



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SESSION OF 2019

(SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-NINTH PARLIAMENT)

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

No. 46

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER 2019

1 COUNCIL MEETS.— The Council met at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon and the President read Prayers.

2 EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.— Ms *Forrest* asked the Honourable the Leader of the Government — With regard the latest available data on Tasmania's employment statistics on a trend and original basis:-

- (1) What is the current gender pay gap for Tasmanian women?
- (2) What are the current employment figures for Tasmania, broken down by full time, part time and casual employees listed by sex?
- (3)
 - (a) How many Tasmanians are unemployed reported by sex; and
 - (b) how many are long-term unemployed, reported by sex?
- (4) How many Tasmanians are currently underemployed reported by sex?
- (5) What are the current Tasmanian participation rates reported by sex?
- (6) What is the breakdown of Tasmanians employed in reported income brackets by sex.

The Leader answered,

- (1) The Australian Workplace Gender Equality Agency calculates the national gender pay gap as the difference between female and male average weekly full-time base salary earnings expressed as a percentage of male earnings. It does not compare like roles and is influenced by a number of factors, including gender-segregated industries, the level of workplace flexibility to accommodate caring and other responsibilities (especially in senior roles), the distribution of caring and domestic work, promotion and pay decisions, and discrimination and bias in hiring.

In May 2019, in trend terms, full-time adult ordinary time earnings for Tasmanian males was \$1473.10 per week, while the equivalent for Tasmanian females was \$1343.70 per week. This equates to a pay gap of \$129.40, or 8.8 per cent. The national pay gap for May 2019 was \$241.50 per week, or 14 per cent.

In original terms, the pay gap in the year to May 2019 was \$151.90 per week, or 10.4 per cent. Nationally, the pay gap in the year to May 2019 in original terms was \$241.10 or 14.1 per cent.

- (2) Data on casual or permanent status of employees are not available

Table 1: Employment data for Tasmania, trend terms, July 2019

	Male	Female	Total
Full Time	98 500	53 700	152 200
Part Time	31 500	64 300	95 800
Total	130 000	118 000	248 000

Table 2: Employment data for Tasmania, original terms, year to July 2019

	Male	Female	Total
Full Time	100 200	53 800	154 000
Part Time	30 300	64 100	94 400
Total	130 500	118 000	248 500

- (3) (a) In July 2019, in trend terms, 17 900 Tasmanians were unemployed. Of these, 8900 were male and 9000 were female.

In the year to July 2019, in original terms, 16 600 Tasmanians were unemployed. Of these, 8100 were male and 8500 were female.

- (b) Long-term unemployment data are only available in original terms and are not disaggregated by sex.

- (4) In July 2019, in trend terms, 27 600 Tasmanians were underemployed. Of these, 10 400 were male and 17 100 were female. These estimates do not sum to the aggregate estimate due to rounding issues.

In the year to July 2019, in original terms, 26 400 Tasmanians were underemployed. Of these, 10 100 were males and 16 300 were females.

- (5) In July 2019, in trend terms, the Tasmanian participation rate was 60.3 per cent. In the same period, the male participation rate was 64.3 per cent and the female participation rate was 56.4 per cent.

In the year to July 2019, in original terms, the Tasmanian participation rate was 60.5 per cent. In the same period, the male participation rate was 64.5 per cent and the female participation rate was 56.6 per cent.

- (6) The following table outlines 2016 Census data for employed persons aged 15 years and over by weekly personal income.

Table 3: Weekly Personal Income, Employed Persons in Tasmania, 2016 Census

	Male	Male %	Female	Female %	Total	Total %
Negative/Nil income	729	0.7	761	0.7	1492	0.7
\$1-\$149	3044	2.8	4897	4.6	7945	3.7
\$150-\$299	3408	3.1	6307	6.0	9714	4.5
\$300-\$399	3865	3.5	6951	6.6	10 819	5.0
\$400-\$499	4992	4.6	8888	8.4	13 876	6.4
\$500-\$649	8313	7.6	13 624	12.9	21 936	10.2
\$650-\$799	12 037	11.0	14 337	13.6	26 370	12.2
\$800-\$999	15 948	14.6	13 467	12.7	29 413	13.7
\$1000-\$1249	16 586	15.1	12 750	12.1	29 339	13.6
\$1250-\$1499	11 214	10.2	7974	7.5	19 187	8.9
\$1500-\$1749	9579	8.7	6192	5.9	15 772	7.3
\$1750-\$1999	6542	6.0	3746	3.5	10 293	4.8
\$2000-\$2999	7859	7.2	3339	3.2	11 196	5.2
\$3000 or more	3830	3.5	1204	1.1	5034	2.3
Not stated	1621	1.5	1360	1.3	2985	1.4
Total	109 572	100.0	105 795	100.0	215 363	100.00

3 GAMBLING SUPPORT FRAMEWORK 2014-2019.— Ms Webb asked the Honourable the Leader of the Government — With regard to the current Gambling Support Program Strategic Framework 2014-19 (the Framework):

- (1) What evaluation occurred of the impact and effectiveness of the Framework?

- (2) If evaluation was conducted, what did this evaluation indicate in terms of the effectiveness of the Framework in-
 - (a) preventing gambling harm;
 - (b) reducing gambling harm; and
 - (c) ameliorating gambling harm?
- (3) What measures and indicators (other than general prevalence studies conducted as part of the Social and Economic Impact Studies) are used to gauge the impact of gambling support programs?
- (4) Under the Framework, what proportion of (a) funding and (b) activity, was directed to the prevention of problem gambling?
- (5) Under the Framework, what proportion of (a) funding and (b) activity, was directed to support services for people with a gambling problem?

Noting that the Gambling Support Program Strategic Framework 2014-19 (page 5) states that gambling support services reported 71.2 per cent of people seeking support experienced issues related to Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs) in the period 2013–14:—

- (6) What is the latest data on the proportion of those seeking help from gambling support services in Tasmania affected by a problem with gambling on (a) EGMs and (b) other forms of gambling?
- (7) (a) If that data is not currently collected by the gambling support services when between 2013-14 and the present did gambling support services stop collecting data on the issues experienced by people seeking support;
 (b) Who made the decision to stop collecting that data through gambling support services; and
 (c) What was the evidence base and rationale for ceasing to collect that data?
- (8) If that statement from page 5 of the Framework was drawn from a source other than data collected by gambling support services, what was that data source?
- (9) If those statements are based on a data source other than data collected by gambling support services:-
 - (a) what is the latest data from that source on the proportion of those seeking help from gambling support services in Tasmania affected by a problem with gambling on EGMs; and
 - (b) on other forms of gambling?
- (10) Noting that the Framework (page 5) states that clients of gambling support services are *likely to experience issues stemming from the use of EGMs, particularly within their local hotel/club*-
 - (a) what was the data source that informed this statement;
 - (b) does the most recent data available continue to support that statement;
 - (c) if the most recent data does not support that statement, what has replaced an issue with EGMs in their local hotel/club as the form of gambling most likely to be experienced by clients of gambling support services;
 - (d) what is the latest data on the venue-type most likely to be used for gambling on EGMs by those seeking help from gambling support services in Tasmania;
 - (e) if current data is not available, when between 2013-14 and the present did this data stop being collected;
 - (f) who made the decision to stop collecting this data; and

- (g) what was the evidence base and rationale for ceasing to collect this data?

The Leader answered,

- (1) The Gambling Support Program - GSP - is currently seeking feedback from key stakeholders regarding the effectiveness and currency of the 2014-19 strategic framework.
- (2)
 - (a) Not applicable.
 - (b) Not applicable.
 - (c) Not applicable [TBC].
- (3) Funded Gambling Support Services provide both quantitative and qualitative feedback regarding service effectiveness, including reports against key performance indicators. In addition, community education campaigns are evaluated to ensure the effectiveness of campaigns. Campaigns featuring digital advertising placements allow for metrics including impressions and click-through rates.
- (4) The framework informs the department's public health approach to gambling policy, programs and service delivery; it does not identify budget and activities being undertaken by the GSP
- (5) As with question (4), the framework does not identify budget and activities being undertaken by the GSP.
- (6) For 2018-19, of the people who sought support through gamblers help services and provided their primary form of gambling, 79 per cent reported their primary form of gambling as EGMs.
- (7)
 - (a) Not applicable.
 - (b) Not applicable.
 - (c) Not applicable.
- (8) The statement on page 5 of the framework uses data collected by gambling support services in Tasmania.
- (9)
 - (a) Not applicable.
 - (b) Not applicable.
- (10)
 - (a) The data source used for this statement is the Third SEIS (2014) Volume 1.
 - (b) Yes.
 - (c) Not applicable.
 - (d) The most recent data is available in Table 8.4, Volume 1 of the Fourth SEIS (2017)
 - (e) Not applicable.
 - (f) Not applicable.
 - (g) Not applicable.

4 GAMBLING SUPPORT PROGRAM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2020-2023.— Ms Webb asked the Honourable the Leader of the Government — With regard to the Gambling Support Program Strategic Framework 2020-2023 (the Framework):

- (1) What is the expected date of release of the Framework?
- (2) What form of consultation was conducted to inform its development?
- (3) Which stakeholders were involved in the consultation?
- (4) What sources of evidence and/or research informed its development?
- (5) Which data and findings from the latest Social and Economic Impact Study (SEIS) specifically informed the planning, funding and provision of service under the Framework?
- (6) What proportion of (a) funding and (b) activity, will be directed to the prevention of problem gambling?

- (7) What proportion of (a) funding and (b) activity, will be directed to support services for people with a gambling problem?

The Leader answered,

- (1) The expected date of release for the framework is December 2019
- (2) Consultation on the framework is currently ongoing. Stakeholders are able to provide feedback through a survey, forum and post-forum consultation opportunities.
- (3) The stakeholders invited to be involved in the consultation include industry, community sector and government representatives. The full list of stakeholders is below -
 - Anglicare Tasmania
 - Department of Treasury - Liquor and Gaming Branch
 - Each
 - Federal Group
 - Gambling Industry Group - GIG
 - Gaming venues across Tasmania
 - Holyoake
 - Housing Connect Front Door organisations
 - Housing Connect Support organisations
 - Local Government Association of Tasmania
 - Migrant Resource Centre
 - Neighbourhood House Tasmania (Peak Body)
 - Primary Health Network
 - Public Health
 - Relationships Australia
 - SARC - Social Action and Resource Centre
 - State and Territory governments
 - TasCOSS
 - Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre
 - Tasmanian Liquor and Gaming Commission
 - Turning Point, Eastern Health
 - University of Tasmania
 - YMCA
 - YNoT
- (4) In the development of the framework, the GSP will consider a range of reference sources, including the SEIS, activity data from Gambling Support Services in Tasmania, qualitative and anecdotal feedback from Gambling Support Services in Tasmania and relevant contemporary research such as that available through the Australian Gambling Research Centre, the Victorian Responsible Gambling Foundation research program and the Anglicare Tasmania Social Action and Research Centre. References to specific research will be cited in the framework.
- (5) The framework is currently under development. References to specific sections of the 2017 SEIS will be cited in the framework.
- (6) The framework informs the department's public health approach to gambling policy, programs and service delivery; it does not identify budget and activities being undertaken by the GSP.
- (7) As with question (6), the framework does not identify budget and activities being undertaken by the GSP.

5 GAMBLING SUPPORT PROGRAM MULTIMEDIA CAMPAIGNS AND ADDICTION.— Ms *Forrest* asked the Honourable the Leader of the Government — With regard to the material produced in the Gambling Support Program multimedia campaigns of the past five years—

- (1) Noting that gambling addiction is now recognised as a diagnosable mental health condition in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5 (DSM 5), does the Government:
 - (a) consider it appropriate to clearly label products that contain a risk of addiction;
 - (b) accept the definition of gambling addiction as a health disorder in the DSM 5; and
 - (c) consider EGMs in their specific design to be a product that can trigger a gambling addiction disorder?
- (2)
 - (a) Does the word *addiction* appear on any of the material produced in the Gambling Support Program multimedia campaigns;
 - (b) if so, does any of that material explicitly identify gambling as having a risk of addiction; and
 - (c) if not, noting that other public education campaigns such as the QUIT campaign explicitly discuss addiction, why not public education campaigns in Tasmania relating to gambling and EGMs?
- (3) What key messaging has been used in the Government funded primary prevention public education campaigns on gambling and EGMs over the past five years?

The Leader answered,

- (1)
 - (a) This is a matter for the Tasmanian Liquor and Gaming Commission, which is the independent body established under the Gaming Control Act 1993 responsible for the regulation of gambling in the state.

Tasmania's regulatory framework for gambling provides for robust harm minimisation measures. The commission's Responsible Gambling Mandatory Code of Practice for Tasmania requires that gambling operators make information available to people so that they can understand the nature of gambling and make informed choices about participating in gambling. The commission's suite of information to players closely aligns with the Gambling Support Program material.

The mandatory code, together with the commission's rules for gambling operators require among other things, that -

- Signs with the ODDSR branding and message 'The longer you play, the more you lose', reference to Gamblers Help and the telephone number and a warning for minors must be clearly displayed at every entrance to an area where gaming occurs and/or at other specific locations in a venue.
- In venues with gaming machines, posters with the ODDSR branding and a range of messages must be displayed in public bathrooms closest to gaming areas.
- Information for players (brochures and a contact card for Gamblers Help with the ODDSR branding) must be available in venues and online (if applicable). Brochures are to include information about -
 - the chances of winning;
 - responsible gambling, including how to limit losses;
 - where to get help if gambling becomes a problem
 - exclusion from gambling;
 - the prohibition for minors; and
 - how to make a complaint.
- Individual electronic gaming machines must be labelled with a sticker containing the ODDSR branding and message 'The longer you play, the more you lose', reference to Gamblers Help and the telephone number and a warning for minors.
- Gambling advertising must be conducted in a manner that takes account of the potential adverse impact that it can have on minors, people with gambling problems and people at risk of developing gambling problems. This includes responsible gambling messages in all media advertising incorporating a responsible gambling message and a reference to Gamblers Help and the telephone number.

The commission's mandatory code and the rules for gambling operators are strict and extensive and are available on the Department of Treasury and Finance website www.treasury.tas.gov.au/liquor-and-gaming.

- (b) The Government is aware that the DSM 5 defines gambling addiction as a health disorder. However, the GSP Support Services do not use the medical definition of addiction. Please see response to question (2)(c) below.
 - (c) There is limited research available in relation to the design of EGMs and gambling addiction disorder as defined in the DSM 5. This is a new area that will require further investigation and research before consideration of this can be made.
- (2)
- (a) No.
 - (b) NA.
 - (c) The GSP provides campaigns that build community understanding of commercial gambling and allow people to make informed decisions about their participation. Our Support Services do not use the medical definition of addiction as part of their terminology and instead refer to the Problem Gambling Severity Index - PGSI - which acknowledges that harms can be experienced at any point along the continuum.

Recommendation 7.1 of the Productivity Commission 2010, Gambling Report No. 50, Canberra, Volume 1 states 'Building on existing initiatives, governments should place greater emphasis on campaigns that -

- (i) dispel common myths about gambling and tell people how to gamble safely;
 - (ii) highlight potential future consequences (financial losses, relationship breakdowns) associated with problem gambling; and
 - (iii) make the community aware of behaviours indicative of problem gambling, to encourage earlier help-seeking or interventions by family and friends.
- (3) The key messages over the past five years have been -
- Know Your Odds messaging
 - The longer you play, the more you lose
 - The house edge
 - How much can you expect to lose?
 - Easy to bet, easy to lose
 - It's not just gamblers who need support. It's those around them.
 - What are you willing to lose?
 - Do you know someone affected by gambling?
 - Watching more odds than action? Get back to the Real Game.

The framework informs the department's public health approach to gambling policy, programs and service delivery, it does not identify budget and activities being undertaken by the GSP.

6 KNOW YOUR ODDS MULTIMEDIA CAMPAIGN.— Ms Webb to ask the Honourable the Leader of the Government — Noting the *Know Your Odds* multimedia campaign, a key part of the State Government's Gambling Support Program has a website, which appears to have been down for at least the whole of September 2019, and a Facebook page hasn't posted since 11 July 2019 —

- (1) In the twelve months through to today's date, for how many days was the *Know Your Odds* website accessible to the public?

- (2) (a) Is the *Know Your Odds* Facebook page continuing to be operated;
- (b) if not, why is it no longer operational; and
- (c) who made the decision to cease operation?
- (3) If operational, what frequency of posting is specified in its social media plan?

The Leader answered,

- (1) The Gambling Support Program - GSP - is not aware of any downtime for the webpage www.knowyourodds.net.au. No-one has informed the GSPO that they could not access the website. Google Analytics data shows users accessing the site each day from 1 July 2018 to 7 October 2019.
- (2) (a) Yes.
- (b) NA.
- (c) NA.
- (3) Frequency of posting is not the primary factor in the GSPs social media management. The Know Your Odds Facebook page is used in conjunction with campaigns, initiatives and events undertaken through the GSPs community education strategy. In addition, the GSP periodically posts links to relevant podcasts, television shows or articles that are suitable content for the Facebook page.

People accessing the Know Your Odds Facebook can access links to the Know Your Odds website which provides additional information. People seeking support can access links to support services from both the Facebook page and the Know your Odds website.

7 POKER MACHINE LICENSES.— *Ms Webb* to ask the Honourable Leader of the Government —In the Premier’s evidence to the Joint Select Committee into Future Gaming Markets and as set out in the Hodgman Liberal Government’s Post 2023 Gaming Structural Framework it states that: “The right to operate poker machines post 2023 will be allocated and priced by a market-based mechanism, such as a tender” and also that “Hotels and clubs that had machines in place in march 2016 will not require any form of retrospective approvals.”

- (1) How will a market-based mechanism apply to hotels and clubs that currently have poker machines?
- (2) Will all hotels and clubs pay a license fee for their right to operate poker machines?
- (3) (a) How many individual licenses will potentially be allocated to hotels and clubs under this proposed model; and
- (b) will a license be required for each individual location or will companies who own multiple venues apply for one license to operate across those multiple locations?
- (4) What is the estimated market value of each of these individual licenses and what is their combined market value?
- (5) What economic modelling has been done or commissioned by the Government on the overall impact on the Tasmanian economy of the proposed new licensing arrangements?

In the joint Tasmanian Hospitality Association/Federal Group submission to the Joint Select Committee into Future Gaming Markets, the industry stated that its modelling estimated that each poker machine venue would be worth, on average, over \$1.5 million more under direct licensing (assuming a total State tax take of 38 per cent).

- (6) Given the tax take stated in the THA/Federal Group submission to the Joint Select Committee into Future Gaming Markets is almost exactly the same as that set out in the Liberal Party’s election policy under the direct licensing plan, can the Treasurer confirm whether the industry estimated figure of an increase in value of \$1.5 million for each poker machine venue accords with Treasury modelling?

The Leader answered,

(1) to (3)

The Government's Future of Gaming in Tasmania - FGM - policy, released in February 2018, replaced the Post 2023 Gaming Structural Framework and was informed by the outcomes of the Joint Select Committee on Future Gaming Markets.

The FGM policy establishes, amongst other things, the structural framework for electronic gaming machine - DGM - operation in hotels and clubs from 1 July 2023. This includes licensing the right to operate EGMs in hotels and clubs on an individual venue operator model and going to market for the licence to monitor the network of EGMs in hotels and clubs. There are currently 93 licensed hotels and clubs with EGMs.

The Government has established a dedicated Future Gaming Market project team to manage the significant and complex restructure of the gaming industry, which will require legislative amendments to implement. The details of the new regulatory model are under development and will be reflected in legislation to amend the Gaming Control Act 1993.

Due to the complexity of the legislative amendments required to implement the FGM policy, and the need to appropriately consult on these amendments, the Government does not intend to introduce legislation any earlier than March 2020.

(4) to (6)

The Future Gaming Market project team is continuing to undertake the significant and complex work associated with implementing the Government's FGM policy, including the development of licence fees, tax rates and licence terms. Government has not yet settled on the licence fees, tax rates or licence term that will apply to hotels and clubs under the FGM policy and therefore no modelling is currently available.

8 GAMBLING AND MENTAL HEALTH.— *Ms Webb* to ask the Honourable Leader of the Government — According to recent Victorian research, gambling harm is estimated to account for 22 per cent of costs to Victoria's mental health sector.

With the Government intending to keep poker machines in Tasmanian local communities for a further 20 years beyond 2023:—

- (1) Has the Government assessed and quantified the extent to which gambling harm has contributed to date to the level of mental ill-health and the cost of mental health services in our state?
- (2) Has the Government modelled the likely contribution of gambling harm to our state's future level of mental ill-health and cost of mental health services under the proposed new licensing model?
- (3)
 - (a) Do Tasmanian mental health services collect data about co-occurrence of gambling harm for people attending state-funded mental health services; and
 - (b) if not, why not?
- (4) Does the Government have other data sources that quantify or indicate the co-occurrence of mental ill-health and gambling harm in this state?
- (5) Does the Government have data on the co-occurrence of gambling harm with suicides in this state?

The Leader answered,

There has been no assessment of the impact of gambling harm on the level of mental ill-health or the cost of mental health services in Tasmania.

- (1) There has been no modelling of the likely contribution of gambling harm to the State's future level of mental ill-health and cost of mental health services.

- (2) (a) No.
- (b) Gambling related activities are not part of the standard national minimum dataset for mental health services.
- (3) The Department of Health is not aware of any data sources that would quantify or indicate the co-occurrence of mental ill-health and gambling harm in Tasmania.
- (4) The Department of Health in partnership with the Department of Justice and the Tasmanian Coroner's Office is developing the Tasmanian Suicide Register, which will provide the capacity to analyse information captured as part of Coronial investigations of suicide. This information will include identified stressors, including any financial stressors.

9 LEAVE TO TABLE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS AND INCORPORATE ANSWERS INTO HANSARD.—*Ordered*, That Mrs *Hiscutt* have leave to Table answers to Questions Nos. 4, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 21 and have the answers incorporated into the Hansard record.

10 PAPERS.—The Clerk of the Council laid upon the Table the following Papers:—

- (1) Report of the Auditor-General: No. 5 of 2019-20 - Royal Hobart Hospital Redevelopment Project. November 2019.
- (2) Ombudsman Tasmania: Annual Report 2018-2019.
- (3) National Heavy Vehicle Regulator: Annual Report 2018-2019.
- (4) Rail Safety National Law National Regulations (Application of Law) Variation Regulations 2019. South Australia.
- (5) Police Powers (Surveillance Devices) Act 2006: Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission –Annual Report 2018-2019.
- (6) Police Powers (Controlled Operations) Act 2006: Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission – Annual Report 2018-2019.
- (7) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing 345m2 situate in the Parish of Forbes, Land District of Monmouth in the Municipal area of Clarence.
- (8) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising areas of land containing 1140m2, 23.6m2, 918m2 and 64.5m2 situate in the Parish of Forbes, Land District of Monmouth in the Municipal area of Clarence.
- (9) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising areas of land containing 77.4m2 and 93.8m2 situate in the Parish of Forbes, Land District of Monmouth in the Municipal area of Clarence.
- (10) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing 664m2 situate in the Parish of Forbes, Land District of Monmouth in the Municipal area of Clarence.
- (11) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing .0682m2 situate in the Parish of Forbes, Land District of Monmouth in the Municipal area of Clarence.
- (12) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing 26.7m2 situate in the land district of Monmouth, Parish of Cambridge in the Municipal area of Clarence.

- (13) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising areas of land containing 759m2 and 1298m2 situate in the land district of Monmouth, Parish of Cambridge in the Municipal area of Clarence.
- (14) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing 278m2 situate in the land district of Monmouth, Parish of Cambridge in the Municipal area of Clarence.
- (15) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing 764m2 situate in the land district of Monmouth, Parish of Cambridge in the Municipal area of Clarence.
- (16) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing 99.8m2 situate in the land district of Monmouth, Parish of Cambridge in the Municipal area of Clarence.
- (17) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing 243m2 situate in the land district of Monmouth, Parish of Cambridge in the Municipal area of Clarence.
- (18) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing 182m2 situate in the land district of Monmouth, Parish of Cambridge in the Municipal area of Clarence.
- (19) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising areas of land containing 3257m2 and 156m2 situate in the land district of Monmouth, Parish of Cambridge in the Municipal area of Clarence.
- (20) Land Acquisition Act 1993: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing 129m2 situate in the land district of Monmouth, Parish of Cambridge in the Municipal area of Clarence.

11 MOTION WITHOUT NOTICE.— *Ordered*, That Mrs *Hiscutt* have leave to move a Motion without Notice.

12 LEAVE OF ABSENCE.— *Ordered*, That the Honourable Member for McIntyre, (Ms Rattray) be granted leave of absence from the service of the Council for this week's sitting. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

13 SPECIAL INTEREST MATTERS.— The President advised the Chamber of six Members who had indicated their desire to speak and of the order in which they were to speak as follows —

- (1) Ms *Webb* - Kingborough Dog Owners Handbook
- (2) Mr *Gaffney*- End of Life Choice (Voluntary Assisted Dying) Bill
- (3) Ms *Howlett* - Ron Marriott OAM
- (4) Mr *Dean* - Environex (Company in the Windermere Electorate)
- (5) Ms *Forrest* - Wynyard Tulip festival
- (6) Mr *Finch* - Riverside Primary School

At the conclusion of Special Interest Matters the Council proceeded to Orders of the Day.

14 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN TASMANIA.— A Motion was made (Mr *Willie*) and the Question was proposed,

That the Legislative Council –

- (1) Notes that Tasmania's 12 month average youth unemployment rate is 14.5%, more than double Tasmania's overall unemployment rate of 6.1%;
- (2) Acknowledges there are youth unemployment hotspots across Tasmania's regions with the 12 month average for Greater Hobart at 15.7% and the West/North-West at 15.0%, ranking as the 13th and 16th worst areas for youth unemployment in the nation;

- (3) Acknowledges the recent announcement of 130 job losses at Vodafone in Hobart will disproportionately affect young people;
- (4) Acknowledges that young people who are currently unemployed are at risk of becoming long term unemployed or leaving the state for opportunities elsewhere;
- (5) Notes with concern that Tasmania has an annual net migration loss of 580 people in the 15-24 demographic;
- (6) Notes that more needs to be done to connect the education system with labour market demands;
- (7) Notes that despite youth unemployment being a major problem for many years, there is no policy framework for solving this problem; and
- (8) Calls on the State Government to acknowledge the importance of immediate action to combat youth unemployment and initiate a youth jobs taskforce.

A Debate arose thereupon.

An Amendment was proposed to be made to the Motion. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

First Amendment

Paragraph (1)

Leave out all words after “is”

Insert instead

“14.5%, 2.8 percentage points lower since March 2014, more than double Tasmania’s overall unemployment rate of 6.1%, and there are 2,700 more young Tasmanians employed since March 2014;”

Motion made and Question proposed, That the Amendment be agreed to,

A Debate arose thereupon.

And the Question being put,

It passed in the Negative.

The Council resumed the Debate on the Question, That the Motion be agreed to.

An Amendment was proposed to be made to the Motion. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

Second Amendment

Paragraph (2)

Leave out all words after “Acknowledges”

Insert instead

“that youth unemployment, and regional youth unemployment is a problem seen across all jurisdictions. The 12-month average youth unemployment in Greater Hobart is 15.7% and in the West/North-West is 15.0%”

A Debate arose thereupon.

15 SITTING SUSPENDED.— It being 1.00 o'clock p.m. the Sitting of the Council was suspended.

The Council resumed the Sitting at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

16 QUESTION TIME.— The President called for Questions without Notice. There were five Questions asked.

17 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN TASMANIA.— The Council resumed the Debate on the Question, That the Second Amendment to the Motion be agreed to,

And the Question being put,

It passed in the Negative.

The Council resumed the Debate on the Question, That the Motion be agreed to.

An Amendment was proposed to be made to the Motion. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

Third Amendment

Paragraph (5)

Leave out all words after “loss”

Insert instead “in 2017-18 of 660 people in the 15-24 demographic, with a gain of 720 people in the 25 to 34 demographic and in young children;”

A Debate arose thereupon.

And the Question being put, That the Amendment be agreed to

It passed in the Negative.

The Council resumed the Debate on the Question, That the Motion be agreed to.

An Amendment was proposed to be made to the Motion. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

Fourth Amendment

Paragraph (6)

Leave out all words after “that”

Insert instead “the Government has developed strong connections between the education system with labour market demands and that this is delivering results, including a 10 per cent increase in trade apprenticeships and the highest completion rates in the country;”

A Debate arose thereupon.

And the Question being put, That the Amendment be agreed to

It passed in the Negative.

The Council resumed the Debate on the Question, That the Motion be agreed to.

An Amendment was proposed to be made to the Motion (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

Fifth Amendment

Paragraph (7)

Leave out all words after “that”

Insert instead “despite youth unemployment being a major problem for many years, the Government has put in place several key and ongoing initiatives to improve youth employment outcomes;”

A Debate arose thereupon.

And the Question being put, That the Amendment be agreed to.

It passed in the Negative.

The Council resumed the Debate on the Question, That the Motion be agreed to.

An Amendment was proposed to be made to the Motion (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

Sixth Amendment

Paragraph (8)

Leave out the paragraph

Insert instead

“Notes that 2,700 more youth are employed since March 2014, and the State Government acknowledges that more needs to be done to combat youth unemployment and has a range of strategies in place, including our jobs action package and strategic growth framework to improve youth employment outcomes.”

A Debate arose thereupon.

And the Question being put, That the Amendment be agreed to

It passed in the Negative.

The Council resumed the Debate on the Question, That the Motion be agreed to.

And the Question being put,

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

18 CIVICS AND CITIZENSHIP.— A Motion was made (Mr *Finch*) and the Question was proposed, That the Legislative Council —

- (1) Notes that Civics and Citizenship is a part of the national curriculum that measures students’ understanding of Australia’s historic and current governance systems and practices, as well as Australian identity and culture.
- (2) Recognises that results from the 2016 National Assessment Program for Civics and Citizenship showed that only 30 per cent of Tasmanian year 10 students achieved a proficient standard.
- (3) Recognises that Civics and Citizenship is a vital part of increasing understanding of politics and helps to equip young adults with necessary skills to have their say.
- (4) Acknowledges that over 50 per cent of year 6 and year 10 students in the National Assessment Program sample believe that discussing politics is an important citizenship activity.
- (5) Commends the important work of Tasmanian schools, the Tasmanian Electoral Commission, the House of Assembly Education Office and the broader community in delivering civics and citizenship education.
- (6) Encourages all Tasmanians, including young people, to take an interest in civics and citizenship and engage with the Parliament.

A Debate arose thereupon.

And the Question being put,

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

19 SITTING SUSPENDED.— *Resolved*, That the Sitting of the Council be suspended until the ringing of the Division bells. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

The Sitting was suspended at 6.06 o’clock p.m. and resumed at 7.05 o’clock p.m.

20 AUDITOR-GENERAL REPORT TASMANIA PRISON SERVICE.— A Motion was made (Mr *Finch*) and the Question was proposed, That the Report of the Auditor-General No. 3 of 2019-20: Tasmania Prison Service - use of resources, be considered and noted.

A Debate arose thereupon.

And the Question being put,

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

21 REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SHORT STAY ACCOMMODATION.— A Motion was made (Ms *Armitage*) and the Question was proposed, That the Legislative Council Select Committee Report on Short Stay Accommodation be considered and noted.

A Debate arose thereupon.
And the Question being put,
It was resolved in the Affirmative.

22 BILL NO. 57.— A Message from the House of Assembly:—

MR PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly hath passed a Bill, intituled — ‘A Bill for an Act to amend the *Sentencing Act 1997*’,

to which the House desires the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

House of Assembly, 26 November 2019

S. HICKEY, *Speaker*

The Bill was read the First time.

Ordered, That the Second reading of the Bill be made an Order of the Day for Tuesday next. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

23 BILL NO. 56.— A Message from the House of Assembly:—

MR PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly hath passed a Bill, intituled — ‘A Bill for an Act to amend the *Duties Act 2001*’, to which the House desires the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

House of Assembly, 26 November 2019

S. HICKEY, *Speaker*

The Bill was read the First time.

24 MOTION WITHOUT NOTICE.— *Ordered*, That Mrs *Hiscutt* have leave to move a Motion without Notice.

25 SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS.— A Motion was made (Mrs *Hiscutt*) and the Question was proposed, That so much of Standing Orders be suspended in respect of this Bill, in order that the Bill may pass through its several stages at such times as the Council may appoint.

A Debate arose thereupon.
And the Question being put,
The Council divided.

AYES 5

NOES 8

Ms *Armitage* (Teller)

Mr *Finch* (Teller)

Mr *Armstrong*

Ms *Forrest*

Mr *Dean*

Mr *Gaffney*

Mrs *Hiscutt*

Ms *Lovell*

Ms *Howlett*

Ms *Siejka*

Mr *Valentine*

Ms *Webb*

Mr *Willie*

So it passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That the Second reading of the Bill be made an Order of the Day for tomorrow. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

26 ADJOURNMENT.— A Motion was made (Mrs *Hiscutt*) and the Question was proposed, That the Council will at its rising adjourn until 11.00 o’clock am on Wednesday, 27 November 2019.

A Debate arose thereupon.

And the Question being put,

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That the Council do now adjourn. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

The Council adjourned at 9.25 o'clock p.m.

D.T. PEARCE, *Clerk of the Council*.