



**South Australia's Strategic Plan:
What progress on poverty?**

**SACOSS Information Paper
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SACOSS Information Paper September 2010

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Executive Summary

South Australia's Strategic Plan (SASP) sets out a path for South Australia for 10 years. The Plan was launched in 2004, and a public consultation is currently underway for a major update.

The SASP Audit Committee also recently published the latest Progress Report rating progress and achievability of each of the target in the Plan. This Information Paper adds further analysis to that Progress Report by tracking average progress and achievability ratings in different areas of the SASP.

Overall it would appear that, on average, progress and the likelihood of achievement on the range of indicators relating to social welfare and the immediate needs of the vulnerable and disadvantaged lag behind the progress and achievement levels in the Plan overall. This is evident using both the SASP's own framework, and using the indicators that reflect the issues of most relevance to the vulnerable and disadvantaged in society (based on SACOSS's submission to the current SASP review).

In terms of the SASP framework:

- The targets under Attaining Sustainability and Creativity & Innovation Objectives showed the best average progress rates.
- Progress on the targets under the Building Communities and Expanding Opportunity Objectives showed less progress on average than the Plan as a whole, while targets under Improved Well-being were equal to the Plan average.
- The targets under the Building Communities and Expanding Opportunity Objectives were also, on average, the least likely to be achieved – although with an average as rating as still “within reach”.

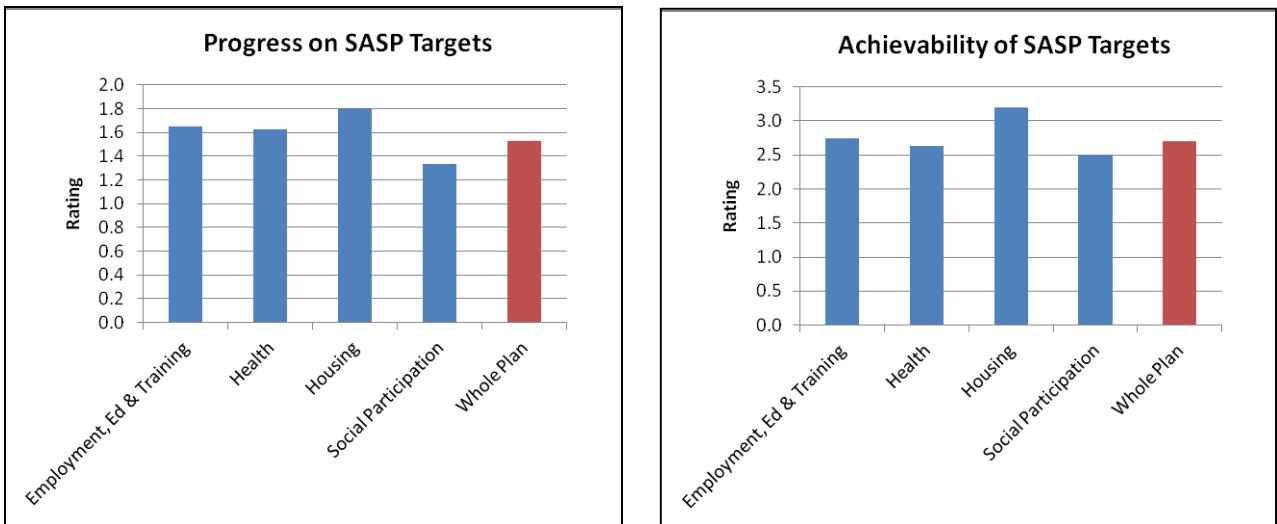
Tracking progress in relation to the social welfare targets which are closest to SACOSS's key concerns is difficult because the SASP targets do not necessarily reflect those concerns. Most notably, there is no explicit target in the Plan to decrease poverty.

However, in terms of the targets in the Plan that relate to SACOSS's broad areas of concern:

- The average progress on all targets related to SACOSS' key concerns was 4.4% behind the Plan as a whole, while the average achievability rating of the SACOSS-relevant targets was closer to overall average – 1.6% behind the Plan as a whole.
- The Housing targets were the worst performing indicators, with two key target areas of housing affordability and housing stress showing negative movement and unlikely to be achieved.

The average progress and achievability of the targets relating to SACOSS's concerns can be graphed as follows – with the larger numbers showing least progress and less likelihood of achievement.

Figure 1: Average rates of progress and achievability in the SASP



The results show that, while the social welfare targets that SACOSS is most concerned about are still generally within reach, more effort needs to be put into these areas to ensure they do not continue to lag behind the rest of the Plan.

Introduction

South Australia's Strategic Plan (SASP), first launched in 2004, aims to mark out a path for South Australia for 10 years (SASP, 2004). The Plan was updated in 2006 and consultation is currently underway for a major update.

The Plan is structured around six broad objectives:

1. Growing Prosperity
2. Improving Wellbeing
3. Attaining Sustainability
4. Fostering Creativity and Innovation
5. Building Communities
6. Expanding Opportunities

Under these broad objectives there are 98 quantifiable targets clustered under various subheadings. The government's SASP Audit Commission has tracked progress against the targets and has published major progress reports in 2006, 2008, and most recently in July 2010 (SASP, 2010).

In his preface to the inaugural Plan, Premier Rann noted that the Plan was for the whole of the state, not just the government (SASP, 2004). While that is true, it is also the case that the SASP is a great mechanism for planning and prioritising government action, and for transparency in government. SACOSS congratulates the government on the transparency of these regular progress reports and looks forward to participating in the consultation and updating of the Plan.

As part of that consultation process, SACOSS was asked to put forward five key challenges for the state. The five challenges or areas of concern put forward reflect the issues outlined in SACOSS's *Blueprint for the Eradication of Poverty in South Australia* (2007) and are:

1. Poverty and Income Inequality
2. Employment, Education and Training
3. Health and Wellbeing
4. Housing
5. Social Participation

The SACOSS submission on these challenges is included here at Appendix 1 and provides a brief explanation on why these issues are of importance for South Australia.

This paper uses the SASP progress data to summarise the relative progress of different parts of the Plan, and in particular progress in relation to the targets relevant to SACOSS's concerns – that is, in relation to what impacts most on the vulnerable and disadvantaged in our society.

Progress in different parts of the SASP

The 2010 Progress Report produced by the SASP Audit Committee rates each target of *South Australia's Strategic Plan* in terms of both progress and achievability. The ratings of the two categories do not necessarily match, as it may be that progress is being made but not necessarily at a fast enough rate to achieve the goal (which is, for instance, the case with the attaining sustainability goals). Alternatively, very slow progress may be being made, but the goal may nevertheless be within reach. In some cases where the target is comparative (eg to a national average), it would be possible for the situation in South Australia to be going backwards, but still reach the goal because the national situation was worse.

This highlights the need to make a major qualifying statement in any analysis of the SASP targets. The ratings show only progress against the particular targets, which may completely skew what is happening on the ground. This could be because the targets are the wrong or not the most appropriate target for a given concern, or the targets may be too high – in which case good progress may be being made but the target is unlikely to be achieved, or the targets may be too low – in which case we may have progress and achievement, but little to celebrate. These are endlessly subjective but nonetheless important political judgments. The Premier recognised this in his Preface to the first Plan (SASP, 2004), and SACOSS certainly hopes to see a revised and more strategically focussed plan arise from the current consultations.

However, the government has been elected with the Plan we have, and the current Plan remains an important document. Hence, for the purposes of this paper we focus on the progress and achievement of the Plan as it exists today. This means accepting not only the existing targets, but also the Audit Committee's assessments of progress and achievability. The purpose of this exercise is simply further analysis on the data provided from the 2010 Progress Report.

The Audit Committee's rating scale and the number of targets achieving each rating is as follows¹:

Progress ratings:

1	Positive movement	58 ratings given
2	Steady or no movement	21 ratings given
3	Negative movement	14 ratings given
0	Unclear	7 ratings given
<i>Total:</i>		100

Achievability ratings:

1	Achieved	8 ratings given
2	On track	37 ratings given
3	Within reach	21 ratings given
4	Unlikely	22 ratings given
5	Not reached	2 ratings given
0	Unclear	10 ratings given
<i>Total:</i>		100

¹ Note: The Audit Committee has given separate ratings for different parts of two targets [T1.2 and T3.10] bringing the number of targets to an even 100) (SASP, 2010).

The Audit Committee’s report simply gives a rating for each target area and the background data upon which their rating was based. This provides invaluable information, but the Committee does not make any further analysis of that data other than the aggregate scores above.

SACOSS has used the Audit Committee target data to calculate average target scores for each of the six high-level objectives in the Plan. These can then be compared to the overall average outcome to see which areas of the Plan are making best/worst progress and which areas of the Plan are closest or furthest from achievement. The results are in Table 1.

Table 1: Average levels of progress and achievability in the SASP

SASP Target Area	Progress		Achievability	
	No. of Targets	Average	No. of Targets	Average
Growing Prosperity	26	1.6	26	2.6
Improved Well-being	12	1.5	12	2.7
Attaining Sustainability	15	1.2	15	2.6
Creativity & Innovation	8	1.3	7	2.1
Building Communities	9	1.8	9	3.0
Expanding Opportunity	23	1.7	21	3.0
Whole Plan	93	1.5	90	2.7

Note: Number of Targets is less than 100 as targets rated as unclear are not included.

Given that the ranking of “1” is the best ranking (either positive movement/progress or target achieved), **the smaller the number attained the better**. For instance, in achievability, an average score between 2 and 3 means that the targets within a particular area are on-track or within reach, while a figure over 3 suggests that it is less likely that the targets will be achieved.

This analysis shows that, while there are some individual targets that will not be achieved, the average achievability across all the objective areas suggests that most of the targets in the Plan will be achieved or are within reach. That said, the figures also show that some areas of the Plan are progressing better than other areas.

The targets under Creativity and Innovation appear to be progressing best, but some caution should be exercised in that the achievability of 5 of the 12 targets is rated as unclear (which means that they do not figure in the mathematical average). Interestingly, the best progress is recorded against the Sustainability targets, but achievability is on average only slightly better than the rest of the Plan and still below “on track” (although remaining “within reach”). This suggests that while there may be good progress on sustainability, there is still some way to go to achieve the targets.

The concerning issue for SACOSS is that the social participation categories of Building Communities and Expanding Opportunity are behind the overall average and are the worst rating objectives in terms of both progress and achievability. Again, this does not mean that those targets will not be achieved, but it does suggest that there is a need to focus more effort on the broad social participation agenda to ensure that the SASP targets in these areas do not fall further behind the rest of the Plan.

This will become more evident with the discussion of the targets of particular concern to SACOSS.

Progress in key areas identified by SACOSS

In its SASP review submission of five key challenges for the state, SACOSS identified the following five issues and challenges:

1. **Poverty and Income:** The challenge is to decrease inequality of income and the number of people living in poverty.
2. **Employment, Education and Training:** The challenge is to provide the opportunity for every person, irrespective of their background, to develop their skills, knowledge and talents and have meaningful, secure and well paid employment.
3. **Health:** The challenge is to change approaches in health to a primary health care framework with a focus on the promotion and development of good health and reducing health inequalities across all population groups.
4. **Housing:** The challenge is to provide access to secure, affordable, adaptable housing for all South Australians.
5. **Social Participation:** The challenge is to maximize social inclusion and participation so that all South Australians can live as full a life as possible within a vibrant and mutually co-operative and supportive community.

It is difficult to measure progress under *South Australia's Strategic Plan* in relation to all of SACOSS' concerns because many are not reflected, or not well reflected, in the Plan. This is most obvious in that the SASP lacks an explicit target for the reduction of poverty. While it would be possible to choose an accepted measure of poverty and measure progress against that, disappointingly, such a measure was not included in the original Plan.

It is hoped that a poverty reduction target will be incorporated into the revised Plan.

The SACOSS *Blueprint* identified some 42 targets with over 200 benchmark indicators for its areas of concern (SACOSS, 2007), but there is little or no overlap between these targets and those in the SASP. The SACOSS targets are often more specific or program based, but there are also clear political differences. For instance, SACOSS has six key targets around crime and justice, all of which are focussed around restoration and rehabilitation (under the broad heading of Social Participation). By contrast, the SASP has one crime related target: T2.8 Reduce victim reported crime. While the SASP target is rated as "achieved", it is not reflective of a socially inclusive approach (quite the opposite), and is not included in our analysis of targets related to SACOSS concerns.

The analysis here is limited to just those targets in the SASP that are in broadly similar areas and reflect similar approaches and aspirations to SACOSS's concerns.

Table 2 shows the key areas for SACOSS and the SASP targets used, as well as the average progress and achievability score for each area. The Explanatory Notes in Appendix 2 explain the choice of these indicators.

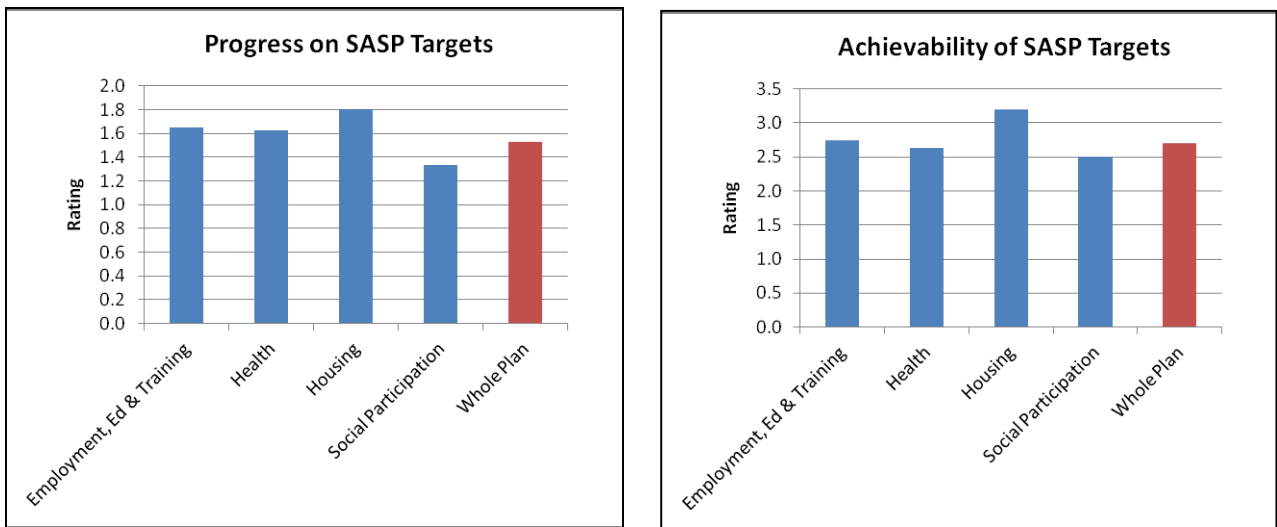
Table 2: Average levels of progress and achievability in the SASP

SACOSS-relevant Target Area	SASP Target #	Progress		Achievability	
		No. of Targets	Average	No. of Targets	Average
Employment, Ed & Training	T1.10-12, 1.26, 6.12-24	17	1.6	16	2.8
Health	T2.1-7, 6.3	8	1.6	8	2.6
Housing	T6.6-10	5	1.8	5	3.2
Social Participation	T4.5, 5.6-8, 6.1, 6.5, 6.11	7	1.3	6	2.5
SACOSS-relevant Target Average		37	1.59	35	2.74
Whole Plan		93	1.53	90	2.70

What can be seen from this is a similar trend to that noted in relation to the SASP’s own categorisation – that the progress and achievement on key welfare concerns is lagging behind the average achievements in the rest of the Plan. Note that again, the higher the number attained, the worse the result.

The relative outcomes can be seen more clearly in Figure 2 below, which shows the same results plotted against the average results for the whole SASP.

Figure 2: Average rates of progress and achievability in the SASP



The figures clearly show that there is a major problem in both the progress and achievability of the housing targets. The affordable housing target T6.7 Increasing affordable home purchase and rental opportunities by 5 percentage points by 2014 and the housing stress target T6.8 Halve the number of South Australians experiencing housing stress by 2014 both recorded negative movement and were and were rated as unlikely to be achieved. As noted in SACOSS’s submission on the Strategic Plan (Appendix 1), housing is a key determinant of health and life opportunities, so there is a clear and pressing need to address the housing issues highlighted by the lack of progress against the SASP targets.

The only social welfare area that appears to be better than the SASP average is Social Participation, but the range of indicators here is very narrow by comparison with SACOSS concerns in this area.

Some caution should also be exercised in all of the above because of the small numbers of targets under some of the headings, but the conclusions are reinforced by the overall averages. The average of the progress indicators of all the SACOSS related target areas show that those targets generally lag behind the averages in SASP – some 4.4% below the whole of Plan figures. However, the average of the achievability ratings is fairly close to par with the Plan as whole, just 1.6% behind. This may suggest that some of the social welfare targets were a little low. For instance, four education targets (T6.12, 6.13, 6.14 and 6.21), the volunteering target (T5.6), the sport and recreation target (T2.3), and psychological wellbeing target (T2.7) all had progress ratings showing steady or no movement, but nonetheless “on track” to achieve the target.

Conclusion

There are a few obvious conclusions to be drawn from the above analysis. Firstly, that *South Australia's Strategic Plan* and the reporting of progress of the SASP is a useful and important mechanism for transparency in government. The analysis here would not be possible without the transparency offered by the Plan.

Secondly, the current review of the Plan is an important process as the objectives and the targets of the Plan need to be updated to incorporate more and better measures of social welfare. Most obviously, a target to reduce poverty is easily conceivable, measurable, and necessary in the Plan. However, the public consultation process so far has also shown that there are a number of other participation and wellbeing targets that should be incorporated into the Plan.

Finally, given that the progress and achievement ratings of the social welfare targets lag behind the average, more effort needs to be put into these areas to ensure they do not continue to lag behind the rest of the Plan and that the achievement ratings move closer to being on track. This has obvious budget implications in terms of prioritising social welfare expenditure and making social welfare concerns a priority in planning and other government decision-making.

Appendix 1: SACOSS submission on five key challenges for South Australia

Issue No. 1: Poverty and Income Inequality

The challenge is to decrease inequality of income and the number of people living in poverty.

Description

Poverty remains a persistent feature of South Australian society and is "multi-dimensional". It affects different groups of people in different and multiple ways. National data (HILDA report) suggests that the percentage of people living in relative poverty (ie. less than 50% of median household income) has increased over the last decade. Given that average household income in SA is lower than the Australian average, poverty is likely to be a particular problem in this state. The costs of housing in particular force many people into "housing stress" (low income people spending more than 30% of their income on housing) and poverty. National studies show that after-housing poverty rates were higher than when housing costs were not taken into account separately. However, there is no official poverty line in SA and no goal in the current SASP to reduce poverty.

A comprehensive, whole-of-state anti-poverty strategy is required aimed at decreasing poverty and reducing income inequality. Potential SASP targets could include:

- having or maintaining South Australian income inequality (as measured by a reliable measure like the Gini coefficient) lower than the national average
- increasing the SA net disposable income to the national average (currently 8% below)
- decreasing average income differences between various population groups (eg. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, women, people with disabilities, CALD groups and remote/rural based populations)
- increasing labour force participation generally, and especially of identified population groups
- all government decisions (development approvals, policies, legislation) to be accompanied by consideration of a Social Impact Statement to identify their impact on the vulnerable and disadvantaged.

Issue No. 2: Employment, Education and Training

The challenge is to provide the opportunity for every person, irrespective of their background, to develop their skills, knowledge and talents and have meaningful, secure and well paid employment.

Description

Employment, education and training are arguably the most important determinants of a person's life course, as well as being vital to enabling people to make a contribution to the economy and community. Employment is crucial to social inclusion, and educational opportunity is a key to both career development and the ability of the economy to make and support such jobs. Educational opportunity requires not just formal access, but affordability and the income support for people to study.

Existing SASP employment targets T1.11 and T1.12 are reasonable targets, but the government's reporting shows the trends are steady or with no movement. While economic growth can help improve general employment outcomes, SACOSS believes that particular effort is needed to reduce the current numbers of long term unemployed and increase the rate of employment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. A specific focus on education and employment of young people is also a priority.

Issue No. 3: Health

The challenge is to change approaches in health to a primary health care framework with a focus on the promotion and development of good health and reducing health inequalities across all population groups.

Description

It is unacceptable that different social and cultural groups in our society have radically different health status. South Australians should not have more chance of being sick because they have less income, education, or are out of work – yet that is the situation. 'Industrial' health models built around large infrastructure (eg hospitals) can provide necessary medical interventions, but it is an expensive model that does not address many of the causes of ill health. Income, nutritious food, education, work, transport, and housing are all key factors in determining health. And they are all things which can be the subject of public policy.

A shift to a primary health care focus on promotion and development of good health (rather than acute care to fix bad health) is a more affordable health model for the state. It would benefit all groups in society, but particularly low income and disadvantaged people. The correlation of ageing and diminishing health, and concerns over an ageing population, reinforce the need for change.

The current SASP has three preventative health targets (T2.1 – 2.3), but there is only good progress on one target (young cigarette smokers). The healthy weight target is rated as unlikely to be met. A broader and better resourced preventative health approach is needed, which takes into account the social factors listed above.

The primary health care framework also applies to mental health and access to mental health services. There is only one SASP target in relation to mental health, and it is focused on "psychological distress" (ie illness) rather early intervention and good mental health.

Finally, there is also a need to reduce barriers to access of health-related services (both primary and acute). Costs for patients is one barrier, but there are also chronic service provision problems in regional and remote areas that need to be addressed.

Issue No. 4: Housing

The challenge is to provide access to secure, affordable, adaptable housing for all South Australians.

Description

A person's life chances can be substantially improved, or fundamentally harmed, by their housing situation – the type of house they live in, the location, proximity to public transport and services and the amount of income spent on housing. Poor (or no) housing has major impacts on physical and mental health, anti-social behaviour and life opportunity.

Many South Australians lack access to affordable and appropriate housing, particularly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and those with particular housing needs. Many others simply find the cost of housing unaffordable. The SASP has targets around homelessness and affordable housing (T6.6 – 6.9), but there is limited data for one (T6.6 homelessness), and two others (T6.7 affordability and T6.8 housing stress) are going backwards and are rated as unlikely to be met.

More housing stock is needed. The government should fund, in a variety of ways, the building of 1000 new houses per annum to 2030, complying with universal housing design aimed at people on very low incomes in the rental market.

Issue No. 5: Social Participation

The challenge is to maximize social inclusion and participation so that all South Australians can live as full a life as possible within a vibrant and mutually co-operative and supportive community.

Description

Social participation is a key indicator of the overall “health” and vibrancy of a community. Poverty remains one of the major barriers to social inclusion and participation and it results in, or is interconnected with, a range of other issues that render people isolated, vulnerable or excluded from the community. Many social programs address only the end point of social exclusion and disadvantage – emergency responses to already bad situations. These responses are important and necessary, but a strategic plan should be about developing longer term strategies that can prevent many social problems developing before situations come to crisis point. All government decisions (development approvals, policies, legislation) should be accompanied by consideration of a Social Impact Statement to identify their impact on the vulnerable and disadvantaged.

A clear target in relation to social inclusion would be to provide and adequately resource early intervention programs across a range of areas, including:

- Criminal justice
- Child Protection
- Mental Health
- Homelessness
- Gambling
- Substance abuse

Similarly, broad-based strategies are needed to ensure the community participation of people with disabilities, culturally and linguistically diverse groups, and people affected by the above issues,

with the starting point being the community facilitating involvement, not with a view of the individual or group itself as the problem.

Social inclusion and participation also requires people to be engaged in the governance of their lives. Most of the Building Communities targets in the SASP are focused on participation in the formal or top-end of governance, but to engage the most vulnerable and disadvantaged in society requires a whole-of-government approach. Every government department and agency should have a community engagement strategy in relation to each relevant SASP target or policy area.

Appendix 2: Explanatory Notes

Averages

This paper produces average results for both progress and achievability for each of the Objectives and Areas of concerns. The averages are calculated by multiplying the rating under each heading by the number of times it occurs in each category, adding the result from each category together and dividing by the number of targets. The table below gives the full figures for the number of times the ratings occur, and the number of targets in each category.

Table A2.1 Dataset for calculation of averages

SASP Target Area	Total #	Progress Rating				Achievability Rating						Total #
		1	2	3	Average	1	2	3	4	5	Average	
Growing Prosperity	26	16	5	5	1.6	3	12	3	8	0	2.6	26
Improved Well-being	12	7	4	1	1.5	1	5	3	3	0	2.7	12
Attaining Sustainability	15	12	3	0	1.2	2	5	6	1	1	2.6	15
Creativity & Innovation	8	7	0	1	1.3	2	2	3	0	0	2.1	7
Building Communities	9	5	1	3	1.8	0	5	0	3	1	3.0	9
Expanding Opportunity	23	11	8	4	1.7	0	8	6	7	0	3.0	21
Whole Plan	93	58	21	14	1.53	8	37	21	22	2	2.70	90

SACOSS Target Area	Total #	Progress Rating				Achievability Rating						Total #
		1	2	3	Average	1	2	3	4	5	Average	
Employ, Ed & Training	17	8	7	2	1.6	0	8	4	4	0	2.8	16
Health	8	4	3	1	1.6	0	5	1	2	0	2.6	8
Housing	5	3	0	2	1.8	0	1	2	2	0	3.2	5
Social Participation	7	5	2	0	1.3	0	4	1	1	0	2.5	6
SACOSS Target Averages	37	20	12	5	1.59	0	18	8	9	0	2.74	35

Targets under each SACOSS Category

Issue No. 1: Poverty and Income Inequality

As noted above, there are no explicit poverty indicators in the SASP. There are two generic indicators of disadvantage:

T6.1 Aboriginal wellbeing: Improve the overall wellbeing of Aboriginal South Australians

T6.5 Economic Disadvantage: Reduce the percentage of South Australians receiving government benefits (excluding age pensions) as their major income source to below the Australian average by 2014.

While both these are welcome targets, they are limited and do not really measure poverty or income inequality. The *SASP Progress Report (2010)* notes that Target 6.1 was not explicit enough, and the Audit Committee's rating of it incorporated many measures which are not strictly poverty measures. Target 6.5 is more a measure of participation than of poverty, and SACOSS believes that welfare payments should be set at a sufficient level so that welfare recipients do not live in poverty. Because of this, both targets are included in the Social Participation category, but not as a separate measure of poverty and income equality.

Issue No. 2: Employment, Education and Training

There are a range of targets under these three discrete headings. Essentially this category includes all targets relating to each area. In employment, it includes the overt employment targets (T1.10 - 1.12, T1.26) and those under Diversity in the Public Sector (T6.22 - 6.24), but excludes T1.13 Employment in the Defence Industry and T4.1 Creative Industries [employment] as these industry-specific targets are about industry development rather welfare/inclusion. Education and Training includes all targets relating to school and non-school education (T6.12 - 6.21).

Issue No. 3: Health

As is evident in the discussion of Health in Appendix 1, *SACOSS submission on five key challenges for South Australia*, SACOSS has a very different approach to that taken by the government and reflected in the Plan. SACOSS's approach to health is largely based around preventative health and health equality (both equality of health outcomes and access to health services). Only three of the eight SASP health-related targets relate to preventative health (T2.1 - 2.3) and none to equality and access issues. Moreover, the eight SASP health indicators seem to be a bit unreal in the sense that none really relate to the areas which dominate the state's health expenditure (acute care in hospitals and clinics). This suggests both that the targets are not really guiding the government in this area, and that the health targets are at the margins of the "real" health effort in South Australia. This is a problem for the SASP, but in themselves the health targets in the Plan are not objectionable. Hence, all the explicit health targets (T2.1 - 2.6), plus T2.7 Psychological Wellbeing and T6.3 Early Childhood – birthweight are included as targets relevant to SACOSS concerns.

Issue No. 4: Housing

The housing targets are self-explanatory and come from the "Expanding Opportunity" objective in the SASP. There are four targets under the Housing sub-heading (T6.6 - 6.9), and the fifth is T6.10 relating to housing for people with disabilities.

Issue No. 5: Social Participation

Social participation here is defined explicitly in relation to the *SACOSS submission on five key challenges for South Australia*. Many SASP indicators under the heading of Building Communities are in fact about participation, but as noted in Appendix 1, they tend to be either narrowly focussed on voting, or at the elite levels of leadership. For SACOSS, when talking about the most vulnerable and disadvantaged in society, social participation is about much more mundane participation in the ordinary life of society – hence the policy focus on early intervention across a range of areas which will prevent people becoming isolated by trauma, mental health, gambling or substance abuse. Accordingly, only a narrow range of targets were included, largely relating to specific barriers to inclusion such as race issues (T4.5, 5.8), volunteering (T5.6) or participation by particularly marginal communities (T5.7, 6.11). While more generic than social participation, T6.1 Aboriginal wellbeing is included in social participation as a marker of the position of a marginalised group.

A range of indicators relating to employment and wellbeing also reflect issues which impinge on social participation, but each target is only used in relation to one category so these are all subsumed under Employment, Education and Training. However, T6.5 on economic disadvantage is included as a proxy for the fact that participation in work (and therefore less reliance on government benefits) is a key driver (and marker) of social participation.

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