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This document marks a new and vital stage in the life of South Australia’s Strategic Plan.

When I launched the plan in March 2004, I said I wanted it to be a goad to action for all South Australians. I wanted it to be a plan for everyone – for business, for the community, and for government – not a plan for government alone.

South Australia’s Strategic Plan was a first both for this state and for Australia, and I am pleased to see that other states are now following South Australia’s lead.

The plan was based on the conviction that when South Australians work towards common goals, we can achieve so much more than if we go it alone.

It had six objectives:

- **Growing Prosperity**
- **Improving Wellbeing**
- **Attaining Sustainability**
- **Fostering Creativity and Innovation**
- **Building Communities**
- **Expanding Opportunity**

These objectives were based on the idea of ‘creating opportunity’ for our people, wherever they are, whatever they do. They were intended to build on our strengths, create new abilities, and ensure that our citizens and our state thrive.

After nearly three years, our Strategic Plan has taken root in communities across South Australia. People from all over our state, from all walks of life, have taken part. The plan has helped change the way South Australians see their future, and their idea of what they need to do to make a better future.

It has been vital for guiding government action and priorities, and in driving greater discipline and focus across the government.

In 2004 I also promised that, after two years, the state’s progress against the plan’s targets would be reported on publicly and objectively by an independent group of experts, without bias or spin.

I delivered on that promise in June 2006. I am proud that the independent Audit Committee found that, just two years into a ten-year plan, we as a state have already either achieved, or are on track to achieve, more than 50 percent of the targets. The report showed major progress being made by South Australia, particularly in areas such as the economy, the environment and education.

This is a terrific result, but it should encourage all of us to work harder still on the areas in which we need to improve.

We were never going to reach every target in the first two years of a ten-year plan. There would have been nothing more cynical than to have set the bar too low simply to be able to congratulate ourselves when we achieved easy targets.

If it were that easy, we would not have needed a plan in the first place.

So now to this update of South Australia’s Strategic Plan.

As I said in 2004, the plan must be a dynamic, living document. A plan that is about achieving change must itself be open to change when circumstances alter. And so this update differs in some respects from the original version.
We have changed the plan to take account of the views and priorities of the thousands of South Australians we spoke to across the state during the work of the plan update team. They wanted us to introduce some new targets and sharpen the focus of others.

We have also updated the plan because, in many areas, we have already achieved the target originally laid down, and can therefore address new and greater challenges. It is important that we keep moving and maintain the momentum – not rest on our laurels.

We have updated the plan where we believed targets could be made clearer and more easily measurable. To ensure consistency, the timeframe for nearly all targets has been set at 2014. Many targets have been strengthened and, in a very few cases, others have been amended to reflect changed circumstances or knowledge gained over the first two years of the plan.

In many ways, I regard the guiding thread of the plan to be ‘a knowledgeable community’.

If the objective is growing prosperity, the most important ingredient of sustained economic growth is investing in the knowledge base and skills of South Australians. If we are concerned with improving wellbeing, knowledge of the consequences of the decisions we make as individuals (about nutrition or smoking, for example) is critical.

If the objective is attaining sustainability, then new skills and technologies which can be applied to the use of renewable resources, the design of buildings, understanding of our natural ecosystems, and the understanding and measurement of the impact of human activity are critical. Education and knowledge are the best way to expand opportunity for everyone in the community, and to create a fairer, more cohesive community in which all South Australians can share in the benefits.

Innovation and creativity must be at the centre of everything we do. That is why the updated plan places such emphasis on education and has a new target for early childhood development, among other things.

The plan gives all South Australians a positive focus on the future. It asks: ‘Where are we now, where do we want to be, and what do we have to do to get there?’ This version of the plan also provides some examples of what we are doing at the moment to reach our targets, but this is not meant to be an exhaustive list.

I thank all those South Australians, from all parts of the state and from all walks of life, who had their say on our shared future by taking part in the discussions on this update of South Australia’s Strategic Plan.

The goal for us all now is to use the plan to make South Australia an even better state.

Mike Rann
Premier of South Australia
Minister for Economic Development
Minister for Social Inclusion
Minister for the Arts
Minister for Sustainability and Climate Change

January 2007
Message from South Australia’s Strategic Plan Update Team

On behalf of the SA Strategic Plan Update Team, we are pleased to endorse the 2007 update of South Australia’s Strategic Plan.

In April 2006, at the request of the Premier, the team launched one of the most comprehensive, whole-of-state community engagement programs ever conducted in South Australia. Our goal was to well and truly include the views of South Australia’s many communities, including communities of interest, in the update of the plan. That goal has been achieved.

We commend the Government for inviting the community to play a greater role in mapping the future of this great state. Community leaders have welcomed the opportunity to participate. They support the idea of the plan and are willing to use it as a frame of reference.

Over the course of 2006 we gathered an enormous amount of information on the views, concerns and ideas of South Australians. The process took Update Team members to all corners of the state and gave us the opportunity to hear first-hand about the issues that matter to South Australians from all areas and from all walks of life. The wealth of ideas and strategies generated has demonstrated the talent, skill and commitment of the citizens of our state. Whilst incorporating all of the community recommendations would be impossible, this plan update picks up a remarkably large percentage of them.

Many people have contributed their time and energy to making this process a success. Thanks, first, to members of the Update Team and Department of Premier and Cabinet staff. Thanks to the many state agency staff who responded to requests for assistance by organising events and staffing working groups. Thanks to all the regional development boards and local councils who hosted our regional meetings. Thanks to the community members who participated in workshops and working groups. And, finally, thanks to Premier Mike Rann and Cabinet for allowing this process to proceed.

We stand at a pivotal point in the evolution of South Australia’s Strategic Plan. This update sets the stage for much greater cooperation between state government and the greater community in achieving a better future for the state. If we can achieve that cooperation, the state and all South Australians will be better off for it. We look forward to an ongoing process of broad and deep engagement between South Australians to shape our collective future.

Brenton Wright  
Chair  
SA Strategic Plan Update Team

Suzanne Roux  
Vice-chair  
SA Strategic Plan Update Team

Peter Blacker  
Vice-chair  
SA Strategic Plan Update Team

January 2007
South Australia's Strategic Plan is a commitment to making this state the best it can be – prosperous, environmentally rich, culturally stimulating, offering its citizens every opportunity to live well and succeed. Our plan expresses our values; its targets reflect our priorities. We will achieve a better future for South Australia by keeping our communities strong, maintaining an international outlook, and promoting knowledge, inquiry and innovation. By aspiring to be the best, we can better secure a good quality of life for South Australians of all ages and backgrounds.
OUR PLAN IS BUILT ON THE FOLLOWING THEMES

Growing Prosperity
South Australians want a dynamic economy that is competitive, resilient and diverse. The state’s prosperity should benefit all citizens. Our growth will be managed in an environmentally sustainable way. Investors will be drawn to South Australia because of the quality of our workforce, the vitality of our communities, the efficiency of our government, and our reputation for innovation.

Improving Wellbeing
South Australians should enjoy a good quality of life at every stage of life. Our children should be able to grow up in a safe environment, to acquire knowledge and be equipped to make the right choices. As we mature, we need to stay connected to the community and to the environment, even as our roles change and priorities shift. We need to be in charge of our lives and not unreasonably constrained in our options.

Attaining Sustainability
South Australians value the natural beauty of our state. We are concerned about the depletion of natural resources and want to minimise the impact of human activity on the environment. Our legacy must be a thriving and well-cared-for environment. The challenge of sustainable development requires the focus, commitment and ingenuity of all South Australians.

Fostering Creativity and Innovation
South Australia has a reputation for innovation in science and in the arts. We understand that our prosperity depends on the imagination, courage, talent and energy of our citizens. We want to reaffirm South Australia as a place that thrives on creativity, knowledge and imaginative thinking. This capacity to do things differently will determine whether we can achieve all our goals for the state’s future.

Building Communities
Democratic practices – founded on principles of free expression, equity and tolerance – are the foundation of a well-functioning society and a healthy economy. Our citizens aspire to be well-informed and engaged in decision-making. We value community cohesion and inclusion, but resist insularity. Our regional populations and our migrant communities give us diversity; they enrich and invigorate the state.

Expanding Opportunity
Placing a value on knowledge is fundamental to securing a successful, cohesive and vibrant society. Literacy is crucial from the early years. Skills for living and working become vital in adult life. All South Australians must have the opportunity to reach their potential, and to continue to learn and develop throughout their lives. Giving a helping hand to those in need is a central tenet. An educated and inspired community, actively participating in the work, life and health of South Australia, is our best legacy for the future.
South Australia’s Strategic Plan (SASP) was launched by the Government of South Australia in March 2004. The plan outlined a medium to long-term course for the whole of South Australia. It set out six interrelated objectives:

- Growing Prosperity
- Improving Wellbeing
- Attaining Sustainability
- Fostering Creativity and Innovation
- Building Communities
- Expanding Opportunity

Eighty-four targets, the majority with a 10-year or longer timeframe, were grouped under these six objectives.

SASP has two important, complementary roles. First, it is a means for tracking progress statewide, with the targets acting as points of reference that can be assessed periodically. Second, it provides a framework for the activities of the South Australian Government, business and the entire South Australian community.

Many of the targets are ambitious and beyond the reach of government acting alone. Achieving the targets requires a concerted effort not only from the State Government, but also from local government, regional groups, businesses and their associations, unions, community groups and individual South Australians.

In developing SASP in 2004 the government used and built on the results of a number of consultations by advisory boards and issue-specific reviews. However, consultation on the final content of SASP, including the establishment of many of the targets, was of necessity limited in scope; the result was sometimes perceived to be a plan ‘for government’ and not necessarily for the state.

Premier Rann said at the outset, however, that SASP would be a living, dynamic plan which would evolve to meet changing circumstances. This update reflects the next stage of its evolution.

Monitoring and Reporting

The SASP Audit Committee, comprised of one member from each of five key advisory boards, is an independent body whose primary functions are to provide advice and recommendations to the Executive Committee of Cabinet on the interpretation of the targets, and on the appropriate indicators and data sources to use when measuring progress against the targets and/or the starting point, or ‘baseline’.

In June 2006 the Audit Committee released the SASP Progress Report 2006, meeting the Premier’s commitment to a public, two-yearly assessment of progress towards the plan’s targets (available at www.saplan.org.au). The committee reported progress towards the plan’s targets two years from implementation as follows:
In its report, the Audit Committee found a need to ensure that progress towards targets could be tracked and measured in the way envisaged by the plan’s authors. The report therefore contained recommendations on how to improve the plan by amending some of the existing targets and drawing on different data sources. Many of those recommendations are reflected in this update.

The 2006 Community Engagement Process

In early 2006 the Premier appointed a SASP Update Team made up of 26 South Australian community leaders, and charged it with overseeing a community engagement program for SASP.

Jeff Tryens designed the community engagement process and supported the Update Team in carrying out these consultations. Jeff brought with him 10 years of experience with the Oregon Shines program in the USA, one of the first—and most highly regarded—whole-of-state planning initiatives. Additionally, the involvement of State Government agencies, local government, regional development boards and individual South Australians was essential for undertaking this process.

In November 2006 the Update Team recommended to the Government a number of changes to targets. It also made recommendations on matters such as ongoing community engagement, governance and regionalising the plan; articulating a vision statement; identifying key interactions across the plan; and increasing the profile of Aboriginal issues. Many of those suggestions are reflected in this update.

Further detail on the governance arrangements for the plan and the 2006 update process are provided at Attachment 1.

The detailed documentation from the community engagement process—including the Update Team’s reports, reports by working groups, transcripts of meetings and other detailed results—are available on the Internet at www.saplan.org.au.
Ministers and State Government agencies, the SASP Audit Committee and the community have made many good suggestions for building on and improving targets in SASP. These have included recommendations to strengthen targets, broaden the scope of some, improve the focus of others, add targets to cover perceived gaps in the plan and remove targets that have been achieved or are no longer considered appropriate. Many of those suggestions are reflected in this update.

The updated plan has 98 targets.

New areas of focus

Targets for some significant new areas have been added. These include early childhood, a sustainable water supply, multiculturalism, cultural engagement, employment participation, work-life balance, and venture capital investment.

The updated plan also gives increased prominence to Aboriginal people. This reflects the unequivocal call from the South Australian community to address Aboriginal disadvantage in all areas of life. It also reflects the positive contribution that the Aboriginal community makes to South Australia by including new targets for attaining sustainability and fostering creativity.

Only comprehensive and coordinated effort sustained over many years will begin to narrow the gap between conditions experienced by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal South Australians. It requires policy and action to be informed by measurable results and community views, coordinated across all levels of government and monitored at the highest level. One overarching target to improve Aboriginal wellbeing has been retained to provide a central focal point, but we now also have at least one target specific to Aboriginal South Australians in each of the objective areas (as well as data from other targets that can be disaggregated on the basis of Aboriginality).

The data produced from these sources will provide the information on how Aboriginal populations are faring in the state, to direct resources and tailor responses to have the most positive and enduring impact.

Much of the data for the Aboriginal targets are only available at five or six-yearly intervals, meaning that the biennial reports on progress against several Aboriginal-specific targets may show an ‘unclear’ result. In the interim, therefore, the Government will produce reports drawing on all the plan-related data for Aboriginal populations to supplement the biennial Audit Committee reports, to enable the community to better understand how Aboriginal South Australians are faring.

Local government and the regions

The original target for aligning state and local government plans (T5.7), as well as targets for regional unemployment, regional crime rates and regional infrastructure (T5.9–5.11), have been removed in this update in favour of a more comprehensive process of ‘regionalising’ the plan over the next two years. This will mean developing coordinated regional approaches to pursuing those South Australia’s Strategic Plan targets that reflect priorities specific to each region. Regionalising SASP has been supported by regional leaders, most of whom see it as an efficient way to address regional issues and concerns. Local councils and regional development boards will be central players for regionalising SASP.
Why some targets have been replaced or changed

Original targets for offsetting the clearance of native vegetation by significant biodiversity benefit (T3.6), and for reducing junior primary school class sizes (T6.8) have already been achieved and have therefore been replaced by new targets in this update. Many other original targets have been achieved but are retained.

In keeping with the high-level nature of the plan, a few of the original targets that were related to specific programs or activities are no longer considered as targets in their own right. The intent of the original targets remains as priority action towards achievement of other, broader targets. For example, the Solar Schools and Million Trees programs are actions that contribute to the renewable energy and lose no species targets respectively; participation in the Premier’s Reading Challenge – which has exceeded original expectations – is an action that contributes to the primary school literacy targets.

The wording of many of the existing targets has been amended slightly to make their intent clearer. For example, timeframes are now specified by a date, e.g. ‘by 2014’, rather than ‘within 10 years’.

In a very few cases targets have been changed where the original target was revealed to be unrealistic.

A table that details the differences between the original and updated targets can be found at Attachment 2.

Reading the plan

A target that has been retained from the first version of the plan is described in the text as ‘existing’. A target that has been modified from the 2004 plan but is essentially the same is designated as ‘existing – modified’. For example, if the original target was to achieve a goal and that goal was achieved in the first two years of the plan’s operation, it is likely to have been changed to ‘maintain’ this performance against the relevant target. Targets additional to the 2004 plan are designated ‘new’.

Wherever appropriate, targets are now arranged in hierarchies and have been renumbered from the original version. Overall, targets now read as more consistently outcome-focused, ambitious and robust.

Readers will see reference also to ‘supplementary measures’. These are additional data or information that provide further insight of the key measure – but do not include a targeted level or timeframe. Supplementary measures will not be a formal part of the two-yearly progress reports.

The plan continues to be organised around the original six broad, strategic objectives, with one wording change – Objective 4 is now titled Fostering Creativity and Innovation. This change was recommended during the community engagement process.

Key interactions

Neither the objectives nor any individual targets stand alone – they are all part of a larger inter-related framework. Achieving one target should not come at the expense of another. Smart thinking about how we do things can neutralise effects on other targets, or even turn them into positives. For example, population growth, if carefully managed with a good urban planning system, can lead to increased demand for public transport, more frequent services, and reduced reliance on private vehicles. The increased importance of energy and water issues can drive new green industries such as environmentally sustainable building design and technologies, with their own economic benefits, while reducing our ecological footprint.

The nature of these interactions has been made clearer in this update. For example, a number of key interactions between targets under different objectives have been identified. These include economic growth (under Objective 1) and greenhouse gas emissions reductions (under Objective 3). They are indicative and represent a sample of the broader range of interactions between targets.

Mechanisms will be put in place to encourage the collaborative behaviour and innovative thinking required to address some of the most complex issues South Australia faces so that one target is not achieved at the expense of another. Of equal importance, the key interactions also include some synergies between targets across the plan.

The plan is a dynamic, living document. For the most up-to-date information, including links to other relevant documents and strategies, go to www.saplan.org.au.

1 Following recommendations from the SASP Audit Committee and the Update Team, targets have been developed according to ‘SMART’ criteria – specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timebound.
OBJECTIVE 1: Growing Prosperity

Where are we now?
South Australians are enjoying the best economic conditions for a generation, with record numbers of people with jobs and historically low unemployment. South Australia has moved from a wasteful business welfare approach to building the foundations of a strong, competitive economy. We have instituted a unique partnership for prosperity between business, government and the community, exemplified by the South Australian Economic Development Board.

Where do we want to be?
South Australians want a prosperous and confident community, with an outward oriented economy, competing strongly on the basis of the skills, capabilities and innovation of its people. We want ample job opportunities for all South Australians.

What must we do to get there?
A key challenge is to build our export performance, in part by broadening our economic base. We must lock in the gains made in recent years, by educating and training South Australians as never before, by investing in infrastructure to enhance productivity, by maintaining the most competitive business environment anywhere in Australasia, and by moving to a knowledge-based economy. Our businesses are the most innovative in Australia, and we must build on this to create an enduring competitive advantage.

What are we doing to get there?
Key initiatives to grow prosperity include:

- securing the more than $30 billion worth of major projects (underway, or in the pipeline) that will deliver significant employment growth and rewarding careers for South Australians for many years to come
- winning the $6 billion contract to build Air Warfare Destroyers for the Australian Navy in Adelaide
- developing Techport Australia at Osborne, the centrepiece of the state’s shipbuilding industry, including a massive ship lift, wharf, and transfer system; a Maritime Skills Centre; Centre for Excellence in Defence Industry Systems Capability; and the high-tech Air Warfare Destroyer Systems Centre
- facilitating the major expansion of the Olympic Dam mine, and other major minerals projects, supported by the Government’s Plan for Accelerated Exploration (PACE), and an all-time high in mineral and resource exploration
- ongoing support for innovation across industry and the economy
- providing the largest tax cuts in South Australia’s history, whilst investing strongly in infrastructure and providing strong budget surpluses
- investing heavily in the education and skills of South Australians, and building on our education export industry, including the establishment of Australia’s first foreign university, the prestigious US Carnegie Mellon University
- establishing the Wine Innovation Cluster and the Australian Minerals Science Research Institute to promote cutting-edge education, research and development in these sectors
- supporting research and innovation through the Premier’s Science and Research Fund
- increasing the competitiveness of our critically important manufacturing sector through the Centre for Innovation and the Mawson Institute for Advanced Manufacturing
- supporting the application of research to our agricultural industry, including through the Australian Centre for Plant Functional Genomics
- funding a broad skills development package that includes support for ten new trade schools and 2600 extra apprentices and trainees, together with a new Mineral Resources and Heavy Engineering Skills Centre
- reviewing a range of industry sectors to streamline licensing and other regulations and eliminate unnecessary red tape, under the Economic Development Board’s Competitiveness Council.

“The Economic Development Board called for a whole-of-state strategic plan and has been pleased to be associated with its update. The business community would benefit from considering all of the SA Strategic Plan targets when making their own longer term plans for operations in this state.”
David Simmons, Chair, Economic Development Board.
ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The main reason we seek high economic growth is because it leads to higher rates of job creation and higher living standards. Over much of the past decade and a half South Australia’s economic growth rate generally trailed the Australian average. Since the plan’s release, South Australia’s economic performance has been good overall, but significant challenges remain if we are to consolidate the gains and ensure that all South Australians share in the benefits.

Adelaide has been rated as one of the best places in the world in which to do business, and the challenge for the future is to maintain and improve that position. The state’s AAA credit rating was regained in 2004 and the target is now focused on maintaining that rating.

South Australia enjoys an enviable record of industrial harmony. Continuing that trend will have a positive influence on our economic growth. Increasing our business investment and labour productivity will be important contributors to the overall economic growth target.

T1.1 TARGET – Economic growth (existing): exceed the national economic growth rate by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
- Growth in GSP (compared to national GDP growth) (baseline: 2002–03).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 5220.0

T1.2 TARGET – Competitive business climate (existing – modified): maintain Adelaide’s rating as the least costly place to set up and do business in Australia and continue to improve our position internationally.

KEY MEASURE:
- Adelaide’s cost competitiveness (baseline: 2004).

DATA SOURCE:
Relevant reports and studies (for example, by KPMG, the Australian Industry Group, the Economist Intelligence Unit, etc.)

T1.3 TARGET – Credit rating (existing – modified): maintain AAA credit rating.

KEY MEASURE:
- South Australia’s credit rating (baseline: 2004).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) www.treasury.sa.gov.au/homepage.jsp?cid=1

T1.4 TARGET – Industrial relations (existing – modified): achieve the lowest number of working days lost per thousand employees of any state in Australia by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
- Working days lost per thousand employees (baseline 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 6321.0 and 6321.0.55.001

T1.5 TARGET – Business investment (existing – modified): exceed Australia’s ratio of business investment as a percentage of the economy by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
- Business investment as a percentage of GSP/GDP (baseline: 2002–03).

DATA SOURCES:
ABS Cat. No. 5220.0, 5206.0 and 5626.0

T1.6 TARGET – Labour productivity (existing – modified): exceed Australia’s average labour productivity growth rate in trend terms by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
- Growth in GSP/GDP per hour worked (baseline: 2002–03).

DATA SOURCES:
ABS Cat. No. 5220.0 and 6202.0

T1.7 TARGET – Performance in the public sector – customer and client satisfaction with government services (new): increase the satisfaction of South Australians with government services by 10% by 2010, maintaining or exceeding that level of satisfaction thereafter.

KEY MEASURE:
- Proportion satisfied with government services.

DATA SOURCE:
Household survey (data expected to be available in 2007)\(^2\).

\(^2\)Until these data become available, customer satisfaction surveys conducted by individual agencies will be used as proxy measures for this target.
OBJECTIVE 1: 
Growing Prosperity

T1.8 TARGET – Performance in the public sector –
government decision-making (existing –
modified): become, by 2010, the best-performing
jurisdiction in Australia in timeliness and
transparency of decisions which impact the
business community (and maintain that rating).

KEY MEASURE:
Productivity Commission data.

DATA SOURCE:
Productivity Commission (data expected to be
available in 2007)^3.

T1.9 TARGET – Performance in the public sector –
administrative efficiency (existing – modified):
increase the ratio of operational to administrative
expenditure in state government by 2010, and
maintain or better that ratio thereafter.

KEY MEASURE:
ratio of operational to administrative expenditure
(baseline: 2005–06).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF)

EMPLOYMENT

More and better job opportunities are vital if people are to lead
fulfilling, independent lives and generate future opportunities,
particularly for our young people. Jobs are in many ways the
social dividend from having strong economic growth. The
quality of available jobs is increasingly important. Higher skilled
jobs provide higher incomes and greater security to the people
who hold them.

T1.10 TARGET – Jobs (existing): better the Australian
average employment growth rate by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
trend total employment growth
(baseline: January 2004).

DATA SOURCES:
ABS Cat. No. 6202.0 and 6202.0.55.001

SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES
• hours of work (including under-employment) in
South Australia compared with other states.
• South Australian wage levels (including by gender)
compared with other states.

T1.11 TARGET – Unemployment (existing – modified):
maintain equal or lower than the Australian
average through to 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
trend unemployment rates (baseline: January 2004).

DATA SOURCES:
ABS Cat. No. 6202.0 and 6202.0.55.001

SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES
• long-term unemployed.

T1.12 TARGET – Employment participation (new):
Increase the employment to population ratio,
standardised for age differences, to the
Australian average.

KEY MEASURE:
employment to population ratio (standardised for
age differences) (baseline: 2002–03).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 6291.0.55.001

SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES
• percentage of workforce aged 45 or older.

T1.13 TARGET – Employment in the defence industry
(new): increase defence industry employment
from 16,000 to 28,000 by 2013.

KEY MEASURE:
defence industry employment (baseline: 2004).

DATA SOURCE:
Industry surveys

^3 Until these data become available, a number of state-based proxy
measures will be used, such as the average time for planning and
development approvals, for mining approvals, for business name registration
and for recruitment processes.
**EXPORTS**

South Australia is a small state in a global economy. Export growth is arguably the single most important driver of future economic prosperity for South Australia, providing the best opportunity to boost our state’s jobs and income levels. It is of key importance that we diversify our export base, and move towards producing value-added goods and services, which involve high-level skills and knowledge, and for which international demand is growing strongly.

The defence industry target underlies the vital and growing role of this sector to the State’s future prosperity. The impending expansion of the mining sector is similarly recognised with ambitious targets for exploration, production and processing.

The value of South Australian exports has risen since the original plan’s release. However, their rate of growth has been inhibited in recent years by factors outside the state’s control, including drought, an over-valued exchange rate and instability in our key overseas markets. The target has been revised in this update by moving the timeframe to 2014, consistent with the majority of the other targets across the plan.

**T1.14 TARGET – Total exports (existing – modified):** treble the value of South Australia’s export income to $25 billion by 2014.

- **KEY MEASURE:** export income (chain volume) (baseline: 2002–03).
- **DATA SOURCES:** ABS Cat. No. 5220.0 and 5368.0

**T1.15 TARGET – Tourism industry (existing – modified):** increase visitor expenditure in South Australia’s tourism industry from $3.7 billion in 2002 to $6.3 billion by 2014.

- **KEY MEASURE:** visitor expenditure (baseline: December 2002).
- **DATA SOURCE:** South Australian Tourism Commission (SATC) www.tourism.sa.gov.au

**T1.16 TARGET – Share of overseas students (existing):** double South Australia’s share of overseas students by 2014.

- **KEY MEASURE:** South Australian share of national overseas students (baseline: 2003).

**T1.17 TARGET – Minerals exploration (existing – modified):** exploration expenditure in South Australia to be maintained in excess of $100 million per annum until 2010.

- **KEY MEASURE:** exploration expenditure (baseline: 2003).
- **DATA SOURCE:** ABS Cat. No. 8412.0

**T1.18 TARGET – Minerals production (existing – modified):** increase the value of minerals production to $3 billion by 2014.

- **KEY MEASURE:** Minerals Scorecard (baseline: 2003).
- **DATA SOURCE:** Primary Industries and Resources SA (PIRSA) www.pir.sa.gov.au/sector5.shtml

**T1.19 TARGET – Minerals processing (existing – modified):** increase the value of minerals processing to $1 billion by 2014.

- **KEY MEASURE:** Minerals Scorecard (baseline: 2003).
- **DATA SOURCE:** Primary Industries and Resources SA (PIRSA) www.pir.sa.gov.au/sector5.shtml

**T1.20 TARGET – Defence industry (new):** double the defence industry contribution to our economy from $1 billion to $2 billion by 2013.

- **KEY MEASURE:** defence industry contribution to GSP (baseline: 2004).
- **DATA SOURCE:** Industry surveys
OBJECTIVE 1: Growing Prosperity

INFRASTRUCTURE
The effective and efficient provision of infrastructure is a key to sustaining high rates of economic growth and productivity improvement. It is critical for achieving our exports target. Equally important are infrastructure investments that extend opportunity to all South Australians and create a stronger and fairer community.

The infrastructure needs of South Australia can only be met through a partnership between state government, business, other tiers of government and the regions.

T1.21 TARGET – Strategic infrastructure (existing – modified): match the national average in terms of investment in key economic and social infrastructure.

KEY MEASURE:
public and private new engineering construction as a percentage of GSP/GDP (baseline: 2002–03).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 5220.0

POPULATION
South Australia’s population growth has been the lowest of the Australian mainland states and territories over much of the last decade. A lower number of immigrants and a net loss due to interstate migration have contributed to this, although recently there has been an increase in the number of overseas migrants settling in South Australia. Based on the ABS’ extrapolation from current trends, the South Australian population is projected to peak at around 1.6 million in less than 25 years and then go into decline. Measures must be taken to avoid this scenario.

T1.22 TARGET – Total population (existing – modified): increase South Australia’s population to 2 million by 2050, with an interim target of 1.64 million by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
estimated resident population (ERP) (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCES:
ABS Cat. No. 3101.0 and 3222.0

T1.23 TARGET – Interstate migration (existing – modified): reduce annual net interstate migration loss to zero by 2010, with a net inflow thereafter to be sustained through to 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
net interstate migration (baseline: 2002).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 3101.0

T1.24 TARGET – Overseas migration (existing – modified): increase net overseas migration gain to 8500 per annum by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
net overseas migration (baseline: 2002–03).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 3101.0

T1.25 TARGET – Population fertility rate (new): maintain a rate of at least 1.7 births per woman.

KEY MEASURE:
total fertility rate (baseline: 2004).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 3301.0
ABORIGINAL UNEMPLOYMENT

South Australia’s Aboriginal unemployment rate has been of great concern, running at more than three times the rate of our non-Aboriginal population. As noted earlier, employment has a direct and positive impact on a person’s ability to lead a fulfilling, independent life. We must address the current disparity to provide for the full and equal participation by our Aboriginal population in the social and economic life of our state.

T1.26 TARGET – Aboriginal unemployment (new):
reduce the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates each year.

KEY MEASURE:
Aboriginal annual unemployment rate (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 6287.0

KEY INTERACTIONS

- economic growth (T1.1) and greenhouse gas emissions reductions (T3.5)
- economic growth (T1.1) and ecological footprint (T3.7)
- economic growth (T1.1) and investment in science, research and innovation (T4.9, T4.10, T4.11)
- jobs (T1.10) and non-school qualifications (T6.19)
- exports (T1.14) and sustainable water supply (T3.9)
- population (T1.22) and greenhouse gas emissions reductions (T3.5)
- overseas migration (T1.24) and multiculturalism (T5.8)
OBJECTIVE 2: Improving Wellbeing

Where are we now?
South Australians are, on the whole, enjoying better health than they have in the past. Infant mortality rates are the lowest in Australia, and rates of psychological distress are lower than the Australian average. South Australians enjoy good access to health care services, including hospital treatment. There is a renewed focus on primary health, which views healthcare as not just treating the sick, but as helping people to stay healthy. However, our public hospital system is under pressure from an ageing population, and obesity, smoking and risky driving are causing many health problems in our community, requiring increased community awareness and behavioural change.

Where do we want to be?
We want all South Australians to enjoy a healthy and long life. We want strong preventative health services to help keep people healthy and out of hospital, and South Australians should be well informed about the risks to their health and safety and act accordingly. We want a well-connected mental health system which supports people suffering from mental illness, and we want to close the gap in life expectancy between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal South Australians.

What must we do to get there?
The South Australian health system must focus on primary healthcare. Education needs to highlight the health consequences of lifestyle choices such as diet, smoking and risky driving behaviour, and promote healthy lifestyles. As a community we need to de-stigmatise mental health problems and ensure that services are effective. South Australia must have safe workplaces that give workers an opportunity to balance work and family commitments.

What are we doing to get there?
Key initiatives to improve wellbeing include:
- investing in infrastructure and programs that focus on primary healthcare and early intervention
- helping to establish healthy lifestyles early in life by educating young people about smoking, excessive drinking and obesity
- making a concerted effort to improve the health of South Australia’s Aboriginal population
- implementing GP Plus centres to give the community an extensive range of health services that are accessible seven days a week
- continuing the Universal Home Visiting scheme for new-born babies, where babies and their families receive a visit from a nurse to assess their health and wellbeing
- establishing a national Health Call Centre Service to provide South Australians with immediate access to health advice
- improving the capacity of older people to live independently through the Transition Care Program
- further implementing the Eat Well Be Active Healthy Weight Strategy for South Australia, including the banning of junk food in school canteens by 2008
- supporting the work of the Social Inclusion Board on reforming South Australia’s mental health system
- establishing Community Rehabilitation Centres for people with mental illnesses
- rationalising speed limits and tightening the penalties for unsafe driving
- defending industrial awards that allow workplace flexibility and enshrine occupational health and safety principles
- banning the sale of fruit-flavoured cigarettes, and reducing the risks to children from adults smoking in cars, as part of an overall smoking package which will ban smoking in all bars and hotels by the end of 2007.

“The update process showed what value can derive from involving community meaningfully in developing whole-of-state targets. We have not achieved all the elements we wanted, but this has been a landmark process that sets the foundation for ongoing community engagement. For organisations such as ours, the plan gives us a focus for open discussion with state and local governments as well as other community groups, about priority action for improving wellbeing, particularly for low income communities.”
Mark Henley, Uniting Care Wesley
PREVENTATIVE HEALTH

Preventable diseases, such as those caused by obesity and smoking, impose a huge cost on South Australians. They reduce the quality and length of life for those affected by the disease and add pressure to the lives of carers and family. There is also a significant financial burden on the health system. The plan retains targets for reducing smoking and obesity and has a particular focus on the younger generation. Physical activity is also an important target as a means to promote healthy lifestyles.

T2.1 TARGET – Smoking (existing – modified): reduce the percentage of young cigarette smokers by 10 percentage points between 2004 and 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
smoking prevalence for 15 to 29 year olds (baseline: 2004).

DATA SOURCE:
The Cancer Council, South Australia

SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES
• smoking rates across the whole of the population.

T2.2 TARGET – Healthy weight (existing – modified): increase the proportion of South Australians 18 and over with healthy weight by 10 percentage points by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
healthy weight (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of Health, South Australian Monitoring and Surveillance System (SAMSS)
www.health.sa.gov.au

SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES
• percentage of 4 year old South Australians who are overweight or obese.

T2.3 TARGET – Sport and recreation (existing): exceed the Australian average for participation in sport and physical activity by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
participation in exercise, recreation and sport (ERASS) (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
exercise recreation and sport survey

HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

South Australians have a good life expectancy. However, it is the quality of that life which is the focus of this group of targets. Longevity must be accompanied by an active and healthy lifestyle which enables people to participate in their community. The difference in life expectancy between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations is very concerning. The median age of mortality among South Australia’s Aboriginal population has been 25–30 years less than for non-Aboriginal South Australians. This cannot be fixed quickly, but it is a crucial inter-generational challenge. A new target in the updated plan looks at the years of life lost through avoidable disease as a means to highlight the problem and tackle it head-on.

Chronic disease management is the subject of a new target and reflects the reality that, as we live longer, we need to learn how to cope better with long-term illnesses.

The health-adjusted life expectancy (HALE) target is a carry-over from the original plan and measures life expectancy as equivalent years of full health.

T2.4 TARGET – Healthy South Australians (existing – modified): increase the healthy life expectancy of South Australians by 5% for males and 3% for females by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
healthy adjusted life expectancy (HALE) (baseline: 1999–01).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of Health, South Australian Burden of Disease Study

T2.5 TARGET – Aboriginal healthy life expectancy (new): lower the morbidity and mortality rates of Aboriginal South Australians.

KEY MEASURE:
years of life lost (YLL) (baseline: 1999–01).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of Health, South Australian Burden of Disease Study

T2.6 TARGET – Chronic diseases (new): increase, by 5 percentage points, the proportion of people living with a chronic disease whose self-assessed health status is good or better.

KEY MEASURE:
self assessed health status of people living with chronic disease (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of Health
OBJECTIVE 2: Improving Wellbeing

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING
The Government has acknowledged that mental health is an area requiring a specific focus by appointing a Minister for Mental Health and Substance Abuse. In the absence of a measurable indicator of mental health, the level of psychological distress in the community has been retained as an indicator of the overall wellbeing of South Australians.

The Social Inclusion Board has comprehensively re-evaluated South Australia’s mental health system. Its recommendations will help guide reform of the mental health system in South Australia.

T2.7 TARGET – Psychological wellbeing (existing – modified): equal or lower than the Australian average for psychological distress by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
levels of psychological distress (baseline: 2001).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 4364.0 Department of Health, South Australian Monitoring and Surveillance System (SAMSS)
www.health.sa.gov.au

PUBLIC SAFETY
South Australians are entitled to be safe and secure in their communities – at work, home and on the roads. Improving safety will avoid unnecessary injuries and loss of life, both of which create an emotional and economic burden on the community. There has been a welcome fall in offences recorded by police in recent years.

The targets below highlight where we – as a government and a community – want to see improvement.

T2.8 TARGET – Statewide crime rates (existing – modified): reduce victim reported crime by 12% by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
crime rates (baseline: 2002-03).

DATA SOURCE:
Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR)

T2.9 TARGET – Road safety – fatalities (existing – modified): by 2010, reduce road fatalities to less than 90 persons per year.

KEY MEASURE:
number of road fatalities (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI)

T2.10 TARGET – Road safety – serious injuries (new):
by 2010 reduce serious injuries to less than 1000 per year.

KEY MEASURE:
number of serious injuries (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI)

T2.11 TARGET – Greater safety at work (existing):
achieve the nationally agreed target of 40% reduction in injury by 2012.

KEY MEASURE:
injury rates (baseline: 2001-02).

DATA SOURCE:
Workcover, South Australia
www.workcover.com/

SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES
• number of work related fatalities.
WORK–LIFE BALANCE

Quality of life is determined by a number of things, including education and employment opportunities, a healthy environment, a rich cultural life, and good health. An important addition to the plan is a new target for the balance between work and personal life in South Australia.

Problems with balancing one’s work and social life affect many South Australians due to an increased number of double income households and an increase in the population of older people who depend on their children for care. Promoting a culture and environment that strikes the right balance between work and other pursuits benefits health and wellbeing, and helps build stronger communities.

**T2.12 TARGET – Work–life balance (new):** improve the quality of life of all South Australians through maintenance of a healthy work–life balance.

**KEY MEASURE:**
healthy work–life balance index (to be developed).

**DATA SOURCE:**
baseline data to be available by mid-2007.

**KEY INTERACTIONS**
- healthy South Australians (T2.4) and early childhood (birthweight) (T6.3)
OBJECTIVE 3: Attaining Sustainability

Where are we now?

Humanity faces some of the most significant challenges ever in securing a decent environment for today’s citizens and for future generations.

South Australians know that the health of our natural environment is absolutely critical to our future, and that ‘no change’ is not an option.

South Australia is a world leader in climate change policy and a national leader in the development and support of renewable energy. South Australia has 51% of Australia’s wind capacity and 45% of the grid-connected solar power. South Australia is also home to 90% of geothermal energy exploration activity in Australia. South Australia is also a leader in stormwater reuse and has the highest per capita level of recycled water use in Australia.

South Australia faces some of its most significant environmental challenges in addressing the adverse impacts of climate change, ensuring the sustainable use of its water and other natural resources and in halting biodiversity decline.

South Australia has been taking a leadership role in focusing national attention on the plight of the River Murray and is implementing a range of initiatives to manage salinity and improve environmental values. An integrated State Natural Resources Management Plan that charts the course we need to follow to work together to maintain healthy and productive landscapes and marine environments has been developed.

Where do we want to be?

South Australia must continue to be a leader in climate change policy and an exemplar for Australia and the world. We want to be at the forefront of producing and using renewable energy and in the sustainable use of water and other natural resources, and to preserve our natural habitats and native species of flora and fauna.

What must we do to get there?

We must ensure that our consumption of natural resources is sustainable so as not to leave future generations worse off. We must reduce the state’s greenhouse gas emissions and lead research into the effects of climate change on South Australia, and into innovative ways to improve natural resources management. South Australia’s government, businesses and the community need to increase their use of renewable energy. We must raise awareness of the need for sustainability in our everyday lives and in everything we do. We must act to restore the health of the River Murray by leading national reforms and by adopting best practice in water management to ensure sustainable water use. To halt the biodiversity decline, we must work together to protect South Australia’s natural systems and where possible restore threatened plant and animal species and communities.

What are we doing to get there?

Key initiatives to attain sustainability include:

- implementing the Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions Reduction Bill 2006, which sets three main targets: to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 60% of 1990 levels by 2050; to increase the generation of renewable electricity to 20% of all electricity generated in the state by 2014; and to increase the state’s consumption of renewable electricity to 20% of the total by 2014
- supporting research by the new Hubert Wilkins Chair of Climate Change at the University of Adelaide, which will focus on adaptation to climate change in South Australia
- introducing a ‘feed-in’ law which rewards households that install solar panels by paying them for the electricity they feed back to the grid
- the Government continuing to provide an example for business and the community by purchasing 20% of its electricity needs from certified Green Power
- committing to Tackling Climate Change, the Government of South Australia’s Greenhouse Strategy
- promoting sustainable water use and fostering innovative options for supplies of water, including stormwater reuse, recycled water and desalination
- campaigning at a national level for an emissions trading scheme and mandatory greenhouse gas emission reporting for businesses
- leading the nation by being the first state to return water to the environment (13 gigalitres) and to commit to returning its full requirement for increased environmental flows (35 gigalitres) under the Murray Darling Basin Ministerial Council’s Living Murray Program
- continuing to work with other states and the Australian Government to secure resources and return flows to the River Murray
- reducing salinity levels in the River Murray by committing to salt interception schemes which currently remove 600 tonnes of salt per day
- Implementing the State Natural Resources Management Plan, which sets the state’s direction for managing all South Australia’s natural resources.

There are three high-order targets under this objective: lose no species, reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, and reduce our ecological footprint. For the purposes of the plan, a number of the remaining targets are presented under these three. However, it should be noted that there is not a simple, single connection between the targets – achieving any of the targets under this objective may have a significant positive impact on more than one of the three high-order targets.
BIODIVERSITY

Over many decades, through land clearing, inappropriate development and release of contaminants, our natural environment has been degraded. The results have been loss of species, the loss of natural habitats for both animals and plants, erosion of valuable agricultural land and pollution of our marine environment.

The state’s biodiversity provides us with the resources we need to live; it must be protected.

T3.1 TARGET – Lose no species (existing – modified):
lose no known native species as a result of human impacts.

KEY MEASURE:
no decline, and where possible an improvement, in the regional status of known native species, or the ecological communities that they come from.

DATA SOURCE:
Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH)

T3.2 TARGET – Land biodiversity (existing – modified):
by 2010 have five well-established biodiversity corridors aimed at maximising ecological outcomes particularly in the face of climate change.

KEY MEASURE:
number of well-established biodiversity corridors created (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH), Naturelinks program

T3.3 TARGET – Soil protection (new):
by 2014, achieve a 20% increase in South Australia’s agricultural cropping land that is adequately protected from erosion.

KEY MEASURE:
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation’s (DWLBC) erosion risk index (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (DWLBC)

T3.4 TARGET – Marine biodiversity (existing – modified):
by 2010 create 19 marine parks aimed at maximising ecological outcomes.

KEY MEASURE:
number of marine parks created (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH)
www.environment.sa.gov.au/coasts/state.html#mpa

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change and global warming are amongst the greatest challenges faced by humanity today.

Greenhouse gas emissions from human activities – most notably the burning of fossil fuels – have increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere far beyond the levels we have historically experienced – an increase of more than 40% since the beginning of the industrial age.

South Australia is recognised as a leader both nationally and internationally in addressing climate change, but more must be done to counter this threat.

T3.5 TARGET – Greenhouse gas emissions reduction (existing – modified):
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.

KEY MEASURE:
South Australia’s greenhouse gas emissions (baseline: 1990 levels).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC), Sustainability and Climate Change Division

T3.6 TARGET – Use of public transport (existing – modified):
increase the use of public transport to 10% of metropolitan weekday passenger vehicle kilometres travelled by 2018.

KEY MEASURE:
public transport usage as a proportion of metropolitan weekday passenger vehicle kilometres travelled (baseline: 2002-03).

DATA SOURCE:
Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI)
OBJECTIVE 3: Attaining Sustainability

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

The ecological footprint of our community is a measure of our impact on the environment – how much our way of life affects productive land. South Australia’s ecological footprint is 7.0 global hectares per person; this compares favourably with the Australian average of 7.7. However, South Australia’s ecological footprint is considerably higher than the OECD’s average of 5.2 and the world average of 2.2. To attain sustainability we must reduce our ecological footprint. This will involve more responsible consumption, innovation and new technology.

T3.7 TARGET – Ecological footprint (existing – modified): reduce South Australia’s ecological footprint by 30% by 2050.

KEY MEASURE: South Australia’s ecological footprint (baseline: 2005).

DATA SOURCE: Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC), Sustainability and Climate Change Division www.sustainableliving.sa.gov.au/

T3.8 TARGET – Zero waste (existing): reduce waste to landfill by 25% by 2014.

KEY MEASURE: waste to landfill (baseline: 2002-03).


WATER

The sustainable use of water is one of our most urgent resource challenges. While much has been done to protect our water resources, without further innovation and improved management practices, our economy, our health, and the quality of our environment will suffer. Of great importance is a healthy River Murray, which is essential to the future of our state.

T3.9 TARGET – Sustainable water supply (new): South Australia’s water resources are managed within sustainable limits by 2018.

KEY MEASURE: extent to which water resources are managed within sustainable limits (baseline: 2003).


SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES
• percentage of remote communities with access to potable water.


KEY MEASURE: increased environmental flows in the River Murray (baseline: 2003).


KEY MEASURE: Murray-Darling Basin Commission salinity register (baseline: 2003-04).

ENERGY
The stationary electricity sector accounts for about 50% of greenhouse gas emissions in Australia. This is because most of our electricity is supplied by coal-fired generators. To reduce these emissions, South Australia must generate more electricity using renewable energy. Although South Australia is a recognised national and international leader in the use of wind and solar power, we must ensure our future patterns of energy consumption become more sustainable.

T3.12 TARGET – Renewable energy (existing – modified): support the development of renewable energy so that it comprises 20% of the state’s electricity production and consumption by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
proportion of renewable electricity generated and consumed (baseline: 2004-05).

DATA SOURCE:
Electricity Supply Industry Planning Council (ESIPC) www.esipc.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm


KEY MEASURE:
South Australia’s residential energy efficiency index (baseline: 2003-04).

DATA SOURCE:
ABARE (www.abareonlineshop.com, publication code 13180) and ABS Cat. 3236.0

ABORIGINAL LANDS
South Australia’s Aborigines – the first South Australians – have a strong and special connection to the land. We must recognise Native Title rights and interests through indigenous land use agreements (ILUAs). The ILUA process can provide fair and balanced outcomes for the first South Australians as well as for pastoralists, farmers, miners, fishers and government.

T3.15 TARGET – Aboriginal lands – access and management (new): resolve 75% of all native title claims by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
number of native title claims resolved (baseline: 2004).

DATA SOURCE:
South Australian ILUA Statewide Negotiations www.iluasa.com/default.asp

SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURE
• the number of cooperative arrangements with Aboriginal communities for the conservation of the natural environment.

KEY INTERACTIONS
• greenhouse gas emissions reductions (T3.5) and economic growth (T1.1)
• greenhouse gas emissions reductions (T3.5) and population (T1.22)
• greenhouse gas emissions reductions (T3.5) and investment in science, research and innovation (T4.9, T4.10, T4.11)
• ecological footprint (T3.7) and investment in science, research and innovation (T4.9, T4.10, T4.11)
• ecological footprint (T3.7) and economic growth (T1.1)
• sustainable water supply (T3.9) and exports (T1.14)
OBJECTIVE 4: Fostering Creativity and Innovation

Where are we now?
South Australia is renowned as a creative and artistic state. Our state’s success has been based on innovation and entrepreneurship; since the Dunstan years of the 1970s, South Australia has led the way in developing and promoting the arts, and our screen industries have achieved critical acclaim and international recognition in recent years. South Australia is home to world-class research institutions and has been successful in attracting the headquarters of major nodes of national collaborative research centres, research facilities and centres of excellence. Our businesses are the most innovative in the country.

Where do we want to be?
We want to be a hub for research and innovation, where creativity drives industry, pushes our pursuit of new technologies, and enriches our lives.

We want to develop our creative industries and to see more of the community engaged in creative pursuits, and to maintain our international reputation as the Festival State. South Australia should be a magnet for outward-looking and innovative people, and have a vibrant intellectual and artistic culture, promoting excellence and nurturing talent.

What must we do to get there?
We must invest in the education and skills of South Australians; our skills and knowledge must equip us to tackle the major challenges of our time – from climate change to globalisation, from providing good jobs and rising living standards to dealing with an ageing population.

As a small state, geographically distant from major markets, we must continue to innovate to stay competitive, maintaining an international orientation. We need to build the capacity for research and innovation in areas where South Australia shows particular strengths. We need to promote entrepreneurship in the arts, recognising that the arts are not just a form of entertainment, but a crucial sector in our economy and a focus for communities. We should encourage people to engage in creative and artistic pursuits. Innovation, however, is not something peculiar to the arts, or to a few high-profile sectors. Innovation – constantly applying and re-applying knowledge to what we do – must become embedded in everything we do, in business, government and in community life.

What are we doing to get there?
Key initiatives to foster creativity and innovation include:

- developing alliances between government, industry and education sectors for increased research, commercialisation and innovation, and investing millions of dollars in research infrastructure as part of the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy
- drawing new audiences to the creative arts in South Australia, including by turning the Adelaide Fringe and WOMADelaide into annual events
- supporting the revival of a world-class South Australian film industry, and the most vibrant film festival in Australia
- supporting ‘science outside the square’ and the Bragg Initiative
- supporting the strongest youth arts sector in Australia
- establishing the Regional Centre for Culture program to further improve and promote the arts in regional areas
- bringing a new international guitar festival and similar major cultural events to the state
- refurbishing the Adelaide Festival Centre
- funding a biennial Festival of Ideas
- ensuring the Adelaide Festival continues to be Australia’s premier arts and cultural festival
- seed funding the development of a local venture capital industry to support small and start-up companies to commercialise new ideas and inventions
- supporting innovative industry through initiatives such as the Centre for Innovation, Mawson Institute for Advanced Manufacturing, and the Premier’s Science and Research Fund.

“There are some good new targets in this update. Achieving the venture capital target will signal an important upswing in backing dynamic young South Australian companies which are key to our economic future”
Amanda Heyworth, CEO, Playford Capital
CREATIVITY

We are renowned for our leadership and strong commitment to the arts.

A culture of creativity helps economic growth by developing better products and services, more efficient businesses and better delivery of government services. Creativity is also important to building a vibrant community.

We must enhance our reputation by supporting the growth of our creative industries. We are home to some of the country’s best artistic organisations, which are also renowned around the world: the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra, the Australian Dance Theatre, the Adelaide Festival, Windmill and the Jam Factory, to name just a few. South Australian films are receiving critical acclaim internationally. This state has a rich Aboriginal culture. We must not take any of this for granted but continue to broaden the audience for our cultural products.

T4.1 TARGET – Creative industries (new): increase the number of South Australians undertaking work in the creative industries by 20% by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
work in the creative industries (baseline: 2004).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 6281.0

SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURE
• the number of South Australians employed in the combined areas of television, film and interactive content development and production.

T4.2 TARGET – Film industry (existing – modified): double the number of feature films produced in South Australia by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
number of feature films produced (baseline: 2002-03).

DATA SOURCE:
South Australian Film Commission (SAFC)

T4.3 TARGET – Cultural engagement – institutions (new): increase the number of attendances at South Australia’s cultural institutions by 20% by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
attendance at cultural institutions (baseline: 2002-03).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC), Arts SA
www.arts.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm

T4.4 TARGET – Cultural engagement – arts activities (new): increase the number of attendances at selected arts activities by 40% by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
attendance at selected arts activities (baseline: 2002-03).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC), Arts SA
www.arts.sa.gov.au/site/page.cfm

T4.5 TARGET – Understanding of Aboriginal culture (new): Aboriginal cultural studies included in school curriculum by 2014 with involvement of Aboriginal people in design and delivery.

KEY MEASURE:
Aboriginal cultural studies in schools (baseline: 2006).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of Education and Children’s Services (DECS)
OBJECTIVE 4: Fostering Creativity and Innovation

INNOVATION

Innovation at its most basic level is the creative use of knowledge: doing things differently (process innovation) or doing different things (new products and services). Innovation is vitally important for achieving and maintaining business competitiveness. Innovation is equally important for building stronger communities and delivering better government services.

Innovation has delivered breakthroughs which have transformed economies and societies. South Australia’s history is full of innovative discoveries – from the invention of the stump jump plough, the discovery of penicillin, the Hills Hoist, discoveries in molecular biology and diagnostic x-rays, to major civic participation, with South Australia being one of the first places in the world to give women the vote.

In today’s global business environment, successful businesses develop and apply new ideas, technologies and knowledge to remain at the cutting edge. Our businesses are the most innovative in the nation and we must build on this strength.

T4.6 TARGET – Commercialisation of research (existing – modified): increase gross revenues received by South Australian-based research institutions from licences, options, royalty agreements, assignments, licensed technology and patents by 2010.

KEY MEASURE: gross revenues received by South Australian-based research institutions from licences, options, royalty agreements, assignments, licensed technology and patents (baseline: 2005).

DATA SOURCE: Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology (DFEEST)

T4.7 TARGET – Business innovation (new): the proportion of South Australian businesses innovating to exceed 50% in 2010 and 60% in 2014.

KEY MEASURE: proportion of South Australian businesses innovating (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE: ABS Cat. No. 8158.0

T4.8 TARGET – Broadband usage (existing – modified): broadband usage in South Australia to exceed the Australian national average by 2010, and be maintained thereafter.

KEY MEASURE: broadband usage (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE: Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology (DFEEST)

INVESTMENT IN SCIENCE, RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Today the state has a strong science and technology research base to promote innovation. It is supported by three South Australian universities, the recent addition of campuses of Carnegie Melon, and the impending delivery of courses in Adelaide by UK-based Cranfield University from early 2007.

We also have a number of important public research organisations. These include the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, and the research headquarters for the Defence Science and Technology Organisation, which has the largest number of research scientists in a single location in Australia. These facilities are supported by a wide range of industry research facilities in many fields including wine, defence, automotive, manufacturing, printing, optics and biotechnology.

T4.9 TARGET – Public expenditure (new): by 2010, public expenditure on research and development, as a proportion of GSP, to match or exceed average investment compared to other Australian states.

KEY MEASURE: public expenditure on research and development (baseline: 2002-03).

DATA SOURCE: ABS Cat. No. 8109.0 and 8111.0

T4.10 TARGET – Australian Government resources (new): 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.

KEY MEASURE: Australian government research and development resources (baseline: 2005).

DATA SOURCE: Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology (DFEEST)

T4.11 TARGET – Business expenditure (existing – modified): increase business expenditure on research and development to 1.5% of GSP in 2010 and increase to 1.9% by 2014.

KEY MEASURE: business expenditure on research and development (baseline: 2000-01).

DATA SOURCE: ABS Cat. No. 8104.0
VENTURE CAPITAL

Increasingly, the role of entrepreneurs who build and lead successful and dynamic businesses is being recognised as a key component of economic prosperity. Entrepreneurship and the demand for venture capital are barometers of business confidence in an economy and the availability of innovative thinkers in the state.

The target for venture capital is a new addition to the plan, and entrepreneurship has been put on the developmental list (due to issues of data availability), emphasising the challenge of attracting, retaining and making best use of those who can help the economy to thrive.

**T4.12 TARGET – Venture capital (new):** South Australia’s share of Australian Government-administered venture capital program funds to reach 7% by 2010, and be maintained thereafter.

**KEY MEASURE:**
venture capital program funds (baseline: 2002-03).

**DATA SOURCES:**
Commonwealth venture capital programs
ICT incubators program
www.dcita.gov.au/

**KEY INTERACTIONS**
- investment in science, research and innovation (T4.9, T4.10, T4.11) and economic growth (T1.1)
- investment in science, research and innovation (T4.9, T4.10, T4.11) and greenhouse gas emissions reductions (T3.5)
- investment in science, research and innovation (T4.9, T4.10, T4.11) and ecological footprint (T3.7).
OBJECTIVE 5: Building Communities

Where are we now?
Strong, open and diverse communities that extend opportunity to all are the wellspring of a competitive economy and a high quality of life. South Australia is a successful multicultural community, and we recognise and support innovative approaches to business, community participation and environmental sustainability across the state. In common with other societies, globalisation and other forces are changing the nature of work and everyday life in South Australia. These forces place extra pressure on communities, and at the same time make the security and support networks offered by the community all the more important. South Australians are proud of their state’s national leadership in building strong communities.

Where do we want to be?
A robust economy gives us the opportunity to ensure that the benefits are shared by all South Australians as we grow together. We want a fair society, with many more South Australians engaged in political and civic life. Our decision-making bodies are more representative. We want to ensure that all South Australians in all parts of the state share in the benefits of a strong community.

What must we do to get there?
We must ensure that our most vulnerable populations are included and supported. A fair society depends on strong partnerships between government, business and the community. We need to promote and celebrate our community leaders, while ensuring that all South Australians have a voice and can make an informed contribution to public debate. We must continue to recognise and value the civic leadership and community spirit that is nurtured by our cultural and religious organisations, and our sporting and recreational groups.

What are we doing to get there?
Key initiatives to build communities include:

• linking Youth Advisory committees to local councils across the state, to give young people a voice in local decisions and involve them in organising community events
• recognising the work of our volunteers, in organisations such as Meals on Wheels, the Country Fire Service and St John’s Ambulance, with a dedicated Minister for Volunteers
• helping school students to cope with challenges while learning life skills, teamwork and self-reliance, through the Premier’s Activ8 program
• involving young people, through the Youth Conservation Corps, in important conservation activities such as the Port Adelaide dolphin sanctuary
• encouraging the private sector to take up the challenge of improving leadership pathways for women, through senior appointments and board positions
• recognising South Australia’s multicultural character as an economic and social strength, and valuing the contribution of the many chambers of commerce to our export competitiveness
• establishing a Young Indigenous Entrepreneurs Program to support Aboriginal youth and communities through building businesses
• engaging regional communities to develop creative approaches and targets that align to local priorities – for example, regional population, and the holding of community Cabinet meetings and consultations with State Government Ministers in the regions.

“I welcome the greater profile afforded to issues of most concern to our Aboriginal communities - and especially the targets focused on early years and development that will contribute significantly to Aboriginal wellbeing in years to come.”
Kerry Colbung, Chair Interim South Australian Aboriginal Advisory Council
**WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP**

Women should be full and equal participants in the social and economic life of the community. South Australia has some proud historical achievements in this area: it was one of the first places in the world to give women the vote and the first to enable women to enter Parliament. But there is still work to be done – by government, by business and by the community – to increase women’s participation.

**T5.1 TARGET – Boards and committees (existing – modified):** increase the number of women on all State Government boards and committees to 50% on average by 2008, and maintain thereafter by ensuring that 50% of women are appointed, on average, each quarter.

**KEY MEASURE:** percentage of women on all State Government boards and committees (baseline: January 2004).

**DATA SOURCE:**
Office for Women, Department for Justice
www.officetowomen.sa.gov.au and Boards and Committees Unit, Department of Premier and Cabinet

**SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURE**
• the number of women on commercial boards (including chairs) in South Australia

**T5.2 TARGET – Chairs of boards and committees (existing – modified):** increase the number of women chairing state government boards and committees to 50% by 2010.

**KEY MEASURE:** percentage of women chairing State Government boards and committees (baseline: January 2004).

**DATA SOURCE:**
Office for Women, Department for Justice
www.officetowomen.sa.gov.au and Boards and Committees Unit, Department of Premier and Cabinet

**T5.3 TARGET – Members of Parliament (existing):** increase the number of women in Parliament to 50% by 2014.

**KEY MEASURE:** percentage of women in Parliament (baseline: 2004).

**DATA SOURCE:**
Parliament of South Australia
www.parliament.sa.gov.au/Members/

**SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURE**
• number of women elected to local government

**POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

Participation in the political process reflects the community’s engagement in the decisions that affect us all. An original target was related to the level of informal votes cast in State Government elections. A better measure, which also reflects the engagement of youth, is the number of young people who activate their right to vote by registering as soon as they are eligible at 18 years of age.

**T5.4 TARGET – Enrolment to vote (existing – modified):** increase the proportion of eligible young South Australians (18-19 years) enrolled to vote to better the Australian average by 2014.

**KEY MEASURE:** proportion of eligible young South Australians (18-19 years) enrolled to vote (baseline: 2004).

**DATA SOURCE:**
State Electoral Office
Australian Electoral Commission
www.aec.gov.au/

**T5.5 TARGET – Local government elections (existing):** increase voter participation in local government elections in South Australia to 50% by 2014.

**KEY MEASURE:** voter participation in local government elections (baseline: 2003).

**DATA SOURCE:**
Local Government Association (LGA)
OBJECTIVE 5: Building Communities

VOLUNTEERING
A healthy community relies on its social networks. These connections help to share burdens and build a sense of community trust. In turn, this creates a more efficient society. Strong communities encourage social inclusion, contribute to the state’s overall quality of life and create opportunities for development and growth for every South Australian.

The level of volunteering is a good indicator of the cohesion of a community and its active interest in identifying and solving problems.

T5.6 TARGET – Volunteering (existing – modified): maintain the high level of volunteering in South Australia at 50% participation rate or higher.
KEY MEASURE: volunteering rates (baseline: 2006).
DATA SOURCE: household survey
SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURE: the number of people who report being engaged in their community.

MULTICULTURALISM
South Australia has a rich mix of culturally and linguistically diverse citizens and residents. Nearly 25% of South Australians were born outside Australia, coming from over 150 countries. South Australia has benefited from this diversity.

A number of measures reflect the value we place on our diversity. These include:
• the English language proficiency of recently arrived migrants
• the proportion of school leavers who are proficient in a language other than English
• the decreasing number of incidents of racial discrimination
• the proportion of culturally and linguistically diverse South Australians elected to Parliament, local government, and on corporate boards.

T5.8 TARGET – Multiculturalism (new): increase the percentage of South Australians who accept cultural diversity as a positive influence in the community.
KEY MEASURE: acceptance of cultural diversity
DATA SOURCE: household survey (data expected to be available in 2007)

ABORIGINAL LEADERSHIP
Strong Aboriginal leadership is a key element for addressing the social, economic, health, housing and educational disadvantages experienced by our Aboriginal population, and in ensuring their full participation in the community and the life of the state.

T5.7 TARGET – Aboriginal leadership (new): increase the number of Aboriginal South Australians participating in community leadership and in community leadership development programs.
KEY MEASURE: number of Aboriginal South Australians participating in community leadership and in community leadership development programs (data expected to be available in 2007).
Training and Further Education (TAFE) www.tafe.sa.edu.au/
SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURE: the number of Aboriginal South Australians on state government boards and committees.
REGIONAL POPULATION LEVELS

Populations in regional areas have traditionally been linked to the success of rural industries, particularly agriculture and mining. When people leave those industries during hard times and move to cities, populations in regional towns can lose critical mass and suffer a decline in community services. However, population can also be a driver for industry growth. The availability of suitably skilled workers is a major factor in decisions on where to build new industry facilities.

Addressing the challenges in regional areas needs a number of strategies, including:

- developing new industries to reduce the reliance of a region on just one key industry
- reducing the impact of climate change and its effects on agriculture
- promoting the attractiveness of regional lifestyles
- ensuring that regional infrastructure, including communications infrastructure, meets the needs of industry, now and in the future
- using South Australia’s regional status for migration purposes to attract migrants to regional areas.

Many of the plan’s targets will affect regional South Australians, but a specific target for regional population levels is an indicator of the health of regional communities.

T5.9 TARGET – Regional population levels (existing - modified): maintain regional South Australia’s share of the state’s population (18%).

KEY MEASURE:
estimated regional population (baseline: 2001–02).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 3218.0

KEY INTERACTIONS
multiculturalism (T5.8) and overseas migration (T1.24).
OBJECTIVE 6: Expanding Opportunity

Where are we now?

Education, in all its forms and at all stages of life, is central to creating and expanding opportunity. It is also vital for sustaining strong economic growth and rising living standards. Furthermore, education and knowledge are critical for a strong community, a healthy population, and a good environment. South Australia has focused on lifting standards in our primary and middle schools by reducing class sizes in the junior grades and including targets in the original plan for meeting national benchmarks for literacy and numeracy. There has been a strong push to ensure that students move successfully from school to vocational education, jobs or higher learning, as part of a workforce development strategy for the state. The school leaving age has been raised and the SA Certificate of Education (SACE) overhauled. The Social Inclusion Board’s work on homelessness has helped reduce the number of rough sleepers. Housing affordability is being addressed. However, an unfortunate constant in South Australia – as elsewhere in the country – has been the disparity between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, despite efforts by successive Commonwealth and state governments.

Where do we want to be?

We want South Australia to be a place where everybody has the opportunity to reach their potential and achieve their goals, and to be the very best they can. South Australia should be the place to get the best possible start in life, and where people who are on the margins of society, or are otherwise socially excluded, can find a way back in. South Australia’s Aboriginal communities should enjoy the same opportunities as others. Education at all levels is the key to expanding opportunity for all South Australians; strongly valuing education helps all South Australians to share the benefits of a strong economy.

What must we do to get there?

The early years of a child’s life are vital for ensuring future wellbeing, health, education and employment prospects. The updated plan emphasises the years 0–8 for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children alike. We must ensure that people with disabilities have more opportunities to participate in work and community life. We must take a comprehensive approach to helping those coping with disadvantage; stability in housing, for example, can improve job prospects, which can alleviate financial stresses. To ensure job opportunities for all, we need to maintain and improve the skills base in the state, which rests on the availability of high-quality education and training.

What are we doing to get there?

Key initiatives to expand opportunity include:

• improving services to pregnant women and young babies, with a commitment to establish 20 integrated children’s centres in key locations to provide a range of services to families beyond regular childcare, including two based in Aboriginal communities
• improving literacy by building on initiatives such as the Premier’s Reading Challenge and reduced class sizes in public schools
• working with the Commonwealth Government, communities and others to develop a comprehensive approach to addressing Aboriginal disadvantage
• supporting the work of the Social Inclusion Board in areas such as reducing homelessness, improving the school-to-work transition, and improving employment prospects for people with disabilities
• improving professional development, support and industry placements for maths and science teachers
• establishing 10 new Trade Schools for the Future to address skills shortages, including in the mining and defence industry sectors
• appointing Fraser Mustard, an international expert on childhood development, as a Thinker in Residence
• implementing a cultural inclusion framework throughout the public sector to support promotion of diversity in the workforce
• reducing the average size of reception to Year 3 classes in schools across the state
• raising the minimum school leaving age to 17, as part of a major overhaul of the SACE to ensure that all our 17-year-olds are either learning or earning
• involving communities in the development of newer and better schools, and children’s and family services, to provide students with up-to-date curriculum choices and well-integrated support services through the Education Works Strategy.

"I’m delighted to see the plan’s emphasis on maths and science in schools, and commend its strong focus on education and knowledge. This is crucial for South Australia to be a competitive economy and a community that offers opportunity to all. Also, this updated plan puts a strong stake in the ground for South Australia as a place to come for leading-edge research and innovation.” Max Brennan, Chief Scientist
ABORIGINAL WELLBEING

The plan seeks an integrated approach to addressing Aboriginal disadvantage, and accordingly retains an overarching target for ‘Aboriginal wellbeing’ which can track – at an aggregate level – whether circumstances are getting better or worse for Aboriginal South Australians. The Australian and state governments are considering an Index of Aboriginal Disadvantage which would provide a credible measure enabling comparison of South Australia’s situation to other states. In the meantime, a scorecard capturing the main contributing factors to overall wellbeing will be used as our yardstick.

T6.1 TARGET – Aboriginal wellbeing (existing – modified): improve the overall wellbeing of Aboriginal South Australians.

KEY MEASURE: wellbeing of Aboriginal South Australians (data expected to be available in 2007).

EARLY CHILDHOOD

We need to give children the best start in life we can. This means maximising the number of babies who are born healthy, who are stimulated early to develop literacy, who are in an environment where they are both nurtured and challenged. A positive start to life means that children can develop resilience and be better able to deal with problems, challenges and opportunities. It means that they are more likely to find a place in, and contribute to, a well-functioning society.

In recognition of these considerations, three early childhood targets have been added to this updated version of the plan. Two have data sources that are available now. The Australian Early Development Index is a measure which is in the trial stage only, but is included in anticipation of data becoming available.

T6.2 TARGET – Early childhood – Year 1 literacy (new): by 2014 achieve a 10% improvement in the number of children reading at an age appropriate level by the end of Year 1.

KEY MEASURE: Year 1 literacy rates (data expected to be available in 2007).

T6.3 TARGET – Early childhood – birthweight (new): reduce the proportion of low birthweight babies.

KEY MEASURE: low birthweights (baseline: 2003).

SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES
- rate of infant mortality
- percentage of mothers who breastfeed their infants for at least six months
- number of participants in parenting courses.

T6.4 TARGET – Early childhood – AEDI (new): improve South Australia’s performance on the Australian Early Development Index.

KEY MEASURE: Australian Early Development Index (likely to be rolled out from 2008).
DATA SOURCE: Royal Children’s Hospital, Melbourne www.rch.org.au/australianedi/index.cfm?doc_id=6210

ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE

All South Australians deserve an opportunity to share in the benefits of the state’s prosperity and wealth. Fair societies not only create opportunity for all, they also tend to be cohesive communities in which trust plays a central role. Fair societies often go with strong economies because such societies invest in the skills and talents of their people. Tackling entrenched disadvantage is critically important.

The original plan had a target for narrowing the gap between those on the lowest incomes in South Australia and those on average incomes. This presented certain technical difficulties. The new target, which looks at the proportion of households which rely heavily on welfare payments of various sorts (other than the age pension), is considered of greater use and relevance.

T6.5 TARGET – Economic disadvantage (existing – modified): reduce the percentage of South Australians receiving government benefits (excluding age pensions) as their major income source to below the Australian average by 2014.

KEY MEASURE: proportion of households receiving government benefits (baseline: 2003).
DATA SOURCE: Department for Families and Communities (DFC) www.familiesandcommunities.sa.gov.au/
OBJECTIVE 6: Expanding Opportunity

HOUSING
For decades South Australia has led the country in the quality of its public housing, Aboriginal housing, community housing and home ownership programs. Our housing is more affordable relative to the Australian average, although differences between the major cities are narrowing. We need to keep that competitive edge for the benefit of South Australians and to attract others to this state. The trends in affordability in the regions are also important.

A new target addresses the issue of overcrowding in Aboriginal households, which contributes to many problems in Aboriginal communities. Homelessness remains an area for priority attention in the updated plan.

T6.6 TARGET – Homelessness (existing – modified): halve the number of ‘rough sleepers’ in South Australia by 2010 and maintain thereafter.
KEY MEASURE:
number of ‘rough sleepers’ (baseline: 2001).
DATA SOURCE:
ABS 2006 Census

T6.7 TARGET – Affordable housing (existing – modified): increase affordable home purchase and rental opportunities by 5 percentage points by 2014.
KEY MEASURE:
home purchasing and rental affordability (baseline: 2003).
DATA SOURCE:
Department for Families and Communities (DFC) www.familiesandcommunities.sa.gov.au/

T6.8 TARGET – Housing stress (existing – modified): halve the number of South Australians experiencing housing stress by 2014.
KEY MEASURE:
number of South Australians experiencing housing stress (baseline: 2001)¹.
DATA SOURCE:
ABS 2006 Census

DISABILITY
People with disabilities deserve opportunities to participate in the community and to lead rich and fulfilling lives. Some need more support than others, either in the community or in their homes, or both. All should be included in, and valued by, our community. The importance of this principle is underlined by an increased focus on disability in the new plan.

T6.9 TARGET – Aboriginal housing (new): reduce overcrowding in Aboriginal households by 10% by 2014.
KEY MEASURE:
overcrowding in Aboriginal households (baseline: 2002).
DATA SOURCE:
ABS (NATSISS) Cat. No. 4715.0
SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURE
• rate of Aboriginal home ownership.

T6.10 TARGET – Housing for people with disabilities (existing – modified): double the number of people with disabilities appropriately housed and supported in community based accommodation by 2014.
KEY MEASURE:
number of people with disabilities appropriately housed and supported in community based accommodation (baseline: 2002–03).
DATA SOURCE:
Department for Families and Communities (DFC) www.familiesandcommunities.sa.gov.au/

T6.11 TARGET – Participation by people with disabilities (new): increase by 400 the number of people with disability involved in day options program by 2014.
KEY MEASURE:
number of people with disability involved in day options program (baseline: 2006).
DATA SOURCE:
Department for Families and Communities (DFC) www.familiesandcommunities.sa.gov.au/

¹ Note that ‘housing stress’ is defined as households with incomes less than 80% of median household income who pay more than 25% of their income in rent or more than 30% of their income on mortgage costs.
EDUCATION

Education gives people the basic knowledge, skills and attributes they need to participate fully as confident and competent citizens in society. The education system shares this responsibility with the whole community, parents, family, friends and business. The best way to maintain social cohesion and economic competitiveness in the global economy is to have an aware, open-minded community that places a premium on knowledge and education at all levels.

The original plan set targets for South Australian students to reach or exceed national benchmarks in literacy and numeracy. These have been retained in a simplified but no less ambitious form. The school leaving age has been lifted and will rise again as envisaged in the original plan, but the target has been reworded in this update to cover the broader overall challenge of lifting participation in school, training and in the labour market among our 15-19 year olds. A new element is lifting the state’s performance in maths, physics and science. To compete effectively in the future, we will need to do so on the basis of innovation, high skills and superior technology.

T6.12 TARGET – Year 3 (existing – modified): by 2010, 93% of students in Year 3 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.

KEY MEASURE:
Year 3 national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy (baseline: 2002).

DATA SOURCE:
Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA)
www.mceetya.edu.au/mceetya/

T6.13 TARGET – Year 5 (existing – modified): by 2010, 93% of students in Year 5 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.

KEY MEASURE:
Year 5 national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy (baseline: 2002).

DATA SOURCE:
Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA)
www.mceetya.edu.au/mceetya/

T6.14 TARGET – Year 7 (existing – modified): by 2010, 93% of students in Year 7 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.

KEY MEASURE:
Year 7 national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy (baseline: 2002).

DATA SOURCE:
Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA)
www.mceetya.edu.au/mceetya/

T6.15 TARGET – Learning or earning (existing – modified): by 2010 increase the number of 15-19 year olds engaged fulltime in school, work or further education/training (or combination thereof) to 90%.

KEY MEASURE:
number of 15-19 year olds engaged in school, work or further education/training (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 6202.0.55.001

T6.16 TARGET – SACE or equivalent (new): increase yearly the proportion of 15-19 year olds who achieve the SACE or comparable senior secondary qualification.

KEY MEASURE:
number of 15-19 year olds who achieve the SACE or comparable senior secondary qualification (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of Education and Children’s Services (DECS)

T6.17 TARGET – Science and maths (new): by 2010 increase by 15 percent the proportion of students receiving a Tertiary Entrance Rank (TER) or equivalent with at least one of the follow subjects: mathematics, physics or chemistry.

KEY MEASURE:
students who receive a TER, or equivalent in mathematical studies, physics or chemistry (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia (SSABSA)
www.ssabsa.sa.edu.au/
OBJECTIVE 6: Expanding Opportunity

ABORIGINAL EDUCATION

As noted earlier, education gives people the basic knowledge, skills and attributes necessary for them to be confident and competent citizens. The importance of this for our Aboriginal population, particularly in the early years, is reflected by the addition of a new stand-alone target in this update.

T6.18 TARGET – Aboriginal education – early years (new): increase yearly the proportion of Aboriginal children reading at age appropriate levels at the end of Year 1.

KEY MEASURE:
Year 1 literacy rates (data expected to be available in 2007).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of Education and Children’s Services (DECS)

SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURE
• percentage of Aboriginal children who attend government pre-schools

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The following targets centre on training and development options beyond school. The imperative behind these targets is that how well we compete abroad depends to a large degree on how well we educate and train at home. Of particular concern is making sure South Australia’s youth are either employed or in training while they are best able to experiment and to learn.

T6.19 TARGET – Non-school qualifications (existing – modified): by 2014, equal or better the national average for the proportion of the labour force with non-school qualifications.

KEY MEASURE:
proportion of the labour force with non-school qualifications (baseline: 2002).

DATA SOURCE:
ABS Cat. No. 6227.0

T6.20 TARGET – Higher education (existing – modified): increase South Australia’s proportion of higher education students to 7.5% of the national total by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
proportion of higher education students of the national total (baseline: 2002).

DATA SOURCE:
Federal Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST)
www.dest.gov.au/

T6.21 TARGET – VET participation (existing – modified): exceed the national average for VET participation by 2010.

KEY MEASURE:
VET participation (baseline: 2002).

DATA SOURCE:
National Centre for Vocational Educational Research (NCVER)
www.ncver.edu.au/
DIVERSITY IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

The South Australian public sector accounts for about 12% of employment in South Australia. As such its employment practices and profile can have a substantial and direct impact on employment opportunities for under-represented populations. It can also be an important role model for the private sector. The Government’s commitment to lifting the levels of public sector employment of Aboriginal South Australians remains in this update of the plan, but with a new focus on ensuring that we aim for levels of at least 2% in each agency (not averaged across the sector) and across classification levels.

Two new targets aim to increase representation, respectively, by people with disabilities and by women at the more senior levels – both of which should contribute to a more diverse workforce and, by extension, a more innovative, flexible and responsive public sector.

T6.22 TARGET – People with disabilities (new): double the number of people with disabilities employed by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
number of people with disabilities employed in the public sector (baseline: 2006).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC)

T6.23 TARGET – Women (new): have women comprising half of the public sector employees in the executive levels (including chief executives) by 2014.

KEY MEASURE:
women in executive levels in the public sector (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC)

T6.24 TARGET – Aboriginal employees (existing – modified): 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.

KEY MEASURE:
Aboriginal people in the South Australian public sector (baseline: 2003).

DATA SOURCE:
Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC)

KEY INTERACTIONS

• early childhood (birthweight) (T6.3) and healthy South Australians (T2.4)
• non-school qualifications (T6.19) and jobs (T1.10)
Governance Arrangements

The Executive Committee of Cabinet (ExComm) oversees the implementation of SASP throughout the Government and into the community. In particular, it concentrates on ensuring that State Government agencies are pursuing plan targets in a collaborative, focused and innovative way. The plan is the main instrument for determining strategic priorities for agencies and is an important element of performance assessment for chief executives.

However, the achievement of the plan targets also requires a concerted effort from organisations external to State Government – unions, the business sector, local government, community groups and social interest groups, and individual South Australians. To stimulate this effort, and build on the engagement process undertaken by the SASP Update Team, a new body – the Community Engagement Board – will be established to serve as a conduit between State Government and the community. The Community Engagement Board will be made up of representatives from a number of government advisory boards and councils. Its roles will include advising ExComm on community perceptions of the plan and the initiatives being proposed to meet the targets, promoting the plan, providing advice on developmental list targets, supporting efforts to regionalise the plan, and overseeing a process for organisations to affiliate with the plan or be endorsed as plan partners.

Regionalising the Plan

The majority of the plan’s targets are at a whole-of-state level. It is expected that they will be complemented by the development, over time, of regional strategic plans that are aligned with SASP. This will not be a one-size-fits-all approach, as each of South Australia’s regions has its own priorities. Each region will develop their own approaches to pursuing the SASP targets which line up with local priorities. In some cases, this will mean defining a region’s portion of a SASP target (for example, population growth) and developing their regional plan and actions for that. Regionalising SASP has been supported by regional leaders, most of whom see it as an efficient way to address regional issues and concerns. Local councils and regional development boards will be central players for regionalising SASP.

The first step in regionalising the plan is to create a common set of regional boundaries and names. The Government Reform Commission has taken up this challenge and is expected to resolve any outstanding issues early in 2007.

Monitoring and Reporting on Progress

The SASP Audit Committee will continue to perform an independent monitoring function and produce a public report every two years on South Australia’s overall progress towards the SASP targets. The next report will be in 2008. The Audit Committee will have a Chair appointed by the Premier and will continue to include representation from the Economic Development Board, the Premier’s Council for Women, the Social Inclusion Board, the Premier’s Round Table on Sustainability and the Premier’s Science and Research Council.

The Future
The Audit Committee may also produce ‘off-year’ reports – for example, on particular population groups, themes or objectives in the plan.

**Future Updates of the Plan**

The plan will be updated every four years. This will be preceded and informed by comprehensive community engagement across South Australia to maximise community participation in developing and implementing the new version.

**Developmental List**

The following developmental list specifies areas that may warrant inclusion of a specific target in the plan but where no appropriate data are currently available to measure progress. The following areas will be subject to further consideration to identify if a suitable, viable target should be developed for inclusion in a future version of the plan: infrastructure maintenance and improvement; Aboriginal private sector employment; mental health and wellbeing; drug use; access to and use of the justice system; criminal re-offending; family violence, including in Aboriginal communities; participation by older South Australians in the community; emergency preparedness; greenhouse gas emission milestone/s; adaptation to climate change; coastal protection; rural access to public transport; sustainable transport systems; commercial and industry energy efficiency; science and innovation capacity building; entrepreneurship; Aboriginal Disadvantage Index (COAG); and Year 9 student benchmarks.

To access the most recent information on the plan, make comments or for further information on how to get involved visit www.saplan.org.au.
Glossary of Terms

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

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

Baseline indicates the point in time against which progress towards the target is measured. Generally, this is just before the release of the plan in March 2004, but it varies between targets due to differences in the frequency of collection of various data. For data collected on a calendar year basis, the 2003 year is the baseline. For data compiled on a financial year basis, 2002–03 is the baseline. For data collected less frequently, such as via the census, the baseline may be as early as 2001. Exceptions to this are clearly indicated in the body of the plan.

Developmental list specifies areas that may warrant inclusion of a specific target in the plan but where no appropriate data are currently available to measure progress.

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 three other ministers. Two independent advisers, from the Economic Development Board and the Social Inclusion Board, also attend ExComm meetings.

Existing target refers to a target set out in the 2004 version of SASP.

Key interactions indicate some of the most important relationships between targets under different objectives of the plan. They are indicative and represent a sample of the range of interactions between targets. Mechanisms will be put in place to encourage the collaborative behaviour and innovative thinking required to address these issues, and so that one target is not achieved at the expense of the other. Of equal importance, the key interactions also include some synergies between targets across the plan.

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

Target specifies where we want to be on an issue at some point in the future. For instance, the target for employment (T 1.10) tells us that we want average employment growth (the key measure) to improve over its current level (where we want to be) by 2014 (the point in time).

SASP – South Australia’s Strategic Plan.

SASP Audit Committee is the five-member body, comprised of a representative from each of the Economic Development Board, the Premier’s Council for Women, the Social Inclusion Board, the Premier’s Round Table on Sustainability and the Premier’s Science and Research Council, that advises the Government on issues of interpreting SASP targets and measuring progress towards their achievement.

SASP Update Team is the 26 South Australian community leaders, drawn from key government advisory boards and councils, and appointed by the Premier in 2006 to oversee a community engagement program in relation to SASP.

Supplementary measures are additional data or information that provide further insight or disaggregation of the key measure – for example, by age, gender or race – but do not include a specific target level or timeframe. Supplementary measures will not be a formal part of the two-yearly progress reports in relation to the plan.
Implementation and Oversight

SASP Implementation Committee
After developing and launching the plan, the Government set up the SASP Implementation Committee in 2004 to oversee reporting on the plan.

The SASP Implementation Committee was made up of senior representatives from five key advisory boards: Mr Robert Champion de Crespigny, Chair of the Economic Development Board; Ms Ingrid Day, Chair of the Premier’s Council for Women; Monsignor David Cappo, Chair of the Social Inclusion Board; and Professor Tim Flannery, Chair of the Premier’s Round Table on Sustainability and Co-Chair of the Premier’s Science and Research Council.

The Implementation Committee met quarterly to formulate advice and recommendations to government on the targets, indicators and measuring tools in SASP.

In April 2005 the Government considered new arrangements to drive implementation of the plan through the public sector. To bring sharper political leadership to the process while retaining input from other influential community leaders, the Implementation Committee was disbanded and a new body, the Executive Committee of Cabinet, came into operation.

The Executive Committee of Cabinet
The Executive Committee of Cabinet (ExComm) is chaired by the Premier and includes the Deputy Premier, the Minister for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure, and the Minister for Education and Children’s Services. Mr Robert Champion de Crespigny and Monsignor David Cappo have served on ExComm as independent advisors. The Vice Chair of the Economic Development Board, Mr John Bastian, replaced Mr Champion de Crespigny on ExComm in 2006.

The Committee provides direction on strategies to achieve plan targets and holds government agencies to account for their approach to plan implementation. The Committee has overseen the development of chief executive performance agreements across government that now contain linkages to SASP. ExComm has also discussed suggestions from ministers for changes to targets for consideration in updating the plan.

Monitoring and Reporting

The SASP Audit Committee, originally set up as a sub-committee of the Implementation Committee, comprises one member from each of the five key advisory boards: Mr Bill Cossey (Chair), Social Inclusion Board; Mr Grant Belchamber, Economic Development Board; Professor Richard Blandy, Premier’s Science and Research Council; Ms Danielle Grant-Cross/Ms Janet Giles, Premier’s Council for Women; and Mr Oleg Morozow, Premier’s Round Table on Sustainability.

The Audit Committee is an independent body whose primary functions are to provide advice and recommendations to the Executive Committee of Cabinet on the interpretation of the targets, on the appropriate indicators and data sources to use in measuring progress against the targets and on the starting point, or ‘baseline’, for measurement. The Audit Committee responds to proposals from government agencies on issues of interpretation and data sources rather than developing its own.

The Audit Committee has met at least once every quarter since August 2004. It considers detailed reports from government agencies and also interviews agency representatives where necessary. The Audit Committee does not comment on government strategies nor does it make recommendations on policies in pursuit of the targets.

In June 2006 the Audit Committee released the SASP Progress Report 2006, meeting the Premier’s commitment to a public, two-yearly assessment of progress towards the plan’s targets (available at www.saplan.org.au). In summary, its findings in relation to the 84 targets were:

- 19 – currently at or better than the target level
- 24 – on track to meet the target in the timeframe
- 11 – progress has been made but the target is unlikely to be reached in the timeframe
- 11 – little, no or negative movement has been made on the target
- 19 – unclear (no data or no new data are available, or measurement is problematic)

In its report, the Audit Committee also made a number of recommendations, including suggestions to improve the plan by amending some of the existing targets. Many of those recommendations are reflected in this update.
The 2006 Community Engagement Process

In early 2006 the Government set up the SASP Update Team, comprising 26 South Australian community leaders, and charged it with overseeing a community engagement program in relation to SASP. The program was designed to improve understanding of what is in SASP and to update the community about what has been done so far to make progress on the targets. It was also about fostering partnerships around achieving the targets. Lastly, the process was intended to obtain considered input from interest groups, community organisations and individuals around South Australia about what they would like to see reflected in this whole-of-state plan.

Jeff Tryens designed the community engagement process and supported the Update Team in carrying out these consultations. Jeff brought with him 10 years of experience with the Oregon Shines program in the USA, one of the first – and highly regarded – whole-of-state strategic planning initiatives. Additionally, the involvement of state government agencies, local government, Regional Development Boards and individual South Australians was essential to this process.

The Update Team’s community engagement process had three stages:

- an initial round of community consultations from April to June. Meetings, at venues all across the state, were attended by over 1600 South Australians. In addition, 45 written submissions were received from organisations; 164 web-based questionnaires were completed; and 160 other comments were made through email, SMS, hotline or post as part of the process.

- a Community Congress in July with around 400 attendees, which gave the Update Team an opportunity to test, and confirmed, its characterisation of what it had heard around South Australia.

- refining recommendations – covering both whole-of-plan issues and specific suggestions for changes to targets – from August to October. Over 200 participants from disparate sectors of the community, formed into eleven working groups, were involved in this stage. Ministerial advisers and state government officers were also involved in many of the working groups.

In November 2006 the Update Team provided a report to the Government with a number of recommendations for changes to targets and ongoing community engagement (including governance and regionalisation of the plan); articulating a vision statement; identifying key interactions across the plan; and increasing the profile of Aboriginal issues. Many of those suggestions are reflected in this update.

ATTACHMENT 1

Governance Arrangements and the Update Process
## Attachment 2:
Comparison of Targets

### Growing Prosperity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
<th>Existing Target (2004)</th>
<th>Reason for Change to 2004 Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Environment</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T1.1 Economic growth:</strong> Exceed the national economic growth rate by 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T1.5 Economic growth:</strong> Exceed the national economic growth rate within 10 years.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED No substantive change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.2 Competitive business climate:</strong> Maintain Adelaide’s rating as the least costly place to set up and do business in Australia and continue to improve our position internationally.</td>
<td><strong>T1.4 – Competitive business climate:</strong> Maintain Adelaide’s rating as the least costly place to set up and do business in Australia (KPMG Competitive Alternatives study) and continue to improve our position internationally.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED The nature and coverage of future KPMG analyses is unclear at this time. It is anticipated that it will become one source amongst several for future reporting against this target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.3 Credit rating:</strong> Maintain AAA credit rating.</td>
<td><strong>T1.17 – Credit rating:</strong> Achieve a AAA credit rating, in line with other mainland States, within 3 years.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED South Australia’s AAA rating was regained in 2004 so the focus of the modified target is now on maintaining that rating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.4 Industrial relations:</strong> Achieve the lowest number of working days lost per thousand employees of any state in Australia by 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T1.11 – Industrial relations:</strong> Achieve the lowest number of working days lost per thousand employees in Australia within 10 years.</td>
<td>PROGRESS, BUT UNLIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED The existing target has been modified to be the best performing state. This is because the compositional differences between the workforces of the ACT and the states make comparisons that include the ACT somewhat misleading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.5 Business Investment:</strong> Exceed Australia’s ratio of business investment as a percentage of the economy by 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T1.6 – Investment:</strong> Match or exceed Australia’s ratio of business investment as a percentage of the economy within 10 years.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED The existing target has been modified to a slightly more ambitious level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.6 Labour productivity:</strong> Exceed Australia’s average labour productivity growth rate in trend terms by 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T1.10 – Productivity:</strong> Exceed Australia’s average productivity growth within 10 years.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED The modified wording clarifies how the target is to be measured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.7 Performance in the public sector - customer and client satisfaction with government services:</strong> Increase the satisfaction of South Australians with government services by 10% by 2010, maintaining or exceeding that level of satisfaction thereafter.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>This new target puts the focus on improved customer service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.8 Performance in the public sector - government decision-making:</strong> Become, by 2010, the best-performing jurisdiction in Australia in timeliness and transparency of decisions which impact the business community (and maintain that rating).</td>
<td><strong>T1.19 – Performance improvement in the SA public sector – quick decision-making:</strong> Lead Australian governments in timely and transparent government decision-making within 5 years.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR The modified wording is more clearly focussed on the business community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.9 Performance in the public sector - administrative efficiency:</strong> Increase the ratio of operational to administrative expenditures in state government by 2010, and maintain or better that ratio thereafter.</td>
<td><strong>T1.18 – Performance improvement in the South Australian public sector – productivity:</strong> Lead the nation in cost effectiveness of government services within 5 years.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR The new target is measurable, overcoming data problems associated with the previous target.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Growing Prosperity

### Comparison of Targets

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Employment</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T1.10 Jobs:</strong></td>
<td>T1.1 - Jobs: Better the Australian average employment growth rate within 10 years.</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
<td>No substantive change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.11 Unemployment:</strong></td>
<td>T1.2 - Unemployment: Equal or better the Australian average within 5 years.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
<td>The existing target has been achieved so the modified target is now focussed on maintaining that level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.12 Employment participation:</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.13 Employment in the defence industry:</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target – this target has been added in recognition of the rising importance of the defence sector to the State’s economic growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exports</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T1.14 Total exports:</strong></td>
<td>T1.12 - Exports: Treble the value of South Australia’s export income to $25 billion by 2013.</td>
<td>LITTLE/NO/NEGATIVE MOVEMENT</td>
<td>The existing target has been modified by inclusion of a 2014 timeframe, consistent with the majority of targets across the plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.15 Tourism industry:</strong></td>
<td>T1.13 - Tourism industry: Increase visitor expenditure in South Australia’s tourism industry from $3.7 billion in 2002 to $6.3 billion by 2014.</td>
<td>LITTLE/NO/NEGATIVE MOVEMENT</td>
<td>The existing target has been modified to a more realistic, but still ambitious, level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.16 Share of overseas students:</strong></td>
<td>T1.14 - Share of overseas students: Double South Australia’s share of overseas students by 2014.</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
<td>No change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T1.17 Minerals exploration:</strong></td>
<td>T1.15 - Minerals and exploration: Make South Australia a favoured mineral investment destination for private investment by 2013, with exploration expenditure targeted to almost treble to $100 million by 2007, and minerals production to reach $3 billion by 2020, with a further $1 billion worth of minerals processing by that time.</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
<td>The modified target refers to ‘maintaining’ the targeted $100m level as it was achieved ahead of the original target deadline.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Exports</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>T1.18 Minerals production:</td>
<td>Increase the value of minerals production to $3 billion by 2014.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1.19 Minerals processing:</td>
<td>Increase the value of minerals processing to $1 billion by 2014.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1.20 Defence industry:</td>
<td>Double the defence industry contribution to our economy from $1 billion to $2 billion by 2013.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>T1.21 Strategic infrastructure:</td>
<td>Match the national average in terms of investment in key economic and social infrastructure.</td>
<td>T1.16 – Strategic infrastructure: Increase investment in strategic areas of infrastructure, such as transport, ports and energy to support and achieve the targets in the State Strategic Plan.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>T1.22 Total population:</td>
<td>Increase South Australia’s population to 2 million by 2050, with an interim target of 1.64 million by 2014.</td>
<td>T1.7 – Total population: Increase South Australia’s population to 2 million by 2050, rather than the projected population decline.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1.23 Interstate migration:</td>
<td>Reduce annual net interstate migration loss to zero by 2010, with a net inflow thereafter to be sustained through to 2014.</td>
<td>T1.8 – Interstate migration: Reduce net loss to interstate to zero by 2008 with a positive inflow from 2009.</td>
<td>LITTLE/NO/NEGATIVE MOVEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1.24 Overseas migration:</td>
<td>Increase net overseas migration gain to 8500 per annum by 2014.</td>
<td>T1.9 – Overseas migration: Match South Australia’s share of international migrants to Australia with the state’s share of the overall national population over the next 10 years.</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1.25 Population fertility rate:</td>
<td>Maintain a rate of at least 1.7 births per woman.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Growing Prosperity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
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<th>Reason for Change to 2004 Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aboriginal Unemployment</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T1.26 Aboriginal unemployment:</strong> Reduce the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal unemployment rates each year.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Audit Committee assessment (June 2006)</td>
<td>New target – the unemployment rate was one of a number of measures of Aboriginal wellbeing (under T6.1 in the original plan) but is given more specificity and profile as a stand-alone target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td><strong>T1.3 – Youth unemployment:</strong> Equal or better the Australian average within 5 years.</td>
<td>LITTLE/NO/NEGATIVE MOVEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td>The youth unemployment rate is unreliable due to statistical volatility and the small sample size of the group. It has been replaced by a target related to “Youth earning and learning” that is both more reliable statistically and more relevant to South Australia’s long-term prosperity, and is listed with the education targets in Objective 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Improving Wellbeing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
<th>Existing Target (2004)</th>
<th>Reason for Change to 2004 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preventative Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T2.1 Smoking:</strong> Reduce the percentage of young cigarette smokers by 10 percentage points between 2004 and 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T2.5 - Smoking:</strong> Reduce the percentage of young cigarette smokers by 10% within 10 years.</td>
<td>PROGRESS, BUT UNLIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED. The modified target clarifies the timeframe for measurement of progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T2.2 Healthy weight:</strong> Increase the proportion of South Australians 18 and over with healthy weight by 10 percentage points by 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T2.6 - Overweight:</strong> Reduce the percentage of South Australians who are overweight or obese by 10% within 10 years.</td>
<td>PROGRESS, BUT UNLIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED. The modified target also captures those who are underweight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T2.3 Sport and recreation:</strong> Exceed the Australian average for participation in sport and physical activity by 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T2.7 - Sport and recreation:</strong> Exceed the Australian average for participation in sport and physical activity within 10 years.</td>
<td>ON TRACK. No change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Healthy Life Expectancy</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T2.4: Healthy South Australians:</strong> Increase the healthy life expectancy of South Australians by 5% for males and 3% for females by 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T2.2 - Healthy South Australians:</strong> Increase healthy life expectancy of South Australians to lead the nation within 10 years.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR. The modified target sets a South Australian-specific level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T2.5: Aboriginal healthy life expectancy:</strong> Lower the morbidity and mortality rates of Aboriginal South Australians.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T2.6 Chronic diseases:</strong> Increase, by 5 percentage points, the proportion of people living with a chronic disease whose self-assessed health status is good or better.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psychological Wellbeing</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T2.7: Psychological wellbeing:</strong> Equal or lower than the Australian average for psychological distress by 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T2.4 - Psychological distress:</strong> Equal or lower than the Australian average within 10 years.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED. The heading of the modified target is a more positive description.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Attachment 2:
### Comparison of Targets

### Improving Wellbeing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Safety</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T2.8: Statewide crime rates:</strong> Reduce victim reported crime by 12% by 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T2.8 – Crime rates:</strong> Reduce crime rates to the lowest in Australia within 10 years.</td>
<td>LITTLE/NO/NEGATIVE MOVEMENT The modified target sets a South Australian-specific level and clarifies that the focus is on victim-reported crime rather than the incidence of total criminal offences (which could rise due to an increase in proactive activity by police rather than reflecting a less safe environment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T2.9: Road safety – fatalities:</strong> By 2010, reduce road fatalities to less than 90 persons per year.</td>
<td><strong>T2.9 – Road safety:</strong> Reduce road fatalities by 40% by 2010, with an ongoing focus on reductions in fatalities and serious injuries across all modes.</td>
<td>PROGRESS, BUT UNLIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED The specific number in the modified target is more readily understandable (but is not a substantive change to the existing target).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T2.10: Road safety – serious injuries:</strong> By 2010 reduce serious injuries to less than 1000 per year.</td>
<td><strong>T2.9 – Road safety:</strong> Reduce road fatalities by 40% by 2010, with an ongoing focus on reductions in fatalities and serious injuries across all modes.</td>
<td>- New target – this is considered an important area that should be covered by a standalone target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T2.11: Greater safety at work:</strong> Achieve the nationally agreed target of 40% reduction in injury by 2012.</td>
<td><strong>T2.10 – Greater safety at work:</strong> Achieve the nationally agreed target of 40% reduction in injury by 2012 (National OHS Strategy 2002–2012, National Occupational Health and Safety Commission).</td>
<td>ON TRACK No substantive change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work/Life Balance</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T2.12 Work-life balance:</strong> Improve the quality of life of all South Australians through maintenance of a healthy work/life balance.</td>
<td><strong>T2.1 – Quality of life:</strong> Improve Adelaide’s quality of life ranking on the William M. Mercer Quality of Life Index to be in the top 20 cities in the world within 10 years.</td>
<td>ON TRACK Mercer’s Index is produced primarily as a human resource tool to help determine allowances for expatriate staff and is therefore only a partial indicator of quality of life. It has been removed in favour of a new target around work-life balance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T2.3 – Infant mortality:</strong> Continue to be the best performing state in Australia.</td>
<td><strong>T2.3 – Infant mortality:</strong> Continue to be the best performing state in Australia.</td>
<td>ON TRACK The original target has been made a supplementary measure of the early childhood targets under Objective 6.</td>
</tr>
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## Attaining Sustainability

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<tr>
<td><strong>Biodiversity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>T3.1 Lose no species: Lose no known native species as a result of human impacts.</td>
<td>T3.8 - Lose no species: Lose no species.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
<td>The modified wording clarifies the intent of the target and improves its measurability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3.2 Land biodiversity: By 2010 have five well-established biodiversity corridors aimed at maximising ecological outcomes particularly in the face of climate change.</td>
<td>T3.4 – Land biodiversity: Have five well-established biodiversity corridors linking public and private lands across the state by 2010.</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
<td>The modified wording clarifies the intent of the target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3.3 Soil protection: By 2014, achieve a 20% increase in South Australia’s agricultural cropping land that is adequately protected from erosion.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3.4 Marine biodiversity: By 2010 create 19 marine parks aimed at maximising ecological outcomes.</td>
<td>T3.5 – Marine biodiversity: Create 19 Marine Protected Areas by 2010.</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
<td>The modified wording clarifies the intent of the target and reflects current preferred terminology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate Change</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>T3.3 – Greenhouse emissions: Achieve the Kyoto target during the first commitment period (2008–12).</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
<td>A 2050 target has been added to the original wording.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3.6 Use of public transport: Increase the use of public transport to 10% of metropolitan weekday passenger vehicle kilometres travelled by 2018.</td>
<td>T3.9 – Use of public transport: Double the use of public transport to 10% of weekday travel by 2018.</td>
<td>PROGRESS, BUT UNLIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED</td>
<td>The modified wording clarifies the focus of, and measure used for, the target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ecological Footprint</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>T3.7 Ecological footprint: Reduce South Australia’s ecological footprint by 30% by 2050.</td>
<td>T3.10 – Ecological footprint: Reduce our ecological footprint to reduce the impact of human settlements and activities within 10 years.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
<td>South Australia’s ecological footprint was calculated for the first time in 2005. The establishment of this baseline has enabled the existing target to be made more specific and more ambitious. The 2050 timeframe reflects the close connection between this target and the greenhouse gas emissions target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3.8 Zero waste: Reduce waste to landfill by 25% by 2014.</td>
<td>T3.11 – Zero waste: Reduce waste to landfill by 25% within 10 years.</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
<td>No substantive change.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Attachment 2: Comparison of Targets

### Attaining Sustainability

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<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Water</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Audit Committee assessment (June 2006)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3.9 Sustainable water supply: South Australia's water resources are managed within sustainable limits by 2018.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Audit Committee assessment (June 2006)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>T3.2 b – Energy consumption: Lead Australia in wind and solar power generation within 10 years; and T3.10 a – Renewable electricity: Increasing the use of renewable electricity so that it comprises 15% of total electricity consumption within 10 years.</td>
<td>ON TRACK (3.2b) ON TRACK (3.10a) The modified target combines and strengthens two existing targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3.14 Energy efficiency – dwellings: Increase the energy efficiency of dwellings by 10% by 2014.</td>
<td>T3.10 d – Energy efficiency: Increasing energy efficiency of dwellings by 10% within 10 years, by such means as the introduction of a five-star energy requirement for new houses by May 2006.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR No substantive change to the original target. The final clause has been omitted as it has been achieved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Updated Target 2007 | Existing Target (2004) | Reason for Change to 2004 Target
---|---|---
#### Aboriginal Lands

| T3.15 Aboriginal lands – access and management: Resolve 75% of all native title claims by 2014. | - | New target. |

#### Other

| T3.6 – Native vegetation – clearance: Any clearance of native vegetation being offset by significant biodiversity benefit by 2005. | ACHIEVED | The target was achieved when the Native Vegetation Regulations 2003 came into effect with the release of Biodiversity Benefit Guidelines in June 2005. It has therefore been replaced. |
| T3.7 – Native vegetation – NRM plans: Integrate native vegetation/biodiversity management in South Australia’s eight Natural Resource Management regional plans by 2010. | ON TRACK | The intent of the original target remains as a priority action towards achievement of another, broader target related to biodiversity. However, the recommendations to Government were that it not be retained as a stand-alone target in the updated plan. |
| T3.10 b – Solar schools: Extending the existing Solar Schools Program so that at least 250 schools have solar power within 10 years. | ON TRACK | The intent of the original target remains as a priority action towards achievement of another, broader target related to renewable energy and ecological footprint. However, the recommendations to Government were that it not be retained as a stand-alone target in the updated plan. |
| T3.10 c – Million trees: Extending the One Million Trees program so that 3 million trees will be planted in South Australia within 10 years. | ON TRACK | The intent of the original target remains as a priority action towards achievement of another, broader target related to biodiversity. However, the recommendations to Government were that it not be retained as a stand-alone target in the updated plan. |
### Attachment 2:  
**Comparison of Targets**

#### Fostering Creativity and Innovation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
<th>Existing Target (2004)</th>
<th>Reason for Change to 2004 Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creativity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T4.1 Creative industries:</strong> Increase the number of South Australians undertaking work in the creative industries by 20% by 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T4.1 – Creativity Index:</strong> Achieve a ranking in the top 3 regions of Australia in Richard Florida’s Creativity Index within 10 years.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR The original target has been replaced due to the unavailability of further Florida index data for Australia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T4.2 Film industry:</strong> Double the number of feature films produced in South Australia by 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T4.3 – Film industry:</strong> Significantly grow and expand South Australia’s share of the national feature film industry to match our population share.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED The modified target is more specific, and ambitious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T4.3 Cultural engagement – institutions:</strong> Increase the number of attendances at South Australia’s cultural institutions by 20% by 2014.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T4.4 Cultural engagement – arts activities:</strong> Increase the number of attendances at selected arts activities by 40% by 2014.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T4.5 Understanding of Aboriginal culture:</strong> Aboriginal cultural studies included in school curriculum by 2014 with involvement of Aboriginal people in design and delivery.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Innovation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T4.6 Commercialisation of research:</strong> Increase gross revenues received by South Australian-based research institutions from licences, options, royalty agreements, assignments, licensed technology and patents by 2010.</td>
<td><strong>T4.2 – Commercialisation of research:</strong> Increase patent applications to exceed our population share of all Australian applications within 5 years.</td>
<td>LITTLE/NO/NEGATIVE MOVEMENT The modified target is more comprehensive than the existing target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T4.7 Business Innovation:</strong> The proportion of South Australian businesses innovating to exceed 50% in 2010 and 60% in 2014.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T4.8 Broadband usage:</strong> Broadband usage in South Australia to exceed the Australian national average by 2010, and be maintained thereafter.</td>
<td><strong>T4.7 – Internet usage:</strong> Increase the level of internet use in metropolitan and regional South Australia by 20% within 10 years.</td>
<td>ON TRACK The modified target focuses on broadband, a more up-to-date measure of technology uptake.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Investment In Science, Research And Innovation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
<th>Existing Target (2004)</th>
<th>Reason for Change to 2004 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T4.9 Public expenditure:</strong> By 2010, public expenditure on research and development, as a proportion of GSP, to match or exceed average investment compared to other Australian states.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T4.10 Australian Government resources:</strong> 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.</td>
<td>T4.8 – Cooperative Research Centres, Centres of Excellence and Major National Research Facilities: Have based in South Australia either the headquarters or a major node of at least 40% of all existing CRCs, Major National Research Facilities and Centres of Excellence within 5 years.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T4.11 Business expenditure:</strong> Increase business expenditure on research and development to 1.5% of GSP in 2010 and increase to 1.9% by 2014.</td>
<td>T4.6 – Investment in science, research and innovation: Exceed the national average of business expenditure on research and development (as a percentage of GSP) and approach the OECD average within 10 years.</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Venture Capital

| **T4.12 Venture capital:** South Australia’s share of Australian Government-administered venture capital program funds to reach 7%, by 2010, and be maintained thereafter. | - | New target. |
### Attachment 2:
### Comparison of Targets

#### Fostering Creativity and Innovation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T4.4 – Television:</strong> Double our share of television production within 10 years.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
<td>The existing target is subsumed into the more comprehensive creative industries target and supplementary measure incorporating all screen-based content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T4.5 – Audiovisual sector:</strong> Match the Australian average rate of growth in the audiovisual sector within 10 years.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
<td>The existing target is subsumed into the more comprehensive creative industries target and supplementary measure incorporating all screen-based content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T4.9 – Creative education – enterprise education:</strong> Improve learning outcomes in the arts and other curriculum areas that utilise enterprise education.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
<td>Measurement of the existing target is problematic. The community engagement process did not support its retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T4.10 – Creative education – connections between educational institutions and industry:</strong> Improve the connections between educational institutions and industry to enhance creativity and innovation.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
<td>Measurement of the existing target is problematic. The community engagement process did not support its retention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T4.11 – Creative education – learning together programs:</strong> Increase the number of families participating in the Learning Together and school-community arts and recreation programs.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
<td>The target was achieved. The community engagement process did not support its retention as a target.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Building Communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
<th>Existing Target (2004)</th>
<th>Reason for Change to 2004 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women In Leadership</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T5.1 Boards and committees: Increase the number of women on all State Government boards and committees to 50% on average by 2006, and maintain thereafter by ensuring that 50% of women are appointed, on average, each quarter.</td>
<td>T5.1 - Women in leadership - government boards: Increase the number of women on all State Government boards and committees to 50% on average by 2006.</td>
<td>PROGRESS, BUT UNLIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political Participation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T5.2 Chairs of boards and committees: Increase the number of women chairing state government boards and committees to 50% by 2010.</td>
<td>T5.2 - Women in leadership - chairs of government boards: Have 50% on average of State Government boards and committees chaired by women by 2008.</td>
<td>PROGRESS, BUT UNLIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volunteering</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T5.6 Volunteering: Maintain the high level of volunteering in South Australia at 50% participation rate or higher.</td>
<td>T5.6 - Volunteering: Increase the level of volunteerism in South Australia from 38% in 2000 to 50% within 10 years.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aboriginal Leadership</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T5.7 Aboriginal leadership: Increase the number of Aboriginal South Australians participating in community leadership and in community leadership development programs.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Updated Target 2007

- **Women In Leadership**
  - T5.1 Boards and committees
  - T5.2 Chairs of boards and committees
  - T5.3 Members of Parliament

- **Political Participation**
  - T5.4 Enrolment to vote
  - T5.5 Local government elections

- **Volunteering**
  - T5.6 Volunteering

- **Aboriginal Leadership**
  - T5.7 Aboriginal leadership
## Building Communities

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<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multiculturalism</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T5.8 Multiculturalism: Increase the percentage of South Australians who accept cultural diversity as a positive influence in the community.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Population Levels</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T5.9 Regional population levels: Maintain regional South Australia’s share of the state’s population (18%).</td>
<td>T5.8 – Regional population levels: Maintain and develop viable regional population levels for sustainable communities.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>T5.7 – State and local government: Align State and Local Strategic Plans within 12 months of the release of the State Strategic Plan and agree joint initiatives from them.</td>
<td>LITTLE MOVEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>T5.9 – Regional unemployment: Reduce regional unemployment rates.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>T5.10 – Regional crime rates: Reduce the level of crime in South Australia’s regions by 10 per cent within 10 years.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>T5.11 – Regional infrastructure: Build and maintain infrastructure to develop and support sustainable communities in regions.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Expanding Opportunity

### Aboriginal Wellbeing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Audit Committee assessment (June 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.1 Aboriginal wellbeing:</td>
<td>Improve the overall wellbeing of Aboriginal South Australians.</td>
<td>LITTLE/NO/NEGATIVE MOVEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T6.1 - Aboriginal wellbeing - gap in outcomes:</td>
<td>The original target was simplified but remains an important focal point for whole-of-government coordination. A number of the measures of the original target are now the subject of stand alone targets that appear elsewhere in the plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce the gap between the outcomes for South Australia’s Aboriginal population and those of the rest of South Australia’s population; particularly in relation to health, life expectancy, employment, school retention rates and imprisonment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Early Childhood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
<th>Existing Target (2004)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Audit Committee assessment (June 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.2 Early childhood - Year 1 literacy:</td>
<td>By 2014 achieve a 10% improvement in the number of children reading at an age appropriate level by the end of Year 1.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.3 Early childhood - birthweight:</td>
<td>Reduce the proportion of low birthweight babies.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.4 Early childhood - AEDI:</td>
<td>Improve South Australia’s performance on the Australian Early Development Index.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economic Disadvantage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
<th>Existing Target (2004)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Audit Committee assessment (June 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.5 Economic disadvantage:</td>
<td>Reduce the percentage of South Australians receiving government benefits (excluding age pensions) as their major income source to below the Australian average by 2014.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T6.3 - Income inequality:</td>
<td>The modified target is considered a better and more immediate indicator of economic disadvantage than the existing target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raise the lowest incomes of South Australians relative to those of the average South Australian.</td>
<td>LITTLE/NO/NEGATIVE MOVEMENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Expanding Opportunity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.6 Homelessness:</td>
<td>T6.4 – Homelessness:</td>
<td>The modified target retains the intent of the existing target and extends the timeframe beyond 2010.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halve the number of ‘rough sleepers’ in South Australia by 2010 and maintain thereafter.</td>
<td>Halve the number of ‘rough sleepers’ in South Australia by 2010.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.7 Affordable housing: Increase</td>
<td>T6.6 – Affordable housing: Encourage provision of affordable housing in the community.</td>
<td>The original target has been modified to be more specific and measurable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affordable home purchase and rental opportunities by 5 percentage points by 2014.</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.8 Housing stress: Halve the number of South Australians experiencing housing stress by 2014.</td>
<td>T6.7 – Housing stress: Halve the number of South Australians experiencing housing stress (people paying more than 25% of their income on rent) within 10 years.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.9 Aboriginal Housing: Reduce overcrowding in Aboriginal households by 10% by 2014.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disability</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.10 Housing for people with disabilities: Double the number of people with disabilities appropriately housed and supported in community based accommodation by 2014.</td>
<td>T6.5 – Disability: Increase the number of community-based accommodation options.</td>
<td>The original target has been modified to be more specific and measurable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.11 Participation by people with disabilities: Increase by 400 the number of people with disability involved in day options program by 2014.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# South Australia’s Strategic Plan 2007

## Education

### T6.12 Year 3
- By 2010, 93% of students in Year 3 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.

### T6.10 – Primary education
- Increase Year 3 and 5 student performance in literacy and numeracy to reach or exceed the national average by 2008.

**Achieved**
- The original target was achieved. The modified target seeks further improvement and is clearer.

### T6.13 Year 5
- By 2010, 93% of students in Year 5 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.

### T6.10 – Primary education
- Increase Year 3 and 5 student performance in literacy and numeracy to reach or exceed the national average by 2008.

**Achieved**
- As above.

### T6.14 Year 7
- By 2010, 93% of students in Year 7 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.

### T6.11 – Middle schooling
- Increase Year 7 student performance in literacy and numeracy to reach or exceed the national average by 2008.

**On Track**
- As above.

### T6.15 Learning or Earning
- By 2010, increase the number of 15-19 year olds engaged fulltime in school, work or further education/training (or combination thereof) to 90%.

### T6.16 SACE or equivalent
- Increase yearly the proportion of 15-19 year olds who achieve the SACE or comparable senior secondary qualification.

### 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 follow subjects: mathematics, physics or chemistry.

### T6.18 Aboriginal education – early years
- Increase yearly the proportion of Aboriginal children reading at age appropriate levels at the end of Year 1.

### Aboriginal Education

**Updated Target 2007**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Existing Target (2004)</th>
<th>Audit Committee Assessment (June 2006)</th>
<th>Reason for Change to 2004 Target</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T6.12 Year 3: By 2010, 93% of students in Year 3 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.</td>
<td>T6.10 – Primary education: Increase Year 3 and 5 student performance in literacy and numeracy to reach or exceed the national average by 2008.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
<td>The original target was achieved. The modified target seeks further improvement and is clearer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.13 Year 5: By 2010, 93% of students in Year 5 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.</td>
<td>T6.10 – Primary education: Increase Year 3 and 5 student performance in literacy and numeracy to reach or exceed the national average by 2008.</td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
<td>As above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.14 Year 7: By 2010, 93% of students in Year 7 to achieve the national benchmarks in reading, writing and numeracy.</td>
<td>T6.11 – Middle schooling: Increase Year 7 student performance in literacy and numeracy to reach or exceed the national average by 2008.</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
<td>As above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.15 Learning or Earning: By 2010, increase the number of 15-19 year olds engaged fulltime in school, work or further education/training (or combination thereof) to 90%.</td>
<td>T6.12 – Senior secondary schooling – leaving age: Increase the leaving age to 17 years by 2010 to ensure that young people are either in school, employed or in structured training; and T6.13 - Senior secondary schooling – Year 12: Increase the percentage of students completing Year 12 or its equivalent to 90% within 10 years; and T6.14 – Regional education: Achieve a marked improvement in the percentage of regionally-based students completing SACE or equivalent, by 2010.</td>
<td>ON TRACK (T6.12); PROGRESS, BUT UNLIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED (T6.13); ON TRACK (T6.14)</td>
<td>The modified target is a more specific, comprehensive and relevant description of intent than the three original targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6.16 SACE or equivalent: Increase yearly the proportion of 15-19 year olds who achieve the SACE or comparable senior secondary qualification.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 follow subjects: mathematics, physics or chemistry.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aboriginal Education**

### T6.18 Aboriginal education – early years
- Increase yearly the proportion of Aboriginal children reading at age appropriate levels at the end of Year 1.

**Updated Target 2007**

- New target – Aboriginal education was one of a number of measures of Aboriginal wellbeing (under the original T6.1) but the focus has shifted to the important early years.
## Workforce Development and Training

<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T6.19 Non-school qualifications:</strong> By 2014, equal or better the national average for the proportion of the labour force with non-school qualifications.</td>
<td><strong>T6.15 – Non-school qualifications:</strong> Increase the proportion of the South Australian labour force with non-school qualifications from 50.7% in 2002 to 55% within 10 years.</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T6.20 Higher education:</strong> Increase South Australia’s proportion of higher education students to 7.5% of the national total by 2014.</td>
<td><strong>T6.16 – University participation:</strong> Exceed the national average within 10 years.</td>
<td>ON TRACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T6.21 VET participation:</strong> Exceed the national average for VET participation by 2010.</td>
<td><strong>T6.17 – TAFE participation:</strong> Continue to exceed the national average.</td>
<td>UNCLEAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Diversity in the Public Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T6.22 People with disabilities:</strong> Double the number of people with disabilities employed by 2014.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T6.23 Women:</strong> Have women comprising half of the public sector employees in the executive levels (including chief executives) by 2014.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>New target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T6.24 Aboriginal employees:</strong> 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.</td>
<td><strong>T6.2 – Aboriginal wellbeing – public sector employment:</strong> Increase the percentage of the Aboriginal population in the South Australian public sector from 1.2% to 2% within 5 years.</td>
<td>PROGRESS, BUT UNLIKELY TO BE ACHIEVED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Target 2007</th>
<th>Existing Target (2004)</th>
<th>Reason for Change to 2004 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T6.8 – Junior primary class sizes:</strong> Continue to reduce junior primary class sizes.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ACHIEVED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T6.9 – Reading challenge:</strong> Have over 50% of government and non-government schools participating in the Premier’s Reading Challenge program by 2006.</td>
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<td>ACHIEVED</td>
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  - Committee for Economic Development of Australia
  - Community Business Bureau
  - Conservation Council of South Australia
  - Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy Union
  - Council on the Ageing
  - CRC for Tissue Growth and Repair
  - Daw Park Repatriation General Hospital
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  - Elders Australia Ltd
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  - Greenmode
  - Kumangka Aboriginal Youth Health Service
  - Lizard Drinking
  - National Heart Foundation
  - Office of the Murray Mallee
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