



MEASUREMENT INDICATORS

SACOSS TARGETS AND MEASUREMENT INDICATORS

As part of the *Blueprint* agenda, SACOSS developed a set of 42 targets to help prioritise action for eradicating poverty in South Australia. These targets are directed at all key stakeholders in the public, private and community sectors to share ownership for this challenging agenda. SACOSS has now revised and streamlined these targets in order to renew focus and set the strategic priorities for eradicating poverty.

SACOSS has also devised a set of ‘measurement indicators’ to help track overall progress in meeting these targets. The measurement indicators can be used as instruments to check how far poverty is being reduced across the state. In most cases, these indicators refer to existing instruments (for example existing ABS data), but in a few cases we have identified new measures that need to be developed.

This is not intended to be a comprehensive list of indicators, but rather a useful snapshot of how progress in reducing poverty and disadvantage might be tracked. SACOSS strongly believes that there should be publicly available and transparent ‘social performance reporting indicators’, particularly by the State government¹.

It should be noted however, that there are a number of caveats in using indicators, particularly those related to the ‘health and wellbeing’ targets. For example, there is a wide range of health-related research which makes a case that ‘performance indicators’ should be strategically used².

Measurement Indicators in themselves can cause problems for service providers, for example: goal displacement, overly focusing on the short-term, and data manipulation³.

The indicators SACOSS has devised in the *Blueprint* have two main functions:

1. to stimulate debate about more precise and relevant ways of measuring the improvement in outcomes for socially disadvantaged people in South Australia;
2. provide a starting point for SACOSS and stakeholders to scrutinise the overall progress.

This chapter outlines all 42 of the SACOSS anti-poverty targets and their measurement indicators.

INCOME

INCOME – INCOME INEQUALITY

- 1 INCREASE THE MEDIAN INCOME OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SOUTH AUSTRALIANS TO THAT OF THE WIDER SOUTH AUSTRALIAN POPULATION
 - ABS statistics on income levels confirm parity between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and the wider population
 - Increase in government income support for all recipients whose main source of income is government benefits
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australians are proportionately represented in the labour market, at all levels.
- 2 ENSURE THAT ALL WORKING AGE SOUTH AUSTRALIANS EARN A DECENT LIVING WAGE; AND THAT YOUTH WAGE AND TRAINEE/APPRENTICE WAGE LEVELS ARE DECENT, EQUITABLE, AND FAIR.
 - ABS/Government statistics regularly monitoring youth apprenticeship/youth wage levels to ensure that overall income inequality is reduced
 - Regular state-government sponsored youth targeted ‘household survey’ to identify issues and barriers related to youth wage levels
 - Regular disaggregated statistical analysis of specific youth population groups wage levels; including (but not limited to) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australians, gender, disability, CALD, and remote/rural based young people
- 3 INCREASE THE SA NET HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER CAPITA TO AT LEAST 100% OF THE AUSTRALIAN AVERAGE
 - ABS/Government statistics confirm that SA household disposable income levels are equal to, or higher than Australian average
 - Regular disaggregated statistical analysis of specific population groups disposable incomes; including (but not limited to) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australians, single person households, gender, disability, CALD, and remote/rural based persons
 - Reduction in numbers of those living in ‘financial stress’ (Indicators include: (i) being unable to raise \$2000 in an emergency (ii) days without money).
 - The number of South Australians who report not being able to pay utility bills is reduced.

INCOME – LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

- 4 RAISE THE INCOME LEVELS OF THE POOREST GROUPS (PRINCIPALLY HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME ARE GOVERNMENT BENEFITS) ABOVE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE
 - SA government measurement indicators for SASP Target T6.5 on economic disadvantage
 - Increase in number of employed people from key disadvantaged population groups across all sectors (including, but not limited to):
 - Women
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australians
 - People with disabilities
 - People living in rural and remote areas
 - Decrease in the number of people represented in the ‘financial distress’ indicators

- 5 INCREASE THE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE FOR ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE TO EQUAL THAT OF THE WIDER POPULATION
 - ABS/Government statistics show parity of labour force participation between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and the wider population – at all levels of the workforce
 - Increase in labour force participation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in key SA ‘growth’ industries such as mining, defence and tourism
 - Increase in employment growth for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women and Men.
 - Increase in the educational attainment and retention rates for young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (aged 15-19) South Australians.

- 6 INCREASE THE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE TO EQUAL OR BETTER THE NATIONAL RATE
 - ABS/Government statistics show parity between SA and national labour force participation average
 - Increase in labour force participation from key population groups (including, but not limited to):
 - Women
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
 - People with disabilities
 - People living in rural and remote areas
 - Increase in social investment and support structures for communities most marginalised from the labour force
 - Increase in the number of affordable childcare places across the state

EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING — ACCESS TO JOBS

- 7 REDUCE BY MORE THAN A HALF THE CURRENT NUMBERS OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
 - ABS Labour Force long-term ‘unemployment’ measurement rate is more than halved
 - Increase in the numbers of long-term unemployed successfully completing VET courses and other training programs
 - Government and Private Sector setting – and meeting job placement for long-term unemployed

- 8 INCREASE THE RATE OF EMPLOYMENT AMONGST YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITY TO EQUAL THAT OF THE WIDER COMMUNITY
 - ABS measured employment rate of young people (15-19) is increased compared with the SA working-age population
 - ABS measured employment rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is equal to wider community
 - Increase in the number of young people and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people successfully completing further education and apprenticeships
 - Increase in the number of places for young people and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people on government training/ apprenticeship programs

EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING – QUANTITY & QUALITY OF JOBS

- 9 INCREASE THE PERCENTAGE OF THE JOBS IN THE MARKET THAT ARE SKILLED, HIGH INCOME AND PERMANENT
 - Ongoing monitoring of the percentage of jobs in SA labour force that are offered on part-time or casual basis
 - Ongoing monitoring of the number of people working in part-time/casual jobs who are seeking full-time work/more employment
 - Increase in successful applicants to skilled, high income and permanent jobs from key disadvantaged groups (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people with disabilities, etc)

- 10 ONGOING STATE-WIDE PLANNING TO IDENTIFY AREAS OF SKILLS/LABOUR SHORTAGE
 - State government and key stakeholders annually reporting on skills shortage and labour shortage issues

- 11 REDUCE THE LABOUR ‘UNDER-UTILISATION’ RATE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
- ABS ‘under-employment’ data shows reduction, particularly from key disadvantaged population groups
 - Increase in labour force from key groups; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people with disabilities, long-term unemployed

EMPLOYMENT , EDUCATION AND TRAINING — SKILLS, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- 12 FREE EDUCATION FOR ALL WHO SEEK IT
- Increase in uptake of VET courses by low income groups
 - Increase in uptake of Apprenticeships (or equivalent) courses by low income groups
 - Decrease in the overall number of 15-19 years old who are neither in education, training or employment
 - Retention increases at secondary education level
- 13 ENSURE ALL SOUTH AUSTRALIANS HAVE TRAINING/ EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES THAT WILL ENABLE THEM TO EFFECTIVELY COMPETE FOR EMPLOYMENT
- Increase in the numbers of key disadvantaged groups seeking employment who are ‘job-ready’
 - Increase in uptake of training/education opportunities by key target population groups
- 14 ENSURE EQUITY OF ACCESS AND HIGH QUALITY OF EDUCATION/TRAINING IN RURAL AND METROPOLITAN AREAS
- Parity of educational attainment outcomes between all population groups in both rural and metropolitan areas
 - Parity of uptake and retention levels for SACE across the state between students in rural and metropolitan areas
 - Parity of uptake and retention levels for apprenticeships across the state between students in rural and metropolitan areas

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

HEALTH — FOCUS ON PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

- 15 MOVE THE FOCUS OF HEALTH SERVICES PROVISION FROM TERTIARY TO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE
 - Annual increase in overall state health spending (above the rate of inflation) on primary health care
 - Increased satisfaction levels by low income users of health services, in particular the use of primary health care services
 - Inequity in the use and uptake of primary health care services is decreasing across the state
 - Inequity in the ratio of population per General Medical Practitioner is reduced across the state
 - Inequity in Accident & Emergency attendance is reduced across the state

- 16 ESTABLISH INTEGRATED PRIMARY HEALTH CARE NETWORKS, ADDRESSING DENTAL, PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND SOCIAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING AND ENCOMPASSING PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION
 - Primary Health Care Networks are established and functional in all areas of the state. Pilots are operational in areas of most disadvantage
 - Regular auditing of Networks to drive high and consistent levels of performance across the state
 - Increase in levels of service satisfaction by low income users across the state.

- 17 ENSURE ACCESS TO THE INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED TO ENABLE ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY, THROUGHOUT THE STATE, TO LIVE SAFELY AND HEALTHILY
 - Annual increase in state spending on public transport infrastructure across the state.
 - Increase in affordable and appropriate housing standards across the state.
 - Health and Social Impact Assessments being undertaken for all new infrastructure planning proposals and relevant legislation

- 18 ENSURE THAT ALL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE ACCESS TO HEALTH EDUCATION AND AWARENESS IN THE SCHOOL CURRICULA
 - Increase in the percentage of schools that measure the health and wellbeing status of pupils
 - Targeted education campaigns directed at the most disadvantaged and low income households across the state.
 - Percentage of school curriculum which includes health education is increased
 - Increase in the uptake and integration of specialist mental health youth counsellors in schools
 - Annual reduction in the gap between the most disadvantaged young people accessing mental health services across the state

HEALTH — ACCESS AND EQUITY OF OUTCOMES

- 19 PROVIDE EQUITY OF ACCESS TO ALL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HEALTH-RELATED SERVICES FOR ALL COMMUNITIES
 - Increase in health outcomes in geographic areas which have high concentration of households who do not own a car
 - Increase in the state budget on public transport in disadvantaged areas
 - Increase in government subsidies for medicines for low income households
 - Increase in health outcomes in geographic areas which have a high concentration of people who have no private health insurance
 - Reduction in waiting times to see GP in areas which have high levels of low income people

- 20 ELIMINATE HEALTH STATUS INEQUITIES IN ALL AREAS FOR POPULATIONS WITHIN THE STATE, BASED ON GEOGRAPHIC AND POPULATION GROUPS, TO A VARIABLE RATE OF NO GREATER THAN 10%
 - Increase in satisfaction levels with health services, particularly in areas of high concentration of people with low income
 - Increase in outcomes for key health indicators; (e.g.) chronic diseases, levels of smoking, obesity, etc for low income groups

- 21 ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, HEALTHY FOOD FOR ALL COMMUNITIES
 - Reduction in areas of 'food deserts' in disadvantaged areas
 - Increase average intake of fresh fruit and vegetables (per person) in areas with a high concentration of people on low incomes

- 22 REDUCE WAITING LISTS TO ENSURE SUFFICIENTLY TIMELY ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES SUCH THAT ANY WAIT DOES NOT COMPOUND EITHER THE MEDICAL CONDITION OR ADVERSELY IMPACT ON AN INDIVIDUALS WELLBEING OR CIRCUMSTANCE
 - Reduction of waiting list to see GPs
 - Reduction of waiting lists for elective (non-urgent surgery) in the most disadvantaged areas

HOUSING

HOUSING — ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY

- 23 EQUITY OF ACCESS TO SECURE, AFFORDABLE, ADAPTABLE HOUSING FOR ALL, IN PARTICULAR FOR ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SOUTH AUSTRALIANS
- Significant (50%) reduction in levels of housing stress, particularly for key disadvantaged population groups
 - Reduction in key homeless indicators: no ‘rough sleepers’; 50% reduction in people frequently moving between temporary forms of shelter.
 - Increase in homeless persons who move into affordable housing options
 - Parity of average ‘persons per dwelling’ between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and the wider population
- 24 INCREASE IN SUPPORT & ACCOMMODATION SERVICES FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AUSTRALIANS
- Regular survey of key disadvantaged population groups: people with mental health issues, disabilities, single parent households, etc. to gauge satisfaction with and appropriateness of support services
 - Decrease in waiting times for SAAP services and other housing related services
 - Overall 50% increase in State government funding for housing and related support services
 - Regular auditing of remote and rural areas to ensure steady increases in relevant support services to adequate levels to match needs
- 25 ENSURE ALL SOCIAL HOUSING IS AFFORDABLE (INCLUDING BILLS AND UTILITIES), ENERGY EFFICIENT, ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE, WITH ADEQUATE QUALITY OF ESSENTIALS AND AMENITIES.
- All new social housing complies with stringent environmentally sound planning legislation and at least 5-star energy ratings
 - 33% decrease in the amount that disadvantaged South Australians spend on housing costs and utilities
 - Regular auditing of housing dwellings for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australians to ensure adequate water, sanitation and utility provisions
 - Increase in the percentage of existing public and community housing dwellings with rainwater tanks, solar hot water services and solar power panels.
 - State and Local government setting and meeting targets on urban density

- 26 ESTABLISH A CHARTER OF RIGHTS FOR PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY TENANTS, AND TENANCY LEGISLATION TO GUARANTEE RIGHTS AND SECURITY.
- Charter of Rights is passed by State legislature, after extensive engagement with public and community tenants and community stakeholders
 - Relevant legislation is passed to ensure rights and security. Provide adequate government spending to ensure compliance with the legislation
 - Increase in the amount of private renters (from most disadvantaged population groups) who report satisfaction with their housing situation
- 27 ENSURE AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR ALL COSTS NO MORE THAN 25% OF A HOUSEHOLD'S GROSS INCOME
- Reduction in levels of 'housing stress' by 50% for key disadvantaged population groups
 - Regular auditing of social housing stock levels to ensure supply of affordable housing is equal to need

HOUSING - INFRASTRUCTURE

- 28 ENSURE SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING IS LOCATED IN AREAS OF HIGH EMPLOYMENT AND ADEQUATE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORTS
- 50% decrease in the number of disadvantaged South Australians in 'housing stress' and 75% decrease of those in housing crisis
 - Decrease in waiting times for social housing to one year maximum
 - Ongoing State government monitoring to ensure that employment growth areas are targeted for provision of affordable housing
 - Increase in the amount of affordable housing for people from key disadvantaged groups (people with disabilities, those experiencing mental health problems, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups) who report receiving appropriate levels of housing and support services
- 29 ENSURE ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE HOUSING FOR THOSE IN URGENT NEED, WITH A PRIORITY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
- Increase in the amount of emergency accommodation; including housing for women and children sufficient to meet their needs.
 - Decrease in the overall incidences of domestic violence to levels 25% lower than the best interstate benchmarks

- 30 ENSURE EQUITY OF ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIANS LIVING IN RURAL AND REGIONAL COMMUNITIES
- Increase in amount of public and community housing stock in regional and remote areas
 - Decrease in the numbers of regional/rurally based South Australians seeking emergency accommodation, by ensuring there are adequate supplies of affordable housing
 - Homelessness in regions/remote areas decreases by 50%
 - 10% decrease in the amount of over-crowding in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australian households each year, until parity reached with the average of the wider population
- 31 INCREASE PUBLIC & COMMUNITY HOUSING STOCK AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO MEET THE STATE'S POPULATION NEEDS
- Increase in the overall amount of public and community housing stock to 1993 levels
 - Increase in satisfaction and confidence levels by key disadvantaged population groups with (i) level and (ii) quality of support services

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION — ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

- 32 INCREASED INVOLVEMENT BY VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED GROUPS IN ALL COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES
- Increased levels of volunteering by low income South Australians
 - Increase in cultural engagement activities by people with disabilities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, unemployed, people with mental health issues, and culturally and linguistically diverse persons
 - Increase in reported use of the internet by disadvantaged groups
 - Decrease in the overall levels of racist incidents across the state
- 33 ELIMINATE HEALTH STATUS, INCLUDING MENTAL HEALTH STATUS, AS A BARRIER TO COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
- Increase in volunteering rates by groups who reported ‘poor’ self-reported health status in previous 12 months
 - Increase state investment in social support activities for low income groups, with poor health status
 - Increase in state funding to tackle stigma and discrimination for vulnerable groups
- 34 ELIMINATE LACK OF TRANSPORT OR MOBILITY AS AN IMPEDIMENT TO SOCIAL PARTICIPATION
- Increase in state funded public transport programs targeted at key disadvantaged and low income groups
 - Increase in uptake of public transport by low income South Australians
 - Increase in reported satisfaction with public transport and related support services by low income South Australians
 - Increase in ‘concession’ subsidies and levels for low income users of public transport

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION – ADDICTIONS

- 35 REDUCE AVERAGE GAMBLING LOSSES PER ADULT FROM ELECTRONIC GAMING MACHINES IN REGIONS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE BY 30%
- Gambling losses are proportionate across all gambling sectors
 - Overall incidence of problem gambling is reduced

- 36 REDUCE INCIDENCES OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND RECIDIVISM (IN RELATION TO SUBSTANCE ABUSE)
- Decrease in overall numbers of reported ‘abuse’ of alcohol, and substances (monitored in annual survey) among key population groups; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, unemployed and homeless
 - Increase in government spending on community (and other) preventative programs

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION — PREVENTION, REHABILITATION, RESTORATION

- 37 ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR ALL OFFENDERS
- Increase in the numbers of all prisoners who are offered rehabilitation programs. (Annual monitoring of this target through the Department of Correctional Services Annual Report)
- 38 REDUCE THE NUMBERS OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE IN PRISON, PROPORTIONAL TO THEIR NUMBERS IN THE OVERALL STATE POPULATION.
- Increase in the numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australia offenders who are engaged in restorative justice processes
 - Decrease in the offending rates and recidivism levels for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australian offenders
- 39 HALVE THE NUMBERS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIANS SENT TO PRISON, THROUGH THE VIGOROUS PURSUIT OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, DIVERSIONARY COURT SYSTEMS AND ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING OPTIONS
- Reduction in offending rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australians
 - Increase in activity in existing diversionary court processes
- 40 ENSURE LIVING CONDITIONS WITHIN PRISONS ARE SAFE AND CONSISTENT WITH COMMUNITY LIVING STANDARDS
- Increased investment in maintenance and improvement of prison infrastructure
 - Decrease in levels of prisoners in ‘psychological distress’, and reduction of prisoners with severe mental health issues
 - Reduction in levels of self-harm, abuse, and suicide attempts
 - Decrease in numbers of prisoners with Hepatitis C and/or other illnesses

41 INCREASE IN USE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PROCESSES TO ENABLE VICTIMS OF CRIME TO ENGAGE MORE MEANINGFULLY

- Overall increase in numbers of offenders referred to restorative justice processes
- Increase in both offenders and victims satisfaction with outcomes arising from use of restorative justice processes
- Reduction in levels of repeat offending and recidivism

42 REDUCE THE IMPACT OF CRIME ON ITS VICTIMS

- Increase in levels of victims' satisfaction with criminal justice processes
- Increase in levels of victims' confidence with criminal justice system
- Decrease in the levels of overall fear of crime expressed by older people (aged 65+)

ENDNOTES

- 1 The measurement indicators linked to the *Blueprint* Targets are an attempt to identify the key ways that progress can be tracked in eradicating poverty and disadvantage in the state. Work by NCOSS has begun the development of a framework for social performance reporting indicators. There is scope for such a framework to be adopted in South Australia. Information on the NCOSS work can be found at: NCOSS (2005) *Measuring Up: A framework for Government social reporting in NSW* NCOSS discussion paper, Sydney
- 2 “Journal Watch: Evidence based Policy and Practice” *Research Bulletin* Performance Indicators in Primary Health Care August, 2004.
- 3 See discussion of these issues in above reference (p.17)



STRATEGIES

INCOME

Further detail on these strategies can be found in Chapter 2.

TARGETS	STRATEGIES
<h3>INCOME EQUALITY</h3> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Increase the median income of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australians to that of the wider population.2 Ensure that all working South Australians earn a decent living wage and that youth wage and that trainee/apprentice wage levels are decent, equitable and fair.3 Increase the SA net household disposable income per capita to at least 100% of the Australian average.4 Raise the income levels of the poorest groups (principally households whose main source of income are government benefits) above the national average.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase training and employment places for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth (50 places in Gov Youth Traineeship Program. Increase by 50% per annum places in Aboriginal Apprenticeship Program.• Increase retention of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in VET sector to 75%.• Establish an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander enterprise clearing house.• Build concrete pathways between training and employment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people – provide job at completion.• State government to develop a comprehensive anti-poverty plan.• Increase in income support payments to ensure a decent standard of living and cover rising utility and other essential costs.• Set up a Concessions Review.• Childcare Benefit linked to the cost of childcare (abolish 30% Childcare tax rebate and link value of childcare benefit to actual cost of providing childcare).• State government to set a gender pay gap target and related strategies.• State government review into youth wage and trainee/apprenticeship wage levels.• Increase in State government research and development funding to establish clearer pathways for disadvantaged groups into key growth industries.• Develop new ‘Economic Collaborations’ between private, public and community sectors to improve employment pathways for disadvantaged groups.
<h3>LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION</h3> <ol style="list-style-type: none">5 Increase the participation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders to equal that of the wider population.6 Increase the labour force participation rate to equal or better the national participation rate.	

EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Further detail on these strategies can be found in Chapter 3..

TARGETS	STRATEGIES
ACCESS TO JOBS	
<p>7 Reduce by more than a half the current numbers of long term unemployed in South Australia.</p> <p>8 Increase the rate of employment amongst young people and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community to equal that of the wider community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish a joint Parliamentary Committee to enquire into long-term unemployment.• Reduce by half the fees of vocational education programs in skills shortage industries.• Establish quotas for employment of long-time unemployed workers on gov. projects (10% on gov capital projects).• Provide enhanced support structures for the long-term unemployed, and those at risk of long-term unemployment.• Provide vocational education in years 9 – 11 in all high schools.• Establish an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-specific financial and inclusion asset-building program (financial literacy).• Conduct full evaluation of SA Works; following review set new publicly available benchmarks – implement the plan in full.• ‘Community Support’ Employment Initiatives – including funding for ‘Employment support officers’ and developing a ‘job readiness’ skills-based training program.• The State government to develop a co-ordinated ‘flexible’ workplace program, including creating best practice within the public service and an education program to employers.• Promote incentives for employers to recruit and retain employees from disadvantaged groups (e.g. payroll tax waived for recruiting long term unemployed persons; large companies setting targets).• Job Network system is reviewed leading to fundamental reform.• Review of existing school support programs for children from low income groups, with a view to extending school-to-work transition programs.• Review of gender impact of VET sector courses relating to uptake and attainment.
QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF JOBS	
<p>9 Increase the percentage of jobs in the market that are skilled, high income and permanent.</p> <p>10 Ongoing statewide planning to identify areas of skills/labour shortage.</p> <p>11 Reduce the labour ‘under-utilisation’ rate in South Australia.</p>	
SKILLS, EDUCATION AND TRAINING	
<p>12 Free education for all who seek it</p> <p>13 Ensure that all South Australians have training /education opportunities that will enable them to effectively compete for employment.</p> <p>14 Ensure equity of access and high quality of education/training in rural and metropolitan areas.</p>	

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Further detail on these strategies can be found in Chapter 4.

TARGETS	STRATEGIES
FOCUS ON PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION	
<p>15 Move the focus of health services provision from tertiary to primary health care.</p> <p>16 Establish integrated primary health care networks, addressing dental, physical, mental and social health and wellbeing, and encompassing prevention and early intervention.</p> <p>17 Ensure access to the infrastructure required to enable all members of the community, throughout the state to live safely and healthily.</p> <p>18 Ensure that all children and young people have access to health education and awareness in the school curricula.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 20% increase in real funding to primary health care.• Establish early intervention programs for key life events and vulnerable population groups.• Social health impact assessments on all new health legislation.• Homeless persons Dental Health Clinic.• GP Plus centres re-orientated to have wider primary health care focus, and extension of their outreach services. Increase patient involvement and participation in accessing and using services.• Continue the building and delivery of early years support programs, particularly for children with disabilities (Every Chance for Every Child)• Increase in systematic mapping of health needs and access issues for CALD communities; especially newly arrived migrants and refugees.• Review of Interpreting services across the state, and identifying gaps• Review of Transport issues linked to use of health services, including increased travel subsidies for rural persons to attend non-specialist medical services, linked to review of the Patient Assistance Transport Scheme.• Health promotion campaign targeted at single males (40-55s) and relevant service providers.• Wider rollout of the Community 'Foodies' program.• Increase in state funding for school 'breakfast clubs' in key areas, and provision of free school meals for targeted areas.
ACCESS AND EQUITY OF OUTCOMES	
<p>19 Provide equity of access to all public and private health-related services for all communities.</p> <p>20 Eliminate health status inequities in all areas for populations within the state, based on geographic and population groups, to a variable rate of no greater than 10%.</p> <p>21 Ensure access to affordable, healthy food for all communities.</p> <p>22 Reduce waiting lists to ensure sufficiently timely access to health services such that any wait does not compound either the medical condition or adversely impact on an individual's wellbeing or circumstance.</p>	

HOUSING

Further detail on these strategies can be found in Chapter 5.

TARGETS	STRATEGIES
<p style="text-align: center;">ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY</p> <p>23 Ensure equity of access to secure, affordable, adaptable housing for all, in particular for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australians.</p> <p>24 Increase in support and accommodation services for disadvantaged South Australians</p> <p>25 Ensure all public housing is affordable and environmentally sustainable.</p> <p>26 Establish a charter of rights for public and community tenants, and tenancy legislation to guarantee rights and security.</p> <p>27 Ensure affordable housing costs not more than 25% of a person’s gross income.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop integration strategy for social housing. • Employ dedicated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing brokers. • Fund broad-based education campaign. • Increase in Federal & State government funding for new community and social housing stock. • Extend the 15% affordable housing target for all developments. Annual public reporting on progress. • Charter of Rights established for community and public tenants. • SA State and Local government set target for increasing urban density. • Review program at both Commonwealth and State government level to examine potential incentives for: (a) new social/community housing developers to emerge and (b) for developers to provide housing for low income renters in the private market. • Establish a set of implementation plans for key disadvantaged groups linked to the overarching <i>SA Housing Plan</i>.
<p style="text-align: center;">INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>28 Ensure social and affordable housing is located in areas of high employment, and adequate social infrastructure and supports.</p> <p>29 Ensure access to appropriate housing for those in urgent need, with a priority for women and children.</p> <p>30 Ensure equity of access to affordable housing for South Australians living in rural and regional communities.</p> <p>31 Increase public and community housing stock and infrastructure to meet the state’s population needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tenants’ Information and Advocacy Service regularly reporting publicly on issues arising in private rental sector, so legislation can be changed to provide better protection for tenants. • Housing subsidies for rural students in further/higher education. • Audit of rural housing stock and needs, with 10 year future projections to ensure supply of affordable rural housing. • Convert short-term ‘transitional’ housing into longer-term housing options to promote stability for vulnerable groups. • Fund broad-based homelessness education campaign.

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Further detail on these strategies can be found in Chapter 6.

TARGETS	STRATEGIES
<p>ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITY</p> <p>32 Increase involvement by vulnerable and excluded groups in all community activities.</p> <p>33 Eliminate health status, including mental health status, as a barrier to community participation.</p> <p>34 Eliminate lack of transport or mobility as an impediment to social participation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a comprehensive early years intervention plan. • Promote best practice models that demonstrate successful engagement of vulnerable groups • Expand the provision of appropriate community spaces — double resources for Places for People project. • Inquiry into income inequality and poverty in SA. • Focus on restorative justice principles to assist young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders — implement an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander court model. • Socially inclusive rehabilitation and release programs for new prisons development. • Develop social impact assessments for all new State government legislation (pilot project with key community sector stakeholders at Department of Transport; linked to current business impact statements). • Submeasures and indicators for disadvantaged groups included on key SASP targets. • State government to adopt the SACOSS addictions targets. • Ensure the SA Family Safety Framework is implemented in full and rolled out across the state . • Set up Independent Law Reform & Sentencing Commission. • Expand and develop new models of restorative justice. • Ministerial task force to address long term viability of rural communities (drought-related program). • Increase in amount of access cabs. • Community-sector driven inquiry into long term impact of the ageing society, to inform strategies for tackling this issue and build community sector capacity. • Reform of State government contracting in the community sector. Move away from short term contracts to more appropriate funding cycle to ensure quality and sustainability of services.
<p>ADDICTIONS</p> <p>35 Reduce average gambling losses per adult from electronic gaming machines in regions of socio-economic disadvantage by 30%.</p> <p>36 Reduce incidences of alcohol and other substance abuse and recidivism in relation to substance abuse.</p>	
<p>RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION</p> <p>37 Access to effective rehabilitation programs for all offenders.</p> <p>38 Reduce the numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander South Australians in prison, proportionate to their numbers in the overall state population.</p> <p>39 Halve the number of South Australians sent to prison, through the vigorous pursuit of restorative justice, diversionary court systems and alternative sentencing options.</p> <p>40 Ensure living conditions within prisons are safe and consistent with community living standards.</p> <p>41 Increase in use of restorative justice processes to enable victims of crime to engage more meaningfully.</p> <p>42 Reduce the impact of crime on its victims.</p>	

