

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

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CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

This chapter describes social welfare services provided by the Commonwealth Government (through the Departments of Social Security, Aboriginal Affairs and Veterans' Affairs), the State Governments and voluntary welfare organisations. Details of services administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health are given in Chapter 10, Health. For information on the many important welfare services provided by the State and local governments, especially in the fields of child and Aboriginal welfare, reference should be made to the State Year Books and annual statistical publications, and the annual reports of the State departments concerned. Details of pension and superannuation schemes for government and semi-government employees, mine workers, parliamentarians, and employees of private business are included in Chapter 21, Private Finance.

Commonwealth Government expenditure on social security services

This section deals with various government payments for the relief of the aged, indigent, infirm, widowed, orphaned and unemployed; assistance to families; etc. For summary statements of cash payments to persons made by public authorities under various functional heads, see *Commonwealth Government Finance* (5502.0) and other annual publications listed at the end of this chapter.

Under the provisions of section 51 of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is empowered to legislate on:

'(xxiii) Invalid and old age pensions:

(xxiiiA) The provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services (but not so as to authorize any form of civil conscription), benefits to students and family allowances;'

On 1 July 1947, with the passage of the *Social Services Consolidation Act* 1947, all Acts providing social service benefits were amalgamated. The Act is at present styled the *Social Services Act* 1947.

The social security benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government under the *Social Services Act* 1947, and the date on which each came into operation, are shown on page 421 of Year Book No. 61. In addition, a supporting parent's benefit, replacing the supporting mother's benefit, was introduced in November 1977.

AUTHORITIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE CASH BENEFITS TO PERSONS (S'000)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Assistance to aged persons—			
Aged pensions	2,483,563	2,933,897	3,229,013
Delivered meals	1,369	1,629	2,280
Personal care	11,072	12,564	13,375
Telephone concessions	12,220	13,244	14,392
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,508,224</i>	<i>2,961,334</i>	<i>3,259,060</i>
Assistance to incapacitated and handicapped persons—			
Invalid pensions	511,019	598,375	690,357
Sheltered employment allowances	13,835	16,190	18,733
Handicapped children's benefits	15,685	18,036	18,235
Rehabilitation services	12,737	14,995	16,885
<i>Total</i>	<i>553,276</i>	<i>647,596</i>	<i>744,210</i>
Assistance to unemployed and sick persons—			
Unemployment benefits	618,074	794,144	910,012
Sickness benefits	105,408	117,929	113,263
Special benefits	21,913	30,318	37,660
Structural adjustment assistance	131	2	—
Other	34	62	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>745,560</i>	<i>942,455</i>	<i>1,060,935</i>

AUTHORITIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE
CASH BENEFITS TO PERSONS—*continued*
(\$'000)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Assistance to ex-servicemen(a)—			
Disability and dependants pensions and allowances	654,603	791,134	851,525
Other benefits	3,767	3,682	2,627
<i>Total</i>	658,370	794,816	854,152
Assistance to widowed and deserted spouses—			
Widows' pensions	370,201	439,497	499,349
Assistance to families and children—			
Family allowances	1,023,303	1,038,115	974,866
Maternity allowances	6,923	7,179	3,231
Supporting parent's benefit(b)	158,483	192,825	226,680
Orphans pensions	2,402	1,943	1,948
<i>Total</i>	1,191,111	1,240,062	1,206,725
Other social security and welfare programs—			
Funeral benefits	1,528	1,551	1,461
Telephone rental concessions n.e.c.	1,940	2,131	2,388
Compassionate allowances	80	78	80
Assistance to homeless persons	756	955	974
Other	900	960	1,361
<i>Total</i>	5,204	5,675	6,265
Total social security and welfare	6,031,946	7,031,435	7,580,694

(a) For details see section on Veterans' Affairs in this Chapter. (b) Changed from supporting mother's to parent's benefit on 10 November, 1977.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAY ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE
(\$ million)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Final consumption expenditure	322	356	420
Expenditure on new fixed assets	28	28	23
<i>Final expenditure</i>	350	384	443
Cash benefits to persons—			
Commonwealth	4,507	6,032	7,031
State and local	88	115	148
Other transfers to private sector for social security and welfare (a)	115	60	67
Other outlay	6	2	2
<i>Total outlay</i>	5,066	6,593	7,691

(a) Mainly grants for private capital purposes.

Age and invalid pensions and associated payments

Age pensions are payable to residentially qualified men and women who have reached the ages of 65 and 60 respectively. They are subject to an income test unless the person is permanently blind or has reached the age of 70. For persons over 70 years of age, increases above the base rate are subject to an income test. These payments are subject to tax.

To be residentially qualified for age pension a person must generally be living in Australia on the date of application for the pension and have lived in Australia for ten years continuously at some time. If a person has completed five years but not ten years continuous residence at some time, and has lived in Australia for periods which exceed a total of ten years, the period of continuous residence otherwise required is reduced by the total of his periods of residence in Australia in excess of ten years. Any periods of absence during which a person's home remains in Australia and absences in certain other circumstances may be counted as residence, and any absence in an external territory other than Norfolk Island counts as residence in Australia. Residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia.

Invalid pensions are payable to persons sixteen years of age and over who are permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent, or permanently blind. In the former case, they are subject to an income test.

There is no residence qualification for invalid pension if the incapacity or permanent blindness occurred within Australia (including an external Territory other than Norfolk Island) or during tem-

porary absence from Australia. As a result, some people not residentially qualified for age pension but who have reached age pension age receive an invalid pension. Invalid pension is subject to tax in these cases but not in others.

A wife's pension is payable to the wife of a pensioner not entitled, in her own right, to an age, invalid or repatriation service pension. There is no residence qualification, but an income test applies. A wife's pension is taxable only if her husband has reached the age of 65.

Rates of pension. The maximum standard rate was increased to \$3,010.80 per annum (\$57.90 a week) from November 1979. This is payable to a single, widowed or divorced pensioner, or a married pensioner whose spouse is not receiving a pension or a tuberculosis allowance. The standard rate may also be paid to each of a married pensioner couple who are living apart for an indefinite period due to illness or infirmity of either or both. The maximum rate for married pensioner couple (known as the married rate) was increased to \$5,018.00 per annum (\$96.50 a week) from November 1979 (i.e. \$2,509.00 per annum or \$48.25 a week each). For a married person whose spouse receives a tuberculosis allowance or a service pension, the maximum rate is also \$2,509.00 per annum (\$48.25 a week).

For qualified persons over the age of 70, the base standard rate is \$2,675.40 per annum (\$51.45 a week) and the base married rate is \$4,461.60 per annum (\$85.80 a week). Subject to an income test, these persons can qualify for further amounts not exceeding the rates applicable to those under 70 years of age.

Additional pension for each dependent child under 16 years is payable, subject to the income test, at the rate of up to \$390 per annum (\$7.50 a week). Widowed or other unmarried age or invalid pensioners with a dependent child may receive a guardian's allowance of up to \$4 a week, or up to \$6 a week if the child is under 6 years of age or is an invalid child requiring full-time care. A guardian's allowance is also subject to the income test. Eligibility for the additional pension for children is extended to include a child over sixteen and under the age of 25 years provided he is wholly or substantially dependent on the pensioner and is receiving full-time education at a school, college or university. Supplementary assistance of up to \$5 a week (standard rate pensioners) and \$2.50 a week (married rate pensioners) subject to a special income test, is available to pensioners if they pay rent or pay for board and lodging or for lodging.

On the death of one member of a married pensioner couple, the surviving pensioner spouse becomes entitled to receive, for up to six fortnightly instalments, the equivalent of the two pensions that would have been paid if the spouse had not died. For the purpose of this provision the term 'pensioner' includes a person in receipt of age, invalid, wife's or repatriation service pension, or a sheltered employment allowance.

A table showing the maximum rates of pension operating since 1 July 1909 at dates prior to 14 October 1965 is included on page 608 of Year Book No. 51. Details of the respective rates and allowances payable in recent years are shown in the Annual Reports of the Department of Social Security.

The income test is the same for age and invalid pension purposes. As already noted, it does not apply to the permanently blind or, in the case of age pensions, to people who have reached 70 years of age unless they wish to claim payment above the base rate. In other cases, the income test operates to reduce pension payable if a claimant's *income as assessed*—in effect, the claimant's annual income—exceeds prescribed limits. In the case of a person entitled to the standard rate of pension, the limit is \$1,040; in other cases, it is \$897. If income as assessed exceeds these figures, half the excess is subtracted from the appropriate maximum rate of pension. If income as assessed does not exceed these figures, the appropriate maximum rate is payable.

The effect of the income test is to preclude from entitlement to any pension a person subject to the income test and whose income exceeds \$135.80 a week. The corresponding figure for a married couple without children is \$113.75 a week (each partner).

Supplementary assistance is subject to a special income test, the effect of which is to reduce the maximum annual rate by the excess of a person's income as assessed over \$52 (standard rate pensioner) or half the excess of income as assessed over \$52 (married rate pensioners).

Certain types of income are exempted. The main exemptions are: gifts or allowances from children, parents, brothers, or sisters; benefits from friendly societies; family allowances; Commonwealth Government health benefits and amounts received from registered hospital or medical benefit organisations. The amount of a pensioner's income included in income as assessed may also be reduced by up to \$312 per annum (\$6 per week) for each dependent child under sixteen years or full-time student in the pensioner's care.

For the purposes of the income test, the income as assessed of a married person is normally taken to be half of the combined income as assessed of the married couple. Exceptions may be made where the spouses are legally separated or where other special circumstances exist.

AGE PENSIONERS, BY AGE: 30 JUNE 1979

	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 years and over	Total
			- '000-		
Males	-	138.9	144.2	148.0	431.2
Females	159.6	202.8	195.7	363.2	861.3
Persons	159.6	341.7	339.9	451.2	1292.5
	12.3	26.4	-Per cent- 26.3	34.9	100.0

INVALID PENSIONERS, BY AGE: 30 JUNE 1979

	16-19 years	20-44 years	45-59 years	60-64 years	65 years and over	Total
				- '000-		
Males	4.3	34.9	64.7	41.9	4.0	149.8
Females	3.5	26.1	39.0	1.0	0.6	70.1
Persons	7.8	61.0	103.7	42.9	4.5	219.8
	3.5	27.8	47.2	-Per cent- 19.5	2.0	100.0

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS: SUMMARY

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Age pensions—			
Number admitted during year		111,986	120,560
Number at end of year		1,205,347	1,264,778
Per cent of aged population (b) %		76.5	78.3
Total payments during year (c) \$'000		2,483,563	2,933,897
Average weekly pension at end of year (c) \$		43.04	46.69
Invalid pensions—			
Number admitted during year		40,403	43,173
Number at end of year		202,963	204,944
Total payments during year (c) \$'000		511,019	598,375
Average weekly pension at end of year (c) \$		45.81	48.05

(a) Excludes transfers from wives' pensions. (b) Per cent of persons of pensionable age (males aged 65 years and over and females aged 60 years and over). (c) Includes allowances, supplementary assistance and wives' pensions where applicable.

Sheltered employment allowance and associated payments

Sheltered employment allowance is payable to disabled people who are employed in sheltered workshops and are otherwise qualified to receive an invalid pension or would become so qualified if they ceased to be provided with sheltered employment. The allowance is subject to the same income test as applies to invalid pension and is paid at the same rate. It is payable in the form of a supplement to the sheltered employee's wages. The allowance is not taxable unless the sheltered employee has reached age pension age.

A sheltered employee is entitled to the same additional payments as an invalid pensioner except that no supplementary assistance is payable. Instead, all people in receipt of sheltered employment allowance receive an incentive allowance of \$5 a week. There is no income test on the allowance, but a person precluded by his or her income from receiving sheltered employment allowance is not entitled to incentive allowance.

All sheltered workshops are required to pay sheltered employment allowances on behalf of the Department of Social Security. At 30 June 1979, 145 workshops were paying the allowance to 7,034 disabled employees. Expenditure during the year 1978-79 was \$18,733,000.

Widows' pensions and associated payments

There are three categories of widow pensioners:

Class 'A'. A widow who has the custody, care and control of one or more qualifying children under the age of sixteen years or dependent full time student aged 16-24;

Class 'B'. A widow who, because she has no qualifying children or students in her custody, care and control, is not eligible for a Class 'A' widow's pension but is either at least 50 years of age

or, after having reached the age of 45, has ceased to receive a Class 'A' pension by reason of ceasing to have the custody, care and control of a qualifying child or student; and Class 'C'. A widow not eligible for Class 'A' or Class 'B' widow's pension, who is under 50 years of age and is in necessitous circumstances following her husband's death. In normal circumstances, the Class 'C' pension is not payable after 26 weeks have elapsed from the death of the husband, but if the widow is pregnant the period is extended until the child's birth, whereupon the widow may then become eligible for a Class 'A' widow's pension.

For classes 'A' and 'B', the term 'widow' includes: a wife who has been deserted by her husband for a period of at least six months; a divorcee; and a woman whose husband has been in prison for at least six months and a woman whose husband is a mental hospital patient. A woman who, although not legally married, has been living with a man for at least three years as his wife on a *bona fide* domestic basis and subsequently loses her partner by reason of death is treated as though she had been legally married to him.

A period of residence in Australia before claiming a pension is not required if a woman and her husband were residing permanently in Australia when she became a widow. In other circumstances, five years continuous residence preceding lodgment of the claim may be required, but this is waived in the case of a woman whose husband has died overseas if she has resided continuously in Australia for ten years at any time and returns to Australia to live.

A widow's pension is not payable to a woman receiving an age or invalid pension, a supporting parent benefit, an unemployment or special benefit, a sheltered employment allowance, or a war widow's pension. A deserted wife or a divorcee who has not taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband may be ineligible for a widow's pension.

Current rates of pension. With effect from November 1979, the maximum rate of pension for all classes of widow is \$3,010.80 per annum (\$57.90 a week) plus, in the case of widows with children, a mother's allowance of \$208 per annum (\$4 a week) or \$312 per annum (\$6 a week) where at least one child is under 6 or is an invalid requiring full-time care, plus \$390 per annum (\$7.50 a week) for each dependent child who is under 16 years or is a dependent full-time student. Supplementary assistance of up to \$260 a year (\$5 a week) is also available to widows who pay rent, or for board and lodgings or for lodgings, and who are wholly or substantially dependent on their pension. The amount of this assistance cannot exceed the amount of rent paid.

Income test. Widow's pensions are subject to an income test and are taxable. The income test for widows' pensions also applies to recipients of the supporting parent's benefit described below. The rate of pension payable depends on the claimant's income as assessed. As for age and invalid pensions, some types of income are disregarded for purposes of calculating income as assessed. For Class 'A' and 'B' widows and supporting mothers, the annual maximum standard rate of pension plus any additional allowances is reduced by half of the amount of any income as assessed in excess of \$1,040. There is no specific income test for the Class 'C' pension, which is paid only where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support. Supplementary assistance is reduced by the amount by which income as assessed exceeds \$52.

It should be noted that a deserted wife ineligible for Class 'A' or Class 'B' widow's pension because six months have not expired from the date of desertion by her husband may be eligible for assistance from the Government of the State in which she lives. The Commonwealth Government subsidises the State Governments for this purpose under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act. It also assists deserted wives in the Territories during the first six months after desertion.

CLASS A AND B WIDOW PENSIONERS, BY AGE: 30 JUNE 1979

Category	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Total	Per cent
				-'000-				
Class 'A'	0.2	18.4	34.6	23.7	11.5	0.3	88.7	55.2
Class 'B'	-	-	-	2.7	53.6	15.6	71.9	44.8
Total Class 'A' and 'B'	0.2	18.4	34.6	26.4	65.1	15.9	160.6	100.0
				-Per cent-				
	0.1	11.5	21.5	16.4	40.5	9.9	100.0	..

At 30 June 1979, 89,069 widow pensioners were receiving additional pension for 174,810 children.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS: SUMMARY

Year	Number admitted —all classes (a)	Pensions current at end of year				Average weekly pension at end of year (b)	Amount paid in pensions during year (b) (c)
		Class 'A'	Class 'B'	Class 'C'	All classes		
						\$	\$'000
1973-74	26,204	64,084	51,137	89	115,310	32.79	180,957
1974-75	24,636	66,518	54,177	96	120,791	44.89	241,392
1975-76	27,609	71,009	58,408	74	129,491	49.90	325,260
1976-77	32,468	76,059	63,329	97	139,485	55.71	370,201
1977-78	34,624	82,392	67,461	103	149,956	59.90	439,497
1978-79	36,830	88,683	71,941	123	160,747	61.53	499,349

(a) Excludes transfers from one class to another. (b) Includes supplementary assistance and allowances. (c) Includes payments to benevolent homes for maintenance of pensioners.

Supporting parent's benefit

Supporting parent's benefit was introduced in November 1977 to extend to supporting fathers the same benefit as had previously been available to supporting mothers through supporting mother's benefit. The benefit is for any lone mother who is supporting a child and who is either not entitled to, or does not wish to claim widows pension, and to lone fathers who are supporting a child; parents who are the deserted or deserting partner of a de facto relationship, de facto spouses of prisoners or separated spouses. The benefit becomes payable six months after the date of the event giving rise to eligibility (e.g. six months after the date of birth of a child, or six months after the date of separation). A supporting parent is qualified to receive a benefit if he/she is residing in Australia on the date on which he/she lodges his/her claim for the benefit and, if unmarried, the child was born while he/she was residing in Australia; or, in the case of a married person living apart from his/her spouse, he/she was residing in Australia immediately before they commenced to live apart; or, in the case of a deserted partner of a de facto relationship or the de facto spouse of a prisoner, if he/she was residing in Australia immediately before the de facto relationship ceased; or if a person has been continuously resident in Australia for not less than five years immediately preceding the date on which he/she lodged a claim for the benefit. To be eligible for the benefit a person must be supporting an eligible child under the age of 16 years, or an older, dependent, full-time student. The rate of supporting parent's benefit, including guardian's allowance and payments for children, is the same as for the Class 'A' widow's pension. It is also subject to the same income test as the Class 'A' widow's pension and is taxable.

It should be noted that a woman ineligible for supporting parent's benefit because six months have not expired from the date of the event otherwise giving rise to eligibility may be entitled in the meantime to assistance from the Government of the State in which she lives. The Commonwealth Government subsidises the States for this purpose under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act. If the woman is living in one of the Territories, the Commonwealth Government may make assistance available in the first six months after desertion.

SUPPORTING PARENTS BY AGE AND TYPE: 30 JUNE 1979

Type of beneficiary	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Total	Per cent
	-'000-							
Unmarried mother	4.9	17.2	3.6	0.7	0.1	-	26.6	42.5
Deserting females	0.2	6.5	5.8	2.2	0.5	-	15.2	24.3
Other female	0.7	8.1	6.0	2.3	0.6	-	17.6	28.1
Male	-	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	-	3.1	5.0
Total	5.8	32.2	16.6	6.1	1.7	0.1	62.5	100.0
	-Per cent-							
	9.2	51.5	26.6	9.8	2.7	0.1	100.0	

At 30 June 1979, 62,498 supporting parents were receiving additional benefit for 105,333 children.

SUPPORTING PARENT'S BENEFIT: SUMMARY

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Number admitted during year	20,528	25,935	26,451
Beneficiaries current at end of year—			
Females	50,954	57,433	59,365
Males	—	2,069	3,133
<i>Total</i>	50,954	59,502	62,498
Average weekly benefit at end of year (a)	\$ 65.09	69.37	70.99
Amount paid in benefits during year (a)	\$'000 158,483	192,825	226,680

(a) Includes supplementary assistance and allowances.

Fringe benefits

The Commonwealth Government makes available to pensioners and recipients of supporting parent's benefits several 'fringe benefits'. In most cases these are subject to a special income test.

These benefits include:

- a comprehensive range of pharmaceuticals free of charge;
- a one-third reduction in telephone rental—this is available to the blind without an income test;
- a 50 per cent reduction in fares for Commonwealth Government railway and shipping services;
- certain postal concessions;
- a 10 per cent discount on book purchases from Australian Government Publishing Service Bookshops (this is available free of income test);
- free hearing aids;
- the availability without charge of certain pharmaceutical prescriptions;
- free optometrical consultations; and
- nursing home benefits without joining private hospital insurance fund.

State Governments, local government authorities and private organizations also provide certain fringe benefits. The most valuable of these are reductions in local government rates and in public transport charges.

The income test operates on the basis of income as assessed as defined for pension purposes. A single pensioner whose income as assessed is less than \$2,080 qualifies for those fringe benefits subject to the income test. A married pensioner couple qualify if their combined income as assessed is less than \$3,536.

Funeral benefits

A benefit of up to \$40 is payable to an eligible age, invalid, wife, widow pensioner or supporting parent beneficiary who is liable for the funeral costs of another such deceased pensioner, a deceased child or a deceased spouse. A benefit of up to \$20 is payable to any (other) person liable for the funeral costs of a deceased age or invalid pensioner in respect of whose burial a funeral benefit may be granted. These benefits are subject to the 'fringe benefits' income test, applied in the first case to the person liable for the funeral costs and in both cases to the income of the deceased pensioner or beneficiary (where relevant) prior to his or her death.

FUNERAL BENEFITS GRANTED

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
\$20 grants in respect of—						
Age or invalid pensioners	25,279	27,333	24,190	25,436	23,905	22,168
Others	16	18	17	13	20	23
<i>Total</i>	25,295	27,351	24,207	25,449	23,925	22,191
\$40 grants in respect of—						
Age or invalid pensioners	24,995	25,879	24,195	24,720	24,590	24,022
Others	2,277	2,233	1,898	1,447	1,294	944
<i>Total</i>	27,272	28,102	26,093	26,167	25,884	24,966
Total grants	52,567	55,453	50,300	51,616	49,809	47,157

Total cost of funeral benefits granted during 1978-79 was \$1,461,000.

Portability of social service payment

Age, invalid and widows' pensions and supporting parent's benefits continue in force for recipients who have left Australia unless they left before 8 May 1973 or their pension or benefit is subject to the provisions of either of the reciprocal agreements with New Zealand or the United Kingdom. In certain cases of hardship, the pension or benefit may continue for people who left before 8 May 1973.

Maternity allowances

Maternity allowance ceased to be payable on 1 November 1978, except for births occurring before that date.

Family allowances

An approved institution of which children are inmates or a person who is resident in Australia and has the custody, care, and control of one or more children under the age of sixteen years or of a full-time student sixteen or more but under twenty-five years, is qualified to receive a family allowance in respect of each such child or student. Full-time students are those receiving full-time education at a school, college or university and who are not in employment or engaged in work on their own account. There are provisions to maintain the rate of payment which would be paid to a unified family, in cases where the family is divided because of divorce, separation, unemployment or death of a parent. There is also provision for family allowance to be shared between two persons. There is no income test.

Twelve months residence in Australia is required if the claimant and the child were not born here, but this requirement is waived if the Department of Social Security is satisfied that they are likely to remain in Australia permanently. Where the child's father is not a British subject, family allowance is payable if the child was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the Department is satisfied that the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia. Under certain conditions, family allowance may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

From 1 January 1979 family allowance was no longer paid for students receiving Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme or other related Commonwealth education allowances.

Rates of allowance. Since June 1976 the weekly rates have been: \$3.50 for the first or only child; \$5.00 for the second; \$6.00 for the third; \$6.00 for the fourth; and \$7.00 for each subsequent child. The rate payable for each child or student in an approved institution is \$5.00 a week.

The following table shows, as at 30 June 1979, the number of families and the number of children under sixteen years and students aged 16 to under 25 years in respect of whom family allowance is paid, in family groups classified according to the number of children or students in the family group. The families included in the table are not necessarily made up entirely of the children of one marriage, but may include step-children, foster children, adopted children, and any other children in the custody, care and control of the claimant.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES: NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND STUDENTS IN FAMILIES
30 JUNE 1979

<i>Number of children and students in family group</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Children and students</i>	<i>Number of children and students in family group</i>		<i>Children and students</i>
			<i>Families</i>	<i>Children and students</i>	
1	694,351	694,351	10	109	1,090
2	811,104	1,622,208	11	38	418
3	384,281	1,152,843	12	18	216
4	123,490	493,960	13	7	91
5	31,955	159,775	14	1	14
6	9,966	59,796	15 or more	2	35
7	3,232	22,624			
8	1,113	8,904			
9	409	3,681			
			Total	2,060,076	4,220,006

FAMILY ALLOWANCES: SUMMARY

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Children and students at end of year in—			
Families	4,287,758	4,291,299	4,220,006
Approved institutions	14,586	13,388	10,967
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,302,344</i>	<i>4,304,687</i>	<i>4,230,973</i>
Families at end of year	2,051,673	2,071,058	2,060,076
Approved institutions at end of year	504	493	550
Amount paid during year \$'000	1,023,303	1,038,115	(b)974,866

(a) Prior to the introduction of the revised family allowance system in June 1976, statistics of child and student endowments were recorded separately. Consequently the combined number of families is not available. (b) Does not include \$22,714,000 paid in respect of family allowance payday 3 July 1979.

Double orphan's pension

This pension is payable to the guardian of a child whose parents or adoptive parents are both dead, or one of whom is dead and the other missing. It is also payable in cases where one parent is dead and the other is a long-term inmate of a prison or mental hospital. Payment is made for orphans who are under 16 years or who are full-time students under 25. There is no income test. The pension is payable at the rate of \$11 a week for each eligible child. A double orphan's pension is not payable if the child attracts a war orphan's pension under the Repatriation Act. The number of double orphan's pensions at 30 June 1979 was 3,654. The expenditure on these pensions during the year 1978-79 was \$1,948,000.

Handicapped child's allowance

Parents or guardians of a child under 16 years or a dependent full time student who is severely handicapped mentally and/or physically, is living in the family home, and needs constant care and attention, are entitled to a handicapped child's allowance of \$15 a week. The allowance is not subject to an income test, but a residence qualification similar to that for family allowance applies. The allowance is also available to persons on low income who are caring for a substantially handicapped child and are suffering severe financial hardship as a result of expenditure associated with the child's disability. The number of handicapped child's allowances being paid at 30 June 1979 was 23,748. The total amount paid through these allowances during the year 1978-79 was \$16,531,000.

Unemployment and sickness benefits and associated payments

Unemployment and sickness benefits are paid to men over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to women over sixteen and under sixty years of age, who are unemployed or temporarily incapacitated for work and are thereby suffering loss of income. They must have been living in Australia during the preceding twelve months or be likely to remain permanently in Australia. Both benefits are subject to an income test. A person cannot receive both benefits simultaneously, nor can a person receive either benefit at the same time as an invalid, widow's, repatriation service pension or supporting parent's benefit.

For unemployment benefit purposes, a person must establish that he is unemployed, that his unemployment is not due to industrial action by himself or by members of a union of which he is a member, that he is capable and willing to undertake suitable work, and that he has taken reasonable steps to obtain such work. Registration for employment with a District Employment Office of the Commonwealth Employment Service is necessary. For sickness benefit purposes, a person must establish that he is temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or accident and that he has thereby suffered a loss of salary, wages or other income.

Rates of Benefit. The maximum weekly rates of unemployment and sickness benefit payable, and the permissible income in respect of benefit periods which commenced after the introduction of increased benefits in November 1979, are as follows:

	<i>Maximum Weekly Rate</i>		
	<i>Unemployment benefit</i>	<i>Sickness benefit</i>	<i>Permissible weekly income</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Married person (including additional benefit for spouse)	96.50	96.50	6.00
Single person aged 21 or more with dependants	57.90	57.90	6.00
Single person aged 21 or more, no dependants	51.45	57.90	6.00
Single person aged 18 to 20 with dependants	57.90	57.90	3.00
Single person aged 18 to 20, no dependants	51.45	57.90	3.00
Single person under 18 years	36.00	36.00	3.00

These amounts are increased by \$7.50 for each child under 16 years or full-time student in the care of the beneficiary.

After the benefit has been paid for six consecutive weeks a sickness beneficiary who is paying rent or is paying for lodgings or board and lodgings may be entitled to supplementary allowance of up to \$5.00 a week. The amount of any such allowance cannot exceed the amount of rent paid.

The weekly rate of benefit is reduced by the amount by which a beneficiary's other income exceeds the amount of permissible income. The income of the spouse is also taken into account unless the claimant and his spouse are permanently separated. For sickness benefit purposes the income from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is disregarded. 'Income' does not include family allowance or other payments for children, health benefits and payments from Medibank or registered benefit organisations, or an amount paid in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses. The supplementary allowance is reduced by the amount by which a beneficiary's other income exceeds \$1.00 a week in the case of a single person and by half of the excess of the beneficiary's income over \$2.00 a week in the case of a married person.

The amount of compensation, damages or similar payment, or war pension, if paid in respect of the same incapacity as that for which sickness benefit is claimed, is deducted from the sickness benefit if it is paid in respect of the same period. If it is not paid in respect of the same incapacity, compensation in respect of the same period is regarded as income and war pension is ignored.

There is a waiting period of seven days during which unemployment or sickness benefit is not usually payable, but this waiting period is not required to be served more than once in any period of thirteen weeks.

Special benefit

A special benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who is not receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension, a service pension or a tuberculosis allowance and who, because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Recipients of special benefits include, among others, unmarried women for a period before and after the birth of a child, persons caring for invalid parents or sick relatives/children, persons ineligible for a pension because of lack of residence qualifications and persons remanded in custody pending court proceedings.

Special benefits are also paid to immigrants who are in Commonwealth Government centres or hostels awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia. During this time they receive a short instruction in English and in Australian conditions to facilitate their assimilation into the community and employment.

No income test or residence requirement is laid down, but there is an overriding requirement that a person must be suffering hardship to be granted a special benefit.

The maximum rate of special benefit is the same as for unemployment benefit.

UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS: SUMMARY

Year	Number admitted to benefit during year			Average number of persons on benefit at end of each week			Amount paid in benefits		
	Unem- ployment	Sickness	Special (a)	Unem- ployment	Sickness	Special (a)	Unem- ployment	Sickness	Special (a)
1973-74	229,231	118,190	16,698	34,148	20,655	4,480	(\$'000) 58,246	(\$'000) 41,407	(\$'000) 6,983
1974-75	701,302	131,377	19,633	116,603	24,346	5,331	251,740	62,833	10,992
1975-76	891,904	153,869	36,805	191,723	28,081	6,821	513,923	92,215	17,198
1976-77	803,461	148,508	41,502	215,871	32,385	8,181	618,074	105,408	21,913
1977-78	879,637	145,910	45,014	265,828	34,724	10,272	794,144	117,929	30,318
1978-79	810,500	133,000	52,850	306,200	33,400	12,600	910,012	113,263	37,660

(a) Includes immigrants in Government centres or hostels awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia.

Social Security Appeals Tribunals

The Social Security Appeals System provides for persons who are aggrieved by decisions of the Department of Social Security to have a right of appeal to a Social Security Appeals Tribunal. The Tribunals operate in each State and in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

Before any appeal is initiated, when a client of the Department of Social Security is informed of an adverse decision he is also informed that, if he is dissatisfied, he may contact a Review Officer in the Department personally or by telephone, who will be pleased to discuss the case and, if necessary, will review the decision without delay. If the client remains dissatisfied, the Review Officer will explain the Appeals System and, if required, assist the client to lodge an appeal with a Tribunal.

Each Tribunal consists of a full-time member seconded from, but independent of, the Department and two part-time members—one a lawyer and one experienced in the welfare field. A Tribunal considers the substantial merits of each case without regard to legal forms and technicalities and seeks to ensure that justice is done between the appellant and the Department.

The Tribunals have no power to change decisions but may make recommendations to the Director-General of Social Security that a departmental decision should be changed. The final decision lies with the Director-General who may, but need not, accept the recommendation of a Tribunal.

The Minister for Social Security has announced that jurisdiction is to be vested in the Administrative Appeals Tribunal to provide for clients of the Department of Social Security to have a further right of appeal to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal where the final decision of the Director-General is not in accordance with a recommendation of a Social Security Appeals Tribunal. The relevant regulations will soon be promulgated when administrative arrangements have been completed.

Reciprocal social services agreements with other countries

New Zealand. An agreement between the Governments of Australia and New Zealand for reciprocity in social services came into operation on 3 September 1943 and was amended from 1 July 1949. The reciprocal arrangements cover age and invalid pensions, widow's pensions, family allowance and unemployment and sickness benefits, and apply to both permanent and temporary changes of residence. Residence in one country may be treated as residence in the other country in relation to entitlement to benefits in which a residential qualification applies. Persons from one country taking up a permanent residence in the other country become eligible for any of the specified benefits of the new country under the same conditions (with one or two exceptions) as apply to citizens of that country. Persons in receipt of any of the specified benefits in one country may continue to receive those benefits while temporarily absent in the other country. There is a limit of 13 weeks on payment of New Zealand benefits in Australia.

United Kingdom. Under a reciprocal agreement on social services between the United Kingdom and Australia, residence in one country may be treated as residence in the other country as the basis for entitlement to benefits in which a residential qualification applies. Australians going to the United Kingdom for permanent residence are treated in the United Kingdom as if they have been insured under the National Insurance Scheme while in Australia, so that they can qualify for various National Insurance benefits. There is also provision for the safeguard of social service rights for persons going from one country to the other for temporary residence.

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service (CRS)

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service assists people who are unable to work because of long-term disability or who have had to give up their employment because of sickness or injury. It aims to help disabled people to reach their maximum physical, mental and social usefulness and to assist them to live as independently as possible. Towards this aim, it provides co-ordinated programs of treatment and training to meet the special needs of each disabled person. Responsibility for the delivery of these services rests with the twelve residential and day-attendance centres and the thirteen regional rehabilitation units which are currently operated by the service.

The CRS assists all persons within the broad working age group who, in spite of substantial handicaps can be assisted to live at home. Those who are capable of doing some form of work are given, where practicable, part-time housebound or sheltered employment.

Rehabilitation may also be made available to people aged 14 or 15 years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for invalid pension at age 16; to national servicemen and members of the permanent forces who are disabled at time of discharge but are ineligible for rehabilitation assistance from the Department of Veterans' Affairs; and to people who become disabled while working for the Commonwealth Government and are covered by the *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act, 1971*. People from these groups may be selected for rehabilitation if their disabilities are a substantial handicap but they would benefit from its services.

For those eligible, payment of pension or benefit continues during treatment. When vocational training begins, pension or benefit is suspended and replaced by training allowance. This allowance is determined by the Director-General, Department of Social Security, having regard to the adult male average award wage. Living-away-from-home allowance is paid where necessary. Fares and living expenses (including those of an attendant where required) in connection with treatment, training or attendance for an interview or for medical examination may also be paid. Necessary artificial replacements, surgical aids and appliances may be provided free of charge to a person receiving treatment and training or who needs them to assist him to engage in a suitable vocation after the discontinuance of his treatment and training or who needs them otherwise to assist in his rehabilitation.

Treatment, training and assessment programs are undertaken at rehabilitation centres where occupational therapists, vocational counsellors and qualified trade and commerce teachers determine the skills which make best use of ability and which are best adapted to the person's needs. In addition to the services provided at each centre, technical schools, business colleges, universities, training on-the-job in commerce or industry and correspondence courses are all used for training purposes. Essential text books and equipment may be provided during treatment or training; alternatively, these may be supplied after treatment or training is discontinued to enable a rehabilitee to engage in employment.

Throughout the process of rehabilitation, counsellors maintain contact with the disabled person and provide guidance and encouragement where necessary. The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service currently employs 88 such counsellors who play a significant role in the co-ordination of the non-medical aspects of rehabilitation.

Between its inception in 1948 and 30 June 1979, the Rehabilitation Service has assisted some 57,976 severely handicapped people.

Compassionate allowances

These allowances are paid by the Commonwealth Government on a discretionary basis to certain people who are unable to qualify for pensions or other benefits under provisions of the Social Services Act. Expenditure on compassionate allowances and payments of a similar nature, excluding war relief measures, during 1978-79 was \$13,564.

Commonwealth Government assistance to welfare organisations

The *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act 1954* is designed to encourage the provision of homes in which aged persons may reside in conditions approaching normal domestic life.

To be eligible for assistance under the Act an organisation must be:

- (i) carried on otherwise than for the purposes of profit or gain to the individual members; and
- (ii) a religious organisation, an organisation of which the principal objects or purposes are charitable or benevolent, an organisation of former members of the defence forces established in every State or a State branch of such an organisation, an organisation approved by the Governor-General for the purposes of the Act, or a local governing body.

An organisation conducted or controlled by, or by persons appointed by, the Commonwealth or any State Government is not eligible for assistance under the Act.

The Director-General of the Department of Social Security or his delegate may make a grant of money to an organisation as assistance towards meeting the cost of the construction or purchase of a

home, including land, to be used permanently for the accommodation of aged persons. The grant is made on a basis of \$2 for each \$1 raised by the organisation but is limited to \$12,100 for a single unit of accommodation and \$14,035 for a double unit plus up to \$1,920 per unit for land. Money which the organisation received from a governmental body other than a local governing body does not attract subsidy.

Before a grant is made the Director-General must be satisfied that the sum of the money expended and the money at present available for expenditure by the organisation towards the capital cost of the home, together with the amount of the grant, will be not less than the capital cost of the home.

The following table gives information regarding grants approved for each of the past six years. The amounts granted in each year include new grants approved in that year together with adjustments made during the year in respect of grants originally approved in earlier years.

AGED OR DISABLED PERSONS HOMES: GRANTS AND AMOUNTS APPROVED AND BEDS PROVIDED

		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Grants approved	No.	171	228	33	71	126	74
Amount approved	\$'000	18,999	37,299	10,531	21,381	23,719	20,357
Beds provided—							
Self-contained	No.	1,899	2,243	385	233	505	376
Hostel	„	669	675	181	769	428	310
Nursing	„	849	992	52	1,015	1,225	884
Total	„	3,417	3,910	618	2,017	2,158	1,570

Since the commencement of the Act in December 1954, 3,442 grants amounting to \$300,789,188 have been approved, and accommodation has been provided for 62,497 aged and disabled persons.

The Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act also provides a *personal care subsidy* of \$15 a week paid to eligible organisations for persons of eighty years of age or over and other persons requiring and receiving approved personal care while living in hostel type accommodation provided by organisations eligible under the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act. The following table gives details of the premises approved, payments made and number of residents aged eighty years or over residing in the approved premises.

AGED OR DISABLED PERSONS HOMES ACT: PERSONAL CARE SUBSIDIES, 30 JUNE 1979

		N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Approved premises	No.	196	173	117	76	68	21	3	2	656
Residents qualifying	No.	5,214	4,412	3,035	2,333	1,966	551	24	36	17,571
Percentage of qualifying residents to total residents	%	56.10	59.00	53.26	66.80	72.20	85.16	36.92	48.00	59.62
Subsidies paid, 1978-79	\$'000	3,778	3,496	2,210	1,813	1,630	411	16	20	13,375

The *Aged Persons Hostels Act 1972* was introduced to stimulate the provision of more hostel-type accommodation for needy aged people.

Under the scheme the Commonwealth Government meets the full cost of providing new hostel accommodations for two aged people for every one at present in an eligible unsubsidised home, or for one additional person for every two in a home previously subsidised on a dollar-for-dollar basis between 1954 and 1957. The organisation is not required to make any contribution from its own resources unless the capital cost exceeds \$18,150 per person accommodated, or the bed capacity of the new home exceeds the number of 'free' beds to which the organisation is entitled. A further grant of up to \$250 for each person accommodated is available for furnishing the new hostel plus an additional \$2,400 per person for land and/or site development where applicable.

The scheme was limited to a period of three years expiring on 27 September 1975 to encourage organisations to move quickly in taking advantage of the benefits the scheme offered.

This Act had the effect of placing the old established organisations which conducted homes prior to the introduction of the \$2 for \$1 scheme in the same relative position as that achieved by newer organisations which had received a \$2 for \$1 subsidy, i.e. where two-thirds of their accommodation was provided by the Government.

Admission to these homes is based strictly on need with regard to the applicant's health, age, accommodation and financial situation. Since the commencement of the Act, 300 grants have been approved, totalling \$154,219,931 as at 30 June 1979.

Although the Act was terminated for the purposes of approving new projects, amending legislation has preserved the rights of organisations whose projects have been accepted under the Act, but which for one reason or another did not proceed.

AGED PERSONS HOSTELS ACT: SUMMARY OF GRANTS

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Number of grants during year . . .	55	148	12	51	53	36
Beds provided—						
Hostel beds	2,111	5,385	393	1,574	1,704	1,463
Staff beds	64	174	17	56	56	34
Total	2,175	5,559	410	1,630	1,760	1,497
			-\$'000-			
Amount paid during year—						
Capital grants	16,500	57,385	11,527	26,562	28,658	27,399
Furnishings grants	535	1,357	104	396	442	390
Total	17,035	58,742	11,631	26,957	29,100	27,789

The *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act 1974-76* replaced both the *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act 1967* and the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act 1970*. Under this legislation, eligible organisations may apply for subsidies towards the cost of providing capital projects, maintenance and equipment. Grants are also available in respect of rental and certain salary payments.

Grants on purchases of buildings, equipment etc. take the form of a \$4 subsidy for each \$1 raised by an eligible organisation from non-government sources. Rent is subsidised at a rate equal to 80 per cent of the approved rental paid subject to certain conditions. Salary costs may be subsidised to an amount equal to 100 per cent of salary paid to staff employed in new ventures, but this is reduced to 50 per cent after the premises have been providing the service for 2 years or more.

As well as assisting organisations with establishment and running costs, the legislation also provides financial encouragement to sheltered workshop administrators to provide the type of training for the handicapped which will prepare them, where possible, for open employment. A *training fee* of \$500 is paid to organisations providing approved sheltered employment for each handicapped employee who, having received at least 6 months training in the workshop, graduates to open employment and remains there for at least 12 months.

Introduction of the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act* in December 1974 also saw the legal transfer of the administration of *Handicapped Children's Benefit* from the Commonwealth Department of Health to the Department of Social Security. Where an organisation provides approved residential accommodation for mentally or physically handicapped children under 16 years, it becomes entitled to receive a Commonwealth benefit of \$5.00 per day in respect of each resident child.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS ASSISTANCE ACT: SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Approved premises(a)	952	949	1,000
Number of capital grants during year (b)	2,021	2,290	1,265
Total expenditure during year (c)—		-\$'000-	
New South Wales (d)	8,405	12,554	14,280
Victoria	7,589	8,845	11,849
Queensland	3,943	5,243	6,521
South Australia (e)	5,570	6,314	8,284
Western Australia	3,472	3,623	5,065
Tasmania	1,006	1,291	1,600
Total	29,985	37,870	47,599

(a) Total approved sheltered workshops, activity therapy centres, training centres and residentials as at 30 June. (b) Residential and non-residential buildings, equipment and maintenance. (c) Includes capital and recurrent expenditure. (d) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (e) Includes Northern Territory.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFIT

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Approved handicapped persons homes(a)	92	95	106
Handicapped children accommodated(a)	1,497	1,349	1,151
Days of benefit paid during year	380,249	337,212	340,431
Total amount paid during year	\$1,589,264	\$1,686,912	\$1,703,276

(a) As at 30 June.

The Homeless Persons Assistance Act was introduced in December 1974 to help non-profit organisations and local governing bodies which provide accommodation, food and social welfare services for homeless men and women.

The Act enables grants to be made to eligible organisations to meet the cost of purchasing, constructing, altering or renting buildings to be used as homeless persons' assistance centres, as well as to meet the cost of purchasing furniture, furnishings and equipment for such centres. Grants also meet half the salary of a social welfare worker employed at a centre. The amount of grants made for these purposes during 1978-79 was \$1,805,821.

A subsidy is also available to help meet the cost of providing food and accommodation for homeless persons at an approved centre, or of meals provided at such centres for non-resident homeless persons. The rate of the food and accommodation subsidy has been prescribed at 75 cents per day and the rate of meals subsidy as 25 cents per meal. During 1978-79 the amount of this subsidy totalled \$974,743.

The *Delivered Meals Subsidy Act* 1970 helps organisations to establish, maintain, expand and improve 'meals on wheels' services. The subsidy is at the rate of 30 cents for every meal provided on approved vitamin C supplement and 25 cents for each other meal provided by approved organisations. At 30 June 1979, 633 organisations had received a total subsidy of \$12,522,343 under the Act. During 1978-79 the amount of this subsidy totalled \$2,279,981. Organisations eligible for grants under the Act are the same as those specified under the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act.

Commonwealth Government assistance to States

The *States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act* 1968 provides for assistance to be given by the Commonwealth Government to the States in respect of aid for needy mothers with children where there is no breadwinner and the mothers are not eligible for benefits under the Social Services Act. Broadly, these include deserted wives during the first six months of desertion, wives during the first six months of the husband's imprisonment, deserted de facto wives, de facto wives of prisoners, other separated wives and unmarried mothers.

The type of assistance attracting a grant may be provided in the form of cash, food or clothing. The grant is made by the Commonwealth Government to the States on the basis of half the cost of the approved assistance paid to the mother, or half the amount of Class 'A' widow's pension or supporting parent's benefit which would have been payable had she been qualified to receive it, whichever is the lesser.

In 1978-79 payments by the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$26,075,000.

The *States Grants (Home Care) Act* 1969 provides that the Commonwealth Government will share with participating States on a \$1 for \$1 basis the cost of developing approved housekeeping or other domestic assistance provided wholly or mainly for aged persons in their homes. The Commonwealth Government will also share on a \$2 for \$1 basis with participating States up to a maximum of two-thirds of the capital cost of approved senior citizens' centres as well as meeting on a \$1 for \$1 basis with the States the cost of a salary of a welfare officer employed by such a centre. All States participate in this scheme.

**PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR HOME CARE, SENIOR CITIZENS' CENTRES,
AND WELFARE OFFICERS, 1978-79**
(\$)

<i>State</i>	<i>Home Care Services</i>	<i>Senior Citizens' Centres</i>	<i>Welfare Officers</i>	<i>Total</i>
New South Wales	1,875,000	1,200,696	299,642	3,375,338
Victoria	3,449,532	607,979	350,421	4,407,932
Queensland	1,797,372	553,199	41,804	2,392,375
South Australia	915,127	423,069	65,037	1,403,233
Western Australia	43,667	99,864	65,171	208,702
Tasmania	504,917	165,516	-	670,433
Total	8,585,615	3,050,323	822,075	12,458,013

Children's Services

The Children's Services Program is administered by the Office of Child Care, within the Department of Social Security. It provides grants to State governments and community organisations for a range of services for children and their families.

There have been two main thrusts to the Program: (i) Capital and recurrent contributions to sessional pre-schools, and (ii) Capital and recurrent grants for a range of other services for children and their families, including day care, out of school hours care and family support programs.

Since expenditure under the Program commenced in 1973 over 70 per cent has been allocated to support pre-schools. There has, however, been a change in emphasis in the program since mid 1976 towards the provision of day care and other services. Since 1 January 1977 assistance towards the recurrent costs of pre-schools has been in the form of block grants to State governments and the capital side of the pre-school program was completed in 1977-78.

EXPENDITURE ON CHILDREN'S SERVICES PROGRAM
(\$'000)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To or for States</i>		<i>Direct to organisations</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pre-school</i>	<i>Other child care</i>	<i>Pre-school</i>	<i>Other child care</i>	
1974-75	36,127	1,373	950	6,780	45,230
1975-76	46,535	2,235	494	14,706	63,970
1976-77	49,018	3,118	-	14,951	67,086
1977-78	45,994	7,006	-	18,197	71,197
1978-79	32,750	9,227	-	21,859	63,836

International Year of the Child (IYC)

The General Assembly of the United Nations declared 1979 as the International Year of the Child, a year in which the needs of all children would receive special attention.

Australia responded by setting up a number of national planning bodies representing Commonwealth and State Governments, non-governmental organisations and local committees in each State and Territory.

The theme of 'Care' was adopted and the following objectives were set:

- to raise the awareness of, and stimulate action to meet the needs of all children;
- to review and renew attitudes and approaches to the care of children;
- to identify, and initiate action to overcome inadequacies, duplication and inconsistencies in the provision of services to children;
- to highlight and accommodate the particular needs of disadvantaged children.

A major effort has been made to facilitate community involvement in meeting these objectives which was assisted by a very successful national publicity campaign.

The Commonwealth Government has approved over \$1.4 million to fund projects for the International Year of the Child. In addition it has provided funding for the provision of a Secretariat to the IYC National Committee of Non-Governmental Organisations.

Other services of the Department of Social Security

The Department of Social Security provides a professional social work service and recently appointed Aboriginal Liaison Officers. It administers grants to major national welfare organisations

or distinct bodies such as: Australian Council of Social Service, Australian Council on the Ageing, Australian Council for Rehabilitation of Disabled, Australian Council of Trade Unions for a research unit, Australian Pre-school Association and to non-government welfare agencies providing emergency relief or in financial difficulties.

To assist in its role of advising the Government on welfare policy, the Department of Social Security initiates, develops and evaluates experimental projects in social welfare and undertakes research studies.

The Department supports the work of the Social Welfare Research Centre at the University of New South Wales.

State Welfare Departments, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Social Security are co-operating on a project to develop standardized social welfare statistics (WELSTAT).

The role of voluntary agencies

Voluntary agencies have played an important role in the provision of social welfare services in Australia since the earliest days of settlement. The oldest voluntary organisation in Australia is the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, founded in 1818 'to relieve the poor, the distressed, the aged and the infirm'. During the 19th century, voluntary agencies were active in all States providing: homes for orphan and abandoned children; industrial schools for older boys and girls often rescued from total destitution in the streets; relief in food and clothing for widows, old people and families of the unemployed; hospitals for the sick poor; and institutions for the aged and invalid.

Although in this century the Commonwealth and State Governments have taken over many tasks formerly carried out by voluntary agencies, this has not led to any diminution in voluntary activity. The voluntary sector is probably more active today than it has ever been, not only in carrying out its traditional role, but also in opening up new fields of activity.

In caring for the aged, voluntary agencies are co-operating with the Government in providing aged persons homes, retirement villages, hostels for the frail aged and nursing homes for the sick aged. In addition to the provision of residential care, voluntary agencies are increasingly offering services to the aged in their own homes to enable them to be independent as long as possible. Services include 'Meals on Wheels', home help, leisure programs in senior citizens centres, friendly visiting to the lonely aged, sheltered workshops to provide meaningful activity, and many similar services designed to enhance the well-being of the aged.

The same pattern of activity is seen in services for the mentally and physically handicapped. Voluntary agencies provide day and residential schools for handicapped children, sheltered workshops for those able to undertake some employment and hostels for the handicapped in both sheltered and open employment. Many organisations provide home visiting services and occupational therapy for the home-bound, special training centres for various forms of rehabilitation, and recreational programs for those unable to participate in general community activities. The handicapped field is also noted for its activities in bringing together self-help groups of the handicapped and their families to promote the well being of the handicapped and to encourage study and research into both prevention and rehabilitation.

Besides the various forms of health services described above, many major hospitals are provided by the voluntary sector. Of the approved hospitals in Australia, almost 15 per cent are run by voluntary organisations. Such hospitals cover a wide range of needs and, in addition, provide nursing training which may ultimately be of service to the full range of hospitals and nursing homes.

Family and child welfare has long been an important area for voluntary activity. Children's homes provide for children deprived of normal home life because of serious problems within the family, in a wide variety of units ranging from the small family group home in an ordinary house in the suburbs to the large unit of cottage homes grouped together. As with other services, recent years have shown a marked emphasis on preventive services through family welfare agencies and a greater use of substitute families in adoption and foster care programs.

Within the modern family welfare agency, assistance is given not only with money and food as in the last century, but also with marriage guidance, parental counselling and home-maker services, all designed to keep the family together as a unit. Other voluntary agencies run services for the single mother or provide day-care services to assist working mothers, in particular the one-parent family or the family under special strain.

The well-being of Australian youth is also a matter of concern to the voluntary sector which runs youth activities of many varieties, offers adolescent counselling services and is showing a growing concern for those who are unemployed, those suffering serious emotional disturbance and those becoming addicted to drugs.

As well as these general community services, special services for Aborigines have been a feature of voluntary activity. Formerly, these were mainly concerned with the mission area, but of late many agencies have been formed, often run wholly by Aborigines, to assist urban dwellers. Legal aid services, 'head start' programs, nutrition programs and many others are now being made available through voluntary effort.

The care of immigrants is also a significant activity and, again, much of this work is now undertaken by settled immigrants in conjunction with longer-established Australians.

Prisoners and ex-prisoners also receive their share of attention. Organisations exist to visit prisoners and assist their families. These will also assist prisoners on discharge to re-settle in the community, either at home, in lodgings or in hostels provided by the agency. Other agencies concern themselves with alcoholics, homeless men and women and others who are temporarily destitute.

This list of activities by no means covers all the work done by the voluntary sector. Lifeline and Samaritans, drug contact centres, drop-in coffee houses, street workers for alienated youth and many other services are evidence of the continuing ability of the voluntary sector of social welfare to develop and meet new social needs.

Another area of developing interest involves the participation of various kinds of citizen groups in social welfare services. These include Community Information Centres and Community Aid services largely manned by volunteers; groups of clients of social welfare services who provide both a service for their members and liaise with Departmental services on questions of the way service is offered to people in need; and Resident Action groups who are concerned to participate in any replanning of their neighbourhood. This area of citizen involvement can be expected to become more and more important over the next few years.

Studies of social needs and of the quality and the adequacy of present services are a continuing concern of the voluntary sector which, through the work of Councils of Social Service at the State, Territory and national levels, promotes the well-being of the deprived and disadvantaged sections of the community and the general social development of Australia.

Social Welfare Policy Secretariat

The Secretariat commenced operation in March 1978 and has a staff of 23 officers some of whom have been seconded from relevant Departments. The Secretariat works through a Permanent Heads Committee (comprising the Heads of the Departments of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Finance, Health and Social Security) to the Social Welfare Committee of Cabinet.

The Secretariat is essentially a policy co-ordinating, research and servicing organisation. Its prime functions are to ensure the co-ordinated development and review of health and welfare policy; and that appropriate research activities are directed to these ends.

In developing its policy proposals the Secretariat consults with relevant Commonwealth Departments through a system of working parties in the areas of:

- income security
- health and welfare services
- data and evaluation.

Whenever relevant the views of interested organisations and individuals are also sought.

The Secretariat has also established special task forces to investigate issues which bridge the functions of individual working parties.

Aboriginal Welfare

A referendum in May 1967 led to the repeal of section 127 of the Constitution which provided that, in reckoning the numbers for census purposes, Aborigines should not be counted, and to the deletion of the words 'other than the Aboriginal race in any State' from section 51 (xxvi) which relates to the power of the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws in respect to people of any race. The Commonwealth Government's aim is to help Aborigines become self-managing and self-sufficient while, at the same time, to preserve and to develop their own distinctive culture. It now shares with the States power to legislate in respect of Aboriginal people. The Commonwealth Government has assumed full responsibility for policy, planning and co-ordination in respect of Aboriginal affairs at the national level, and has established a Department of Aboriginal Affairs with regional offices in all States and the Northern Territory. In November 1973, an election was held by Aborigines throughout Australia to establish the first National Aboriginal Consultative Committee, a group of forty-one Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders elected to advise the Government on Aboriginal needs. At the request of the Committee, the second election, which was scheduled for November 1975, was deferred for nine months. Subsequently, the Government established an independent inquiry into the role of the Committee. As a result of the findings of this Committee of Inquiry, a National Aboriginal

Conference (NAC) has been established composed of thirty-five members who are elected for a period of three years. Members meet annually at the national level and at least 4 times each year in their State or Territory as State or Territory Branches of the NAC.

The executive which meets twice a year is comprised of 10 delegates; half are elected by the members and half are nominated by the Minister. The role of the NAC is to provide a forum in which Aboriginal views can be expressed at State and national level and, in particular, to express Aboriginal views on the long term goals and objectives which the Government should pursue, the programs it should adopt in Aboriginal affairs, and on the need for new programs in Aboriginal affairs. The NAC also participates, through its entitlement to choose five of the ten members, in the work of a new body, the Council for Aboriginal Development. This Council is the body from which the Government seeks formal advice.

Migrant welfare

Accommodation of migrants

Migrants must be assured of accommodation on arrival, unless they have sufficient funds to be independent. For those migrants nominated by relatives or friends, this initial accommodation has usually been in private homes. Assisted migrants and refugees nominated by the Commonwealth Government are provided with transitory accommodation in migrant hostels operated by Commonwealth Accommodation and Catering Services Ltd, a non-profit-making Government-sponsored company. These hostels provide a range of services to help migrants to settle in Australia, including child minding centres, English language classes, youth recreation activities, welfare officers and assistance in obtaining permanent accommodation.

The total capacity of hostels is about 9,600. Additionally 396 two and three bedroom self-contained flats can accommodate migrants nominated by the Commonwealth Government.

British assisted migrants nominated by State Governments are, in most cases, provided with initial accommodation in reception centres operated by the State authorities.

Ethnic affairs and migrant settlement

The Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs provides services to facilitate the successful settlement and welfare of migrants, and these services are currently being modified and extended in accordance with the *Report of the Review of Post-Arrival Programs and Services for Migrants (1978)* (the 'Galbally' Report).

In addition, the Department is responsible, through its Ethnic Affairs Branch, which was established in 1976 in accordance with a Cabinet decision, for advancing policies designed to secure the integration of migrants. In particular, through Ethnic Liaison Officers in senior positions in each Commonwealth Government Department and Authority, it seeks to ensure that the needs of migrants and their integration into Australian society are fully taken into account in the day-to-day operations of the Government.

Departmental social workers and welfare officers provide information and advice, and, in more complex cases, professional counselling for migrants in their own language. They operate from the Regional Offices of the Department in the State Capital cities and some are outposted to voluntary welfare organisations, and other centres in areas of high migrant density. They are also involved in community development work and provide consultancy services to other agencies assisting migrant settlement.

Departmental activities are complemented by those of social workers and welfare officers employed by voluntary agencies funded by Commonwealth grants administered by the Settlement Branch. In many respects, these voluntary agencies are best placed to assist migrants.

The recommendations of the Galbally Report envisaged a greater emphasis being placed on the role of non-government agencies. The Commonwealth is therefore increasing the number of grants to agencies and will reduce its own direct services as the latter become effective. Its own professional staff, released from this responsibility, will give greater attention to consultancy and community development in support of the agencies.

The Department provides a translation and interpreting service for migrants and for Commonwealth Departments. At the present time translation units are operating in Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne. However in accordance with a recommendation of the Galbally Report, action is being taken to extend this service to other mainland State capitals.

In 1973 a Telephone Interpreter Service (TIS) was introduced to help overcome communication problems by providing over the telephone, in a wide range of languages, a general interpreting, information and referral service for migrants and others having dealings with migrants. Where necessary and especially in emergency situations, arrangements may be made for the personal attendance

of an interpreter. TIS currently operates in Canberra, all mainland State capitals and Wollongong and on a limited scale in Darwin, and is to be extended to most major provincial centres of migrant population by June 1981. During the year ended 30 June 1979, a total of 137,332 calls was received by TIS. The aggregate number of calls received since the inception of the Service in 1973 is 551,120.

A National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI) was established in 1977 to develop uniform standards of competence for interpreters and translators as a means to upgrade the standing of the profession and the delivery of language services in Australia. State/Territory panels for Translators and Interpreters are being established in all States and Territories to administer tests to persons seeking accreditation as translators and interpreters at the five levels of competence established by NAATI. Panels have been established in Western Australia and Tasmania.

Also in keeping with the recommendations of the Galbally Report, Settlement Centres are being established in migrant hostels, and progressively, over a three-year period, in the community where there are high concentrations of migrants. These centres will provide on-arrival English instruction and orientation courses and activities concerning various aspects of life in Australia such as employment, housing, education and health and welfare services. They will also provide counselling concerning immediate settlement needs. The new programs will incorporate previously existing programs, including those developed for refugees. These initial, on-arrival programs will be coordinated by new consultative mechanisms, including Migrant Settlement Councils, being established in the States and Territories as recommended in the Galbally Report.

Eighteen migrant resource centres will be established over a period of three years. These resource centres will provide support for all agencies (both government and voluntary) which assist migrants, and also provide a focus for community participation and development of local resources to meet migrant needs.

The Department also prepares information on the ethnic background of migrants, which is used by various organisations and individuals, as a community education service to develop better understanding and appreciation of ethnic communities.

The settlement of refugees from Indo-China has become an important element in the Commonwealth Government's overall migrant settlement program. Most of these refugees are accommodated initially at Commonwealth Government migrant centres where they are able to participate in an initial settlement program designed to facilitate their settlement in the community. In addition, under a program announced by the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in October 1979, numbers of refugees will be moved directly from the refugee camps overseas into the Australian community where they would be in the care of families, groups and organisations which had undertaken to provide a range of support and assistance.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Repatriation Commission, established under the *Repatriation Act 1920*, consists of three full-time members. It is responsible for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation, all matters of policy, and the general administration and overall supervision of the provision of benefits under the legislation. The Chairman of the Commission is also the Secretary of the Department of Veterans' Affairs (formerly the Department of Repatriation), which provides the administrative machinery through which the Commission operates. The central office is in Canberra and there is a branch office, under the control of a Deputy Commissioner, in each State.

The principal functions of the Department are: the payment of disability and dependants' pensions (previously called war pensions) and service pensions and allowances to eligible veterans and their dependants; the provision of medical treatment for veterans for injuries and illnesses caused or aggravated by their service; the provision of medical treatment in certain circumstances for veterans who are suffering from injuries and illnesses not caused or aggravated by service; the provision of medical treatment for widows and dependants of deceased veterans whose deaths are service-related; and a wide range of other benefits for eligible persons. Since 5 October 1976, the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918* has been administered by the Defence Service Homes Corporation (previously the Australian Housing Corporation) within the departmental framework. At the same time, the Department was given responsibility for the Office of Australian War Graves.

Repatriation benefits are provided in respect of service not only in the 1914-18 and 1939-45 Wars but also in the South African War 1899-1902, in the Korea and Malaya operations, in prescribed areas with the British Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve and the Special Overseas Forces and, in certain circumstances, in the Regular Defence Forces.

For information on war service land settlement *see* Year Book No. 61 (Chapter 13, Agricultural Industries) and for statistics relating to defence service homes *see* Chapter 19, Housing and Construction, of this Year Book.

For detailed information about repatriation pensions, allowances, benefits and services, reference should be made to the annual reports of the Repatriation Commission.

REPATRIATION: TOTAL EXPENDITURE^(a)
(^{'000})

Class	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Pensions, allowances and other benefits	362,196	477,608	568,068	662,876	799,264	860,229
Medical treatment	120,446	162,340	201,488	223,058	251,589	268,583
Administration	24,807	32,143	37,130	39,556	41,999	44,441
Works, rent and maintenance	8,903	14,792	19,332	14,020	17,477	21,301
Total expenditure	516,352	686,883	826,018	939,510	1,110,329	1,194,554

(a) Includes expenditure by Departments other than Veterans' Affairs as follows: 1973-74, \$8,369,015; 1974-75, \$14,088,376; 1975-76, \$18,846,000; 1976-77, \$13,710,296; 1977-78, \$15,718,166; 1978-79, \$18,819,531.

Disability and dependants' pensions

The first provision for the payment of disability pensions to veterans and pensions to their dependants was made by the Commonwealth Parliament in the *War Pensions Act* 1914. This Act was repealed in 1920 by the *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act* 1920 (amended from 31 December 1950 to the Repatriation Act). Amendments to the Act in 1943 considerably widened the eligibility provisions, to the benefit mainly of members of the Citizen Military Forces who had not served outside Australia during the 1939-45 War.

Main pension rates vary twice each year; current rates are available from Department of Veterans' Affairs Branch Offices.

Summary of disability and dependants' pensions

The following tables provide a summary of disability and dependants' pensions for the 1914-18 War, the 1939-45 War (including pensions payable under the *Interim Forces Benefits Act* 1947), the Korea and Malaya operations and the Far East Strategic Reserve, and Special Overseas Service and the Regular Forces. Statistics relating to miscellaneous disability and dependants' pensions are included collectively in each table, with further details being provided later in this section.

DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS: SUMMARY 1978-79

	1914-18 War	1939-45 War ^(a)	Korea, Malaya and F.E.S.R.	Special Overseas Service	Peace time forces	Miscel- laneous	Total
New claims granted No.	79	4,711	248	905	1,298	16	7,257
Restorations "	14	3,073	243	146	101	-	3,577
Claims disallowed ^(b) "	82	1,651	60	223	579	-	2,595
Pensions cancelled (gross) "	51	11,211	922	548	273	2	13,007
Deaths of pensioners "	3,820	7,560	79	22	10	9	11,500
Pensions in force at 30 June 1979 ^(c) "	41,438	372,685	10,669	19,525	3,489	495	448,301
Annual pension liability at 30 June 1979 \$'000	75,455	324,638	4,928	4,364	841	632	(d)410,858
Amount paid in pensions during the year 1978-79 \$'000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	415,329

(a) Includes Interim Forces. (b) Number of veterans who had their claims for all their disabilities disallowed. (c) At 30 June 1979 includes 8,731 student children over 16 years of age. (d) This figure excludes an annual liability of \$2,956,000 payable to veterans and dependants overseas.

DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS(a): SUMMARY

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
New claims granted	12,688	11,302	10,417	9,856	8,039	7,257
Restorations	2,356	2,984	3,532	2,607	2,962	3,577
<i>Total additions</i>	<i>15,044</i>	<i>14,286</i>	<i>13,949</i>	<i>12,463</i>	<i>11,001</i>	<i>10,834</i>
Pensions cancelled (gross)	18,164	19,131	17,111	14,449	14,662	13,007
Deaths of pensioners	11,665	12,600	12,323	11,637	11,390	11,500
<i>Total reductions</i>	<i>29,829</i>	<i>31,731</i>	<i>29,434</i>	<i>26,086</i>	<i>26,052</i>	<i>24,507</i>

(a) Including miscellaneous pensions.

Classes of disability and dependants' pensions

The following tables provide an analysis of the total number of new claims granted, pensions in force, and class of pension for 1978-79.

DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS: NEW CLAIMS GRANTED, 1978-79

Class	1914-18	1939-45	Korea, Malaya and F.E.S.R.	Special Overseas Service	Peace time forces	Miscel- laneous	Total
	War	War(a)					
Veterans	22	1,604	51	142	441	5	2,265
Wives and widows of veterans	42	2,160	84	201	353	6	2,846
Children	7	902	112	559	504	5	2,089
Other dependants	8	45	1	3	-	-	57
Total	79	4,711	248	905	1,298	16	7,257

(a) Includes Interim Forces.

DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS IN FORCE: 30 JUNE 1979

Class	1914-18	1939-45	Korea, Malaya and F.E.S.R.	Special Overseas Service	Peace time forces	Miscel- laneous	Total (b)
	War	War(a)					
Veterans	8,459	162,772	3,952	6,280	1,352	173	182,988
Wives	15,886	150,534	3,198	4,765	869	172	175,424
Children	25	23,790	3,111	8,058	1,187	23	36,194
War widows	16,717	31,631	249	140	55	120	48,912
Children of deceased veterans	8	887	75	197	23	-	1,190
Orphans	4	37	1	2	3	1	48
Other dependants	339	3,034	83	83	-	6	3,545
Total	41,438	372,685	10,669	19,525	3,489	495	448,301

(a) Includes Interim Forces. (b) Includes 8,731 student children over 16 years of age.

DISABILITY PENSIONS FOR INCAPACITATED VETERANS IN FORCE: BY CLASS OF PENSION
30 JUNE 1979

Class	1914-18	1939-45	Korea, Malaya and F.E.S.R.	Special Overseas Service	Peace time forces	Miscel- laneous	Total
	War	War					
Special Rate (T & PI) or equivalent	2,201	13,125	161	57	12	18	15,574
Intermediate Rate	101	1,815	26	10	1	1	1,954
General Rate—from 10 per cent to 100 per cent assessed disability(a)	6,157	147,832	3,765	6,213	1,339	154	165,460
Total	8,459	162,772	3,952	6,280	1,352	173	182,988

(a) Excludes 52 veterans who also receive benefits under items 1-6 of Schedule 5 and are included above under Special Rate or equivalent.

Number of disability and dependants' pensions and annual liability, States, etc.

The following table shows the number of pensions in force and annual liability at 30 June 1979, according to place of payment.

DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS: NUMBER OF PENSIONS AND ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

Place of payment	Number of disability and dependants' pensions in force at 30 June 1979 (a)			Total	Annual pension expenditure at 30 June 1979(b) (\$'000)
	Incapacitated veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans		
New South Wales(c)	66,156	74,923	19,853	160,932	155,886
Victoria	45,410	53,683	14,726	113,819	106,374
Queensland	30,692	36,274	7,763	74,729	68,275
South Australia(d)	16,993	19,467	4,575	41,035	34,267
Western Australia	15,301	17,815	3,767	36,883	28,183
Tasmania	7,565	8,783	1,870	18,218	18,696
Overseas	871	1,232	582	2,685	3,648
Total	182,988	212,177	53,136	448,301	415,329

(a) Includes Interim Forces 1939-45 War. (b) Includes domestic allowance payable to widows. (c) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (d) Includes Northern Territory.

Summary of disability and dependants' pensions, 1973-74 to 1978-79

The following table shows the number of pensions granted, claims rejected, pensions in force and the annual liability for pensions in each of the years ended 30 June 1974 to 1979.

DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS: SUMMARY

Year	Number of disability and dependants' pensions in force at 30 June (a)					Total	Annual pension expenditure at 30 June(c) (\$'000)
	Pensions granted	Claims disallowed (b)	Incapacitated veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans		
1973-74	12,688	3,680	207,055	267,136	57,664	531,855	252,177
1974-75	11,302	3,187	202,047	255,537	56,783	514,367	314,716
1975-76	10,417	3,720	197,463	245,682	55,716	498,861	340,839
1976-77	9,856	3,951	193,123	237,237	54,804	485,164	371,459
1977-78	8,039	2,736	187,427	220,968	54,291	462,686	419,033
1978-79	7,257	2,595	182,988	212,177	53,136	448,301	415,329

(a) Includes Interim Forces 1939-45 War. (b) The number of veterans who had the claims for all their disabilities disallowed. (c) Includes domestic allowance payable to widows.

The following table shows, for the years 1973-74 to 1978-79, the amounts paid in pensions and the place of payment.

DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS: AMOUNT PAID(a)
(\$'000)

Place of payment	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
New South Wales(b)	91,874	115,502	128,335	136,198	156,692	155,886
Victoria	67,329	83,673	89,249	97,934	108,827	106,374
Queensland	41,174	50,685	54,622	61,161	68,629	68,275
South Australia(c)	20,962	26,525	27,908	30,974	34,870	34,267
Western Australia	17,338	21,812	23,077	25,541	28,728	28,183
Tasmania	11,176	13,698	14,827	16,637	18,676	18,696
Overseas	1,832	2,162	2,068	2,161	2,613	3,648
Total	251,685	314,058	340,086	370,606	419,034	415,329

(a) Includes domestic allowances paid to widows. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes Northern Territory.

Miscellaneous disability and dependants' pensions

The Commission is also responsible for the payment of pensions and allowances to beneficiaries under the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1940*, the *Papua New Guinea (Members of the Forces Benefits) Act 1957* and Cabinet decisions granting eligibility to persons who were attached to the armed forces during war-time.

The following table shows the number and class of pensions and the annual liability at 30 June 1979, and the table thereafter shows the amounts paid during the years 1973-74 to 1978-79 and the place of payment.

MISCELLANEOUS DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS: NUMBER OF PENSIONS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY, 30 JUNE 1979

Class	Number of pensions in force at 30 June 1979			Total	Annual pension liability to 30 June 1979 (b) (\$'000)
	Veterans (a)	Dependants of veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans		
Act of grace	105	122	40	267	296
Seamen's war pension	66	73	46	185	193
New Guinea civilians	2	-	41	43	143
Total	173	195	127	495	632

(a) 'Veterans', in this context, is a person in respect of whose war-time experience a pension is paid. (b) Includes domestic allowances payable to widows.

MISCELLANEOUS DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS (a)
(b) (\$'000)

Place of payment	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
New South Wales (b)	212	286	319	358	432	450
Victoria	130	164	200	223	245	254
Queensland	71	108	118	139	166	158
South Australia (c)	47	58	63	69	85	89
Western Australia	25	33	40	45	55	54
Tasmania	6	9	10	17	27	31
Overseas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	492	659	751	852	1,011	1,037

(a) Includes domestic allowance payable to widows. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes Northern Territory.

Service pensions

The *Repatriation Act 1920* provides for a service pension to be paid (subject to an income test unless the person is blind) to the following persons:

- male veterans who served in a theatre of war (or in a designated *Operational* or *Special Overseas Service* area) and have attained the age of sixty years or are permanently unemployable;
- female veterans who served in a theatre of war, or served abroad or embarked for service abroad and have attained the age of fifty-five years, or are permanently unemployable;
- veterans of the South African War 1899-1902 who were members of a naval or military force or contingent raised in Australia for active service in that war;
- veterans of other British Commonwealth Forces who served outside the country of enlistment or within that country if a campaign medal has been awarded in respect of such service. Ten years residence in Australia is a necessary qualification.

Eligibility is to be extended from 2 February 1980 to veterans who served in formally raised allied forces in conflicts in which Australia has participated, served in a theatre of war and at no time served in enemy forces. Ten years residence in Australia is also necessary.

If otherwise eligible, persons aged 70 years or over receive the service pension free of the income test at the rate of \$51.45 per week if single or \$42.90 per week each if married. Higher rates of pension may be payable subject to the income test.

Main pension rates vary twice each year; current rates are available from the Department of Veterans' Affairs' Branch Offices.

A veteran in receipt of a service pension is entitled, with certain exceptions, to free medical benefits for disabilities not service-related. These benefits include general practitioner service, specialist service where necessary, full pharmaceutical benefits, surgical aids and appliances (including spectacles), dental treatment, and treatment in Repatriation General Hospitals.

SERVICE PENSIONS, SUMMARY, 1978-79

		1914-18 War	1939-45 War	Korea- Malaya operations	Special Overseas Service	Act of Grace	British Common- wealth	Total
New claims granted	No.	106	33,470	210	25	19	2,777	36,607
Restorations	"	2	285	8	-	-	36	331
Cancellations (gross)	"	325	4,164	39	5	2	1,104	5,639
Deaths	"	2,168	5,544	25	5	3	82	7,827
Pensions in force at 30 June 1979	"	15,955	188,431	944	85	199	6,808	212,422
Annual liability at 30 June 1979	\$'000	37,040	402,946	1,916	149	413	13,544	456,008
Amount paid in pensions during 1978-79	\$'000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	436,196

SERVICE PENSIONS: SUMMARY

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76(a)	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
New claims granted	23,229	23,173	29,989	32,404	37,491	36,607
Restorations	641	414	510	378	353	331
<i>Total additions</i>	<i>23,870</i>	<i>23,587</i>	<i>30,499</i>	<i>32,782</i>	<i>37,844</i>	<i>36,938</i>
Cancellations (gross)	5,793	3,940	3,443	3,774	4,345	5,639
Deaths	5,692	6,447	7,131	6,875	7,092	7,827
<i>Total reductions</i>	<i>11,485</i>	<i>10,387</i>	<i>10,574</i>	<i>10,649</i>	<i>11,437</i>	<i>13,466</i>

(a) The increased number of new claims granted in 1975-76 was partly due to the abolition of the means test for persons 70 years and over and to an ageing population of ex-service personnel.

Class of service pensions

The following tables give an analysis of the total number of new claims granted and pensions in force for 1978-79.

SERVICE PENSIONS: NEW CLAIMS GRANTED, 30 JUNE 1979

Class	1914-18 War	1939-45 War	Korea- Malaya operations	Special Overseas Service	Act of Grace	British Common- wealth	Total
Veterans	54	18,880	133	16	10	1,628	20,721
Wives and widows of veterans	52	14,590	77	9	9	1,149	15,886
Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	106	33,470	210	25	19	2,777	36,607

SERVICE PENSIONS: NUMBER IN FORCE, 30 JUNE 1979

State	1914-18 War	1939-45 War	Korea- Malaya operations	Special Overseas Service	Act of Grace	British Common- wealth	Total
New South Wales(a)	4,960	62,507	423	32	69	1,615	69,606
Victoria	4,595	46,680	141	5	60	1,701	53,182
Queensland	2,604	35,979	212	31	31	1,155	40,012
South Australia(b)	1,720	18,400	63	13	20	1,254	21,470
Western Australia	1,460	16,564	66	2	13	689	18,794
Tasmania	602	8,119	35	2	6	196	8,960
Overseas	14	182	4	-	-	198	398
Total	15,955	188,431	944	85	199	6,808	212,422

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory.

Number, by class, of service pensions and amount paid

The following tables show the number of each class of service pension in force, the annual expenditure and the amounts paid for the years 1973-74 to 1978-79.

SERVICE PENSIONS: NUMBER OF EACH CLASS OF PENSION AND ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

<i>Number of service pensions at 30 June payable to—</i>									
<i>Year</i>	<i>Veterans who are—</i>			<i>Dependants (a) of veterans where the veteran is—</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Annual pension expenditure at 30 June (\$'000)</i>	
	<i>Aged veterans</i>	<i>Permanently unemployable</i>	<i>Suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis</i>	<i>An aged veteran</i>	<i>Permanently unemployable</i>	<i>Suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis</i>			
1973-74	56,119	19,191	1,417	15,532	15,393	853	108,505	103,626	
1974-75	62,523	19,298	1,425	22,153	15,438	889	121,726	155,207	
1975-76	72,432	20,224	1,424	30,773	15,973	849	141,675	218,926	
1976-77	82,567	21,652	1,466	40,104	17,045	881	163,715	283,280	
1977-78	95,369	22,253	1,333	51,270	17,532	760	188,517	372,100	
1978-79	105,575	24,928	1,289	60,405	19,490	735	212,422	436,196	

(a) Includes dependants of deceased service pensioners.

SERVICE PENSIONS: AMOUNTS PAID

(\$'000)

<i>Place of payment</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>
New South Wales(a)	33,105	49,985	73,181	90,577	121,972	143,993
Victoria	26,532	40,180	55,141	72,127	93,631	108,343
Queensland	19,070	28,033	39,181	52,419	68,367	81,852
South Australia(b)	10,340	15,133	21,406	28,668	34,234	43,953
Western Australia	10,191	15,149	20,560	26,933	33,785	38,896
Tasmania	4,356	6,669	9,314	12,327	15,806	18,486
Overseas	32	58	143	230	1,306	673
Total	103,626	155,207	218,926	283,281	372,101	436,196

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory.

Medical treatment for veterans and dependants of veterans

Medical treatment is provided for all disabilities which have been accepted as service-related, and for pulmonary tuberculosis and cancer not related to service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is provided for most non-service-related disabilities for: incapacitated veterans receiving disability pensions at or above the maximum (100 per cent) General Rate; veterans or nurses who served in the 1914-18 War; veterans of the Boer War; ex-prisoners-of-war; war widows and certain other dependants of deceased male veterans whose deaths have been accepted as service-related, and of deceased T & P I pensioners; and certain service pensioners.

Treatment is provided at six Repatriation General Hospitals (one in each State) and five auxiliary hospitals and an ANZAC hostel in Victoria. The total number of available beds for patients in wards or parts of wards open for use in all these institutions at 30 June 1979 was 3,122 and expenditure during 1978-79 amounted to \$123,915,128. In addition, expenditure of \$144,667,446 was incurred during 1978-79 on medical services outside these institutions.

Community patients

Where spare bed capacity exists in the Repatriation hospitals, patients may be admitted from the general community (mainly veterans with conditions that are not service-related, hospital staff and the local community).

Repatriation hospitals and institutions

Details of full-time staff in Repatriation general hospitals and other Repatriation institutions are given in the following table.

REPATRIATION HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS: FULL-TIME STAFF 30 JUNE 1979

Type of institution	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
General hospitals—							
Medical staff	215	109	80	51	22	12	489
Nursing staff	917	471	361	276	260	75	2,360
Other staff	1,271	930	584	428	538	133	3,884
<i>Total, general hospitals</i>	<i>2,403</i>	<i>1,510</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>755</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>6,733</i>
Other in-patient institutions	280	148	200	—	52	—	680
Out-patient clinics	(a)106	38	—	—	—	—	144
Limb and appliance centres	80	79	31	24	18	12	244
Grand total	2,869	1,775	1,256	779	890	232	7,801

(a) Out-patient clinics located at Repatriation general hospitals.

The following table gives details of in-patients treated at Repatriation general hospitals and other Repatriation institutions in each State. The figures shown refer to treatment episodes, e.g. a person who is admitted to hospital twice during a year is counted twice.

REPATRIATION GENERAL HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS: IN-PATIENTS TREATED, 1978-79

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
REPATRIATION GENERAL HOSPITALS							
In-patients at beginning of year	687	427	330	213	273	78	2,008
Admissions and re-admissions during year	19,961	12,349	10,087	5,622	7,465	1,741	57,225
<i>Total in-patients treated</i>	<i>20,648</i>	<i>12,776</i>	<i>10,417</i>	<i>5,835</i>	<i>7,738</i>	<i>1,819</i>	<i>59,233</i>
Discharges	19,279	11,722	9,709	5,356	7,151	1,647	54,864
Deaths	707	684	368	272	322	104	2,457
In-patients at end of year	662	370	340	207	265	68	1,912
Average daily beds occupied	662	419	325	225	271	75	1,976
OTHER REPATRIATION INSTITUTIONS							
In-patients at beginning of year	195	105	124	—	39	—	463
Admissions and re-admissions during year	2,089	580	1,044	—	229	—	3,942
<i>Total in-patients treated</i>	<i>2,284</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>1,168</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>4,405</i>
Discharges	2,012	472	938	—	217	—	3,639
Deaths	105	111	111	—	15	—	342
In-patients at end of year	167	102	119	—	36	—	424
Average daily beds occupied	179	104	113	—	38	—	434

In addition to the repatriation institutions, eligible patients are treated in other country and metropolitan hospitals and nursing homes at repatriation expense. During 1978-79, 28,126 Repatriation in-patients were accommodated and treated in hospitals and 7,288 in nursing homes.

Repatriation psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are, by agreement with the State Governments, accommodated at the expense of the Department of Veterans' Affairs in separate wings of psychiatric hospitals administered by the State authorities. Excluding 73 on trial leave, there were 540 repatriation patients in these hospitals at 30 June 1979.

Out-patient treatment is provided throughout Australia at repatriation hospitals and clinics and through the Repatriation Local Medical Officer Scheme. During 1978-79, 761,062 out-patients were treated at Repatriation institutions, and visits to or by local medical officers totalled 2,568,406. The number of Repatriation local medical officers in Australia at 30 June 1979 was 8,652.

Artificial limb and appliance services

A wide range of artificial limbs and other surgical aids is supplied by the artificial limb and appliance centre in each State capital and Darwin. In addition, the Department maintains the Central Development Unit located in Melbourne, and engages in research and development in the prosthetic and orthotic field.

Since 1973, artificial limbs have been provided free of charge to all members of the community who need them, either through the Department's artificial limb and appliance centres or on order through commercial limb-makers. The number of limbs supplied through the Department has increased significantly as the community has taken advantage of the free-limbs scheme.

Details of production at all centres during 1978-79 are as follows: arms, 273; legs, 2,996; surgical and adapted footwear, 5,947; other surgical appliances, 1,232; and repairs, 27,218.

General Repatriation benefits and miscellaneous

Other activities of Department of Veterans' Affairs

In addition to the payment of pensions and the provision of medical treatment, the Department also provides various benefits and allowances designed to meet the needs of special classes of veterans and their dependants. These include the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme (*see* page 221).

In addition, gift cars and an annual allowance for their upkeep are provided for veterans who, as a result of service, have suffered the amputation of both legs above the knees or amputation of one leg above the knee plus any two other amputations (above the ankle or at or above the wrist) or complete paraplegia resulting in the total loss of the use of both legs. A grant of up to \$100 may be made towards the funeral expenses of eligible veterans and certain of their dependants. Payment of up to \$10 may be made to provide such necessities as meals, sleeping accommodation, etc. for veterans in need of immediate relief. Also, certain concessions in telephone rental charges are provided for some classes of veterans and their dependants, including blinded veterans, war and defence widows and certain service and Special Rate disability pensioners. Veterans who have been blinded as a result of service may be issued with talking book machines. The Australian Red Cross Society supplies 'book' records or cassettes for these machines free of charge, thus enabling the blinded to enjoy a wide range of literature.

Expenditure in 1978-79 on general Repatriation benefits for all wars was \$8,704,000 comprising Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, \$2,941,000; recreation transport allowance, \$800,000; and other benefits, \$4,963,000.

As at 30 June 1979, trust and other funds administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs held \$22,612,000 in securities (face value) and \$1,455,971 in cash, a total of \$24,067,971.

Reciprocal arrangements with the United Kingdom, New Zealand and other countries provide for the payment of pensions, etc. to eligible Australian veterans living overseas and to eligible veterans from overseas who are living in Australia.

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme was established in 1921 and operates with the assistance of the honorary Education Boards in each State. These Boards consist of representatives of government and non-government education authorities and of ex-service and other organisations which have a general interest in the welfare of the children of veterans. The objects of the Scheme are to assist and encourage eligible children in acquiring a standard of education compatible with their aptitude and ability, and to prepare them to enter an agricultural, commercial, professional, or industrial calling of their own choice. Eligible children are children of veterans whose deaths have been accepted as service-related; or of veterans who died from causes not service-related but who were receiving at the date of death a disability pension at a Special Rate for blindness, total and permanent incapacity, or amputation of two or more limbs; or of veterans who, as a result of service, are blinded totally and permanently incapacitated. From the commencement of primary education until the child reaches twelve years of age, school requisites and fares are provided. From the commencement of secondary education or from the age of twelve years, whichever is earlier, an education allowance is payable while the child is undertaking primary or secondary education. Assistance beyond secondary education is provided where an approved beneficiary continues with a course of specialised education or training necessary for a career. At this stage of training, in addition to the education allowance, fees are paid and text books, essential equipment and other minor benefits are provided.

All education allowances are subject to an income test, i.e. the amount of education allowance payable depends on the amount of income a child receives over the allowed limit. Weekly rates of allowances vary from time to time; current rates are available from the Department of Veterans' Affairs' Branch Offices.

The following tables show the costs of education under the scheme for the year ended 30 June 1979, and the number of children in receipt of benefit at 30 June 1979.

SOLDIERS' CHILDREN EDUCATION SCHEME: EXPENDITURE, 1978-79
(S'000)

	N.S.W.(a)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(b)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
Cost of education of beneficiaries—							
Under 12 years of age	2	2	3	1	—	1	9
12 years of age and over	1,175	775	454	219	178	98	2,899
Total expenditure	1,177	777	457	220	178	(c)99	2,908

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory. (c) Excludes overseas expenditure of \$33,000.

SOLDIERS' CHILDREN EDUCATION SCHEME: NUMBER RECEIVING BENEFITS(a) AT 30 JUNE 1979

Type of training	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Over-seas	Total
At school—								
Aged under 14 years (d)	182	114	96	31	29	31	6	489
Aged 14 and under 16 years	294	167	151	64	39	51	5	771
Aged 16 and under 18 years	280	160	92	44	24	33	4	637
<i>Total at school</i>	<i>756</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>339</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1,897</i>
Professional	337	237	138	61	70	21	8	872
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Grand total	1,093	678	477	200	162	136	24	2,770

(a) Refers only to children in receipt of an education allowance. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes Northern Territory. (d) From 12 years of age or the commencement of secondary education, whichever is the earlier.

Settlement of returned service personnel on the land

Reference to the settlement of returned service personnel on the land will be found in Chapter 13, Agricultural Industries.

Re-establishment benefits for former regular and former national servicemen

Subject to prescribed conditions, vocational training and business loans are provided for former regular and former national servicemen with a view to ensuring that they are not at a disadvantage when they return to civil life. Loans from \$5,000 (business and professional) and \$10,000 (agricultural) may be granted to veterans in these categories who satisfy prescribed requirements in respect of suitability of their proposed business propositions and adequacy of security. Agricultural loans are administered by the Department of Primary Industry. Vocational training is provided for by the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs.

Survey of Ex-service personnel, widows and children

In November 1971, a survey based on the quarterly population survey (see Chapter 8, Manpower) was conducted at the request of the then Department of Repatriation and the Services Canteen Trust Fund. Details of the survey were published in Year Book No. 59, page 112 and in the publication *Ex-service Personnel, Widows and Children* (November 1971) (4403.0). A similar survey was conducted in October 1979, and included questions relevant to the Defence Service Homes function. Results are expected to be published about January 1980.

The Services Canteens Trust Fund

The Services Canteens Trust Fund was established under the *Services Trust Funds Act 1947*. Its funds are derived from the assets and profits of wartime services canteens, mess and regimental funds of disbanded units, and several other sources.

The total amount transferred to the Fund to 31 December 1978 was \$11,060,103. The Act prescribed that of this, \$5 million and such further amounts as the trustees of the Fund might from time to time decide should be devoted to the provision of education facilities for the children of eligible veterans, and that the balance of the Fund should be used to provide relief for veterans and their dependants in necessitous circumstances.

The Fund is administered by seven honorary trustees appointed by the Governor-General. The trustees have power to determine the persons or groups of persons to benefit from the Fund and the extent of the benefits to be granted within the provisions of the Act, and to appoint regional com-

mittees to assist with the administration. Members of regional committees are all persons who served in the 1939–45 War or are widows of men who served during the war. The trustees and members of regional committees serve in an honorary capacity.

Assistance from the Fund

Persons eligible for assistance from the Fund are those who, between 3 September 1939 and 30 June 1947, served in the Australian Naval, Military or Air Forces, including members of the canteens staff of any ship of the Royal Australian Navy, persons duly accredited to any part of the Defence Forces who served in an official capacity on full-time paid duty, and their dependants.

The trustees have introduced various schemes for providing financial assistance to needy eligible veterans and their dependants. The total cash assistance granted to individuals under all schemes from the inception of the Fund to 31 December 1979 was \$15,322,482 (\$474,432 during 1978) distributed as follows:

- welfare relief, \$4,932,403 (\$235,432 during 1978)
- children's education, \$10,005,946 (\$237,640 during 1978)
- other schemes, \$384,133 (\$1,360 during 1978)

For detailed information on the operation of the Fund, reference should be made to the annual reports of the Services Canteens Trust Fund.

Further information—ABS publications

Further information on subjects dealt with in this chapter is included in the annual *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure* (5204.0); *Commonwealth Government Finance, Australia* (5502.0); *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (5504.0); and *Social Indicators* (4101.0). Current and summarised information on Commonwealth Government social services is contained in the *Monthly Summary of Statistics, Australia* (1304.0).