

Aboriginal peoples have a unique and holistic relationship to South Australia's environment, air, land and waters. Their sense of place and belonging is linked to creation stories, travel, trade, ceremonies, family and places held sacred.

Aboriginal acknowledgement

This Plan acknowledges the Aboriginal peoples who are descended from, and identify with, diverse cultures, customs, languages, families and songs. Aboriginal peoples have a unique and holistic relationship to South Australia's environment, air, land and waters. Their sense of place and belonging is linked to creation stories, travel, trade, ceremonies, family and places held sacred. We recognise the deep and ongoing feelings of relationship and attachment to country of the sea peoples, the plains peoples, the peoples of the desert, the peoples of the Murray waters, of the ranges and of the coasts.

This Plan acknowledges the enduring importance to Aboriginal peoples of Aboriginal values and culture, authority and customary laws. It recognises the pillars of Aboriginal society; beliefs system, spirituality, land and family, that connect Aboriginal people and are themselves interconnected. Interconnectedness underpins Aboriginal ways of thinking, being, relating and seeing. Aboriginal cultural and kinship connections are essential to Aboriginal wellbeing.

This Plan values the historical and ongoing contribution of Aboriginal peoples to South Australia in areas as diverse as land use, environmental management, economic development, community services, education, community leadership, the arts, sport and politics. This contribution was made even as past injustices and exploitation caused grief, suffering and loss to Aboriginal

people. Many Aboriginal South Australians still experience discrimination and disadvantage and do not share in the full benefits of our society.

This Plan recognises the importance of Aboriginal people’s relationships with each other and with the broader South Australian community. It acknowledges the importance of South Australia being an inclusive, vibrant community. It responds to the overwhelming message from South Australians of all backgrounds, that we share a desire to be connected to our communities, to feel as if we have something to aspire to and be valued and respected. This Plan embodies a commitment that all South Australians can ensure this aspiration becomes reality, for all of us.

Aboriginal wellbeing is now deeply embedded in the Plan with over ten per cent of targets being Aboriginal specific. These targets are integrated throughout the themes of the Plan, but can also be found in a specific table at Appendix 3 or online at www.saplan.org.au

South Australia’s Strategic Plan

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Strategic Plan

This Plan reflects the input of communities throughout the state, and their aspirations for how we can best continue to grow and prosper; how we can most effectively balance our economic, social and environmental aspirations in a way that improves our overall wellbeing, and creates even greater opportunities.

South Australia's Strategic Plan is our goad to action.

Our blueprint for the future.

The vision it outlines has been shaped by thousands of South Australians who share a collective commitment to making our state the best it can be.

This is the Plan's second update since it was released in 2004. Based on the feedback received from South Australians during the widespread consultation process, 21 new targets have been included in this updated Plan.

The majority of the 2007 targets have been retained, to ensure we continue to measure our progress.

The 2010 Progress Report showed we have been making significant gains, and that most targets are rated 'on track' or 'within reach'. In areas where we have fallen short, we are committed to redoubling our efforts.

Some notable achievements include a strengthening economy and a safer state.

South Australia has maintained its AAA credit rating even through the global financial crisis.

Our victim-reported crime rates have continued to decline, and we have surpassed our target of a 12% reduction with a 33% reduction.

Message from the Premier

South Australia has also seen a significant improvement in work safety, and we continue to lead the

nation in renewable energy production which means we are on track to achieve our ambitious targeted reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

These gains have come about through choice, not chance.

They are the product of concerted, collaborative and co-ordinated effort. An effort that is guided by, and comprehensively detailed in, South Australia's Strategic Plan.

It not only enables us to map out our shared ambitions, and to measure the scope of our achievements, but it chronicles, in unequivocal detail, the transformation that South Australia is undergoing.

In updating the Plan, we've sought the input of more than 9 200 people in the largest community engagement exercise ever conducted in South Australia.

This Plan reflects the input of communities throughout the state, and their aspirations for how we can best continue to grow and prosper; how we can most effectively balance our economic, social and environmental aspirations in a way that improves our overall wellbeing, and creates even greater opportunities.

Key themes that emerged from the engagement process were community and individual safety, access to an affordable home, and securing our water supplies.

The 21 new targets have been developed to match these community goals and visions, as well as feedback received from Alliance Members.

South Australia's Strategic Plan website also provides an interactive platform for showcasing our Plan, and to help strengthen the ongoing relationship between government and our diverse communities in order to achieve the visions and goals that it enshrines.

I thank everyone who has taken the opportunity to be involved in this update process, and I look forward to continuing to work together to build a prosperous, sustainable and exciting future for our state, our communities and our families.

Mike Rann
Premier of South Australia

Message from Minister Assisting the Premier with South Australia's Strategic Plan

South Australia's Strategic Plan provides an important blueprint for our state that identifies the aspirations for our future success.

I was honoured to be appointed as Minister Assisting the Premier with South Australia's Strategic Plan and I am pleased to be involved with this update of the Plan.

South Australia's Strategic Plan provides an important blueprint for our state that identifies the aspirations for our future success. It is a Plan that provides direction not only to the State Government, but also to business and community organisations to identify and align their long term visions with the Plan.

This comprehensive, long term vision will help ensure South Australia maintains its prosperity and sustainability well into the next decade.

The Plan plays a central role in shaping Government priorities as reflected in the *30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide*, *Water for Good* and the *Skills for All* initiative.

To embed the Plan into the work of the State Government, every Minister who presents submissions to Cabinet must outline how their proposal will help meet the targets set out in the Plan.

An important part of South Australia's Strategic Plan is the role of the Plan's Alliance program. Business, peak representative bodies and non-government organisations work together under our Alliance program to deliver on the Plan and highlight the importance of joining together to achieve our common goals.

I would like to thank the more than 9 200 South Australians who participated in the community engagement process to update South Australia's Strategic Plan. The feedback provided by South Australians across our state helped to identify collective aspirations and the kind of place they want our state to be.

I welcome the update of South Australia's Strategic Plan as a commitment of the State Government to work alongside all South Australians to build the prospects of our state.

Tom Kenyon

Minister Assisting the Premier with South Australia's Strategic Plan

Message from Chair, Community Engagement Board

The underlying philosophy has always been that success relies not just on government, but that we must all contribute to the future.

The Community Engagement Board is pleased to have been part of the second update of South Australia's Strategic Plan. When this Plan was released in 2004 we broke new ground nationally by aligning government, industry and community with one focus: to work together to achieve what were then some very ambitious targets.

The underlying philosophy has always been that success relies not just on government, but that we must all contribute to the future.

To do this, the Plan must reflect the needs and priorities of the diverse groups and communities that make up our state. For this reason, we hit the road to ask people what they want to see included. This latest update reflects the views of over 9 000 people including industry, the not-for-profit sector, peak bodies, and communities throughout the state. This update encompasses the views of a substantial and diverse group of South Australians.

The past seven years has shown that South Australia's Strategic Plan has the flexibility to meet the changing needs of our global world. The 2011 version builds upon our past successes and the redrafted objectives and targets reflect the changing needs and priorities of the people of the state. In this way, the Plan has increased relevance to everyone and I look forward to more people becoming engaged as a result.

The Community Engagement Board is committed to seeing the Plan actioned in regional communities.

Thank you to all who have been involved and continue to be involved in making this state the best it can be.

Peter Blacker
Chair
Community Engagement Board

vision

**South Australia's Strategic
Plan creates a future shaped
by choice, not chance.
Keeping our communities
strong and vibrant,
protecting our rich**

environment and pursuing shared economic prosperity will provide a better future for South Australians. By investing together in our health, education and innovative ideas we can secure our top priority: the wellbeing of all South Australians. Our plan expresses our values; its targets reflect our priorities.

The Plan Drives Success

Since 2004, the Plan has driven our state's growing prosperity, assisted us to work towards attaining sustainability, and fostered our creativity and innovation; all the while the Plan has worked to share these successes with all South Australians through improved wellbeing, expanded opportunities and stronger communities.

Growing prosperity

Achieving financial security is a common goal shared by governments, businesses, communities, families and individuals. From the beginning, the Plan set targets to improve our state's economy and competitive position to achieve financial security for all South Australians.

Between 2007-08 and 2009-10, for the first time in many years, South Australia's Gross State Product grew at a higher rate than the national GDP in per capita terms. In addition, despite the

impacts of the Global Financial Crisis, the state was able to maintain its AAA credit rating which we had regained in 2004.

When the Plan was first released in 2004, it was accompanied by Australia's first population strategy and included targets to turn around an anticipated population decline in the state after a projected peak of 1.6 million people. South Australia is now on track to reach the original target of 2 million people over 20 years ahead of schedule. We have reflected this success and set ourselves a new stretch target.

The Plan has assisted us to diversify our industry base. In 2009 the value of our minerals production reached \$3 billion for the first time, capitalising on the expansion of minerals exploration which was a target in the first version of the Plan. The Plan also recognised the value of the defence sector to our economy with specific growth targets and South Australia is now widely recognised as the Defence State – home to 25 percent of Australia's specialist defence industry. Over 24,700 South Australians are employed directly or indirectly by defence activities, an increase of 55% from 2003.

Improving employment growth has always been a priority of the Plan. Even during the Global Financial Crisis, South Australia had more people in jobs than ever before, and we are continuing to achieve record levels of employment.

Whilst some targets have not been fully achieved, they have still been the source of significant gains for the state. For example, strategies to promote Adelaide as an international education city have seen a 146% increase in international student numbers from 2003.

Improving wellbeing

From the very beginning, the Plan has featured a clear focus on the safety of South Australians in all aspects of their lives.

Consistent gains have been made in reducing state-wide crime rates. The target to reduce victim reported crime by 12% by 2014 was achieved well ahead of time and strategies put in place in response to this target have continued to produce further reductions.

The reduction of death and serious injuries on our roads is important to all South Australians. The Plan's commitment to a concentrated effort in this area meant that there were 367 fewer serious injuries on our roads in 2009 than in 2003.

Injuries at work have also been dramatically reduced, with around a 30% lower claim rate in 2008 than in 2002.

There have also been gains in improving our health with significant falls in youth smoking rates and in closing the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal life expectancy.

Attaining sustainability

In 2004, the Plan set a target for South Australia to lead Australia in wind and solar power generation within 10 years and to increase the use of renewable energy to comprise 15% of total consumption. By 2009, South Australia had 56% of the nation's wind power, 30% of the solar photovoltaic capacity feeding into the national grid and consumption of renewable energy reached 16.4%. In 2007, the target was increased to aim for 20% of the state's production from renewables by 2014. The 2010 Plan Progress Report stated that whilst the target had been considered ambitious, it was now likely to be reached well ahead of schedule.

Waste to landfill has reduced every year since the target was first set and is on track for a 25% reduction by 2014. This target has driven waste reduction strategies that lead the nation, such as

South Australia's container deposit increasing from 5 cents to 10 cents and the ban on single-use plastic shopping bags.

There have also been improvements in reducing soil erosion and protecting our land and marine biodiversity.

Fostering creativity and innovation

South Australia has a proud heritage in arts and creativity. Since 1960, we have held one of the world's premier arts festivals and the South Australian Film Corporation was the first state film corporation established in Australia. The Plan's targets have founded strategies which have led to an enormous increase in attendance at arts activities, with an audience of 7.5 million people in the two years to June 2009, a rise of 89% from 2004. In addition, there has been a constant increase in the rate of production of feature films in our state.

Public expenditure on science, research and innovation in South Australia has risen substantially and we have achieved our target to 'exceed average investment compared to other states'. Positive movement towards the target of increasing business expenditure on research and development has also been recorded, with an upward trend from 0.68% of GSP in 2000-01 to 1.18% in 2008-09.

Building communities

As a direct result of the Plan's targets, the proportion of women on State Government boards and committees has increased from 34% in April 2004 to 46% in June 2011. The proportion of women chairing State Government boards and committees also increased from 24% in April 2004 to 35% in June 2011. Whilst these numbers fall short of the Plan's target of 50%, concerted effort has resulted in South Australia being one of the world leaders in this area.

The Plan also set targets to increase Aboriginal leadership, improve acceptance of cultural diversity and maintain the state's high level of volunteering. These targets have also been largely successful with modest gains in the number of Aboriginal people undertaking leadership training, over 89% of South Australians seeing multiculturalism as a positive influence in the community and many South Australians continuing to volunteer their time and skills.

Expanding opportunity

Increasing the number of South Australians with secondary education and providing additional opportunities for workforce development and training have also been features of the Plan. The proportion of 19 year olds who achieve SACE or comparable secondary school qualifications increased from 62.6% in 2005 to 67.1% in 2009. The number of South Australian people in the labour force with non-school qualifications is gradually approaching the national level, with the gap narrowing from 4.2 percentage points in 2000 to 2.2 percentage points in 2009.

The Plan set targets aimed at improving housing affordability, reducing overcrowding in Aboriginal households and increasing the number of people with disabilities in community accommodation. These goals continue to be complex and challenging. Whilst community accommodation for people with disabilities is on track, housing affordability continues to decline across the community.

Despite this, the Plan has driven innovative affordable housing approaches which are seen as models across the country.

This Update

The Plan sets out the future we want for our state. The visions in the Plan are owned by South Australians:

our families, community groups, businesses, stakeholders and governments. Importantly, the Plan is evolving.

The Plan has been restructured to reflect advice from the Community Engagement Board about the visions shared with them by South Australians.

In 2010, the Community Engagement Board embarked upon the biggest community engagement process in the history of the Plan, involving people in all regions of South Australia. Face to face engagement and online approaches, including social media brought a wide range of voices into this update.

The voices of over 9 200 people across South Australia have created this vision for our state in 2020 and beyond.

The Community Engagement Board held discussions with people in and around Adelaide, the Murray and Mallee, the Yorke and Mid North region, the Eyre and Western region, the Far North, the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, the Barossa, the Adelaide Hills and the Limestone Coast.

The result of this far reaching state-wide consultation was outlined by the Community Engagement Board in their 2011 report. This report captured the aspirations of South Australians and articulates our community's key visions and goals.

This updated Plan is built around those visions and goals. The new and updated targets have been carefully chosen and revised to ensure that we can all work to deliver on these shared aspirations.

Changes to targets

The 2011 update of the Plan has 100 targets aimed at making South Australia the best it can be. The Plan includes 21 new targets, drawn from information gained from the community engagement process, while the remainder are existing or updated targets. In this update, a number of existing targets have undergone change. Each of these changes and the reasons for them are detailed in Appendix 6.

An important objective of this update was to ensure the Plan remains a long-term strategic blueprint for our future. Many targets now extend to match the 2020 timeframe of the visions that were developed during community engagement.

The 10 targets that have already been achieved have either been removed or updated to build on our success to date. Thirty-seven targets that were rated as on-track or within reach in the 2010 progress report have been extended to ensure that the Plan remains a long term vision for our future. In some cases targets have been significantly increased because they have been exceeded already.

In previous versions of the Plan there were a number of targets that were similar in nature. To improve the Plan's clarity and balance, four targets are now sub-measures of a main target and others have been combined to provide one target in the area. Seven targets have proven difficult to measure and have either been removed or reworked to provide a measureable objective which works towards an identified goal.

In response to community feedback, nine targets have been removed because other targets were

considered as having higher priority. Finally, there are 24 targets where we have not made the progress hoped for but which are still considered important. In these cases, the timeframes have either been extended or the target revised to remain stretch but achievable.

A Commitment to Partnership

By working together in partnership South Australians can realise our visions for our state's future.

The South Australian Government is committed to partnering with the community to deliver *South Australia's Strategic Plan*. The Plan is for everyone: our families, community groups, businesses, stakeholders and governments. By working together we can achieve so much.

An important part of any partnership is celebrating successes and using these to shape approaches to future challenges. Through the work of the Community Engagement Board, the State Government remains committed to being inclusive and providing opportunities for everyone to work towards the Plan's visions while sharing in its stories of success.

Engaging South Australians as widely as possible has been central to the Plan update, as well as to previous iterations of the Plan. The strategic directions in this Plan reflect the aspirations of our community.

Leadership, accountability, efficiency, transparency and working with the community were identified as the key principles underpinning our systems of government. The State Government is committed to these principles.

South Australia has an exceptional history of leading the establishment of democratic systems and giving political and social power to its people. The State Government demonstrates strong leadership by working with and for the community, to embed timely and genuine consultation in our decision making processes.

The State Government is committed to involving the community in its decision making processes and is developing guidelines that offer a consistent approach to community engagement, across all government agencies.

While achieving many of the Plan's targets requires individual or joint effort, there are some targets that are the primary responsibility of governments. These include targets in the areas of planning decisions, public transport, urban development, health and recycled stormwater and wastewater. The State Government will work closely with the Commonwealth and local governments to achieve the best outcomes in these areas, including the delivery of high quality services.

As a major South Australian employer, the State Government is committed to equity in the public service and is focussed on leading by example. Our aim is to ensure that the state's diverse population is reflected in those employed by government, including women, Aboriginal people and people with a disability.

During the community engagement process, Alliance members and key stakeholders reinforced the need for *South Australia's Strategic Plan* to drive Government decision making across all areas. The Plan remains central to Cabinet decision making, high level State Government planning and budget processes. In using this Plan for whole of government decision making, government agencies work collaboratively to deliver services for all South Australians.

Regional South Australia

Our identity and economic prosperity has been, and continues to be, shaped by regional South Australia. Regional South Australians were particularly generous in their contribution to the recent update process, in which they shared both their visions and how their communities contribute to the wellbeing of South Australia as a whole and the achievement of our Plan.

It was clear from these consultations that each and every region is distinct with different priorities for their future. Each has diverse strengths and faces their own unique challenges. Whilst community wellbeing is the ultimate goal – the areas needing most action to improve wellbeing differ. For some regions the priority is job creation, but for others the strength and resilience of their community is front of mind. To assist in regions taking action, data on how targets are being achieved will be broken down by region so that the right strategies can be planned where most needed.

Measuring targets to include everyone

Regular reporting on our progress provides vital information that guides strategies and State Government policies for the future, while ensuring further progress on our targets. The reporting process, led by the independent Audit Committee, will continue to take place every two years.

Also, in response to the strong theme from the community engagement of a ‘fair go for all’ and a desire to protect the most vulnerable in our community, the State Government has committed to tracking not only how all South Australians are progressing in areas that measure our wellbeing, but also those groups that may not be doing as well. State Government agencies will break down data by categories such as gender, age, region and ethnicity, wherever possible, so that responses can be directed to support those most in need. A list of how target data could be broken down is available in Appendix 4.

Towards a Wellbeing Index for South Australia

The State Government’s overarching aim is to improve the wellbeing of all South Australians. While measures like GSP give a sense of our overall economic health, there are no such simple measures that adequately indicate social and environmental health, let alone an inclusive snapshot of these three critical components. When read together, the ratings of targets in this Plan go some way towards providing such a snapshot, but do not offer the single measure of a wellbeing index or allow for comparisons to be made over time.

This approach is being developed in a number of countries and the *Canadian Index of Wellbeing* is a leader in this area. The Canadian Index goes beyond traditional measures like GDP. It reports in a single measure on eight quality of life categories, community vitality, democratic engagement, healthy populations, living standards, time use, leisure and culture, education, and environment.

Currently in Australia there is university and community sector led interest in developing an Australian National Development Index along similar lines. This proposal has broad support from a range of organisations and academics interested in wellbeing and is due to be developed over the next three years.

The Community Engagement Board has recommended that South Australia establish a Wellbeing Index to track South Australia’s overall progress on attaining wellbeing. The State Government is keen to work with the group developing the Australian Index to achieve this in the future.

Visions, Goals and Targets

The Plan's structure

The Plan's structure is based on the feedback received from South Australians who have shared their visions for the future of their communities, families and state by 2020. The Community Engagement Board proposed this new structure based on visions and goals. Targets which deliver on these visions and goals, both existing and new, make up the 100 targets of the 2011 version of *South Australia's Strategic Plan*.

Priorities

The three foundations of a sustainable society: Our Community, Our Prosperity and Our Environment are organising priorities for *South Australia's Strategic Plan*. The Plan also recognises that to nourish a sustainable society Our Health, Our Education and Our Ideas are essential.

Visions and Goals

Each priority is organised into visions and goals that are based on community feedback. The visions convey the aspirations for our desired future within each of the six priority areas. Goals are the components that make up the larger visions.

Targets

Targets in the Plan are specific and measurable. They align our top priority visions and goals to specific objectives against which we can measure our success and adjust our strategies accordingly.

community

We come from all walks of life but we all walk together. Inspiring one another by our diversity. Strengthening each other in adversity. Weaving the tapestry of South Australia

with the threads of all our cultures. Giving the next generation a solid foundation from which to launch. This is who we are. This is Our Community.

**Vision:
Our Communities are vibrant places to live, work, play and visit**

Our communities are part of our identity and character. They ground our sense of belonging. Over time, the way we define community has changed. Distance, technology, longer working hours, population changes, income and housing affordability are all factors that affect today's communities.

Each and every one of us must work towards striking a balance between our individual needs and pursuits, while also contributing to the wellbeing of those around us. By doing so, we will protect and enjoy the fundamentals of community life; feeling safe in our homes and on our streets, being part of a vibrant and inclusive society and recognising that the opportunity to participate and grow is open to everyone.

The people we live with, neighbours, co-workers and friends, those we connect with online, see at the shops and play sport with, are all part of our community. Through stronger connections with each other, we can build community resilience, ensuring that South Australia adapts and prospers, even when times are tough.

Having well designed and safe places to ride our bikes, play sport and spend quality family time is vital to ensuring people remain connected with their community. We need to plan these open, integrated and people friendly spaces into growing towns and cities throughout the state.

Our pristine and unique landscape, not only makes the places we live beautiful, it also plays a crucial role in the prosperity of our communities. Tourists from across the country and the world come to South Australia to enjoy our food, wine, arts and friendliness. In 2010, we welcomed 363 000 overseas visitors and over 1.6 million interstate visitors. The total tourism expenditure for SA increased steadily from \$3.98 billion in 2006 to \$4.42 billion in 2010. We want to continue to attract visitors to our state; they enrich our community and economy.

South Australia is renowned for embracing multiculturalism, while celebrating diversity and creativity. Our identity is connected to our history, including our first peoples and those who have settled in our state. Our festivals and cultural events rival the best in the world, offering a wealth of new experiences, from cabaret to film to cycling. In 2010, one of our newest events, the Tour Down Under, attracted 770 500 spectators and 43 700 visitors to South Australia, contributing \$41.5 million to our economy.

Would you like to help?

Individuals:

Welcome new families to your community; attend regional events (Sea and Vines, Barossa Music Festivals, Balaklava Cup)

Communities:

Celebrate our cultural diversity at festivals and community events

Businesses:

Embrace equal opportunity and diversity in the workplace; promote SA products to interstate and international visitors

Government:

Support arts and cultural festivals; provide updated online information for tourists as well as locals

Goal: We are committed to our towns and cities being well designed, generating great experiences and a sense of belonging.

Target 1: Urban spaces

Increase the use of public spaces by the community (*baseline: 2011*)

Goal: New developments are people friendly, with open spaces and parks connected by public transport and bikeways.

Target 2: Cycling

Double the number of people cycling in South Australia by 2020 (*baseline: 2011*)

Goal: We are The Festival State; our festivals, cultural venues and events create a vibrant and energetic atmosphere, generating excitement!

Target 3: Cultural vibrancy – arts activities

Increase the vibrancy of the South Australian arts industry by increasing attendance at selected arts activities by 150% by 2020 (*baseline: 2002-03*)

Goal: We are known world-wide as a great place to live and visit.

Target 4: Tourism industry

Increase visitor expenditure in South Australia's total tourism industry to \$8 billion and on Kangaroo Island to \$180 million by 2020 (*baseline: 2002 for South Australia, 2008 for Kangaroo Island*)
Milestone of \$6.3 billion total industry by 2014.

Goal: We are proud of South Australia and celebrate our diverse culture and people.

Target 5: Multiculturalism

Maintain the high rate of South Australians who believe cultural diversity is a positive influence in the community (*baseline: 2008*)

Goal: We have a sense of place, identity, belonging and purpose.

Target 6: Aboriginal wellbeing

Improve the overall wellbeing of Aboriginal South Australians.

Vision: Everyone has a place to call home

Having a place to call home is fundamental to our wellbeing and security. Housing must be affordable and accessible, so that everyone has choices about where they live.

Over the past 10 years the South Australian economy has exceeded the national average economic growth rate in per capita terms. But a strong economy places pressure on the housing market, making it harder for Australians to rent or buy a home.

The Plan has always included affordable housing targets because we know how important it is to have a place to call home. So far, the Plan's targets have led to innovative affordable housing strategies in South Australia, which now lead the nation. We must maintain this effort.

We also have strategies in place to address homelessness, which have led to a reduction in the numbers of people sleeping rough, compared with national average increases over the same period.

These gains have been significant, but there is more work to be done.

Goal: Everyone can afford to rent or buy a home.

Target 7: Affordable housing

South Australia leads the nation over the period to 2020 in the proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households (*baseline: 2010*)

Target 8: Housing stress

South Australia leads the nation over the period to 2020 in the proportion of low income households not experiencing housing stress (*baseline: 2010*)

Target 9: Aboriginal housing

Reduce overcrowding in Aboriginal households by 10% by 2014 (*baseline: 2002*)

Goal: We reduce homelessness

Target 10: Homelessness

Halve the number of 'rough sleepers' in South Australia by 2013 and maintain thereafter (*baseline: 2001*)

Goal: We support people to stay in their homes if they choose.

Target 11: Housing for people with disabilities

Increase the number of people with a disability in stable, supported community accommodation to 7 000 by 2020 (*baseline: 2003-04*)

Vision:

Strong families help build communities

Families are one of the strongest building blocks of communities. Families are built on relationships and connections with people we care about. Connections across our community strengthen our families and enrich our lives. For many, family relationships are not limited to households, but also include extended families and close friends.

Having time to spend with family, friends and extended networks is central to wellbeing. Family and those close to us provide a source of strength that helps us face daily challenges. Getting the right balance between work and family time builds unity and closer connections within communities.

It is well recognised that good early childhood experiences are essential to each child's future learning and ensuring young people realise their full potential. Learning begins in the home, long before children start school. Early supportive relationships, both within the family and community,

help our kids develop well.

Our communities are stronger when everyone has the opportunity to reach their potential. We can achieve so much more by actively addressing disadvantage. Social inclusion is about increasing opportunities for everyone, especially those most disadvantaged, to engage in all aspects of community life.

South Australia is a national leader in this area having established the Social Inclusion Initiative which addresses disadvantage arising from economic circumstance, disability, homelessness and mental illness.

We want all South Australians to contribute to, and share the benefits of, South Australia's prosperity.

Goal: Families are the centre of learning life skills; together we grow.

Target 12: Early childhood

Increase the proportion of children developing well (*baseline: 2009*)

Goal: We spend quality time with our families.

Target 13: Work-life balance

Improve the quality of life of all

South Australians through maintenance of a healthy work-life balance (*baseline: 2007*)

Goal: We support families.

Target 14: Early childhood

(Year 1 literacy)

By 2014 achieve a 10% improvement in the number of children reading at an age appropriate level by the end of Year 1 and maintain thereafter (*baseline: 2007*)

Target 15: Aboriginal education

(early years)

Increase yearly the proportion of Aboriginal children reading at age appropriate levels at the end of Year 1 (*baseline: 2007*)

Target 16: Economic disadvantage

By 2020, increase by 2 percentage points the share of total household income earned by low income South Australians (*baseline: 2007-08*)

Vision:

We are safe in our homes, community and at work

Our primary need is to feel and be safe. Only when people feel safe can they experience the

best in life, contribute to their community and help build economic prosperity.

Crime can damage the liveability of communities by undermining our sense of safety. The good news is that our target to reduce state-wide crime rates was achieved early, with victim reported crime declining every year, since 2002-03, by at least 1.9%.

All South Australians have a responsibility to ensure their own safety while protecting that of others. Each death and serious injury on our roads or at the workplace is a tragedy for both the family involved and the community.

In 2009, there were 119 road fatalities and 1 101 serious injuries. Despite recent decreases in the number of workplace fatalities, there were 108 in South Australia between 2001-02 and 2008-09. We need to work together to reduce these figures.

We also need to take action as a community to prevent the crime of domestic violence, in all forms, and support families in overcoming its consequences. Everyone has a right to feel safe in their homes. Much of the physical, sexual and psychological abuse against women goes unreported. In a survey conducted by the ABS during 2005, around 36 000 women in South Australia had experienced physical or sexual violence in the previous 12 months. Violence in our homes also has a serious effect on children. We are absolute in our commitment to reduce violence against women and children.

Natural disasters also undermine our safety. Everyone has a role to play in being prepared for such events to minimise their impact and reduce the time it takes to recover.

Goal: We address the causes of crime.

Target 17: State-wide crime rates

Reduce victim reported crime by 38% by 2014 maintaining or improving thereafter (*baseline: 2002-03*)

Target 18: Violence against women

A significant and sustained reduction in violence against women through to 2022 (*baseline: 2005*)

Goal: We reduce re-offending.

Target 19: Repeat offending

South Australia has the lowest Australian rate of repeat offenders over the period to 2020 (*baseline: 2007-08*)

Goal: We are prepared for natural disasters.

Target 20: Bushfire preparedness

Increase the number of households in high bushfire prone areas that are prepared for a bushfire by 30% by 2020 (*baseline: 2010-11*)

Goal: We are safe and protected at work and on the roads

Target 21: Greater safety at work

Achieve a 40% reduction in injury by 2012 and a further 50% reduction by 2022 (*baseline: 2001-02*)

Target 22: Road safety

Reduce road fatalities and serious injuries by at least 30% by 2020 (*baseline: 2008-10*)

Vision: We are connected to our communities and give everyone a fair go

Our culture is built on respect, tolerance and inclusiveness. Our communities do not exclude people for being different.

We want to live in places where everyone has the opportunity to contribute and live well in supportive communities. History shows that South Australians are good at building supportive communities with over 71% of us already volunteering in some way. But there is always room for improvement.

When supported, we can be our best as individuals, families and groups. Our kids can have fun, playing outside together, knowing that their community is looking out for them. Getting involved in community activities also helps to strengthen links and nurture a sense of belonging.

South Australia has a proud history of active democratic participation and advancing democratic rights. In 1894 we were the first Australian state where all women could vote, and the first place in the world to grant women the right to be elected to parliament. We know that by being active participants and by standing up for what we believe in we can make positive changes.

Everyone deserves the opportunity to reach their full potential. We all have a role to play in giving everyone a fair go to create communities that thrive. The State Government's role in assisting this goal lies in providing services on the basis of need and allowing people greater control to manage the funding that supports them if they so choose.

Goal: People in our community support and care for each other, especially in times of need.

Target 23: Social participation

Increase the proportion of South Australians participating in social, community and economic activities by 2020 (*baseline: 2011*)

Goal: We value and support our volunteers and carers.

Target 24: Volunteering

Maintain a high level of formal and informal volunteering in South Australia at 70% participation rate or higher (*baseline: 2006*)

Goal: We advocate for everyone to reach their full potential.

Target 25: Support for people with a disability

Triple the number of people with a disability able to access self-managed funding by 2016 (*baseline: 2010-11*)

Target 26: Early childhood – birth weight

Reduce the proportion of low birth weight babies and halve the proportion of Aboriginal low birth weight babies by 2020 (*baseline: 2003*)

Goal: We value Australian culture and respect diversity.

Target 27: Understanding of Aboriginal culture

Aboriginal cultural studies is included in school curriculum by 2016 with involvement of Aboriginal people in design and delivery (*baseline: 2009*)

Goal: We actively participate in shaping the future of our state.

Target 28: Aboriginal leadership

Increase the number of Aboriginal South Australians participating in community leadership and in community leadership development programs (*baseline: 2007-08*)

Target 29: Elections

Increase the percentage of women nominating to stand in local, state and federal government elections in South Australia to 50% by 2014 (*baseline: 2010*)

Target 30: Boards and committees

Increase the number of women on all State Government boards and committees to 50% on average by 2014, and maintain thereafter by ensuring that 50% of women are appointed, on average, each quarter (*baseline: 2004*)

Target 31: Chairs of boards and committees

Increase the number of women chairing State Government boards and committees to 50% by 2014 (*baseline: 2004*)

Goal: Governments demonstrate strong leadership working with and for the community.

Target 32: Customer and client satisfaction with government services

Increase the satisfaction of South Australians with government services by 10% by 2014, maintaining or exceeding that level of satisfaction thereafter (*baseline: 2008*)

Target 33: Government planning decisions

South Australia leads the nation in timely decisions of development applications through to 2020 (*baseline: 2009-10*)

prosperity

A strong and diverse economy. Attractive employment opportunities. Jobs for our kids. The ability to retain the best talent. This is what our state needs. Balancing our growth in harmony with our natural environment. This is what will transform South Australia into an economic powerhouse. These are the keys to Our Prosperity.

Vision:

A strong, sustainable economy that builds on our strengths

Over recent decades we have worked hard to vary our industries to make our economy more resilient. In 1991, 1 in 6 jobs was in the manufacturing sector, today that figure is 1 in 10. We must continue to diversify our traditional bases of economic strength to ensure jobs into the future.

Our economic prosperity began within our regions and today we still rely on our agricultural industries. Our wine regions are world renowned, with overseas exports totalling \$1.6 billion in 2008-09. Our food exports, both to overseas and interstate, totalled over \$4.1 billion during 2009-10.

As the global demand for our resources continues to increase, our economy continually evolves. South Australia received almost \$4 billion in mineral export revenue in the 12 months to June 2011, nearly four times higher than a decade ago. We need to capture the benefits from this growth for all South Australian communities through increased employment, income, skills and opportunities. We must also balance our expanding industry with the rights of the original land owners, working together to determine native title and ensuring that the benefits of commercial exploration improve the wellbeing of Aboriginal people.

Defence-related activity in South Australia will continue to grow over the coming years. Some 80% of the Australian Defence Force's specialist vehicles, ships, airplanes and related systems will be replaced over the next 15 years, resulting in unprecedented levels of Commonwealth Government spending and flow on opportunities for local industry. RAAF Base Edinburgh is also undergoing the most extensive reconstruction of any defence facility in the country and is set to become one of Australia's few 'super bases' – it is a key and growing location for civilian and military defence personnel.

Capitalising on our technology and research capabilities in areas like renewable energy and biotechnology science is essential for sustained prosperity.

A competitive and confident South Australia provides an environment which encourages businesses to establish and grow. Our liveability, vibrant culture and location in the Asia Pacific makes our state an attractive place to invest and innovate. By identifying export opportunities and areas for international investment we will continue to stimulate growth in our local industries and businesses, creating jobs for future generations.

South Australia's sustained AAA credit rating provides confidence to investors about the stability and strength of our economy.

Goal: South Australia has a resilient, innovative economy.

Target 34: Credit rating

Maintain AAA credit rating
(*baseline: 2004*)

Target 35: Economic growth

Exceed the national economic growth rate over the period to 2020 (*baseline: 2002-03*)

Target 36: Labour productivity

Exceed Australia's average labour productivity growth rate through to 2020 (*baseline: 2002-03*)

Target 37: Total exports

Increase the value of South Australia's export income to \$25 billion by 2020 (*baseline: 2002-03*)

Target 38: Business investment

Exceed Australia's ratio of business investment as a percentage of the economy by 2014 and maintain thereafter (*baseline: 2002-03*)

Goal: We develop and maintain a sustainable mix of industries across the state.

Target 39: Competitive business climate

Maintain Adelaide's rating as the least costly place to set up and do business in Australia and continue to improve our position internationally (*baseline: 2004*)

Target 40: Food industry

Grow the contribution made by the South Australian food industry to \$20 billion by 2020 (*baseline: 2001-02*)

Target 41: Minerals exploration

Exploration expenditure in South Australia to be maintained in excess of \$200 million per annum until 2015 (*baseline: 2003*)

Target 42: Minerals production and processing

Increase the value of minerals production and processing to \$10 billion by 2020 (*baseline: 2002-03*)

Target 43: Defence industry

Increase defence and defence industry annual contribution to our economy to \$2.5 billion and employment to 37 000 people by 2020 (*baseline: 2003*)
Milestone of \$2 billion and 28 000 people by 2013.

Goal: All native title determinations contribute to cultural, economic, social and environmental wellbeing.

Target 44: Aboriginal lands native title

Resolve 80% of native title claims by 2020 (*baseline: 2004*)

It's possible if we work together

Government:

Support mining exploration, advocate for defence industry contracts

Businesses:

Take risks to innovate in new industries; continuously look for ways to increase productivity

Communities:

Support local industry through promoting awareness of local products and produce

Individuals:

Consider buying South Australian goods and services; consider studying to develop skills which provide opportunities in new industries

Vision: We have a skilled and sustainable workforce

Our strong economy creates opportunities for an increasing number of South Australians to enter the workforce. We recognise that we must strike a balance between our economic prosperity and ensuring the wellbeing of our community. We actively support the development of skills through apprenticeships and training and want all South Australians to have the opportunity to learn a lifelong skill or trade.

It is important that South Australia attracts and retains a sustainable workforce to ensure there is balance in our population. Over the next 20 years more than 40% of South Australia's current labour force may retire. Without effective strategies, this could lead to a dramatic decrease in the proportion of our community in the workforce.

Population growth is important to our economic prosperity; it ensures we have the labour resources in place to provide essential services like nursing and policing. More workers means greater productivity and economic prosperity, meaning everyone can enjoy a good standard of living.

We value the contribution our regions make to our economic prosperity, home to agriculture, forestry and fishing industries as well as an expanding mining industry. These industries together contributed \$6 billion to our economy in 2009-10. We want our regional communities to thrive through sustained growth while reaping the economic and social benefits of their hard work.

Goal: South Australia has a sustainable population.

Target 45: Total population

Increase South Australia's population to 2 million by 2027 (*baseline: 2003*)

Target 46: Regional population levels

Increase regional populations, outside of Greater Adelaide, by 20 000 to 320 000 or more by 2020
(*baseline: 2010*)

Goal: All South Australians have job opportunities.

Target 47: Jobs

Increase employment by 2% each year from 2010 to 2016 (*baseline: 2010*)

Target 48: Ageing workforce participation

Increase the proportion of older South Australians who are engaged in the workforce by 10 percentage points
by 2020 (*baseline: 2010*)

Target 49: Unemployment

Maintain equal or lower than the Australian average through to 2020 (*baseline: 2004*)

Target 50: People with disability

Increase by 10% the number of people with a disability employed in South Australia by 2020
(*baseline: 2009*)

Target 51: Aboriginal unemployment

Halve the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates by 2018 (*baseline: 2008*)

Target 52: Women

Have women comprising half of the public sector employees in the executive levels (including Chief Executives) by 2014 and maintain thereafter (*baseline: 2003*)

Target 53: Aboriginal employees

Increase the participation of Aboriginal people in the South Australian public sector, spread across all classifications and agencies, to 2% by 2014 and maintain or better those levels through to 2020
(*baseline: 2003*)

Goal: Our young people have a future here.

Target 54: Learning or earning

Increase the proportion of 15-24 year olds engaged full-time in school, post-school education, training or employment (or combination thereof) to 85% by 2020 (*baseline: 2003*)

Goal: We meet industry skill needs by training South Australians.

Target 55: Apprentices

Increase the number of apprentice completions in trade occupations by 20% by 2020 (*baseline: 2009*)

Vision:

South Australia plans and

delivers the right infrastructure

To ensure the success of our state well into the future, we need to plan infrastructure that is economically and socially efficient. This will provide maximum return on investment and the best value and benefit for our communities.

This requires careful consideration of existing infrastructure and how to accommodate population changes in our cities and towns. Access to important services like hospitals, GPs, schools, child care and transport in all of our communities will ensure that they are thriving places, which meet our needs and contribute to long term prosperity.

Record levels of infrastructure investment is occurring to rebuild and expand South Australia's strategic economic and social infrastructure. The State Government is investing in projects such as the new Royal Adelaide Hospital, the Women's and Children's Hospital Children's Cancer Centre, the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and Modbury Hospital redevelopments, the Adelaide Desalination Plant, the electrification of the Gawler rail line, the Seaford rail upgrade, the creation of the South Road Superway, the Adelaide Oval redevelopment, the Riverbank Precinct redevelopment and the new Sustainable Industries Education Centre at Tonsley.

The State Government is also investing in our ICT infrastructure by prioritising broadband rollout and eliminating broadband black spots within the Adelaide metropolitan area. We recognise the far reaching benefits of communication technology, particularly in remote communities, for learning and teaching and for ready access to healthcare information. Broadband allows us to stay in touch with friends and family and feel connected with what is happening in our community and across the world. We want to improve our digital literacy so that everyone has the skills to share its benefits and opportunities.

South Australian businesses need to compete with companies and products from across the world. To do this we need to increase our online presence to service both local and worldwide customers.

Goal: South Australia's transport network enables efficient movement by industry and the community.

Target 56: Strategic infrastructure

Ensure the provision of key economic and social infrastructure accommodates population growth
(*baseline: 2010-11*)

Goal: We overcome distance by using digital technology.

Target 57: Broadband access

The proportion of South Australian premises with access to broadband services delivered by fibre technology meets the national average by 2020 (*baseline: 2011*)

Target 58: Online business

Increase the proportion of businesses that receive orders online from 24% to 40% by 2014 and continue growth each year to 2020 (*baseline: 2007-08*)

environment

**If we want a cleaner Earth,
it's no surprise where the
effort begins. We're wiping
away our carbon footprint
– harvesting the power of
wind, sun and waves.
We've learned to reuse
and recycle, to carry our
shopping without wasteful
plastic and to grow our**

own greens. This is the legacy we're creating for our children and our children's children. After all, this is Our Environment.

Vision:

South Australians think globally, act locally and are international leaders in addressing climate change

South Australia is well positioned to take positive action to ensure environmental sustainability. South Australia was one of the first places to enact legislation to reduce carbon emissions. In 2011 South Australia has over half of Australia's wind-generation capacity, providing 20% of the state's electricity production. We have banned single use plastic bags, introduced container deposit legislation, created the Million Trees Program to green the Adelaide Metropolitan Area and we're home to Australia's first solar feed in scheme.

Our green leadership credentials have attracted significant investment to our state. South Australia has attracted an estimated 94% of the \$455 million investment in geothermal projects in Australia over 2002-09 and 85% of the \$234.8 million in Federal grants. Twenty-nine companies have applied for 248 Geothermal Exploration Licences in South Australia – that's 60% of all Australian applications.

To maintain the prosperity of our communities and industries we have to respond to climate change now. Planning ahead to adapt to a changing climate is important for the future wellbeing of our communities. It's a huge challenge, but we're ready for it. Our climate is becoming warmer. In 2010 the global average temperature was the equal warmest on record, with global average temperatures 0.53°C above the 1961-90 mean.

We are releasing more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere; South Australians contribute about 20 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions per year for every person in the state. While we are lower than the national average of 28 tonnes per person, this figure is still four times the world average.

We can all live more sustainably and actively contribute to preserving our environment for future generations. As individuals and households we must think about our environmental footprint and make choices that create a sustainable future.

At a local level this means changing our current patterns of consumption. We could grow and eat our own healthy produce, take the train instead of the car, install solar panels or a rain water tank, recycle more waste or simply turn lights off when we don't need them. Just by setting the temperature on our heaters one degree lower we can reduce energy consumption and greenhouse pollution.

We also need to be more efficient in using precious natural resources by choosing alternative energy sources and supporting innovation in green technology.

We will increase our competitive edge by exploring new markets for our clean-tech expertise in water and waste management and energy efficiency supported by our sustainable technologies employment hub at Tonsley Park.

Individual, business and community actions together can make a big difference. We will work to improve the health of our planet by developing shared solutions to climate change and leave a lasting legacy for future generations.

Goal: We reduce our greenhouse gas emissions.

Target 59: Greenhouse gas emissions reduction

Achieve the Kyoto target by limiting the state's greenhouse gas emissions to 108% of 1990 levels during 2008-2012, as a first step towards reducing emissions by 60% (to 40% of 1990 levels) by 2050 (*baseline: 1990*)

Target 60: Energy efficiency – dwellings

Improve the energy efficiency of dwellings by 15% by 2020 (*baseline: 2003-04*)
Milestone of 10% by 2014.

Target 61: Energy efficiency – government buildings

Improve the energy efficiency of government buildings by 30% by 2020
(*baseline: 2000-01*) *Milestone of 25% by 2014.*

Goal: We adapt to the long term physical changes that climate change presents.

Target 62: Climate change adaptation

Develop regional climate change adaptation plans in all State Government regions by 2016
(*baseline: 2011*)

Goal: We reduce our reliance on cars in the metropolitan area, by walking, cycling and increasing use of public transport.

Target 63: Use of public transport

Increase the use of public transport to 10% of metropolitan weekday passenger vehicle kilometres travelled by 2018 (*baseline: 2002-03*)

Goal: South Australia has reliable and sustainable energy sources, where renewable energy powers our homes, transport and workplaces.

Target 64: Renewable energy

Support the development of renewable energy so that it comprises 33% of the state's electricity production by 2020 (*baseline: 2004-05*) *Milestone of 20% by 2014.*

Target 65: GreenPower

Purchase renewable energy for 50% of the government's own electricity needs by 2014 (*baseline: 2010*)

Target 66: Emissions intensity

Limit the carbon intensity of total

South Australian electricity generation to 0.5 tonnes of CO₂/MWh by 2020 (*baseline: 2011*)

Goal: We aim for zero waste – recycling, reusing and reducing consumption all we can.

Target 67: Zero waste

Reduce waste to landfill by 35%

by 2020 (*baseline: 2002-03*)

Milestone of 25% by 2014.

A few ideas how we all can help

Businesses:

Implement a recycling program for office equipment; adopt paperless office practices where possible.

Communities:

Encourage your local council to implement sustainable practices; support your local council to provide home energy self-audit kits.

Government:

Reduce emissions of government fleet cars; support research and development of alternate energy sources.

Individuals:

Consider installing solar panels or rainwater tanks; use energy ratings to select efficient heating and cooling appliances; carpool, take public transport or ride to work.

Vision:

We look after our natural environment

Our wildlife and natural surrounds are environmental and economic assets; we want to keep enjoying them and know that we share responsibility for their conservation.

South Australia has a reputation as a clean and green destination and producer. To maintain our reputation and secure the enjoyment and far reaching benefits of these assets into the future, including for those whose livelihoods depend on them, we must adopt sustainable management practices and contribute to conservation activities.

South Australians have shown that they are passionate about looking after our natural environment. On Clean Up Australia Day 2010 over 60 000 South Australians removed 1 304 tonnes of rubbish from 593 sites.

We need to protect our farms from soil erosion and ensure that urban development is balanced with protecting agricultural lands. The *30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide* sets out our goals to ensure that our capital city grows up not out.

We recognise and respect the beauty and fragility of our wildlife and natural surrounds. Our biological diversity sustains our state's natural resources. We need to maintain the health and diversity of both our land and water habitats so that we don't lose any more precious species through human impact.

Goal: We want Adelaide to grow up more than out.

Target 68: Urban development

By 2036, 70% of all new housing in metropolitan Adelaide will be being built in established areas (*baseline: 2010*)

Goal: We look after our land, rivers and wetlands.

Target 69: Lose no species

Lose no native species as a result of human impacts (*baseline: 2004*)

Target 70: Sustainable land management

By 2020, achieve a 25% increase in the protection of agricultural cropping land from soil erosion and a 25% improvement in the condition of pastoral land (*baseline: 2002-03 and 2005-06 respectively*)

Goal: We care for our oceans, coasts and marine environments.

Target 71: Marine biodiversity

Maintain the health and diversity of South Australia's unique marine environments (*baseline: 2011*)

Goal: We respect and enjoy our environment.

Target 72: Nature conservation

Increase participation in nature conservation activities by 25% by 2015 (*baseline: 2010*)

Vision:

We value and protect our water resources

Water is essential for all aspects of our lives and critical to our economic and environmental aspirations and viability as a state. We recognise that how we use and save water today will have lasting effects for our future.

South Australia is a dry state in the driest inhabited continent on earth. South Australians currently use approximately 1 200 GL (or 480 000 Olympic swimming pools) of water each year. Adelaide and surrounds use around 200 GL of water each year from our mains drinking water supply — when we are not on water restrictions — and regional South Australia uses approximately 50 GL. About 63% of this mains water is used in our homes and gardens.

All of us can make simple changes that make a big difference in preserving our precious water supply. Using a water efficient shower head can save 11 litres of water each minute. Using grey water or water from rainwater tanks reduces the draw on the River Murray.

Sustainable water resource management systems are also important. South Australia is a world leader in stormwater and wastewater recycling. We must continue to diversify our traditional sources of water to lessen the burden on our water supply.

South Australians are committed to a healthy River Murray so that it can continue to support our communities, environment and industries.

Goal: South Australia has reliable and sustainable water resources and is a leader in wastewater, irrigation, storm water and groundwater management.

Target 73: Recycled stormwater

South Australia has the system capacity to harvest up to 35 GL of stormwater per annum by 2025 (*baseline: 2009*)

Target 74: Recycled wastewater

South Australia has the system capacity to recycle up to 50 GL of wastewater per annum by 2025 (*baseline: 2009*)

Goal: Industry and agriculture are highly efficient and innovative in their use of water.

Target 75: Sustainable water use

South Australia's water resources are managed within sustainable limits by 2018 (*baseline: 2003*)

Goal: We provide leadership in managing the Murray Darling Basin.

Target 76: River Murray – flows*

Increase environmental flows in the River Murray by a minimum of 1 500 GL by 2018 (*baseline: 2003*)

Target 77: River Murray – salinity

South Australia maintains a positive balance on the Murray-Darling Basin Authority salinity register (*baseline: 2008*)

health

Good health is everything. Ensuring that our bodies are well-nourished, well-exercised and well-prepared to deal with any situation. At any age we want to be well enough to live our lives to the fullest. This is how we invest in our own health and the health of our families. This is Our Health.

Vision:

We are active in looking after our health

South Australians are living longer and we have an ageing population. South Australia has the highest proportion of older people in the nation, with one in six people aged 65 or over. In the next 15 years this number will grow over one and a half times.

Although significant advances in medicine and healthcare treatments are achieved each day, demands on our health system are also increasing. South Australia has a high quality health care system. South Australians expect and deserve quality care to be available in emergencies. In 2011-12, \$4.715 billion will be spent across Government on health services and functions, 119% more than in 2001-02.

Chronic disease reduces our quality of life and make up more than 70% of diseases affecting Australians. One of the fastest growing chronic diseases in South Australia, diabetes, is preventable. By 2016 the number of people with diabetes could reach 150 000, almost doubling 2003 levels.

The link between lifestyle choice and disease is clear. Many of us can improve our quality of life by making changes in the choices we make. Obesity now ranks with tobacco as the number one preventable cause of death in South Australia. Smoking claims 22 South Australian lives each week and over one third of South Australians consume alcohol at levels considered risky or high risk. Staying active, maintaining a healthy weight, reducing drinking and eating well can all increase our wellbeing and enjoyment of life.

Day to day factors like work, transport, social support and stress also affect health. Simple things like catching public transport or walking to local shops, sport and exercise increase both our physical and mental health. The way we plan communities in terms of infrastructure and easily accessible facilities can greatly contribute to positive health benefits for the community.

Goal: We make healthy choices in how we live.

Target 78: Healthy South Australians

Increase the healthy life expectancy of South Australians to 73.4 years (6%) for males and 77.9 years (5%) for females by 2020 (*baseline: 1999-01*)

Target 79: Aboriginal healthy life expectancy

Increase the average healthy life expectancy of Aboriginal males to 67.5 years (22%) and Aboriginal females to 72.3 years (19%) by 2020 (*baseline: 1999-03*)

Target 80: Smoking

Reduce the smoking rate to 10% of the population and halve the smoking rate of Aboriginal South Australians by 2018 (*baseline: 2008*)

Target 81: Alcohol consumption

Reduce the proportion of South Australians who drink at risky levels by 30% by 2020 (*baseline: 2007*)

Goal: We educate young people about healthy living.

Target 82: Healthy weight

Increase by 5 percentage points the proportion of South Australian adults and children at a healthy body weight by 2017 (*baseline: 2009*)

Goal: We are physically active.

Target 83: Sport and recreation

Increase the proportion of South Australians participating in sport or physical recreation at least once per week to 50% by 2020 (*baseline: 2011-12*)

Goal: We assist people to deal with all forms of illness and to live a satisfying life where they can contribute to their community.

Target 84: Health service standard

By 2013, 90 per cent of patients presenting to a public hospital emergency department will be seen, treated, and either discharged or admitted to hospital within four hours. (*baseline: 2011*)

Target 85: Chronic disease

Increase, by 5 percentage points, the proportion of people living with a chronic disease whose self-assessed health status is good or better (*baseline: 2003*)

Target 86: Psychological wellbeing

Equal or lower the Australian average for psychological distress by 2014 and maintain thereafter (*baseline: 2001*)

We can all make a difference

Communities:

Develop community education campaigns on healthier lifestyles

Individuals:

Encourage your kids to be active and be active with them; call quitline (13 78 48) for assistance to stop smoking

Government:

Deliver programs that promote healthy eating, exercise, mental health and quitting smoking

Businesses:

Support staff to seek assistance for drug or alcohol issues

education

Let's grow our knowledge and encourage kids to love learning. In fact, let's all learn a bit more than we ought to. Whether it's a new trade, a new skill, or a new way of doing things, growing our knowledge will benefit us in the long run. Our kids will be smarter. Our workers will be more productive. Our industries will be more competitive. This is the future that awaits each one of us. This is what we can achieve with Our

Education.

Vision: South Australians are the best teachers and learners

In a globalised world we must equip more young people with skills that ensure they can confidently pursue their goals. Education is critical to success in life and in work. In 2009, 67% of 19 year olds had completed year 12 or equivalent and we are committed to increasing this number.

South Australians need to keep pace with the transformation of industry by attracting and retaining skilled workers. We strive for all South Australians to be well educated and highly skilled. We must keep improving literacy and numeracy levels and encourage more students to study maths and sciences, so our home grown talent can lead our emerging high technology industries, unlocking long term economic benefits.

We want everyone in the community to have access to the labour market to ensure the long term growth and productivity of our state. By breaking down barriers to individuals who want to access education or training, we can support people entering or returning to work. Opportunities for training should be available to all South Australians so they acquire essential job skills to increase their employment options.

South Australia's liveability and vibrancy will continue to draw overseas students to our world class education programs and teaching institutions. We are recognised throughout the world as a leading cultural, intellectual and thinking state. Our international student enrolments have more than doubled over the 2002 to 2008 period; that's the largest proportional increase of any state or territory. Growing our base of technical expertise, including in our defence and mining sectors, and welcoming new ideas and bold and inventive thinking is essential for our continued success.

Goal: We are the best educated in the nation.

Target 87: Reading, writing and numeracy

By 2020, for reading, writing and numeracy, increase by 5 percentage points the proportion of South Australian students who achieve

- above the National Minimum Standard
- higher proficiency bands

(baseline: 2008)

Target 88: Science and maths

By 2020, increase by 15% the number of students receiving an Australian Tertiary Admissions Rank

or equivalent in at least one of the following subjects: mathematics, physics or chemistry (*baseline: 2003*)

Target 89: SACE or equivalent

Increase yearly the proportion of

15-19 year olds who achieve the SACE or comparable senior secondary qualification (*baseline: 2003*)

Goal: South Australia is renowned as an educational leader.

Target 90: Share of overseas students

Increase the number of overseas students across all education and training sectors from 13 737 in 2003

to 45 000 by 2014 (*baseline: 2003*)

Goal: Every member of the community can equally participate in learning opportunities.

Target 91: Non-school qualifications

By 2014, equal or better the national average for the proportion of the

labour force with non-school qualifications and maintain thereafter (*baseline: 2002*)

Goal: We train, attract and retain

a diverse workforce which attracts industry.

Target 92: Science, technology, engineering and mathematics qualifications

Increase the number of domestic students completing undergraduate qualifications in specified science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields of education by

15 percentage points to 3 600 students per annum by 2020 (*baseline: 2009*)

Goal: We have a zest for lifelong learning.

Target 93: Tertiary education and training

Increase the proportion of South Australians aged 15-64 participating in tertiary education and training to 17% by 2016 (*baseline: 2009*)

We can get there together

Government:

Support students from low socio-economic backgrounds to stay in school or training

Communities:

Mentor school students; welcome international students into the community

Individuals:

Provide a home stay opportunity for an international student; report bullying and violence in schools

Businesses:

Encourage employees to participate in life long learning; support school work experience opportunities

ideas

Living at the frontiers of our imaginations.

Upturning conventions instead of being led by them. Challenging the present so that the future is more refreshing than we ever thought it could be.

Always seeking to improve. Never ceasing to innovate. Not pursuing change merely for its own sake, but to revolutionise the way we work and play and live. This is the

essence of South Australian creativity. These are Our Ideas.

Vision:

South Australians are creative; we innovate to overcome environmental, economic, and social challenges

We are a state that recognises the power of good ideas. We are a thinking state and have a reputation for leadership in social reform.

We are pioneers, Nobel Prize winners, astronauts and sporting legends. We are iconic business entrepreneurs, film makers, inventors, world renowned artists and poets. Our ideas and leadership have shaped our state while inspiring others around the world.

We are proud of our reputation as a bold state that encourages creative and innovative thinking. We share a desire to expand our credentials through investment in cutting edge research and development and creative ventures.

We have to be innovative when it comes to building vibrancy and attracting opportunities to celebrate and develop all forms of creative expression. Our new Film and Screen Centre will bring local and overseas artists to build our screen industry and grow our share of film production.

Our size and scale make South Australia the ideal test bed for social and business innovations and new enterprises. Many leading international software and ICT companies have a presence in South Australia. Leading firms rely on our competitive and low cost economic environment for continued success. Investors are attracted to South Australia not only because of our economic credentials but also the liveability of our city, towns and communities and the way in which they work together to overcome challenges and excel.

Capitalising on the economic benefits that flow from investment in new design and technology will contribute to our prosperity.

Goal: In South Australia we encourage entrepreneurship and enterprise in business.

Target 94: Venture capital

Achieve a cumulative total of 100 private equity investments into South Australian companies between 2011 and 2020 (*baseline: 2010-11*)

Goal: Our research and development builds on our competitive strengths and addresses weaknesses.

Target 95: Industry collaboration, research and development commercialisation

Increase to \$650m total gross cumulative value of industry and other funding for research earned by universities and state-based publicly funded research institutions by 2020 (*baseline: 2010*)

Goal: We are innovative in designs and technologies and we use our intellectual property to advance our state.

Target 96: Public research expenditure

Public expenditure on research and development, as a proportion of GSP to be maintained at 1.2% to 2020 (*baseline: 2002-03*)

Target 97: University research income

Increase the total gross value of university research income to 20% above South Australia's per capita share by 2014 and maintain thereafter (*baseline: 2008*)

Target 98: Business research expenditure

Increase business expenditure on research and development to 1.5% of GSP by 2014, and increase to 2.0% by 2020 (*baseline: 2000-01*)

Goal: We value and promote artistic vibrancy and excellence and celebrate community expressions through the arts.

Target 99: Cultural engagement – institutions

Increase the number of attendances at South Australia's cultural institutions by 20% by 2014 and maintain or improve thereafter (*baseline: 2003-04*)

Target 100: Screen industry

Increase South Australia's share of Australian film and screen production to 6% by 2020 (*baseline: 2009-10*)

We can all play a part in achieving these goals

Businesses:

Partner with South Australian universities in new research; invest in an entrepreneurial South Australian company.

Communities:

Support local film and television production through access to locations; foster innovation and new ideas through local community groups.

Individuals:

Encourage children to participate in arts activities at school or in their local community; showcase your new invention or innovation at expos or fairs.

Government:

Attract world leading thinkers and innovators to our state; work collaboratively with industry and universities to increase research investment.

Governance

A history of continuous improvement

The Plan was first launched in 2004 in response to the State Economic Summit, where the Economic Development Board called for a whole of government, long-term strategic plan that was measurable and transparent. From the start, the government has committed to publicly report on progress against the Plan's targets every two years through the Audit Committee, an independent monitoring advisory body.

The 2004 Plan included 79 targets across six objectives; growing prosperity, improving wellbeing, attaining sustainability, fostering creativity, building communities and expanding opportunity. The majority of the targets had a 10 year or longer timeframe, allowing us to measure long-term progress.

Every progress report provides the opportunity to review both the strategies and targets to make sure we keep stretching towards measurable goals. Through strategies created in response to the Plan, we have, in some cases, achieved well beyond our targets.

In 2006, the first report of the independent Audit Committee showed that 43 targets had been achieved or were on track. Real achievements were reported in the areas of employment, economic growth, reducing infant mortality rates, growing the film and television industry and improving education. The report also found that while progress had been made on 11 targets, they were unlikely to be reached in the timeframe. Another 11 targets recorded little or no progress. In view of the findings, we created strategies to improve our achievement of the targets set. The Audit Committee also found that there were 19 targets where lack of data or problematic measures prevented clear reporting. This provided the impetus to improve these targets in the 2007 update.

The Community Engagement Board was established to promote the involvement of individuals and organisations outside of the State Government in updating the Plan in 2007. The Community Engagement Board also established the Alliance program to foster partnership in delivering the Plan by groups and individuals beyond Government. Alliance members make a public commitment to contribute directly to achieving specific Plan targets.

After consultation on the 2007 update, new targets were added in areas such as early childhood, sustainable water supply, multiculturalism, employment participation and work-life balance, taking the total number of targets to 98. The updated Plan also gave increased prominence to Aboriginal people, reflecting the unequivocal call from the South Australian community to address Aboriginal disadvantage in all areas of life.

In 2008, the second Progress Report showed that 42 targets had been achieved or were on track to be met within their timeframes, with particular achievement noted in the areas of business investment and jobs, healthy life expectancy, public transport use, film industry, volunteering and homelessness. A total of 26 targets were also considered within reach. 20 targets, however, were given a rating of unlikely to be achieved which, once again, spurred additional effort, including funding for extra maths and science teachers in our schools.

In 2009, South Australia's Strategic Plan was recognised internationally, winning the Community Indicator Consortium's 2009 Community Indicators Performance Measures Integration Award, for its robust targets and the open and transparent way it is reported on biannually by the Audit Committee. The Plan was described as a best practice model that "practitioners and community leaders can use... to enhance citizen engagement and governance and create real change and real benefit to their communities."

The third progress report, delivered in 2010, showed that 45 targets had been achieved or were on track to be met within their timeframes, 21 targets were considered within reach and 22 targets were unlikely to be met. Two targets were not reached within the target timeframe and progress against 10 targets was unclear due to measurement difficulties.

Oversight

The Plan is overseen by three key governance bodies.

The Plan is the main instrument for determining strategic priorities within government agencies. The oversight structure within government ensures that agencies are pursuing Plan targets in a collaborative, focussed and innovative way.

The Executive Committee of Cabinet

The Executive Committee of Cabinet (ExComm) was formed in July 2005. Membership includes the Premier (Chair), the Deputy Premier and four senior Ministers with the Minister Assisting the Premier on South Australia's Strategic Plan also attending for matters relating to the Plan.

Two independent advisers are also members of ExComm, currently Monsignor David Cappo AO, Commissioner for Social Inclusion and Mr Raymond Spencer, Chair of the Economic Development Board.

ExComm is a policy and strategy committee that ensures that the focus on the Plan is central to the work of Government.

Each target within the Plan has a lead Government agency. ExComm monitors the performance contracts of Government agencies' chief executives with respect to achievements against targets. ExComm also guides and directs agencies in their pursuit of targets.

The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises of one member from each of the following Boards:

- the Social Inclusion Board (Chair, Mr Bill Cossey)
- the Economic Development Board (Dr Leanna Read)
- the Premier's Science and Research Council (Mr Don Bursill)
- the Premier's Council for Women (Dr Anu Mumdkur)
- the Premier's Climate Change Council (Dr Suzanne Miller)
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (Mr Mike McGrath)

The Audit Committee is an independent monitoring and reporting body. It provides advice and recommendations

to the ExComm on the interpretation of the targets, the appropriate indicators and data sources to use in measuring progress against the targets and the baseline for measurement.

The Audit Committee releases a public report that rates performance against targets every two years (2006, 2008 and 2010). These reports include ratings of progress to date and assessments about whether a target is likely to be achieved within the timeframe.

The work of the Audit Committee ensures progress is monitored through a clear and independent audit of the results against established benchmarks.

Community Engagement Board

The Community Engagement Board gives independent advice to government and is a conduit between the community and the government in relation to the Plan.

The Board plays a key role in promoting the plan to the wider community and oversees the Alliance program where organisations affiliate with the Plan and partner with government to achieve the goals articulated in the Plan.

The members of the Community Engagement Board are:

- Mr Peter Blacker, Chair
- Deb Agnew, Nominee, Regional Communities Consultative Council
- Prof Don Bursill AM, Chair, Premier's Science and Research Council (and SA Chief Scientist)
- Professor Anne Edwards AO, Co-chair Premier's Women's Council
- Kate Gould, Co-chair Premier's Women's Council
- Dr Lorna Hallahan, Chair, Minister's Disability Advisory Council
- Nicole Halsey, Nominee, Climate Change Council
- Andrew Inglis, Chair, Natural Resources Management Council
- Emma Moulds, Chair, Minister's Youth Council
- John Rich, Nominee, Local Government Association
- Sharon Starick, Immediate past Chair of Natural Resources Management Council
- Darren Thomas, Nominee, Economic Development Board
- Hieu Van Le AO, Chair, SA Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission and Lt Governor

- Margaret Wagstaff, Nominee, Social Inclusion Board
- Paul Vandenberg, Nominee, SA Aboriginal Advisory Council

Community Engagement Board consultation process

In 2004 the Premier launched South Australia's Strategic Plan in response to an Economic Growth Summit held in 2002. In 2006, South Australia's Strategic Plan was updated to reflect the outcomes of a major community engagement process.

To undertake this community engagement, the Government established the Community Engagement Board to raise community awareness and promote high levels of transparency in the management of the Plan.

The Community Engagement Board undertakes a four yearly engagement process with the community to advise the Government on the views of the community about the Plan and its targets.

In 2010, the Premier announced that the Plan would be updated and requested that the Community Engagement Board undertake a state wide consultation process.

In launching the update, the Premier challenged the Community Engagement Board to increase the reach of the Plan with South Australians across the state.

The Premier and the Board agreed that the purpose of engaging the community in updating South Australia's Strategic Plan would be:

- to ask the community and stakeholders what they want for the future and to inform the directions outlined in the updated Plan;
- to inform the community about the Plan;
- to improve shared ownership of the Plan by the whole community and stakeholders;
- to maintain high levels of transparency in management of the Plan;
- to build understanding of connections between what Government does and how this connects to the Plan;
- to maintain roughly 100 targets to ensure the focus of the plan is on what is truly important.

The Community Engagement Board met this challenge, with over 9 200 people engaged in the process; the biggest consultation ever undertaken in South Australia. This success was the result of careful planning; the Board was determined to reach a wide range of people, especially those not usually involved in the government consultation process.

Board members travelled across the state, holding meetings in and around Adelaide, the Riverland and Murraylands, the Yorke and Mid North region, the Eyre and Western region, the Far North, the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island, the Barossa, the Adelaide Hills and Limestone Coast.

The use of online platforms during the update process accounted for around 40% of people engaged. The refreshed website received a lot of traffic from individuals who may not have been involved otherwise.

Additionally, the Board actively sought engagement with a number of specialist groups, key

stakeholders, peak bodies and Alliance members during this round of engagement.

The Community Engagement Board's report, presented to the Premier in April 2011, provides a comprehensive overview of what South Australians said were their priorities and aspirations between now and 2020.

appendices

Appendix 1

Glossary of Terms

Aboriginal should be read as an inclusive term of Torres Strait Islanders' culture and language.

ABS is Australian Bureau of Statistics (www.abs.gov.au)

Alliance Partners and Members are businesses and community groups that have joined the Alliance Program and have identified targets that they wish to contribute to.

Baseline indicates the point in time against which progress towards the target is measured. This varies between targets due to differences in the frequency of collection of various data and the development of targets at different times.

CEB is the Community Engagement Board.

COAG is the Council of Australian Governments.

ExComm is the Executive Committee of Cabinet, a sub-committee of Cabinet responsible for implementation of *South Australia's Strategic Plan*. It is chaired by the Premier and includes other Ministers. Two independent advisers, from the Economic Development Board and the Social Inclusion Board, also attend ExComm meetings.

GL is Gigalitres.

GDP is Gross Domestic Product.

GSP is Gross State Product.

ICT is Information and communication technologies.

Measure describes the data source or other information used to demonstrate the extent of progress to the target.

Progress Report is the South Australia's Strategic Plan Progress Report 2010 (also published in 2006 and 2008).

RAAF is Royal Australian Air Force.

SA is South Australia.

Supplementary measures are additional data or information that provide further insight (e.g. interstate migration) or disaggregation of the key measure – for example, by age, gender or region – but do not include a specific targeted level or timeframe.

Target states where we want to be on a specific issue at some point in the future. For instance, Target 47 about Jobs states that we want employment growth (the key measure) to increase by 2% each year (where we want to be) from 2010 to 2016 (the point in time).

Appendix 2

Acknowledgments

Updating South Australia's Strategic Plan has been an extensive undertaking and involved many people from all over South Australia.

The process to update the Plan began in 2010 with the Premier's announcement. The update process will continue into the future with South Australia's Strategic Plan becoming a live document on our website (www.saplan.org.au).

A special thank you is extended to all members of the public who participated in the community engagement meetings throughout South Australia undertaken during 2010, provided written submissions and followed our progress on our website, Twitter and Facebook.

Special thanks is also extended to:

- Members of the Community Engagement Board
- Members of the South Australian Strategic Plan Audit Committee
- Representatives of the following organisations and our Alliance Members:

Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement Inc
Anglicare SA
Arts Industry Council of SA
Association of Independent
Schools of SA
Australian Industry Group
Australian Information Industry Association
Australian Institute of Architects SA
Australian Institute of Management
Australian Writers Guild
Bedford Group
Bendigo Bank
Bicycle SA
Business SA
Cancer Council

Carers SA
Community and Neighbourhood
Houses and Centres Association Inc
Conservation Council of SA
Council on the Ageing
DOME SA
Education Adelaide
Engineering for Humanity
Family Business Australia SA
Flinders Centre for Science Education
in the 21st Century
Fuji Xerox Australia
Girl Guides SA
Greening Australia (SA)
GreenMode
Hospitality Group Training
Housing Industry Association SA
HR Development at Work
Kiikstart
Kojo Productions
KPMG
Life Without Barriers SA/NT
Lifeline South East
Local Government Association of SA
Master Builders Association of SA
Mental Health Coalition of SA
Migrant Resources Centre of SA
Multicultural Communities Council SA
National Disability Services
Nous Group Adelaide
Penguin Club of SA
Property Council of Australia
OARS SA
Real Estate Institute of SA
Recreation SA
Relationships SA
Royal District Nursing Service
SASRAPID
Save the Children Australia SA
SA Association of School Parents
Club Inc
Shelter SA
South Australian Aboriginal Advisory
Committee
South Australian Chamber of Mines
and Energy
South Australian Council of Social
Services
South Australian Film Corporation

- SA Network of Drug and Alcohol Services
 - South Australian Sports Federation Inc
 - SA Unions
 - SA Aboriginal Women's Gathering
 - South East Local Government Association
 - South Youth Theatre Ensemble
 - Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus Association of SA Inc
 - Technology Industry Association
 - The Australian Centre for Social Innovation
 - The Commissioner for Aboriginal Engagement
 - The Leaders Institute of South Australia
 - The Smith Family and View SA
 - Time for Kids
 - Tutti Ensemble
 - United Way South Australia Inc
 - Uniting Care Wesley Adelaide
 - University of Adelaide
 - University of South Australia
 - Volunteering SA Inc
 - Weeks Group
 - YWCA of Adelaide
 - Youth Affairs Council SA
- Staff from Cabinet Office, including:
 - Sandy Pitcher
 - Lois Boswell
 - Madeline Richardson
 - Emma Lawson
 - Daniel Bertossa
 - Evelyn Coulson
 - Gail Fairlamb
 - Samantha Laurie
 - Helga Lemon
 - Adam Marafioti
 - Salu McFarland
 - Stuart Sturgess
 - David Speirs
 - State Government agency representatives and Chief Executives of all State Government agencies.

Appendix 3

Aboriginal targets

The following targets relate specifically to Aboriginal people and reflect the focus in the Plan on ensuring the wellbeing of all Aboriginal South Australians. Many other targets in the Plan can also deliver positive outcomes to Aboriginal people.

2011 TARGET	TARGET	PROGRESS	ACHIEVEABILITY	2007 TARGET
6.	Aboriginal wellbeing: Improve the overall wellbeing of Aboriginal South Australians.	1	3	T6.1
9.	Aboriginal housing: Reduce overcrowding in Aboriginal households by 10% by 2014.	1	3	T6.9
15.	Aboriginal education – early years: Increase yearly the proportion of Aboriginal children reading at age appropriate levels at the end of year 1.	2	0	T6.18
26.	Early childhood – birth weight: Reduce the proportion of low birth weight babies and halve the proportion of Aboriginal low birth weight babies by 2020.	New	New	T6.3 Expanded
27.	Understanding of Aboriginal culture: Aboriginal cultural studies included in school curriculum by 2016 with involvement of Aboriginal people in design and delivery.	1	0	T4.5
28.	Aboriginal leadership: Increase the number of Aboriginal South Australians participating in community leadership and in community leadership development programs.	1	2	T5.7
44.	Aboriginal lands – native title: Resolve 80% of native title claims by 2020.	1	3	T3.15
51.	Aboriginal unemployment: Halve the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates by 2018.	1	2	T1.26
53.	Aboriginal employees: Increase the participation of Aboriginal people in the South Australian public sector, spread across all classifications and agencies, to 2% by 2014 and maintain or better those levels through to 2020.	1	4	T6.24
79.	Aboriginal healthy life expectancy: Increase the average healthy life expectancy of Aboriginal males to 67.5 years (22%) and Aboriginal females to 72.3 years (19%) by 2020.	1	2	T2.5
80.	Smoking: Reduce the smoking rate to 10% of the population and halve the smoking rate of Aboriginal South Australians by 2018.	New	New	T2.1 Expanded

Appendix 4

Target disaggregation

2011 TARGET	GENDER	YOUTH	OLDER SOUTH AUSTRALIANS	ABORIGINAL	REGION	DISABILITY
Target 1 - Urban spaces	√	√	√		√	
Target 2 - Cycling	√	√	√		√	
Target 4 - Tourism industry					√	
Target 5 - Multiculturalism	√	√	√		√	
Target 10 - Homelessness					√	
Target 11 - Housing for people with disabilities	√	√	√	√	√	√
Target 12 - Early childhood		√		√		
Target 13 - Work-life balance	√					
Target 14 - Early childhood – Year 1 literacy		√			√	
Target 17- State-wide crime rates					√	
Target 19 - Repeat re-offending	√	√	√			
Target 22 - Road safety	√	√	√		√	
Target 23 - Social participation	√	√	√		√	
Target 24 - Volunteering	√	√	√		√	
Target 25- Support for people with a disability	√					
Target 26 - Early childhood – birth weight				√	√	
Target 29 - Elections	√			√		

Target 30 - Boards and committees	√			√		
Target 31 - Chairs of boards and committees	√			√		
Target 32- Customer and client satisfaction with government services	√	√	√		√	
Target 35 - Economic growth					√	
Target 37 - Total exports					√	
Target 42 - Minerals production and processing					√	
Target 45 - Total population	√	√	√	√	√	
Target 46 - Regional population levels					√	
Target 47 - Jobs	√	√	√		√	

2011 TARGET	GENDER	YOUTH	OLDER SOUTH AUSTRALIANS	ABORIGINAL	REGION	DISABILITY
Target 48 - Ageing workforce participation	√		√			
Target 49- Unemployment	√	√	√		√	
Target 50 - People with disability	√					√
Target 52 - Women	√			√		
Target 53 - Aboriginal employees	√	√	√	√		
Target 54 - Learning or earning	√	√				
Target 55 - Apprentices	√	√	√	√		√
Target 57 - Broadband access					√	
Target 64 - Renewable energy					√	
Target 78 - Healthy South Australians	√			√	√	

Target 79 - Aboriginal healthy life expectancy	√			√		
Target 80 - Smoking	√	√	√	√	√	
Target 81 - Alcohol consumption	√	√	√			
Target 82 - Healthy weight	√	√	√		√	
Target 83 - Sport and recreation	√	√	√			
Target 84 - Health service standard	√	√	√	√	√	
Target 85 - Chronic disease	√	√	√		√	√
Target 86- Psychological wellbeing	√	√	√			
Target 87 - Reading, writing and numeracy	√	√		√		
Target 88 - Science and maths	√	√		√		
Target 89 - SACE or equivalent	√	√				
Target 91 - Non-school qualifications	√				√	
Target 92 - STEM qualifications	√			√		
Target 93 - Tertiary education and training	√	√	√	√		

Appendix 5

Target alignment with South Australia's Strategic Plan (2007)

2007 TARGET	2011 TARGET
T1.1 Economic growth	Target 35 - Economic growth

T1.2 Competitive business climate	Target 39 - Competitive business climate
T1.3 Credit rating	Target 34 - Credit rating
T1.4 Industrial relations	Removed
T1.5 Business investment	Target 38 - Business investment
T1.6 Labour productivity	Target 36 - Labour productivity
T1.7 Customer and client satisfaction	Target 32 - Customer and client satisfaction with Government services
T1.8 Government decision-making	Target 33 - Government planning decisions
T1.9 Government administrative efficiency	Removed
T1.10 Jobs	Target 47 - Jobs
T1.11 Unemployment	Target 49 - Unemployment
T1.12 Employment participation	Supplementary measure to target 49
T1.13 Employment in the defence industry	Target 43 – Defence industry
T1.14 Total exports	Target 37 - Total exports
T1.15 Tourism industry	Target 4 - Tourism industry
T1.16 Share of overseas students	Target 90 - Share of overseas students
T1.17 Minerals exploration	Target 41 - Minerals exploration
T1.18 Minerals production	Target 42 - Minerals production and processing
T1.19 Minerals processing	Target 42 - Minerals production and processing
T1.20 Defence industry	Target 43 - Defence industry
T1.21 Strategic infrastructure	Target 56 - Strategic infrastructure

2007 Target	2011 Target
T1.22 Total population	Target 45 - Total population
T1.23 Interstate migration	Supplementary measure to Target 45
T1.24 Overseas migration	Supplementary measure to Target 45
T1.25 Population fertility rate	Supplementary measure to Target 45
T1.26 Aboriginal unemployment	Target 51 - Aboriginal unemployment
T2.1 Smoking	Target 80 - Smoking
T2.2 Healthy weight	Target 82 - Healthy weight
T2.3 Sport and recreation	Target 83 - Sport and recreation
T2.4 Healthy South Australians	Target 78 - Healthy South Australians
T2.5 Aboriginal healthy life expectancy	Target 79 - Aboriginal healthy life expectancy
T2.6 Chronic disease	Target 85 - Chronic disease
T2.7 Psychological wellbeing	Target 86 - Psychological wellbeing
T2.8 State-wide crime rates	Target 17 - State-wide crime rates
T2.9 Road safety – fatalities	Target 22 - Road safety
T2.10 Road safety – serious injuries	Target 22 - Road safety
T2.11 Greater safety at work	Target 21 - Greater safety at work
T2.12 Work-life balance	Target 13 - Work-life balance
T3.1 Lose no species	Target 69 - Lose no species
T3.2 Land biodiversity	Removed

T3.3 Soil protection	Target 70 - Sustainable land management
T3.4 Marine biodiversity	Target 71 - Marine biodiversity
2007 Target	2011 Target
T3.5 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction	Target 59 - Greenhouse gas emissions reduction
T3.6 Use of public transport	Target 63 - Use of public transport
T3.7 Ecological footprint	Removed
T3.8 Zero waste	Target 67 - Zero waste
T3.9 Sustainable water supply	Target 75 - Sustainable water use
T3.10 River Murray – flows	Target 76 - River Murray – flows
T3.11 River Murray - salinity	Target 77 - River Murray – salinity
T3.12 Renewable energy	Target 64 - Renewable energy
T3.13 Energy efficiency – government buildings	Target 61 - Energy efficiency – government buildings
T3.14 Energy efficiency - dwellings	Target 60 - Energy efficiency – dwellings
T3.15 Aboriginal lands – access and management	Target 44 - Aboriginal lands - native title
T4.1 Creative industries	Removed
T4.2 Film industry	Target 100 - Screen industry
T4.3 Cultural engagement – institutions	Target 99 - Cultural engagement – institutions
T4.4 Cultural engagement – arts activities	Target 3 - Cultural vibrancy – arts activities
T4.5 Understanding of Aboriginal culture	Target 27 - Understanding of Aboriginal culture
T4.6 Commercialisation of research	Target 95 - Industry collaboration, research & development

T4.7 Business innovation	Removed
T4.8 Broadband usage	Target 57 - Broadband access
T4.9 Public expenditure	Target 96 - Public research expenditure
T4.10 Australian Government resources	Target 97 - University research income
2007 Target	2011 Target
T4.11 Business expenditure	Target 98 - Business research expenditure
T4.12 Venture capital	Target 94 - Venture capital
T5.1 Boards and committees	Target 30 - Chairs of boards and committees
T5.2 Chairs of boards and committees	Target 31 - Boards and committees
T5.3 Members of Parliament	Supplementary measure to Target 29
T5.4 Enrolment to vote	Removed
T5.5 Local government elections	Removed
T5.6 Volunteering	Target 24 - Volunteering
T5.7 Aboriginal leadership	Target 28 - Aboriginal leadership
T5.8 Multiculturalism	Target 5 - Multiculturalism
T5.9 Regional population levels	Target 46 - Regional population levels
T6.1 Aboriginal wellbeing	Target 6 - Aboriginal wellbeing
T6.2 Early childhood – Year 1 literacy	Target 14 - Early childhood – Year 1 literacy
T6.3 Early childhood – birth weight	Target 26 - Early childhood – birth weight
T6.4 Early childhood – AEDI	Target 12 - Early childhood

T6.5 Economic disadvantage	Target 16 - Economic disadvantage
T6.6 Homelessness	Target 10 - Homelessness
T6.7 Affordable housing	Target 7 - Affordable housing
T6.8 Housing stress	Target 8 - Housing stress
T6.9 Aboriginal housing	Target 9 - Aboriginal housing
T6.10 Housing for people with a disability	Target 11 - Housing for people with disabilities
2007 Target	2011 Target
T6.11 Participation by people with disabilities	Removed
T6.12 Year 3	Target 87 – Reading, writing and numeracy
T6.13 Year 5	Target 87 - Reading, writing and numeracy
T6.14 Year 7	Target 87 - Reading, writing and numeracy
T6.15 Learning or earning	Target 54 - Learning or earning
T6.16 SACE or equivalent	Target 89 - SACE or equivalent
T6.17 Science and maths	Target 88 - Science and maths
T6.18 Aboriginal education – early years	Target 15 - Aboriginal education – early years
T6.19 Non-school qualifications	Target 91 - Non-school qualifications
T6.20 Higher education	Target 93 - Tertiary education and training
T6.21 VET participation	Target 93 - Tertiary education and training
T6.22 People with disabilities	Target 50 - People with disability
T6.23 Women	Target 52 - Women

Appendix 6

How the targets have been updated. Provides information from the most recent Audit Committee Progress Report.

Our Community

2011 TARGET	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	AUDIT COMMITTEE 2010 PROGRESS REPORT	COMMENTS
1. Urban spaces: Increase the use of public spaces by the community.	Measure: The frequency in which people visit public spaces (2011 baseline.) Data: SASP Household Survey.	(New target)		The inclusion of this target responds to a recommendation of the Community Engagement Board and feedback from the community engagement process. Urban spaces are important in creating places for communities to interact and in how a society functions. It recognises that urban planning is more than just efficient movement and that places play a critical role in how a society functions.
2. Cycling: Double the number of people cycling in South Australia by 2020.	Measure: Number of people cycling in South Australia (2011 baseline.) Data: Annual surveys undertaken by the Australian Bicycle Council.	(New target)		The inclusion of this target responds to a recommendation of the Community Engagement Board and feedback from the community engagement process. This target supports the community's goals of reducing our reliance on cars and supporting the increased use of cycling to improve health.
3. Cultural vibrancy – arts activities: Increase the vibrancy of the South Australian arts industry by increasing attendance at selected arts activities by 150% by 2020.	Measure: Attendances at selected arts activities in South Australia (2002-03 baseline.) Data Source: Department of the Premier and Cabinet (Arts SA.)	T4.4 Cultural engagement – arts activities: Increase the number of attendances at selected arts activities by 40% by 2014.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Achieved.	The previous target has been exceeded and this target has been made significantly more ambitious.

<p>4. Tourism industry: Increase visitor expenditure in South Australia's total tourism industry to \$8 billion and on Kangaroo Island to \$180 million by 2020. Milestone of \$6.3 billion total industry by 2014.</p>	<p>Measure: Tourism expenditure for South Australia (2002 and 2008 baselines respectively.) Data Source: Tourism Research Australia (TRA.)</p>	<p>T1.15 Tourism industry Increase visitor expenditure in South Australia's tourism industry from \$3.7 billion in 2002 to \$6.3 billion by 2014.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Unlikely.</p>	<p>The timeframe of this target has been extended to provide a long term objective with a milestone of the original target to be reported. The new target is more achievable but continues to be a stretch. A specific target for Kangaroo Island (KI) has been included based on recommendations of the Economic Development Board's (EDB) report on sustainable economic and social development for Kangaroo Island. In developing the report the EDB consulted with the KI community.</p>
<p>5. Multiculturalism: Maintain the high rate of South Australians who believe cultural diversity is a positive influence in the community.</p>	<p>Measure: Acceptance of cultural diversity as a positive influence in the community (2008 baseline.) Data Source: SASP Household survey.</p>	<p>T5.8 Multiculturalism: Increase the percentage of South Australians who accept cultural diversity as a positive influence in the community.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.</p>	<p>The proportion of South Australians who accept cultural diversity as a positive influence was (as noted by the Audit Committee) 89.4% in 2009. This high rate was not known when the target was set originally. This target has been modified to ensure the high rate of acceptance is maintained.</p>

2011 TARGET	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	AUDIT COMMITTEE 2010 PROGRESS REPORT	COMMENTS
<p>12. Early childhood: Increase the proportion of children developing well.</p>	<p>Measure: Proportion of children who are vulnerable on one or more domains of the Australian Early Development Index (2009 baseline.) South Australian reception school children's status on domains of the Australian Early Development Index, 2009. Data: AEDI National Support Centre, Centre for Community Child Health.</p>	<p>T6.4 Early childhood – AEDI: Improve South Australia's performance on the Australian Early Development Index.</p>	<p>Progress: Unclear. Achievability: Unclear.</p>	<p>This target has been modified to make the intent of the target clearer. The measure and meaning remain the same.</p>

<p>13. Work-life balance: Improve the quality of life of all South Australians through maintenance of a healthy work-life balance.</p>	<p>Measure: Work-life Index (AWALI) score for South Australian and Australian employees (unadjusted scores) (2007 baseline.) Work-life Index (AWALI) scores for Australian employees, adjusted for number of hours worked, by age group and gender, 2009. Data Source: Australian Work and Life Index (AWALI)</p>	<p>T2.12 Work-life balance: Improve the quality of life of all South Australians through maintenance of a healthy work-life balance.</p>	<p>Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: Within reach.</p>	No change.
<p>14. Early childhood – Year 1 literacy: By 2014 achieve a 10% improvement in the number of children reading at an age appropriate level by the end of Year 1 and maintain thereafter.</p>	<p>Measure: Proportion of Year 1 students reading at an age-appropriate level or better (2007 baseline.) Data Source: Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS) running records.</p>	<p>T6.2 Early childhood – Year 1 literacy: By 2014 achieve a 10% improvement in the number of children reading at an age appropriate level by the end of Year 1.</p>	<p>Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: Unclear.</p>	No substantive change.
<p>15. Aboriginal education – early years: Increase yearly the proportion of Aboriginal children reading at age appropriate levels at the end of Year 1.</p>	<p>Measure: Proportion of Year 1 students reading at an age-appropriate level or better: Aboriginal students compared to all students (2007 baseline.) Data Source: Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS), Department of Planning and Local Government, ABS.</p>	<p>T6.18 Aboriginal education – early years: Increase yearly the proportion of Aboriginal children reading at age appropriate levels at the end of Year 1.</p>	<p>Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: Unclear.</p>	No change.
<p>16. Economic disadvantage: By 2020, increase by 2 percentage points the share of total household income earned by low income South Australians.</p>	<p>Measure: Income share of the low income group in South Australia (2007-08 baseline.) Data: ABS Cat. No 6523.0 - Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia.</p>	<p>T6.5 Economic disadvantage: Reduce the percentage of South Australians receiving government benefits (excluding age pensions) as their major income source to below the Australian average by 2014.</p>	<p>Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: Unlikely.</p>	<p>This target has been modified to focus on reducing the gap in earnings between low income South Australians and other income groups.</p> <p>Major stakeholders, including the South Australian Council of Social Service and Uniting Care Wesley support the use of "income share" of low income South Australians as a measure of economic inequality.</p>

2011 TARGET	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	AUDIT COMMITTEE 2010 PROGRESS REPORT	COMMENTS
<p>17. State-wide crime rates: Reduce victim reported crime by 38% by 2014, maintaining or improving thereafter.</p>	<p>Measure: Offences reported by victims, rate per 1,000 population (2002-03 baseline.) Data: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR.)</p>	<p>T2.8 State-wide crime rates: Reduce victim reported crime by 12% by 2014.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Achieved.</p>	<p>This target was achieved in 2004-05 and has been modified to be more ambitious as reducing crime is still a high priority of the community and Government alike.</p>

<p>18. Violence against women: A significant and sustained reduction in violence against women through to 2022.</p>	<p>Measure: The number of females who experienced violence (2005 baseline.) Data: ABS Personal Safety Survey, and the National Community Attitudes Survey.</p>	(New target)		<p>The inclusion of this target responds to a recommendation of the Community Engagement Board and feedback from the community engagement process. This target also aligns with the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children.</p>
<p>19. Repeat offending: South Australia has the lowest Australian rate of repeat offenders over the period to 2020.</p>	<p>Measure: Repeat offenders proceeded against by police within a 12 month period (percent) (2007-08 baseline.) Data: Report on Government Services (ROGS.)</p>	(New target)		<p>The inclusion of this target responds to a recommendation of the Community Engagement Board and feedback from the community engagement process.</p>
<p>20. Bushfire preparedness: Increase the number of households in high bushfire prone areas that are prepared for a bushfire by 30% by 2020.</p>	<p>Measure: The number of households in high or medium bushfire protection areas in South Australia that have bushfire action plans (2010-11 baseline.) Data: Colmar Bunton Research survey data.</p>	(New target)		<p>The inclusion of this target responds to feedback from the community engagement process regarding being prepared for natural disasters. It is difficult to measure preparedness for all natural disasters, however, bushfires are a serious threat in South Australia and an appropriate area to focus effort.</p>
<p>21. Greater safety at work: Achieve a 40% reduction in injury by 2012 and a further 50% reduction by 2022.</p>	<p>Measure: Cumulative percentage reduction in income claim rate (all employers) (2001-02 baseline.) Data: WorkCover South Australia, Safe Work SA, Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC)</p>	<p>T2.11 Greater safety at work: Achieve the nationally agreed target of 40% reduction in injury by 2012.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive. Achievability: On track.</p>	<p>The previous target is on track to be met within the timeframe, and has been modified to be significantly more ambitious.</p>
<p>Removed</p>		<p>T1.4 Industrial relations: Achieve the lowest number of working days lost per thousand employees of any state in Australia by 2014.</p>	<p>Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: On track.</p>	<p>This target has been removed for a number of reasons, particularly, the suppression of data by the ABS where disclosure would allow for identification of individual organisations. This data suppression creates measurement issues for this target. Stakeholders consulted were supportive of the removal of this target.</p>
<p>22. Road safety: Reduce road fatalities and serious injuries by at least 30% by 2020.</p>	<p>Measure: Number of road fatalities and serious injuries resulting from vehicular accidents in South Australia (2008-10 baseline.) Data: Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI), South Australia Police.</p>	<p>T2.9 Road safety – fatalities: By 2010, reduce road fatalities to less than 90 persons per year. T2.10 Road safety – serious injuries: By 2010, reduce serious injuries to less than 1 000</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Unlikely.</p>	<p>The road safety targets have been merged in line with the National Road Safety Strategy 2011-2020. The previous timeframe for these targets has now passed and, whilst significant progress has been made, the targets were not reached.</p>

		per year.		The timeframe has now been extended in line with an Audit Committee recommendation.
2011 Target	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	Audit Committee 2010 Progress report	COMMENTS
23. Social participation: Increase the proportion of South Australians participating in social, community and economic activities by 2020.	Measure: The proportion of people who are not participating in activities in their community (2011 baseline.) Data Source: SASP Household Survey.	(New target)		The inclusion of this target responds to a recommendation of the Community Engagement Board and feedback from the community engagement process. This target provides a 'guide' for participation and involvement by people in their community.
Removed		T6.11 Participation by people with disabilities: Increase by 400 the number of people with a disability involved in a day options program by 2014.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.	This target has been removed. It is replaced with a social participation target which provides a more comprehensive overview of community participation of all South Australians, including people with a disability and older South Australians.
24. Volunteering: Maintain a high level of formal and informal volunteering in South Australia at 70% participation rate or higher.	Measure: Volunteering rates in South Australia (2006 baseline.) Data Source: Harrison Survey of Volunteering, SASP Household Survey.	T5.6 Volunteering: Maintain the high level of volunteering in South Australia at 50% participation or higher.	Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: On track.	This target has been modified to include informal volunteering. This is an ambitious target that reflects the already high rate of volunteering in South Australia.
25. Support for people with a disability: Triple the number of people with a disability able to access self-managed funding by 2016.	Measure: Number of active participants in the self-managed funding initiative (2010-11 baseline.) Data Source: Department for Families and Communities (DFC).	(New target)		The inclusion of this target arose from feedback from the community engagement process. The aim is to ensure that people with a disability can have control over the way services are provided for them.
26. Early childhood – birth weight: Reduce the proportion of low birth weight babies and halve the proportion of Aboriginal low birth weight babies by 2020.	Measure: Low birth weight infants as a proportion of total live births for South Australia (2003 baseline.) Data Source: SA Health, Pregnancy Outcomes Unit.	T6.3 Early childhood – birth weight: Reduce the proportion of low birth weight babies.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.	This target has been modified to include an additional aim of closing the gap in health outcomes for Aboriginal babies.
27. Understanding of Aboriginal culture: Aboriginal cultural studies is included in school curriculum by 2016 with involvement of Aboriginal people in	Measure: Proportion of South Australian Government schools teaching Aboriginal cultural studies as part of the curriculum (2009 baseline.)	T4.5 Understanding of Aboriginal culture: Aboriginal cultural studies included in school curriculum by 2014 with involvement of Aboriginal people in	Progress: Positive movement Achievability: Unclear.	The target has been modified with an extension to the timeframe to ensure alignment with the rollout of the Australian Curriculum.

design and delivery.	Data Source: Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS).	design and delivery.		
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Our Prosperity

2011 TARGET	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	AUDIT COMMITTEE 2010 PROGRESS REPORT	COMMENTS
34. Credit rating: Maintain AAA credit rating.	Measure: South Australia's credit rating (2004 baseline.) Data Source: Department of Treasury and Finance.	T1.3 Credit rating: Maintain AAA credit rating.	Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: Achieved.	No change.
35. Economic growth: Exceed the national economic growth rate over the period to 2020.	Measure: Growth in GSP/GDP from the baseline year (2002-03 baseline.) Data Source: ABS Cat. No. 5220.0 – Australian National Accounts: State Accounts.	T1.1 Economic growth: Exceed the national economic growth rate by 2014.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.	The target has been modified by inclusion of a 2020 timeframe consistent with the majority of targets across the plan.
36. Labour productivity: Exceed Australia's average labour productivity growth rate through to 2020.	Measure: Labour productivity growth from the baseline year (2002-03 baseline.) Data Source: ABS Cat. No. 5220.0 – Australian National Accounts: State Accounts and ABS Cat. No. 6202.0 – Labour Force, Australia.	T1.6 Labour productivity: Exceed Australia's average labour productivity growth rate in trend terms by 2014.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.	The target has been modified by inclusion of a 2020 timeframe consistent with the majority of targets across the plan. Seasonally adjusted aggregate monthly hours worked has replaced actual hours of work in the measure to provide a clearer picture.
37. Total exports: Increase the value of South Australia's export income to \$25 billion by 2020.	Measure: Value of South Australia's exports (goods and services) (2002-03 baseline.) South Australia's export income from goods and services (chain volume method) (2002-03 baseline.) Data Source: ABS Cat. No. 5220.0 – Australian National Accounts: State Accounts.	T1.14 Total exports: Treble the value of South Australia's export income to \$25 billion by 2014.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Unlikely.	The target has been modified by inclusion of a 2020 timeframe consistent with the majority of targets across the plan. Although this could be seen as less ambitious, outside influences have impacted on the achievability of the target such as the rise in the Australian dollar and recent global financial events.
38. Business investment: Exceed Australia's ratio of business investment as a percentage of the economy by 2014 and maintain thereafter.	Measure: Ratio of business investment to GSP/GDP (2002-03 baseline.) Data: ABS Cat. No. 5206.0 – Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product.	T1.5 Business investment: Exceed Australia's ratio of business investment as a percentage of the economy by 2014.	Progress: Negative movement. Achievability: Unlikely.	No change.

<p>39. Competitive business climate: Maintain Adelaide's rating as the least costly place to set up and do business in Australia and continue to improve our position internationally.</p>	<p>Measure: KPMG ratings of Australian cities for business cost competitiveness (2004 baseline.) Data Source: KPMG Competitive Alternatives: KPMG's Guide to International Business Location survey.</p>	<p>T1.2 Competitive business climate: Maintain Adelaide's rating as the least costly place to set up and do business in Australia and continue to improve our position internationally.</p>	<p>Progress: Negative movement, Achievability: Within reach.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p>2011 Target</p>	<p>MEASURE</p>	<p>2007 TARGET</p>	<p>Audit Committee 2010 Progress report</p>	<p>COMMENTS</p>
<p>40. Food industry: Grow the contribution made by the South Australian food industry to \$20 billion by 2020.</p>	<p>Measure: South Australian Gross Food Revenue (2001-02 baseline.) Data: SA Food Scorecard, Primary Industry and Resources SA.</p>	<p>(New target)</p>		<p>The inclusion of this target responds to a recommendation of the Community Engagement Board and feedback from the community engagement process. Stakeholders indicated they wanted to support local industry by finding alternatives to interstate and overseas imports.</p>
<p>41. Minerals exploration: Exploration expenditure in South Australia to be maintained in excess of \$200 million per annum until 2015.</p>	<p>Measure: South Australian mineral exploration expenditure (2003 baseline.) Data: ABS Cat. No. 8412.0 – Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (aggregated from quarterly data.)</p>	<p>T1.17 Minerals exploration: Exploration expenditure in South Australia to be maintained in excess of \$100 million per annum until 2010.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.</p>	<p>Reflecting the achievements made in this area, this target has been modified to a more ambitious value.</p>
<p>42. Minerals production and processing: Increase the value of minerals production and processing to \$10 billion by 2020.</p>	<p>Measure: Value of South Australian mineral production and processing (2002-03 baseline.) Data: Provided by Primary Industries and Resources SA (PIRSA.)</p>	<p>T1.18 Minerals production: Increase the value of minerals production to \$3 billion by 2014. T1.19 Minerals processing: Increase the value of minerals processing to \$1 billion by 2014.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track. Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: Achieved.</p>	<p>The two original targets have been merged with the timeframe extended to be consistent with the majority of targets across the plan. The increase in value has been raised to a more ambitious level.</p>
<p>43. Defence industry: Increase defence and defence industry annual contribution to our economy to \$2.5 billion and employment to 37 000 people by 2020. Milestone of \$2 billion and 28 000 people by 2013.</p>	<p>Measure industry: Defence industry's contribution to South Australia's Gross Domestic Product (2003 baseline.) Measure employment: Defence Industry employment in South Australia (2003 baseline.) Data: Defence SA.</p>	<p>T1.20 Defence Industry: Double the defence industry contribution to our economy from \$1 billion to \$2 billion by 2013. T1.13 Defence Employment: Increase defence industry employment from 16 000 to 28 000 by 2013.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track. Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.</p>	<p>The two original targets have been merged and the timeframe extended to 2020 to be consistent with the majority of targets across the plan. Following detailed analysis, the target values have also been modified and increased to reflect the continued strong growth prospects associated with defence activity through this new timeframe.</p>
<p>44. Aboriginal lands – native title: Resolve 80% of native title claims by 2020.</p>	<p>Measure: Number of native title claims resolved (2004 baseline.) Data: SA State-wide</p>	<p>T3.15 Aboriginal Lands – access and management: Resolve 75% of all native</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability:</p>	<p>This target has been modified to be more ambitious as well as extending the timeframe. The modified target will now</p>

	Native Title Claim Resolution Negotiations.	title claims by 2014.	Within reach.	measure all claims lodged since 2004.
45. Total Population: Increase South Australia's population to 2 million by 2027.	Measure: South Australia's Estimated Resident Population (ERP) (2003 baseline.) Data: ABS Cat. No. 3101.0 – Australian Demographic Statistics; and 3222.0 – Population Projections, Australia.	T1.22 Total Population: Increase South Australia's population to 2 million by 2050, with an interim target of 1.64 million by 2014.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.	This target has been modified to be more ambitious by reducing the timeframe. It is almost certain the population will exceed 1.64 million by 2010, four years ahead of target.
2011 Target	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	Audit Committee 2010 Progress report	COMMENTS
		T1.23 Interstate migration: Reduce annual net instate migration loss to zero by 2010, with a net inflow thereafter to be sustained through to 2014.	Progress: Negative movement. Achievability: Unlikely.	This target is now a supplementary measure to Total Population.
		T1.24 Overseas migration: Increase net overseas migration gain to 8 500 per annum by 2014.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Achieved.	This target is now a supplementary measure to Total Population.
		T1.25 Population fertility rate: Maintain a rate of at least 1.7 births per woman.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.	This target is now a supplementary measure to Total Population.
46. Regional population levels: Increase regional populations, outside of Greater Adelaide, by 20 000 to 320 000 or more by 2020.	Measure: South Australia's regional population (2010 baseline.) Data: ABS Cat. No. 3218.0 - Regional Population Growth, Australia.	T5.9 Regional population levels: Maintain regional South Australia's share of the state's population (18%).	Progress: Negative movement. Achievability: On track.	The Community Engagement Board found that the regions are supportive of population growth. This target has been modified, and now it represents a growth rate of more than 5 times that experienced by regions over the last 20 years.
47. Jobs: Increase employment by 2% each year from 2010 to 2016.	Measure: Trend in total employment growth (2010 baseline.) Trend in total employment growth – gender (2010 baseline.) Data Source: ABS Cat. No. 6202.0 – Labour Force, Australia; 6291.0.55.001 – 6291.0.55.001 – Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery; 6265.0 – Underemployed Workers, Australia; 6302.0 – Average Weekly	T1.10 Jobs: Better the Australian average employment growth rate by 2014.	Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: Within reach.	This target has been modified to make it more specific.

	Earnings, Australia.			
48. Ageing workforce participation: Increase the proportion of older South Australians who are engaged in the workforce by 10 percentage points by 2020.	Measure: Participation rate (%), South Australians aged 60-69 years old, 12 month moving average, original data (2010 baseline.) Data Source: ABS Cat No. 6291.0.55.001 - Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery.	(New target)		This target has been included in response to our ageing population. This target provides a focus on utilising the skills of our older population to better position older South Australians in relation to income, health and social participation, with the added benefit of improving South Australia's productivity.
2011 Target	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	Audit Committee 2010 Progress report	COMMENTS
49. Unemployment: Maintain equal or lower than the Australian average through to 2020.	Measure: Trend unemployment rates by gender (January 2004 baseline.) Data Source: ABS Cat. No. 6202.0 – Labour Force, Australia; 6202.0.55.001 – Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets.	T1.11 Unemployment: Maintain equal or lower than the Australian average through to 2014. T1.12 Employment participation: Increase the employment to population ratio, standardised for age differences, to the Australian average.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.	Lowering unemployment is considered a key community priority. Participation rates will be maintained as a supplementary measure for progress reporting.
50. People with disability: Increase by 10% the number of people with a disability employed in South Australia by 2020.	Measure: Number of people in South Australia with a disability aged 15-64 employed in the public and private sectors (2009 baseline.) Data: ABS Cat. No 4430.0 - Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia.	T6.22 People with disabilities: Double the number of people with disabilities employed in the public sector by 2014.	Progress: Positive movement Achievability: Unlikely	This target has been modified to be more inclusive by including employment of people with a disability in the private sector.
51. Aboriginal unemployment: Halve the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates by 2018.	Measure: Unemployment rates for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal South Australians (2008 baseline.) Data: ABS Cat No 6202.0 – Labour Force, Australia; and 6287.0 – Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey.	T1.26 Aboriginal unemployment: Reduce the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates each year.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.	This target has been amended to align with COAG's National Indigenous Reform Agenda.
52. Women: Have women comprising half of the public sector employees in the executive levels (including Chief Executives) by 2014 and	Measure: Proportion of women executives in the public sector (2003 baseline.) Proportion of women in public sector executive positions (Australia).	T6.23 Women: Have women comprising half of the public sector employees in the executive levels (including Chief Executives) by 2014.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Within reach.	No change.

maintain thereafter.	Data: Office for Ethical Standards and Professional Integrity (ESPI).			
<p>53. Aboriginal employees: Increase the participation of Aboriginal people in the South Australian public sector, spread across all classifications and agencies, to 2% by 2014 and maintain or better those levels through to 2020.</p>	<p>Measure: ATSI employees as a percentage of all employees in the South Australian public sector (2003 baseline.) ATSI employees as a percentage of all employees in the South Australian public sector, by gender. Data: Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC).</p>	<p>T6.24 Aboriginal employees: Increase the participation of Aboriginal people in the South Australian public sector, spread across all classifications and agencies, to 2% by 2010 and maintain or better those levels through to 2014.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Unlikely.</p>	<p>The target has been slightly modified by the inclusion of a 2020 timeframe consistent with the majority of targets across the plan. The 2014 date will be retained as a milestone.</p>
2011 Target	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	Audit Committee 2010 Progress report	COMMENTS
<p>54. Learning or earning: Increase the proportion of 15-24 year olds engaged full-time in school, post-school education, training or employment (or combination thereof) to 85% by 2020.</p>	<p>Measure: Proportion of 15-24 year olds engaged full-time in school, post-school education, training or employment (or combination thereof) (2003 baseline.) Proportion of 15-24 year olds engaged full-time in school, post-school education, training or employment (or combination thereof), by gender. Data: ABS Cat. No. 6291.0.55.001 – Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery.</p>	<p>T6.15 Learning or earning: By 2010 increase the number of 15-19 year olds engaged full-time in school, work or further educational/training (or combination thereof) to 90%.</p>	<p>Progress: Negative movement. Achievability: Unlikely.</p>	<p>This target has been modified to broaden the focus from 15 – 19 year olds to 15 – 24 year olds. This change aligns with other agreements and strategies, particularly with the National Education Agreement.</p>
<p>55. Apprentices: Increase the number of apprentice completions in trade occupations by 20% by 2020.</p>	<p>Measure: Apprentice completions in traditional trades (2009 baseline.) Data: National Centre for Vocational Educational Research (NCVER).</p>	(New target)		<p>This new target captures a sector of the community not accounted for in previous plans. By including this target, in combination with the STEM and Tertiary Education and Training targets, the Plan now encompasses most of the further education options available to school leavers.</p>
<p>56. Strategic infrastructure: Ensure that the provision of key economic and social infrastructure accommodates population growth.</p>	<p>Measure: Real per capita asset stock - general government and non-financial public sector (2010-11 baseline.) South Australian public and private engineering construction per capita. Non-residential building construction expenditure per capita.</p>	<p>T1.21 Strategic infrastructure: Match the national average in terms of investment in key economic and social infrastructure.</p>	<p>Progress: Negative movement. Achievability: Unlikely.</p>	<p>This target has been modified to maintain the state's level of infrastructure with population growth. The Community Engagement Board recommended that modifying the target to link investment in infrastructure to population growth was appropriate.</p>

	Data: ABS Cat. No. 5220.0 – Australian National Accounts: State Accounts and ABS Cat No. 8762.0 – Engineering Construction Activity, Australia, ABS Cat No. 8752.0 - Building Activity, Australia, ABS Cat. No. 3101.0 – Australian Demographic Statistics; and ABS Cat No. 3222.0 – Population Projections, Australia, Department of Treasury and Finance.			
57. Broadband access: The proportion of South Australian premises with access to broadband services delivered by fibre technology meets the national average by 2020.	Measure: The proportion of South Australian premises (homes, offices and schools) with access to broadband services delivered by fibre technology (2011 baseline.) Data: NBN Co.	T4.8 Broadband usage: Broadband usage in South Australia to exceed the Australian national average by 2010, and be maintained thereafter.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Within reach.	With the impending implementation of the National Broadband Network, this target has been modified to measure access instead of usage. The inclusion of this target responds to feedback from community engagement.
58. Online business: Increase the proportion of businesses that receive orders online from 24% to 40% by 2014 and continue growth each year to 2020.	Measure: Proportion of businesses which receive orders via the internet or web. (2007-08 baseline.) Data source: ABS 8129.0 BUIT.	(New target)		This target recognises that businesses operating online are more likely to be continually seeking ways to take advantage of new technologies to improve their business. With business increasingly being conducted online, this is seen as an area that will grow in importance in the short-to-medium-term.

Our Environment

2011 TARGET	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	AUDIT COMMITTEE 2010 PROGRESS REPORT	COMMENTS
59. Greenhouse gas emissions reduction: Achieve the Kyoto target by limiting the state's greenhouse gas emissions to 108% of 1990 levels during 2008-2012, as a first step towards reducing emissions by 60% (to 40% of 1990 levels) by 2050.	Measure: South Australia's Greenhouse Gas Emissions (1990's levels baseline.) Data: National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (NGGI) and Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO).	T3.5 Greenhouse gas emissions reduction: Achieve the Kyoto target by limiting the state's greenhouse gas emissions to 108% of 1990 levels during 2008-2012, as a first step towards reducing emissions by 60% (to 40% of 1990 levels) by 2050.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Within reach.	No change.
Removed		T3.7 Ecological footprint: Reduce South Australia's ecological footprint by 30% by 2050.	Achievability: Unclear.	This target has been removed following consensus from stakeholders about the difficulty of measurement and the need to have

				specific measures and strategies.
<p>60. Energy efficiency – dwellings: Increase the energy efficiency of dwellings by 15% by 2020. Milestone of 10% by 2014.</p>	<p>Measure: South Australian residential energy efficiency index, EEI (2003-04 baseline.) Data: ABARE publication code 13180 (energy use), ETSA Utilities, Envestra, ABS Cat. No. 3236.0 – Household and Family Projections, Australia.</p>	<p>T3.14 Energy efficiency – dwellings: Increase the energy efficiency of dwellings by 10% by 2014.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.</p>	<p>This target has been modified to be more ambitious and the timeframe has been extended.</p>
<p>61. Energy efficiency – government buildings: Improve the energy efficiency of government buildings by 30% by 2020. Milestone of 25% by 2014.</p>	<p>Measure: Percentage increase in energy efficiency in South Australian Government buildings (2000-01 baseline.) Data: Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI), South Australian Government Annual Energy Efficiency Report.</p>	<p>T3.13 Energy efficiency – government buildings: Improve the energy efficiency of government buildings by 25% from 2000-01 levels by 2014.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Within reach.</p>	<p>This target has been modified to be more ambitious and the timeframe has been extended.</p>
<p>62. Climate change adaptation: Develop regional climate change adaptation plans in all State Government regions by 2016.</p>	<p>Measure: Number of regional adaptation plans created (2011 baseline.) Data: Premiers Climate Change Council, Department of the Premier and Cabinet.</p>	(New target)		<p>The inclusion of this target responds to a recommendation of the Community Engagement Board and feedback from the community engagement process.</p> <p>An adaptation target needs to reflect the fact that climatic changes and the consequent economic, social and environmental impacts will vary across South Australia's regions.</p> <p>A number of regions have commenced assessments.</p> <p>The Draft South Australian Climate Change Adaptation Framework, which is currently the subject of community consultation, will play a significant role in facilitating the development of these plans.</p>
2011 Target	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	Audit Committee 2010 Progress report	COMMENTS
<p>63. Use of public transport: Increase the use of public transport to 10% of metropolitan weekday passenger vehicle kilometres travelled by 2018.</p>	<p>Measure: Use of public transport as a percentage of metropolitan weekday passenger vehicle kilometres (2002-03 baseline.) Data: ABS Cat. No. 9208.0 – Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia.</p>	<p>T3.6 Use of public transport: Increase the use of public transport to 10% of metropolitan weekday passenger vehicle kilometres travelled by 2018.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Within reach.</p>	<p>No change.</p>

<p>64. Renewable energy: Support the development of renewable energy so that it comprises 33% of the state's electricity production by 2020. Milestone of 20% by 2014.</p>	<p>Measure: Proportion of renewable electricity generation by production in South Australia (2004-05 baseline.) Data: Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO), Department of Climate Change.</p>	<p>T3.12 Renewable energy: Support the development of renewable energy so that it comprises 20% of the state's electricity production and consumption by 2014.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.</p>	<p>This target has been modified to be more ambitious and the timeframe has been extended.</p>
<p>65. GreenPower: Purchase renewable energy for 50% of the Government's own electricity needs by 2014.</p>	<p>Measure: Proportion of renewable electricity purchased by the South Australian government through the whole of government electricity contracts (2010 baseline.) Data: Shared Services SA, Department of Treasury and Finance.</p>	<p>(New target)</p>		<p>This target responds to views raised in the community consultation about the need for South Australians to consume sustainably generated power. The aim is to produce a long range population wide target in this area but this needs to be determined after the effects of the carbon tax are better understood.</p>
<p>66. Emissions intensity: Limit the carbon intensity of total South Australian electricity generation to 0.5 tonnes of CO2/MWh by 2020.</p>	<p>Measure: Generation output for South Australia and greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generation for South Australia (2011 baseline.) Data: South Australian Supply and Demand Outlook, Australian Energy Market Operator, National Greenhouse Gas Inventory data, the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency.</p>	<p>(New target)</p>		<p>Currently, in comparison to the rest of the world, Australia has relatively dirty power generation. It is the intention of South Australia to, along with growing the renewable energy sector, limit our carbon intensity of electricity generation, thereby positioning ourselves as the clean state. Stakeholders, including the Commissioner for Renewable Energy support the inclusion of this target.</p>
<p>67. Zero waste: Reduce waste to landfill by 35% by 2020. Milestone of 25% by 2014.</p>	<p>Measure: Waste to landfill for South Australia (2002-03 baseline.) Data: Environment Protection Authority (EPA.)</p>	<p>T3.8 Zero waste: Reduce waste to landfill by 25% by 2014.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Within reach.</p>	<p>South Australia is a leader in managing and reducing its waste. To build on our success, this target has been modified to be more ambitious.</p>
<p>68. Urban development: By 2036, 70% of all new housing in metropolitan Adelaide will be being built in established areas.</p>	<p>Measure: The annual change of dwelling stock in metropolitan Adelaide relative to dwelling stock change in fringe and township areas (2010 baseline.) Data: Housing and Employment Land Supply Program (HELSP.)</p>	<p>(New target)</p>		<p>The inclusion of this target responds to a recommendation of the Community Engagement Board and feedback from the community engagement process. This target aligns with the 30-year Plan for Greater Adelaide and the desire to achieve an urban form that makes better use of existing urban infrastructure by creating more connected and sustainable communities.</p>

2011 TARGET	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	AUDIT COMMITTEE 2010 PROGRESS REPORT	COMMENTS
69. Lose no species: Lose no native species as a result of human impacts.	Measure: Trends in 20 indicator species (2004 baseline.) Supplementary measure: Trends in the extent and protection of ecosystems. Data: Department for Environment and Natural Resources.	T3.1 Lose no species: Lose no known native species as a result of human impacts.	Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: Within reach.	No change.
Removed		T3.2 Land biodiversity: By 2010, have five well-established biodiversity corridors aimed at maximising ecological outcomes particularly in the face of climate change.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Achieved.	This target has been achieved.
70. Sustainable land management: By 2020, achieve a 25% increase in the protection of agricultural cropping land from soil erosion and a 25% improvement in the condition of pastoral land.	Measure: Average annual period of protection of agricultural cropping land from soil erosion, days per year (2002-03 baseline.) Percentage of pastoral leases that record an improvement in perennial plant density since their last lease assessment, based upon a sample of properties assessed each year (2005-06 baseline.) Data: Department for Environment and Natural Resources erosion protection index and Department for Environment and Natural Resources pastoral lease assessment data.	T3.3 Soil Protection: By 2014, achieve a 20% increase in South Australia's agricultural cropping land that is adequately protected from erosion.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.	This target has been expanded to include the condition of pastoral land as well as protection from soil erosion on agricultural land.
71. Marine biodiversity: Maintain the health and diversity of South Australia's unique marine environments.	Measure: Effectiveness of management of South Australia's marine park network (2011 baseline.) Results from the marine parks network monitoring, evaluation and reporting program. Data: South Australia's Marine Park Network, Department of Environment and Natural Resources.	T3.4 Marine biodiversity: By 2010, create 19 marine parks aimed at maximising ecological outcomes.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Achieved.	The original target has been achieved. The target has been modified to be in line with the Government's ongoing commitment to protect marine biodiversity.
2011 Target	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	Audit Committee 2010 Progress report	COMMENTS

<p>72. Nature conservation: Increase participation in nature conservation activities by 25% by 2015.</p>	<p>Measure: Trends in participation in selected activities that support nature conservation, including volunteer and landholder efforts (2010 baseline.) Data: Department for Environment and Natural Resources volunteer data and heritage agreements database, data on volunteer numbers and land managers conducting nature conservation works from each of the eight regional NRM Boards.</p>	<p>(New target)</p>		<p>The inclusion of this target responds to a recommendation of the Community Engagement Board and feedback from the community engagement process. This target is not just about volunteering as it also aims to influence and measure those land managers or landholders that undertake work on their land that also contributes to nature conservation outcomes. Importantly, this will also allow us to record participation in the five Naturelinks corridors enabling this target to connect back to the (achieved and removed) Land Biodiversity target.</p>
<p>73. Recycled stormwater: South Australia has the system capacity to harvest up to 35GL of stormwater per annum by 2025.</p>	<p>Measure: South Australian annual stormwater system capacity (in GL) (2009 baseline.) Data: Department for Water – Water for Good.</p>	<p>(New target)</p>		<p>The inclusion of this target responds to a recommendation of the Community Engagement Board and feedback from the community engagement process. This target is aligned with Water for Good - the State's water security plan.</p>
<p>74. Recycled wastewater: South Australia has the system capacity to recycle up to 50GL of wastewater per annum by 2025.</p>	<p>Measure: South Australian annual recycled wastewater system capacity (in GL) (2009 baseline.) Data: Department for Water – Water for Good.</p>	<p>(New target)</p>		<p>The inclusion of this target responds to a recommendation of the Community Engagement Board and feedback from the community engagement process. This target is aligned with Water for Good - the State's water security plan.</p>
<p>75. Sustainable water use: South Australia's water resources are managed within sustainable limits by 2018.</p>	<p>Measure: Water resource management areas in South Australia (2003 baseline.) Data: Department for Water.</p>	<p>T3.9 Sustainable water supply: South Australia's water resources are managed within sustainable limits by 2018.</p>	<p>Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: Unlikely.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p>76. River Murray – flows: Increase environmental flows in the River Murray by a minimum of 1500 GL by 2018.</p>	<p>Measure: Progress against Water Recovery Targets (2003 baseline) Data: Murray-Darling Basin Authority.</p>	<p>T3.10 River Murray – flows: Increase environmental flows by 500GL in the River Murray by 2009 as a first step towards improving sustainability in the Murray-Darling Basin, with a longer-term target of 1500 GL by 2018.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Not reached (2009 target). Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Within reach (2018 target.)</p>	<p>With the 2009 target being surpassed, the 2018 target has been retained. However, once the MDBA has finalised its Murray Darling Plan, anticipated in 2012, this target will be updated to reflect the MDBA's Water Recovery Target for the Murray.</p>

Our Education

2011 TARGET	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	AUDIT COMMITTEE 2010 PROGRESS REPORT	COMMENTS
<p>87. Reading, writing and numeracy: By 2020, for reading, writing and numeracy, increase by 5 percentage points the proportion of South Australian students who achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - above the National Minimum Standard - higher proficiency bands. 	<p>Measure: South Australian Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students in NAPLAN performing above the national minimum standards (from 2008) in reading, writing and numeracy, by gender and Aboriginal status.</p> <p>South Australian Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students in NAPLAN achieving higher proficiency bands.</p> <p>Data: Ministerial Council on Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA).</p>	<p>T6.12 year 3: By 2010, 93% of students in Year 3 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.</p> <p>T6.13 Year 5: By 2010, 93% of students in Year 5 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.</p> <p>T6.14 Year 7: By 2010, 93% of students in Year 5 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.</p>	<p>Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: On track.</p> <p>Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: On track.</p> <p>Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: On track.</p>	<p>Targets 6.12, 6.13 and 6.14 have been merged and Year 9 students have also been included in the new target.</p> <p>Due to the similarity of targets, they have been merged.</p> <p>Stakeholders are supportive of merging these targets.</p>
<p>88. Science and maths: By 2020, increase by 15% the number of students receiving an Australian Tertiary Admissions Rank or equivalent in at least one of the following subjects: mathematics, physics or chemistry.</p>	<p>Measure: Number of students receiving an Australian Tertiary Admissions Rank or equivalent in at least one of the following subjects: mathematics, physics and chemistry (2003 baseline.)</p> <p>Data: SACE Board of South Australia.</p>	<p>T6.17 Science and maths: By 2010 increase by 15 percent the proportion of students receiving a Tertiary Entrance Rank (TER) or equivalent with at least one of the following subjects: mathematics, physics or chemistry.</p>	<p>Progress: Negative movement. Achievability: Unlikely.</p>	<p>This target has been modified to measure the raw number of students studying maths and science subjects, rather than the proportion of students.</p> <p>Although this target may appear less ambitious, given that SACE students now only undertake four subjects and science and maths are no longer prerequisite for entry into most university courses, it is still a stretch target.</p>
<p>89. SACE or equivalent: Increase yearly the proportion of 15 -19 year olds who achieve the SACE or comparable senior secondary qualification.</p>	<p>Measure: 19 years olds who have completed the SACE, International Baccalaureate, TAFE Certificate II, III or IV (2003 baseline.)</p> <p>Proportion of enrolled students who complete SACE (potential completers.)</p> <p>Data: SACE Board of South Australia.</p> <p>Department of Further Education, Employment Science and Technology, South Australian Tertiary Admissions Centre.</p>	<p>T6.16 SACE or equivalent: Increase yearly the proportion of 15-19 year olds who achieve the SACE or comparable senior secondary qualification.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p>90. Share of overseas students: Increase the number of overseas students across all education and training sectors from 13 737 in 2003 to 45 000 by 2014.</p>	<p>Measure: Numbers of overseas students in South Australia (2003 baseline.)</p> <p>Data: Department of Education, Employment, and Workplace Relations (DEEWR.)</p>	<p>T1.16 Share of overseas students: Double South Australia's share of overseas students by 2014.</p>	<p>Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Unlikely.</p>	<p>In line with an Audit Committee recommendation, this target has been reframed to be expressed in terms of growth in absolute student numbers. This change builds on South Australia's highest growth rate in this area but recognises that numbers are influenced by changes in Commonwealth policy and the</p>

				strength of the Australian dollar. The target remains ambitious.
2011 Target	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	Audit Committee 2010 Progress report	COMMENTS
91. Non-school qualifications: By 2014, equal or better the national average for the proportion of the labour force with non-school qualifications and maintain thereafter.	Measure: Proportion of the labour force with non-school qualifications (2002 baseline.) Proportion of the labour force with non-school qualifications, by gender. Data: ABS Cat. No. 6227.0 – Education and Work, Australia.	T6.19 Non-school qualifications: By 2014, equal or better the national average for the proportion of the labour force with non-school qualifications.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Within reach.	No change.
92. Science, technology, engineering and mathematics qualifications: Increase the number of domestic students completing undergraduate qualifications in specified science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields of education by 15 percentage points to 3 600 students per annum by 2020.	Measure: Domestic undergraduate students completing tertiary qualifications in specified STEM fields of education (2009 baseline.) Data Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), Higher Education completion of fields of study and Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) levels undergraduate level.	(New target)		Feedback from the community engagement process noted the importance of developing scientific and technical expertise and educating our young people in science related fields. Science and innovation capacity building was listed as a specific area for future development during the update of the 2007 Plan.
93. Tertiary education and training: Increase the proportion of South Australians aged 15 - 64 participating in tertiary education and training to 17% by 2016.	Measure: Proportion of South Australians aged 15–64 participating in tertiary education and training (2009 baseline.) Data: DEEWR Higher Education Statistics Collection, DEEWR, Annual National Report of the Australian VET system, ABS Cat. No. 3201: Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories.	T6.20 Higher education: Increase South Australia's proportion of higher education students to 7.5% of the national total by 2014. T6.21 VET participation: Exceed the national average for VET participation by 2014.	Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: Unlikely. Progress: Steady or no movement. Achievability: On track.	The merging of these targets aligns with the priorities identified in the Training and Skills Commission's Skills for Jobs: five year plan which includes a more responsive tertiary system through better partnership agreements between vocational education and training (VET) and higher education.

Our Ideas

2011 TARGET	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	AUDIT COMMITTEE 2010 PROGRESS REPORT	COMMENTS
94. Venture capital: Achieve a cumulative total of 100 private equity investments into SA	Measure: Number of private equity investments into SA companies between 2010-11	T4.12 Venture capital: South Australia's share of Australian Government-administered venture	Progress: Unclear. Achievability: Unclear.	The target has been modified to take into consideration recommendations made by the Audit Committee. The Audit

companies between 2011 and 2020.	and 2019-20 (2010-11 baseline.) Data: Innovate SA.	capital program funds to reach 7% by 2010, and be maintained thereafter.		Committee advised replacing this target with one based on the number of new private equity investments into South Australian companies, which in turn would allow progress to be more adequately measured.
95. Industry collaboration, research and development commercialisation: Total gross cumulative value of industry and other funding for research earned by universities and state-based publicly funded research institutions to reach \$650 million by 2020.	Measure: Total gross cumulative value of industry and other funding for research earned by universities and state-based publicly funded research institutions (2010 baseline.)	T4.6 Commercialisation of research: Increase gross revenues received by South Australian-based research institutions from licences, options, royalty agreements, assignments, licensed technology and patents by 2010.	Progress: Negative movement. Achievability: Within reach.	The intention of this target is to indicate the level of knowledge transfer, whereby the creative productivity of research is successfully channelled into the wider community and economy. The previous target was of limited value because it did not measure the cumulative quantum of research dollars entering South Australia.
96. Public research expenditure: Public expenditure on research and development, as a proportion of gross state product, to be maintained at 1.2% to 2020.	Measure: Public expenditure on research and development as a proportion of GSP (2002-03 baseline.) Data: ABS Cat. No 8109.0 – 8109.0 - Research and Experimental Development, Government and Private Non-Profit Organisations, Australia, ABS Cat. No 8111.0 – Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia, ABS Cat. No 8112.0 – Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary, Australia and 5220.0 – Australian National Accounts: State Accounts.	T4.9 Public expenditure: By 2010, public expenditure on research and development, as a proportion of GSP, to match or exceed average investment compared to other Australian states.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Achieved.	South Australia is repeatedly achieving this target as noted by the Audit Committee in their reports of 2008 and 2010. As a result, this target has been changed to make it more ambitious. The target has also been changed to make it more relevant to South Australia and to maintain our current high proportion, rather than comparing us to an Australian average.
97. University research income: Increase the total gross value of university research income to 20% above South Australia's per capita share by 2014 and maintain thereafter.	Measure: Gross value of all research categories earned by universities (as defined by HERDC) (2008 baseline.) Data: Higher Education Research Data Collection (HERDC.)	T4.10 Australian Government resources: Secure Australian Government research and development resources to 10% above South Australia's per capita share by 2010 and increase this share to 25% by 2014, for both public and private spheres.	Progress: Unclear. Achievability: Unclear.	As recommended by the Audit Committee, this target has been modified to better reflect the full range of contemporary federal research and development funding mechanisms.
2011 Target	MEASURE	2007 TARGET	Audit Committee 2010 Progress report	COMMENTS
98. Business research expenditure: Increase business expenditure on research	Measure: Business expenditure on research and development as a proportion of GSP (2000-	T4.11 Business expenditure: Increase business expenditure on research	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability:	The timeframes have been extended to reflect more realistic, but still ambitious levels.

and development to 1.5% of GSP by 2014, and increase to 2.0% by 2020.	01 baseline.) Data: ABS Cat. No 8104.0 – Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia.	and development to 1.5% of GSP in 2010 and increase to 1.9% by 2014.	On track.	
99. Cultural engagement – institutions: Increase the number of attendances at South Australia’s cultural institutions by 20% by 2014 and maintain or improve thereafter.	Measure: Attendances at South Australia’s cultural institutions (2003-04 baseline.) Data: Department of the Premier and Cabinet (Arts SA.)	T4.3 Cultural engagement – institutions: Increase the number of attendances at South Australia’s cultural institutions by 20% by 2014.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: Within reach.	No change.
100. Screen industry: Increase South Australia’s share of Australian film and screen production to 6% by 2020.	Measure: South Australia’s share of production of Australian drama, documentary and digital interactive screen production (baseline 2009-10.) Data: SA Film Corporation.	T4.2 Film industry: Double the number of feature films produced in South Australia by 2014.	Progress: Positive movement. Achievability: On track.	This target has been broadened to include all forms of digital production, rather than just focusing on feature films.
Removed		T4.7 Business Innovation: The proportion of South Australian businesses innovating to exceed 50% in 2010 and 60% in 2014.	Progress: Unclear. Achievability: Unclear.	This target has been removed due to the difficulty in data collection. The national survey used to collect data for this measure is no longer reliable at the state level, due to a change in methodology. Additionally, the Audit Committee reported that what constitutes innovation may be subject to a level of interpretation, and understood differently by different survey respondents.
Removed		T4.1 Creative Industries: Increase the number of South Australians undertaking work in the creative industries by 20% by 2014.	Progress: Unclear. Achievability: Unclear.	This target has been removed due to data issues. The survey previously used for this target is no longer available from the ABS. As a result the only available data source to measure this target is the Census, which is only run every five years, with a two year wait for the data to become available.

Appendix 7

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A view of South Australia's future.

As glimpsed by some of our youngest visionaries.

The State Government recently held a statewide school contest where students were asked to create images that represent the visions in the Plan and the future they saw for South Australia. The following illustrations are an inspiration to all of us.

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