



# Inquiry into annual and financial reports 2024–2025

## Answer to question on notice

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Asked by: Mr Andrew Braddock MLA

Addressed to: Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services

Reference: Emergency Services

Hearing: 20 November 2025

In relation to: ACT Ambulance Service

Question received: 27/11/2025

Answer Due: 04/12/2025

The ACT Ambulance Roster Review released last week on Monday the 17th of November, attests to the issues faced by the workforce - notably an increasing call volume paired with insufficient staffing. As a result of this, paramedic education and training is critically under-resourced.

1. What proportion of the workforce a decade ago had essential specialist training (for instance, intensive care paramedics)?
2. What proportion of the current workforce currently has this specialist training?
3. What are the reasons for changes between these two periods?

Dr Marisa PATERSON MLA: The answer to the Member's question is as follows:

On 30 June 2015, approximately 62% of ACT Ambulance Service (ACTAS) paramedics held qualifications as Intensive Care Paramedics.

On 30 June 2025, approximately 31% of ACTAS paramedics held qualifications as Intensive Care Paramedics.

The main reason for the change between the two periods is that from 1 December 2018, it became a legal requirement to have a university-level qualification to become a paramedic. This date marks when paramedicine became a nationally regulated health profession under the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA).

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Under the 2018 arrangements, to then become an Intensive Care Paramedic requires further study, as it is an advanced specialisation that requires additional education and several years of experience beyond the paramedic role.

Approved for circulation to the Standing Committee on Legal Affairs

Signature:

M. Paterson

Date:

5/12/25

By the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services, Dr Marisa Paterson MLA