

Answers to questions

ACT Health—performance (Question No 1)

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 13 December 2016:

- (1) How many specialist doctors, in each specialist medical field, currently practice in the ACT.
- (2) How many of the specialist doctors in each specialist field referred to in part (1) have closed their books to new patients.
- (3) What is average wait time for patients to secure a first-time appointment with a specialist doctor for each specialist field.
- (4) What is the benchmark first-time appointment wait time.
- (5) What gaps has the Government identified in the provision of specialist medical services.
- (6) What are the Government's strategies to address those gaps.

Ms Fitzharris: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

1. The Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA) states that there are 1208 medical specialists registered in the ACT including 426 General Practitioners¹. Table 1 identifies the distribution of these specialists across the specialist medical fields.

Some specialists may have their primary place of practice listed in other states and visit the ACT to provide occasional services. These specialists will not be reflected in the AHPRA data for the ACT.

¹ AHPRA: ACT Annual Report Summary 2015-16

Table 1: All ACT Medical Specialists: Public & Private Sector²			
Medical Specialty	No of ACT Specialists	Medical Specialty	No of ACT Specialists
Addiction Medicine	4	Obstetrics and Gynaecology	31
Anesthesia	79	Occupational and Environmental Medicine	15
Cardiology (Includes Cardiothoracic Surgery)	19	Ophthalmology	15
Cardiothoracic Surgery	6	Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	4
Clinical Pharmacology	1	Orthopaedic Surgery	26
Dermatology	6	Paediatric Surgery	4
Emergency Medicine	37	Paediatrics & Child Health	39
Endocrinology	13	Pain Medicine	3
ENT Surgery (Otolaryngology)	9	Palliative Care	6

Gastroenterology & Hepatology	25	Pathology	51
General Medicine	33	Physician	6
General Practice	426	Plastic Surgery	6
General Surgery	27	Psychiatry	58
Geriatric medicine	12	Public Health Medicine	28
Haematology	9	Radiation Oncology	13
Immunology & Allergy	7	Radiology	50
Infectious Diseases	9	Rehabilitation medicine	6
Intensive Care Medicine	22	Respiratory & Sleep Medicine	10
Medical Administration	12	Rheumatology	8
Medical Oncology	10	Sexual Health Medicine	4
Nephrology	13	Sport and Exercise Medicine	11
Neurology	9	Urology	6
Neurosurgery	7	Vascular Surgery	4
Nuclear Medicine	9		

² Table 1 has been compiled using data from the AHPRA ACT Annual Report Summary 2015-16

2. ACT Health does not manage or track the practice of private specialists. ACT Health and the specialists it employs cannot close their books in a public hospital.
3. The wait times for specialists varies according to how critical the patient's illness is. The wait lists are assessed for clinical urgency using a triage process. This process enables people with life threatening illness to have high priority access to the specialist.

Patients referred to an outpatient clinic are assigned a category of urgency, and every effort is made to provide a first appointment within the category target time. Patients who seek a more urgent appointment are required to provide a supporting referral from their doctor.

4. The National benchmarks for an initial outpatient appointment are:

- Triage Category 1: within 30 days
- Triage Category 2: within 90 days
- Triage Category 3: within 365 days.

Patients who are considered clinically urgent are usually seen within 14 days.

5. ACT Health focus is on the public health system. The following gaps in specialist services have been identified within the public health system:
 - Paediatric specialties including Clinical Genetics, Paediatric Ophthalmology, Paediatric Orthopaedic Surgery, and Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.
 - Medical Specialties including Cardiac Electro-physiology, Neurology and Dermatology.
 - Mental Health specialties including Addiction Medicine, Eating Disorders Psychiatry, Forensic Services, and Older Persons Mental Health.
 - Surgical specialties including General Surgery, Urology, Ear, Nose & Throat surgery, Colorectal Surgery, Ophthalmology and Orthopaedic Surgery.
6. It is essential to note that ACT Health is not responsible for ensuring the completeness of the entire ACT health system. The system is dependent on medical services which are provided through public and private sectors along with Non-Government Organisations. ACT Health provides a flexible working environment for medical

specialists, including both direct employment and engagement as a contractor (Visiting Medical Officer), ensuring access to a wide pool of potential recruits.

Under the ACT Public Sector Medical Practitioners Enterprise Agreement 2013-2017, where a specialist position is critical to the operation of services and there is a clear and exceptional need, an Attraction and Retention Incentive (ARIn) can be put in place for an employee. Such arrangements are reviewed annually. An ARIn may contain enhanced pay rates or other enhancements to conditions of employment.

Where recruitment to a specialist position has failed to recruit Australian specialists, overseas specialists with appropriate qualifications can be recruited under the Area of Need Specialist pathway. The international appointee then completes the requirements for specialist recognition in Australia while working in the ACT. Three Area of Need positions have recently been approved for overseas child and adolescent psychiatrists and recruitment to these positions is occurring.

Within Canberra Hospital and Health Services the following strategies have been put in place to address the gaps identified in Mental Health, Justice Health and Alcohol & Drug Services:

- Promoting gap specialisations as an area of specialisation for medical students and junior doctors
- Providing a comprehensive training program in the ACT and encouraging locally trained staff to stay within the service
- Promoting the benefits of working in the ACT at national forums and encouraging people to apply
- Use of local, national and international networks
- Promotion of vacancies through the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists website
- Use of recruitment agencies.

Sport—ground hire fees (Question No 2)

Mr Milligan asked the Minister for Sport and Recreation, upon notice, on 13 December 2016:

- (1) What are the ground hire fees for each sports ground and oval in the ACT.
- (2) How much have the ground hire fees increased in the last four years.
- (3) What percentage do the ground hire fees contribute to general revenue.
- (4) What percentage of the maintenance of the grounds is covered by the ground hire fees.
- (5) What do the ground hire fees cover and what responsibilities do the clubs have.
- (6) What additional fees are there, for example, lighting.
- (7) What is the estimated budget required to maintain an individual sports ground or oval and what is the (a) breakdown of that cost and (b) total budget that has been allocated towards maintenance and upkeep of ovals and sports grounds.

- (8) What is the priority for the maintenance of sports grounds.
- (9) In relation to the status of oval closures and openings since mid-2015, of the 32 closed ovals how many have been refurbished and reopened and what is the priority for the reopening of further ovals and sports grounds.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Refer to Attachment A.
- (2) The 2013-14 to 2016-17 strategy increased sportsground hire fees by a base rate of six per cent each year, with some further increases (within a 10 per cent upper threshold) to some junior training fees, to achieve a policy position that junior fees equate to 50 per cent of senior fees over a reasonable period.
- (3) All revenue associated with the hire of the ACT Government sportsgrounds managed by Active Canberra is retained by the business unit and utilised to offset expenditure to maintain these assets.
- (4) The ACT Government subsidised the maintenance of ACT Government sportsgrounds by 86 per cent in 2015-16, the sportsground hire fees collected represents the remaining 14 per cent of the budget.
- (5) All revenue associated with hire of the ACT Government sportsgrounds managed by Active Canberra is retained by the business unit and utilised to offset expenditure to maintain these assets. The sporting clubs responsibilities are for making bookings and responsible use of the sportsgrounds in accordance with the conditions of hire.
- (6) Refer to Attachment A.
- (7) As an average, the total maintenance cost for ACT Government sportsgrounds per year is approximately \$50,000 per hectare, noting that the maintenance costs will vary on a site by site basis and will also vary from year to year.
 - a) The breakdown of maintenance costs vary on a site by site basis. Typical expenses may include: utility costs (water, electricity, gas), mowing, cleaning, waste removal, pest/weed control, fertiliser and turf amendments including soil testing, aeration, dethatching, renovation cost including top soil and seed supplies, irrigation repairs and materials, floodlighting repairs, repairs and maintenance for buildings including vandalism repairs, plant and equipment including maintenance vehicles and machinery, management and operational staff costs.
 - b) Expenditure to maintain the ACT Government sportsgrounds in 2015-16 was \$15.724 million.
- (8) Active Canberra's priority for the maintenance is to ensure that sportsgrounds and related facilities are maintained in a safe and fit for purpose condition.
- (9) Weetangera Neighbourhood Oval was reopened in December 2015 and represented the final stage of the \$4.0 million program to restore sportsgrounds in Weetangera, Watson and Bonython. At this time, no further funding has been allocated for the restoration of any further sportsgrounds.

(A copy of the attachment is available at the Chamber Support Office).

**Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders—overcoming disadvantage
(Question No 3)**

Mr Milligan asked the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, upon notice, on 13 December 2016:

- (1) In relation to the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2016 – Report, did the Government commit to the six targets for closing the gap in Indigenous disadvantage; if so, what policies, projects and programmes have been implemented in the past eight years to meet the six COAG targets as they pertain to the ACT for (a) the headline indicators, (b) halving the gap in reading, writing and numeracy achievements for children within the decade, (c) halving the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment rates or equivalent attainment by 2020 and (d) halving the gap in employment outcomes within a decade.
- (2) What is the estimated budget which has been provided to the projects, programmes and policies.
- (3) What is the total budget that has been made available to the projects, programmes and policies.
- (4) What are the annual expenditures for the projects, programmes and policies.
- (5) Are budgets tied to particular benchmarks or outcomes to be met.
- (6) What evaluations have been conducted to ensure stated outcomes were being met.
- (7) What were the outcomes and/or outputs of these evaluations.

Ms Stephen-Smith: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

Much of the information requested by the Member is currently publicly available. The 2012, 2013 and 2015 ACT Closing the Gap Reports provide an overview of the programs and services that are funded by the ACT Government and directly aim at improving the outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the ACT. These reports are available in the publication section of the Community Services Directorate website at <http://www.communityservices.act.gov.au/atsia/publications>.

After careful consideration of the question, and advice provided by my Directorate, I have determined that some other information sought is not in an easily retrievable form, and that to collect and assemble the information sought would be a major task, requiring a considerable diversion of resources. In this instance, and given the available public information, I do not believe that it would be appropriate to divert resources away from policy and program delivery to retrieve further information.

(1) (a)

The ACT Government has been a signatory of the Closing the Gap in Indigenous Disadvantage targets since signing the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) in 2008 (at **Attachment A**). The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) in December 2007, March 2008 and May 2014 announced the 'Closing the Gap' targets. Originally there were six targets with a seventh added in 2014. The

targets are:

- (a) closing the life expectancy gap within a generation (by 2031)
- (b) halving the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade (by 2018)
- (c) ensuring all Indigenous four year olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years (by 2013)
- (d) halving the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade (by 2018)
- (e) halving the gap for Indigenous students in year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates (by 2020)
- (f) halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade (by 2018)
- (g) closing the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous school attendance within five years (by 2018).

The ACT Government developed and signed an Overarching Bilateral Indigenous Plan (OBIP) with the Commonwealth in 2012 (at **Attachment B**). The ACT reconfirmed its commitment to closing the gap in Indigenous disadvantage by developing the *ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Agreement 2015-2018* (the Agreement). The Agreement outlines the strategic direction for improving the life outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people within the ACT (at **Attachment C**).

The Key Focus Areas outlined in the Agreement are closely aligned to the NIRA Building Blocks but are specifically tailored to represent the gaps identified by ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. COAG's vision for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians to have the same life opportunities as other Australians is replicated in the Agreement with the goal to ensure all Canberrans receive the opportunities to achieve equitable outcomes in all aspects of their life.

The key outcome identified by the community was 'Strong Families'. Community stakeholders identified seven key focus areas as critical to strengthening families:

1. cultural identity, which is valued and celebrated by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community of the ACT and the non-Indigenous community;
2. healthy mind, healthy body, which is achieved through culturally appropriate holistic delivery of health, education, justice and community services;
3. feeling safe, which is an aspect of a safe community and is best achieved through early intervention approaches that stop crimes from being committed;
4. connecting the community, which helps to build resilient families, communities and support networks that can self-determine their involvement with the ACT Government and service partners;
5. employment and economic independence, which is a key to improving access to opportunities for individuals and families;
6. education, which is the foundation of an individual's life outcomes and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities should have opportunities to

be life-long learners; and

7. leadership, which recognises the wealth of experience that exists in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community of the ACT and the need to pass on the skills and knowledge to tomorrow's leaders.

The National Indigenous Reform Agreement and the 'Closing the Gap' agenda are agreements between the Commonwealth of Australia and the States and Territories, while the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Agreement is a partnership between the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and the ACT Government.

(1) (b) (c)

In response to questions (1) (b-c), the Education Directorate's *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education 2015-16 Report to the Legislative Assembly* sets out the suite of educational programs and strategies that the ACT Government is utilising to maximise the learning outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students. The Report is available on the Education Directorate website at http://www.education.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0005/912272/ATSI-Education-Report-FA-web.pdf.

Positive outcomes highlighted in the Report include:

- In 2015, the ACT consistently had a higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students achieving at or above the national minimum standard for both reading and numeracy than was the case nationally.
- The ACT is one of only three jurisdictions on track to meet the COAG target for attendance rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students by 2018. The ACT saw an increase of 1.6 percentage points, from 83.6 percent in 2014 to 85.2 percent in 2015.
- In ACT public schools in 2015, the apparent retention rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students from year 7 to year 10 was 100 percent. This was the same as the rates in 2013 and 2014, and an increase from 88.4 percent in 2012.
- The apparent retention rate for students from year 7 through to year 12 was 89.5 percent in 2015, an increase from 81.0 percent in 2014 and 65.2 percent in 2013.

(1) (d)

Innovate Canberra has implemented a range of initiatives that contribute to increased opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to move towards economic independence as outlined in the *ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Agreement 2015-18*.

Innovate Canberra has worked with the ACT Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body (ATSIEB), members of the Indigenous business community and the CBR Innovation Network (CBRIN) to design programs and activities that create a positive approach to fostering innovation and entrepreneurship in the ACT Indigenous community and as a means of disseminating targeted and culturally

appropriate information on mainstream business program support.

The 2011-2015 *Employment Strategy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders* committed the ACTPS to increasing the employment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples from 0.9% in 2010 (179 employees) to 2% in 2015 (407 employees). The Report can be found on the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate website at http://www.cmd.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/202894/atsistrategy.pdf.

The ACT Public Service State of the Service Report 2016 indicates that as at June 2016, employment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples had increased to 1.5%.

The 2016-17 ACT Budget funded \$107,000 in additional mentoring and training for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff in the ACT Public Service to improve their career development outcomes.

(2) (3)

In response to questions (2) and (3), the 2016-17 Budget included 11 new initiatives worth **\$4.1 million over four years** to specifically support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This included \$2.3 million of budget funded initiatives and a further \$1.8 million of internally funded initiatives. This funding is in addition to the existing expenditure included in the base of approximately \$20 million per year. Further information on the ACT Government's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Budget is available on the ACT Government website at <http://apps.treasury.act.gov.au/budget/budget-2016-2017/fact-sheets/a-And-tsi-community>.

(4) The Indigenous Expenditure Report presents nationally comparable information on government expenditure on services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. It contributes to governments' understanding of the levels and patterns of expenditure on services that relate to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, and provides policy makers with an additional tool for targeting policies to close the gap in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander disadvantage. Previous Indigenous Expenditure Reports are available on the Productivity Commission's website at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/indigenous-expenditure-report>.

(5) (6) (7)

In response to questions (5) through (7), the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs Subcommittee to the ACT Public Service Strategic Board (the Subcommittee) oversees the review and evaluation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander programs and strategies in the ACT. The Subcommittee arranges periodic gap analyses to ensure that the ACT Government service and funding approach is comprehensive and efficient.

The Subcommittee also has oversight on the development of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Outcomes Framework, which is due to be completed soon. The Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs is coordinating the development of the Outcomes Framework with input from all Directorates. The Outcome Framework will identify key community outcomes that all ACT Government Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander programs and services will need to demonstrate. This will move the government away from an input/output evaluation model and towards an outcome/impact evaluation approach.

The ACT Closing the Gap Report was previously used as the reporting tool for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services in the ACT. The Closing the Gap Report will be retooled into an annual report on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs in the ACT. This annual report will report on the outcomes of programs and services.

(Copies of the attachments are available at the Chamber Support Office).

ACT public service—disability employment (Question No 4)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 *(redirected to the Chief Minister)*:

What was the total number of people with a disability working for the Australian Capital Territory Public Service in (a) 2011, (b) 2012, (c) 2013, (d) 2014, (e) 2015 and (f) 2016.

Mr Barr: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

The total number of People with Disability working in the Australian Capital Territory Public Service from 2011 to 2016 was:

	June 2011	June 2012	June 2013	June 2014	June 2015	June 2016
Headcount	351	343	384	415	437	458
Percentage of total workforce	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%

Schools—reporting (Question No 5)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) What is the number of students who graduate from Black Mountain School and The Woden Valley School each year.
- (2) How many graduates from Black Mountain and The Woden Valley Schools (a) take up places in tertiary education institutions, (b) find employment in the government sector and (c) find employment in the non-government sector.
- (3) What programmes are in place to further enrich the lives of the students graduating from both Black Mountain and the Woden Valley Schools who do not find places in further education or employment.

Mr Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Black Mountain is a specialist secondary school (years 7-12) for students with an intellectual disability. The Woden School provides individual education programs for

students in years 7 to 12 with an intellectual disability and/or autism. The school was expanded to include year 12 in 2012.

The table below provides data on the number of graduates in special schools over the past four years:

School	2013	2014	2015	2016
Black Mountain	Year 12: 24	Year 12: 17	Year 12: 17	Year 12: 19
Woden School	Year 10: 9 Year 12: 8	Year 10: 17 Year 12: 11	Year 10: 3 Year 12: 6	Year 10: 17 Year 12: 12

(2) The data to answer the Member's question is not available.

(3) Students graduating from Black Mountain School and Woden School are eligible for the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS). The NDIS supports the employment, recreational and social goals of young people with disability through individual funding packages, linkages and supports for community access.

In particular, the NDIS fund the School Leaver Employment Supports (SLES). In the ACT, year 12 school leavers with disability who require assistance to transition to open employment may be eligible to access SLES through the NDIS.

- SLES is a NDIS initiative being trialled in the ACT and Tasmania which can provide school leavers with up to two years of support to access further training and develop the skills necessary to participate in the workforce. These supports can include work experience (generally in open employment), job site training, travel training and activities that contribute to achieving an employment outcome and linkages to ongoing employment support.
- In 2015 and 2016 the Education Directorate has worked in partnership with the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) to support students with disability to make a smooth transition to SLES or other employment supports. School staff with the knowledge of individual students complete an online functional work assessment for potentially eligible students. The NDIS uses this assessment to determine eligibility for SLES - a highly individualised package of supports valued at a maximum of \$21,000 per annum over two years.

In addition, the transitions and careers team in the Education Directorate provide support to Black Mountain and Woden School students when required. Information is also provided to students, parents/carers and teachers about:

- Disability Employment Support (DES) providers; assist young people to prepare for, find and keep sustained employment.
- Registered Training Organisations (RTOs); provide vocational training for people with disability.
- Australian Disability Enterprise (ADE) services; provides assisted employment for both the short and long term.
- NDIS life skills training.
- Pathways planning; assists young people with their transition and career planning.

Environment—bettong release program (Question No 6)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on

16 December 2016:

- (1) What is the cost to the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate for the bettong release program in the Lower Cotter catchment and Mulligans Flat Woodland Sanctuary including (a) the rearing of animals at Tidbinbilla, (b) the fence construction and maintenance at Mulligans Flat Woodland Sanctuary and (c) the two years of fox control in the Lower Cotter.
- (2) What are the objectives of the current bettong translocation program including (a) the population being aimed for, (b) over what area and (c) in what time frame.
- (3) What planning and management plans are in place to ensure the success of this translocation program.
- (4) Has there been a rigorous planning process and assessment executed against the International Union for Conservation of Nature translocation guidelines.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) (a) \$0.095m per annum.

(b) Total construction cost for the Mulligans Flat Woodland Sanctuary predator proof fence was approximately \$1.3million and was completed in 2009.

Total maintenance cost for the fence is approximately \$0.144m per annum.

(c) \$0.198m over two years.
- (2) The objective of a trial release of Eastern Bettongs into the Lower Cotter Catchment is to establish whether it is feasible to successfully reintroduce Eastern Bettongs outside a fenced reserve within the Lower Cotter catchment.

(a) There is no specific target population size for this trial release because the main objective is garnering information, not establishing a population. If a full reintroduction is considered feasible, the number of animals to be released would be determined based on the results of the trial including the area's carrying capacity.

(b) There is no specific area for reintroduction but predator control is currently implemented across approximately 8,000 ha to support the trial.

(c) The trial was initiated on the 8 August 2016 and is likely to conclude in March 2017.
- (3) This initiative is not a full scale translocation project. It is a trial designed to test methods which might lead project partners to determine if a full scale translocation could be possible.

Dr. Nicola Munro, Helen Crisp and Prof. Adrian Manning from the Australian National University's Fenner School have guided the decision making associated with the trial release.
- (4) Yes. The multi-phased design of this project, including a feasibility trial, goes above and beyond the reasonable standards suggested in the IUCN Guidelines.

The entire project is approved by the Australian National University (ANU) Animal Experimentation Ethics Committee (AEEC). The bettongs were only released when pre-determined levels of fox activity (detections on a camera network) were met.

Housing—social housing costs (Question No 7)

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) In relation to social housing for (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015 16 and (e) for the 2016-17 budget, could the Minister provide a table showing the total operating cost amount spent by the Government on its social housing stock (as opposed to that owned and also separately funded by community service providers), divided into (i) payments to Spotless for repairs and maintenance, (ii) payments to Spotless for other services, (iii) total payments to Spotless, (iv) major refurbishments (if separate to (i)), (v) tenant relocations and transfer costs, (vi) interest expenses, (vii) the Community Services Directorate's administrative expenses (and separately identified, those for Housing ACT as applicable), related to management of the social housing function, (viii) the Community Services Directorate's staff salaries (and separately identified, those for Housing ACT as applicable), related to management of the social housing function, (ix) other operating costs (separate to those above) expended by the Community Services Directorate (and separately identified, those for Housing ACT as applicable), in relation to management and provision of social housing, (x) total staff full time equivalent paid by the Community Services Directorate and also by Housing ACT in relation to the social housing function, (xi) total rent received each year from tenants of social housing and (xii) the total number of properties for each year that the rental income is related to.
- (2) What operating cost budgets, for the 2016-17 Budget, have been allocated by other Directorates in relation to support for, or management of, the ACT social housing function.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

(1)

Q. (1)		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Part		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(i)	Repairs and Maintenance	30,413	31,915	31,077	34,585	31,295
(ii)	Spotless – Other Services	6,390	6,102	7,211	6,615	7,613
(iii)	Total Payments to Spotless	41,243	50,471	49,605	48,468	48,568
(iv)	Major refurbishments	8,659	11,270	11,138	11,880	11,596
(v)	Tenant Relocation Costs	281	376	204	301	1,231
(vi)	Interest	3,975	3,756	3,537	3,247	3,035
(vii)	Administrative Expenses	5,560	5,576	5,566	5,244	5,710
(viii)	Salaries	23,496	24,715	24,530	26,979	29,970
(ix)	Other Operating Costs	60,716	65,295	75,599	66,887	84,313
(x)	FTE's	231	242	233	244	256
(xi)	Total Rent Received	88,001	87,881	85,489	85,678	84,695
(xii)	Total Number of properties	11,851	11,778	11,596	11,688	11,928

- (2) No other Directorates have allocated operating costs for managing social housing. However, management of the Public Housing Renewal Program to replace 1,288

public housing dwellings along Northbourne Avenue and at other locations across Canberra is undertaken and funded through the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate.

Housing—social housing resident figures (Question No 8)

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) In relation to social housing procured and supplied by the Community Services Directorate (and Housing ACT as appropriate), for (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16 and (e) expected for the 2016-17 Budget, could the Minister provide a table showing the (i) total resident population as at 30 June for each of the years above, (ii) number of new residents accommodated each year, (iii) number of residents who transferred out to accommodation procured and supplied by community service providers, (iv) number of residents evicted, (v) number of residents who transferred out into accommodation in the private sector and no longer dependant on social housing and (vi) net change in resident population for each year.
- (2) In relation to social housing procured and supplied by community services providers for (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16 and (e) expected for the 2016-17 Budget, could the Minister provide a table showing (i) the total resident population as at 30 June for each of the years, (ii) the number of new residents accommodated each year, (iii) the number of residents who transferred back into housing procured and supplied by the Community Services Directorate (and Housing ACT as appropriate), (iv) the number of residents evicted, (v) the number of residents who transferred out into accommodation in the private sector and no longer dependant on social housing and (vi) the net change in resident population for each year.
- (3) Can the Minister provide a consolidation of the figures for parts (1) and (2).
- (4) What was the number of rent paying tenants, as opposed to total resident population, for (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013 14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16 and (e) expected for the 2016-17 Budget.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

Data for 2016-17 is not yet available and therefore not included in the table below.

(1) Public Housing ⁽¹⁾	(a) 2012-13	(b) 2013-14	(c) 2014-15	(d) 2015-16
(i) Total Resident Population ⁽²⁾	22,767	22,621	22,096	21,850
(ii) New Residents	2,268	2,064	1,824	1,987
(iii) Transferred to Community Sector ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	-
(iv) No. of residents Evicted	41	65	48	51
(v) Transferred to private market ⁽⁴⁾	1,963	1,706	1,686	1,575
(vi) Net change in Residents	-329	-146	-525	-246
 (2) Community Sector ⁽⁵⁾				
(i) Total Resident Population	643	644	692	749
(ii) New Residents	542	530	574	634
(iii) Transferred to Public Housing ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-

(iv)	No. of residents Evicted ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-
(v)	Transferred to private market ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Net change in Residents	16	1	48	57
(3)	Consolidated	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
(i)	Total Resident Population	23,410	23,265	22,788	22,599
(ii)	New Residents	2,810	2,594	2,398	2,621
(iii)	Net Transfers ^{(3) & (6)}	-	-	-	-
(iv)	No. of residents Evicted	41	65	48	51
(v)	Transferred to private market	1,963	1,706	1,686	1,575
(vi)	Net change in Residents	-313	-145	-477	-189
(4)	Number of Rent Paying Tenants ⁽⁷⁾	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
		100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes

(1) Only includes public housing tenancies and therefore excludes student accommodation, properties headleased to the community sector and other program properties.

(2) Total residents at 30 June each year

(3) Data not available

(4) Based upon tenancy termination reasons such as purchase a home in the ACT or interstate, to rent privately or to relocate into a nursing home or aged care facility.

(5) Data is from the National Community Housing Data Collection for the five major community housing organisations with ongoing arrangements with the ACT Government. The organisations include: Havelock Housing Association, Argyle Community Housing, Capital Community Housing, Environmental Collective Housing Organisation, and Tamil Senior Citizens. These are organisation that have received capital or recurrent subsidy from government for the purpose of providing community housing and excludes dwellings were the tenancies are managed under crisis accommodation, affordable rental, transitional housing, other specific purpose tenancy management such as mental health or drug and alcohol rehabilitation.

(6) Data not available/not collected

(7) All tenants are required to pay rent. The amount of rent payable for each tenancy is the lower of the market rent or an amount equivalent to 25% of the assessable household income. The income of the tenant and all adult residents is taken into account when determining the amount of the assessable household income for determining the rent payable by the tenant with the difference between the market rent and the income based rent provided as a rebate of rent. Some sources of income are exempt, whilst other may be assessed at a rate less than 25%, such as Family Tax A, of which only 10% is included in the determination of household income. For further details refer to clause 25 of the Housing Assistance Public Rental Housing Assistance Program 2013 (no.1) on the Legislation Register.

Housing—social housing stock (Question No 9)

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) In relation to social housing properties, excluding those procured or supplied by community service providers, for (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16 and (e) planned in the 2016-17 Budget, could the Minister provide a table showing the (i) total number of properties (divided into houses, units or other accommodation types) as at 1 July of each financial year, (ii) number of properties brought on line for each year divided into (A) those constructed by the relevant directorate or agency, (B) those purchased, (C) those leased and (D) those procured by other means, (iii) number of properties disposed of or decommissioned during each year, (iv) number of properties as at 30 June for each year, (v) number of vacant properties as at 1 July for each year, (vi) number of vacant properties as at 30 June for each year and (vii) the reasons for or causes of the vacancies.
- (2) In relation to properties procured or supplied by registered community housing providers for (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16 and (e) planned in the 2016-17 budget, could the Minister provide a table showing the (i) total number of properties (divided into houses, units or other accommodation types) as at 1 July of each financial year, (ii) number of properties brought on line for each year by community service providers divided into (A) those constructed by each community service provider, (B) those purchased, (C) those leased and (D) those procured by other means, (iii) number of properties disposed of or decommissioned by community service providers during each year, (iv) number of properties as at 30 June for each year, (v) number of vacant properties as at 1 July for each year, (vi) number of vacant properties as at 30 June for each year and (vii) the reasons for or causes of the vacancies.
- (3) Could the Minister provide a table showing the total properties as outlined in parts (2)(i) to (vii) resulting from the sum of parts (1) and (2) for (a) 2012 13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16 and (e) planned for the 2016 17 Budget.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Please note that end of year data is point of time and fluctuations to vacant property numbers will occur throughout the year. Vacant property numbers are further impacted by the progression of the Public Housing Renewal Program.

Public Housing		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Part						
(i)	Houses	7,473	7,508	7,476	7,462	7,512
	Flats	2,618	2,644	2,619	2,458	2,458
	Older Persons Accommodation	1,757	1,699	1,684	1,676	1,689
	Total	11,848	11,851	11,779	11,596	11,659
(ii)	Acquisitions					
	(A) Constructed	117	49	100	75	61
	(B) Purchased	10	11	32	68	17
	(C) Leased	-	-	-	-	-
	(D) Other (Public Housing Renewal Program)	1	-	6	101	536
(iii)	Disposals	125	132	321	152	345
(iv)	No. of Properties as at 30 June	11,851	11,779	11,596	11,688	11,928
(v)	No. of Vacant Properties as at 1 July	190	209	162	161	256
(vi)	No. of Vacant Properties as at 30 June	209	162	161	256	N/A
(vii)	Reason for Vacancy					
	Internal transfers	87	69	46	105	-

Evictions or property abandoned	12	10	13	18	-
Termination of tenancy	103	78	94	118	-
New property awaiting tenanting	7	5	8	15	-

(2) In relation to properties procured or supplied by registered community housing providers for:

(a) 2012-13 - 911 properties/dwelling units;

(b) 2013-14 - 992 properties/dwelling units;

(c) 2014-15 - 1,224 properties/dwelling units;

(d) 2015-16 - 1,465 properties/dwelling units;

(e) (i) The Human Services Registrar does not collect detailed information as to the number of houses, units and other accommodation types. The number of properties above are per dwelling or lockable units.

(ii) number of properties brought on line for each year by community service providers:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Budget 2016-17
Constructed by the providers during the year	75	75	45	35	20
Purchased by the providers during the year	-	-	10	1	-
Managed/Head leased properties as at end of each year	440	484	644	874	975
Procured by other means (constructed by ACT Government)	-	-	40	20	-

(iii) number of properties disposed of or decommissioned by community service providers during each year:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Properties sold during the year	30	34	39	22

(iv) number of properties as at 30 June for each year:

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total Number of Properties	911	992	1,224	1,465

(v), (vi), (vii) The Human Services Registrar has no complete data of vacant properties as the end of each year and the reasons and/or causes of vacancies.

(3) Please refer to Answer 1). There is not sufficient information available to include aggregated data on properties procured or supplied by registered community housing providers and public housing.

**Health—sleep studies
(Question No 10)**

Mrs Dunne asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Acting Minister for Health*):

- (1) What is the current waiting time for results of sleep studies in the ACT and what is the clinically recommended time.
- (2) What is the current waiting time for a sleep study in the ACT and what is the recommended time.
- (3) How many patients are on the waiting list for sleep studies in the ACT.
- (3) How many people in the ACT have been diagnosed with sleep apnea.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member’s question is as follows:

- (1) The average time for sleep study analysis and preparation of a report at Canberra Hospital is 18 calendar days.

The Current Standard for Sleep Disorders Services published by the Australasian Sleep Association (ASA) and National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) recommends

“Correspondence, including patient letters and reports, should be completed promptly (within ten (10) business days) following each patient contact”.

- (2) The current waiting time for a patient triaged as urgent to access a home based sleep study is 30 days. The current waiting time for a patient triaged as urgent or semi urgent to access a hospital based sleep study is 152 days.

The recommended timeframe by ASA/NATA standards is as follows:

“Urgent cases should be assessed and studied in less than four (4) weeks. Non-urgent cases should be assessed and studied in less than four (4) months. Where a case is found to require urgent treatment for a sleep disorder, treatment should be commenced within one (1) month”.

- (3) At Canberra Hospital, there are currently 129 patients waiting for Hospital-Based Sleep Study and 39 patients waiting for home-based sleep study.
- (4) At the Canberra Hospital Sleep Laboratory, 200 patients were diagnosed to have moderate to severe sleep apnoea (57 per cent) in 2016 out of 349 diagnostic sleep studies conducted.

**Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate—FOI requests
(Question No 11)**

Mr Coe asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many requests were received under the Freedom of Information Act 1989 (FOI

Act) by the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate in (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17 to date.

- (2) How many of the total number of requests received in (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17 to date (i) were finalised within the timeframe as specified by the FOI Act and (ii) are yet to be finalised.

Mr Barr: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

(1)

(a) 229

Source: <http://www.justice.act.gov.au/page/view/4041/title/annual-report-2015-2016>

(b) 127 (as at 16 December 2016)

- (2) The FOI Act provides for extension of the original due date by 30 days in cases where third-party consultation is required, by a relevant number of days when applicants have been notified of a liability to pay charges, and for extensions to be negotiated with the applicant. Readily available data does not identify instances in which due dates were extended under these circumstances.

The time taken to complete a request can also be impacted by delayed response from an applicant in instances where the Directorate has sought to clarify or refine a requests scope, or where applied charges remain unpaid for a period.

(a)

Less than 31 days	31 – 45 days	46 – 60 days	61 – 90 days	91 days or more	Decision pending	Withdrawn
83	29	33	16	11	31	26

Source: <http://www.justice.act.gov.au/page/view/4041/title/annual-report-2015-2016>

(b)

Less than 31 days	31 – 45 days	46 – 60 days	61 – 90 days	91 days or more	Decision pending	Withdrawn
47	17	10	7	7	26	13

**Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate—
workplace bullying
(Question No 12)**

Mr Coe asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

Can the Minister provide for (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17 to date, by agency or authority under the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate, (i) the number of informal complaints or issues raised regarding workplace bullying, (ii) the number of formal complaints submitted regarding workplace bullying, (iii) how many resulted in a formal intervention, of the number of informal issues raised and formal complaints submitted, (iv) the number of complaints, both informal and formal, that have

not been resolved, (v) did any agency or authority fail to provide regular information to work safety committees on the number of reports regarding workplace bullying made; if so, can the Minister list the name of that agency or authority (vi) were any common factors identified in the informal or formal complaints received and (vii) retention and separation rates (including transfers to other agencies or authorities in the ACT public service).

Mr Barr: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

(i)

- a) 2015-16 12
- b) 2016-17 12 (to date 30/11/16)

(ii)

- a) 2015-16 8
- b) 2016-17 6 (to date 30/11/16)

(iii)

- a) 2015-16 1
- b) 2016-17 1 (to date 30/11/16)

(iv)

- a) 2015-16 Nil
- b) 2016-17 1 (to date 30/11/16)

(v) CMTEDD provides regular de-identified accident/incident reports (which includes reports of bullying harassment reported through Riskman) to the Directorate Work Health Safety Committee.

(vi) Common factors include varying levels of staff conflict, inappropriate behaviour (one off instances), and poor interpersonal communication.

(vii)

- a) 2015-16 Retention Rate
87.6%

2016-2017 Retention Rate

Figures not available.

A comparison of 1 July 2015 – 30 November 2015 and 1 July 2016 –

30 November 2016 periods shows a decrease of 0.6% in the retention rate.

- b) 2015-2016 Separation Rate
11.9%

2016-2017 Separation Rate

Figures not available.

A comparison of 1 July 2015 – 30 November 2015 and 1 July 2016 – 30 November 2016 periods shows an increase of 1.8% in the separation rate.

Note: CMTEDD data is inclusive of staff supporting the Gambling and Racing Commission and ACT IA.

Westside village—costs (Question No 13)

Mr Coe asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Minister for Urban Renewal*):

- (1) What is the total amount spent by the ACT Government in support of the Westside Village located at West Basin since its establishment.
- (2) Can the Chief Minister specify the total amount spent to date on (a) rental subsidies, (b) infrastructure works at the site, (c) site improvements or enhancements, including water and electricity upgrades, (d) external contractors, including event specialists, (e) advertising and (f) the salary and on-costs of any public servants working in support of the Westside Village.
- (3) How many traders continue to operate at Westside Village.
- (4) How many traders have left the Westside Village since its establishment.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) As at 31 December 2016 the total amount spent by the ACT Government on Westside Village was \$1,795,112 ex GST.
- (2) Breakdown of expenditure as at 31 December 2016 (all ex GST):
 - a. Rental subsidies: Vendor rents have not been subsidised. Vendors have been charged commercial rates until 1 January 2017. Vendors remaining at Westside after 1 January 2017 have been offered a peppercorn rent until 30 April 2017.
 - b. Infrastructure works at site: Cost of infrastructure works including professional fees: \$1,312,372.
 - c. Site improvements or enhancements, including water and electricity upgrades: These costs are included in the infrastructure costs above.
 - d. External contractors, including event specialists: \$90,366.
 - e. Advertising: \$4,531 has been expended on advertising. Noting that event advertising costs have been included above in response d. related to event specialists.
 - f. Salary and on-costs of any public servant working in support of Westside Village:

ACT Property Group manages Westside Village and has a dedicated officer who manages the tenancies and the operation and maintenance of the village. ACT Property Group has incurred staff costs of \$44,801 from 11 August 2015 until

31 December 2016.

The LDA does not have any dedicated staff to manage Westside. The LDA commenced allocating staff costs to Westside on 17 August 2015. As of 11 January 2017 the LDA has allocated \$69,939 of staff costs to Westside.

- (3) As at 20 December 2016, nine traders, across 11 outlets operated at Westside.
- (4) As at 20 December 2016, two traders have left Westside since its establishment. One moved interstate and the other left to operate a restaurant.

Tourism—signage costs (Question No 14)

Mr Coe asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Minister for Tourism and Major Events*):

- (1) How many “Welcome to Canberra” signs and “Sister City” signs have been installed.
- (2) What is the location of each of the “Welcome to Canberra” and “Sister City” signs.
- (3) What is the total cost for designing, producing and installing the “Welcome to Canberra” and “Sister City” signs.
- (4) Of the total cost referred to in part (3), what is the amount paid by the (a) ACT Government and (b) Federal Government.

Mr Barr: The answer to the member’s question is as follows:

- (1) There are four ‘Welcome to Canberra’ signs and four ‘Sister City’ signs, eight signs in total.

At each of the four locations where the signs are installed there is a Welcome to Canberra and Sister City sign (i.e. two signs at each location).

- (2) The four locations where signs (1 x Welcome to Canberra and 1 x Sister City) are installed are:
 - i. Pialligo Avenue;
 - ii. Monaro Highway;
 - iii. Barton Highway; and
 - iv. Federal Highway.
- (3) The total cost for the design, production and installation of the ‘Welcome to Canberra’ and ‘Sister City’ signs was \$860,000.
- (4) ACT Government contribution totalled \$610,000 (including \$460,000 from VisitCanberra and \$150,000 from TaMS (now TCCS)).

The Australian Government contributed \$250,000 through the Tourism Demand Driver Infrastructure initiative (administered by VisitCanberra).

Motor vehicles—registration (Question No 15)

Mr Coe asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Treasurer*):

- (1) How is stamp duty applied when a used motor vehicle is registered in the ACT, including the rates of duty imposed and the base to which it is applied.
- (2) In calculating the amount of stamp duty payable upon the registration of a used vehicle, does the base include the GST component which an owner may be paid; if so, is that double taxation.
- (3) In relation to parts (1) and (2), are duties applied double taxation.
- (4) How does the stamp duty regime for used motor vehicles in the ACT compare with that in NSW and in Victoria.

Mr Barr: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Information on how stamp duties applies to motor vehicle sales in the ACT can be found on the ACT Revenue Office's website at: <http://www.revenue.act.gov.au/duties-and-taxes/duties/motor-vehicles>.
- (2) Duty is calculated and payable on the dutiable value of a motor vehicle, which includes the Goods and Services Tax (GST) if it is charged. All States and Territories assess the dutiable value of a motor vehicle inclusive of GST. This GST-inclusive method was confirmed by the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal in the 2011 case *Snezana Pty Ltd v Commissioner for ACT Revenue*.
- (3) See answer to question (2).
- (4) All States and Territories assess the dutiable value of a motor vehicle inclusive of GST.

Information about motor vehicle duty in NSW is available on the NSW Office of State Revenue website at: <http://www.osr.nsw.gov.au/taxes/vehicle>.

Information about motor vehicle duty in Victoria is available on the VicRoads website at: <https://www.vicroads.vic.gov.au/registration/registration-fees/transfer-and-motor-vehicle-duty-fees>.

Education—preschools (Question No 16)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) Can the Minister advise the (a) enrolled capacity, (b) number of students actually enrolled in 2015, (c) number of students actually enrolled in 2016 and (d) number of students forecast to be enrolled in 2017 for (i) Amaroo Preschool, (ii) Franklin Early Childhood School, (iii) Harrison Preschool, (iv) Ngunnawal Preschool, (v) Nicholls

Preschool, (vi) Palmerston District Preschool, (vii) Amaroo School, (viii) Gold Creek School, (ix) Harrison School, (x) Ngunnawal Primary School, (xi) Palmerston District Primary School and (xii) Gungahlin College.

(2) When will the work be completed to expand the facilities at (a) Harrison School, (b) Palmerston Preschool and (c) Amaroo School.

(3) What is the status of the proposed new primary school in north Gungahlin.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

(1) Enrolment and Capacity of Gungahlin schools

	School	(a) 2017 School capacity	(b) 2015 enrolment	(c) 2016 enrolment	(d) 2017 Projected enrolment
i.	Amaroo Preschool	132	132	126	132
ii.	Franklin ECS (P-2)	322	233	290	322
iii.	Harrison Preschool	132	149	150	132
iv.	Ngunnawal Preschool	132	133	115	110
v.	Gold Creek Preschool (Nicholls)	110	126	124	110
vi.	Palmerston District Preschool	110	97	96	110
vii.	Amaroo School (K-10)	1,884	1575	1564	1,609
viii.	Gold Creek School (K-10)	1,683	972	1,089	1,164
ix.	Harrison School (K-10)	2,084	1,414	1,541	1,689
x.	Ngunnawal Primary School	700	551	600	630
xi.	Palmerston District School	644	417	456	489
xii.	Gungahlin College	1,321	991	1,052	1,130

(2) The works will be completed at:

a) Harrison School – The delivery of this building is scheduled for the start of Term 2, 2017.

b) Palmerston Preschool – The preschool building has been delivered to the school and will be ready for use from day 1 of the 2017 school year.

c) Amaroo School – the new student accommodation is scheduled to be delivered for day one of the 2018 school year.

(3) The procurement of the new primary school in north Gungahlin is currently in progress. Tenders closed on 9 December 2016 and the tender evaluation process has commenced.

Health—hoarding (Question No 17)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Health, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Acting Minister for Health*):

(1) How many complaints regarding hoarding have been investigated by the Chief Health

Officer and the Health Protection Service in (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16 and (e) 2016-17 to date.

- (2) Of the complaints received, how many involve longstanding cases which have been unresolved for several years.
- (3) What action is being taken to address those cases where hoarding behaviour has been documented over several years and is ongoing.
- (4) Does the Health Protection Service take proactive measures to monitor those longstanding cases or does the Service rely on reports from neighbours before any investigation is undertaken.
- (5) Which agencies work with the Health Protection Service on hoarding complaints.
- (6) Has a code of practice now been determined to set out guidelines for the Chief Health Officer about the public health management of insanitary conditions caused by hoarding and domestic squalor as provided by the 2016 amendments to the Public Health Act 1997.
- (7) Have improved administrative mechanisms been introduced for the submission and implementation of an abatement order, as granted by the ACT Magistrates Court, following the 2016 amendments to the Public Health Act 1997.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) From 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2016, the HPS received 532 environmental health complaints, which cover a broad spectrum of issues and may also include complaints about hoarding-like behaviours. Of the 532 environmental health complaints received from 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2016, the HPS issued 25 abatement notices upon investigation for matters that are, or are likely to become an insanitary condition that poses a public health risk. Of the 25 abatement notices issued, 10 abatement notices were for insanitary conditions involving hoarding-like behaviours.
- (2) The HPS has been dealing with one residential property that has had repeated incidents of insanitary conditions over several years. ACT Health continues to monitor and take regulatory action as appropriate with regard to this property.

There are also two other residential properties that involve ongoing hoarding-like behaviour but do not constitute an insanitary condition. ACT Health is working collaboratively with all relevant agencies to help address community concerns regarding hoarding at these properties.

- (3) Hoarding is a complex problem that is largely beyond the scope of the HPS's role as a protector of public health. The HPS has invested considerable resources into improving the response to hoarding like behaviours that cause insanitary conditions that pose a public health risk.

ACT Government and non-government agencies have a range of services and resources that can complement each other to manage cases involving hoarding-like behaviour. A multi-agency approach allows more efficient management of cases of hoarding-like behaviours that may lead to an insanitary condition. To facilitate an improved response to issues of hoarding, the Hoarding Case Management Group has been established comprising relevant government and non-government agencies.

- (4) The HPS actively investigates the small number of residential premises found to pose a public health risk due to insanitary conditions caused by hoarding-like behaviour. This includes ongoing monitoring as appropriate.
- (5) The HPS has adopted a collaborative, interagency approach to respond to cases of severe domestic squalor and hoarding-like behaviour in the ACT. This is exercised through the Hoarding Case Management Group, whose membership comprises representatives from:
- Health Protection Service, ACT Health
 - Mental Health, Justice Health, Alcohol and Drug Services, ACT Health
 - Construction, Environment and Workplace Protection, Access Canberra
 - ACT Fire and Rescue, Emergency Services Agency
 - Housing ACT, Community Services Directorate
 - Planning Enforcement, Access Canberra
 - Transport Canberra and City Services, Territory and Municipal Services
 - ACT Ambulance Service, Emergency Services Agency
 - Child and Youth Protection Services, Community Services Directorate
 - Supportive Tenancy Service, Woden Community Service
 - Canberra Living Conditions Network
- (6) The HPS has developed the draft Hoarding Code of Practice 2016 and provided it to members of the Hoarding Case Management Group for consultation. A finalised Code of Practice is expected to be implemented in the first quarter of 2017.
- (7) In August 2016, the ACT Legislative Assembly passed the *Public Health Amendment Act 2016* to increase regulatory transparency and streamline administration around the public health management of insanitary conditions. The 2016 amendments to the *Public Health Act 1997* provided the Chief Health Officer opportunity to reapply for an Abatement Order for recurring insanitary conditions.

In December 2016, the HPS implemented an Abatement Order (under the improved administrative mechanisms) at a residential property to clear and dispose of a large amount of rubbish to address the insanitary conditions at the property.

Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate—FOI requests (Question No 18)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Acting Minister for Transport and City Services*):

- (1) How many requests were received under the Freedom of Information Act 1989 (FOI Act) by the Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate (formerly the Territory and Municipal Services Directorate) in (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17 to date.
- (2) How many of the total number of requests received in (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17 to date (i) were finalised within the timeframe as specified by the FOI Act and (ii) are yet to be finalised.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) and (2)

	Received	Transferred	Withdrawn	Total	Finalised within Statutory Timeframe
2015-2016	102	11	5	86	54
2016-2017	41 (@ 16 December 2016)	4	7	30	12

- One request is still pending for 2015-2016; and
- As of 16 December, eight requests were still pending for 2016-2017.

Municipal Services—mowing (Question No 19)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) What is the amount and the proportion of the total recurrent budget for Transport Canberra and City Services (formerly Territory and Municipal Services) allocated to urban mowing services for (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17.
- (2) What is the proportion of mowing undertaken by public servants and by external contractors for (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17 to date.
- (3) What is the total number of complaints or queries received from residents regarding urban mowing of public areas (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17 to date.
- (4) Of the total number of urban mowing complaints or queries received for (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17 year to date, can the Minister break the total down into the regions of (i) Belconnen, (ii) Gungahlin, (iii) Inner North, (iv) Inner South, (v) Tuggeranong and (vi) Woden Valley and Weston Creek.

Ms Fitzharris: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1)

	2015-16 (\$m)	2016-17 (\$m)
Urban Mowing Budget	7.1	7.5
Proportion of Total Budget	2.2%	2.6%

- (2) The proportion of grass mown by TCCS employees in (a) 2015-2016 was approximately 72% versus 28% by contractors and in (b) 2016-17 (to date) the grass mown by TCCS employees is approximately 73% versus 27% by contractors.
- (3) (a) 479 grass-related complaints or queries were received in 2015-16 and (b) 878 grass-related complaints or queries were received in 2016-17.
- (4) A breakdown of complaints by region is as follows:

Region	2015-16	2016-17
Belconnen	152	181
Gungahlin	94	229
Inner North	50	159
Inner South	49	108
Tuggeranong	90	133
Woden Weston	44	68
Total	479	878

Transport—place manager program (Question No 20)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Acting Minister for Transport and City Services*):

- (1) Is the ACT Government employing Place Managers as part of the Capital Metro Place Manager Program, announced on 26 June 2015, as at 13 December 2016; if not, on what date were Place Managers no longer employed by the ACT Government.
- (2) If the ACT Government is employing Place Managers as at 13 December 2016, how many people are employed by the Place Manager Program and what is the annual total cost of the program.
- (3) What was the total cost of the Place Manager Program for the period 26 June 2015 to 13 December 2016.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The final Place Manager ceased with the Capital Metro Agency as of COB 22 April 2016. Responsibility for the Place Manager Program is now with Canberra Metro.
- (2) See above.
- (3) The total cost for employment of the two Place Manager positions between the period 26 June 2015 to 22 April 2016 was \$213,248.42.

Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate—advertising (Question No 21)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Acting Minister for Transport and City Services*):

Did the October 2016 notifiable invoices indicate that the Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate had paid \$32 000 to Bull & Bear Special Assignments Pty Ltd for "Other Promotional, Advertising and/or Marketing"; if so, can the Minister detail the exact nature of the services provided for this expense.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

Yes.

Bull & Bear Special Assignments Pty Ltd was engaged by the Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate to assist with defining the structure of its newly established Customer Engagement team by:

- benchmarking with leading organisations to adopt best practice customer experience; and
- engaging with stakeholders to implement necessary changes to build TCCS' citizen engagement and customer experience capability.

ACT Planning and Land Authority—inspectors (Question No 22)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Minister for Regulatory Services*):

- (1) How many inspectors are employed by the Planning and Land Authority to undertake enforcement procedures.
- (2) Is each inspector qualified in a particular skill; if so, can the Minister breakdown the total number of inspectors into skill categories.
- (3) How many inspectors left the Planning and Land Authority in (a) 2015 and (b) 2016 to date by (i) total number and (ii) skill category.
- (4) How long can it take, on average, (a) to book an inspection and (b) for an inspection to occur once an inspection is booked.
- (5) How long can it take, on average, to book an inspection for each skill category.
- (6) Are there any plans to recruit additional inspectors.

Mr Ramsay: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Access Canberra currently has 35 inspectors who have operational duties including enforcement procedures which were transferred from the Environment Planning and Development Directorate to Access Canberra in April 2015.
- (2) These inspectors are employed to work in Access Canberra inspectorates and require specific skill-sets and qualifications. The inspectorates can be broken down as follows:
 - Electrical Inspectorate, 14 inspectors with electrical qualifications
 - Plumbing and Gas Inspectorate, 11 inspectors with plumbing and gas qualifications.
 - Construction Audit Team, 10 inspectors with various building trade and building surveying qualifications.

In a number of instances, some officers hold dual or multiple qualifications in various related fields.

(3) (a) In 2015, 1 Electrical Inspector and 1 Plumbing and Gas Inspector left Access Canberra.

(b) In 2016, 2 Plumbing and Gas Inspectors, and 1 Construction Audit Inspector left Access Canberra.

(4) (a) On average, inspection bookings for both the electrical and the plumbing and gas inspectors takes approximately 4 minutes.

Inspections are not booked for the Construction Audit Team. The officers of this team will contact licensees and arrange inspections at a suitable time for all parties.

(b) Following a booking, an inspection may occur between 2 to 5 days, dependent upon scheduling, to meet industry expectations.

(5) See response to (4) (a) above.

(6) No current plans within this financial year.

Planning—Belconnen (Question No 23)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) When was Development Application (DA) 201630289 for Block 8, Section 48 Belconnen released for public comment.
- (2) When did submissions for the DA 201630289 close.
- (3) How was DA 201630289 publicised so that residents were aware of the proposal and the deadline for submissions.
- (4) Did the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate advise local stakeholders of DA 201630289; if so, which organisations were advised of the DA.
- (5) Did any officers from the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate attend any meetings of the Belconnen Community Council to brief residents on the proposal.
- (6) How many submissions were received in response to the consultation process.
- (7) When will a decision be made on DA 201630289.
- (8) Will stakeholders be informed of the outcome of DA 201630289.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The development application was publicly notified between 3 and 23 November 2016.

- (2) 23 November 2016.
- (3) Public notification was undertaken in accordance with the statutory requirements for major notification, i.e. on-site sign, notification on EPSDD website, and written notification of adjoining lessees.
- (4) Development applications are publicly notified in accordance with the statutory requirements of the Planning and Development Act 2007, and also referred to relevant entities, utility service providers and agencies.
- (5) Officers of EPSDD did not attend meetings with the Belconnen Community Council about this development application. It is not the practice of the EPSDD to brief third parties about a development application, unless specifically requested. EPSDD will consider attending meetings upon request, but will only provide process advice (e.g. lodging of representations) at such meetings.
- (6) No representations were received for this development application.
- (7) The development application was approved with conditions on 13 December 2016.
- (8) All stakeholders, i.e. the applicant, Crown lessee, any representors, and entities and relevant utility services are advised of the outcome of development applications.

Energy—hot water systems (Question No 24)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) Can the Minister list the suburbs where it is mandated that an energy efficient hot water system must be installed in all dwellings.
- (2) What options are available to households where a solar hot water system may not be suitable.
- (3) Are there any avenues of appeal for residents who consider that the systems mandated for their suburb may not be suitable for their use.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) There are no mandated regulatory requirements for water heaters or hot water systems specific to individual suburbs.

The National Construction Code (NCC) adopted in the ACT under the *Building Act 2004 and Water and Sewerage Act 2000* includes standards for the greenhouse intensity of water heaters installed in hot water systems. These standards apply to water heaters in:

- new class 1 buildings (attached and detached housing – not apartments)
- new class 10 buildings (non-habitable buildings such as garages and sheds).
- new parts of existing class 1 and 10 buildings, for example in a new extension, if the water heater is not reinstalled or relocated from another part of the building.

Other than for new building work, there are no requirements for replacement water heaters in existing dwellings to meet the current NCC standards.

The performance standard for water heaters is based on the amount of carbon dioxide equivalent produced in the operation of the water heater, rather than the energy efficiency of the water heater or whole hot water system. There are additional standards for insulating pipework to minimise heat losses from the hot water system that apply to new pipework.

The water heater standard applies to all relevant buildings regardless of where they are located. However, there is an exemption from the water heater standard for solid-fuel burning water heaters in new class 1 buildings located in an area of non-urban land.

- (2) The NCC provides water heater options that are ‘deemed-to-satisfy’ the performance standard. The options include certain solar, heat pump, gas instantaneous, gas storage and wood- or direct-fired water heaters. Each option must meet relevant standards and solar and heat pumps must meet standards for the maximum amount of energy that can be sourced from the public electricity supply to heat water. Electric resistance water heaters with a maximum storage capacity of 50L may also be installed in limited circumstances. The Minister may also determine other suitable water heaters for the standard. None have been declared to date.

The full standard including these options is available free online from www.abcb.gov.au.

None of the ‘deemed-to-satisfy’ options or water heaters determined by the Minister is mandatory.

- (3) If any of the ‘deemed-to-satisfy’ or determined options are not considered suitable by the resident, the resident may propose an alternative solution demonstrating that the water heater they would like to install meets the overarching performance standard. The proposed solution must be approved by a building certifier.

Work safety—commissioner (Question No 25)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Workplace Safety and Industrial Relations, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

Can the Minister list all the roles and delegations currently held by the ACT Work Safety Commissioner, together with the expiry date, if relevant, for those roles and delegations.

Ms Stephen-Smith: The answer to the member’s question is as follows:

Mr Greg Jones, Work Safety Commissioner, holds a number of appointments listed below:

- Director, Construction, Environment and Workplace Protection – Access Canberra (expiry date 18 July 2021);
- Works Safety Commissioner (expiry date 18 July 2021);
- Construction Occupations Registrar (expiry date 28 July 2019);
- Environment Protection Authority (No expiry date);

- Clinical Waste Controller (No expiry date);
- Chief Inspector Scaffolding and Lifts (No expiry date);
- Chief Inspector of Machinery (No expiry date);
- Inspector, *Lakes Act 1976* (No expiry date);
- Authorised Person, *Dangerous Goods (Road Transport) Act 2009* (No expiry date);
- Inspector, *Dangerous Substances Act 2004* (No expiry date);
- Authorised Officer, *Long Service Leave Act 1976* (No expiry date);
- Inspector, *Workers Compensation Act 1951* (No expiry date); and
- Inspector, *Work Health Safety Act 2011* (No expiry date);

The above appointments give Mr Jones a number of powers under various pieces of legislation.

Mr Jones has also been delegated Director-General powers under the following Acts. No expiry date is applicable to these delegations.

- All sections (except section 23) of the *Dangerous Goods (Road Transport) Act 2009*;
- All sections of the *Dangerous Goods (Road Transport) Regulations 2010*;
- All sections of the *Dangerous Substances Act 2004*;
- All sections (except sections 117, 186, 201, and 305) of the *Dangerous Substances (Explosives) Regulation 2004*;
- All sections (except section 431) of the *Dangerous Substances (General) Regulation 2004*;
- All sections *Long Service Leave Act 1976*;
- All sections *Machinery Act 1949*;
- All sections *Workers Compensation Act 1951*;
- All sections (except section 213) *Work Health Safety Act 2011*; and
- All sections *Work Health Safety Regulations 2011*.

By virtue of his Executive position as Director Construction, Environment and Workplace Protection with the ACT Government, Mr Jones also holds Human Resources (HR) and Financial delegations.

ACT Land Development Agency—conflicts of interest (Question No 26)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Economic Development, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development*):

- (1) What provisions are in place for the Land Development Agency (LDA) Board members to manage conflict of interest issues, particularly for members who have had connections to industry bodies.
- (2) How many times has the LDA relied on informal valuations in order to inform the price that will be paid for acquisitions.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) All LDA Board members are required to disclose any potential conflict of interest to the Government when appointed to the Board. A standing declaration of interests is

included in each set of Board papers, which sets out the specific nature of a real or perceived conflict. The Chairman of the Board invites further declarations of conflict of interest at the commencement of each Board meeting as per s. 87 of the *Financial Management Act 1996*.

Consistent with s. 88 of the Act where a material interest is identified, the relevant Board member is not permitted to participate in discussion or decision relating to the matter. Further, the LDA Board has a requirement for identified or potential conflicts of interest whereby the relevant Board member does not receive any Board papers related to the matter.

- (2) I am advised that it would be a considerable task to undertake a calculation such as this. However I can advise that the usual practice when undertaking an acquisition of property from individuals or companies is to seek a valuation from qualified valuers to help inform the process of negotiating the price that is paid by a willing seller and a willing buyer.

In the case of the acquisition of Block 24 Section 65 City known as Glebe Park, the LDA relied on informal advice from a qualified valuer - Colliers International - for the purpose of negotiating the acquisition.

Government—commercial leasees (Question No 27)

Ms Le Couteur: Asked the Minister for Economic Development, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Minister for Regulatory Services*):

- (1) What monitoring occurs in relation to commercial lessees' adherence to lease purpose clauses.
- (2) How many are pursued for non-compliance to lease purpose clauses.
- (3) What are the reasons for non-compliance to lease purpose clauses.

Mr Ramsay: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Access Canberra reviews adherence to lease purpose clauses during compliance audits of:
 - Certificates of Occupancy and Use (COU);
 - breaches of the building and development provisions of the Crown lease;
 - Certificate of Compliance Applications, where the application is assessed against all relevant provisions of the Crown lease; and
 - planning and building complaints.
- (2) For the first quarter of financial year 2016/17 Access Canberra's complaints and investigations areas encountered 49 separate breaches of lease matters. Whilst these related to various types of buildings, the reporting systems are not able to breakdown information to identify the number of commercial leases involved.
- (3) The most common reasons for non-compliance are:
 - lessees sub-leasing to new tenants;

- new owners unaware of the permitted uses under the Crown lease;
- existing lessees unaware of the permitted uses under the Crown lease;
- older leases (issued prior to the introduction of the Territory Plan in 1990) containing different wording from Territory Plan definitions.

Government—tendering practices (Question No 28)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Economic Development, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) Does the Minister have concerns that collusive tendering practices have taken place in the ACT.
- (2) What steps have been taken by the Land Development Agency to prevent collusive tendering practices.

Mr Barr: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The ACT has mechanisms in place to help prevent collusive tendering practices. For example, when tenders are received in TendersACT, a procurement officer in Procurement and Capital Works searches the ASIC database to ensure the tenderer is a legal entity, and is not under investigation or been found to have breached relevant legislation.

The Government Procurement Act requires transparency in procurement. As part of the consideration of value for money, tenderers are required to be listed on the TendersACT website and their names are forwarded to UnionsACT, the Environment Protection Authority and Long Service Leave Authority. This process gives those organisations, other companies and members of the public the opportunity to advise the Government of any suspected collusion (or other illegal or unethical behaviour).

Procurement and Capital Works is represented on, or facilitates and advises, tender evaluation teams and similarities in tender responses and prices would be detected readily. Tender evaluation team members are asked to declare any conflicts of interest, including if a conflict or potential/perceived conflict becomes apparent during the evaluation process. A tender evaluation team can be dissolved and the evaluation process recommenced with new member/s if required.

- (2) As a Government entity, the Land Development Agency is required to operate in accordance with the Government Procurement Act, as described above.

Government—land acquisition policy (Question No 29)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Economic Development, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development*):

- (1) Does the ACT Government have a policy on compulsory acquisitions versus market acquisitions in relation to the activities of the Land Development Agency.

- (2) What is the policy on inclusion of cash earnings not declared to the Australian Taxation Office in business valuations.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The Government does not have a policy on compulsory acquisitions versus market acquisitions in relation to the activities of the Land Development Agency.
- (2) The Government does not have a policy on inclusion of cash earnings not declared to the Australian Taxation Office in business valuations.

Women—Women's Plan (Question No 30)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Women, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) Has the first Action Plan under the *ACT Women's Plan 2016-26* been developed.
- (2) When will it be publicly available.
- (3) What consultation has occurred on the Action Plan and will there be further public consultation on the Action Plan; if so, when will this happen.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The *ACT Women's Plan 2016-26* will have three Action Plans to guide its implementation. The First Action Plan focuses on health and wellbeing and is currently under development.
- (2) The First Action Plan will be released in March 2017 as part of International Women's Day celebrations.
- (3) Considerable public consultation was undertaken to inform the development of the *ACT Women's Plan 2016-26* including a community forum hosted by the Ministerial Advisory Council on Women in May 2014 and an online survey. The survey identified the most commonly listed key issues for respondents were domestic violence, health, equality and safety.

In developing the content for the First Action Plan, the Office for Women has worked with representatives from government directorates through a series of workshops and has consulted a range of stakeholder groups. These include Winnunga Nimmityjah Aboriginal Health Service, Canberra Multicultural Community Forum, Women with Disabilities ACT, Council of the Ageing (COTA), Women's Centre for Health Matters (WCHM), Domestic Violence Crisis Service and Canberra Rape Crisis Centre.

The Ministerial Advisory Council on Women will continue to be consulted as the First Action Plan is being developed.

Given the focus on the Action Plan is women's health and wellbeing, the WCHM is a key partner. The Centre is able to draw from a considerable membership base and surveyed over 600 individual women on health issues between May and July 2016,

providing valuable and pertinent feedback and data for the Action Plan.

**ACTION bus service—airport
(Question No 31)**

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Acting Minister for Transport and City Services*):

- (1) Is there no current bus service to the Canberra Airport; if not, why not, considering current bus services go within a few hundred metres of the Canberra Airport.
- (2) When will there be a bus service to the Canberra Airport.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The Canberra International Airport is privately owned and as such, vehicle access to the terminal can only proceed through agreement between the operator (ACT Government) and the Airport management. Currently there is a private operator servicing the Airport Terminal and this must also be considered before introducing a competitive service.
 - (2) The ACT Government has committed to the implementation of Rapid bus services to the Airport by 2020. ACT Government officials are presently in discussions with the Canberra Airport in relation to public transport matters.
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**RSPCA—funding
(Question No 32)**

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Acting Minister for Transport and City Services*):

- (1) What are the terms and conditions of the current funding agreement between the ACT Government and the RSPCA.
- (2) Is there specific funding for caring for wildlife.
- (3) What access do vets and carers have to animal euthanasia drugs, particularly in relation to wildlife, and what training is required to administer them.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The service funding agreement (SFA) between the ACT Government and RSPCA ACT provides for a Government contribution of \$744,950 (excluding GST) in the 2016-2017 financial year towards meeting the annual operating costs of the services that RSPCA ACT delivers, including:
 - Provision of an appropriately trained inspectorate to enforce the provisions of the *Animal Welfare Act 1992*;
 - Provision of shelter and care for companion animals, including dogs and cats,

- with a view to returning animals to their owners or re-homing;
 - Accepting and holding injured native wildlife;
 - Managing the euthanasia and disposal of animals received from the public which are declared as a pest animal under the *Pest Plants and Animals Act 2005*.
- (2) Under the SFA between the ACT Government and RSPCA ACT, an amount of \$10,000 is nominally allocated towards costs incurred by RSPCA ACT in accepting and holding up to 400 injured native animals per year.
- (3) RSPCA ACT advises that supplies of the euthanasia drug Pentobarbitone (Lethabarb) are kept secure and are only accessible to senior veterinary staff. RSPCA ACT use of Lethabarb is consistent with the Australian Veterinary Association and ACT Veterinary Surgeon's Board guidelines.

All RSPCA ACT staff participating in euthanasia are provided with the required training including the handling and restraint of various species to avoid creating a stressful situation.

Greyhound racing—Canberra Greyhound Racing Club (Question No 33)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) What are the lease conditions for the land in Symonston leased by the Canberra Greyhound Racing Club.
- (2) When does the current lease expire.
- (3) Is the Minister able to say how many (a) full-time and (b) part-time staff the Canberra Greyhound Racing Club employs.

Mr Ramsay: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) There are no lease and development conditions or prescribed conditions for this lease. Aside from the rental provisions, it is a standard Crown lease.
- (2) The current lease expires on 22 November 2027.
- (3) In January 2017 the Canberra Greyhound Racing Club confirmed that they employ two full-time employees, 20 casuals and several contractors (eg. veterinarians).

Greyhound racing—registrations (Question No 34)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many greyhounds are currently registered in the ACT for racing.
- (2) How many ACT registered greyhounds have raced in the ACT in the past 12 months.

- (3) How many greyhound breeders and trainers are currently registered in the ACT.

Mr Ramsay: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) 65 greyhounds are currently registered in the ACT for racing.
- (2) Access Canberra does not hold a record of how many ACT registered greyhounds have raced in the ACT in the past 12 months.
- (3) There are currently 59 greyhound trainers and 96 owners registered in the ACT. The Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate database is not able to extract breed-specific information to determine the number of greyhound owners who have registered as breeders at this time.

Seniors—elder abuse (Question No 35)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Veterans and Seniors, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Acting Minister for Veterans and Seniors*):

- (1) How many calls were received by the Abuse Prevention and Referral Information Line in 2015-16.
- (2) What training do the workers who answer that line receive.
- (3) What strategies and awareness programs have been developed by the Elder Abuse Prevention Working Group.

Mr Ramsay: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) 89 calls were received by the Abuse Prevention and Referral Information Line (APRIL) in 2015-16.
- (2) New staff members have completed the *ACT Elder Abuse Prevention - Dealing with Abuse of Clients and their Carers - Training Kit*.

The training kit provides information and educational resources to support staff when responding to situations of elder abuse.

Staff have also attended the Accidental Counselling Course.

- (3) The Elder Abuse Prevention Working Group attended shopping centres to raise awareness and provide educational material on elder abuse.

The Working Group suggested a targeted community education awareness campaign would be more effective and as a result and to coincide with World Elder Abuse Awareness Day 2016, two elder abuse television commercials focusing on financial elder abuse ran from 12 - 19 June 2016 during prime time.

The ACT Government has also funded ACT Disability, Aged and Carer Advocacy Service (ADACAS) and the Council on the Ageing ACT (COTA ACT) to develop a new training package to raise awareness of elder abuse and how to prevent and

respond to elder abuse.

Seniors—health roundtable (Question No 36)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Veterans and Seniors, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Acting Minister for Veterans and Seniors*):

- (1) Has there been a report produced on the outcomes and any recommendations arising from the Seniors Health Roundtable held in May 2016.
- (2) Will there be a formal government response to the roundtable.

Mr Ramsay: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Yes, a report is being finalised on the outcomes and recommendations from the Seniors Health Roundtable held in May 2016.
- (2) Yes, there will be a ACT Government response to the Senior Health Roundtable report, including responding to the recommendations outlined in the report.

Children and young people—placement (Question No 37)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many permanent care placements were there in the ACT for 2014-15 to 2015-16, broken down into international and local placements.
- (2) Is this an increase from previous years; if so, why.
- (3) How many of children were placed in permanent care or adoption placements where the birth parents had a disability.

Ms Stephen-Smith: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Children and young people with permanent care order finalised (Enduring Parental Responsibility or adoption).

Year	Local	Intercountry	TOTAL
2015-16	26	0	26
2014-15	19	2	21

- (2) The number of permanent care placements varies from year to year. This is due to a number of factors including the number of foster or kinship carers who decide to consider a permanent placement and the number of suitable permanency placements identified.
- (3) Child and Youth Protection Services (CYPS), within the Community Services Directorate, does not hold reliable data regarding the number of parents involved in

the ACT child protection system with disability. Any information of this nature that CYPS collects is voluntary and self-reported and therefore limited. As the new Client Management System is built CYPS will explore methodology to monitor the experience of parents with disabilities in the child protection system.

Under the ACT Government's Out of Home Care Strategy, *A Step Up for Our Kids*, new services have been implemented to support parents with children in care, or with children at risk of entering care, including parents with a disability.

Since December 2015, the Australian Red Cross has been delivering the Birth Family Advocacy Support Service. This service provides independent information and support to parents with children in care, or with children at risk of entering care. It aims to empower parents to effectively, and in an informed way, understand and participate in child protection processes.

From January 2016, Uniting began delivering a range of new services to vulnerable families in the ACT community through the Strengthening High Risk Families domain under *A Step Up for Our Kids*.

Uniting's Child and Families ACT program delivers services that are focussed on providing supports within families to prevent children from coming into care, or returning them home as soon as it is safe to do so.

Children and young people—disabled parents (Question No 38)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many children in the care of Child and Youth Protection Services (CYPS) have one or more parent with a disability.
- (2) On what grounds have children under CYPS who have one or more parent with a disability been removed from their birth parents' care.

Ms Stephen-Smith: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Child and Youth Protection Services (CYPS) does not hold reliable data regarding the number of parents involved in the ACT child protection system with disability. Any information of this nature that CYPS collects is voluntary and self reported and therefore limited. As the new Client Management System is built CYPS will explore methodology to monitor the experience of parents with disabilities in the child protection system.
- (2) Children are taken into care when they have experienced serious abuse and/or neglect and there is no one with parental responsibility both willing and able to protect the child. CYPS seeks to have children cared for by their wider family and engages with the birth family to safely restore children as a first option.

Where parents with disability are the subject of investigations and case management interventions, CYPS seeks to ensure appropriate supports are in place for reasonable adjustments to be made to ensure children are safe at home. The removal of children from their families is the action of last resort taken when children and young people

are considered at immediate risk of abuse or neglect.

When CYPS takes a decision to take children into care, evidence supporting this decision must be presented to the Children's Court. The Children's Court Magistrate is the decision maker about whether children are returned home or remain in care.

Under the ACT Government's Out of Home Care Strategy, *A Step Up for Our Kids*, new services have been implemented to support parents with children in care, or with children at risk of entering care, including parents with a disability.

Since December 2015, the Australian Red Cross has been delivering the Birth Family Advocacy Support Service. This service provides independent information and support to parents with children in care, or with children at risk of entering care. It aims to empower parents to effectively, and in an informed way, understand and participate in child protection processes.

From January 2016, Uniting began delivering a range of new services to vulnerable families in the ACT community through the Strengthening High Risk Families domain under *A Step Up for Our Kids*.

Uniting's Child and Families ACT program delivers services that are focussed on providing supports within families to prevent children from coming into care, or returning them home as soon as it is safe to do so.

Budget—public servants (Question No 39)

Mr Coe asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Treasurer*):

- (1) What has been the total number of ACT Government employees, broken down by month, from January 2007 to December 2016.
- (2) Given the importance of ACT-based Commonwealth public servants to the ACT economy, are actual or estimated ACT-based Commonwealth public servant numbers part of the analysis conducted in preparing the ACT Budget; if so, what are the actual or estimated numbers of ACT-based Commonwealth public servants from 2007 to 2016 used in preparing the ACT Budget.
- (3) If actual or estimated ACT-based Commonwealth public servant numbers are not part of the analysis conducted in preparing the ACT Budget, what other information has been used to inform budget analysis of the effect of actual or forecast changes in ACT-based Commonwealth public service numbers.

Mr Barr: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The table below shows the total number of ACT Government employees paid through ACT Shared Services.

Table 1: ACT Government employees, Headcount by Month & Year (a)

Headcount	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	15,284	15,430	16,432	17,354	17,674	18,838	19,142	20,061	20,725	21,139
February	15,931	16,508	17,477	18,185	18,561	19,992	20,270	20,912	21,514	21,589
March	16,744	17,291	18,275	19,145	19,383	20,305	20,806	21,379	21,795	22,563

April	16,864	17,173	18,212	18,911	19,523	20,244	20,830	21,721	21,879	22,376
May	16,982	17,470	18,586	19,029	19,593	20,792	20,924	21,503	21,815	22,158
June	16,957	17,565	18,679	19,139	19,709	20,397	21,053	21,565	21,870	22,194
July	16,438	17,288	18,350	18,598	19,455	20,196	20,377	20,748	21,081	21,657
August	16,770	17,625	18,718	19,029	19,730	20,381	21,193	21,523	21,863	22,115
September	16,911	17,859	19,033	19,186	19,880	20,469	21,214	21,694	21,920	22,289
October	16,783	18,332	18,799	18,910	19,228	19,889	20,602	21,042	21,619	21,921
November	17,140	18,021	19,169	19,282	20,063	20,535	21,281	22,152	21,972	22,564
December	17,018	18,070	18,955	19,660	19,962	20,555	21,208	21,440	21,564	22,737

(a) Excludes any entity that is not paid through ACT Shared Services, such as the Cultural Facilities Corporation; Calvary Public Hospital; Legal Aid Office, ACT; Legislative Assembly Member's staff. Also excludes the ACT Executive (Ministers and their advisors) and Board Members.

- (2) The number of ACT-based Commonwealth public servants is one of a suite of indicators used to quality assure forecasts of economic activity (as measured by State Final Demand) and economic growth (as measured by Gross State Product) included in ACT budgets. Future policy settings of the Commonwealth Government, including those around the Australian Public Service (APS), have been noted as a risk to the ACT's economic outlook in the past few ACT budgets.

The table below shows the total number of APS jobs from 30 June 2007 to 30 June 2016. The 2016-17 ACT Budget provided an estimate of the total number of APS job losses in the Territory from June 2012 to 2019-20.

Table 2: Australian Public Service jobs – ACT and Australia, June 2007 to June 2016

	ACT			Total - Australia		
	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total	Ongoing	Non-ongoing	Total
30 Jun 2007	50,959	5,110	56,069	143,534	11,553	155,087
31 Dec 2007	52,369	5,034	57,403	146,809	11,989	158,798
30 Jun 2008	53,496	4,628	58,124	147,364	11,929	159,293
31 Dec 2008	53,844	4,317	58,161	147,467	10,904	158,371
30 Jun 2009	55,447	4,345	59,792	149,818	11,452	161,270
31 Dec 2009	55,729	4,258	59,987	149,650	11,432	161,082
30 Jun 2010	57,115	4,835	61,950	150,428	13,356	163,784
31 Dec 2010	57,413	4,398	61,811	150,817	12,006	162,823
30 Jun 2011	58,971	4,815	63,786	152,720	12,749	165,469
31 Dec 2011	60,135	4,675	64,810	153,194	13,388	166,582
30 Jun 2012	61,968	4,417	66,385	153,466	13,864	167,330
31 Dec 2012	61,432	3,703	65,135	151,334	13,120	164,454
30 Jun 2013	60,403	3,910	64,313	151,393	14,746	166,139
31 Dec 2013	59,406	3,181	62,587	149,207	13,367	162,574
30 Jun 2014	57,729	2,798	60,527	144,895	13,027	157,922
31 Dec 2014	55,149	3,253	58,402	138,582	12,752	151,334
30 Jun 2015	54,149	3,893	58,042	136,524	15,729	152,253
31 Dec 2015	53,567	3,902	57,469	135,600	16,132	151,732
30 Jun 2016	53,733	4,188	57,921	137,848	17,923	155,771
Change:						
Jun 2012 to Dec 2015	-8,401	-515	-8,916	-17,866	2,268	-15,598

Source: Australian Public Service Commission, *APS Employment database*

- (3) Refer Question 2.

ACTION bus service—staffing (Question No 40)

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016 (*redirected to the Acting Minister for Transport and City Services*):

- (1) What is the number of staff employed under the ACTION Enterprise Agreement 2013-2017, as at 15 December 2016.
- (2) In relation to the staff identified in part (1), what is the number of staff employed by ACTION on a continuous basis for the time frames of (a) 1 day to 1 year and 364 days, (b) 2 years to 4 years and 364 days, (c) 5 years to 9 years and 364 days, (d) 10 years to 14 years and 364 days, (e) 15 years to 19 years and 364 days, (f) 20 years to 24 years and 364 days, (g) 25 years to 29 years and 364 days, (h) 30 years to 34 years and 364 days, (i) 35 years to 39 years and 364 days, (j) 40 years to 44 years and 364 days, (k) 45 years to 49 years and 364 days and (l) 50 years or over.
- (3) In relation to the staff identified in part (1), what is the number of staff broken down by the grades of (a) Administrative Services Officer Class, (b) Senior Officer, (c) General Services Officer, (d) Technical Officer, (e) Senior Officer (Technical), (f) ACTION Transport Officer, (g) Bus Operator (Training), (h) Bus Operator, (i) APS Store Staff, (j) GSO Workshop Staff, (k) Workshop Staff (TO), (l) Workshop Apprentice, (m) Special Needs Service, (n) GSO Stores Staff, (o) Graduate Administrative Assistant.
- (4) What is the number of staff employed by pay point listed from pages 200 to 210 of the ACTION Enterprise Agreement 2013-2017, for each of the grades listed in part (3).

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) As at 14 December 2016, 933 staff were employed under the ACTION Enterprise Agreement.
- (2) As at 14 December 2016 timeframes of continuous service for ACTION staff employed under the ACTION Enterprise Agreement is as follows:

Age Range	Headcount
<2 yrs	149
2 - <5 yrs	181
5 - < 10 yrs	258
10 - <15 yrs	147
15 - <20 yrs	69
20 - <25 yrs	14
25 - <30 yrs	54
30 - <35 yrs	38
35 - <40 yrs	11
40 - <45 yrs	12
45 - <50 yrs	0
over 50 yrs	0
Grand Total	933

- (3) Staff classifications as at 14 December 2016 were:

Classification Groups	Headcount
Admin Officer	3
APS Store Staff	2

Bus Operator	671
Bus Operator Training	45
Workshop apprentice	10
General Services Officer	107
Special Needs Service	38
Technical Officer	7
ACTION Transport Officer	46
Senior Officer (Technical)	3
Senior Officer	1
Grand Total	933

(4) Staff pay points as at 14 December 2016 were:

Classification	Description	Headcount
ASO21	Administrative Services Officer Grade 2	1
ASO25	Administrative Services Officer Grade 2	1
ASO61	Administrative Services Officer Grade 6	1
EASO53	Administrative Services Officer Grade 5	2
BGSO72	Bus Operator	1
BGSO74	Bus Operator	2
BO	Bus Operator	668
BOT	Bus Operator Trainee	45
EAPY11	Workshop Apprentice	1
EAPY2	Workshop Apprentice	4
EAPY3	Workshop Apprentice	2
EAPY4	Workshop Apprentice	3
GSO2B1	General Services Officer Level 2	6
GSO2B4	General Services Officer Level 2	12
EGSO41	General Services Officer Level 4	2
EGSO42	General Services Officer Level 4	20
EGSO44	General Services Officer Level 4	4
EGSW42	General Services Officer Level 4	2
EGSW43	General Services Officer Level 4	1
EGSW44	General Services Officer Level 4	1
GSO41	General Services Officer Level 4	1
EGSO54	General Services Officer Level 5	2
EGSW52	General Services Officer Level 5	2
GSO51	General Services Officer Level 5	7
GSO5B1	General Services Officer Level 5	9
GSO5B2	General Services Officer Level 5	1
GSO5B3	General Services Officer Level 5	2
GSO5B4	General Services Officer Level 5	8
SGSO64	General Services Officer Level 6	4
EGSO97	General Services Officer Level 9	5
SOB.3	Senior Officer Grade B	1
SOCTA1	Senior Officer Grade C	1
SOCTA2	Senior Officer Grade C	1
SOGA	Senior Officer Grade A	1
TGSO62	General Services Officer Level 5/7	1
TGSO63	General Services Officer Level 5/7	1
TGSO64	General Services Officer Level 5/7	8
TGSO71	General Services Officer Level 5/7	1
TGSO72	General Services Officer Level 5/7	3

TGSO73	General Services Officer Level 5/7	4
TGSO74	General Services Officer Level 5/7	34
TGSO84	General Services Officer Level 8	2
TGSW74	General Services Officer Level 5/7	2
TOA36	Technical Officer Grade 3	1
TOA41	Technical Officer Grade 4	1
TOA42	Technical Officer Grade 4	4
TOA45	Technical Officer Grade 4	1
TOG2	Technical Officer Grade 2	13
TOG3	Technical Officer Grade 3	29
TOG4	Technical Officer Grade 4	4
Total Headcount		933

ACT Office for Women—staffing (Question No 41)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Women, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many full-time equivalent (FTE) staff are currently employed at the ACT Office for Women, broken down by (a) full-time, (b) part-time, (c) casual and (d) contracted employees.
- (2) How many FTE staff were employed at the ACT Office for Women, broken down by (a) full time, (b) part time, (c) casual, and (d) contracted employees at (i) 1 January 2014 and (ii) 1 January 2015.
- (3) What is the total budget allocation for the ACT Office for Women across the forward estimates.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The Community Participation Group brings together a number of functions under the one umbrella and includes the functions of Community Recovery, Youth Engagement, Office for Veterans & Seniors, Office for Women, and the Office for Multicultural Affairs.

The Community Participation Group has changed over the last few years based on organisational needs, and has also aligned with a general theme of optimising community participation and community engagement. As outlined during the Budget estimates hearings in 2016 the resources are largely pooled.

Staff in each area of the Community Participation Group work across all program areas on an as needs basis. Therefore staffing allocations are not able to be compared across the years.

There are currently 29.73 staff employed on a Full-Time Equivalent basis within the Community Participation Group.

- (2) As at 1 January 2014, there were a total of 24.58 staff employed on a Full-Time Equivalent basis within the Community Participation Group.

As at 1 January 2015, there were a total of 21.11 staff employed on a Full-Time

Equivalent basis within the Community Participation Group.

- (3) In the 2016-17 financial year, Output Class 2 Community Participation received \$28.6 million in government payment for outputs, this is nominally allocated accordingly to functions of Community Recovery, Youth Engagement, Office for Ageing, Office for Women, the Office for Multicultural Affairs and the Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs (\$2.60 million).

2016-17 Budget

Output 2 Community Participation	2013-14 \$m	2014-15 \$m	2015-16 \$m	2016-17 \$m	Comments
Community Development	10.13	11.60	12.10	13.90	Community Development Grants \$ 13.26m Community Sector Reform \$ 0.40m Strengthen Families \$ 0.24m
Community Facilities	5.13	5.20	0.61	-	CSD restructure Trf'd to Corporate structure
Community Recovery*					The budget for the Community Participation Group is not disaggregated as the emphasis is to get the team to work across the various policy and engagement areas to obtain greater effectiveness. Accordingly there is no longer any individual breakdown accordingly there is no individual budget breakdown. CPG budget now collectively covers *Multicultural Affairs / Youth Engagement / Community Building & Recovery + Seniors & Veterans Affairs / Disability / Women / LGBTIQ
Youth Engagement*					
Office for Ageing*					
Office for Women*					
Office For Multicultural Affairs*					
Community Participation Group			6.36	6.90	
Office of ATSIA			2.45	2.60	
Overheads			0.11	5.20	Redistribution of O/Heads due to CSD Restructure
Community Participation	8.11	8.51	8.92	28.60	
Early Intervention + SPEI Exec				24.90	Division transferred from Office for Children Youth & Family Services
Child Development Service				6.00	Division transferred from Therapy ACT
Total	23.37	25.31	21.63	59.50	

**Emergency services—staffing
(Question No 42)**

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many full-time equivalent (FTE) staff are currently employed at ACT Fire and Rescue, broken down within (a) Operations, (b) Policy and (c) Capability Support, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees.
- (2) How many FTE staff were employed at ACT Fire and Rescue, broken down within (a) Operations, (b) Policy, and (c) Capability Support, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees at (A) 1 January 2014 and (B) 1 January 2015.
- (3) What is the total budget allocation for the unit named ACT Fire and Rescue across the forward estimates.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

ACT Fire & Rescue within the ACT Emergency Services Agency (ESA) comprised the following staff for the requested time periods, noting that numbers fluctuate on any particular date/time, owing to retirements, resignations, long term workers compensation, and leave without pay:

(1) 31 December 2016

	Operations	Policy	Capability Support	Total FTE
Full-Time	332.0		2.0	334.0
Part-Time	2.6			2.6
Casual				
Contract		1.0	2.0	3.0
Total FTE	334.6	1.0	4.0	339.6

Note: 12 ACT Fire & Rescue staff commenced reporting to the Director of Risk and Planning in the 2015-16 financial year as part of the Strategic Reform Agenda changes and are included in this table.

The funded establishment for ACT Fire & Rescue has remained unchanged since an additional six firefighters were employed in July 2013.

The Government has committed to recruiting additional firefighters in 2016/17.

(2A) 1 January 2014

	Operations	Policy	Capability Support	Total FTE
Full-Time	346.0		3.0	349.0
Part-Time	1.5			1.5
Casual				
Contract		1.0	2.0	3.0
Total FTE	347.5	1.0	5.0	353.5

(2B) 1 January 2015

	Operations	Policy	Capability Support	Total FTE
Full-Time	335.0		3.0	338.0
Part-Time	3.5			3.5
Casual				
Contract		1.0	2.0	3.0
Total FTE	338.5	1.0	5.0	344.5

(3) The total budget allocation for the ESA unit named ACT Fire & Rescue across the forward estimates (from 2017-18 and each forward estimate) has not been determined at this stage. Budget allocation to ESA unit level is performed after the ACT Budget is released each budget year.

ACT Ambulance Service—staffing (Question No 43)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many full-time equivalent (FTE) staff are currently employed at ACT Ambulance Service, broken down within (a) Operations, (b) Policy/EO and (c) QSRM, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted

employees.

- (2) How many FTE staff were employed at ACT Ambulance Service, broken down within (a) Operations, (b) Policy/EO and (c) QSRM, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees at (A) 1 January 2014 and (B) 1 January 2015.
- (3) What is the total budget allocation for the unit named ACT Ambulance Service across the forward estimates.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

ACT Ambulance Service within the ACT Emergency Services Agency (ESA) comprises the following staff for the requested time periods:

(1) 31 December 2016

	Operations	Policy/EO	QSRM	Total FTE
Full-Time	210.0	1.0	4.0	215.0
Part-Time	19.5			19.5
Casual	0.4			0.4
Contract	1.0			1.0
Total FTE	230.9	1.0	4.0	235.9

(2A) 1 January 2014

	Operations	QSRM	Total FTE
Full-Time	203.0	4.0	207.0
Part-Time	13.6		13.6
Casual	0.3		0.3
Contract	2.0		2.0
Total FTE	218.9	4.0	222.9

Note: The business unit named Policy/EO did not exist on 1 January 2014

(2B) 1 January 2015

	Operations	QSRM	Total FTE
Full-Time	195.0	4.0	199.0
Part-Time	17.3		17.3
Casual	0.1		0.1
Contract	3.0		3.0
Total FTE	215.4	4.0	219.4

Note: The business unit named Policy/EO did not exist on 1 January 2015

- (3) The total budget allocation for ESA unit named ACT Ambulance Service across the forward estimates (from 2017-18 and each forward estimate) has not been determined at this stage. Budget allocation to ESA unit level is performed after the ACT Budget is released each budget year.

Rural fire services—staffing (Question No 44)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many full-time equivalent (FTE) staff are currently employed at ACT Rural Fire Service, broken down within (a) Operations, (b) Policy and (c) SBMP, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees.
- (2) How many FTE staff were employed at ACT Rural Fire Service, broken down within (a) Operations, (b) Policy and (c) SBMP, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees at (A) 1 January 2014 and (B) 1 January 2015.
- (3) What is the total budget allocation for the unit named ACT Rural Fire Service across the forward estimates.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

ACT Rural Fire Service (RFS) within the ACT Emergency Services Agency (ESA) comprises the following staff for the requested time periods:

(1) 31 December 2016

	Operations	Policy	SBMP	Total FTE
Full-Time	8.0	0.5	0.5	9.0
Part-Time	0.9			0.9
Casual				
Contract	5.0			5.0
Total FTE	13.9	0.5	0.5	14.9

Note: The Full Time FTE in Policy & SBMP represents one individual performing both of these functions.

(2A) 1 January 2014

	Operations	Total FTE
Full-Time	10.0	10.0
Part-Time	1.6	1.6
Casual		
Contract	1.0	1.0
Total FTE	12.6	12.6

Note: The business units named Policy & SBMP did not exist on 1 January 2014

(2B) 1 January 2015

	Operations	Total FTE
Full-Time	9.0	9.0
Part-Time		
Casual		
Contract	3.0	3.0
Total FTE	12.0	12.0

Note: The business units named Policy & SBMP did not exist on 1 January 2015

- (3) The total budget allocation for the ESA unit named ACT RFS across the forward estimates (from 2017-18 and each forward estimate) has not been determined at this stage. Budget allocation to ESA unit level is performed after the ACT Budget is released each budget year.

ACT State Emergency Service—staffing (Question No 45)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many full-time equivalent (FTE) staff are currently employed at ACT State Emergency Service (SES), broken down by (a) full-time, (b) part-time, (c) casual and (d) contracted employees.
- (2) How many FTE staff were employed at ACT SES, broken down by (a) full-time, (b) part-time, (c) casual and (d) contracted employees at (i) 1 January 2014 and (ii) 1 January 2015.
- (3) What is the total budget allocation for the unit named ACT SES across the forward estimates.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

ACT SES within the ACT Emergency Services Agency (ESA) comprises the following staff for the requested time periods:

(1) 31 December 2016

Full-Time	6.0
Part-Time	
Casual	
Contract	1.0
Total FTE	7.0

(2i) 1 January 2014

Full-Time	5.0
Part-Time	0.6
Casual	
Contract	2.0
Total FTE	7.6

(2ii) 1 January 2015

Full-Time	3.0
Part-Time	
Casual	
Contract	4.0
Total FTE	7.0

- (3) The total budget allocation for the ESA unit named ACT SES across the forward estimates (from 2017-18 and each forward estimate) has not been determined at this stage. Budget allocation to ESA unit level is performed after the ACT Budget is released each budget year.

ACT Emergency Services Agency—staffing (Question No 46)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many full-time equivalent (FTE) staff are currently employed in the unit of Risk and Planning within the Emergency Services Agency (ESA), broken down within (a) Operations, (b) CAD/TRN, (c) Community Resilience and (d) ICT, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees.
- (2) How many FTE staff were employed in Risk and Planning, broken down within (a) Operations, (b) CAD/TRN, (c) Community Resilience and (d) ICT, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees at (A) 1 January 2014 and (B) 1 January 2015.
- (3) What is the total budget allocation for the unit named Risk and Planning within ESA across the forward estimates.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

Risk and Planning within ESA comprised the following staff for the requested time periods:

(1) 31 December 2016

	Operations	CAD/TRN	Community Resilience	Total FTE
Full-Time	6.0	1.0	12.0*	19.0
Part-Time	1.0			1.0
Casual				0.0
Contract	4.7			4.7
Total FTE	11.7	1.0	12.0	24.7

*Note: 12 ACT Fire & Rescue staff commenced reporting to the Director of Risk and Planning in the 2015-16 financial year as part of the Strategic Reform Agenda changes and are included in this table.

Note: The on-site ICT team is employed by Shared Services, not ESA and is therefore not included in these figures.

(2A) 1 January 2014

	Operations	CAD/TRN	Total FTE
Full-Time	8.0	2.0	10.0
Part-Time			0.0
Casual			0.0
Contract			0.0

Total	8.0	2.0	10.0
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Note: The business unit named Community Resilience did not exist in January 2014.

Note: The on-site ICT team is employed by Shared Services, not ESA and is therefore not included in these figures.

(2B) 1 January 2015

	Operations	CAD/TRN	Total FTE
Full-Time	9.0	2.0	11.0
Part-Time			0.0
Casual			0.0
Contract	1.0		1.0
Total	10.0	2.0	12.0

Note: The business unit named Community Resilience did not exist in January 2014

Note: The on-site ICT team is employed by Shared Services, not ESA and is therefore not included in these figures.

- (3) The total budget allocation for the ESA unit named Risk and Planning across the forward estimates (from 2017-18 and each forward estimate) has not been determined at this stage. Budget allocation to ESA unit level is performed after the ACT Budget is released each budget year.

**ACT Emergency Services Agency—staffing
(Question No 47)**

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many full-time equivalent (FTE) staff are currently employed in the unit of Logistics and Governance within the Emergency Services Agency (ESA), broken down within (a) Fleet and Procurement, (b) Governance, (c) Finance and Business and (d) SURP, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees.
- (2) How many FTE staff were employed in Logistics and Governance, broken down within (a) Fleet and Procurement, (b) Governance, (c) Finance and Business and (d) SURP, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees at (A) 1 January 2014 and (B) 1 January 2015.
- (3) What is the total budget allocation for the unit named Logistics and Governance within ESA across the forward estimates.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

Logistics and Governance within ESA comprises the following staff for the requested time periods:

(1) 31 December 2016

	Fleet & Procurement	Governance	Finance & Business	SURP	Total FTE

Full-Time	20.0	1.0	6.0	3.0	30.0
Part-Time	2.0				2.0
Casual	0.5				0.5
Contract	1.0		1.0		2.0
Total FTE	23.5	1.0	7.0	3.0	34.5

(2A) 1 January 2014

The business unit named Logistics and Governance did not exist in January 2014.

(2B) 1 January 2015

The business unit named Logistics and Governance did not exist in January 2015.

- (3) The total budget allocation for the ESA unit named Logistics and Governance across the forward estimates (from 2017-18 and each forward estimate) has not been determined at this stage. Budget allocation to ESA unit level is performed after the ACT Budget is released each budget year

ACT Emergency Services Agency—staffing (Question No 48)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many full-time equivalent (FTE) staff are currently employed in the unit of People and Culture within the Emergency Services Agency (ESA), broken down within (a) ESA Training, (b) Education, (c) Training Delivery, (d) Training and Development, (e) Rostering and (f) Human Resources, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees.
- (2) How many FTE staff were employed in People and Culture, broken down within (a) ESA Training, (b) Education, (c) Training Delivery, (d) Training and Development, (e) Rostering and (f) Human Resources, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees at (A) 1 January 2014 and (B) 1 January 2015.
- (3) What is the total budget allocation for the unit of People and Culture within ESA across the forward estimates.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) People and Culture within ESA comprises the following staff for the requested time periods:

	ESA Training	HR	Total FTE
Full-Time	2.0		2.0
Part-Time	1.2		1.2
Casual			0.0
Contract	1.0	1.0	2.0
Total FTE	4.2	1.0	5.2

Note: The business units named Education, Training Delivery, T&D and Rostering did

not exist under People and Culture on 31 December 2016.

(2A) 1 January 2014

The business unit named People and Culture did not exist in January 2014.

(2B) 1 January 2015

The business unit named People and Culture did not exist in January 2015.

- (3) The total budget allocation for the ESA unit named People and Culture across the forward estimates (from 2017-18 and each forward estimate) has not been determined at this stage. Budget allocation to ESA unit level is performed after the ACT Budget is released each budget year.

**ACT Emergency Services Agency—staffing
(Question No 49)**

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many full-time equivalent (FTE) staff are currently employed in the unit of Strategic Reform within the Emergency Services Agency (ESA), broken down by (a) full-time, (b) part-time, (c) casual and (d) contracted employees.
- (2) How many FTE staff were employed in Strategic Reform, broken down by (a) full-time, (b) part-time, (c) casual and (d) contracted employees at (i) 1 January 2014 and (ii) 1 January 2015.
- (3) What is the total budget allocation for the unit of Strategic Reform within ESA across the forward estimates.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

The Strategic Reform project within ESA comprises the following staff for the requested time periods:

(1) 31 December 2016

Full-Time	
Part-Time	
Casual	
Contract	4.0
Total FTE	4.0

- (2) The business unit named Strategic Reform Agenda did not exist on 1 January 2014 or 1 January 2015.
- (3) The total budget allocation for the ESA unit named Strategic Reform Agenda project across the forward estimates (from 2017-18 and each forward estimate) has not been determined at this stage. Budget allocation to ESA unit level is performed after the ACT Budget is released each budget year.

ACT Policing—staffing (Question No 50)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many full-time equivalent (FTE) staff are currently employed at ACT Policing, broken down within (a) Crime Portfolio, (b) Response Portfolio and (c) Corporate Services, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees.
- (2) How many FTE staff were employed at ACT Policing, broken down within (a) Crime Portfolio, (b) Response Portfolio and (c) Corporate Services, sorted by (i) full-time, (ii) part-time, (iii) casual and (iv) contracted employees at (A) 1 January 2014 and (B) 1 January 2015.
- (3) How many staff are employed at each of the police stations in the ACT, sorted by (a) full-time, (b) part-time, (c) casual and (d) contracted employees.
- (4) What is the total budget allocation for ACT Policing across the forward estimates.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

I am advised by ACT Policing that reporting against the first three detailed questions regarding full-time equivalent staffing details at a specific point in time, is impracticable and may not address the Member's question, nor portray an accurate representation of staff numbers in ACT Policing.

This is due to ACT Policing's actual full time equivalent staffing fluctuating and responding to meet community policing challenges significantly throughout the year. Staffing fluctuations and adjustments occur for a number of reasons, such as the commencement of personnel including new police recruits, staffing rotations and the movement of personnel across business areas to respond to operational demands based on priority issues across the ACT.

The most appropriate answer to your questions (1), (2)(A), (2)(B), and (3) would be to refer to the most reliable data reported, in each of the corresponding annual reports:

- The actual FTE as at 30 June 2016 was 968.48 (See page 33 of 2015-16 *Annual report*)
ACT Policing 2015-2016 Annual Report
- The actual FTE as at 30 June 2015 was 932.23 (See page 32 of 2014-15 *Annual report*)
ACT Policing 2014-2015 Annual Report
- The actual FTE as at 30 June 2014 was 974.41 (See page 95 of 2013-14 *Annual report*)
ACT Policing 2013-2014 Annual Report

- (4) The total budget allocation for ACT Policing across the forward estimates (from 2017-18 and each forward estimate) has not been determined at this stage. Budget allocation to ACT Policing is performed after the ACT Budget is released each budget year.

**Rural fire services—volunteers
(Question No 51)**

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many volunteers are currently registered for the ACT Rural Fire Service (ACTRFS).
- (2) How many volunteers currently operate within each of the brigades in the ACTRFS.
- (3) How volunteers are divided into brigades in the ACTRFS.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

(1) 533

(2)

Guises Creek	63
Gungahlin	82
Hall	92
Jerrabomberra	38
Molonglo	71
Rivers	99
Southern	57
Tidbinbilla	31

- (3) The volunteers choose which Brigade they wish to be a part of. They apply to that Brigade, complete relevant paperwork and undertake a six-month probation period. At the conclusion of the probation period, the Brigade votes as to whether they become a full member.

**ACT Corrective Services—staffing
(Question No 52)**

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many (a) full-time, (b) part-time, (c) casual and (d) contracted employees are currently employed at ACT Corrective Services.
- (2) How many (a) full-time, (b) part-time, (c) casual, and (d) contracted employees were employed at ACT Corrective Services at (i) 1 January 2014 and (ii) 1 January 2015.
- (3) What is the total budget allocation for ACT Corrective Services across the forward estimates.

Mr Rattenbury: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

Please note to provide the data to this question, the nearest pay period was used to run the reports, therefore the reporting dates are slightly different.

(1) Current – December 2016

Pay period end date	Employment mode	Headcount	FTE
28/12/2016	Full-time permanent	360	357
28/12/2016	Part-time permanent	9	6
28/12/2016	Casual	11	2
28/12/2016	Contracted full-time temporary	40	38
28/12/2016	Contracted part-time temporary	3	2
Total		423	405

In 2016, there was an increase of 72 FTE from January 2015. The increase is the result of approved budget initiatives between the 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 periods. This includes staff required for the implementation of the Throughcare Evaluation pilot program, the new case management system, and the introduction of the Intensive Corrections Orders sentencing option. Further, a number of FTE were required for the operation of new accommodation units at AMC and increased support services.

(2i) January 2014

Pay period end date	Employment mode	Headcount	FTE
01/01/2014	Full-time permanent	279	279
01/01/2014	Part-time permanent	9	7
01/01/2014	Casual	17	8
01/01/2014	Contracted full-time temporary	29	28
01/01/2014	Contracted part-time temporary	4	2
Total		338	324

(2ii) January 2015

Pay period end date	Employment mode	Headcount	FTE
31/12/2014	Full-time permanent	288	288
31/12/2014	Part-time permanent	8	4
31/12/2014	Casual	14	4
31/12/2014	Contracted full-time temporary	34	34
31/12/2014	Contracted part-time temporary	7	3
Total		351	333

- (3) The total budget allocation for Output Class 2: Corrective Services is shown in the Justice and Community Safety Directorate 2016-17 Budget Statements at page 42. The allocation for Controlled Recurrent Payment (government appropriation) for the 2016-17 Budget and forward year estimates is as follows:

Budget	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
64,656	65,954	66,318	67,452

Alexander Maconochie Centre—costs (Question No 53)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) What is the cost per detainee, per day at the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC).
- (2) What is the overall breakdown of costs per year to run the AMC.
- (3) What is the cost of upgrades to the AMC since its opening in 2008.

Mr Rattenbury: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) As reported in the Justice and Community Safety 2015-2016 Annual Report, page 279, the 2015-2016 average cost per detainee per day for all detainees was \$277 (this figure includes the Periodic Detention Centre in addition to the AMC). Periodic detention is no longer a sentencing option in the ACT.
- (2) In the 2015-16 financial year the operating costs to run the AMC were approximately \$42.1m.

The cost breakdown is as follows:

2015-16 Financial Year	
Category	AMC Operating
Employee Costs	\$26.5m
Supplies, Services and Other Costs	\$9.9m
Depreciation	\$5.7m
Total	\$42.1m

- (3) The cost of capital works including capital ICT and capital upgrade works, at the AMC since its opening in 2008-2009 is approximately \$65.7m.

Alexander Maconochie Centre—capacity (Question No 54)

Mrs Jones asked the Minister for Corrections, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) What is the number of (a) one bed cells, (b) two bed cells and (c) three or more bed cells in the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC).
- (2) What is the number of detainees currently residing in (a) one bed cells, (b) two bed cells and (c) three or more bed cells at the AMC.
- (3) What is the ratio of guards to prisoners on any given day at the AMC.
- (4) What is the number of industry placements available at the AMC.

Mr Rattenbury: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) There are (a) 135 one bed cells, (b) 202 two bed cells and (c) no three or more bed cells.
- (2) As at 13 January 2017, there are (a) 83 detainees currently residing in single cells, (b) 343 detainees currently residing in two bed cells and (c) not applicable - there are no designated three bed cells at the AMC.
- (3) The AMC is staffed by Corrections Officers across a range of accommodation areas

with different cohorts of detainees. The number of Corrections Officers rostered for each area is dependent on multiple factors such as: the security classifications of different cohorts, the visibility of detainees to ensure the provision of adequate supervision, and the health and support needs of detainees. These factors change with the normal variations that are inherent in managing a complex and dynamic operational environment. As a result, providing a ratio on any given day as an average of the Centre would be misleading.

- (4) As at December 2016 there was an average detainee population of 432 with an average of 192 detainees employed in Service Employment at the AMC.

It is anticipated that additional detainee employment positions will result in the future from the full realisation of the industries expansion project.

Housing—social housing (Question No 55)

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) What was the total number, as at 30 June 2016, of (a) social housing properties (including individual units in a multi-dwelling property), in each suburb in Canberra supplied by Housing ACT and or the Community Services Directorate, (b) properties (including individual units in a multi-dwelling property), supplied by registered community service providers in each suburb in Canberra and (c) social and community housing properties in each suburb in Canberra (total of (a) and (b)).
- (2) In relation to repairs and maintenance for social housing, (a) how frequently are social housing properties inspected to assess their condition and their maintenance requirements, (b) what process is followed in relation to repairs and maintenance requirements arising from inspections, (c) how many instances of repair and maintenance jobs each year are related to tenant caused damage or vandalism and (d) what repairs and maintenance items are tenants responsible for and how are these enforced.
- (3) In relation to the number of requests for repairs and maintenance from social housing tenants, what is the (a) total number of outstanding requests by tenants for repairs and maintenance, (b) number of tasks covered by each request, (c) the number of tenant requests outstanding for (i) 1 month or less, (ii) 1-3 months, (iii) 3-6 months, (iv) 6-8 months, (v) 8-12 months and (vi) outstanding for 12 months and greater.
- (4) How many housing managers are employed to manage the social housing stock.
- (5) How many properties and multi-dwelling units does each housing manager have.
- (6) Of those currently occupying social housing, what are the number of (a) couples with children, (b) single parents (by gender) and (c) single persons (by gender).
- (7) Of those currently occupying housing supplied by registered community service providers, what are the number of (a) couples with children, (b) single parents (by gender) and (c) single persons (by gender).
- (8) What percentage of social housing tenants are paying full market rent.

- (9) What options are available to neighbours who are experiencing difficulty with social housing tenants.
- (10) What proportion of social housing properties are occupied by indigenous Australians.
- (11) In relation to social housing properties (excluding those procured or supplied by community service providers) for the years (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16 and (e) 2016-17 to date, what were the number of tenants evicted each year and the reasons for those evictions.
- (12) In relation to properties procured or supplied by registered community housing providers for the years (a) 2012-13, (b) 2013-14, (c) 2014-15, (d) 2015-16 and (e) 2016-17 to date, what were the number of tenants evicted each year and the reasons for those evictions.

Ms Berry: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The total number of public housing properties, at 30 June 2016 is at **Attachment A**. Responses have not been provided for parts b) and c) as the data for the community housing sector is not available.
- (2) Public housing properties are:
- (a) inspected to assess their condition over a 5 year rolling program,
 - (b) The condition of all major property attributes are assessed as part of the condition audits and the information on the state of repair of the property attributes forms the basis for the annual maintenance requirements,
 - (c) The number of repair and maintenance jobs each year that are related to tenant caused damage or vandalism is set out in the table below:

Tenant Responsible Maintenance Works	2012-13 No.	2013-14 No.	2014-15 No.	2015-16 No.
Number of properties where tenant responsible works have been undertaken	2,754	3,164	2,955	3,394

- (d) Pursuant to the tenancy agreement, tenants are responsible for all costs for cleaning, damage and other items of repairs and maintenance above fair, wear and tear. The assessment of what items of repairs and maintenance constitute tenant responsible maintenance is initially determined by Spotless who is the Total Facilities Manager for the public housing portfolio. The tenant responsible maintenance costs are further reviewed by Housing ACT staff to adjust the tenant responsible maintenance charges for specific tenant issues, including the length of the tenancy, the tenancy household and any other specific issues that should be considered in whether to charge the tenant for the costs, such as domestic and family violence, break-ins and damage by external unknown parties. Once the tenant responsible maintenance charges are levied to a tenant's account, appropriate actions commence to recover the debt.
- (3) The total outstanding requests for repairs and maintenance by tenants for 2016-17 is set out in the table below:

Outstanding requests for maintenance works	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 8 months	8 - 12 months	Greater than 12 months
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of outstanding maintenance requests	1,190	322	34	-	-	-
Number of tasks covered by all requests for maintenance	1,993	530	47	-	-	-

- (4) There are 54 housing managers. These housing managers are responsible for directly managing public housing tenancies. The number does not include Team Leaders, Client Support Officers, Tenant Support Officers or Managers.
- (5) Tenancy management is delivered in three difference service streams that provide for higher levels of supports and assistance to those in greater need. Tenants newly allocated to public housing are assigned to an Intake housing manager, established tenants are allocated to mainstream housing managers and tenants needing higher levels of assistance and support are allocated to the Intensive housing managers.
- Intake housing managers manage approximately 90 tenancies each;
 - Mainstream housing managers manage approximately 265 tenancies each; and
 - Intensive housing managers manage approximately 50 tenancies each
- (6) The number of tenants in the following cohorts is:
- (a) couples with children - 988,
 - (b) single parents - (male) - 358, and for female single parents - 2,057; and
 - (c) single persons - (male) - 2,300 and single female tenants - 2,936.
- (7) Data derived from the National Community Housing Data Collection for 2015-16 shows the number of tenants in housing supplied by registered community service providers in the following cohorts is:
- (a) couples with children - 10,
 - (b) single parents – 12 (There is disaggregation between males and females available); and
 - (c) single persons - male 378, and for females - 186.
- (8) The percentage of public housing tenants paying market rent and not in receipt of a rental rebate is 5.2%.
- (9) Neighbours experiencing difficulty with public housing tenants are encouraged to document their concerns and lodge a complaint through the Housing ACT Complaints and Information Unit. These complaints are investigated to ascertain whether there has been a breach of the Residential Tenancies Act 1997. Housing ACT responds to each complainant advising them of the complaints handling process and the possible actions that are open to them in respect of their complaint, including undertaking mediation or more formal legal actions through the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal. In cases where the incident is criminal in nature neighbours are encouraged to contact ACT Policing.
- (10) The proportion of social housing properties occupied by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families is 8.5%.

(11) The number of public housing tenants evicted in each of the following years is:

Reason for Eviction	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 to 31 December 2016
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Breach of tenancy	2	4	5	7	7
Non-payment of rent (rental arrears)	19	28	24	17	4
Total	21	32	29	24	11

(12) No data is available for eviction of tenants in community housing.

(A copy of the attachment is available at the Chamber Support Office).

Greyhound racing—regulation compliance (Question No 56)

Mr Parton asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) What evidence has been provided to Government that breaches of the Animal Welfare (Greyhound Welfare Code of Practice) Approval 1995 have occurred in the ACT.
- (2) What evidence has been provided to Government that breaches of the Racing Act 1999 have occurred in the ACT by the Canberra Greyhound Racing Club.

Mr Ramsay: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The Animal Welfare Unit within the Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate has no record of prosecutions for offences under the *Animal Welfare (Greyhound Welfare Code of Practice) Approval 1995* Instrument relating to racing greyhounds in the ACT.
- (2) There are no recorded breaches of the Racing Act 1999 against the Canberra Greyhound Racing Club.

Children and young people—residential care homes (Question No 57)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) What is the process by which residential care homes for children and youth in the ACT are inspected, specifically are residential care homes in the ACT inspected in any way outside of visits by official visitors; if so, whom.
- (2) What are the specific areas of concern that official visitors are responsible to inspect, if any, outside of any complaints from entitled persons (residents).

- (3) If visit guidelines such as inspection checklists are used, can the Minister provide a copy of these guidelines; if visit guidelines are not used, why not.
- (4) Who trains the official visitors in their responsibility to inspect.
- (5) Are residential care homes notified in advance that inspections are going to occur or when inspections will occur; if so, how far ahead of time is notification given, and what are the official reasons for giving advance notification.
- (6) If residential care homes are not notified in advance that inspections are going to occur or when inspections occur, is the schedule of inspections regular enough that staff in residential care homes could predict the occurrence of an inspection with reasonable accuracy.
- (7) Do official visitors solicit input from staff at residential care homes; if so, what, if any, safeguards are in place to guarantee that staff at residential care homes are able to openly share concerns with official visitors free of any possible recriminations from their employer.
- (8) Do official visitors seek input from entitled persons even if they (the residents) have not registered any complaints.
- (9) Why does the Official Visitor (Children and Young People) Annual Report 2015–16 state that official visitors visit each residential care home monthly, but the same report indicates that official visitors visited 14 approved residential places of care on 97 occasions from October 2015 through June 2016, which is an average of fewer than seven visits per residential care home over the course of the nine-month period.
- (10) What are the current staff-to-resident ratios in the Territory's residential care homes.
- (11) Are the ratios referred to in part (10) mandated.
- (12) Is there a requirement for a minimum number of staff to be present in each residential care home, including overnight.
- (13) Do shortages of available staff ever interfere with mandated/desired ratios or minimum staffing guidelines; if so, how frequent is this problem.
- (14) What arrangements are in place for the supervision and support of general staff in residential care homes.
- (15) What are the minimum training requirements for (a) general staff and (b) supervising staff.
- (16) What is the rate of staff turnover in the Territory's residential care homes.
- (17) Is the Minister able to say whether the operation of residential care homes in the ACT generates profit for Premier Youthworks.

Ms Stephen-Smith: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) All residential care properties are inspected regularly by ACT Together and six monthly by Child and Youth Protection Services for compliance with Out of Home Care Standards. If a new residential care property is required, Child and Youth

Protection Services staff will inspect the property for compliance with the Out of Home Care Standards prior to young people residing there. All young people are frequently visited by their case worker. These visits frequently occur in the place of residence.

Official Visitors also play a vital role in safeguarding and promoting the interest of vulnerable people in our community. The Official Visitors seek to identify, monitor and resolve service issues. Official Visitors are mandated to visit residential care properties at least monthly.

- (2) Official Visitors are appointed by the ACT Attorney-General to provide a monitoring and complaints system for people who are dependent on a service provider to support them, including children and young people in care. All residential care placements are now classed as visitable as per Section 525 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008*. Official Visitors may upon request inspect the register of searches, use of force and segregation at Bimberi Youth Justice Centre and Therapeutic Protection Plans and Therapeutic Plan Registers.
- (3) No formal checklists are used by the Official Visitors as they are appointed to provide monitoring and complaints avenues for children and young people in care.

Child and Youth Protection Services utilise a checklist when inspecting residential care properties. The checklist is provided at **Attachment A**.

- (4) The position of Official Visitor is administered by the Office of the ACT Public Trustee. The training of the Official Visitors is managed and delivered annually through the Office of the ACT Public Trustee.
- (5) Child and Youth Protection Services provide residential care properties with notice of inspections prior to attending to inspect the property. This generally occurs two months prior to the inspection occurring.
- (6) This is not applicable as the residential care properties are aware of the inspections occurring in accordance with the Service Funding Agreement.
- (7) When Official Visitors meet with entitled persons they also have discussions with the staff on shift at the time. Official Visitors make staff comfortable with sharing information and ACT Together is bound by industrial relations regulations that protect staff from unreasonable management responses.
- (8) The Official Visitors visit children and young people at visitable places on a monthly basis even when the entitled persons have not registered any complaints. The Official Visitors seek to engage with each child and young person at this time.
- (9) Although there are 14 approved residential care places the Official Visitors only visit the residential care properties when they are occupied. Over the course of 2015-16, some visitable places were vacant or occupants not available at the time of the visit therefore the Official Visitors did not visit these residential care properties.
- (10) Staffing of residential care properties is undertaken on a risk and needs basis. For example, young people who are considered at risk of self harm may require stand up staffing during the night and double staffing during the day. However, when a young person attends school during the day, there may not be staffing at the house when the young person is not present.

As staffing is on a needs basis determined by presenting risks and needs of the young person, there are no fixed staffing ratios.

- (11) There are no mandated staffing ratios.
- (12) The Service Funding Agreement stipulates that the residential care properties be staffed in a 24 hour capacity to meet the care needs of children and young people. As noted in part (10), staffing for each residential care property is based upon client risks and needs.
- (13) Although workforce capacity is a challenge across the sector, there are no reports of staffing levels affecting the provision of appropriate supervision of children and young people.
- (14) Residential care properties are staffed by a team of permanent full-time residential care workers and are supported by a pool of trained casual residential care workers. The residential care workers are supervised by a Residential Team Manager who is based primarily in the house. Support and coaching is provided directly to residential care workers while on shift and in addition receive regular supervision. In addition to this, residential care workers have access to after-hours support and an Employee Assistance Program.
- (15) ACT Together is contractually obliged to employ suitably qualified/experienced residential case managers and care workers with a minimum tertiary qualification in a related field such as community services or youth work. Under A Step Up for Our Kids, training is being delivered to staff in residential care providing them with the skills and knowledge in trauma informed care for children and young people in residential care.

This training aims to provide staff with the tools and knowledge to understand the impacts of trauma on children and young people in their care. The ACT Together consortium is led by Barnados, in partnership with the Australian Childhood Foundation, OzChild, Premier Youthworks and Relationships Australia and therefore has considerable expertise in trauma informed care responses.

- (16) The only residential care facility operated by the Territory is Narrabundah House Indigenous Supported Residential Facility which had turnover of seven percent in the 2015-16 financial year.

As stated in part (14), ACT Together residential care properties are staffed by a team of permanent full-time residential care workers, supported by trained casual residential care workers. The permanent workforce is relatively stable with turnover largely occurring amongst casual staff. Turnover rate for 2015-16 financial year was 16 percent for permanent residential care workers and 32 percent for casual staff. The turnover rate over the last 12 months has been affected by the move to a continuum of care with many workers moving to other roles in the care continuum.

- (17) The ACT Government contracts Barnados as the lead agency in the ACT Together consortia to provide the Continuum of Care domain. Barnados subcontracts to Premier Youthworks aspects of the Continuum of Care including residential care. The ACT Government pays Barnados a flat fee per child for the provision of appropriate care to meet each child's presenting needs. Therefore there is no specific fee for young people in the residential care component of the continuum of care. The ACT Government does not directly pay Premier Youthworks. Premier Youthworks is a private company and any request for information regarding its profit and loss should

be directed to Premier Youthworks.

(A copy of the attachment is available at the Chamber Support Office).

Children and young people—adoptions (Question No 58)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many domestic adoptions were finalised in the ACT in (a) 2009-10, (b) 2010-11, (c) 2011-12, (d) 2012-13, (e) 2013-14, (f) 2014-15, (g) 2015-16.
- (2) How many of the domestic adoptions referred to in part (1) were to kin.
- (3) How many intercountry adoptions were finalised in the ACT in (a) 2009-10, (b) 2010-11, (c) 2011-12, (d) 2012-13, (e) 2013-14, (f) 2014-15, (g) 2015-16.
- (4) How many children were started on an adoption process in the ACT in each that were uncompleted or did not eventuate in (a) 2009-10, (b) 2010-11, (c) 2011-12, (d) 2012-13, (e) 2013-14, (f) 2014-15, (g) 2015-16.
- (5) How many enquiries did the ACT Government receive in 2015-16 expressing interest in adopting a child.

Ms Stephen-Smith: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1)
 - (a) 2009-10: Local – 2; Known - 8
 - (b) 2010-11: Local – 1; Known - 3
 - (c) 2011-12: Local – 1; Known - 4
 - (d) 2012-13: Local – 0; Known - 2
 - (e) 2013-14: Local – 1; Known - 6
 - (f) 2014-15: Local – 0; Known - 7
 - (g) 2015-16: Local – 2; Known – 2

Adoptions in Australia 2015-16, Table A13 and Table A19

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare *Adoptions in Australia Report* defines adoptions as;

known child adoption: An adoption of a child/children who were born or permanently residing in Australia before the adoption, who have a pre-existing relationship with the adoptive parent(s) and who are generally not able to be adopted by anyone other than the adoptive parent(s). These types of adoptions are broken down into the following categories, depending on the child's relationship to the adoptive parent(s): step-parent, relative(s), carer and other.

local adoption: An adoption of a child/children born or permanently residing in Australia before the adoption who are legally able to be placed for adoption but who generally have had no previous contact or relationship with the adoptive parent(s).

- (2) Disaggregate data is not available for 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Year	Local	Known				TOTAL
		Step parent	Kinship carer	Foster carer	Permanent carer	
2011-12	1	2	1	1	0	4
2012-13	0	0	1	1	0	2
2013-14	1	3	0	3	0	6
2014-15	0	2	1	4	0	7
2015-16	2	1	0	0	1	2

(3)

- (a) 2009-10: 6
- (b) 2010-11: 7
- (c) 2011-12: 6
- (d) 2012-13: 4
- (e) 2013-14: 10
- (f) 2014-15: 2
- (g) 2015-16: 1

(4) This data is not collected as the commencement of an adoption process is specific to the way the adoption comes about (e.g local adoption, step parent adoption, permanent care or intercountry adoption). For some cases the commencement of the process will be when the child or young person first enters care, for others it will be when a child or young person meets the criteria for permanency to be considered and for others the adoption process commences when their file has been sent to the receiving country and is awaiting the allocation of a child or young person. These are just some examples of how the adoption process commences. There is no agreed methodology to determine when an adoption process has commenced and therefore this data cannot be collected.

(5) In the 2015-16 financial year there were 46 information packs sent to members of the community following adoption and permanent care enquiries with the ACT Government. This included enquiries regarding step-parent adoption, local adoption, intercountry adoption and permanent care.

Children and young people—notifications (Question No 59)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many notifications to Child and Youth Protection Services did the ACT Government receive in (a) 2009-10, (b) 2010-11, (c) 2011-12, (d) 2012-13, (e) 2013-14, (f) 2014-15, (g) 2015-16.
- (2) How many of the notifications referred to in part (1) were substantiated in (a) 2009-10, (b) 2010-11, (c) 2011-12, (d) 2012-13, (e) 2013-14, (f) 2014-15, (g) 2015-16.
- (3) What is the current average response time for reviewing a notification.

Ms Stephen-Smith: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

(1) Child and Youth Protection Services received the following Child Concern Reports and Child Protection Reports:

- (a) 2009-10: 11,833
- (b) 2010-11: 13,036
- (c) 2011-12: 13,610
- (d) 2012-13: 14,872
- (e) 2013-14: 11,614
- (f) 2014-15: 11,745
- (g) 2015-16: 16,162

(2) Child and Youth Protection Services substantiated the following number of reports referred to in part (1):

- (a) 2009-10: 741
- (b) 2010-11: 604
- (c) 2011-12: 845
- (d) 2012-13: 669
- (e) 2013-14: 411
- (f) 2014-15: 532
- (g) 2015-16: 564

(3) A Child Concern Report is assessed within a day of being received by Child and Youth Protection Services.

Depending on the initial risk assessment the matter might proceed to a formal investigation (appraisal) and case management intervention. The most serious matters are prioritised first. For example, a serious matter might be prioritised for immediate action, and a less serious matter for action within seven days.

Children and young people—out of home care (Question No 60)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) In relation to out-of-home care for children, how many children are currently on care and protection orders in the ACT.
- (2) How many of these children are in (a) foster care, (b) kinship care and (c) residential care.
- (3) What is the average length of time that children have been in (a) foster care, (b) kinship care and (c) residential care.
- (4) What is the average age at which these children first received care and protection orders.
- (5) How many of these children are (a) female and (b), of these, how many are in (i) foster care, (ii) kinship care and (iii) residential care.
- (6) How many of these children are (a) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and (b) non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and, of these, how many are in (i) foster care, (ii) kinship care and (iii) residential care.

- (7) What percentage of all (a) non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and (b) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are currently on care and protection orders in the ACT.
- (8) How many frontline case managers are employed in Child and Youth Protection Services in the ACT and what is the turnover rate amongst these staff.
- (9) When multiple children from a single family are on care and protection orders, are these siblings always assigned to a single case manager; if not, why not.

Ms Stephen-Smith: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Children and young people in out of home care by order status at 30 June 2016.

At 30 June 2016	On care and protection orders	Not on a care and protection order	TOTAL
	736	12	748

- (2) Children and young people in out of home care by placement type at 30 June 2016.

At 30 June 2016	Kinship	Foster	Residential	Other	TOTAL
	398	264	42	44	748

Please note:

The Other figure includes 'other home-based care' (defined as care by a non-related person with parental responsibility transferred to them by an Enduring Parental Responsibility (EPR) order or 'supported' adoption under section 108A of the Adoption Act 1993), boarding school and supported independent living arrangements. The Kinship figure includes children and young people with a relative who has parental responsibility through an EPR.

- (3) Information about how long children and young people have been in each type of care is not readily available, because it is not collected automatically and could only be provided by interrogating individual files and therefore incurring a significant administrative burden. This task would not be possible given the required timeframe.

However, below is a table detailing the children in all out of home care types by the length of time they have been in care at 30 June 2016. Measuring ranges of the time in care is used rather than an average length of stay in each type of care because of the skewed nature of the data, which would render an average meaningless. A child or young person may move between these three types of care (eg being placed in an emergency foster care placement prior to the identification and assessment of a suitable long term kinship placement).

Children and young people in out of home care by length of time in continuous care at 30 June 2016.

Time in continuous placement	2016
<1 month	15
1 month to <6 months	57
6 months to <1 year	63
1 year to <2 years	116
2 years to <5 years	202
5 years or more	295
Total	748

- (4) The table below details all children admitted to orders by their age at entry. As above in part (3), an 'average' age would not be meaningful.

Children and young people admitted to care and protection orders.

Age group	2015-16	%
<1	56	31%
1-4	54	30%
5-9	41	23%
10-14	21	12%
15-17	8	4%
Total	180	

- (5) Children and young people in out of home care by sex by placement type at 30 June 2016.

	Kinship	Foster	Residential	Other*	TOTAL
Female	202	108	15	19	344 (46%)
Male	196	156	27	25	404
TOTAL	398	264	42	44	748

- (6) Children and young people in out of home care by Aboriginal status by placement type at 30 June 2016.

	Kinship	Foster	Residential	Other*	TOTAL
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	117	58	10	12	197
Non-Aboriginal	281	206	32	32	551
TOTAL	398	264	42	44	748

- (7) Children and young people on care and protection orders by Aboriginal status as a proportion of the ACT population of children and young people.

	30 June 2016	
	Number	% of population
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	222	8.99%
Non-Aboriginal	601	0.69%
TOTAL	*823	0.93%

*Please note:

Children on Child Protection Orders may be living at home and not in Out of Home Care, therefore the total number of children and young people on care and protection orders is often higher than the number of children and young people in out of home care.

- (8) As at 12 December 2016, there were 105 frontline caseworkers employed by Child and Youth Protection Services.

The average turnover rate of permanent staff in 2016 was approximately two per month, however there is continuing recruitment of HP1, HP2 and HP3 case

management staff. Nearly half the staff separations in 2016 were to the Out of Home Care sector or other government directorates.

- (9) Practice in Child and Youth Protection Services is child centred and family focused. While in general, siblings are likely to be case managed by the same worker there will be exceptions: for example, with step siblings who may or may not live together or have not lived together in the past. The needs of each child are considered separately and planning will reflect their individual circumstances, kinship networks, history and wishes.

Children and young people—foster care (Question No 61)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many foster carers are registered in the ACT.
- (2) How many enquiries did the ACT Government receive in 2015-16 expressing interest in being a foster carer.
- (3) What are the different payments that the ACT Government provides to foster carers and (a) how much is each of these payments, (b) under what circumstances might the payments vary and (c) what other support is provided to foster carers.
- (4) How many complaints from foster carers did the ACT Government receive in 2015-16 regarding ACT Government processes or issues with out-of-home care.
- (5) Out of all the children in foster care in the ACT, how many of them are on enduring parental responsibility orders.

Ms Stephen-Smith: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) As at 30 June 2016, there were 347 carer households. There may be more than one carer in each household and more than one child or young person in care in each household. The majority of carers in the ACT are kinship carers.

Carer Households	Foster	Kinship	Total
	148	199	347

- (2) Recruitment of foster carers is undertaken by ACT Together and the ACT Government is not the initial point of contact for these enquiries therefore this data is not counted. Any enquiries that were received by Child and Youth Protection Services would have been referred to ACT Together.
- (3)
 - (a) Subsidy payments are paid by ACT Together. The Service Funding Agreement requires a minimum payment as described in the table below.

2016-2017 Foster and Kinship Care Rates

Subsidy	Age	Weekly	Who is Eligible?
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Type	Groups	Rate	What is the subsidy expected to cover?
Foster and Kinship Care, and Enduring Parental Responsibility (EPR) Rate	0 – 4 5 – 14 15 – 17	\$ 260.57 \$ 292.18 \$ 392.49	The subsidy is intended to contribute towards the costs of the child or young person for day to day expenses such as food, household provisions and costs, clothing and footwear (including school wear), daily travel, suitable car restraints, gifts, pocket money, holidays, hobbies and activities, educational costs, general medical, pharmaceutical costs, general communication costs.
Extended Continuum of Care (inclusive)	18 - 20	\$ 249.46	Paid in respect of young people who have transitioned from care and continue to reside with the carer. From 1 January 2016, carers of young people who turn 18 years of age are able to apply for an extension of the carer subsidy payment. To be eligible, a young person must have : 1. a 'transition to adulthood' plan in place which states the young person will continue to reside with their carer; and 2. Proof of residence with their carers.
Emergency Care Subsidy	0 – 17	\$ 431.74	This rate is provided to foster and kinship carers when the agency is made aware of the need for a placement for a child with less than 24 hours notice. This subsidy level is paid for a maximum period of 21 days.
Respite Care Subsidy	0 – 17	\$349.75	This rate is provided to carers providing respite for foster/kinship placements. This subsidy is intended to cover the costs of the child/young person for a short period and is set in isolation to the needs of the usual care arrangements.

Notes:

- All payments are tax free and are not classed in any way as income for any assessment.
- Subsidies are not means-tested and are not affected by Commonwealth Benefits that the carer or young people may be receiving (eg Youth Allowance for children or young people over 16 years).
- In addition to subsidy payments a child or young person's additional needs are identified through the therapeutic assessment process and the development of an individualised therapeutic plan, which is funded individually.

(b) See 3 (a)

(c) The implementation of *A Step Up for Our Kids* includes the provision to provide carer subsidy payments for young people after 18 years of age until they turn 21, where the young person continues to live with the carer. ACT is the only jurisdiction that provides carer subsidy payments for young people after 18 years of age.

(4) The Child and Youth Protection Services' Complaints Unit received fifteen

complaints from foster carers in the 2015-16 financial year.

- (5) As at 30 June 2016, there were 90 children in care (foster and kinship) on Enduring Parental Responsibility orders.

Children and young people—residential care (Question No 62)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) How many children are currently in residential care in the ACT and (a) what are the ages of these children and (b) how long has each of these children been in residential care.
- (2) How many children in total spent time in residential care in the ACT in (a) 2009-10, (b) 2010-11, (c) 2011-12, (d) 2012-13, (e) 2013-14, (f) 2014-15, (g) 2015-16.
- (3) What is the average length of time that children in residential care in the ACT spend in such care.
- (4) How much has the ACT Government spent on residential care for children in each in (a) 2009-10, (b) 2010-11, (c) 2011-12, (d) 2012-13, (e) 2013-14, (f) 2014-15, (g) 2015-16.

Ms Stephen-Smith: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1)
 - (a) Children and young people in residential care on 11 December 2016.

Age group	Children and Young People	% of children in residential care
Under 12 years	8	20%
12 to 14 years	10	24%
15 to 18 years	23	56%
TOTAL	41*	100%

* Note: the numbers of children and young people in residential care is 'point in time' data, and can fluctuate on a daily basis.

- (b) Information about how long children and young people have been in residential care is not readily available, because it is not collected automatically and could only be provided by interrogating individual files and therefore incurring a significant administrative burden. This task would not be possible given the required timeframe.
- (2) Data is available using national minimum datasets, which commenced in 2012-13.

Year	Children and Young People
2015 -16	123
2014 -15	89

2013 -14	103
2012 -13	107

- (3) As with Question 1 (b), this information is not readily available, because it is not collected automatically and could only be provided by interrogating individual files and therefore incurring a significant administrative burden. This task would not be possible given the required timeframe.
- (4) Please see below for a breakdown of ACT Government expenditure for residential care, per financial year.

Year	Amount*
2015-16	\$9,146,000
2014-15	\$11,241,000
2013-14	\$10,054,000
2012-13	\$10,151,000
2011-12	\$10,762,000
2010-11	\$11,511,000
2009-10	\$9,319,000

*Note: The cost of residential care does not necessarily directly reflect the number of children and young people who spend time in care in any one year (see response to question 2). There are a number of variables to consider when comparing the numbers of children and young people who spent time in residential care with the total cost per financial year. The length of each residential care placement, the complexity and level of support required for each individual child or young person and the timing of payments affect overall expenditure each financial year.

'A Step Up for Our Kids' has introduced a stronger focus on early intervention and prevention services in order to reduce the number of children and young people entering the statutory care system, including residential services. Implementation of this reform took place in stages between January and October 2016.

Disability services—staffing (Question No 63)

Ms Lee asked the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) What was the total number of Community Services Directorate employees employed to provide specialised services within Disability ACT and Therapy ACT.
- (2) What were the specialised services provided by the staff previously employed by the Community Services Directorate in Disability ACT and Therapy ACT.
- (3) How many of these employees previously employed by the Community Services Directorate in Disability ACT and Therapy ACT are still employed within the ACT Government.
- (4) What are the new roles the employees previously employed by the Community Services Directorate in Disability ACT and Therapy ACT now hold within the ACT Government.

Ms Stephen-Smith: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Disability ACT and Therapy ACT workforce profile as at 1 July 2014:
- 380 permanent staff:
 - 276 in Disability ACT
 - 104 in Therapy ACT
 - 143 Temporary and Casual staff
 - 115 in Disability ACT
 - 28 in Therapy ACT
- (2) The main services provided to the community by Disability ACT were:
- Accommodation Support
 - Community Support
 - Community Access
 - Information provision
 - Community Development and engagement
 - Housing options facilitation and support
 - Policy development
 - Management of the ACT Government's response to the National Disability Strategy
 - Sector contract and relationship management
 - Sector development and supporting transition to the NDIS
- The main services provided to the Community by Therapy ACT were:
- Age Based Therapy Services:
 - Assessment, intervention and support services for children (0-8 years) with delays in development and people (0-65 years) with developmental disabilities
 - Services provided by speech pathologists, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, psychologists and social workers
 - Autism Assessment and Intervention Services:
 - Diagnostic assessment of Autism Spectrum Disorders for people of all ages
 - Equipment Services
 - Assessment and prescription of specialised equipment for people with developmental disabilities (0-65 years)
 - Loan of specialised equipment to children and young people (0-16 years)
 - Therapy Assistants in School Programs
- (3) As at 31 December 2016 a total of 58 officers have been redeployed within the ACT Public Service:
- (4) This data is not collected. Only high level initial information was collected to record the Directorate to which staff were redeployed or promoted. The actual roles and employment status of these staff may also have changed over time.

The 58 staff still employed by ACT Government were redeployed as follows

Officers redeployed to the Child Development Service	23
Officers transferred at level in ACT Government	26
Officers promoted within ACT Government	9

**ACTION bus service—Nightrider service
(Question No 64)**

Mr Coe asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) What was the number of passengers who used the ACTION Nightrider service, for the dates that the service was operational.
- (2) What was the total cost of the ACTION Nightrider service (excluding costs provided to provide discounts to Uber passengers), for the dates identified in part (1).
- (3) What was the total revenue of the ACTION Nightrider service, for the dates identified in part (1).
- (4) What was the total payment made by the ACT Government to allow passengers to gain discounts for their Uber travel, for the dates identified in part (1).
- (5) What is the estimated cost to the ACT Government of providing discounts to allow for ACTION Nightrider passengers to receive a \$10 discount on their Uber ride.
- (6) What is the estimated cost of the ACTION Nightrider service for 2016-17 (excluding costs provided to provide discounts to Uber passengers).
- (7) What is the estimated revenue of the ACTION Nightrider service for 2016-17.
- (8) How are the passenger numbers identified in (1) broken down by (a) passengers travelling to Belconnen, (b) passengers travelling to Gungahlin and (c) passengers travelling south of the lake.
- (9) What was the total (a) cost and (b) revenue of the ACTION Nightrider service in 2015-16.

Ms Fitzharris: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The total passenger numbers recorded during the operations of the 2016 New Nightrider service was 2,465.
- (2) The total cost of providing the New Nightrider service in 2016 was \$78,190.
- (3) The total revenue of the ACTION Nightrider service, for the dates identified in part (1) was \$5,346.
- (4) As the Territory is still to receive Uber travel data no payment has been made.
- (5) As the Territory is still to receive Uber travel data associated travel cost information is unavailable.
- (6) The cost was provided in question 2.
- (7) The revenue was provided in question 3.
- (8) The passenger numbers identified in (1) broken down by (a) passengers travelling to Belconnen was 703, (b) passengers travelling to Gungahlin was 689 and (c) passengers travelling south of the lake was 934.

- (9) For the ACTION Nightrider service in 2015-16 the total (a) cost was \$91,716 and (b) revenue of \$9,668
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**Planning—Braddon
(Question No 65)**

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 16 December 2016:

- (1) What plans exist for the development of Block 58, Section 8, on Torrens Street in Braddon.
- (2) How many times has the owner been fined for non-compliance of the lease purpose clause.
- (3) When will the ACT Government move to reclaim the land due to this ongoing non-compliance.

Mr Gentleman: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Block 58 Section 8 Braddon does not exist. I am advised the member may mean Block 8 Section 58 Braddon. A development application was approved in 2010 for this site (DA 201018122). The DA could still be acted on.
 - (2) None.
 - (3) The ACT Government is not currently considering reclaiming the land.
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