups and government authorities and existing literature is being reviewed.

The study will assist in the development of Australia's program of activities for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987) and the development of appropriate policies to meet the problems faced by people who are homeless and inadequately housed.

It is anticipated that a report on the study will be available in the latter

part of 1984. Enquiries should be directed to The Housing Policy Division of the Department of Housing and Construction, Canberra. Telephone (062) 43 6111.

## **The Australian National Longitudinal Survey (ANLS) to be conducted by The Bureau of Labour Market Research**

The ANLS is to be a survey of 12,000 young people, who will each be interviewed at least three times over a number of years. The first 3,000 interviews will be done in September 1984, with young people who are, or have recently been, unemployed.

The survey will provide data on, inter alia, family background, education, labour market experience, income and housing. The first published results should be available by mid 1985, and it is expected that data tapes will be made available, following removal of respondent identification.

Further information is available in BLMR Conference Paper No.44, or by 'phoning Mr. Ian McRae on (062) 45 9261.



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# NEWS • EVENTS • READINGS

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## **Aged Services (NSW)**

### **new periodical**

### **"The Banyan Tree"**

The NSW Office of Aged Services was set up in October 1983 within the Premier's Department. The Office has recently issued its first newsletter, *The Banyan Tree* — named after the symbol of respect for longevity, experience, self reliance and community spirit. The newsletter contains information of interest to elderly people and their organisations. It includes events and describes the office's activities. In particular it outlines the series of seminars, organised by the Office, to consult with elderly people across the state about their views and their needs.

Further details about the Office's activities and how to obtain the Newsletter are available from the Office of Aged Services, NSW Premier's Department, State Office Block, Phillip Street, Sydney 2000, Phone (02) 20576 xtn. 4250.

## **Youth Policy Expo**

In May the Youth Affairs Council of Australia was host to the "Youth Policy Expo" — the inaugural conference of the Forum of Non-Government Youth Policy Organisations, held in Melbourne. The conference recognised the opportunity that International Youth Year (1985) will provide to focus attention on the issues affecting young people and the crisis facing many.

Participants of the Health, Education, Housing, Employment and Media sectors of the Forum joined with representatives

of six 'population' groups, viz. young women, young people of ethnic background, young Aborigines, young lesbians and homosexual men, young disabled people and young people in rural and isolated areas. The Forum will work towards reaching common positions amongst non-government organisations on youth policy issues. The Working Document arising from this conference will form the basis of further discussion and action towards a comprehensive youth policy for Australia.

Sarah Drury of the Social Welfare Research Centre attended the Expo as part of her work on a Youth Research Project currently in progress at the Centre.

## **New member of A.E.C.A.**

In May this year, Tania Sweeney Research Officer SWRC, was invited to become a member of the NSW Branch of the Australian Early Childhood Association.

It is a rare honour for an individual to be offered membership of the AECA. The AECA is an umbrella organisation charged with the responsibility for setting standards in child care services throughout Australia, and as such is predominantly composed of organisational representatives.

Tania has been the author or co-author of four SWRC Reports and Proceedings on the subject of services for young children, including the major report No.44 Perspectives in Child Care: Experiences of Parents and Service Providers which she co-authored with Adam Jamrozik and which was published in April 1984.

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# NEWS • EVENTS • READINGS



*DEVELOPING A VOICE OF OUR OWN ...*


*This is the theme of the first Asia/Pacific Regional Convention planned by Disabled People International.*

*The convention will be held in Adelaide and the varied format will span from the 1st to the 10th November 1984.*

*Through a series of topical seminars, informal gatherings, workshops and DPI business meetings, the organisers hope to maximise debate and learning. In a local and regional context this should encourage the development of strategies for change by the people most affected — the disabled.*

*Further information from:*

*DPI Regional Convention  
G.P.O. Box 909  
Adelaide S.A. 5001.  
Australia.*



**THE NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE**  
19th, 20th 21st Oct 1984  
Mitchell College of Advanced Education  
Bathurst

**WELFARE WORK: WHAT CAN WE EXPECT?**

**Speakers include:**  
Senator Don Grimes  
Alderman Jack Munday  
Colin Menzies (General Secretary A.C.O.S.S)

**Issues include:**  
Government and Welfare  
Burnout  
Technology  
E.P.A.C. and A.C.O.S.S.

For all information:  
Michelle Burgermeister, N.S.W.S. Conference  
c/- School of Social Science and Welfare Studies  
Mitchell C.A.E.  
Bathurst 2795, Ph (063) 33 2296.

This conference will be the first of its kind in Australia. It aims to encourage communication among students, promote awareness of current issues and encourage action and involvement towards social change.

Registration is open to social work and welfare students; and lecturers and field workers are most welcome.

For further information:

Contact:

Michelle Burgermeister  
N.S.W.S. Conference  
c/- School of Social Science  
and Welfare Studies  
Mitchell C.A.E.  
Bathurst NSW 2795.  
Telephone: (063) 33 2296

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# NEWS • EVENTS • READINGS

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## Victorian Council of Social Service Support Unit

This support unit is based on a network of non-profit organisations and individuals who are qualified and prepared to help other community groups form, or become more effective. Advice is available on such things as writing a constitution; finding funding; lobbying; using the media; budgetting and accounting methods and obtaining tax deductibility.

Linked by a Co-ordinator, the unit has also prepared an array of publications which form a kit for voluntary groups, e.g.

- 1 *Funds for projects* (free plus postage 30c)
- 2 *Preparing a Case for Funding* (free plus postage 30c)
- 3 *Insurance Handbook for Voluntary Groups* (\$2 plus postage 55c)
- 4 *All you wanted to know about Tax Deductibility...But Were Afraid to Ask* (\$2 plus postage 55c)
- 5 *Making Meetings Work* (\$2 plus postage 55c)
- 6 *Incorporation Handbook for Voluntary Groups* (\$2 plus postage 55c)
- 7 *Staff Employment Handbook* (\$2 plus postage 55c)
- 8 *Using the Media* (already in print) (\$3 plus postage)

### Upcoming:

- . Budgetting and financial reporting
- . Getting your material published
- . Lobbying: the who and the how

### Further information from:

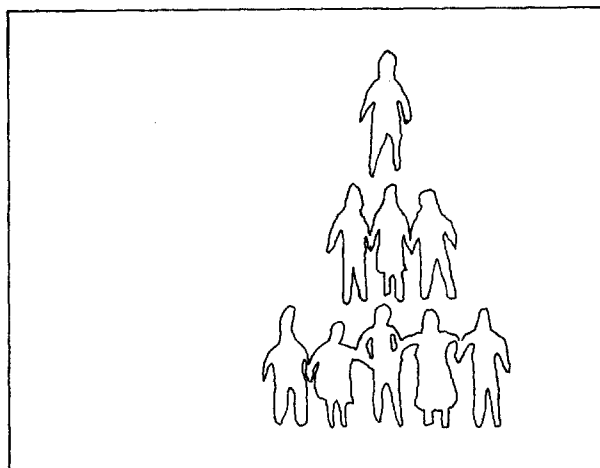
Helen Halliday  
Co-ordinator  
VCOSS Support Unit  
290 Wellington Street  
COLLINGWOOD VIC. 3066.  
Telephone: (03) 419 3555.

## Community Groups in Action for Change

In 1982, Denise Young and Adam Jamrozik studied four community action groups which formed in various localities without the assistance of professional community workers or other 'outsiders'. The groups formed and engaged in action because residents had identified certain needs in their communities and decided to join forces to effect positive change in their localities. The research was thus a study of self-help undertaken by 'ordinary' citizens.

The study took place in Tasmania, but the experience of the four groups has implications for community groups generally. Accounts of the groups' experiences, the methods used in the study and the analysis of results have been written in detail so that the processes of the groups' formation and their actions for change are made explicit for readers. The authors hope that this account will be of value to other community groups, to community welfare workers and to researchers as well.

Now reprinted and available free from SWRC.





## SWRC at ANZAAS 1984

Seven papers were presented by SWRC Researchers at the 54th ANZAAS Congress, held in Canberra in May 1984.

Six of these papers have now been published in the form of SWRC Reports and Proceedings No.47, entitled R. Hooke (ed), 54th ANZAAS Congress:

### SWRC papers.

This is available on request (see Order Form C, centre pages) for \$5.

The papers have been summarised in the Reports and Proceedings section of this Newsletter on page 25.

## Ageing Research Network Directory

*This new directory of 130 pages is intended to be a reference source for researchers and others interested in the field of ageing in Australia as well as documenting the current state of research.*

*The Directory is the result of an October 1983 meeting at the National Research Institute of Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine in Melbourne (the Publishers of the Directory) at which a loose-knit Research Network was*

*mooted as desirable for discussion about information sharing and issues in carrying out research.*

*Recently completed and planned projects are included as well as synopses of those underway, their principal researchers, funding and expected timetables. Listed separately are categorised Research Units, Government and Statutory bodies which carry out ageing research as a whole or part of their brief, and individual researchers.*

*Available from:*

*National Research Institute  
of Gerontology and Geriatric  
Medicine  
Mount Royal Hospital  
PARKVILLE VIC. 3052.*

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# SWRC

## Staff

## Contact

## List

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<u>Senior Research Fellows</u>		
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David Tait	3554	5147
Joan Vipond (Vacancy)	2164	5152
<u>Research Officers</u>		
Pauline Garde	3553	5147
Jill Hardwick	3552	5145
Mary Ann O'Loughlin	3552	5145
Chris Rossiter	3552	5145
Tania Sweeney	3556	5149
<u>Research Assistants</u>		
Sarah Drury	3553	5146
Marilyn Leeds	3553	5146
Jill Saffron	3556	5149
<u>Research Scholars</u>		
Loucas Nicolaou	3552	5145
Eve Voysey	3529	5150
David Wiles	3553	5147
<u>Visiting Fellow</u>		
Russell Ross	3553	5146
<u>Publications &amp; Information</u>		
Rosemary Hooke	3529	5150
<u>Librarian</u>		
Lynn Sitsky	3555	5148
<u>Computing Services</u>		
Bruce Bradbury	3555	5148
<u>Secretary to Director</u>		
Joan Phillips	3877	5151
<u>Secretarial</u>		
Valerie Williams	3529	5150
Jenny Young	3529	5150

\*as of October 1, 1984

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