

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE B

22 to 24 and 29 to 30 June 1999

### REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

#### Attorney-General, Minister for Consumer Affairs

#### PERFORMANCE MEASURES: RESPONSE TIME IN COMPLETION OF ESTATES

In reply to Mr HANNA.

**The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN:** The Public Trustee has advised that in 1993, as part of a set of service delivery standards, Public Trustee devised performance standards for the time to complete deceased estates. The time measured runs from the date the estate is accepted into administration until the final interest is paid to the estate prior to the last distribution to beneficiaries. The performance standard is 90 per cent of estates will be completed in less than six months. This standard has proved to be challenging, but despite Public Trustee's inability to achieve this standard, it has not been revised, even though the standard was reviewed in 1998. The performance against this standard was last reported in Public Trustee's 1997-98 Annual Report.

The percentage of estates completed within a six month period in the two years 1996-97 and 1997-98 were 39 per cent and 35 per cent. For completions within a 12 month period, the proportion of estates completed was 79 per cent and 75 per cent respectively.

The performance standard has been adversely affected by an accumulation of estates remaining incomplete due to outstanding small issues. A new project is now in place to address a number of these small outstanding matters, and it is anticipated that this will also affect the performance against the standard in the current financial year. The performance against this standard is expected to improve significantly in the future due to the removal of these old long duration estates from the statistics.

The accountability of Public Trustee is monitored through the development of the Business Case approved by the Treasurer and by Public Trustee's reporting in the Annual Report which is tabled in Parliament. These performance measures are also reported on to Treasury each quarter. Any beneficiary may raise the issue of the time to complete an estate with the Public Trustee. Such matters are all investigated, and steps are taken to address any issue which causes undue delay.

#### GRAFFITI

In reply to Mr SNELLING.

**The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN:** Offenders caught committing graffiti vandalism can be charged either under sections 84 and 85 of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 which relates to property damage, or section 48 of the Summary Offences Act 1953 which specifically covers 'marking graffiti', compensation, and the carrying of a graffiti implement.

In addition to the legislation, sections 35 and 31(1) of the Passenger Transport Regulations enable the application of fines to anyone either writing, drawing, painting or affixing a word, representation or character on or to, a passenger vehicle, premises or property within the premises, as well as anyone found without permission on a prescribed premises.

Advice I have received from the Adjudication Section of the Prosecution Unit of SAPOL's Adelaide and Sturt Local Services Areas, is that it is their policy to charge an offender with the most appropriate offence. Where the damage is permanent, such as scratching on glass or carving into wood or bricks, the offender is charged under the legislation relating to property damage. This legislation carries heavier maximum penalties both in terms of a fine and imprisonment, depending on the value of the damage and whether the offence was completed. When the damage can be removed or covered over by paint for example, the offender is charged with marking graffiti. The legislation relating to the offence also carries a relatively severe maximum penalty in relation

to imprisonment and fines but it is of a slightly lesser degree than under the Criminal Law Consolidation Act.

Whilst both offences are an act of wilful damage, there is a clear distinction between the two offences. Charging practice is based on an assessment by the police officer about the degree of permanent damage.

#### SECRET COMMISSIONS PROHIBITION ACT

In reply to Mr ATKINSON.

**The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN:** The Secret Commissions Prohibition Act does have a useful purpose, although it must be conceded that, because of its age, the drafting is obscure and its meaning difficult to pursue. That useful purpose is it is the sole source of offences directed at conduct which might generally be described as private sector bribery or corruption. I would not say that prosecutions are common nor would it be accurate to say that they are unprecedented. They can be very significant indeed. For example, the Victorian Tricontinental Bank case involved a secret commission of \$2 million.

Some preliminary work directed at reforming and updating the legislation was done in the form of a publicly released Discussion Paper in 1993. That work was, however, overtaken by the work of the Model Criminal Code Officers Committee, which released a Discussion Paper on the same general area of criminal law in July 1994 and a Final Report in December 1995. The latter, entitled Chapter 3: Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related Offences took the approach of draft offences which combined public and private sector bribery and corruption.

I have taken steps for consideration of reform of the general area of law covered by the MCCOC Report on Theft, Fraud, Bribery and Related Offences. The whole area of offences of dishonesty, from general larceny to fraud and forgery, which is to be found in Parts 5 and 6 of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act, is much older than the Secret Commissions Prohibition Act and is well past its use-by date. The honourable member will appreciate that this is a very big task indeed, but I hope to have something to bring before the Parliament sooner rather than later. In relation to the Secret Commissions Prohibition Act, however, the task is complicated by the fact that the public sector corruption offences were overhauled and modernised in 1992, and I regard it as undesirable to tinker with them again just as the legal community has become used to them.

#### WELFARE RIGHTS CENTRE

In reply to Mr HANNA.

**The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN:** I provide the following response to your question regarding the status of the Welfare Rights Centre of South Australia.

The Welfare Rights Centre has lobbied to remain a separate organisation from the Central region community legal centre as proposed by the Implementation Advisory Group. As a result, my Department received over 200 standard letters from people seeking our support in this action. All letters were acknowledged and a comprehensive analysis of all the responses to this issue and others raised was provided to me and the Federal Attorney-General.

It was clear that there are a number of different views on major issues arising from the report of the Implementation Advisory Group 'A Fabric for the Future'. These will need to be considered carefully to ensure that we are able to provide the best possible community legal services to South Australians. One of the key objectives is to ensure that access to all services is enhanced.

The Welfare Rights Centre is wholly funded by the Commonwealth. I understand that it has developed significant expertise in social security law and we would want to ensure that this focus if specialist work and its volunteer support is retained, whatever the outcome of the review process. Since the release of the report I understand that a number of factors have also changed. I am pleased to note that the Welfare Rights Centre has now extended its operating hours to full-time. These factors are being considered to ensure that any decisions regarding the future of the Welfare Rights Centre are based on its capacity to enhance access to relevant client services.

I have written to the Federal Attorney-General to request the release of the response to the report in the near future. Once he has provided his response to the report and approval to proceed, we will be able to release our joint response including a statement about the future of the centre. We will be formally releasing a comprehensive information package to all funded services which will describe the process of implementation.

### POLICE COMPLAINTS AUTHORITY EMPLOYMENT OF ABORIGINAL PERSON

In reply to **Mr SNELLING**.

**The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN:** I provide the following response: Recommendation 226h of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody is in the following terms:

That the complaints body take all reasonable steps to employ members of the Aboriginal Community on the staff of the body. The Police Complaints Authority employed an Aboriginal solicitor (seconded from the Attorney General's Department) from 1996 until 1998. There is now no Aboriginal person employed. There have been no Aboriginal applicants for vacancies arising in the office since 1998.

### SECURITY AND INVESTIGATION AGENTS ACT

In reply to **Mr CLARKE**.

**The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN:** I provide the following response: Regulations under the Security and Investigation Agents Act 1995 came into operation 31 March 1996 (except Part 4 which came into operation 30 April 1996).

Schedule 1 of the original regulations sets out those offences which prevent persons from being licensed agents or process servers. Section 1(1)(d) of Schedule 1 of the regulations stated:

an offence against the Controlled Substances Act 1984 involving a prohibited substance, other than a simple possession offence within the meaning of the Act.

The District Court raised concerns about the validity of the prohibition on licensees with certain minor drug convictions in the original Schedule and in one case determined that parts of the Schedule relating to drug offences were *ultra vires*.

A further concern was that the Schedule referred only to 'prohibited substances' and did not mention the more serious category of 'drugs of dependence'.

The Commissioner for Consumer Affairs has no discretionary powers in the granting of licenses under the Security and Investigation Agents Act. He must apply the law as set out in the Act and Regulations to determine the eligibility of an applicant to be licensed.

It had been the recommendation of the original Working Party on the Regulations that simple possession of cannabis not bar an applicant from holding a security or investigation agents licence.

The original Schedule precluded persons with any offence of the possession of a prohibited substance, other than the offence of simple possession as defined in the Controlled Substances Act 1984. It was not realised at the time that 'simple possession' did not include simple cannabis offences. Thus a person with a simple cannabis offence could not be granted a licence.

The Schedule has now been amended to overcome the District Court's findings of *ultra vires* concerning minor drug offences and to deal with minor cannabis offences. Under the changes, offences involving a prohibited substance or a drug of dependence other than a first offence under section 31 of the Controlled Substances Act 1984 or a simple cannabis offence preclude a person from obtaining or holding a licence under the Security and Investigation Agents Act 1995.

A change to the regulations under the Security and Investigation Agents Act 1995 was Gazetted on the 29 April 1999, which effected a variation to Schedule 1 to include the matters discussed above.

### USE OF VICTIM SUPPORT SERVICE VOLUNTEERS BY THE COURTS ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITY

In reply to **Mr HANNA**.

**The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN:** I provide the following response:

1. SAPOL patrol officers and prosecutors have contact with victims much earlier in the criminal justice process than court staff. Police officers speak to victims soon after the offence has been committed whereas court staff do not have contact with victims until they attend court to give evidence, which may be a considerable time after the offence. In terms of early intervention and support, SAPOL are much better placed than Court staff to refer victims to the volunteer services of the Victim Support Service Inc. This view has been confirmed by the Director of the Victim Support Service.

2. There have already been discussions between management of the Courts Administration Authority and the Victim Support Service Inc, which have resulted in Court registries displaying posters, pamphlets and other promotional material of the Victim Support Service. Officers from the Victim Support Service have also

spoken at training courses run for Sheriff's Officers and Court volunteers.

3. To assess whether the Courts Administration Authority could do more to improve court staff awareness of the Victim Support Service and better promulgate its services for victims of crime, a meeting will be arranged between the authority's volunteer coordinator, the Sheriff (or nominee) and the Victim Support Service's volunteer coordinator.

### LEGAL SERVICES

In reply to **Mr HANNA**.

**The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN:** At page 4.13 of the 1999-2000 budget paper 4 there is a reference to a budget line for 'Legal Services to Government' of \$25 057 000.

That estimate of future expenditure for the provision of legal services to government is apportioned between a total of 8 entities, including among others, the Solicitor General's office, the Office of Parliamentary Counsel, and the Attorney-General's Policy and Legislation Unit.

The operating cost of the Crown Solicitor's office for 1999-2000 is estimated at \$17 269 000. Thus to answer the question strictly in the terms it is posed, the proportion of the Crown Solicitor's budget in relation to the total budget line for the provision of legal services to government is 69 per cent.

However the Crown Solicitor's office derives revenue of \$10 493 000 from charges for legal services rendered to government or agencies. The net shortfall between operating expenses and revenue allocated to the Crown Solicitor's office is thus estimated to be \$6 776 000. The proportion of the actual cost of the Crown Solicitor's budget to the total anticipated expense is 27 per cent or just over one quarter. That figure includes the legal services provided directly to Government agencies by a total of over 40 lawyers who are outposted full time to the various agencies on a rotational basis.

It is not possible to give a response in the current year to the second part of the question as to the proportion of legal services provided to Government internally across Government departments as opposed to the private sector. Treasurer's Instruction number 330 requires Government departments or agencies to use the Crown Solicitor's office as the primary provider of legal services to Government. That directive was a means of limiting the extent to which public funds could be spent on private legal services incurred by Government.

There are certain specified exceptions to that instruction. Agencies may engage private law firms but only with the consent of the Crown Solicitor. If approval to instruct an outside legal firm is granted, the Crown Solicitor must approve payment of accounts. The responsibility for meeting each account falls to the department concerned. There is no central record of such payments, and as such it is not possible to provide a response in relation to the extent of funds likely to be paid to local interstate or overseas law firms for the forthcoming year.

In 1993 the previous government Economic and Finance Committee considered the extent of the use of the private legal profession by statutory authorities. In contemplation of that report, the previous government directed the Crown Solicitor (then Mr Brad Selway) to investigate the matter. His investigation disclosed that in the 1992-93 financial year, statutory authorities paid \$31.3 million to the private legal profession. That amount did not include the amounts paid by State bank, Workcover, SAHC, the Royal Commission or the Auditor General's Inquiry into the State Bank. During that same period the total cost of running the Crown Solicitor's office was about \$9 million per year (inclusive of on costs).

### SOLICITOR-GENERAL

In reply to **Mr HANNA**.

**The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN:** Under the Solicitor-General Act, 1972 the Solicitor-General only acts upon the instructions of the Attorney General. Consequently, those matters which the Solicitor-General initiates himself are limited. There are three categories that would seem to fall within the question:

1. Matters where the Solicitor-General is acting as the delegate for the Attorney General. The most important of these, and the only one with budgetary implications, is the decision whether or not to intervene in Constitutional matters, particularly before the High Court. In exercise of that delegated authority he determined to intervene before the High Court in some nine cases during 1998-

1999. This involved travel by an officer from the Crown Solicitor's Office and the Solicitor-General on 10 separate occasions to put submissions to the High Court. The cost paid out of the Solicitor-General's budget for travel, accommodation, food etc., was approximately \$15 500. A similar cost would have been incurred in the Crown Solicitor's budget in relation to the Crown Solicitor's officer. Those costs do not include salary costs.

2. Matters where the Solicitor-General recommends expenses that are 'usual' expenses relating to his own budget. The largest single item of these is overseas travel to attend Conferences etc. During 1998-1999 he attended the International Bar Association Conference in Vancouver where he delivered a paper on the 'Duties of Government Lawyers' (now published in the Public Law Review). The cost of attending that meeting was \$6 717.94. Some of that cost was paid in the previous financial year. About \$3 800 was paid from the 1998-1999 budget. The Solicitor-General has been invited to attend the Forum on Federations Conference in Montreal in October, 1999. An amount of \$8 397 has been paid out of the 1998-1999 budget in respect of that Conference.

Another expense falling within this broad category would be office expenses. No significant initiatives in relation to office expenses have occurred during 1998-1999 save for the decision to upgrade the Solicitor-General's 'cases' data-base to DB Textworks so that the database could be made available to the Crown Solicitor and DPP's officers. The cost of the upgrade was \$1 765.

3. Matters where the Solicitor-General recommends expenses that are not 'usual' expenses relating to his own budget. The only matter within this category would be native title matters. He had an interest in those matters when Crown Solicitor and has retained that interest since appointment as Solicitor General. The largest single expense in that category was the cost of a meeting between various persons from each of the lead interest groups which was initiated by him and which was held at Wirrina in May, 1999. The purpose of the meeting was to explore the possibility for achieving agreements about native title across the State. The cost of the meeting was \$2 378. The cost was paid from the Native Title Unit budget.

### Minister for Police, Correctional Services and Emergency Services

#### EMERGENCY SERVICES LEVY

In reply to **Mr CONLON**.

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** It is confirmed that if the proposed amendment to the Emergency Services Funding Act covering Crown land under lease is not passed, there will be a shortfall in the estimated levy collection target in the order of \$1 million to \$2 million.

If a non South Australian Government organisation acquired ownership of the land on which electricity assets are situated or held, the land under lease from the Crown (assuming proposed amendments to the Emergency Services Funding Act are passed), that organisation would be liable for payment of the Emergency Services Levy.

#### MOUNT GAMBIER PRISON

In reply to **Mr CONLON**.

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** The Department for Correctional Services has provided the following response:

In August 1997, some media attention was given to unsubstantiated claims by an inmate at Mount Gambier Prison in relation to drugs at this prison. The ex-inmate was known in the correctional system as one who resorted to 'standover tactics' and drug use. He also threatened to draw public attention to the prison unless his prison security was lowered. It is regrettable that the media gave credibility to his claims.

Mount Gambier, like any other prison, has its drug problems, but like Professor Pennington stated at the recent drug conference in Adelaide, so does every other prison in Australia.

For some time now, Group 4 have had strategies in place to restrict the amount of drugs entering the prison and to reduce the level of demand for drugs. For instance, their contract based prisoner management system and drug education programs are addressing prisoners drug problems head on. These strategies are constantly under review for improvements and for refinement in response to the specific circumstances of specific prisoners. This is one of the

benefits of the case management approach to the management of prisoners as individuals.

There have been two reviews of the contract for the management of the Mount Gambier Prison. The reviews were internal and related to the operation of the prison and its contract per se. The review reports contain very little in the way of comparison with other prisons. The review reports are confidential and will not be released.

The honourable member may be interested in two reviews which provide some basis for comparison between prisons managed by the public and private sector. These are:

- Australian Institute of Criminology, Deaths in Private Prisons 1990-99 A Comparative Study, June 1999.
- Louisiana State University, Executive Summary, Cost Effectiveness Comparisons of Private versus Public Prisons in Louisiana: A Comprehensive analysis of Allen, Avoyelles, and Winn Correctional Centres, December 1996.

The Australian Institute of Criminology review points out that a key performance measure of prisons ie deaths in custody, is quite similar for both public and private sector prisons.

The honourable member may also cause to note that Mr Jack Straw, Home Secretary in the British Labour Government last year advised the Prison Officer's Association Conference that private prisons had 'earned their laurels' and 'not only were they more efficient than public sector prisons, being between 8 per cent and 15 per cent less costly, but their performance was just as good, and in some cases, better.'

#### PRISONERS WITH PSYCHIATRIC/MENTAL ILLNESSES OR DISABILITIES

In reply to **Mr CONLON**.

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** The Department for Correctional Services has provided the following response:

Statistics relating to psychiatrically ill or mentally disabled prisoners are problematic and often unreliable with regard to criteria and in terms of prisoners' presentation at any given time of their incarceration. Detailed information relating to these figures are not recorded by the South Australian Forensic Health Services. More reliable data exist in NSW where 12 per cent of all prisoners have a previous psychiatric diagnosis, 21 per cent of males and 39 per cent of females have previously attempted suicide, 36 per cent of females have a previous admission to a psychiatric unit or mental health service and 23 per cent of females are on psychiatric medication.

In addition, amongst the prison population, depression is manifest at five times the community rate and schizophrenia is manifest at ten times the community rate. Extrapolating those figures to the South Australian context, it is not disputed that mental health problems, whether psychiatrically, psychologically, personality or intellectually based, are prominent in the correctional environment.

When prisoners enter the prison system, they are subject to a comprehensive induction assessment process, which includes a medical examination. South Australian Forensic Health Service staff are responsible for referring prisoners for psychiatric assessment and treatment if they assess someone as having a psychiatric disorder. Each prisoner with a sentence in excess of six months has an individual development plan which identifies the individual needs of the prisoner and the services and programs to which the prisoner needs to be linked. A program plan is developed for those prisoners with a sentence of less than six months. In the case of prisoners with mental health problems, these plans may include referrals to departmental psychologists and/or social workers or visiting psychiatric services. This comprehensive induction assessment, case and program plan development is central to the case management process now operating in the prison environment.

The Minister for Human Services provides advice on the suggested care and management plan for persons using this defence. Persons found not guilty under Part 8A of the Mental Impairment Provisions of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1995, may be released on licence or given a custodial placement.

You may also be aware that this Government has recently initiated a pilot project at the Adelaide Magistrates Court. Professionals with expertise in disability and mental health will provide advice to the courts and work collaboratively with a variety of agencies and service settings. This project aims to identify persons with a mental impairment who have come into contact with the criminal justice system and where appropriate divert them into options for care, treatment and support.

**PORT ADELAIDE PATROL COVERAGE**

In reply to **Mr CONLON**.

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** The Commissioner of Police has provided the following:

On Wednesday 19 May 1999, four members of the Port Adelaide Investigations commenced duty at 8.30 a.m. Two members commenced duty at 10.30 a.m. Another member commenced duty at 2 p.m. and eight members commenced duty at 3 p.m. on afternoon shift.

There are two detectives stationed at Ceduna.

**REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY ACT**

In reply to **Mr SNELLING**.

**The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN:** The Minister for Human Services has provided the following response:

The South Australian Reproductive Technology Act was proclaimed in 1988. The sections referred to in the question describe the requirement that couples undergoing treatment be married or in a long term de facto relationship.

In September 1996 the Act was challenged by Ms Pearce, who did not meet the eligibility criteria of the Act, and found to be in conflict with the Federal Sex Discrimination Act. Federal legislation overrides state legislation and the Supreme Court declared that:

... insofar as Section 13 of the Reproductive Technology Act restricts the application of artificial fertilisation procedures under licence except for the benefit of 'married couples' the same is inconsistent with the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act (Commonwealth) and to such extent is invalid by virtue of operation of the Australian Constitution.

The Crown Solicitor's Office advised that the provision should be read down such that the reference to married couples is to 'person' and 'person or his/her partner'.

Since the Pearce judgment was handed down and advice was received from the Crown Solicitor's Office, clinics have provided treatment to women regardless of their marital status, provided they are infertile and meet the other requirements in the Act relating to ensuring the welfare of the child to be born.

Initially, following the Pearce case, consideration was given to seeking an exemption for the South Australian Reproductive Technology Act under the Commonwealth Sex Discrimination Act, to enable treatment for infertility to continue to be restricted to married couples. However it was thought that this was unlikely to be successful and an exemption has not been pursued.

The Act and its regulations have not been amended to reflect the Pearce judgment but have been applied in a manner consistent with the Supreme Court decision. This has not proved to be an insurmountable problem for the clinics and the SA Council on Reproductive Technology and the Department of Human Services have monitored the situation closely over the subsequent period. Council has provided guidelines to the clinics to enable the consistent interpretation of the legislation in the light of the Pearce judgment.

**CHILD SEX OFFENDERS**

In reply to **Mr CONLON**.

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** The Minister for Human Services has provided the following response:

Information regarding this matter was provided to the honourable member at the time the question was asked. I do not intend to repeat that information.

Regarding that part of the question which refers to the provision of mandatory sex offender programs for prisoners upon release, the honourable member is advised as follows:

A community based sex offender program already exists.

It is a requirement for sex offenders nearing release from prison and those who are on parole to be assessed and, where appropriate, take part in this program. However, once a sentence set by the Court expires, prison authorities have no control over the activities of these offenders.

Notwithstanding, some offenders do continue to access this program after their sentence has been completed.

There is currently no legislation which makes it mandatory for a sex offender to attend a community based sex offender program. The effectiveness of any such program would likely be dependant on the willingness of participants to address their offending behaviour.

**EMERGENCY INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SERVICES**

In reply to **Mr McEWEN**.

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** In relation to page 4.39, point 2.6 'Emergency Incident Management Services': why have the administration expenses increased from \$2.7 million to \$16.6 million? I am advised:

The expenditure referred to is identified within the Operating Statement for the Attorney-General's Department, Administered Items.

Whilst most of the costs relating to the Community Emergency Services Fund have been identified as controlled items in the main body of the Outputs Operating Statement, a number of costs are to be expended outside the Justice Portfolio and therefore are required to be reported in the Administered Section.

The increase in expenditure relates to the following items:

	\$ million
Collection Costs	7.300
Other costs (Contingencies)	3.800
Volunteer Support	1.735
Emergency Services provided by other agencies	1.865
TOTAL	14.700

It should be noted that of the expenditure identified above, \$1.7 million relates to Output 2.5 'Emergency Prevention Services', resulting in a net increase of \$13 million.

**EMERGENCY SERVICES—BUDGETED OPERATING STATEMENT**

In reply to **Mr McEWEN**.

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** In relation to page 4.82 (emergency services operating statement) rental expenses have risen from \$4.0 million to \$9.9 million, other supplies and services have risen from \$3 million to \$7.2 million and other expenses have risen from have gone from \$5 million to \$19.08 million. Why have there been such enormous increases in these three lines? I am advised:

There are two main reasons for these increases. Firstly, the Emergency Service Funding Act 1998 will change funding arrangements from 1 July 1999. Under the new arrangements emergency services agencies are required to provide expenditure on emergency services previously provided and recognised in the accounts of local government.

Secondly, a large part of the increase is related to payment for the emergency services proportion of the Government radio network and computer aided dispatch systems. These new systems replace the current obsolete communications network.

	Variation Explanations	\$'000
Supplies and Services		
Rental Expense	Computer Aided Dispatch	2 286
	Previous Local Govt Expenditure	3 593
	TOTAL	5 879
Other Supplies and Services		
	Previous Local Govt Expenditure	4 158
	TOTAL	4 158
Other Expenses		
	Government Radio Network	13 000
	Other	544
	TOTAL	13 544

**CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

In reply to **Mr CONLON**.

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** The Department for Correctional Services has provided the following information:

	Staffing Levels at Correctional Services Institutional Facilities		
	Custodial	Admin/Other	Total
Yatala Labour Prison	205	39	244
Adelaide Remand Centre	120	30	150
Adelaide Pre-Release Centre	15	318	
Adelaide Women's Prison	42	9.5	51.5
Mobilong Prison	78	20	98
Port Augusta Prison	109	27	136
Cadell Training Centre	38	15	53
Port Lincoln Prison	18	8	26
Total	625	151.5	776.5

Overtime and Callbacks for Custodial Staff—1 July 1998 to  
31 May 1999

	Units/Hours	\$'s
Yatala Labour Prison	18 652	514 133
Adelaide Remand Centre	18 919	514 896
Adelaide Pre-Release Centre	2 381	68 018
Adelaide Women's Prison	8 122	233 835
Mobilong Prison	14 127	392 058
Port Augusta Prison	22 596	640 322
Cadell Training Centre	6 800	191 725
Port Lincoln Prison	3 318	93 390

Sick Leave for Custodial Staff—Average Days for period  
1 July 1998 to 31 May 1999

Yatala Labour Prison	8.8
Adelaide Remand Centre	10.9
Adelaide Pre-Release Centre	6.6
Adelaide Women's Prison	8.3
Mobilong Prison	11.3
Port Augusta Prison	9.1
Cadell Training Centre	5.6
Port Lincoln Prison	11.6

Stress Related WorkCover Claims

The Department is committed to reducing stress claim numbers and has implemented a range of preventative initiatives including:

- the establishment of a Critical Incident Debriefing Program;
- the provision of professional in house staff counselling services;
- the establishment of an Employee Assistance Program;
- the establishment of local Staff Support Teams; and
- the purchase and use of a computer based 'Well Being' package for staff.

These initiatives have assisted in reducing stress claims and the following figures provide details of stress claims over the past seven financial years:

1992-93	81
1993-94	53
1994-95	40
1995-96	53
1996-97	46
1997-98	29
1998-99	35

### HOLDEN HILL PATROL COVERAGE

In reply to **Mr CONLON.**

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** The Commissioner of Police has provided the following response:

On Saturday 19 June 1999 the day shift at the Holden Hill local service area had six two person patrols, and one solo patrol, and a supervisor operating. In addition, seven solo traffic patrols, and one traffic supervisor were available. The Investigations Section comprised one Detective Sergeant, one solo investigator, a response car with two members, and a solo crime visitation car.

Afternoon shift at the Holden Hill local service area had five two person patrols, one solo patrol car and one supervisor. The traffic patrols had one supervisory Sergeant and five solo patrols. Investigations Section had one sergeant, one investigating car and a response car with two crew, together with a crime visitation car. A tactical group within Investigations consisting of one Detective Sergeant and four members was also available.

Evening shift 6.00 p.m.-2.30 a.m. comprised one two person marked car, and one two person traffic car.

Night shift in the area provided four two person crews, two solo crews and two supervisors.

On Sunday 20 June 1999 the day shift comprised five two person crews, and one solo and two supervisory cars. These patrols were supported by four solo traffic patrols, and one supervisor. Investigations had the same number of personnel as listed for Saturday.

Afternoon shift had three two person crews, one solo and two supervisory cars. In addition, five solo traffic cars and one two person crew on evening shift (6 p.m.-2.30 am). These numbers were supported by Investigations patrols the same as Saturday.

Night shift provided five two person crews with two supervisors.

### CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN BAROSSA

In reply to **Mr CONLON.**

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** The Commissioner of Police has provided the following response:

Eudunda, Kapunda and Freeling have adopted problem-oriented policing strategies, including special police operations, as well as community initiatives involving Neighbourhood Watch and Rural Watch. School Watch has also been introduced as a strategy to reduce the incidences of school breaks and wilful damage.

There has been an increase in assault offences in Kapunda in recent times, with the majority being of a domestic nature. Only one of these offences has not been cleared up. There has been no indication of any increase in 'serious' crimes in the nominated stations.

All staff, irrespective of location, have an obligation to identify crime trends in their respective areas and take appropriate action, in consultation with the local area commander.

### EMERGENCY SERVICES LEVY

In reply to **Mr CONLON.**

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** I provide the following response:

The number of properties included as perpetual leases is estimated at around 17 500 in the State. The levy contribution from these properties is in the order of \$1 million-\$2 million for the 1999-2000 year. These properties are primarily those of rural use and are treated as for freehold titles under a range of other Acts such as local government.

### PORT ADELAIDE AND STURT RESPONSE PATROLS

In reply to **Mr CONLON.**

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** The Commissioner of Police has provided the following response:

1. At about 7 a.m. on Friday 21 May 1999 over 40 demonstrators at Pelican Point blocked the roadway and refused access to workers wishing to enter the Pelican Point Power Station site. The demonstrators indicated that they would not move and wanted to be arrested. As a result, 15 police patrols were despatched to the demonstration site, which included one patrol from Sturt and one patrol from Adelaide. Seven people were subsequently arrested for breach of the peace.

This allowed four patrols in the Port Adelaide Local Service Area to respond to other taskings.

At 8.30 a.m. one patrol from Henley Beach was tasked to a sudden death inquiry which concluded at 12.40 pm.

At 9 a.m. a Port Adelaide patrol from the Parks Patrol Base arrested a housebreaker. The STAR Division was not required to assist with this arrest.

All except one police patrol at the Pelican Point protest site resumed normal duties by 9.30 a.m.

Effectively, Port Adelaide LSA responded to an operational incident that required substantial police presence. Minimal patrols were left in each of the sectors to manage taskings. As soon as these patrols became occupied, sufficient numbers were released from the Pelican Point site to manage policing problems as they arose in each sector.

2. On Friday 21 May 1999 the day shift patrol availability in the Sturt Local Service Area was:

From 7.00 a.m:

Sturt Patrol Base:	1 Supervisor
	1 General Patrol
	2 Solo Patrols
	1 Traffic Supervisor
	5 Solo Traffic Patrols
Glenelg Patrol Base:	4 General Patrols
	1 Solo Patrol

From 8.30 am:

Sturt Patrol Base:	1 Supervisor
	1 General Patrol
	1 Solo Patrol
Glenelg Patrol Base:	1 Supervisor
	1 General Patrol (assisting at Pelican Point)
	1 Solo Patrol

In addition, eight Detectives and four uniform members were available from Sturt Investigation Section.

### COUNTRY POLICE LEVELS

In reply to **Mr CONLON.**

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** The Commissioner of Police has provided the following response:

On 19 May 1999 the Port Wakefield, Ardrossan and Maitland police stations did have staff in attendance. Whilst the officers from Maitland and Ardrossan were involved in operational patrols, coverage was provided by the Port Victoria police station. Support, if required, was also available from Minlaton and Kadina police.

Port Pirie Police Station has a patrol establishment of 35 officers. As of 1 June 1999, the actual numbers were 32. The three outstanding positions being one sergeant position vacant since August 1997, one sergeant position vacant since January 1999, and the temporary absence of a member on relief duties. Senior constables at Port Pirie have relieved those vacant positions.

Currently, four constable positions at Port Augusta are vacant. These are due to the transfer of three members and one due to resignation. A further vacancy will exist from 14 July 1999 due to resignation.

There is one vacant senior constable position that is currently subject to appeal.

There are four police aide positions within Port Augusta, but only one is presently fully operational:

1 position is vacant due to transfer effective 19 June 1999

1 position is vacant due to illness

1 position is occupied by a member on non-operational duties

Additionally there are six general duties positions that are currently occupied by members in a non-operational status:

2 due to maternity leave

3 due to work related injury

1 due to non-work related injury.

### SPEED DETECTION

In reply to **Mr CONLON**.

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** The Commissioner of Police has advised that speed cameras were operated by security personnel from 26 March 1996. Prior to this date, the cameras were operated by the Random Breath Testing/Speed Detection Section, which did not have specific requirements for the time spent on speed detection duties for each officer.

However, time was split approximately 15 per cent for RBT and 85 per cent for speed detection. Other speed detection equipment was operated throughout the State. There was no Statewide policy regarding the time allocated for such duty. Individual police divisions that had such equipment (such as country stations) may have had their own requirements for use of their equipment.

### RBT SIGNAGE IN COUNTRY AREAS

In reply to **Mr CONLON**.

**The Hon. R.L. BROKENSHIRE:** The Commissioner of Police has provided the following response:

Appropriate RBT signs have been ordered for allocation to the Stansbury and Edithburgh police stations in the Yorke Peninsula. At the present time these stations utilise RBT signs from neighbouring stations.

SAPOL were advised that some of the cones issued for RBT use were too small. A project was undertaken to determine which of the cones needed replacement. This project has been finalised and SAPOL will tender to replace these.

Clare police station had clerical assistance some years ago. Those duties are now undertaken by police staff members. Processing motor vehicle registration forms is a part of those duties.

### Minister for Local Government

#### EMPLOYMENT STATEMENTS

In reply to **Hon. M.D. RANN**.

**The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL:** The 1998-99 Employment Statement contains a range of employment programs designed to create jobs over either a two or three year period, with funding continuing in the fourth year in some cases to allow the finalisation of particular programs.

Moreover, as I stated during the Estimates Committee session on 23 June, this package of programs is being built on by the \$28.5 million package of employment programs released as part of the 1999-2000 Employment Statement. The 1999-2000 Employment Statement outlines a three year strategy, with funds to be allocated in the following manner:

- Vocational Education in Schools—\$13.5 million over three years

- Small Business Employer Incentive Scheme—\$4 million over three years
- Mature Age Employer Incentive Scheme—\$4 million over three years
- Aboriginal Apprenticeship Program—\$2.4 million over two years (2000-2001 and 2001-2002)
- Targeted Priority Sector Workforce Programs—\$1.3 million in 1999-2000
- Mature Age Support Programs—\$1.175 million over three years
- Aquaculture Business Development Program—\$800 000 in 1999-2000
- Human Resource Advisory Service—\$800 000 over two years
- Disability Employment Assistance Program—\$225 000 in 2000-2001
- Business Management Training for Apprentices—\$200 000 in 1999-2000
- Local Contractor Education Program—\$100 000

#### SMALL BUSINESS EMPLOYER INCENTIVE SCHEME

In reply to **Hon. M.D. RANN**.

**The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL:** The Small Business Employer Incentive Scheme (SBEIS) was introduced in January 1998. For the original 1 000 placements the State Government received 762 registrations from metropolitan small businesses and 442 regional businesses in 1997-98. This total of 1 204 registrations for 1997-98 represented an over-subscription of the program.

The State Government recognises the importance of encouraging regionally-based businesses to engage apprentices and trainees and therefore established a 40 per cent minimum in terms of SBEIS places being allocated to regional South Australia.

The initial 1 000 placements satisfactorily met the identified 60-40 metropolitan/country distribution of SBEIS places and provided a reasonable proportion of apprenticeships within the total. The following statistics are available on the location and type of placements achieved through SBEIS in 1997-98:

- 358 metropolitan based traineeships
- 240 metropolitan based apprenticeships
- 258 regionally based traineeships
- 144 regionally based apprenticeships

The nature of the scheme is such that, although the target of 1 000 apprentice and trainee commencements was achieved, not all businesses received their first incentive payment of \$1 000 in 1997-98. SBEIS provides a maximum of four \$1 000 payments at key stages of a contract, namely after three months of the placement (trainee) or the completion of the probationary period (apprentice), 12 months after commencement, 18 months after commencement and 24 months after commencement. As some contracts did not commence until towards the end of 1997-98, and given the time lag between commencement and the first payment, the total expenditure for the program during 1997-98 was \$458 000 (458 initial payments).

Overall, 3 229 apprentice and trainee placements had been approved under the scheme as at 31 May 1999, with the proportion of regional placements exceeding 40 per cent. The success of the scheme resulted in the recent allocation of an additional \$4 million over the next three years to facilitate an extra 1 000 places.

#### 1 000 NEW SA YOUTH JOBS

In reply to **Hon. M.D. RANN**.

**The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL:** As a result of an additional \$3 million in Commonwealth funding, it has been possible to make available an additional 958 places over two years for pre-vocational training.

Negotiations with the Commonwealth have been lengthy, and as a result the program has only just commenced. Therefore figures are not available at this point. Furthermore, costs per placing will vary, based on the type of training undertaken, and the length of training.

No State Government funding is involved.

One of the required outcomes of the program is that a 70 per cent employment or training outcome is to be achieved, viz. that 70 per cent of those engaged under the scheme obtain a traineeship, apprenticeship or employment on completion of the program.

To date some 40 young people have been placed in pre-vocational positions. The occupations have included horticulture, IT, general clerical and child care.

### INCENTIVE PAYMENTS TO SMALL BUSINESS

In reply to **Hon. M.D. RANN.**

**The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL:** The Small Business Employer Incentive Scheme (SBEIS) was announced in October 1997. Through this program, the State Government offers incentive payments of up to \$4 000 per trainee or apprentice to small businesses that recruit a worker under a Contract of Training.

In October 1997, SBEIS was allocated \$4 million over three years to facilitate the placement of a minimum of 1 000 trainees and apprentices in small business. This allocation was supplemented in May 1998 by a \$6 million allocation over three years for an additional 1 500 placements. This total of \$10 million for SBEIS incentive payments is committed and is being progressively paid out to businesses that have been responsible for placing 3 229 trainees and apprentices from these first two rounds of SBEIS. Actual placements significantly exceed the targets as not all businesses receive the maximum incentive of \$4 000.

The success of SBEIS resulted in a further \$4 million being allocated as part of the 1999-2000 State budget. This \$4 million, to be spent over the next three years, will enable an additional 1 000 incentives to be made available to eligible small businesses.

The latest funding boost to SBEIS will see a total of \$14 million in incentive payments paid to small businesses between 1997 and 2002 for the placement of a minimum of 3 500 trainees and apprentices.

### YOUTH EMPLOYMENT STATEMENT

In reply to **Hon. M.D. RANN.**

**The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL:** The evaluation of the training and employment initiatives in the Youth Employment Statement was completed in June 1998 and I am pleased to advise that the evaluation's recommendations have been implemented. The recommendations were integrated with the Government's priority employment directions for 1998 and again refined for the 1999 budget statement on employment.

As previously advised, the decision made by Government to retain, expand or discontinue Youth Employment Statement programs as part of the 1998 and 1999 budget Employment Statement was made on the basis of a number of considerations. These included advice from the Premier's Partnership for Jobs Forum; advice from departmental officers on the implications of the new Commonwealth Job Network arrangements and, community support for initiatives.

I am pleased to make available the evaluation of the Training and Employment initiatives of the Youth Employment Statement.

### Minister for Education, Children's Services and Training

### BUDGET SAVINGS STRATEGY

In reply to **Ms WHITE.**

**The Hon. M.R. BUCKBY:** The amounts shown in the budget strategy for devolution of water, energy and telephone costs to schools have not been achieved in that manner as devolution will now not occur until the 2000 school year for those schools entering Partnerships 21. The shortfall was met by other re-allocations within the overall department budget. In future, savings from equitable allocations for these items will be fully retained by schools. The department still expects to achieve savings of this order from these lines in arriving at the appropriate funding allocations relating to standard entitlements, other efficiency measures or other Corporate procurement measures.

### PARTNERSHIPS 21

In reply to **Mrs GERAGHTY.**

**The Hon. M.R. BUCKBY:** \$3.2 million per year over three years, a total of \$9.6 million has been allocated to professional development and training to ensure an efficient and effective implementation of Partnerships 21. The strategy will target all stakeholders from pre-schools, schools and TAFE Institutes. There are four phases to the strategy:

1. The Preliminary Phase involves the release of a comprehensive set of materials outlining the details of Partnerships 21.

Workshops will also be held in a variety of locations across the state and include key personnel from all sites.

2. Phase One will focus on professional development and training to key personnel from sites taking up Partnerships 21 and will be held in metro and regional locations. The audience will include parents, principals, directors, council members and management committee members.

3. Phase Two will involve activities in the development of skills for successful leadership and management of sites and will target schools, preschools and institute leaders, those with financial responsibility and executive members of management committees and councils.

4. Phase Three will support all site personnel in the ongoing implementation of Partnerships 21 and accessed through training and professional development programs offered by the South Australian Centre for Leaders in Education, Education Development Centre, general department providers, professional associations, universities and private providers.

The budget allocation of \$3.2 million will be fully committed to funding the four phase professional development and training strategy. Funds allocated to the Preliminary Phase will be expended by the Partnerships 21 Taskforce and all other funds will be transferred to sites throughout the state to support the delivery of Phases One and Two. Phase Three will be funded from alternative DETE sources.

### STUDENT EXCLUSION AND SUSPENSION

In reply to **Hon. R.B. SUCH.**

**The Hon. M.R. BUCKBY:** Family and Youth Services (FAYS) are mandated to work with young people where there are child protection issues or juvenile justice issues. All Department of Education, Training and Employment personnel are mandated notifiers and therefore must make a notification to FAYS when child protection is an issue. This is not generally the case when students are suspended or excluded.

A student may be suspended for one to five days. The parent assumes responsibility for duty of care during this time. The parent/caregiver is able to negotiate for the school to provide work for the student and the school is obligated to meet with the parent before the suspension ends. A student may be excluded for between four and 10 weeks. The principal is responsible for providing an education program during this time for all students under compulsion.

The principal of the school is also responsible for developing an individual Student Development Plan for all students who are suspended or excluded from school. This is achieved through a problem solving conference with the school, student, parents/caregivers and other relevant people.

The plan will identify both learning and behavioural goals and strategies for supporting the student to achieve those goals. This may include the involvement of Department of Education, Training and Employment support services, the development of an alternative program or the involvement of other agencies. Parents/caregivers of young people with significant behavioural problems are encouraged to seek professional assistance from appropriate services such as Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, psychologists or psychiatrists.

### YEAR 2000 COMPLIANCE

In reply to **Ms WHITE.**

**The Hon. M.R. BUCKBY:** The Department of Education, Training and Employment purchased 1 000 units of the Micro2000 Centurion card in January 1999.

An initial evaluation of the Micro2000 Centurion card occurred in May 1998. At the time the card was evaluated by the department, there were two Real Time Clock (RTC) chips available from the chip manufacturer Dallas Semiconductor, one that was Year 2000 compatible and a newer chip that was Year 2000 compliant.

The apparent lack of compliance in the Year 2000 compatible chip was noted by departmental staff and reported to the vendor Micro2000, for their comments. Micro2000 advised that they had contacted Dallas Semiconductor and explained how their Basic Input Output System (BIOS) handled the century rollover using the Year 2000 compatible chip. Dallas Semiconductor confirmed to Micro2000 that the combination of this chip and their BIOS code was covering the functions of the newer Year 2000 compliant chip. The Computer Services Facility at Regency TAFE conducted

detailed testing of the Centurion card to confirm the correct rollover to the new century including the leap year.

Based on this information, and that at the time of the evaluation the South Australian product was not available and no other product was able to perform the functions of the Centurion card, the department recommended the purchase of the Micro2000 Centurion card.

### 'READY, SET, GO'

In reply to Ms WHITE.

**The Hon. M.R. BUCKBY:** The 1998-99 allocation to 'Ready, Set, Go' was \$6.073 million. This comprised:

- \$4.362 million State funds allocated to the Department on a financial year basis
- \$1.17 million Australian National Training Authority funds to the Department allocated on a calendar year basis
- \$0.54 million Commonwealth funds allocated to the Department through contractual arrangements.

Commonwealth funds have been distributed directly to schools to support their Vocational Education Programs until the end of 1999.

Of the \$4.362 million State allocation, \$3.89 million was expended as of 30 June 1999. The remainder has been committed to programs which will be completed in the 1999 school year.

### TAFE COURSE FEES

In reply to Hon. R.B. SUCH.

**The Hon. M.R. BUCKBY:** There would certainly be merit in considering a deferred payment scheme such as the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) system. As you correctly stated, there would be greater likelihood of success if the Commonwealth Government were to assist in the administration and collection process. As previously indicated, I am happy to raise the issue with Minister Kemp, while mindful of the implications on a national level.

The practicality of administering such a system would need to be further examined before a conclusive answer could be provided of its benefits. It should be noted that Ernst & Young Consultants have been contracted to undertake a comprehensive review of the 'fees and prices policies' currently in place in Institutes of TAFE. It may be possible that the outcome of the project could form the basis for further work around the HECS issue.

Also, it is expected that the 'ANTA National Marketing Strategy', a national project investigating the values and attitudes of the population in relation to skills acquisition and life-long learning will identify barriers to acquiring skills, and may lend weight to the need to further explore a 'HECS' type scheme for the VET sector. The findings of the report are to be considered at the November meeting of MINCO.

### TAFE COSTS PER STUDENT HOUR

In reply to Ms WHITE.

**The Hon. M.R. BUCKBY:** On 23 June 1999, I undertook to supply information on the average cost per TAFE student hour for 1996-97 and 1997-98.

The figures have more meaning in calendar years.

The TAFE Institute cost per hour in 1997 was \$13.03 and for 1998 is estimated to be \$11.64. This is a 10.7 per cent reduction.

Given the quality of outcomes for our TAFE graduates, this further improvement in TAFE's unit costs is quite outstanding.

We are awaiting confirmation by ANTA of the 1998 figures and then the annual comparisons made with other States which will be published in the Annual National Report—Volume 3.

### TRAINEESHIP SUBSIDIES

In reply to Ms WHITE.

**The Hon. M.R. BUCKBY:** The Fishing Industry is a particularly significant contributor to the South Australian economy. In 1997-98 the value of the fishing catch was \$240 million and export value for the same period was \$236 million. The Fishing Industry has a significant impact on regional South Australia through the creation of employment opportunities and the multiplier effects that those employed in the Fishing industry have on regional South Australian economies.

Given the significance of the Fishing Industry to South Australia, the Government has identified the training needs of the industry to be of a high priority. This fits within the context of a high

Government priority for training in the food processing industries as part of the 'Food for the Future' initiative. This has led to the Government assisting in the establishment of the Australian Fisheries Academy as an important initiative in meeting the training needs of the industry.

The Academy has received funding from a variety of sources including the Department of Education, Training and Employment's Open Training Market Program following extensive input from the fishing industry, significant assessment and evaluation of the Academy's proposal and involvement of the Government's Prudential Management Group.

With regard to the \$11 000 subsidy alluded to by the member for Gordon, this is in fact the wage subsidy provided by the State Government to employers who host a trainee under the South Australian Government Youth Training Scheme. As part of the recent intake of 1200 trainees through the scheme, the Government agreed to sponsor the placement of up to 120 young people into aquaculture related traineeship placements across the State's fishing industry.

This intake had the endorsement of both the Deputy Premier and Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development and the Minister for Employment and Minister for Youth.

The State Government saw these opportunities as providing:

- Effective support to the SA fishing industry, a growth area for the SA economy
- Real opportunities to enhance regional development; and
- Increased employment opportunities for young South Australians living in regional locations

As such, the Government was pleased to sponsor the placement of these young people through this very positive initiative. Both the Australian Fisheries Academy and the SA Fishing Industry Council took a proactive approach to sourcing these training and employment opportunities within the fishing industry.

With regard to the issue of rental arrangements for the Australian Fisheries Academy, these are not accurately reflected in the Estimates Question. Firstly, the Academy occupies only a proportion of the total Port Adelaide TAFE facility, and secondly, the rental amount of \$50 000 pa is not a 'peppercorn' rent, but a market rental based on a valuation by the Valuer-General at the time the academy was established. The rental amount relates directly to the proportion of space utilised by the academy within the Port Adelaide TAFE facilities.

With regard to the issue of the SA Fishing Industry Council (SAFIC) being refused by the Government to conduct vocational training courses, this is simply not accurate. As I advised the General Manager of the Council in writing in January 1998—

With regard to the issue of maritime safety and coxswain training the Australian Fisheries Academy is provided with funds by Government (DETE) to deliver training in these occupations. This arrangement was entered into following extensive consultation with the fishing industry including the SA Fishing and Seafood Industry Training Council, TAFE SA and the Minister. This arrangement rationalised delivery of training in these occupations and provided the most cost effective means of doing so.

This does not preclude other Registered Training Organisations from delivering such training, however, it would not be funded by Government. Training could be delivered on a 'fee-for-service' basis where the client would be required to pay the fee.

In the case of apprenticeship and traineeship training any training provider who is appropriately registered and accredited with the Accreditation and Recognition Council (ARC) to deliver such training may enter into a User Choice Funding Agreement with the Minister and receive funding support for the training delivered to apprentices and trainees.

Currently I understand that SAFIC has not registered as a training provider. However, I am reliably informed that the Australian Fisheries Academy and SAFIC are developing a collaborative working relationship to ensure that the industry's training needs are met.

### CHILD CARE CENTRE CLOSURES

In reply to Ms RANKINE.

**The Hon. M.R. BUCKBY:** On 23 June 1999 I undertook to double check the numbers of child care centres which have, for a range of reasons, closed or amalgamated over the past 12 months.



The checking revealed that nine centres had closed from July 1998 to June 1999 inclusive:

Child Care Centre	Places	Closed
Bumble Bee	42	22-1-99
Croydon Park TAFE campus	25	22-1-99
Enfield	60	4-6-99
Barossa TAFE campus	21	14-8-98
Fulham Park Preschool		
Occasional Care	29	28-8-99
Munno Para	40	31-7-98
Salisbury North	45	22-1-99
Salisbury East	45	8-6-99
Valley View	38	8-6-99

There were no centre amalgamations during this period. However, Munno Para Child Care Centre had amalgamated with Hillbank Child Care Centre on 27 April 1998. The Munno Para facility then closed on 31 July 1998, as indicated above.

### Minister for Transport and Urban Planning, Minister for the Arts and Minister for the Status of Women

#### PUBLIC TRANSPORT PATRONAGE

In reply to Mr KOUTSANTONIS.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** For the first time since 1991 (when free travel was still in place for school students), the Passenger Transport Board (PTB) is predicting that metropolitan public transport patronage is unlikely to fall in the 1999-2000 financial year. The PTB estimates that patronage will remain steady at 41.8 million journeys in 1999-2000.

This prediction follows the State Government's decision to freeze fares for Adelaide's bus, train and tram services at 1998 prices throughout the 1999-2000 financial year—effectively reducing the cost of using public transport for most South Australians. The initiative is designed to encourage greater use of public transport and provide social and environmental benefits for the whole community.

The table below shows patronage results for 1998-99 and the forecast for 1999-2000.

Patronage	1998-99	1999-2000
Journeys	41.6	41.6
Percentage Change	-5.7 per cent	0.00 per cent

#### CHUBB SECURITY

In reply to Mr KOUTSANTONIS.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** There is no specific contract between the Passenger Transport Board (PTB) and Chubb Protective Services. There is an agreed schedule of hourly rates and work is allocated on a weekly basis according to the needs of the industry or for special events.

The funds paid to Chubb Security in 1998-99 were—

- \$98 742 for normal hours work;
- \$126 729 for out-of-hours monitoring and special audits; and
- \$14 082 for special event security.

For 1999-2000, \$200 000 has been identified for audit and compliance work, but this will be spent on a number of providers.

A contract for the service was not put out to tender as it was introduced as a three month trial to test industry acceptance. Following its success, the need for work is decided on a weekly basis and could be discontinued at any time. Chubb Protective Services was initially approached by the PTB to advise and assist in implementing the program because of the company's experience interstate in similar exercises relating to public transport services.

The Compliance Enforcement and Prosecutions section of the PTB coordinates the work of the Chubb Inspectors. The Inspectors work on rostered shifts with PTB Inspectors and their hours and duties are adjusted to accommodate the program of monitoring within the industry and any special events. The performance of the Chubb Inspectors is monitored by the PTB through—

- reports, which are submitted by the Inspectors;
  - feedback from industry members; and
  - regular consultation between PTB and Chubb management.
- Complaints or commendations regarding the activities of Chubb Inspectors are usually directed through the PTB and are discussed in meetings between the PTB and Chubb management. There have been few complaints about the role or behaviour of Chubb Inspectors but each of them has been investigated and addressed appropriately. The Taxi Industry Advisory Panel established under Section 25 of the Passenger Transport Act is a source of ongoing feedback on the program. Through the Taxi Talkback line (telephone number 8210 6060) comments, commendations and complaints can be lodged. From July 1998 through to June 1999, a total of 465 calls were recorded on the Taxi Talkback line about a wide range of issues.

Chubb Security

Total Sum paid to Chubb Security for 1998-99

Financial Year	
Monday to Friday (normal hours)	\$98 742.00
Friday, Saturday nights and Sundays	\$126 728.88
Mileage	\$32 422.37
Special Events	\$14 082.41
Hourly Rates	
Monday to Friday (0600-1800 hours)	\$19.25
Monday to Friday (1800-0600 hours)	\$22.20
Saturday	\$28.95
Sunday	\$37.80

#### NORTH-EAST/SUDHOLZ ROAD INTERSECTION

In reply to Mrs GERAGHTY.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** The term 'black spots' has a number of meanings. It is used both to denote locations where there is a high incidence of casualty crashes; and to describe projects, which are nominated and/or receive funding under the very specific Federal Road Safety Black Spot Program.

In the latter case, the projects are required to meet certain criteria laid down by the Federal Government including—

1. the location where the project is to take place has a proven casualty crash record;
2. it can be demonstrated that the proposed project will reduce crashes at the location;
3. the proposed treatment is relatively low in cost and it is demonstrated that the project will return at least twice as much benefit to the community in terms of reductions in the number and severity of crashes; and
4. at least half the expenditure on these projects has to be in rural areas.

All recommendations made by the South Australian Consultative Panel, Federal Road Safety Black Spot Program to the Federal Minister for Transport and Regional Services relate to projects which provide the most benefit to the community based on the Program's assessment criteria.

There are, of course, many worthy projects nominated for this funding by the community, State and Local Government—and the competition for funding from this Program far exceeds the funds available. However, there are other sources of funds that are utilised by State and Local Government, for example, Transport SA utilises State allocations from the Highways Fund to treat locations with high numbers of crashes and to implement many other road safety initiatives.

The following two tables detail the 1999-2000 Federal Road Safety Black Spot Program recently approved by the Federal Minister for Transport and Regional Services— plus details of 4 more projects that I have approved to be funded by the State from the current list of 'black spot' nominations. The additional projects were the next 4 eligible projects in order of priority determined by the Program's assessment criteria. This means, of the 77 eligible nominations received for the 1999-2000 Federal Road Safety Black Spot Program, 32 will receive funding. (In relation to the remaining 45 eligible projects it is not considered appropriate to release these details, as it may be interpreted that these projects have been rejected, which may discourage them from being renominated in future years.)

Approved SA Projects  
1999-2000 Federal Road Safety Black Spot Program

Road	Section	Treatment	Est Cost \$	Local Government Area
Aldgate—White Hill Rd	River Rd	Turning lane	70,000	Mt Barker
Aldgate—White Hill Rd	approx 10—13km from Aldgate	Install guard fence & seal shoulders	315,000	Mt Barker
Barossa Valley Way	Cockatoo Lane—Turretfield Road	Seal widen, improve delineation, tree removal, minor junction improvement	160,000	Barossa
Barossa Valley Way	Altona Rd	Remove roadside hazards and increase seal width	70,000	Barossa
Blackwood—Goolwa Rd	Blackwood	Install guard fence and seal shoulders	180,000	Mitcham
Blackwood—Goolwa Rd	approx 2.4 -5.4km from Blackwood	Install guard fence and seal shoulders	180,000	Onkaparinga
Blackwood—Goolwa Rd	Meadows	Install guard fence and seal shoulders	100,000	Mt Barker
Burnside—Balhannah Rd	Summertown	Install guard fence and seal shoulders	150,000	Adelaide Hills
Churchill Rd	Duncan Rd	Install separate turning lanes and median	20,000	Pt Adelaide Enfield
Churchill Rd	Magazine Rd—Rumble Rd	Raised median and advisory speeds on curve	20,000	Pt Adelaide Enfield
Goodwood Rd	Tram Line—Lily St	Pedestrian Actuated Crossing	85,000	Unley
Gorge Rd	Cudlee Creek	Install guard fence and seal shoulders	100,000	Adelaide Hills
Gorge Rd	Cudlee Creek	Install guard fence and seal shoulders	240,000	Adelaide Hills
Grenfell St	King William St—Gawler Pl	Pedestrian crossing facilities	100,000	Adelaide
Keith—Mt Gambier Rd	3km length of Rd, 10km north of Mt Gambier	Seal shoulders	80,000	Grant
Kenihans Rd	Bishops Hill Rd and Regency Rd	Flush median with pedestrian protuberance and street lighting	50,000	Onkaparinga
King William Rd	Young St—Mitchell St	Protected right turn lanes at Young St and pedestrian refuges	51,000	Unley
Light Pass Rd	Siegersdorf Rd	Raised median and safety bars, pavement marking and road widening	40,000	Barossa
Magill—Lobethal Rd	Norton Summitt	Install guard fence and seal shoulders	150,000	Adelaide Hills
Main North Rd	Horrocks Pass	Improve delineation and install raised pavement markers	25,000	Mt Remarkable
North Coast Rd (locally known as Emu Bay Rd)	Ten Tree Rd	Carriageway widening and curve realignment	97,500	Kangaroo Island
Princes Highway	West of Mt Gambier	Shoulder sealing, thin flexible surfacing and reconstruct superelevation on curve	140,000	Grant
Ral Ral Ave	33km stretch of Rd in township of Renmark	Widen road by sealing shoulders and install barrier fences	100,000	Renmark Paringa
Riddoch Hwy	Desert Camp-Kingston and Desert Camp-Bordertown	Seal shoulders	40,000	Lacepede/Tatiara
Tea Tree Gully—Mannum Rd	Tea Tree Gully	Install guard fence and seal shoulders	470,000	Tea Tree Gully
Waterfall Gully Rd		Minor widening and sealing of some shoulders	150,000	Burnside
Waterloo Corner Rd	Heaslip Rd	Installation of left turn lane on Waterloo Corner Rd, upgrade lighting	60,000	Salisbury
Yankalilla-Victor Harbor	22.5km including Swains Crossing Rd approximately 3km west Victor Harbor	Widen road by sealing shoulders and install barrier fences	150,000	Victor Harbor

State Funded Approved SA Projects  
1999-2000 Federal Road Safety Black Spot Program

Road	Section	Treatment	Est Cost \$	Local Government Area
Aldgate—White Hill Rd	Blakiston	Install guard fence and seal shoulders	170,000	Mt Barker
Barnes Rd	Lewis Rd	Install roundabout	70,000	Norwood Payneham St Peters
Elliott Rd	Essington Lewis Ave	Install new traffic signals	160,000	Whyalla
Womma Rd	Taylor Rd	Stagger intersection	90,560	Playford

In the case of the Sudholz Road/North East Road intersection, this location was not nominated for the 1999-2000 Federal Black Spot Program as the likely suitable treatment would not qualify for funding.

In the meantime, it should be noted that the following work has been undertaken at this location in recent years—

- January 1995—cycle lanes added to Sudholz Road to improve safety for cyclists;
- June 1995—phase skipping introduced for peak hours to reduce overall delays;
- February 1996—major modifications to reduce left turn and rear end crashes and decrease delays (2 left turn lanes on southern corner, realigned left turn lane on eastern corner, new traffic signal controller and phasing); and
- May 1996—Turn Right With Care signals installed to reduce the potential for right turn fail to stand collisions.

Transport SA will continue to monitor this site, as it does all intersections and junctions on the arterial road network, and as required will propose treatments and seek funding from the appropriate funding sources.

#### BUS LANES

In reply to **Mr KOUTSANTONIS**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:**

1. 'Bus Lanes' are a specific type of traffic facility recognised by the Australian Standards and by the Australian Road Rules to be introduced from 1 December 1999. If taxis were permitted to use these lanes, they would cease to be bus lanes and would, in fact, become 'Transit Lanes'; which have different requirements.

2. Research by Transport SA indicates that traffic conditions in Adelaide do not support the introduction of transit lanes at this time.

The use of bus lanes is restricted to buses, pedal cycles and left turning vehicles only. They are, in the main, used during periods of heavy traffic movement when buses experience difficulties maintaining time tables and re-entering the traffic stream after stopping to set down or pick up passengers. Allowing additional vehicles to use bus lanes will extend travel times for bus passengers.

Most bus lanes operate for specified hours and end at intersections that are equipped with white 'B' lights. These lights give buses priority across the intersection and facilitate safe movement from the bus lane into the general traffic stream. If taxis were permitted to use bus lanes, it would be necessary for buses to also queue at intersections in competition with taxis. This would lead to an increase in the number of 'B' light displays in each traffic light phase leading to longer delays at intersections to the detriment of other motorists.

It is also considered that—

- if bus lanes were shared by both cyclists and taxis it may result in increased hazards for pedal cyclists; and
- if taxis were able to use bus lanes, this would encourage other road users to drive in these lanes— and ultimately set a precedent with pressure applied from other groups of road users for the same privilege.

3. With the forthcoming introduction of the Australian Road Rules, taxis will not be permitted to use bus lanes in any other States.

#### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES

In reply to **Mr KOUTSANTONIS**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** The average working week per TransAdelaide employee in 1998-99 was 32.16 hours.

The figures stated in *Hansard* for expenditure on Occupational Health and Safety are the figures given in TransAdelaide's Annual Report for expenditure on Occupational Health and Safety programs run throughout that particular year.

The figure of \$270 000 quoted for 1996-97 was higher than the \$237 000 in 1997-98 due to extra training given across the board for all TransAdelaide staff on Occupational Health Safety and Welfare awareness and manual handling. In addition, some of the training given during 1997-98 was for training in specific areas funded by external agencies rather than TransAdelaide. For example, the Construction Industry Training Board funded the training in Workzone Traffic Management for employees working in the civil works area.

The expenditure for Occupational Health and Safety programs in 1998-99 is estimated to be about \$245 000. (Final figures have not been confirmed as financial year reconciliations are currently being prepared.)

This increase can be attributed to improved systems to identify employee Occupational Health Safety and Welfare training needs. The main area of training was the Drug Awareness training.

#### WORKERS COMPENSATION

In reply to **Mr KOUTSANTONIS**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** TransAdelaide engages the services of an external actuary to provide an independent assessment of the estimated value of outstanding claims with respect to Workers' Compensation and Third Party property damage. This independent evaluation is undertaken every two years. It does not relate to the actual expenditure on claims, but to the cost estimates of all open TransAdelaide claims as at the end of that financial year.

On the advice received from the external actuary, the 1996-97 provision of \$6.4 million was understated by \$1.2 million. This understatement became known during the 1997-98 financial year and as a result, TransAdelaide sought an actuarial assessment for the 1997-98 financial year.

To maintain the integrity of TransAdelaide's financial position, an adjustment was made in 1997-98 to ensure the reported workers' compensation provision was an accurate reflection of TransAdelaide's liabilities.

The actual expenditure on workers' compensation in 1998-99 totalled \$4.1 million, compared with \$4.7 million for 1997-98.

#### CAPITAL WORKS FUNDING

In reply to **Mr KOUTSANTONIS**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** The decrease in allocation from \$5.9 million to \$5.2 million relates to the recurrent appropriation received from the Department of Treasury and Finance not capital works funding.

TransAdelaide is appropriated annually an amount from the Department of Treasury and Finance with respect to Input Cost Disabilities. Input Cost Disabilities are the additional costs, which are borne by public sector operators, like TransAdelaide, as a result of compliance with Government award provisions, and central agency, ministerial and legislative requirements not incurred by private sector counterparts.

Input Cost Disabilities can be categorised into—

State Government Policy Compliance Costs, which include retained surplus employees, head office accommodation costs and 'Whole-of-Government' directives; and

Employee Benefits, which include Superannuation, Long Service Leave and previous State Government Agreements.

The reduction in appropriation is a result of strategies implemented by TransAdelaide to reduce the burden of these additional costs. Examples of such strategies implemented include:

- The relocation of head office employees from Roma Mitchell House to its Mile End site.
- The establishment of the Career Services Centre to provide assistance to surplus employees in sourcing alternative employment opportunities.

### SPEED CAMERA REVENUE

In reply to **Mr KOUTSANTONIS**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** Treasury and Finance has confirmed my initial response to this question. No speed camera revenue is hypothecated to Transport SA. All revenue raised from speed cameras and other anti-speeding devices is paid into the Consolidated Account and is used to fund Government activities described generally within the Budget. Therefore, it is not possible to discern what proportion of such revenue is ultimately spent on transport functions from other functions of Government, including schools and hospitals.

Such arrangements ensure that Parliament has the opportunity to scrutinise the allocation of general revenues to various functions of Government as reflected in annual appropriations set out in the Budget.

### BELAIR LINE

In reply to **Mrs PENFOLD**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** Listed below are the initiatives and strategies, both currently in place and under development, to improve the service reliability on the Belair Line—

Electro-Magnetic Brake

- One railcar, 3004, has been fitted with the electro-magnetic brake. This railcar is stabled at Belair Stabling Compound and works the first service into the City each weekday morning;
- The use of the electro-magnetic brake enables the first service to run to the time table, even in the most adverse weather conditions;
- The electro-magnetic brake has the additional advantage of scouring the railhead, which assists the braking and traction performance of other services;
- 35 additional electro-magnetic brake units will be fitted to 3000 class trains within the next six months.

Suburban Train Driver and Railcar set workings

- Changes have been made to the Suburban Train Driver and Railcar set workings to provide increased 'recovery time' between services, thereby ensuring that services are able to depart Adelaide Railway Station on time.

Priority access

- TransAdelaide is investigating options to give priority to services travelling from Belair to Adelaide in the A.M. peak and to those services travelling from Adelaide to Belair in the P.M. peak.

Track adhesion report

- Train drivers on the first service each morning provide the Operations Control Centre with a track adhesion report which is used to implement any changes to services to maximise on-time running.

### WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBLE BUSES

In reply to **Mr ATKINSON**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** The next 53 accessible buses are gas fuelled. They have been allocated to the TransAdelaide Mile End Depot due to the fuelling infrastructure available at Mile End.

Routes along Churchill Road are currently serviced by SERCo. All of SERCo's accessible buses are deployed across its contract region. A number of fully accessible buses currently service Churchill Road.

Route 231 along Harrison Road is serviced by the TransAdelaide Port Adelaide Depot. All of Port Adelaide Depot's fully accessible vehicles are dedicated to providing services on the Lefevre Peninsula.

As the new accessible buses become available, service providers responsible for the depot (to which new vehicles are allocated), will look at placing the vehicles on routes which will ensure the most effective utilisation of these fully accessible buses by commuters.

### EMPLOYEE PERCEPTION SURVEYS

In reply to **Ms BEDFORD**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** Employee perception surveys have been conducted as part of TransAdelaide's on-going monitoring program since December 1995 and have enabled TransAdelaide to monitor a range of perception indicators, as defined within the

Australian Quality Award Council guidelines (I will forward a copy of the Employee Perception Survey to the Member for Florey).

In the 1997-98 financial year, 10 internally-developed surveys were conducted. No additional (external) costs were incurred in the conduct and analysis of these surveys.

During the 1998-99 financial year, TransAdelaide conducted both internally and externally-developed employee perception surveys. The nature of the data collected included—

- those features which employees value about working in TransAdelaide;
- areas for improvement; and
- behaviours in TransAdelaide which are generally regarded as highly desirable or totally unacceptable.

The cost to develop, collate, analyse and report the results of this survey was \$7 000.

### PERFORMANCE TREND

In reply to **Ms BEDFORD**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** For the year 1997-98, TransAdelaide's performance in reliability (percentage of trips operated) was 99.86 per cent.

TransAdelaide's performance trend in relation to frequency and punctuality of service for 1998-99 is currently at around 99 per cent.

As per TransAdelaide's Customer Promise launched on 1 January 1999, TransAdelaide's target for 1999-2000 is 95 per cent. This sets a high performance standard, while still allowing for unforeseen circumstances beyond TransAdelaide's control.

### BUS ACCIDENT RATES AND STATISTICS

In reply to **Ms BEDFORD**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** Each year, TransAdelaide buses undertake an estimated 1.8 million trips, covering a distance of approximately 32 million kilometres.

In 1997-98, TransAdelaide buses were involved in 600 reported motor vehicle accidents. 228 were considered to be due to bus operator error.

In 1998-99, TransAdelaide buses were involved in 603 reported motor vehicle accidents. 275 were considered to be due to bus operator error.

### DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

In reply to **Ms BEDFORD**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:**

- Overall number of drug tests by way of a urine screen is approximately 250.
- Overall number of drug tests by way of a blood sample is 3.
- Overall number of alcohol tests by way of a breath screen is approximately 3000 per year.
- Overall number of alcohol tests by way of a blood sample is approximately 4 per year.
- Cost of drug testing, approximately \$20 000.
- Cost of random alcohol testing, approximately \$35 000.

Note: Follow up blood testing is done (usually at the instigation of the employee) in cases where a positive breath alcohol test has been recorded. There is no planned testing for drugs by way of blood samples. Cases to date have occurred at hospitals after hours where there is no urine testing or in one case where an employee was unable to give a urine sample. Ventolin does not show up in screening for drugs of abuse in urine.

### ADELAIDE SUBURBAN RAIL SYSTEM

In reply to **Ms BEDFORD**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** TransAdelaide has undertaken some 'ball park' estimates for re-sleeper and standardisation of the metropolitan rail system.

Two options have been costed—

- one for standardisation allowing for total concrete re-sleeper of the track at a total estimated cost of \$80 million; and
- the other for standardising on the existing sleepers at an estimated cost of \$62 million.

Electrification of the system has not been examined and costs for this were not included in this exercise.

There is no report, as such, and TransAdelaide has advised that a more thorough investigation would be required to develop the estimates into a firm proposal.

## ARTS EXPENDITURE

In reply to Ms KEY.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** In answer to the question requesting Arts SA's estimates of expenditure to be shown by organisation, including comparisons with last year's budget and expenditure, I provide the following funding allocations—

Financial Year Funded	1998-99		
	1998-99 Budget \$ million	Estimated Result \$ million	1999-00 Budget \$ million
1 State Library	23.070	23.617	24.052
2 Art Gallery	4.625	4.625	4.603
3 Carrick Hill	0.799	0.925	0.941
4 Museum	5.762	5.764	5.954
5 History Trust	3.004	3.130	3.179
6 Artlab	0.673	0.748	0.900
7 AFCT	4.967	7.459	4.969
8 Adelaide Festival of Arts	2.750	2.750	1.750
9 Tandanya	0.540	0.540	0.540
10 SA Country Arts Trust	4.770	4.770	4.266
11 State Opera Company	1.700	1.700	1.700
12 State Theatre Company	1.485	1.485	1.485
13 SA Film Corporation	2.694	3.691	2.944
14 Cisa	0.155	0.155	0.155
15 Dirc	0.160	0.160	0.160
	<u>57.154</u>	<u>61.519</u>	<u>57.598</u>
Calendar Year Funded			
16 Australian Dance Theatre	0.732	0.732	0.732
17 Adelaide Symphony Orch.	0.787	1.433	1.164
18 Carclew	1.555	1.606	1.556
19 Jam Factory	0.930	1.070	0.930
20 Fringe	0.566	0.566	0.566
21 Adelaide Baroque	0.047	0.047	0.047
22 Adelaide Chamber Orchestra	0.135	0.026	0
23 Adelaide Philharmonia Chorus	0.018	0.018	0.018
24 Arts Monthly Australia	0.002	0.002	0.002
25 Art Zone	0.009	0.009	0
26 Artlink	0.017	0.017	0.017
27 Arts in Action	0.032	0.039	0.045
28 Arts Law Centre of Australia	0.008	0.008	0.008
29 Ausdance	0.055	0.055	0.055
30 Australian Copyright Council	0.002	0.002	0.002
31 Australian String Quartet	0.146	0.151	0.156
32 Barossa Music Festival	0.105	0.105	0.105
33 Brink Productions	0.125	0.300	0.300
34 Co-Opera	0.050	0.050	0.050
35 Community Arts Network	0.085	0.085	0.085
36 Contemporary Art Centre —SA	0.145	0.145	0.145
37 Crafts Council of SA	0.078	0.078	0.078
38 Doppio Teatro	0.123	0.122	0.127
39 Experimental art foundation	0.071	0.071	0.071
40 Folk Federation of SA	0.020	0.020	0.020
41 Friendly Streets poet	0.009	0.009	0.009
42 Jazz Coordinator	0.024	0.024	0.024
43 Junction Theatre	0.175	0.175	0.175
44 Leigh Warren Dancers	0.165	0.170	0.175
45 Mainstreet	0.122	0.122	0.122
46 Musica Viva in Schools	0.015	0.015	0.015
47 Nexus Multi Media Arts Centre	0.080	0.080	0.080
48 Port Community Arts Centre	0.044	0.042	0.040
49 SA Community Broadcasters Assoc	0.031	0.031	0.031
50 SA Council for Country Music	0.020	0.020	0.020
51 SA Music Industry Association	0.046	0.040	0.040
52 SA Writers Centre	0.089	0.089	0.089
53 Vitalstatistix	0.115	0.120	0.125
54 Wakefield Press	0.045	0.048	0.048
	<u>6.823</u>	<u>7.742</u>	<u>7.272</u>
	<u>63.977</u>	<u>69.261</u>	<u>64.870</u>

Please note that the budgets for the first six organisations shown on page 1 now include funding as a result of the wages parity decision effective from 1 July 1999.

In reply to Ms KEY.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** In answer to the question requesting Arts SA's estimates of expenditure to be shown by program, I provide the following table—

	1998-99		
	1998-99 Budget \$ million	Estimated Result \$ million	1999-00 Budget \$ million
Development of the Arts	23.956	28.537	25.786
Provision of State Library Services	23.070	23.617	24.052
Provision of Art Museum Services	4.534	4.625	4.603
Provision of Cultural Venues	0.799	0.925	0.941
Provision of Museum Services	5.762	5.764	5.954
Assistance for Development of Historic, Regional and Specialist Museums 3.004	3.130	3.179	
Conservation of Moveable Heritage	0.673	0.748	0.900
Provision of Adelaide Festival Centre Trust Services	4.967	7.459	4.969
Intra-Agency Support and Bureau Services provided to Lead Agencies	<u>5.548</u>	<u>8.321</u>	<u>6.963</u>
Total	<u>72.313</u>	<u>83.126</u>	<u>77.347</u>

Explanation of variances

Between 1998-99 Budget and 1998-99 Estimated result—

The increase in Development of the Arts mainly reflects the Health Promotion through the Arts allocation (\$2.390 million) which was included in the Development for the Arts allocation after the budget figures were published. In addition after the 1998-99 budget was set, Cabinet approved one-off investment funding for the South Australian Film Corporation of \$380 000 for the film 'Cut' and \$250 000 (1998-99 portion) for 'Chuck Finn'. There was also an additional allocation for two years worth of payroll tax costs for the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra, (\$588 000) and a loan to the Jam Factory of \$120 000. There were also carryover funds for SAFC investments (\$367 000), project funding (\$229 000) and the additional players for the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra (\$58 000).

The variance in the Provision of State Library Services is primarily due to additional funding provided by the Treasurer during 1998-99 for Year 2000 system changes at the State Library.

The increased allocation in the provision of Adelaide Festival Centre Trust Services is due to the provision of loan funds, as well as an allocation for water rates charges and enterprise bargaining costs.

The variance in Intra-Agency Support and Bureau Services provided to Lead Agencies is primarily due to expenses incurred for terminal leave and redeployment costs as a result of the centralisation bureau services and outsourcing, and funding carried forward from 1997-98 for general operating and special projects.

Between 1998-99 Estimated result and 1999-00 Budget—

The decreased allocation in Development of the Arts mainly allows for the removal of carried over funding, the one off investment funding for the South Australian Film Corporation and the specific funding of \$1 million of funds for international collaborations and new commissions for the 2000 Adelaide Festival.

The reduced allocation in the provision of Adelaide Festival Centre Trust Services is due to the 'one-off' nature of funding provided in 1998-99 for the refinancing package.

The reduced allocation in Intra-Agency Support and Bureau Services provided to Lead Agencies is primarily due to non-continuation of expenses incurred for terminal leave and redeployment costs in 1998-99.

## AUSTRALIAN DANCE THEATRE

In reply to Ms Key.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** The ADT contracted Ian Kidd Design to develop a new branding and positioning image for the company, plus incorporation of the design in all communication devices, for \$5 500. This cost was met from within the existing ADT budget.

In relation to ADT's expenditure on consultancies in the 1998-99 year, the company contracted Mr Anthony Steel as executive producer for the Playhouse season, the Sydney Festival performance and co-ordination of the 4 month international tour to the US, UK, Germany and France. For this, Mr Steel was paid \$22 000.

In the meantime, the ADT is currently developing its strategic plan for 2000 onward, and the new working arrangements with the new artistic team will be part of that process. The plan will be submitted to the funding authorities for approval in August. The Board has indicated that the cost associated with the employment of Gary Stewart and Marguerite Pepper will be no more than the costs for Meryl Tankard and Regis Lansac.

## EMPLOYMENT

In reply to **Ms KEY**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** The figures below have been provided by the Commissioner for Public Employment and relate to the Public Sector Management Act only. The table relates to employees under that Act in Administrative Units by Appointment Type, Gender and Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) at June 1998.

Administrative Unit	Ongoing		Contract Shorter Term		Contract Longer Term		Other		Total			FTEs
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
Administrative and Information Services	828	461	52	57	34	15	2	3	916	536	1452	1419.2
Attorney-General's	276	323	59	93	49	31	4	4	388	451	839	813.2
Auditor-General's	48	37	3	1	5	0	1	0	57	38	95	94.0
Correctional Services	709	341	57	44	6	1	30	8	802	394	1196	1127.0
Education, Training and Employment	522	1337	155	466	50	50	0	0	727	1853	2580	2461.0
Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs	492	234	62	78	11	2	3	3	568	317	885	851.8
Human Services	904	1324	141	285	27	12	27	47	1099	1668	2767	2578.0
Industry and Trade	89	100	16	13	82	21	0	1	187	135	322	310.9
Justice	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Police, SA	176	395	11	28	1	1	0	6	188	430	618	581.9
Premier and Cabinet	59	129	5	9	15	9	0	0	79	147	226	219.2
Primary Industries and Resources	583	261	88	84	127	53	4	20	802	418	1220	1179.4
State Electoral Office	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	15	15.0
State Emergency Services, SA	15	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	13	28	21.9
Transport, Urban Planning and the Arts	944	651	39	71	35	15	3	9	1021	746	1767	1698.7
Treasury and Finances	213	168	5	8	28	4	0	2	246	182	428	421.5
Unattached Unit	18	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	21	6	27	26.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5885</b>	<b>5784</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>7126</b>	<b>7340</b>	<b>14466</b>	<b>13819.9</b>

The Government of South Australia has endorsed a Managing Diversity initiative which is being implemented across the SA public sector. As part of this initiative agencies are examining women's employment profile, with attention being paid to addressing employment patterns largely based on the traditional occupations of women and men.

A range of strategies aimed at ensuring women have the skills and opportunities to compete for long term and ongoing positions and to ensure that they are able to progress their careers are being implemented. For example, the South Australian Public Sector Equal Employment Opportunity Program for Women in Leadership and Management is aimed at increasing the skill base and representation of women in leadership and management positions in the South Australian public sector workforce.

Under this program women will be offered training and development programs to assist in developing the skills and experience necessary to enable them to compete effectively for management and leadership positions in the public sector.

Equal Employment Opportunity programs for women are also being implemented for women in other areas of employment within the public sector, such as—

- Equal Employment Opportunity Program for Women in Leadership Positions in Schools

Under this program women will be provided with temporary employment opportunities in leadership positions in schools within the Department of Education, Training and Employment, so they are able to compete effectively for such positions on a longer term or ongoing basis in the future.

- Department of Education, Training and Employment Equal Employment Opportunity Program for Women Lecturers in Non Traditional Areas

This program is aimed at increasing the representation of women lecturers employed in non-traditional areas under the Technical and Further Education Act (TAFE Act).

Under this program women will be given access to specially targeted short term lecturing and lecturing assistant positions so they are able to compete effectively for such positions on a longer term or ongoing basis in the future.

Ongoing Employment

At June 1998, men accounted for 50.4 per cent (5 885 persons)

and women accounted for 49.6 per cent (5 784 persons) of ongoing employees under the PSM Act.

	At June 1996	At June 1997	At June 1998
Male	52.7%	51.5%	50.4%
Female	47.3%	48.5%	49.6%
Difference	5.3	3.0	0.8

This appointment type refers to persons employed on an ongoing basis. Both men and women employed in ongoing positions are evenly distributed across the public service with the gap between the numbers of women and men appointed to ongoing positions slowly decreasing over time (0.8 per cent at June 1998). This trend shows that over time the proportion of women and men employed in ongoing positions will reflect the proportion of women and men in the workforce.

Contract—Long Term

	At June 1996	At June 1997	At June 1998
Male	63.5%	67.2%	68.9%
Female	36.5%	32.8%	31.1%
Difference	27.0	34.4	37.8

This appointment type refers to persons employed on contracts of between 1 to 5 years duration. These must be either—

- funded by a body external to the State public sector for example by Industry, the Commonwealth Government or Local Government; or
- a position employed for a project of limited duration; or
- where there is a need to offer special conditions to attract a person to a particular position.

A major proportion of the employees appointed under the PSM Act on a contract— long term basis are Senior Officers who constitute 50.4 per cent (347 persons) of long term contract employees of which 74.1 per cent (257 persons) were men and 25.9 per cent (90 persons) were women.

In many other cases PSM Act employees appointed on a contract— long term basis are appointed to positions in occupational groups, such as science, information technology and industry specialists which are traditionally male dominated occupations.

Contract—Short Term (including casual)

	At June 1996	At June 1997	At June 1998
Male	35.2%	36.7%	36.4%
Female	64.8%	63.3%	63.6%
Difference	29.6	26.6	27.2

This appointment type refers to persons employed on contracts of up to one years duration. While this appointment type is more evenly distributed across the public service the majority of employees on short term contracts are in DETE and Human Services. These positions are mostly in the occupational groups (such as administrative services area) which are traditionally female dominated occupations.

At June 1998 these two administrative units accounted for 54.2 per cent (1047 persons) of those staff appointed on a short term contract basis, of which 28.3 per cent (296 persons) were men and 71.7 per cent (751 persons) were women.

### JET SKIS

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** At the request of the City of Onkaparinga, Transport SA staff trained and authorised council inspectors to enable them to administer the Harbors and Navigation Act and Regulations—in order to take effective action against jet ski operators committing offences adjacent to beaches within council's area of jurisdiction.

Transport SA provided that training in February 1999, at no cost to council. It was appreciated that Council appeared to be willing to assist with any problems caused by the irresponsible operation of jet skis.

Transport SA does not charge council to process each expiation notice nor does it retain the applicable expiation fee. SA Police issue the expiation notice books to the relevant authorities free of charge. SA Police charge a \$9 processing fee to the relevant agency for each notice issued which covers their administrative costs and associated prosecution costs in the event of a contested matter. This administration fee is charged by SA Police to external agencies for the processing of expiation notices under a range of Acts and Regulations.

The Onkaparinga Council is the only council across South Australia that has opposed the payment of the administration fee in relation to expiation notices and jet ski offences.

Upon the issue of an expiation notice, the offender is required to pay the prescribed expiation fee to SA Police, together with a \$7 criminal injuries compensation levy for each offence. The expiation fee is then paid into general consolidated revenue.

During the course of the current community consultation program regarding the effectiveness and impact of jet ski legislation, the subject of the issue of expiation notices and the processing fee will be discussed with the City of Onkaparinga.

### RECREATIONAL BOATING FACILITIES LEVY

In reply to **Mr McEWEN**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** With regard to the funding support for boat ramps and safe boating facilities in the South-East, the following projects have received (or advice of) financial support since the inception of the Recreational Boating Facilities Levy on 1 January 1996.

Facility	Support Given	Approval Date
Beachport Boat Ramp		
New facility not yet constructed	\$245 000	14/4/99
Kingston Boat Haven		
Navigation Aids	\$30 000	14/4/99
Maria Creek		
Breakwater extensions	\$10 000	15/4/98
Cape Jaffa		
Boat ramp improvements	\$3 500	3/10/97
Kingston Boat Ramp		
Maintenance	\$4 000	6/11/97
Lake Leake Glencoe		
Ramp extensions	\$3 800	21/7/98
Kingston Boat Haven		
New Facility	\$260 000	19/3/99
Total	\$556 300	

### LANDING POINTS AT DRY CREEK AND DONOVANS LANDING

In reply to **Mr McEWEN**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** With regard to funding support for landing points at Dry Creek and Donovans Landing on the Lower Glenelg River, the following information is provided—

- The District Council of Grant originally applied to the South Australian Boating Facility Advisory Committee (SABFAC) for funding assistance on 5 June 1998 towards these two facilities.
- SABFAC rejected both proposals on safety grounds. The Local Government's Mutual Liability Scheme insurers also expressed similar concerns with the design.
- Council developed alternative proposals for both sites to address safety concerns.
  - At Donovans, the ramp was to be moved inland and a shallow launching lagoon excavated to the toe of the ramp.
  - At Dry Creek, the existing ramp was to be rehabilitated as is, alleviating safety concerns.
- Council arranged a public meeting at Donovans Landing on 28 June 1999, to discuss both proposals. This meeting was attended by two representatives from the Marine Operations Group of Transport SA.
- The clear message that came from the meeting was that the locals favoured the original scheme for Donovans Landing (as per the 5 June 1998 application), but with the incorporation of appropriate safety measures. This solution while not the best, engineering wise, does satisfy both the desires of the locals and addresses safety concerns.
  - The submission for Dry Creek, as presented, received community support.
  - A Consulting Engineer has been instructed by Council to modify the original concept to satisfy these requirements.
  - On completion of the redesign, Council will resubmit the application to SABFAC for consideration of funding support.

### COUNTRY CONCESSIONS

In reply to **Mr McEWEN**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** The following table provides figures for daily student concession travel on country bus services from January 1999 to May 1999. The June 1999 figures are not yet available.

January 1999-May 1999		Number of Concession Tickets Sold
Country Bus Contractor	Contract Area	
ABM Coachlines	Adelaide/Mannum	355
Greyhound Pioneer	NSW, NT, WA	168
Yorke Peninsula Passenger Service	Yorke Peninsula	979
Barossa Adelaide Passenger Service	Barossa Valley	2 091
Premier Roadlines	Eyre Flinders Region	7 215
	Riverland Region	3 299
	Mid North Region	1 831
	Fleurieu Peninsula Region	4 020
	South East Region	3 655
Murray Bridge Passenger Service	Murray Bridge/Adelaide	1 516
Bute Buses	Adelaide to Orroroo	552
Transit Regency	Willunga Route 751	2 317
	Aldinga Route 750	945
	City to Airport	0
Hills Transit	Adelaide Hills	21 524
Total		50 467

### TUNA FARMS

In reply to **Mr CONLON**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:**

1. The Principal Planner advising the Development Assessment Commission (DAC) became aware in late February 1999 of illegal aquaculture development in the Rabbit Island area, and assistance was sought from PIRSA under existing cooperative arrangements. A Fisheries Compliance Officer inspected the area on 2 March 1999 and advised the Director of Fisheries that there were 19 pontoons located in the area. This information was conveyed to the Principal Planner advising the DAC on 4 March 1999.

The DAC resolved at its meeting of 11 March 1999 to seek an order pursuant to Section 85 of the Development Act for the removal of the pontoons by 6 April 1999. This date was subsequently extended to 29 April 1999 to allow for the appeal period relating to the DAC's approval of six applications for tuna pontoon sites to expire.

When an inspection was undertaken of the area on 30 April 1999 by staff of PIRSA and the DAC, it was observed that while the majority of the pontoons had moved from their locations of 2 March 1999 they were not on sites that had valid development approvals. A total of 27 pontoons were observed.

2. Six applications by the Tuna Boat Owners Association for twenty hectare sites were lodged with the DAC on 24 June 1998. The DAC has a responsibility under the Development Act to assess and determine any application lodged with it. In this case the persons or companies undertaking the illegal development were not the Tuna Boat Owners Association and any action by the DAC against the illegal development had to be kept separate from the applications under consideration.

3. It is the opinion of the DAC that development in the vicinity of Rabbit and Louth Islands has been undertaken without approval and it has instructed the Crown Solicitor's Office to prosecute, as provided for in Section 44 of the Development Act. Should the prosecution be successful, and there is a considerable amount of investigations and evidence required to successfully prosecute, the Development Act provides for a maximum fine of \$30 000. The Crown Solicitor's Office will consider whether other financial penalties could be available in the circumstances.

4. The Development Act contains provisions for both civil and criminal action. The civil actions provide for orders to stop work on a development and/or to restrain or remedy the breach of the Act. The use of these provisions is to ensure that any work undertaken is stopped and the applicant provided with the opportunity to lodge an application for assessment and decision. Should the development be approved then there is generally no further action taken. Should the development be refused then the relevant authority would seek the Court to direct the applicant to restore the land to its former condition. This is the way that the Court has generally dealt with these matters.

The Court has the ability to award costs and/or damages depending on the extent of the detriment to the public interest and any benefit gained by the applicant by committing the breach.

Criminal proceedings are rare under the Development Act as the intent of the Act is to seek good planning outcomes, generally through the civil enforcement provisions. The burden of proof for criminal proceedings is significantly higher than for civil action.

5. The arrangement for the transfer of the PIRSA officers to Planning SA has included agreements between the Minister for Transport and Urban Planning and the Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development for the continued cooperation between the two agencies for investigations and use of equipment and resources necessary for those investigations. PIRSA compliance staff will investigate and undertake enforcement relating to the Fisheries Act. Planning SA staff will do likewise with respect to the Development Act. However, where PIRSA compliance staff observe breaches of the Development Act in the course of their duties they will provide advice and assistance to Planning SA and the DAC. The appropriate action for breaches of the Development Act will be determined by the DAC.

6. In terms of the respective roles of Planning SA, PIRSA and the DAC, I advise—

Offshore aquaculture applications are assessed by staff of Planning SA and determined by the DAC as the relevant authority for all development outside of council areas. PIRSA and other Government agencies provide advice on applications to Planning SA.

Enforcement under the Development Act is undertaken by the DAC with investigations generally undertaken by Planning SA with assistance of PIRSA if required. PIRSA staff will investigate offences against the Fisheries Act.

Aquaculture policies in the form of Aquaculture Management Plans are the responsibility of PIRSA. Planning policies relating to aquaculture development that are in the Development Plan are the responsibility of Planning SA. However, there is considerable discussion between the agencies in the preparation of these policies and consistency in their intent. Proposed changes to the Fisheries Act will see further integration of Aquaculture Management Plan policies into the Development Plan.

#### HELPMANN ACADEMY

In reply to Mr LEWIS.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: Fifty-four arts organisations received annual or triennial funding from the SA Government in 1998-1999 and 52 organisations are expected to receive ongoing

funding in 1999-2000. Details of this funding are provided below. To provide a perspective on Government support for contemporary music, details of Government funding for contemporary music are also provided.

#### Annual/Triennial Funding

	1998-99 Budget \$ million	1998-99 Estimated Result \$ million	1999-00 Budget \$ million
<b>Financial Year Funded</b>			
1 State Library	23.070	23.617	24.052
2 Art Gallery	4.625	4.625	4.603
3 Carrick Hill	0.799	0.925	0.941
4 Museum	5.762	5.764	5.954
5 History Trust	3.004	3.130	3.179
6 Artlab	0.673	0.748	0.900
7 AFCT—Operating	2.920	5.412	3.080
AFCT—Debt Servicing	2.047	2.047	1.889
AFCT—Total	4.967	7.459	4.969
8 Adelaide Festival of Arts	2.750	2.750	1.750
9 Tandanya	0.540	0.540	0.540
#10 SACAT—Operating	2.797	2.797	2.797
SACAT—Debt Servicing	1.598	1.598	1.469
SACAT—Commonwealth Regional Arts	0.375	0.375	0.312
SACAT—Total	4.770	4.770	4.578
*#11 State Opera Company (includes Orchestral Services)	1.700	1.700	1.700
#12 State Theatre Company	1.485	1.485	1.485
#13 SA Film Corporation	2.694	3.691	2.944
14 Cisa	0.155	0.155	0.155
15 Dirc	0.160	0.160	0.160
	<u>57.154</u>	<u>61.519</u>	<u>57.910</u>
<b>Calendar Year Funded</b>			
16 Australian Dance Theatre	0.732	0.732	0.732
*17 ASO—Base Grant	0.260	0.848	0.564
ASO—Additional Players	0.527	0.585	0.600
ASO—Total	0.787	1.433	1.164
18 SAYAB	1.555	1.606	1.556
19 Jam Factory	0.930	1.070	0.930
20 Fringe	0.566	0.566	0.566
*21 Adelaide Baroque	0.047	0.047	0.047
*22 Adelaide Chamber Orchestra	0.135	0.026	0
*23 Adelaide Philharmonia Chorus	0.018	0.018	0.018
24 Arts Monthly Australia	0.002	0.002	0.002
25 Art Zone	0.009	0.009	0
26 Artlink	0.017	0.017	0.017
27 Arts in Action	0.032	0.039	0.045
28 Arts Law Centre of Australia	0.008	0.008	0.008
29 Ausdance	0.055	0.055	0.055
30 Australian Copyright Council	0.002	0.002	0.002
*31 Australian String Quartet	0.146	0.151	0.156
*32 Barossa Music Festival	0.105	0.105	0.105
33 Brink Productions	0.125	0.300	0.300
*34 Co-Opera	0.050	0.050	0.050
35 Community Arts Network	0.085	0.085	0.085
36 Contemporary Art Centre—SA	0.145	0.145	0.145
37 Crafts Council of SA	0.078	0.078	0.078
38 Doppio Teatro	0.123	0.122	0.127
39 Experimental art foundation	0.071	0.071	0.071
*40 Folk Federation of SA	0.020	0.020	0.020
41 Friendly Streets poet	0.009	0.009	0.009
*42 Jazz Coordinator	0.024	0.024	0.024
43 Junction Theatre	0.175	0.175	0.175
44 Leigh Warren Dancers	0.165	0.170	0.175
45 Mainstreet	0.122	0.122	0.122
*46 Musica Viva in Schools	0.015	0.015	0.015
47 Nexus Multi Media Arts Centre	0.080	0.080	0.080
48 Port Community Arts Centre	0.044	0.042	0.040
49 SA Community Broadcasters Assoc	0.031	0.031	0.031
*50 SA Council for Country Music	0.020	0.020	0.020



		1998-99		
		1998-99 Budget \$ million	Estimated Result \$ million	1999-00 Budget \$ million
*51	SA Music Industry Association	0.046	0.040	0.040
52	SA Writers Centre	0.089	0.089	0.089
53	Vitalstatistix	0.115	0.120	0.125
54	Wakefield Press	0.045	0.048	0.048
		<u>6.823</u>	<u>7.742</u>	<u>7.272</u>
		63.977	69.261	65.182

\* indicates music organisations

# indicates on triennial funding agreement

#### Contemporary Music Funding

In recent years, the Government has significantly increased the level of funding for organisations and artists mainly involved in contemporary music activity. Funding is now provided for the Folk Federation, a Jazz Coordinator, the SA Council of Country Music, the SA Music Industry Association and the operations of the Contemporary Music Consultancy. Further to this, the Recording Assistance program, events such as Music Business Adelaide, and a restructuring of Arts SA's project funding has provided for an increased contribution from Government to the area of contemporary music.

#### Contemporary Music Consultancy

The operations of the Contemporary Music Consultant are designed to support the development of the South Australian music industry. An annual allocation of \$115 000 provides—

- Contracting of the Contemporary Music Consultant and part-time assistant
- Funds for the appointment of a trainee.  
The delivery of the annual Music Business Adelaide music conference.
- Monitors and provides \$7000 support for the Triple M HomeGrown Battle of Rock Competition.
- The development and the implementation of the \$1 million Federal Contemporary Music Development Package as a result of the State's leading position in the contemporary music field.
- Support for smaller contemporary music initiatives including Fast Forward (Consultant's Contemporary Music Information Update), Australian Music Week activities, Performances in the Concourse of the Railway Station and other smaller initiatives as considered appropriate.

#### Annual Funding for Contemporary Music Organisations in 1998-1999

##### Contemporary Music Organisations

	1998-99		
	1998-99 Budget \$ million	Estimated Result \$ million	1999-00 Budget \$ million
Folk Federation of SA	0.020	0.020	0.020
Jazz Coordinator	0.024	0.024	0.024
SA Council for Country Music	0.020	0.020	0.020
SA Music Industry Association	0.046	0.040	0.040

Other music organisations which receive annual or triennial funding are indicated with an asterisk in the initial two tables of the response.

#### Recording Assistance Program

The program provides funding to musicians towards recording, marketing and distribution of CD's. In the 1998-1999 financial year, 13 grants were funded totalling \$35 462.

#### Other Funding Programs

Artists and arts organisations (including those working in contemporary music) also receive support for specific projects through the Government's funding programs for Professional Development; Festivals, Event and New Commissions; Cultural Tourism and Export. Examples of project funding in the contemporary music field include \$20 000 to the group Fruit for overseas touring and marketing and \$10 000 to Cavan-Te for professional development.

Additional Government funding for contemporary music and other arts organisations is available through the Government's Business Consultancies Program, Incentives Program and Health Promotion through the Arts.

### WOMEN'S INFORMATION SERVICE

In reply to Ms **CICCARELLO**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:**

- The Women's Information Switchboard is now known as the Women's Information Service.
- It is proposed that the targeted increase of 5 per cent in the number of enquires will be achieved through targeted advertising. Since early June, advertisements have appeared in The Advertiser, the Messenger Press and other community newspapers/newsletters resulting in a noticeable increase in telephone contacts. Latest figures show the advertising has already resulted in a 26.6 per cent increase in the number of contacts in June compared with May.

Staff of the Service are to be congratulated on the significant increase in total contacts, including the Internet program. There has been a 43.34 per cent increase in total contacts to the service for the 1998-99 financial year compared with the previous year.

- The Voice* newspaper, produced with the Office for the Status of Women, reaches over 20 000 community groups and individuals in urban and rural areas. *The Voice* highlights the work of the Women's Information Service and other topics of interest.
- Country trips undertaken by the Women's Information Service, in conjunction with the Mobile Customer Connection service of Transport SA, will also assist in ensuring that rural women are informed about the Service and its 1800 telephone number. Country media will also be informed of the visits and utilised to promote the Service.
- To further broaden knowledge of the Service in rural SA during the 1999-2000 year, staff will also attend country field days in conjunction with other Government services.

### FRINGE FESTIVAL

In reply to Ms **CICCARELLO**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** The 1998 Fringe Festival resulted in an operating profit of \$94 747 with a positive balance sheet result at the end of June 1998, of \$1 522. The accounts were independently audited by Arthur Anderson. The audited accounts remain the property of the Fringe and are not publicly available documents. Copies of the audited accounts are distributed to members of the Fringe at the annual general meeting held on 17 August each year.

Total audience figures for the Fringe events were 230 000 tickets sold—and a total of 837 000 attendances at all events (including outdoor activities and parade).

### WOMEN'S ADVISORY COUNCIL

In reply to Mr **HANNA**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** In 1995-96 the Women's Advisory Council conducted extensive consultations with rural women.

Since that time, the Council has continued to consult with a wide range of women on specific issues. On 19 and 20 June 1998 a phone-in survey was conducted at the Women's Information Service for the Women's Advisory Council on women's financial independence. A total of 80 women from rural and metropolitan areas participated in the survey. Women of culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds were consulted on strategies to ensure financial information reached target groups through the Multicultural and International Affairs Women's Forum.

Council also consulted with key migrant and refugee women's groups on issues relating to violence against refugee women.

The 14 members of the Council include three who reside in rural areas, two from non-English speaking backgrounds and a representative of the Aboriginal Women's Statewide Advisory Council. Two Council members are under 30 years of age. The members consult widely within their communities and networks and regularly report back to the Council.

### COMMERCIAL ROAD

In reply to Mr **HILL**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** As I have indicated on past occasions, TransportSA regularly reviews its budget program to ensure that the funds available are allocated to the projects where the greatest benefit can be provided to the community as a whole. Always, TransportSA considers the interests of all road users on a State-wide basis when determining the priority of particular projects.

Whenever new issues come to light, the program of works is reconsidered. This was the case for Commercial Road when it

became evident that the predicted rate of increase of traffic volumes associated with Seaford Rise was not being met—and the vehicle numbers using the first stage of the Southern Expressway were projected to the second stage, now under construction.

Construction is due to commence on Commercial Road in October 1999, with the upgrading of the Commercial Road and Maslins Beach Road intersection. It is anticipated that this will be completed by the end of January 2000.

While crash issues on Commercial Road remain a matter of concern, roads alone do not cause crashes.

Nevertheless, officers from TransportSA have reviewed the speed limits along Commercial Road and I understand that the current limits are considered appropriate given the extent of the abutting roadside development on Commercial Road. With the proposed

upgrade of Commercial Road a further review of the speed limits will be undertaken.

I am also pleased to advise that construction works on the realignment of Gray Street to the west of the township of Noarlunga is scheduled to commence in November 1999, with completion by April 2000.

### ROAD SAFETY

In reply to **Mr KOUTSANTONIS**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** With regard to direct expenditure on road safety initiatives and programs, the following are the estimated allocations for the financial years 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

Safety Program	1998-99 Estimated Expenditure \$m	1999-2000 Estimated Expenditure \$m
Infrastructure: <sup>(1)</sup> Road improvements including blackspot treatments, seal widening, overtaking lanes, installation of safety barriers, pedestrian facilities, school crossings, additional pavement markings and signing, road safety audits and upgrading of parking bays.	14.223	8.924
User behaviour: <sup>(1)</sup> Community road safety programs, public education campaigns and materials including drink-drive, speed, seat belts, rural, pedestrians and cyclists, and contribution to SA Police road safety and traffic enforcement activities.	21.419	26.553
<b>TOTAL</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>35.642</b>	<b>35.477</b>

Notes:

1. The change in the pattern of road safety expenditure from 1998-99 to 1999-2000 reflects the shift in focus from road infrastructure solutions to road user behaviour modification.
2. The estimated expenditure of \$35.477m for 1999-2000 includes \$6.597m of initiatives and programs solely in rural areas.

With regard to the funding of road safety, the following are sources of estimated funding for 1999-2000:

Funding	1999-2000 Estimated \$m
Federal Sources	
Australian Land Transport Development Act	0.946
Blackspot	3.000
State Sources	
Highways Fund receipts	31.531
Total	35.477

### EMERGENCY SERVICES LEVY

In reply to **Mr ATKINSON**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** Transport SA collects the component of the Emergency Services Levy (ESL) that applies to mobile property, such as boats and motor vehicles.

The estimated expenditure by Transport SA for the on-going collection of the ESL is \$913 124—the breakdown of this amount is summarised below:

	\$
· weekly disbursements and financial reports	4 400
· system maintenance	3 500
· promotional inserts	7 424
· cost of cash collection	70 000
· cost of bank merchant fees on EFTPOS transactions	112 000
· Commissions and FID on Australia Post payments	9 800
· additional staff in Telephone Services to handle inquiries	156 000
· communications costs	45 000
· accommodation	5 000
· additional temporary staff in metropolitan Customer Services offices	436 000
· additional temporary staff in country Customer Services offices	64 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>913 124</b>

Transport SA will be monitoring this expenditure throughout the year and will negotiate any variation in cost recovery with Treasury and Finance.

### LIGHTING UP TIMES

In reply to **Hon. R.B. SUCH**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** Transport SA will investigate the effectiveness of a combined public relations/advertising campaign to be run on radio and in the press quarterly on change of season, reminding motorists of the legal requirement to drive with headlights on between sunset and sunrise and in times of poor visibility. I thank the honourable member for the suggestion.

### TARGETED VOLUNTARY SEPARATION PACKAGES

In reply to **Ms BEDFORD**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** The introduction of the Passenger Transport Act 1994 established TransAdelaide as an operator of public transport services in competition with private sector providers. In order for TransAdelaide to compete successfully for work it has been required to examine all aspects of its business overall performance.

Meanwhile, TransAdelaide has been approved to use the Government's Targeted Voluntary Separation Package scheme. No target numbers have ever been set.

From January 1996 TransAdelaide, in cooperation with the Rail Tram & Bus Union, (formerly the Public Transport Union) progressively introduced new depot based Award provisions (Award appendices) for the employment of bus drivers. The negotiations included provision that the Award appendices would only be introduced if a depot was successful in the tender bid or in negotiating a contract with the Passenger Transport Board.

In July 1996, Serco was awarded the Inner North Contract with a take up date of January 1997. This resulted in 165 bus drivers being declared surplus to TransAdelaide's bus business. The awarding of the Outer North East Contract to TransAdelaide and its subsequent negotiation of the remaining bus contract areas prompted the introduction of the award appendices. The appendices provided for greater labour efficiency and resulted in further numbers of employees being declared surplus to the overall bus business. During 1996-1997, 323 employees took TVSPs.

In the latter half of the 1996-1997 financial year, TransAdelaide negotiated Certified Agreements for the remainder of its workforce including rail operations, rail maintenance, metal trades workshops

maintenance and administration. The Agreements provided for greater labour efficiency and resulted in additional employees being declared surplus to TransAdelaide requirements during the 1997-1998 financial year. 109 employees took TVSPs.

The Government has recently approved TransAdelaide to continue the use of the Government's Targeted Voluntary Separation scheme until April 2000. This will allow TransAdelaide to use the scheme to adjust its workforce should it not be successful in retaining its current level of bus business as a result of the current round of tendering of bus services or if further efficiencies are found.

#### EMERGENCY SERVICES LEVY

In reply to **Mr ATKINSON**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** The Emergency Services Levy (ESL) is payable on the registration of public transport vehicles used for fare or reward, such as buses, taxis and hire cars. The levy payable on each vehicle is \$32 per year. However, the ESL on public passenger vehicles not used for fare or reward in country areas is \$12 per year.

The member for Spence also questioned the appropriateness of the ESL being applied to vintage vehicles registered under the Historic Vehicle Registration Scheme.

Owners of conditionally registered historic and left-hand drive motor vehicles—that can only be on the road 90 days in a given year—will now only be charged a levy of \$8—reduced from \$32.

#### ANNUAL SURVEY OF MAJOR CUSTOMERS

In reply to **Mrs GERAGHTY**.

**The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:** The 1999-2000 budget estimate for the establishment by Transport SA of an annual survey of major customers is \$14 000 for the:

- development and implementation of an external customer relationships strategy including specific actions to establish, maintain and manage key external customer relationships at a corporate level; and
- evaluation of customer consultation processes of major project and policy initiatives undertaken by Transport SA in the past 12-18 months.

The study commissioned by the External Customer Consultation Reference Group in 1997-98 was a 5-stage program:

Stage 1—Situation Analysis which involved identifying previous customer consultation studies undertaken by Sections in the Agency with their key external customers, plus an evaluation of best practice methodologies.

Stage 2—Internal Stakeholders which involved collating customer consultation issues from the Agency's key internal customers.

Stage 3—External Stakeholders which involved collating customer consultation issues from the Agency's key external customers. The 8 key groups of external stakeholders identified were:

- peak bodies;
- Government agencies;
- Local Government;
- industry associations 1 (directly transport related);
- industry associations 2 (which use transport, but not their main focus);
- motorists;
- recreational boat owners and fishers; and
- lastly unprotected users (mix of pedestrians, motorcyclists, cyclists and people with disabilities).

Stage 4—Towards Developing a Customer Consultation Framework (draft) which draws together the proposals emanating from the previous stages into a model on which Agency staff can base their consultation procedures with external customers and stakeholders.

Stage 5—Customer Consultation Framework and Guidelines which is the final product incorporated into the Customer Consultation Resource Manual released in March 1999 and available for reference to all Transport SA staff on the intranet site.

The results specifically relating to stage 3—External Stakeholders are included in the Preliminary Assessment (I will arrange for a copy to be forwarded to the Member for Torrens). This document outlines the variety of responses to the questions raised regarding the effectiveness of the Agency's consultative procedures with its external stakeholders and customers.

### Minister for Human Services

#### UNATTACHED EXECUTIVE STAFF/SALARY PACKAGES

In reply to **Ms STEVENS**.

**The Hon. DEAN BROWN:** As at 1 June 1999 there were no unattached executive staff in the Department of Human Services.

#### PUBLIC SECTOR WAGES PARITY POLICY

In reply to **Mrs MAYWALD**.

**The Hon. DEAN BROWN:** The cost of implementing wages parity in the Department of Human Services in 1999-2000 as a result of the Enterprise Agreement approved in the Industrial Commission on 21 June 1999 will be \$39.7 million.

#### GAMBLERS REHABILITATION FUND

In reply to **Ms BEDFORD**.

**The Hon. DEAN BROWN:** \$1.38 million of accumulated funds have been committed to a two year plan focusing on research, community education, data collection systems, training of community service workers in relation to problem gambling and continuation of the Gambling Helpline.

\$725 860 has been allocated to projects in the first year of the two year plan, of which \$313 160 has been spent to begin a number of projects. These projects include: research of problem gamblers in the Criminal Justice system; market research to inform the planned community education campaign; establishment of a data base system with the BreakEven services; and the continuation of the pilot telephone counselling and referral Helpline which is currently under evaluation.

#### HEALTH SERVICE BUDGETS

In reply to **Ms STEVENS**.

**The Hon. DEAN BROWN:** As indicated during the estimates session on 29 June 1999, savings from procurement, information technology and competitive tendering have been factored into the forward estimates. These savings were \$5.1 million in 1999-2000 and \$8 million for 2000-2001. The savings have been shared by individual health units and the department, on a pro-rata basis, and based on projected goods and services expenditure as contained in the portfolio budget.

Savings achieved by health units during the year that are over and above the budget requirements, will be retained by them, therefore there is every incentive for them to purchase strategically. Health Units and the Strategic Procurement Unit have been working in partnership to strategically analyse purchases across the department and to use bulk purchasing leverage. In the past, it was often the practice for individual units to purchase in isolation, thereby missing the ability to achieve savings that arise from coordinated multiple purchases.

The 3 per cent savings target is considered achievable at this time. It was never the intention of the State Supply Board to achieve these savings immediately, but that it would take in the order of three years. This is why the whole savings have not been factored into the budget during the early years.

Savings can vary between individual items. It is difficult to measure savings between the public and private sectors. Often different counting rules apply and it is not possible to authenticate them due to the commercial-in-confidence nature in which the private sector often operates to protect its competitive advantage.

In order to ascertain information on future purchases, the department will soon be requesting, as part of the Strategic Procurement Reform process, forward procurement plans for analysis, to enable strategic acquisitions to be undertaken and leverage obtained from bulk purchasing.

There are currently a number of other initiatives being pursued. The Department for Administrative and Information Services will soon be piloting an electronic commerce procurement system that is expected to offer benefits to both the public and private sector in the area of procurement. The Noarlunga Hospital has been selected to participate in that trial in order to assess the benefits associated with wider use.

### PROCUREMENT REFORM STRATEGY

In reply to Ms STEVENS.

**The Hon. DEAN BROWN:** Since July 1998, savings in the order of \$3.7 million were achieved by the Strategic Procurement Unit or Supply SA. The savings have been achieved against the original budget estimate or previous costs for the purchase of goods or services.

To date, some 127 contracts have been completed by the Department's Strategic Procurement Unit or Supply SA.

The classes of products, services and capital items include the following: computer systems, consultancies, CT scanners, pharmacy management systems, endoscopic cameras, maintenance contracts, autoclaves, dialysis machines, mammography units, X-ray equipment, gamma cameras, haemodialysis machines, domiciliary equipment, urinalysis systems, stationery supplier ordering system, centrifugal water chillers, tissue processors, ultrasonic scanners, sleep analysis systems, audiovisual conferencing system, ventilators, cataract extraction system, sterile vials, reverse osmosis units, image intensifier and camera systems, cardiac arrhythmia monitors, liquid chromatograph, bed pan flusher units, computers, intra-aortic balloon pumps, telehealth equipment, chillers, wheelchair ramp, physiology monitoring equipment, centrifuge, ophthalmology equipment, defibrillators, needles and syringes, orthopaedic components and a number of others.

### EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY

In reply to Ms STEVENS.

**The Hon. DEAN BROWN:** In the financial year 1997-98 25 lung volume reductions were performed at The Queen Elizabeth Hospital which were specifically funded from the Department of Human Services. In the 11 months to May 1999 only six procedures were performed and no special allocation of funds was made for this purpose.

### ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS

In reply to Ms STEVENS.

**The Hon. DEAN BROWN:** The proportion of patients who are seen within the clinical wait time thresholds continues to fluctuate between health units. Overall, performance during 1998-99 has improved; however, on a day to day basis there are fluctuations due to the unpredictability of case loads and the numbers of highest priority patients who may present on any given day.

Priority Codes	1	2	3	4	5
Australian College of Emergency Medicine Standard	100%	70%	60%		
Threshold time	immediately	10 min	30 min	60 min	120 min

Triage Category	1998-99 Totals				
	TQEH	WCH— Paediatric	WCH— Women's ED	FMCL	MHS
1	97%	100%	89%	100%	86%
2	87%	55%	86%	57%	56%
3	82%	35%	77%	46%	52%
4	70%	47%	83%	43%	54%
5	87%	85%	96%	71%	99%

Triage Category	1998-99 Totals				
	RGH	NHS	RAH	Modbury*	Average performance for all sites#
1	91%	85%	99%	95%	94%
2	74%	85%	82%	80%	74%
3	75%	80%	67%	56%	63%
4	83%	82%	67%	69%	66%
5	99%	98%	82%	95%	90%

\* Modbury Hospital data reported for first quarter 1999 only.

# Average performance for all sites includes Modbury Hospital.

It should be noted this time relates to when the patient is first seen by a doctor following triage by a nurse. Comfort care and assessment is undertaken as clinically indicated from the time of presentation to the Emergency Department. For patients with life threatening conditions it is the case that the medical and resuscitation care is provided prior to data recording which explains why the 100 per cent target is not shown for all category one patients. It may be that the discrepancy in time recording is as small as one minute, however,

this would still be recorded by a computer as outside the immediate response, such is the sensitivity of the data recording.

### CHILD PROTECTION MATTERS

In reply to Ms STEVENS.

**The Hon. DEAN BROWN:** One of the underlying premises of the new approach to child protection in South Australia is that the intake decision should not be influenced by the workload of a particular location. The Central Intake Team has provided much improved consistency to the receiving and recording of child abuse or neglect reports from the public. They have also provided much improved consistency in the decisions about which cases need Departmental intervention and the type of intervention that is required.

The Child Protection Reform established a mechanism for identifying staff or resource deficits that impact on the Department's ability to intervene by way of an investigatory or non-investigatory response. This is termed RPI (resources prevent investigation). Family and Youth Services provides a range of services to children, young people and their families where protective issues are complex. In addition to investigations, work is undertaken with families to strengthen their capacity to care for and protect their children. The peaks and troughs of the demands on the various types of services require complex balancing.

All Tier 1 child protection investigations (that is in a situation where a child is in immediate danger) are completed. Tier 2 investigations (children at risk of harm) and Tier 3 non-investigatory responses may be closed without action being taken if there are no available resources to undertake them.

The total number of cases which have been closed with an RPI classification is 787:628 of those cases in metropolitan locations and 159 in the country. In many of these cases, families needed assessment and assistance rather than investigation.

### Minister for Disability Services, Minister for the Ageing

### PROCUREMENT REFORM STRATEGY

In reply to Ms HURLEY.

**The Hon. R.D. LAWSON:** On 30 June 1999 at the time this question was asked, I stated that I was not certain that the material sought had been calculated in the form requested. I have been advised that my response at that time was accurate. The information sought is not calculated in the detailed breakdown form which was requested.

The Government's aim in initiating procurement reform has been to achieve savings through the establishment of structures that support better contracting and procurement process methodologies. The success to date of the procurement reforms is pleasing, given that the last year has been focussed primarily on positioning agencies to implement reform.

The savings from the Procurement Reform Strategy will be achieved on two fronts: better buying decisions on the one hand, and from electronic commerce and improved processes on the other.

Better buying outcomes will be achieved by developing procurement professionalism, developing procurement as a strategic function, enhancing the competencies of government buyers, utilising whole-of-government and multi-agency contracts, and implementing a range of supplier management strategies.

The reduction in handling and transaction costs through process improvements will be delivered through the increased application of electronic commerce, the re-engineering of procurement processes and the streamlining of administrative processes.

On 10 March 1999, I provided the Legislative Council with examples of savings that had been made in the 1997-98 financial year and into the 1998-99 financial year. These relate to strategic procurement decision making. I am now able to provide data that relates to the 1998-99 financial year. This is not complete information and relates only to the activities of Supply SA.

Supply SA, on behalf of the State Supply Board, managed Board contracts and provided assistance to agencies in the negotiation of 22 major contracts through 1998-99. The estimated value of these contracts is \$71.3 million and it is estimated that they will generate savings of \$12.1 million or 16.9 per cent. This accounts for only one year's activity, and it does not include the savings generated by agen-

cies without Supply SA input. It is expected that agency generated savings are being realised and will continue to increase as the procurement competency development and accredited purchasing unit mechanisms take effect.

The second critical area for savings improvement and productivity improvement is the establishment of an electronic commerce pilot implementation program. An initial implementation will be in place later this year covering a number of business units within the Department for Administrative and Information Services, and one hospital from the Department of Human Services. I am confident that, through full implementation across Government of the Procurement Reform Strategy, electronic commerce will be a key enabler in substantially reducing transaction costs and providing the management information to support better buying in the future.

A breakdown of all savings data is not available as the systems needed to produce, analyse, and collate the information are still being established by individual agencies.

**Minister for Government Enterprises, Minister for  
Information Economy**

**GLENELG BOAT LAUNCHING FACILITY PATRONAGE**

In reply to **Mr CONDOUS**.

**The Hon. M.H. ARMITAGE:** I am pleased to advise that there have been almost 5 000 launches at the Adelaide Shores Boat Ramp in the period since it opened in March this year until 30 June 1999.

Some 17 000 launches are expected this financial year. This represents a significant increase in usage when compared with approximately 11 800 launches in 1997-98 and 8 400 launches in 1996-97 at the former Glenelg boat ramp.

It is difficult to compare monthly figures due to varying weather patterns, therefore, annual figures are more indicative.