



Australian Government

Pensioners and Seniors

Information Kit



Rates current 20 September 2009 to 31 December 2009



This kit is printed, authorised and distributed with the compliments of:

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A Message from your local Member of Parliament



Dear North West Coast seniors,

Thank you for your interest in the most recent edition of my Information Kit for Pensioners and Seniors. I am very proud to be able to provide this Kit to you and I trust you will find it interesting and useful.

As part of the 2009/10 budget, the Rudd Government has delivered the most significant reforms to the pension system since the introduction of the age pension in 1909.

These secure and sustainable pension reforms include pension increases, a new consolidated pensioner supplement, better indexation and a pensioner work bonus.

These reforms have passed through parliament and have come into effect as of September 20th 2009. More information on the Government's pension reforms is available from www.budget.gov.au

I am pleased to say that this edition of my Information Kit for Pensioners and Seniors includes the reforms and has been produced so that pensioners and seniors can check their entitlements with the minimum of fuss.

I will continue to work hard on behalf of our community's pensioners and retirees to ensure that you have the support you need.

Please don't hesitate to contact my office if I can assist you with any pension or retirement issue or if you become aware of any federal issue that you feel requires my attention.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sid". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided. Payment rates in this guide are valid from 20 September 2009 to 31 December 2009.

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Basic conditions of eligibility for pensions

Residence

To qualify for a pension a person must be an Australian resident and residing in Australia on the date of claiming the pension.

An 'Australian resident' is a person whose normal place of residence is in Australia and who is an Australian citizen or a permanent resident. In most cases you must also have a period of continuous residence to qualify for a pension. The qualifying period varies on the type of pension – for Age Pension it is 10 years.

WHAT IF YOU HAVE COME FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY?

The rules about Australian residence may be different if you come from a country that has a reciprocal social security agreement with Australia.

For example, if you come from such a country, you may qualify for the Age Pension, even if you have not been a resident for 10 years.

Australia presently has agreements with the following 23 countries:

- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- Chile
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Germany
- Korea (Republic of)
- Greece
- Finland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Malta
- The Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Portugal
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Switzerland
- USA

WAITING PERIODS

New residents who arrived in Australia after 4 March 1997 must wait two years before

becoming eligible for most social security payments.

You should contact your local Centrelink office to check your eligibility because the rules are very complex and vary from country to country.

Age Pension

The Age Pension is a fortnightly income support payment. There are a number of criteria which determine whether a person is eligible for the Age Pension.

QUALIFYING AGE

To qualify for Age Pension men must be aged 65 years or over. For women, please see the table below.

Over the next few years, the Age Pension age for women will continue to increase to 65 years. The following table gives the age at which women will become eligible for Age Pension.

Woman's date of birth	Qualifying age
before 1 July 1935	60
on or between 1 July 1935 and 31 December 1936	60.5
on or between 1 January 1937 and 30 June 1938	61
on or between 1 July 1938 and 31 December 1939	61.5
on or between 1 January 1940 and 30 June 1941	62
on or between 1 July 1941 and 31 December 1942	62.5
on or between 1 January 1943 and 30 June 1944	63
on or between 1 July 1944 and 31 December 1945	63.5
on or between 1 January 1946 and 30 June 1947	64
on or between 1 July 1947 and 31 December 1948	64.5
on or after 1 January 1949	65

INCREASING THE AGE PENSION AGE

From 1 July 2017, the qualifying age for Age Pension will increase from 65 to 65½ years. The qualifying age for Age Pension will then rise by six months every two years, reaching 67 by 1 July 2023.

The change will not affect existing age pensioners and will not affect people born before 1 July 1952.

NEW PENSION RATES

From September 20 2009, the maximum rate of Age Pension has increased to \$671.90 per fortnight for a single pensioner or \$1,013.00 for a pensioner couple combined. These changes are a result of the Government's pension changes and the regular September 20th indexation date.

INCOME AND ASSETS TESTING

The rate of Age Pension is subject to the pension income and assets tests (see pages 24–31 for details).

Income and assets tests

All social security and veteran pensions (except Age or Disability Support Pension for a person who is permanently blind, and pensions for veterans who are permanently blind) are subject to an income or assets test.

Centrelink applies both tests to calculate the rate of payment, and pays people under whichever test gives the lowest rate.

New Work Bonus

The Government recognises that many pensioners continue to work after they reach age pension age. The Government is also committed to supporting and encouraging working pensioners.

That is why a new Work Bonus now enables pensioners over age pension age to keep more of the money they earn through work.

From 20 September 2009, only half of the first \$500 of employment income earned in a fortnight will be assessed under the income test. This will enable up to \$250 of earnings a

fortnight to be excluded from means testing. The Work Bonus will not apply to people paid under the transitional safety net (explained below).

THE INCOME TEST

Under changes to the income test, the single rate of pension is now reduced by 50 cents a fortnight for each dollar of income over the income 'free area'. For couples each person's pension is reduced by 25 cents for each dollar earned over the income 'free area'.

The 'free areas' are:

- \$142 a fortnight for a single person;
- \$248 a fortnight (combined) for a couple (including illness-separated for DVA pensioners); and

Pensioners with private income below these amounts will not be affected by income test changes.

You get no payment if your fortnightly income exceeds \$1,485.79 single or \$2,2274.00 for a couple (no children).

WHAT IS COUNTED AS INCOME?

'Income' includes earned income and deemed income from financial investments (see the section on deeming below). There are a range of other income sources that are treated differently. These are dealt with in detail shortly.

TRANSITIONAL SAFETY NET

For existing pensioners who would otherwise face a payment reduction because of the new income test, a transitional safety net will apply

The transitional safety net will ensure that current payment rates for part pensioners are maintained in real terms, and that they benefit from an increase of \$10.15 per week for singles or couples combined.

Their pension will continue to be worked out under the 40 cent withdrawal rate and they will continue to receive their existing entitlements, including the above increase, until they are better off under the new pension rules, including the new 50 cent income test withdrawal rate.

Once a pensioner is paid under the new rules, they will no longer have access to the transitional safety net.

THE ASSETS TEST

Under the assets test, pensions are reduced by \$1.50 a fortnight for each \$1,000 of assets over the assets thresholds. The assets thresholds are:

- \$178,000 for a single person who owns a home (not including the value of their home);
- \$307,000 for a single person who does not own a home;
- \$252,500 for a couple who own a home (not including the value of their home); or
- \$381,500 for a couple who do not own a home.

The assets thresholds above which you will not get any payment are:

- \$626,000 for a single person who owns a home (not including the value of their home);
- \$755,000 for a single person who does not own a home;
- \$928,000 for a couple who own a home (not including the value of their home); or
- \$1,057,000 for a couple who do not own a home.

WHAT ARE COUNTED AS ASSETS?

The following are taken into account for the Assets Test:

- bank, building society or credit union accounts, interest bearing deposits, bonds, debentures, shares, property trusts, investments in friendly societies, equity trusts, mortgage trusts, and bonds trusts;
- **some** income stream products purchased **before** 20 September 2007 – **all** income stream products purchased on or after 20 September 2007 will be counted as assets;
- household contents and personal effects;
- motor vehicles, boats and caravans (not used as the primary place of residence);
- holiday homes or other forms of real estate (not used as the primary place of residence).

See tables at the back of this kit for detailed rates of payment for different income and asset levels.

Deeming

Under the deeming rules, the total value of all your financial investments is used to calculate your income for assessing pension eligibility.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS INCLUDE:

Bank, building society and credit union accounts, cash, term deposits, friendly society bonds and other managed investments, assets in superannuation and rollover funds held by anyone of Age Pension age, shares, short-term asset tested income streams, loans, gold and other bullion.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS DO NOT INCLUDE:

Your house or its contents, your car, boat or caravan, stamp or coin collections, antiques, accommodation bonds in aged care homes, assets in superannuation and rollover funds held by anyone under Age Pension age, standard life insurance policies, farms, holiday homes or other real estate, income streams other than asset-tested income streams (short-term).

HOW DO THE GOVERNMENT'S DEEMING RULES WORK?

From 20 March 2009, the first \$42,000 for single people, or the first \$70,000 for couples, of financial investments is deemed to earn 2 per cent per annum.

Any amount over \$41,000 for single people, or over \$70,000 for couples, of financial investments is deemed to earn 3 per cent per annum.

If you earn more than the deeming rate on your financial investments, the extra will not be counted as income and will not reduce your pension. But if you earn less than the deeming rates on your financial investments, the deeming rates will still apply.

If you would like more information on deeming, you may wish to make an appointment with a Centrelink Financial Information Service Officer to receive up to date advice (phone **13 23 00**).

** Although there are occasions when your family may encounter financial difficulty, gifting rules are in place to prevent people from giving away very large sums of money or assets for the sole purpose of increasing their pension entitlement.*

Currently individuals (and couples) may give away up to \$10,000 per year without penalty (up to a maximum of \$30,000 over five years). Any sum in excess is deemed to still be an asset for five years for the purposes of the assets and income test (via deeming rules). The pension rate is not reduced by both tests, but rather by the test that delivers the lowest pension entitlement.

Income streams

An income stream is a regular series of payments made for life or a fixed term and purchased with a capital sum or made directly from accumulated superannuation contributions. Income streams include allocated pensions and superannuation pensions.

From 20 September 2004 changed rules apply to income stream products. Products purchased after this date may have a 50% asset test exemption applied if they are a 'complying' product. This exemption will also apply to new 'market-linked' income streams.

These rules do not affect income stream products purchased before 20 September 2004. These will continue to be subject to the old rules which may include a 100% asset test exemption for certain complying products.

From 20 September 2007 products purchased on or after this date will not be exempt. In addition, if you have a fully or partially exempt product and you commute it to a new product on or after 20 September 2007, you will lose the exemption.

For more information on these rules and exemptions, please contact Centrelink on **13 23 00**.

Disability Support Pension

The Disability Support Pension is a fortnightly payment provided to people who have some form of substantial and long-term disability. There are a number of criteria which determine whether a person is eligible for the pension (including a medical assessment of their degree of impairment).

You may qualify for Disability Support Pension if you are aged 16 years or over but less than Age Pension age on the day the claim is lodged, and have a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment of at least 20 per cent and:

- are unable to work for at least 15 hours a week, or be trained for work, for the next two years as a result of the impairment; or
- are permanently blind.

RATE

Through the Government's Secure and Sustainable Pension Reform package, the maximum rate of Disability Support Pension for a pensioner over 21 years of age is has increased to \$671.90 per fortnight for a single DSP recipient pensioner or \$1,013.00 for a DSP recipient couple combined.

Those under 18 receive \$308.40 per fortnight if they live at home and \$476.50 per fortnight if they are independent.

Disability pensioners who are between 18 and 20 receive \$349.50 if they live at home and \$476.50 per fortnight if they are independent.

These amounts include the Youth Disability Supplement of \$105.10.

Members of a couple under 21 receive \$476.50 per fortnight.

INCOME AND ASSETS TESTING

The rate of Disability Support Pension is subject to the pension income and assets tests, as per the tables at the end of this kit.

Carer Payment

The Carer Payment (previously known as the Carer's Pension) is a fortnightly payment provided to people providing constant care to a person who has a disability.

There are a number of criteria which determine whether a person is eligible for the Carer Payment.

WHO QUALIFIES FOR THE PAYMENT?

You may qualify for Carer Payment if you are personally providing constant care for:

- a person who has a physical, intellectual or psychiatric disability;
- a profoundly disabled child; or
- two or more disabled children.

The person receiving the care must need care permanently or for an extended period.

The person being cared for must also:

- receive a social security payment or service pension;
- be ineligible for such a payment only
- because of pension residency requirements; or
- meet particular income and assets tests.

The carer does not have to live with or next to the person being cared for, so long as constant care is being provided.

RESPIRE

Carer Payment recipients can temporarily cease caring for up to 63 days in a calendar year without losing their payment. Carers can also spend up to 25 hours a week working, doing unpaid voluntary work, studying or training without losing their payment.

Since 1 July 1998 a carer providing care to a profoundly disabled child under 16 has been able to claim the Carer Payment.

RATE

Through the Government's Secure and Sustainable Pension Reform package, the maximum rate of Carer Payment has increased to \$671.90 per fortnight for a single pensioner or \$1,013.00 for a couple combined.

INCOME AND ASSETS TESTING

The rate of Carer Payment is subject to the pension income and assets tests as per the tables at the end of the kit. If the care receiver does not receive a social security benefit a special income and assets test applies – see Centrelink for details.

Carer Allowance

Carer Allowance amalgamates Child Disability Allowance and Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit. Carer Allowance recognises the impact of a person's disability on the carer. It may be paid to people who care for either an adult (16 or over) or a child (under 16).

WHO QUALIFIES FOR THE ALLOWANCE?

People who care for a person with a disability or medical condition may be eligible to receive Carer Allowance. A health professional must provide a report to help establish eligibility. Both the carer and the person being cared for must be Australian residents.

CARING FOR PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY WHO ARE UNDER 16

People who care for a child under 16 have two levels of assistance:

- One is the provision of a Health Care Card and no allowance for a person caring for a dependent child who is under 16 who requires "substantially more care and attention" in comparison to a child their age without a disability **OR**
- A fortnightly payment of Carer Allowance AND a Health Care Card if the child's disability appears on a list of disabilities/ conditions which result in automatic qualification or must cause the child to function below the standard for his or her age level.

The child and the carer must live together in the same private residence. The Child Disability Assessment Tool (CDAT) is used to assess medical eligibility for Carer Allowance (Child). This tool measures the functional ability of the child receiving care.

CARING FOR A PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY WHO ARE 16 YEARS AND OVER

The disability or medical condition of the person or persons being cared for must be such that it causes a 'substantial functional impairment'. You need not live with the person you are caring for. You can get Carer Allowance for up to two adults if you are caring for both of them. Two carers may share the payment of Carer Allowance if they are both providing care to the same person.

The Adult Disability Assessment Tool (ADAT) is used to assess medical eligibility for Carer Allowance. This tool measures the level of care needed by an adult as a result of his or her disability or medical condition.

RATE

The basic rate of Carer Allowance is \$105.10 a fortnight. An additional \$1,000 per annum is payable to a person receiving Carer Allowance for each child under the age of 16 being cared for.

INCOME AND ASSETS TESTS

There is no income or assets test for this allowance.

New Carer Supplement

A new Carer Supplement has been introduced, starting in June 2009, to assist people with caring responsibilities.

Eligible recipients of Carer Payment, Wife Pension (Age), Wife Pension (DSP), DVA Carer Service Pension and DVA Partner Service Pension receive \$600.

All Carer Allowance recipients will receive a Carer Supplement up to \$600 for each eligible person in their care. Some carers will receive 2 or more Carer Supplements and those receiving a part rate of Carer Allowance under shared care arrangements will receive a proportion of the Carer Supplement.

After the initial June 2009 instalment the Carer Supplement will be paid every July from 2010 to people who are qualified for and received payment for the fortnight, which includes 1 July.

The Carer Supplement will be an ongoing, non-indexed annual lump sum payment.

The Child Disability Assistance Payment (CDAP) will continue annually in July each year and is unaffected by these changes.

Additional payments

This section provides information on payments which some people will receive in addition to their basic income support payment (eg Age Pension)

New Pension Supplement

The previous Goods and Services Tax Supplement, Pharmaceutical Allowance, Utilities Allowance, Telephone Allowance (at the higher internet rate), along with increased assistance of \$2.50 per week for singles and \$10.15 per week for couples combined is included in the new fortnightly Pension Supplement.

The new Pension Supplement will be worth \$56.10 per fortnight for singles and \$84.60 per fortnight for couples combined.

Parenting Payment

Parenting Payment is the main income support payment for principal carer parents who have sole of primary responsibility for the care of a young child.

WHO QUALIFIES FOR THE PAYMENT?

To qualify, you must have a qualifying child under 6 if you are partnered, aged under 8 if you are single or aged under 16 if you have been receiving Parenting Payment since before 1 July 2006. Parenting Payment can only be made to one member of a couple. Once your youngest child turns 6, you will have part-time participation requirements of 30 hours per fortnight, unless you have been granted an exemption.

RATE

Single parents who are under age pension age receive up to \$574.50 a fortnight. Partnered parents receive up to \$411.50 a fortnight.

INCOME TEST

Single parents with one child are able to earn up to \$166.60 a fortnight before the Payment is withdrawn (add \$24.60 for each extra child) at the rate of 40 cents for each dollar earned over \$166.60.

Partnered parents can each earn up to \$62 a fortnight before their payment is withdrawn by 50 cents for each dollar earned over \$62. If they earn over \$250 the Payment is withdrawn by 60 cents for each dollar earned over \$250. If their partner's income exceeds \$780 a fortnight, the payment is withdrawn at 60 cents for each extra dollar.

ASSETS TEST

Single parents may have assets, excluding the family home, worth up to \$178,000 for homeowners and \$307,000 for non-home owners, before their payment is affected. Over these thresholds, no Parenting Payment is payable.

For partnered parents, the couple's combined assets, excluding the family home, may be worth up to \$252,000 for homeowners and \$381,500 for non-home owners, before their payment is affected. Over these thresholds no Parenting Payment is payable.

Partner Allowance

IMPORTANT: Partner Allowance is being phased out – no new applications for this payment will be accepted

Those who would have otherwise applied for this payment after 20 September 2003 will instead have to apply for Newstart Allowance.

WHO QUALIFIED FOR THE ALLOWANCE?

You can continue to receive Partner Allowance if you:

- were born on or before 1 July 1955;
- are the partner of a person aged at least 21 who is receiving a pension or allowance;
- have little or no recent workforce experience. Little or no recent workforce experience means not being employed for more than 20 hours a week for a total of 13 weeks in the previous 12 months; and
- have no dependent children under 16 years of age.

RATE

The maximum rate of the allowance is \$411.50 per fortnight.

INCOME AND ASSETS TESTS

Under the income test, fortnightly income between \$62 and \$250 per fortnight reduces the allowance by 50 cents in the dollar. Income above \$250 per fortnight reduces the allowance by 60 cents in the dollar. The income of the person's partner may also affect the rate of the allowance.

Under the assets test, Partner Allowance will not be payable once the couple's combined assets, excluding the family home, are worth more than \$252,000 for homeowners or \$381,500 for non-homeowners.

Widow Allowance

IMPORTANT: Widow Allowance is being phased out

There will be no new claims for this payment after 1 July 2005, unless the woman was born on or before 1 July 1955. Those who would have previously applied for this payment will instead have to apply for Newstart Allowance.

WHO QUALIFIED FOR THE ALLOWANCE?

You may be entitled to Widow Allowance now if you:

- are a single woman who was born on or before 1 July 1955, who was widowed, divorced or separated (including separated de facto) since turning 40 years of age; and
- have little or no recent workforce experience. Little or no recent workforce experience means not being employed for more than 20 hours a week for a total of 13 weeks or more during the previous 12 months; and
- attend a participation interview with a Centrelink Officer annually.

RATE

The maximum fortnightly rate of the allowance is:

- \$456.00 for a woman who is under 60 years of age and has no dependent children;
- \$493.30 for a woman who has dependent children; or
- \$493.30 (plus Pharmaceutical Allowance of \$6.00) for a woman aged over 60 who has been in receipt of the Allowance for 9 months or longer.

INCOME AND ASSETS TESTS

The allowance is subject to income and assets testing.

Under the income test, fortnightly income between \$62 and \$250 per fortnight reduces the allowance by 50 cents in the dollar. Income above \$250 per fortnight reduces the allowance by 60 cents in the dollar.

Under the assets test, Widow Allowance is not payable if the recipient has assets, excluding the family home, worth more than \$178,000 for homeowners and \$307,000 for non-home owners.

Pharmaceutical Allowance

SAFETY NET SCHEME

A single person or couple (combined) who receive the Pharmaceutical Allowance can receive free prescription items if they have spent more than \$318.00 on medicines in the current calendar year.

This arrangement requires a person or couple who receives Pharmaceutical Allowance to keep a record of their prescriptions.

Pensioners (single or couple combined) who purchase 60 prescriptions in a calendar year, receive any further prescriptions free for the rest of the year.

The safety net threshold has increased to 60 prescriptions in 2009.

If you have purchased more than 14 prescriptions in a three-month period, you may be eligible for an advance payment of Pharmaceutical Allowance.

The safety net 20 days rule also means that for certain specified PBS medicines a resupply within 20 days of a previous supply will fall outside of safety net benefits.

For persons not receiving Pharmaceutical Allowance, they can receive PBS prescriptions at the concessional co-payment rate once they spend \$1,264.90 in the current calendar year.

Ask at your local Centrelink office or phone the Teleservice on 13 23 00 for more information about your entitlements under the safety net scheme.

Rent Assistance

Rent Assistance helps people who pay private rent (not public housing rent) or similar payments to landlords for accommodation. Proof of the amount of rent paid is required.

WHO QUALIFIES FOR THE ASSISTANCE?

You may qualify for Rent Assistance if you are paying more than a threshold amount of rent per week for:

- rent (but not in public housing); **or**
- service and maintenance fees in a retirement village; **or**

- fees paid for the use of a site for a caravan or other accommodation, or to moor a vessel, that the person occupies as a home.

Rent Assistance is paid at the rate of 75 cents for each dollar of rent paid over the threshold, up to the maximum amount.

For thresholds and rates see the tables below:

RENT ASSISTANCE (paid under either the Social Security Act 1991 or the Family Assistance Act 1999)

Maximum payment	Amount per fortnight:
Single, no children	\$ 111.80
Single, no children, sharer	\$ 74.53
Couple, no children	\$ 105.40
Single or couple, with 1 or 2 children	\$ 131.32
Single or couple, with 3 or more children	\$ 148.40
No payment if your fortnightly rent is less than:	Amount per fortnight:
Single, no children	\$ 99.40
Single, no children, sharer	\$ 99.40
Couple, no children	\$ 162.00
Single with 1 or 2 children	\$ 130.90
Couple with children	\$ 193.62

Mobility Allowance

Mobility Allowance is a payment to encourage self-help and financial independence by providing assistance to people with disability who are unable to use public transport without substantial assistance and who are undertaking approved activities such as employment, voluntary work, job search or vocational training.

WHO QUALIFIES FOR THE ALLOWANCE?

To qualify for Mobility Allowance, a person must be aged 16 or over, have a disability that prevents them from using public transport without substantial assistance and be undertaking an approved activity.

Approved activities for the basic rate of Mobility Allowance include:

- undertaking voluntary work, paid work, self employment, vocation training (including living/life skills training) or any combination of these activities, for at least 32 hours every 4 weeks on a continuing basis, **or**
- receiving Newstart Allowance, Austudy or Youth Allowance and fulfilling the activity test associated with these payments, **or**
- participating in a vocational Rehabilitation Services Program, **or**
- looking for work with an employment services provider.

You may qualify for a higher rate of Mobility Allowance if you are receiving Newstart Allowance, Youth Allowance, Parenting Payment or Disability Support Pension and are:

- working 15 hours or more per week for wages at or above the minimum wage, **or**
- working 15 hours or more per week for wages determined under the Supported Wage System, **or**
- looking for such work under an agreement with an employment services provider.

RATE

The basic rate of Mobility Allowance is \$79.30 a fortnight.

The higher rate of Mobility Allowance is \$111.00 a fortnight.

A lump sum advance equal to 6 months mobility allowance can be claimed once a year.

INCOME AND ASSETS TESTING

Mobility Allowance is not subject to the pension income and assets tests.

Bereavement Payment

WHO QUALIFIES FOR THE PAYMENT?

Bereavement Payment provides temporary financial help after the death of a pensioner. Eligibility for any Bereavement Payment is automatically assessed when you advise Centrelink of the death.

RATE

When a pensioner suffers the death of their pensioner partner, they may receive a lump sum Bereavement Payment of up to seven payments of the difference between the combined married rate the couple were paid and the single rate the survivor will be paid.

Carer Payment recipients continue to be eligible for a payment for seven paydays after the death of the person they were caring for.

When a single pensioner dies, one extra fortnightly payment will be made to the person's estate.

Bereavement Allowance

If you are recently bereaved, have no dependent children and have not been getting a payment from Centrelink, Bereavement Allowance helps give you an adequate level of income while you make funeral arrangements, settle financial affairs, look for work and find out whether you are eligible for a longer term payment from Centrelink.

WHO QUALIFIES FOR THE PAYMENT?

You may get Bereavement Allowance if:

- your partner dies
- you were living with your partner immediately before your partner's death
- you have not re-partnered
- you do not have any children who qualify you for the Parenting Payment
- you are not eligible for Widow B Pension, Parenting Payment, Service Pension or War Widows Pension
- your income and assets are below a certain amount, and
- you meet residence requirements.

RATE

You may get paid up to the maximum single rate of pension, which is \$671.90 per fortnight.

INCOME AND ASSETS TESTING

Bereavement Allowance is subject to the pension income and assets tests (see pages 23–25 for details).

Remote Area Allowance

The purpose of remote area allowance is to provide assistance to people receiving social security payments who live in remote areas.

WHO QUALIFIES FOR THE ALLOWANCE?

You may qualify if you receive a social security/DVA pension, allowance or benefit and live in a remote area.

RATE

Remote Area Allowance is paid fortnightly at the rate of \$18.20 (single) or \$15.60 each (couple) plus \$7.30 for each dependent.

Remote Area Allowance is not indexed.

INCOME AND ASSETS TESTING

Remote Area Allowance is not subject to the pension income and assets tests. The Remote Area Allowance is non-taxable but offsets the Zone Tax Rebate.

Seniors Supplement

The Seniors Supplement is available to self-funded retirees who are eligible for the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card or the Department of Veterans' Affairs Gold card.

It incorporates the now phased out payments of Seniors Concession Allowance and the higher rate of Telephone Allowance.

The Seniors Supplement will be \$56.10 a fortnight for singles and \$84.60 a fortnight for couples combined. Payments will be made quarterly.

The Seniors Supplement is equivalent to the minimum rate of the Pension Supplement to be paid to part pensioners. This alignment will

allow a seamless transition as seniors move from the part pension onto the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card if their income increases.

Eligible seniors will also continue to be eligible for other concessions linked to the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card.

These concessions include a reduction in prescription medicines under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, a discounted Medicare safety net threshold, and concessional travel on the Great Southern Rail Services.

The Government decided not to proceed with proposed changes to include gross tax-free superannuation income in the income test for the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card, which was due to come into effect on 1 July 2009.

Other assistance

Pensioner Concession Card

The Pensioner Concession Card may entitle you to a range of concessions, including:

- Items under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme for \$5.30;
- Telephone Allowance;
- Free hearing aids and discounted maintenance services at an annual fee of \$35.70 provided by Australian Hearing Services or an accredited provider;
- Reductions in property and water rates*;
- Reductions in energy bills and motor vehicle registration*;
- Reduced fares on public transport*;
- One or more free rail journeys within the state each year*;
- Discount fares on services operated by Great Southern Rail;

- Reduced cost for redirection of your mail from Australia Post if you change address (concession rates are only available to holders of a Centrelink Pensioner Concession Card, Department of Veteran Affairs Pensioner Concession Card or Centrelink Health Care Card).

** Since local and state government authorities fund these concessions they do vary from state to state and region to region.*

WHO QUALIFIES FOR THE CARD?

You can get a Pensioner Concession Card if you receive one of the following:

- a pension;
- Mature Age Allowance or Mature Age Partner Allowance;
- Newstart Allowance if you have been assessed as having a partial capacity to work or you are a single principal carer of a dependant child.

Or if you are aged over 60 and have been receiving an allowance continuously for more than nine months.

For more information call in to your local Centrelink office or phone the Teleservice on **13 23 00**.

Commonwealth Seniors Health Card

WHO QUALIFIES FOR THE CARD?

The Commonwealth Seniors Health Card is available to some people of retirement age who don't qualify for a pension because of assets or have not lived in Australia long enough to access the pension.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

The Commonwealth Seniors Health Card provides access to a number of items including prescriptions under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme for \$5.30 and the Telephone Allowance of \$92.00 per year (or \$138.40 per year for those with a home internet connection).

INCOME TEST

The Seniors Card is not available to singles with an adjusted taxable income of more than \$50,000 and couples with a combined adjusted taxable income of more than \$80,000.

NEW DEFINITION OF INCOME FROM 1 JULY 2009

From 1 July 2009, income that is salary sacrificed to superannuation will be added back on to other taxable income for CSHC assessment purposes. All CSHC customers will be required to provide a tax return for the most recent financial year or, where a tax return is not available, an estimate for that year. In addition, each member of a couple must provide a return or estimate for the same financial year. This will ensure that income received by seniors is treated equally, and will ensure that the income test is applied to all CSHC holders consistently.

ASSETS TEST

There is no assets test for the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card.

State Seniors Cards

All state and territory governments issue their own seniors cards to eligible residents aged 60 and over.

Each card has a blue and gold 'S' logo.

WHO QUALIFIES FOR THE CARDS?

The eligibility criteria and benefits vary from state to state and are partly restricted by the weekly number of hours of paid employment.

- In Queensland and Victoria, this is 35 hours per week. In other States and the ACT, it is 20 hours per week. In the Northern Territory, there is no restriction of hours of paid employment.
- Queensland also means tests seniors card concessions for retired residents in the 60 to 64 age group.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

- The common government concession in each state is public transport concessions.
- In the Northern Territory a special low priced Seniors Tour Card is available from all Darwin bus interchanges as well as the Darwin Regional Tourist Association.
- Interstate visitors to South Australia can apply for a SA Seniors card that will be accepted in the SA public transport system.
- Some states offer additional government concessions.
- Seniors cards from any state can be presented at over 20,000 businesses around Australia to obtain discounts. These businesses display a 'Seniors Card Welcome' sticker on their premises.
- Directories outlining discounts are available to resident and visiting seniors. These are available from the seniors card office of the state you plan to visit.

NATIONAL RECIPROCAL TRANSPORT CONCESSIONS

As a result of the Rudd Government's election promise, Senior Card Holders can now access concessional fares when they travel interstate. The national seniors transport concessional

arrangements now apply on public transport in all states and territories.

MORE INFORMATION

Contact details to apply for a seniors card are outlined below and also on the website:

www.seniorscard.com.au

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY:

ACT Seniors Card, GPO Box 158
Canberra ACT 2601. Ph: **(02) 6282 3777**
Email: seniorscard@cota-act.gov.au

NEW SOUTH WALES :

NSW Seniors Card
Locked Bag 16, Kingsgrove NSW 2208
Ph: **1300 364 758**
Email: info@seniorscard.nsw.gov.au

NORTHERN TERRITORY:

NT Seniors Card
PO Box 40596, Casuarina NT 0811
Ph: **1800 777 704**

QUEENSLAND:

Queensland Seniors Card
c/- Reply Paid 10817 Brisbane
Adelaide Street Qld 4001
Ph: **131 304**

SOUTH AUSTRALIA:

SA Seniors Card
PO Box 196, Rundle Mall, Adelaide SA 5000
Ph: **1800 819 961**
Email: OFTAseniorscard@dfc.sa.gov.au

TASMANIA:

Tasmanian Seniors Card
GPO Box 123, Hobart TAS 7001
Ph: **1300 135 513**
Email: seniors@dpac.tas.gov.au

VICTORIA:

Seniors Card Program,
GPO Box 4316PP, Melbourne VIC 3001
Call: **1300 797 210**

WESTERN AUSTRALIA:

WA Seniors Card
Level 1, Albert Facey House, 469 Wellington St,
Perth WA 6000. Ph: **(08) 6217 8800**
Email: seniorscard@communities.wa.gov.au

More information on the Government's pension reforms is available from www.centrelink.gov.au. If you want to talk to someone about how these changes may affect you, please call the Centrelink retirement line on **13 23 00**.

Financial Information Service

WHO QUALIFIES FOR THE SERVICE?

The Financial Information Service (FIS) is a free service provided to anyone to help improve their standard of living by using their own resources to best advantage.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

FIS officers can explain how your income and assets will be treated under the social security income and assets tests. Information provided by FIS officers is intended to give you an idea of the financial options that may be open to you and the general principles you need to take into account when making investment or retirement decisions. FIS officers cannot recommend or give you an opinion on a particular investment or investment type; nor can they make financial decisions for you.

Call Centrelink on **13 23 00** to make an appointment to see a FIS officer.

Lump sum pension advances

WHO QUALIFIES FOR AN ADVANCE?

Many pensioners find it difficult to meet unexpected living expenses such as refrigerator, car or house repairs or other emergency expenses.

From September 20, 2009, pensioners are able to take a lump sum advance of their pension of up to \$1,000.

Advances are repaid by deductions from future fortnightly pension payments over 13 fortnights. People receiving Mature Age Allowance and Mature Age Partner Allowance may also be eligible for advances.

Pensions Loan Scheme

The Pension Bonus Scheme is closed to new entrants who did not become qualified for Age Pension before 20 September 2009. The scheme

pays a one-off lump sum payment to people who defer receiving Age Pension and continue working.

Existing members may remain in the scheme and continue to accrue entitlements if they or their member partner continue to work 960 hours a year. Members who are not working and rely on their non-member partner's employment to remain in the scheme will no longer be able to do so. Generally these

members will need to claim their bonus within 13 weeks of 20 September 2009.

Any existing members who are interested in testing their eligibility for Age Pension under the new rules, or who are concerned that they are not meeting the scheme's requirements, are advised to contact a Centrelink Financial Information Service Officer, or their own financial planner to get more information and discuss their options.

Safety and Security

Protection for Senior Citizens

Many senior citizens, especially those who live alone, feel vulnerable at times. Here is some advice that is handy for everyone, but may be particularly helpful for older people to feel secure and confident.

Don't isolate yourself behind locked doors. One way of encouraging neighbours to keep an eye out for your welfare is to keep an eye out for theirs.

Get involved with your neighbours, the local community and a Neighbourhood Watch group. Criminals are less likely to see you as a target if you are careful, alert and living confidently in a community.

Consider home security measures such as deadlocks, security screens, door chains and viewers.

Don't hide spare keys in obvious places.

PHONE CALLS

If you don't know the caller, don't give personal information over the phone, even if the caller claims to be from a legitimate organisation. If you have any doubts, take the caller's name and number and call them back.

Keep police, emergency services, relatives and doctor's phone numbers listed next to the phone.

VISITORS

People from legitimate companies all carry identification cards. Phone their company if you are not sure about their identification and don't let them into your home until you are satisfied.

ROAD SAFETY

Be careful crossing roads and use traffic lights and pedestrian crossings where possible.

Never cross a road from behind a parked car as oncoming vehicles often can't see you.

LEGAL MATTERS

Before you sign any legal documents, read them carefully and have them checked by a trusted family member, solicitor or legal aid officer - especially if you are in doubt.

Keep all legal documents such as your Will, insurance policies and share certificates together in a safe place at home, or with your solicitor or bank.

Refuse to sign any paper if you feel you are being pressured to sign it before you have had time to think about it.

CON SCHEMES

Be cautious about schemes that sound too good to be true or have to be kept a secret. Keep informed by reading the newspaper and talking to friends.

Be wary of 'good deals' on home repairs and improvement jobs, and 'get rich quick' schemes which involve giving someone money before the scheme is completed or revealed. If it seems too good to be true, it almost certainly is.

If you are anxious about a possible fraud, contact the Police.

SHOPPING

If you carry a handbag, carry it close to your body. If you use a wallet, put it inside a jacket pocket or a front pocket. Try not to carry more money than you need.

If you feel you are being followed, turn to see if someone is there, rather than being caught off guard. Go into a shop or building where there are people if you think you are being followed.

If someone tries to snatch your bag, do not resist. No amount of money is worth serious injury.

If a friend or taxi takes you home, ask them to wait until you are safely inside. Have your car or house key in your hand as you approach the door.

IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

Keep a lookout for pushbike riders and skateboard riders on the footpath, particularly when walking around corners.

Have a local contact, family or friend who can keep an eye on you and your home. You may be able to do the same for them.

If you are going away, make arrangements for someone to collect mail and keep an eye on things.

BANKING

Keep your savings in a bank, building society or invest it. Don't keep large amounts of money at home, in your handbag or wallet.

Put your money into your purse or wallet before moving away from the teller or the Automatic Teller Machine.

Many banks, credit unions, building societies or investment organisations have investment plans especially for older people. Find a recommended company and seek their advice.

Protecting your possessions

Thieves want easy opportunities. They want to get into your home or car quickly and leave without being seen or caught.

A determined thief only needs a moment to make off with your valuables. That's why it's a good idea to engrave identification, such as your driver's licence number, preceded by the initial of your State, on your valuable possessions.

By leaving an identifying mark, you will discourage thieves as well as make it difficult for them to sell your property.

If they do steal identified property and it is recovered, it will be easier for you to identify it.

Televisions, DVD and CD players, computers, cameras, power tools, lawnmowers, kitchen appliances, stereos, and furniture are just a few items that could be engraved.

It's also a good idea to photograph items of particular value to you, such as jewellery.

Photograph it beside a matchbox or ruler to provide a good idea of size.

If you don't have a photographic record, then make sure you write down a description of the valuable items, and if possible, make a drawing of them.

Never mark your keys with your address or a thief who steals your keys could get into your home.

OTHER VALUABLES - PASSPORTS AND PERSONAL RECORDS

Keep them safe at home. A floor or wall safe is the best, although a locked filing cabinet is also quite good. Only tell a trusted friend or relative where these papers are kept. Keep a separate list of your possessions on a Valuable Property record.

CASH AND CREDIT CARDS

Never make a display of your cash or credit cards.

If you are taking money out of an Automatic Teller Machine, make sure no-one can see you key in your PIN number. Be careful because someone can come up behind you while you are at the machine.

If your credit cards are stolen, inform the credit card company immediately so transactions can be stopped. Keep the phone number handy and keep a record of card numbers so you can report them easily.

Never carry your PIN number with your cash or credit cards. If you can't memorise it, some banks, credit unions or building societies can provide you with a word instead of a number.

Cash is always a favourite target for thieves. Always try to avoid carrying large amounts with you, either at home or when travelling.

HANDBAGS AND WALLETS

Handbags can be an easy target for thieves and should be held securely and kept closed. It is not wise to put a handbag down on a counter or on the floor beside you. Keep it in front or beside you with your hand looped around the handle or strap. Be careful in the street, as it is easy for someone to snatch your bag before you are really aware of what has happened.

At work, never leave wallets, bags or other valuables lying around. Lock such items in a drawer or cabinet. Your workmates could be unfairly under suspicion if something goes astray.

Locking up

Ensuring your property is secure can be an expensive business. Before you make any decisions, think about your security needs and then shop around.

No-one wants to turn their home into Fort Knox, but the following guide for securing your home may help you keep it safe and secure.

It may well be a combination of some of the following tips and a better sense of home security will give you and your house better protection.

AUTOMATIC DEADLOCKS

A rim mounted deadlock locks automatically when the door is closed. At the turn of a key, the lock can be prevented from being opened on the inside. Another type of deadlock is the morticed deadbolt lock which is ideal for solid core doors.

BACK DOOR

Fit a deadlock and use it. Many burglars enter through the back door because they can do so without being seen.

BURGLAR ALARMS

Correctly installed and maintained burglar alarms offer a high level of security for those who require it. However, alarms should not be used instead of other good security measures. If you have a security system, use it and have it serviced regularly.

DOOR VIEWERS

These help you to identify callers before opening the door.

ELECTRICAL METER BOXES

A lock up meter box is recommended to prevent would be burglars from interfering with the power supply to your home.

EXTERNAL LIGHTING

Movement activated outside lights are a good idea. Seniors should consider installing a light outside the front entrance, with an inside switch to see night time visitors.

GARAGE

Keep it locked. Tools and ladders provide burglars with a ready kit of implements for forcing a window or door.

SECURITY DOORS

A security screen is a good idea. Keep it locked on the inside, especially when you are at home, out the back or in the garden.

SHEDS

Keep these padlocked because thieves can steal tools to break into your home.

SIDE GATES

Stop would-be intruders before they venture around the back of your house. Fit a strong lock.

SLIDING DOORS

These need special locks, preferably at the top and bottom.

SMALL WINDOWS

It is possible for a thief to wriggle through any gap larger than a human head. Cover small windows with security screens or screw them shut permanently.

SMOKE DETECTORS

Consider installing at least one smoke detector in your home to give you warning in case of fire. Service and maintain it regularly. This is required by law in some States.

SPARE KEY

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place such as under a door mat, in a flower pot or in an unlocked meter box. Leave it with a trustworthy neighbour or close family member.

STANDARD LATCH LOCKS

Standard 'key in the knob latch sets' offer only limited protection when used on their own. If you already have one fitted to your front or back door, use it in tandem with a suitable deadlock.

STREET NUMBERING

Your street number should be clearly visible at the front of your house to help police, ambulance or the fire brigade to quickly find you in an emergency.

TIME SWITCHES

These offer good security when your house is left unattended for a long time, such as when you are on holidays. Use them with lights, radios or televisions.

SECURITY COMPANIES

Many security companies offer value for money—but don't sign up until you are sure you are getting value for money.

Personal safety

Some simple precautions at home and in public places can help you sidestep danger and stay safe.

The best way to avoid danger is to be alert and to think carefully about the best way to handle the situation.

Some tips to help you:**AT HOME**

If a stranger asks to use your phone, direct them to the nearest public phone or keep them outside while you make the call for them.

Close curtains as soon as indoor lights are turned on.

Make sure windows and doors are secure—even in daytime.

If you are in the back garden or at the back of the house, make sure the front door is locked.

ANSWERING THE DOOR

Don't let strangers into the house unless you are sure of who they are. Ask for identification and if you're not satisfied, phone the organisation they say they're from.

Be cautious about door-to-door tradespeople recommending house repairs.

Seek advice from someone you know or a recommended tradesperson before you commit yourself.

Door chains and door viewers are worthwhile.

Although expensive, fitting a security door is a good idea. Keep it locked from the inside and don't leave the key outside the door.

INTRUDERS IN YOUR HOME

If you arrive home and suspect an intruder is in the house:

- Do not go in. Phone the police from somewhere outside the house.

- Keep out of sight and a safe distance from the house. If you see the intruder leave, jot down or memorise a description of the person, their vehicle and numberplate.

Be prepared—plan ahead for what to do if an intruder is inside your home. This could involve:

- Getting to a phone if possible and ringing the police.
- Switching on lights and making plenty of noise to try and scare them off. If the intruder confronts you, stay calm— shout and scream if you think the noise may alert someone.

THE TELEPHONE

Don't give your phone number, personal or financial information to people you don't know over the phone.

Don't let strangers know you are home alone, or when you will be away.

Consider installing a phone extension in the bedroom, or a mobile phone near the bed.

Leave emergency numbers next to your phone, including the number of a neighbour or someone nearby. You could program these numbers into your speed dial.

If you receive obscene or threatening calls, don't talk to the caller, hang up or blow a whistle down the phone. If calls continue, contact the Police.

THE INTERNET

With more and more people chatting on the Internet every day, many of the same tips apply as with the phone.

Don't give your phone number, personal or financial information to people you don't know. Don't give your address.

Do not respond to emails apparently coming from banks. They are bogus emails designed to trick you into revealing your account details.

Don't let strangers know you are home alone, or when you will be away.

OUT AND ABOUT

Walk only on busy or well lit streets. Don't take shortcuts through dark alleys, across parks or through isolated areas.

If you regularly walk home after dark, consider buying a screech alarm or a mobile phone. Carry it in your hand, not in a bag where it may be difficult to reach in an emergency.

Don't hitch hike or accept lifts from anyone you're not completely sure of.

Walk facing the traffic and on the left hand side of the footpath.

If you are going to be out late, arrange for a lift, or book a taxi in advance.

When using a public phone, stand with your back to the phone so you can see around you.

When returning to your home or car, have your keys ready.

When you return to your car in a parking area, check nobody is hiding, in or around the car.

Keep all your car doors locked when driving.

In shopping centres keep your handbag or wallet closed and secure. Never leave it unattended, eg in a shopping trolley.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Avoid isolated transport stops and sit near other passengers when using public transport.

Avoid travelling alone at night.

If you must travel alone at night, sit or stand near the guard, conductor or driver and arrange to be met at your destination.

Report any strange people who talk to you or follow you.

If you feel threatened on public transport, move closer to others or get off immediately.

Elder Abuse

Elder abuse can be defined as abuse or neglect of an elderly person. It is of concern that elder abuse is more likely to occur where an

older person is reliant on others for care and assistance. Often elder abuse is perpetrated by a family member.

Types of elder abuse can be:

- Physical (including sexual abuse).
- Financial.
- Psychological.
- Neglect.

Elderly Australians have the right to be protected from abuse or neglect and any abuse should be considered a breach of trust of those who are often not in a position to protect themselves.

It is extremely important that any form of abuse is reported and assistance provided. Contact details for State and Territory agencies or organisations that can provide information and assistance about elder abuse are:

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Elder Abuse Prevention Information Line:
02 6205 3535

NEW SOUTH WALES

Seniors Information Service: **13 12 44**

NORTHERN TERRITORY

NT Health Services: **08 8999 2809**
(Darwin General Enquiries)

QUEENSLAND

Elder Abuse Prevention Unit: **1300 651 192**
(local) **07 3250 1955** (Interstate calls)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Aged Rights Advocacy Service: **08 8232 5377**
(Adelaide) or **1800 700 600** (Rural)

TASMANIA

Department of Health and Human Services:
03 6233 8514 (Hobart)

VICTORIA

Seniors Rights Victoria: **1300 368 821**

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Advocare Inc: **08 9479 7566** (Perth) or
1800 655 566 (Rural)

For a list of online links to each of these agencies and organisations visit:

www.seniors.gov.au/internet/seniors/publishing.nsf/Content/Elder+abuse+prevention

Wills and funerals

Making a Will

It is recommended that all people over the age of eighteen make a will. A will that is regularly reviewed after major changes in life such as marriage, birth of children, death etc can ensure that your decisions in relation to your financial assets are complied with.

A will must appoint an Executor who will be responsible for carrying out your instructions in your will and how your estate will be distributed. It is your decision who you appoint as you Executor and can be a family member or friend. State Governments also provide Public Trustees who can act as your Executor. Alternatively you can also appoint your Lawyer to act on your behalf.

Contact details for State and Territory Public Trustees are:

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(02) 6207 9800
www.publictrustee.act.gov.au

NEW SOUTH WALES

1300 364 103
www.pt.nsw.gov.au

NORTHERN TERRITORY

(08) 8999 7271
www.nt.gov.au/justice/pubtrust

QUEENSLAND

(07) 3213 9288
www.pt.qld.gov.au

SOUTH AUSTRALIA**1800 673 119**

www.publictrustee.sa.gov.au

TASMANIA**03 6233 7598**

www.publictrustee.tas.gov.au

VICTORIA**03 9667 6444**

www.statetrustees.com.au

WESTERN AUSTRALIA**1300 746 116**

www.publictrustee.wa.gov.au

AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE

Australian Taxation Office

Ph **132 861** (general inquiries)**Planning a funeral**

Like the making of a will, planning a funeral can assist family and friends to ensure that your final wishes can be complied with. As a funeral can be a significant cost both financially and emotionally, planning for a funeral ensures the

time spent grieving for a loved one is without the stress of deciding how they would have wanted their funeral to be arranged. Preplanning ensures your wishes in regard to the type and cost of service can be complied with.

Most funeral providers offer customers a range of methods to assist in planning a funeral. It is worth visiting a number of funeral service providers and getting a number of quotes before you make your final decision. Most funeral service providers also offer a variety of financial payment methods that you can choose from.

As with all important information, keep any documentation in a safe place and ensure that either your family members or Executor of your will is aware where to find this information.

Centrelink also has a Financial Information Service that can provide information on retirement planning. They can be contacted by telephone on **13 23 00**.

Tables

DISCLAIMER: The Commonwealth accepts no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any material contained in this publication. Additionally, the Commonwealth disclaims all liability to any person in respect of anything, and of the consequences of omitted to be done by any such person in reliance whether wholly or partially, upon any information presented in this publication.

This table must be considered in conjunction with all tables and information relevant to a person's circumstances.

Pension rates specified in this publication do not reflect the potential rate payable to an eligible recipient. Existing or potential recipients should approach Centrelink

directly for information regarding their eligibility and/or payments rates that may be applicable to them.

Actual eligibility and payments rates for an individual can only be determined on the basis of personal information provided

CAUTION: Material in this publication is made available on the understanding that the Commonwealth is not providing professional advice. Before relying on any of the material in this publication, users should obtain appropriate professional advice.

NOTE: Asset limits for pensioners receiving a transitional amount may vary from the amounts shown in these tables.

Pensioners Income test*

* New Pension Rates as at 20 September 2009

Single Pensioner		Couple (both pensioners)		Couple (only one pensioner)	
Fortnightly Income (\$)	With or without Children (\$pf)*	Fortnightly Income (\$)	With or without Children (\$pf)*	Fortnightly Income (\$)	With or without Children (\$pf)*
142.00	671.90	248.00	1013.00	248.00	506.50
150.00	667.90	280.00	997.00	260.00	503.50
200.00	642.90	300.00	987.00	300.00	493.50
250.00	617.90	340.00	967.00	320.00	488.50
300.00	592.90	380.00	947.00	370.00	476.00
350.00	567.90	400.00	937.00	420.00	463.50
400.00	542.90	450.00	912.00	470.00	451.00
450.00	517.90	500.00	887.00	520.00	438.50
500.00	492.90	550.00	862.00	570.00	426.00
550.00	467.90	600.00	837.00	620.00	413.50
600.00	442.90	650.00	812.00	670.00	401.00
650.00	417.90	700.00	787.00	720.00	388.50
700.00	392.90	750.00	762.00	770.00	376.00
750.00	367.90	800.00	737.00	820.00	363.50
800.00	342.90	850.00	712.00	870.00	351.00
850.00	317.90	900.00	687.00	920.00	338.50
900.00	292.90	950.00	662.00	970.00	326.00
950.00	267.90	1000.00	637.00	1020.00	313.50
1000.00	242.90	1050.00	612.00	1070.00	301.00
1050.00	217.90	1100.00	587.00	1120.00	288.50
1100.00	192.90	1150.00	562.00	1170.00	276.00
1150.00	167.90	1200.00	537.00	1220.00	263.50
1200.00	142.90	1250.00	512.00	1270.00	251.00
1250.00	117.90	1300.00	487.00	1320.00	238.50
1300.00	92.90	1350.00	462.00	1370.00	226.00
1350.00	67.90	1400.00	437.00	1420.00	213.50
1400.00	42.90	1450.00	412.00	1470.00	201.00
1450.00	30.20	1500.00	387.00	1520.00	188.50
1475.00	30.20	1550.00	362.00	1570.00	176.00
1485.79	Nil	1600.00	337.00	1620.00	163.50
		1650.00	312.00	1670.00	151.00
		1700.00	287.00	1720.00	138.50
		1750.00	262.00	1770.00	126.00
		1800.00	237.00	1820.00	113.50
		1850.00	212.00	1870.00	101.00
		1900.00	187.00	1920.00	88.50
		1950.00	162.00	1970.00	76.00
		2000.00	137.00	2020.00	63.50
		2050.00	112.00	2070.00	51.00
		2100.00	87.00	2120.00	38.50
		2150.00	62.00	2170.00	26.00
		2200.00	45.60	2220.00	22.80
		2250.00	45.60	2270.00	22.80
		2270.00	45.60	2273.98	Nil
		2274.00	Nil		

Homeowner pensions assets test*

* New Pension Rates as at 20 September 2009

Single Pensioner		Couple (both pensioners)		Couple (only one pensioner)	
Assets (not including home)	Fortnightly Payment	Assets (not including home)	Fortnightly Payment	Assets (not including home)	Fortnightly Payment
178,000	671.90	252,500	1013.00	252,500	506.50
180,000	668.90	270,000	986.75	270,000	493.38
200,000	638.90	310,000	926.75	310,000	463.38
220,000	608.90	350,000	866.75	350,000	433.38
240,000	578.90	390,000	806.75	390,000	403.38
260,000	548.90	420,000	761.75	420,000	380.88
280,000	518.90	460,000	701.75	460,000	350.88
300,000	488.90	500,000	641.75	500,000	320.88
320,000	458.90	540,000	581.75	540,000	290.88
340,000	428.90	580,000	521.75	580,000	260.88
360,000	398.90	620,000	461.75	620,000	230.88
380,000	368.90	660,000	401.75	660,000	200.88
400,000	338.90	700,000	341.75	700,000	170.88
420,000	308.90	740,000	281.75	740,000	140.88
440,000	278.90	780,000	221.75	780,000	110.88
460,000	248.90	800,000	191.75	800,000	95.88
480,000	218.90	820,000	161.75	820,000	80.88
500,000	188.90	860,000	101.75	860,000	50.88
520,000	158.90	890,000	56.75	890,000	28.38
540,000	128.90	920,000	11.75	920,000	5.88
590,000	53.90	927,830	Nil	927,827	Nil
620,000	8.90				
625,930	Nil				

Non-homeowner pensions assets test*

* New Pension Rates as at 20 September 2009

Single Pensioner		Couple (both pensioners)		Couple (only one pensioner)	
Assets (not including home)	Fortnightly Payment	Assets (not including home)	Fortnightly Payment	Assets (not including home)	Fortnightly Payment
307,000	671.90	381,500	1013.00	381,500	506.50
310,000	667.40	400,000	985.25	400,000	492.63
320,000	652.40	420,000	955.25	420,000	477.63
340,000	622.40	440,000	925.25	440,000	462.63
360,000	592.40	460,000	895.25	460,000	447.63
380,000	562.40	500,000	835.25	500,000	417.63
400,000	532.40	540,000	775.25	540,000	387.63
420,000	502.40	580,000	715.25	580,000	357.63
440,000	472.40	620,000	655.25	620,000	327.63
460,000	442.40	660,000	595.25	660,000	297.63
480,000	412.40	700,000	535.25	700,000	267.63
500,000	382.40	740,000	475.25	740,000	237.63
520,000	352.40	780,000	415.25	780,000	207.63
540,000	322.40	820,000	355.25	820,000	177.63
560,000	292.40	860,000	295.25	860,000	147.63
580,000	262.40	900,000	235.25	900,000	117.63
600,000	232.40	940,000	175.25	940,000	87.63
620,000	202.40	960,000	145.25	960,000	72.63
640,000	172.40	980,000	115.25	980,000	57.63
680,000	112.40	1,030,000	40.25	1,030,000	20.13
730,000	37.40	1,050,000	10.25	1,050,000	5.13
750,000	7.40	1,056,830	Nil	1,056,827	Nil
754,930	Nil				

Obtaining more information

If, after reading this guide, you need more information about entitlements for seniors, social security payments or services, call in to your local Centrelink office or phone one of the call centre numbers listed below.

Your local Centrelink offices are located at

Burnie Centrelink: Crn Marine Tce and Ladbroke St

Devonport Centrelink: 167 Williams St

For internet payments

www.centrelink.gov.au

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT PENSIONS PHONE

13 23 00

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT DISABILITY, SICKNESS & CARERS PHONE

13 27 17

TO MAKE AN APPOINTMENT AT YOUR LOCAL OFFICE PHONE

13 10 21

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT NEWSTART ALLOWANCE AND OTHER ALLOWANCES

13 28 50

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT PAYMENTS FOR FAMILIES PHONE

13 61 50

FOR INFORMATION IN A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH PHONE

13 12 02



IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE WITH ANY CENTRELINK MATTERS, PLEASE CONTACT MY OFFICE:

Sid Sidebottom MP

FEDERAL MEMBER FOR BRADDON

Shop 2/32 Wilmot St, Burnie, Tas, 7320

P.O. Box 908 Burnie, Tas, 7320

T: (toll free) 1300 135 547, 64 311 333

E: sid.sidebottom.MP@aph.gov.au

W: www.sidsidebottom.com