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VICTORIA

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT



REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1956

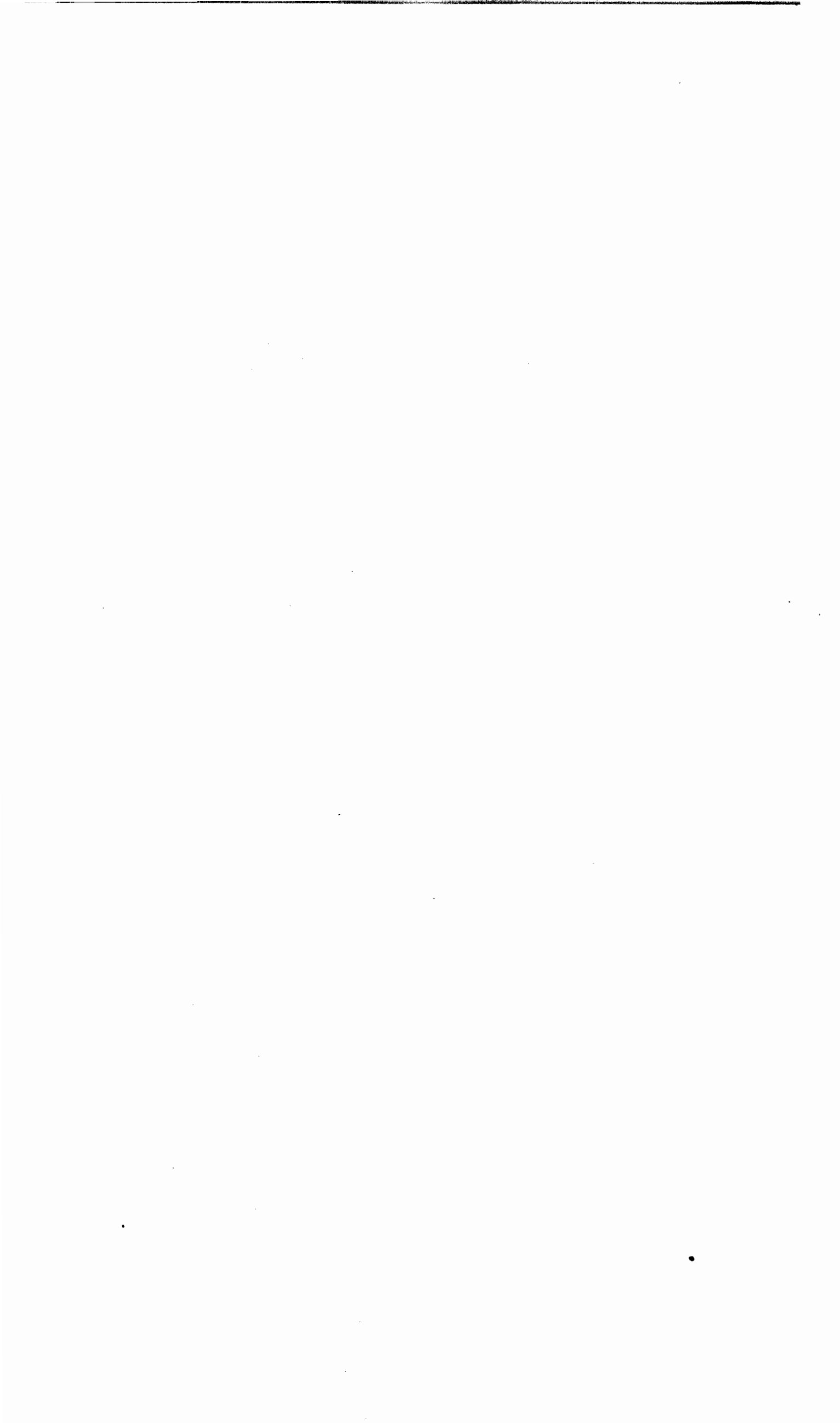
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REPORT FOR 1956

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Melbourne,

30th June, 1957.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report as to proceedings under the Children's Welfare Act during the year 1956.

The year may be said to have been one of solid progress. There was not only progress in child welfare activities generally, but there was also a marked advance in ideas and in approach to problems by child-care workers—both statutory and voluntary. An awakening public interest in this field of social work, and the stimulus that it brings, is warmly welcomed.

CHILD CARE IN VICTORIA.

Melbourne was founded in 1836, and seven years later the first charitable organization to help distressed individuals and families came into being. This was the St. James' Dorcas Society. Gradually the scope of the Society's activities widened, and in 1849 the first 'neglected' child was helped. This service quickly grew, and a small establishment in Little Collins-street was purchased by the Society to care for these deprived children.

During the 1850's several other voluntary organizations were formed to care for children in residential institutions, and such care as was then given to unwanted children came from voluntary effort.

Prior to the child welfare legislation in this State—the enactment in 1864 of the Neglected and Criminal Children's Act—neglected children coming under the care of the State as a result of the enforcement of the Vagrancy Act, were accommodated at the Immigrants' Home in Melbourne. As the number of children cared for in this way grew to nearly 600, it became necessary for Parliament, in 1864, to take action.

Thus, 28 years after the founding of Melbourne, the State, by way of the Neglected and Criminal Children's Act of 1864, entered the field of child welfare. Under that Act a State department was set up to care for deprived and delinquent children. The Act also provided for the continuance of voluntary child-care efforts.

Since those early days, child care in Victoria has developed on a basis of close co-operation between the statutory body and the voluntary organizations; the latter providing almost all of the residential institutions for children, and the State making some financial contribution. The pattern of joint statutory and voluntary co-operation has evolved in this State rather differently to other Australian States; in other States there is far less participation by voluntary organizations in the institutional accommodation of wards of the State.

The functions of the Department are many and varied. The staff have to meet many diverse problems. Broadly and briefly, their task is to see that deficiencies are made good in the lives of those children who have been bereft or denied their basic rights. Popular text books may divide children into categories and label them 'dependent', 'under privileged', 'delinquent', but the line of demarcation becomes very blurred to the worker in the field. To that person the delinquent is just as under-privileged as the neglected child, and in both cases he feels it is a challenge he must accept to remedy the deficiency in the child's life.

As the Curtis Committee in the United Kingdom set out in its Report, the basic needs of a child deprived of a good normal home life are :—

- (1) Affection and personal interest ; understanding of his defects ; care for his future ; respect for his personality and regard for his self esteem.
- (2) Stability ; the feeling that he can expect to remain with those who will continue to care for him till he goes out into the world on his own feet.
- (3) Opportunity of making the best of his ability and aptitudes, whatever they may be, as such opportunity is made available to the child in the normal home.
- (4) A share in the common life of a small group of people in a homely environment.

In striving for standards of service that would meet these needs, devoted child-care workers in both voluntary and statutory fields are up against the problems of finance ; they are faced with gaps in the range of placement opportunities for children, and they also suffer from lack of adequately-trained staff.

The Department has gone some way at least towards the filling of gaps. It opened the "Winlaton" establishment for seriously-disturbed girls at Nunawading in August. In December, it opened "Sutton Grange" at Morningson for some school-age and pre-school children from overcrowded "Turana," Royal Park. This year ten family-group homes, each accommodating eight children under the care of a 'cottage mother', will be opened. These homes are dotted here and there in the suburbs.

There still remain gaps to be filled, however. A secure institution for delinquent lads is necessary. An institution for difficult school-age boys, hostels for girls, and a new remand centre for girls are needed. As regards the voluntary organizations, financial aid will be necessary in carrying out extensions and improvements.

Mention has been made of the lack of adequately-trained staff. It is pleasing to report that this matter has received the close attention of the Children's Welfare Advisory Council and, following research into needs, it is expected that recommendations regarding an appropriate training scheme will be submitted very shortly.

WARDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

At the 31st December, 1956, there were 3,204 in the care of the Department—167 more than at 31st December, 1955. In 1956 the number of children who came into the care of the Department was 725, as against 566 in 1955. The increase was mainly in relation to children who came to the Department on Children's Court orders. The number of such children in 1955 was 402, but in 1956 the number was 554—an increase of almost 38 per cent. (see Table 1).

Children's Court orders are in two forms. One is an order of admission to the care of the Department in respect of a child deemed in need of care and protection on one or other of the several grounds set out in Section 16 of the Children's Welfare Act. These are grounds, mainly, when the child is sinned against rather than sinning ; in short, the child is ill-treated.

The other form of Children's Court order is one of committal to the care of the Department on account of an offence. In 1955 the number of boys committed for offences was 153 and girls 3. In 1956 the respective numbers were 129 and 9.

However, grounds for court order of admission (section 16 of the Children's Welfare Act) include the case of a child or young person (young person being one over fourteen years and under seventeen years) 'who is living under conditions as indicate that the child or young person is lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime'. The child or young person 'who is exposed to moral danger' is also dealt with by the court as one 'in need of care and protection'.

Actually most of the boys and girls so dealt with as lapsing into a career of vice or crime have committed overt anti-social acts and are delinquents in the same sense as those dealt with and 'committed' to the Department by the courts on precise offences. In 1956 the number of boys who came to the Department as lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime was 55, and the number of girls 37. In 1955 the respective numbers were 44 and 26 (see Table 2).

Whilst lads committed for offences of breaking and entering increased in 1956 to 68 as against 55 in 1955, there was a slight decrease in cases of illegally using from 23 in 1955 to 19 in 1956. Cases of larceny or stealing showed a marked decrease from 54 in 1955 to 34 in 1956.

These figures, of course, do not give a full picture of youth offences. They relate only to those young people ordered to be admitted or committed to the care of the Department. They do not include all those offenders whom the courts have dealt with otherwise than by ordering to the care of the Department, such as by placing on probation.

Not unnaturally, in view of population increase, there is an upward trend in numbers of children and young persons coming to the Department from the courts. The extent and nature of this trend, whilst perhaps not of itself bearing unusual significance, points to the Department's need for more accommodation and other facilities for children.

FOSTER HOME DEVELOPMENT.

In connection with its need for more accommodation facilities for wards, the Department has been making strong efforts to place more and more wards in private foster homes. It has done this, not simply because of the accommodation aspect, but because it believes that the setting for a deprived child most conducive to his well-being and development is with foster parents in a private home or, in the words of the Curtis Committee quoted previously, 'where there is affection, personal interest, and a share in the common life of a small group of people in a homely environment'.

In saying this, nothing derogatory to institutions is, of course, implied. There is, and there always will be, need for the group care of very many children in institutions—the delinquents, children for short-term care, children pending decision as to placement elsewhere, children who respond best in a group setting, children with parents hostile to them being placed in private foster homes, children with defects in habits and behaviour and, generally, children unattractive to foster-parents. The voluntary organizations are



Children in the Nursery—"Turana".

making the most praiseworthy efforts to meet this need. The institutions are essential in the child-care field and, in particular, they are most essential to the Department, as is evidenced by the fact that about half of its wards are being cared for in institutions conducted by the voluntary organizations.

This, however, does not detract from the desirability of placing a ward, wherever possible, in a private foster home. The difficulty is in interesting more people in becoming foster-parents. If a ward is available for legal adoption, i.e., where the consents of the parents are forthcoming or, perhaps, where dispensation with consents is possible, there is no difficulty—providing the child is normal, of tender age, and not unattractive. Many arms are outstretched to enfold him. The difficulty is to get foster-parents who are content with less than permanent and undisturbed custody (as is the case with adoption), and who can adjust themselves to a situation where their foster-child may at any time be claimed by the natural parent, and where the Department, if the parents' provision for the child is in order, could not refuse the application.

Naturally, in view of this, a great deal of careful effort has to be put into foster-care arrangements—if they are not to break down as between foster-parent and child. After very careful inquiry and assessment of prospective foster-parents, much interpretation of aspects of the proposed foster-relationship has to be given them; introduction to the child and subsequent visits to the child to build up a good basis of relationship, and close follow-up made after placement. In these arrangements the Medical Superintendent at Turana, Boarding-out Officer, and Social Worker form a team. In its efforts to expand the fostering of wards by private people, the Department is seeking to augment this specialized team by another social worker and a trained nurse.

There has been steady, rather than spectacular, increase in the number of wards boarded out in foster homes. At 31st December, 1956, there were 449 children so placed—42 more than the previous year. During 1956, the number of children newly placed in private foster-homes was 144. In addition there were 129 wards over school age placed, without payment, with foster-parents.

Also, 60 wards were placed at the 31st December, 1956, for adoption, and without payment, in private homes. It is not the practice to seek a court adoption order for a ward immediately on placement; a period of some months is allowed to elapse before the application is made to the Court. This period gives an opportunity to observe the stability and compatibility of the relationship.

During the year, adoption orders in respect of 101 wards were granted by the Court.

FAMILY GROUP HOMES.

Reference has been made to the importance of children being placed, where possible, where they will share in the common life of a small group of people in a homely environment. Many of the Department's wards are members of families—boys and girls, often in a wide-age range. Having suffered emotionally by removal from their parents by court order, it is supremely important that they do not suffer again by being separated from one another.

But what foster parent can take into her home a big family of children? Very few of the institutions provide for both boys and girls, and they can accommodate only some of the families of children. To go towards filling this gap in accommodation facilities, a number of houses are now being erected for the Department by the Concrete House Project.

The houses, ten in all, have been specially designed to serve as "family group" homes. They are of six bedrooms, lounge and dining-room, kitchen, ironing and sewing-room, two bathrooms and toilets, and a rumpus-room. The houses, which will each accommodate eight children in the care of a cottage mother, are dotted here and there in the suburbs. The children will live under normal family conditions; they will be part of the local community; they will attend the local school, church, and Sunday school; they will mingle with and will be as other children in the neighbourhood; most importantly, they will be in an atmosphere of "belonging", and they will have the affection and the personal continuing care of their cottage mother, and indeed, where the cottage mother is married and her husband will share his leisure with the children, with a "dad" also in the picture.



A Cottage Group—"Turana".

The availability of these suburban family group homes will not only meet the needs of many children, but will give relief to overcrowded "Turana". At the same time the houses will be filling an existing gap in the child-care field, and will not be a duplication of accommodation available in any other direction.

DEPARTMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

"TURANA," ROYAL PARK.

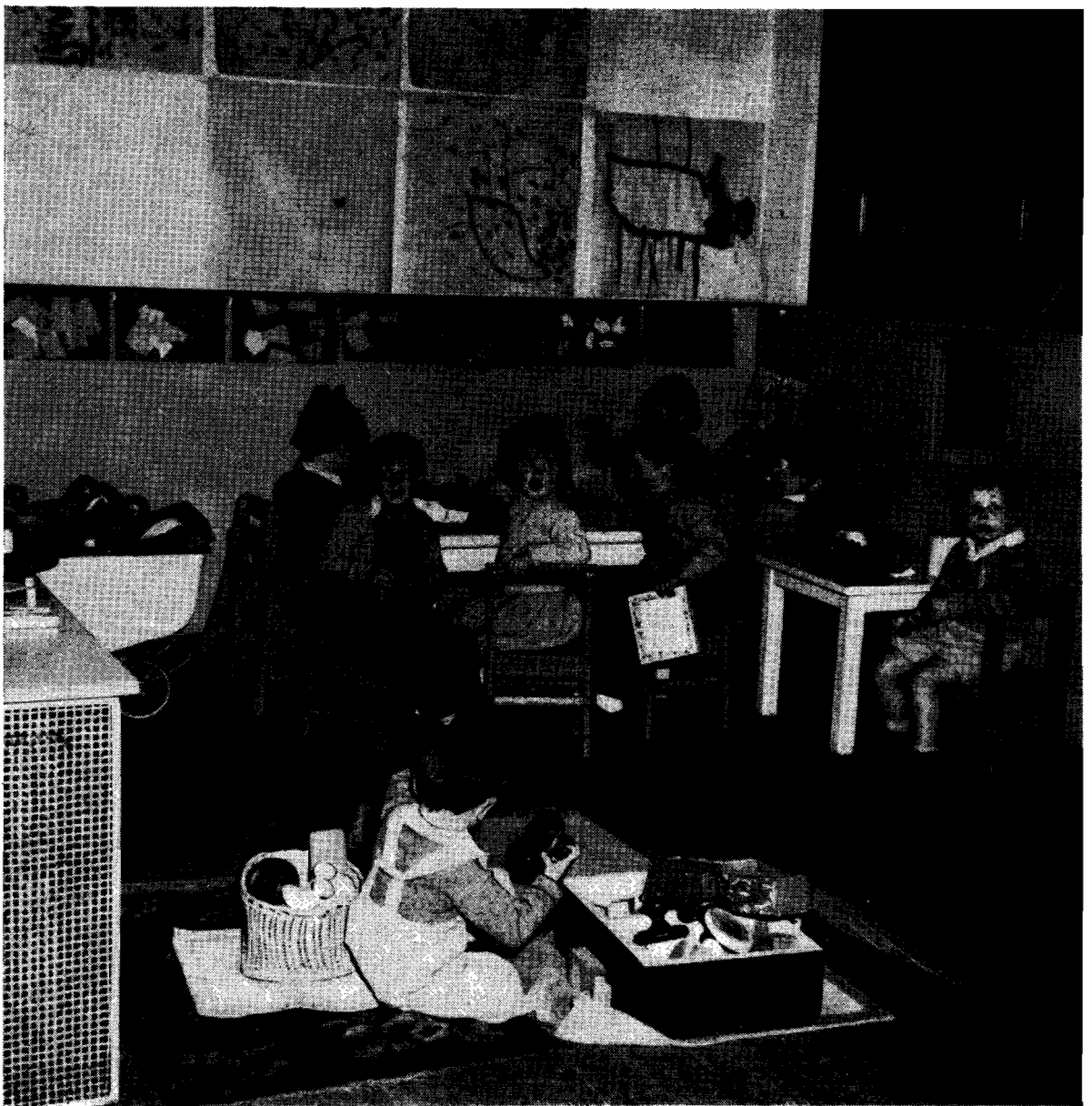
"Turana" is a large multi-purpose establishment. It is the Department's reception, treatment, classification, and transit centre. It accommodates both boys and girls from infants onwards—boys to late teenage and girls to early teenage; children newly admitted or committed to the care of the Department; children (other than older girls) who are on remand pending the decision of a Children's Court; children who for one reason or another are unacceptable, or for whom no vacancies exist in homes conducted by the voluntary organizations, and children who cannot be placed in foster-homes; children receiving medical or other treatment; and many children in family groups for whom placement as a group is sought.

The weekly average number of children at "Turana" during 1955 was 204.5. In 1956 the number was 250. It is most essential that "Turana" numbers be substantially reduced. "Winlton," Nunawading, and "Sutton Grange," Mornington, have given some relief, and further relief will come from the availability of the ten small family-group homes now being erected in the suburbs for the Department.

However, over-crowding in the "Turana" sections for the older boys will continue until provision for them elsewhere can be made. Plans for such provision are now in course of preparation.



Workshop Activity—"Turana".



Pre-school Group—"Turana".

The clinic established last year at "Turana" by the Mental Hygiene Authority has been of great assistance to the Department. Our warm thanks are due to Dr. J. V. Ashburner, Consultant Psychiatrist, and to Mrs. J. M. Cole, Psychologist, for their splendid co-operation and help.

In October last a weekly News Sheet was started in order to help in linking together a rather scattered and sectionalized institution. This has proved of value. A small staff library was opened in May last year.

During the year many groups and individual people have taken a warm interest in our children at "Turana," and they have brought them much joy. The Royal Park Children's Auxiliary, in its fifty-fourth year of service and under the enthusiastic leadership of the present President, John Downey, and Secretary, Arthur Page, was again most active and generous. Monthly concert parties and a huge Christmas treat were arranged, and radio sets, sporting equipment, sweets, and toys were donated.

Other organizations which made gifts of toys, play equipment, &c., and arranged outings and entertainment were Rotary Club, Commonwealth Serum Laboratories staff, "Sun" Toy Fund, "Herald" Machine Department, Gas and Fuel Corporation, Rocke Tompsitt, Nec Tamar Lodge, Melbourne City Council, Lions Club, Western Picture Theatre Brunswick, Zoological Gardens, Latoof and Callil, Capel-court Secretariat, Commonwealth Bank, Bourke-street, "Herald" TV Club, Hawthorn Scouts, Maffra Branch of the Country Women's Association, Bendigo Christian Endeavourers, Fetter Mills, Donna Hats, Centreway, Miss D. Moore of Canterbury, Hilton Hosiery, Miss Penn of Coburg, and Mr. Les. Woodford of Ascot Vale Presbyterian Church.

To all these good friends of "Turana" children, the Department extends its warm thanks. In particular, it acknowledges its appreciation of the very great kindness of Mr. E. L. Tanner, M.L.A., in making it possible for a large number of "Turana" children to see something of the Olympic Games.

"WINLATON," NUNAWADING.

This modern and well-equipped establishment for the care of 'teen-age girls, who require rehabilitation and training', was officially opened on the 16th November, 1956, by the Chief Secretary, the Hon. A. G. Rylah, M.L.A., in the presence of a large gathering of people, active and interested in the social welfare field.

"Winlato" is through its teething stage, and is now functioning fully, with an Education Department staff of four teachers, a Consultant Psychiatrist, and a Psychologist, who attends on two days each week. Response by the girls to the "Winlato" programme of training and rehabilitation has been quite good—in some cases outstandingly so—and the future can be looked to with confidence.

"Winlato's" objectives are, broadly, to teach a girl:—

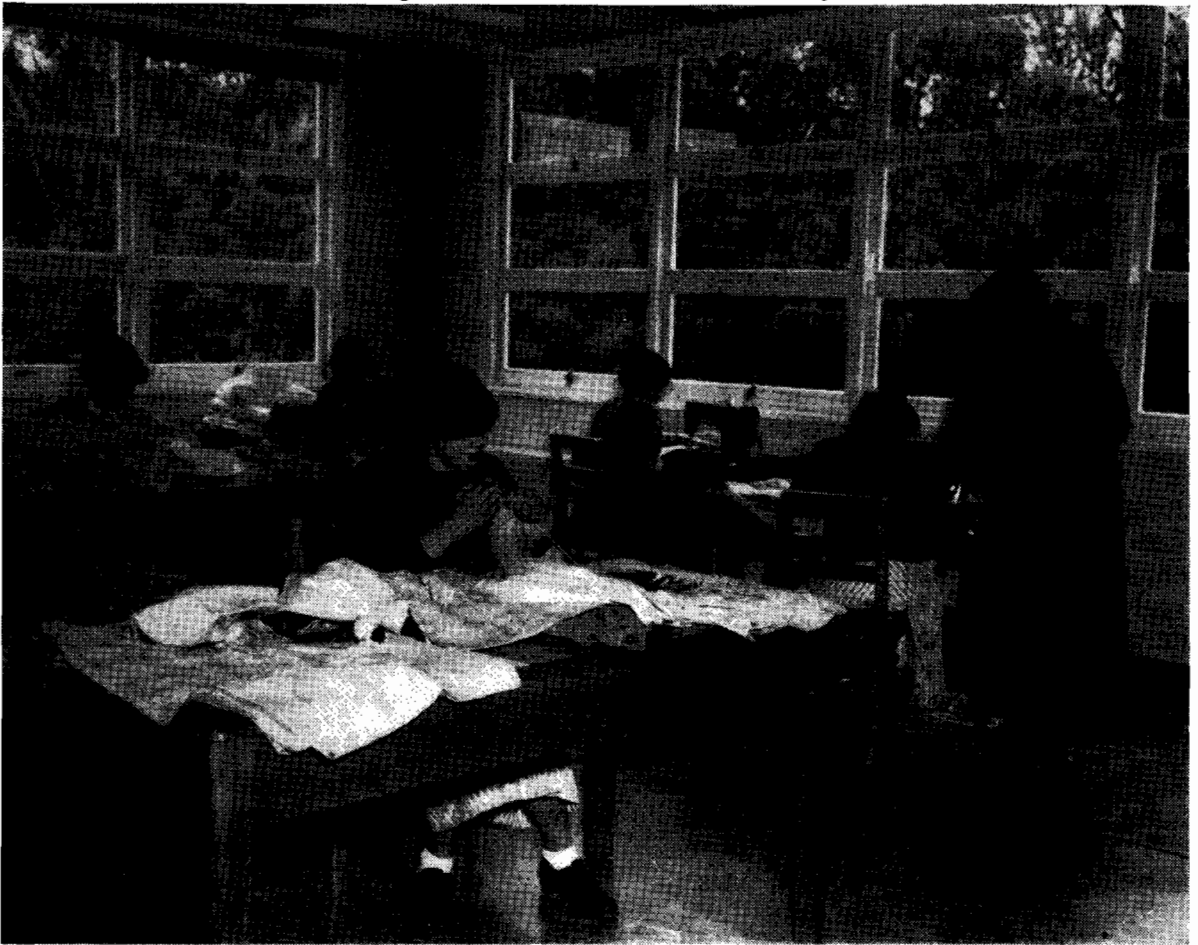
- (i) how to live as a well-adjusted, self-reliant member of the community;
- (ii) a craft or skill;
- (iii) how to use her leisure hours;
- (iv) to know and care for herself and, indeed, to care for others later on as a home-maker.

The accommodation is in three cottages, "Goonyah," "Warrina," and "Koorinal," each taking fifteen girls in single rooms. Promotion is made from one cottage to another, according to progress in response to training. Conversely, of course, demotion occurs sometimes.

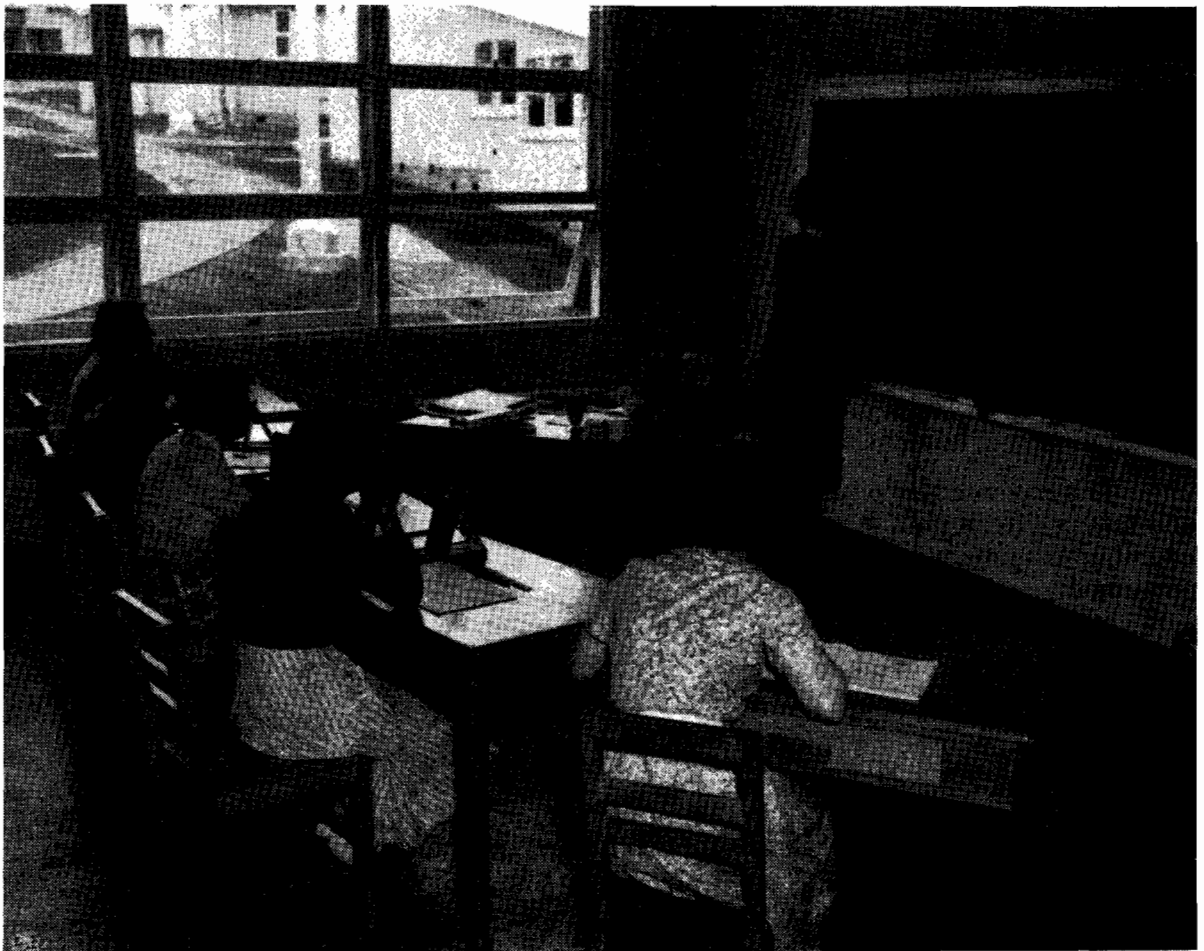
The Department is exceedingly grateful for the kindly interest of local Nunawading folk in our girls at "Winlato". This interest has taken practical form in providing not only leisure-time activities—films, games, physical culture, but also instruction in millinery and in painting in water colours. The Girl Guides' Association conducts a class weekly, local church groups visit and they also entertain girls at their own churches.

"SUTTON GRANGE," MORNINGTON.

The Department had the good fortune, towards the end of last year, to acquire this establishment. The home is a large spacious building set in picturesque grounds adjacent to the beach. This small institution accommodates up to 25 children of both



The Dressmaking Class—"Winlaton".



At School—"Winlaton".

sexes. It provides for children from "Turana" for whom no permanent placement is immediately available. The children attend local schools. In this comparatively small establishment, a happy home atmosphere can be created.

Here again, the local Mornington folk—particularly the Rotary Club, the Apex Club, and the local branch of the Country Women's Association—have been extremely kind and helpful to our youngsters at "Sutton Grange".

ALLOWANCES FOR CHILDREN IN NECESSITOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Under Part V. of the Children's Welfare Act any parent or other individual person having the care and custody of any child who is without sufficient means of support for such child and is unable by any available legal means to obtain sufficient means of support for such child may apply to the Department for a weekly sum towards the child's maintenance.

The children assisted under this Part are mainly those of widows, deserted wives, wives of invalids, and wives of men in prison. The children do not come under the legal guardianship of the Department. Medical, pharmaceutical, and dental service is given by the Department, except of course in those cases where the Commonwealth Pensioner Medical Scheme operates. School requisites are supplied by the Department.

Tables 6A, 6B, and 6C set out the statistics of this section of the Department's activities. It will be observed that here again there has been increase. The number of children assisted rose from 2,759 in 1955 to 3,177 in 1956. A rather significant increase is in the number of deserting fathers—a rise from 413 in 1955 to 515 in 1956. A sharp rise in the numbers of fathers in gaol is also revealed—43 in 1955 and 78 in 1956.

The steepest rise, however, was in the amount paid out for children in necessitous circumstances. In 1955 the amount was £124,374; in 1956 it was £153,227. This was not only on account of the increased number of children but because of increased rates of assistance. Following cost of living rises during 1956, rates were lifted in February and again in November.

The Department regards the position of widows, and others without the help of husbands, in struggling to keep their family of children together as one of great importance, calling for the utmost help as a preventive measure against possible social mal-adjustment of the children later on. Money spent on these families is a good social investment.

FIELD STAFF.

During the year the field work was carried out to rather better effect than previously. In particular, closer touch was maintained with the younger wards in institutions and in foster-homes. The staff was augmented last year by a male Social Worker and three trained nurses—making a staff of fifteen of whom, apart from the officer in charge, three are trained Social Workers and eleven are trained nurses.

In order to give more attention to the placement of children in foster-homes, and also in order to intensify the work of social adjustment with the older boys and girls who tend to be anti-social, one more male Social Worker, three more female Social Workers, and one additional trained nurse are being sought. The Department is also endeavouring at present to fill a vacancy for a male Social Worker who would be based at "Turana," but who would carry out a measure of field work from there.

A field officer is at present based at Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo respectively. It is proposed to now have an officer placed in the Latrobe Valley to cover the work in that area.

The advantages of having a representative placed as closely as possible to the community to be served are of course obvious. On this point, the Department is greatly helped in many districts by Honorary Welfare Officers. There are 24 of such officers, and they do very good work in helping, advising, and supervising in their respective districts, children with whom the Department is concerned.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

PART VII. OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE ACT 1954.

Statement No. 7 shows the operations in 1956 of the Infant Life Protection provisions of the Act. Such provisions require, *inter alia*, that no person shall for payment or reward have charge in any house of an infant under five years, apart from its parents, unless such person and such house are registered. The purpose of this requirement is, of course, to ensure that the welfare of infants placed for payment apart from their parents is safeguarded. Registration of persons, and houses, is made only on favourable reports on investigations. Upon registration, departmental field staff keep in close touch with the homes and with the infants placed there.

Where the proposed rate of payment for an infant is not greater than that for wards boarded out in children's homes, section 66 provides that the application to board out an infant with a registered person be made to the Department, and that payment be made by the parent through the Department. If the parent's payments fall into arrears for four weeks, the infant becomes a ward of the Department. In that way, the registered persons, who are mostly the persons in charge of institutions for young children, are protected financially by the State against default by the parents, and they are relieved by the Department of the unpleasant task of taking court action against the parent for maintenance of the infant.

Hospitals and educational establishments are, of course, exempted from the operation of the Act. Where the infant is in the care of a relative, exemption may also be made by the Minister, if he is satisfied that the circumstances are such that it is unnecessary or undesirable that the provisions of the Act should apply.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZED HOSTELS.

Details of the hostels operating under this scheme and of the inmates whose earnings were subsidized in 1956 are set out in Statement No. 5.

The subsidy of earnings during the initial employment stage of ex-institutional boys and girls, who have no folk to privately accommodate them and help them financially, meets a very important need. It facilitates the employment—in most cases as apprentices—of an otherwise homeless lad or girl in the particular trade or occupation for which he or she has precise aptitude and liking. In other words, the lad or girl has not to go into an other than first-preference job because of the wages.

The number of ex-institutional lads and girls subsidized at 31st December, 1956, was 89.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN STREET TRADING AND IN PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

The *Street Trading Act* 1928 is administered by this Department, and for the purpose of the Act there is appointed a Street Traders Licences Board, consisting of an officer of this Department as Chairman, and three other members representing the City Newsboys' Society, Education Department, and Authorized Newsagents' Association, respectively.

The Act applies only to the City of Melbourne. No male over the age of twelve years and under the age of fourteen years who is not licensed under the Act may engage in street trading. Males under the age of twelve years, and females under the age of 21 years are prohibited from street trading. This prohibition, as stated above, does not apply outside the boundaries of the City of Melbourne.

An application by a boy between the ages of twelve and fourteen years must bear the consent of the parent or guardian, a certificate as to school attendance from the teacher, evidence as to age, and a reference as to character. The Board will not approve of such application unless satisfied that the boy has been regular in his school attendance, and that such would not be likely to be adversely affected by engaging in street trading during the prescribed hours. The Board may, at any time, cancel or suspend a street trader's licence if it considers it desirable to do so. An inspector is employed to supervise the licenced street traders, and in the detection of breaches of the Act and Regulations.

During the year 1956, 123 licences were issued and 37 were renewed. In each instance the licence was for news vending.

Part VIII. of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1954, provides that no child, unless the holder of a permit, shall be employed, whether for reward or not, in places of public entertainment or amusement, circus, broadcasting, and the like. There is exemption, of course, for occasional entertainments, the net proceeds of which are wholly devoted for the benefit of any school or to any charitable object.

An application for a permit, which must be accompanied by a school report, cannot be granted for any child under seven years of age. The Department must be satisfied that the child is fit for the proposed employment and no permit can be granted for employment between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning or on any Sunday.

The number of permits issued during 1956 was 165.

CHILD MIGRATION.

By delegation from the Commonwealth Minister for Immigration under the *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act* 1946-52, the Director of the Department exercises legal guardianship over children and young people up to 21 years of age who come from overseas without their parents or relatives to reside in this State.

Most of the children from the United Kingdom come on the sponsorship of what are officially termed "Approved Voluntary Child Migration Organizations". Statement No. 8 (a) gives the figures of the children who have been received to date by such organizations. The children do not necessarily remain in the institutions until they are ready to go out to employment. On the other hand, the organizations and the Department encourage the introduction of migrant children into the private homes of suitable foster-folk. This arrangement mostly ensues from school term-holiday visits and the development of interest and affection between holiday host and the child. At the end of the year, there were 48 of such children placed in private homes, apart from those who were in live-in employment. Four of the children have been legally adopted by their foster-parents, and there are seven others in respect of whom application to the Court for an adoption order will be made in due course.

In addition to British children introduced by the approved voluntary child migration organizations, the Department is concerned with children and young people—British and non-British—who come here without parents or relatives and who are personally nominated by individuals. When such a nomination is made, the Department is required by the Immigration authorities to report on the proposed provision for the child or young person by the nominator—see figures in Table 8B—and upon arrival the child or young person comes under guardianship, unless specially exempted.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS (STATEMENT No. 10).

Expenditure rose from £544,474 in 1955 to £682,183 in 1956. Revenue rose from £29,032 in 1955 to £32,751 in 1956. The net cost of £649,431 in 1956 was, therefore, an increase of £133,990 over that in 1955.

The main causes of this rise in expenditure were the increase in numbers of children and in rates of payment for wards in institutions and foster-homes, and for children in necessitous circumstances whose mothers were assisted under Part V. of the Act.

Until May, 1955, the boarding-out rates for wards in institutions were 30s. per week for children under eighteen months, and 27s. 6d. per week for children over that age. The rate for wards boarded out in foster-homes was 27s. 6d. per week.

From 1st October, 1956, the rates as regards wards were further increased as follows:—

Children's Homes	..	Under five years £3 per week, over five years £2 per week, over sixteen years £2 10s. per week.
Juvenile Schools	..	£2 10s. per week, and over sixteen years £3 per week.
Foster Homes	..	£2 per week plus an additional 5s. per week for the youngest ward in the home.

As regards children in necessitous circumstances assisted under Part V. of the Act, the weekly payment per child in 1955 ranged from 6s. to 25s., and the average weekly payment per child was 18s. 5d. In 1956 the range was up to 35s., and the average weekly payment per child was 20s. 7d. Added to this increase in rate of payment there was also the increase in the number of children—2,759 children at the end of 1955 as against 3,177 at the end of 1956.

Administrative expenses increased by £23,902. Of this, the general salary revision in May last year accounted for £20,531.

On the revenue side, collection of maintenance from parents of wards increased from £22,266 in 1955 to £25,677 in 1956. In paying a higher boarding-out rate for wards in institutions, the Department naturally seeks a correspondingly increased recoup from parents.

Costs at "Turana" although lower per capita in 1956 than in 1955, continue to be very high—mainly as regards staff. Round the clock service on the basis of the 40-hour week plus penalty rates in a multi-purpose, scattered, and very sectionalized institution, involves extremely high staff costs. For the financial year 1955-56 the average per capita cost of maintaining children and young persons at "Turana" reception centre was £13 19s. 11d. per week.

From figures for the same period furnished to the Hospitals and Charities Commission by managements of children's homes (pre-school as well as school-age children), the average per capita cost has been computed to be £5 3s. 10d. per week.

From the financial statements furnished by Bayswater Juvenile School for the twelve months ended 30th September, 1956, and by Mornington Juvenile School for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1956, the average per capita cost of maintaining young persons in those schools was £5 17s. 3d. per week.

GENERAL.

Study programmes for United Nations and Columbo Plan Fellows coming to Australia are arranged by the Department. During 1956 visitors from Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, and Thailand participated in these programmes and expressed appreciation for the valuable experience thus gained.

The thanks of the Department are again due to the voluntary child-care organizations, the various social welfare and relief agencies, the police, the children's courts, the hospitals and clinics, for their kindly co-operation and help.

I am also personally grateful to the staff of Head Office, "Turana," "Winlaton," and "Sutton Grange" for the devoted service rendered by them during the year to the children in the care of the Department.

J. V. NELSON,
Director.

TABLE NO. 1.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1956.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Wards under care at the commencement of the year	1,836	1,201	3,037
<i>Admissions.</i>			
Court Committals	129	9	138
Court Admissions	217	199	416
Section 19 (Uncontrollable)	6	4	10
Section 20 (1)	31	33	64
Section 20 (10)	15	12	27
Section 66 (d)	39	31	70
Total Admissions	437	288	725
<i>Discharges.</i>			
By direction of the Minister	139	85	224
Death	2	1	3
Legal adoption	47	54	101
Effluxion of time	167	63	230
Total Discharges	355	203	558
Total wards under care at the end of the year	1,918	1,286	3,204

Children's Welfare Act 1954, Section 20 (1).—Application may be made to Director by a parent, guardian, or person having care of a child admitted to the care of the Department on ground that the child is without means of support.

Children's Welfare Act 1954, Section 20 (10).—Where a child is an inmate of a Children's Home and a parent, guardian, or other person having undertaken to contribute towards the maintenance of the child fails to do so for a period of not less than six months, the person in charge of the home may make application to the Director to have such child admitted to the care of the Department.

Children's Welfare Act 1954, Section 66 (d).—An infant boarded out under the Infant Life Protection provisions is admitted to the care of the Department if the payments fall into arrears for a period of four weeks.

TABLE No. 2.

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF ADMISSION AND COMMITTAL OF BOYS AND GIRLS BY THE CHILDREN'S COURTS DURING YEARS 1952-56.

Causes of Admission and Committal.	1952.			1953.			1954.			1955.			1956.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Larceny, stealing	40	3	43	42	5	47	33	1	34	54	..	54	34	3	37
Breaking and entering (shops, houses, factories, &c.)	47	..	47	56	1	57	30	..	30	55	..	55	68	3	71
Illegally using	14	..	14	6	..	6	13	..	13	23	1	24	19	..	19
Robbery with violence	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	..	3	4	..	4	1	..	1
Assault	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	..	4	1	..	1	2	..	2
Indecent and unnatural offences	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	2	5	3	..	3	1	..	1
Receiving .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Arson .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Living immoral life .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of probation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Uncontrollable	5	..	5	2	..	2	1	..	1	6	1	7	6	4	10
Lapsing into a career of vice or crime	37	26	63	44	26	70	44	33	77	44	26	70	55	37	92
See section 16, <i>Children's Welfare Act 1954</i> --															
Not previously classified { Exposed to moral danger .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Truancy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Found wandering, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
Insufficiently provided for, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	18
No sufficient place of abode .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	59	108
Unfit guardianship .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	84	179
Miscellaneous	9	..	9	6	..	6	5	..	5	6	1	7	1	..	1
Sub-totals	156	31		160	33		136	138		197	29		352	212	
Totals			187			193			174			226			564

TABLE No. 3.
LOCATION OF WARDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955, 1956.

Location.	1955.			1956.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Boarded out in foster-homes	185	222	407	200	249	449
Placed, without payment, in foster-homes..	99	49	148	67	62	129
Placed with view to legal adoption	47	24	71	43	17	60
Boarded out in Children's Homes	973	520	1,493	968	532	1,500
Placed in Juvenile Schools	47	46	93	92	15	107
Placed in Special Schools (Mental Hygiene)	41	42	83	57	47	104
Placed in live-in employment	71	35	106	72	70	142
Placed in Hostels (in employment)	74	13	87	86	2	88
Placed with relatives	186	103	289	213	91	304
Placed in Hospitals	3	1	4	2	2	4
Absconders	13	12	25	18	5	23
Placed at "Turana," Royal Park	97	134	231	97	167	264
Placed at "Winlaton," Nunawading .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13	13
Placed at "Sutton Grange," Mornington ..	..	..	..	7	10	17
Totals	1,836	1,201	3,037	1,922	1,282	3,204

TABLE No. 4.

ANALYSIS OF AGES, BIRTHPLACES, AND RELIGIONS OF CHILDREN ADMITTED OR COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEARS 1952-56.

	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.			1956.		
	Boys and Girls.	Boys and Girls.	Boys and Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Age Ranges—									
Up to 3 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	78	165
3 to 6 years	208	187	220	117	87	204	52	62	114
6 to 14 years	182	192	234	155	64	219	168	103	271
14 years and over ..	78	94	74	118	25	143	130	45	175
Total	468	473	528	390	176	566	437	288	725
Birthplaces—									
Victoria	439	434	480	312	146	458	385	265	650
Other States	20	28	35	43	21	64	30	14	44
Ex Australia	9	11	13	35	9	44	22	9	31
Total	468	473	528	390	176	566	437	288	725
Religions—									
Protestant	271	288	318	213	116	329	260	186	446
Roman Catholic	189	182	202	177	60	237	171	91	262
Jewish .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Others	8	3	8	..	..	..	5	11	16
Total	468	473	528	390	176	566	437	288	725

TABLE NO. 5.
SUBSIDIZED HOSTELS.

Name of Hostel.	Number of Inmates Approved for Subsidy as at 31st December—					Government Contribution to—	1952.					1953.					1954.					1955.					1956.																			
							Inmates Maintenance					Clothing Grants					Upkeep of Property, &c.					Total					Inmates Maintenance					Clothing Grants					Upkeep of Property, &c.					Total				
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.													
Lyndon Lodge	13	24	20	20	24	221	10	9	90	0	0	157	18	0	627	12	11	312	19	2	20	0	0	343	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..								
Padua Hall	13	20	13	15	18	1,575	8	7	168	18	7	2,116	2	11	560	1	10	382	1	8	60	0	0	1,613	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
St. Martin's House	1	4	4	3	3	35	3	7	15	0	0	8	6	0	146	16	9	216	1	1	55	0	0	92	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Ballarat Boys	4	9	8	13	7	90	12	9	30	0	0	58	8	7	358	18	9	101	3	3	85	0	0	13	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
St. Vincent's Boys	12	18	30	14	9	206	14	4	135	0	0	76	14	6	392	5	8	100	7	4	210	0	0	180	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Young Christian Workers' Movement	6	6	12	12	8	121	10	9	60	0	0	92	6	4	393	5	3	281	6	6	40	0	0	23	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Palms (Burwood Boys)	4	3	3	2	8	99	1	3	45	0	0	22	4	4	182	7	4	90	10	3	40	0	0	95	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Menzies Boys' Home	..	..	..	..	9	144	1	3	..	..	..	37	4	4	227	7	4	130	10	3	..	..	..	155	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Boys	53	84	90	79	86							

Inmates maintenance at Padua Hall includes several special grants to meet losses on operation, paid subsequent to the particular year concerned.

* Amounts of £1,625 15s. 9d. and £6,727 0s. 1d. were special grants towards extensive renovations, alterations, and furnishing at Padua Hall.

† Menzies Boys' Hostel received a capital grant of £3,334 towards establishment of the hostel.

TABLE NO. 5—continued.
SUBSIDIZED HOSTELS—continued.

Name of Hostel.	Number of Inmates Approved for Subsidy as at 31st December—					Government Contribution to—	1952.		1953.		1954.		1955.		1956.	
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Church of England Girls	5	8	2	10	..	164	13 6	88	11 4	401	8 9	218	15 6	67	15 7	
	..	..	..	..	..	37	10 0	25	0 0	..	..	47	0 0	24	4 6
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	2 8	..	..
	Total	202	3 6	113	11 4	401	8 9	322	18 2	92	0 1
McAuley House	2	7	7	3	3	26	18 11	26	19 9	99	0 11	..	..	56	19 3
	..	..	..	..	..	12	10 0	37	0 0	15	0 0	29	0 0	49	10 0
	
	Total	39	8 11	63	19 9	114	0 11	29	0 0	106	9 3
Total Girls	7	15	9	13	3											
Totals	60	99	99	92	89	5,139	15 4	10,653	0 1	3,790	5 7	2,346	7 5	6,275	10 11	

TABLE NO. 6A.
 DETAILS OF ALLOWANCES PAID FOR CHILDREN IN NECESSITOUS CIRCUMSTANCES—
 PART V. OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE ACT 1954.

ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN.

	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Applications received	529	703	720	777	956
Number of children	1,325	1,574	1,794	2,021	2,536
Applications approved	406	575	584	613	687
Number of children	1,027	1,284	1,456	1,604	1,872
Applications refused	21	21	31	24	52
Number of children	56	44	71	65	110
Applications withdrawn	102	107	105	140	215
Number of children	242	246	267	352	551
Applications not finalized .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
Number of children .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF AID FOR THEIR CHILDREN AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ASSISTED AS AT 31ST DECEMBER IN EACH YEAR. TOGETHER WITH THE TOTAL ANNUAL COST OF MAINTENANCE.

	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Number of parents as at 31st December	752	828	904	992	1,116
Number of non-parents as at 31st December .. .. .	..	..	..	9	36
Number of children as at 31st December	2,048	2,238	2,478	2,759	3,177
Total cost of maintenance for year (exclusive of medical attendance and school requisites)	£70,193	£86,789	£105,181	£124,374	£153,229

TABLE NO. 6B.

WEEKLY RATES OF PAYMENT AT 31ST DECEMBER IN EACH YEAR AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER EACH RATE.

	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	Children.	Children.	Children.	Children.	Children.
5s. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14
6s.	79	61	59	64	53
7s.	11	22	16	18	25
7s. 6d. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
8s.	35	37	29	29	33
9s.	57	31	39	45	42
10s.	136	105	70	64	87
11s.	31	38	24	19	48
12s.	291	209	161	144	109
13s.	104	92	96	83	103
14s.	216	217	178	135	121
15s.	232	206	212	248	194
16s.	139	159	173	206	176
17s.	36	105	166	187	181
18s.	92	158	210	216	200
19s.	57	64	107	86	155
20s.	482	733	287	245	222
21s. .. .. .	..	..	93	118	176
22s. .. .. .	..	..	70	137	151
23s. .. .. .	..	..	81	74	105
24s. .. .. .	..	..	59	65	88
25s. .. .. .	..	..	330	547	161
26s. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	39
27s. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	71
27s. 6d. .. .. .	..	..	*17	..	..
28s. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	32
29s. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43
30s. .. .. .	..	*1	*1	..	264
31s. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
32s. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	23
33s. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14
34s. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
35s. .. .. .	..	..	..	*28	215
37s. 6d. .. .. .	..	..	..	*1	..
40s. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	*20
60s. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	*1
Total Children	2,048	2,238	2,478	2,759	3,177
Average weekly payment per child	14s. 10d.	15s. 10d.	17s. 10d.	18s. 5d.	20s. 7d.
Total Amount Disbursed	£70,193	£88,789	£105,181	£123,600	£153,229

* Children placed temporarily at institutions during the incapacity of parents and paid for at appropriate institutional rates.

TABLE No. 6c.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEFAULT OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN ON ACCOUNT OF
WHOM ASSISTANCE WAS BEING PAID AT 31ST DECEMBER IN EACH YEAR.

	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Deceased	317	326	352	404	384
Deserters	283	337	374	413	515
Temporarily or partially incapacitated	25	44	57	51	64
War service, invalid, and age-pensioners	102	102	110	111	128
Gaol	40	49	43	43	78
Deported aliens .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..
Mental Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	19	20
Total	767	859	937	1,041	1,189

TABLE No. 7.
 INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.—PART VII., CHILDREN'S WELFARE ACT 1954.
 DETAILS OF OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1956.

Number at 1st January, 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
New placements during year	..	..	..	..	..	..	528
							—
Number supervised during year	..	..	..	..	..	..	743
							—
Discharged during year—							
To parents	..	..	..	..	..	..	367
On reaching age of five years	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
On becoming wards of Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
On death	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>De facto</i> adoption	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
							—
Total discharges	..	..	..	..	..	..	517
							—
Number at 31st December, 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	226

LOCATION OF INFANTS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

In Registered Institutions.

Abbotsford Convent	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Alexandra Babies' Home	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ballarat Orphanage	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Berry-street Foundling Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bethany Babies' Home, Geelong	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Darling Babies' Home	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Gordon Boys' Home, Highett	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kardinia Home, Geelong	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Kildonan Home, Burwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Lutheran Peace Memorial Children's Home, Kew	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Melbourne City Mission	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Melbourne Orphanage, Brighton	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Methodist Babies' Home, South Yarra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Methodist Peace Memorial, Burwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Presbyterian Babies' Home, East Camberwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Salvation Army Girls' Home, East Kew	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Aidan's Home, Bendigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
St. Anthony's Orphanage, Kew	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
St. Catherine's Orphanage, Geelong	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Gabriel's Home, Balwyn	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
St. Luke's Toddlers' Home, Bendigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
St. Mary's School for the Deaf, Portsea	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Joseph's Home, Broadmeadows	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
St. Joseph's Home, Carlton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Joseph's Home, Sebastopol	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
The Haven, North Fitzroy	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Victorian Children's Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
<i>In Registered Private Homes</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
							—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	226

NEW REGISTRATIONS.

The following details of applications received for the registration of new homes during the year shown, and the manner in which such applications were dealt with:—

Applications received	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Applications withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Applications refused	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Applications granted	..	..	..	..	..	..	24

(These totals include applications from certain private homes and establishments whose admissions of infants aged under five years were previously exempted under the *Children's Welfare Act* 1928, but required registration from the commencement of the 1954 Act on the 1st September, 1955.)

A total of 431 infants were accommodated for varying periods during the year by registered persons whose fees are over the rate of £3 per week, as determined under section 29 of the 1954 Act.

NOTIFICATION OF DE FACTO ADOPTIONS, SECTION 67 OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE ACT 1954.

Notifications in respect of 529 infants were received during the year, pursuant to section 67, from persons who had taken over the entire care and charge of an infant under the age of five years from its parents or guardians.

While it does not necessarily follow that the infants represented in these notifications are forthwith, or subsequently, legally adopted, it is known that in most cases the notifications are a prelude to applications for legal adoptions. Some of the infants, however, remain with their new custodians merely on a *de facto* adoption basis.

TABLE NO. 8A.
APPROVED VOLUNTARY CHILD MIGRATION ORGANIZATIONS.

Organization.	Accommodation Capacity for Migrant Children.	Total Number Received from Inception of post- war Scheme to 31st December, 1956.		Number in Residence at 31st December, 1956.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Northcote School, Bacchus Marsh	72 boys and girls of school age	74	31	41	16
Methodist Peace Memorial Homes, Burwood ..	48 boys and girls of school age	24	16	3	1
Presbyterian Board of Social Services, " Dhurringile," c/o Murchison Rural Delivery ..	50 boys of school age ..	71	..	20	..
St. John's Homes for Boys, Canterbury ..	24 boys of school age ..	50	..	9	..
*Young Christian Workers' Movement, Hawthorn	60 boys over school age ..	125	..	..	..
Church of England Boys' Society, Burton Hall, Tatura	5 boys over school age ..	15	..	7	..
Nazareth House, East Camberwell	150 girls of school age ..	..	52	..	38
		359	99	80	55

* Hostel closed as from the 31st December, 1954.

TABLE NO. 8B.
NOMINATION OF MIGRANTS BY PRIVATE PERSONS DURING THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY,
1956, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1956.

Place of Origin of Nominee.	Recommended.	Deferred, Cancelled or Rejected.	Total.
United Kingdom	105	7	112
Other British—			
Malta .. .. .	..	..	..
Cyprus	15	4	19
Non-British—			
Italy	214	81	295
Greece	246	62	308
Germany	4	4	8
Yugoslavia	14	3	17
Other Countries	30	3	33
Total	628	164	792

TABLE NO. 9.

PARTICULARS OF VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH WARDS OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT ARE LOCATED AND THE AGE RANGES OF CHILDREN ACCOMMODATED THEREIN.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Sexes.	Admitting Age Ranges.	Denomination.
Andrew Kerr Memorial Home	Mornington	Boys and Girls	6-14 years	Church of England
St. Gabriel's Home	Balwyn	Babies	To 1½ years	Church of England
St. Luke's Toddlers' Home	Bendigo	Boys and Girls	To 5 years	Church of England
St. Agnes' Home	Glenroy	Girls	5-14 years	Church of England
St. Paul's Training Home	Phillip Island	Boys	5-14 years	Church of England
St. Cuthbert's Home for Boys	Colac	Boys	6-14 years	Church of England
Darling Babies' Home	Darling	Babies	To 5 years	Church of England
Children's Home	Middle Brighton	Girls	5-14 years	Church of England
St. John's Homes for Boys	Canterbury	Boys	5-14 years	Church of England
St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital	Broadmeadows	Babies	To 3½ years	Roman Catholic
St. Anthony's Home	Kew	Boys	3-6 years	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph's Home	Surrey Hills	Boys	4-12 years	Roman Catholic
St. Joseph's Home	Ballarat	Boys	6-14 years	Roman Catholic
St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage	South Melbourne	Boys	9-16 years	Roman Catholic
St. Vincent de Paul's Girls' Orphanage	South Melbourne	Girls	5-15 years	Roman Catholic
St. Catherine's Orphanage	Geelong	Girls	5-14 years	Roman Catholic
St. Augustine's Orphanage	Geelong	Boys	9-16 years	Roman Catholic
St. Aidan's Orphanage	Bendigo	Boys	6-14 years	} Roman Catholic
		Girls	6-16 years	
St. John of God	Cheltenham	Boys	7-16 years	Roman Catholic (for mentally-retarded cases.)
Nazareth House	Ballarat	Girls	6-16 years	Roman Catholic
Convent of the Good Shepherd	Abbotsford	Girls	3-18 years	Roman Catholic
Convent of the Good Shepherd	Oakleigh	Girls	14-18 years	Roman Catholic
Myra House	Malvern	Girls	14-18 years	Roman Catholic
Salesian School	Sunbury	Boys	10-16 years	Roman Catholic
Marrilac House	Brighton	Girls	10-16 years	Roman Catholic (for mentally-retarded cases)
St. Mary's School for the Deaf	Portsea	Boys	3-10 years	} Roman Catholic
		Girls	3-16 years	
The Haven	North Fitzroy	Babies	To 2 years	Salvation Army
"Kardinia"	Geelong	Toddlers	2-5 years	Salvation Army
Box Hill Boys' Home	Box Hill	Boys	3-14 years	Salvation Army
Bayswater Boys' Home No. 2	Bayswater	Boys	10-14 years	Salvation Army
East Camberwell Girls' Home	East Camberwell	Girls	4-14 years	Salvation Army
East Kew Girls' Home	East Kew	Girls	4-16 years	Salvation Army
The Harbour	West Brunswick	Girls	14-18 years	Salvation Army
Tully Ho Training Farm	Tully Ho	Boys	9-16 years	Methodist
Methodist Babies' Home	South Yarra	Babies	To 5 years	Methodist
Methodist Peace Memorial Homes for Children	Burwood	Boys and Girls	4-14 years	Methodist
Presbyterian Babies' Home	Camberwell	Babies	To 4 years	Presbyterian
Kilmany Park Farm Home	Sale	Boys	10-16 years	Presbyterian
Kildonan	Burwood	Boys and Girls	2-15 years	Presbyterian
Burwood Boys' Home	Burwood	Boys	4-16 years	Non-denominational
Geelong and Western District Protestant Orphanage	Geelong	Boys and Girls	4-14 years	Protestant
Ballarat Orphanage	Ballarat	Boys and Girls	4-16 years	Non-denominational
Elizabeth Fry Retreat	South Yarra	Girls	14-18 years	Inter-denominational
"Windermere" (Melbourne Orphanage)	Brighton	Boys and Girls	3-16 years	Non-denominational
Bethany Home	Geelong	Babies	To 3½ years	Non-denominational
Berry Street Foundling Hospital	East Melbourne	Babies	To 6 years	Non-denominational
Gordon Boys' Cottage Homes	Highbett	Boys	5-14 years	Non-denominational
Melbourne City Mission	Brunswick	Babies, Toddlers	To 5 years	Inter-denominational
Melrose Farm (Fry Boys' Society)	Harkaway	Boys	8-14 years	Non-denominational
Menzies' Boys Home	Frankston	Boys	8-14 years	Non-denominational
"Sale" Christian Service Centre	Box Hill	Boys and Girls	4-16 years	Inter-denominational
Sutherland Homes	Diamond Creek	Boys and Girls	6-14 years	Non-denominational
The Open Door	Ivanhoe	Girls	14-18 years	Inter-denominational
Victorian Children's Aid Society	Parkville	Boys and Girls	4-14 years	Non-denominational
Alexandra Babies' Home	Ballarat	Babies	To 3 years	Non-denominational
"Hurlingham" (Carry On Club)	Brighton	Boys	10-18 years	Non-denominational
Stanhope (Hostel)	Kew	Boys and Girls	14-18 years	Non-denominational (Melbourne Legacy)
Blamey House	Kew	Boys and Girls	4-12 years	Non-denominational (Melbourne Legacy)
Harelands (Hostel)	Kew	Boys and Girls	14-18 years	Non-denominational (Melbourne Legacy)
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	Clayton	Boys and Girls	5 years onwards	Non-denominational
Travancore Special School	Flemington	Boys and Girls	9-14 years	} Mental Hygiene Authority
Stawell Special School	Stawell	Boys and Girls	9-14 years	
Janefield Special School	Janefield	Girls	14 years onwards	
Janefield Special School	Janefield	Boys	14 years onwards	
Bendigo Training Centre	Bendigo	Boys	16 years onwards	
MATERNITY HOMES.				
"Kedesb"	Kew			Church of England
St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital	Broadmeadows			Roman Catholic
St. Joseph's Home	Carlton			Roman Catholic
"The Haven"	North Fitzroy			Salvation Army
Presbyterian Sisterhood	North Fitzroy			Presbyterian
Melbourne City Mission	Brunswick			Inter-denominational
JUVENILE SCHOOLS.				
Morning Star Training Farm	Mornington	Boys	14-18 years	Roman Catholic
Bayswater Farm and Vocational Training Centre	Bayswater	Boys	14-18 years	Salvation Army
Convent of the Good Shepherd	Abbotsford	Girls	14-18 years	Roman Catholic
St. Margaret's Juvenile School, Convent of the Good Shepherd	Oakleigh	Girls	14-18 years	Roman Catholic

TABLE NO. 10.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT FOR THE
YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1955 AND 1956.

	1955.			1956.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Wards Boarded Out —						
Foster Homes —						
Maintenance	36,043	8	5	42,750	4	10
Clothing	891	18	9	3,091	11	9
			36,935	7	2	45,841
Children's Homes —						
Maintenance	124,348	13	0	148,500	16	4
Clothing	8,036	11	0	10,924	0	0
			132,385	4	0	159,424
Juvenile Schools—						
Maintenance	7,693	6	3	8,650	11	10
Maintenance Deficiency Grants	812	0	0	7,549	13	11
Special Grants	1,122	10	0	1,000	0	0
			9,627	16	3	17,200
Wards outfitted for employment	3,265	0	0	4,374	19	10
Subsidies for Hostel Inmates	4,829	11	4	2,922	8	1
Maintenance of Migrant Children	3,261	19	7	3,043	12	8
			11,356	10	11	10,341
2. Children in Departmental Establishments —						
Provisions, Clothing, &c.	46,605	17	0	66,371	17	1
Salaries, &c.	118,006	19	3	139,619	11	10
			164,612	16	3	205,991
<i>Less Quarters and Rations for Staff</i>	8,342	12	1	9,270	5	9
			156,270	4	2	196,721
3. Allowances for Children in Necessitous Circumstances (Part V. of Children's Welfare Act)	123,599	16	8			
Allowances for Widowed Mothers	145	17	8			
			123,745	14	4	153,229
4. General Maintenance Items—						
Medical Attendance	636	0	1	185	5	6
School Requisites	3,954	14	8	4,666	8	4
Building Grants (Hostels)	57	2	8	143	15	10
Travelling—Wards and Assisted Children	1,668	13	1	2,401	2	0
Maintenance Incidentals	1,353	16	7	1,642	1	10
			7,670	7	1	9,038
5. Administrative Expenses—						
Salaries, &c.	54,406	11	9	74,938	2	10
Postage and Telephones	2,801	15	9	3,273	3	1
Incidentals	3,039	4	9	4,157	13	8
Printing and Stationery	1,398	10	11	2,969	5	1
Fuel and Light	359	9	1	330	6	4
Visiting Committee's Expenses (ceased 31st August, 1955)	449	19	0			
Honorary Welfare Officers' Expenses (commenced 1st September, 1955)				1	2	9
Children's Welfare Advisory Council's Expenses				671	3	5
Transport	4,027	17	3	4,045	2	7
			66,483	8	6	90,385
Total			544,474	12	5	682,183
6. Revenue—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maintenance Collections—						
By Court Orders	6,360	1	1	10,485	6	8
By Voluntary Payments	15,905	12	3	15,191	10	0
			22,265	13	4	25,676
Miscellaneous Receipts—						
Appropriation of Former Years	802	18	4	962	9	1
Sale of Government Property	365	0	0	500	8	3
Costs granted under Court Order				4	4	0
			1,167	18	4	1,467
Child Endowment for children at departmental establishments	5,599	7	3	5,607	14	0
			29,032	18	11	32,751
Nett Cost			515,441	13	6	649,431