

Question Number	Page Number	Question	Answer
1	1	How have we lost a year or more in the development of the Murray and Murrumbidgee regional water strategies?	Regional water strategies are developed over numerous years because they are multi-faceted, bring together climate modelling with comprehensive testing of a range of infrastructure and non-infrastructure options, and they have discrete milestones for community consultation. The NSW Government is committed to developing long-term strategies that are informed by the most comprehensive data and are developed in close consultation with the communities that they will impact. The NSW Murray and Murrumbidgee regions have unique challenges due to the complex modelling required, and the overlap of policy, legislative and cross-border dependencies. In addition, devastating flooding in 2022 impacted the community's ability to meaningfully engage on modelling results and resulting strategic proposals. The NSW Government has staged its regional water strategy program in line with these complexities, available resources and community engagement.
2	1	In October 2023, the Department released a Webinar, along with the same discussion paper and modelling released in 2022, inviting feedback again, with the outcomes to be released in early 2024, and a shortlist of options to be released at an undefined date beyond that. Has Department released the of the October November 2023 community consultation (ie. not the 2022 What we heard report)?	In October and November 2023, the department undertook consultation with stakeholders on baseline hydrological modelling and resulting proposed regional challenges that the NSW Murray and Murrumbidgee Regional Water Strategies will address. A community consultation outcomes report is being prepared. It is the department's intention to publish that report at the same time that community consultation begins on the draft actions in May 2024.
3	1	The webinar released by DPE in October 2023 refers to additional modelling used for assessing options for shortlisting. Was this additional modelling made available for the purpose of seeking feedback? Or is this modelling for internal Departmental purposes only?	The department undertakes comprehensive modelling of relevant options for the purposes of shortlisting those options down to actions which are proposed to be included in the final strategy. This includes hydrological, economic and environmental modelling. In addition to the hydrological baseline modelling, this additional options assessment modelling is published for the purposes of public visibility of modelling outcomes and to provide the evidence base for the strategies' proposed actions. For the NSW Murray and Murrumbidgee Regional Water Strategies, it is the department's intention to publish options assessment modelling reports at the same time that community consultation begins on the draft actions in May 2024.
4	1	How is the development of the Murray and Murrumbidgee Regional Water Strategies being resourced? (a) What budget is allocated to develop these strategies? (b) How many staff are working on them?	The regional water strategy program is funded from a variety of sources, including NSW and Commonwealth Government contributions, and IPART-determined water management charges. a) The department has received NSW Government funding under the 'extreme risks' funding stream for the completion of water strategies and major implementation projects. For 2023/24, this equates to \$1,522,000 in labour expenditure and \$700,000 in operating expenditure for the completion of the Lachlan, NSW Murray and Murrumbidgee regional water strategies. b) In 2023/24, approximately 3.5 FTE have been assigned to develop the NSW Murray and Murrumbidgee regional water strategies, with approximately an additional 3.0 FTE assigned to provide options assessment modelling and 1.0 FTE assigned to provide communications and engagement support.
5	1	Can you please confirm coverage of the Mirrool Creek in either the Lachlan or Murrumbidgee Floodplain Management plans currently under review?	The department has received a significant amount of information in relation to the need for a floodplain management plan to be developed for Mirrool Creek. The current focus of the department is to replace the existing localised floodplain management plans in the southern Murray-Darling Basin with four valley-wide floodplain management plans by 2025 (Murrumbidgee, Murray, Lachlan and Billabong Creek). The department is also considering areas that may require a floodplain management plan in the future, including Mirrool Creek.
6	1	Referring to your joint Media Release with Minister Pilbersek of 27 February regarding an additional \$115 million dollars in funding for SDLAMs. Of the five Coalition projects mentioned in the media release, can you please summarise any progress in the year since Labor came to Government, as none is evident on the Department web site?	The SDLAM Acceleration Program has been progressing detailed designs, planning approvals, land access & property easements and constructability assessments on each project. This work is in preparation for the procurement of contractors to commence construction of the works from 2024. Further information on each of the SDLAM Acceleration Projects can be found on the DCCEEW Water website: https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au/our-work/water-infrastructure-nsw/sdlam
7	1	Minister, can you please clarify the status of the Yanco Creek Offtake project? In your Alternatives to Buybacks Plan it was discontinued, this was reflected on the Department web site at that time. As of 27 and 29 February, the Department web site now says it will be rescoped. When questioned in Budget Estimates, Amanda Jones of DCCEEW again said it was discontinued. Which is it?	The NSW Government will not proceed with the Yanco Creek Offtake SDLAM Project. The Basin Officials Committee has agreed to NSW's request that the project be withdrawn from the package of SDLAM measures.
8	2	If dropped, what are the expected budget savings from dropping this project?	The development phases of the Yanco Creek Offtake SDLAM project were fully funded by the Australian Government. There is no NSW budget impact or saving from the project not proceeding.
9	2	If continuing, the Alternative to Buybacks Plan says the Yanco Offtake project "cannot deliver an SDL benefit." What new information have you received since Thursday 22 February?	As indicated in the Alternatives to Buybacks Plan, the NSW Government will not proceed with the Yanco Creek Offtake SDLAM project.
10	2	Can you advise what additional amount of water will be saved by the additional \$115 million dollars in funding over that originally projected at the inception of these Coalition projects? Would it be enough, for example, to make up for the Commonwealth's 18 GL shortfall in its 'closing the gap' buyback last year?	SDLAM projects were modelled as a package by the Murray-Darling Basin Authority (MDBA). The volumetric contribution of these projects to the 605 GL offset will not be confirmed until the MDBA conducts its reconciliation in 2026. The 605 GL SDLAM offset package is separate to and not expected to contribute to the 'bridging the gap' targets currently being recovered by the Australian Government.
11	2	Given that you've had a year since coming to Government, how long until we see some Labor initiatives in addressing either the 605 GL target or the 450 GL of additional environmental water?	This NSW Government is committed to delivery of the Basin Plan as evidenced in the Agreement that was reached with the Australian Government, and other Basin Governments (except Victoria), in August 2023 to deliver the Basin Plan in full. This Agreement and our negotiations with the Australian Government have secured an additional 2.5 years and further funding to deliver these projects, without which they were not able to be delivered. The NSW Alternatives to Buybacks Plan was released in February 2024 and outlines the project ideas and initiatives the NSW Government is pursuing to contribute to these water recovery targets while minimising the exposure of NSW communities to the impacts of broad scale water buybacks by the Australian Government.
12	2	The Murrumbidgee Optimisation Project is an initiative of Murrumbidgee Irrigation and Coleambally Irrigation in response to the Commonwealth's call for ideas in May 2023. It's a proposal that was offered to the Commonwealth by them, not by the NSW Government. It is not clear in the Alternatives to Buybacks Plan - does the Government support this proposal?	The NSW Government supports new project proposals being brought forward for investigation. Whether this project ultimately progresses as a water recovery project will depend on a number of matters including whether it can contribute to water recovery targets and be delivered within legislative timeframes and whether it has broad community support and a full funding commitment from the Australian Government. As a priority, we urge the Australian Government to provide feasibility funding to explore this proposal in greater detail.
13	2	Apart from the Murrumbidgee Optimisation Project and the rescoping of existing projects, is the Department currently assessing any projects or programs to contribute to either the 605 GL SDLAM target or the 450 GL additional environmental water target in the Murray Darling Basin Plan?	The NSW Alternatives to Buybacks Plan outlines the project ideas and initiatives the NSW Government is pursuing to contribute to the 605 GL offset and 450 GL target. The NSW Government commits to working with stakeholders to identify and bring forward any further project ideas that can contribute to water recovery targets.
14	2	Is the \$115 million dollars referred to in the Media Release entirely Commonwealth funds? If so, is there additional NSW funding required for the five projects?	The \$115 million of additional funding to deliver NSW SDLAM projects is provided entirely by the Australian Government.

15	2	Minister, is it correct that the only new Government initiatives contained in the Alternative to Buybacks Plan are to discontinue one existing project, say you'll rethink another existing project, and you'll investigate rules-based changes?	No. The NSW Alternatives to Buybacks Plan outlines a number of new project ideas and initiatives the NSW Government is pursuing to contribute to the 605 GL offset and the 450 GL target.
16	2	Minister, where does this Alternative to Buybacks Plan add value to either the Commonwealth (its apparently intended audience) or to the management water in NSW?	The NSW Alternatives to Buybacks Plan demonstrates the NSW Government's commitment to deliver on our Basin Plan commitments in a way that delivers good environmental outcomes while minimising the exposure of NSW communities to the impacts of broad scale water buybacks by the Australian Government. It outlines tangible projects and ideas that NSW expects the Australian Government to pursue before considering moving to water buybacks.
17	3	There is nothing new in this Plan, but you plan to work with stakeholders to identify new projects. Noting that new or amended projects need the agreement by all basin Governments by mid-2025, what will you do if they are rejected?	The NSW Alternatives to Buybacks Plan outlines new ideas under investigation along with a commitment to continue working with stakeholders to identify and progress other ideas. We expect all Basin Governments and the Murray-Darling Basin Authority to work with us through a streamlined assessment process to ensure all viable projects can progress and contribute to water recovery targets.
18	3	In November, the Minister mentioned the Better Baaka and Better Bidgee programs, and the Menindee Lakes project would be rescope, the Yanco Creek offtake has now been dropped. Is there anything else within this rescoping work? (a) How is this rescoping work being resourced? (b) Have more staff been assigned to the rescoping work? (c) Is there a timeframe to complete the rescoping of Menindee and anything else in these programs? (d) How do you anticipate the rescope works will affect the budget? (e) Do you anticipate a substantial increase in the budget will be required for these projects? Or a substantial decrease? (f) As we've established the Government has not at this stage identified any new initiatives, can you advise if the Department is currently assessing any new projects whatsoever for addressing the 605 GL SDLAM target or the 450 GL additional environmental water target? (g) If so, when will any of these projects ready to be progressed now or will we have to wait a year or two for feasibility studies?	The Better Baaka and Better Bidgee programs are currently unfunded. The NSW Government continues to discuss funding opportunities with the Australian Government to progress the initiatives under these programs. a) Rescope of the Menindee Lakes Water Savings SDLAM project is being progressed by staff within the Water Group of the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. This work does not have current Australian Government funding. b) No. However, if a rescope project is supported by Basin Governments additional or specialist staff may be engaged to progress the project. c) Changes enacted by the Water Amendment (Restoring our Rivers) Act 2023, require new or amended SDLAM projects to be notified by 30 June 2025. d) There will be no impact to the NSW Government budget as SDLAM projects are funded by the Australian Government. e) There will be no impact to the NSW Government budget as SDLAM projects are funded by the Australian Government. At this stage, it is not known how the costings of the rescope project will compare to the estimated costs of the original project. f) The new projects that the NSW Government is assessing to contribute to the 605 GL and the 450 GL are outlined in the NSW Alternatives to Buybacks Plan. g) NSW will need to undertake further investigative work to determine if the new projects or initiatives can contribute to water recovery targets and be delivered within legislative timeframes before they can be put to the Australian Government with a request for full funding.
19	3	In 2022 and 2023, Sydney Water, Hunter Water and DPE piloted inefficient washing machine replacement for social housing tenants, a pool cover rebate, and a Hydraloop trial for reusing greywater at any scale. Noting the Hydraloop trial is ongoing, what were the outcomes of these other pilots?	The residential washing machine replacement program was a partnership between the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE), NSW Treasury, Sydney Water Corporation, Hunter Water Corporation, Land and Housing Corporation (LAHC) and the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) with support from community housing providers, community service providers and Councils. Participants in the trial were able to replace inefficient top loaders with energy and water efficient front loaders helping them save money on water, electricity and detergent. A total of 4,899 washing machines were replaced across the state between mid April to 1 August 2022. The program saved on average 6 – 25 kilolitres per year per machine for participants, equating to a potential water saving of 122 million litres/year. Pool Cover Rebates: This service was discontinued in October 2022, and is no longer available for Sydney Water customers – 163 applicants received a rebate at a total cost of \$32,600 (\$200 per customer).
20	3	Are any of these progressing to program implementation?	The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEE) is in discussions with Sydney Water and Hunter Water over the washing machine replacement program. DCCEE is currently exploring funding options to extend the NSW Water Efficiency Program. If funding is approved, the washing machine replacement program is planned to be refined and implemented.
21	3	Apart from the Water Conservation Plans of these two State owned Corporations, and BASIX which addresses new development only, are there any programs addressing urban water management at the demand side? (a) Through BASIX we regulate water efficiency in new development approvals. Are we providing any incentives to property holders to manage water efficiency in existing residential and commercial buildings?	NSW DCCEE's Water Efficiency Program commenced in 2021. The program provides policy guidance, drives regulatory reform, builds community awareness and capacity and delivers on the ground water conservation projects. The Department and Sydney Water have jointly prepared Greater Sydney's Water Conservation Plan to 2030. The plan sets out responsibilities for both organisations, consistent with their respective roles, to achieve the 38 giga-litre per annum water savings target set in the Greater Sydney Water Strategy. In regional NSW the program has delivered a 5.8 giga-litre/year demand reduction to date (Feb 2024), through the Regional Network Leakage Reduction Program. Sydney Water offers a variety of programs to address urban water management. Examples include subsidised services within the WaterFix programs which includes WaterFix Residential, WaterFix Strata and WaterFix Schools. Sydney Water also offers PlumbAssist for customers experiencing financial hardship. Hunter Water provides a range of programs to address urban water demand: Hunter Water's Smart Water Choices are the Lower Hunter region's permanent water conservation measures, which help the community continue to save water for future dry periods. In the last reporting year (2022-23), Lower Hunter residents used 10% less water than predicted, confirming that the community is continuing water saving behaviours Hunter Water continues to provide Essential Plumbing Assistance to help customers facing financial stress, and assists identified non-residential customers to establish Water Efficiency Management Plan (WEMP) to reduce water consumption In previous financial years a partnership between the then NSW Land and Housing Corporation (LAHC) and Hunter Water delivered water efficiency upgrades and water leak repairs to more than 1,300 social housing properties Further information is provided in the 2022-23 Annual Water Conservation Report: https://www.hunterwater.com.au/documents/assets/src/uploads/documents/Other-Reports/Regulatory-Reports/Water-Conservation-Annual-Report-2022-23.pdf a) DCCEE commenced a review of the water component of BASIX in 2023 and has published the findings from stage 1 of the review. The review highlights strong support for the objectives of BASIX water and its mechanism to deliver equitable, effective water reductions across NSW, but there are likely opportunities for improvements, which will be investigated in 2024-25. DCCEE has worked with the National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) to incentivise obtaining a first-time water rating for eligible commercial buildings across the state. Between December 2022 and 2023, an additional 52 businesses undertook a NABERS assessment for water with growth occurring from hotel, aged care and shopping centre businesses. As of December 2023, the estimated water savings per year from the initiative is 54.5 million litres.
22	4	The current NSW Productivity Commission review of funding models for local water utilities is a component of Phase 2 of The Town Water Risk Reduction Program initiated in 2021 by the Coalition Government, a two-year program working with the sector to identify long-term solutions to the barriers facing local water utilities. An independent evaluation of Phase 1 in September 2022 found the Program enjoyed broad support and had been broadly successful. Minister, are we now in year 3 of a two-year program? Can you explain why this component of Phase 2 of the Town Water Risk Reduction program is only underway in 2024?	Phase 2 of the TWRRP was established during the first half of 2023, following the conclusion of Phase 1 of the TWRRP at the end of 2022. The NSW Productivity Commission's Review of Alternative Funding Models for Local Water Utilities was initially scheduled to begin in July 2023, with the final report expected in December 2023. The delivery dates were revised to be able to consider findings and recommendations from the NSW Parliament's Joint Select Committee Inquiry into how to protect local water utilities from privatisation and forced amalgamations, which commenced late 2023 and is to report by the end of March 2024 Preliminary work for the Commission's Review of Alternative Funding Models for Local Water Utilities commenced in November 2023. This review issued its consultation paper in February 2024 and is aiming to deliver a final report to the Minister for Water by June 2024.

23	4	<p>Minister, there's a housing crisis. One challenge to releasing more land for development has been the capacity to deliver infrastructure and connections. What additional efforts and resources are being provided by Sydney Water and Hunter Water to help cater for the demand for housing?</p>	<p>Sydney Water's funding is independently regulated by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART). Its next funding review will take into consideration updated housing forecasts being developed by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI). Sydney Water is working with the NSW Government to provide advice about the availability of system capacity, to enable accelerated and additional housing. Sydney Water supports DPHI's initiative to deliver Urban Development Plans that provide greater certainty regarding the timing of growth, enabling infrastructure to be provided ahead of time.</p> <p>Hunter Water has invested to support growth with over \$111m spent in the last five years including \$46m to provide additional capacity at wastewater treatment plants and \$19m on water distribution assets.</p> <p>Hunter Water's investment program over the next five years will be driven by mandatory standards, and asset/service reliability (\$1,085m), and funding to facilitate new growth (\$361m). The upgrades to support growth will primarily be focused on wastewater treatment upgrades and new water distribution infrastructure.</p> <p>Further details about Hunter Water's planned capital expenditure by driver and by local government area is provided in 'Growth Plan - funding and delivery of growth infrastructure' (July 2023). https://www.hunterwater.com.au/documents/assets/src/uploads/documents/Building-and-development2/growth-maps/Growth-Plan.PDF</p>
24	4	<p>On a per capita basis, how does Sydney Water and Hunter Water's capital expenditure compare to investment in town water, wastewater, connection, and storage in remote and regional New South Wales?</p>	<p>The Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) produces reporting to provide comparison of water utilities across different key performance indicators.</p> <p>The 'National performance report 2022-23: urban water utilities' is available on the Australian Government BoM website. Section 5 covers total capital expenditure for different groupings of water utilities in terms of size (major, large, medium and small).</p> <p>Figure 5.2 of the report provides a breakdown of capital expenditure on a per connected property basis for the Major utility group which includes Sydney Water and Hunter Water. The figure shows the water supply and wastewater components of the total expenditure.</p>
25	4	<p>After being held up by rain events in 2021 and 2022, works on the Gunidgera Weir are due to recommence in March 2024. Can you advise if there are any reasons this will not go ahead as planned? (a) Can you advise if further stakeholder consultation has been undertaken by the Government in relation to the project in recent months?</p>	<p>The commencement of construction for the Gunidgera Weir raising project is contingent on completion of the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) process. Due to delays associated with flooding events, the previous REF for the project has expired and requires review. As part of the new REF process, there are construction, environmental and cultural issues that will be addressed. These include:</p> <p>An understanding of the flow conditions required to implement works (with the possibility of the requirement of a coffer dam, adding significant time and cost).</p> <p>Ensuring that the timing of the project does not interfere with irrigation and end of system flows.</p> <p>Incorporation of feedback from local First Nations groups regarding the potential impact on Aboriginal culture and heritage and impacts on river health.</p> <p>Construction work on the project will not commence until the REF is finalised. The timeline of the weir raising project will be updated once the environmental assessments are approved.</p> <p>a) WaterNSW meets monthly with Namoi Water to provide project updates, and to ensure outages are managed within irrigation demands, as well as consulting with community stakeholders as required. Further consultation to update the community and key stakeholders on the draft REF will commence in April 2024.</p>
26	4	<p>In December the Government announced the Namoi Water Sharing Plan will be finalised in June 2024 with new rules added and substantial cuts to floodplain harvesting. (a) When will the details for these changes be made public? (b) What community consultation is planned between now and the release of the Plan? (c) Will the new rules be the subject of community consultation prior to becoming part of the Plan?</p>	<p>a) The details of any changes made after the public exhibition periods will be made public when the water sharing plan (WSP) is gazetted. This has been the standard procedure for WSPs since the first round of regulated plans commenced in 2003/04</p> <p>b) Nil. Community consultation on the Namoi Regulated WSP changes occurred on multiple occasions including 2018, 2019 and for floodplain harvesting amendments in 2022 and 2023.</p> <p>c) No, the details of any changes made after the public exhibition periods will be made public when the WSP is gazetted. This has been the standard procedure for WSP since the first round of regulated plans commenced in 2003/04.</p>

27	5	<p>The Far North Coast, North Coast, and South Coast Regional Water Strategies contain actions to improve readiness for a more variable climate. Within each of these Regional Water Strategies is the following action: "Increase on-farm water storage." Minister, can you advise what initiatives the Government has undertaken to fulfill this strategic action?</p> <p>(a) In November the Minister referred to hydrological modelling done as part of the Harvestable Rights Review. Modelling was undertaken for 10 representative coastal catchments, from the Bega in the south to Woolgoolga in the north. The Minister said she made the decision to reduce coastal harvestable rights from 30% to 10% to "reduce unquantified impacts on river flows". However, the modelling done across these 10 catchments does in fact quantify the potential reduction in streamflow at hypothetical 10%, 20%, 30% and 50% harvestable rights. Can we assume, that by setting coastal harvestable rights at 10%, this indicates the potential effect on streamflow at 10% harvestable rights is the threshold Labor is comfortable with?</p> <p>(b) In relation to actual uptake of rights, the report states: "This means that under the current limits, there is already potential for increases in the volume of water intercepted as harvestable rights. This would affect downstream flows to some extent, but the likelihood of this happening (that is, the impact it would have on streamflow based on a 100% uptake) is low". Minister, taking a risk-based approach, do you agree that, with actual demand indicated by an average uptake of 25% of 10% harvestable rights, irrespective of whether an individual landholder may need to harvest beyond that 10%, the likelihood of reaching the potential effect on streamflow indicated in the report at 10% remains extremely low?</p> <p>(c) The former DPE advised that during the period coastal harvestable rights were set at 30%, they received only a handful of notifications from landholders intending to increase water harvesting above the 10% threshold. Can you advise if any of these landholders have been prevented from harvesting water beyond 10%?</p> <p>(d) Were there any themes in the reasoning these individual landholders gave the Department when notifying their need to harvest beyond 10%?</p> <p>(e) Considering there was only a handful, did anyone in the Department calculate the proportion of surface water that would be harvested across the catchments they reside, if individual landholders increased their capture as notified to the Department?</p> <p>(f) In Budget Estimates on 28 February, Amanda Jones of DCCEEW said availability of data will be a factor in prioritising catchments for a determination of sustainable harvestable rights. As data exists for the 10 catchments in the Review, can these catchments be expedited? As we know the catchments where needs beyond 10%, where landholders indicated it to the Department, can these catchments be expedited?</p>	<p>The South, North and Far North Coastal Regional Water Strategies (RWS) were developed through robust data analysis and community engagement.</p> <p>The published RWS implementation plans identify work that can begin immediately. They also clarify the dependencies of actions on each other. On the South Coast, the strategy emphasises the importance of licence holders being able to access greater volumes of water if taken from high flows in rivers (high flow conversions) and on farm storage. This has been considered in recent water sharing plan reviews, to enable more opportunities for trade and high flow conversions and where appropriate the ability to construct farm storages on third order or above streams. For some areas where dams on third order and above are no longer permitted, a time limited exemption provision has been provided.</p> <p>In the North and Far North Coast RWS implementation plans, the relevant dependencies include the implementation of the harvestable rights review.</p> <p>The harvestable rights limit on the coast was returned back to 10% in September 2023; from the 30% limit approved by the previous Government in 2022. This means that the catchment-based assessments that were to be undertaken when the limit was at 30% are no longer progressing.</p> <p>What is progressing is prioritising work to determine levels of sustainable water extraction in coastal catchments which will consider all forms of water take. This will provide an improved holistic understanding of water availability in coastal regions and guide how to improve management of water access and drought resilience on the coast.</p> <p>Options to best manage water access in coastal regions with water potentially available within sustainable levels can then be considered. These options could include allocating unassigned water, considering changes to coastal harvestable rights limits, improving water markets and trade, managing on-farm storage, and improving rights and access for Aboriginal people. Alternatively, it could also show that extraction in some coastal areas is already at or over sustainable levels, providing information to better manage these areas into the future.</p> <p>a) The hydrological modelling conducted as part of the Coastal Harvestable Rights Review was a preliminary analysis. The review concluded that further analysis was required to determine appropriate harvestable rights limits on a catchment-by-catchment basis. The Department is now working to determine sustainable levels of extraction in coastal catchments. Coastal regions that may be shown to have water available within sustainable levels can then be targeted for allocating unassigned water. This could include considering changes to coastal harvestable rights limits.</p> <p>b) The hydrological modelling conducted as part of the Coastal Harvestable Rights Review was a preliminary analysis of 10 catchments. It showed that further detailed modelling is required to understand the impacts and benefits of increasing the amount of water captured in harvestable rights dams and how the level of uptake is accounted for in the analysis. This analysis is not progressing; work completed to date under the harvestable rights review will be considered where relevant in progressing the work to determine sustainable water extractions in coastal catchments.</p> <p>c) If they had not commenced construction works before 27 September 2023, they must comply with the 10% harvestable rights limit. If, before 27 September 2023, they constructed or commenced construction of a new or enlarged harvestable rights dam or converted an existing dam into a harvestable rights dam to capture up to the previous 30% limit, in accordance with the previous harvestable rights order and any other approvals required, they could retain this dam as a harvestable rights dam (refer to paragraph 10 and the definition of 'Preserved landholding' in the Harvestable Rights (coastal-draining catchments) Order 2023).</p> <p>d) Applicants indicated a variety of intended uses for the additional harvestable rights water above the 10% limit, including stock watering, domestic use, production of pasture or fodder crops for feeding livestock, and caring for livestock (excluding livestock raised on an intensive commercial basis).</p> <p>e) No.</p> <p>f) No. The data for these 10 catchments was used for a preliminary analysis on the hydrological impact to stream flows from increased harvestable rights limits. There is a significant amount of additional data required to assess sustainable water extraction in coastal catchments.</p>
28	6	<p>In budget estimates in November, the Minister [you] said while no business case for raising Burrinjuck Dam exists, you had engaged contractors to assist with the Murrumbidgee Regional Water Strategy. The Minister [you] couldn't say what proportion of the cost was associated with assessing the option to raise Burrinjuck, but it would be a small fraction. When can we expect to see the outcomes of this work?</p> <p>(a) Will there be any money in this budget to progress the proposal to raise the Burrinjuck Dam wall, either via a feasibility study, a business case or in any other way?</p> <p>(b) Has the Department allocated any resources to assess or progress this proposal? How many staff are currently involved?</p> <p>(c) In Budget Estimates last November, the Minister [you] said water security would be the main driver for raising the Burrinjuck Dam Wall. In January this year, Water NSW announced it would be increasing releases from Burrinjuck Dam from 7 GL per day to 10 GL per day. Inflows were expected to peak at 14 GL per day with the dam at 98.6 per cent capacity. Downstream landholders were advised to monitor river levels and take steps to protect livestock and equipment. Given the experience of recent years, will flood mitigation and the protection of livelihoods and communities also be a priority in assessing this proposal?</p>	<p>The outcomes of the draft Murrumbidgee Regional Water Strategy options shortlisting process are expected to be released in May 2024. This will include the NSW Government's proposed actions. If the Burrinjuck Dam raising proposal is shortlisted, that proposal would undergo extensive community consultation prior to the preparation of a feasibility study or business case.</p> <p>a) As no decision has yet been made on whether to progress the proposal to raise Burrinjuck Dam through the regional water strategy, there is currently no budget for further investigations. If the proposal were to be included in the final regional water strategy, the NSW Government would use the strategy to underpin funding bids for further investigations into the matter.</p> <p>b) The option to raise Burrinjuck Dam wall is being assessed through high-level hydrological modelling, economic modelling and ec hydrological modelling. The outcomes of these assessments will determine the inclusion of the option as an action in the final Murrumbidgee Regional Water Strategy. If included, the NSW Government would seek further funding to conduct a more detailed feasibility study or business case.</p> <p>It is not possible to separate out the resources used to assess the Burrinjuck Dam wall raising option from the resources used for the development of the whole strategy. However, in 2023/24, approximately 3.5 FTE have been assigned to strategy development, with approximately an additional 3.0 FTE assigned to provide options assessment modelling. It should be noted that the Burrinjuck Dam wall raising option is one of 53 potential options being considered during strategy development.</p> <p>c) If this proposal is recommended within the final regional water strategy and funding to progress the action is committed, a feasibility study or business case would be prepared which would examine all benefits and impacts.</p>

29	6	<p>What funding or resources have been allocated to develop the Cold Water Pollution Strategy?</p> <p>(a) What funding or resources have been allocated to implement solutions for Cold Water Pollution?</p> <p>(b) What resources have been assigned to either the strategy or to implement measures to address cold water pollution? Do you have a team assigned to cold water pollution? How many staff are working on cold water pollution?</p> <p>(c) Can you advise of any projects the government is initiating to address cold water pollution?</p>	<p>To deliver on the Government's priority of improving river, floodplain and aquifer ecosystem health as outlined in the NSW Water Strategy, the Government has committed to reviewing and updating the Cold Water Pollution Strategy and guidelines for management.</p> <p>This work is being led by NSW Department Primary Industries - Fisheries. The detailed questions should be directed to the responsible Minister, the Hon. Tanya Moriarty MLC, in her capacity as Minister for Agriculture.</p>
30	7	<p>Can you advise what stakeholder and community engagement you undertook last year, and where can we find documentation of that feedback?</p> <p>(a) Can you provide a copy of the comprehensive assessments that recommended the replacement of the adjustable release design with a cheaper fixed crest design?</p> <p>(b) In the Senate Environment and Communications Legislation Committee in February, Greg Whalen of the Commonwealth DCCEEW said they'd written requesting NSW advise how the scope of the project was going to change and if you were going to the change funding agreement as well, because that agreement had a scope of works and expectations in terms of outcome. He said you'd provided "some" advice in November but didn't actually address all of their questions. He said they'd been in contact with NSW regularly since then and as late as January they'd written to advise that information was still outstanding. Have you provided the requested information to the Commonwealth yet?</p> <p>(c) He said they also reminded NSW that information that had been shared with the public about the design hadn't actually been shared with them. At the time of the Senate hearings on 16 February they had still not received the information to amend the original funding agreement. How much will the Commonwealth be required to reduce their original \$15 million dollar commitment?</p> <p>(d) In reducing the scope of this project, had we considered the implications for Commonwealth funding?</p> <p>(e) One of the actual community concerns the Wilcannia Weir Project addressed was, with the current weir, a lack of flow-over during drought left the riverbed dry downstream. An adjustable release design, such as a gated weir, provides the flexibility to regulate release and manage streamflow according to the changing hydrological environment. Can you please share the advice that this was no longer a functional requirement of the Wilcannia Weir?</p> <p>(f) Can you please advise the projected end-of-life of the clay and rock weir?</p>	<p>The then Department of Planning and Environment – Water (DPE Water, now the Water Group in the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water) undertook stakeholder and community engagement on the design and planning approvals for the Wilcannia Weir Replacement Project including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reviews of submissions made to the Environmental Impact Statement publicly exhibited late 2022 with WaterNSW, DPI Fisheries and DPE Biodiversity Conservation Division - Reviews of the detailed concept design completed in February 2023 with WaterNSW, DPI Fisheries and DPE Biodiversity Conservation Division - General engagement with the Wilcannia community and Local Aboriginal Lands Council advising of project status and progress on the response to EIS submissions - Engagement with the Barkandji Native Title Board Aboriginal Corporation (BNTGAC) Board in October 2023 - Community drop-in sessions in December 2023 <p>All EIS submissions, including agency comments, can be accessed via the NSW Planning Portal. All materials presented at the December 2023 community drop-in session are available on the Wilcannia Weir Replacement Project website.</p> <p>a) NSW DCCEEW – Water can provide hydrology reports summarising surface water and groundwater studies, design reports and reviews, EIS submissions and general assessments of the 'fit for purpose' criteria for the new weir.</p> <p>b) No. The NSW Government is in the final stages of preparing a detailed response to each of the Australian Government's questions regarding the Wilcannia Weir Replacement Project. This is expected to be sent to the Australian Government by the end of March 2024.</p> <p>c) The Australian Government will not be required to reduce their original \$15 million commitment to the Wilcannia Weir Replacement Project as full funding for the project is still required.</p> <p>d) There is no reduction in scope to what was originally agreed between the Australian and NSW governments and full funding for the project is still required. The scope of the project had expanded beyond what was originally agreed upon by the Australian and NSW government and the recent design changes to the project as a result of the value engineering by NSW DCCEEW were to bring the infrastructure back as close to the original scope and project objectives as possible.</p> <p>e) Hydrological modelling completed in 2023 demonstrated that the gated weir would have a negative impact on downstream baseflows. The new Wilcannia Weir can provide flow releases through the fishway and low level valves to provide the required flexibility to maintain downstream baseflow frequency in the future.</p> <p>f) The projected minimum design life for the new weir is 50 years, however contemporary asset management standards would see the projected asset life of civil infrastructure up to 100 years.</p>
31	8	<p>Action 2.4 of the Macquarie-Castlereagh Regional Water Strategy leaves the possibility open for increasing the storage of Burrendong Dam to 120% of the current full storage level.</p> <p>(a) Are there any additional connectivity projects being considered to coincide with this option?</p>	<p>a) The NSW and Commonwealth Governments announced that they are investing \$9.35 million in the Final Business Case for the Macquarie-Wambool Water Security Scheme on 28 February 2024. The business case will consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - changes to Burrendong Dam to increase water supply in the flood mitigation zone of the dam - a regional pipeline connecting Dubbo to Nyngan and other towns - the future of the Gin Gin weir, including a fishway between Warren and Narromine - non-infrastructure options have been identified by the Macquarie-Castlereagh Regional Water Strategy
32	8	<p>In the Senate Environment and Communications Legislative Committee on 16 February, Dr Davis of the Murray Darling Basin Authority advised they were talking with NSW about trialling new arrangements for managing water through Menindee Lakes. He said NSW has a new method for calculating environmental water coming into Menindee at the top. Where and how has this methodology been developed?</p>	<p>The method Dr Davis referred to is detailed in Procedure 9 of the Active Management Procedures Manual for the Barwon-Darling. The manual was one of 3 manuals developed by NSW's Water Reform Action Taskforce in 2018-2020 to protect environmental water from extraction in the unregulated Barwon-Darling, Macquarie-Bogan and Gwydir water sources. Procedure 9 requires WaterNSW to account for the environmental water leaving the Barwon-Darling system and entering the Lower Darling.</p> <p>The trial Dr Davis refers to is an MDBA-led trial to protect environmental water from the Barwon-Darling into the Lower Darling and through Menindee Lakes, as discussed at the Basin Officials Committee (BOC) meetings in 2023-24, as indicated in the BOC communiques on the MDBA website. NSW DCCEEW Water are continuing consultation on the accounting of environmental water during the trial through the Water Liaison Working Group.</p>
33	8	<p>Is this methodology publicly available?</p>	<p>Yes, it is published on the Department's website: https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au/our-work/projects-and-programs/environmental-water-management-in-nsw/what-we-are-working-on-now/active-management</p>
34	8	<p>Will your rescoping of this project incorporate rescoping the Lower-Darling constraints easing project?</p> <p>(a) Are you considering removing the Lower Darling constraints from the Menindee Lakes project?</p>	<p>NSW is actively exploring several ideas as part of a rescoped Menindee Lakes Water Savings SDLAM project which includes investigation of potential changes to flood mitigation release rules that would also deliver an environmental benefit in the Lower Darling, akin to the Lower Darling constraints relaxation element of the original project.</p> <p>a) Not at this time. NSW is considering the viability of several ideas under a rescoped Menindee Lakes Water Savings project, which focuses on operational and rules-based changes.</p>
35	8	<p>In their 16 February update, DPI Fisheries reported fish at Menindee were still struggling at the surface. At one stage this was largely put down to anchor worm. More recently anchor worm has been discounted. Is the uncertainty a result of resourcing issues in the region?</p> <p>(a) How often and when was the last time staff had to travel from Sydney to assess the issues at Menindee?</p>	<p>Questions on staff travel and resourcing issues within Department of Primary Industries - Fisheries should be directed to the responsible Minister, the Hon. Tanya Moriarty MLC, in her capacity as Minister for Agriculture.</p>

36	8	<p>As buybacks have had limited impact on removing people living on floodplains, will flood mitigation measures be a major priority in allocating funds going forward to ensure those whose livelihoods remain on floodplains do not have their recovery struggles compounded by the next event?</p> <p>(a) What linkages does the NSW Government have with the Commonwealth Northern Rivers Recovery and Resilience Program?</p> <p>(b) What is the government currently doing to prioritise flood mitigation initiatives as preventative measures rather than \$15 billion or more per event recovery operation? How will these be informed?</p>	<p>These are matters jointly for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces and the Minister for Emergency Services.</p>
37	9	<p>With regards to the funding of the BWSP Final Business Case, joint funding commitments were made by both State and Federal Governments in April 2022, and February/March 2023 totalling \$6.831m on each occasion. With the change of State government in March 2023, has this funding commitment been reaffirmed for this important water security project?</p> <p>(a) And if not, when will the funding commitment be reaffirmed?</p> <p>(b) With the risk of a large population centre such as Orange running out of water due to future droughts, do you agree that the augmentation of Lake Rowlands under a staged approach with the pipeline linkage with Carcoar Dam, will greatly reduce this risk?</p>	<p>On 28 February 2024, Minister Plibersek and I announced a joint funding commitment of \$7.7 million by the Australian and NSW governments. This funding is for a Final Business Case for the Belubula Water Security Project</p> <p>a) N/A</p> <p>b) A Final Business Case is currently being developed to determine the best options to improve water security in the region. Consideration of the pipeline between Lake Rowlands and Carcoar Dam, and augmentation of the Lake Rowlands Dam, is within the scope of this business case.</p>
38	9	<p>Minister time is running out for us to meet the 2026 deadline for water saving projects; given the significant delays we're seeing on building approvals right across the state, are you actively considering designating these water saving projects as 'state significant'?</p>	<p>The NSW Government is progressing the environmental approval and delivery of our existing Sustainable Diversion Limit Adjustment Mechanism (SDLAM) water saving projects as a priority. The recent agreement between the Commonwealth and NSW Governments of additional funding and time will enable us to deliver the five NSW projects. At this time, we do not expect to designate these projects as 'state significant', although this will be reconsidered further if additional information warrants it.</p>
39	9	<p>Minister, last September you cancelled plans to raise the Wyangala Dam wall. The threat of flood and drought though are not so easily eliminated. Five months on, what plans have you put in place to replace this visionary project?</p> <p>(a) Minister, is the government actively considering building any dams in rural and regional NSW. If not, why not?</p>	<p>The NSW Government is in the process of developing a regional water strategy (RWS) for the Lachlan Valley, which will include a range of infrastructure and non-infrastructure options that will help local communities increase water security and boost drought resilience over the next 40 years.</p> <p>RWSs support flood management by improving decision making by local and NSW governments. DCCEEW will continue to work to identify ways in which the strategy could be enhanced.</p> <p>NSW's water security solutions are informed by the shortlisted options in the RWSs, which are unique to each region and include a combination of non-infrastructure and infrastructure solutions. There are currently no shortlisted options specifically focused on constructing new dams in any of the RWSs across regional NSW.</p> <p>While not explicitly included in the actions of the Far North Coast RWS, Dunoon Dam has been analysed as part of a combination of water supply connection options for the Far North Coast. Rous County Council is currently undertaking separate investigations into Dunoon Dam as part of its integrated water cycle management plan including cultural and heritage studies.</p> <p>The Macquarie-Castlereagh RWS contains an action to assess water supply augmentation options for Bathurst and Orange to determine the medium to long-term feasibility, costs and benefits of new infrastructure in the upper Macquarie such as a new dam at Dixons Long Point; connecting Bathurst and/or Orange to the Fish River and Cows River catchment or supplying water to Orange and/or Bathurst from the Lachlan Valley.</p>
40	9	<p>The Government's has committed to co-fund with Hilltops Council a detailed design for a 30-kilometre Harden to Boorowa pipeline, a proposal from a Coalition funded business case, that will bring economic opportunity along its course, and water security to the growing community of Boorowa who spent several weeks through January and February under a boil water alert. This summer, boil water alerts have also been issued for the communities of Moama, Brungle, Jerilderie, Nimbin, Baradine, Yass, Murrumbateman, Bowning, Binalong, and Jindabyne twice. Where are these communities on your list of priorities for funding under the Safe and Secure Water program?</p>	<p>Boorowa, Moama, Jerilderie, Baradine, Yass and Jindabyne all have current projects or funding offers through the Safe and Secure Water Program to address their water security and reliability risks. For Yass, the NSW Government allocated \$10 million in 2019 towards a treatment plant upgrade under the Housing Acceleration Fund (HAF), of which \$3.74 million has been provided to complete minor upgrades to the town's water treatment plant in early 2023 and for the development of a Final Business Case.</p> <p>A Final Business Case is currently being independently reviewed. Another \$13.55 million has been allocated in the NSW 2023-24 budget to deliver major upgrades to the town's water treatment infrastructure and some upgrades to the reticulation pipelines. This is separate to the Safe and Secure Water Program.</p> <p>There is currently no funding offers via the Safe and Secure Water Program for the townships of Brungle, Nimbin, Murrumbateman, Bowning or Binalong, as the risks for these townships are not in the highest priority risks for consideration for program funding at this time.</p>
41	10	<p>Minister, at the Cootumundra Mayoral Summit last month, an annual event that brings together the Mayors and General Managers of the nine Councils, you advised that once commitments to existing projects in the Safe and Secure Water Program have been fulfilled, then we can look at the gaps and see what else we need to do. Current projects run out to 2028. Does this mean there will be no new expenditure commitments under the Safe and Secure Water Program until 2028-29?</p>	<p>The current Safe and Secure Water Program is due to conclude in 2028, further funding will be needed in order to commit to a program and new projects.</p>
42	10	<p>As outlined, we've had 14 towns and villages told it is not safe to drink their water – that would not happen in the city. Do you concede the government needs to top up the vitally important Safe & Secure Water Program?</p>	<p>NSW is progressing projects with the funding that we have available to address the highest priority risks. Drinking water quality is the responsibility of councils and the NSW Government is supporting, and will continue to support, them under a number of programs in order to deliver safe drinking water for the communities of NSW.</p>

43	10	<p>Minister, last time we spoke you effectively said your department was talking about drought preparedness; Mother Nature gave you a much-needed reprieve over the Summer, but what plan do you have in place for future droughts?</p> <p>(a) Minister, can rural and regional communities have confidence that you're taking their water security seriously?</p>	<p>The NSW Government is actively preparing for future droughts by finalising and implementing Regional Water Strategies, ensuring policies and plans are in place, investing in infrastructure to improve water security and supporting local water utilities to provide safe and secure water for rural and regional communities.</p> <p>Within the NSW Water portfolio:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Drought Coordination team has been set up to coordinate drought preparation and response across the water sector and to contribute to whole-of-government drought programs. - Long-term Regional Water Strategies are identifying a package of options to diversify water sources and improve water operations to be more resilient for drought and climate variability. - The Extreme Events Policy was updated following the 2017-2020 drought and provides a comprehensive framework for decision making and water operations during increasing stages of drought severity. - WaterNSW is preparing complementary Drought Contingency Plans for the regulated rural valleys and the Barwon-Darling to guide operational decisions during drought. - Under the Regulatory and Assurance Framework for local water utilities, the NSW Government has set expectations for effective, evidence based strategic planning for local water utilities in regional NSW and provides assurance of the effectiveness of this strategic planning. This includes expectations on water security, drought risk and climate change, and makes available support and advice to help put in place effective strategic planning. - The NSW Government provides expert strategic advice and technical support to local water utilities, including on drought planning and the implementation of drought response measures. Emergency relief for town water supplies is available to local water utilities towards the cost of water carting or water supply works during periods of emergency, such as an extreme dry period or extreme water quality event. The NSW Government is also delivering the \$12.5M Regional Leakage Reduction Program to improve water efficiency in preparation for drought conditions. To date, NSW has worked with 70 local water utilities to identify 8,500 ML/year of network leaks, with 5,800 ML/year confirmed to have been repaired. - The NSW Government actively monitors and reports risks to individual town water supply systems and can scale up this work when drought approaches. - Greater Sydney and the Lower Hunter now have water security plans and drought response plans including ongoing monitoring of drought indicators and a range of planned actions to be mobilised in drought. - Sydney Water is enhancing the effectiveness of its water conservation program. The Greater Sydney Water Strategy highlighted the need for a concentrated focus on water conservation and efficiency, under all weather conditions, to make the best use of our available water and reduce or defer investment in costly new supply infrastructure. Sydney Water continues to deliver a baseline water conservation program which will be ramped as drought conditions return. - Sydney Water is progressing plans to ensure Greater Sydney's water supply is less dependent on rainfall, including improving utilisation of and increasing the production capacity of the Sydney Desalination Plant. Sydney Water has also recently opened the Purified Recycled Water Discovery Centre which will be used to engage with and build customer and community awareness of purified recycled water. This is also an option to supplement our drinking water sources. - In drought, we can experience shortages of water in some parts of Greater Sydney before others. Sydney Water's investment in interconnective pipelines to remove single points of failure, will increase resilience and the ability to respond to drought as well as other climatic events, such as floods and extreme storm events. <p>a) Yes</p>
44	10	<p>Did any water agency provide information to the Department of Housing, Planning and Infrastructure or the Premier's Department concerning the number of breaks or silt bursts for each of the 305 locations considered as part of the Transport Oriented Development Program?</p> <p>(a) If so, which locations?</p>	<p>Consultation on the development of the Government's Transport Oriented Development Program is a matter for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.</p> <p>However, Sydney Water advises that the number of breaks or bursts is not a factor in determining capacity of the water and wastewater systems. Sydney Water also confirms the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) requested advice from them regarding Sydney Water's ability to service a shortlist of Transport Oriented Development Program locations within its area of operations. Sydney Water advised which locations were free of capacity constraints or could require small investments in minor works, as well as advice on locations that could trigger a larger investment.</p> <p>Hunter Water also advises that the number of breaks is not a factor in determining capacity of its water and wastewater systems. Hunter Water also confirms that it provided DPHI with advice on available capacity to service its shortlist of Transport Oriented Development (TOD) locations within its area of operations.</p>
45	10	<p>What is the age of the sewerage and water infrastructure in:</p> <p>(a) Marrickville (b) Balmain (c) Wiley Park (d) Roseville (e) Bankstown (f) Bella Vista (g) Crows Nest (h) Homebush (i) Hornsby (j) Kellyville (k) Macquarie Park (l) Rockdale (m) Kogarah (n) Banksia (o) Corrimal (p) Dapto (q) North Wollongong (r) Turella (s) Dulwich Hill (t) Canterbury (u) Ashfield (v) Croydon (w) Berala (x) Lidcombe (y) St Marys (z) Roseville (aa) Lindfield (bb) Killara (cc) Gordon (dd) Tuggerah (ee) Wyong (ff) Morriset (gg) Booragul (hh) Teralba (ii) Kotara (jj) Adamstown (kk) Hamilton (ll) Newcastle (mm) North Strathfield</p>	<p>Sydney Water advises the age of water and wastewater infrastructure is generally consistent with when the area was initially developed. It is not a factor in determining capacity of the water and wastewater systems. The existing assets service customers in these and all other locations within the area of operation. In cases where an asset is coming to the end of its life, its renewal is planned and accounted for. Sydney Water provided the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) with advice on available capacity to service the growth forecasts provided at the time of consultation for its shortlist of Transport Oriented Development Program locations within its area of operations.</p> <p>Hunter Water advises the age of its underground sewerage infrastructure can range from >100-years-old to brand-new within the same system, as components of the network are continuously upgraded as required.</p> <p>The age of sewerage infrastructure is not a factor in determining the capacity of the network.</p>
46	12	<p>Given it was indicated that sites like Edgecliff weren't included in the Transport Oriented Development Program because they were "currently limited in additional growth" because of "limited sewer and water infrastructure", did Sydney Water (or any other water agency) recommend to DPHI any other locations be eliminated on similar grounds?</p> <p>(a) If so, which locations?</p>	<p>Sydney Water's ultimate advice was that there is trunk sewer and water capacity to service additional growth in Edgecliff, with minor enabling works expected to be required to augment local infrastructure only. Based on the forecasts provided during consultation, Sydney Water advised that it has capacity limitations during the Housing Accord period at one site proposed as part of the Transport Oriented Development Program due to limited capacity.</p> <p>For other sites, Sydney Water advised that while there were not local capacity constraints, there were potential cumulative impacts to its systems that could necessitate upgrades, and that these constraints should also be considered in determining the Transport Oriented Development sites enabled in the next five years.</p> <p>a) Wollongong Station, due to the need to augment the water recycling facility first.</p>
47	12	<p>What is the nature of the sewer and water infrastructure at Marrickville, Wiley Park and Roseville compared to Edgecliff?</p>	<p>Marrickville, Wiley Park, Roseville and Edgecliff all have available network capacity to service infill growth.</p>
48	12	<p>Are you aware that there have been over 50 sewerage sites burst in the Ku-ring-gai LGA in the last twelve months?</p> <p>(a) Was this information provided to DPHI before 7 December 2023 for the consideration of determining TOD locations and the ability of infrastructure to cope?</p>	<p>There have been 10 wastewater main breaks in the Ku-ring-gai LGA in the last 12 months. The Ku-ring-gai LGA is unique in that it has a high density of tree cover. This can lead to increased breaks and blockages in pipes through tree root ingress. Sydney Water carries out root cutting and jetting programs in this area to minimize these issues. The number of bursts is not a factor in determining capacity of the water and wastewater systems.</p> <p>a) Sydney Water provided DPHI with advice on availability of capacity to service the forecast dwellings to assist its shortlist of Transport Oriented Development Program locations within Sydney Water's area of operations.</p>

49	12	<p>How many water mains bursts have there been over the last twelve months in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Marrickville (b) Balmain (c) Wiley Park (d) Roseville (e) Bankstown (f) Bella Vista (g) Crows Nest (h) Homebush (i) Hornsby (j) Kellyville (k) Macquarie Park (l) Rockdale (m) Kogarah (n) Banksia (o) Corrimal (p) Dapto (q) North Wollongong (r) Turella (s) Dulwich Hill (t) Canterbury (u) Ashfield (v) Croydon (w) Berala (x) Lidcombe (y) St Marys (z) Roseville (aa) Lindfield (bb) Killara (cc) Gordon (dd) Tuggerah (ee) Wyong (ff) Morriston (gg) Booragul (hh) Teralba (ii) Kotara (jj) Adamstown (kk) Hamilton (ll) Newcastle (mm) North Strathfield 	<p>The number of breaks and bursts is not a factor in determining the capacity of the water systems.</p> <p>All pipe networks are vulnerable to leaks and breaks due to factors such as pipe material and construction, ground conditions, system demands, weather, traffic and other environmental factors such as tree root ingress. The number of breaks, bursts and leaks in the last financial year is available in the NPR dataset, which is publicly available on the Australian Government's Bureau of Meteorology website.</p>
50	14	<p>How many sewerage sites bursts have there been over the last twelve months in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Marrickville (b) Balmain (c) Wiley Park (d) Roseville (e) Bankstown (f) Bella Vista (g) Crows Nest (h) Homebush (i) Hornsby (j) Kellyville (k) Macquarie Park (l) Rockdale (m) Kogarah (n) Banksia (o) Corrimal (p) Dapto (q) North Wollongong (r) Turella (s) Dulwich Hill (t) Canterbury (u) Ashfield (v) Croydon (w) Berala (x) Lidcombe (y) St Marys (z) Roseville (aa) Lindfield (bb) Killara (cc) Gordon (dd) Tuggerah (ee) Wyong (ff) Morriston (gg) Booragul (hh) Teralba (ii) Kotara (jj) Adamstown (kk) Hamilton (ll) Newcastle (mm) North Strathfield 	<p>The number of breaks and bursts is not a factor in determining the capacity of the wastewater system. Breaks and bursts are generally due to tree root ingress into the pipes, and other factors such as pipe material and construction, ground conditions, weather and other environmental factors. Sydney Water carries out root cutting and jetting programs across its area of operation to minimize these issues.</p> <p>The number of breaks, bursts and leaks in the last financial year is available in the NPR dataset, which is publicly available on the Australian Government's Bureau of Meteorology website.</p>
51	15	<p>How much money has been collected, to date, in the 2023-24 financial year from Sydney Water dividend payments?</p>	<p>Sydney Water paid the \$100 million dividend payable for 2022-23 by the end of November 2023.</p> <p>There are no further dividend payments for the rest of the 2023-24 financial year. The dividend to be declared for the 2023-24 financial year will be paid in 2024-25.</p>
52	15	<p>What is the contribution (in dollars) that DSPs are making to Sydney Water dividends payable to the NSW Government, in FY 2023-24 and over the forward estimates?</p>	<p>Infrastructure Contributions are levied to offset the capital expenditure required for growth. Sydney Water will propose dividends based on future cash flows based on its 10-year business plan and on NSW Treasury requirements.</p> <p>Future cash inflows will include customer revenue and infrastructure contributions. There are nil infrastructure contributions to be charged for 2023-24. Sydney Water will only start to charge infrastructure contributions from 1 July 2024. These cash inflows are then offset against future cash outflows including outgoings for major maintenance and capital expenditure.</p> <p>Future dividends proposed also need to reflect mandatory NSW Treasury requirements and achieve a minimum credit rating.</p>

53	15	<p>Are there any ongoing upgrades to water infrastructure in any of the following locations, included in the TOD program, and if so, when will the upgrades be completed by?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Adamstown (b) Ashfield (c) Banksia (d) Bankstown (e) Bella Vista (f) Berala (g) Booragul (h) Canterbury (i) Corrimal (j) Crows Nest (k) Croydon (l) Dapto (m) Dulwich Hill (n) Gordon (o) Gosford (p) Hamilton (q) Homebush (r) Hornsby (s) Kellyville (t) Killara (u) Kogarah (v) Kotara (w) Lidcombe (x) Lindfield (y) Macquarie Park (z) Marrickville (aa) Morisset (bb) Newcastle Interchange (cc) North Strathfield (dd) North Wollongong (ee) Rockdale (ff) Roseville (gg) St Marys (hh) Teralba (ii) The Bays (jj) Tuggerah (kk) Turrella (ll) Wiley Park (mm) Wyong 	<p>Sydney Water advises that Kogarah, Lidcombe and Linfield are due to have ongoing water infrastructure upgrades completed by 2024. Ongoing upgrades at Ashfield and St Marys are due to be completed by 2025. Upgrades in the wastewater network at Bankstown and Homebush are also in progress to be completed by 2029. The water infrastructure in all other locations listed that are in Sydney Water's area of operation, are not currently being upgraded.</p> <p>Ongoing maintenance occurs across Sydney Water's entire water network as required.</p> <p>Hunter Water is continually maintaining its infrastructure across its network, including upgrades as required. Major capital expenditure projects for the network are listed in Hunter Water's Growth Plan (July 2023) available at: https://www.hunterwater.com.au/documents/assets/src/uploads/documents/Building-and-development2/growth-maps/Growth-Plan.PDF.</p>
54	17	<p>Are there any ongoing upgrades to sewerage infrastructure in any of the following locations, included in the TOD program, and if so, when will the upgrades be completed by?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Adamstown (b) Ashfield (c) Banksia (d) Bankstown (e) Bella Vista (f) Berala (g) Booragul (h) Canterbury (i) Corrimal (j) Crows Nest (k) Croydon (l) Dapto (m) Dulwich Hill (n) Gordon (o) Gosford (p) Hamilton (q) Homebush (r) Hornsby (s) Kellyville (t) Killara (u) Kogarah (v) Kotara (w) Lidcombe (x) Lindfield (y) Macquarie Park (z) Marrickville (aa) Morisset (bb) Newcastle Interchange (cc) North Strathfield (dd) North Wollongong (ee) Rockdale (ff) Roseville (gg) St Marys (hh) Teralba (ii) The Bays (jj) Tuggerah (kk) Turrella (ll) Wiley Park (mm) Wyong 	<p>Sydney Water advises that Canterbury and Dapto are due to have ongoing wastewater infrastructure upgrades completed by 2025. Ongoing upgrades at St Marys are due to be completed by 2026. The wastewater infrastructure in all other locations listed that are in Sydney Water's area of operation, are not currently being upgraded. Ongoing maintenance occurs across Sydney Water's entire water network as required.</p> <p>Hunter Water is continually maintaining its infrastructure across its network, including upgrades as required. Major capital expenditure projects for the network are listed in Hunter Water's Growth Plan (July 2023) available at: https://www.hunterwater.com.au/documents/assets/src/uploads/documents/Building-and-development2/growth-maps/Growth-Plan.PDF.</p>

55	18	<p>Are any water agencies planning any upgrades to water infrastructure in the following locations included in the TOD program?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Adamstown (b) Ashfield (c) Bankia (d) Bankstown (e) Bella Vista (f) Berala (g) Booragul (h) Canterbury (i) Corrimal (j) Crows Nest (k) Croydon (l) Dapto (m) Dulwich Hill (n) Gordon (o) Gosford (p) Hamilton (q) Homebush (r) Hornsby (s) Kellyville (t) Killara (u) Kogarah (v) Kotara (w) Lidcombe (x) Lindfield (y) Macquarie Park (z) Marrickville (aa) Morisset (bb) Newcastle Interchange (cc) North Strathfield (dd) North Wollongong (ee) Rockdale (ff) Roseville (gg) St Marys (hh) Teralba (ii) The Bays (jj) Tuggerah (kk) Turrilla (ll) Wiley Park (mm) Wyong 	<p>Sydney Water advises there are plans to upgrade water infrastructure in Corrimal, Crows Nest and Hornsby by 2025. There are currently no planned water infrastructure upgrades in all other locations listed that are in Sydney Water's area of operation. Infrastructure upgrades are planned across Sydney Water's entire water network as required.</p> <p>Hunter Water is continually maintaining its infrastructure across its network, including upgrades as required. Major capital expenditure projects for the network are listed in Hunter Water's Growth Plan (July 2023) available at: https://www.hunterwater.com.au/documents/assets/src/uploads/documents/Building-and-development2/growth-maps/Growth-Plan.PDF.</p>
56	20	<p>Are any water agencies planning any upgrades to sewerage infrastructure in the following locations included in the TOD program?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Adamstown (b) Ashfield (c) Bankia (d) Bankstown (e) Bella Vista (f) Berala (g) Booragul (h) Canterbury (i) Corrimal (j) Crows Nest (k) Croydon (l) Dapto (m) Dulwich Hill (n) Gordon (o) Gosford (p) Hamilton (q) Homebush (r) Hornsby (s) Kellyville (t) Killara (u) Kogarah (v) Kotara (w) Lidcombe (x) Lindfield (y) Macquarie Park (z) Marrickville (aa) Morisset (bb) Newcastle Interchange (cc) North Strathfield (dd) North Wollongong (ee) Rockdale (ff) Roseville (gg) St Marys (hh) Teralba (ii) The Bays (jj) Tuggerah (kk) Turrilla (ll) Wiley Park (mm) Wyong 	<p>Sydney Water advises there are plans to upgrade wastewater infrastructure in Kellyville and The Bays by 2026; Bankstown by 2027; St Marys by 2028; and Hornsby by 2029. There are currently no planned wastewater infrastructure upgrades in all other locations listed that are in Sydney Water's area of operation. Infrastructure upgrades are planned across Sydney Water's entire wastewater network as required.</p> <p>Hunter Water is continually maintaining its infrastructure across its network, including upgrades as required. Major capital expenditure projects for the network are listed in Hunter Water's Growth Plan (July 2023) available at: https://www.hunterwater.com.au/documents/assets/src/uploads/documents/Building-and-development2/growth-maps/Growth-Plan.PDF.</p>

57	21	<p>As part of consultation on the TOD Program, did any water agency identify any capacity limitation in any of the following sites, and if they did, what was the limitation:</p> <p>(a) Adamstown (b) Ashfield (c) Banksia (d) Bankstown (e) Bella Vista (f) Berala (g) Booragul (h) Canterbury (i) Corrimal (j) Crows Nest (k) Croydon (l) Dapto (m) Dulwich Hill (n) Gordon (o) Gosford (p) Hamilton (q) Homebush (r) Hornsby (s) Kellyville (t) Killara (u) Kogarah (v) Kotara (w) Lidcombe (x) Lindfield (y) Macquarie Park (z) Marrickville (aa) Morisset (bb) Newcastle Interchange (cc) North Strathfield (dd) North Wollongong (ee) Rockdale (ff) Roseville (gg) St Marys (hh) Teralba (ii) The Bays (jj) Tuggerah (kk) Turrella (ll) Wiley Park (mm) Wyong</p>	<p>Sydney Water advises minor water and wastewater network capacity upgrade works were identified for Killara, Lindfield, Roseville and St Marys. Sydney Water advised the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) that these upgrades can be implemented in the next five years and will be available to support the housing targets proposed at the time of consultation.</p> <p>Hunter Water is continually maintaining its infrastructure across its network, including upgrades as required. Major capital expenditure projects for the network are listed in Hunter Water's Growth Plan (July 2023) available at: https://www.hunterwater.com.au/documents/assets/src/uploads/documents/Building-and-development2/growth-maps/Growth-Plan.PDF.</p>
58	23	<p>Were any water agencies consulted as part of the development of the Low- and Mid-Rise Housing Reforms?</p>	<p>Consultation on the development of the Government's Low and Mid-Rise Housing reforms is a matter for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.</p> <p>However, Sydney Water advises it has been engaged following the announcement of the reform and is providing advice regarding latent capacity in its systems to facilitate Low and Mid-Rise housing reforms. Sydney Water has requested the removal of Priority Sewerage Program areas from the Low to Mid-Rise housing reforms pending further review.</p> <p>Hunter Water has publicly shared its Growth Plan, and Development Servicing Plans. These documents inform growth and new connections in the Lower Hunter Region and are utilised by the private sector as well as State and Local Governments. They are available publicly on Hunter Water's website.</p>
59	23	<p>What feedback was provided by water agencies to Government in the development of the Low and Mid-Rise Housing Reforms?</p> <p>(a) Did the various water agencies provide information about the age and capacity of sewerage and water infrastructure in all areas impacted by the Low- and Mid-Rise Housing Reforms?</p> <p>(b) Did any water agency provide information to the Department of Housing, Planning and Infrastructure or the Premier's Department concerning the number of breaks or site bursts for any area considered as part of the Low- and Mid-Rise Housing Reforms?</p> <p>(c) Did any water agency provide information to the Department of Housing, Planning and Infrastructure or the Premier's Department concerning the number of breaks or site bursts for any area included as part of the Low- and Mid-Rise Housing Reforms?</p>	<p>Consultation on the development of the Government's Low and Mid-Rise Housing reforms is a matter for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.</p> <p>However, Sydney Water advises it was not engaged prior to announcement of the Low- and Mid-Rise Housing Reforms but has since provided initial feedback and is working with the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.</p> <p>a) The age of assets is not relevant to servicing additional growth. Sydney Water has recently been asked to provide advice regarding areas with latent capacity to facilitate low- and mid-rise housing reforms.</p> <p>Hunter Water advises the age of its underground sewerage infrastructure can range from >100-years-old to brand-new within the same system, as components of the network are continuously upgraded as required. The age of sewerage infrastructure is not a factor in determining the capacity of the network.</p> <p>b) The number of breaks or bursts is not relevant to servicing additional growth. All pipe networks are vulnerable to leaks and breaks due to factors such as tree root ingress, pipe material and construction, ground conditions, weather, and other environmental factors. The number of breaks, bursts and leaks in the last financial year is available in the NPR dataset, which is publicly available on the Australian Government's Bureau of Meteorology website.</p> <p>c) Duplicate question, refer to answer (b) above.</p>
60	23	<p>The Mayor of Wollondilly has indicated that there are 14 trucks a day pumping out sewerage in that Shire, was this sewerage capacity considered in the application of the changes to low and mid-rise housing?</p> <p>(a) What progress is being made to provide better sewerage services to the Wollondilly Shire?</p> <p>(b) Until when is it estimated that the usage of trucks to pump sewerage in Wollondilly Shire will continue?</p> <p>(c) Will any more trucks need to be added to pump sewerage in the Wollondilly Shire?</p> <p>i. If so, how many?</p> <p>ii. If so, when will this occur?</p> <p>(d) Has any agency under your control outlined it be inappropriate that Wollondilly Shire be included in the Low and Mid Rise Reforms because of the current sewerage situation?</p>	<p>Sydney Water is currently compiling advice to the NSW Government regarding servicing capacity. The limitations of water and wastewater infrastructure within the Wollondilly LGA has been noted.</p> <p>a) Interim decentralised solutions at towns and a longer-term regional solution to sewer growth are being progressed in parallel.</p> <p>b) Trucks will continue their role with interim solutions until the most appropriate longer-term regional solution is in place.</p> <p>c) Depending on the actual growth rate experienced and the specific location of that growth, additional trucks may be added or deployed in alternate servicing locations.</p> <p>d) Sydney Water has provided general advice regarding the limited water and wastewater capacity in the Wollondilly LGA.</p>
61	24	<p>What is the approval process at Sydney Water for the proposed temporary pumping station to support the Oxford Gardens Development in Ingleburn?</p>	<p>When a developer or their water servicing coordinator proposes a temporary service, it needs to meet a set of technical, environmental and customer requirements. This is to ensure that the wastewater collected from the construction and subsequent occupation of new dwellings can be safely transferred away from the area before the permanent services are in place.</p> <p>Sydney Water is responsible for approving the temporary services. In doing so, it must ensure that the temporary services comply with environmental and public health regulations, its customer contract, and its Operating Licence. This requires several subject matter experts within Sydney Water to review and provide advice on a proposal for temporary services to ensure there is no risk to the community, customers, or the environment.</p>
62	24	<p>When was the Temporary Pumping Station proposal submitted by Billbergia/Bensley Developments, and what has been the duration of Sydney Water's assessment?</p> <p>(a) At which stage of the approval process does the proposal for the Temporary Pumping Station currently stand?</p>	<p>Several options for temporary services have been proposed by Billbergia / Bensley Developments, since mid-2023. Sydney Water has worked proactively with them to identify an appropriate solution that will meet requirements, ensure that there is no risk to the community, customers, or the environment, and enable the development to progress before the permanent services are in place.</p> <p>Throughout this process, Sydney Water has had ongoing meetings and provided feedback on submissions to progress the temporary solution as quickly as possible. The final design is yet to be provided to Sydney Water for review.</p> <p>a) The developer is required to formally submit the design for review and approval. Sydney Water is awaiting the design.</p>

63	24	Can you provide an estimated timeline for the approval of the Temporary Pumping Station proposal? (a) When do you anticipate the issuance of the Section 73 Certificate for the Oxford Gardens development?	Once the developer's proposal for the temporary service meets Sydney Water's requirements, it will be approved. a) The Section 73 Certificate will be issued once the developer's proposal for the temporary service meets Sydney Water's requirement and has been approved, and the developer has complied with bonding conditions to cover the financial risk to Sydney Water and its customers.
64	24	There is a looming Sunset date, on 24 April, as the developer may rescind the project if necessary approvals (Section 73 Certificate) are not obtained. Will we have a resolution before then?	The timeframe for release of the Section 73 Certificate is dependent on the developer submitting a design that meets Sydney Water requirements. Once the requirements and bonding conditions are met, Sydney Water will issue the Section 73 Certificate.
65	24	In the estimates hearing on the 28th of February, you made reference to an announcement that you made alongside the Premier and Minister for Planning with regards to the \$400m Resilient Lands Program in Lismore to deliver "as a partnership between SCU and Landcom to deliver housing, with mixed tenure—some private market, some social and affordable." (a) What is the NSW Governments contribution to this specific project? (b) How many private market homes will be delivered? i. When will the first private market home be completed? ii. When will all the private market homes be completed? (c) How many social homes will be delivered? i. When will the first social home be completed? ii. When will all the social homes be completed? (d) How many affordable homes will be delivered? i. When will the first affordable home be completed? ii. When will all the affordable homes be completed? (e) What financial or other considerations will define what is an "affordable home" in this project?	I am advised: a) Landcom is providing development management services and investing \$60 million to provide infrastructure such as new roads, power, water, and sewerage connections. The Reconstruction Authority is providing up to \$15 million to support the delivery of trunk, local and lead-in infrastructure. b) Landcom is aiming to deliver more than 400 sites in total. i. It is expected that land and housing will be available for sale from 2026. ii. It is expected that land and housing will be available for sale from 2026. c) 0 i. N/A ii. N/A d) At least 20% of the dwellings will be affordable. i. This is subject to approvals. ii. This is subject to approvals. e) Affordable housing is defined under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.
66	25	In the estimates hearing on the 28th of February, you made reference to a \$20 million commitment made to deliver build to rent on the Northern Rivers region. (a) By electorate, how many homes will this scheme deliver? (b) When will the first home be completed by? (c) When will all the homes be completed by?	The Government made a commitment prior to the 2023 election to task Landcom with delivering Build to Rent pilot projects on the South and North Coasts. These were each made with a \$30 million commitment. Landcom is working to deliver the build to rent project on the North Coast. a) N/A b) N/A c) N/A
67	25	Does the Central Coast, or any electorate south of Port Stephens sit with the North Coast ministry?	No.
68	25	What engagement has the Minister and her Departments had with faith-based organisations specifically about expanding their footprint in affordable housing? (a) What policies does the Government have in this regard?	I am advised: The NSW Government has developed the NSW Affordable Housing Ministerial Guidelines to guide the delivery of all affordable housing developed with NSW government assistance, including through planning mechanisms. Homes NSW, as part of DCJ's State Peaks Program, funds the Faith Housing Alliance (FHA) to the amount of \$353,643 excl GST per year until 30 June 2025. FHA is the peak organisation for faith-based community housing providers. Homes NSW is providing additional funds to FHA to support an industry capacity building project to help faith based organisations unlock land which could be used for developing social and affordable housing, so they can better participate in HAFF and the Accord and other funding and financing opportunities. FHA met with Minister Jackson in February 2024 to discuss and explore further how faith-based organisations can work effectively with the NSW Government to develop affordable housing. The faith-based organisations in the Social and Affordable Housing Fund (SAHF) are Uniting P1, Uniting P2, Baptist Care, Anglicare and St Vincent de Paul. The overall program is expected to deliver access to 3,486 additional social and affordable homes across the state by the end of 2024. As of 29 February 2024, SAHF has delivered 3,363 social and affordable homes. Of these, the faith based organisations have delivered 2,123 homes, with 599 being affordable.
69		How much funding have affordable housing providers received from the NSW Government in: (a) FY 2022/23 (b) FY 2023/24 (projected)	I am advised: A maximum of 30% of the homes funded by the Social and Affordable Housing Fund (SAHF) contracts are for affordable housing over the 25 year term of the contracts. SAHF contract payments are funded through returns on the NSW governments over \$1 billion investment in the SAHF NSW fund managed by NSW Treasury. Funding under the National Rental Affordability Scheme for 2022/23 actual \$10,274,309, 2023/24 budget is \$12,543,876. Using the co-contribution model under the Community Housing Innovation Fund, the NSW Government funded community housing providers for social housing: \$103.2 million in FY 2022/23 and \$77.3 million in FY 2023/24. This is attracting a co-contribution in the form of affordable housing dwellings of: \$50 million in FY 2022/23 and \$4.6 million in FY 2023/24.
70	26	Have the Government canvassed any taxes on new developments to fund the construction of social housing?	This question is more appropriately directed to the Treasurer.
71	26	Will the Government rule out any new contribution schemes for the funding of social housing?	This question is more appropriately directed to the Treasurer.
72	26	Will the Government rule out a tax on private developments to fund the construction of social housing?	This question is more appropriately directed to the Treasurer.
73	26	Will the Government rule out a tax of any sort to fund the construction of social housing?	This question is more appropriately directed to the Treasurer.
74	26	What assessments have Homes NSW conducted of existing sites owned by Homes NSW agencies within: (a) the Transport Oriented Development Program (TOD) locations? (b) areas impacted by the Low-and Mid-Rise Housing Reforms?	I am advised: (a) Homes NSW has mapped the proposed TOD program sites and has commenced detailed analysis to understand the potential to provide additional housing. (b) Homes NSW has reviewed and provided comments to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure on the Low-and Mid-Rise Housing reforms. Homes NSW has also mapped the affected assets and commenced detailed analysis.

75	26	<p>How will Homes NSW use the TOD Program to create new social housing?</p> <p>(a) Has a plan been developed, or is in development, to respond to TOD?</p> <p>(b) Considering land values near stations will increase due to TOD – will the increased cost of acquiring land make it prohibitive for new social housing to be built?</p> <p>(c) What indicatives does Homes NSW have in place to build new social housing close to public transport links – considering people in social housing often cannot afford a car and are reliant on public transport.</p> <p>(d) How many existing social homes owned by Homes NSW are located within the 39 proposed TOD locations?</p> <p>(e) Please list every property owned by Homes NSW within every TOD location, with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Type of property (freestanding home, apartment block etc.) ii. Number of stories iii. Size of the block of land iv. Number of bedrooms <p>(f) Will Homes NSW consider selling any of these properties owned in TOD locations – due to the significant increase in land value which could be used to create new social housing?</p> <p>(g) Will Homes NSW consider redeveloping existing social housing within TOD zones?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>Homes NSW is working through the proposed planning changes envisaged in the TOD program and analysing the impact on assets. Homes NSW will continue to undertake testing of key sites to understand the potential uplift resulting from the program.</p> <p>(a) As above</p> <p>(b) The impact of the TOD program on land value is unclear and Homes NSW will monitor the impact on land as the market responds to the program. Homes NSW will also look to using existing Homes NSW land to increase social housing in proposed TOD locations.</p> <p>(c) Homes NSW is required by the Housing SEPP to provide social housing close to transport and services for all new projects. Generally, a new Homes NSW development is not more than 400m from a bus stop or 800m walking distance from a railway, light rail or metro station.</p> <p>(d) Approx. 2,290 social homes are located in the 39 TOD program locations.</p> <p>(e) Refer to the detailed list at Tab A. Data is not available on the number of storeys for every property.</p> <p>(f) Homes NSW will make sale and asset renewal decisions aligned with NSW Government policy and ensuring tenant needs and demand are met.</p> <p>(g) Yes.</p>
76	27	<p>How will Homes NSW be using the low-and mid-rise housing reforms to create new social housing?</p> <p>(a) Has a plan been developed, or is in development, to respond to the low-and mid-rise housing reforms?</p> <p>(b) Considering land values near stations will likely increase due to low-and mid-rise housing reforms – will the increased cost of acquiring land make it prohibitive for new social housing to be built?</p> <p>(c) How many existing social homes owned by Homes NSW are located within R2 and R3 zoning?</p> <p>(d) How many existing social homes owned by Homes NSW are located within R2 and R3 zoning impacted by the low-and mid-rise housing reforms?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Have the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure shared any maps with Homes NSW concerning the areas impacted by the low-and mid-rise housing reforms? <p>If so, will these maps be made publicly available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Will Homes NSW consider selling any of these properties owned in locations impacted by low-and mid-rise housing reforms – due to the significant increase in land value which could be used to create new social housing? iii. Will Homes NSW consider redeveloping existing social housing within zones impacted by low-and mid-rise housing reforms? 	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>Homes NSW is working through the proposed planning changes envisaged in the reforms and analysing the impact on assets. Homes NSW will continue to undertake testing of key sites to understand the potential uplift resulting from the reforms.</p> <p>(a) As above.</p> <p>(b) The impact of the TOD program on land value is unclear and Homes NSW will monitor the impact on land as the market responds to the reforms. In addition, Homes NSW will look to using existing sites owned by Homes NSW to increase social housing in the reform areas.</p> <p>(c) Approx. 12,689 social homes owned by Homes NSW are located within the R2 and R3 zoning (impacted by the reforms).</p> <p>(d) Approx. 12,689 social homes owned by Homes NSW are located within the R2 and R3 zoning (impacted by the reforms)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i./ii. DPHI has not shared any maps with Homes NSW. ii. Homes NSW has not made any decisions and is still considering the reforms. iii. Homes NSW has not made any decisions and is still considering the reforms
77	27	<p>What estimated yield did Homes NSW (or former agency) provide DPHI for social housing on government land as a result of the Transport Oriented Development (TOD) Program at the following TOD sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Adamstown (b) Ashfield (c) Banksia (d) Bankstown (e) Bella Vista (f) Berala (g) Booragul (h) Canterbury (i) Corrimal (j) Crows Nest (k) Croydon (l) Dapto (m) Dulwich Hill (n) Gordon (o) Gosford (p) Hamilton (q) Homebush (r) Hornsby (s) Kellyville (t) Killara (u) Kogarah (v) Kotara (w) Lidcombe (x) Lindfield (y) Macquarie Park (z) Marrickville (aa) Morisset (bb) Newcastle Interchange (cc) North Strathfield (dd) North Wollongong (ee) Rockdale (ff) Roseville (gg) St Marys (hh) Teralba (ii) The Bays (jj) Tuggerah (kk) Turrella (ll) Wiley Park (mm) Wyong 	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>Homes NSW is working through the proposed planning changes envisaged in the TOD program and analysing the impact on assets. Homes NSW will continue to undertake testing of key sites to understand the potential uplift resulting from the program.</p> <p>The Aboriginal Housing Office does not own any properties that meet the above criteria.</p>

78	29	How is Homes NSW ensuring we have enough properties over the next 10, 20 and 25 years to respond to the accessibility needs, particularly with an aging cohort anticipated in social housing?	I am advised: Homes NSW assesses tenant needs and looks to future-proof its housing portfolio through the provisions set out in the 'LAHC Design Requirements'. Further details are available at: https://www.dpie.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/551120/LAHC-Design-Requirements.pdf
79	29	On 31 December 2023, how many social housing tenants were there in NSW?	I am advised: Data on ALL social housing is only available annually. Data for DCJ managed tenancies is available more frequently and currently published quarterly. As at 31 December 2023 there were 95,697 tenancies managed by the DCJ (91,565 public housing and 4,132 AHO tenancies) Quarterly data will be available: https://www.facs.nsw.gov.au/resources/statistics/social-housing-delivery2/interactive-dashboard by end March 2024
80	29	At the present time how many social housing tenants are there in NSW?	I am advised: Data on ALL social housing tenancies is only available annually. Data for DCJ managed tenancies is available more frequently and currently published quarterly. a) as at 31 January 2024 there were 95,680 tenancies managed by the DCJ (91,547 public housing and 4,133 AHO tenancies) b) as at 29 February 2024 there were 95,678 tenancies managed by the DCJ (91,547 public housing and 4,131 AHO tenancies)
81	29	How many social housing tenants have, in the months of November 2023, December 2023 and January 2024: (a) Requested transfers? (b) Left social housing to private tenancy? (c) Left social housing to homelessness or unknown tenancy/location? (d) Were evicted from social housing?	I am advised: a) As at 31 January 2024 there were 12,162 households on the Transfer Register b) During the period from 1 November 2023 to 31 January 2024, 97 households exited DCJ managed tenancies to the private market, private ownership or affordable housing c) 30 tenancies were terminated during the period from 1 November 2023 to 31 January 2024 where the tenancy termination reason was 'abandoned' d) 33 households were evicted from DCJ managed tenancies in the period from 1 November 2023 to 31 January 2024 Please refer Q81 worksheet for details
82	29	How many tenants have Homes NSW (and its predecessors) taken to NCAT during FY 2023/24 (to date)?	I am advised: As at 1 March 2024, 27 tenants have taken Housing NSW (Homes NSW) to NCAT during the period from 1 Jul 2023 to 29 Feb 2024.
83	29	What is the total amount that has been spent on legal advice during FY 2023/24 (to date) relating to taking tenants to NCAT?	As per answer to Question 164 in the last Budget Estimates 2023 - I am advised: This data is not held or broken down by the specifics requested. Any legal advice relating to defending cases heard or taking tenants to NCAT is provided internally by the Legal branch within the Department of Communities and Justice https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/lcdocs/other/18780/ASQ%20-%20Hon%20Rose%20Jackson%20-%20Water,%20Housing,%20Homelessness,%20Mental%20Health,%20Youth,%20the%20North%20Coast%20-%20Updated%2016%20February%202024.pdf
84	29	Please provide an updated breakdown of the social housing waiting list by allocation zone?	I am advised: The number of applicant households on the social housing waitlist is published monthly via the Department of Communities and Justice website. This includes a disaggregation by priority and general applicants. https://www.facs.nsw.gov.au/housing/help/applying-assistance/social-housing-waiting-list-data
85	29	What is the median wait time for people to access social housing for those on the priority social housing waiting list in FY 2023/24 (to date)?	I am advised: The median waiting times in months for priority and general social housing applicant households housed from the NSW Housing Register in the previous 12 months, at the end of each quarter, by DCJ District is published quarterly via the Department of Communities and Justice website.
86	30	What is the median wait time for people to access social housing for those on the social housing waiting list in FY 2023/24 (to date)?	I am advised: The median waiting times in months for priority and general social housing applicant households housed from the NSW Housing Register in the previous 12 months, at the end of each quarter, by DCJ District is published quarterly via the Department of Communities and Justice website.
87	30	What is the number of people on the social housing waiting list for the following months: (a) November 2023 (b) December 2023 (c) January 2024 (d) February 2024	I am advised: The number of applicant households on the social housing waitlist is published monthly via the Department of Communities and Justice website. This includes a disaggregation by priority and general applicants. https://www.facs.nsw.gov.au/housing/help/applying-assistance/social-housing-waiting-list-data
88	30	What is the number of people on the priority social housing waiting list for the following months: (a) November 2023 (b) December 2023 (c) January 2024 (d) February 2024	I am advised: The number of applicant households on the social housing waitlist is published monthly via the Department of Communities and Justice website. This includes a disaggregation by priority and general applicants. https://www.facs.nsw.gov.au/housing/help/applying-assistance/social-housing-waiting-list-data
89	30	How many applications on the waiting list (general) were fulfilled during 2023?	I am advised: In the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, 2,172 households general approved were housed from the NSW Housing Register.
90	30	How many applications on the waiting list (priority) were fulfilled during 2023?	I am advised: In the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, 5,810 households priority approved were housed from the NSW Housing Register.
91	30	How many applications on the waiting list (general) have been fulfilled during 2024 (to date)?	I am advised: In the period 1 January 2024 to 29 February 2024, 289 households general approved were housed from the NSW Housing Register.
92	30	How many applications on the waiting list (priority) have been fulfilled during 2024 (to date)?	I am advised: In the period 1 January 2024 to 29 February 2024, 995 households priority approved were housed from the NSW Housing Register.
93	30	How many children were on the social housing waitlist on: (a) 31 December 2023 (b) 31 January 2024 (c) 29 February 2024	I am advised: a) there were 40,178 children aged under 18 in the 57,367 households on the Housing Register as at 31 December 2023 b) there were 40,407 children aged under 18 in the 57,602 households on the Housing Register as at 31 January 2024 c) there were 40,416 children aged under 18 in the 57,904 households on the Housing Register as at 29 February 2024
94	30	How many males aged 60 and over were on the social housing waitlist on: (a) 31 December 2023 (b) 31 January 2024 (c) 29 February 2024	I am advised: a) there were 8,227 males aged 60 and over in the 57,367 households on the Housing Register as at 31 December 2023 b) there were 8,193 males aged 60 and over in the 57,602 households on the Housing Register as at 31 January 2024 c) There were 8,220 males aged 60 and over in the 57,904 households on the Housing Register as at 29 February 2024
95	30	How many females aged 60 and over were on the social housing waitlist on: (a) 31 December 2023 (b) 31 January 2024 (c) 29 February 2024	I am advised: a) there were 9,254 females aged 60 and over in the 57,367 households on the Housing Register as at 31 December 2023 b) there were 9,229 females aged 60 and over in the 57,602 households on the Housing Register as at 31 January 2024 c) there were 9,296 females aged 60 and over in the 57,904 households on the Housing Register as at 29 February 2024
96	31	How much has been spent on social housing maintenance in FY 2023/24 to date?	I am advised: Homes NSW cannot provide the data as it has not been audited. This process won't happen until the end of the FY.
97	31	How many urgent requests for maintenance to social housing properties have been made in FY 2023/24 to date?	I am advised: As at March 2024, 20,865 urgent requests for maintenance have received from Homes NSW tenants.
98	31	How many requests for maintenance to social housing properties have been made in FY 2023/24 to date?	I am advised: As at March 2024, 200,568 responsive works requests have been received from Homes NSW's tenants.
99	31	What is the average wait time for fulfilment of social housing maintenance, on this date?	I am advised: There are multiple response timeframes that vary between 2 hours and 20-days. For example, a reported faulty smoke detector within a building is required to be repaired within 2 hours, while a clothesline is required to be repaired within 20 days.
100	31	How many maintenance requests remain unfulfilled, to date?	I am advised: As at March 2024, there are 8,843 open responsive work orders. Maintenance contractors have up to 20 days to complete responsive work requests.
101	31	What is the average waiting time for a maintenance request to be resolved for plumbing issue?	I am advised: See answer to question 99.
102	31	What is the average waiting time for a maintenance request to be resolved for a mould issue?	I am advised: See answer to question 99.

103	31	How many contractors are engaged by Homes NSW for social housing maintenance? (a) Can the number of contractors be broken down by type of trade? (b) How many of these contractors are small businesses, by type of trade?	I am advised: There are four head contractors. (a) Homes NSW does not maintain a list of contractors by trades. This is maintained by individual head contractors for their respective contract areas. (b) 99.5% of work allocated to the head contractors are delivered by small and medium enterprises.
104	31	How many staff are there in existing call centres for social housing maintenance?	I am advised: Homes NSW does not hold this data. The maintenance call centres are managed by head contractors under the current contract.
105	31	How do the policies announced by the Government on 19 June 2023 – “Planning reforms to deliver social and affordable housing” – change due to the establishment of Homes NSW, if at all? (a) Are LAHC and AHO still making the self-assessments, as part of the Homes NSW structure, or is Homes NSW making the self-assessments?	I am advised: There is no impact to self assessment by LAHC or AHO with the creation of Homes NSW. LAHC and AHO are the legal entities within the Housing SEPP that are able to undertake self assessment. These legal entities sit within Homes NSW and still exist in statute.
106	31	Given that LAHC, AHO and Landcom are able to self-assess social and affordable developments of up to 75 dwellings, including residential flat buildings over three storeys where these are permissible: (a) How many self-assessments has LAHC made so far? (b) How many proposals were approved? (c) How many are pending? (d) How many were rejected? (e) Can a list of all of these self-assessments by LAHC be provided?	I am advised: The changes to the Housing SEPP (State Environmental Planning Policy) came into effect on 14 December 2023, as such no projects have been approved under the new provisions.
107	32	How many self-assessments have the AHO made so far? (a) How many proposals were approved? (b) How many are pending? (c) How many were rejected? (d) Can a list of all of these self-assessments by AHO be provided?	I am advised: AHO has 12 multi-unit projects that will deliver a total of 50 units across NSW for self-assessment pathway. (a) AHO approved 7 projects that will deliver 29 units. (b) There are 5 projects for 21 units currently under assessment. (c) Nil projects were rejected to date. (d) See attachment.
108	32	How many DA's have been submitted to date from the reform to “reduce the minimum lot size for dual occupancies being delivered as a complying development by LAHC, AHO, Community Housing Providers and Aboriginal Housing Providers”?	I am advised: Homes has not yet used the provisions.
109	32	How many DA's have LAHC, AHO, Community Housing Providers and Aboriginal Housing Providers submitted for dual occupancies to date?	I am advised: AHO has submitted 33 development applications/ Complying Development Certificate. Since September 2020, 70 Complying Development Certificates have been pursued by Homes NSW.
110	32	Concerning the establishment of three sites for housing with mental health support via the Haven Foundation, an election commitment of the Government: (a) Has the location on the Central Coast been confirmed? i. If not, when will the location on the Central Coast will be confirmed? (b) When will this project on the Central Coast be delivered?	I am advised: a) No, a site has not yet been selected. b) The site acquisition and construction to develop the homes will take up to 2-3 years.
111	32	Have the sites for the two other locations been finalised with the provider, Haven for mental health housing: (a) If not, has a short list been devised? (b) When we can anticipate the next steps? (c) What are the next steps to get this housing set up?	I am advised: a) No a shortlist has not been finalised. The Haven Foundation is considering a number of locations in greater metropolitan Sydney and regional NSW. b) and c) The next steps are to settle a proposed contract with the Haven Foundation, finalise and submit a business case to Infrastructure NSW so that the Restart Fund allocation for this commitment can be released, and The Haven Foundation can then acquire sites and procure development partners for the three housing projects.
112	32	How will people to stay in this new mental health housing be chosen? (a) What are the criteria and conditions for somebody to be eligible for mental health housing? (b) How long are people who live in this housing anticipated to stay in mental health housing? (c) Will there be a lease signed which dictates a certain timeframe? (d) What support will be provided to ensure people can move into other types of housing following their time in mental health housing?	I am advised: a) To reside at the Haven Foundation, NSW social housing eligibility requirements will need to be met, along with a person having a psychosocial disability. b) The Haven Foundation supports people with stable housing. This means the housing becomes a person's long-term home, until they choose to move. c) Yes. The NSW Residential Tenancies Act will apply to residential leases for residents. d) People will be supported to make choices about their home, whether they would like to stay in these homes, or to move somewhere else in the future.
113	33	Is there an update on how much will each of the three new sites via Haven will cost individually?	I am advised: The total NSW Government contribution will be \$20 million. The Haven Foundation may contribute or finance additional funds to develop the homes.
114	33	Is there existing mental health housing in NSW? (a) If so, how many dwellings? (b) Can you please list the number of mental health housing dwellings, by postcode?	(a) HASI Plus is a statewide program for people with severe mental illness that integrates clinical and intensive psychosocial support with stable, community-based accommodation. There are 9 HASI Plus dwellings in NSW which include a combination of 1 and 2 bedroom units. (b) List of HASI Plus dwellings by postcode: Suburb Post code Number of dwellings Number of beds Carlingford 2118 2 20 (total) North Ryde 2113 1 3 Chatswood 2067 1 5 Narraweena 2099 1 4 Eastwood 2122 1 8 Kempsey 2440 1 8 Tamworth 2340 1 15 New Lambton 2305 1 5
115	33	Given you are the Minister leading the review into Short-Term Rental Accommodation (STRA), have you canvassed what rate to set a potential STRA tax at?	I am advised: The Government has commenced a review of the planning and regulatory framework for short-term rental accommodation which is ongoing.
116	33	Will the Government rule out a STRA tax impacting the entire state?	I am advised: The Government has commenced a review of the planning and regulatory framework for short-term rental accommodation which is ongoing.
117	33	Would the Government consider a STRA tax, but only in certain postcodes or LGAs?	I am advised: The Government has commenced a review of the planning and regulatory framework for short-term rental accommodation which is ongoing.

118	33	Has the Government considered a Tourist Tax in Sydney and other holiday areas, similar to measures adopted in other cities such as Paris?	I am advised: The Government has commenced a review of the planning and regulatory framework for short-term rental accommodation which is ongoing.
119	33	Can you clarify the timeframes involved in the development and release of the recent STRA Review Discussion Paper? Given the complexity of the issues addressed in the paper, why was the industry provided less than one month to respond?	I am advised: At the commencement of short-term rental accommodation (STRA) planning and regulatory framework in November 2021, the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure committed to undertaking a review of the policy following two years of its operation. The preparation and release of the Discussion paper on short- and long-term rental accommodation responds to this commitment and provides the NSW Government the opportunity to review the policy in the context of current housing landscape. The four-week consultation period is consistent with other consultation periods the Department has undertaken previously and is considered sufficient to inform the Government's policy response.
120	33	Has the Government considered expanding the caps on STRA which were announced in the Byron Shire last year, more widely throughout the state?	This is a question for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.
121	33	What is the progress on the 60-day rental cap in the Byron Shire? (a) In the Byron Shire, has there been any progress in freeing up long-term rental housing? (b) What was the percentage of long-term rental housing in the Byron Shire on 30 June 2023? (c) What is the percentage of long-term rental housing in the Byron Shire to date?	This is a question for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.
122	33	What proof is there to show that limiting STRA will have any benefit on the long-term rental market by freeing up supply?	I am advised: Analysis of rental bond data indicates that nearly 50% of all dwellings registered for non-hosted short term rental accommodation (STRA) were previously used for long term rental accommodation (LTRA). There are varying reasons why landlords convert from LTRA to STRA, but a key driver is personal use and financial gain. Revenue measures being investigated by Treasury will closely consider this, specifically how owners can be incentivised to use their dwellings for LTRA rather than STRA.
123	34	Has the government conducted any economic analysis regarding the impact of STRA on the NSW economy?	I am advised: Any such modelling work, if it occurred, would be part of the cabinet process and confidential.
124	34	Has the government conducted any comparative analysis of STRA regulations in other jurisdictions, both nationally and internationally? What insights or best practices have been identified from and how are they being incorporated into the development of STRA policy in NSW?	I am advised: Yes. This analysis is presented in the Discussion Paper. These policy interventions are relatively new and there is a lack of evidence that definitively points to a success or failure in terms of regulating STRA in those markets. A key takeaway from the jurisdictional analysis indicates that where some success has been evident, the policy approach taken is multi-pronged (e.g. day cap plus fees or taxes). The Department will consider these approaches in its review of the policy.
125	34	Has the government reviewed the findings of the recent Urbis regarding the economic impact of STRA in NSW? (a) What is the response of the Government?	I am advised: Yes. Their findings will be considered as part of the policy review.
126	34	Can the government provide an update on the status of discussions with industry stakeholders and community representatives regarding the proposed reforms outlined in the STRA Review Discussion Paper?	I am advised: In addition to the exhibition of the Discussion paper and online questionnaire, the Department and Treasury have held several stakeholder workshops with key industry stakeholders. These included councils with high concentrations of STRA, the STRA booking platform industry, housing industry, homelessness and community housing provider groups and tourism industry.
127	34	What measures are being taken to ensure that diverse perspectives and interests from a range of stakeholders in the STRA industry are adequately represented in the policymaking process?	Please see supplementary question 126
128	34	Has the Government conducted any modelling on how a STRA tax would increase hotel room prices? (a) What were the results of this modelling? (b) Will the modelling be released publicly?	I am advised: The Government has commenced a review of the planning and regulatory framework for short-term rental accommodation which is ongoing.
129	34	What modelling has been conducted by Government about the potential negative impact on tourism and local economies if overly restrictive regulations are imposed on the STRA sector? (a) What were the results of this modelling? (b) Will the modelling be released publicly?	I am advised: The Government has commenced a review of the planning and regulatory framework for short-term rental accommodation which is ongoing.
130	34	Has it been estimated or modelled how much more money STRA landlords are making from renting out their property for STRA, rather than long-term rentals? (a) What were the results of this modelling? (b) Will the modelling be released publicly?	I am advised: The Department has not undertaken modelling specific to this question.
131	34	Can you please provide a list of STRA registrations in NSW broken down by postcode and LGA?	This is a question for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.
132	35	How many people stayed in STRA accommodation in NSW in 2023? (a) Are these figures available by LGA? Please make available if so.	This is a question for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.
133	35	Is it known how many of these people were visiting NSW from interstate and overseas?	This is a question for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.
134	35	How many people stayed in hotels in the Sydney Metro in 2023?	I am advised: The NSW Government does not hold this data.
135	35	How many people stayed in hotels in NSW in 2023?	I am advised: The NSW Government does not hold this data.
136	35	What was the economic benefit of STRA accommodation on the NSW economy in 2023?	I am advised: The Government has commenced a review of the planning and regulatory framework for short-term rental accommodation which is ongoing.
137	35	How much would caps on STRA accommodation cost the NSW economy every year? (a) Has this modelling been conducted? (b) What were the results of this modelling? (c) Will the modelling be released publicly?	This is a question for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.

138	35	Can you clarify the timeframes involved in the development and release of the recent STRA Review Discussion Paper? Given the complexity of the issues addressed in the paper, why was the industry provided less than one month to respond?	Please see answer to supplementary question 119.
139	35	Have you conducted inquiries into local government's enforcement of the current STRA planning framework?	I am advised: Feedback on the current regulatory framework for STRA, including compliance and enforcement, has been requested as part of the policy review.
140	35	Given there is a substantial amount of readily available data, has there been any qualitative and quantitative analysis undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness the current framework?	I am advised: The effectiveness of the current planning and regulatory framework will be considered as part of the policy review.
141	35	Can the government provide insights into the number of complaints received and enforcement actions taken by local councils?	This is a question for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.
142	35	What is the number of new social housing dwellings constructed in FY 2023/24 (to date)	I am advised: As at February 2024, 537 public housing dwellings have been constructed. This This includes 28 homes constructed by the AHO.
143	35	Can you please provide the number of social housing dwellings constructed in FY 2023/24 (to date) per LGA?	I am advised: Please see attachment SQ 143 Table
144	35	Can you please provide the number of social housing dwellings constructed in FY 2023/24 (to date) with: (a) 1 bedroom (b) 2 bedrooms (c) 3 bedrooms (d) 4 or more bedrooms	I am advised: As at February 2024, the following public housing dwellings have been constructed: (a) Studio : 42 (b) 1 bedroom : 239 (including 12 AHO dwellings) (c) 2 bedrooms : 216 (including 2 AHO dwellings) (d) 3 bedrooms : 33 (including 14 AHO dwellings) (d) 4 or more bedrooms : 7
145	36	What percentage does social housing make-up of the total housing stock in NSW in FY 2023/24 (to date)	I am advised: The Report on Government Services (RoGS 2023) states there are approximately 157,000 social housing properties as at the end of June 2023. Based on the latest publicly available ABS data, as at the end of June 2022, there are approximately 3.37 million dwellings across NSW. This results in social housing being 4.65% of the total NSW housing stock.
146	36	Can you please provide the projected number of social housing dwellings to be constructed in FY 2023/24?	I am advised: In 2023/24, Homes NSW plans to deliver 884 public housing dwellings. This includes 134 dwellings to be delivered by the AHO.
147	36	Can you please provide the projected number of social housing dwellings to be constructed in each year over the forward estimates?	I am advised: Homes NSW's Housing Portfolio is currently reviewing its future pipeline as part of the 2024/25 budget process.
148	36	Currently, how many unoccupied LAHC properties are in NSW? (a) Could a number please be provided per LGA (to date)? (b) What was the average time these properties remain unoccupied in? i. March 2023 ii. April 2023 iii. May 2023 iv. June 2023 v. July 2023 vi. August 2023 vii. September 2023 viii. October 2023 ix. November 2023 x. December 2023 xi. January 2024 xii. February 2024	I am advised: As at February 2024, there were 2,312 unoccupied Land and Housing Corporation owned properties managed by Homes NSW. (a) Refer to attachment Tab B "Unoccupied properties" (b) On average it takes 51 days to complete a standard vacant property and 83 days to complete a non standard property under the Land and Housing Corporation's responsibility.
149	36	How many complaints has LAHC received from tenants in social housing during the following months: (a) November 2023 (b) December 2023 (c) January 2024	I am advised: a) 448 b) 352 c) 364
150	37	How many complaints remain unresolved to LAHC, categorised by the month the complaint was lodged? (a) November 2023 (b) December 2023 (c) January 2024	I am advised: a) 10 b) 32 c) 38
151	37	How many complaints have AHO received from tenants in social housing during the following months: (a) November 2023 (b) December 2023 (c) January 2024	I am advised: a) 33 b) 35 c) 54
152	37	How many complaints remain unresolved to AHO, categorised by the month the complaint was lodged? (a) November 2023 (b) December 2023 (c) January 2024	I am advised: a) 7 b) 12 c) 30
153	37	How many complaints have Homes NSW received from tenants in social housing during February 2024, broken down by agency?	I am advised: AHO: 34 Homes NSW: 764
154	37	How many complaints remain unresolved to Homes NSW, from tenants in social housing during February 2024, broken down by agency?	I am advised: AHO Response: 30 Homes NSW: 643

155	37	Can Dr Murray Wright release the review conducted by himself and Dr Lyons into workplace culture at Cumberland Hospital?	<p>I'm advised: In 2021, Western Sydney Local Health District, commissioned the first review of culture at Cumberland Hospital. It was conducted by Dr Karin Lines and Ms Michelle Eason. They proposed 13 recommendations on how to help improve culture in the workplace.</p> <p>In July 2023, Dr Karin Lines and NSW Chief Psychiatrist Dr Murray Wright revisited the original 2021 review to assess the degree to which its recommendations have been implemented and recommend any other actions that could now be taken to further improve cultural factors at Cumberland Hospital.</p> <p>This review found there is substantial evidence that Cumberland Hospital has implemented processes, policies, and education programs in line with the recommendations from the 2021 review.</p> <p>Dr Lines and Dr Wright acknowledged the positive culture, especially in the nursing workforce.</p> <p>The review suggested a further 7 recommendations to help embed the changes. These are being incorporated into the long-term Culture Improvement Strategy in the original 13 recommendations. This will also align with the Mental Health Strategic Plan and the Culture Improvement Strategy development.</p> <p>The District has actioned all recommendations and the action plan has ongoing activities.</p> <p>I have not received any Public Interest Disclosure reports in relation to Cumberland Hospital. I am also advised that the District is not aware of any Public Interest Disclosure reports from Cumberland Hospital since I have been Minister.</p> <p>I can confirm that since I have been Minister, no detrimental action has been taken against staff members of Cumberland Hospital following a report or complaint.</p>
156	37	Can Dr Wright report on the actions he and his executives have taken since the review to address the culture and safety issues at Cumberland Hospital was finalised?	Please see response to Q155
157	37	Can Minister Jackson provide a summary of the Public Interest Disclosure reports she has received in relation to Cumberland Hospital since she became Minister?	Please see response to Q155
158	38	Can Minister Jackson confirm whether any former or current staff at Cumberland Hospital have suffered detrimental action as a result of a report or complaint they have made since she became Minister? (a) What is the nature of the detrimental action suffered by NSW staff?	Please see response to Q155
159	38	Minister, you referred to a renegotiated MOU between NSW Police and NSW Health in matters of managing mental health critical incidents. (a) Can the Minister advise whether a broad range of Mental Health stakeholders, including those with lived experience, have been consulted in the modification of the MOU? (b) Can the Minister release the renegotiated MoU?	<p>I'm advised: A broad range of stakeholders including people with lived experience of mental illness and their carers will be consulted as part of the MOU review process. The process will start in late March 2024 and is anticipated to be completed in 12 months.</p>
160	38	Minister, you referred to a five year statutory review into the Mental Health Commission that is underway. (a) Can you advise who is conducting the review? (b) Has Cabinet approved the appointment of the Chair and other review members? (c) Will the review have public consultations including those with lived experience of mental health challenges, their families, private and public mental health care providers and other stakeholders?	<p>I'm advised: The review of the Mental Health Commission of NSW is being led by Mr David McGrath and Associate Professor Richard Matthews AM. They have extensive knowledge and experience of mental health systems in Australia.</p> <p>Mr McGrath has 30 years' experience in mental health and drug and alcohol and has qualifications in psychology, business, and law. Associate Professor Matthews worked in private practice for 20 years, followed by over 20 years in NSW Health, at what is now Justice Health, including as Chief Executive, and at the NSW Ministry of Health including as Deputy Director-General, Strategic Development, with responsibility for mental health.</p> <p>Section 20 of the NSW Mental Health Commission Act 2012 requires the Minister for Mental Health to undertake a review of the work of the Commission every 5 years. A report on the outcome of a review under this section will be tabled in Parliament. There is no requirement for Cabinet to approve the consultants undertaking the review.</p> <p>Consultation will involve a range of stakeholders including people with lived and living experience of mental health, families and carers, a range of mental health care providers, and other stakeholders mapped to the different sections of the community referenced in the Act, whose views and needs the Commission is to consider when undertaking its functions. Submissions will also be sought from key stakeholders and the community on the work and performance of the Mental Health Commission.</p>
161	38	Minister, can you confirm your evidence at Budget Estimates hearings on the 28th February that there has been no further action by yourself in relation to the workplace culture and safety issues at the Mental Health Commission following the resignation of the Commissioner earlier this year?	<p>I'm advised: The NSW Ministry of Health has not undertaken any work with the Mental Health Commission since the Commissioner's resignation.</p> <p>As the Minister for Mental Health, I have met with the Acting Mental Health Commissioner to discuss my expectations to ensure a safe workplace at the NSW Mental Health Commission.</p> <p>I have also been briefed on the SafeWork investigation. There have been no follow-up concerns raised with me or my office during this period.</p>
162	38	Minister, can you provide an update on the delivery of the 2023-2024 Budget commitment of \$20million for the Mental Health Accommodation fund? (a) Will this program be completed in 2023-2024? (b) If it is not expended in 2023-2024, will the program be rolled over and funded in the 2024-2025 budget?	<p>I am advised: a) The program will not be completed in 2023-2024. A contract will be agreed with the Haven Foundation this financial year. The site acquisition and construction to develop the homes will take up to 2-3 years.</p> <p>b) The election commitment funding is held in the reservation and is not dependent on the financial year.</p>
163	38	Minister, in answer to questions about safety of patients at the new, mixed gender Child and Adolescent Mental Health Facility at Nepean Hospital, at Budget Estimates hearings on the 28th February, you and Dr Murray referred to changes in policy. You and Dr Murray did not answer the question about the design of the facility that must protect young females and all patients. (a) Can the Minister provide information about the intended design of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Facility at Nepean Hospital and how it will physically protect vulnerable young patients?	<p>I'm advised: The Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) Unit at Nepean Hospital is being designed to reflect best practice with patient wellbeing and safety at the centre of the design process. The unit design complies with all relevant aspects of the Australasian Health Facility Guidelines Part B - Health Facility Briefing and Planning and Health Planning Unit B.0131 Mental Health – Overarching Guideline.</p> <p>The new unit was co-designed with a group of young people, parents and carers who have experience of being admitted to, or having a young person admitted to, an acute mental health unit. Feedback from this group was instrumental in ensuring a safe and welcoming unit was developed.</p> <p>The physical design of the unit is one part of a comprehensive Model of Care that focusses on high therapeutic engagement that supports a high contact, low conflict environment.</p> <p>The constant staff presence 'on the floor' with young people admitted will ensure that young people are supported through early intervention by specialist staff. This presence will also ensure that potential safety concerns are identified and mitigated in timely ways.</p>

164	39	<p>Deputy Secretary Willcox referred to NSW Health policies when responding to staff complaints including at Cumberland Hospital.</p> <p>(a) Can Dr Willcox confirm she understands NSW Health policies must comply with the Public Interest Disclosure Act?</p> <p>(b) Can Dr Willcox confirm who is the responsible officer under the PID Act when staff at Cumberland Hospital make a complaint that meets the criteria of the PID Act?</p> <p>(c) Can Dr Willcox provide a summary of open investigations by Safework NSW on matters relating to Cumberland Hospital?</p> <p>(d) Can Dr Willcox confirm whether Safework NSW has issued any notices or warnings to NSW Health in relation to work practices at Cumberland Hospital since March 2023?</p>	<p>I'm advised:</p> <p>a. Yes. Importantly, across NSW Health, there are several policies that provide staff and management with pathways to raise and resolve issues that arise in the workplace, as many matters do not meet the requirements to be considered a public interest disclosure. Further information on those policies, and the NSW Health Public Interest Disclosure Policy Directive, is published on the NSW Health website at www.health.nsw.gov.au/workforce/culture/Pages/help-for-workplace-issue.aspx</p> <p>b. Under the PID Act 2022, which commenced on 1 October 2023, disclosures officers are responsible for receiving reports of serious wrongdoing. This may be directly from a complainant or be communicated to a disclosure officer by a manager to whom a voluntary public interest disclosure is made. Disclosure officers include the chief executive, the most senior ongoing employee who works at each work site that is permanently maintained, a person specified by the organisation as being responsible for receiving voluntary PIDs, and a member of a class of persons or a person employed in a position or role as being responsible for receiving voluntary PIDs.</p> <p>A list of Disclosure Officers for each NSW Health organisation, including Western Sydney Local Health District, is maintained on the NSW Health website at www.health.nsw.gov.au/workforce/culture/Pages/disclosure-officers.aspx</p> <p>c. Western Sydney Local Health District is not aware of any currently open investigations by SafeWork.</p> <p>d. Since March 2023, Safework have issued 4 notices related to Cumberland Hospital. One section 155 request for information and 3 related section 191 improvement notices all of which have been complied with.</p>
165	39	<p>In evidence, Deputy Secretary Willcox stated the 4 mental health beds for young people at Northern Beaches Hospital are permanent. The official NSW Health update on mental health care on the northern beaches states "The continuation of the current 'interim' model at NBH allowing for the admission of 4 young people in acute mental health crises."</p> <p>(a) Can the Minister clarify the current status and long term plans for the 4 acute mental beds for young people at NBH?</p>	<p>I'm advised:</p> <p>The Northern Beaches Hospital model of care provides services that are appropriate to meet the needs of young people who present to the hospital with urgent mental health and addiction problems.</p> <p>Young people are assessed by mental health clinicians and can be admitted into age-appropriate beds, under a child psychiatrist for hospital level care. Northern Beaches Hospital uses existing beds in the inpatient paediatric ward and the adult mental health short stay unit. These beds are operational and are permanently available.</p> <p>When high level support and care is needed, the hospital works closely with the Northern Sydney Local Health District Broлга Unit at Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital, along with other networked child and youth inpatient facilities.</p> <p>The Northern Beaches Hospital model of care includes the recently announced Consult Liaison Service. The care model ensures young people receive appropriate discharge care coordination to the District's community youth mental health drug and alcohol services.</p>
166	39	<p>The Royal Australian New Zealand College of Psychiatrists has released surveys and reports highlighting NSW has a severe shortage of psychiatrists. Those in the system are over worked and not treating patients to their desired level of care. The RANZCP report staff shortages are particularly acute in rural and regional NSW and patient care is suffering</p> <p>(a) What is Minister Jackson doing to improve mental health care professional workforce attraction and retention across NSW?</p> <p>(b) What psychiatric workforce programs are specific to rural, regional and remote NSW?</p> <p>(c) Can the Minister advise the number of locum psychiatrists in the public health system in NSW?</p> <p>(d) Is the number of locum psychiatrists in the public health system changing relative to fixed term (employed or contracted) psychiatrists?</p> <p>(e) Can the Minister advise the status of the promised gap analysis for mental health workforce?</p>	<p>I'm advised:</p> <p>Psychiatric workforce shortages present a major challenge for the health system not only in NSW, but across Australia. The NSW Government is committed to responding. As one part of a multi-pronged strategy, Ministry of Health representatives and I are collaborating with the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists to develop joint solutions.</p> <p>On 9 February 2024, Ministry representatives and I met with the college and other stakeholders, and discussions are continuing. Following further analysis by the Ministry of Health, a follow-up meeting was held on 18 March 2024, to discuss next steps for expanding the psychiatry workforce across NSW.</p>
167	40	<p>Workers Comp premiums for the NFP sector including mental health advocacy has increased 32%.</p> <p>(a) What is the Minister doing to keep premiums affordable for those organisations supporting mental health service delivery and advocacy in NSW?</p>	<p>I'm advised:</p> <p>Workers' compensation matters may be referred to the Minister for Industrial Relations and Minister for Work Health and Safety for consideration.</p>
168	40	<p>Numerous Mental Health service providers have raised the short term nature of funding. This is particularly problematic in Flood Recovery areas like Lismore and Hawkesbury. Those organisations in the communities recovering from Natural Disasters need to have 4 to 5 year contracts to attract staff and properly resource service delivery of Mental Health.</p> <p>(a) What is Minister doing to provide these organisations with greater certainty and resourcing so they can attract and retain qualified staff to support their devastated communities?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>The NSW Government funds several long-running programs that provide support and links to care for people impacted by disasters like floods. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Recovery Clinicians currently funded over 4 years from to 2026-27. Farm Gate Counsellors and Rural Peer Support Workers currently funded over 4 years from to 2024-25. Rural Adversity Mental Health Program Coordinators currently funded over 5 years from to 2025-26.
169	40	<p>The Minister advised that NSW Health is pursuing options to deliver Stage 2 of the Specialist Living Support (SLS) program now that your Department has not been able to find a Community Housing Provider.</p> <p>(a) Please provide an update on the SLS program and when do you expect to make an announcement on a successful service agreement?</p>	<p>I'm advised:</p> <p>Following a thorough procurement process and given the unsuccessful engagement of a community housing provider to construct Specialist Living Support (SLS) facilities for people experiencing severe and persistent mental illness and complex needs, a revised commercial model has been identified.</p> <p>Statewide Mental Health Infrastructure Program Capital investment is available to cover acquisition of land and construction of 60 new SLS residences. The process will be led by Health Infrastructure.</p> <p>Work is underway to optimise the funding model. Three preferred non-government organisations remain prequalified for a future Pathways to Community Living Initiative Stage 2 procurement process. Any announcement about successful agreements will be made after this process is complete.</p>

170	40	<p>What is the most recent figure of children aged 12 to 15 who have sought services without a parent or guardian from Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS)?</p> <p>(a) What date is the figure based on?</p> <p>(b) What is the breakdown by age, gender, Aboriginality and location?</p> <p>(c) How many of the children who presented to SHS alone are on care and protection orders?</p> <p>i. What is the breakdown by age, gender, Aboriginality and location?</p> <p>(d) How many of the children sought a bed?</p> <p>i. How many received a bed?</p> <p>ii. What were the service outcomes for children who needed accommodation but did not get it, or for children who needed services other than accommodation?</p> <p>(e) What is the breakdown of the duration of stay? (e.g. less than 5 days, between 5 and 90 nights, more than 90 nights)</p> <p>i. What is the breakdown by age, gender, Aboriginality and location?</p> <p>ii. What is the longest duration of stay?</p> <p>(f) How many of the children were new clients?</p> <p>i. How many were Aboriginal children?</p> <p>(g) How many of the children were returning clients?</p> <p>i. How many were Aboriginal children?</p> <p>(h) What was the most common reason of the children presenting alone?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>2,489 children aged 12-15 years are identified as presenting alone in the specialist homelessness services (SHS) data in 2022-23. NOTE: In the SHS collection, children and young people may be identified as presenting alone where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a child physically presented with an adult to an agency, but only the child required and received services, or • a child may have presented with an adult to an SHS agency but the support period for the child was not correctly linked to the support period for the parent/guardian, or • the SHS service was sought by and provided to the child only (without an accompanying adult). <p>a) This data is based on the 2022-23 Financial Year (1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023)</p> <p>b) See Table 1, Tab Q170</p> <p>c) Of the 2,489 children aged 12-15 presenting alone to SHS, 323 were flagged as having a care and protection order. NOTE: The Care and Protection Order (CPO) flag in the SHS Collection may not necessarily equate to an order of parental responsibility to the Minister or care responsibility to the Secretary. E.g. Of the 323 children aged 12-15 presenting alone to SHS, just under half (159) had a care arrangement of 'Parents'. The SHS CPO flag includes clients who have care arrangements of residential care, family group homes, relatives/kin/friends who are reimbursed, foster care, other home-based care (reimbursed), relatives/kind/friends who are not reimbursed, independent living, other living arrangements or parents, or they reported 'transition from foster care/child safety residential placements' as a reason for seeking assistance, or main reason for seeking assistance.</p> <p>(i) See Table 2, Tab Q170</p> <p>d) (i) Of the 2,489 children aged 12-15 presenting alone to SHS, 743 had a need for crisis/emergency accommodation, with 424 receiving that accommodation (57% of those with a need).</p> <p>d) (ii) See Table 3, Tab Q170</p> <p>e) (i) Of the 460 children aged 12-15 presenting alone to SHS and receiving accommodation, 126 (27.4%) received 5 nights or less, 226 (49.1%) received between 6 and 90 nights, and 108 (23.5%) received more than 90 nights. See Table 4, Tab Q170 for breakdown by age, gender, Aboriginality and location.</p> <p>(ii) The SHS data is limited to the financial year, therefore the maximum duration for accommodation period for the 2022-23 financial year is 365 days.</p> <p>f) (i) Of the 2,489 children aged 12-15 presenting alone to SHS, 1,542 were new clients, and of these 326 were Aboriginal. See Table 5, Tab Q170</p> <p>g) (i) Of the 2,489 children aged 12-15 presenting alone to SHS, 947 were returning clients (received a SHS service since 1 July 2011), and of these 334 were Aboriginal. See Table 5, Tab Q170</p> <p>h) The top four reasons for seeking assistance from SHS for children aged 12-15 presenting alone to SHS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relationship/family breakdown (39%) - Disengagement from education/training (31.5%) - Mental Health issues (30.5%) - Domestic and family violence (28.5%)
171	41	<p>What is the most recent figure of children under 12 who have sought services without a parent or guardian from Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS)?</p> <p>(a) What date is the figure based on?</p> <p>(b) What is the breakdown by age, gender, Aboriginality and location?</p> <p>(c) What are the causes of their homelessness?</p> <p>(d) What supports were needed and what did they receive?</p> <p>(e) What happened to them afterwards?</p> <p>(f) How many children under 12 stayed overnight?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>1,817 children aged under 12 were flagged in the data as presenting alone to specialist homelessness services (SHS) in 2022-23.</p> <p>NOTE: SHS agencies in NSW are not contracted to provide services to children under 12 that present alone, and processes are in place that any child under 12 presenting alone is referred to Child Protection. There are known issues in the SHS Collection, where children are identified as presenting alone if their support period is not correctly linked to their family groups in the data collection system. E.g. 1,585 (87%) of the children under 12 years identified as presenting alone in SHS in 2022-23 are in the age ranges of 0-4 and 5-9.</p> <p>a) This data is based on the 2022-23 Financial Year (1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023)</p> <p>b) See Table 1, Tab Q171</p> <p>c) The top four reasons for seeking assistance from SHS for children aged under 12 presenting alone to SHS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic and family violence (53%) - Housing crisis (29%) - Housing affordability stress (26%) - Financial difficulties (26%) <p>d) See Table 2, Tab Q171</p> <p>e) 1,302 (72%) of the 1,817 children aged under 12 years ended their support in 2022-23. Of these, 1,219 or 94% are recorded with housing situation of 'Not stated', 56 or 4% were recorded as achieving or maintaining housing (living in public or community housing or in a private or other housing), 26 or 2% were homeless and 1 remained at risk of homelessness.</p> <p>f) During the 2022-23 financial year, 663 children aged under 12 presenting alone to SHS were provided with an accommodation service (short, medium or long-term accommodation).</p>
172	41	<p>Has DCJ followed up with SHS agencies that recorded children between 0 to 9 years of age were presenting alone to SHS?</p> <p>(a) If yes, what date/s did DCJ follow up?</p> <p>i. What was the outcome?</p> <p>(b) If no, why not?</p> <p>(c) How many SHS recorded children between 0 to 9 years of age presenting alone to SHS?</p> <p>(d) Which LGAs do the SHS primarily operate?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>A client is identified as presenting alone in the SHS data based on their first presentation in the reporting period. It is extremely difficult for SHS providers to correct this information once it is entered incorrectly in any data collection system. DCJ has undertaken the following measures to ensure that there is improvement in this data going forward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - issued communication on correctly linking children and parent/guardian records to all SHS via the AIHW SHS e-Newsletter Feb 2023 - requested St Vincent de Paul to review the data capture mechanism in their case management system as more than half of all instances of children under 12 years of age presenting alone in 2021-22 were from their agencies (Nov 2022) - confirmed that the Client Information Management System (CIMS) provides an alert to users when creating a support period for a child under 14 years on their own - confirmed that the CIMS training material available on the Homelessness NSW website provides adequate information about creating support periods for children/additional family members and how to link them correctly - District Commissioning and Planning teams managing SHS contracts were provided details of SHS agencies in each District reporting higher number of children under 12 years of age presenting alone in 2021-22 (Apr 2023) and in 2022-23 (Feb 2024) <p>c) 137 SHS agencies participating in the SHS collection recorded 1,585 children between 0 and 9 years of age as presenting alone in 2022-23.</p> <p>d) These agencies are located in 61 different LGAs, the top 5 LGAs being Campbelltown (23%), Sydney (8%), Newcastle (7%), Inner West (6%) and Wollongong (6%).</p>
173	42	<p>How many cases did a lack of parental consent arise?</p> <p>(a) What is the breakdown of the ages of the children?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>Whether parental consent is provided or not is not collected as part of the SHS collection and is not available in information that is accessible to DCJ.</p>
174	42	<p>How many adults with children were assisted in the last 12 months?</p> <p>(a) What is the breakdown by age, gender, Aboriginality and location?</p> <p>(b) How many received a bed?</p> <p>i. What were the service outcomes for adults with children who needed accommodation but did not get it?</p> <p>(c) What is the breakdown of the duration of stay? (e.g. less than 5 days, between 5 and 90 nights, more than 90 nights)</p> <p>(d) How many were turned away?</p> <p>i. What was the reason/s for the refusal?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>23,135 adults with children were assisted by specialist homelessness services (SHS) in 2022-23. This figure is determined by the family group/presenting unit of a clients first presentation and includes 'couple with child(ren)' and 'single person with child(ren)'. This figure includes both adults and children.</p> <p>a) See Table 1, tab Q174</p> <p>b) Of the 23,135 adults and children that presented to SHS as part of the same family group, 14,720 had a need for accommodation with 6,837 (46%) being provided with accommodation.</p> <p>c) Of the 6,837 adults and children that presented to SHS as part of the same family group and received accommodation, 9% had under 5 nights, 40% had between 6 and 90 nights, and 51% had over 90 nights of accommodation.</p> <p>d) (i) In 2022-23, there were 16,975 unassisted requests (turn aways) to SHS in NSW or a daily average of 46.5 unassisted requests. An average of 5.6 unassisted requests daily were for presenting groups of 'couple with child(ren)' or 'single with child(ren)'. This equates to a total of 2,044 unassisted requests in 2022-23. Of the 2,044 unassisted requests, over half were for short-term/emergency accommodation and/or assistance for DFV. Further disaggregation of adult(s) with child (ren) is not provided in the data published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). It should be noted that 45.3% of unassisted people in NSW went on to receive services through the year.</p> <p>The published data is available at https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/homelessness-services/specialist-homelessness-services-annual-report/data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data tables: Specialist homelessness services annual report 2022-23. Table UNASSISTED.1: Daily average unassisted requests, by state and territory, 2022-23; Table UNASSISTED.3: Daily average unassisted requests, by presenting unit type and age and sex, and by state and territory, 2022-23 and Table UNASSISTED.5: Daily average unassisted requests, by type of service requested and presenting unit type, and by state and territory, 2022-23. - Data tables: Specialist homelessness services historical tables 2011-12 to 2022-23. Table HIST.UNASSISTED: Unassisted requests for service, by client characteristics, 2017-18 to 2022-23
175	42	<p>How many Aboriginal people were assisted?</p> <p>(a) What is the breakdown by age, gender, and location?</p> <p>(b) What is the breakdown of the duration of stay? (e.g. less than 5 days, between 5 and 90 nights, more than 90 nights)</p> <p>(c) How many were turned away?</p> <p>i. What was the reason/s for the refusal?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>21,690 people who identified as Aboriginal presented to specialist homelessness services (SHS) in 2022-23.</p> <p>a) See Table 1, tab Q175</p> <p>b) Of the 5,288 Aboriginal clients that received accommodation from SHS, 13% had under 5 nights, 45% had between 6 and 90 nights, and 42% had over 90 nights of accommodation.</p> <p>c) (i) Indigenous status is not a part of the SHS unassisted person collection. Details on the types of information collected for unassisted persons is available in the SHS Collection Manual (Chapter 7) at the following link: https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/43f4e03d-d229-46ae-938a-b508aff89e26/SHS-collection-manual-2023.pdf.aspx</p>

176	42	<p>How many women over 55s were assisted in the last 12 months?</p> <p>(a) What is the breakdown by age, Aboriginality and location?</p> <p>(b) What is the breakdown of the duration of stay? (e.g. less than 5 days, between 5 and 90 nights, more than 90 nights)</p> <p>(c) How many were turned away?</p> <p>i. What was the reason/s for the refusal?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>3,063 women aged 55 and over presented to specialist homelessness services (SHS) in 2022-23.</p> <p>a) See Table 1, tab Q176</p> <p>b) Of the 391 women aged over 55 that received accommodation from SHS, 10% had under 5 nights, 49% had between 6 and 90 nights, and 41% had over 90 nights of accommodation.</p> <p>c) A total of 399 unassisted requests in 2022-23 were for women aged 55 and over. This equates to an average of 1.1 unassisted requests daily. The vast majority of these unassisted requests were the client presenting as a lone person and not part of a group. Further disaggregation is not provided in the data published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). It should be noted that 45.3% of unassisted people in NSW went on to receive services through the year.</p> <p>The published data is available at https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/homelessness-services/specialist-homelessness-services-annual-report/data</p> <p>- Data tables: Specialist homelessness services annual report 2022-23. Table UNASSISTED.1: Daily average unassisted requests, by state and territory, 2022-23; Table UNASSISTED.2: Daily average unassisted requests, by age and sex, and by state and territory, 2022-23 and Table UNASSISTED.3: Daily average unassisted requests, by presenting unit type and age and sex, and by state and territory, 2022-23.</p> <p>- Data tables: Specialist homelessness services historical tables 2011-12 to 2022-23. Table HIST.UNASSISTED: Unassisted requests for service, by client characteristics, 2017-18 to 2022-23</p>
177	43	<p>In your last Answers to Supplementary Questions, it was advised not all the Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) proposed services changes had been assessed. Have all the assessments now been completed?</p> <p>(a) If yes, what date was the last assessment completed?</p> <p>(b) If no, how many are still outstanding?</p> <p>i. What is the reason/s for the delay?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>(b) 1 assessment currently outstanding</p> <p>(i) negotiations are being conducted with the provider</p>
178	43	<p>Which LGAs are the SHS based in that sought an increase in funding?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>Delivery of services to Botany Bay, Randwick, Waverley Woollahra, City of Sydney, Wentworth, Balranald and Statewide.</p>
179	43	<p>Which LGAs are the SHS based in that related to gaps in the local service system the change/s may address or contribute to?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>Delivery of services to Ashfield, Burwood, Canada Bay, Canterbury, Leichhardt, Marrickville, Strathfield, City of Sydney, Botany Bay, Hurstville, Kogarah, Randwick, Rockdale, Sutherland Shire, Waverley, Woollahra, Statewide, Wentworth, Balranald.</p>
180	43	<p>Since 1 July 2023, how many SHS have requested additional funding?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>Through the 2 year contract extension process a total of 4 SHS providers requested additional funding. An further 2 SHS providers requested additional funding outside of this process.</p>
181	43	<p>In your last Answers to Supplementary Questions, it was advised that the DCJ Budget for homelessness services is fully committed for 2024/25 and additional funding will be sought from 2024/25. Why is additional funding not being sought in 2024/25?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>DCJ is seeking funding through the 2024 budget process to support specialist homelessness services.</p>
182	43	<p>How many Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) in NSW are operating on council or State-owned property/land?</p> <p>(a) What is the breakdown by LGA?</p> <p>(b) What is the average cost for each SHS to operate on council or State-owned property/land?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>a) The vast majority of SHS crisis accommodation and transitional housing is delivered via properties that are owned by Homes NSW.</p> <p>b) Homes NSW does not hold any information about costs incurred by SHS to deliver services from council owned facilities. Any lease arrangement an SHS has established with a local council is between the SHS and the Council.</p>
183	43	<p>The implementation of the Aboriginal Specialist Homelessness Services Action Plan was submitted in November 2023 for final approval by January 2024. Has this occurred?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>The Aboriginal Homelessness Service Sector Development Plan aligns with the draft vision, objectives and priorities of the new NSW Homelessness Strategy. The new Homelessness Strategy, which will be released in mid 2024, will reference actions from the Aboriginal Homelessness Service Sector Development Plan aiming to address homelessness experienced by Aboriginal people.</p>
184	43	<p>What is the name of the free resources and templates available to Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) to achieve accreditation?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>How to Guides, the Policy and Procedure Manual, and NSW ASES Help Centre webpage.</p>
185	43	<p>What is the name of the podcasts available to SHS to achieve accreditation?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>The podcast is called ASES to Greatness and it is hosted by Homelessness NSW.</p>
186	44	<p>The Together Home Interim Implementation Report recommended the Department investigate and improve reporting of data on non-housing support and highlighted that existing data indicated that 74 per cent of all clients had support provider support plans in place and 76 per cent remained engaged with a support provider. What is being done to improve the gathering of data?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>Reporting improvements have been implemented by adding additional data on disability and NDIS and validation of exit reason data. Any future delivery of Together Home would investigate additional data fields to allow collection of data relating to quality of support and amount of support provided to each client. At this late stage in data collection for the current 3 tranches, further improvements would not collect enough data to allow for a significant analysis.</p>
187	44	<p>How many culturally appropriate packages were provided through the Together Home program?</p> <p>(a) What is the breakdown by LGA?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>All Together Home packages are client centred and individually tailored and are therefore culturally appropriate. 1,117 packages have been funded in total. (a) Packages are recorded by DCJ District. As of 1 February 2024 the breakdown by District includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunter Central Coast 13.3% • Illawarra Shoalhaven, Southern NSW 7.2% • Mid North Coast, Northern NSW, New England 18.0% • Sydney, South Eastern Sydney, Northern Sydney 30.2% • South Western Sydney 8.7% • Murrumbidgee, Far West, Western NSW 8.4% • Western Sydney Nepean Blue Mountains 14.2%
188	44	<p>Is there a cost-benefit analysis on the effectiveness of the Together Home program?</p> <p>(a) If yes, what is the ratio?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>An evaluation of the Together Home Program underway is currently being completed. The evaluation will include a cost benefit analysis. The final evaluation report is due in mid 2024.</p>
189	44	<p>How many people were assisted through the Together Home program in 2022-23?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>889 clients were in the program during 2022/23, including 145 clients who were accepted during 2022/23.</p>
190	44	<p>How many people were assisted through the Together Home program in 2023-24?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>757 clients were in the program during 2023/24, including 28 clients who were accepted during 2023/24.</p>
191	44	<p>How many current clients of the Together Home program are expected to transition out this financial year?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>Tranche 2 packages will end from September 2022. Tranche 3 packages will end from March 2023 to December 2025, dependent on when clients were accepted into THP. However, due to extension funding, some clients will be extended past this date dependent on the length of support they require to achieve stability.</p>
192	44	<p>The number of people with disability engaged with the Together Home program has declined over the years. What is the reason for the drop in people with disability being assisted?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>Cumulative data for disability by Tranche indicates that client disability figures are higher in the later tranches. The data below also includes improved reporting on disability. As of February 1 2024, the percentage of clients reporting having a disability by tranche includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T1 – 10.6% • T2 – 25.3% • T3 – 44.3% • ALM – 40%
193	44	<p>What date will the results from the 2024 Street Court be released to the public?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>4/1/2024.</p>
194	44	<p>What is the actual or estimated cost to conduct the 2024 Street Count?</p> <p>(a) What was the actual cost in 2023?</p> <p>(b) What was the actual cost in 2022?</p> <p>(c) What was the actual cost in 2021?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>The Street Count is delivered within existing resources. The estimated cost for 2024 is \$225,000.</p> <p>(a) Actual costs are not recorded. Estimated costs for 2023 is \$222,000.</p> <p>(b) Actual costs are not recorded. Estimated costs for 2022 is \$189,000.</p> <p>(c) Actual costs are not recorded. Estimated costs for 2021 is \$165,000.</p>
195	44	<p>How much funding is allocated to Assertive Outreach in NSW?</p>	<p>I am advised:</p> <p>In 2023/24 \$10.5m is allocated to Assertive Outreach in NSW.</p>

196	44	During July 2022 to June 2023, districts such as Western NSW and Shoalhaven had less than 10 patrols. The Hunter had less than 20 patrols. What is the reason/s for the low patrols compared to other districts?	I am advised: Between July 2022 and June 2023 the Hunter have completed more than 20 patrols and Western NSW more than 10 patrols. In Shoalhaven, regular patrols are not done. A flag response system is in place to respond when a person is seen sleeping rough.
197	45	Most districts recorded monthly the number of engagements from May 2022 to November 2023. However, the Central Coast and Illawarra/Shoalhaven only provided the number of engagements every so often. Are districts required to capture the data monthly?	I am advised: Districts are required to record data when they have engaged someone sleeping rough. A monthly report is generated from this data and captures engagements within the month.
198	45	What is the reason/s the Central Coast and Illawarra/Shoalhaven were unable to record or report the data?	I am advised: The Central Coast and Illawarra/Shoalhaven did record data.
199	45	Of those that have had engagements, what is the breakdown by age, gender, Aboriginality? (a) How many entered temporary accommodation and transitional housing? (b) How many people rejected assistance?	I am advised: see Table 1, Tab Q199. a) since the commencement of Assertive Outreach, more than 7,000 clients have been assisted with temporary accommodation (TA). The Department of Communities and Justice does not collate this information on transitional housing. b) This is not recorded.
200	45	What is the number and percentage of temporary accommodation currently accessible for people with disability? (a) What date is this figure based on?	I am advised: As at 29 February 2024, of the 354 Supported and Non-Supported TA properties listed in the Homes NSW's Vacancy Management System, 116 (33%) are identified as being accessible for individuals with disabilities.
201	45	Under the Housing and Mental Health Agreement, bi-annual reports are provided to the Health and DCJ Secretaries on progress. Are these reports being provided to you? (a) If yes, what date was the last report provided to you? (b) What is the latest progress update?	I am advised: From DCJ: Under the Housing and Mental Health Agreement, annual communiques are provided to the Health and DCJ Secretaries and released publicly. Reporting requirements for the Housing and Mental Health Agreement 2022 (HMHA 22) are detailed in the HMHA 22 Monitoring and Reporting Framework which is available at https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/mentalhealth/Pages/housing-and-mental-health-agreement.aspx (a) The HMHA 22 Annual Communique which details progress against commitments has been submitted to the HMHA 22 State Steering Committee for endorsement. (b) Refer to (201)(a)
202	45	There is also a Service Delivery Framework under the reports against outcomes and indicators. Are these reports being provided to you? (a) If yes, what date was the last report provided to you? (b) What is the latest progress update?	I am advised: From DCJ: Reporting requirements for the Housing and Mental Health Agreement 2022 (HMHA 22) are detailed in the HMHA 22 Monitoring and Reporting Framework which is available at https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/mentalhealth/Pages/housing-and-mental-health-agreement.aspx . Under the framework reports are provided to the State Steering Committee. (a) Refer to (202) (b) Refer to (202)
203	45	How much of the homelessness crisis is due to overcrowding?	I am advised: The Specialist Homelessness Services collection (SHSC) does not collect any information on overcrowding. The best available source is the ABS Census Homelessness Estimates from 2021.
204	45	Which LGAs is overcrowding most prevalent?	I am advised: See Table, tab Q204
205	45	How many people living in overcrowded conditions are young people? (a) How many live in major cities? (b) How many live in inner regional and outer regional areas? (c) How many live in remote and very remote areas? (d) How many young people are born in Australia? (e) How many are young people born overseas? (f) How many were from the lowest socioeconomic areas? (g) How many were from the highest socioeconomic areas?	I am advised: 3,435 young people (aged 15-24) were in a severely crowded dwelling (defined as needing 4 or more extra bedrooms under the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS)) on Census night in 2021. a) 3,024 young people (88%) were located in major cities b) 407 young people (12%) were located in inner regional and outer regional areas c) 4 young people (0.1%) were located in remote and very remote areas d) 1,568 young people in a severely crowded dwelling were born in Australia. e) 1,867 young people in a severely crowded dwelling were born overseas. f) This data is not readily available in the ABS Census Homelessness Estimates published tables or the ABS Table Builder. g) This data is not readily available in the ABS Census Homelessness Estimates published tables or the ABS Table Builder.
206	46	Are rates of overcrowding increasing? (a) If yes, by how much?	I am advised: a. The rate of people living in severely crowded dwellings increased from 9 per 10,000 people in 2006 to 14 in 2011, with a further increase to 22.5 per 10,000 people in 2016. The rate has decreased to 18.1 per 10,000 people in the most recent census in 2021.
207	46	Have you received a copy of Black Dog Institute's Pre-Budget submission for 2024/25? (a) If yes, what date was it received? (b) Have you read the submission? (c) Have you met with the Black Dog Institute in relation to their Pre-Budget submission?	I'm advised: The Minister has received a copy of the Black Dog Institute's Pre-Budget submission for 2024-25. This will be considered in due course.
208	46	How much has been allocated in the 2023/24 Budget for the Youth portfolio?	I am advised: \$38.5 million.
209	46	What is the breakdown of the allocation?	I am advised: Grants - \$29.77 million Staffing - \$4.77 million Operational - \$4.03 million
210	46	How much of the Minister's discretionary fund has been expended? (a) What have the funds been expended on?	I'm advised that in relation to my Mental Health portfolio: To date, \$15,000 has been provided to Suicide Prevention Australia for delegates with lived experience of suicide ideation or direct connection to death by suicide to attend the 2024 Suicide Prevention Australia national conference in Adelaide from 30 April to 2 May.

Supplementary Question 75

TAB A – Properties within TOD locations

TOD Part 1 Precincts (1,200m radius)	Cottage	Townhouse/Villa	Unit	Other (includes land, community facilities, etc.)	Total
BANKSTOWN	41	76	554	1	672
CROWS NEST	2	1	177	0	180
HOMEBUSH	3	5	35	0	43
HORNSBY	12	55	197	0	264
MACQUARIE PARK	25	20	76	6	127
THE BAYS	0	106	51	1	158
KELLYVILLE	0	0	0	0	0
BELLA VISTA	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	83	263	1090	8	1444

TOD Part 2 Precincts (400m radius)	Cottage	Townhouse/Villa	Unit	Other (includes land, community facilities, etc.)	Total
ADAMSTOWN	11	24	25	0	60
ASHFIELD	0	0	2	0	2
BERALA	0	5	33	0	38
BOORAGUL	0	6	0	1	7
CORRIMAL	0	32	21	0	53
CROYDON	4	0	35	0	39
DULWICH HILL	3	0	45	0	48
GOSFORD	1	0	89	0	90
HAMILTON	0	5	3	0	8
KOGARAH	0	0	30	0	30
KOTARA	0	8	1	0	9
LIDCOMBE	0	0	95	0	95
MARRICKVILLE	4	0	36	1	41
MORISSET	7	2	0	0	9
NEWCASTLE	0	0	60	0	60
NORTH WOLLONGONG	1	0	57	0	58
ROCKDALE	0	0	18	0	18
ST MARYS	6	12	16	7	41
TURRELLA	0	0	21	0	21
WILEY PARK	0	1	55	0	56
WYONG	0	20	60	0	80
Grand Total	37	115	702	9	863

Supplementary Question 81

How many social housing tenants have, in the months of:	30/11/2023	31/12/2023	1/01/2024
(a) Requested transfers?			
The number of households on the Transfer Register as at	12,161	12,175	12,162

(b) Left social housing to private tenancy?	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24
from public housing	32	43	21
from AHO			1
TOTAL positive exits DCJ managed tenancies	32	43	22

(c) Left social housing to homelessness or unknown tenancy/location?	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24
Where termination reason = abandoned			
from public housing	12	11	5
from AHO	1	1	
TOTAL	13	12	5

(d) Were evicted from social housing?	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24
from public housing	18	7	7
from AHO			1
TOTAL	18	7	8

Supplementary Question 89

Newly Housed from NSW Housing Register

	Priority	General	TOTAL
Jan-23	371	140	511
Feb-23	447	196	643
Mar-23	524	227	751
Apr-23	366	170	536
May-23	580	232	812
Jun-23	513	204	717
Jul-23	467	154	621
Aug-23	524	203	727
Sep-23	492	132	624
Oct-23	484	153	637
Nov-23	564	184	748
Dec-23	478	177	655
Jan-24	434	126	560
Feb-24	561	163	724

Data Source: HOMES/EDW as at 29 February 2024.

Supplementary Question 107

Locality	Units	Status
Moree (Morton)	2	Approved
Moree (Anne) -	2	Approved
Mount Druitt	6	Approved
Gunnedah (Bloomfield)	5	Approved
Charlestown	8	Approved
Gunnedah (Osric)	3	Approved
Kingswood	3	Approved
Toormina	6	Under Assessment
Alstonville	3	Under assessment
Fairy Meadow	4	Under assessment
Orange	6	Under assessment
Wellington	2	Under assessment
	Total 50	

Supplementary Question 143

AHO:

Ballina	3
Brewarrina	2
Broken Hill	1
Central Darling	1
Cessnock	2
Cobar	2
Glen Innes Severn	1
Kempsey	3
Leeton	1
Lismore	1
Maitland	1
Orange	1
Penrith	2
Port Macquarie- Hastings	1
Shoalhaven	4
Wagga Wagga	1
Wollongong	1

HP:

Local Govt Area (LGA)	No. of dwellings
Armidale	4
Blacktown	32
Campbelltown	15
Canterbury- Bankstown	39
Cowra	4
Cumberland	72
Fairfield	1
Georges River	57
Maitland	4
Parkes	9
Parramatta	11
Wollongong	2

COOLAMON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
COONAMBLE	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-
COOTAMUNDRA - GUNDAGAI	8	8	8	5	5	6	10	10	10	10	7	4
COWRA	5	8	8	8	8	7	7	11	11	5	6	5
CUMBERLAND	82	71	71	93	87	87	89	79	81	77	85	59
DUBBO-REGIONAL	43	43	43	40	49	55	51	42	34	34	30	17
EUROBODALLA	11	10	10	15	11	10	12	14	13	6	10	7
FAIRFIELD	57	53	53	72	77	91	88	97	93	96	97	79
FEDERATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	-
FORBES	7	9	9	8	7	10	10	9	9	10	12	4
GEORGES RIVER	43	29	29	26	32	30	30	34	34	31	39	20
GILGANDRA	5	5	5	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
GOULBURN MULWAREE	22	21	21	21	22	33	38	44	42	39	37	32
GREATER HUME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
GRIFFITH	3	3	3	6	7	10	8	7	7	8	10	5
HAWKESBURY	4	2	2	6	6	4	5	5	7	8	8	5
HAY	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
HILLTOPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
HORNSBY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
INNER WEST	51	52	52	38	42	51	40	41	44	47	50	35
INVERELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
JUNEE	0	0	0	2	6	8	7	3	2	2	4	4
KEMPSEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
KYOGLE	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	-
LACHLAN	2	2	2	4	5	4	5	3	5	6	6	2
LAKE MACQUARIE	59	53	53	54	57	61	67	70	61	61	50	40
LANE COVE	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
LEETON	14	8	8	8	10	12	11	10	6	6	8	7
LISMORE	11	13	13	19	18	15	18	17	13	17	18	16
LITHGOW	17	20	20	8	9	14	13	11	8	9	10	5

LIVERPOOL	105	104	104	98	137	153	157	153	153	141	152	127
LOCKHART	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
MAITLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
MID-COAST	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-
MURRUMBIDGEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
MUSWELLBROOK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
NAMBUCCA VALLEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
NARRANDERA	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NARROMINE	2	2	2	2	1	5	6	5	5	5	5	3
NEWCASTLE	109	100	100	89	86	84	82	75	76	73	85	74
NORTHERN BEACHES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
OBERON	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	-
ORANGE	44	51	51	39	36	34	38	39	27	25	22	10
PARKES	1	3	3	6	11	12	9	8	12	13	10	3
PARRAMATTA	303	299	299	330	350	348	352	352	342	351	348	329
PENRITH	66	74	74	61	70	73	71	80	80	73	87	73
PORT MACQUARIE-HASTINGS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
PORT STEPHENS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
QUEANBEYAN-PALERANG REGIONAL	17	17	17	12	13	17	21	18	18	20	23	18
RANDWICK	89	83	83	57	67	63	61	67	58	59	76	46
RICHMOND VALLEY	7	5	5	5	7	11	12	13	14	16	15	13
RYDE	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
SHELLHARBOUR	15	11	11	9	7	9	10	9	6	8	16	8
SHOALHAVEN	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SNOWY VALLEYS	9	8	8	6	5	4	4	5	6	2	5	5
STRATHFIELD	23	16	16	13	13	14	14	15	20	17	16	14
SUTHERLAND	44	45	45	37	41	39	44	54	51	47	44	31
SYDNEY	261	239	239	203	213	249	258	267	271	253	255	184
TAMWORTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
TEMORA	1	3	3	4	6	6	6	6	4	5	5	3

THE HILLS	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	3	2	3	1
TWEED	13	12	12	20	17	11	13	12	10	8	16	13
WAGGA WAGGA	45	49	49	59	62	54	59	62	63	72	71	67
WALCHA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
WALGETT	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	-
WARREN	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1
WARRUMBUNGLE	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
WAVERLEY	11	10	10	7	5	10	12	11	10	10	10	4
WEDDIN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WILLOUGHBY	4	4	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
WINGECARRIBEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
WOLLONDILLY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
WOLLONGONG	96	101	101	99	75	81	81	84	89	87	93	69
WOOLLAHRA	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	3	4	2	1	2
YASS VALLEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
TOTAL	2526	2456	2456	2403	2586	2754	2814	2879	2866	2842	2978	2312

Supplementary Question 170

b) Table 1 - SHS 2022-23 - Clients aged 12-15 years presenting alone - Breakdown by age, gender, Aboriginality and location

	2022-23 SHS Clients Aged 12-15 Presenting Alone							
	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
DCI District	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15
Central Coast	15	0	8	8	14	12	14	29
Far West NSW	5	<5	6	<5	5	0	9	<5
Hunter	44	16	39	28	72	37	62	32
Illawarra Shoalhaven	14	<5	30	12	18	15	34	32
Mid North Coast	6	5	12	7	7	8	10	10
Murrumbidgee	36	16	6	5	11	14	15	10
Nepean Blue Mountains	6	5	7	9	21	15	25	14
New England	16	6	23	11	10	33	15	30
Northern NSW	<5	<5	6	6	<5	<5	15	9
Northern Sydney	<5	<5	<5	5	23	24	68	55
South Eastern Sydney	10	7	21	14	90	45	79	63
South Western Sydney	7	6	11	<5	50	19	44	24
Southern NSW	<5	<5	15	12	23	13	40	26
Sydney	<5	<5	<5	10	12	72	64	174
Western NSW	12	8	17	18	14	<5	13	15
Western Sydney	11	<5	18	5	14	20	32	40

Data Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Specialist homelessness services Client Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) 2022-23, with DCI analysis

Note: DCI District location is based on the location of the agency the client first presented to in the reporting period (2022-23)

Note: In the SHS collection, a client is counted as Aboriginal if they identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander during any support period during the reporting period (2022-23). Non-Aboriginal clients also include clients with a 'not stated' status.

Note: Cell values less than 5 have been suppressed for confidentiality reasons and are shown as '<5'.

c) (i) Table 2 - SHS 2022-23 - Clients aged 12-15 years presenting alone with a Care and Protection Order

	2022-23 SHS Clients Aged 12-15 Presenting Alone with a Care and Protection Order							
	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
DCI District	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15
Central Coast	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5
Far West NSW	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5
Hunter	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Illawarra Shoalhaven	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5
Mid North Coast	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0
Murrumbidgee	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5
Nepean Blue Mountains	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5
New England	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0
Northern NSW	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5
Northern Sydney	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	7	5
South Eastern Sydney	<5	<5	5	<5	6	<5	<5	5
South Western Sydney	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5
Southern NSW	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	7	<5
Sydney	0	0	0	<5	6	43	14	56
Western NSW	<5	<5	5	6	0	0	<5	0
Western Sydney	<5	0	5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5

Data Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Specialist homelessness services Client CURF 2022-23, with DCI analysis

Note: DCI District location is based on the location of the agency the client first presented to in the reporting period (2022-23)

Note: In the SHS collection, a client is counted as Aboriginal if they identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander during any support period during the reporting period (2022-23). Non-Aboriginal clients also include clients with a 'not stated' status.

Note: A client is identified as being under a care or protection order if they are aged under 18 and have provided any of the following information in any support period (any month within the support period) during the reporting period (either the week before, at the beginning of the support period or during support).

They reported that they were under a care and protection order and that they had the following care arrangements:

- residential care
- family group home
- relationships/threads who are reimbursed
- foster care
- other home-based care (reimbursed)
- relationships/threads who are not reimbursed
- independent living
- other living arrangements
- parents, or

They have reported 'Transition from foster care/child safety residential placements' as a reason for seeking assistance, or main reason for seeking assistance.

Note: Cell values less than 5 have been suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

d) (ii) Table 3 - SHS 2022-23 - Clients aged 12-15 years presenting alone - SHS service outcomes

	2022-23 SHS Service Outcomes for Clients Aged 12-15 Presenting Alone			
	Needed Accommodation	Provided Accommodation	Needed Non-Accommodation services	Provided Non-Accommodation services
Accommodation services	998	460	955	932
Non-accommodation services only	n/a	n/a	1,491	1,406
All Clients	998	460	2,446	2,338

Data Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Specialist homelessness services Client CURF 2022-23, with DCI analysis

e) (i) Table 4 - SHS 2022-23 - Clients aged 12-15 years presenting alone - Accommodation duration

	2022-23 SHS Clients Aged 12-15 Presenting Alone																			
	5 Nights of Accommodation or Less								Between 6 and 90 Nights of Accommodation								Over 90 Nights of Accommodation			
	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal				Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal				Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
DCI District	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15	Aged 12-14	Aged 15
Central Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	5	<5	0	0	<5	<5
Far West NSW	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunter	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Illawarra Shoalhaven	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5
Mid North Coast	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5
Murrumbidgee	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Nepean Blue Mountains	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	<5
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0
Northern NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	0	0	0	<5	<5
South Eastern Sydney	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	6	6	5	11	5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
South Western Sydney	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	8	<5
Southern NSW	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5
Sydney	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	6	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
Western NSW	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5
Western Sydney	<5	<5	10	<5	9	11	19	21	<5	<5	5	<5	<5	5	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5

Data Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Specialist homelessness services Client CURF 2022-23, with DCI analysis

Note: DCI District location is based on the location of the agency the client first presented to in the reporting period (2022-23)

Note: In the SHS collection, a client is counted as Aboriginal if they identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander during any support period during the reporting period (2022-23). Non-Aboriginal clients also include clients with a 'not stated' status.

Note: Cell values less than 5 have been suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

f) (i) and g) (i) Table 5 - SHS 2022-23 - Clients aged 12-15 years presenting alone - New vs Returning clients

	2022-23 SHS Clients Aged 12-15 Presenting Alone			
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
New Client	133	193	490	726
Returning Client	146	188	233	380
All Clients	279	381	723	1,106

Data Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Specialist homelessness services Client CURF 2022-23, with DCI analysis

Note: In the SHS collection, a client is counted as Aboriginal if they identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander during any support period during the reporting period (2022-23). Non-Aboriginal clients also include clients with a 'not stated' status.

Supplementary Question 171

b) Table 1 - SHS 2022-23 - Clients aged under 12 years presenting alone - Breakdown by age, gender, Aboriginality and location

DCJ District	2022-23 SHS Clients Aged Under 12 Presenting Alone											
	Aboriginal						Non-Aboriginal					
	Male			Female			Male			Female		
	Aged 0-4	Aged 5-9	Aged 10-11	Aged 0-4	Aged 5-9	Aged 10-11	Aged 0-4	Aged 5-9	Aged 10-11	Aged 0-4	Aged 5-9	Aged 10-11
Central Coast	8	6	<5	<5	6	<5	5	<5	<5	7	0	0
Far West NSW	<5	<5	<5	0	5	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5	0
Hunter	12	16	5	10	12	<5	28	19	11	17	23	9
Illawarra Shoalhaven	12	7	<5	16	5	<5	21	12	<5	13	14	9
Mid North Coast	21	5	<5	25	6	<5	12	5	0	14	7	<5
Murrumbidgee	9	<5	<5	6	<5	<5	7	<5	<5	<5	5	0
Nepean Blue Mountains	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	7	<5	<5	5	<5	<5
New England	<5	6	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0
Northern NSW	17	9	2	11	5	<5	19	6	<5	11	<5	<5
Northern Sydney	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	7	<5	<5	<5	7	<5
South Eastern Sydney	17	5	<5	14	5	<5	61	49	22	55	45	14
South Western Sydney	25	17	8	37	14	6	103	92	23	116	85	33
Southern NSW	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	5	<5	<5	0	0	<5
Sydney	13	8	<5	11	<5	<5	29	30	5	38	15	9
Western NSW	15	13	5	22	<5	<5	11	6	<5	12	8	<5
Western Sydney	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	5	<5	<5	6	5	<5

Data Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Specialist homelessness services Client CURF 2022-23, with DCJ analysis

Note: DCJ District location is based on the location of the agency the client first presented to in the reporting period (2022-23)

Note: In the SHS collection, a client is counted as Aboriginal if they identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander during any support period during the reporting period (2022-23). Non-Aboriginal clients also include clients with a 'not stated' status.

Note: Cell values less than 5 have been suppressed for confidentiality reasons and are shown as '<5'.

d) Table 2 - SHS 2022-23 - Clients Aged Under 12 Presenting Alone Service Provision

2022-23 SHS Clients Aged Under 12 Presenting Alone Service Provision						
Services	Needed	Provided	% Provided	Referred only	Unmet Need	% Unmet Need
Short-term Accommodation	800	469	58.6%	54	277	34.6%
Medium-term Accommodation	830	241	29.0%	71	518	62.4%
Long-term Accommodation	828	15	1.8%	125	688	83.1%
Assistance to sustain housing tenure	464	353	76.1%	22	89	19.2%
Mental health services	177	75	42.4%	34	68	38.4%
Family services	357	239	66.9%	55	63	17.6%
Disability services	35	21	60.0%	9	5	14.3%
Drug/alcohol services	22	6	27.3%	5	11	50.0%
Legal/financial services	98	52	53.1%	15	31	31.6%
Immigration/cultural services	138	108	78.3%	9	21	15.2%
Domestic violence services	337	276	81.9%	25	36	10.7%
Other specialist services	416	352	84.6%	23	41	9.9%
General services	1,732	1,700	98.2%	10	22	1.3%

Data Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Specialist homelessness services Client CURF 2022-23, with DCJ analysis

Note: Totals will not be a unique count of clients as clients can need and receive multiple services from SHS agencies

Supplementary Question 174

a) Table 1 - SHS 2022-23 - Clients presenting in Family Group of Adult(s) with Child(ren)

DCJ District	2022-23 SHS Clients Presenting in Family Group of Adult(s) with Child(ren)																							
	Aboriginal										Non-Aboriginal													
	Male					Female					Male					Female								
	Aged 0-9	Aged 10-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-24	Aged 25-55	Aged 55+	Aged 0-9	Aged 10-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-24	Aged 25-55	Aged 55+	Aged 0-9	Aged 10-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-24	Aged 25-55	Aged 55+	Aged 0-9	Aged 10-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-24	Aged 25-55	Aged 55+
Central Coast	85	21	<5	6	10	0	71	23	6	25	43	<5	137	41	10	14	<5	0	118	39	24	43	117	<5
Far West NSW	80	20	<5	<5	9	0	60	20	15	13	60	<5	7	4	0	<5	<5	0	11	<5	0	<5	19	<5
Hunter	136	40	16	5	11	<5	135	55	17	39	92	<5	204	82	17	17	21	5	170	70	32	35	235	12
Illawarra Shoalhaven	132	33	8	12	30	<5	135	43	13	34	72	7	167	58	34	10	43	<5	148	56	25	53	161	8
Mid North Coast	225	79	32	22	45	<5	229	93	22	47	168	7	194	78	28	24	82	6	182	72	35	58	277	25
Murrumbidgee	108	17	6	9	9	<5	91	32	17	23	54	<5	148	50	15	6	17	7	133	56	11	49	168	6
Nepean Blue Mountai	111	28	11	<5	10	0	114	28	8	23	82	<5	272	105	52	6	32	<5	256	107	31	57	330	7
New England	74	41	12	6	6	<5	70	46	11	16	66	<5	28	8	5	<5	9	<5	43	17	7	6	53	<5
Northern NSW	242	76	21	18	29	<5	234	82	37	49	197	8	183	62	28	5	19	<5	186	66	32	33	273	8
Northern Sydney	17	7	<5	0	0	0	7	7	<5	<5	12	0	84	35	10	<5	7	0	87	26	8	5	111	<5
South Eastern Sydney	37	18	6	0	<5	0	35	12	5	11	35	<5	58	25	11	6	10	<5	52	29	11	19	110	<5
South Western Sydne	194	64	36	14	15	<5	160	66	42	44	152	<5	252	105	23	18	82	10	236	91	30	50	279	8
Southern NSW	95	37	14	16	28	<5	92	33	14	28	69	<5	216	97	31	24	70	<5	184	72	24	53	229	10
Sydney	72	20	11	<5	<5	0	94	24	7	22	61	0	427	156	81	67	88	9	443	171	76	108	509	13
Western NSW	455	104	36	30	66	7	399	127	61	137	325	13	256	82	34	33	89	10	210	99	34	71	266	12
Western Sydney	118	30	16	<5	12	<5	145	29	15	43	81	<5	430	123	44	29	43	<5	404	139	45	100	418	10

Data Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Specialist homelessness services Client CURF 2022-23, with DCJ analysis

Note: This cohort is derived by the variable Family Type = 1 (couple with child(ren)) or 2 (single person with child(ren)) at a clients first presentation to SHS

Note: DCJ District location is based on the location of the agency the client first presented to in the reporting period (2022-23)

Note: In the SHS collection, a client is counted as Aboriginal if they identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander during any support period during the reporting period (2022-23). Non-Aboriginal clients also include clients with a 'not stated' status.

Note: Cell values less than 5 have been suppressed for confidentiality reasons and are shown as '<5'.

Supplementary Question 175

a)Table 1 - SHS 2022-23 - Aboriginal clients

DCJ District	2022-23 SHS Clients Identifying as Aboriginal											
	Male						Female					
	Aged 0-9	Aged 10-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-24	Aged 25-55	Aged 55+	Aged 0-9	Aged 10-14	Aged 15-17	Aged 18-24	Aged 25-55	Aged 55+
Central Coast	97	38	22	45	103	7	80	32	43	93	115	10
Far West NSW	81	26	8	25	58	5	66	26	27	58	159	31
Hunter	161	91	73	179	205	22	156	97	132	311	494	42
Illawarra Shoalhaven	153	53	35	96	224	37	152	82	70	208	336	33
Mid North Coast	251	87	57	124	217	35	259	107	96	234	369	33
Murrumbidgee	114	54	49	60	158	22	96	42	51	132	298	41
Nepean Blue Mountai	113	35	38	58	62	9	117	35	47	115	199	14
New England	85	54	44	110	234	29	76	70	85	247	435	55
Northern NSW	265	80	44	95	249	32	243	89	79	195	430	64
Northern Sydney	18	8	9	19	33	<5	8	10	23	24	46	6
South Eastern Sydney	60	32	46	128	453	76	55	33	71	195	500	52
South Western Sydney	233	79	61	65	95	14	210	83	76	166	390	61
Southern NSW	97	40	27	74	139	27	94	49	68	121	226	21
Sydney	93	26	21	36	150	14	105	27	37	99	150	11
Western NSW	477	118	84	182	526	90	418	146	136	389	809	104
Western Sydney	122	41	44	61	138	16	148	47	60	179	231	18

Data Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Specialist homelessness services Client CURF 2022-23, with DCJ analysis

Note: DCJ District location is based on the location of the agency the client first presented to in the reporting period (2022-23)

Note: In the SHS collection, a client is counted as Aboriginal if they identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander during any support period during the reporting period (2022-23). Non-Aboriginal clients also include clients with a 'not stated' status.

Note: Cell values less than 5 have been suppressed for confidentiality reasons and are shown as '<5'.

Supplementary Question 176

a) Table 1 - SHS 2022-23 - Women over 55 years of age

DCJ District	2022-23 SHS Clients Women aged 55 and over					
	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal		
	Aged 55-59	Aged 60-64	Aged 65+	Aged 55-59	Aged 60-64	Aged 65+
Central Coast	<5	<5	5	23	17	15
Far West NSW	15	10	6	7	<5	7
Hunter	21	9	12	85	69	117
Illawarra Shoalhaven	18	5	10	61	53	43
Mid North Coast	18	9	6	51	49	58
Murrumbidgee	15	14	12	50	36	68
Nepean Blue Mountain	7	<5	5	30	21	49
New England	20	15	20	23	18	35
Northern NSW	22	28	14	37	44	58
Northern Sydney	<5	<5	<5	62	46	75
South Eastern Sydney	24	16	12	130	107	150
South Western Sydney	19	8	34	66	60	97
Southern NSW	11	5	5	54	55	79
Sydney	5	5	<5	40	27	32
Western NSW	37	38	29	40	35	51
Western Sydney	9	5	<5	55	33	48

Data Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Specialist homelessness services Client CURF 2022-23, with DCJ analysis

Note: DCJ District location is based on the location of the agency the client first presented to in the reporting period (2022-23)

Note: In the SHS collection, a client is counted as Aboriginal if they identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander during any support period during the reporting period (2022-23). Non-Aboriginal clients also include clients with a 'not stated' status.

Note: Cell values less than 5 have been suppressed for confidentiality reasons and are shown as '<5'.

Supplementary Question 199

People engaged through Assertive Outreach and recorded in Journey on Home app between May 2022 and November 2023

Count of Age	Column Labels									Grand Total
	Age not confirmed	18-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-44yrs	45-54yrs	55-64yrs	65-74yrs	75yrs+	No CRN	
Indigenous Status - by Gender/Age Group										
Aboriginal	1	6	38	49	49	19	2	1		165
Gender not recorded	1									1
Female		5	8	12	12	2	1			40
Male		1	30	37	37	17	1	1		124
Aboriginal - confirmed		5	25	46	45	20	12			153
Female		2	11	20	16	6	5			60
Male		3	14	26	29	14	7			93
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		2		2	1	1				6
Female				1		1				2
Male		2		1	1					4
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander - confirmed			1	1		1				3
Male				1		1				2
Other			1							1
Indigenous Status not recorded	7	22	40	37	34	15	11	6		172
Gender not recorded	2	17	25	27	14	4	5	2		96
Female		2	2	3	3	1	1			12
Male	3	3	13	7	17	10	5	4		62
Not Known	2									2
No Client Reference Number (in JoH app)									6	6
No CRN									6	6
Not Indigenous	6	38	138	361	376	258	74	30		1281
Female	1	13	39	94	77	37	15	8		284
Male	4	25	99	266	299	221	59	22		995
Not Known	1									1
Other				1						1
Not Provided	4	2	19	31	43	28	9	9		145
Gender not recorded				1						1
Female		1	3	9	7	5	1	3		29
Male		1	16	21	34	23	8	6		109
Not Known	4				2					6
Torres Strait Islander		1		2	3					6
Female				1	1					2
Male		1		1	2					4
Grand Total	18	76	261	529	551	342	108	46	6	1937

Supplementary Question 204

2021 ABS Census Homelessness Estimates	
LGA	People living in
Canterbury-Bankstown	2,124
Cumberland	1,767
Fairfield	1,327
Blacktown	1,013
Sydney	731
Liverpool	632
Parramatta	470
Campbelltown (NSW)	468
Bayside (NSW)	419
Georges River	399
Inner West	350
Penrith	343
Burwood	337
Northern Beaches	228
Ryde	199
Strathfield	196
Central Coast (NSW)	163
Newcastle	143
The Hills Shire	143
Griffith	127
Hawkesbury	124
Hornsby	115
Mid-Coast	113
Randwick	113
Lake Macquarie	106
Wollongong	105
Canada Bay	103
Dubbo Regional	93
Cessnock	92
Tweed	87
Coffs Harbour	85
Shoalhaven	84
Sutherland Shire	83
Byron	82
Camden	70
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	68
Willoughby	68
Port Macquarie-Hastings	65
Port Stephens	60
Kempsey	59
Clarence Valley	55
Shellharbour	52
Singleton	51
Snowy Monaro Regional	47
Wagga Wagga	47
Maitland	46
Wingecarribee	45
Wollondilly	44
Albury	42
Bega Valley	38
Armidale Regional	37
Bathurst Regional	37
Tamworth Regional	36
Ballina	31
Blue Mountains	30
Nambucca Valley	29
Richmond Valley	29
Lismore	28
Woollahra	28
Hilltops	26
Junee	26
Kiama	25
Mid-Western Regional	25
Narrabri	24
Leeton	21

Warrumbungle Shire	21
North Sydney	20
Orange	19
Walgett	19
Ku-ring-gai	18
Mosman	18
Waverley	16
Eurobodalla	15
Glen Innes Severn	15
Inverell	15
Snowy Valleys	15
Moree Plains	13
Muswellbrook	13
Wentworth	13
Cowra	11
Upper Hunter Shire	10
Balranald	9
Bellingen	9
Bland	8
Broken Hill	7
Federation	7
Goulburn Mulwaree	7
Gunnedah	7
Kyogle	7
Murray River	7
Cabonne	6
Narrandera	6
Tenterfield	6
Upper Lachlan Shire	6
Yass Valley	6
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	5
Forbes	5
Greater Hume Shire	4
Lane Cove	4
Lithgow	3
Berrigan	0
Blayney	0
Bogan	0
Bourke	0
Brewarrina	0
Carrathool	0
Central Darling	0
Cobar	0
Coolamon	0
Coonamble	0
Dungog	0
Edward River	0
Gilgandra	0
Gwydir	0
Hay	0
Hunters Hill	0
Lachlan	0
Liverpool Plains	0
Lockhart	0
Murrumbidgee	0
Narromine	0
Oberon	0
Parkes	0
Temora	0
Uralla	0
Walcha	0
Warren	0
Weddin	0

Note: Severely crowded includes usual residents in dwellings needing 4 or more extra bedrooms under the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS).

Note: Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result cells may not add to the totals.