



**ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING OF
THE HUME CITY COUNCIL**

MONDAY, 11 NOVEMBER 2019

7:00 PM

CRAIGIEBURN GLOBAL LEARNING CENTRE

OUR VISION:

Hume City Council will be recognised as a leader in achieving social, environmental and economic outcomes with a common goal of connecting our proud community and celebrating the diversity of Hume.

This meeting of the Hume City Council will be recorded and published in accordance with Council's Audio Recordings of Council Meetings Policy.

HUME CITY COUNCIL

**Notice of an
ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING OF THE HUME CITY COUNCIL**
to be held on Monday, 11 November 2019
at 7:00 PM
at the Craigieburn Global Learning Centre

To: a: Council	Cr Carly Moore	Mayor
	Cr Jack Medcraft	Deputy Mayor
	Cr Karen Sherry	Deputy Mayor
	Cr Joseph Haweil	
	Cr Jodi Jackson	
	Cr Drew Jessop, OAM	
	Cr Leigh Johnson	
	Cr Naim Kurt	
	Cr Geoff Porter	
	Cr Ann Potter	
	Cr Jana Taylor	
b: Officers	Mr Domenic Isola	Chief Executive Officer
	Mr Hector Gaston	Director Community Services
	Ms Sue Haviland	Acting Director Communications, Engagement and Advocacy
	Mr Michael Sharp	Director Planning and Development
	Mr Peter Waite	Director Sustainable Infrastructure and Services
	Mr Daryl Whitfort	Director Corporate Services

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE TRADITIONAL CUSTODIANS OF THIS LAND

"I would like to acknowledge that we are meeting on Gunung-Willam-Balluk land. The Gunung-Willam-Balluk of the Wurundjeri are the first and original people of this land. I would like to pay my respects to their Elders, past and present, and the Elders from other communities who may be here today."

NOTICE OF MEETING

2. PRAYER

Hume City's religious diversity strengthens and enriches community life and supports the well-being of the citizens of Hume City. Hume City Council acknowledges the importance of spiritual life and the leadership offered by the Hume City Inter Faith Leaders Network. In recognition of the religious diversity of residents in Hume City, Council has invited the Inter Faith Leaders Network to take responsibility for the opening prayer at Council meetings.

This evening's prayer will be led by Anne Brown representing the Quaker Religious Society of Friends:

"The prayer for this evening's meeting follows the Quaker faith tradition of silence. Quakers believe that all human activities, including business meetings are sacred, and that we need to come with heart and mind prepared. The silence gives us that opportunity."

Council will observe two minutes of silence.

3. APOLOGIES

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST

Councillors' attention is drawn to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989* in relation to the disclosure of conflicts of interests. Councillors are required to disclose any conflict of interest immediately before consideration or discussion of the relevant item. Councillors are then required to leave the Chamber during discussion and not vote on the relevant item.

5. CONDOLENCE MOTIONS

6. ASSEMBLIES OF COUNCIL

In accordance with section 80A(2) of the *Local Government Act 1989*, the Chief Executive Officer is required to report, as soon as practicable, to an Ordinary Meeting of Council, a record of any assemblies of Councillors held.

There are no records of assemblies to report on this section of the Agenda.

7. CONFIRMATION OF COUNCIL MINUTES

Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting of 14 October 2019, the Ordinary Council (Town Planning) Meeting of 28 October 2019, including Confidential Minutes, and the Special Ordinary Council Meeting of 30 October 2019.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting of 14 October 2019, the Ordinary Council (Town Planning) Meeting of 28 October 2019, including Confidential Minutes, and the Special Ordinary Council Meeting of 30 October 2019, be confirmed.

NOTICE OF MEETING

8. RECEIPT OF COUNCIL AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MINUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL TO BE ADOPTED

Nil

9. PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

9.1 Residents of the Month - Nominated by Cr Drew Jessop

Mr Jude Rosario

9.2 Sports Aid Grants - October 2019

Hume City Council's Sports Aid Grants program aims to assist young Hume residents with competition and other event related expenses to encourage high achievements and excellence in their chosen sport.

The following recipients have been awarded a Hume City Council Sports Aid Grant to the value identified below.

Name	Sport	Event	Travel Category	Amount
Taliah Kelly	Softball	National U14 Girls Regional Championship	Interstate	\$400.00
Matthew Bedwell	Softball	National U14 Boys Regional Championship	Interstate	\$400.00
Bonnie Bailey	Softball	National U14 Girls Regional Championship	Interstate	\$400.00
Qudre Tuakana-Kuki	Athletics	National U14 Boys Regional Championship	Interstate	\$400.00
Mohamed Lebdeh	Taekwondo	2019 Australian Taekwondo National Championships	Interstate	\$220.00
Elanur Tiren	Taekwondo	2019 Australian Taekwondo National Championships	Interstate	\$220.00
Lucas Mamonitis	Taekwondo	2019 Australian Taekwondo National Championships	Interstate	\$220.00
Lilijana Talevska	Taekwondo	2019 Australian Taekwondo National Championships	Interstate	\$220.00
Khadijur Ali	Taekwondo	2019 Australian Taekwondo National Championships	Interstate	\$220.00
Melik Ali	Taekwondo	2019 Australian Taekwondo National Championships	Interstate	\$220.00
Andrea Ishac	Taekwondo	2019 Australian Taekwondo National Championships	Interstate	\$220.00
Ali Ustunel	Taekwondo	2019 Australian Taekwondo National Championships	Interstate	\$220.00
Arif Kupucu	Taekwondo	2019 Australian Taekwondo National Championships	Interstate	\$220.00

10. NOTICES OF MOTION

Nil

NOTICE OF MEETING

11. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

12. OFFICER'S REPORTS

The Mayor will ask the Councillors and gallery at the commencement of this section, which reports they wish to speak to. These reports will then be discussed in the order they appear on the notice paper. Reports not called will be dealt with in a block resolution at the end.

<u>Item No</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
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13. PETITIONS AND JOINT LETTERS

14. DEPUTATIONS

No Deputations listed.

15. URGENT BUSINESS

16. DELEGATES REPORTS

17. GENERAL BUSINESS

18. CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS

The Meeting may be closed to members of the public to consider confidential matters.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Council close the meeting to the public pursuant to Section 89(2) (sub sections as listed), of the Local Government Act 1989 to consider the following items, which are confidential for the reasons indicated:

Report No.	Title	Reason for Confidential
COGE262	Rate Arrears as at 30 September 2019	(b) the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer
COGE263	Capital Works Report 2019/20 - September 2019 Update	(d) contractual matters
COGE264	Assemblies of Councillors - October 2019	(h) any other matter which the Council or special committee considers would prejudice the Council or any person

19 CLOSURE OF MEETING

**DOMENIC ISOLA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

7/11/2019

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REPORT NO:	CC105
REPORT TITLE:	Submission to the Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria
SOURCE:	Brooke Watson, Coordinator Home Support Services
DIVISION:	Community Services
FILE NO:	HCC-CM17/37
POLICY:	-
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:	3.1 Foster socially connected and supported communities.
ATTACHMENT:	1. <i>Submission to the Victorian Parliamentary Inquiry into Homelessness</i>

1. SUMMARY OF REPORT:

- 1.1 Homelessness is a complex social and structural issue which needs to be explored within the continuum of housing and its impacts examined within a social determinants of health framework.
- 1.2 Council is committed to addressing homelessness in Hume City and responds to the inquiry within the context of its *Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021* and *Social Justice Charter 2014* which includes the Hume City Citizen's Bill of Rights.
- 1.3 There are a number of social, economic and policy factors that impact homelessness in Hume City such as family violence, social disadvantage and poverty, mental health, disability, unemployment, rental affordability, low investment in social housing and rapid population increases in the northern growth corridor.
- 1.4 Homelessness service delivery in Hume City has a number of challenging factors relating to service access and housing availability which impact people experiencing homelessness. There are no youth refuges, women's refuges or crisis accommodation centres within Hume City and if people are placed in these services they are moved outside their community which can lead to further dislocation and isolation.
- 1.5 Council has provided eight key considerations for the Committee to the *Inquiry into Homelessness* pertaining to social, economic and policy factors as well as homelessness service delivery within Hume City.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

That Council endorse the Submission to the *Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria* (*Attachment 1*).

3. LEGISLATIVE POWERS:

In accordance with the *Local Government Act 1989*, a function of Council is to endeavour to achieve the best outcomes of the local community, having regard to the long-term cumulative health and wellbeing effects of its decisions. The submission to the *Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria* contributes to this function and advocates on behalf of Hume City for the health and wellbeing of people experiencing homelessness.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

- 4.1 There are no financial implications pertaining to this report. The submission to the *Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria* has been completed within existing staff resources.

REPORT NO: CC105 (cont.)

5. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY CONSIDERATIONS:

5.1 There are no implications in relation to environmental sustainability in respect to this report.

6. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION CONSIDERATIONS:

6.1 There are no implications in relation to climate change adaptations in respect to this report.

7. CHARTER OF HUMAN RIGHTS APPLICATION:

7.1 The submission to the *Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria* responds within a human rights and equal opportunity framework which is congruent with Hume City Council's *Social Justice Charter 2014* which includes the Hume City Citizens' Bill of Rights and incorporates the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 (Vic)*.

8. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION:

8.1 In preparation of the submission to the *Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria* relevant service providers were approached to provide insights and information in regard to service delivery in addressing homelessness in Hume City.

8.2 There were a number of relevant Council staff who were consulted in the preparation of the submission across the following units; maternal and child health services, youth services, libraries, leisure, building inspectors, environmental health, city laws and emergency management. This included staff who provide direct services to individuals and families, as well as staff involved in regulatory and enforcement positions.

9. DISCUSSION:

9.1 Homelessness within Hume City continues to increase and is symptomatic of the growing 'suburbanisation' of homelessness rather than being geographically confined to the inner city. Hume has the 7th highest number of people experiencing homelessness across all Victorian municipalities with 916 people experiencing homelessness in 2016. The rate of homelessness in Hume City has increased by 6.4% between 2011 and 2016.

9.2 Council subscribes to the definition of homelessness as being more than 'rooflessness', instead characterized by being without a "sense of security, stability, privacy, safety and the ability to control living space"(Mallet 2004, cited in ABS 2012). There are six categories of homelessness which are:

9.2.1 People living in impoverished dwellings, tents or sleeping out

9.2.2 Persons living in supported accommodation

9.2.3 Persons staying temporarily with other households

9.2.4 Persons living in boarding (rooming) houses

9.2.5 Persons in other temporary lodgings

9.2.6 Persons living in severely overcrowded dwellings (ABS 2016).

9.3 In Hume City, 65% of people experiencing homelessness reside in severely overcrowded dwellings (604 people), which is followed by people residing in supported accommodation (199 people) and people staying temporarily with other households (94 people). These categories represent 'hidden homelessness' in Hume City.

9.4 There are several service access and availability factors that impact homelessness within Hume City which include:

9.4.1 Homelessness 'Access Point' (centralised office) being located outside Hume City (located in Glenroy)

REPORT NO: CC105 (cont.)

- 9.4.2 Youth specific homelessness service being located outside Hume City (located in Melbourne city business district)
 - 9.4.3 Families being placed in inappropriate accommodation
 - 9.4.4 Lack of amenities for people experiencing homelessness
 - 9.4.5 Service system barriers with short term and limited funding to trial new pilot projects
 - 9.4.6 Rooming houses needing to continually be monitored to ensure compliance with legislation for safety and protection of residents
 - 9.4.7 Lack of investment in social housing which has led to a decline in the percentage of social housing in Hume City over a five year period, 2011 from 3.1% in 2011 to 2.8% in 2016 (id consulting n.d.).
- 9.5 The submission highlights a range of considerations to address the current homelessness challenges being experienced in Hume City, these considerations being:
- 9.5.1 That the inquiry explores homelessness in the context of the 'housing system', rather than investigating homelessness in isolation from the housing continuum and broader social determinants of health.
 - 9.5.2 The *Rough Sleepers Initiative* is extended to further suburbs to provide an assertive outreach response to people sleeping rough.
 - 9.5.3 The Homelessness Access Point is expanded beyond its current office location to provide a service physically located in Hume City.
 - 9.5.4 That funding is provided for specific programs and strategies targeting 'hidden homelessness' such as people living in 'severely overcrowded' dwellings.
 - 9.5.5 Review the legislation and regulations governing rooming houses, including the clarification and strengthening of the definition of a rooming house in order that all operators comply with the relevant regulations and that the "under 4 renters" loophole is closed.
 - 9.5.6 Targeted accommodation placement of families and children to ensure that emergency dwellings are age appropriate for children and their developmental needs are considered as part of the assessment process.
 - 9.5.7 A local generalist youth refuge and women's refuge are established in Hume City to provide a local response and ease of access to people experiencing homelessness.
 - 9.5.8 Funding and building of social housing properties is significantly increased to keep pace with Victoria's growing population.

10. CONCLUSION:

- 10.1 Council welcomes the *Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria* and commends the State Government for announcing this examination.
- 10.2 The increase in people experiencing homelessness is a growing concern, in particular, severe overcrowding, people living in supported accommodation and people living temporarily with other households which represent 'hidden homelessness' in Hume City.
- 10.3 Council has provided a series of key considerations for the Committee of the *Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria* and looks forward to the outcomes and recommendations of the inquiry process.

REPORT NO: CC105 (cont.)

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Submission

Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria

Hume City Council

November 2019



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1. Terms of Reference

1.0 Executive Summary

Homelessness is a complex and multi-faceted issue. While Hume City Council has introduced several initiatives to address homelessness in the municipality, such as the 'Homelessness Help' card, it is recognised that further action is required across all levels of government to ensure that people experiencing homelessness are provided timely, safe and appropriate housing. There are many structural, policy and personal factors which impact a person's ability to maintain housing and, the impact of disadvantage, poverty and family violence are primary drivers of homelessness. Council has provided a series of considerations (see p. 12/13) for the Committee of the *Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria*. Hume City Council eagerly awaits the outcomes and recommendations identified through the inquiry process.

2.0 Scope of response to the terms of reference

Hume City Council welcomes the opportunity to respond to the *Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria*. The scope of this submission is Hume City specific. While State initiatives are referenced throughout this submission, their inclusion is for the purpose of providing clarity and context to local level experiences and insights.

Under the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*, Council has a statutory function to "seek to protect, improve and promote public health and wellbeing" (p. 32). Council recognises the impact of homelessness on people's health and wellbeing and over the past few years there have been growing concerns about the increase in homelessness in Hume City. To address these concerns, Council's *Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017 – 2021* includes a strategic objective to "support initiatives that address housing security and affordability" (p. 32).

Hume City Council also responds to the inquiry within a human rights and equal opportunity framework. Council's *Social Justice Charter 2014* demonstrates the commitment to equity and human rights. Within the Charter, Council articulates the shared responsibility across all three tiers of government (Local, State and Federal) for the promotion of peace, order and good governance. Furthermore, within the Hume City Citizen's Bill of Rights incorporated in the Charter, Council commits to upholding "the right to access adequate food, clothing, housing and health" (p.4) and "the right to a standard of living which ensures the dignity of each and every person" (Ibid).

It is important that homelessness is viewed within the context of broader social determinants of health and is framed within the continuum of the 'housing system' rather than viewed as a distinct component (Rowley, Leishman, Baker, Bentley & Lester 2017). When homelessness is viewed in isolation, the ability for a nuanced and complex understanding of the issue can be impacted. People can cycle in and out of homelessness and people may have a history of accessing crisis housing, social housing, private rental and owning their own home. By solely focussing on homelessness without broader consideration of the 'housing system' and social determinants of health, the Committee risks the failure to understand the impact of family violence, poverty and housing affordability which are compounding factors that impact homelessness in Hume City. Despite these reservations on the scope of the inquiry, Council commends the State Government on taking steps to better understand

homelessness and in doing so, working towards ensuring everyone has safe, appropriate and affordable housing.

3.0 Scale and nature of homelessness in Hume City

3.1 Scale of homelessness

Homelessness is a complex issue with contested narratives of its causes and multiple actions being implemented across different sectors. Housing is becoming more difficult for people to access and maintain, particularly for people on low incomes. The total number of people experiencing homelessness continues to increase (Council to the Homeless Persons 2019). The 2016 ABS census data showed a 13.7% increase in people experiencing homelessness in Australia over the five year period, with 20% of those people residing in Victoria (Ibid). While most people experiencing homelessness are geographically located in the inner suburbs of major cities such as Melbourne and Sydney, suburban homelessness is increasing (Parkinson, Batterham, Reynolds & Wood 2019).

In Hume City, the suburbanisation of homelessness is evident with the number of people estimated¹ to be experiencing homelessness increasing by 6.4% between 2011 and 2016 (ABS 2011; ABS 2016). According to ABS Census data, 861 people were experiencing homelessness in 2011 and this increased to 916 people in 2016, representing a total increase of 55 people (Ibid). Hume City has the 7th highest number of people experiencing homelessness of Victorian municipalities, preceded by Greater Dandenong (1,942), Melbourne (1,725), Brimbank (1,477), Casey (1,280), Port Phillip (1,127) and Darebin (972) (Ibid). Hume also has the 14th highest percentage per population of people experiencing homelessness of Victorian municipalities (Ibid).

3.2 Nature of homelessness

Homelessness is more than “rooflessness”. Hume City is supportive of a broader definition of ‘homelessness’ whereby individuals lack “a sense of security, stability, privacy, safety, and the ability to control living space” (Mallet 2004, cited in ABS 2012). Under this broader definition, a person can be considered homeless where their current living arrangement: is in a dwelling that is inadequate, has no tenure, has a tenure that is short and not extendable, or does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations (Ibid).

The ABS measures and monitors homelessness across six categories or dimensions, including:

1. People living in impoverished dwellings, tents or sleeping out
2. Persons in supported accommodation
3. Persons staying temporarily with other households
4. Persons living in boarding (rooming) houses
5. Persons in other temporary lodgings

¹ The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census does not directly measure homelessness, rather analytical techniques based on characteristics observed in the Census and assumptions about the way people respond to Census questions provide the basis for the enumeration of homelessness (ABS 2018a).

6. Persons living in severely crowded dwellings (Ibid).

The nature of homelessness in Hume City is characterised by people residing in 'severely overcrowded' dwellings, people living in supported accommodation for homeless people and people staying temporarily with other households. People living in boarding houses (rooming houses) is less prevalent yet still presents as a characteristic of homelessness in Hume City. These four categories represent the highest levels of homelessness in Hume City and are discussed further below:

- **People living in 'severely overcrowded' dwellings;** homelessness within Hume City is characterised by 'hidden' homelessness with 604 people (595 persons in SA3 Tullamarine-Broadmeadows² and 9 people in SA3 Sunbury³) living in 'severely overcrowded' dwellings, representing 65% of the homeless population.⁴ Recent findings from the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute has shown that areas with greater cultural diversity, tend to have higher rates of 'severely overcrowded' dwellings (Parkinson et al 2019). This is pertinent for Hume City due to its rich cultural diversity, with its residents coming from 156 countries and speaking 153 different languages (Hume City Council 2019). Furthermore, in 2018, "25% of metropolitan Melbourne's humanitarian intake stream" and "about 5% of metropolitan Melbourne's total migration intake" were settled in Hume City (Ibid p. 12).

The Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute's research has also found that people living in 'severely overcrowded' dwellings is linked to weak labour markets (Parkinson et al 2019). This is pertinent to the Hume City context, where the unemployment rate has increased from 6.8% in 2011 to 8.7% in 2016 (representing a 1.9% increase), compared to a 1.3% increase in Greater Melbourne's unemployment (.id consulting 2018).

- **People living in supported accommodation for homeless people;** people living in supported accommodation for the homeless⁵ is the second highest category of homeless people in Hume City with a total of 199 people (173 people in SA3 Tullamarine-Broadmeadows and 26 people in SA3 Sunbury).

² Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) Tullamarine-Broadmeadows is a statistical area which includes the suburbs of Broadmeadows, Campbellfield, Coolaroo, Gladstone Park, Westmeadows, Greenvale, Bulla, Meadow Heights, Melbourne Airport, Roxburgh Park, Somerton, Tullamarine, Craigieburn, Mickleham and Yuroke.

³ Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) Sunbury area is a statistical area which solely includes Sunbury.

⁴ The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) defines people living in 'severely overcrowded dwelling' as needing four or more extra bedrooms to accommodate the people who usually live there (ABS 2018b).

⁵ Supported accommodation is a broad term that includes people residing in crisis accommodation, transitional housing management properties and people who have obtained 'brokerage' to access accommodation i.e. hotels, caravan parks (ABS 2016).

- **People staying temporarily with other households;** the third highest category of homeless people in Hume City is people staying temporarily with other households, commonly referred to as 'couch surfing'. A total of 94 people fitted this category according to the ABS Census (2016). This category is highest for SA3 Sunbury with 28 people in this category out of the total of 64 homeless people in all categories, representing nearly 50% of the homeless population in Sunbury (ABS 2016).
- **People living in boarding (rooming) houses;** people living in rooming houses⁶ represent the 4th highest homeless population characteristic in Hume City. There were a total of 7 people estimated to be living in rooming houses in the ABS Census (2016). As there are currently 17 rooming houses registered in Hume City with Consumer Affairs Victoria (2019), the Census data appears to be underestimated in this category. It is highly likely that there is an underestimation of people staying in rooming houses and, in turn, there could be 68 people living in rooming houses in Hume City.

4.0 Social, economic and policy factors that impact homelessness in Hume City

4.1 Social factors which influence homelessness

There are a number of social factors which influence homeless in Hume City. In particular family violence, social disadvantage and poverty appear to be the primary drivers of homelessness, as detailed below:

- **Family violence;** Family violence continues to be the main reason that women and children become homeless in Australia and is one of the most common reasons people seek assistance from Specialist Housing Services (SHS) (AIHW 2019). During 2017-2018, 42% of people seeking assistance from a SHS reported family violence during their support period (Ibid).

Family violence rates in Hume City are the highest for the North West Metropolitan Police Region with 3,376 Family Violence incidents recorded during July 2017-June 2018, representing an incident rate of 1,492.8 per 100,000 population (Crime Statistics Agency 2018). The high family violence rate in Hume City coupled with evidence on the impact of family violence on homelessness suggests this social factor is a significant influence of homelessness in Hume City.

⁶ Rooming houses are classified as a building in which one or more rooms is available for occupancy by four or more people who have separate agreements to pay rent (Consumer Affairs Victoria 2018).

- **Social disadvantage and poverty;** Hume City has a SEIFA Index⁷ of 947, placing it as the 12th most disadvantaged municipality in Victoria (.id consulting 2018). At a suburb level, Hume City has three suburbs which rank 5th, 6th and 7th most disadvantaged in Victoria; Broadmeadows (score of 770), Dallas (score of 776) and Coolaroo (score of 787) (ABS 2016).

The *Dropping off the Edge* research found that disadvantage is geographically concentrated, complex and persistent (Jesuit Social Services 2015). The research examined populations within Victorian postcodes across 22 indicators of disadvantage and found that 11 postcodes accounted for 13.7% of the most disadvantaged areas (Ibid). The dominant characteristics in these disadvantaged areas were high unemployment, criminal convictions, disability, low levels of educational attainment and high levels of family violence, child protection reports and mental health issues (Ibid).

In Hume City, postcodes 3047 (Broadmeadows/Dallas/ Jacana), 3048 (Coolaroo/Meadow Heights) and 3061 (Campbellfield) rank in the most disadvantaged in Victoria (Ibid). Disadvantage impacts social, financial and personal resilience and the ability to recover from a critical life event such as loss of employment, illness (physical and mental), disability and family breakdown (AIHW 2018). When a person experiences a critical life event and there are insufficient household resources, this can impact their ability to maintain their housing (see Figure 1).

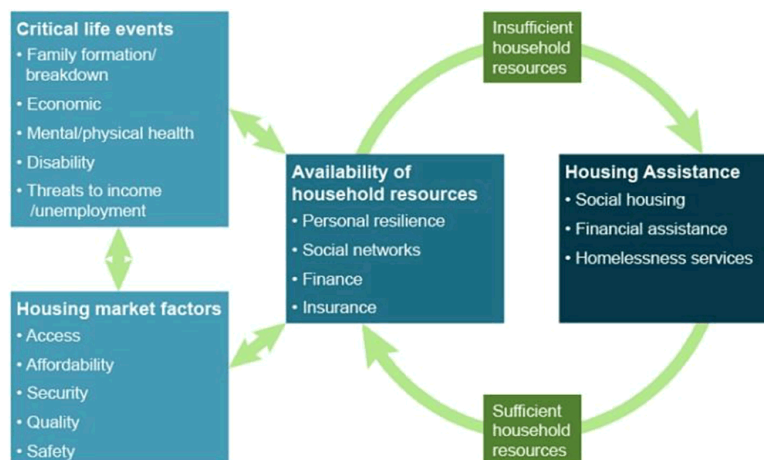


Figure 1: Drivers of requests for housing assistance (AIHW 2018)

⁷ The SEIFA Index of Disadvantage measures the level of socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of Census characteristics such as low income, high unemployment and low educational attainment (.id consulting 2018).

Other social factors that contribute to homelessness include;

- **Mental health;** 15% of Hume’s population reports high or very high levels of psychological distress which is relevant as “people who have reported having a mental illness condition were more than twice as likely to experience homelessness in their lifetime” compared with people with no reported mental health issue (NWMPHN 2018, p.19).
- **Disability;** 12,429 people or 6.3% of Hume City’s population reported needing assistance in their day to day lives due to a disability (.id consulting 2018). Across all age groups, the need for assistance with core activities was higher than Greater Melbourne (Ibid).
- **Humanitarian and migrant settlement** (see statistics on p. 6); people seeking asylum who settle in Hume often do not have a local work history which impacts employment opportunities, do not often speak English or have low proficiency and do not have a local rental history (Liddy, Sanders & Coleman 2010). These compounding factors present as significant barriers to access and maintain private rental (Ibid).

4.2 Economic factors that influence homelessness

The key economic factors which influence homelessness in Hume City are unemployment rates, relatively low median income levels and reduced rental affordability, as detailed below:

- **Unemployment;** in Hume City, the most recent reported unemployment rate was reported to be 7.79% and while this has decreased over the last 12 months (from its high of 10.02% in March 2018), in comparison to Greater Melbourne (unemployment rate of 4.72%), unemployment is significantly higher (.id consulting 2019).
- **Income levels;** the median income in Hume City is lower than Victoria across personal, family and households (see Table 1). Low income levels impact the ability for people to financially respond to personal critical incidents such as the loss of a job or family breakdown as there is less of a ‘buffer’ or ‘safety net’ against financial difficulty.

Median weekly incomes	Hume	Victoria
Personal	\$529	\$644
Family	\$1473	\$1715
Household	\$1379	\$1419

Table 1: Comparison of median weekly incomes of Hume City and Victoria (ABS 2019)

- **Rental affordability;** the lack of affordable⁸ rental properties impacts homelessness, particularly people in receipt of a Centrelink payment. On an annual basis, Anglicare Australia provides the nationwide *Rental Affordability Snapshot* which found that for a person receiving Newstart Allowance, there were no affordable rental properties; for a couple receiving the Age Pension, 3.2% of rental properties were affordable; and 0.5% of rental properties were affordable for a family receiving the Parenting Payment (2019).

Within Hume City, rentals have become increasingly unaffordable. According to rental reports by the Department of Health and Human Services, in June 2006 approximately 75% of all rental stock in Hume City was deemed affordable, (equalling 417 properties). In June 2019, this percentage fell significantly to 7.2% (equalling 92 properties).

4.3 Policy factors that influence homelessness

There are several policy factors which influence homelessness in Hume City, including:

- **Low investment in social housing;** since 1990s, there has been a significant lag in building social housing and despite Australian households growing by 30% over the past 20 years, social housing only grew by 4% (Lawson, Dodson, Flanagan, Jacobs, Troy & van den Nouwelant 2019). This has resulted in long waiting lists for public housing with 1,628 approved applicants under the 'priority access' category and 1,703 approved applicants for the general 'register of interest' on the Hume/Moreland (Broadmeadows) waiting list (Housing Victoria 2019). There are also extended periods of time people are waiting for social housing allocation and between 2011-2016, there has been a reduction of social housing from 3.1% to 2.8% (.id consulting n.d.).
- **Rapid population growth in interface Councils and lag in social infrastructure;** Hume City continues to experience high population growth in the northern growth corridor where there are fewer social support services and lower levels of social infrastructure. As residents in interface Councils report higher levels of psychological distress and higher rates of family violence, the lack of support services may increase their vulnerability to critical life incidents and may result in rental stress, loss of housing and homelessness (Interface Councils 2018).

⁸ Housing costs are deemed 'affordable' if no more than 30% of the household's income is spent on housing costs (Anglicare Australia 2019).

5.0 Homelessness service delivery in Hume City

There are several service access and availability factors that exacerbate homelessness in Hume City, which include:

- **Homelessness ‘Access Point’ being located in a neighbouring municipality;** this presents as a barrier for people experiencing homelessness in Hume City as physically accessing homelessness support via public transport can be challenging, especially for people residing in the northern growth corridor and Sunbury, where public transport options are more limited and multi-modal public transport can create a barrier to access.
- **Youth Specific Homelessness Service being located in Melbourne City Centre;** young people experiencing homelessness access Melbourne Youth Support Services, Melbourne Citymission, which is based in the CBD, presenting as a barrier for young people accessing the service as they need to travel outside of Hume City. While the Launch Housing Education First Youth Foyer Kangan is based in Broadmeadows, this is limited to young people who are engaged in education. Hume City does not have a youth refuge in its municipality, which can result in young people being placed in youth refuges in other municipalities, leading to further dislocation from their community.

“Council funds the delivery of an assertive outreach program for young people in Hume, Y-HOP. Over the 2018/19 financial year, a total of 225 young people were supported by Y-HOP and 40 young people identified housing issues as a support need (17.7% of all young people accessing support). The suburb where the most young people identified housing issues was Broadmeadows (12 or 30% of young people), followed by Sunbury (9 or 22.5% of young people).”

Youth Services Coordinator, Hume City Council (2019)

- **Families with children being placed in inappropriate accommodation;** often families are placed temporarily in motels and hotels where the parent’s ability to provide a safe environment for their children is compromised. Parenting capacity can be impacted as hotels are not purpose built for young children and lack required amenities such as adequate space for children to play, a separate cot for an infant and safeguards such as child-proof locks on cupboards.

“(Families) are put up in a hotel – (which is) completely unsuitable for children, usually there is no cot (in the hotel), mum’s in bed with a toddler and a new baby”.

Maternal and Child Health Nurse, Hume City Council (2019)

- **Lack of amenities for people experiencing homelessness;** apart from limited capacity of community groups providing assistance, there are no services in Hume City where people experiencing homelessness can have free access to undertake everyday activities, such as showering and washing clothes. There are also limited spaces and places that provide environmental protection from weather extremes. In this context, Council is aware that its public libraries and to a lesser extent, leisure centres are accessed by people experiencing homelessness.
- **Service system barriers to access;** homelessness initiatives are often 'piloted' and Council staff become familiar with referring to these services and then the funding is at times stopped or the program is changed to a different name or auspice and this can be challenging to keep abreast of local referral points.
- **Use of rooming houses;** rooming houses appear to have become part of the homelessness service system. Rooming houses (see definition in footnote on p. 6) are governed under legislation which covers a number of areas within Council to ensure compliance with *Building Regulations 2018* and *Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2009*. While it is recognised that recent legislation changes such as the 'fit and proper person test' may have contributed to a more compliant system, however the practical implementations of the regulations have proved to be ambiguous and difficult to enforce. It has been the experience of Council that some operators are only renting out three bedrooms in four-bedroom houses, in order not to have to comply with the definition of a rooming house and thereby not need to meet the specified regulatory requirements of operating a rooming house.
- **Responding to people sleeping rough;** in 2018, the Department of Health and Human Services provided funding for the assertive outreach program *Rough Sleepers Initiative*. However, funding for the Hume municipality was not provided (Department of Health and Human Services 2018). Council staff are continually required to respond to people sleeping rough. Over the past 12 months, Council staff have attended to 21 reports of people sleeping rough. In responding to this need, Council has developed a 'Homelessness Help Card' to assist an information and referral process (see Image 1). Most reports received by Council were for people sleeping in cars or pitching tents in public parks and many residents expressed concern for their wellbeing.

"Homeless man lying in the middle of the reserve with a shopping cart full of his belongings. He looks like he's in a bad way".

Anonymous Report, Hume City Council (2019)



Image 1: Hume City Council Homelessness Help Card

6.0 Considerations for the Committee

Hume City Council respectfully provides a series of considerations for the Committee for the Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria;

1. That the inquiry explores homelessness in the context of the 'housing system', rather than investigating homelessness in isolation from the housing continuum and broader social determinants of health.
2. The *Rough Sleepers Initiative* is extended to further suburbs to provide an assertive outreach response to people sleeping rough.
3. The homelessness Access Point is expanded beyond its current office location to provide a service physically located in Hume City.
4. That funding is provided for specific programs and strategies targeting 'hidden homelessness', such as people living in 'severely overcrowded' dwellings.
5. Review the legislation and regulations governing rooming houses, including the clarification and strengthening of the definition of a rooming house in order that all operators comply with the relevant regulations and that the "under 4 renters" loophole is closed.
6. Targeted accommodation placement of families and children to ensure that emergency dwellings are age-appropriate for children and their developmental needs are considered as part of the assessment process.
7. A local generalist youth refuge and women's refuge are established in Hume City to provide a local response and ease of access to people experiencing homelessness.

8. Funding and building of social housing properties are significantly increased to keep pace with Victoria's growing population.

7.0 References

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Terms of Reference

On 7 June 2019, the Legislative Council agreed to the following motion:

That this House requires the Legal and Social Issues Committee to inquire into, consider and report, within 12 months, on the state of homelessness in Victoria, and in particular, the Committee should —

1. provide an independent analysis of the changing scale and nature of homelessness across Victoria;
2. investigate the many social, economic and policy factors that impact on homelessness; and
3. identify policies and practices from all levels of government that have a bearing on delivering services to the homeless.

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REPORT NO:	GE390
REPORT TITLE:	Approved Contracts Report 1 July 2019 - 30 September 2019
SOURCE:	Fadi Srour, Manager Finance and Property Development; David Cecala, Coordinator Procurement
DIVISION:	Corporate Services
FILE NO:	HCC04/13
POLICY:	Procurement Policy
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:	5.3 Provide responsible and transparent governance, services and infrastructure which responds to and supports community needs.
ATTACHMENTS:	Nil

1. SUMMARY OF REPORT:

This report provides Council with a summary of contracts approved by Council and contracts approved by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Directors under delegated authority for the period 1 July 2019 – 30 September 2019.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

That the report be noted.

3. LEGISLATIVE POWERS:

Legislative Powers to enter into contracts are contained in section 186 of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

All approved contracts listed in this report have been provided for in Council's Annual Budget and for multi-year contracts in the Strategic Resource Plan.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY CONSIDERATIONS:

There are no environmental sustainability implications in respect to this report.

6. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION CONSIDERATIONS:

There are no climate change adaptation considerations in this report.

7. CHARTER OF HUMAN RIGHTS APPLICATION:

There is no charter of human rights application in respect to this report.

8. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION:

Not applicable.

9. DISCUSSION:

9.1 Contracts approved under delegated authority by the Chief Executive Officer

9.1.1 Council has, via an Instrument of Delegation, delegated to the CEO, the power to enter into contracts up to a value of \$500,000.

9.1.2 For the period 1 July 2019 – 30 September 2019, the CEO approved the following contracts up to the value of \$500,000.

REPORT NO: GE390 (cont.)

Contract No.	Description	Awarded Supplier	Date Approved
30 19 2974	Donald Cameron Drive at Thomas Brunton Parade, Roxburgh Park - Traffic Signal Remodel and Civil Works	MJ Construction Group Pty Ltd	4 July 2019
30 19 2993	Macedon Street, Sunbury Service Road Construction - (Between Jackson Street and Vaughan Street)	MJ Construction Group Pty Ltd	16 August 2019
30 19 2994	Mortlake Avenue, Dallas - Pavement Rehabilitation/Reconstruction	Vcrete Concrete Contractors	21 August 2019
30 19 3000	Broadmeadows Valley Park - Ripplebrook Reserve Landscape Works	Citywide Service Solutions	30 August 2019
30 19 3002	Jack Roper Reserve - Outdoor Fitness and Landscape Construction	Yellowstone	30 August 2019
30 19 2977	Design and construction of the E-Waste Shed at Sunbury Transfer Station	Ducon Maintenance	3 September 2019

9.2 Contracts approved under delegated authority by Directors

9.2.1 Council's Procurement Policy provides for Directors to undertake procurement up to the value of \$100,000.

9.2.2 For the period 1 July 2019 – 30 September 2019, Directors approved the following contracts up to the value of \$100,000.

Contract No.	Description	Awarded Supplier	Date Approved
30 19 2971	Design and Construction / Decommissioning of Sports Lighting Systems at Various Locations	Webb Australia Pty Ltd	10 July 2019

9.3 Contracts approved by Council

Council approved the following contracts over \$500,000 for the period 1 July 2019 – 30 September 2019.

Contract No.	Description	Awarded Supplier	Date Approved
30 19 2965	Design, manufacture & installation of Prefabricated Modular Building - Bulla Tennis Pavilion	Modular Spaces	8 July 2019
30 19 2966	Dallas Shopping Centre - Northern Car Park Reconstruction - Blair Street, Dallas	MJ Construction Group Pty Ltd	12 August 2019
30 19 2975	Elmhurst Park Site Development Plan	Commercial Scapes	12 August 2019
30 19 2942	Development and Implementation of a new Council Website	Seamless Pty Ltd	26 August 2019
30 19 2958	Provision of Electronic Time Sheet System	Tambla Limited	9 September 2019
30 19 2963	John McMahon Reserve - Playspace and Landscape Construction	Commercial Scapes	9 September 2019
30 19 2999	Clunes Avenue, Dallas - Road Rehabilitation	MJ Construction Group Pty Ltd	9 September 2019
*30 19 2769	Supply and Delivery of Five (5) Side Loading Garbage Trucks	Iveco Australia	9 September 2019

*Note: Correction to contract no. 30 19 2769. The correct contract report number is 30 19 2768.

REPORT NO: GE390 (cont.)

10. CONCLUSION:

This report summarises contracts approved either by Council or under delegation by the CEO or a Director for the period. The report ensures transparency of reporting in line with Council's commitment to open and transparent governance.

REPORT NO: GE390 (cont.)

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REPORT NO:	GE391
REPORT TITLE:	Quarterly Financial Report - September 2019
SOURCE:	Fadi Srour, Manager Finance and Property Development
DIVISION:	Corporate Services
FILE NO:	HCC17/705
POLICY:	-
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:	5.3 Provide responsible and transparent governance, services and infrastructure which responds to and supports community needs.
ATTACHMENT:	1. <i>Quarterly Financial Report - September 2019</i>

1. SUMMARY OF REPORT:

The quarterly financial report provides information to the community and stakeholders on the financial performance and position of Council as at 30 September 2019, as required on a quarterly basis under section 138 – Quarterly Statements of the *Local Government Act*, 1989.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

That the finance report for the three months ended 30 September 2019 be received and noted.

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Reports

3.1 The financial statements consist of three main reports:

1. Income Statement
2. Balance Sheet
3. Statement of Cash Flow

3.2 Two additional reports have also been included that show the level of payments that Council makes directly to businesses, community groups, individuals and employees within Hume.

3.3 From a governance and accountability perspective, Council receives quarterly reports on key financial data with detailed commentary on variance analysis and actions being undertaken. The reporting of this key financial data on a quarterly and annual basis adds to the commitment Council has made to govern in an open manner and be accountable to residents for the management of resources and funding.

4. DISCUSSION:

Key Financial Information

4.1 Income Statement [*Attachment 1*]

- 4.1.1 The Income Statement measures how well Council has performed from an operating or recurrent nature. It reports revenues and expenditure from the activities and functions undertaken with the net effect being the resulting surplus figure.

REPORT NO: GE391 (cont.)

4.1.2 Attachment 1 identifies that Council has generated \$72.1m in revenue and \$60.3m in expenses. This has resulted in a surplus of \$11.8m which is \$2.3m above budget for the three months ended 30 September 2019. This favourable variance is largely due to the vacancies in Council which has been partly offset by an increase in agency staff costs.

4.1.3 Council's Revenue Base

(a) The majority of Council's revenue is derived from rates and charges. During the financial year ended 30 June 2019, rates income was \$183.1m. This equated to 36.9% of Council's total revenue of \$495.6m.

(b) For the three months ended 30 September 2019, rates revenue was \$44.7m which equates to 61.9% of total revenue. Therefore, Council continues to be reliant on its rates revenue as a major source of income.

4.1.4 For the three months ended 30 September 2019, the major items of revenue earned by Council include:

(a) Rates and charges	\$ 44.7m
(b) Grants – recurrent	\$ 9.9m
(c) User fees	\$ 6.8m
(d) Statutory fees and fines	\$ 3.3m

4.1.5 Council's Expense Base

(a) The majority of Council's expenses relates to employee benefits. During the financial year ended 30 June 2019, employee benefits were \$109.3m. This equated to 41.7% of Council's total expenses of \$261.8m.

(b) For the three months ended 30 September 2019, employee benefits were \$26.7m which equates to 44% of total expenditure.

4.1.6 For the three months ended 30 September 2019, the major items of expenditure incurred by Council include:

(a) Employee costs	\$ 26.7m
(b) Materials and services	\$ 17.8m
(c) Depreciation and amortisation	\$ 12.8m

4.2 Balance Sheet [Attachment 2]

4.2.1 The Balance Sheet is a statement at a point in time which shows all the resources controlled by Council and the obligations of Council. The aim of the Balance Sheet is to summarise the information contained in the accounting records relating to assets, liabilities and equity in a clear and intelligible form.

4.2.2 The major item on the Balance Sheet consists of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment. These fixed assets made up 89.9% of Council's total asset base in 2018/19 – a total of \$3.89b. As at 30 September 2019, fixed assets made up 90.2% of Council's total asset base – a total of \$3.9b.

4.2.3 The impact of sound financial management can be seen in the ratepayer equity of \$3.8b which reflects the strong financial position of Council. The information contained within the Balance Sheet also demonstrates that liquidity is strong as demonstrated by the favourable cash balance. Council's assets are increasing, which is largely due to developer contributed assets and a substantial capital works program. All of these factors have led to favourable key ratios as identified in this report.

REPORT NO: GE391 (cont.)

4.3 Statement of Cash Flows [*Attachment 3*]

4.3.1 The Statement of Cash Flows shows what was actually received and paid by Council, not what was owed or what was recorded. This is largely why it is different to the Income Statement which shows what income was raised and payments incurred during the same period.

4.3.2 For example, Council may make a purchase of some goods/services today but may not make payment for those goods/services for another 30 days (in accordance with Council's credit terms). However, as the goods/services have already been provided, the accounting standards require that the cost of these goods/services be recorded in the Income Statement as soon as they have been provided.

4.3.3 Another reason for the difference between the surplus figure reported in the Income Statement and the Cash Flow Statement is the Depreciation and Amortisation recorded as expense, \$12.8m at 30 September 2019, (in the Income Statement) with no resulting cash payments.

4.3.4 For the three months ended 30 September 2019, Council's cash position is \$54m which is \$7.3m favourable to budget. Council's cash position including term deposits reported as financial assets is \$289.4m which is \$16.4m favourable to budget. This is largely due to commencing the year with a higher than expected cash balance primarily as a result of a larger than expected carried forward in the capital works program and a favourable operating result.

4.4 Buying Local [*Attachment 4*]

4.4.1 The Buying Local report highlights the level of payments made by Council to businesses, community groups and individuals within the municipality. The report includes payments for grants and contributions, materials and services, building and utility costs and contractor and other services. For the three months ended 30 September 2019, Council made payments to local suppliers totalling \$5.5m. Significantly, the level of local expenditure as a proportion of Council's total payments (including capital works) was 14.1% as at 30 September 2019.

4.4.2 It should be noted that the report only includes payments to suppliers whose mailing address is listed within Hume. Therefore, there is the possibility that the level of payments made to local suppliers is in fact, higher.

4.5 Employees Residing within Hume [*Attachment 5*]

4.5.1 The Employees Residing within Hume report highlights the level of salaries paid to employees who reside within Hume as well as the number of employees who reside within Hume.

4.5.2 For the three months ended 30 September 2019, Council paid salaries to employees residing within Hume totalling \$10.8m, representing 40.4% of total employee benefits. In addition, for the three months ended 30 September 2019, there were 922 employees residing within Hume representing 59% of total employees.

4.6 Financial Ratios

The following financial ratios are required to be included in Council's financial report at year-end. Although their value may be limited as key financial indicators, they do provide information on trends.

REPORT NO: GE391 (cont.)

Ratios	Three Months to 30-Sep-19 2019/20	Three Months to 30-Sep-18 2018/19	Twelve Months to 30-Jun-19 2018/19
<p><u>Debt Servicing Ratio</u> (Target < 3%)</p> <p>This ratio measures the extent to which long-term debt is impacting on the annual total income of Council and identifies the capacity of Council to service outstanding debt. The ratio expresses the amount of interest paid as a percentage of Council's total revenue. (The lower the ratio the better).</p>	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%
<p><u>Debt Commitment Ratio</u> (Target < 15%)</p> <p>This ratio identifies Council's debt redemption strategy and expresses the percentage of rate revenue utilised to pay interest and redeem debt principal. (The lower the ratio the better).</p>	0.00%	1.31%	0.31%
<p><u>Revenue Ratio</u> (Target 65% - 70%)</p> <p>This ratio identifies Council's reliance on rates as a source of income. (The lower the ratio the better).</p>	61.95%	62.57%	36.95%
<p><u>Debt Exposure Ratio</u></p> <p>This ratio identifies Council's exposure to debt and expresses the total indebtedness to total realisable assets. (The lower the ratio the better).</p>	4.76%	4.50%	5.92%
<p><u>Working Capital Ratio</u> (Target 100% - 150%)</p> <p>This ratio identifies Council's ability to meet current liabilities and enables an assessment of Council's liquidity and solvency. The ratio compares the current assets to current liabilities. (The higher the ratio the better).</p>	811.69%	670.96%	515.45%

5. CONCLUSION:

The quarterly report has been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with accounting practices, including an Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Statement of Cash Flows. Council's financial performance is ahead of expectations.

Attachment 1

INCOME STATEMENT

For the three months ended 30 September 2019

	Three months to 30/09/2019 ACTUAL 2019/20 \$'000	Three months to 30/09/2019 BUDGET 2019/20 \$'000	Twelve months to 30/06/2019 ACTUAL 2018/19 \$'000
Income			
Rates and charges	44,684	44,695	183,145
Statutory fees and fines	3,291	3,234	15,463
User fees	6,798	6,619	28,602
Grants - operating	9,991	10,667	49,856
Property rental	608	572	2,301
Interest and other income	543	500	6,690
Total income	65,915	66,287	286,057
Expenses			
Employee costs	26,664	28,189	109,260
Materials and services	17,786	18,041	79,735
Utility costs	1,450	1,596	6,799
Bad and doubtful debts	135	-	873
Depreciation and amortisation	12,812	12,799	45,962
Finance costs	235	-	4,883
Other expenses	1,263	1,295	14,319
Total expenses	60,344	61,921	261,831
Underlying surplus	5,572	4,366	24,226
Net gain on disposal of property, plant, equipment and infrastructure	121	117	319
Net gain on property development	26	-	1,897
Fair value adjustment on investment property	-	-	965
Contributions - non-monetary	-	-	154,601
Contributions - monetary	5,853	4,938	35,215
Grants - capital	213	90	16,568
Surplus for the year	11,785	9,510	233,791
Other comprehensive income			
Net asset revaluation increment	-	-	179,389
Comprehensive result	11,785	9,510	413,180

Attachment 2

BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 September 2019

	Three months to 30/09/2019 ACTUAL 2019/20	Three months to 30/09/2018 ACTUAL 2018/19	Twelve months to 30/06/2019 ACTUAL 2018/19
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	54,011	34,390	40,335
Other financial assets	235,423	200,000	255,423
Trade and other receivables	25,764	31,206	26,344
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	2,686	10
Other assets	1,222	920	3,498
Total current assets	316,420	269,202	325,610
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	82	82	82
Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	3,520,292	3,147,844	3,495,551
Intangible assets	18,164	-	18,164
Investment property	45,566	44,601	45,566
Other financial assets	310	310	310
Total non-current assets	3,584,414	3,192,837	3,559,673
Total assets	3,900,834	3,462,039	3,885,283
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	1,107	4,424	29,009
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	15	-
Provisions	31,417	27,051	30,776
Development fee obligation	-	3,374	12
Trust funds and deposits	6,459	5,258	3,373
Total current liabilities	38,983	40,122	63,170
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	32,038	24,457	31,911
Trust funds and deposits	8,859	8,601	6,251
Total non-current liabilities	40,896	33,058	38,162
Total liabilities	79,879	73,180	101,332
Net assets	3,820,955	3,388,859	3,783,951
Equity			
Accumulated surplus	1,916,905	1,693,740	1,875,205
Other reserves	138,849	109,304	143,545
Asset revaluation reserve	1,765,201	1,585,815	1,765,201
Total equity	3,820,955	3,388,859	3,783,951

Attachment 3

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the three months ended 30 September 2019

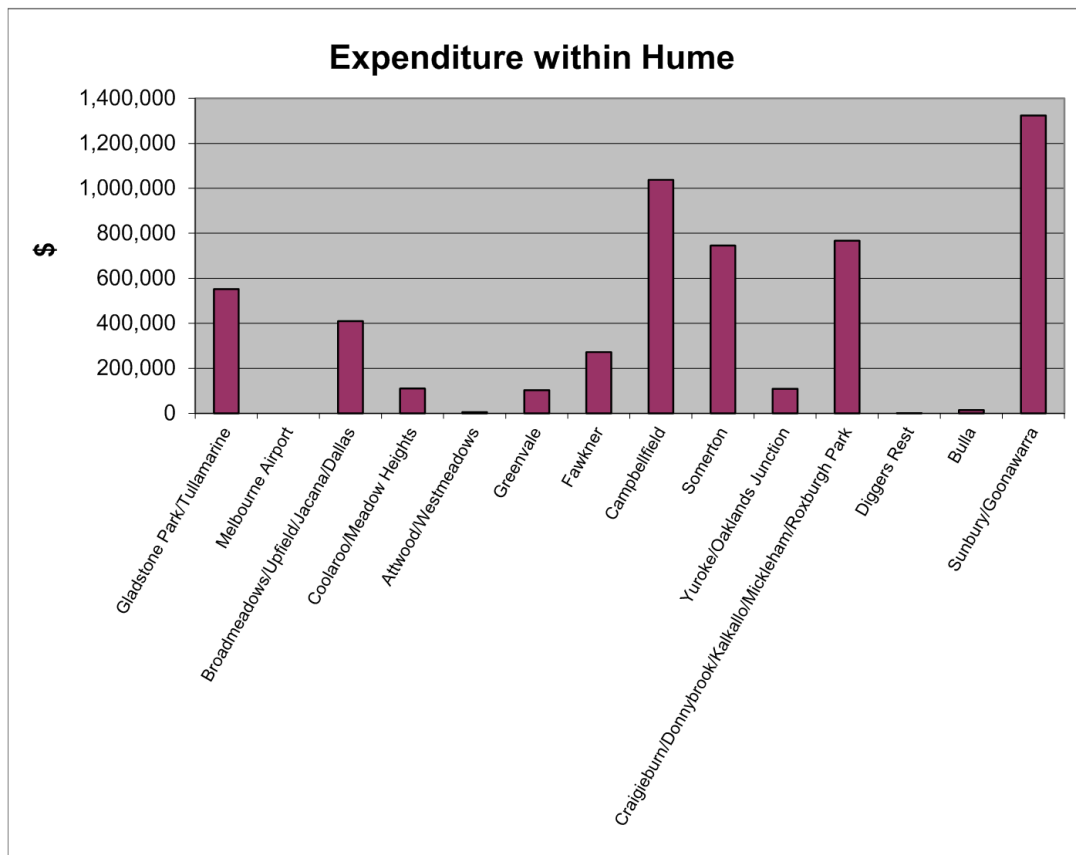
	Three months to 30/09/2019 ACTUAL 2019/20 \$'000	Three months to 30/09/2019 BUDGET 2019/20 \$'000	Twelve months to 30/06/2019 ACTUAL 2018/19 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Rates and charges	45,531	45,542	183,158
Statutory fees and fines	3,287	3,234	14,266
User fees	6,900	7,293	32,793
Grants - operating	9,991	10,667	49,856
Grants - capital	463	90	17,909
Contributions - monetary	4,647	4,938	36,400
Interest received	865	784	5,540
Other receipts	609	1,439	3,228
Net trust funds and deposits	5,695	-	94
	79,261	73,987	359,775
Payments			
Employee costs	(29,876)	(31,167)	(108,086)
Materials and services	(33,801)	(28,252)	(103,947)
Other payments	(1,263)	(1,221)	(6,386)
	(64,940)	(60,639)	(218,419)
Net cash provided by operating activities	14,321	13,349	141,356
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant, equipment and infrastructure	(20,798)	(26,677)	(86,359)
Payments for investments	-	-	(255,423)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, equipment and infrastructure	129	130	1,089
Proceeds from investments	20,000	20,000	200,415
Proceeds from property development	24	-	1,212
Net cash used in investing activities	(646)	(6,547)	(139,066)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance costs	-	-	(4)
Repayment of interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	-	(559)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	-	(563)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	13,676	6,802	1,727
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	40,335	39,932	38,608
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	54,011	46,734	40,335

Attachment 4

**Buying Local
Expenditure by Locality**

As at 30 September 2019

Postcode	Suburb	Amount \$
3043	Gladstone Park/Tullamarine	551,686
3045	Melbourne Airport	-
3047	Broadmeadows/Upfield/Jacana/Dallas	409,841
3048	Coolaroo/Meadow Heights	109,656
3049	Attwood/Westmeadows	5,588
3059	Greenvale	103,316
3060	Fawkner	272,063
3061	Campbellfield	1,037,943
3062	Somerton	745,306
3063	Yuroke/Oaklands Junction	108,522
3064	Craigieburn/Donnybrook/Kalkallo/Mickleham/Roxburgh Park	766,746
3427	Diggers Rest	1,439
3428	Bulla	13,892
3429	Sunbury/Goonawarra	1,324,339
Total		5,450,335



Attachment 5

Employees Residing within Hume

As at 30 September 2019

Postcode	Suburb	Gross Salaries \$
3043	Gladstone Park/Tullamarine	431,451
3047	Broadmeadows/Upfield/Jacana/Dallas	565,457
3048	Coolaroo/Meadow Heights	483,466
3049	Attwood/Westmeadows	741,628
3059	Greenvale	1,108,579
3060	Fawkner	204,767
3061	Campbellfield	27,654
3063	Yuroke/Oaklands Junction	29,315
3064	Craigieburn/Donnybrook/Kalkallo/Mickleham/Roxburgh Park	3,852,010
3427	Diggers Rest	108,173
3428	Bulla	118,303
3429	Sunbury/Goonawarra	3,095,899
3430	Clarkefield	4,873
Total		10,771,575

Total number of employees paid that reside within Hume was 922.

