

Mr Steve Doszpot MLA
Chair
Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety
Legislative Assembly for the ACT
GPO Box 1020
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Mr Doszpot

Questions on notice put to the ACT Electoral Commissioner in relation to the 2013-2014 annual report hearings

I refer to the questions on notice asked of the ACT Electoral Commissioner on 13 October 2014.

Answers to the questions on notice are attached.

Yours sincerely



Phillip Green
Electoral Commissioner

21 October 2014

Response to questions on notice: Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety, annual report hearing, Monday, 13 October 2014

***MS PORTER:** On page 12 there is mention of the school-based electoral education program. How many schools were involved in the period of the report and were they in the main primary schools? I note the program is not offered to older secondary and college students. Why is that the case? What response has there been from the young students?*

In response to the above questions from Ms Porter:

How many schools were involved in the period of the report and were they in the main primary schools?

On page 40 of the ACT Electoral Commission Annual Report 2013/14, Table 13 shows that during the 2013/14 reporting period 246 people participated in electoral education programs facilitated by Elections ACT, including 203 school students at the college, high school and primary school level, as well as community groups and professional groups.

The table below shows the number of participants and the number of school groups attending from ACT schools in 2013/14. The 2 primary school groups were from the same school, attending at different times. The 2 high school sessions were from different schools. One of the college groups was a combined session including students from several colleges.

School-based electoral education sessions

Organisation type	Number of participants 2013/2014	Number of school groups
Colleges	79	2
High Schools	62	2
Primary Schools	62	2
Total	203	6

I note the program is not offered to older secondary and college students. Why is that the case?

The education program is offered to students at primary, secondary and college level. As detailed in the 2013/14 Annual Report (page 40, table 13), fifty seven percent of the total program participants in 2013/14 were at the older secondary (years 9/10) and college level (years 11/12). These students came from 2 high schools, 1 college and 1 combined college aged session (ACT Schools Constitutional Convention).

What response has there been from the young students?

Evaluation of the school based electoral education program is by the teachers on the day of the session. Evaluations from the last reporting period show a high level of satisfaction in the program with comments focussing on the success of the hands on, practical nature of the sessions and curriculum relevance. Teacher rating of student engagement across all age levels shows that students are highly engaged and motivated during the sessions.



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO

MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO



Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Jeremy Hanson MLA asked the **ACT Human Rights Commission**, during Justice and Community Safety Annual Report Hearings, on 13 October 2014:

In relation to HRC complaints

Could the Committee be provided with a breakdown in the areas within ACT Health where the HRC receives the bulk of its complaints

Minister – I am advised that the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

The Health Services Commissioner received 413 complaints during the reporting period. Six of those complaints related to services for older people. It is not possible for the Commissioner to provide a summary of every individual complaint without allocating significant resources to manually de-identify the complaint summaries in the Commission's database, and cross checking every file for accuracy in relation to the material in the summaries.

The main issues raised in complaints across the public and private sectors were:

150	Treatment
63	Professional Conduct
57	Communication & Information
30	Medication
28	Fees & Costs
23	Access
22	Medical Records
10	Environment/Management of Facilities
8	Reports/Certificates
8	Discharge & Transfer Arrangements
8	Consent
407	Total

Approved for circulation to the Member

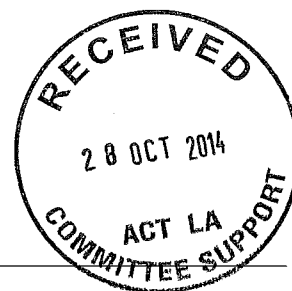
Simon Corbell MLA
Attorney-General

28.10.14
Date:.....



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Ms Mary Porter MLA asked the **ACT Human Rights Commission**, during Justice and Community Safety Annual Report Hearings, on 13 October 2014:

In relation to wallet card for Indigenous people

Could the Committee be provided with a version of the wallet card which is provided to all Indigenous people advising them of their rights

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

The Commission is happy to provide the Committee with copies of the wallet card on information about interacting with police and security guards. A copy of the card is attached, and multiple printed copies will be delivered to the Committee Secretary.

Approved for circulation to the Member

Simon Corbell MLA
Attorney-General

27.10.14

Date:.....

Security Guards can't:

- search you or your belongings without your permission
- take your things
- ban you from a public place

Security Guards can:

- ask you to leave a shopping centre if you are not following the rules
- make a 'citizen's arrest' if they think that you have committed a crime. They should tell you that you are "under arrest"
- use reasonable force against you if you are resisting arrest
- ban you from a private place. If they do this, leave straight away and get legal advice

Legal Aid ACT

Legal Aid Helpline

1300 654 314

Mon - Fri 8.30am to 5.00pm



Aboriginal Legal Service (NSW/ACT) Limited

Aboriginal Legal Service

1800 765 767



HUMAN RIGHTS &
DISCRIMINATION COMMISSIONER
ACT Human Rights Commission

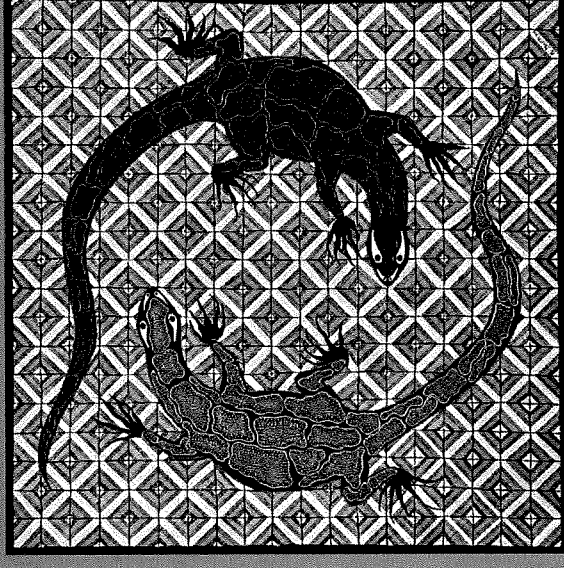
ACT Human Rights Commission

Level 4, 12 Moore Street Civic
6205 2222

www.hrc.act.gov.au

Cover art by Keith Dutton, 2014

Under arrest?



Your legal rights &
responsibilities when interacting
with police & security guards



HUMAN RIGHTS &
DISCRIMINATION COMMISSIONER
ACT Human Rights Commission



Aboriginal Legal Service (NSW/ACT) Limited

Legal Aid ACT



Police, security guards and members of the public have certain rights and responsibilities. If you have contact with the police or security guards and want to know more about your rights, please contact:

Legal Aid Helpline:

1300 654 314

Mon - Fri 8.30am to 5.00pm.

Aboriginal Legal Service

1800 765 767

ACT Human Rights Commission

6205 2222

Not under arrest

Police can't:

- stop you for no reason
- strip search you for no reason
- use unreasonable force against you

Police can:

- use reasonable force in some circumstances
- search you if you are under arrest or if they suspect you are carrying a weapon
- ask you to leave a public place if they think you have been or will be, violent
- tell you to stay away from a place up to 6 hours



Are you under Arrest?

Police must tell you if you are under arrest, and why.

If you are arrested

Do:

- go to the police station
- give your name and address
- ask why you are being arrested
- ask police to contact a lawyer and family or friend.

Don't:

- resist arrest
- be abusive
- answers questions except to give your name and address

If you are not under arrest you do not have to answer questions & you are free to go.



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO

MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO



Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Jeremy Hanson MLA asked the **Victims of Crime Commissioner, Mr John Hinchey**, during Justice and Community Safety Annual Report Hearings, on 13 October 2014:

In relation to Victorian Health *Australians' attitudes to violence against women* report.

Could the Committee be provided with a copy of the Victorian Health report into Australian Attitudes into Violence Against Women?

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

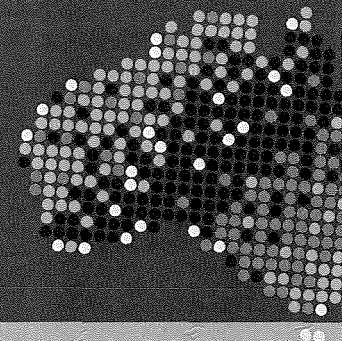
The Victims of Crime Commissioner is happy to provide the Committee with a summary report and full report of *Australians' Attitudes to violence against women*. The report is based on findings from the 2013 National Community Attitudes towards Violence Against Women Survey. Please see the attached documents.

Approved for circulation to the Member

Simon Corbell MLA
Attorney-General

28.10.14
Date:.....

Australians' attitudes to violence against women



2013 NATIONAL COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARDS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY – RESEARCH SUMMARY

Why focus on violence against women?

Violence against women is widely recognised as a global issue. It is an often invisible, but common form of violence, and an insidious violation of human rights. It has serious impacts on the health and wellbeing of those affected and exacts significant economic costs on communities and nations. In 2002, the World Health Organization (WHO) gave international significance to the epidemic rates and serious consequences of intimate partner violence by naming it a leading public health concern for countries around the world (WHO 2002).

Australia is not immune. More than one in three women in Australia (39%) aged over 18 have experienced violence at the hands of a man since the age of 15 (ABS 2013), 32% have experienced physical violence, and 19% have experienced sexual violence (ABS, customised report, 2014). One in five (22%) Australian women aged 15 to 64 have also been the target of sexual harassment (McDonald & Flood 2012), and 17% of women over 18 have been stalked by a man (ABS 2013).

Although violence against women is prevalent and serious, it is also preventable. A number of factors contribute to violence against women. Research shows that significant drivers of the problem are:

- the unequal distribution of power and resources between men and women
- an adherence to rigidly defined gender roles and identities, i.e. what it means to be masculine or feminine (VicHealth 2007).

There is growing international consensus that the causes of violence against women can be eliminated. Communities and governments can prevent violence against women before it occurs, and attitudes have an important role to play.

Attitudes that condone or tolerate violence are recognised as playing a central role in shaping the way individuals, organisations and communities respond to violence (VicHealth 2010). Measuring community attitudes tells us how well we are progressing towards a violence-free society for all women. It also reveals the extent of the work that lies ahead, where to focus our efforts, and the messages and approaches likely to be effective.

The 2013 National Community Attitudes Survey

The 2013 National Community Attitudes towards Violence Against Women Survey (NCAS) is one of two studies designed to monitor the *National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022*. The Victorian Health Promotion Foundation

(VicHealth) was commissioned by the Department of Social Services in 2012 to undertake the NCAS. VicHealth led the project in collaboration with the Social Research Centre and The University of Melbourne as research partners. The NCAS detailed summary report, *Australians' attitudes to violence against women*, and technical report can be accessed via www.vichealth.vic.gov.au/ncas.

The 2013 NCAS involved more than 17,500 twenty-minute telephone interviews with a cross-section of Australians aged 16 years and older. This is the third survey of its kind, with the first undertaken in 1995 and the second in 2009. The research investigates four key areas:

1. community knowledge of violence against women
2. attitudes towards violence against women
3. attitudes towards gender roles and relationships
4. responses to witnessing violence and knowledge of resources.

The aims of the NCAS are to:

- gauge community knowledge of, and attitudes towards, violence against women to identify areas that need attention in the future
- track changes in attitudes over time (between 1995, 2009 and 2013)
- improve understanding of the factors that influence knowledge, attitudes and responses
- identify particular parts of the population to target prevention efforts.

Overall findings

- The majority of Australians have a good knowledge of violence against women and do not endorse most attitudes supportive of this violence.
- On the whole, Australians' understanding and attitudes remained stable between 2009 and 2013. However, when you look at the findings from individual questions, some areas improved, whereas others became worse.
- Young people's attitudes remain an area of concern. Young people have somewhat more violence-supportive attitudes than others but their attitudes are gradually improving over time, particularly among young men, with fewer young people in 2013 holding attitudes at the extreme end of the spectrum.
- People's understanding of violence against women and their attitudes to gender equality have significant impacts on their attitudes to violence against women.

Community knowledge of violence against women

A good understanding of the causes, dynamics, patterns and prevalence of violence against women is important to ensure appropriate responses by and towards those affected by violence (Flood & Pease 2006, 2009). A well-informed community is also

better able to help prevent the problem (Carlson & Worden 2005; McMahon & Baker 2011; O'Neil & Morgan 2010). Research has also shown that knowledge influences the formation of attitudes (Ajzen & Fishbein 2005; Chaiken & Trope 1999; Fazio 1990). For these reasons, the NCAS includes a number of questions to measure knowledge of violence against women. These responses are summarised in the following table.

Table 1: Community knowledge of violence against women

	1995	2009	2013
Certain behaviours are a form of partner violence/violence against women (% agree)			
Slaps/pushes to cause harm and fear	97	97	97
Forces partner to have sex	94	97	96 [#]
Tries to scare/control by threatening to hurt others	n/a	98	97
Throws/smashes objects to frighten/threaten	91	97	96 [#]
Repeatedly criticises to make partner feel bad/useless	71	85	86 [#]
Controls social life by preventing partner seeing family and friends	74	83	85 [^]
Tries to control by denying partner money	62	71	70 [#]
Yells abuse at partner	77	88	n/a
Stalks by repeatedly following/watching at home or work	n/a	90	89
Harasses by repeated phone calls	n/a	89	87 ^{**}
Harasses by repeated emails/text messages	n/a	85	85
Understanding of the law (% agree)			
Domestic violence is a criminal offence	93	97	96 [#]
A woman cannot be raped by someone she is in a sexual relationship with	n/a	6	9 ^{**}
Prevalence of violence against women (% agree)			
Violence against women is common	n/a	74	68 ^{**}
Women with disabilities are more likely than other women to experience violence	n/a	n/a	41
Patterns and consequences of violence (% agree)			
Women are more likely to be raped by someone they know than a stranger	76	70	64 [^]
Men mainly or more often commit acts of domestic violence	86	74	71 [^]
Women are more likely to suffer physical harm from domestic violence	n/a	89	86 ^{**}
Level of fear is worse for women	n/a	55	52 ^{**}
Perceived main cause (%)			
Some men being unable to manage their anger	n/a	n/a	64
The belief that men should be in charge of the relationship	n/a	n/a	18
Some men being under financial stress	n/a	n/a	13

See p. 7 for an explanation of symbols in tables.

ENCOURAGING RESULTS

- Most Australians recognise that violence against women includes a wide range of behaviours designed to intimidate and control women – not just physical assault.
- Since 1995 there has been an increase in the proportion of Australians who recognise non-physical behaviours as violence against women.
- Most are aware that partner violence and forced sex in a relationship are against the law.
- Most people recognise that partner violence is usually perpetrated by men.

AREAS OF CONCERN

- Although more Australians are now aware of the many different forms violence against women can take, there is still more work to do to emphasise that it can be more than physical violence.
- Since 1995 there has been a decrease in people who agree that violence is perpetrated mainly by men.
- Between 2009 and 2013 there was a decrease in those who recognise that women are more likely than men to suffer physical harm and fear as a result of this violence.
- Between 2009 and 2013 fewer people agreed that violence against women was common.

- Since 1995 there has been a decrease in understanding that women are at greater risk of sexual assault by a person they know than by a stranger, despite evidence that a woman is three times more likely to be sexually assaulted by someone she knows (ABS 2013).
- Only 4 in 10 Australians are aware of the greater risk of violence experienced by women with disabilities.
- Most people see violence against women as due to some men being unable to manage their anger.

Attitudes towards violence against women

Attitudes contribute to violence against women because they influence expectations of what is acceptable behaviour. Our understanding of these expectations has a strong influence on our behaviour (Flood & Pease 2006, 2009). Community attitudes influence how people respond to violence, from victims and their friends and family to law enforcement professionals, employers and policy-makers. This means that attitudes are an important barometer of how we fare generally as a society in relation to violence and gender relations.

Our attitudes are often shaped by the world around us, for instance, through how we see gender roles and relationships in families and organisations, and how women and men are portrayed in the media and popular culture (Flood & Pease 2006, 2009). As a result, preventing violence against women is not simply a matter of changing attitudes, but will also involve challenging the social factors that shape those beliefs (Pease & Flood 2008).

What are violence-supportive attitudes?

Five key categories of violence-supportive attitudes have been identified by researchers. These include attitudes that:

- **justify** violence against women, based on the notion that it is legitimate for a man to use violence, particularly against a woman with whom he is in an intimate relationship, in certain circumstances (e.g. the idea that partner violence is justified if a woman has sex with another man)
- **excuse** violence by attributing it to external factors (e.g. stress) or proposing that men cannot be held fully responsible for violent behaviour (e.g. 'rape results from men not being able to control their need for sex')
- **trivialise** the impact of violence, based on the view that the impacts of violence are not serious or are not sufficiently serious to warrant action by women themselves, the community or public agencies (e.g. 'women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves rather than report it')
- **minimise** violence by denying its seriousness, denying that it occurs or denying that certain behaviours are indeed violence at all (e.g. the idea that it's only rape if the woman physically resisted)
- shift **blame** for the violence from the perpetrator to the victim or hold women at least partially responsible for their victimisation or for preventing victimisation (e.g. the idea that women ask for rape).

This does not mean that people who hold violence-supportive attitudes would necessarily use or condone violence themselves. However, such views expressed by influential individuals or held by a substantial number of people can create a culture where violence is not clearly condemned and even subtly condoned or encouraged.

Table 2: Attitudes towards violence against women

	1995	2009	2013
Circumstances in which violence towards a current/former partner can be justified (% agree)			
Partner admits to sex with another man	6	5	6
Partner makes him look stupid or insults him in front of his friends	n/a	3	5**
Partner ends or tries to end relationship	n/a	3	4
Against ex-partner to get access to children	n/a	4	4
If ex-partner is unreasonable about property settlement and financial issues	n/a	2	4**
Attitudes excusing violence (% agree)			
Rape results from men not able to control their need for sex	n/a	35	43**
A man is less responsible for rape if drunk/affected by drugs at the time	n/a	8	9
Domestic violence can be excused if people get so angry they lose control	n/a	20	22
Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person regrets it	n/a	25	21**
Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person was abused as a child	n/a	n/a	12
Domestic violence can be excused if the violent person is under a lot of stress	n/a	n/a	12
Domestic violence can be excused if the offender is heavily affected by alcohol	n/a	8	9
Attitudes trivialising violence (% agree)			
Where one partner is violent it's reasonable for them to be made to leave the family home	n/a	90	89
It's hard to understand why women stay	77	82	78**
Most women could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted to	n/a	54	51
Women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves	20	13	12#
Domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family	18	14	17**
It's a woman's duty to stay in a violent relationship to keep the family together	n/a	8	9
Attitudes minimising violence			
Violence against women is a serious issue	n/a	96	95
Certain behaviours are serious (% agree)			
Slaps/pushes to cause harm/fear	93	92	92
Forces partner to have sex	95	96	96
Tries to scare/control by threatening to hurt others	n/a	97	97
Throws/smashes objects to frighten/threaten	87	94	93#
Repeatedly criticises to make partner feel bad/useless	72	84	85#
Controls social life by preventing partner seeing family and friends	84	85	87#
Tries to control by denying partner money	77	75	74#
Yells abuse at partner	70	79	n/a
Stalking by repeatedly following/watching at home or work	n/a	96	94
Harassment by repeated phone calls	n/a	92	90
Harassment by repeated emails, text messages	n/a	86	86

See p. 7 for an explanation of symbols in tables.

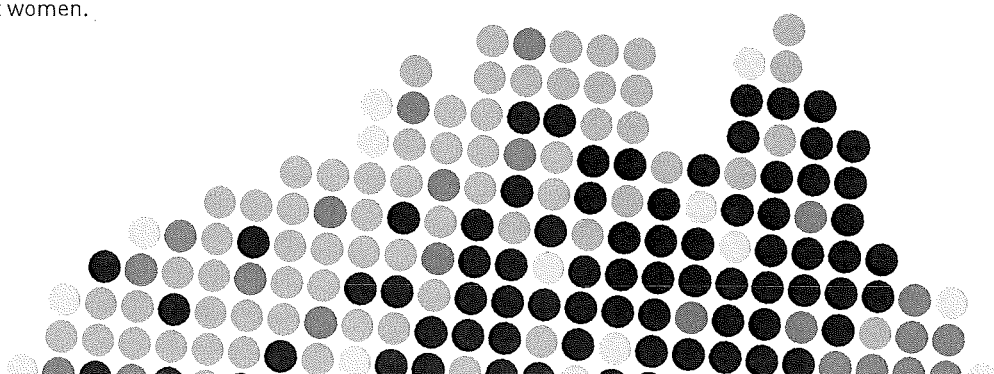
	1995	2009	2013
Seriousness/acceptability of tracking a female partner by electronic means without their consent (% agree)			
Serious	n/a	n/a	85
Never acceptable	n/a	n/a	61
Attitudes towards false allegations of partner violence and rape (% agree)			
Women going through custody battles often make up or exaggerate claims of domestic violence in order to improve their case	n/a	51	53
Women rarely make false claims of rape	59	60	59
A lot of times women who say they were raped led the man on and later had regrets	n/a	n/a	38
If a woman doesn't physically resist – even if protesting verbally – then it isn't really rape	n/a	n/a	10
Attitudes shifting blame from perpetrator to victim (% agree)			
If a woman is raped while drunk/affected by drugs she is at least partly responsible	n/a	18	19
Women often say 'no' when they mean 'yes'	18	14	16
If a woman goes to a room alone with a man at a party, it is her fault if she is raped	n/a	n/a	12
Domestic violence can be excused if the victim is heavily affected by alcohol	n/a	9	11

ENCOURAGING RESULTS

- Only 4% to 6% of Australians (depending on the scenario) believe violence against women can be justified.
- Since 2009 there has been a decrease in the proportion of Australians who believe that domestic violence can be excused if the violent person is regretful afterward.
- Most do not believe that women should remain in a violent relationship to keep the family together or that domestic violence is a private matter to be handled in the family.
- Since 1995 there has been a decrease in those who believe that women who are sexually harassed should sort it out themselves.
- Most support the current policy that the violent person should be made to leave the family home.
- Most agree that violence against women (both physical and non-physical) is serious.
- Since 1995 there has been an increase in the percentage recognising non-physical forms of control, intimidation and harassment as serious.
- There has been a 7% decline since 2009 in the proportion of young people who hold attitudes that support violence against women at the extreme end of the spectrum. The decline is 10% in young men. Young people have been the target of recent efforts to prevent violence against women.

AREAS OF CONCERN

- Sizeable proportions believe there are circumstances in which violence can be excused.
- There has been an increase in Australians agreeing that rape results from men not being able to control their need for sex, from 3 in 10 in 2009 to more than 4 in 10 in 2013.
- Nearly 8 in 10 agree that it's hard to understand why women stay in a violent relationship.
- More than half agree that 'women could leave a violent relationship if they really wanted to'.
- Compared with physical violence and forced sex, Australians are less inclined to see non-physical forms of control, intimidation and harassment as 'serious'.
- More than half agree that women often fabricate cases of domestic violence in order to improve their prospects in family law cases and nearly 2 in 5 believe that a lot of times women who say they were raped led the man on and later had regrets.
- Up to 1 in 5 believes that there are circumstances in which women bear some responsibility for violence. There has been no change since 2009.



Attitudes towards gender roles and relationships

The NCAS also gauges attitudes to gender equality, gender roles and relationships. These attitudes are important because they influence the formation of attitudes which support violence against women. People with weak support for gender equality tend to be more likely to hold violence-supportive attitudes.

Table 3: Attitudes towards gender roles and relationships

	2009	2013
Attitudes towards gender roles in public and private life (% agree)		
Men make better political leaders	23	27**
When jobs are scarce, men have more right to a job than women	11	12
University education is more important for a boy	4	5
A woman has to have children to be fulfilled	11	12
It's okay for a woman to have a child as a single parent and not want a stable relationship with a man	60	66**
Attitudes towards decision-making in relationships (% agree)		
Men should take control in relationships and be the head of the household	18	19
Women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship	27	28
Attitudes towards the status of women (% agree)		
Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in the workplace in Australia	11	13**

ENCOURAGING RESULTS

- Most Australians support gender equality in the public arena, such as workplaces.
- Most acknowledge that women still experience inequality in the workplace.

AREAS OF CONCERN

- More than a quarter believe that men make better political leaders.
- Up to 28% of Australians endorse attitudes supportive of male dominance of decision-making in relationships, a dynamic identified as a risk factor for partner violence (for more information see page 34 of the detailed summary report, *Australians' attitudes to violence against women*, which can be accessed via www.vichealth.vic.gov.au/ncas).

Responses to witnessing violence, and knowledge of resources

The fourth area investigated in the NCAS concerns the willingness of the public to take bystander action and respond to violence if they witness it.

Table 4: Responses to witnessing violence, and knowledge of resources

	1995	2009	2013
Preparedness to intervene (% agree)			
If a known woman is being assaulted by her partner	n/a	n/a	98
If an unknown woman is being assaulted	n/a	n/a	92~
Knowledge of sources of assistance and responses (% agree)			
Would know where to get help regarding a domestic violence problem	n/a	62	57**
Police response times have improved	n/a	44	44
Women with disabilities are less likely to be believed when reporting sexual assault	n/a	37	42**

ENCOURAGING RESULTS

- The overwhelming majority of Australians (98%) say they would intervene if they witnessed a woman being assaulted by her partner.

AREAS OF CONCERN

- Since 2009 there has been a decrease in those who would know where to go to get help with a domestic violence problem.
- Less than half recognise that police response times have improved. This percentage did not change from 2009 to 2013.
- A new challenge is to engage the community in responding to known risk factors for violence, such as controlling behaviours or disrespect towards women.

See p. 7 for an explanation of symbols in tables.

Factors influencing understanding and attitudes

- Those with high levels of support for equitable gender roles and relationships are more likely to understand that violence against women can involve a physical, psychological, social and economic means of intimidation and control (versus only physical violence and forced sex).
- Those who understand violence against women as comprising this range of behaviours and have more equitable attitudes to gender roles and relations are less likely to be supportive of violence against women.
- After taking attitudes towards gender and understanding of violence against women into account, the survey found that demographic factors (e.g. age, gender, country of birth, socioeconomic status) have a limited influence on Australians' attitudes.

Knowledge and attitudes in particular groups and places

It is important to note that attitudes towards women are fairly consistent across the population, regardless of your education, where you live or what job you do. The survey found virtually no differences between respondents in rural, remote, urban and regional areas or between states and territories.

However, there are some differences in particular groups and places. Groups who are most likely to endorse violence-supportive attitudes and who have the poorest understanding of what constitutes violence against women are:

- men, especially young men and those experiencing multiple forms of disadvantage
- younger people (16–25)
- people from countries in which the main language spoken is not English, especially those who have recently arrived in Australia.

Guide to table symbols

- ** Difference between 2009 and 2013 is statistically significant, $p \leq 0.01$.
- # Difference between 1995 and 2013 is statistically significant, $p \leq 0.01$.
- ^ Difference between 1995, 2009 and 2013 is statistically significant, $p \leq 0.01$.
- ~ Difference between assault of a stranger and assault of a family member or friend is statistically significant, $p \leq 0.01$.

Implications of NCAS findings for practice and policy

Focusing on shifting the attitudes that support violence is key to turning the tide on violence against women in Australia. Australian and international experience in primary prevention of violence and other complex health and social issues shows that attitudinal change is most likely to occur when all levels of society work together towards the same goals. A concerted effort to prevent violence against women must involve multiple and reinforcing strategies led by individuals and families, organisations and communities (UN 2006; WHO 1997, 2002; WHO & London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine 2010).

Australia is well advanced in this regard, having adopted the *National Plan to Prevent Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022*, a 12-year strategy that aims to bring together Commonwealth, state and territory efforts, as well as work being undertaken by civic society, the business sector and the wider community to achieve a sustained reduction in violence against women.

On the whole, Australians' understanding and attitudes remained stable between 2009 and 2013. However, when you look at the findings from individual questions, some areas improved, whereas others became worse. There is no doubt that troubling attitudes towards violence against women still exist, and there is a long road ahead to equality.

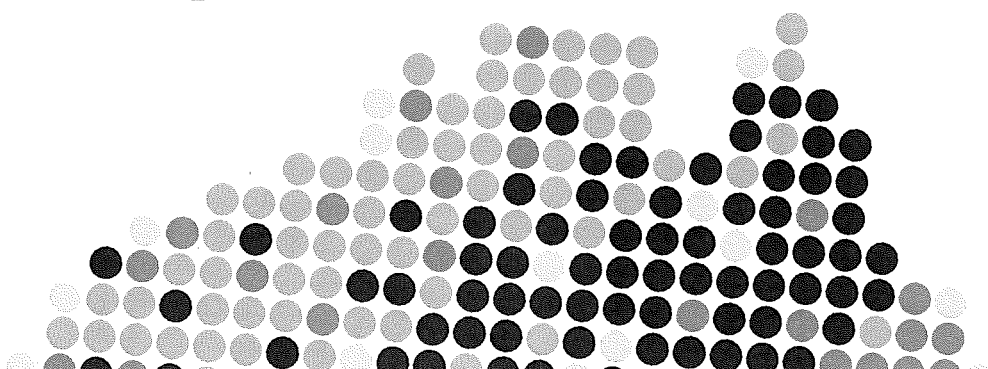
The good news is that even though young people remain a group on which we need to focus our efforts, there has been some improvement in the attitudes of young people towards violence against women, particularly among young men. Although it is not possible to identify from the survey the factors responsible for this change, young people have been the primary target of efforts supported through the *National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022*. This suggests that prevention efforts may be having a positive impact.

In the early years of the *National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022*, substantial infrastructure was established to ensure that Australia is ready to take a coordinated approach to address the root causes of violence against women. This includes the establishment of Our Watch (formerly the Foundation to Prevent Violence against Women and their Children) and Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS).

It is important to take advantage of the recent investment in the infrastructure for the prevention of violence against women on a national scale, to turn the tide on the most concerning trends and ensure that progress does not stall. It is time for all of us to build on this positive momentum to reduce and ultimately eliminate violence against women.

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Shane Rattenbury MLA

MINISTER FOR TERRITORY AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER AFFAIRS
MINISTER FOR SPORT AND RECREATION



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Andrew Wall MLA asked the **Minister for Corrective Services**, during Justice and Community Safety Directorate Annual Report Hearings, on **13 October 2014**:

In relation to educational courses provided to detainees able to be completed at the AMC? Can a complete list of vocational courses be provided?

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

Please find attached a list of vocational courses that are offered to detainees at the AMC (Attachment A).

All vocational courses offered allow detainees to complete either the full qualification or a nationally recognised accredited skill set.

Depending on the particular qualification and how long the individual detainee's sentence is, some detainees would only complete partial components of the course. In these cases the detainee is awarded with a nationally recognised Statement of Attainment in accordance with national training practice.

The Statement of Attainment can then be used as credit transfer or recognition of prior learning to complete or further their studies at other registered training organisations when they leave the AMC.

Approved for circulation to the Member

Shane Rattenbury MLA
Minister for Corrective Services

Date: 28/10/14

Attachment A

Vocational courses offered at the AMC

Apply First Aid

Barista

Certificate II Hospitality

Hospitality; Cottage catering and life skills training

Foundation Skills – Certificate I in Access

Foundation Skills Certificate I Skills: Foundation Skills Cert II (Certificate I in General Education for Adults)

Foundation Skills – Language Literacy and Numeracy (Cert II & Cert III)

Language, Literacy and Numeracy support

Certificate in General Education for Adults – Visual Art

Certificate II in Business

Certificate II in Community Services

Certificate I in Information Technology

Certificate II in Information Technology

General Induction for Construction Work (White Card)

Asset Maintenance

Blood Borne Virus Awareness and Prevention (incorporating Blood and body spills)

Certificate II in Conservation and Land Management

Certificate II in Horticulture

Certificate II in Hairdressing

Certificate II in Retail

Music Skills Development/Certificate in General Education for Adults

Tertiary Preparation Program (TPP) Distance Education University Liaison and Examinations Supervision/Administration

Road Ready

Certificate in General Education for Adults/Indigenous Art

Attachment A

Prison Employment Supervision – Garden

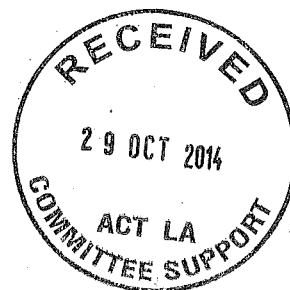
Prison Employment Supervision - Tutoring

Prison Employment Supervision – Readers



Shane Rattenbury MLA

MINISTER FOR TERRITORY AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER AFFAIRS
MINISTER FOR SPORT AND RECREATION



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Steve Doszpot MLA asked the **Minister for Corrective Services**, during Justice and Community Safety Directorate Annual Report hearings, on **13 October 2014**:

In relation to recidivism rates compared to other jurisdictions

THE CHAIR: There is a supplementary I will now ask. Minister, you mentioned recidivism in your previous statement. Can you confirm that the ACT has the highest level of recidivism of any jurisdiction?

Mr Rattenbury: I cannot. I do not have that full set of ROGS figures to hand. I am happy to take that on notice. We have seen this year across three of the four measures of recidivism a reduction in the ACT's recidivism rate. The other category did go up, and it continues to be an area we need to work on. As Mrs Mitcherson has described in this place before, probably the people who go to the AMC are the ones who have generally gone through all the other options in terms of perhaps suspended sentences and a range of other measures to try to keep them out of jail. So those who do go to jail tend to have been people who perhaps have a bit of a habit already of crime committing.

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

Report on Government Services (ROGS) recidivism measures include four different measures of the rate of recidivism of different cohorts of offenders. These rates vary from year to year in each jurisdiction.

Comparable recidivism data from other jurisdictions for the 2013-14 financial year is not currently available. It will become available when the ROGS is published in January 2015.

Approved for circulation to the Member

Shane Rattenbury MLA
Minister for Corrective Services

Date: 28/10/14



Shane Rattenbury MLA

MINISTER FOR TERRITORY AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER AFFAIRS
MINISTER FOR SPORT AND RECREATION



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Ms Mary Porter MLA asked the **Minister for Corrective Services**, during the Justice and Community Safety Directorate Annual Report hearings on **13 October 2014**:

In relation to options for transport for children of detainees to visit the AMC

On page 78 it mentions the supported children's transport service, which commenced in November 2013. This is obviously to enable children to visit their parents. How popular is this service?

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

Please see below for a breakdown of how often the *Supported Children's Transport Service* was utilised by children visiting their parents at the AMC from December 2013 until August 2014.

Month/Year	December 2013	January 2014	February 2014	March 2014	April 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	August 2014
Number of children transported	4	7	6	3	2	3	2	2	3

Approved for circulation to the Member

Shane Rattenbury MLA
Minister for Corrective Services

Date: 3/11/14



Mr Steve Doszpot MLA
Chair
Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety
ACT Legislative Assembly
GPO Box 1020
Canberra ACT 2601

Dear Mr Doszpot,

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mrs Guilia Jones asked the **Victims of Crime Commissioner, Mr John Hinchey**, during Sentencing Inquiry public hearing, on 14 October 2014:

In relation to prohibition order for child sex offenders, Mrs Jones asked

What is the maximum length of a prohibition order?

The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

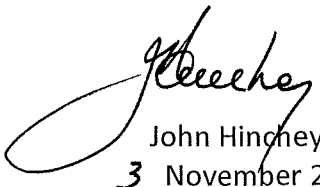
Part 5A.2 of the *Crimes (Child Sex Offenders) Act 2005* (the Act) outlines prohibition order details.

- The maximum term for a prohibition order for a young person (under 18 years old) is 1 year.
- The maximum term for a prohibition order for an adult is 5 years.

Police officials may re-apply for a prohibition order after an order is completed. The term of a prohibition order is not linked to the term of a court sentence, however, the term may be restricted by the remaining length of registration on the child sex offenders register.

Thank you for the opportunity to represent victims of crime at the Sentencing Inquiry public hearing.

Yours sincerely,

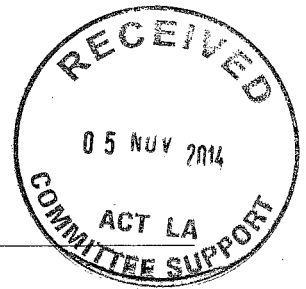

John Hinchey
3 November 2014



Shane Rattenbury MLA

MINISTER FOR TERRITORY AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER AFFAIRS
MINISTER FOR SPORT AND RECREATION

MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO



Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mrs Giulia Jones MLA asked the **Minister for Corrective Services**, during Justice and Community Safety Directorate Annual Report Hearings, on **13 October 2014:**

In relation to numbers over the past 3 years regarding transfers to and from CSU (returns)

Mr Taylor: Absolutely, and that is done, again, on advice from forensic mental health as to the need for that person to go for specific treatment that they feel is better treated outside the unit. So it is not about the CSU being able to cope.

MRS JONES: Okay, I understand. Best practice for that person's outcome.

Mr Taylor: At the time that they present.

MRS JONES: In addition to that, with the current capacity that you have there how often does that occur? Can you come back with some numbers for me over, say, the past three years of how often individuals have gone from one to the other? This would help us to understand best how much of a new practice it will be and how it will be managed.

Mr Taylor: I am going to take that on notice.

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

ACT Health has advised that three detainees have been transferred from the Alexander Maconochie Centre to the Adult Mental Health Unit in the past three years for treatment and care.

Approved for circulation to the Member

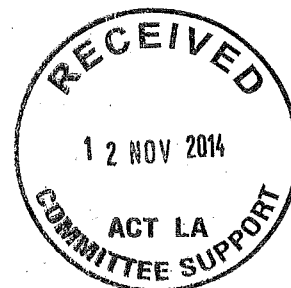
Shane Rattenbury MLA
Minister for Corrective Services

Date: 5/11/14



Shane Rattenbury MLA

MINISTER FOR TERRITORY AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CORRECTIVE SERVICES
MINISTER FOR ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER AFFAIRS
MINISTER FOR SPORT AND RECREATION



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mrs Giulia Jones MLA asked the **Minister for Corrective Services**, during Justice and Community Safety Directorate Annual Report Hearings, on **13 October 2014**:

In relation to evidence of reductions in BBVs after implementation of NSPs in other jurisdictions that the Government has been relying upon.

MRS JONES: I have a final supplementary on that. Is there any evidence of reduced disease and infection rates after the introduction of NSPs that you are relying on for the introduction of this policy?

Mr Rattenbury: Yes, there is. But I would probably need to take that on notice from Health for you.

MRS JONES: Take it on notice, thank you.

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

ACT Health advise: evidence from overseas jurisdictions which have introduced NSPs in prison settings confirms that there is an associated reduction in the transmission of blood borne viruses (BBVs).

In Spain¹, where NSPs have been implemented on a broad scale for over ten years, national rates of prison BBV transmission have clearly reduced - the prevalence of HIV in 2008 had diminished 3.5 times, when compared to 1998 rates; and the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) had reduced by 50% between 1998 and 2009. The rates of seroconversion within prisons had also reduced by 85% in the case of HIV and by 71% for HCV during that time. This may be attributable to a range of BBV management interventions that include, but are not limited to, NSPs as well as to changes in the risk profile of the prison population.

¹ De la Fuente, L, MJ Bravo et al, 2012 "Evolution of the need and coverage of opioid substitution treatments and needle exchange programmes in Spanish prisons, 1992-2009"

Approved for circulation to the Member

Shane Rattenbury MLA
Minister for Corrective Services

Date: 11/11/14

In the autonomous region of Catalonia², prison NSPs have been in operation since 2002 and a reduction in the HCV virus and HIV rates has been demonstrated between 2002 and 2008. As with Spain, these changes may be attributable to a range of interventions, not limited to NSPs, and may also be influenced by changes in prison population risk profiles.

Further evidence highlighting the effectiveness of NSPs in reducing BBV transmission comes from general community studies which examine differences between cities that have or have not introduced NSPs. A 2000 study commissioned by the Australian Department of Health and Ageing found that cities which had introduced NSPs had a mean annual 18.6% decrease in HIV seroprevalence³, compared to a mean annual 8.1% increase in HIV seroprevalence in cities that had never introduced NSPs.

For HCV, median prevalence was 75% in studies from cities without NSPs, and 60% in studies from cities with NSPs. While this was estimated to represent a mean annual decline of only 1.5% or 2%, this reflects the fact that HCV prevalence was already high in at risk populations (50% to 75%) prior to the introduction of NSPs, meaning that any single act of unsafe behaviour had a high risk of disease transmission. HCV is also a more easily transmitted infection, requiring even greater vigilance in infection control.

² Guerrero, R 2008, "Harm Reduction in Prisons" the experience in Catalonia"

³ **Seroprevalence** is the number of persons in a population who test positive for a specific disease based on serology (blood serum) specimens.



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Dr Chris Bourke MLA asked the **Attorney-General**, during Annual Report Hearings for the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, on 3 November 2014:

In relation to licence costs for case management

DR BOURKE: Are we paying them?

Mr Corbell: Yes, we will be paying them. We are not getting it for free. Do we have the exact licence agreement? I do not have the exact figure in terms of a licence payment but I am happy to take that on notice.

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

The ACT anticipates paying WA a total of \$1 million for software licences for the new case management system. These software licence fees include an unlimited number of licences and are perpetual.

Approved for circulation to the Member

Simon Corbell MLA
Attorney-General

17.11.14

Date:.....



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Jeremy Hanson MLA asked the **Attorney-General**, during Annual Report Hearings for the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, on 3 November 2014:

In relation to double jeopardy

MR HANSON: Are the discussion paper and the submissions to that discussion paper freely available?

Mr Corbell: Yes. Those submissions are on the public record, if I recall correctly, as is the discussion paper.

MR HANSON: Whereabouts is it? Is it on the JACS website?

Mr Corbell: The JACS website

Dr Alderson: We can provide the committee secretariat with further advice on that.

MR HANSON: With the link?

Dr Alderson: Yes.

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

The discussion paper and submissions concerning double jeopardy are available at the following URL:

http://www.justice.act.gov.au/criminal_and_civil_justice/law_reform/laws_under_review

Approved for circulation to the Member

Simon Corbell MLA
Attorney-General

17.11.14

Date:.....



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Jeremy Hanson MLA asked the **Attorney-General**, during Annual Report Hearings for the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, on 3 November 2014:

In relation to Legal Services provided by the Government Solicitor's Office

MR HANSON: A supplementary question. Mr Garrisson, you mentioned capital metro, the light rail project. Could you tell me how much has been spent either within your office or through outsourcing on that project to date?

Mr Garrisson: I do not have those figures, Mr Hanson.

MR HANSON: Can you take it on notice?

Mr Garrisson: I certainly can. We will make inquiries.

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

2013-14

Clayton Utz	\$ 40,000
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Year to Date 2014-15

Clayton Utz	\$235,963
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Total to 31 October 2014	\$275,963
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Approved for circulation to the Member

Simon Corbell MLA
Attorney-General

19.11.14

Date:.....



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Brendan Smyth MLA asked the **Attorney-General**, during Annual Report Hearings for the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, on 3 November 2014:

MR SMYTH: When was WorkSafe first made aware that there was loose asbestos or asbestos falling from the roof of that building, and what action did it take?

Mr McCabe: I would have to take on notice the exact details, but my recollection is that it was February this year—late February this year.

MR SMYTH: You will take that on notice?

Mr McCabe: Yes.

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

Concerns regarding the presence of asbestos containing material at a Dickson car garage were reported to WorkSafe ACT on 20 January 2014. The report related to bonded asbestos containing material in the roof of the building which had become weathered and friable, causing the release of asbestos fibres within the workplace.

A WorkSafe Inspector attended the premises on 22 January 2014. The Inspector issued a number of prohibition notices on entry to premises and engaged a licensed asbestos assessor to conduct an inspection and testing. Further testing was carried out on 23 and 24 January and additional prohibition notices were issued.

A licensed asbestos removalist was engaged by the building owner in March 2014 to undertake removal and remediation work and replace the roof of the premises. A clearance certificate for the premises was issued in early June 2014 and the Prohibition Notice was lifted. The investigation into the incident is ongoing.

Approved for circulation to the Member

Simon Corbell MLA
Attorney-General

12-11-14

Date:.....



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Brendan Smyth asked the **Minister for Workplace Safety and Industrial Relations**, during Annual Report hearings, on 3 November 2014:

In relation to WorkSafe Investigations

MR SMYTH: Mr McCabe, could you provide a list of all the investigations that you have now got underway and the list of any outstanding?

Mr Gentleman: I think where it is possible we should be able to provide, certainly, numbers, but there could be some privacy issues. I will certainly work with Mr McCabe to see what we can provide for the committee.

Mr McCabe: Yes. That was the only thing that was going through my head, because we definitely track it all. I see a spreadsheet and I get a fortnightly report on where all those cases are at. But with regard to the ones that we have not finalised, I guess I am reluctant to name whom they might be. I could certainly give you numbers and I could give you names of the cases that we have put before the courts. There were a number of cases that we have referred to the DPP which have not yet appeared before the courts. There has been substantial activity in that area in the past 12 months.

Minister – The responsibility for this matter falls under the Attorney-General portfolio and the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

WorkSafe ACT currently has 27 investigations underway. In addition 6 matters have been referred to the DPP who are considering charges and a further 3 matters are before the court.

Approved for circulation to the Member

Simon Corbell MLA
Attorney-General

20.11.14

Date:.....



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Dr Chris Bourke MLA asked the **Attorney-General**, during Annual Report Hearings for the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, on **3 November 2014**:

In relation to non-payment of fines

DR BOURKE: Are we having many people incarcerated for non-payment of fines?

Mr Corbell: I am advised no. I am happy to give you something more quantitative than that but I would have to take that on notice.

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

There has been no case in which the Director-General has made an application under Part 6A of the *Crimes (Sentence Administration) Act* to seek an order of imprisonment in respect of a person's for non-payment of a fine. While it is possible for a court to require such an order without the Director-General having made application, my directorate is not aware of any such case.

Approved for circulation to the Member

Simon Corbell MLA
Attorney-General

20.11.14

Date:.....



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice 2014/5406

Mr Jeremy Hanson MLA asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 3 November 2014:

THE CHAIR: Mr Hanson, were you asking for a question to be taken on notice?

MR HANSON: Yes, whether a taser was present at those incidents, or could have been.

Mr Lammers: I will take that on notice.

Mr Corbell – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

There were no members with a Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) present at the time of any of the four incidences where a firearm was discharged.

All occurred prior to the issuing of CEWs to ACT Policing frontline Sergeants (issued in August 2011).

Three occurred when the then ACT Policing Special Response and Security (SRS) were issued with CEWs.

Of those three, SRS was not on shift during two incidents and were on shift during one incident; however they arrived 10 minutes after the shot was fired.

There was a substantive Sergeant present at three of the incidents and an Acting Sergeant at one.

Approved for circulation to the Member

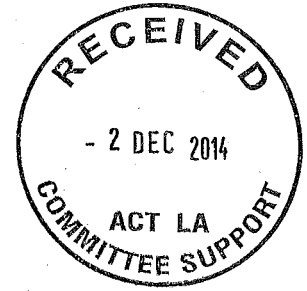
Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for Police and Emergency Services

Date: 25.11.14



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Brendan Smyth MLA asked the **Minister for Police and Emergency Services**, during Annual Report Hearings for the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, on 3 November 2014:

In relation to issues related to the defibrillators

MR SMYTH: In total, since the defibrillators were rolled out, how many complaints have been made by staff?

Mr Foot: Mr Smyth, which area you talking about? Are you talking about the battery system or—

MR SMYTH: In regard to all areas of operation—batteries and connectivity.

Mr Foot: I will have to take that on notice.

MR SMYTH: Okay, thank you.

Mr Corbell – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

Between 1 July 2013 and 3 November 2014, there were a total of 113 reports received which can be classified into the following categories:

User test	BP Cuff / Tubing / Reading	ECG Leads / Artefact	Battery	Bluetooth	Printer / Paper feed / Damage	SIM Card
20	18	38	6	23	6	2

- Reported incidents include simulated environments, bench testing, shift commencement equipment checks and during patient monitoring.
- 44, or 39% of the issues reported could not be replicated.
- 25, or 22% of the issues relate to Bluetooth / Sim Card connectivity which has a number of potential failure points including lack of reception at scene of transmission, the mobile phone or battery, mobile network and /or pairing with the MRx.

Approved for circulation to the Member

Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for Police and Emergency Services

Date: 2/12/14



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Steve Dozpot MLA asked the **Attorney-General**, during Annual Report Hearings for the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, on 3 November 2014:

In relation to revenue from parking machines

THE CHAIR: Ms Porter, I have a supplementary question, if you do not mind. Minister, can you give us an indication as to how many dollars in total terms are outstanding on unpaid fines?

Mr Corbell: I think we will have to take that on notice, Mr Doszpot.

THE CHAIR: Would you also take on board—

Mr Corbell: Unpaid parking fines?

THE CHAIR: Unpaid parking fines and also the amount collected in parking fines. Thirdly, is the number of unpaid fines decreasing or increasing with the new technology?

Mr Corbell: I am happy to take those questions on notice.

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

At 30 June 2014 a total of 95,209 parking infringement notices valued at \$9.2m were outstanding.

Parking fine revenue for the past three financial years is included in the following table.

2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014
\$9,294,885	\$9,860,721	\$9,623,031

The number of unpaid parking fines fluctuates.

It is too early as yet to determine from the rollout of new parking machines which was completed in June 2014, whether there is any change in unpaid parking fines.

Approved for circulation to the Member

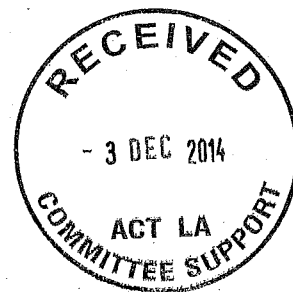
Simon Corbell MLA
Attorney-General

Date: 2.12.14



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Brendan Smyth MLA asked the **Minister for Police and Emergency Services**, during Annual Report Hearings for the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, on 3 November 2014:

In relation to Chief Officer Contracts

MR SMYTH: Commissioner, all the chiefs of the individual services are on contract. When do those contracts expire?

Mr Lane: They expire at various times.

Mr Corbell: I am happy to take on notice the exact details.

Mr Lane: I am not sure of the exact dates, but the—

MR SMYTH: So all are currently employed under a contract?

Mr Lane: Yes, they are.

MR SMYTH: And you will take on notice when they were renewed and for what length?

Mr Corbell: Yes.

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

Service	Contract Expiry Date	Comment
ACT Ambulance Service	22 December 2016	Renewal for 5 years agreed to by Delegate of Head of Service on 28 November 2011
ACT Fire & Rescue	23 May 2015	This is the initial long term (5 years) contract for the individual.
ACT Rural Fire Service	29 November 2014	A contract to 28 May 2017 was provided to the individual for their signature.

Approved for circulation to the Member

Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for Police and Emergency Services

Date: 3.12.14



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY



STANDING COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

Mr Steve Dospot MLA (Chair), Dr Chris Bourke MLA (Deputy Chair), Ms Giulia Jones MLA, Ms Mary Porter AM, MLA

Inquiry into referred 2013–14 Annual and Financial Reports
ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
[Public hearing of 3 November 2014]

Mr Brendan Smyth MLA asked the Attorney-General:

In relation to asbestos in Downer house:

Did WorkSafe make any recommendations regarding the issue of asbestos in a Downer house to the Government?

Katy Gallagher MLA: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:—

The recommendations regarding asbestos in a Downer house were made by the Office of Industrial Relations in the Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate in consultation with the cross-Directorate Asbestos Regulators Forum, the Work Safety Commissioner and Class A licensed asbestos assessors.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety

Signature:

Date: 2/12/14

By the Chief Minister, Katy Gallagher MLA



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO



MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Brendan Smyth MLA asked the **Minister for Police and Emergency Services**, during Annual Report Hearings for the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, on 3 November 2014:

In relation to stress leave

MR SMYTH: And just to finish, how many officers are off on stress leave at the moment?

Ms Beattie: That one we would have to take on notice.

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

There are seven (7) officers of ESA that are currently absent from work for an accepted worker's compensation claim. These include reasons of;

- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder;
- Anxiety;
- Physical injury.

In addition there is a small number of staff on personal leave with a diagnosis of a mental health illness. Details of the type of leave and the reason are not provided due to concerns for privacy.

Approved for circulation to the Member

Simon Corbell MLA
Minister for Police and Emergency Services

9/12/14

Date:.....



Simon Corbell MLA

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
MINISTER FOR CAPITAL METRO

MEMBER FOR MOLONGLO

Answer to Question Taken on Notice

Mr Steve Dozpot MLA asked the **Attorney-General**, during Annual Report Hearings for the Justice and Community Safety Directorate, on 3 November 2014:

In relation to Sentencing Database

Mr Corbell: As I have indicated previously when I gave evidence at the sentencing inquiry the committee is holding, we can facilitate that, and that offer remains open.

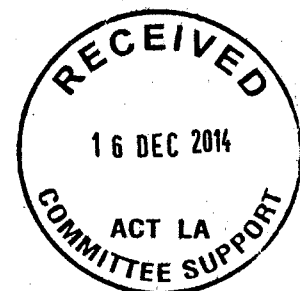
THE CHAIR: Can we put formally on notice that whatever information can be given should be passed through to the committee?

Mr Corbell: Certainly.

Minister – the answer to the Member's question is as follows:

Access to the ACT Sentencing Database is administered by staff at the ACT Law Courts and Tribunal. Committee members and the staff of the Committee Secretariat are able to be provided with access to the Sentencing Database. My Directorate has been in contact with the Committee Secretariat to make arrangements for this and to offer a demonstration and introductory user session.

The contact in my Directorate is the Deputy-Director General, Justice, Dr Karl Alderson.



Approved for circulation to the Member

Simon Corbell MLA
Attorney-General

16.12.14

Date:.....

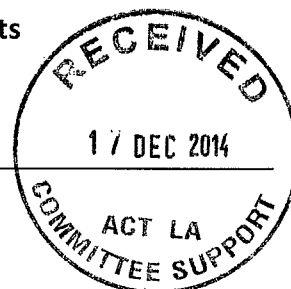


LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

STANDING COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

Mr Steve Dospot MLA (Chair), Dr Chris Bourke MLA (Deputy Chair), Ms Giulia Jones
MLA, Ms Mary Porter AM MLA

Inquiry into referred 2013–14 Annual and Financial Reports
ANSWER TO QUESTION TAKEN ON NOTICE
[Public hearing of 3 November 2014]



Jeremy Hanson MLA asked the **Attorney-General**:

In relation to asbestos in Yarralumla:

What about the house in Yarralumla where the owner reported – Could you, if that was in your responsibilities, get back to the committee to identify when that came to light? You just said that you were aware of it. When that came to light – that was before the Asbestos Taskforce was established, so you were aware of Mr Fluffy issues – it was reported to you that there was a concern with asbestos in a home that had previously been issued with a certificate. What action did you take.

Andrew Barr MLA: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:–

WorkSafe ACT's records indicate this matter was reported on 24 May 2013. WorkSafe confirmed that the home owner had taken the correct action in commissioning an asbestos assessor to provide a report on the matter and advised him to follow the advice provided by the assessor.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee Justice and Community Safety

Signature: *Andrew Barr*

Date: 16.12.2014

By the Chief Minister, Andrew Barr MLA