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## CHAPTER XVI

### WELFARE SERVICES

NOTE.—The Commonwealth Welfare Services outlined in this chapter are those administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services. Particulars of benefits provided under the National Health Service appear in Chapter XVIII. Public Health.

Particulars of Commonwealth capital expenditure on mental hospitals and the Anti-Tuberculosis campaign are given in Chapter XVIII. Public Health. For grants made to private organizations for the construction of homes for elderly people *see* page 640.

Further information on subjects dealt with in this chapter may be found in the annual bulletins *Commonwealth Finance and State, Territories and Local Government Authorities Finance and Government Securities*. Current and summarized information is contained in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* and the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

#### § 1. Expenditure on Welfare Services

NOTE.—Information concerning the cost of administering each Commonwealth benefit separately is not compiled. Particulars of the cost of administering the Department of Health and the Department of Social Services are given in Chapter XXII. Public Finance—Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund Expenditure

1. Commonwealth Expenditure on Welfare Services—The National Welfare Fund.—(i) *General*. The National Welfare Fund was established by the *National Welfare Fund Act* 1943 to finance a scheme of national welfare and has operated from 1st July, 1943. At its commencement, it was used to finance funeral benefits and maternity allowances. Other social and health benefits were made a charge on the fund from time to time. At present, expenditure on all benefits except repatriation and a few minor social and health benefits is met from the fund. The fund is used only to finance the benefits themselves; it is not used to finance the cost of administering the benefits, or of capital works associated with the benefits.

For particulars of the income of the fund, *see* Chapter XXII. Public Finance—Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund Expenditure.

(ii) *Expenditure from the National Welfare Fund 1962–63*. The following table sets out expenditure from the fund during 1962–63.

**COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE FROM NATIONAL WELFARE FUND  
ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, 1962-63**  
(£'000)

Service	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (a)	Abr- oad	Total
<b>Social Services—</b>										
Age and Invalid Pen- sions .. .. .	74,505	46,864	29,741	16,976	12,791	5,859	421	401	196	187,754
Child Endowment ..	24,035	18,430	10,229	6,430	5,242	2,523	335	464	22	67,710
Commonwealth Re- habilitation Service	196	207	102	99	75	19	..	..	..	698
Funeral Benefits ..	161	108	59	36	25	12	..	..	..	401
Maternity Allowances	1,332	1,059	576	343	276	138	24	28	5	3,781
Unemployment Bene- fits .. .. .	4,088	2,598	2,248	592	719	391	4	11	..	10,651
Sickness Benefits ..	1,392	824	528	263	252	101	5	10	..	3,375
Special Benefits(b) ..	175	278	91	33	32	22	..	..	..	631
Widows' Pensions ..	5,893	3 879	2,611	1,459	1,188	542	33	49	23	15,677
<b>National Health Ser- vices—</b>										
Hospital Benefits ..	9,573	5,651	3,385	2,224	2,095	660	30	45	..	23,663
Medical Benefits ..	4,864	3,011	1,209	1,323	1,013	317	..	..	..	11,737
Medical Benefits for Pensioners .. .. .	1,924	1,152	631	422	316	118	..	10	..	4,573
Milk for School Children .. .. .	1,315	949	571	355	292	188	30	27	..	3,727
Pharmaceutical Bene- fits .. .. .	11,573	7,839	4,067	2,334	1,922	727	..	(c) 60	..	28,522
Pharmaceutical Bene- fits for Pensioners	4,276	2,297	1,528	920	659	253	..	..	..	9,933
Tuberculosis Cam- paign—										
Allowances .. .. .	265	194	191	70	43	40	..	..	..	803
Maintenance and surveys(d) .. .. .	1,746	1,271	894	376	400	182	..	5	..	4,874
Miscellaneous(e) ..	35	51	113	8	12	28	..	(f) 495	..	765
Rental Rebates .. ..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>147,348</b>	<b>96,662</b>	<b>58,793</b>	<b>34,263</b>	<b>27,352</b>	<b>12,120</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>379,294</b>

(a) Payments for some Health Services to residents of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are included in the amounts shown for States. (b) Includes special benefits to migrants in reception and training centres. (c) Includes payments to the Royal Flying Doctor Service and Bush Nursing Centres. (d) Paid to State Governments as a contribution towards the cost of surveys and the maintenance of institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis. (e) This item covers the cost of the Commonwealth Health Laboratory Services, subsidies to home nursing services, the cost of radio-active isotopes provided under the National Health Act, and running expenses of the Blood Fractionation Plant. (f) Includes running expenses of the Blood Fractionation Plant at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, £305,000, and subsidies to home nursing services, £144,000.

(iii) *Expenditure from the National Welfare Fund, 1958-59 to 1962-63.* Expenditure from the fund during each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63, and the amount per head of population for each service during 1962-63, are shown in the following table.

**COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES  
FROM THE NATIONAL WELFARE FUND**

Service	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	Amount £'000	Per head £
<b>Social Services—</b>						
Age and Invalid Pensions .. .. .	129,571	147,005	157,926	180,245	187,754	17.37
Child Endowment(a) .. .. .	67,540	62,532	74,303	66,378	67,710	6.26
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	670	681	693	723	698	0.06
Funeral Benefits .. .. .	346	353	367	376	401	0.04
Maternity Allowances .. .. .	3,599	3,652	3,898	3,908	3,781	0.35
Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits .. .. .	8,652	7,253	7,140	15,905	14,657	1.36
Widows' Pensions .. .. .	10,777	12,137	13,468	15,094	15,677	1.45
<b>National Health Services—</b>						
Hospital Benefits .. .. .	14,802	18,599	20,668	22,202	23,663	2.19
Medical Benefits .. .. .	7,780	9,292	9,976	10,912	11,737	1.09
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	3,806	4,113	4,200	4,398	4,573	0.42
Milk for School Children .. .. .	3,069	3,359	3,560	3,742	3,727	0.34
Pharmaceutical Benefits .. .. .	18,455	20,761	20,543	26,092	28,522	2.64
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	2,517	3,574	7,338	9,097	9,933	0.92
Tuberculosis Campaign—						
Allowances .. .. .	1,063	1,026	947	873	803	0.07
Maintenance .. .. .	4,787	4,337	4,179	4,333	4,874	0.45
Miscellaneous .. .. .	768	689	1,046	848	765	0.07
Rental Rebates .. .. .	..	..	352	65	19	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>278,227</b>	<b>299,363</b>	<b>330,604</b>	<b>365,191</b>	<b>379,294</b>	<b>35.08</b>

(a) See footnote (a) to table on p. 633.

2. **State Expenditure on Welfare Services.**—The following table shows net expenditure from certain funds of the State Governments on welfare services. Because of differences in organization and accounting methods, the information is not on exactly the same basis for all States and may not represent total expenditure. Receipts for services rendered have been deducted from gross expenditure. Loan fund expenditure is excluded.

## NET EXPENDITURE ON WELFARE SERVICES BY STATES, 1962-63

(£'000)

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
Relief of aged, child welfare, etc. ..	4,996	3,838	1,723	845	1,157	682	13,241
Miners' phthisis ..	41	43	1	..	36	..	121
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,037</b>	<b>3,881</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>13,362</b>

## § 2. Commonwealth Social Services

1. **Introduction.**—(i) *General.* 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:”.

The latter paragraph was inserted in the constitution after being accepted by the electors at a referendum on 28th September, 1946. The enabling Act was assented to on 19th December, 1946.

Before 1947, each social service benefit was paid under a separate Act. On 1st July, 1947, with the passage of the *Social Services Consolidation Act 1947*, all Acts providing social service benefits were amalgamated. This Act eliminated certain anomalies and obsolete provisions and changed the title “old-age pension” to “age pension”. The word “Consolidation” was dropped from the short title of the Act in 1954. The Act is at present styled the *Social Services Act 1947-1963*.

(ii) *Social Service Benefits Provided.* The social service benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government, and the date on which each came into operation, are:—

Age pension .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1st July, 1909
Child endowment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1st July, 1941
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	..	..	..	..	10th December, 1948
Funeral benefit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1st July, 1943
Invalid pension .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15th December, 1910
Maternity allowance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10th October, 1912
Sickness benefit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1st July, 1945
Special benefit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1st July, 1945
Supplementary assistance (age, invalid and widow's pensions)	..	..	..	..	15th October, 1958
Unemployment benefit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1st July, 1945
Widow's pension .. .. .	..	..	..	..	30th June, 1942
Wives' and children's allowances for pensioners who are invalids	..	..	..	..	8th July, 1943

**2. Age and Invalid Pensions.**—(i) *General.* Age pensions are payable to men, 65 years of age and over, and women, 60 years of age and over, who are British subjects and who have lived in Australia continuously for at least 10 years, which need not be immediately prior to the date of claim for a pension. If a person has completed five years but not 10 years continuous residence and has lived in Australia for periods which exceed a total of 10 years, the period of continuous residence otherwise required is reduced by the total of his periods of residence in Australia in excess of 10 years. Absence in a Territory of the Commonwealth, any periods of absence during which a person's home remained in Australia, and absences in certain other circumstances, are counted as residence. Residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia.

Invalid pensions are payable to persons, 16 years of age and over, who have lived in Australia for a continuous period of five years (including certain absences) at any time, and who are permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent., or permanently blind. If the incapacity or blindness first occurred outside Australia, except during a temporary absence, a period of 10 years' continuous residence is necessary. But if a person has completed five years but not 10 years continuous residence and has lived in Australia for periods which exceed a total of 10 years, the period of continuous residence otherwise required is reduced by the total of his periods of residence in Australia in excess of 10 years. Residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. Certain absences do not affect eligibility.

Aboriginals, other than those who are nomadic or primitive, are eligible for age and invalid pensions on the same conditions as other members of the community.

A pension is not payable to an alien.

(ii) *Current Rates of Pension.* From 14th November, 1963, a rate of pension, known as the standard rate pension, has been payable to a single, widowed, or divorced pensioner, or a married pensioner whose spouse is not receiving an age or invalid pension, a wife's allowance, an unemployment, sickness or special benefit, a tuberculosis allowance or a service pension. The maximum standard rate of pension is £299 per annum (£5 15s. a week). The maximum married rate is £546 per annum (£10 10s. a week) for a married couple, both pensioners, i.e., £273 per annum (£5 5s. a week) each. The married rate applies to a pensioner whose spouse is also receiving an age or invalid pension or whose spouse receives a wife's allowance, an unemployment, sickness or special benefit, a tuberculosis allowance or a service pension.

A wife's allowance may be granted, subject to the means test, to the non-pensioner wife of an invalid pensioner or a permanently incapacitated or blind age pensioner if she is not receiving an age or invalid pension, or a service pension under the *Repatriation Act 1920-1962* (see Chapter XXVIII. Repatriation). The maximum annual rate of wife's allowance has been £156 per annum (£3 a week) since 3rd October, 1963. A child's allowance of £39 per annum (15s. a week), free of the means test, is payable for the first child under 16 years of a pensioner who is an invalid, and the pension may also be increased by £39 per annum (15s. a week), subject to the means test, for each other child under 16 years.

Since 3rd October, 1963, eligibility for a child's allowance and the additional pension for children has been extended to include a child over 16 years until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches 18 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 10s. a week is available to pensioners receiving the full standard rate pension if they pay rent and are considered to depend entirely on the pension. At 30th June, 1963, 533,833 age pensioners (88 per cent. of all age pensioners) and 95,364 invalid pensioners (92 per cent. of all invalid pensioners) were receiving the maximum pension.

If the pensioner is an inmate of a benevolent home, the maximum payable to him is £2 a week if he is eligible for the standard rate pension, or £1 17s. a week otherwise. The rest is paid to the home for his maintenance. The balance is not paid to the home if the pensioner is in an infirmary ward, as payments under the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Scheme are made in that case.

(iii) *Means Test.* Age and invalid pensions (other than invalid pensions paid to blind persons) and allowances paid to wives of invalid pensioners (but not a child's allowance of 15s. a week) are subject to a means test which applies to income and property. From

March, 1961, the means tests previously applied separately on income and property were merged into one composite means test. The rate of pension payable depends on the claimant's *means as assessed*. These consist of his annual rate of income plus a property component equal to £1 for each complete £10 of his net property above £200. A person's *means as assessed* may consist entirely of income, entirely of the property component or of various combinations of income and property component. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the applicable maximum annual rate of pension the amount by which *means as assessed* exceed £182. Where the standard rate applies, no pension is payable where the value of property is £5,010 or more. Where the married rate applies, no pension is payable where the value of property is £4,750 or more. The wife's allowance is affected by income and property on the same basis as the pension, i.e., it is reduced by the amount of *means as assessed* over £182.

Certain types of income are excepted. The main exceptions are:—income from property; gifts or allowances from children, parents, brothers or sisters; benefits (other than annuities) from friendly societies; child endowment or other payments for children; Commonwealth health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organizations.

Certain types of property are disregarded. They include the permanent home of the pensioner, his furniture and personal effects, the surrender value (up to £750) of life insurance policies, the capital value of annuities or contingent interests and the value of any reversionary interests.

For the purposes of the means test, the income and property of a married person are considered to be half the total income and property of the husband and wife unless they are legally separated or in other special circumstances.

(iv) *Rates of Pension since 1909*. The following statement shows the rates of pension at 1st July, 1909, and the rates as they have been varied since that date, subject in all cases to income and property qualifications.

## MAXIMUM RATES OF PENSION PAYABLE(a)

Date from which operative	Maximum pension payable		Limit of income (including pension) per annum	Date from which operative	Maximum pension payable		Limit of income (including pension) per annum
	Per week	Per annum			Per week	Per annum	
1st July, 1909 ..	s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	1st April, 1943(c) ..	s. d.	£ s.	£ s.
12th October, 1916 ..	10 0	26 0	52 0	19th August, 1943(c) ..	26 6	68 18	101 8
1st January, 1920 ..	12 6	32 10	58 10	5th July, 1945 ..	27 0	70 4	102 14
13th September, 1923 ..	15 0	39 0	65 0	13th August, 1946 ..	32 6	84 10	117 0
8th October, 1925 ..	17 6	45 10	78 0	3rd July, 1947 ..	32 6	84 10	136 10
23rd July, 1931 ..	20 0	52 0	84 10	21st October, 1948 ..	37 6	97 10	149 10
13th October, 1932(b) ..	17 6	45 10	78 0	2nd November, 1950 ..	42 6	110 10	188 10
26th October, 1933 ..	15 0	39 0	71 10	1st November, 1951 ..	50 0	130 0	208 0
4th July, 1935(c) ..	18 0	46 16	79 6	2nd October, 1952 ..	60 0	156 0	234 0
24th September, 1936 ..	19 0	49 8	81 18	29th October, 1953 ..	67 6	175 10	253 10
9th September, 1937 ..	20 0	52 0	84 10	14th October, 1954 ..	70 0	182 0	286 0
26th December, 1940 ..	21 0	54 12	87 2	27th October, 1955 ..	70 0	182 0	364 0
3rd April, 1941(c) ..	21 6	55 18	88 8	14th October, 1957 ..	80 0	208 0	390 0
11th December, 1941 ..	21 6	55 18	88 8	24th October, 1957 ..	87 6	227 10	409 10
2nd April, 1942(c) ..	23 6	61 2	93 12	8th October, 1959 ..	80 0	208 0	429 0
2nd April, 1942(d) ..	24 0	62 8	94 18	6th October, 1960 ..	95 0	247 0	442 0
2nd April, 1942(d) ..	25 0	65 0	97 10	5th October, 1961 ..	100 0	260 0	442 0
1st October, 1942(c) ..	25 6	66 6	98 16	14th November, 1963—	105 0	273 0	455 0
7th January, 1943(c) ..	26 0	67 12	100 2	Standard Rate ..	115 0	299 0	481 0
				Married Rate ..	105 0	273 0	455 0

(a) Excludes amounts payable for wives and children of invalid pensioners and supplementary assistance.

(b) Additional pension of £6 10s. per annum (2s. 6d. a week) was payable to a pensioner with no income. Pensioners with income of less than 2s. 6d. a week were paid additional pension of 2s. 6d. less the amount of income.

(c) Variation according to change in retail price index number.

(d) Increase paid on 9th July, 1942, retrospective to 2nd April, 1942.

NOTE.—Provision for variations according to retail price index numbers was repealed on 6th April, 1944.

(v) *Number and Characteristics of Pensioners, 1962-63.* The number of age pensioners at 30th June, 1963, was 607,350 of whom 187,212 (31 per cent.) were males and 420,138 (69 per cent.) were females. This was an increase of 13,338 for the year.

The number of invalid pensioners at 30th June, 1963, was 104,038 of whom 56,203 (54 per cent.) were males and 47,835 (46 per cent.) were females.

The following table shows the number of pensions in force at 30th June, 1963, in each State and Territory.

#### AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, 30th JUNE, 1963

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
<b>Age pensions in force—</b>									
Males .. .. .	73,962	45,754	32,079	16,799	12,190	5,572	600	256	187,212
Females .. .. .	163,897	110,824	64,069	39,430	28,471	12,188	616	643	420,138
Persons .. .. .	237,859	156,578	96,148	56,229	40,661	17,760	1,216	899	607,350
<b>Invalid pensions in force—</b>									
Males .. .. .	23,452	12,643	8,980	4,315	4,628	1,844	236	105	56,203
Females .. .. .	21,659	10,339	6,896	3,612	3,542	1,499	161	127	47,835
Persons .. .. .	45,111	22,982	15,876	7,927	8,170	3,343	397	232	104,038

The number of age and invalid pension claims granted during 1962-63 are shown in the following table, classified according to the sex and conjugal condition of the pensioner.

#### SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF NEW PENSIONERS, 1962-63

Conjugal condition	Age pensioners			Invalid pensioners			Total
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Single .. .. .	2,597	4,739	7,336	3,827	2,651	6,478	13,814
Married .. .. .	14,987	19,355	34,342	6,746	2,987	9,733	44,075
Widowed .. .. .	2,948	10,922	13,870	581	821	1,402	15,272
Divorced .. .. .	286	830	1,116	343	323	666	1,782
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20,818</b>	<b>35,846</b>	<b>56,664</b>	<b>11,497</b>	<b>6,782</b>	<b>18,279</b>	<b>74,943</b>

The average age of new age pensioners was 69 years for men and 66 years for women. The ages of new invalid pensioners are shown in the following table.

#### INVALID PENSIONS: AGES OF NEW PENSIONERS, 1962-63

Particulars	16-19 years	20-44 years	45-49 years	60-64 years	65 years and over	Total
Number .. .. .	1,737	2,968	8,935	4,112	527	18,279
Per cent. .. .. .	10	16	49	22	3	100

(vi) *Pensioners, 1958-59 to 1962-63.* The following table gives details of age and invalid pensions for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63.

## AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS: SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA

Year	Pensioners at 30th June				Total payments during year (b)	Average weekly pension as at 30th June					
	Age		Invalid	Total		Age	Invalid	Age and invalid combined			
	Number	Rate (a)									
			No.	No.	£'000	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1959 ..	513,789	490	83,853	597,642	129,571	83	4	86	8	83	10
1960 ..	(c) 538,022	501	80,816	618,838	147,005	90	3	94	8	90	10
1961 ..	562,790	510	88,642	651,432	157,926	97	10	100	6	98	2
1962 ..	594,012	529	97,246	691,258	180,245	101	11	105	3	102	5
1963 ..	607,350	534	104,038	711,388	187,754	101	7	105	3	102	2

(a) Number of pensioners per 1,000 persons of pensionable age (males aged 65 years and over and females aged 60 years and over). (b) Year ended 30th June. Includes allowances and supplementary assistance. (c) On 30th June, 1960, a number of invalid pensioners were transferred to their correct designation of age pensioners as follows:—Victoria, 4,843; Queensland, 4,908; and Western Australia, 486.

The sum paid in age and invalid pensions in 1962–63, including the amount paid to homes for the maintenance of pensioners and allowances to wives of invalid pensioners, represented an expenditure of £17.4 per head of population, compared with £17.0 in 1961–62.

3. **Child Endowment.**—(i) *General.* A person who is resident in Australia and has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years or of a student child over 16 but under 21 years, or an approved institution of which children are inmates, is qualified to receive an endowment in respect of each such child. There are provisions to meet cases of families divided because of divorce, separation, unemployment or death of a parent. There is no means 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 Services is satisfied that they are likely to remain in Australia permanently. Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment 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, endowment may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas. Endowment is payable to Aborigines unless they are nomadic or primitive.

(ii) *Rates of Endowment.* From 1st July, 1941, the rate of endowment was 5s. a week for each child under 16 in excess of one in a family, and for each child under 16 in an approved institution. The rate was increased to 7s. 6d. a week in June, 1945, and to 10s. a week in November, 1948. From June, 1950, 5s. a week has been paid for the first child under 16 in a family, 10s. a week for each other child under 16 in a family, and 10s. a week for each child under 16 in an institution.

Since January, 1964, the rate has been increased to 15s. a week for the third and subsequent children under 16 years in families, and for full-time students between 16 and 21 years. Full-time student children 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.

(iii) *Number of Claims and Endowed Children, 30th June, 1963.* The number of families receiving child endowment at 30th June, 1963, was 1,535,388, an increase of 12,314 or 0.8 per cent. during the year. The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the number of claims for child endowment in force and the number of endowed children at 30th June, 1963.



**CHILD ENDOWMENT: CLAIMS AND ENDOWED CHILDREN, 30th JUNE, 1963**

State or Territory	Family groups			Institutions		Total endowed children
	Claims in force	Endowed children		Number	Endowed child inmates	
		Number	Average number per claim			
New South Wales	568,346	1,225,329	2.16	141	7,155	1,232,484
Victoria ..	421,275	933,628	2.22	119	4,594	938,222
Queensland ..	216,544	512,825	2.37	59	2,803	515,628
South Australia ..	146,377	329,198	2.25	55	1,644	330,842
Western Australia	113,464	267,268	2.36	69	3,468	270,736
Tasmania ..	53,313	127,261	2.39	19	403	127,664
Northern Territory	5,217	12,035	2.31	35	5,387	17,422
Australian Capital Territory ..	10,602	24,081	2.27	..	..	24,081
Abroad ..	250	541	2.16	..	..	541
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,535,388</b>	<b>3,432,166</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>25,454</b>	<b>3,457,620</b>

The following table shows, as at 30th June, 1963, the number of claims in force and the number of endowed children in family groups, classified according to the number of endowed children 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 under the custody, care and control of the claimant.

**CHILD ENDOWMENT: ENDOWED CHILDREN IN FAMILY GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1963**

	Number of endowed children in family group	Claims in force	Endowed children	Number of endowed children in family group	Claims in force	Endowed children
1 .. ..	528,520	528,520	9 .. ..	1,306	11,754	
2 .. ..	494,112	988,224	10 .. ..	542	5,420	
3 .. ..	285,569	856,707	11 .. ..	184	2,024	
4 .. ..	136,948	547,792	12 .. ..	56	672	
5 .. ..	54,077	270,385	13 .. ..	13	169	
6 .. ..	21,748	130,488	14 and over ..	6	89	
7 .. ..	8,534	59,738				
8 .. ..	3,773	30,184	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,535,388</b>	<b>3,432,166</b>	

(iv) *Liability and Expenditure, 1962-63.* The following table shows the annual liability in respect of child endowment at 30th June, 1962, and the actual expenditure thereon for the year 1962-63 in each State and Territory.

**CHILD ENDOWMENT: LIABILITY AND EXPENDITURE, 1962-63 (£)**

State or Territory	Annual liability at 30th June, 1963			Total payments to endowees and institutions during 1962-63
	Family groups	Institutions	Total	
New South Wales ..	24,470,056	186,030	24,656,086	24,034,415
Victoria .. ..	18,797,753	119,444	18,917,197	18,430,350
Queensland .. ..	10,518,378	72,878	10,591,256	10,229,124
South Australia ..	6,656,247	42,744	6,698,991	6,430,487
Western Australia ..	5,473,936	90,168	5,564,104	5,242,656
Tasmania .. ..	2,615,717	10,478	2,626,195	2,522,638
Northern Territory ..	245,089	140,062	385,151	335,546
Australian Capital Territory .. ..	488,280	..	488,280	463,663
Abroad .. ..	10,816	..	10,816	21,584
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>69,276,272</b>	<b>661,804</b>	<b>69,938,076</b>	<b>67,710,463</b>

(v) *Child Endowment, 1958-59 to 1962-63.* The following table shows, for Australia, the number of claims, the number of endowed children and the annual liability at 30th June for each of the years from 1959 to 1963 and the actual expenditure for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63.

## CHILD ENDOWMENT: SUMMARY, AUSTRALIA

At 30th June—	Family group claims in force	Institutions	Endowed children	Annual liability for endowment (a)	Total payments (a)(b)
				£	£
1959 .. ..	1,451,516	421	3,171,823	63,597,690	(c) 67,539,615
1960 .. ..	1,476,835	443	3,252,413	65,363,883	62,531,977
1961 .. ..	1,501,180	465	3,340,302	67,332,512	(d) 74,302,614
1962 .. ..	1,523,074	479	3,420,134	69,123,522	66,377,628
1963 .. ..	1,535,388	497	3,457,620	69,938,076	67,710,463

(a) A number of endowments are paid every twelve weeks. During two years out of every three, there are four such payments, but every third year there are five. Figures for annual liability, therefore, reflect trends in expenditure on child endowment more accurately than do figures for payments.  
 (b) Year ended 30th June. (c) Expenditure for this year includes five twelve-weekly payments.  
 (d) Endowment payable on 4th July, 1961, to the credit of bank accounts and in cash at post offices was brought to account in 1960-61.

4. Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service.—(i) *General.* The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service has been set up to help persons who are unable to work because of physical handicap, or who have had to give up their employment because of sickness or injury. It helps disabled persons to reach their maximum physical fitness and to prepare for suitable employment. They are given suitable treatment and training, the cases selected being those in which the person's disability is remediable and there are reasonable prospects of his engaging in a suitable vocation within three years after the commencement of treatment or training.

The service is available to invalid and widow pensioners, persons receiving unemployment, sickness or special benefits, persons receiving tuberculosis allowances and persons aged 14 or 15 who, without treatment and training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension on reaching the age of 16 years. During treatment, payment of pension or benefit continues. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is suspended and a rehabilitation allowance, together with a training allowance of £1 10s. a week, is paid instead. With an invalid pensioner, or a sickness, unemployment or special beneficiary, this is equivalent to and calculated in the same manner as an invalid pension. In the case of a widow pensioner, the rate is the same as that of the widow's pension.

Living-away-from-home allowances are paid where necessary. Fares and living expenses (including those of an attendant where required) incurred in connexion with treatment, training or attendance for an interview or for medical examination may also be paid. A person receiving treatment or training may be provided, free of charge, with necessary artificial replacements, surgical aids and appliances. He may also be provided with books, equipment and tools of trade, costing up to £40. If these are retained by him, he is required to pay the cost, but payments may be made by small instalments after he has commenced employment.

If the treatment or vocational training does not result in the trainee being able to engage in employment, he receives the pension or benefit to which he is entitled.

Disabled persons who cannot qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation themselves, or they may be sponsored by government or private organizations. Rehabilitation allowances, training allowances, living-away-from-home allowances and other allowances are not payable in these cases. Books, tools, etc., are available on a repayment basis.

(ii) *Numbers dealt with by the Service, 1962-63.* The numbers of persons receiving benefits who were examined, accepted, trained and placed in employment during the year 1962-63 are shown in the following table.

## COMMONWEALTH REHABILITATION SERVICE: AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

Type	Examined	Accepted	Completed training	Placed in employment	
				After training	Without training
Invalid pensioners .. ..	9,436	259	108	80	101
Widow pensioners .. ..	8	..	..	..	..
Unemployment and sickness beneficiaries .. ..	10,052	1,095	197	203	611
Special beneficiaries .. ..	5	1	..	..	..
Recipients of tuberculosis allowance	145	53	23	26	27
Persons aged 14-15 years	187	75	26	3	41
Persons provided with rehabilitation on payment of the cost ..	76	70	2	22	62
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19,909</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>842</b>

There were 1,553 persons accepted during the year, 235 more than during the previous year. Of those, 72 per cent. were under 40 years of age. The average number receiving rehabilitation training during the year was 1,118.

5. **Funeral Benefits.**—(i) *General.* A funeral benefit of up to £10 is payable to the person who has paid, or is liable to pay the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner or of a claimant who, but for his death, would have been granted an age or invalid pension, or of a person who at the time of his death was receiving, or was a claimant for, a tuberculosis allowance, if he would otherwise have been qualified to receive an age or invalid pension. Where the cost of the funeral has been partly met by payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund of an organization other than a friendly society, funeral benefit is payable to the extent of the amount (not above £10) by which the cost of the funeral exceeded the amount paid from the fund.

(ii) *Number of Benefits, 1958-59 to 1962-63.* The following table shows the number of funeral benefits which were granted in each State and Territory in the years 1958-59 to 1962-63.

## FUNERAL BENEFITS GRANTED: AUSTRALIA

(Number)

State or Territory	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
New South Wales .. ..	14,092	14,764	15,019	15,228	16,365
Victoria .. .. .	9,290	9,069	9,200	9,702	10,861
Queensland .. .. .	4,880	4,891	5,523	6,000	5,952
South Australia .. ..	3,170	3,141	3,192	3,103	3,595
Western Australia .. ..	2,352	2,448	2,654	2,605	2,589
Tasmania .. .. .	1,111	1,100	1,100	1,174	1,183
Northern Territory .. ..	8	3	7	11	5
Australian Capital Territory ..	58	49	54	66	74
<b>Australia .. .. .</b>	<b>34,961</b>	<b>35,465</b>	<b>36,749</b>	<b>37,88</b>	<b>40,624</b>

6. **Maternity Allowances.**—(i) *General.* Maternity allowances are paid to provide financial assistance towards the expenses associated with the birth of children and are additional to the benefits provided under the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme. They are not subject to a means test.

A maternity allowance is payable to a woman who, at the date of giving birth to a child, is residing in Australia, is temporarily abroad, or is on board a ship proceeding from a port in Australia or an Australian Territory to another port in Australia or another Australian Territory, or on board a ship proceeding to Australia, provided she receives no maternity benefit from the country from which she came. An alien mother may receive the allowance if she or her husband resided in Australia for at least twelve months immediately prior to the birth of the child, or if she is likely to remain in Australia permanently. Aboriginals, other than those who are nomadic or primitive, are eligible for maternity allowances on the same conditions as other members of the community.

(ii) *Rates of Allowance.* The allowance is £15 if the mother has no other children, £16 if she has one or two children under 16, and £17 10s. if she has three or more other children under 16. The amount is increased by £5 for each additional child born at a birth. An advance payment of £10 may be made four weeks before the expected date of birth. The balance is payable immediately after the birth. Payment may be made in respect of the birth of a still-born child, or a child which lives for less than twelve hours, if the child had developed for at least 5½ months.

(iii) *Claims Paid, 1962-63.* The following table shows the number of claims paid in each State at the several rates of maternity allowances during the year 1962-63.

**MATERNITY ALLOWANCES: CLAIMS PAID AT EACH RATE, 1962-63**  
(Number)

State or Territory	Single births			Multiple births						Total claims paid
	£15	£16	£17 10s.	Twins			Triplets			
				£20	£21	£22 10s.	£25	£26	£27 10s.	
New South Wales	26,442	38,403	17,181	232	272	161	2	4	3	82,700
Victoria ..	20,474	30,666	14,072	190	374	239	1	2	3	66,021
Queensland ..	10,040	15,843	9,422	80	137	131	1	2	3	35,659
South Australia ..	6,526	9,904	4,700	40	120	66	1	..	..	21,357
Western Australia ..	5,097	8,012	3,879	27	79	58	..	..	..	17,152
Tasmania ..	2,533	3,787	2,131	23	47	39	..	..	..	8,560
Northern Territory	509	603	387	6	5	6	..	..	..	1,516
Australian Capital Territory ..	598	814	367	2	5	3	..	..	..	1,789
Abroad ..	112	155	40	3	..	..	..	..	..	310
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>72,331</b>	<b>108,187</b>	<b>52,179</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>235,064</b>

(iv) *Amounts Paid and Number of Claims Paid, 1958-59 to 1962-63.* The following table gives details of the amounts paid in each State for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63.

**MATERNITY ALLOWANCES: AMOUNT PAID**  
(£'000)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Abroad	Total
1958-59 ..	1,266	1,020	546	328	267	139	11	20	2	3,599
1959-60 ..	1,277	1,008	575	337	275	143	12	21	4	3,652
1960-61 ..	1,399	1,069	590	359	284	148	20	24	5	3,898
1961-62 ..	1,442	1,057	589	344	279	145	23	24	5	3,908
1962-63 ..	1,332	1,059	576	343	276	138	24	28	5	3,781

The following table shows the number of maternity allowance claims paid in each State or Territory during the years 1958-59 to 1962-63.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES: NUMBER OF CLAIMS PAID

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Abroad	Total
1958-59.. ..	80,289	63,428	34,266	20,541	16,594	8,608	682	1,276	95	225,779
1959-60.. ..	81,241	62,853	35,515	21,443	17,012	8,985	767	1,311	262	229,389
1960-61.. ..	85,751	66,511	35,587	21,774	17,648	9,077	1,215	1,511	310	239,384
1961-62.. ..	87,659	65,847	36,339	21,328	17,366	8,942	1,398	1,662	300	240,841
1962-63.. ..	82,700	66,021	35,659	21,357	17,152	8,560	1,516	1,789	310	235,064

7. Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits.—(i) *General.* Unemployment and sickness benefits are paid to men over 16 and under 65 years of age, and women over 16 and under 60 years of age, who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. They must have been living in Australia during the preceding twelve months or be likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension, or a service pension (as distinct from a war pension) under the *Repatriation Act 1920-1962*, or a tuberculosis allowance, is ineligible to receive a benefit.

To qualify for an unemployment benefit, a person must establish that he is unemployed and that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike, that he is capable and willing to undertake suitable work, and that he has taken reasonable steps to obtain such work. Registration with the local Commonwealth District Employment Office is necessary.

To qualify for a sickness benefit, 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.

A married woman is not eligible to receive a sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, a benefit may be paid at such rate as is considered reasonable in the circumstances. In exceptional cases, a married woman may qualify for an unemployment benefit in her own right.

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 or a service pension, if because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Recipients of special benefits include, among others, persons caring for invalid parents, deserted wives, and naturalized persons ineligible for age, invalid or widows' pensions.

Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in reception centres and are 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.

Aboriginals, other than those who are nomadic or primitive, are eligible for these benefits on the same conditions as other members of the community.

(ii) *Rates of Benefit.* The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and permissible income in respect of benefit periods which commenced on or after 1st March, 1962, are as follows.

Age and marital status of claimant	Maximum weekly rate	Permissible weekly income
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Unmarried person under 18 years of age .. ..	1 15 0	1 0 0
Unmarried person 18 to 20 years of age .. ..	2 7 6	1 0 0
All others .. ..	4 2 6	2 0 0

An additional benefit of £3 a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and 15s. a week for each dependent child under 16 years of age if resident in Australia. Additional benefit, at the same rate as that for a dependent spouse, may be paid where a woman is keeping house for a claimant who has one or more children under 16 years of age in his care. It may be granted only if no such benefit is payable for his wife and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on him but not employed by him.

The weekly rate of benefit is reduced by the amount by which a beneficiary's other income exceeds the amount shown in the relevant line of the final column in the table above. For unemployment benefit purposes, 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 child endowment, or other payments for children, Commonwealth hospital and pharmaceutical benefits, a tuberculosis allowance or an amount paid in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses. There is no means test on property.

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 not paid in respect of the same incapacity, compensation is regarded as income and war pension is ignored.

There is a waiting period of seven days for which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable.

(iii) *Benefits, 1962-63.* The following table shows the number admitted to unemployment, sickness, and special benefit during 1962-63, the number of persons on benefit at 30th June, 1963, and the amount paid for each benefit during 1962-63.

## UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS AND SPECIAL BENEFITS, 1962-63

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Number admitted to benefit—									
Unemployment—									
Males ..	55,149	28,798	40,109	7,179	10,905	4,998	185	244	147,567
Females ..	19,542	10,094	12,646	4,603	4,210	2,143	45	132	53,415
Persons ..	74,691	38,892	52,755	11,782	15,115	7,141	230	376	200,982
Sickness—									
Males ..	18,691	11,347	8,973	4,068	4,662	1,618	93	152	49,604
Females ..	6,477	4,473	2,738	1,206	1,346	481	29	48	16,798
Persons ..	25,168	15,820	11,711	5,274	6,008	2,099	122	200	66,402
Special—									
Ordinary—									
Males ..	397	801	484	77	58	48	5	1	1,871
Females ..	465	1,608	263	52	57	63	2	4	2,514
Persons ..	862	2,409	747	129	115	111	7	5	4,385
Migrants—									
Persons ..	385	3,030	6	174	247	..	..	..	3,842
Total—									
Males(a) ..	74,237	40,946	49,566	11,324	15,625	6,664	283	397	199,042
Females(a) ..	26,484	16,175	15,647	5,861	5,613	2,687	76	184	72,727
Persons(b) ..	101,106	60,151	65,219	17,359	21,485	9,351	359	581	275,611
Persons on benefit at end of year—									
Unemployment—									
Males ..	10,885	6,021	2,903	1,176	2,062	1,123	3	27	24,200
Females ..	5,949	2,527	2,450	1,265	1,117	654	..	26	13,988
Persons ..	16,834	8,548	5,353	2,441	3,179	1,777	3	53	38,188
Sickness—									
Males ..	3,236	1,736	1,264	577	658	228	13	24	7,736
Females ..	1,288	833	497	191	249	75	3	4	3,140
Persons ..	4,524	2,569	1,761	768	907	303	16	28	10,876
Special—									
Ordinary—									
Males ..	127	139	93	35	33	15	2	..	444
Females ..	523	947	263	105	97	88	1	..	2,024
Persons ..	650	1,086	356	140	130	103	3	..	2,468
Migrants—									
Persons ..	44	104	2	3	24	..	..	..	177
Total—									
Males(a) ..	14,248	7,896	4,260	1,788	2,753	1,366	18	51	32,380
Females(a) ..	7,760	4,307	3,210	1,561	1,463	817	4	30	19,152
Persons(b) ..	22,052	12,307	7,472	3,352	4,240	2,183	22	81	51,709
Benefits paid—									
Unemployment £	4,088,096	2,597,493	2,247,924	592,329	718,883	391,435	3,583	10,885	10,650,628
Sickness £	1,391,594	823,916	527,967	262,532	252,507	101,358	5,069	10,292	3,375,235
Special(b) £	174,691	278,277	90,887	33,368	31,692	22,144	290	243	631,592
Total Benefits Paid(b) £	5,654,381	3,699,686	2,866,778	888,229	1,003,082	514,937	8,942	21,420	14,657,455

(a) Excludes migrants in reception centres.

(b) Includes migrants in reception centres.

(iv) *Benefits, 1958-59 to 1962-63.* The following table shows the number of persons who were admitted to benefit, the average number receiving benefit at the end of each week and the amount paid for each benefit during each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63.

**UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS AND SPECIAL BENEFITS: SUMMARY,  
AUSTRALIA**

Year	Number admitted to benefit			Average number of persons on benefit at end of each week			Amount paid in benefits		
	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Special (a)	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Special (a)	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Special (b)
							£	£	£
1958-59 ..	145,016	58,680	13,701	27,669	8,242	2,596	5,959,248	2,196,527	496,535
1959-60 ..	108,224	59,159	14,590	21,374	8,755	2,650	4,504,504	2,238,281	510,163
1960-61 ..	161,113	58,184	14,001	21,569	8,513	2,829	4,468,532	2,151,479	519,907
1961-62 ..	278,936	63,586	7,466	52,950	9,286	2,867	12,636,766	2,664,922	603,191
1962-63 ..	200,982	66,402	8,227	39,706	10,514	2,647	10,650,628	3,375,235	631,592

(a) Includes migrants in reception and training centres.

(b) Includes payments to migrants in reception and training centres.

**8. Widows' Pensions.—(i) Rates and Conditions.** Widows' pensions are payable according to the following classes. The rates shown have been in operation since 8th October, 1963.

*Class "A".* A widow who has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years—£403 per annum (£7 15s. a week). This includes the standard rate pension at £299 per annum (£5 15s. a week) and a mother's allowance of £104 per annum (£2 a week). In addition, a flat rate allowance of £39 per annum (15s. a week) for one child and, subject to the means test, extra pension of £39 per annum (15s. a week) for each other child under sixteen years are payable. Payment may be made for a child over sixteen years until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen years, if he is wholly or substantially dependent on the widow and is receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university.

*Class "B".* A widow who has no children under 16 years of age, or eligible full-time student children, in her custody, care and control, and who is not less than 50 years of age or who, after having attained the age of 45 years, ceased to receive a Class "A" widows' pension because she no longer had the custody, care and control of a child—£266 10s. per annum (£5 2s. 6d. a week).

*Class "C".* A widow who is under 50 years of age and has no children under the age of 16 years, or eligible full-time student children, in her custody, care and control, but is in necessitous circumstances within the 26 weeks after the death of her husband—£5 2s. 6d. a week for not more than 26 weeks after the death of her husband. If the widow is pregnant, this period may be extended until the child's birth. She may then become eligible for a Class "A" widow's pension.

Widow pensioners may receive supplementary assistance of £26 per annum (10s. a week) if they pay rent and are considered to be dependent entirely on their pensions.

For classes "A" and "B", the term "widow" includes a wife who has been deserted by her husband without just cause for a period of at least six months, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, and a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital. Certain dependent females also may qualify for "A", "B" or "C" Class pensions.

The residential qualification is five years' continuous residence in Australia immediately prior to the date of lodgment of the claim, but this period may be reduced to one year if the widow and her husband were living permanently in Australia when he died. Certain absences are ignored.

A widow's pension is not payable to an alien, a woman receiving an age or invalid pension, a tuberculosis allowance, a war widow's pension, or a deserted wife or a divorcee who has not taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband. Aborigines, other than those who are nomadic or primitive, are eligible for widows' pensions on the same conditions as other members of the community.

(ii) *Means Test.* Widows' pensions are subject to a means test on income and property. The pension payable depends on the claimant's *means as assessed*. These consist of her annual rate of income together with a property component equal to £1 for every complete £10 by which the value of her property is in excess of a stipulated sum. In the case of a Class "B" widow, £200 of property is exempt. A Class "A" widow has a basic exemption of £1,000 when the value of her property exceeds £2,250, but no property component is calculated where she has property of no more than £2,250 in value. A Class "A" pension is not payable where a widow has property valued at £6,850 or more; no Class "B" pension is payable where property is £4,690 or more. There is no specific means test for the Class "C" pension, which is paid only where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support. The types of income and property disregarded for means test purposes are the same as for age and invalid pensions.

(iii) *Pensions 1962-63.* The following table shows details of widows' pensions paid in each State and Territory in the year 1962-63.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30th JUNE, 1963

State or Territory	Pensions current				Average weekly pension	Amount paid in pensions during 1962-63.
	Class "A"	Class "B"	Class "C"	All classes		
New South Wales ..	9,117	13,003	40	22,160	<i>s. d.</i> 104 1	£ 5,892,388
Victoria .. ..	6,212	8,315	22	14,549	104 7	3,878,918
Queensland .. ..	4,523	5,065	22	9,610	105 10	2,611,269
South Australia ..	2,325	3,060	7	5,392	104 4	1,458,520
Western Australia ..	1,930	2,548	8	4,486	102 6	1,188,639
Tasmania .. ..	1,007	968	2	1,977	105 10	542,233
Northern Territory ..	67	72	3	142	103 3	32,631
Australian Capital Territory .. ..	80	81	..	161	107 0	49,023
Abroad .. ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	23,083
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>25,261</b>	<b>33,112</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>58,477</b>	<b>104 6</b>	<b>15,676,704</b>

(a) Included in figures for State in which pensioner is permanently domiciled.

9. *Reciprocal Agreements with Other Countries.*—(i) *New Zealand.* An agreement between the Governments of Australia and New Zealand for reciprocity in social services came into operation on 1st July, 1949.

The reciprocal arrangements cover age and invalid pensions, widows' pensions, child endowment 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 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.

(ii) *Britain.* A new reciprocal agreement on social services between Britain and Australia came into operation on 1st April, 1958, replacing the original agreement which operated from 7th January, 1954.

Under this agreement, 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 Britain for permanent residence are treated in Britain as if they had 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.

**10. Commonwealth Assistance to Aged Persons Homes and Sheltered Work Shops.—**  
**(i) *The Aged Persons Homes Act.*** *The Aged Persons Homes Act 1954–1957* 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 this Act an organization must be—

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

An organization conducted or controlled by, or by persons appointed by, the Government of the Commonwealth or of a State or a local governing body established under the law of a State, is not eligible for assistance under this Act.

The Director-General of Social Services may make a grant of money to an organization 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 organization, not counting money which the organization received from a governmental body or borrowed. Before a grant is made, the Director-General must be satisfied that the sum of the money expended and the money presently available for expenditure by the organization 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. Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government was £837,895 in 1957–58, £1,767,470 in 1958–59, £1,871,748 in 1959–60, £2,153,551 in 1960–61, £3,472,514 in 1961–62, and £3,186,201 in 1962–63.

**(ii) *Disabled Persons Accommodation Act.*** *The Disabled Persons Accommodation Act 1963* which came into operation on 25th November, 1963, provides that grants may be made to eligible organizations towards the capital cost of approved buildings which will provide residential accommodation for disabled persons engaged, or likely to be engaged, in paid employment in a sheltered workshop.

The Act covers both the erection of buildings to be used for accommodation and the purchase of existing premises for conversion into accommodation. In both cases the cost of the necessary land may be included.

To be eligible for assistance under this Act an organization must be—

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

An organization conducted or controlled by the Commonwealth or a State Government, by a local Government authority, or by persons appointed by these authorities, is not eligible for assistance under this Act.

For the purposes of the Act, a disabled person is a person who is qualified by age (sixteen years or over) and on medical grounds for an invalid pension under the Social Services Act. A sheltered workshop is a factory or workshop, or part thereof, in which all or a substantial number of employees are disabled persons who receive payment for their work.

**11. Protection of Aborigines.—**For the protection of the Aboriginal race, there are institutions, under the supervision of Aborigines Boards, where these people are housed and encouraged to work, the children receiving elementary education. The work is usually

carried on at mission stations, but many of the natives are nomadic and receive food and clothing when they call, while others only rarely come near the stations. The Aboriginal race is extinct in Tasmania. The expenditure from Consolidated Revenue in 1962-63 was as follows (figures in brackets are for the year 1961-62):—New South Wales, £344,545 (£280,838); Victoria, £60,000 (£50,000); Queensland, £805,136 (£803,529); South Australia, £512,552 (£524,038); Western Australia, £1,658,862 (£1,300,443); Northern Territory, £1,297,387 (£1,011,983); Australian Capital Territory, £5,340 (£4,372); Australia, £4,683,822 (£3,975,203).

### § 3. Other Welfare

1. **Children Under Government Authority.**—(i) *General.* The methods of caring for orphans and neglected children differ extensively, some being placed in orphanages and industrial schools, while others are boarded out with their mothers or female relatives or with approved foster-mothers. The children in orphanages and similar institutions may receive, in addition to general education, some craft training. In all cases, employment is found for the children on their discharge from the institution, and they remain for some time under the supervision of the proper authorities. The conditions under which orphans, neglected children and children boarded out live are subject to frequent departmental inspections.

(ii) *Cost of Maintenance.* The following table shows the expenditure by State Departments during 1961-62 in connexion with children under their control or supervision. The figures refer, in addition to neglected children, to uncontrollable and convicted children who are wards of a government authority, as well as children whose parents obtain assistance from the government without giving up the legal right of custody.

CHILDREN UNDER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY: COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1961-62.  
(£)

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
Gross cost of children's relief .. ..	2,701,015	1,705,713	675,287	553,769	271,508	104,625	6,011,917
Receipts from parents' contributions, etc. . .	136,801	53,220	35,319	63,086	33,891	9,389	331,706
<i>Net Cost to State</i>	<i>2,564,214</i>	<i>1,652,493</i>	<i>639,968</i>	<i>490,683</i>	<i>237,617</i>	<i>95,236</i>	<i>5,680,211</i>

The expenditure on children's relief in the foregoing table shows considerable variation between the States owing to different methods of treating assistance to mothers with dependent children. In South Australia and Tasmania, large amounts have been excluded from the total expenditure on this account owing to the difficulty of obtaining separate particulars for allowances made in respect of the dependent children only. The New South Wales figures include some expenditure for relief to parents as well as children, and some other minor social services of a general nature not necessarily connected with children. Western Australian figures include an amount for unemployment relief, but exclude costs such as administration. Victoria includes an amount for child endowment.

2. **Lifesaving.**—There are two life saving organizations in Australia, the Royal Life Saving Society—Australia, and the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia.

The objects of these organizations are the prevention of death from drowning and other forms of asphyxiation; the education of the general public in methods of life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned or asphyxiated; technical education in water safety; the encouragement of swimming and life saving in schools and other organizations; the encouragement of all aspects of swimming and aquatics which would assist in saving lives; and the initiation of research within the field of water safety and lifesaving.

The Royal Life Saving Society operates at lakes, rivers, bay and harbour beaches, and gives instruction to school pupils and members of other bodies throughout Australia except on surf beaches. The Surf Life Saving Association patrols surf beaches.

Numerous certificates and medallions of proficiency in various grades are awarded.

**3. Royal Humane Society.**—The Royal Humane Society of Australasia has as its main object the granting of awards to all who with bravery, skill and perseverance risk their own lives in saving or attempting to save those of their fellow creatures. The classes of awards are (a) Gold Medal; (b) Silver Medal; (c) Bronze Medal; and (d) Certificate of Merit. The Clarke Medal is awarded for the outstanding case of the year, and the Rupert Wilks Trophy is awarded for the most outstanding bravery by a child under 13 years of age.

**4. The Order of St. John.**—The Priory in Australia of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem is the governing body of the various activities of the Order which comprises the St. John Ambulance Association, the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Hospitallers' Clubs in all States and Commonwealth Territories. In October, 1963, at Canberra, the Priory for the first time held its meetings in Australia under the chairmanship of the Governor-General and Prior.

Members of the St. John Ambulance Association teach first aid, home nursing, hygiene and child welfare.

Members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade provide first aid at public functions.

The Hospitallers' Clubs in each State undertake the collection of funds for the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, and other duties which tend to bring together all persons interested in the work of the order.

The Order of St. John maintains ambulance transport services in some States, acts as an auxiliary to such services in other States, and provides technical reserves for the medical services of the Crown.

The Lifesaving Medal is awarded by the Order as warranted.

**5. Other Charitable Institutions.**—Owing to the variety of names and functions of other charitable institutions, it has been found impracticable to give detailed particulars. The aid given in kind—food, clothing, tools of trade, etc.—is considerable, whilst the shelter and treatment afforded range from a bed for a night for casual callers in establishments ministering minor charity, to indoor treatment over long periods in those that exist for the relief of the aged and the infirm. The institutions not particularized include homes for the deaf, dumb and blind, infant homes, homes for the destitute and aged poor, industrial colonies, night shelters, crèches, rescue homes for females, auxiliary medical charities, free dispensaries, benevolent societies and nursing systems, ambulance and health societies, boys' brigades, humane and animals' protection societies, prisoners' aid associations, shipwreck relief societies, bushfire, flood and mining accident relief funds.