NSW 2021
Baseline report

December 2011

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Baseline report

Foreword

Barry O'Farrell, Premier

NSW 2021: A Plan to Make NSW Number One (**NSW 2021**) is my Government's 10 year plan to restore NSW to its place of leadership. It contains ambitious goals and challenging targets which are transparently outlined in this Baseline Report.

NSW 2021 is driving our agenda for change in NSW to:

- restore economic growth;
- return quality health, transport, education, police, justice and community services, putting customer service at the heart of service design;
- build infrastructure that drives our economy and improves people's lives;
- strengthen our local environments, devolve decision making and return planning powers to the community; and
- restore accountability and transparency to government, and give the community a say in decisions affecting their lives.

My Government is committed to greater transparency and accountability. **NSW 2021** identifies the lead Minister and lead Agency who are responsible for delivery of each target, allowing the community to hold the Government accountable for their achievement. **NSW 2021** will also inform our policy and budget decision making to deliver on community priorities.

This baseline report sets the standard from which performance will be judged. Progress with **NSW 2021** targets and measures will be reported publically through regular updates online and through an annual performance report tabled in NSW Parliament.

To ensure honest and accurate reporting of progress against the targets in NSW 2021, all performance data will be subject to an annual independent audit process. An audit team including the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the NSW Auditor-General and the NSW Chief Scientist and Engineer will conduct this verification of performance data prior to the release of the annual performance report.

NSW 2021 will be reviewed periodically in consultation with the community. The targets will be improved over time as more accurate and nationally comparable measures are developed.

Chris Eccles, Director General,
Department of Premier and Cabinet

In order to assess how the Government is progressing towards meeting **NSW 2021** targets, there needs to be a shared understanding about the starting point, or baseline against which progress and achievement will be measured. The **NSW 2021 Baseline Report** (**Baseline Report**) provides this by setting out:

- how progress against each **NSW 2021** target will be measured by Government;
- the source of the measurement data and the frequency of its availability;
- a baseline year and rate against which the community can track performance;
- whether a **NSW 2021** target is nationally comparable, can be measured at a regional level and by other key demographic categories including age, gender and Aboriginal status; and
- historical performance and projection information.

For most **NSW 2021** targets the **Baseline Report** includes graphs to visually represent historical performance data and to allow for the projection of performance trends or the actual performance improvements needed to ensure their achievement.

For some targets in the **Baseline Report** further development of baseline data and measures is required. In addition, some targets within the **Baseline Report** do not contain associated historical performance or projection data, as they represent a new commitment or one that has not previously been measured. New data will be included in future progress reports as data sources are developed.

The release of the **Baseline Report** is just the start of the process to bring the Government, the community and business together to deliver the change outlined in **NSW 2021**.

The goals, targets and actions in this plan will be integrated into the machinery of government, setting the priorities for funding, guiding decisions and focusing the day to day work of the public sector. My department will be working closely with clusters and agencies across the sector as well as with non-government groups to ensure the targets and measures are appropriate and robust.

The goals in this plan are deliberately ambitious and the targets will be challenging to meet. This is a challenge the public sector will rise to through innovation and commitment.

The delivery of **NSW 2021** will be led by the Directors General across government as our number one priority. Ultimately it is our people working with all levels of government, the community and business, who will drive the change.

I encourage you work with us to make NSW public services the best in the world.

Executive Summary

NSW 2021: A Plan to Make NSW Number One

NSW 2021 is the Government's 10 year strategic business plan, setting priorities for action and guiding resource allocation and was released with the NSW Budget on 6 September 2011.

NSW 2021 is a plan for change with ambitious goals and challenging targets to rebuild the economy, return quality services, renovate infrastructure, restore Government accountability, and strengthen our local environment and communities. The NSW Government is accountable for achievement of **NSW 2021**.

Progress against the five strategies, 32 goals, 186 targets and 281 measures outlined in **NSW 2021** is included in this Baseline Report. The Baseline Report sets out the foundation for future performance monitoring and public reporting and provides the technical context for each **NSW 2021** target by identifying:

- how each **NSW 2021** target will be measured;
- the source and frequency of the data used for measuring performance;
- a baseline year and rate against which progress will be measured; and
- whether a **NSW 2021** target is nationally comparable, can be measured at a regional level and by other key demographic categories including, age, gender and Aboriginal status

The number and goals, targets and measures contained in the Baseline Report are summarised by cluster in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 - Goals, targets and measures by cluster: number and percentage

Cluster	Goals		Targets		Measures	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Attorney General and Justice	4	13	18	10	35	12
Education and Communities	4	13	31	17	62	22
Family and Community Services	3	9	15	8	19	7
Finance and Services	1	3	5	3	6	2
Health	2	6	17	9	26	9
Premier and Cabinet	7	22	29	16	41	15
Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services	6	19	38	20	53	19
Transport for NSW	4	13	21	11	26	9
Treasury	1	3	12	6	13	5
Grand Total	**32**	**100**	**186**	**100**	**281**	**100**

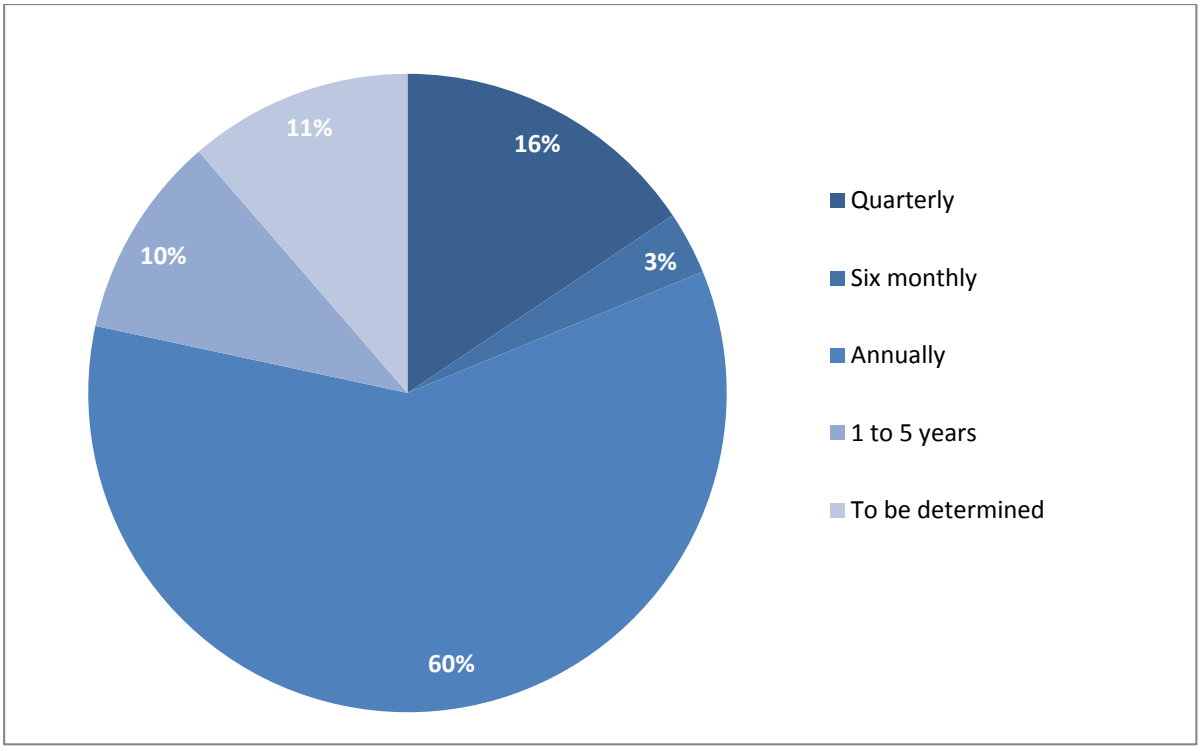
The large number of measures (281) identified within the Baseline Report reflects the range and complexity of Government service delivery priorities and the fact that clusters are expected to achieve a number of targets and influence others in order to realise **NSW 2021** commitments.

The number of goals, targets and measures differ between clusters. Some targets have a greater number and more frequently available sources of measurement data than others.

Many of the measures within the Baseline Report utilise data sourced from key independent statistical bodies such as the:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS),
- Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOSCAR),
- Bureau of Health Information; and
- Bureau of Transport Statistics

Figure 2 – Availability of data reported by measure



The frequency of when the data is collected for each measure varies. Some items are measured monthly, or more frequently, others each quarter or annually with some relying on collections such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics' census data which is collected every four years. There is often a lag in the time between the collection period and the reporting time. Figure 2 shows the expected frequency of data availability for measures. The majority of measures will be reported on annual basis and only 14% of measures currently have quarterly reporting data available.

A number of clusters have a significant number of measures still under development. For example, in the Premier and Cabinet cluster there are a number of targets which relate to major reforms in areas such as the planning system, environment and customer service which are under development. In the Education and Communities cluster a number of targets relate to national benchmarks which are being developed in consultation with governments across Australia. In the Trade & Investment, Regional Infrastructure & Services cluster a number of new economic and industry- related measures are being set in consultation with relevant industry bodies.

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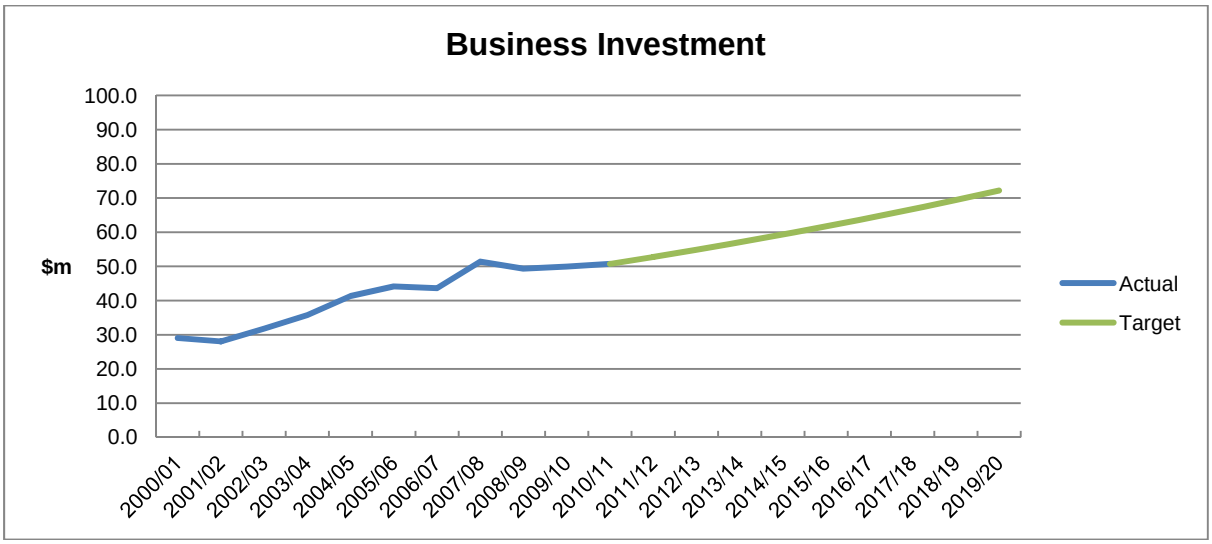
STRATEGY	REBUILD THE ECONOMY
GOAL 1	Improve the performance of the NSW economy
GOAL 2	Rebuild State finances
GOAL 3	Drive economic growth in regional NSW
GOAL 4	Increase the competitiveness of doing business in NSW
GOAL 5	Place downward pressure on the cost of living
GOAL 6	Strengthen the NSW skill base

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 1	**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NSW ECONOMY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	1.1. **Grow business investment by an average of 4% per year to 2020**				
MEASURE	• Annual average trend growth in private business investment measured in real terms				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, 5206.0 - Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (quarterly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Total private business investment in the year to June 2011 was $50.7 billion				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓				

Historical Performance and Projection:

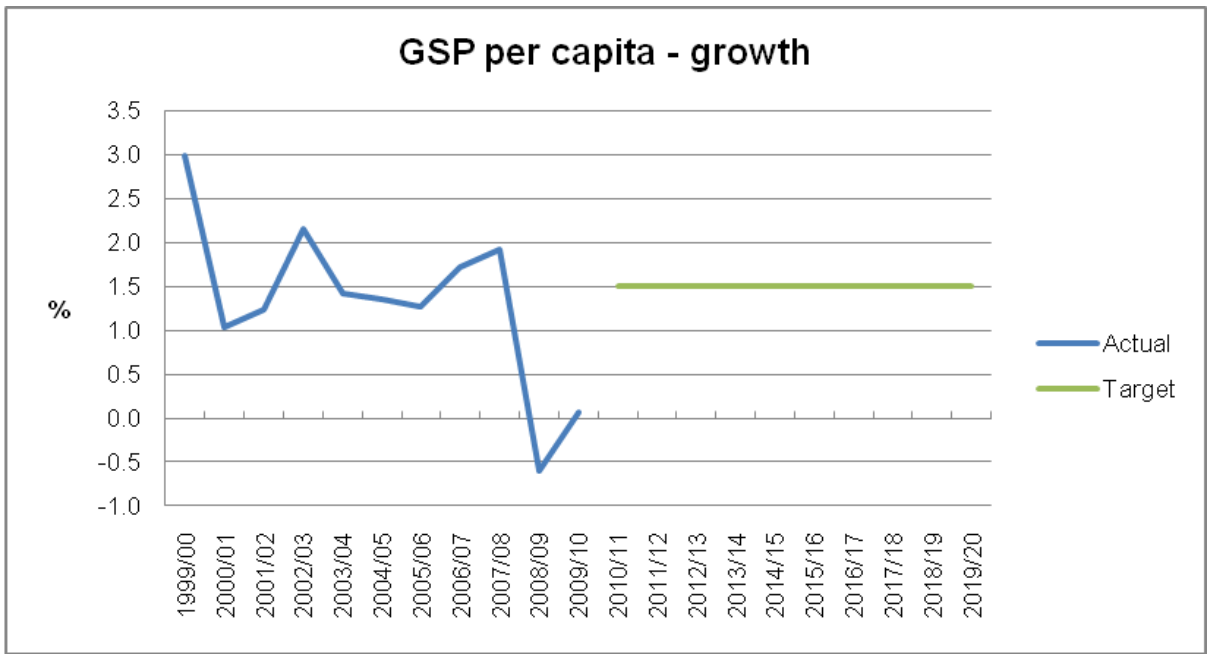
Baseline and historic information are based on June 2011 data. The expected annual *trend* growth is calculated using log-linear regression. Based on this calculation method, NSW average annual trend growth in business investment for the last 5 years was 3.1% per annum and the last 10 years was 6.8% per annum.



STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 1	**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NSW ECONOMY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	1.2. **Grow GSP per capita by an average of 1.5% per year to 2020 with specific industry growth targets**				
MEASURE	• Annual average trend growth in GSP per capita measured in real terms				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. No. 5220.0) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• GSP per capita grew by a trend average of 1.3% per year in the 10 years to 2009-10 and 0.9% in the five years to 2009-10				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓				

Historical Performance and Projection:

This chart shows the changes in the rate of growth each year of GSP per person in NSW. GSP per capita grew by a trend average of 1.3% per year in the 10 years to 2009-10 and 0.9% in the five years to 2009-10.



GOAL 1	**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NSW ECONOMY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	1.2. **Grow GSP per capita by an average of 1.5% per year to 2020 with specific industry growth targets** 1.2.1. Increase tourism in NSW with double the visitor expenditure by 2020				
MEASURE	• Overnight international and domestic visitor expenditure in nominal terms, including international package expenditure but excluding international airfares				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• International Visitors in Australia, Quarterly Results of the International Visitor Survey, Tourism Research Australia (quarterly and annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Modelled international visitor expenditure (including package expenditure) in NSW plus Modelled domestic overnight visitor expenditure in NSW for the Year ended December 2009 was $18.34 billion				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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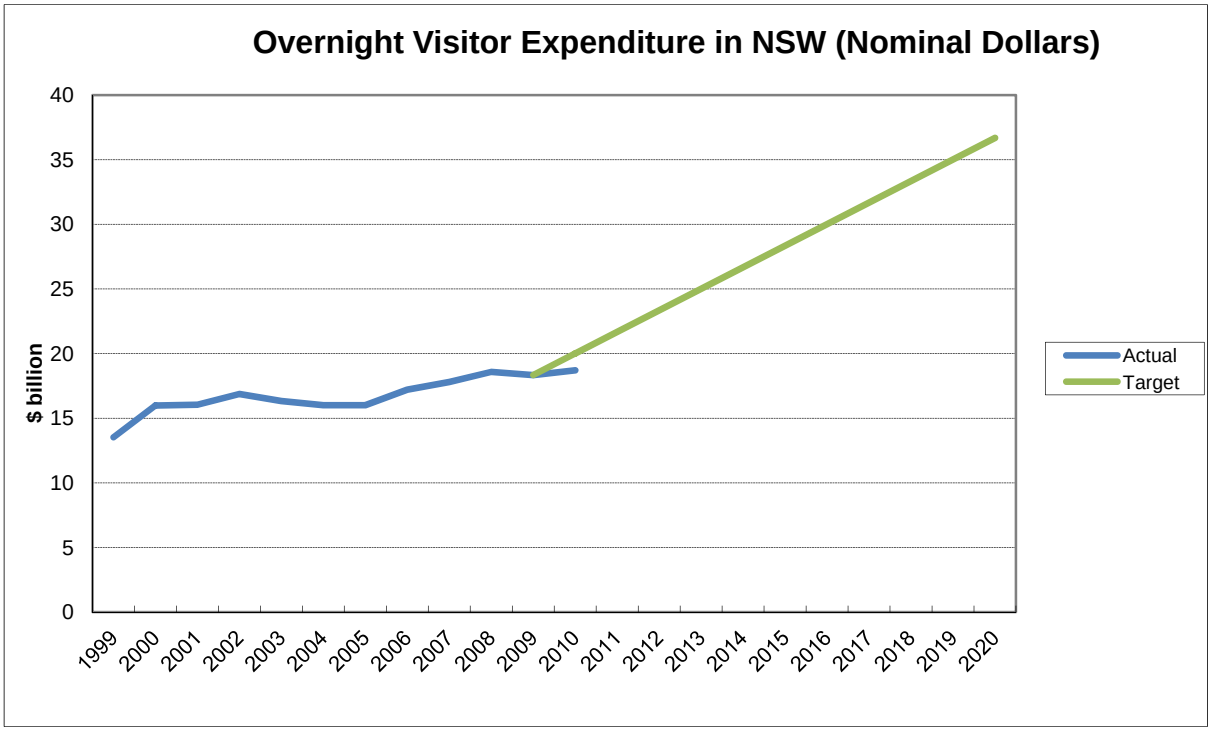
Historical Performance and Projection:

Overnight visitor expenditure was 94% of straight-line projection for 2010-11.



STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 1	**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NSW ECONOMY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	1.2. **Grow GSP per capita by an average of 1.5% per year to 2020 with specific industry growth targets** 1.2.2. Grow critical industries – professional services (financial, professional, legal), manufacturing, digital economy and international education and research				
MEASURE	• To be developed by Industry Taskforces and supplied as part of the Industry Action Plans • The Plans will outline a vision and ten year development strategy for each industry and contain two year and five year goals together with key performance indicators, progress and outcome metrics and benchmarks for major initiatives • Initial priority actions for Government are due by June 2012, with the full comprehensive ten year strategies for each industry to be submitted in September 2012				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• To be advised				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• To be advised				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

To be advised when Industry Action Plans are completed in September 2012.

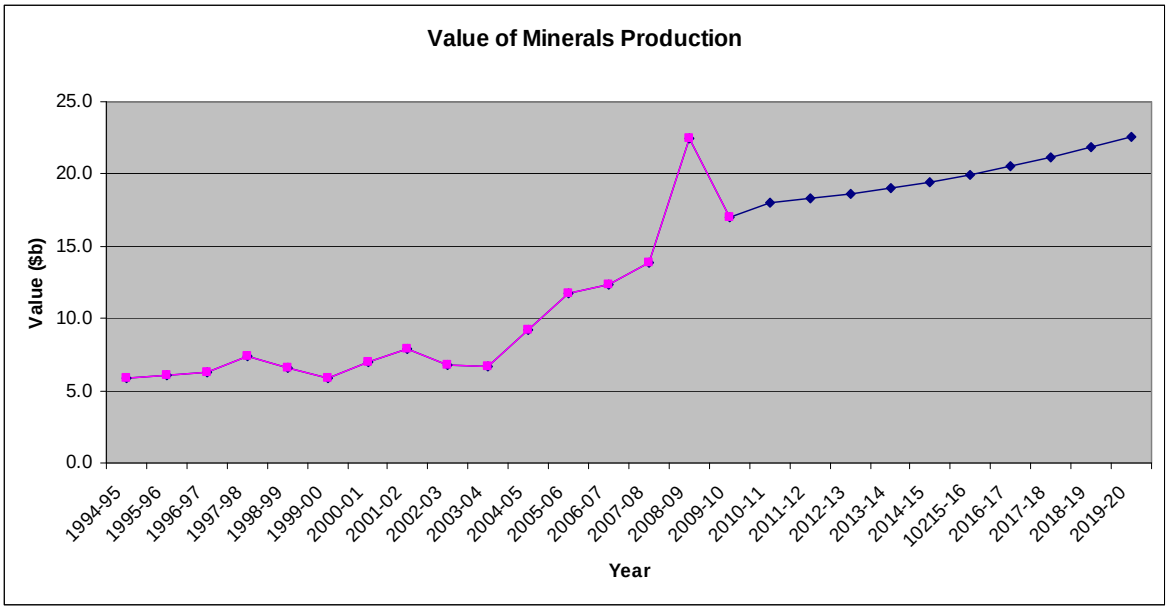
STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 1	**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NSW ECONOMY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	1.2. **Grow GSP per capita by an average of 1.5% per year to 2020 with specific industry growth targets** 1.2.3. Increase the value of primary industries and mining production by 30% by 2020				
MEASURE	• Value of agriculture, forests and fisheries production in real terms • Value of mineral and petroleum production in real terms				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Commodities (Cat. No. 7121.0) and Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced (Cat. No. 7503.0) (annual) • Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics – publications include Australian Forest and Wood Products Statistics, Australian Fisheries Statistics, Australian Mineral Statistics and Australian Commodity Statistics. (quarterly and annual) • NSW Minerals Industry Annual, Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services (DTIRIS)(annual) • ABS Population Census 2006				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• 2009-10 financial year – Estimated total value of agricultural production was $8.4 billion. • 2009-10 financial year – Estimated value of forestry production was $381 million • 2009-10 financial year – Estimated total value of fisheries production was $155 million • 2009-10 financial year – Estimated total value of production across minerals and petroleum industries was approximately $17 billion				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓				

Historical Performance and Projection:

Minerals and Petroleum Production

- The estimated total value of production across the minerals and petroleum industries for 2009-10 was approximately $17 billion.
- The mining industry contributed $953 million in royalties in 2009-10.
- The mining industry employs around 20,000 people directly and more than 80,000 people indirectly through the provision of both mine and non-mine related services.

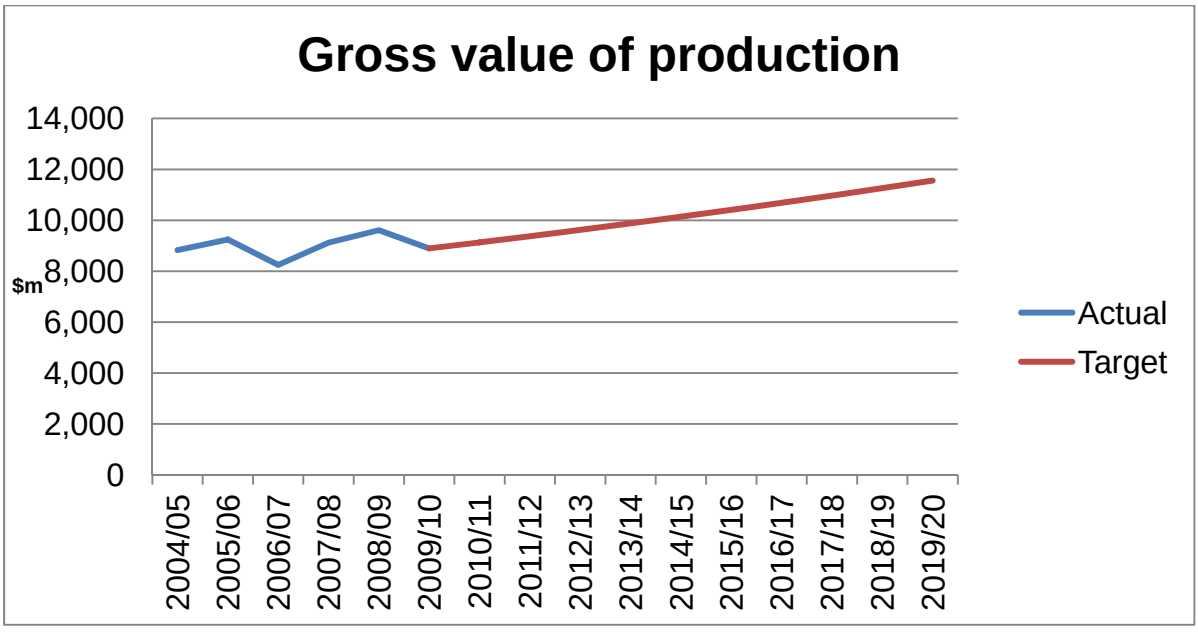
Source: NSW Minerals Industry Annual, DTIRIS



Historical performance and projection:

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Production

- The agriculture, forestry and fishing industries consistently generate around $9 billion per year, even during drought periods.
- Direct employment in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries is sensitive to seasonal and market conditions, but currently provides more than 105,000 jobs in NSW.
- With around 59 million hectares under agricultural production, farmland comprises more than 70 per cent of the area of the State.

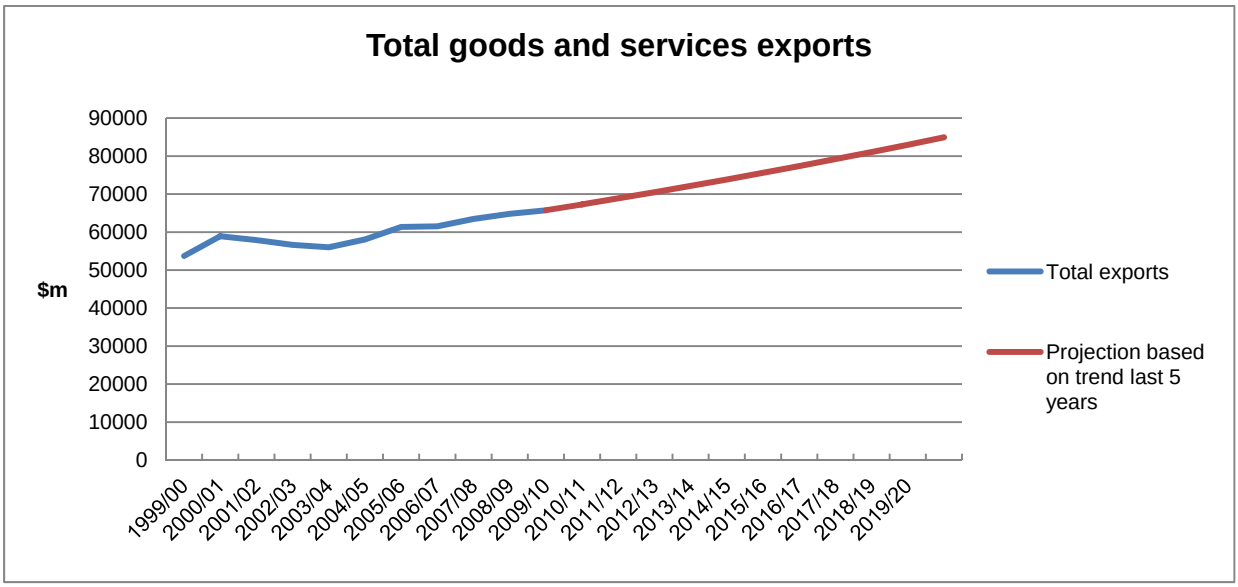


STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 1	**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NSW ECONOMY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	1.2. **Grow GSP per capita by an average of 1.5% per year to 2020 with specific industry growth targets** 1.2.4. Grow exports from NSW				
MEASURE	• Average annual trend growth in NSW total international exports in real terms				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, 5220.0 - Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Total value in 2009-10 of NSW Exports of goods and services (Chain volume measures) was $65.7 billion				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓				

Historical Performance and Projection:

The trend over the last ten-year period in exports from New South Wales is that exports of goods have grown at an average rate of 1.8% and services at 1.7% annually. Total exports over the ten-year period grew at 1.8% annually. Over the five years to 2009-10, goods exports grew by 2.3%, services by 2.4% and total exports by 2.4%.

The graph below shows projected growth based on the trend growth of last five years.



STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 1	**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NSW ECONOMY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	1.2. **Grow GSP per capita by an average of 1.5% per year to 2020 with specific industry growth targets** 1.2.5. Grow the value of cultural diversity to the NSW economy				
MEASURE	• Number of NSW businesses exporting goods. (Note: Data are not currently available on exporters of services by State) • The NSW share of skilled migrants				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, 5368.0.55.006 – Characteristics of Australian Exporters (annual) • Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Immigration Update (six-monthly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• The Australian Bureau of Statistics (Cat. No. 5368.0.55.006 - Characteristics of Australian Exporters; Table 8) reported that in 2009-10 there were 13,756 NSW goods exporters with an ABN which represented 35.5% of the Australian total of 38,687 goods exporters with an ABN • NSW share of skilled migrants: Immigration Update (Department of Immigration and Citizenship) reported that in 2009-10 NSW received 27,408 permanent additions of migrants in the "Skills" category which represented 25.3% of the net permanent additions of skilled migrants to Australia				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓				

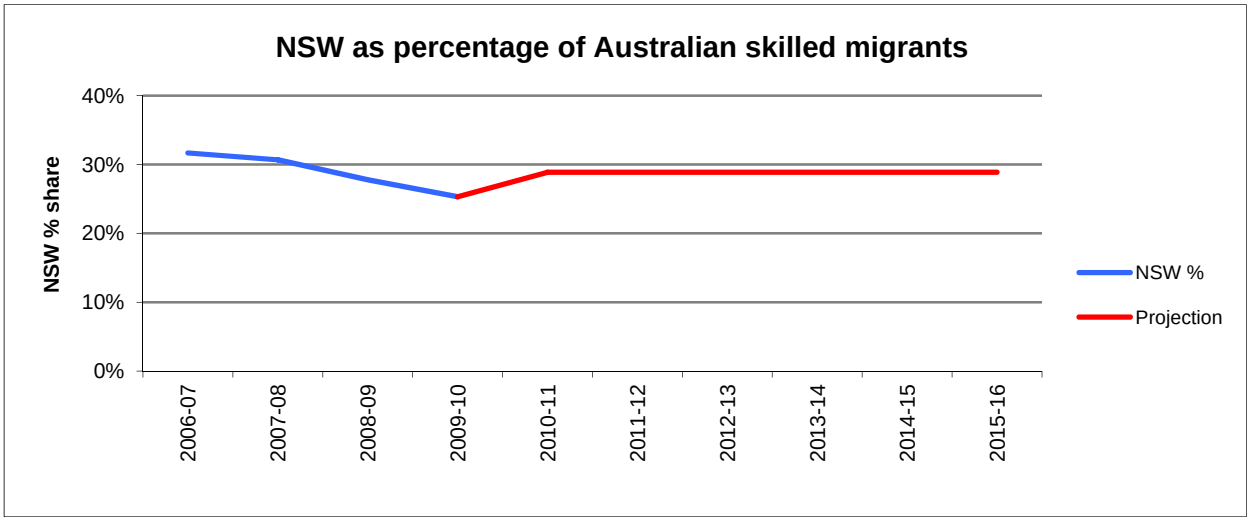
Historical Performance and Projection:

NSW Exporters

- The average number of NSW businesses (with an ABN) exporting goods per annum during the period 2006-07 to 2009-10 was 14,200. The projection of exporter numbers represents an extension of the average over a further six year period to 2015-16.

NSW Share of Skilled Migrants

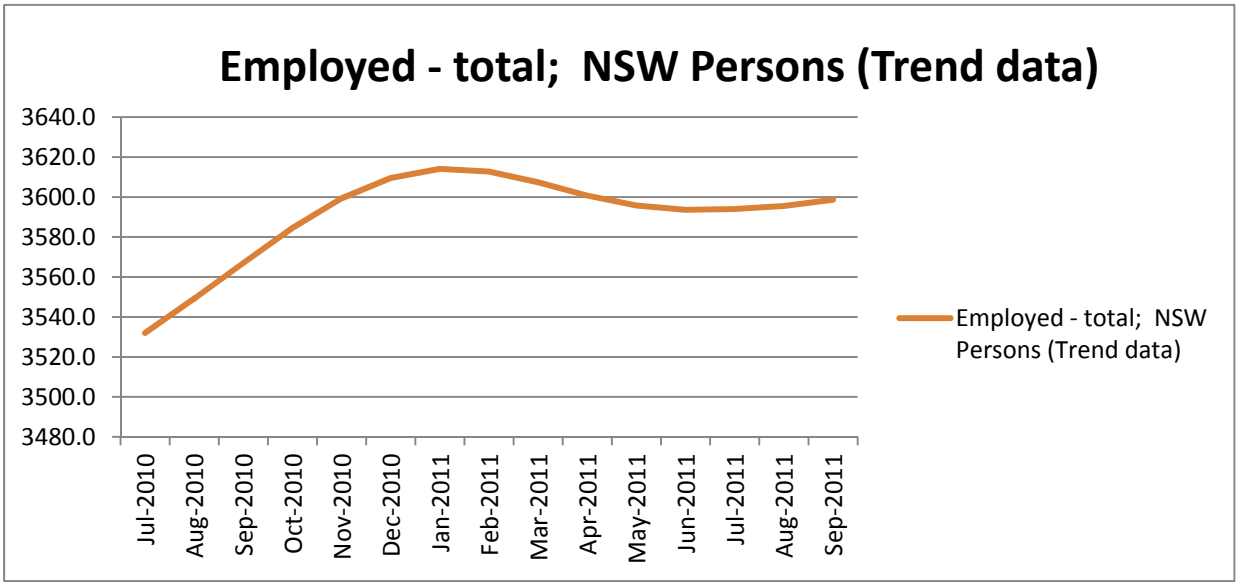
- The NSW share of all business skilled migrants to Australia has varied between 25% and 32% over the four years from 2006-07 to 2009-10. The projection is based on the average value for these four years, at 28.9%.


NSW as percentage of Australian skilled migrants
NSW % share
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
2006-07
2007-08
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
NSW %
Projection

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 1	**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NSW ECONOMY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	1.3. **Grow employment by an average of 1.25% per year to 2020**				
MEASURE	• Annual average trend growth in employed persons				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force, Australia (Cat. No. 6202.0) (monthly data which are reported quarterly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• As at January, 2011 there were 3,614,100 people employed in NSW				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection: NSW Employment

This chart shows the number of people employed in NSW per month for the period July, 2010 to September 2011. The rate of growth in employed persons in NSW for the year September 2010 – September 2011 was 0.12%.



STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 1	**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NSW ECONOMY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	1.3. **Grow employment by an average of 1.25% per year to 2020** 1.3.1. Reduce the gap in employment outcomes between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians within a decade				
MEASURE	• Employment to working population ratio for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics (Cat. 6287.0 - Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, (Estimates from the Labour Force Survey - Table 7) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• 2010 – Indigenous employment to numbers of resident civilian indigenous population ratio is 43.4 • 2010 – Non-indigenous employment to population ratio is 71.1				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

2009 – Indigenous employment to population ratio is 45.1
2009 – Non-indigenous employment to population ratio is 70.8.

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 1	**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NSW ECONOMY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	1.3. **Grow employment by an average of 1.25% per year to 2020** 1.3.2. Increase the proportion of young people in employment or learning (15-24 years)				
MEASURE	• Proportion of young people in employment and/ or learning (15-24 years)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, (Cat. No. 6291.0.55.001) (monthly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010-11, 87.9% of young people were in employment and/or learning (excluding unemployed young people who may be attending part-time education)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓		✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

Share of young people in employment and/or learning:

- Five year trend: average annual decline of 0.3 percentage points (that is, there was a reduction from 5.6% to 5.3%).
- Ten year trend: flat.

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 1	**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NSW ECONOMY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	1.3. **Grow employment by an average of 1.25% per year to 2020** 1.3.3. Increase the proportion of people over 55 participating in employment				
MEASURE	• Proportion of people 55 or over participating in employment				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed (Cat. No. 6291.0.55.001) (monthly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010-11 financial year, 32.3% of people aged 55 or over were in employment				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓		✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

Share of people aged 55 and over in employment:

- Five-year trend: average annual increase of 1.0 percentage points.
- Ten-year trend: average annual increase of 1.0 percentage points.

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 1	**IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE NSW ECONOMY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	1.3. **Grow employment by an average of 1.25% per year to 2020** 1.3.4. Increase the proportion of women employed in non-traditional occupations in NSW				
MEASURE	• Number of women represented in non-traditional occupations				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed (Cat. No. 6291.0.55.003) (quarterly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006 Census - 77,677 of employed women (5.8%) work in non-traditional occupations in NSW				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

A non-traditional occupation is defined as one where 25 per cent or less of the workforce is female. ABS 2006 Census data indicated that the proportion of women in the NSW workforce who were employed in non-traditional occupations was 5.8 per cent. As Census data is only available every five years, interim data will be sourced at six monthly intervals from the ABS Labour Force Survey.

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 2	**REBUILD STATE FINANCES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Treasurer**				
TARGET	2.1. **Effective balance sheet management** 2.1.1. Maintain AAA credit rating				
MEASURE	• Credit rating at AAA				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• AAA - Standard & Poor's and Moody's (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Current credit rating is AAA with a stable outlook from Standard & Poor's (reaffirmed 18 October 2011) and Moody's (reaffirmed 31 December 2010)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

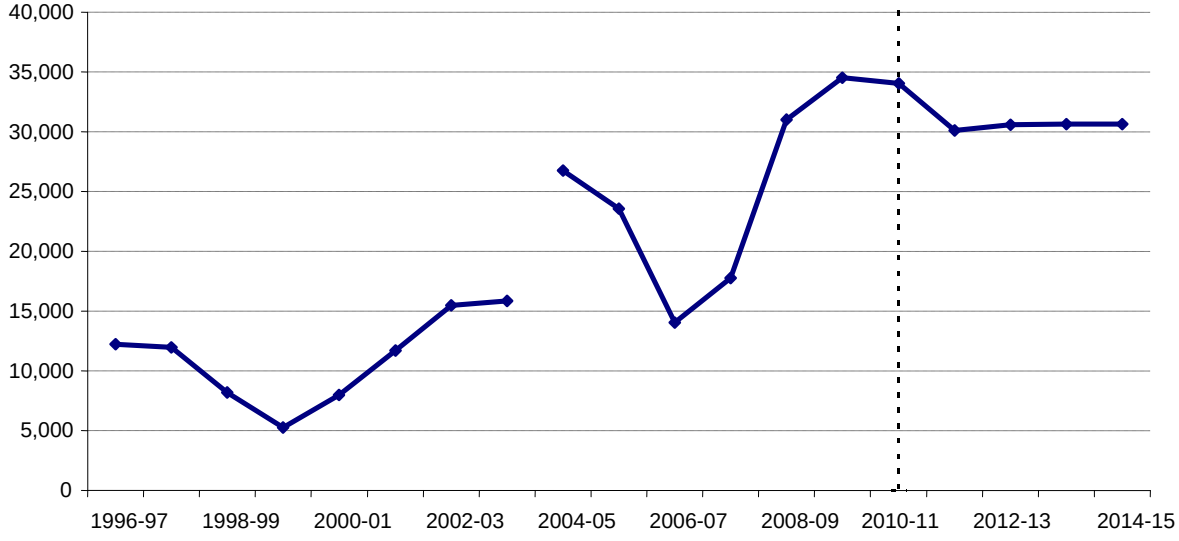
Historical Performance and Projection:

Credit rating: AAA rating since first rated in late 1980s.

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 2	**REBUILD STATE FINANCES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Treasurer**				
TARGET	2.1. **Effective balance sheet management** 2.1.2. Fully fund superannuation liability by legislated target				
MEASURE	• Actuarial forecasts of unfunded superannuation liabilities and funding plan to 2030, compared with actual status of unfunded liabilities (updated and confirmed by independent actuarial triennial review)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Treasury, Budget Paper 2 (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Last triennial actuarial review of superannuation liability was completed in 2009; the next is due in 2012. It is proposed the baseline figure derive from the 2012 review, however the graph following shows the position as at June 2011				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

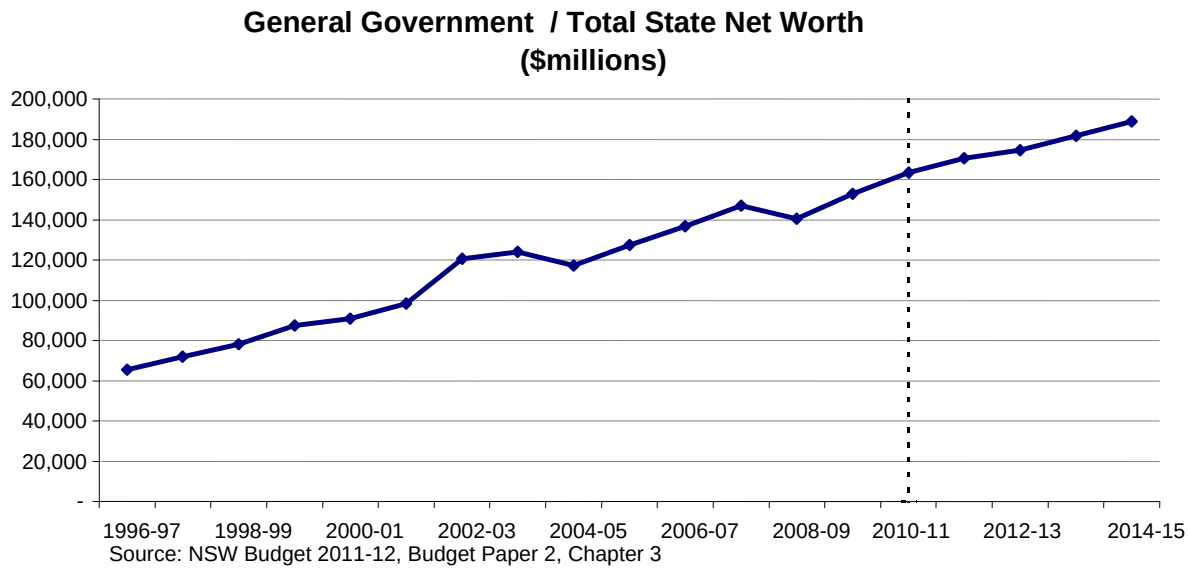
Unfunded Superannuation Liabilities
(Total State Sector, $millions)



*Includes fund contribution of $7.2bn in 2006-07.
*Series break due to adoption of Accounting Standard AASB119 in 2004-05
Source: NSW Budget 2011-12, Budget Paper 2, Chapter 7

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 2	**REBUILD STATE FINANCES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Treasurer**				
TARGET	2.1. **Effective balance sheet management** 2.1.3. Increase the general government and total state sector average net worth over rolling four year periods				
MEASURE	• General government and total state sector net worth				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Treasury, Budget Paper 2 (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Net Worth at June 2011 was $163.3 billion				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

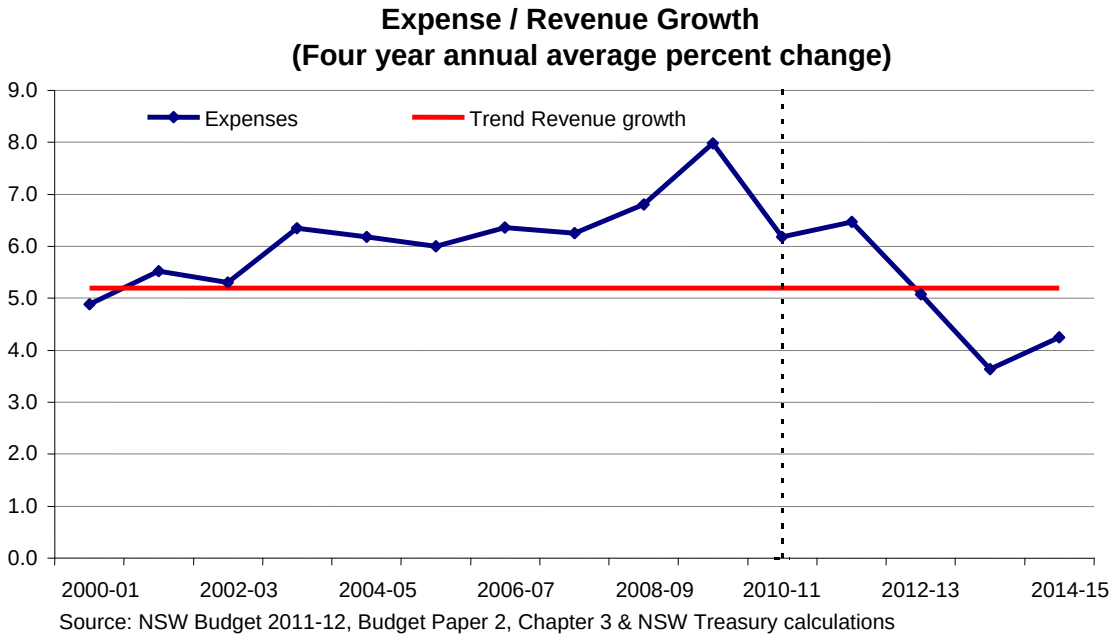
Historical Performance and Projection:



Source: NSW Budget 2011-12, Budget Paper 2, Chapter 3

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 2	**REBUILD STATE FINANCES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Treasurer**				
TARGET	2.1. **Effective balance sheet management** 2.1.4. Ensure expense growth will be less than or equal to trend revenue growth				
MEASURE	• Percentage of expense growth versus percentage of revenue growth (four year rolling average)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Treasury calculation: data source Budget Paper 2 (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Expense growth is projected to be at or below 5.2% per annum beyond 2011-12				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:



Source: NSW Budget 2011-12, Budget Paper 2, Chapter 3 & NSW Treasury calculations

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 2	**REBUILD STATE FINANCES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Treasurer**				
TARGET	2.2. **Improve financial management and controls** 2.2.1. Minimise variation from controllable expenses				
MEASURE	• Variation from controllable expenses *As set out in the Budget Papers, calculating the variance between actual and budgeted controllable expenses* *"Controllable" will be explicitly defined and means excluding variances that cannot be controlled by NSW Government agencies (including impact of unbudgeted Commonwealth payments and economic factors such as interest rate variances)*				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Report on State Finances – Note 38 (annual) *A more accurate baseline figure will be available for the 2012-13 Budget, after "controllable expenses" are defined. The present baseline is derived from 2010-11 actuals.*				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Expenses were $1092 million, or 2%, below budget in 2010-11.				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

2010-11: Expenses were 2% below Budget.
(Source: Report on State Finances 2010-11)

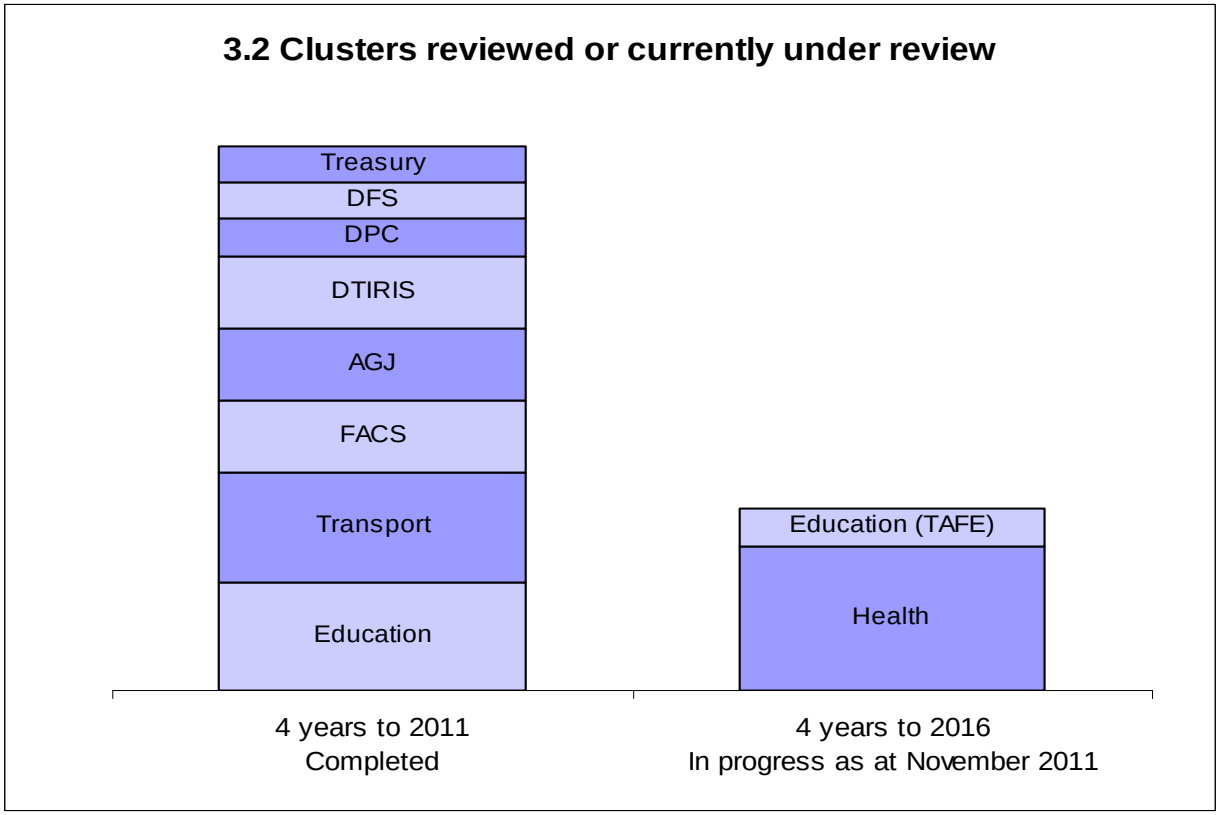
STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 2	**REBUILD STATE FINANCES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Treasurer**				
TARGET	2.3. **Improve efficiency and effectiveness of expenditure** 2.3.1. Subject all capital projects to Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) assessment				
MEASURE	• Percentage of approved capital projects over $10 million which received an assessment resulting in a Benefit Cost Ratio (excluding social projects where the benefits cannot be quantified) • Percentage of social projects over $10 million which received an economic appraisal				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Treasury (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• To be advised – (Data is currently being collated)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

To be advised

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 2	**REBUILD STATE FINANCES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Treasurer**				
TARGET	2.3. **Improve efficiency and effectiveness of expenditure** 2.3.2. All agencies to be subject to efficiency and effectiveness reviews on a rolling basis				
MEASURE	• Number of Clusters reviewed per 4-year period (matched to NSW Government's four year term of office)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Treasury (collated at least annually)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• As at 30 June 2011, all Clusters had been reviewed in the previous 4 year period except Health. This provides the baseline (see graph below)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

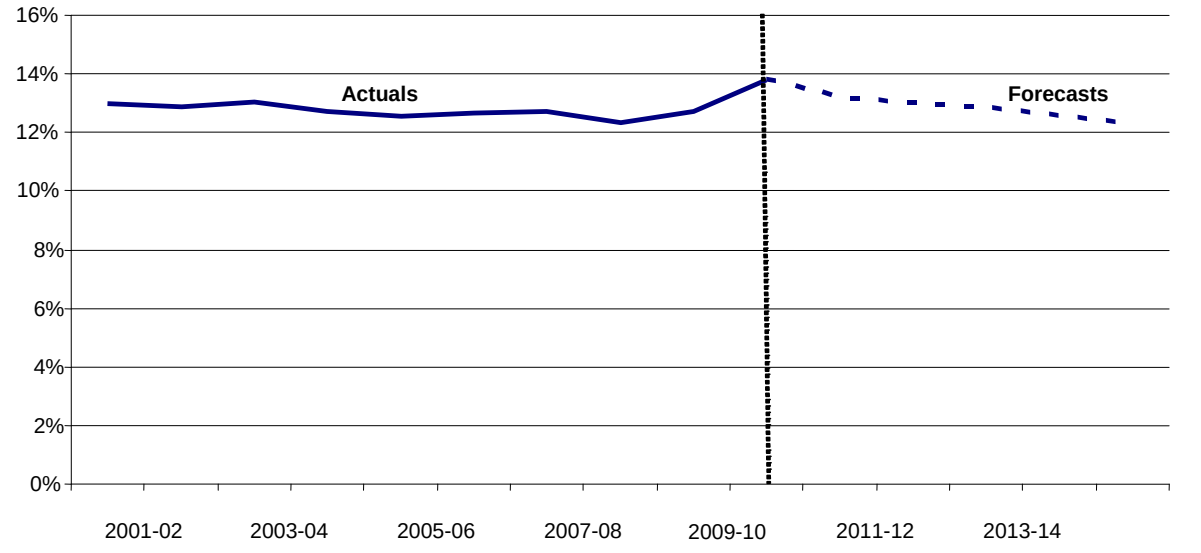
Historical Performance and Projection:



STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 2	**REBUILD STATE FINANCES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Treasurer**				
TARGET	2.4. **Reform revenue** 2.4.1. Maintain the share of state revenue to Gross State Product, excluding any variations in tax rates and Commonwealth policy				
MEASURE	• Share of general government revenue as a proportion of Gross State Product				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts/State Accounts 2009-10, Catalogue no 5220.0 and NSW Report on State Finances / Annual				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009-10 general government revenue was 13.8% of GSP[1]				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

NSW Total Revenue to GSP



Does not include SPPs passing through the State

Source: Revenue is sourced from NSW Report on State Finances.
GSP is sourced from ABS Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 2009-10, Catalogue No 5220.0

[1] One year behind. Numerator comes from the NSW Total State Sector Accounts (end Oct), but the denominator does not come from ABS until later in November.

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 2	**REBUILD STATE FINANCES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Treasurer**				
TARGET	2.4. **Reform revenue** 2.4.2. Reduce the volatility of taxes				
MEASURE	• Volatility of state tax revenue, measured as deviation from trend				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Treasury (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Tax revenue deviation from trend was 2.2% over the 10 years to 2010-11				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

Nil

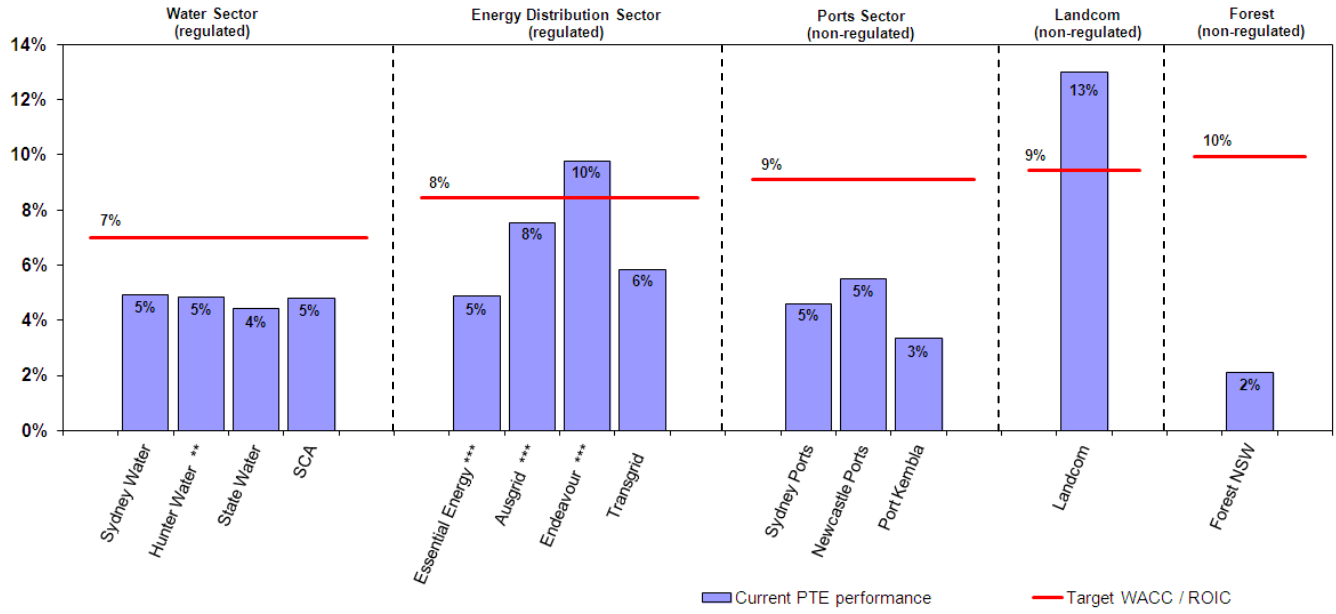
STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 2	**REBUILD STATE FINANCES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Treasurer**				
TARGET	2.5. **Improve Public Trading Enterprises performance** 2.5.1. All commercial Public Trading Enterprises (PTEs) maintain an investment grade shadow credit rating of at least BBB each year 2.5.2. Price-regulated energy and water PTEs meet or exceed the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (fair return on capital) set by their regulators by June 2015, and maintain this performance from that date 2.5.3. Non-regulated commercial PTEs meet or exceed NSW Treasury's target Return on Invested Capital by June 2015, and maintain this performance from that date				
MEASURE	• Number of commercial PTEs that maintain an investment grade credit rating of at least BBB - or Baa3 • Number of regulated energy and water businesses that meet or exceed the Weighted Average Cost of Capital set by the relevant regulator • Number of non-regulated commercial PTEs that meet or exceed NSW Treasury's target Return on Invested Capital for the business				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Credit Rating Agency commissioned by NSW Treasury (annual) • Calculated by NSW Treasury from agency annual results and regulator determinations (annual) • Calculated by NSW Treasury from agency annual results and Statements of Corporate Intent (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• As at June 2011, 12 out of 13 met the target. Forests (BB+) was below investment grade • As at June 2011, one out of the eight regulated PTEs meets or exceeds the Weighted Average Cost of Capital set by their regulators • As at June 2011, one out of the five non regulated PTEs meets or exceeds NSW Treasury's Return on Invested Capital				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical performance and projection:

As at June 2011, 12 out of 13 commercial PTEs maintained an investment grade credit rating of at least BBB.

Number of PTEs that meet or exceed the Weighted Average Cost of Capital set by the relevant regulator or NSW Treasury's target Return on Invested Capital as at June 2011 are shown in the graph below:

- Purple bars represent the current performance of individual PTEs / SOCs. The red lines show the average WACC set by the regulators or the average ROIC set by Treasury for each industry sector.



** Hunter Water assets value is significantly higher than RAB, therefore Return on RAB (ie EBIT / RAB) has been used instead of ROIC

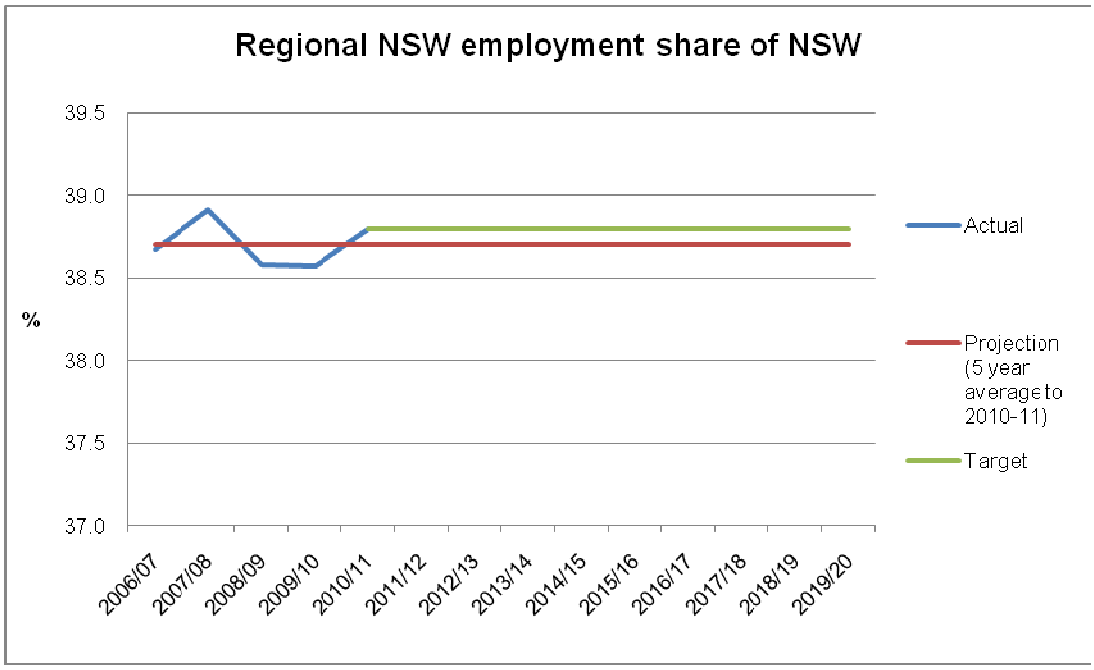
*** Rates of Return for Essential Energy, Ausgrid and Endeavour are for 2010-11 (but exclude the gain on sales of transactions)

STRATEGY	REBUILD THE ECONOMY				
GOAL 3	DRIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN REGIONAL NSW				
ACCOUNTABILITY	Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services				
TARGET	3.1. **Increase the share of jobs in regional NSW**				
MEASURE	• Share of employed persons in regional NSW compared to the rest of NSW				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed (Cat. No. 6291.0.55.001) (monthly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Given the volatility in the data (due to climatic cycles that affect agricultural employment and economic cycles that affect mining investment and employment), the baseline figure consists of the average share of employed persons in regional NSW compared to the rest of NSW over a five year period to 2010-11 • In 2010-11 the baseline figure was 38.7%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

Regional NSW excludes all the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Sydney statistical division except for Gosford-Wyong.

In the five years to 2010-11, average share of employed persons in regional NSW was 38.7%.

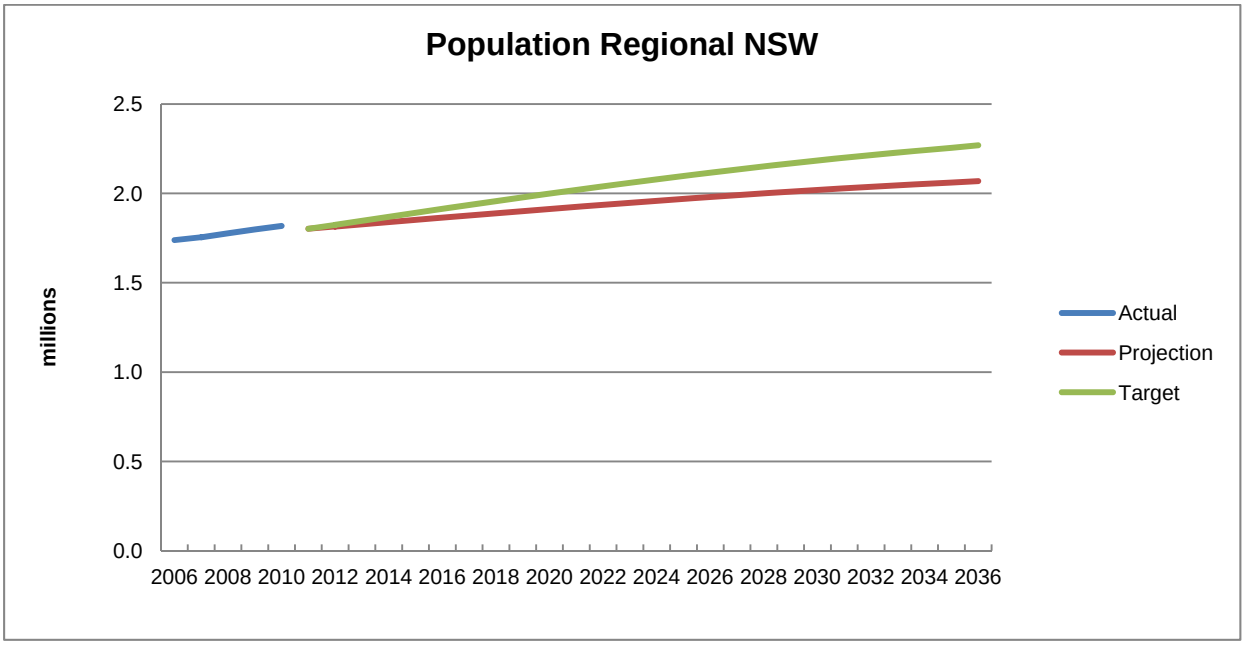


Note: projection based on average share in 2010-11.

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 3	**DRIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN REGIONAL NSW**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	3.2. **Increase the population in regional NSW by 470,000 by 2036**				
MEASURE	• Increase in total population in regional NSW				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics - Regional Population Growth (Regional NSW excludes the Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra statistical sub-divisions) (Cat. No 3218.0) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline to be determined - population as at June 2011				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

Projections based on Department of Planning (2008 release). Target equates to an increase of 200,000 in the regional population above the projection for 2036.



STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 3	**DRIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN REGIONAL NSW**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	3.3. **Protect strategic agricultural land and improve agricultural productivity** 3.3.1. Strategic land use plans completed within set time frames 3.3.2. Improved productivity on NSW farms				
MEASURE	• Number of Strategic Regional Land Use Plans completed by 2014 • Ratio of (i) Increase in gross value of agricultural production per hectare to (divided by) (ii) Total area of establishments in hectares				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Planning and Infrastructure, Strategic Regional Land Use Plans • Australian Bureau of Statistics (Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia), (Cat. No. 7503.0) (annual) • Australian Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Commodities, Australia), (Cat. No. 7121.0) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• At 1 July 2011 no Strategic Regional Land Use Plans had been completed • The baseline figure in 2009-10 was $141.7 per hectare. The target is 30% growth in production per person in the sector labour force by 2021 with an average of 2.7% per year, and 30% growth in production per hectare by 2021 or 2.7% growth in production per hectare annually				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓			

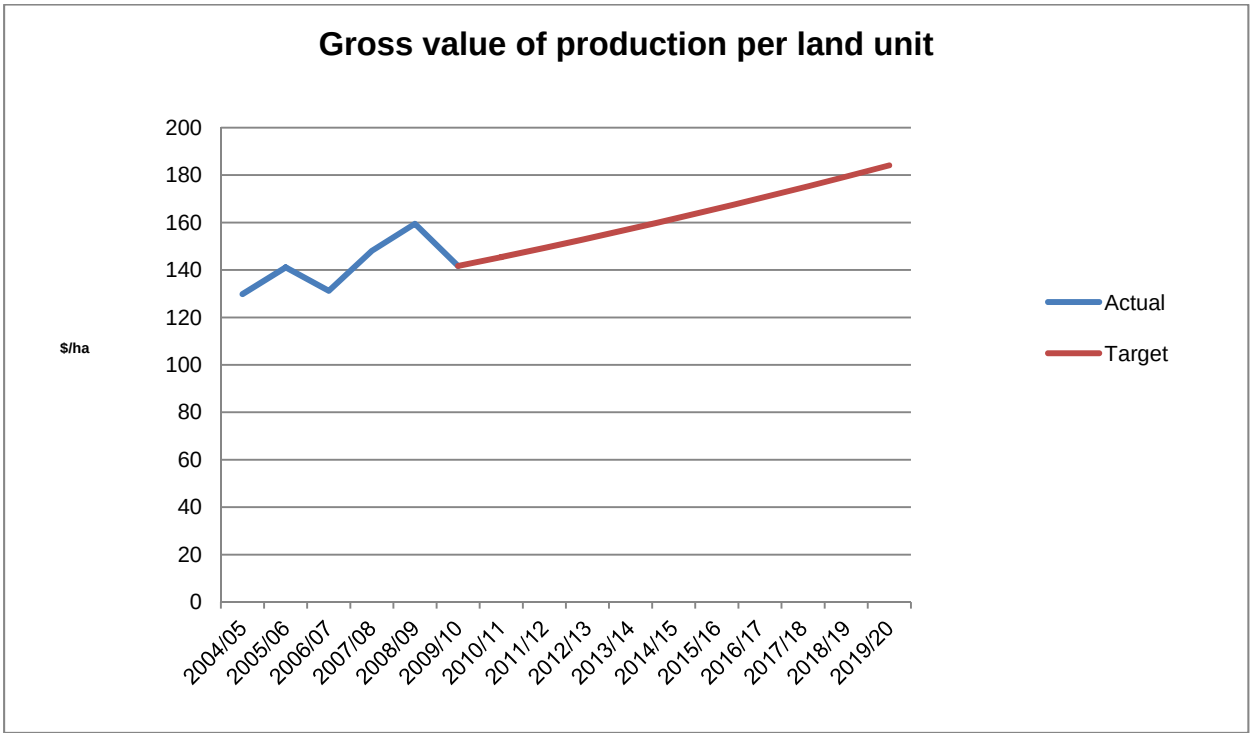
Historical Performance and Projection:

Agricultural production growth per hectare is most under threat where agricultural land changes to residential and other land uses. The development of Strategic Regional Land Use Plans will ensure that the most fertile and versatile land is retained where other industries such as mining can be diverted to less productive land.

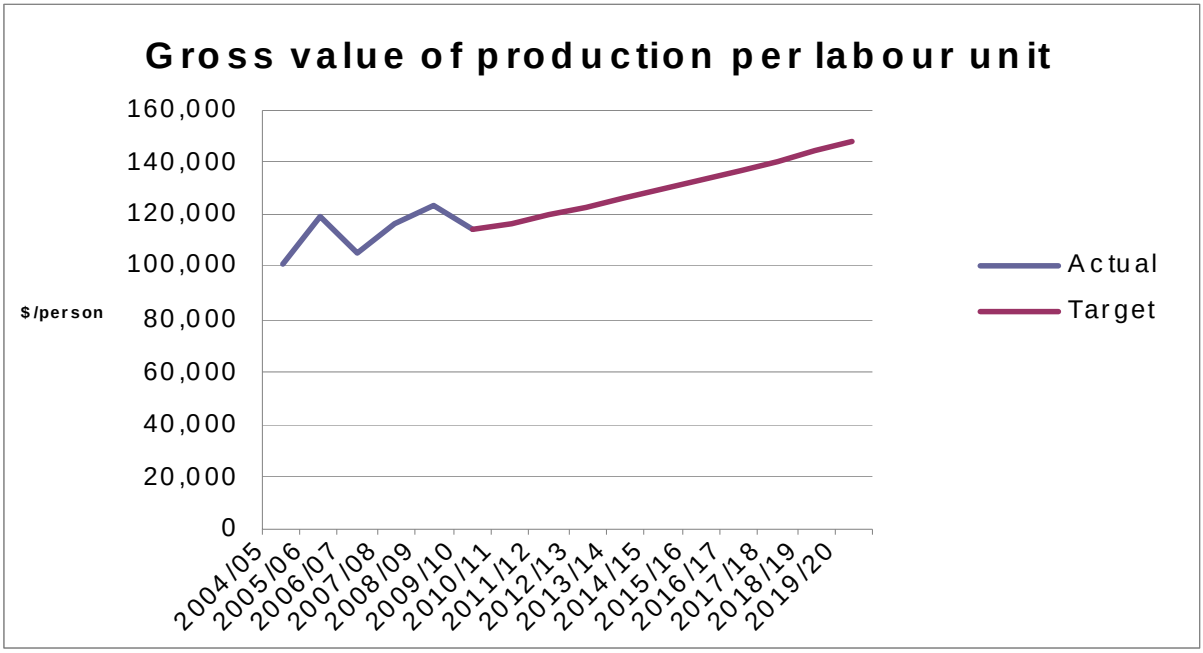
The gross value of production changes with climate variability and seasonal conditions. The target is 30% growth in production per person in the sector labour force by 2021 with an average of 2.7% per year, and 30% growth in production per hectare by 2021 or 2.7% growth in production per hectare annually.

The number of Strategic Regional Land Use Plans that include agricultural lands is proposed to be seven by 2014.

Agricultural Production



Agricultural Production

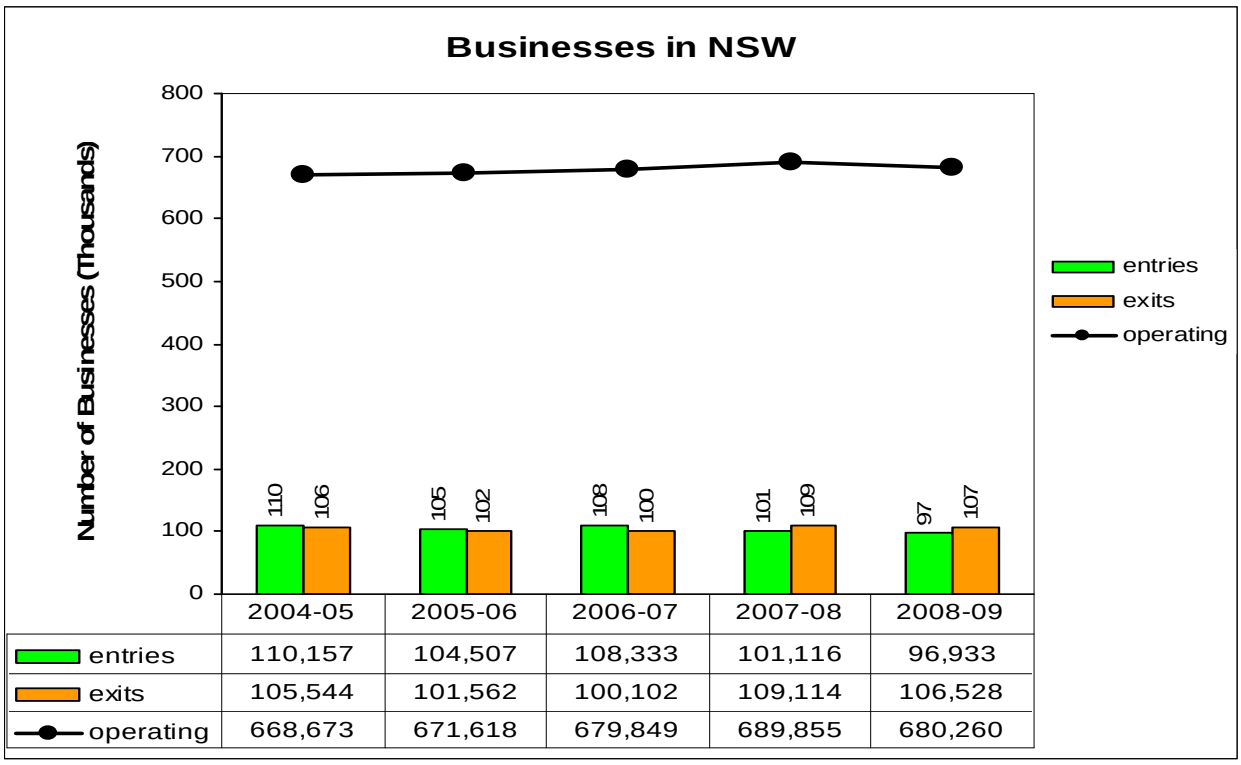


STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 4	**INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DOING BUSINESS IN NSW**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	4.1. **Increase business confidence**				
MEASURE	• NSW is at or above the national average for business confidence most of the time (from April 2012) • New business entry data (see chart below) • Business investment activity (see chart below) • NSW payroll tax rate is maintained at or below the median rate of all the States				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Sensis Business Index survey of the confidence of small and medium enterprises (quarterly) • Australian Bureau of Statistics (Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Cat. No. 8165.0) (irregular). Next data release due in Dec 2011 • Australian Bureau of Statistics (Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Cat. No.5206.0) (quarterly) • Office of State Revenue (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In May 2011, the Sensis Business Index indicators for NSW and national were 20% and 28% respectively • New business entry data - 2010-11, [ABS data release is in Dec 2011] • Business investment activity - 2010-11, $48.5 billion of private business investment in NSW • In 2011, the national median payroll tax rate is 5.5% and NSW was 5.45%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓				

Historical Performance and Projection:

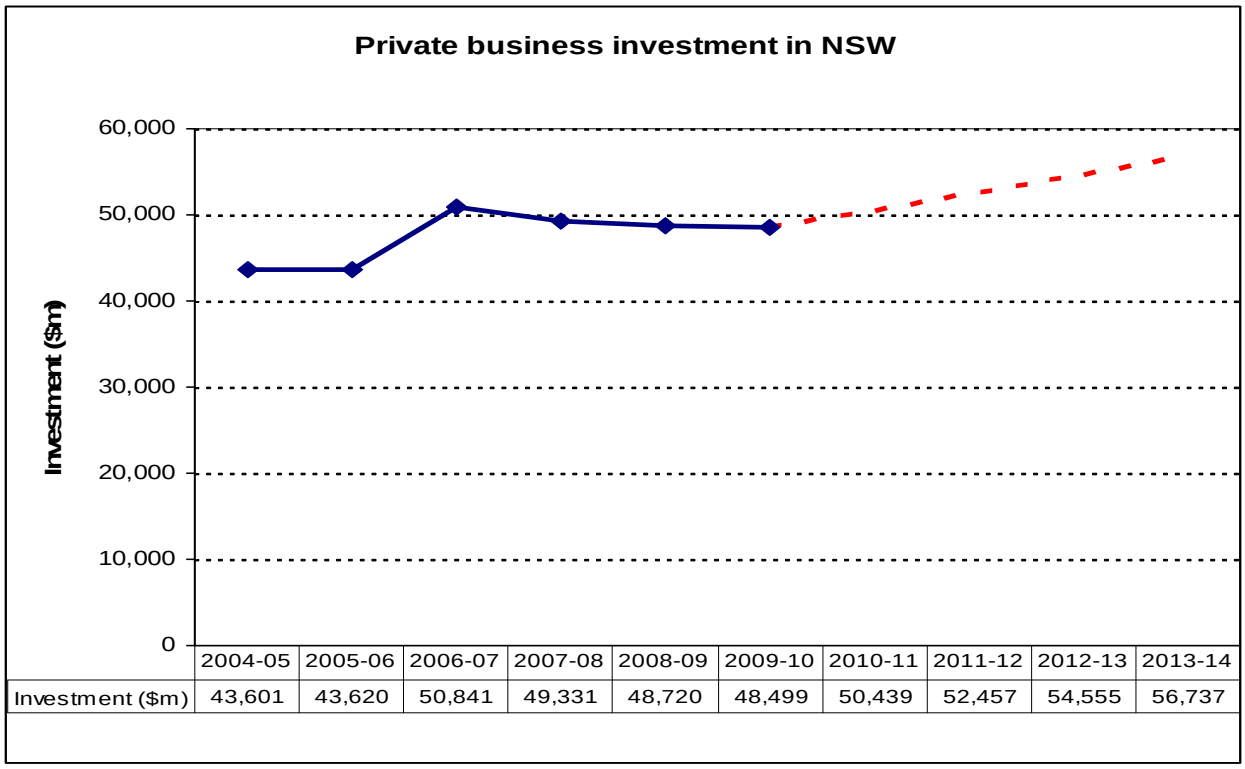
The chart below shows that the historical number of businesses operating in NSW, new entrants and exits have been relatively steady over the past few years.

There are no available projections of future trends. While these will be dependent on future macro-economic outcomes, it is anticipated that the impact of NSW 2021 will be reflected in a long term upward trend projection.



	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
entries	110,157	104,507	108,333	101,116	96,933
exits	105,544	101,562	100,102	109,114	106,528
operating	668,673	671,618	679,849	689,855	680,260

The chart below shows the private business investment in NSW since 2004-05 and it appears investment has decreased slightly since 2006-07. The future projection is consistent with the target in *NSW 2021: A Plan to Make NSW Number One*, Goal 1 – Grow business investment by an average of 4% per year to 2020.



	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Investment ($m)	43,601	43,620	50,841	49,331	48,720	48,499	50,439	52,457	54,555	56,737

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 4	**INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DOING BUSINESS IN NSW**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	4.2. **Reduce red tape** 4.2.1. Reduce red tape for businesses and the community by 20% by June 2015				
MEASURE	**Red tape** • Directors General are required to meet individual departmental red tape reduction targets, to achieve a total reduction in regulatory burden of at least $750 million in annual savings by June 2015. The individual targets are still to be determined • Under the 'one on, two off' policy, each calendar year the Government will aim to ensure that: o the number of principal legislative instruments (i.e. principal Acts and principal Regulations) repealed is at least twice the number of new principal legislative instruments introduced; and o the regulatory burden imposed by new principal legislative instruments within each portfolio is less than the regulatory burden removed by the repeal of principal legislative instruments from the same portfolio				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Premier and Cabinet (Better Regulation Office) (annual) • Directors General are required to report to the Better Regulation Office by 1 February each year (starting in 2012) under the 'one on, two off' policy and red tape reduction target (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• To be determined by the Better Regulation Office (BRO) based on data provided by agencies to BRO by 1 February, 2012				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

Red tape

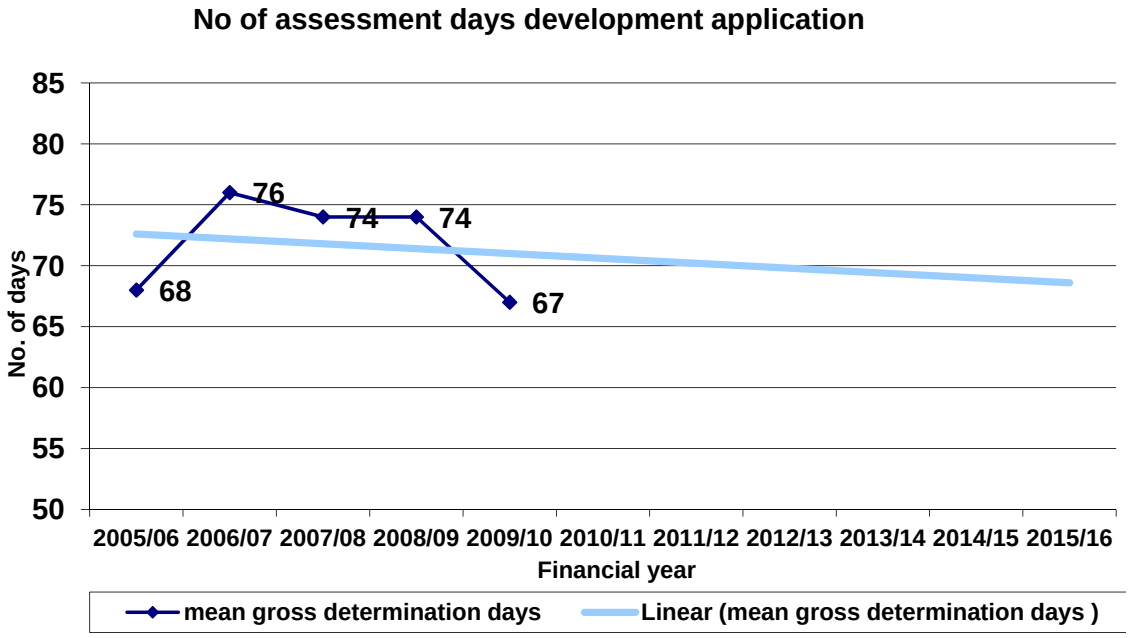
- The red tape reduction target is a net measure of savings from red tape reduction initiatives. This means that any savings made from reforms that reduce red tape will be offset by any additional costs incurred by business and/or the community from those reforms.
- Both regulatory and non-regulatory red tape reforms will be counted towards the target.
- The target took effect on 1 September 2011.
- The 'one on, two off' policy commenced on 4 April 2011.

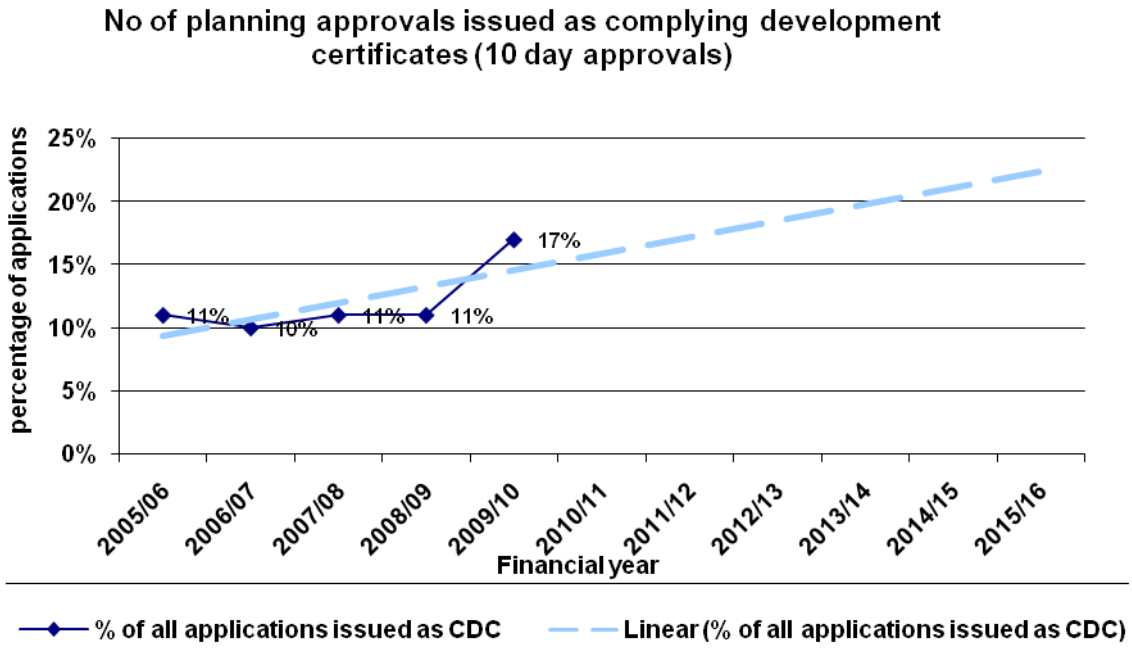
STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 4	**INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DOING BUSINESS IN NSW**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	4.2. **Reduce red tape** 4.2.2. Improve the development approvals and plan making processes				
MEASURE	**Planning approvals** • Percentage of planning approvals issued as complying development certificates • Number of days it takes to make a gateway determination • Introduction of new planning legislation in November 2012 following comprehensive review of NSW planning system				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Planning & Infrastructure (frequency to be determined in line with the new Planning System, following introduction of new planning legislation in November 2012)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline to be determined in line with the new Planning System, following introduction of new planning legislation in November 2012				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

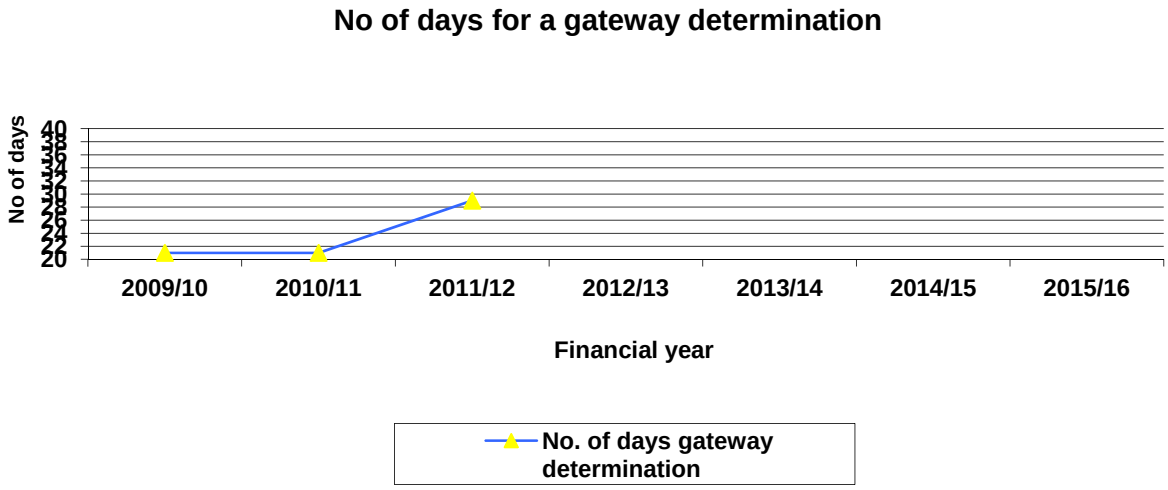
Historical Performance and Projection:

Planning approvals

- The current measure of assessment days for development applications are taken for all development applications regardless of the scale or complexity of the matter.




No of planning approvals issued as complying development certificates (10 day approvals)
percentage of applications
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
11%
10%
11%
11%
17%
2005/06
2006/07
2007/08
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14
2014/15
2015/16
Financial year
% of all applications issued as CDC
Linear (% of all applications issued as CDC)


No of days for a gateway determination
No of days
40
20
2009/10
2010/11
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14
2014/15
2015/16
Financial year
No. of days gateway determination

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 4	**INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DOING BUSINESS IN NSW**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	4.2. **Reduce red tape** 4.2.3. Reduce Federal/State duplication of environmental regulations to streamline approvals to boost the State's economy while protecting the environment				
MEASURE	**Federal/State duplication** • One new strategic assessment and/or bilateral approval to be achieved each year (2011: approval of Growth Centres Strategic Assessment; 2012: progress assessment of Upper Hunter Coal Mining to be used in Regional Land Use Plan) • *Threatened Species Act* (NSW) schedule aligned with national threatened species schedules within one year of parallel national reform				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Office of Environment and Heritage (timing as noted in the measures above)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline – Not applicable				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

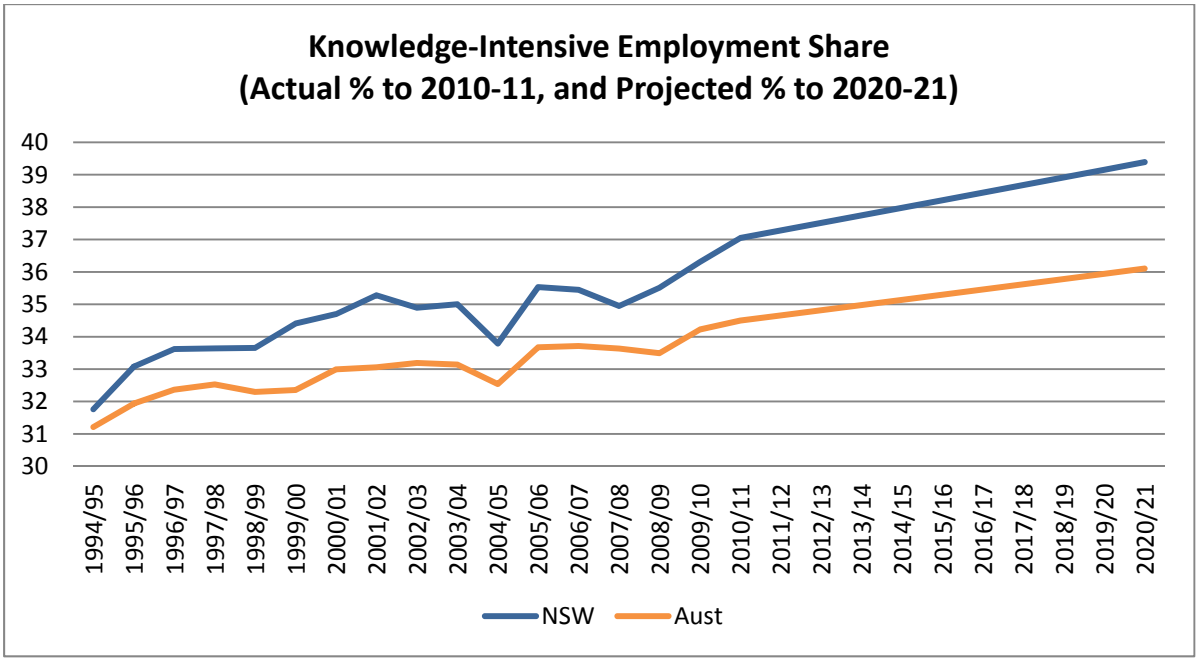
Federal/State duplication

- Significant work has commenced on reducing duplication.
- The reform has been agreed as one of five Ministerial Council proposals to COAG and the Commonwealth is close to finalising a response to its Act review.
- On the ground a strategic assessment has been undertaken for Sydney's Growth Centres which is expected to lead to Commonwealth approval this year eliminating the need for dual State/Commonwealth threatened species approvals.
- If work progresses smoothly the alignment with national threatened species schedules could be achieved by 2013 but this is dependent on significant legislative change.

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 4	**INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DOING BUSINESS IN NSW**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Trade & Investment, Minister for Regional Infrastructure & Services**				
TARGET	4.3. **Increase business innovation** 4.3.1. Grow knowledge industries				
MEASURE	• Proportion of people employed in knowledge industries in NSW is greater than the national average				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics (Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly) (Cat No. 6291.0.55.003) (quarterly data, tracked on an annual average basis)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010-11 financial year, 37.0% of people were employed in knowledge industries in NSW compared to 34.5% in Australia				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓				

Historical Performance and Projection:

The knowledge-intensive employment share is projected to continue its increase at a trend pace, with the trend based on the period 1994-95 – 2010-11.

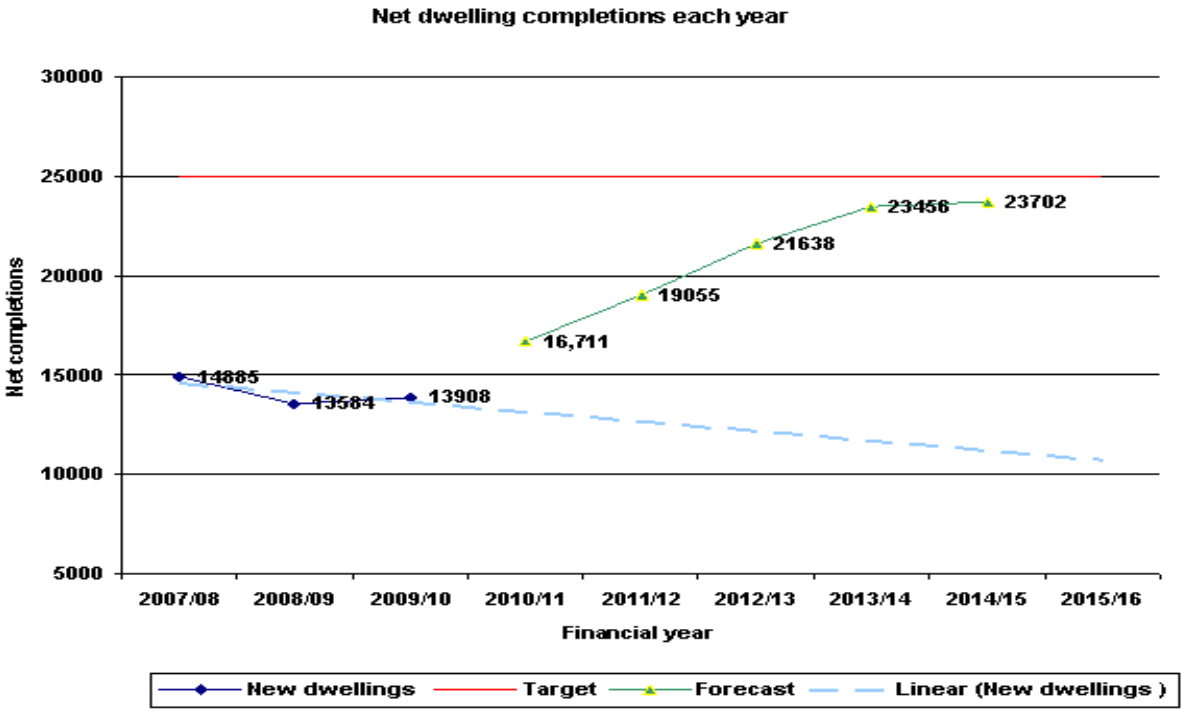


STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 5	**PLACE DOWNWARD PRESSURE ON THE COST OF LIVING**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Finance & Services**				
TARGET	5.1. **Improve housing affordability and availability** 5.1.1. Facilitate the delivery of 25,000 new dwellings per year				
MEASURE	• The number of completed dwellings added to existing stock each year, from Metropolitan Development Program data (sourced from Sydney Water connections data which adjusts for demolitions)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Planning & Infrastructure, Metropolitan Development Program (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010-2011, there were estimated to be about 16,500 net dwelling completions				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

New dwellings

- New dwelling completions are measured by the Metropolitan Development Program completion numbers are available for each financial year.
- This measure is a net number of new dwellings complete in a financial year (adjusted for demolition rebuilds).
- The target is 25,000 new dwellings per year and future projection indicates an increase in dwelling numbers towards that target by 2015-16, the trend line shows a decrease in new dwellings within the Sydney region which reflects the current Sydney housing market.

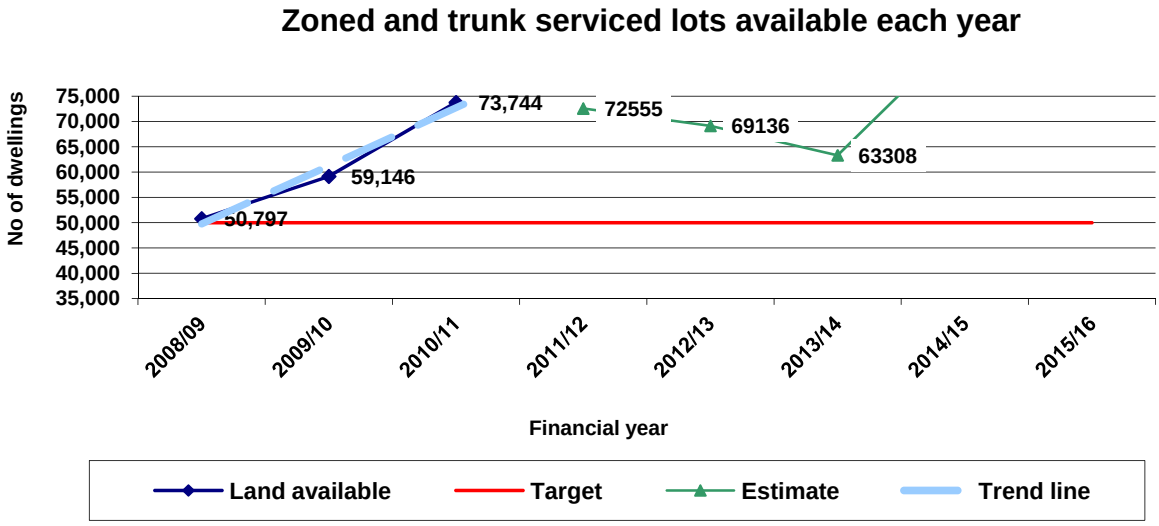

Net dwelling completions each year
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
Net completions
14885
13584
13908
16,711
19055
21638
23456
23702
2007/08
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14
2014/15
2015/16
Financial year
New dwellings
Target
Forecast
Linear (New dwellings)

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 5	**PLACE DOWNWARD PRESSURE ON THE COST OF LIVING**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Finance & Services**				
TARGET	5.1. **Improve housing affordability and availability** 5.1.2. Increase the available green field 'zoned and trunk serviced' lots to always be above 50,000				
MEASURE	• The potential dwelling capacity of land provided with trunk water and sewer services available each year from the Metropolitan Development Program data				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Planning & Infrastructure, Metropolitan Development Program (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• At July 2011, there were estimated to be 72,555 zoned and trunked service lots available				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

Green field zoned and trunk serviced lots

- The Metropolitan Development Program (MDP) is the Government's key program for tracking and managing housing supply and covers major infill sites in existing urban areas as well as the release of greenfield areas.
- The MDP dwelling collects data on new dwellings as well as forecasts for the Sydney metropolitan area.
- The chart below shows the availability of zoned and trunk serviced lots available each year. These are lots that are zoned for dwellings that have had trunk infrastructure provided which is higher order infrastructure designed to service multiple local and regional communities, for example sewer or roads.
- This measure provides a real number of the lot available for the delivery of dwellings.
- The numbers fluctuate each year which a reality of development is occurring.
- As development occurs and houses are built on some of available lots the remaining stock will go down until other infrastructure works come on line and the capacity goes up.


Zoned and trunk serviced lots available each year
No of dwellings
75,000
70,000
65,000
60,000
55,000
50,000
45,000
40,000
35,000
50,797
59,146
73,744
72555
69136
63308
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14
2014/15
2015/16
Financial year
Land available
Target
Estimate
Trend line

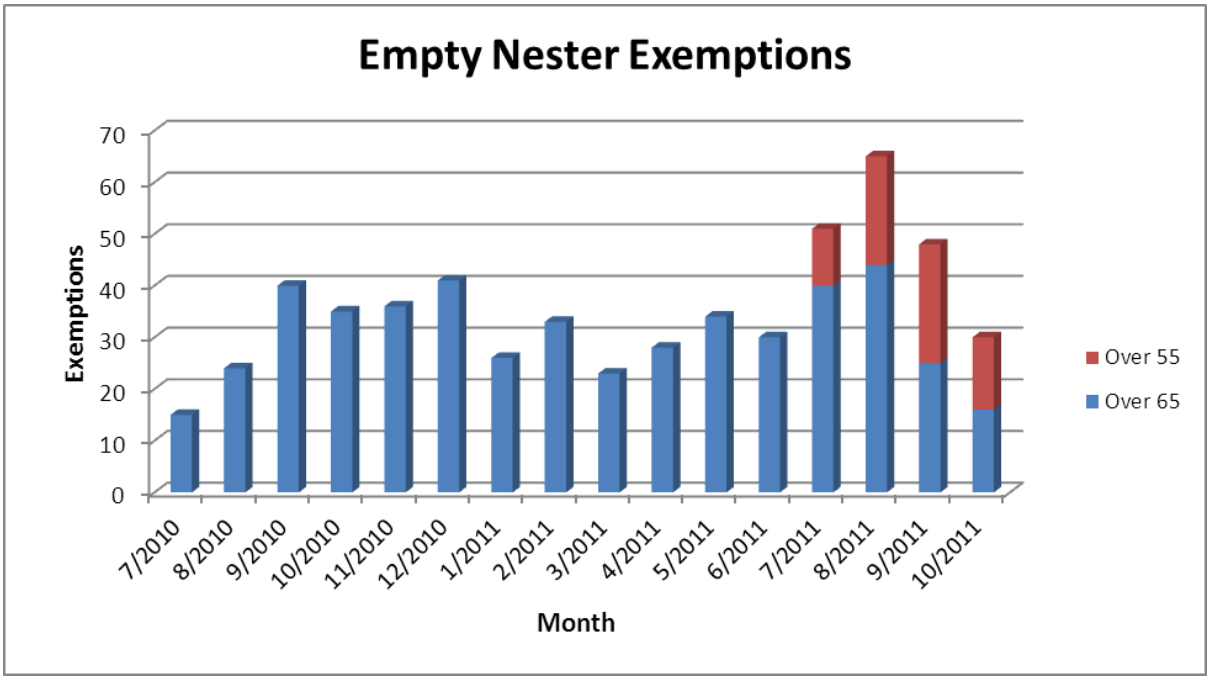
STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 5	**PLACE DOWNWARD PRESSURE ON THE COST OF LIVING**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Finance & Services**				
TARGET	5.1. **Improve housing affordability and availability** 5.1.3. Increase uptake of 'empty nester' opportunities				
MEASURE	• Annual number of applications, and the property value of those taking up the opportunity for designated 'senior's principal place of residence 'exemption'				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Office of State Revenue Report (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• The Government provided a one-off extension of the transfer duty concession for purchasers aged 65 or over, to include people aged 55 or over. The exemption applies to sales between 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2012. Individuals over 55 years selling an existing property and buying a newly constructed home costing up to $600,000, including "off the plan", will pay zero transfer duty in 2011-12. The Empty Nester concession, extended to people aged 55 or over, will total $10 m in 2011-12				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

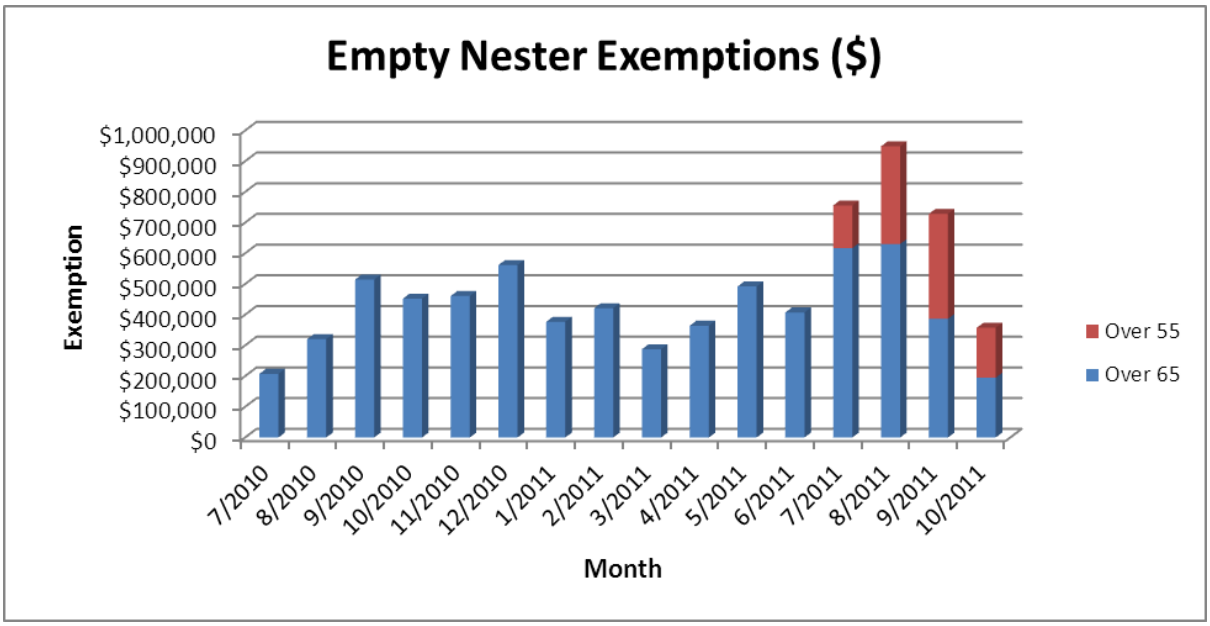
The exemption from duty for new housing purchases is available to persons in this age range for agreements or transfers entered into or occurring on or after 1 July 2011 and before 1 July 2012.

Baseline 2010-11 numbers

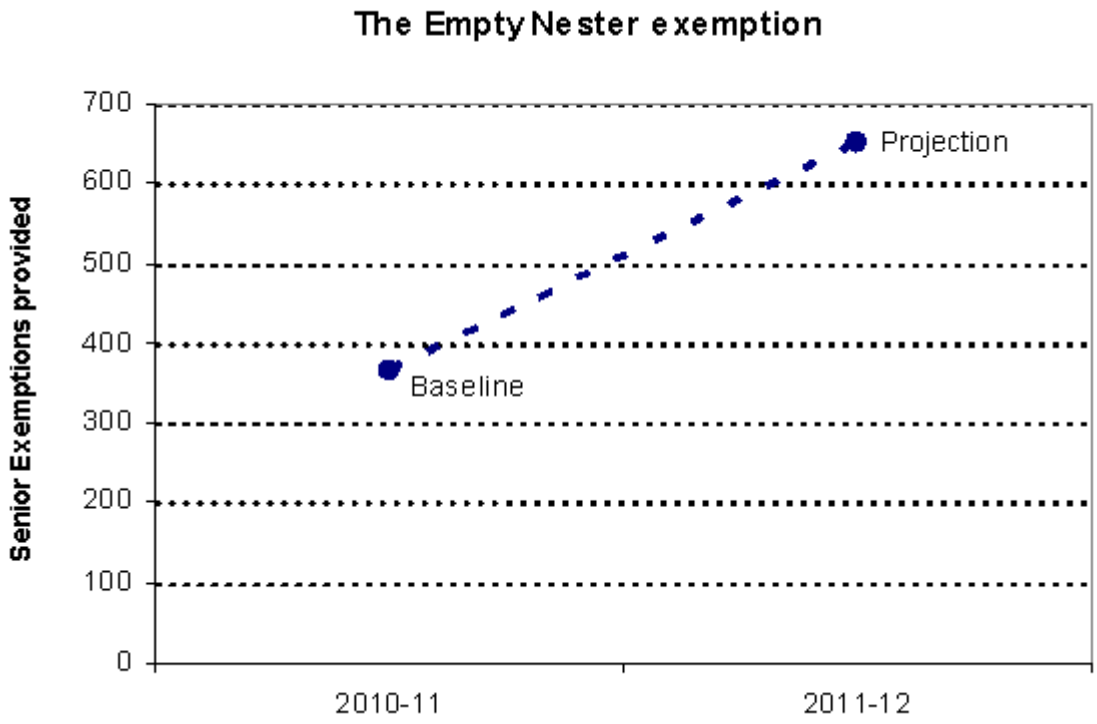
- The Seniors Principal Place of Residence Duty Exemption under the NSW Home Builders Bonus scheme applies to persons aged 55 years or older.
- The exemption from duty for new housing purchases is available to persons in this age range for agreements or transfers entered into or occurring on or after 1 July 2011 and before 1 July 2012.



Baseline 2010 -11 - $ value



Projection 2011-12

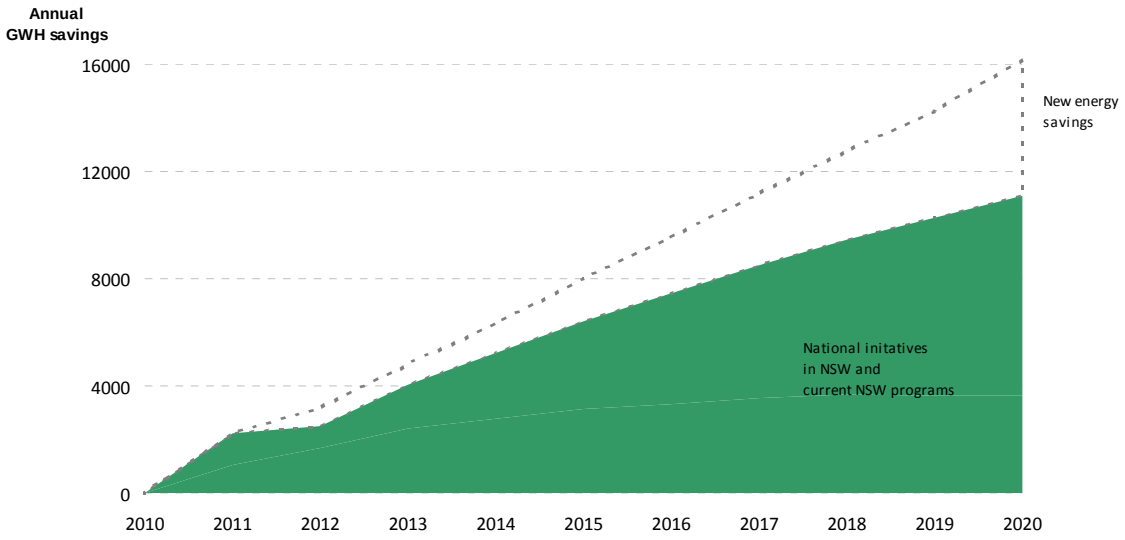


STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 5	**PLACE DOWNWARD PRESSURE ON THE COST OF LIVING**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Finance & Services**				
TARGET	5.2. **Contain electricity prices through efficient use of energy use** 5.2.1. Assist business and households to realise annual energy savings of 16,000 GWh by 2020 compared to 'business as usual' trends 5.2.2. Support 220,000 low income households reduce energy use by up to 20% by June 2014				
MEASURE	• Number of GWh of energy saved, compared to business as usual trends • Reduction (as a percentage) in energy use across low income households				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Office of Environment and Heritage, Home Power Savings Program (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• The baseline of 'business as usual' trends means energy use with no energy efficiency programs in place. The baseline is zero energy savings. • As of June 2011, 41,000 households have been assisted with an average saving of 15%, through the Home Power Savings Program				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

Energy Savings

- The chart below illustrates the forecast energy savings till 2020 from a 2010 baseline.
- As shown, a combination of current NSW programs and national initiatives realise about two-thirds of the targeted savings.
- NSW 2021 aims to achieve the full target of 16,000 GWh of annual energy savings by 2020 by introducing new energy efficiency programs (these are also shown in the below chart).
- This data is held by Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).

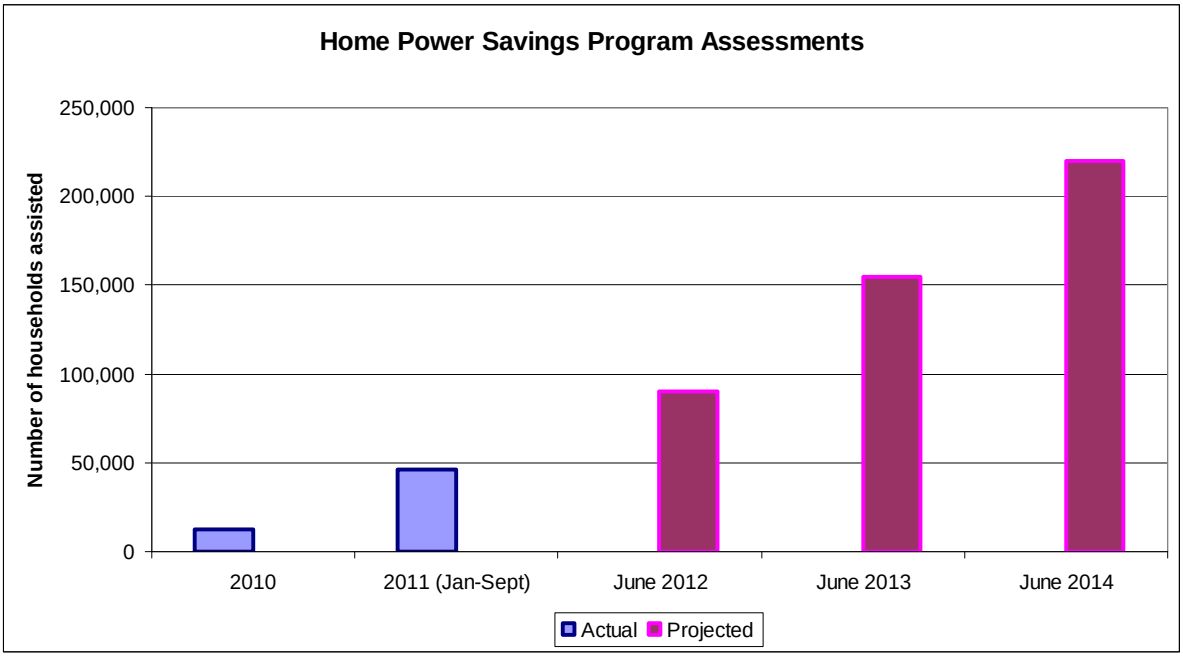


Source: OEH data

Support for low income households

- 41,000 households have been assisted with an average saving of 15%.
- Detailed projection of information is unavailable, however, it is anticipated that by June 2012, 90,000 households will have received an assessment.
- OEH is implementing a strategy to target areas of the state with high numbers of eligible low-income households between October 2011 and June 2012.
- The program will be intensely promoted in these targeted areas, in a staged manner.

The chart below illustrates the roll out of the program to date and the projection to June 2012 and 2014.



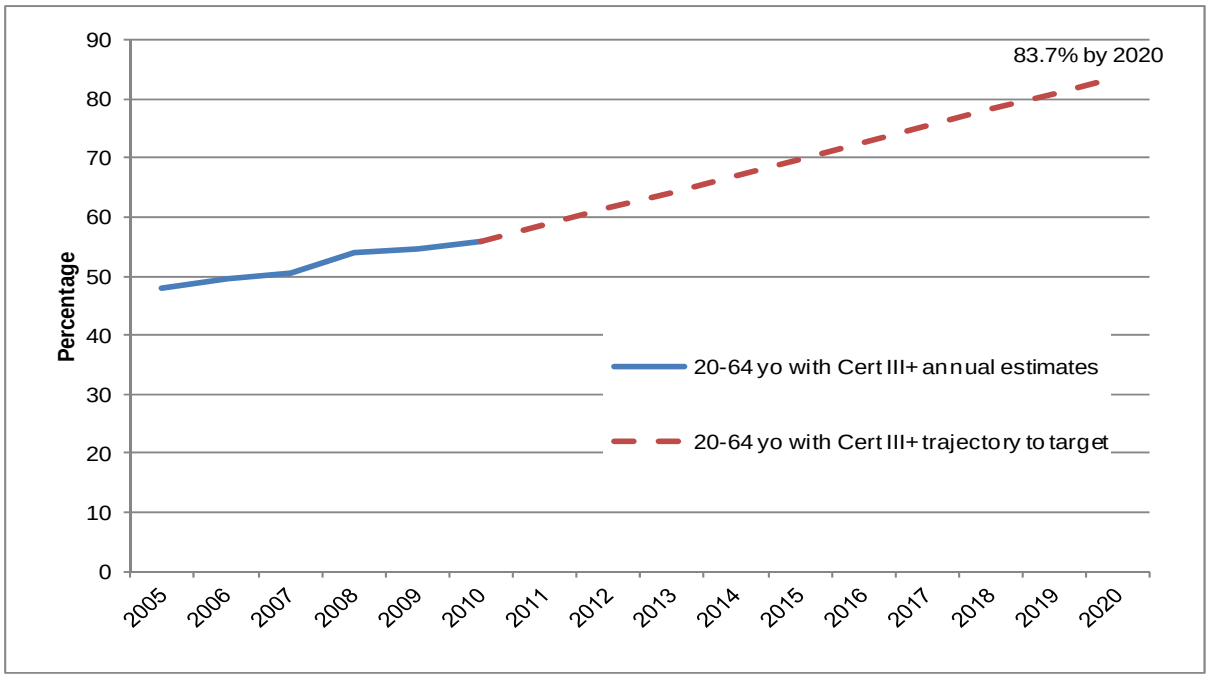
Source: OEH data

STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 6	**STRENGTHEN THE NSW SKILL BASE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	6.1. **More people gain higher level tertiary qualifications** 6.1.1. 50% increase in the proportion of people between the ages of 20 and 64 with qualifications at Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) Certificate III and above by 2020				
MEASURE	• Proportion of people in NSW aged 20-64 years with qualifications at AQF Certificate III and above				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Education and Work Australia (Cat. No. 6227.0) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010, 55.8% of people aged between 20-64 years had qualifications at AQF Certificate III and above				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓				✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

Proportion of people in NSW aged 20-64 with qualifications at Certificate III or above

- In 2010, 55.8% of people aged 20-64 years had attained qualifications at AQF Certificate III and above. This was an increase of 7.9 percentage points since 2005 based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Education and Work.
- Projections for this target are consistent with COAG targets and are based on an indicative straight line projection from the 2010 baseline.
- NSW persons (20-64 years old) with a qualification at AQF Certificate III level or above, 2005-2010 actual with projections to 2020.



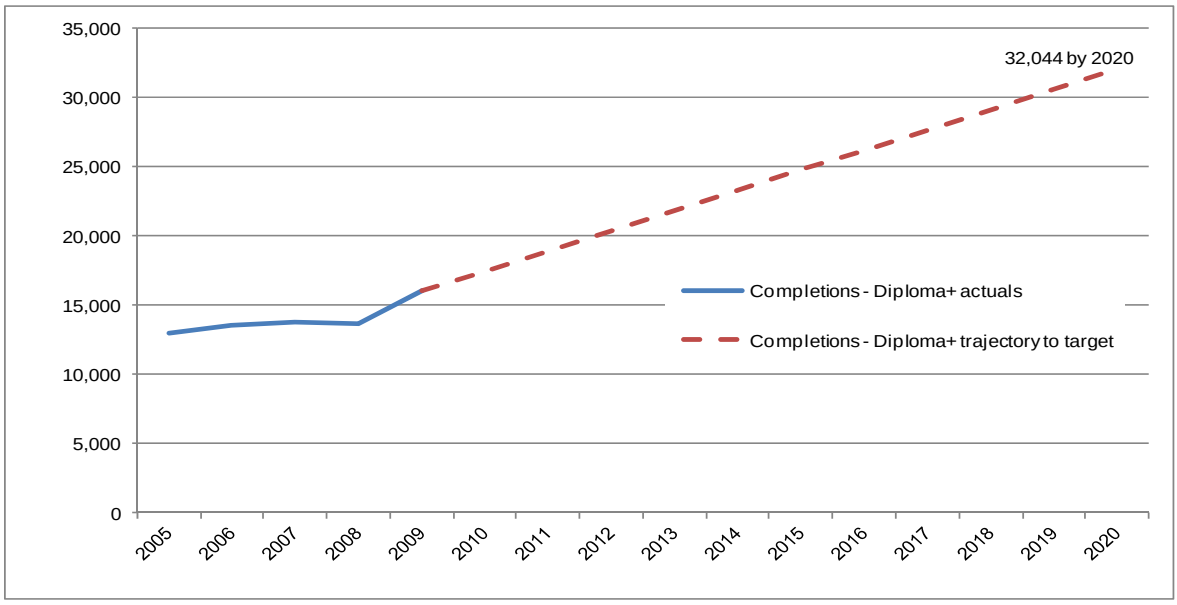
STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 6	**STRENGTHEN THE NSW SKILL BASE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	6.1. **More people gain higher level tertiary qualifications** 6.1.2. 100% increase in the number of completions in higher level qualifications at Diploma level and above by 2020				
MEASURE	• Number of qualification completions at Diploma and above in NSW (all ages)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• National Centre for Vocational Education and Research, Vocational Education and Training (VET) Provider Collection (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009, there were 16,022 completions in higher level qualifications at Diploma level and above				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Historical Performance and Projection:

Number of higher qualification completions (Diploma and above) in NSW

- In 2009 there were 16,022 completions in higher level VET qualifications at Diploma level and above.
- This was an increase of over 3,000 completions since 2005 based the National Centre for Vocational Education and Research VET Provider Collection.
- Projections for this target are consistent with COAG targets and are based on an indicative straight line projection from the 2009 baseline.

NSW number of qualification completions, Diploma & above, 2005-2009 actuals with projections to 2020



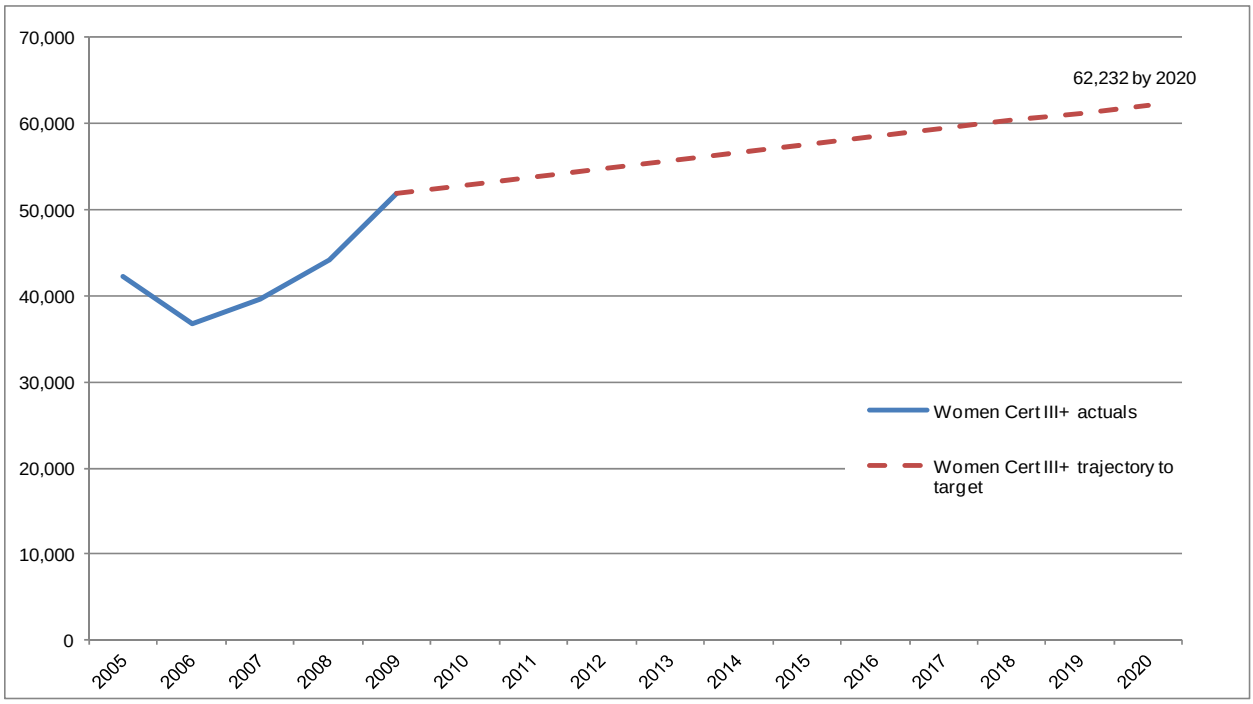
STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 6	**STRENGTHEN THE NSW SKILL BASE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	6.1. **More people gain higher level tertiary qualifications** 6.1.3. 20% increase in the number of completions in higher level VET qualifications at Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) III and above by women by 2020				
MEASURE	• Number of qualification completions at Certificate level AQF III and above by women in NSW (all ages)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Vocational Education and Training Provider Collection (annual) • National Centre for Vocational Education and Research				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009 there were 51,860 qualification completions by women (all ages) at AQF Certificate level III and above				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓		✓		

Historical Performance and Projection:

Number of qualification completions at Certificate level AQF III and above by women in NSW

- In 2009 there were 51,860 qualification completions by women (all ages) at AQF Certificate level III and above.
- This was an increase of over 9,600 completions since 2005 based the National Centre for Vocational Education and Research VET Provider Collection.
- Projections for this target are consistent with COAG targets and are based on an indicative straight line projection from the 2009 baseline.

NSW number of qualification completions at Certificate level AQF III and above by women, 2005-2009 actuals with projections to 2020.



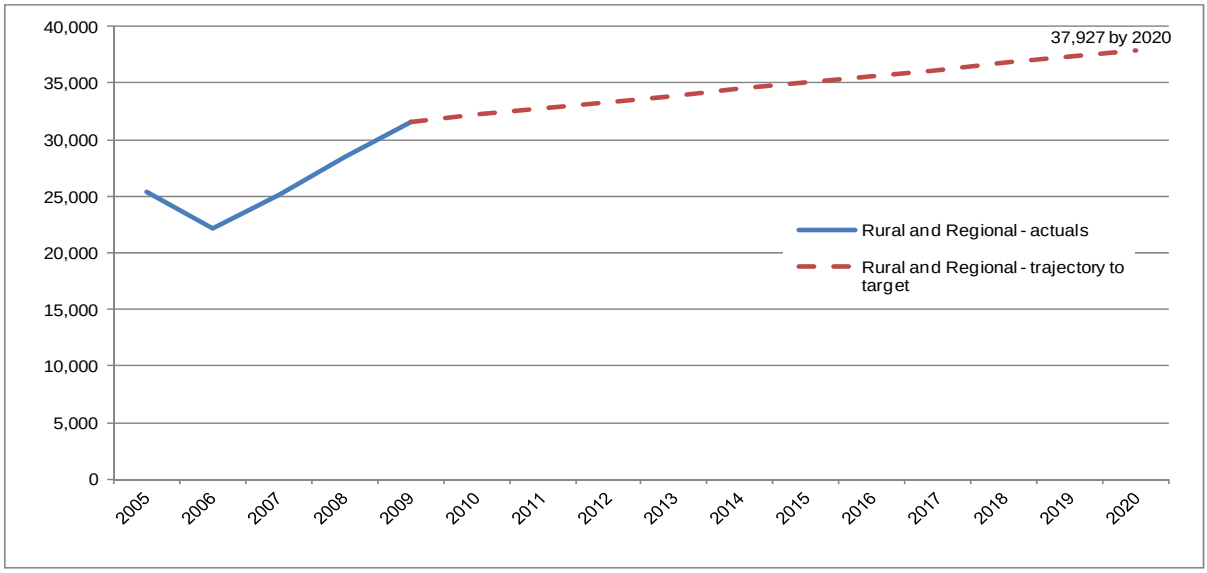
STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 6	**STRENGTHEN THE NSW SKILL BASE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	6.1. **More people gain higher level tertiary qualifications** 6.1.4. 20% increase in the number of completions in higher level Vocational Education and Training (VET) qualifications at Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) Certificate III and above by students in rural and regional NSW by 2020				
MEASURE	• Number of qualification completions at Certificate level AQF III and above by rural and regional students in NSW (all ages)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• National Centre for Vocational Education and Research, Vocational Education and Training (VET) Provider Collection (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009, 31,606 completions in higher level VET qualifications at AQF Certificate III and above by students in rural and regional NSW				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

Qualification completions at Certificate level AQF III and above by rural and regional students in NSW

- In 2009 there were 31,606 qualification completions by rural and regional students (all ages) at AQF Certificate level III and above.
- This was an increase of over 6,200 completions since 2005 based the National Centre for Vocational Education and Research VET Provider Collection.
- Projections for this target are consistent with COAG targets and are based on an indicative straight line projection from the 2009 baseline.

NSW number of qualification completions at Certificate level AQF III and above by rural and regional students, 2005-2009 actuals with projections to 2020.



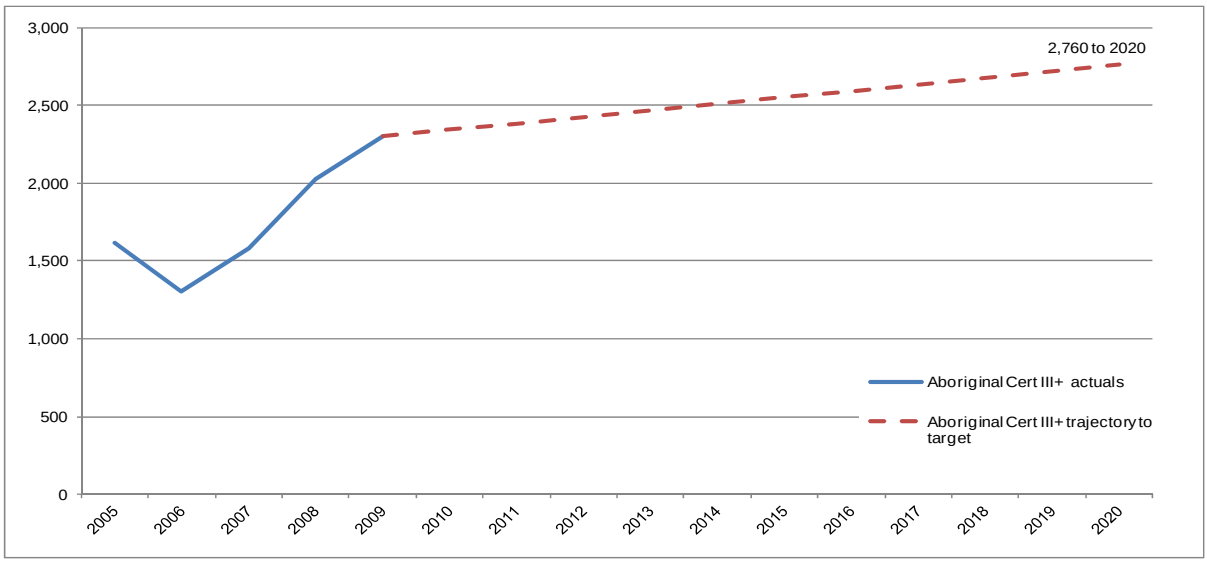
STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 6	**STRENGTHEN THE NSW SKILL BASE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	6.1. **More people gain higher level tertiary qualifications** 6.1.5. 20% increase in the number of completions in higher level Vocational Education and Training (VET) qualifications at Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) Certificate III and above by Aboriginal students by 2020				
MEASURE	• Number of qualification completions at Certificate level AQF III and above by Aboriginal students in NSW (all ages)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• National Centre for Vocational Education and Research, VET Provider Collection (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009, 2,300 completions in higher level VET qualifications at AQF Certificate III and above by Aboriginal students				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓			✓	

Historical Performance and Projection:

Qualification completions at Certificate level AQF III and above by Aboriginal students in NSW

- In 2009 there were 2,300 qualification completions by Aboriginal students (all ages) at AQF Certificate level III and above.
- This was an increase of over 680 completions since 2005 based the National Centre for Vocational Education and Research VET Provider Collection.
- Projections for this target are consistent with COAG targets and are based on an indicative straight line projection from the 2009 baseline.

NSW number of qualification completions at Certificate level AQF III and above by Aboriginal students, 2005-2009 actuals with projections to 2020.

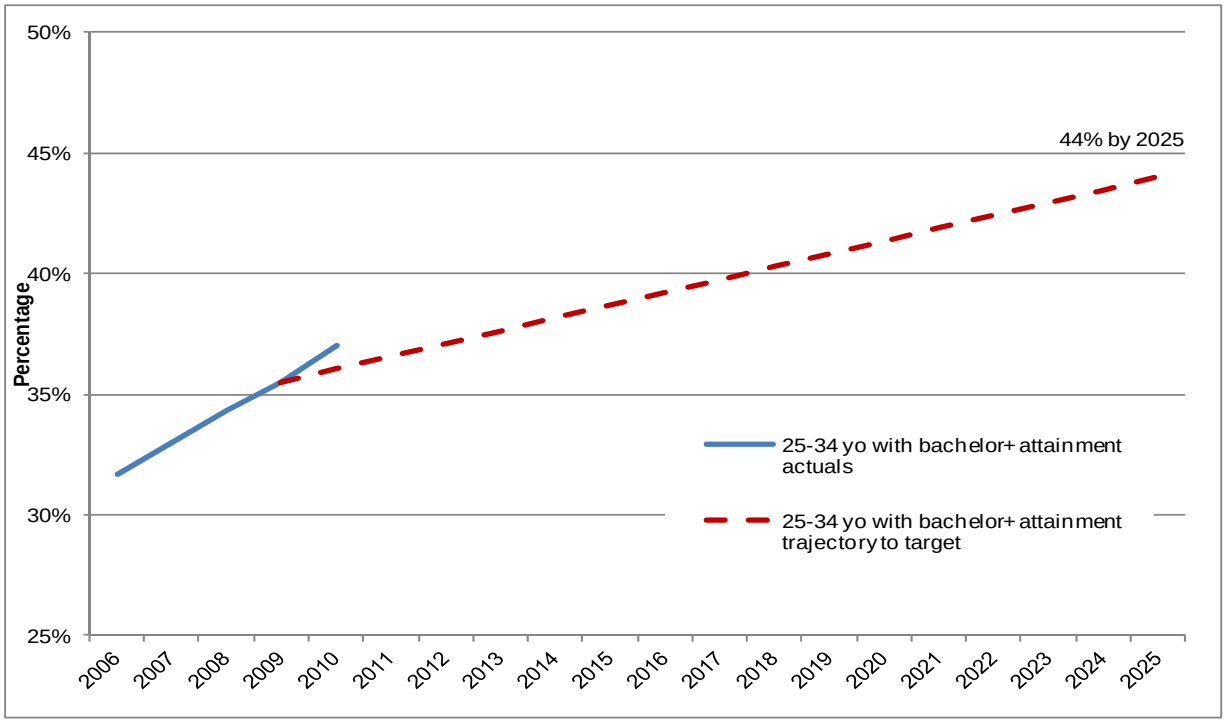


STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 6	**STRENGTHEN THE NSW SKILL BASE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	6.1. **More people gain higher level tertiary qualifications** 6.1.6. 44% of 25-34 year olds hold a bachelor level qualification or above by 2025				
MEASURE	• Proportion of people in NSW aged 25-34 years with qualifications at bachelor level or above				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Education and Work (Cat. No. 6227.0) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009, 35.5% of people aged 25-34 years had attained a bachelor level qualification or above				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓				✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

In 2010, 37% of people aged 25-34 years had attained a bachelor level qualification or above. This was an increase of 5.3 percentage points on 2006 based on Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Education and Work. Care needs to be taken with the interpretation of these ABS survey data as high standard errors can mean that differences from year to year are not significant. Projections for this target are consistent with COAG targets and are based on an indicative Straight line projection from the baseline or latest available data.

Proportion of people in NSW aged 25-34 years with qualifications at bachelor level or above, 2006-2010 actuals with projections to 2025.



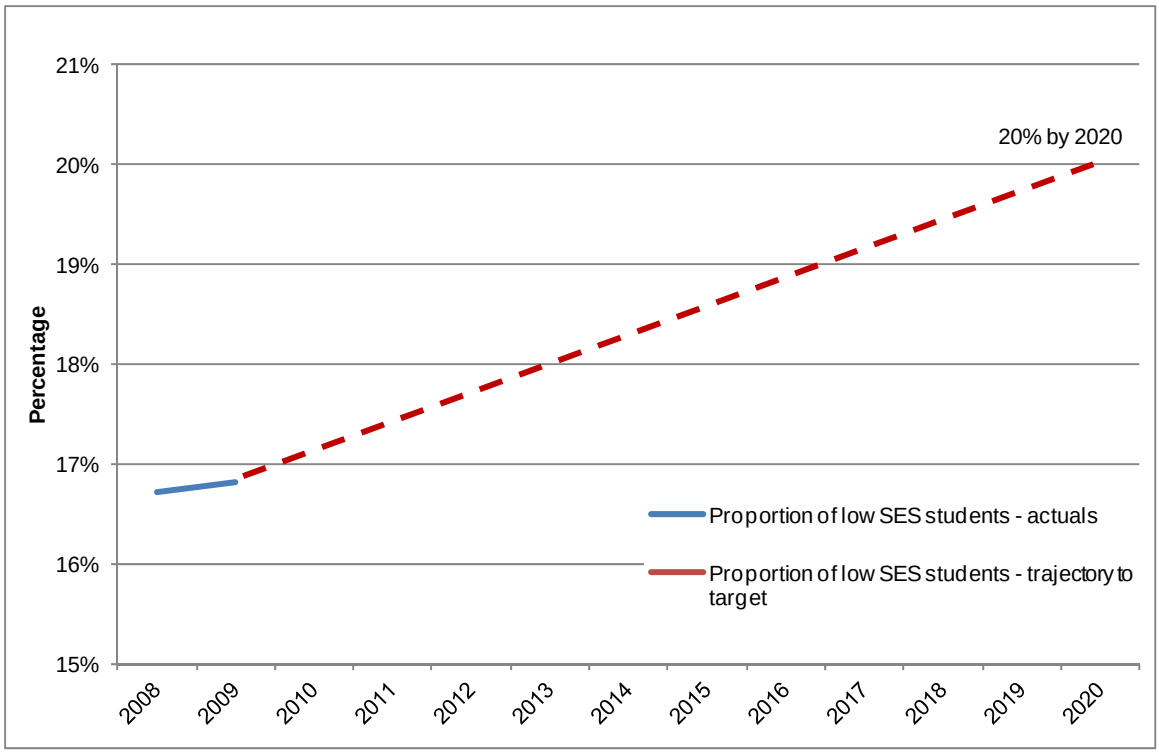
STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 6	**STRENGTHEN THE NSW SKILL BASE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	6.1. **More people gain higher level tertiary qualifications** 6.1.7. 20% of undergraduate enrolments are students from low socio-economic status backgrounds by 2020				
MEASURE	• Proportion of low socio-economic status background undergraduate students relative to all domestic undergraduate students enrolled in NSW				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Selected Higher Education Statistics, Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009, 16.8% of undergraduate enrolments in NSW were for students from low socio-economic status backgrounds				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓			✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

In 2009, 16.8% of undergraduate enrolments in NSW were for students from low socio-economic status backgrounds. This is similar to the rate for 2008 (16.7%), based on higher education student statistics (DEEWR).

Projections for this target are consistent with COAG targets and are based on an indicative straight line projection from the baseline or latest available data.

The proportion of low socio-economic status background undergraduate students enrolled at NSW higher education providers is shown in the chart, below:


21%
20%
19%
18%
17%
16%
15%
Percentage
20% by 2020
Proportion of low SES students - actuals
Proportion of low SES students - trajectory to target
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020

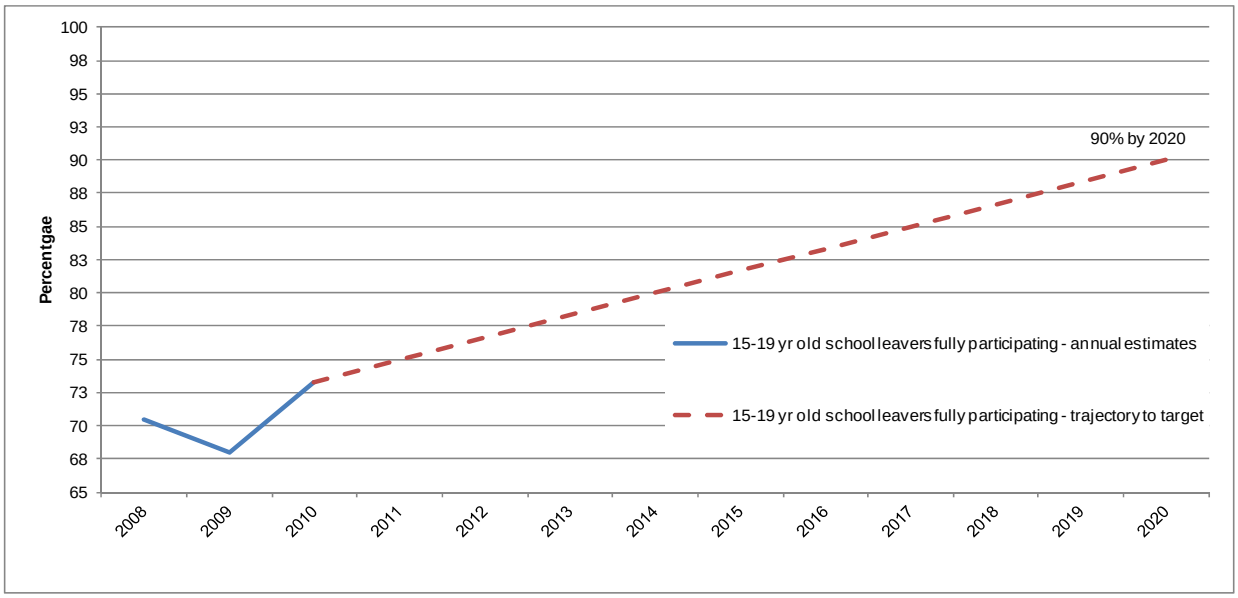
STRATEGY	**REBUILD THE ECONOMY**				
GOAL 6	**STRENGTHEN THE NSW SKILL BASE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	6.2. **More young people participate in post school education and training** 6.2.1. 90% of young people who have left school are participating in further education and training or employment by 2020 6.2.2. 10% increase in the number of apprenticeship and traineeship completions by 2016, including in rural and regional NSW				
MEASURE	**Education and Training** • Estimated proportion of the NSW population aged 15-19 years who have left school and are fully participating in education and training and/or work - (Full-time post-school participation rates). **Note:** *Full-time participation is defined as participation in full-time education and training, full-time work or a combination of part-time education and training and part-time work* **Apprenticeships and traineeships** • Number of apprenticeship and traineeship completions in NSW • Number of apprenticeship and traineeship completions in rural and regional NSW				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Education and Work (Cat. No. 6227.0) (annual) • National Centre for Vocational Education and Research (VOCSTATS) (annual based on September estimates)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010, 73.3% of 15-19 year olds who had left school were participating in further education and training and/or employment • 50,147 apprenticeships and traineeships were completed • 19,552 apprenticeships and traineeships were completed in rural and regional NSW				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓ (Apprentice-ships and traineeships only)	✓ (Apprentice-ships and traineeships only)	✓ (Apprentice-ships and traineeships only)	✓ (Education and training only)

Historical Performance and Projection:

15-19 year old school leavers participating in Education, Training and/or Work

- In 2010, 73.3% of 15-19 year olds who had left school were participating in further education and training and/or employment.
- This was an increase of 2.8 percentage points since 2008 based on ABS Survey of Education and Work.
- Projections for this target are consistent with COAG targets and are based on an indicative straight line projection from the 2010 baseline.

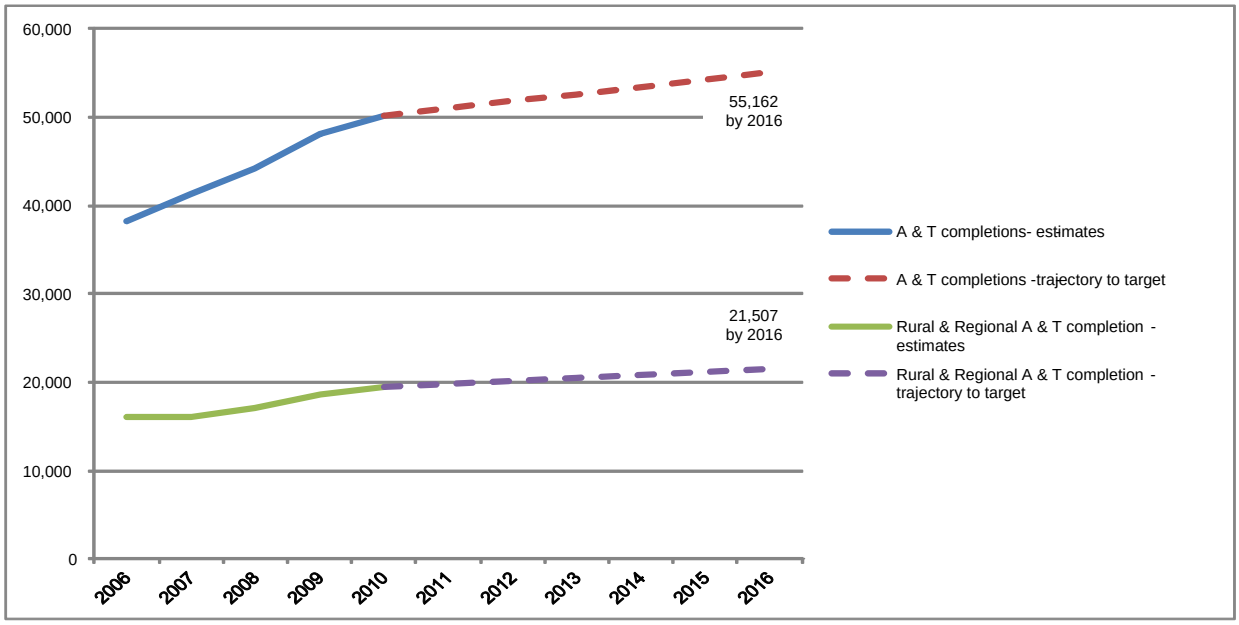
15-19 year old school leavers fully participating in education, training and/or employment, 2008-10 estimates with projections to 2020



Number of apprenticeship and traineeship completions in NSW

- In 2010, 50,147 apprenticeships and traineeships were completed, an increase of 11,906 completions since 2006.
- In rural and regional NSW, some 19,552 apprenticeships and traineeships were completed compared to 16,083 in 2006 (an increase of 3,469 completions)
- These figures are sourced from the National Centre for Vocational Education and Research Apprenticeship and Traineeship collection as at Sept each year.
- Projections for this target are consistent with COAG targets and are based on an indicative straight line projection from the 2010 baseline.

NSW Apprenticeships and Traineeships (A & T): Completion estimates 2006-2010 with projections to 2016



STRATEGY	RETURN QUALITY SERVICES
GOAL 7	Reduce travel time
GOAL 8	Grow patronage on public transport by making it more attractive choice
GOAL 9	Improve customer experience with transport services
GOAL10	Improve road safety
GOAL 11	Keep people healthy and out of hospital
GOAL 12	Provide world class clinical services with timely access and effective infrastructure
GOLA 13	Better protect the most vulnerable members of our community and break the cycle of disadvantage
GOAL 14	Increase opportunities for people with a disability by providing supports that meet their individual needs and realise their potential
GOAL 15	Improve education and learning outcomes for all students
GOAL 16	Prevent and reduce the level of crime
GOAL 17	Prevent and reduce level of re-offending
GOAL 18	Improve community confidence in the justice system

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 7	**REDUCE TRAVEL TIME**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Transport**				
TARGET	7.1. **Improve the efficiency of the road network during peak times on Sydney's road corridors** 7.1.1. Deliver improved travel time information services to motorists				
MEASURE	• Coverage of real time information on motorways				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Transport for NSW and Roads and Maritime Services (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010-11, F3 Only				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

- Historical data not kept for this as it is a new target.
- Project milestones will be represented through the installation and implementation of variable message signs on motorways.
- The broader delivery of real time information for motorists through various channels will inform future projections.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 7	**REDUCE TRAVEL TIME**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Transport**				
TARGET	7.1. **Improve the efficiency of the road network during peak times on Sydney's road corridors** 7.1.2. Improve AM and PM peak hour travel speeds on 100 major road corridors				
MEASURE	• AM and PM peak hour travel speeds in kilometres per hour on 100 road corridors				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Transport for NSW using floating car surveys (current method) and fleet GPS data (new method). • The GPS data is collected continuously over a three month period and used for the quarterly Key Roads Performance Report which will be available at the end of the month following each quarter • The first Key Roads Performance Report reports on 114 high volume roads in Sydney, Newcastle, Central Coast and Wollongong • As data is continuously collected on all roads, the reporting routes may be refined or changed over time to best service the needs of the public				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• September 2011 Key Roads Performance Report				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

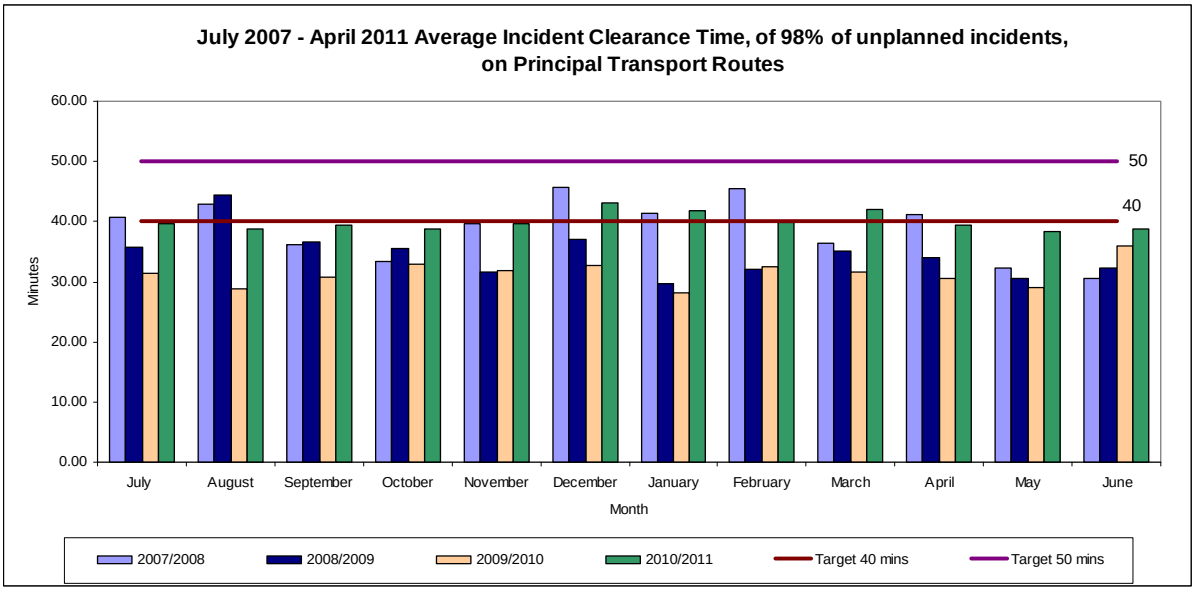
AM and PM peak hour travel speeds

- Roads and Maritime Services is now publishing a Key Roads Performance Report which reports peak period travel times for over 100 roads in the Sydney, Newcastle, Central Coast and Wollongong regions quarterly (the proceeding three month period.)
- Over time this more extensive reporting will form part of the foundation for annual comparisons of speeds and performance in NSW enabling a broader more robust perspective than the seven routes that has been previously been reported against.
- Time series data is not yet available as such; projections will be developed as more data is collected.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 7	**REDUCE TRAVEL TIME**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Transport**				
TARGET	7.1. **Improve the efficiency of the road network during peak times on Sydney's road corridors** 7.1.3. Improve average incident clearance times				
MEASURE	• The Average Unplanned Incident Clearance Time on Principal Transport Routes for 98% of incidents				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Transport Management Centre (quarterly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010-11, 39.98 minutes				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

- The average incident clearance time is calculated by dividing the total minutes recorded for the incidents remaining after defined exclusions, by the total number of incidents.
- Historical data for this indicator is displayed in the graph below for the financial years 2007-08 to 2010-11 inclusive.
- This graph demonstrates that average incident clearance times remain below target, with the original target average clearance time of 50 minutes reduced to 40 minutes in 2008.
- At the commencement of the 2010-11 financial year 8 additional principal transport routes were added to the indicator, as well as improvements put in place for the data collection and analysis procedures used to calculate this indicator.
- Despite these changes results have consistently sat below the target of 40 minutes, with the 2010-11 annual result being 39.98 minutes.



STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 7	**REDUCE TRAVEL TIME**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Transport**				
TARGET	7.1. **Improve the efficiency of the road network during peak times on Sydney's road corridors** 7.1.4. Clear major road incidents within 4 hours				
MEASURE	• Number of major road incidents where a State Emergency Operations Centre is formed that are cleared within 4 hours				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) (quarterly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• To be determined				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

Historical data is not available as this is a new target.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 7	**REDUCE TRAVEL TIME**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Transport**				
TARGET	7.2. **Minimise public transport waiting times for customers** 7.2.1. Increase the frequency of services on key corridors during peak and off-peak				
MEASURE	• Increase in the frequency of services as evidenced by revised public transport timetables				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Transport for NSW (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• The baseline for the target is public transport timetables as at 1 April 2011. Further work to define the baseline on applicable corridors is currently being undertaken by Transport for NSW				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

Transport for NSW is currently defining the key strategic corridors and determining baseline services on those corridors for peak and off-peak services. It is expected that this will be completed in early 2012.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 7	**REDUCE TRAVEL TIME**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Transport**				
TARGET	7.2. **Minimise public transport waiting times for customers** 7.2.2. Reduce the difference between scheduled and actual public transport travel times				
MEASURE	• Number of services that meet scheduled travel times				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Transport for NSW				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline under development				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

Transport for NSW is developing measures across public transport modes to determine the difference between scheduled and actual public transport travel times. These measures will more directly reflect customer experience of travel times and lateness, which includes establishing an approriate reporting framework.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 8	**GROW PATRONAGE ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT BY MAKING IT A MORE ATTRACTIVE CHOICE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Transport**				
TARGET	8.1. **Consistently meet public transport reliability targets** 8.1.1. Trains: 92% of CityRail trains run on time across the network 8.1.2. Buses: 95% of Sydney buses run on time across the network 8.1.3. Ferries: 98.5% of Sydney Ferries run on time				
MEASURE	• Percentage of peak CityRail trains arriving at Central station within 5 minutes of scheduled time for suburban services and within 6 minutes for intercity services • Percentage of timetabled bus services in the Sydney area which commenced their trip on time • Percentage of actual ferry services operated by Sydney Ferries which commenced their trip on time				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Transport for NSW (monthly). Transport operators monitor performance of their respective services and report summary information to Transport for NSW on a monthly basis.				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010-11, 94.6% of CityRail peak train services were on time • In 2010-11, 95.3% of Sydney Bus services were on time • In 2010-11, 98.5% of Sydney Ferries services were on time				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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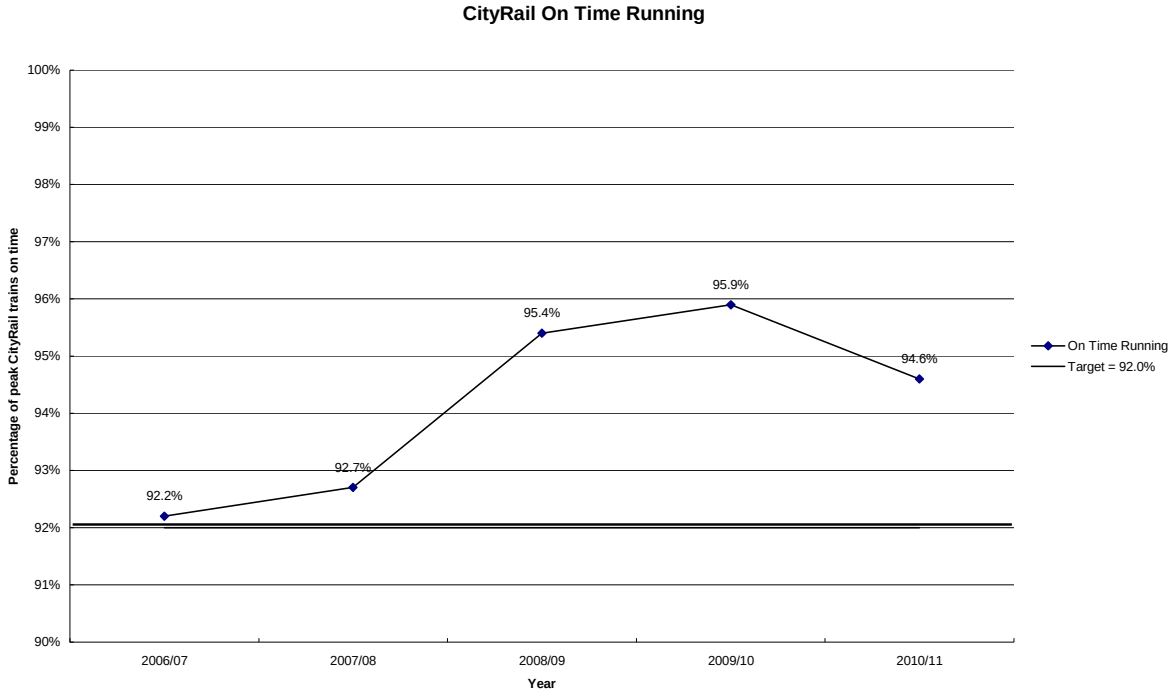
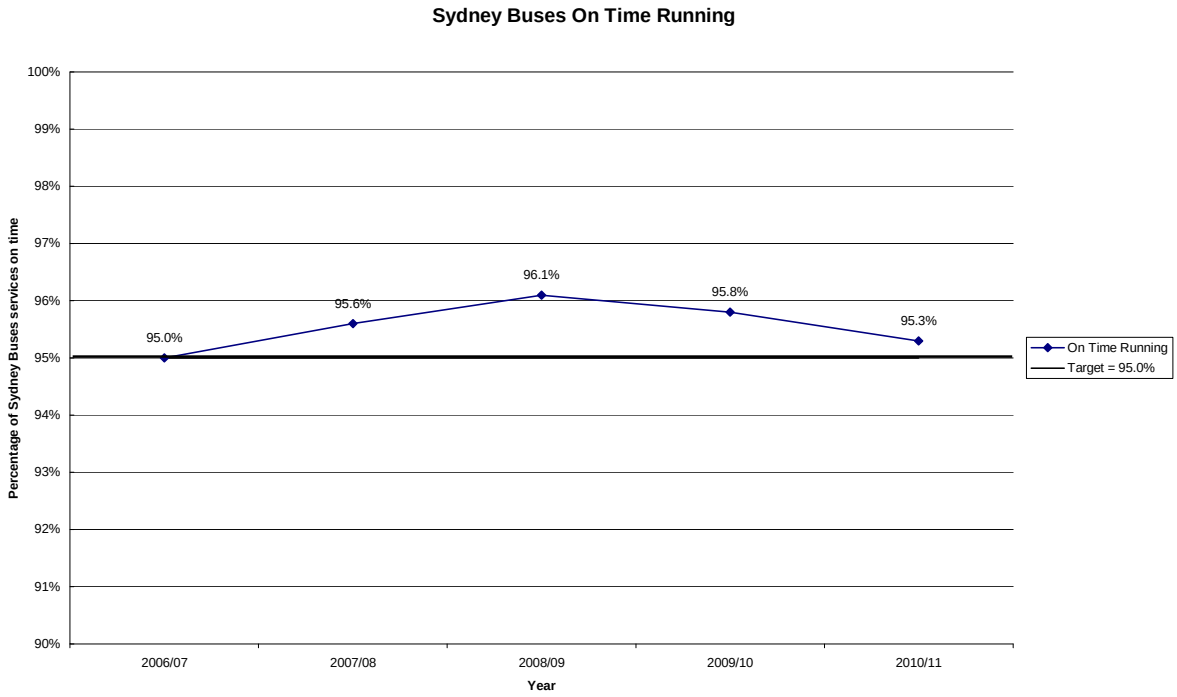
Historical Performance and Projection:

CityRail

The on time running of CityRail trains during peak periods has consistently been above the target of 92% since the introduction of new train timetables in September 2005 and May 2006.

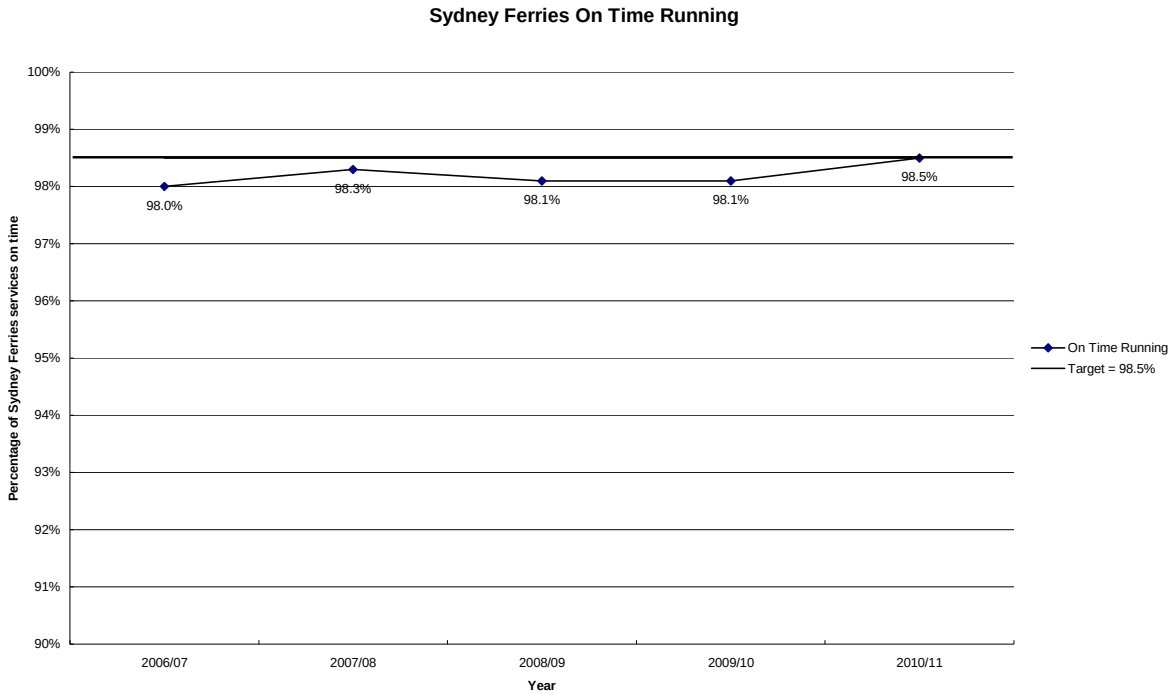


Sydney Buses



Sydney Ferries

In the past on time running of Sydney Ferries services has been close to, but below, target until 2010-11 when the target was met.


Sydney Ferries On Time Running
Percentage of Sydney Ferries services on time
100%
99%
98%
97%
96%
95%
94%
93%
92%
91%
90%
98.0%
98.3%
98.1%
98.1%
98.5%
2006/07
2007/08
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
Year
On Time Running
Target = 98.5%

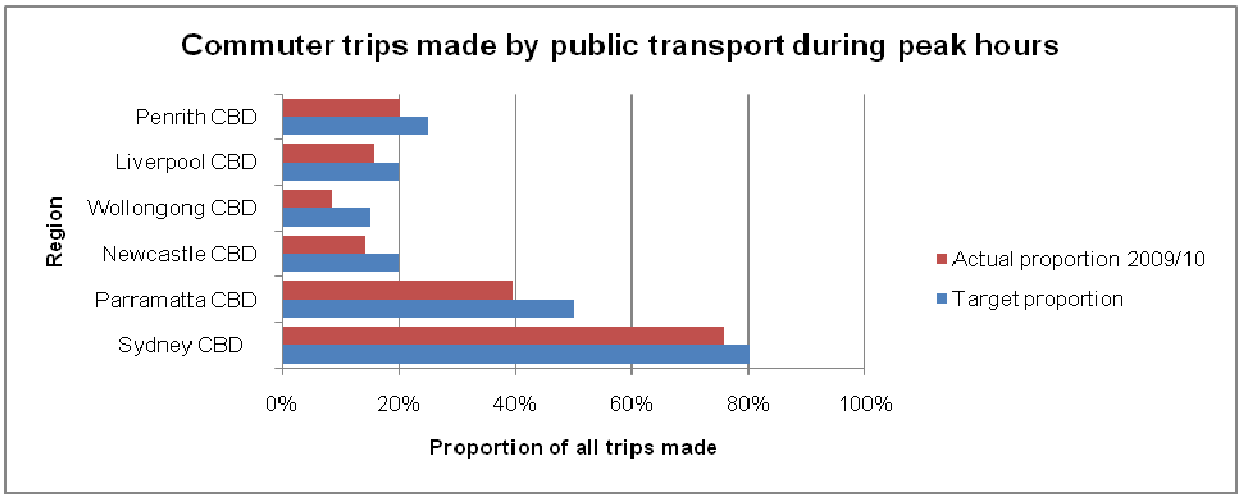
STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 8	**GROW PATRONAGE ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT BY MAKING IT A MORE ATTRACTIVE CHOICE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Transport**				
TARGET	8.2. **Increase the share of commuter trips made by public transport** 8.2.1. To and from Sydney CBD during peak hours to 80% by 2016 8.2.2. To and from Parramatta CBD during peak hours to 50% by 2016 8.2.3. To and from Newcastle CBD during peak hours to 20% by 2016 8.2.4. To and from Wollongong CBD during peak hours to 15% by 2016 8.2.5. To and from Liverpool CBD during peak hours to 20% by 2016 8.2.6. To and from Penrith CBD during peak hours to 25% by 2016				
MEASURE	• Proportion of peak hour journey by public transport across various regions				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Household Travel Survey, Bureau of Transport Statistics (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	In 2009-10 • Sydney CBD during peak hours 75.8% • Parramatta CBD during peak hours 39.6% • Newcastle CBD during peak hours 14.5% • Wollongong CBD during peak hours 8.7% • Liverpool CBD during peak hours 15.7% • Penrith CBD during peak hours 20.2%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

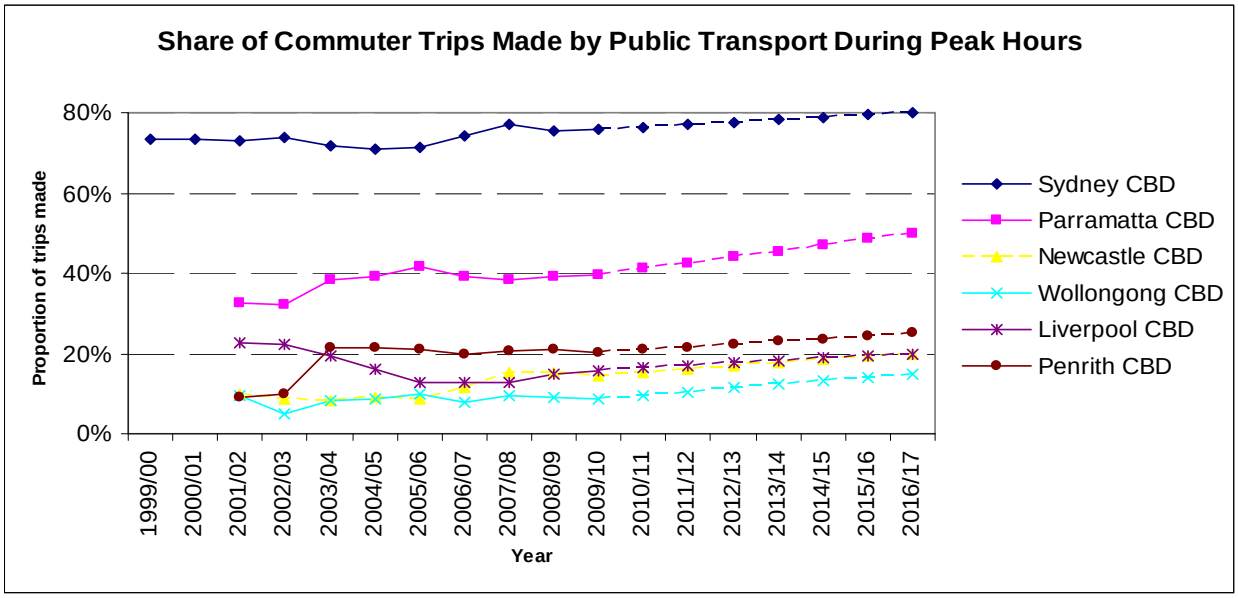
Historical Performance and Projection:

Between 2001-02 and 2009-10, the most notable increases to CBDs of commuter trips made by public transport during peak hours has been to Newcastle CBD and Penrith CBD.

Figures have been trending upwards in the last few years in Sydney CBD, Wollongong CBD and Liverpool CBD.

The Bureau of Transport Statistics (BTS) has calculated intermediate targets using a simple straight line trend from current performance to the 2016-17 target. It is unlikely performance will follow a simple linear trend but will reflect changes in service delivery, improvements in infrastructure and policy interventions. The BTS will continue to work closely with the relevant Transport for NSW divisions to identify these strategies that may affect performance, and produce a more sophisticated set of intermediate targets.


Commuter trips made by public transport during peak hours
Region
Penrith CBD
Liverpool CBD
Wollongong CBD
Newcastle CBD
Parramatta CBD
Sydney CBD
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Proportion of all trips made
Actual proportion 2009/10
Target proportion


Share of Commuter Trips Made by Public Transport During Peak Hours
Proportion of trips made
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
1999/00
2000/01
2001/02
2002/03
2003/04
2004/05
2005/06
2006/07
2007/08
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14
2014/15
2015/16
2016/17
Year
Sydney CBD
Parramatta CBD
Newcastle CBD
Wollongong CBD
Liverpool CBD
Penrith CBD

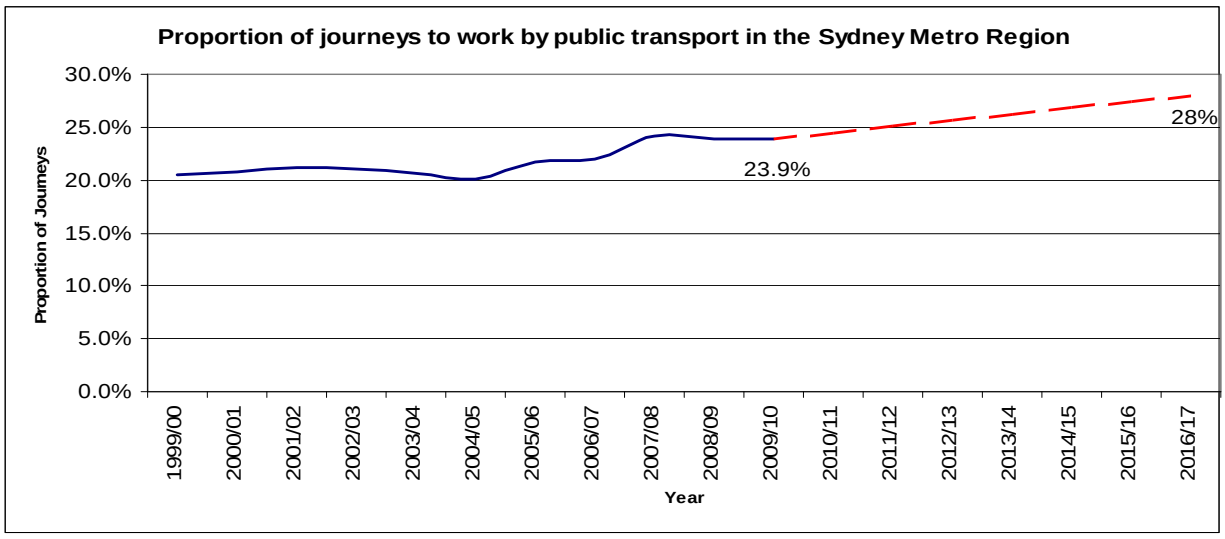
STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 8	**GROW PATRONAGE ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT BY MAKING IT A MORE ATTRACTIVE CHOICE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Transport**				
TARGET	8.3. **Increase the proportion of journeys to work by public transport in the Sydney Metropolitan Region to 28% by 2016**				
MEASURE	• Proportion of journeys to work by public transport in the Sydney Metropolitan Region				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Household Travel Survey, Bureau of Transport Statistics (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009-10 financial year, the proportion of journeys to work by public transport was 23.9%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

The Bureau of Transport Statistics (BTS) has calculated intermediate targets using a simple straight line trend from current performance to the 2016-17 target. It is unlikely performance will follow a simple linear trend but will reflect changes in service delivery, improvements in infrastructure and policy interventions. The BTS will continue to work closely with the relevant Transport for NSW divisions to identify these strategies that may affect performance, and produce a more sophisticated set of intermediate targets.

There has been a slight upward trend in the proportion of journeys to work by public transport in Sydney over the past decade.

The proportion of journeys to work by public transport have been stable over the past three years (2007-08 – 2009-10).



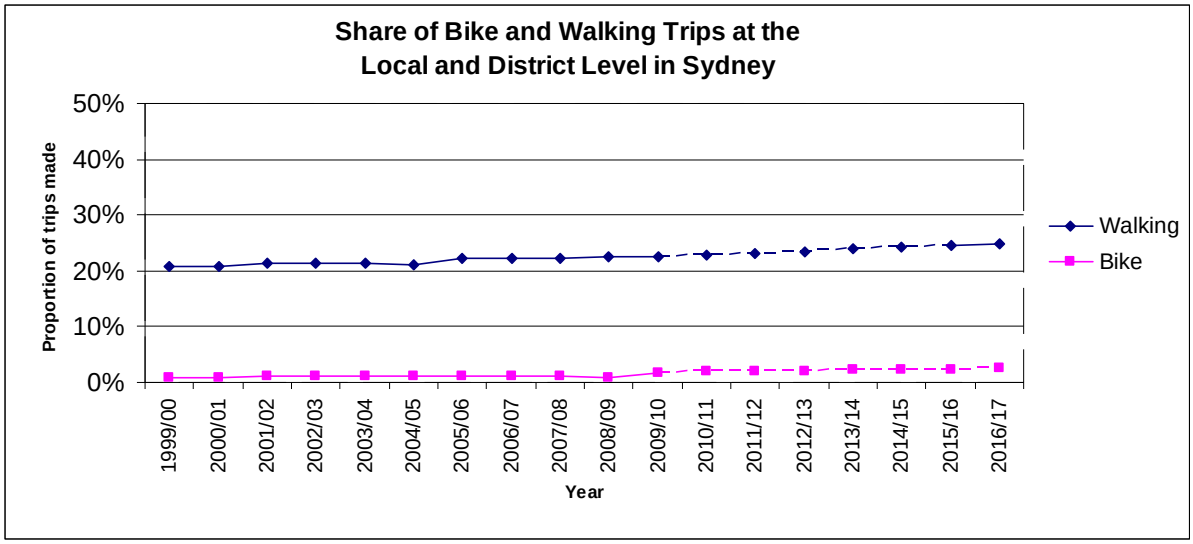
STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 8	**GROW PATRONAGE ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT BY MAKING IT A MORE ATTRACTIVE CHOICE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Transport**				
TARGET	8.4. **Increase walking and cycling** 8.4.1. More than double the mode share of bicycle trips made in the Greater Sydney region, at a local and district level, by 2016 8.4.2. Increase the mode share of walking trips made in the Greater Sydney region, at a local and district level, to 25% by 2016				
MEASURE	• Modal share of bicycle trips made in the Greater Sydney region, at a local and district level • Modal share of walking trips made in the Greater Sydney region, at a local and district level				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Sydney Cycling Survey, Bureau of Transport Statistics. (annual) • Household Travel Survey, Bureau of Transport Statistics. (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010, the mode share of bicycle trips made in the Greater Sydney region, at a local and district level was 1.8% • In 2009-10, the mode share of walking trips made in the Greater Sydney region, at a local and district level was 22.5%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

Cycling - Bicycle trips have been tracked using a new measure starting in 2010. Historical data are not available.

Walking - The proportion of walking trips at the local and district level in Sydney has slightly increased over the past decade.

The Bureau of Transport Statistics (BTS) has calculated intermediate targets using a simple straight line trend from current performance to the 2016/17 target. It is unlikely performance will follow a simple linear trend but will reflect changes in service delivery, improvements in infrastructure and policy interventions. The BTS will continue to work closely with the relevant Transport for NSW divisions to identify these strategies that may affect performance, and produce a more sophisticated set of intermediate targets.


Share of Bike and Walking Trips at the Local and District Level in Sydney
Proportion of trips made
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
1999/00
2000/01
2001/02
2002/03
2003/04
2004/05
2005/06
2006/07
2007/08
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14
2014/15
2015/16
2016/17
Year
Walking
Bike

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 9	**IMPROVE CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE WITH TRANSPORT SERVICES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Transport**				
TARGET	9.1. **Improve customer satisfaction with transport services**				
MEASURE	• Proportion of train users satisfied or very satisfied with overall service • Proportion of bus users satisfied or very satisfied with overall service • Proportion of ferry users satisfied or very satisfied with overall service • Proportion of train users satisfied or very satisfied with the overall information service provided at point of service • Proportion of bus users satisfied or very satisfied with the overall information service provided at point of service • Proportion of ferry users satisfied or very satisfied with the overall information service provided at point of service				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Customer Satisfaction Survey, Transport for NSW (annual) • Customer 'Scorecard' currently under development				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	**In 2010-11 financial year:** • Customer Satisfaction Survey • Customer 'Scorecard' measure under development				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

Public Transport Customer Survey

- On an annual basis (starting in 2010-11 financial year) randomly selected public transport customers are surveyed to collect information about their satisfaction with their transport service.
- The survey collects information about public transport user's satisfaction with train, bus and ferry services in metropolitan and regional NSW.
- The survey is conducted by the Bureau of Transport Statistics, on behalf of Transport for NSW.
- The information will be used by Transport for NSW for policy, planning, community engagement and contract management.
- The information below represents the customer satisfaction survey for 2010-11, and further information will be publicly released on Tuesday, 8 November 2011.

Measure	2010-11
Proportion of train users satisfied or very satisfied with overall service.	80.5%
Proportion of bus users satisfied or very satisfied with overall service.	86.0%
Proportion of ferry users satisfied or very satisfied with overall service.	95.8%
Proportion of train users satisfied or very satisfied with the overall information service provided at point of service.	69.7%
Proportion of bus users satisfied or very satisfied with the overall information service provided at point of service.	67.3%
Proportion of ferry users satisfied or very satisfied with the overall information service provided at point of service.	85.7%

In the past the Independent Transport Safety Regulator has conducted mode specific customer satisfaction surveys however, these are not comparable to the current Bureau of Transport Statistics survey.

Customer Scorecard

- Transport for NSW commenced work in September 2011 on a customer scorecard project - to identify a suite of outcome measures which are meaningful to customers and responsive to service improvement.
- Immediate project focus is on building long list of customer measures presently used across the portfolio and conducting benchmarking of measures used in other transport systems.
- Next steps will be to validate criteria and assess long-list of customer-centric measures against that criteria.
- Further information on this measure will be provided together with the development of an appropriate baseline by Transport for NSW once further work has been undertaken.

STRATEGY	RETURN QUALITY SERVICES				
GOAL 9	IMPROVE CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE WITH TRANSPORT SERVICES				
ACCOUNTABILITY	Minister for Transport				
TARGET	9.2. **Increase real time travel information to customers**				
MEASURE	• Percentage of public transport services with accessible and accurate real time traveller information				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Transport for NSW				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline under development				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

Transport for NSW is developing the strategy and timetable for delivery of real time information to customers. The process will ensure that data is in an international standard format and robust with appropriate infrastructure for the anticipated demand.

Further information on this measure will be provided together with the development of an appropriate baseline by Transport for NSW once further development work has been undertaken.

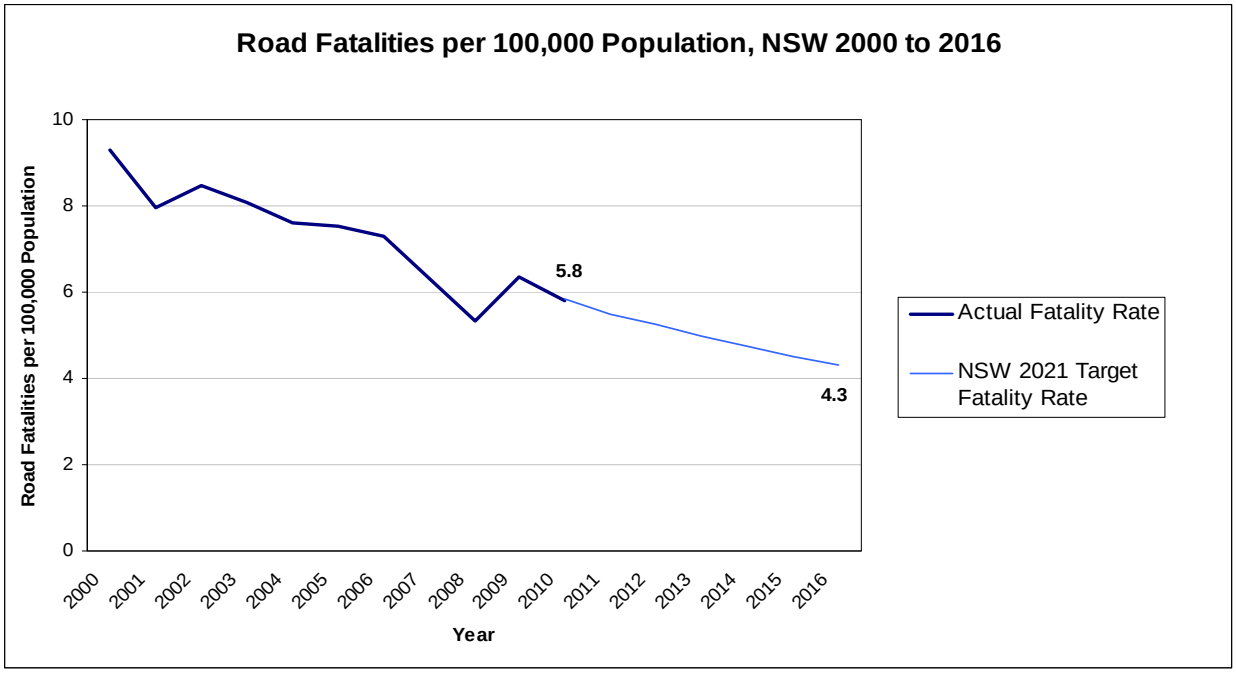
Some existing real time services exist, such as the up-to-the-minute ‘next bus’ information via SMS service that provides coverage on 100% of Sydney Buses services. Further real time information services targeting other modes of transport and on a transport wide basis will broaden customer information and accessibility.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 10	**IMPROVE ROAD SAFETY**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Roads & Ports**				
TARGET	10.1. **Reduce fatalities to 4.3 per 100,000 population by 2016**				
MEASURE	• Number of fatalities per 100,000 populations				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Transport for NSW, Australian Bureau of Statistics and NSW Police Force (measured twice yearly by calendar and financial years)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• The 2008-2010, three-year average baseline, had 5.8 fatalities per 100,000 population				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

The graph below demonstrates that road fatalities in NSW have dropped significantly over the last ten years.

The 2008-2010 three year average baseline level of fatalities was around 416 (using the provisional figure of 421 for 2010). Based on the National Road Safety Strategy target reduction of 30% by 2010, the target for 2020 is around 291 fatalities with an interpolated target figure of 341 fatalities in 2016. Assuming a population growth rate of around 1.5 per cent per annum, the fatality rate for 2016 based on this target is estimated to be 4.3 fatalities per 100,000 population.

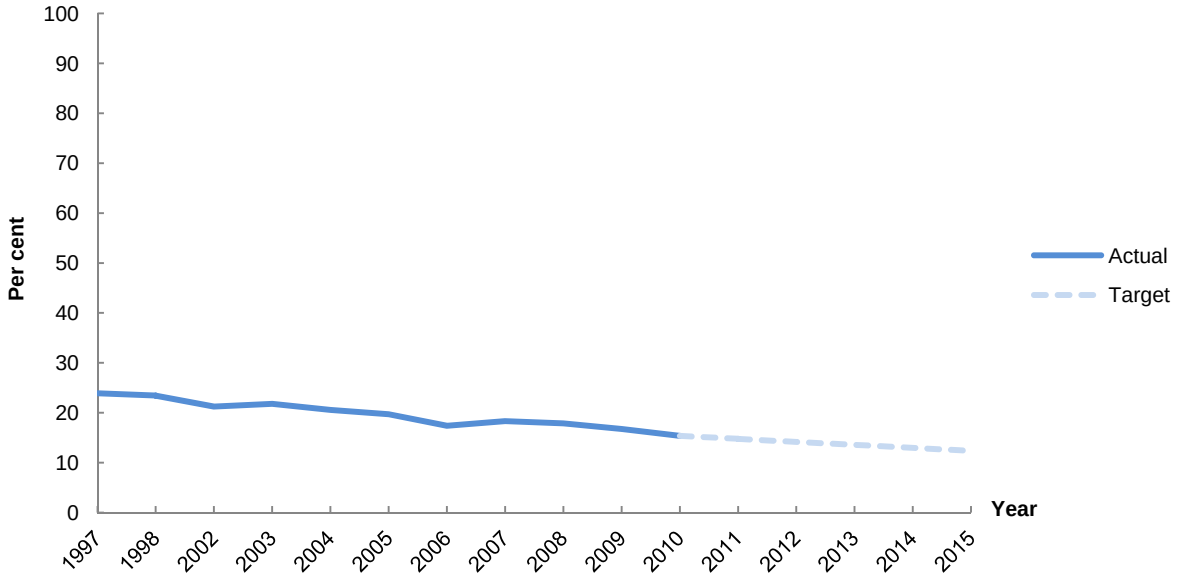


STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 11	**KEEP PEOPLE HEALTHY AND OUT OF HOSPITAL**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Health**				
TARGET	11.1. **Reduce smoking rates** 11.1.1. Reduce smoking rates by 3% by 2015 for non-Aboriginal people and by 4% for Aboriginal people 11.1.2. Reduce the rate of smoking by non-Aboriginal pregnant women by 0.5% per year and by 2% per year for pregnant Aboriginal women				
MEASURE	• Proportion of adults aged 16 and over who are current smokers • Proportion of women who smoked at any time during pregnancy				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• New South Wales Population Health Survey, ongoing collection, NSW Ministry of Health. (Non-Aboriginal adult estimates are reported (annual and monthly) and Aboriginal adult estimates are reported every four years) • New South Wales Perinatal Data Collection, NSW Ministry of Health (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010, the smoking rate for non-Aboriginal adults was 15.4%. In 2006-2009, the smoking rate for Aboriginal adults was 33.9% • In 2010, the proportion of Aboriginal women who smoked during pregnancy was 47.9%; the proportion of non-Aboriginal women who smoked during pregnancy is 10.0%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓ (from 2012) (Not available for Aboriginal data)	✓	✓	✓

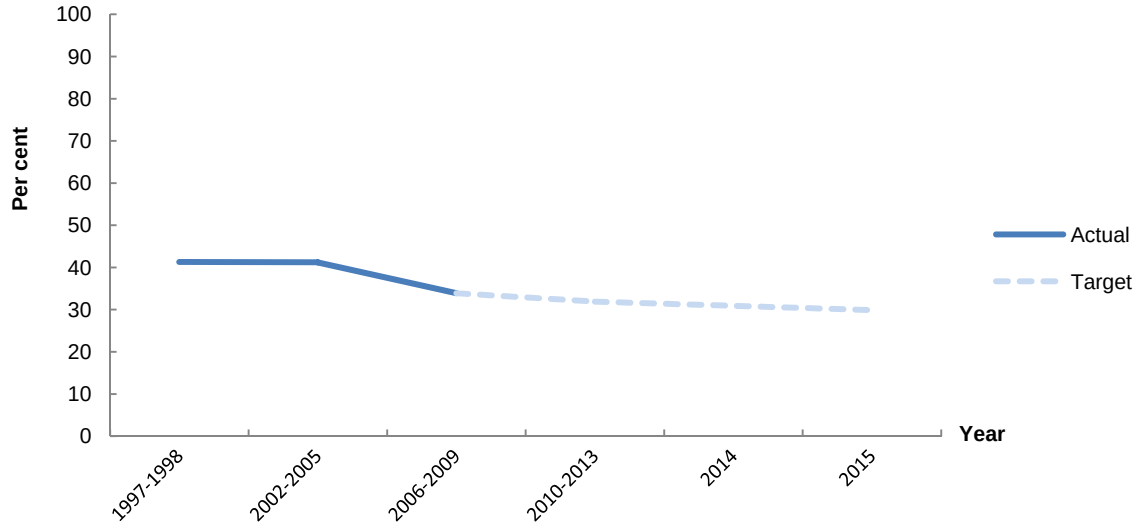
Historical performance and projection:

Using NSW population weighted self-reported survey data, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of non-Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over who were current smokers between 1997 and 2010 - from 23% to 15%. Current smoking includes both daily and occasional smoking to compensate for under reporting of actual smoking in self reported surveys.

Current smoking, non-Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW

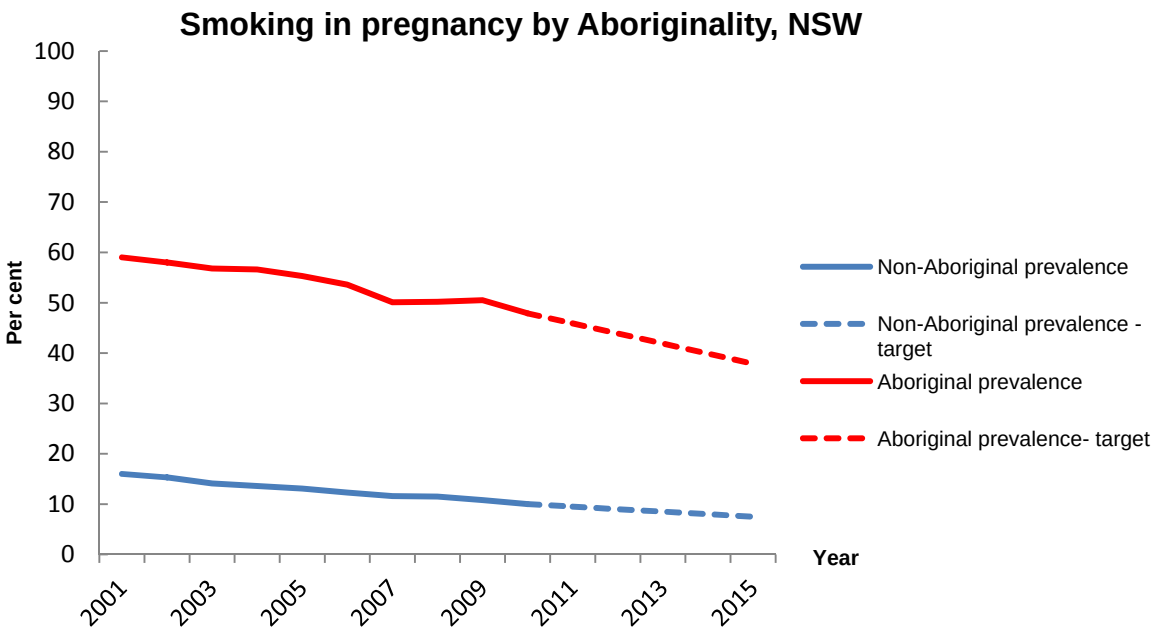


Current smoking, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW



Using Aboriginal weighted population self reported survey data there has also been a decrease in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who were current smokers between 1997-1998 and 2006-2009—from 41% to 34%.

In the 10-year period 2001-2010, smoking in pregnancy declined from 16% to 10% among non-Aboriginal mothers and from 59% to 48% among Aboriginal mothers.

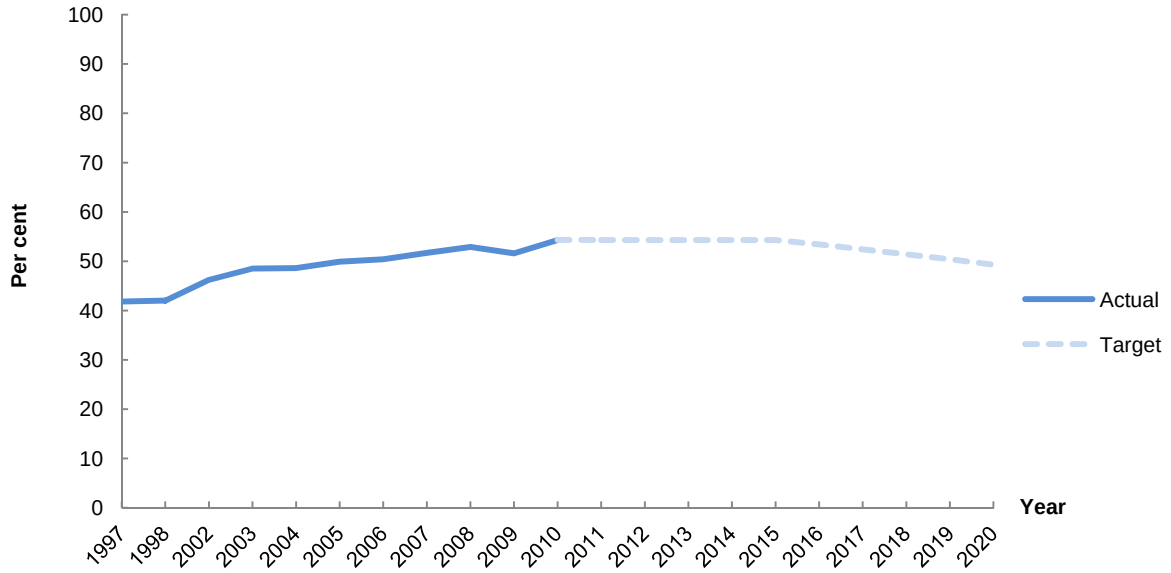

Smoking in pregnancy by Aboriginality, NSW
Per cent
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
2001
2003
2005
2007
2009
2011
2013
2015
Year
Non-Aboriginal prevalence
Non-Aboriginal prevalence - target
Aboriginal prevalence
Aboriginal prevalence- target

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 11	**KEEP PEOPLE HEALTHY AND OUT OF HOSPITAL**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Health**				
TARGET	11.2. **Reduce overweight and obesity rates** 11.2.1. Reduce overweight and obesity rates of children and young people (5-16 years) to 21% by 2015 11.2.2. Stabilise overweight and obesity rates in adults by 2015, and then reduce by 5% by 2020				
MEASURE	• Proportion of children (5-16 years) who are overweight or obese • Proportion of overweight or obese, adults aged 16 years and over				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Adults - New South Wales Population Health Survey, ongoing collection, NSW Ministry of Health. Adult estimates are reported (monthly and annual) • Child estimates – Schools Physical Activity Nutrition Survey - reported for 2010 and 2014. New South Wales Population Health Survey data will be used in the interim periods to monitor trend and reported (monthly and annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010, the rate of overweight and obesity for children and young people 5-16 years of age was 22.8% • In 2010, the rate of adult overweight and obesity was 54.3%, according to BMI calculated from self-reported height and weight				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓ (from 2012)	✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

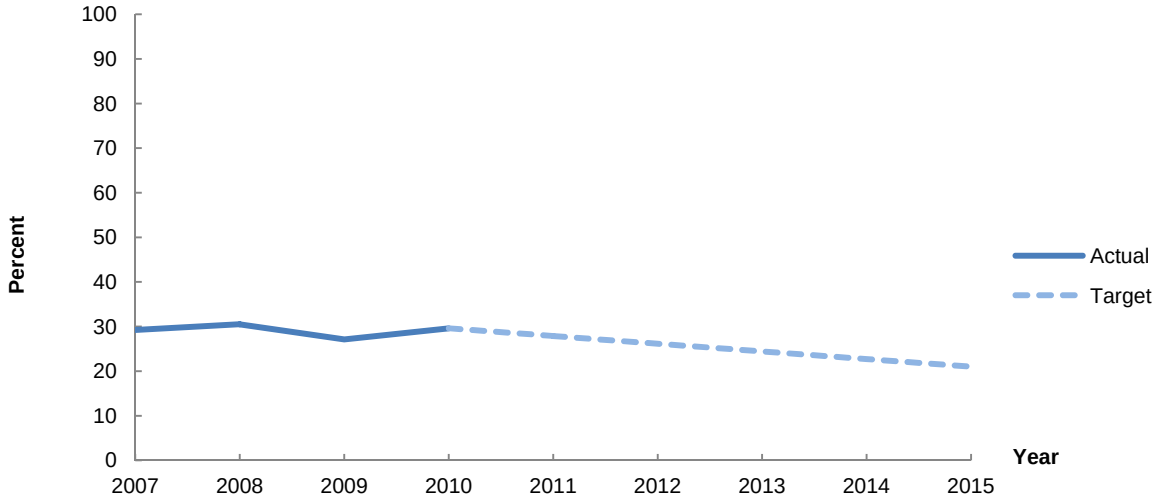
There has been a significant increase in the percentage of adults who were overweight or obese between 1997 and 2010—from 41.8% to 54.3%.

Overweight or obese adults aged 16 years and over, NSW



There has been no significant change in the percentage of children aged 5-16 years who were overweight or obese, between 2007 and 2010—from 29.2% to 29.6%.

Overweight or obese, children aged 5-16 years, NSW

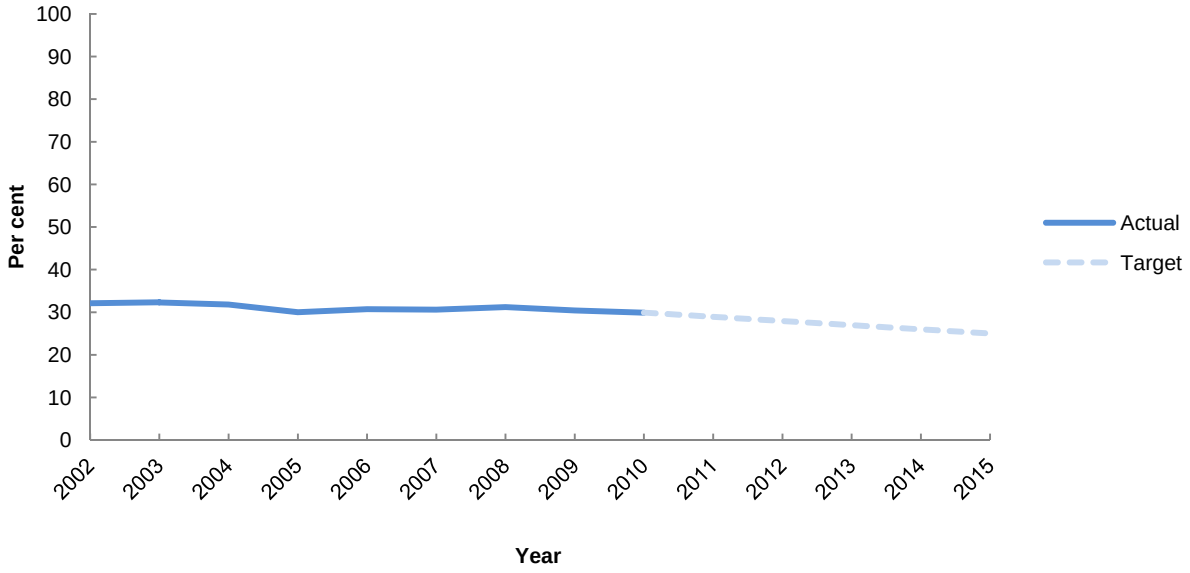


STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 11	**KEEP PEOPLE HEALTHY AND OUT OF HOSPITAL**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Health**				
TARGET	11.3. **Reduce risk drinking** 11.3.1. Reduce total risk drinking to below 25% by 2015				
MEASURE	• Proportion of adults aged 16 and over who drink more than 2 standard drinks on a day when they drink alcohol				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• New South Wales Population Health Survey, ongoing collection, NSW Ministry of Health. (Adult estimates are reported monthly and annually)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010, 29.9% of adults aged 16 years and over consumed more than 2 standard drinks on a day when they drink alcohol				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓	✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

According to the New South Wales Population Health Survey, there has been a significant decrease in the percentage of adults aged 16 years and over who consumed more than 2 standard drinks on a day when consuming alcohol. Between 2002 and 2010 this percentage fell from 32.1% to 29.9%.

More than 2 standard drinks on a day when drinking alcohol, adults aged 16 years and over, NSW

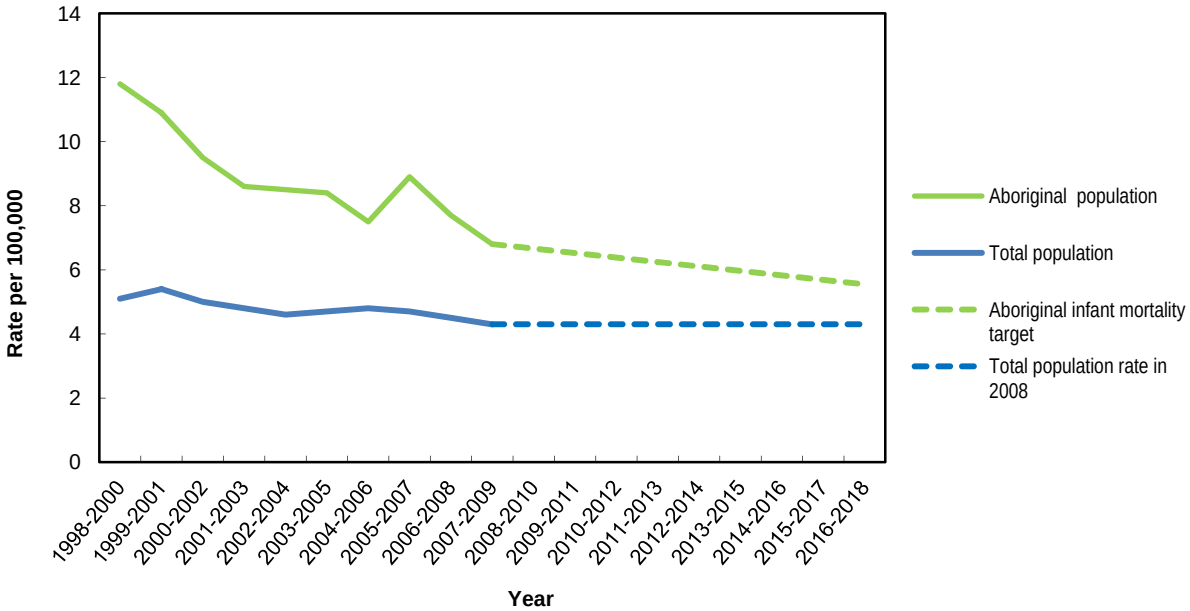


STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 11	**KEEP PEOPLE HEALTHY AND OUT OF HOSPITAL**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Health**				
TARGET	11.4. **Close the gap in Aboriginal infant mortality** 11.4.1. Halve the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal infant mortality rates by 2018 (note baseline year = 2008)				
MEASURE	• The number of deaths in Aboriginal children aged up to 1 year per 1,000 live births				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Deaths, Australia (Cat. No. 3302.0) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2007-2009, the mortality rate among Aboriginal infants was 6.8 per 1,000 live births				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓			✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

Infant mortality in the Aboriginal population fell by 42% in the decade up to 2009 – from 11.8 to 6.8 deaths per 1,000 births between 1998-2000 and 2007-2009.

Infant mortality (number of deaths per 1,000 live births) among Aboriginal and all children aged up to 1 year, NSW 1998-2000 to 2016-2018



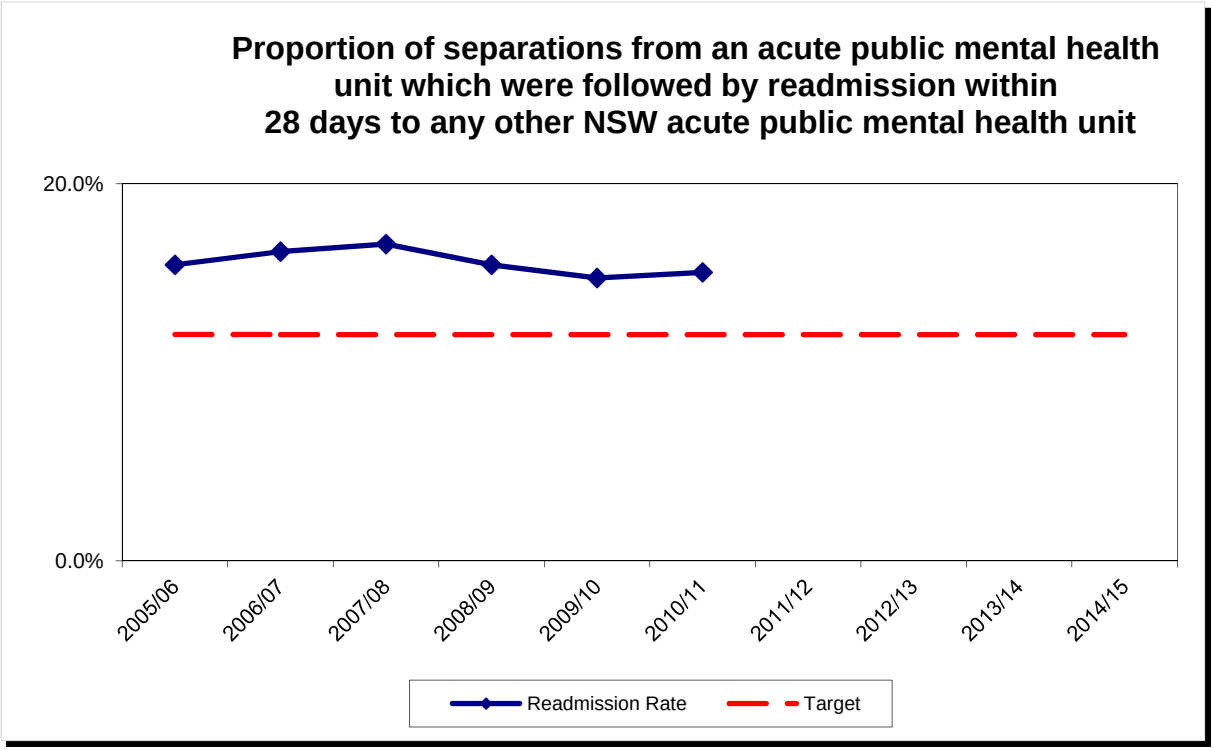
<table>
<tr><td>STRATEGY</td><td colspan="5">RETURN QUALITY SERVICES</td></tr>
<tr><td>GOAL 11</td><td colspan="5">KEEP PEOPLE HEALTHY AND OUT OF HOSPITAL</td></tr>
<tr><td>ACCOUNTABILITY</td><td colspan="5">Minister for Health</td></tr>
<tr><td>TARGET</td><td colspan="5">11.5. Improve outcomes in mental health
11.5.1. Reduce mental health readmissions within 28 days to any facility.
11.5.2. Increase the rate of community follow-up within 7 days of discharge from a NSW public mental health unit
11.5.3. Increase the number of adults and adolescents with mental illness who are diverted from court into treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td>MEASURE</td><td colspan="5">• Proportion of separations from an acute public mental health unit which were followed by readmission within 28 days to any other NSW acute public mental health unit
• Proportion of clients discharged from an acute public mental health unit who are seen by a community mental health team within 7 days of that discharge
• Number of adults and adolescents with mental illness who are diverted from court into treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td>SOURCE FREQUENCY</td><td colspan="5">• Readmissions: NSW Health Information Exchange, NSW Ministry of Health (quarterly)
• Community follow-up: NSW Health Information Exchange, NSW Ministry of Health (annual)
• Court Diversion: Community and Court Liaison Service Data Collection for Adults and Adolescent Court and Community Team Data Collection (six monthly); Department of Attorney General and Justice (annual)</td></tr>
<tr><td>BASELINE (year/ rate)</td><td colspan="5">• In the 2010-11 financial year, 15.3% of patients discharged from an acute public mental health unit were readmitted to any other NSW acute public mental health unit within 28 days
• In the 2010-11 financial year, 57% of patients received community follow-up within seven days of discharge from an acute public mental health unit
• In the 2010-11 financial year, there were 1,229 adults and 410 adolescents with mental illness that were diverted from court into community treatment</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">DATA REPORTED BY</td><td>NATIONAL</td><td>REGIONAL</td><td>GENDER</td><td>ABORIGINAL</td><td>AGE</td></tr>
<tr><td>✓
Readmissions
✓
Community follow-up</td><td>✓
Readmissions
✓
Community follow-up</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓
Court Diversion (Adult & Adolescent)</td></tr>
</table>

Historical performance and projection:

Readmissions

- Readmission after mental health care is influenced by the effectiveness of care in hospital as well as by community care after discharge.
- High rates of readmission may be a signal of problems in care. However, a responsive mental health service should attempt to manage people in the community wherever possible, and very low rates of readmission may reflect difficulties with access to services. Therefore a target of 12% has been set for NSW services, influenced by national benchmarking activities for mental health services.

- The indicator measures readmission to any NSW acute public mental health unit following discharge from acute mental health care.
- The readmission rate in NSW has declined slightly, to 15.3% in 2010-11 from a peak of 16.8% in 2007-08. This may reflect continued enhancement in community and inpatient mental health services.

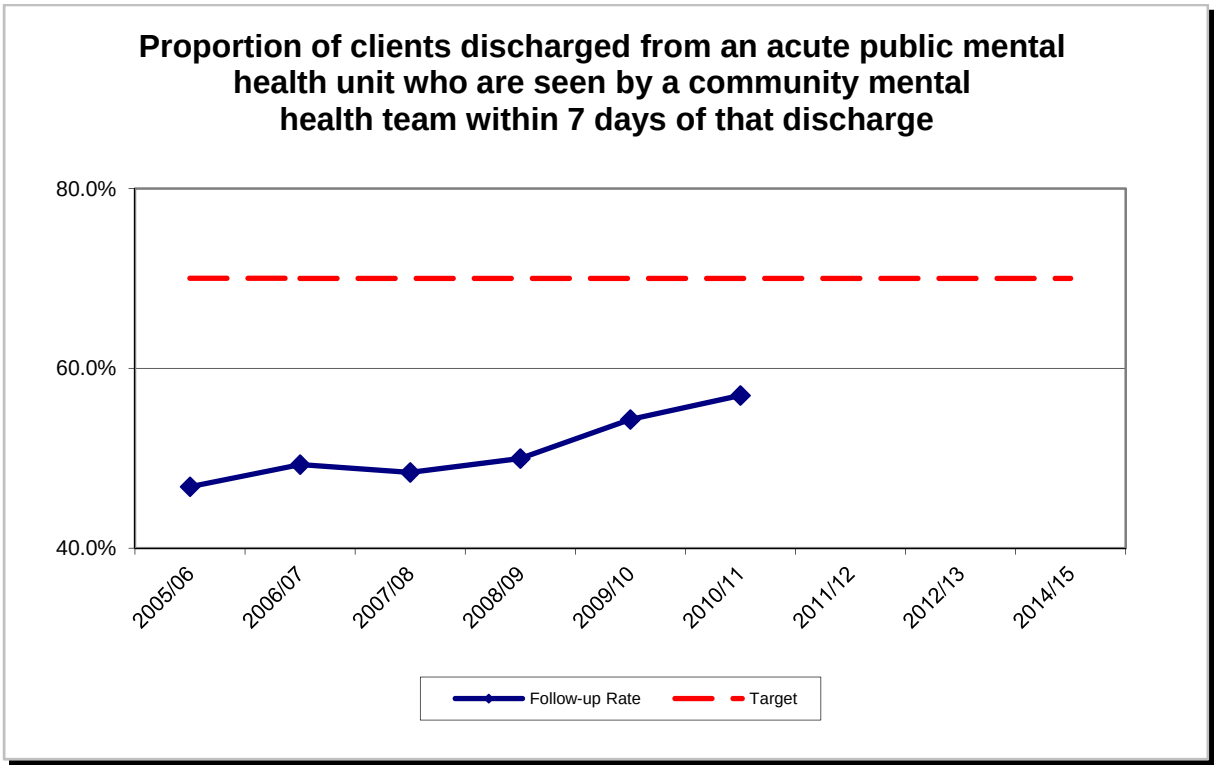


Note:

1. This indicator is constructed using the **revised** specifications of *Key Performance Indicators for Australian Public Mental Health Services, Commonwealth of Australia, Second Edition 2011*. The 28 day readmission is revised to **exclude** non-acute separations, ECT separations with one day length of stay and same day readmissions. This has resulted in a reduction in reported readmission rates by about 0.6 - 1.2 percentage point across the period.
2. In previous years NSW has applied a correction for incomplete coverage of the State Unique Patient Identifier (SUPI). Currently more than 98% of inpatient separations have a SUPI recorded. Therefore correction is no longer required.

Community follow-up

- Community care is essential following mental health admission, and the first week after hospital care is a critical period. This indicator measures the percent of people seen by any NSW community mental health service within one week of discharge from an acute public mental health unit.
- Some people leaving hospital receive follow-up from private psychiatrists, psychologists, GPs or non-government services. NSW Health does not collect data from these services. Therefore a target of 70% has been set for this indicator.
- NSW performance on this indicator has improved steadily, from 46.8% in 2005-06 to 57% in 2010-11. This improvement may reflect enhancements in community mental health care and specific service initiatives designed to improve follow-up rates. Some of this increase may also be due to improved data collection by community mental health services.

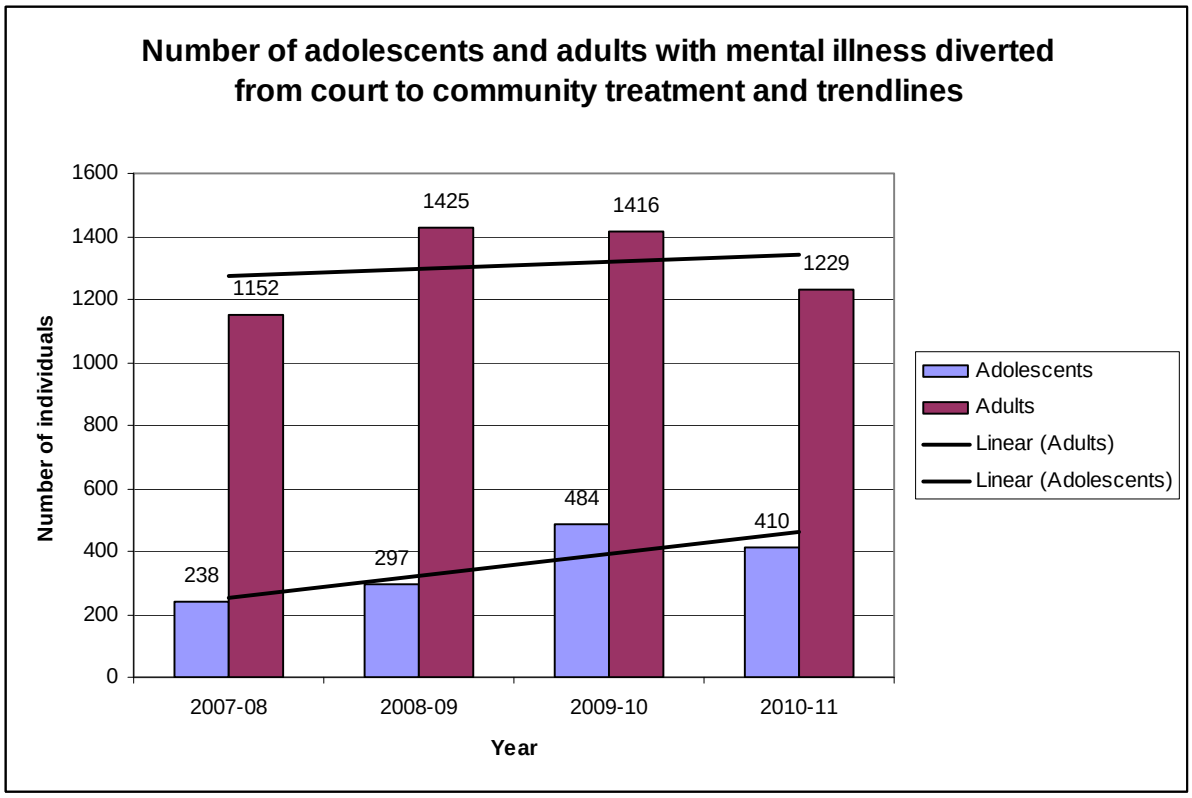


Notes:

1. This indicator is constructed using the **revised** specifications of *Key Performance Indicators for Australian Public Mental Health Services, Commonwealth of Australia, Second Edition 2011*. The 7-day follow-up indicator is revised to **exclude** community contacts on the same day as discharge. This has resulted in a reduction in reported follow-up rates by 2.5 - 3.5 percentage point across the period.
2. In previous years NSW has applied a correction for incomplete coverage of the State Unique Patient Identifier (SUPI). Currently more than 99% of ambulatory contacts and more than 98% of inpatient separations have a SUPI recorded. Therefore correction is no longer required.
3. Hunter New England LHD has been unable to submit community contact data since October 2010 due to implementation of a new information system. Therefore the 7-day community follow-up rate for 2010-11 was calculated by excluding the LHD data from both the numerator (community contact within 7 days of discharge) and denominator (overnight separations in the period). The rate will be revised once the LHD data is available.

Court Diversion (Adult & Adolescent)

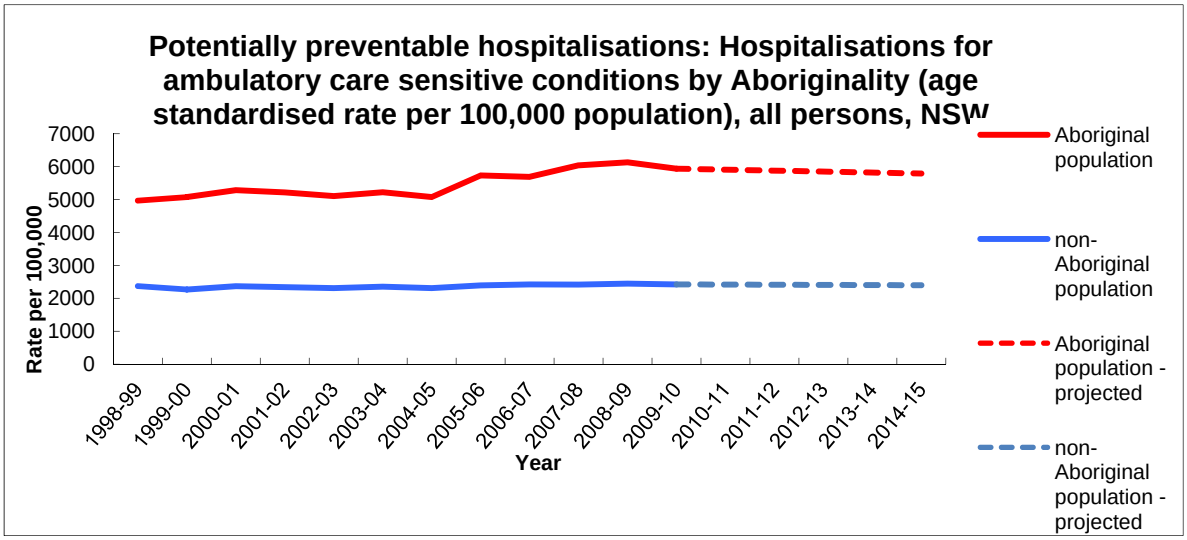
- Data on the number of adolescents and adults with mental illness diverted from court to community is collected and collated weekly and reported monthly and six monthly for each of the courts.
- The graph below shows the number of adolescents and adults with mental illness diverted from court to community from 2007-08 to 2010-11. There is a general upward trend in both the number of adolescents and adults with identified mental illness being diverted from the courts into community treatment options.
- In this same time period there has been a downward trend and reduction in the number of individuals referred by both adolescent and adult court liaison services to custodial mental health services. For the adolescent service it reduced from 42.6% to 11.5% and for the adult service from 29% to 23.1%.


Number of adolescents and adults with mental illness diverted from court to community treatment and trendlines
Number of individuals
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
1152
1425
1416
1229
238
297
484
410
2007-08
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
Year
Adolescents
Adults
Linear (Adults)
Linear (Adolescents)

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 11	**KEEP PEOPLE HEALTHY AND OUT OF HOSPITAL**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Health**				
TARGET	11.6. **Reduce potentially preventable hospitalisations** 11.6.1. Reduce the age-standardised rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations by 1% and by 2.5% for Aboriginal people by 2014-15				
MEASURE	• The age-adjusted rate of admissions for potentially avoidable hospitalisations (also known as ambulatory care sensitive conditions)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Ministry of Health, Admitted Patient Data Collection (HOIST, Centre for Epidemiology and Research) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	In 2009-10 • The potentially preventable hospitalisations rate (non-Aboriginal) was 2,423.7 per 100,000 • The potentially preventable hospitalisations rate (Aboriginal) was 5,937.4 per 100,000				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

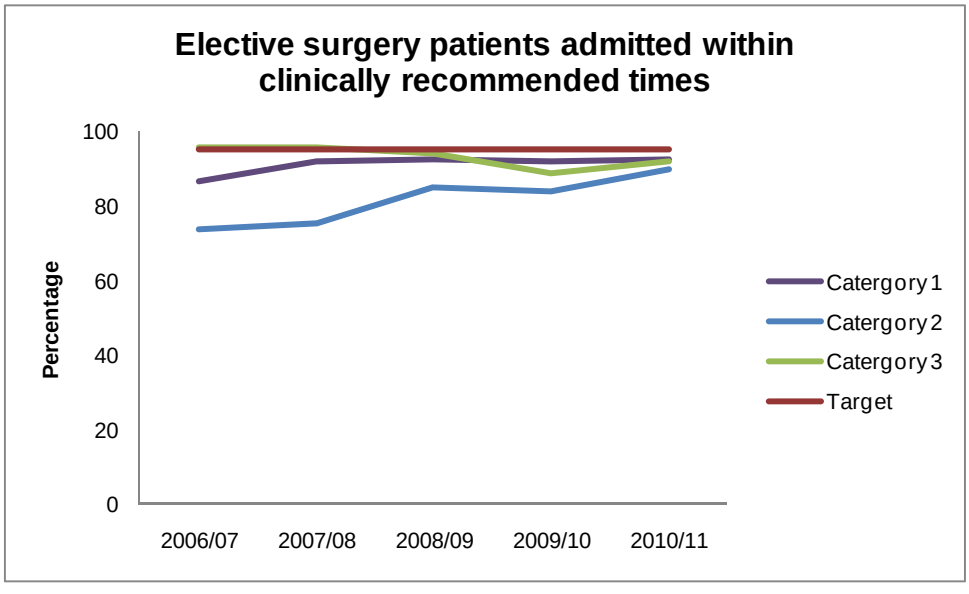
The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations in the non-Aboriginal population was stable in the decade up to 2009-10. In the Aboriginal population the rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations rose over the same period. The increase observed in the Aboriginal population may be due in part to increased reporting of Aboriginal people in hospital records.



STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 12	**PROVIDE WORLD CLASS CLINICAL SERVICES WITH TIMELY ACCESS AND EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Health**				
TARGET	12.1. **Reduce hospital waiting times** 12.1.1. **Planned Surgery -** Planned surgical patients admitted within clinically appropriate time				
MEASURE	**Planned surgical patients admitted within clinically appropriate time (%) (COAG agreed target):** • Category 1 patients admitted for elective surgery within 30 days (target 95%) • Category 2 patients admitted for elective surgery within 90 days (target 95%) • Category 3 patients admitted for elective surgery within 365 days (target 95%)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Waiting List Collection Online System, NSW Ministry of Health (monthly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010-11, 92.6% of category 1 patients, 89.6% of category 2 patients and 91.7% of category 3 patients were admitted within the clinically appropriate time				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓			

Historical Performance:

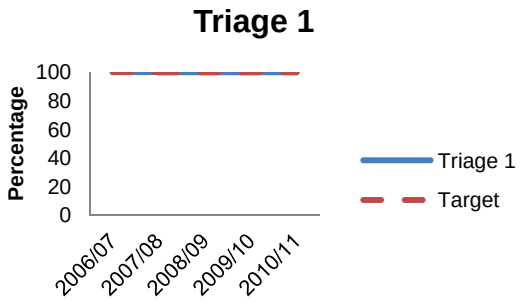
- Category 1 - Performance improving, slightly under target of 95%
- Category 2 - Performance improving, lower than target of 95%
- Category 3 - Performance at or close to target of 95%

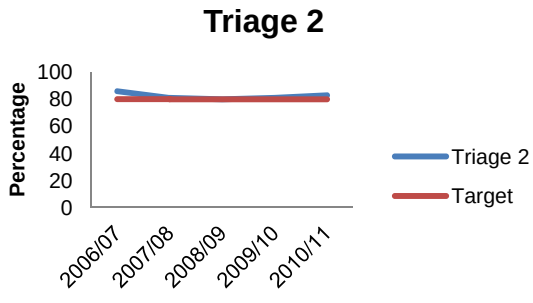


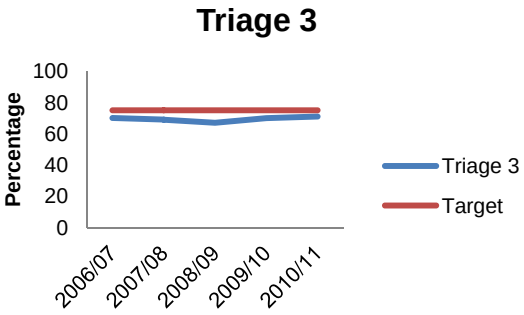
STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 12	**PROVIDE WORLD CLASS CLINICAL SERVICES WITH TIMELY ACCESS AND EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Health**				
TARGET	12.1. **Reduce hospital waiting times** 12.1.2. **Emergency Department Treatments -** Time from triage to commencement of clinical treatment meets national benchmarks				
MEASURE	**Proportion of patients treated within the national benchmark time from triage to commencement of clinical treatment (%)** • Triage 1 patients be treated within 2 minutes – Target 100% • Triage 2 patients be treated within 10 minutes – Target 80% • Triage 3 patients be treated within 30 minutes – Target 75% • Triage 4 patients be treated within 60 minutes – Target 70% • Triage 5 patients be treated within 120 minutes – Target 70%				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Health Information Exchange, NSW Ministry of Health (monthly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010-11, 100% of T1 patients; 83% of T2 patients; 71% of T3 patients; 73% of T4 patients; and 88% of T5 patients commenced treatment within the benchmark time				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓			

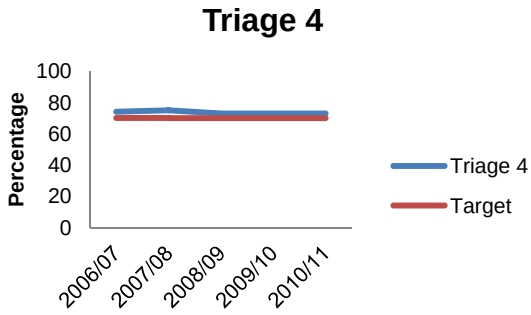
Historical Performance:

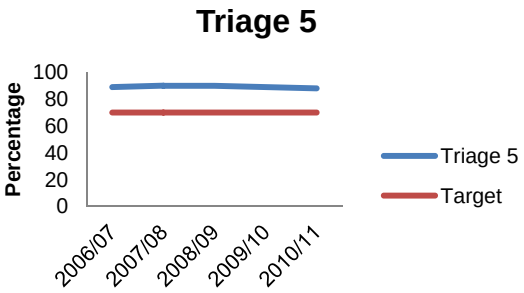
- Triage 1 – Benchmark met
- Triage 2 – Performance at or above target benchmark
- Triage 3 – Performance below target benchmark
- Triage 4 – Performance at or above target benchmark
- Triage 5 – Performance strongly above target benchmark






Triage 3
Percentage
100
80
60
40
20
0
2006/07
2007/08
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
Triage 3
Target

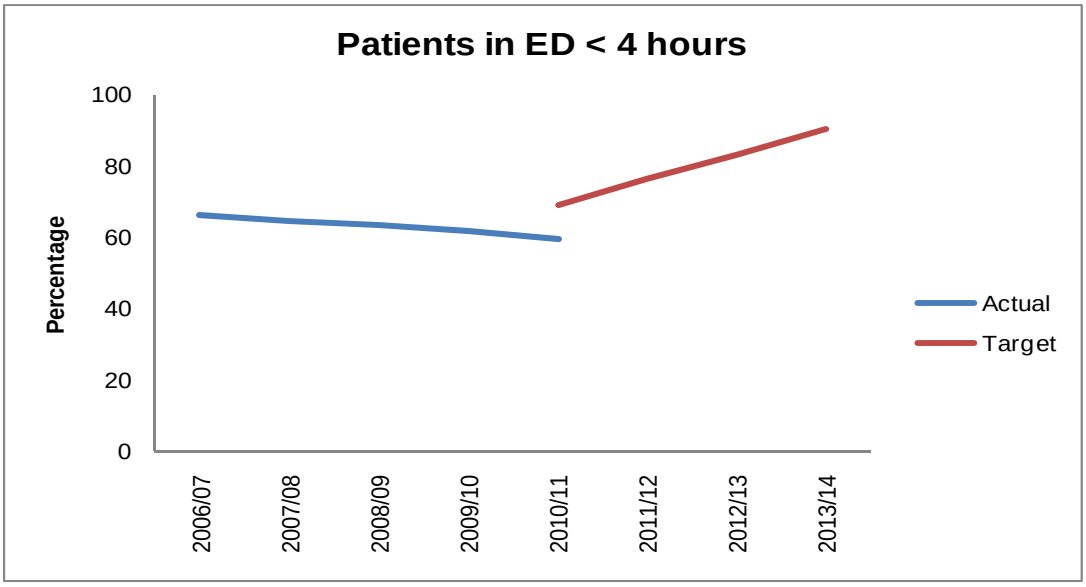

Triage 4
Percentage
100
80
60
40
20
0
2006/07
2007/08
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
Triage 4
Target


Triage 5
Percentage
100
80
60
40
20
0
2006/07
2007/08
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
Triage 5
Target

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 12	**PROVIDE WORLD CLASS CLINICAL SERVICES WITH TIMELY ACCESS AND EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Health**				
TARGET	12.2. **Improve transfer of patients from emergency departments to wards** 12.2.1. Achieve the COAG agreed national emergency department (ED) access target of 90% of persons attending ED staying four hours or less by 2015				
MEASURE	• Number of patients whose length of stay in ED is four hours or less, as a proportion of the total number of ED presentations reported in that assessment period (measured as a calendar year average)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Health Information Exchange, NSW Ministry of Health (monthly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• The baseline for NSW is 61.8% which is derived from the 2009-10 Non-Admitted Patient ED Care National Minimal Data Set				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓			

Historical Performance:

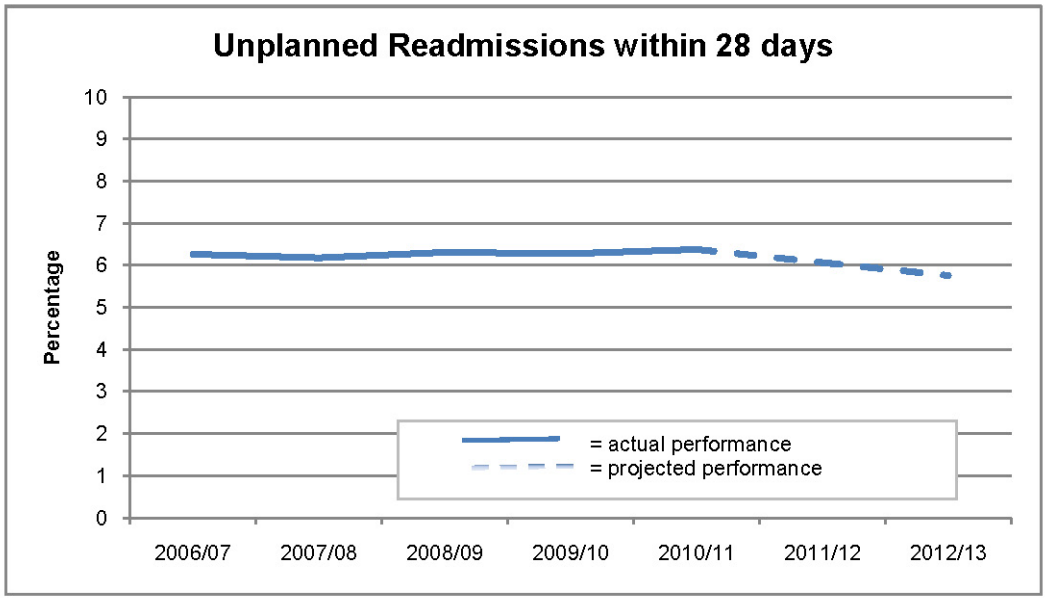
Performance has deteriorated over the past 4 years. It should be noted that this indicator is being monitored for the first time this year.



STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 12	**PROVIDE WORLD CLASS CLINICAL SERVICES WITH TIMELY ACCESS AND EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Health**				
TARGET	12.3. **Reduce unplanned readmissions** 12.3.1. Reduce current rates of unplanned and unexpected hospital readmissions as percentage of total hospital admissions (5% per annum over 4 years)				
MEASURE	• Unplanned readmission of a patient within 28 days following discharge to the same facility				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Admitted Patient Data Collection, NSW Ministry of Health (monthly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In the 2010-11 financial year, the rate of unplanned readmissions was 6.4%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance:

Rates of unplanned readmissions have remained constant since 2006. Health services continue to review unplanned readmissions on an ongoing basis to analyse trends and determine the factors that cause them. Actions are then implemented as appropriate to reduce risk of recurrence.



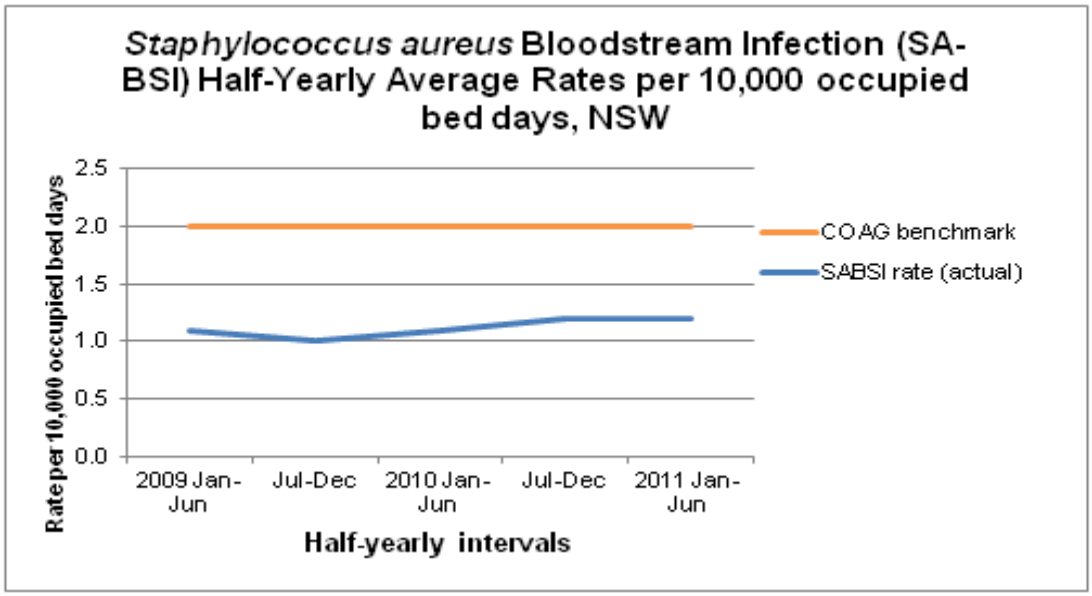
STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 12	**PROVIDE WORLD CLASS CLINICAL SERVICES WITH TIMELY ACCESS AND EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Health**				
TARGET	12.4. **Decrease healthcare associated bloodstream infections** 12.4.1. Improve on performance and remain below the COAG benchmark for Staphylococcus aureus (staph) bloodstream infection rate per 10,000 patient bed days				
MEASURE	• Staphylococcus aureus (staph) bloodstream infections rate per 10,000 occupied bed days				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Healthcare Associated Infections Data Collection, reported quarterly, NSW Ministry of Health				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In the 2010-11 financial year, the rate of staph bloodstream infections was 1.2 per 10,000 patient bed days based on the new National definition (CI 2.1-CI 2.4)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

The Council of Australian Government's (COAG) benchmark is 2 infections per 10,000 occupied bed days.

NSW consistently performed well below this benchmark in each month of 2009-10. Rates remain low in April to June 2011.

The Report on Government Services 2011 indicates that the annual staph bloodstream infections rate for NSW in 2009-10 was 1.0 per 10,000 patient days and was equal lowest in Australia. (Data reported using local definition – see Note below).



Note:

There was no agreed National definition for SAB-SI in 2009-10. In October 2010, a new National definition was agreed that required inclusion of those hospital onset SA-BSI occurring within 48 hours of admission, which were previously excluded from NSW reported data.

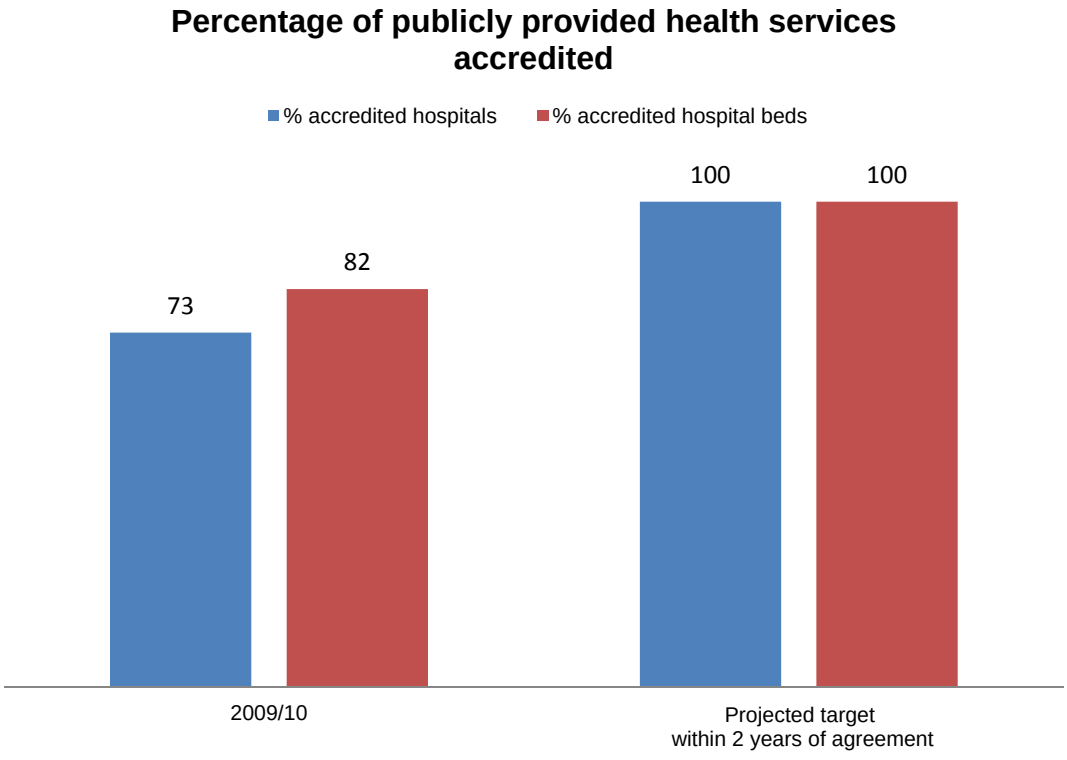
NSW did not support use of this indicator for performance as it is more difficult to determine attribution to a particular hospital and there is no clear denominator for non admitted activity (eg outpatients, non admitted emergency).

Using the new National definition (CI 2.1-CI 2.4) NSW remains below the COAG benchmark of 2, but has an increased annual state rate for 2010-11 of 1.2 per 10,000 patient bed days.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 12	**PROVIDE WORLD CLASS CLINICAL SERVICES WITH TIMELY ACCESS AND EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Health**				
TARGET	12.5. **Ensure all publicly provided health services meet national patient safety and quality standards**				
MEASURE	• All publicly provided health services meet national patient safety and quality standards within a COAG agreed timeframe				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Surveys of NSW public hospitals (4 year cycle) • The NSW Ministry of Health requests information from Local Health Districts on the status of all public hospitals within their District (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• A national baseline will be determined in accordance with COAG processes. In 2009-10 in NSW, 73% of hospitals were accredited and 82% of hospital beds were accredited				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

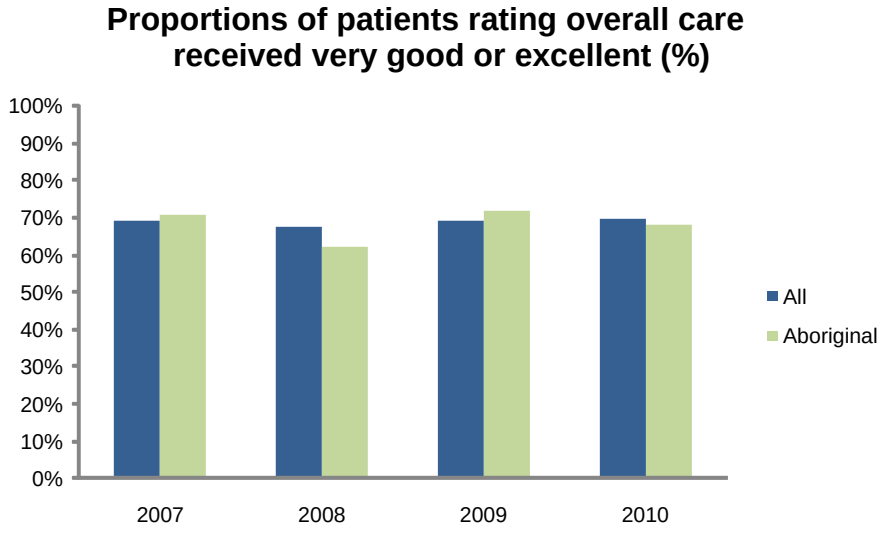
The projected target is 100% of NSW public hospitals meeting national patient safety and quality standards within two years of agreement on a national Scheme.



STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 12	**PROVIDE WORLD CLASS CLINICAL SERVICES WITH TIMELY ACCESS AND EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Health**				
TARGET	12.6. **Increase patient satisfaction** 12.6.1. Improve on the previous year's Patient Experience Survey following treatment				
MEASURE	• Proportion of patients rating overall care received as very good, excellent on the Patient Experience Survey				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Patient Experience Survey, NSW Ministry of Health (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010, 70% of patients rated their overall care received as 'very good, excellent' • In 2010, 68% of Aboriginal patients rated their overall care received as 'very good, excellent'				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓	✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance

Over the three years when the survey was conducted the proportion of patients rating overall care received as 'very good, excellent' has fluctuated between 67% and 70%. For Aboriginal people the range has been 62% to 72%.



STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 13	**BETTER PROTECT THE MOST VULNERABLE MEMBERS OF OUR COMMUNITY AND BREAK THE CYCLE OF DISADVANTAGE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Family & Community Services**				
TARGET	13.1. **Child Wellbeing** 13.1.1. Increased proportion of NSW children who are developmentally on track in Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) domains: (i) physical health and wellbeing, (ii) social competence, (iii) emotional maturity, (iv) language and cognitive skills (school-based), (v) communication and general knowledge				
MEASURE	• Percentage of NSW children in their first year of full-time school who are developmentally on track in each AEDI domain				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Early Development Index (AEDI), Commonwealth Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations • Commonwealth data collection is every three years, with the next collection to occur from May to July 2012				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	In 2009, the percentage of NSW children developmentally on track were • Communication and general knowledge – 75.1% • Emotional maturity – 78.2% • Language and cognitive skills (school-based) – 84.6% • Physical health and wellbeing – 78.5% • Social competence – 77.2%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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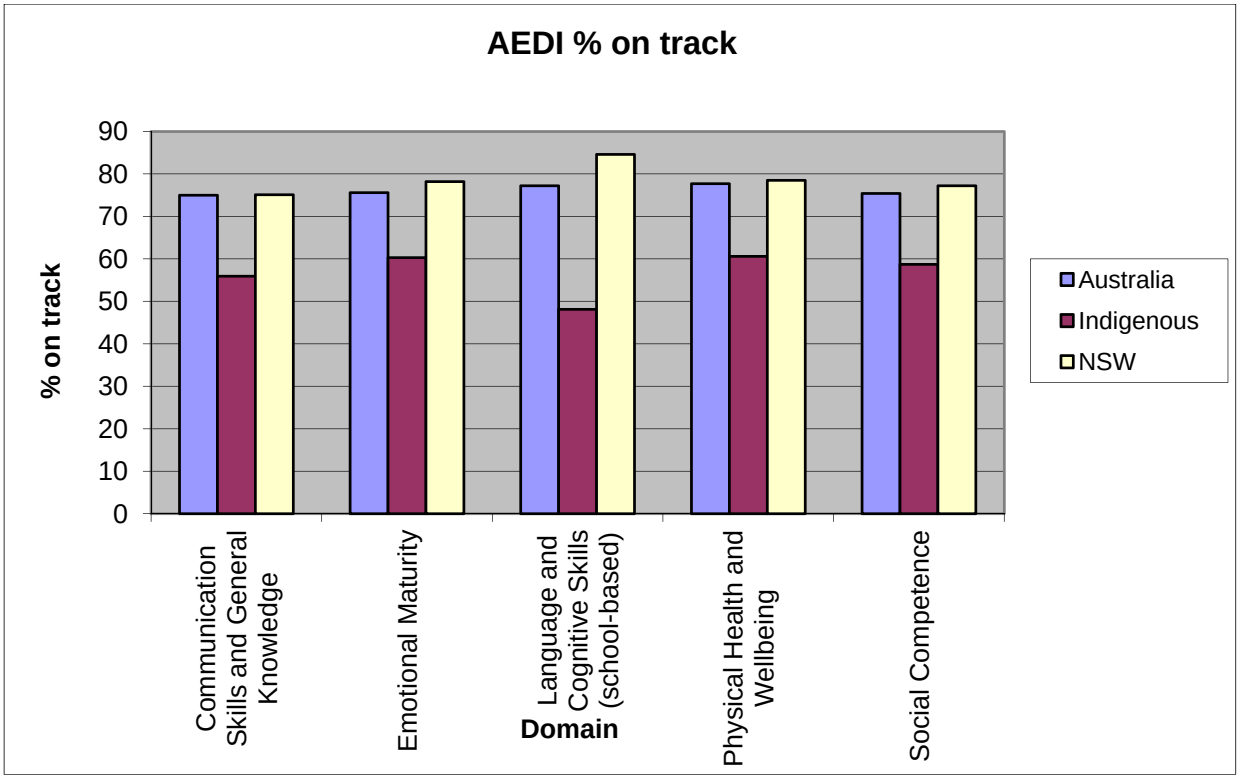
Historical Performance and Projection:



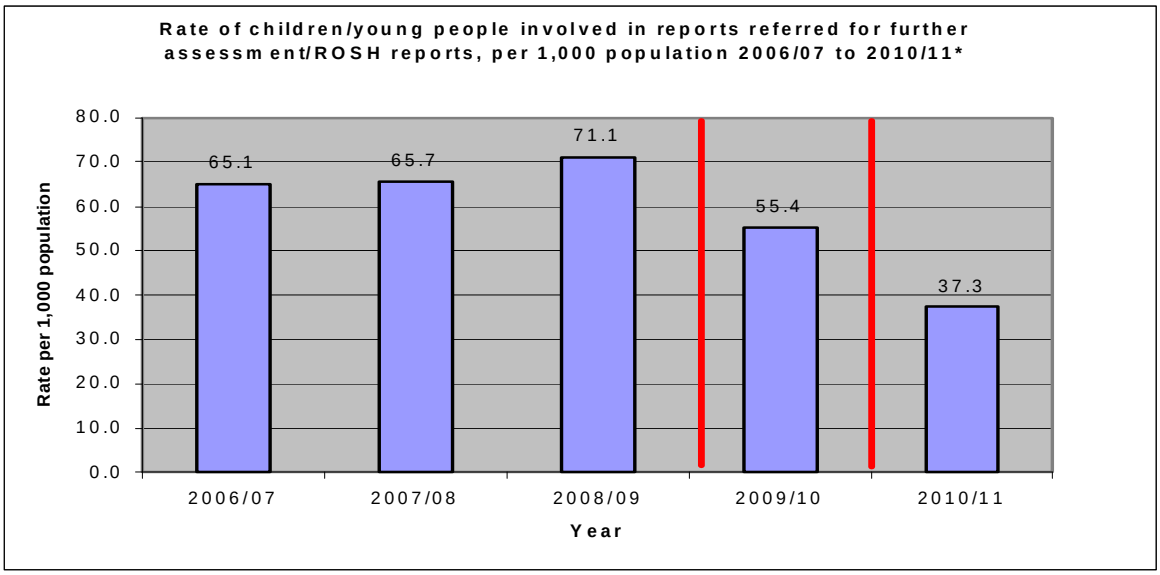
Note: Indigenous data are for Australia, no NSW data are available

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 13	**BETTER PROTECT THE MOST VULNERABLE MEMBERS OF OUR COMMUNITY AND BREAK THE CYCLE OF DISADVANTAGE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Family & Community Services**				
TARGET	13.1. **Child Wellbeing** 13.1.2. Reduced rate (per 1,000 population) of children and young people reported at risk of significant harm by 1.5% per year				
MEASURE	• Rate per 1,000 of children and young people reported at risk of significant harm (ROSH)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Department of Family and Community Services (quarterly and annual) • Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census data (every 5 years)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In the 12 months to March 2011, the rate of children and young people reported at risk of significant harm was 37.6 per 1,000 population (n. 61,610 children and young people)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
			✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

Over the past decade, child protection reports in NSW increased significantly every year.

In January 2010, the Children Legislation Amendment (Wood Inquiry Recommendations) Act 2009 was proclaimed. With the legislative changes, there has been a reduction for the first time in the number of reports to the Child Protection Helpline. A contributing factor is the raising of the child protection reporting threshold. This means only children deemed at 'risk of significant harm' (ROSH) are now required to be reported to Community Services. Where the risk to children falls below this threshold, government and non-government agencies are supported to work with vulnerable children and their families.



* There is a discontinuity in the data in January 2010 due to a change in the reporting threshold. Data prior to January 2010 are not comparable to subsequent data; as such, data for 2009/10 are not comparable with either 2010/11 or 2008/09.

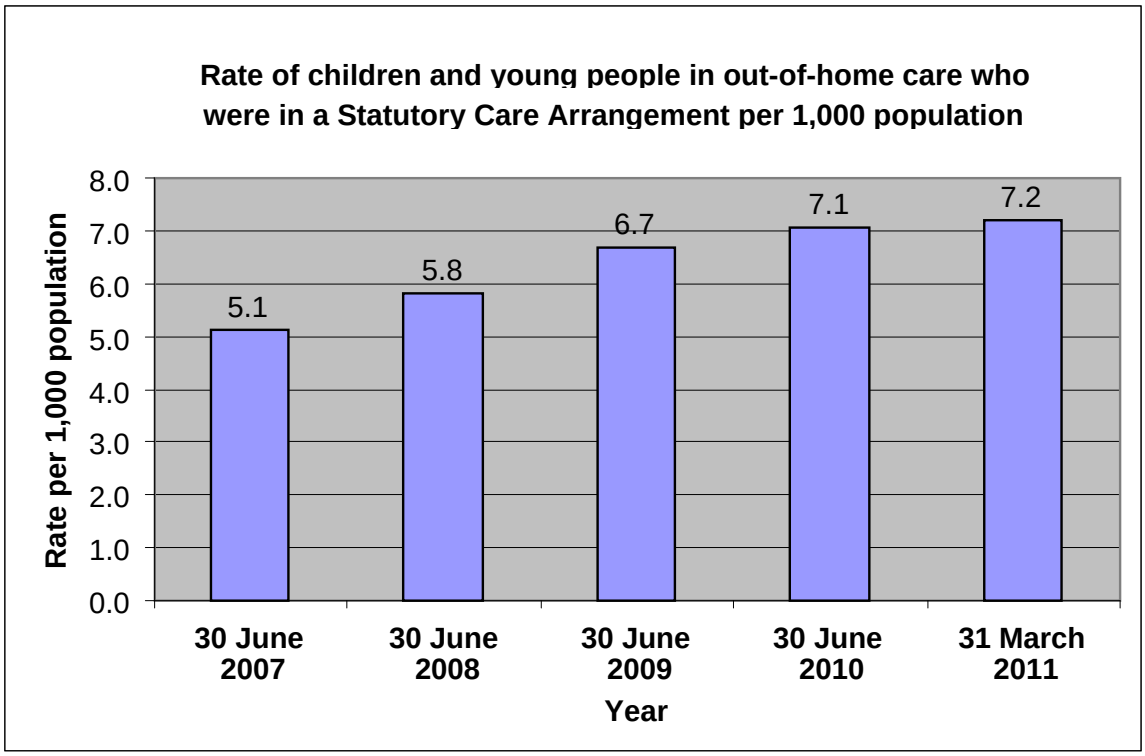
Note: Work is underway to obtain baseline data for population sub-groups based on gender, Aboriginal status and age.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 13	**BETTER PROTECT THE MOST VULNERABLE MEMBERS OF OUR COMMUNITY AND BREAK THE CYCLE OF DISADVANTAGE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Family & Community Services**				
TARGET	13.1. **Child Wellbeing** 13.1.3. Reduced rate (per 1,000 population) of children and young people in statutory out-of-home care by 1.5% per year				
MEASURE	• Rate per 1,000 of children and young people in statutory out-of-home care				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Department of Family and Community Services • Australian Bureau of Statistics Census (every five years)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• At 31 March 2011, the rate of children and young people in statutory out-of-home care was 7.2 per 1,000 population (n. 11,813 children and young people)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
			✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

Over the past decade, child protection reports in NSW increased every year.

The rate of children and young people per 1,000 population in statutory out-of-home care has increased from 5.1 at 30 June 2007 to 7.2 at 31 March 2011.

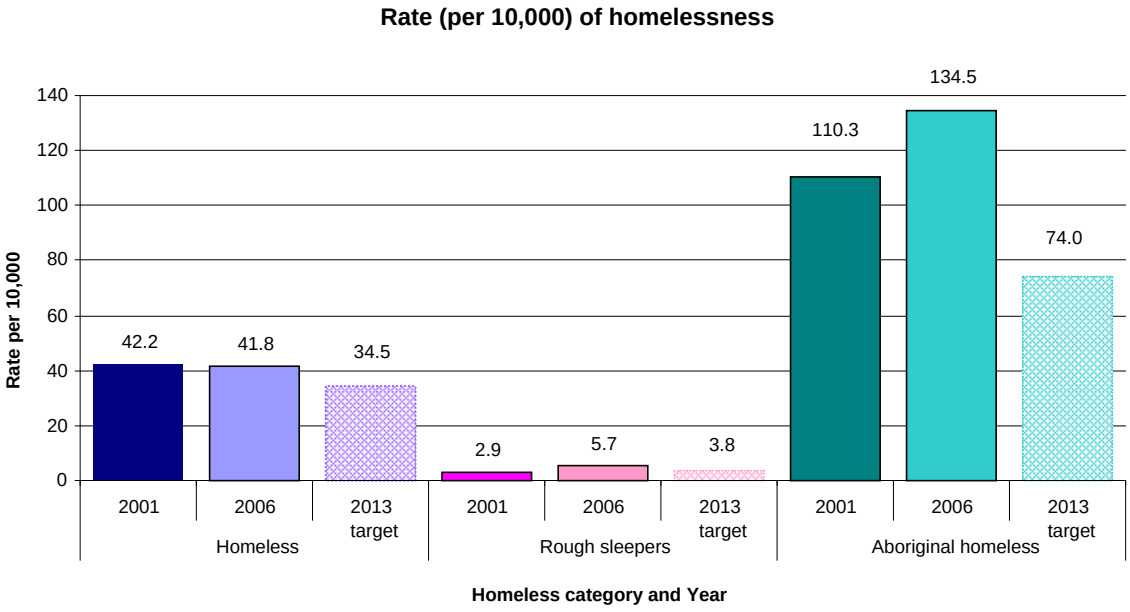


Note: Work is underway to obtain baseline data for population sub-groups based on gender, Aboriginal status and age.

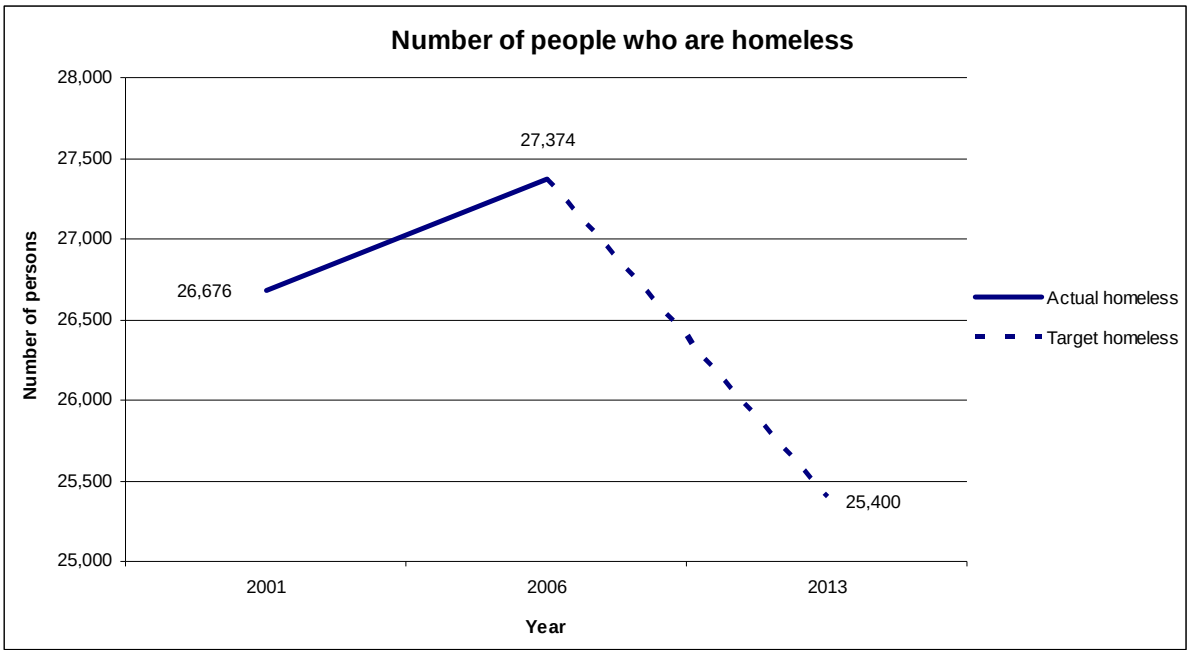
STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 13	**BETTER PROTECT THE MOST VULNERABLE MEMBERS OF OUR COMMUNITY AND BREAK THE CYCLE OF DISADVANTAGE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Family & Community Services**				
TARGET	13.2. **Reduce the number and rate of people who are homeless** 13.2.1. 7% reduction in the number of homeless people in 2013				
MEASURE	• Number and rate 10,000 of NSW population who are homeless				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Department of Family and Community Services (reported quarterly and annual) • Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census (every 5 years) • Note: The rates have been changed to match those in published Counting the Homeless papers and Census data. All of the figures associated with this goal are likely to be revised in mid-2012 with the release of the ABS official homeless estimates based on the ABS review of the Counting the Homeless methodology				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2006 the rate of people who were homeless was 41.8 (27,374 people)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

A single chart has been provided to show the rate of homelessness, but separate charts have been used for the numbers of people as the scale in a single chart does not clearly show the level of reduction for each target.



In 2001, the rate of homelessness in NSW was 42.2 people per 10,000 persons and this rate slightly decreased to 41.8 in 2006. The target of 7% reduction in the number of homeless persons in 2013 represents a rate of 34.5 per 10,000 persons, based on the ABS population projection on 7,362,200 people in NSW in 2013.



The number of homeless people in NSW increased from 26,676 in 2001 to 27,374 in 2006 (2.6%). The 2013 target (25,400) represents a decrease of 7% in the number of people who were homeless in 2006.

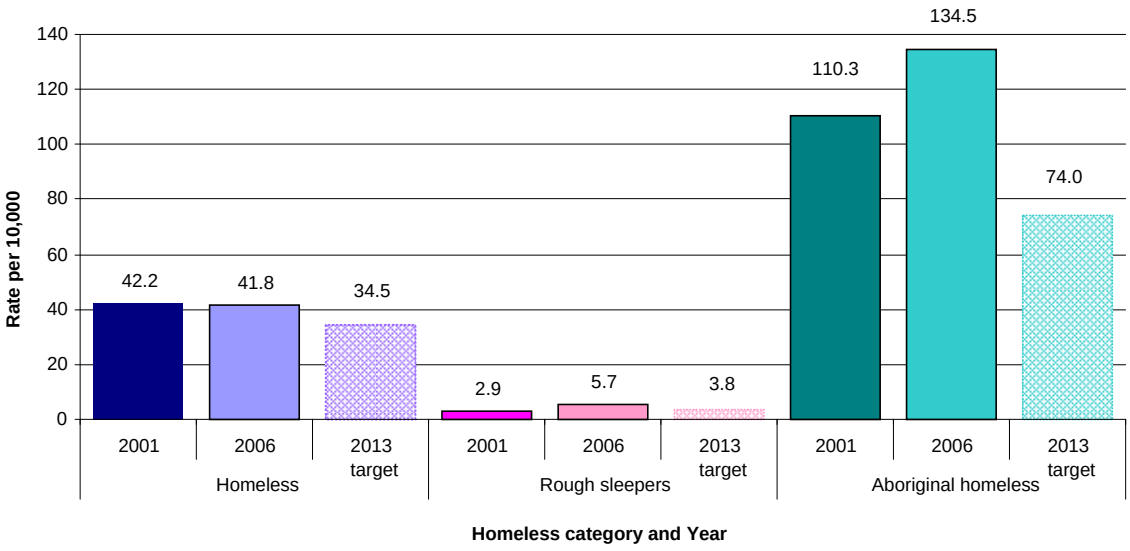
STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 13	**BETTER PROTECT THE MOST VULNERABLE MEMBERS OF OUR COMMUNITY AND BREAK THE CYCLE OF DISADVANTAGE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Family & Community Services**				
TARGET	13.2. **Reduce the number and rate of people who are homeless** 13.2.2. 25% reduction in the number of rough sleepers by 2013				
MEASURE	• Rate per 10,000 of NSW population who sleep rough				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Department of Family and Community Services (quarterly and annual) • Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census (every 5 years) • Note: The rates have been changed to match those in published Counting the Homeless papers and Census data. All of the figures associated with this goal are likely to be revised in mid 2012 with the release of the ABS official homeless estimates based on the ABS review of the Counting the Homeless methodology				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2006 the rate of people who were rough sleepers was 5.7 (n. 3,715 people)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Historical Performance and Projection:

A single chart has been provided to show the rate of homelessness, but separate charts have been used for the numbers of people as the scale in a single chart does not clearly show the level of reduction for each target.

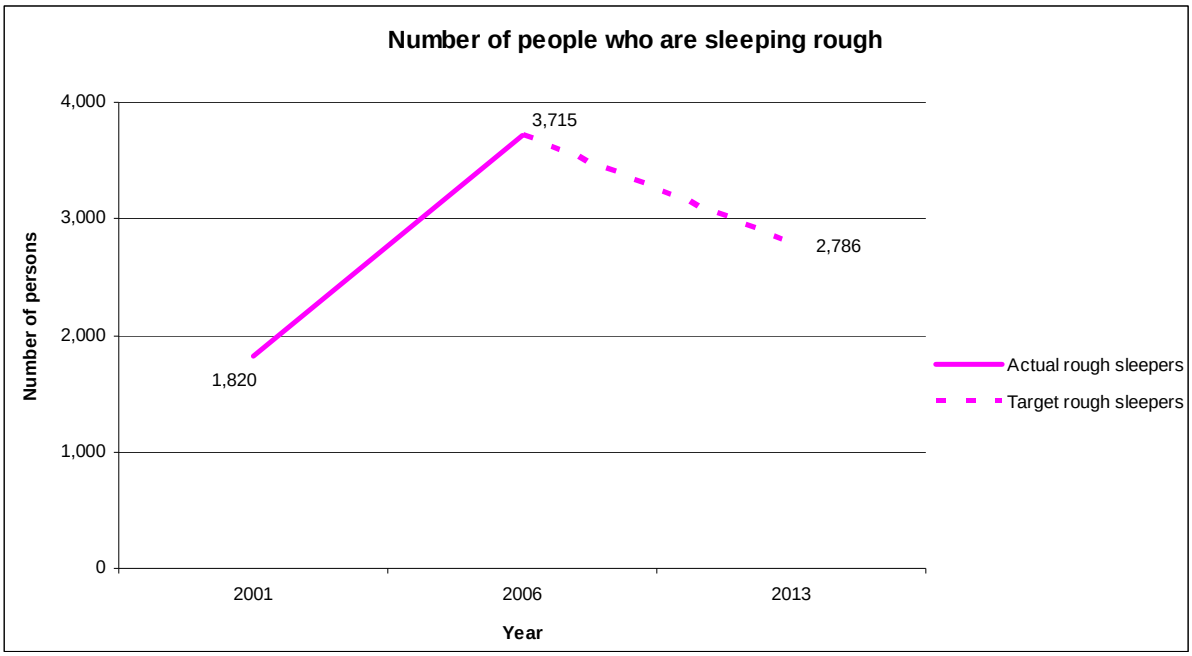
The number of homeless people in NSW increased from 26,676 in 2001 to 27,374 in 2006 (2.6%). The 2013 target (25,400) represents a decrease of 25% in the number of people who were homeless in 2006.

Rate (per 10,000) of homelessness



In 2001, the rate of people sleeping rough was 2.9 per 10,000 persons in NSW. This rate doubled to 5.7 in 2006. The target of 2,786 rough sleepers in 2013 represents a rate of 3.8 per 10,000 persons (based on ABS population projections).

The number of people rough sleeping in NSW increased from 1,820 in 2001 to 3,715 in 2006 (104.1%). The 2013 (2,786) target represents a decrease of 25% in the number of people who were sleeping rough in 2006.

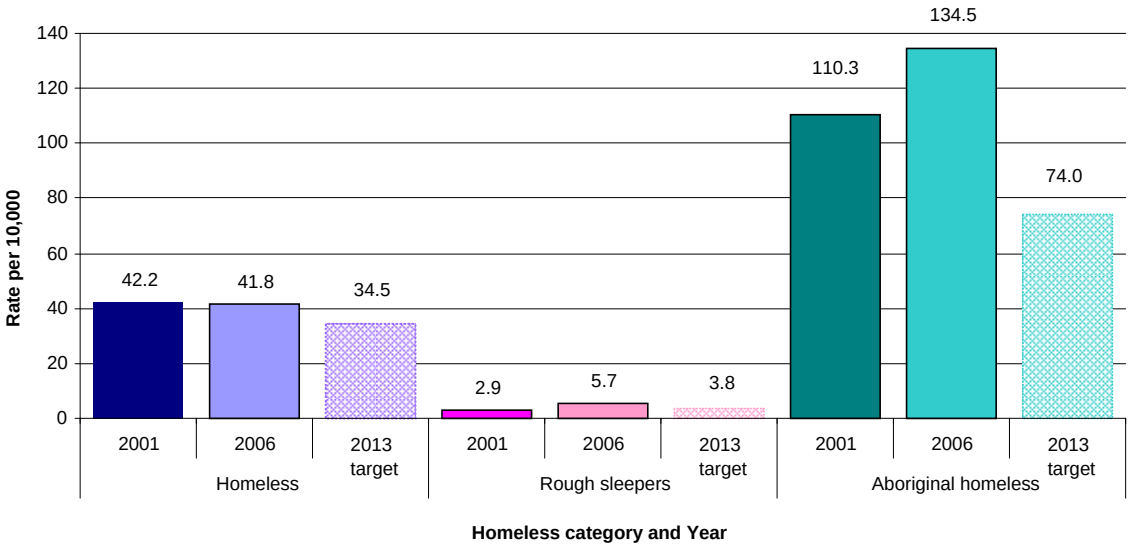


STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 13	**BETTER PROTECT THE MOST VULNERABLE MEMBERS OF OUR COMMUNITY AND BREAK THE CYCLE OF DISADVANTAGE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Family & Community Services**				
TARGET	13.2. **Reduce the number and rate of people who are homeless** 13.2.3. 33% reduction in the number of Aboriginal people who are homeless in 2013				
MEASURE	• Rate per 10,000 of Indigenous persons in NSW who are homeless				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Department of Family and Community Services (quarterly and annual) • Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census (every 5 years) • Note: The rates have been changed to match those in published Counting the Homeless papers and Census data. All of the figures associated with this goal are likely to be revised in mid 2012 with the release of the ABS official homeless estimates based on the ABS review of the Counting the Homeless methodology				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2006 the rate of Aboriginal people who were homeless was 134.5 (n.1,961 people)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓		✓	

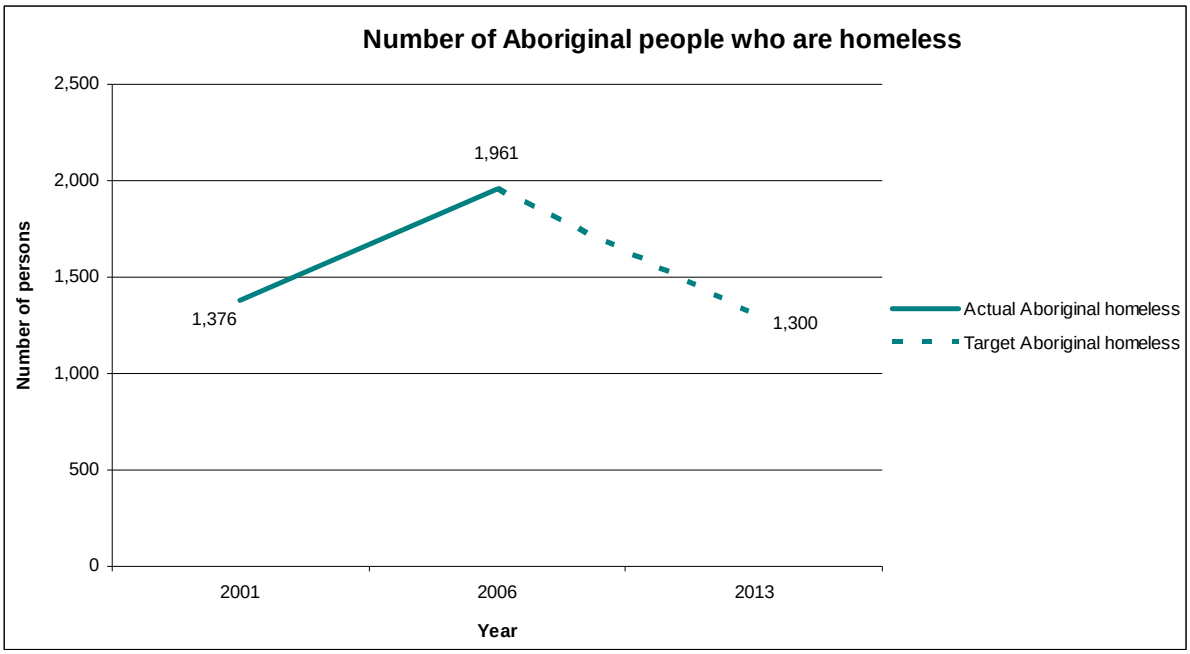
Historical Performance and Projection:
A single chart has been provided to show the rate of homelessness, but separate charts have been used for the numbers of people as the scale in a single chart does not clearly show the level of reduction for each target.

In 2001, the rate of homelessness in NSW was 42.2 people per 10,000 persons and this rate slightly decreased to 41.8 in 2006. The target of 25,400 homeless persons in 2013 represents a rate of 34.5 per 10,000 persons (based on ABS population projections).

Rate (per 10,000) of homelessness



In 2001, the rate of homeless Aboriginal people was 110.3 per 10,000 Aboriginal persons in NSW and this increased to 134.5 in 2006. The target of 1,300 homeless Aboriginal persons in 2013 represents a rate of 74.5 per 10,000 Aboriginal persons (based on ABS experimental Indigenous population projections).



The number of Aboriginal people who were homeless in NSW increased from 1,376 in 2001 to 1,961 in 2006 (42.5%). The 2013 (1,300) target represents a decrease of 33% in the number of Aboriginal people who were homeless in 2006.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 13	**BETTER PROTECT THE MOST VULNERABLE MEMBERS OF OUR COMMUNITY AND BREAK THE CYCLE OF DISADVANTAGE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Family & Community Services**				
TARGET	13.2. **Reduce the number and rate of people who are homeless** 13.2.4. Reduction in the number and rate of people experiencing repeat homelessness				
MEASURE	• Number and rate of people experiencing repeat homelessness				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Specialist Homelessness Services Data Collection, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline data for the measure will not be available until the SHS collection is fully implemented. 2011-12 will be the first reporting year for which the data will be available				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

The Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) collection is a new data collection system for homelessness. This new system is intended to allow for nationally consistent data collection and analysis.

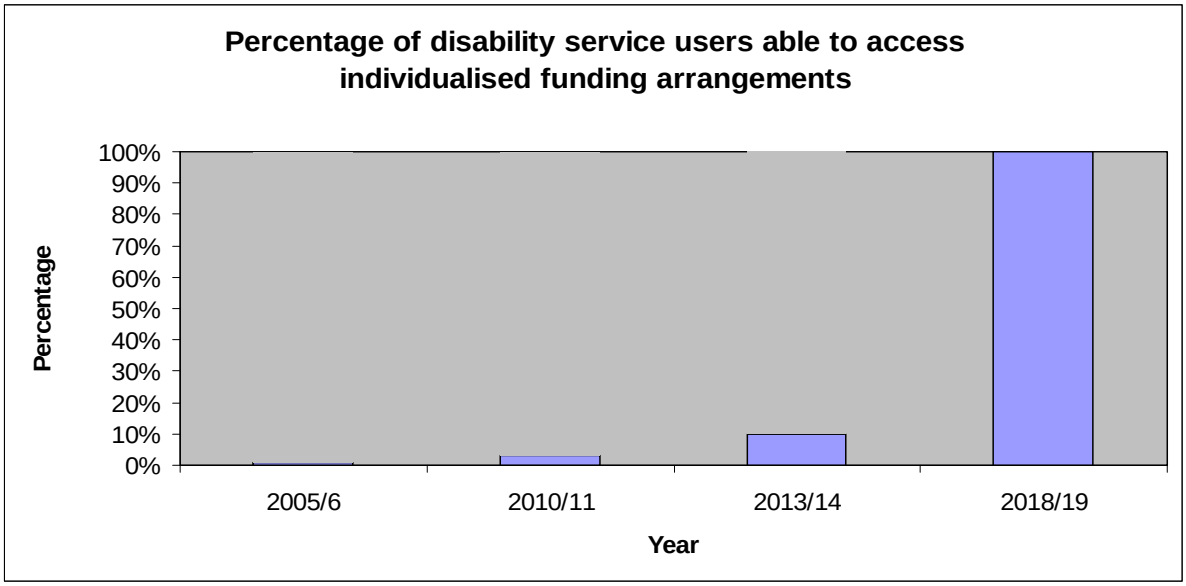
The new SHS data collection will provide improved information about people who are homeless and the services provided to them. This will help paint a clearer picture of homelessness and the issues faced by people who are homeless.

The SHS collection will provide information about previous episodes of homelessness, and groups known to be at risk of homelessness, such as people leaving institutions.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 14	**INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY BY PROVIDING SUPPORTS THAT MEET THEIR INDIVIDUAL NEEDS AND REALISE THEIR POTENTIAL**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Disability Services**				
TARGET	14.1. **Person centred approach to disability services** 14.1.1. Increase in the percentage of disability service users who are using individualised funding arrangements • 10% of disability service users are using individualised funding arrangements by 1 July 2014 14.1.2. 100% of disability service users are able to access individualised funding arrangements by 1 July 2019				
MEASURE	• Number of disability service users who are using individualised funding arrangements, compared to total client numbers • Number of disability service users who are able to access individualised funding arrangements				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Ageing, Disability and Home Care Minimum Data Set, NSW Department of Family and Community Services; Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (annual – reporting will occur in December of each year, for the previous financial year)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• For usage the baseline will be determined in 2012 • For access the 2010-11 baseline is 3.0%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		TBC	**TBC**	**TBC**	**TBC**

Historical Performance and Projection:

The framework for individualised support for disability service users is still under development. The framework and model will be finalised once the consultation process under the second phase of Stronger Together is completed in June 2012.


Percentage of disability service users able to access individualised funding arrangements
Percentage
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
2005/6
2010/11
2013/14
2018/19
Year

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 14	**INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY BY PROVIDING SUPPORTS THAT MEET THEIR INDIVIDUAL NEEDS AND REALISE THEIR POTENTIAL**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Disability Services**				
TARGET	14.2. **Increased participation of people with disabilities in employment or further education** 14.2.1. 60% of Transition to Work participants move into employment or further education by 1 July 2014 14.2.2. 65% of Transition to Work participants move into employment or further education by 1 July 2019				
MEASURE	• Number of participants in the Ageing, Disability and Home Care's Transition to Work program				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Department of Family and Community Services Ageing, Disability and Home Care Transition to Work program data (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Reporting year 2010 (school leaver year 2007) 62%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓	**TBC**	**TBC**	**TBC**

Historical Performance and Projection:

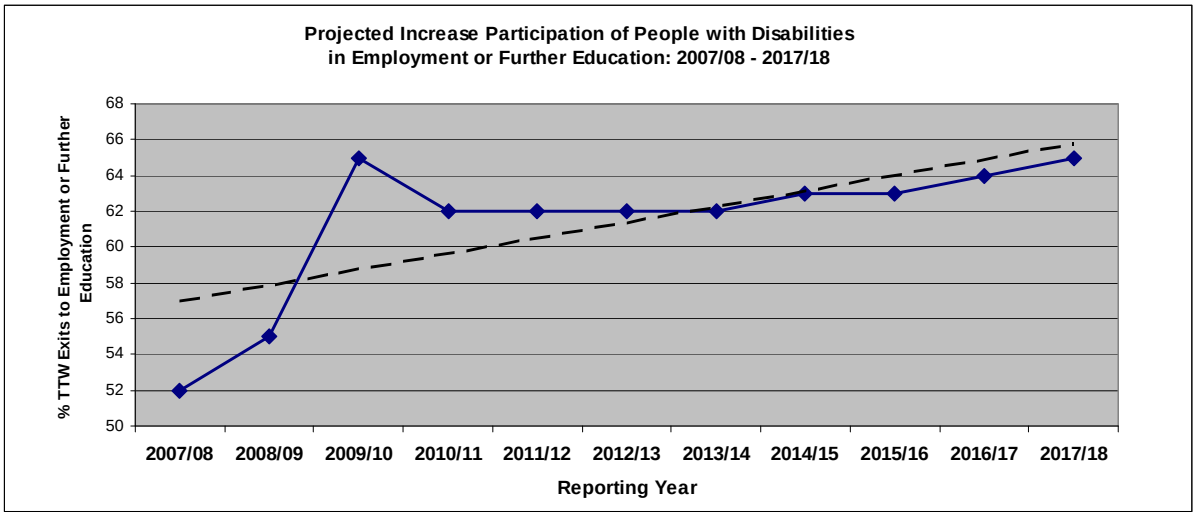
Output data from the Transition to Work (TTW) program indicates that an increasing number of young people have been achieving employment, entry into further education or employment related training from the Transition to Work program:

- 62% of 2007 school leavers (reporting year 2010-11)
- 65% of 2006 school leavers (reporting year 2009-10)
- 55% of 2005 school leavers (reporting year 2008-09)
- 52% of 2004 school leavers (reporting year 2007-08)

Note: a priority action to deliver this target includes attracting TTW providers with a demonstrated track record in employment outcomes and strategies to encourage people in ADHC funded day programs to move into TTW or Commonwealth employment programs. This will reduce volatility in year-to-year results.

Provisional targets for young people who will achieve employment, entry into further education or employment related training from the Transition to Work program:

- 62% of 2008 school leavers (reporting year 2011-12)
- 62% of 2009 school leavers (reporting year 2012-13)
- 62% of 2010 school leavers (reporting year 2013-14)
- 63% of 2011 school leavers (reporting year 2014-15)
- 63% of 2012 school leavers (reporting year 2015-16)
- 64% of 2013 school leavers (reporting year 2016-17)
- 65% of 2014 school leavers (reporting year 2017-18)



Note: Trend line indicated by --- line

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 14	**INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY BY PROVIDING SUPPORTS THAT MEET THEIR INDIVIDUAL NEEDS AND REALISE THEIR POTENTIAL**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Disability Services**				
TARGET	14.2. **Increased participation of people with disabilities in employment or further education** 14.2.3. Close the gap in the unemployment rate between people with a disability and the overall community by 50% by 2016				
MEASURE	• Unemployment rate for people with a disability aged 15-64				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• The Australian Bureau of Statistics, Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (Cat. No. 4430.0) (three yearly from 2009 to 2018)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009, the gap between the unemployment rate for people aged 15-64 with a reported disability living in households compared to that of the overall community was 2.3%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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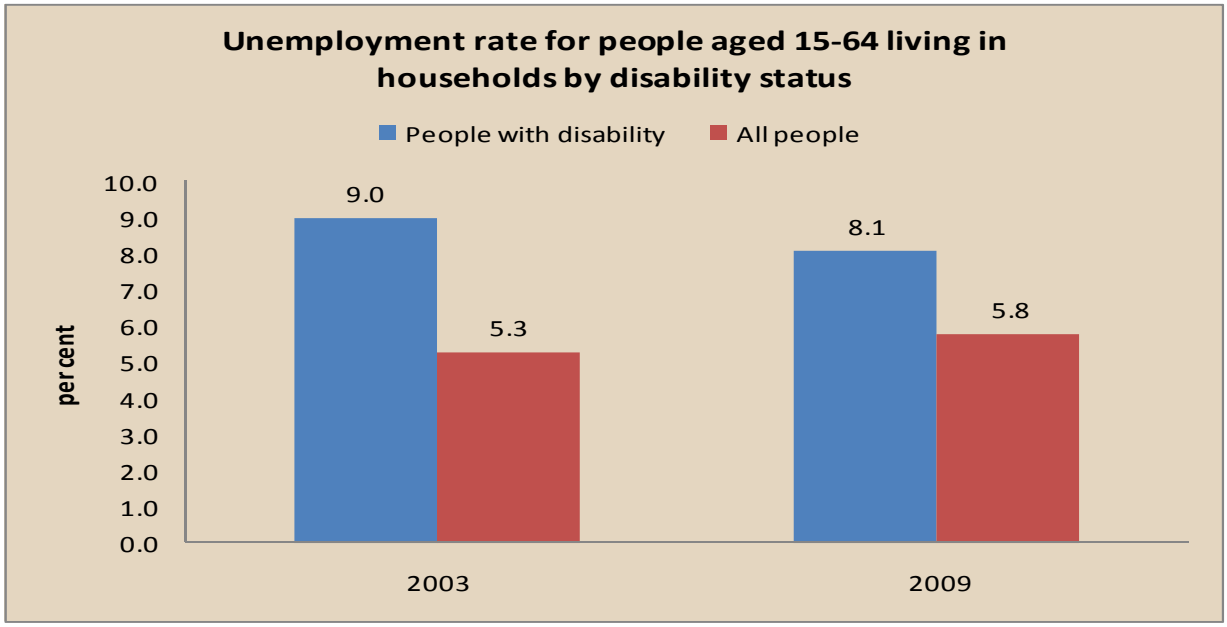
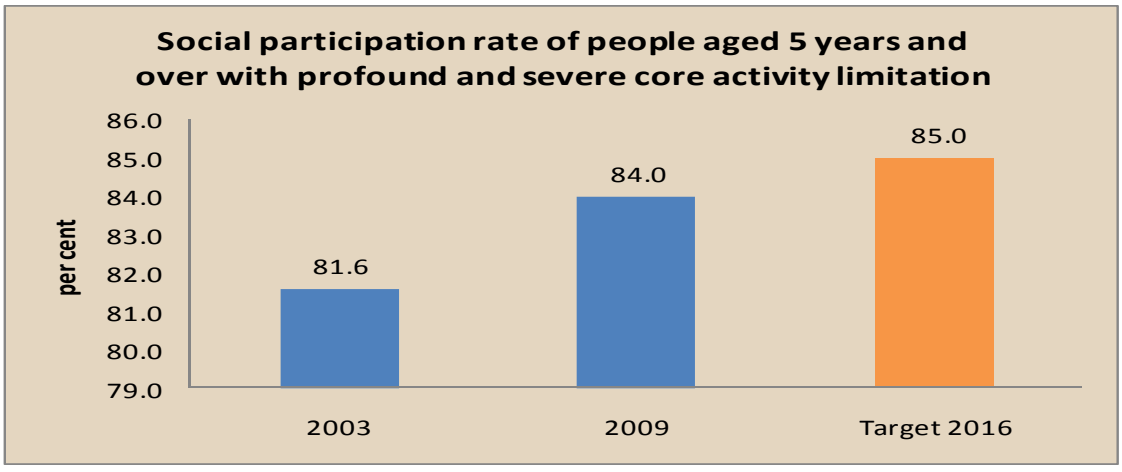
Historical Performance and Projection:



The gap has been reduced from 3.7 percentage points in 2003 to 2.3 percentage points in 2009. The table below gives the details of this indictor by gender.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 14	**INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY BY PROVIDING SUPPORTS THAT MEET THEIR INDIVIDUAL NEEDS AND REALISE THEIR POTENTIAL**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Disability Services**				
TARGET	14.3. **Increase proportion of people (aged five and over) with profound and severe disabilities (core activity limitation) involved in out-of-home activities** 14.3.1. Targeting the out-of-home participation rate to 85% by 2016				
MEASURE	• Proportion of people aged 5 years and over with profound and severe core activity limitation living in households in NSW who left home to participate in the community in the last three months				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• The Australian Bureau of Statistics' Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (Cat. No. 4430.0) (three yearly from 2009 to 2018) • The Ageing, Disability and Home Care Minimum Data Set for future data to support the performance of the Recreation and Respite Framework post development and implementation (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009, 84.0% of people aged 5 years and over with profound and severe core activity limitation living in households in NSW left home to participate in the community within a three month period prior to the survey date				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓		✓		✓

Historical Performance and Projection:



Social participation rate for people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by gender

	2003	**2009**
Male	81.9	83.2
Female	81.3	84.7
Total	**81.6**	**84.0**

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 15	**IMPROVE EDUCATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ALL STUDENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	15.1. **All children have access to quality early childhood education** 15.1.1. All children in NSW have access to a quality early childhood education program in the 12 months prior to formal schooling by 2013				
MEASURE	• The proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the year prior to commencing full-time schooling				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• National Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) Collection, Australian Bureau of Statistics (Cat. No. 4240) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline will be determined when nationally consistent data is published by the ABS – 2012 data in 2013				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓			✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

Historical performance, projection and target information will be provided once nationally consistent data becomes available in 2013.

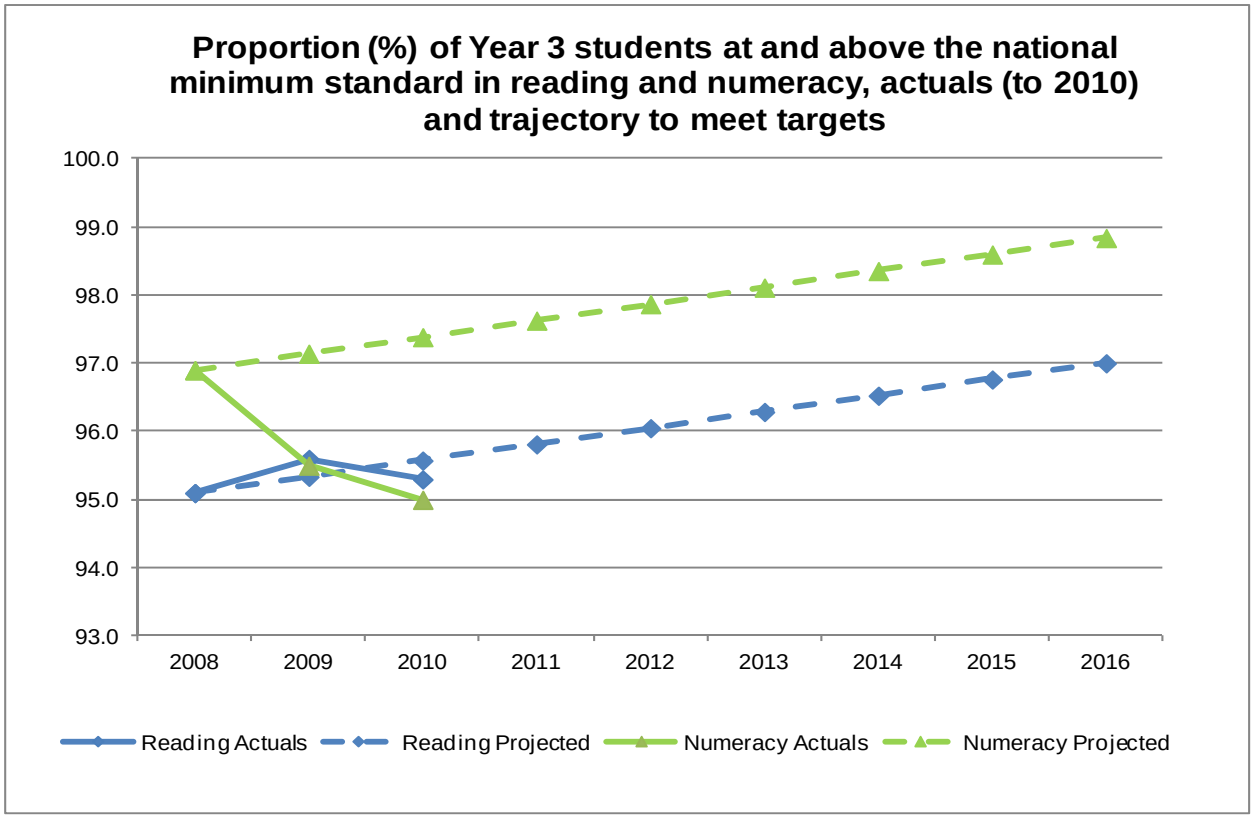
<table>
<tr><td>STRATEGY</td><td>RETURN QUALITY SERVICES</td></tr>
<tr><td>GOAL 15</td><td>IMPROVE EDUCATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ALL STUDENTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>ACCOUNTABILITY</td><td>Minister for Education</td></tr>
<tr><td>TARGET</td><td>15.2. Improve student achievement in literacy and numeracy
15.2.1. Increase the proportion of NSW students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 at and above the national minimum standard for reading and numeracy
15.2.2. Increase the proportion of NSW students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 in the top two performance bands for reading and numeracy
15.2.3. Participation of NSW students in NAPLAN tests consistently exceeds the national average for participation</td></tr>
<tr><td>MEASURE</td><td>• Proportion of NSW students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading and numeracy in the annual National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)
• Proportion of NSW students in the top two performance bands for reading and numeracy in the annual National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)
• Proportion of NSW students participating in the annual National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)</td></tr>
<tr><td>SOURCE FREQUENCY</td><td>• NAPLAN National Report, Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) (annual, in December)
• Note: the preliminary summary report released in September each year contains “preliminary” data and is NOT to be used for state plan reporting</td></tr>
<tr><td>BASELINE
(year/ rate)</td><td>• 2008 is the nationally agreed baseline consistent with COAG reporting.
• In 2008, the percentage of NSW students achieving at or above the national minimum standard for reading and numeracy was:
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Reading</th><th>Numeracy</th></tr>
<tr><td>Year 3</td><td>95.1%</td><td>96.9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year 5</td><td>93.5%</td><td>94.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year 7</td><td>95.4%</td><td>96.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year 9</td><td>94.4%</td><td>94.7%</td></tr>
</table>
• In 2008, the percentage of NSW students in the top two performance bands for reading and numeracy was:
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Reading</th><th>Numeracy</th></tr>
<tr><td>Year 3</td><td>44.3%</td><td>40.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year 5</td><td>32.1%</td><td>27.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year 7</td><td>27.8%</td><td>32.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year 9</td><td>22.5%</td><td>27.5%</td></tr>
</table>
• In 2008, the percentage of NSW students participating in NAPLAN reading</td></tr>
</table>

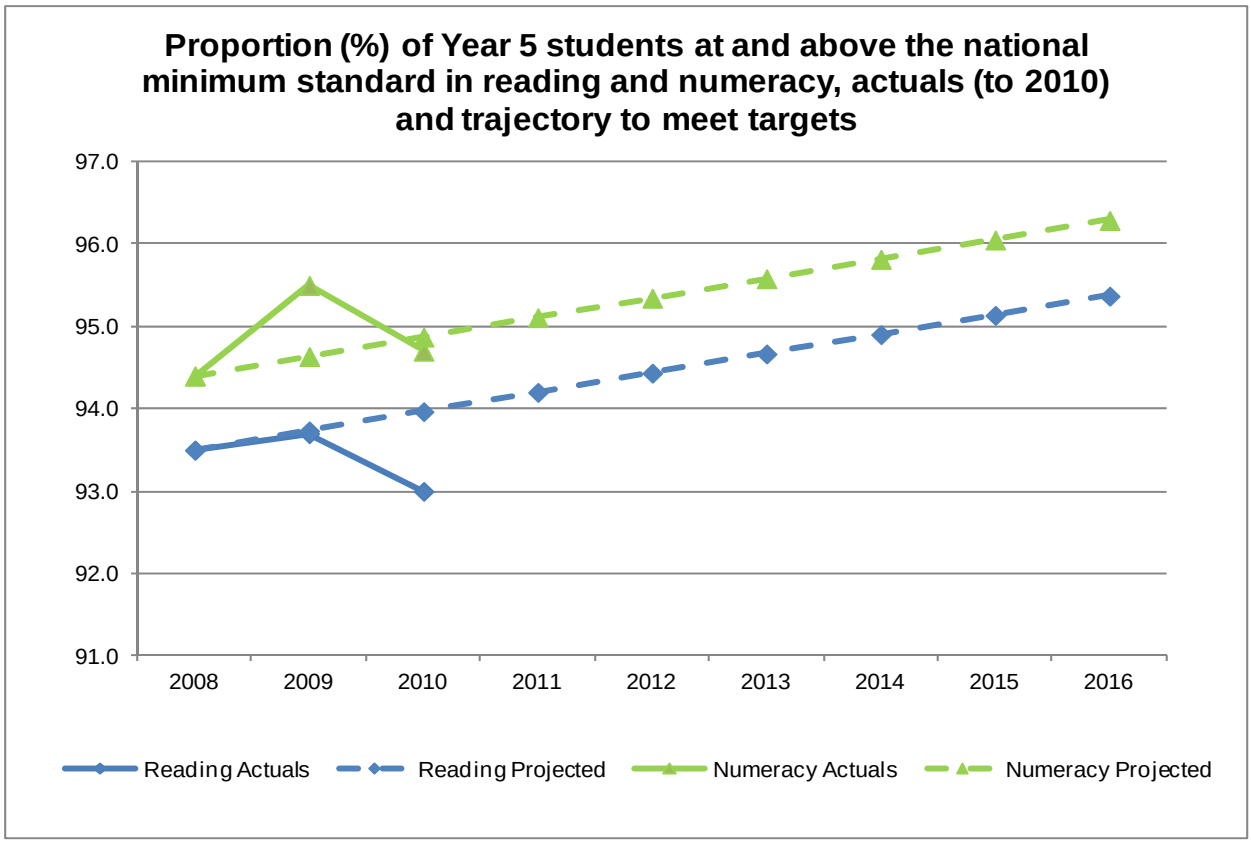
and numeracy tests was:

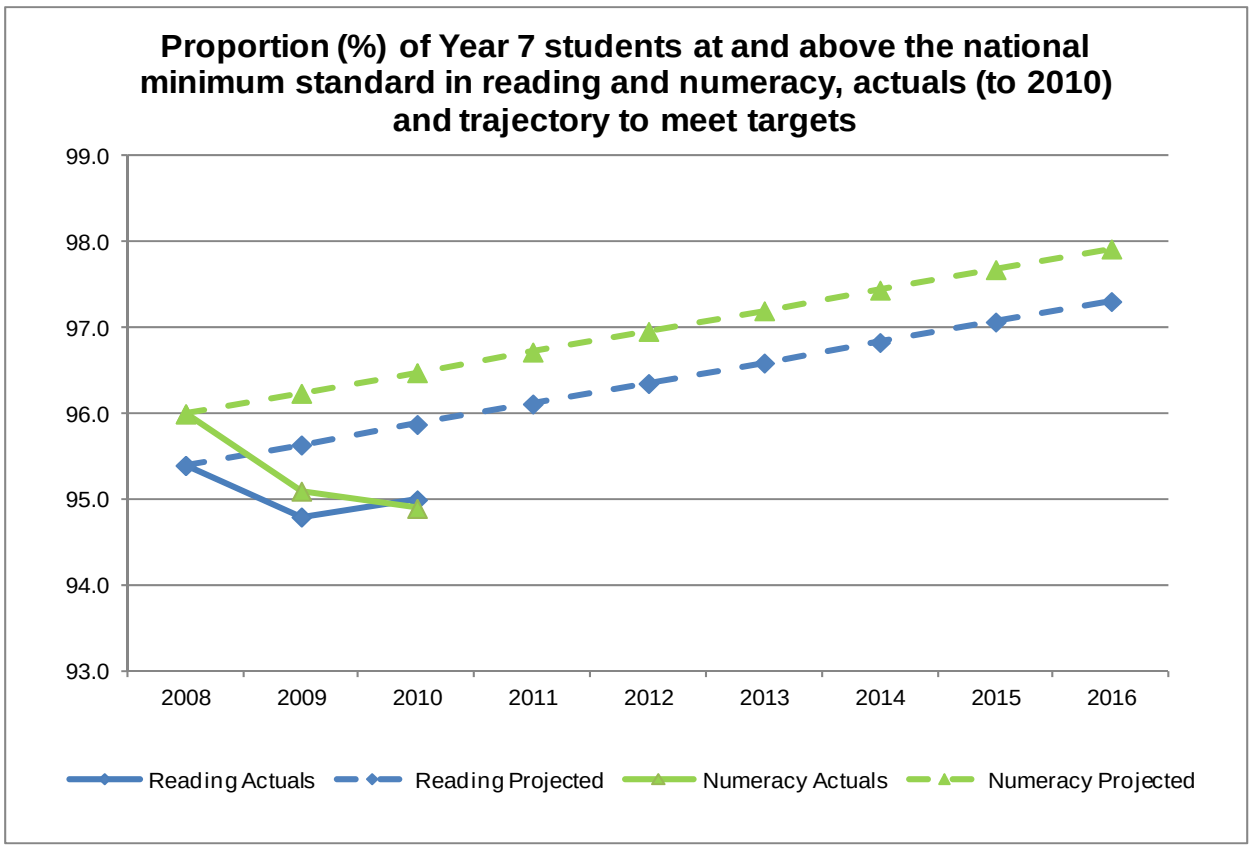
Year	Reading	Numeracy
Year 3	97.2%	96.9%
Year 5	97.5%	97.2%
Year 7	96.6%	96.3%
Year 9	94.2%	93.8%

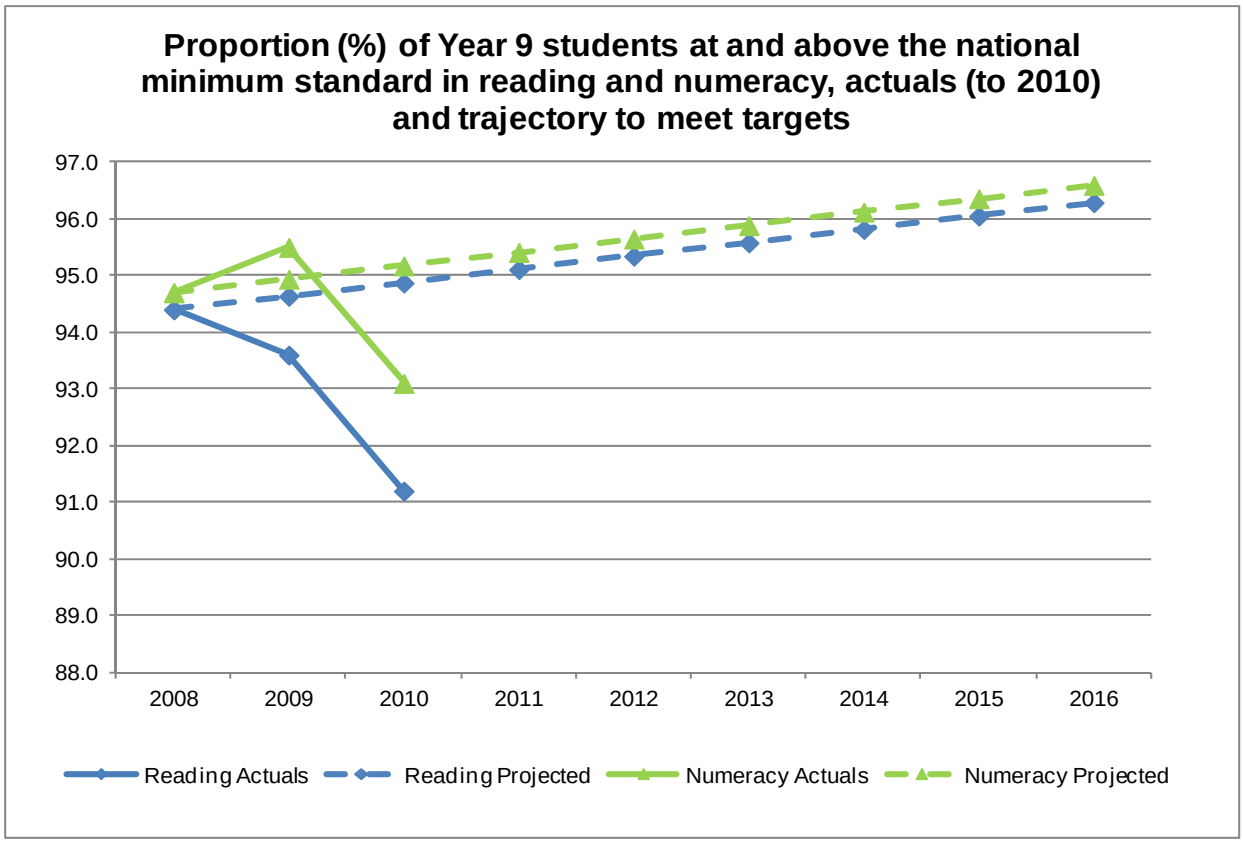
DATA REPORTED BY	NATIONAL	REGIONAL	GENDER	ABORIGINAL	AGE
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:




Proportion (%) of Year 5 students at and above the national minimum standard in reading and numeracy, actuals (to 2010) and trajectory to meet targets
97.0
96.0
95.0
94.0
93.0
92.0
91.0
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
Reading Actuals
Reading Projected
Numeracy Actuals
Numeracy Projected


Proportion (%) of Year 7 students at and above the national minimum standard in reading and numeracy, actuals (to 2010) and trajectory to meet targets
99.0
98.0
97.0
96.0
95.0
94.0
93.0
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
Reading Actuals
Reading Projected
Numeracy Actuals
Numeracy Projected



Comment

Between 2008 and 2010, there were no statistically significant changes in the performance of NSW students in Years' 3, 5 and 7 Reading and Year 5 Numeracy.

However, there were statistically significant decreases in the performance of NSW students for Year 9 Reading and for Years' 3, 7 and 9 Numeracy between 2008 and 2010.

There were no statistically significant improvements in NSW results in 2010 when compared with the 2008 baselines.

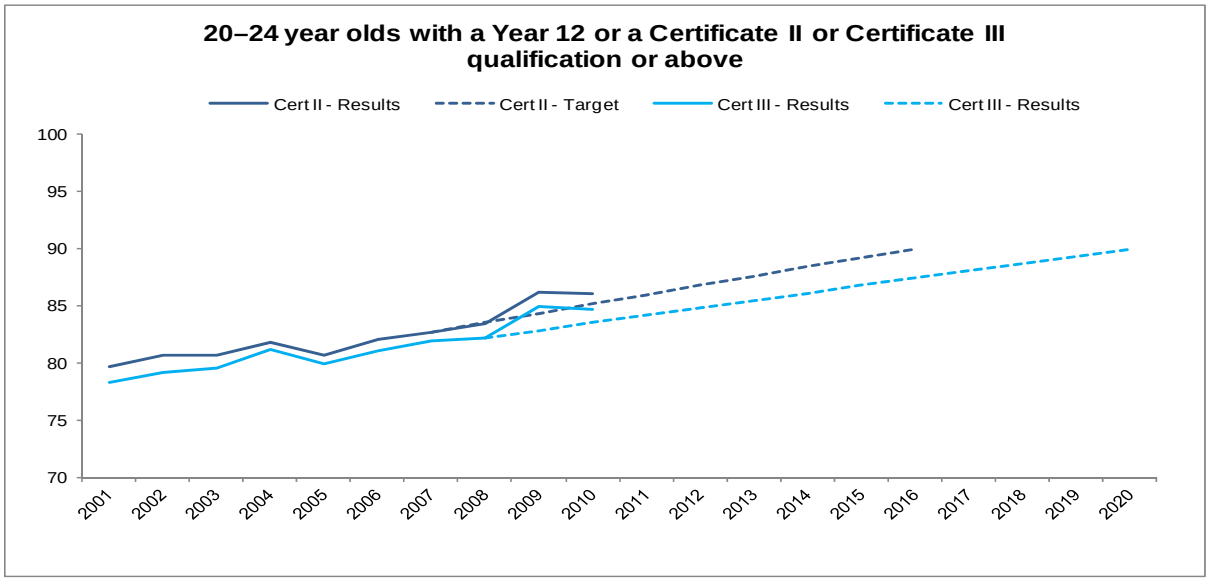
The 2021 State Plan targets are to achieve a 2% improvement in 2008 Reading and Numeracy performance by 2016, as measured by the proportion of students achieving at or above the national minimum standard.

Consistent with the COAG Reform Council approach, a progress point is deemed not to have been met when the 2010 result and its entire confidence interval are below the 2010 progress point.

In 2010, NSW students achieved 4 of the 8 indicative progress points that make up the simple trajectories to achieve the 2016 targets.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 15	**IMPROVE EDUCATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ALL STUDENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	15.3. **More students finish high school or equivalent** 15.3.1. 90% of 20-24 year olds have attained a Year 12 or Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) qualification at Certificate II or above by 2015 15.3.2. 90% of 20-24 year olds have attained a Year 12 or AQF qualification at Certificate III or above by 2020				
MEASURE	• Proportion of young people in the 20-24 year old age group who have achieved Year 12 or a qualification at AQF Certificate II or above • Proportion of young people in the 20-24 year old age group who have achieved Year 12 or a qualification at AQF Certificate III or above				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Survey of Education and Work Australia, Australian Bureau of Statistics (Cat. No.6227.0) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• As of 2007 (nationally agreed baseline), 82.7% of 20-24 year olds had attained a Year 12 or AQF qualification at Certificate II or above • As of 2008 (nationally agreed baseline), 82.2% of 20-24 year olds had had attained a Year 12 or AQF qualification at Certificate III or above				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓[1]		✓[2]	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:



[1] Partially covered by target "Schools have high expectations for all their students: 90% of 20-24 year olds in rural and regional NSW have attained a Year 12 or AQF lll qualification or above by 2020

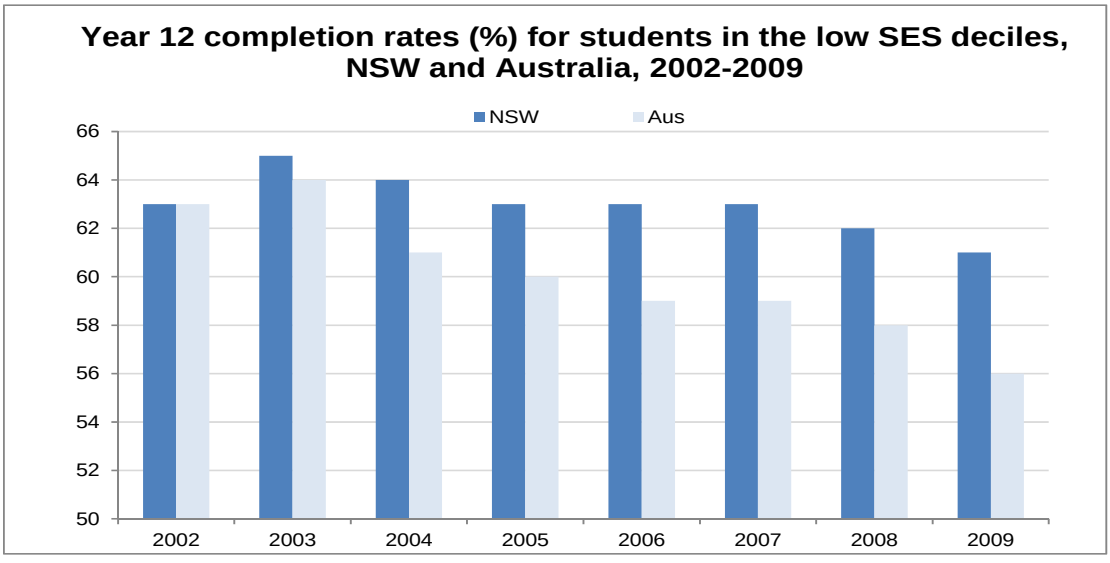
[2] Partially covered by target "Schools have high expectations for all their students: Halve the gap in Year 12 or equivalent attainment for Aboriginal 20-24 year olds by 2020".

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 15	**IMPROVE EDUCATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ALL STUDENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	15.4. **Schools have high expectations for all their students** 15.4.1. Improve Year 12 completion rates for students in low Index of Community Socio-Educational Advantage (ICSEA) schools				
MEASURE	• Estimated Year 12 completion rates for students from low socio-economic backgrounds • Low Socio-economic Status (SES) is determined based on the ABS Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) and the postcodes of students' home addresses • Low SES is the average of the three lowest deciles • This proxy measure will be used to measure progress until the nationally consistent measure based on the Index of Community Socio-Educational Advantage (ICSEA) is developed				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Report on Government Services, Productivity Commission (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009, an estimated 61% of NSW Year 12 students from low socio-economic backgrounds were eligible to receive a Higher School Certificate. (No target is set. As this is an interim proxy measure, the focus is on current NSW performance being above the national average)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓		✓		✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

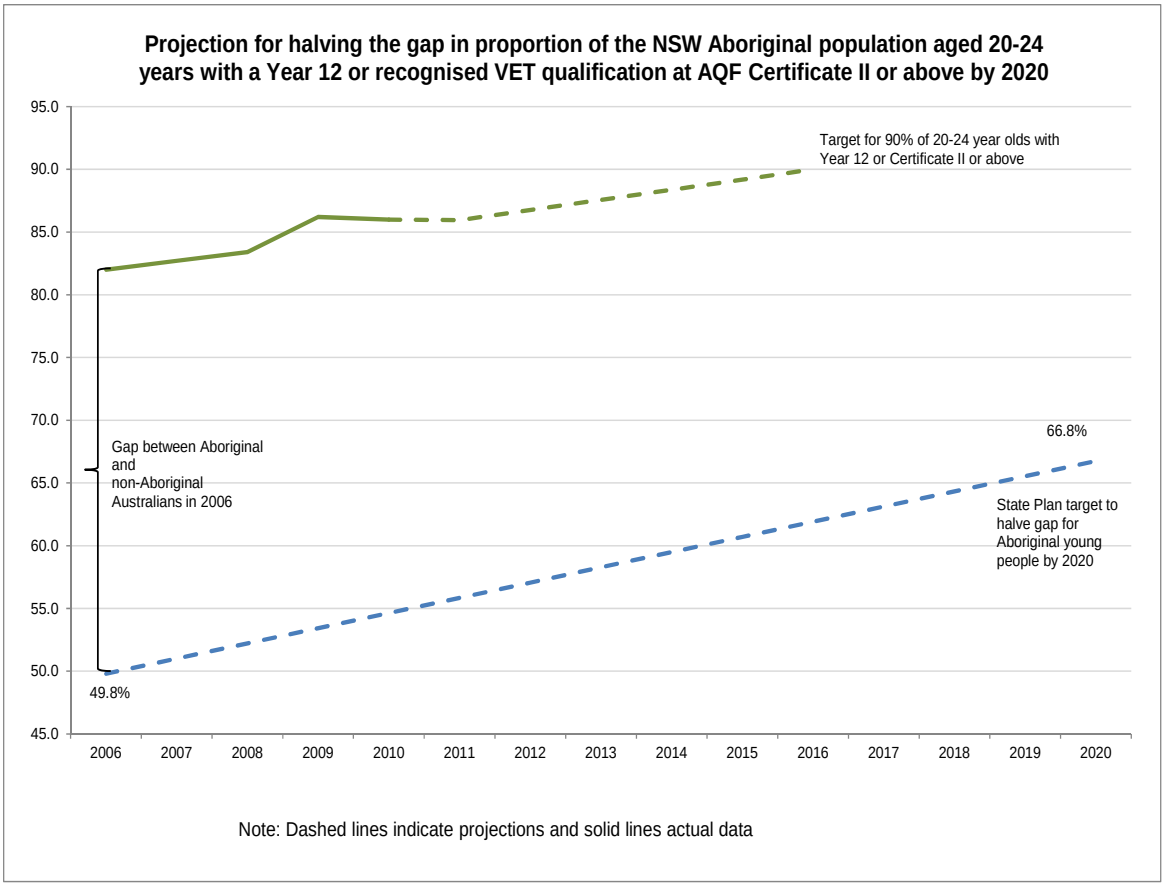
A new nationally consistent definition and measure of Year 12 completion is under development and will be used to measure progress towards the target once it is finalised.

In the interim, the measure outlined above will be used to measure progress.



STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 15	**IMPROVE EDUCATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ALL STUDENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	15.4. **Schools have high expectations for all their students** 15.4.2. Halve the gap in Year 12 or equivalent attainment for Aboriginal 20-24 year olds by 2020				
MEASURE	• Proportion of Aboriginal 20-24 year olds in the NSW population who have completed Year 12 or gained a qualification at Certificate level Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) II or above				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Census of Population and Housing, Australian Bureau of Statistics, as sourced from the Report on Government Services, 2010 (every five years)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2006, 49.8% of the NSW Aboriginal population aged 20-24 had completed Year 12 or gained a qualification at Certificate level AQF II or above				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓		✓	✓

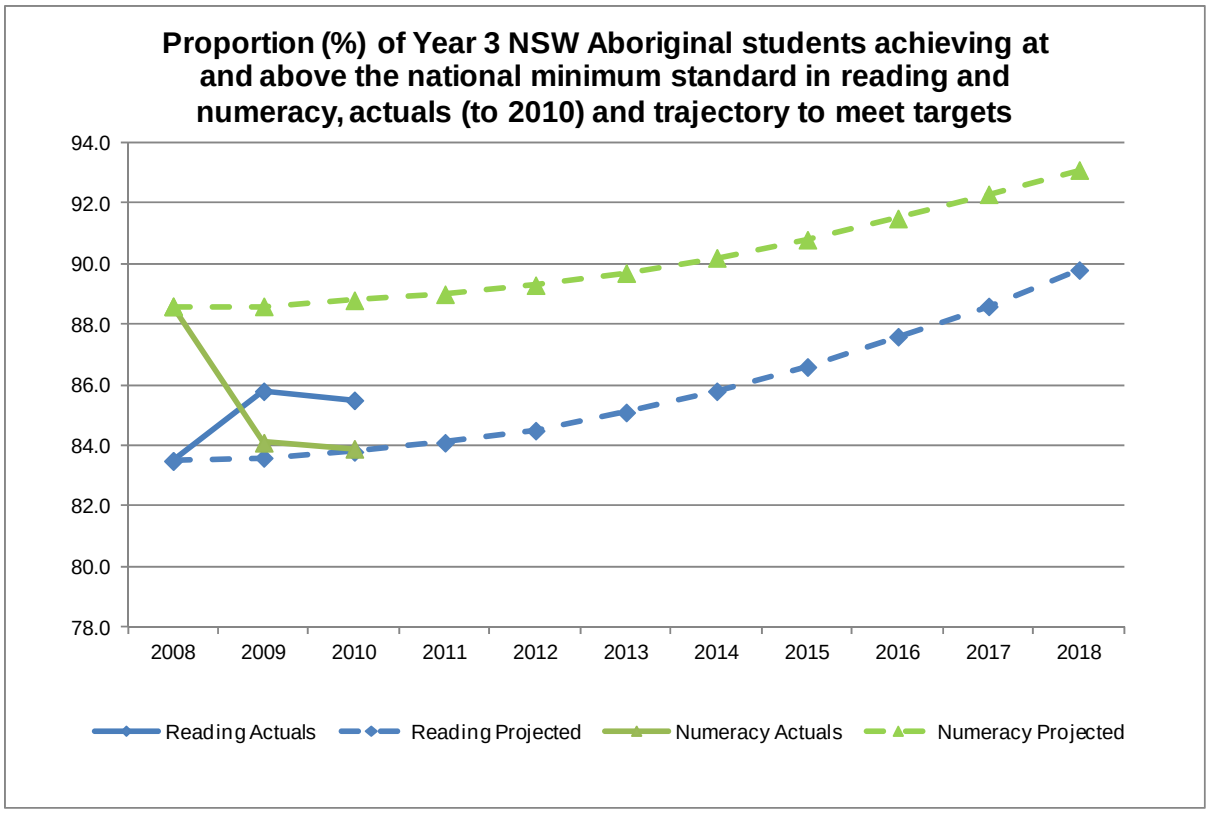
Historical Performance and Projection:

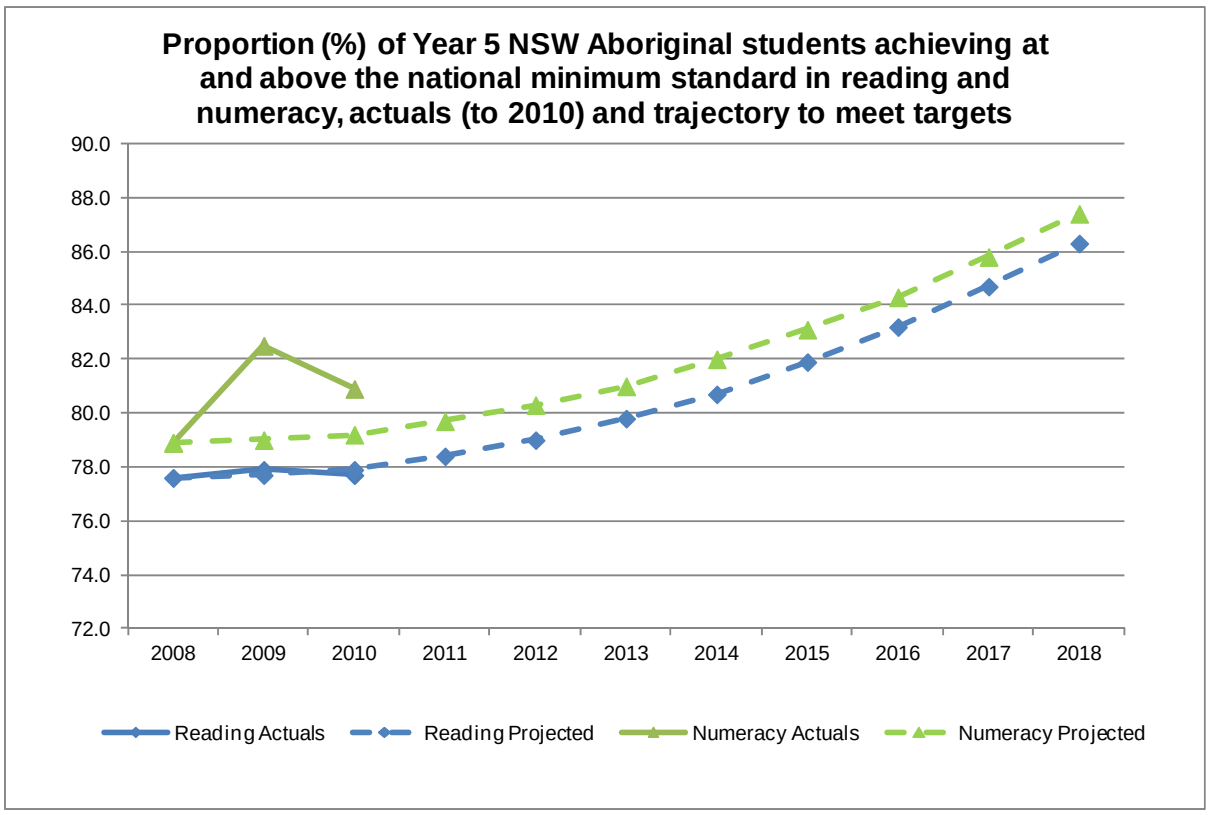


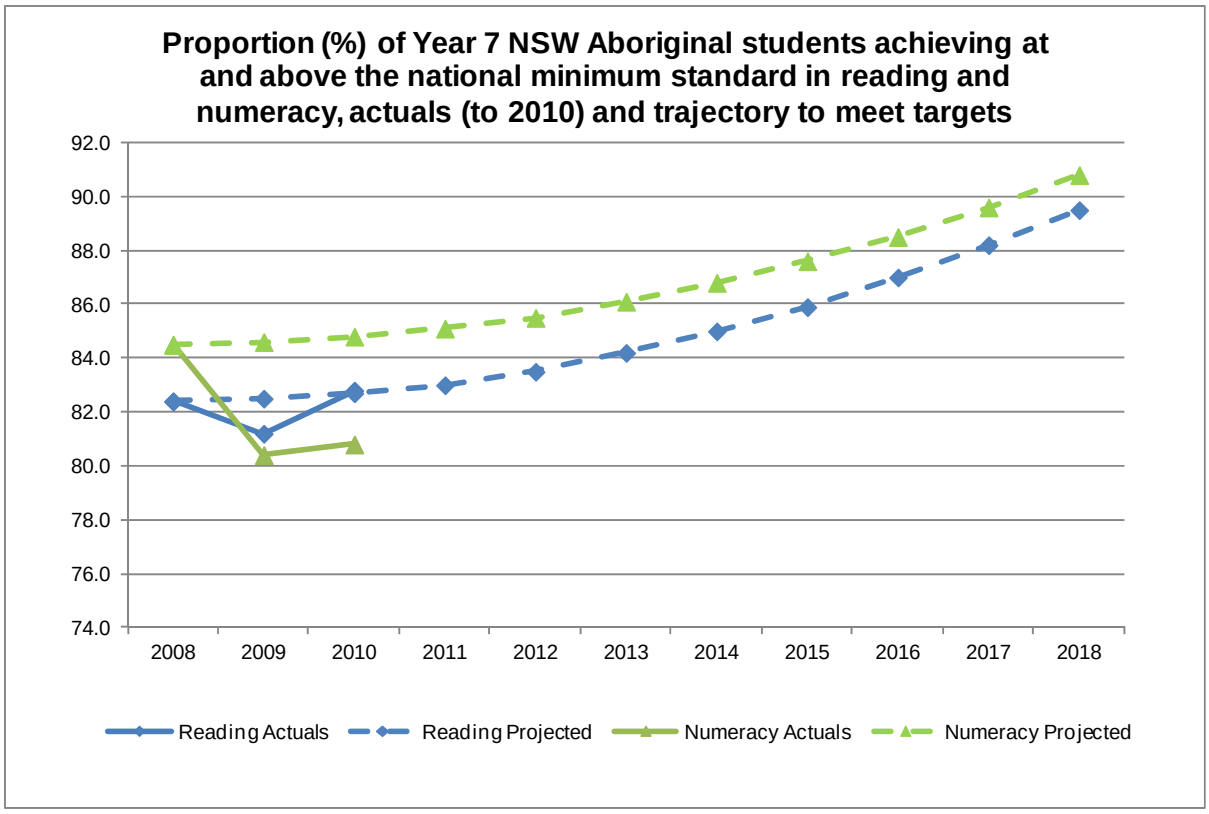
Note: Data on Aboriginal attainment is sourced from the Census on Population and Housing and therefore is only available every five years

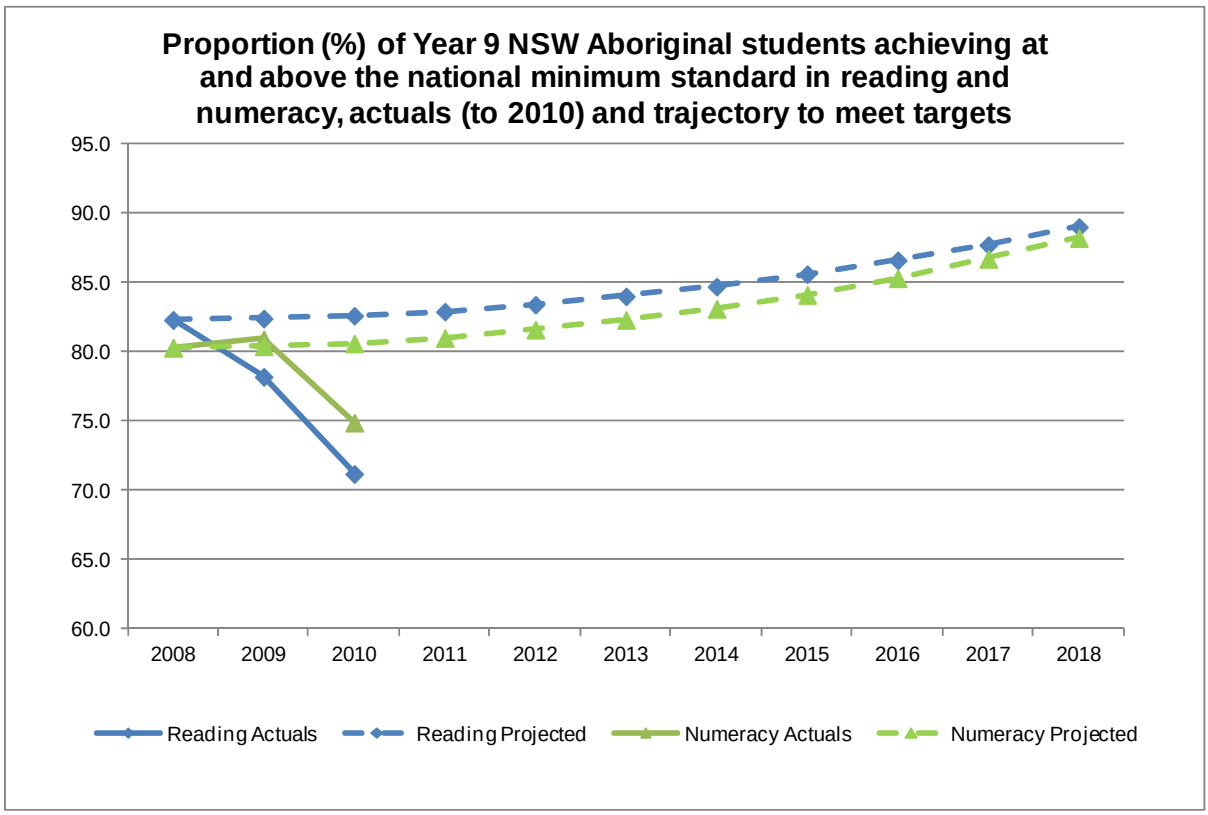
<table>
<tr><td>STRATEGY</td><td colspan="5">RETURN QUALITY SERVICES</td></tr>
<tr><td>GOAL 15</td><td colspan="5">IMPROVE EDUCATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ALL STUDENTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>ACCOUNTABILITY</td><td colspan="5">Minister for Education</td></tr>
<tr><td>TARGET</td><td colspan="5">15.4. Schools have high expectations for all their students
15.4.3. Halve the gap between NSW Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal students in reading and numeracy by 2018</td></tr>
<tr><td>MEASURE</td><td colspan="5">• Proportion of NSW Aboriginal students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading and numeracy in the annual National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)</td></tr>
<tr><td>SOURCE FREQUENCY</td><td colspan="5">• NAPLAN Annual Report, Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA), published in December each year (annual)</td></tr>
<tr><td>BASELINE (year/ rate)</td><td colspan="5">• In 2008 (nationally agreed baseline year), the proportion of NSW Aboriginal students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in NAPLAN reading and numeracy was
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Reading</th><th>Numeracy</th></tr>
<tr><td>Year 3</td><td>83.5%</td><td>88.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year 5</td><td>77.6%</td><td>78.9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year 7</td><td>82.4%</td><td>84.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year 9</td><td>82.3%</td><td>80.3%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>DATA REPORTED BY</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>NATIONAL</th><th>REGIONAL</th><th>GENDER</th><th>ABORIGINAL</th><th>AGE</th></tr>
<tr><td>✓</td><td></td><td></td><td>✓</td><td>✓</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Historical Performance and Projection:


Proportion (%) of Year 3 NSW Aboriginal students achieving at and above the national minimum standard in reading and numeracy, actuals (to 2010) and trajectory to meet targets
94.0
92.0
90.0
88.0
86.0
84.0
82.0
80.0
78.0
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
Reading Actuals
Reading Projected
Numeracy Actuals
Numeracy Projected


Proportion (%) of Year 5 NSW Aboriginal students achieving at and above the national minimum standard in reading and numeracy, actuals (to 2010) and trajectory to meet targets
90.0
88.0
86.0
84.0
82.0
80.0
78.0
76.0
74.0
72.0
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
Reading Actuals
Reading Projected
Numeracy Actuals
Numeracy Projected


Proportion (%) of Year 7 NSW Aboriginal students achieving at and above the national minimum standard in reading and numeracy, actuals (to 2010) and trajectory to meet targets
92.0
90.0
88.0
86.0
84.0
82.0
80.0
78.0
76.0
74.0
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
Reading Actuals
Reading Projected
Numeracy Actuals
Numeracy Projected


Proportion (%) of Year 9 NSW Aboriginal students achieving at and above the national minimum standard in reading and numeracy, actuals (to 2010) and trajectory to meet targets
95.0
90.0
85.0
80.0
75.0
70.0
65.0
60.0
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
Reading Actuals
Reading Projected
Numeracy Actuals
Numeracy Projected

Comment

Between 2008 and 2010, there were no statistically significant changes in the performance of NSW Aboriginal students in Years' 3, 5 and 7 Reading and Years' 5 and 7 Numeracy.

However, there were statistically significant decreases in the performance of NSW Aboriginal students for Year 9 Reading and for Years' 3 and 9 Numeracy between 2008 and 2010.

There were no statistically significant improvements in NSW results for Aboriginal students in 2010 when compared with the 2008 baselines.

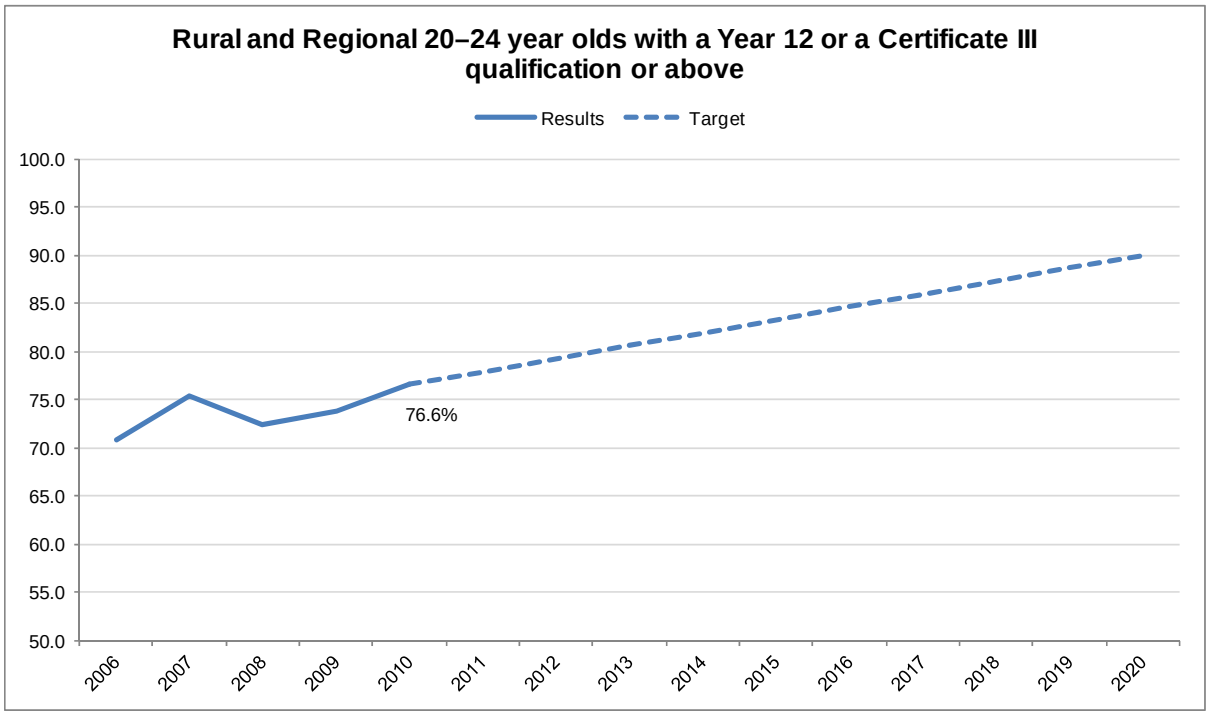
The 2021 State Plan and COAG target is to halve the 2008 Reading and Numeracy performance gaps by 2018, as measured by the proportion of Aboriginal students achieving at or above the national minimum standard.

Consistent with the COAG Reform Council approach, a progress point is deemed not to have been met when the 2010 result and its entire confidence interval are below the 2010 progress point. Conversely, a progress point is deemed to have been met if the 2010 progress point lies within the error range of the 2010 result when its confidence interval is taken into account.

In 2010, NSW Aboriginal students met 4 of the 8 indicative progress points that make up the nationally agreed quadratic trajectories to achieve the 2018 targets.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 15	**IMPROVE EDUCATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ALL STUDENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	15.4. **Schools have high expectations for all their students** 15.4.4. 90% of 20-24 year olds in rural and regional NSW have attained a Year 12 or Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) lll qualification or above by 2020				
MEASURE	• Proportion of 20-24 year-olds in rural and regional NSW who have completed Year 12 or gained a qualification at AQF III or above by 2020				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Survey of Education and Work, Australian Bureau of Statistics (Cat. No. 6227) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010, 76.6% of 20-24 year olds in rural and regional NSW had attained a Year 12 or AQF lll qualification or above				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			✓

Historical Performance and Projection:



STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 15	**IMPROVE EDUCATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ALL STUDENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	15.4. **Schools have high expectations for all their students** 15.4.5. 60% of all NSW school students with a confirmed disability have a personalised learning and support plan by 2020				
MEASURE	• Proportion of students with a confirmed disability who have a personalised learning and support plan				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Review of data for the placement of students with a confirmed disability, Department of Education and Communities (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• To be established using 2011 data				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
					Year/Stage

Historical Performance and Projection:

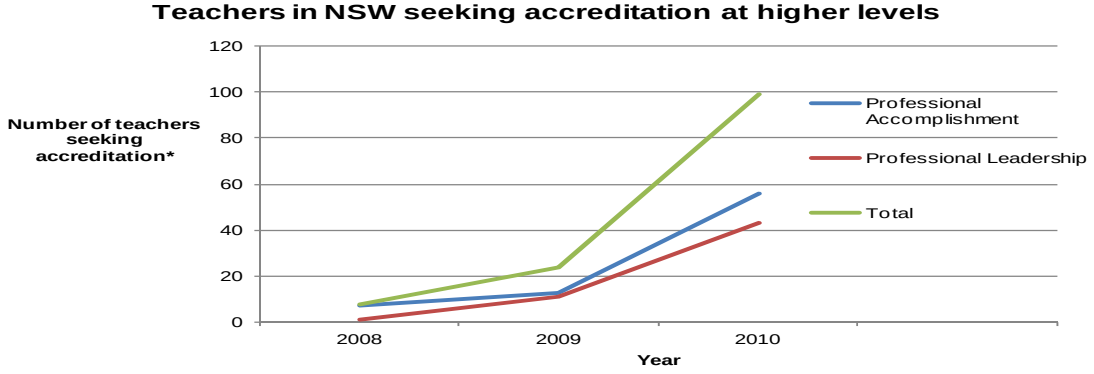
A range of planning requirements is in place to support individual students in NSW Government schools according to their specific needs. These include requirements for the development of individual health care plans, behaviour support and management plans, education plans for students in out-of-home care, personalised learning plans for Aboriginal students and plans for students with a disability who require access to curriculum content and outcomes at a different level to their age peer group. Some students with disability may require a personalised planning approach in one or more of these areas.

From 2011, the Department will report on the number of students with a confirmed disability who have individual or personalised learning and support plans. During 2011, a new standards framework and best practice guide have been implemented to support the development of personalised learning and support plans for students with a disability. This work will inform best practice requirements in this area, including an aggregated data collection system and reporting for approximately 35,000 students with a confirmed disability in NSW Government schools.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 15	**IMPROVE EDUCATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ALL STUDENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	15.5. **Improve the quality of all teaching** 15.5.1. Increase the number of teachers seeking and gaining accreditation at Accomplished and Leadership levels				
MEASURE	• Number of teachers applying for voluntary accreditation at Accomplishment and Leadership levels with the NSW Institute of Teachers • Number of teachers successfully gaining accreditation at Accomplishment and Leadership levels with the NSW Institute of Teachers				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Education and Communities (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Voluntary accreditation with the NSW Institute of Teachers at the higher levels of Accomplishment and Leadership has been available to teachers since 2008 • In 2008, 9 teachers applied for accreditation at Accomplished and Leadership levels • Baseline figures for numbers of teachers gaining accreditation at Accomplishment or Leadership will be available from 2012				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	The number of applications for enhanced accreditation is too small at present to allow disaggregation. The reporting format will be reviewed as more data becomes available				

Historical Performance and Projection:

- Teachers in NSW schools have been able to apply for voluntary accreditation at higher levels with the NSW Institute of Teachers since 2008.
- The Department of Education and Communities has created a new staffing classification the 'Highly Accomplished Teacher'. These positions are only available to teachers who have been accredited at higher levels.
- Teachers have three years to complete their submission for accreditation at the higher levels of Accomplishment or Leadership.
- In 2010, 99 teachers applied for accreditation at Accomplished and Leadership levels.



*Note these figures include teachers from all sectors

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 15	**IMPROVE EDUCATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ALL STUDENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Education**				
TARGET	15.6. **Public schools have more options for local decision-making**				
MEASURE	• A framework for the next steps will be developed by February 2012, through consultation with schools and their local communities				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• To be determined following finalisation of a framework by February 2012				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• To be determined				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

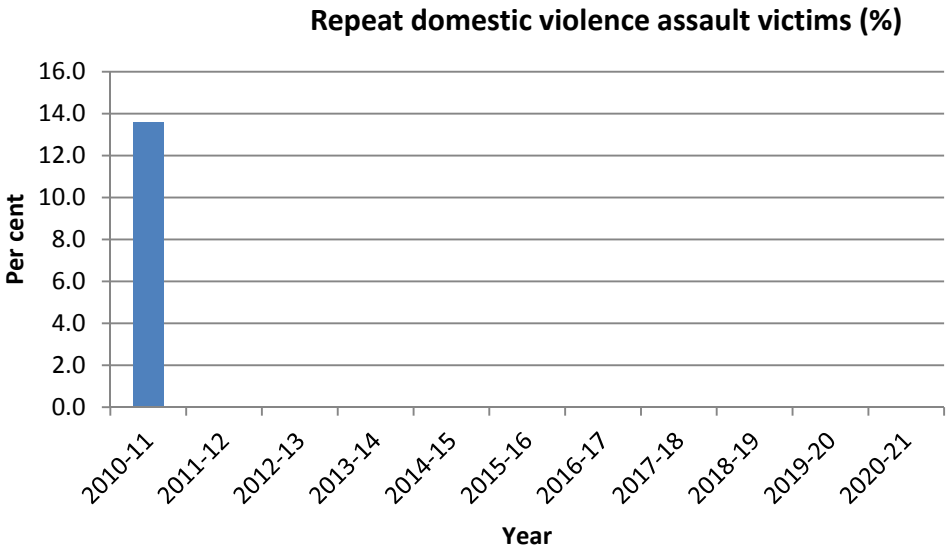
The Department of Education and Communities is working with schools and their local communities (including principals, teachers, support staff and parents) to improve school-level decision making and achieve the best outcomes for students.

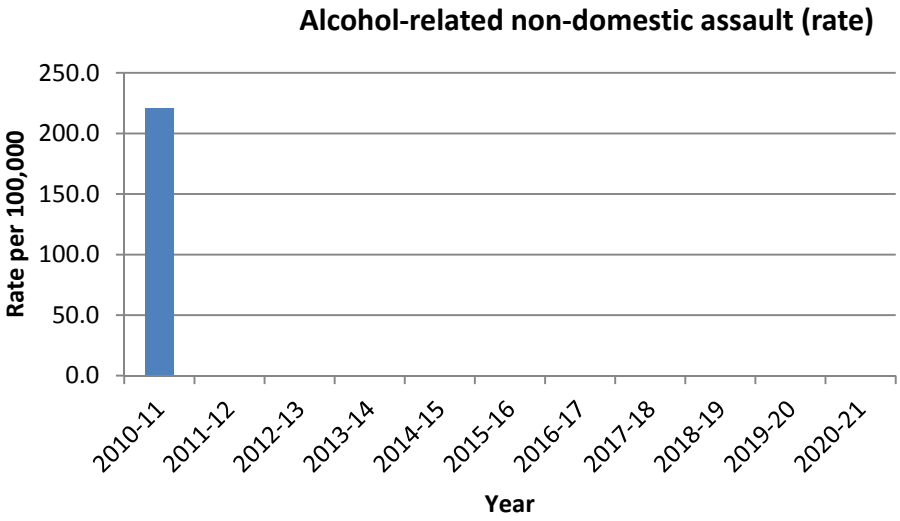
Consultation commenced in September 2011 with a view to delivering a framework outlining the next steps by February 2012.

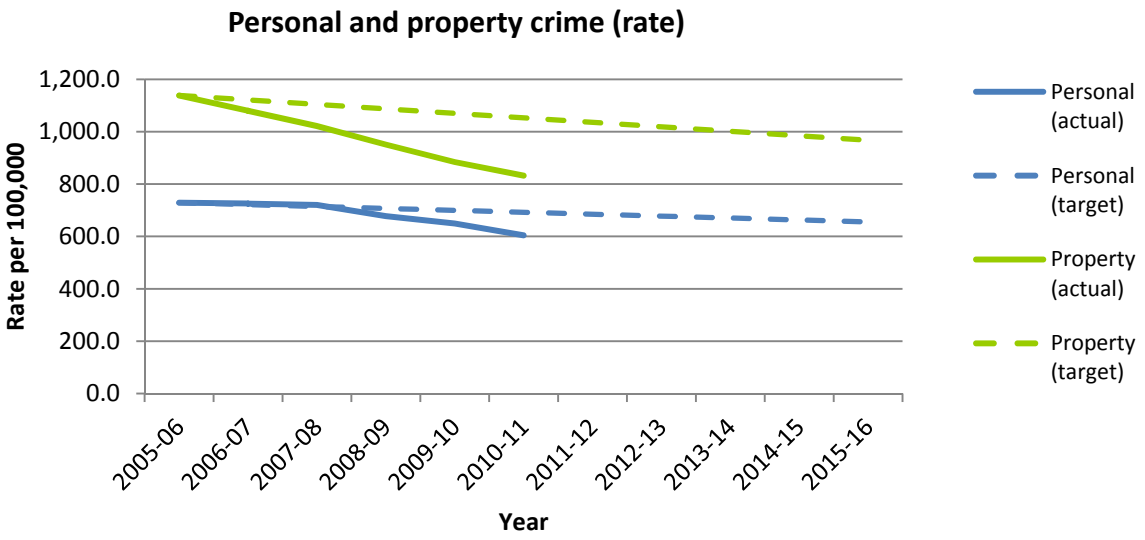
An independent review of the school-based management pilot in 47 schools is due for completion by December 2011. The pilot has identified many examples of how increasing local decision making has benefited students.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 16	**PREVENT AND REDUCE THE LEVEL OF CRIME**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Police & Emergency Services**				
TARGET	16.1. **Reduce crime levels** 16.1.1. Reduce domestic violence 16.1.2. Reduce alcohol related assaults 16.1.3. Reduce personal crime by 10% by 2015-16 16.1.4. Reduce property crime by 15% by 2015-16				
MEASURE	• Percentage of domestic violence assault victims recorded by police in NSW per year who were recorded as victims in another domestic violence assault incident in the 24-months to the end of that year • Number of alcohol related non domestic violence assault incidents recorded by NSW police, expressed as a rate per 100,000 NSW residents • Number of incidents of personal crime (assault – non domestic violence and robbery) recorded by NSW police, expressed as a rate per 100,000 NSW residents • Number of incidents of property crime (break and enter- dwelling and stolen motor vehicle incidents) recorded by NSW police, expressed as a rate per 100,000 NSW residents				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Bureau of Crime Statistics & Research (BOCSAR) and NSW Police Force – reference DG1110089 (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Domestic violence – In 2010-11, 13.6 per cent of domestic violence assault victims were recorded as victims in another domestic violence assault incident in the 24-months to June 2011 • Alcohol related assaults – In 2010-11, the recorded rate of alcohol-related non-domestic assault in NSW was 220.8 incidents per 100,000 residents • Personal crime – In 2005-06, the recorded rate of personal crime was 728.6 incidents per 100,000 residents • Property crime – In 2005-06, the recorded rate of property crime was 1,138.1 incidents per 100,000 residents				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

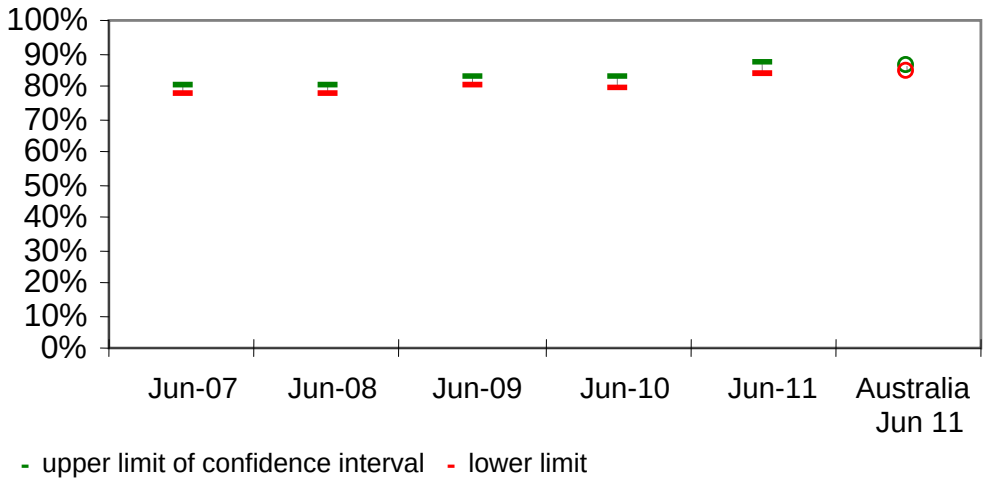

Repeat domestic violence assault victims (%)
16.0
14.0
12.0
10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0.0
Per cent
2010-11
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
Year


Alcohol-related non-domestic assault (rate)
250.0
200.0
150.0
100.0
50.0
0.0
Rate per 100,000
2010-11
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
2016-17
2017-18
2018-19
2019-20
2020-21
Year


Personal and property crime (rate)
Rate per 100,000
1,200.0
1,000.0
800.0
600.0
400.0
200.0
0.0
2005-06
2006-07
2007-08
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
Year
Personal (actual)
Personal (target)
Property (actual)
Property (target)

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 16	**PREVENT AND REDUCE THE LEVEL OF CRIME**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Police & Emergency Services**				
TARGET	16.2. **Increase confidence in Police**				
MEASURE	• Percentage of respondents who have confidence in NSW Police				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing, Productivity Commission (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010-11, 83-87% of respondents agreed they had confidence in NSW Police				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓				

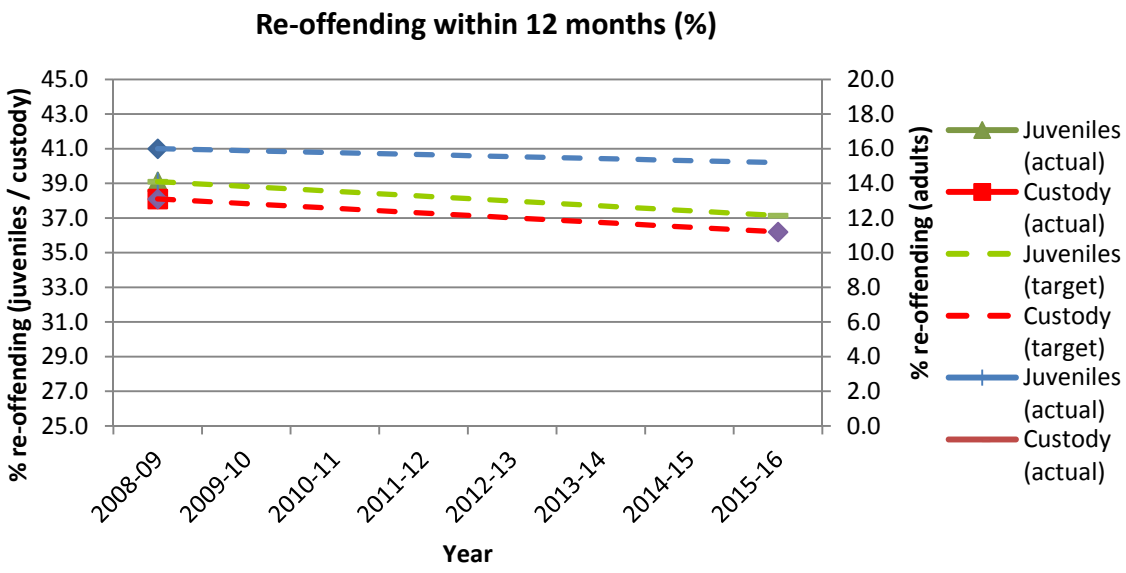
Historical Performance and Projection:

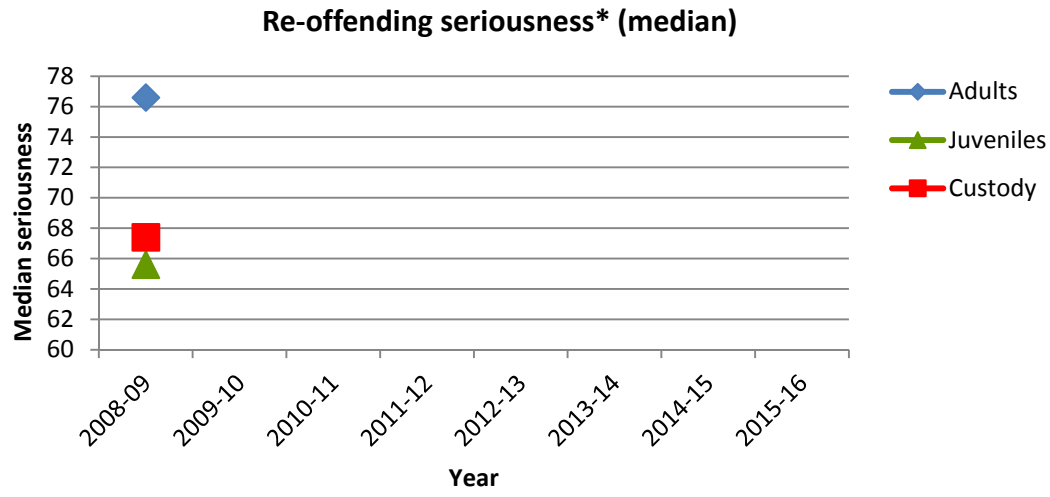


The NSW Police Force aims to achieve confidence ratings within the Australian average.

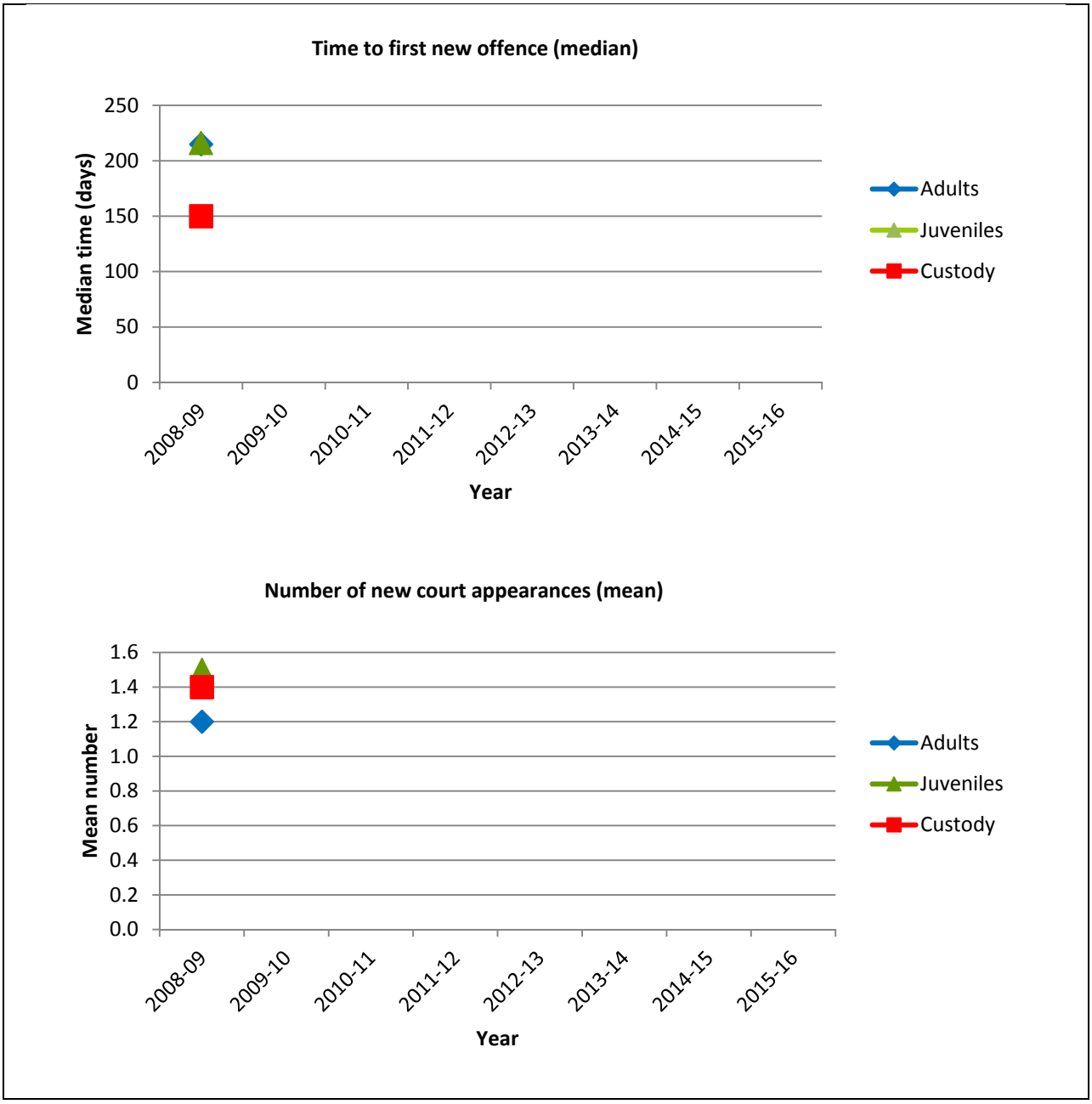
STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 17	**PREVENT AND REDUCE THE LEVEL OF RE-OFFENDING**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Attorney General, Minister for Justice**				
TARGET	17.1. **Reduce juvenile and adult re-offending by 5% by 2016**				
MEASURE	• Percentage of adult offenders, juvenile offenders and adults released from sentenced custody who had one or more new proven offences within 12 months • Median seriousness of most serious proven offence within 12 months (higher values denote less serious offences) • Median time to first new proven offence committed within 12 months • Average number of court appearances where one or more offences were proven within 12 months				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Bureau of Crime Statistics & Research (BOCSAR) – reference DG1110089 (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	In 2008-09: • 39.1% of juveniles, 16% of adults and 38.1% of adults released from custody had committed one or more offences within 12 months • The median seriousness of the most serious proven offence within 12 months was 65.6 for juveniles, 76.6 for adults and 67.4 for adults released from custody • The median time to the first new proven offence was 217 days for juveniles, 216 days for adults, and 148 days for adults released from custody • The average number of court appearances within 12 months was 1.5 for juveniles, 1.2 for adults and 1.4 for adults released from custody				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
					✓

Historical Performance and Projection:





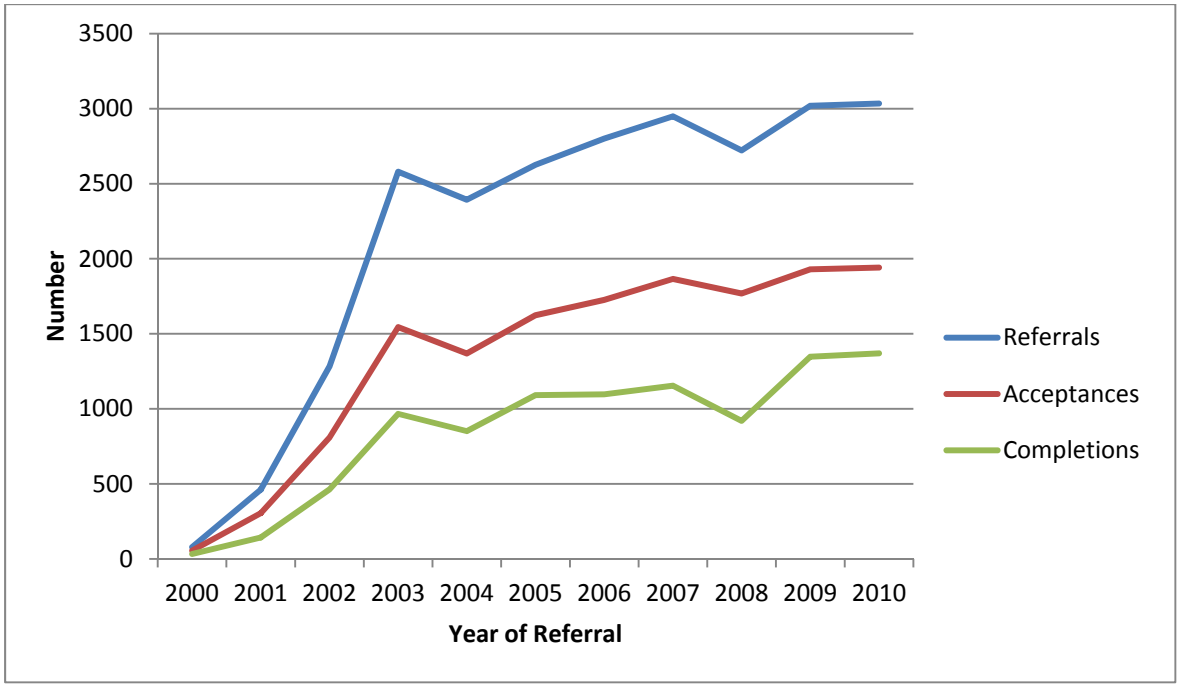
* Higher scores = less serious


Time to first new offence (median)
Median time (days)
250
200
150
100
50
0
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
Year
Adults
Juveniles
Custody
Number of new court appearances (mean)
Mean number
1.6
1.4
1.2
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
2008-09
2009-10
2010-11
2011-12
2012-13
2013-14
2014-15
2015-16
Year
Adults
Juveniles
Custody

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 17	**PREVENT AND REDUCE THE LEVEL OF RE-OFFENDING**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Attorney General, Minister for Justice**				
TARGET	17.2. **Increase completion rates for key treatment and intervention programs**				
MEASURE	• Number of offenders who complete key treatment and intervention programs				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Attorney General and Justice (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• The MERIT baseline data for 2010-11 is: o 3254 referrals o 2033 acceptances o 1391 completions o Completion rate of 68.4% • CSNSW programs baseline figures will be for 2011-12 • Juvenile Justice's Programs for 2010-11: o Intensive Supervision Program – 85% o Dthina Yuwali – 84% o Our Journey to Respect - baseline data will be available in 2011-12 o Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART) – 53%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
				✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

The figure below shows the number of MERIT referrals, acceptances and completions by year of referral 2000-2010:



The expected number of people accepted onto MERIT in 2011/12 is 2250 and for 2012-13 it is 2350. Using a target completion rate of 70%, this means 1575 completions for 2011-12 and 1645 for 2012-13.

STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 18	**IMPROVE COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Attorney General Minister for Justice**				
TARGET	18.1. **Increase community confidence through an efficient court system** 18.1.1. In the Local Court: 90% of pending criminal matters will be less than 6 months old 18.1.2. In the District Court: 75% of pending civil matters will be less than 12 months old				
MEASURE	• Percentage of Local Court criminal cases remaining at the end of each financial year, which were less than 6 months old • Percentage of District Court civil cases remaining at the end of each financial year, which were less than 12 months old				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Productivity Commission Report on Government Services (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In the 2009-10 financial year, 88.9% of pending criminal cases were less than 6 months old • In the 2009-10 financial year in the District Courts in NSW, 82.8% of pending civil matters were less than 12 months old				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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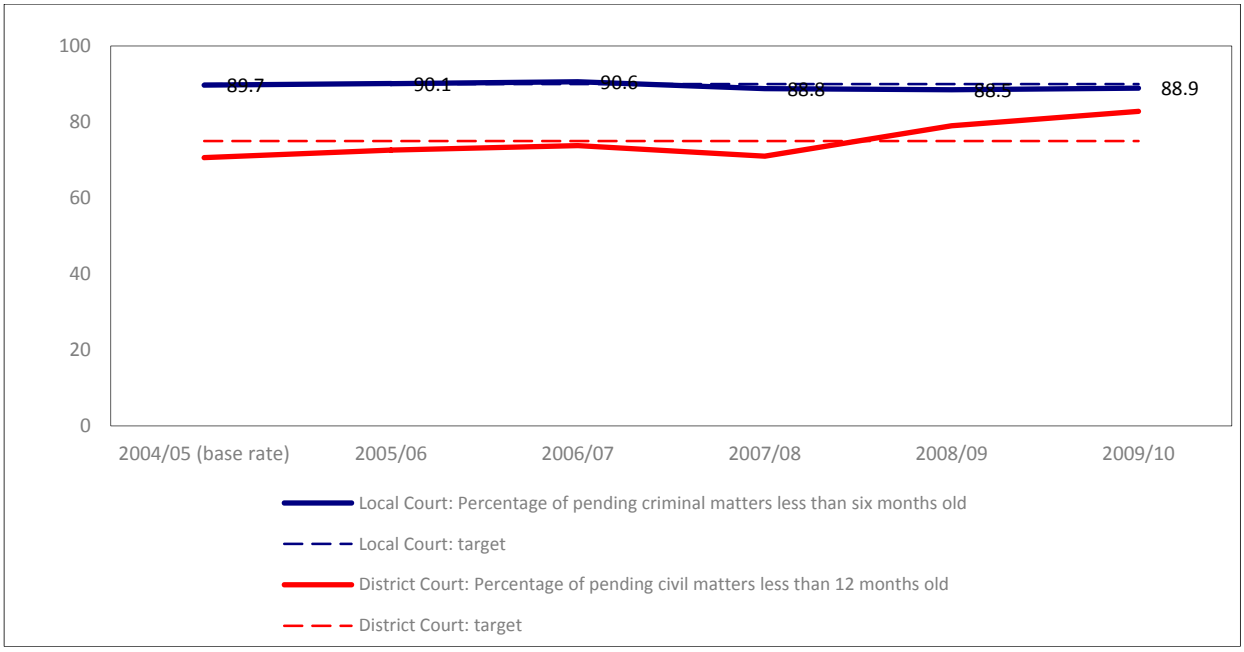
Historical Performance and Projection:

Productivity Commission – Courts Data 2004-05 – 2009-10



STRATEGY	**RETURN QUALITY SERVICES**				
GOAL 18	**IMPROVE COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Attorney General Minister for Justice**				
TARGET	18.2. **Increase victims and community understanding of the justice system**				
MEASURE	• Percentage of victims and community members who have a good understanding of the NSW justice system				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Survey of Victims and the Community, Department of Attorney General and Justice (every 2 years)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline will be determined in 2012 following the initial survey				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

A survey will be developed to provide robust measures of progress in respect of key policy initiatives relevant to victim satisfaction with the criminal justice system (CJS). The survey will cover all aspects of victims' contact with the CJS, from giving an initial witness statement, through experiences at court, to support after the case is complete. This will include the implementation of the Charter of Victims Rights and the performance of service providers across the criminal justice sector.

It is expected that the results of the survey will identify gaps in policy and services and good practices within the CJS. It will consequently inform policy and service delivery development and implementation and will occur every two years to allow for the measurement of improvement to new initiatives.

The survey will be developed by June 2012, with implementation occurring by December 2012. The first survey will establish a baseline and assist in setting targets for future years.

The survey is under development with preliminary discussion to take place with the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

STRATEGY	RENOVATE INFRASTRUCTURE
GOAL 19	Invest in critical infrastructure
GOAL 20	Build liveable centres
GOAL 21	Secure potable water supplies

STRATEGY	**RENOVATE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
GOAL 19	**INVEST IN CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Premier**				
TARGET	19.1. **Increase expenditure on critical NSW infrastructure**				
MEASURE	• Total State investment in infrastructure (excluding the public finance enterprise sector, but including general government and government trading enterprises)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Report on State Finances, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (annual in late October)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In the 2010-11 financial year, total state investment in infrastructure in NSW was $15.161 billion				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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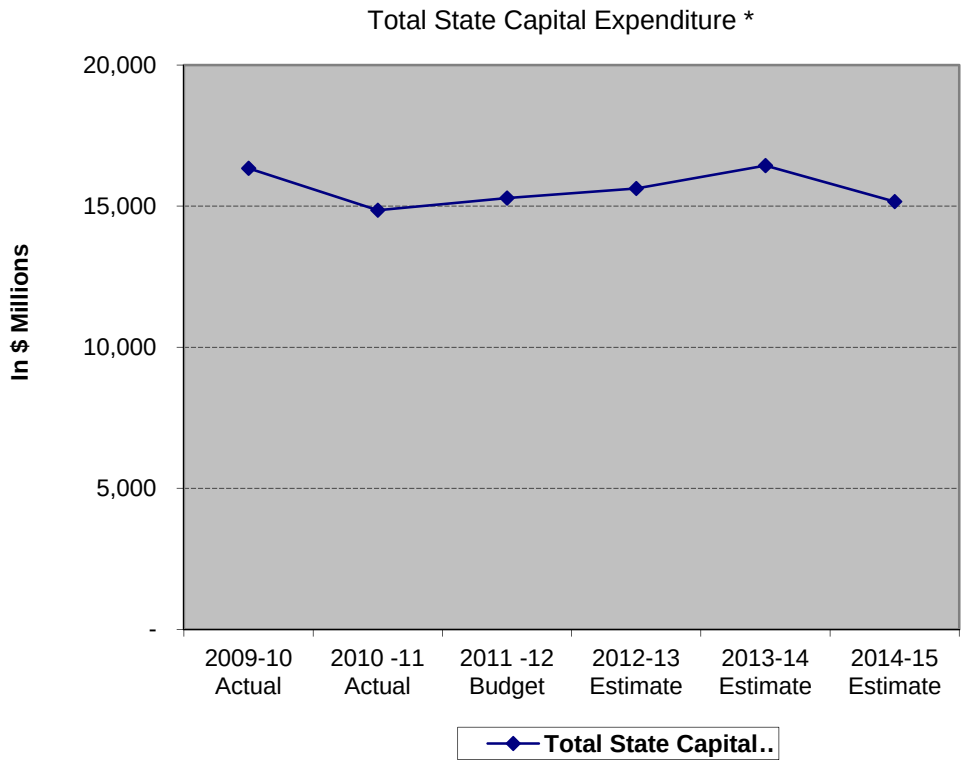
Historical Performance and Projection:



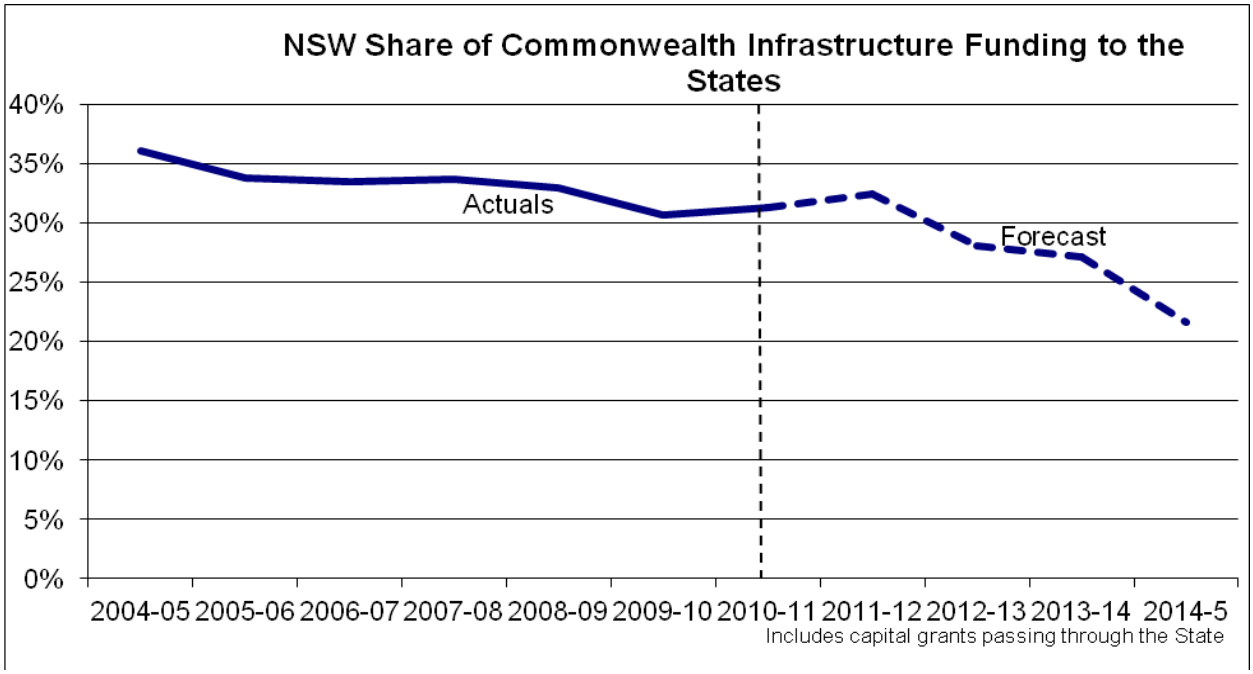
STRATEGY	RENOVATE INFRASTRUCTURE				
GOAL 19	INVEST IN CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE				
ACCOUNTABILITY	Premier				
TARGET	19.1. **Increase expenditure on critical NSW infrastructure** 19.1.1. Increase investment in regional infrastructure				
MEASURE	• Investment in regional infrastructure (where "regional" means outside the Sydney region)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Treasury (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline available soon				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

STRATEGY	RENOVATE INFRASTRUCTURE				
GOAL 19	INVEST IN CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE				
ACCOUNTABILITY	Premier				
TARGET	19.1. **Increase expenditure on critical NSW infrastructure** 19.1.2. Increase share of Commonwealth funding for NSW infrastructure				
MEASURE	• Commonwealth funding for NSW infrastructure (dollar and relativity to other States)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Government's Budget Paper No. 3 (various years) (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010-11 NSW received $3.857 billion from the Commonwealth, which was equal to 31.3% of the total share				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

The predicted fall in share is because States with an above-average share of grants are expected to lose grants through the Grants Commission process, unless explicitly excluded from that process through the terms of reference.



STRATEGY	RENOVATE INFRASTRUCTURE				
GOAL 19	INVEST IN CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE				
ACCOUNTABILITY	Premier				
TARGET	19.1. **Increase expenditure on critical NSW infrastructure** 19.1.3. Major strategic infrastructure delivered as a priority as promised				
MEASURE	• To be developed				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• To be developed				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• To be developed				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

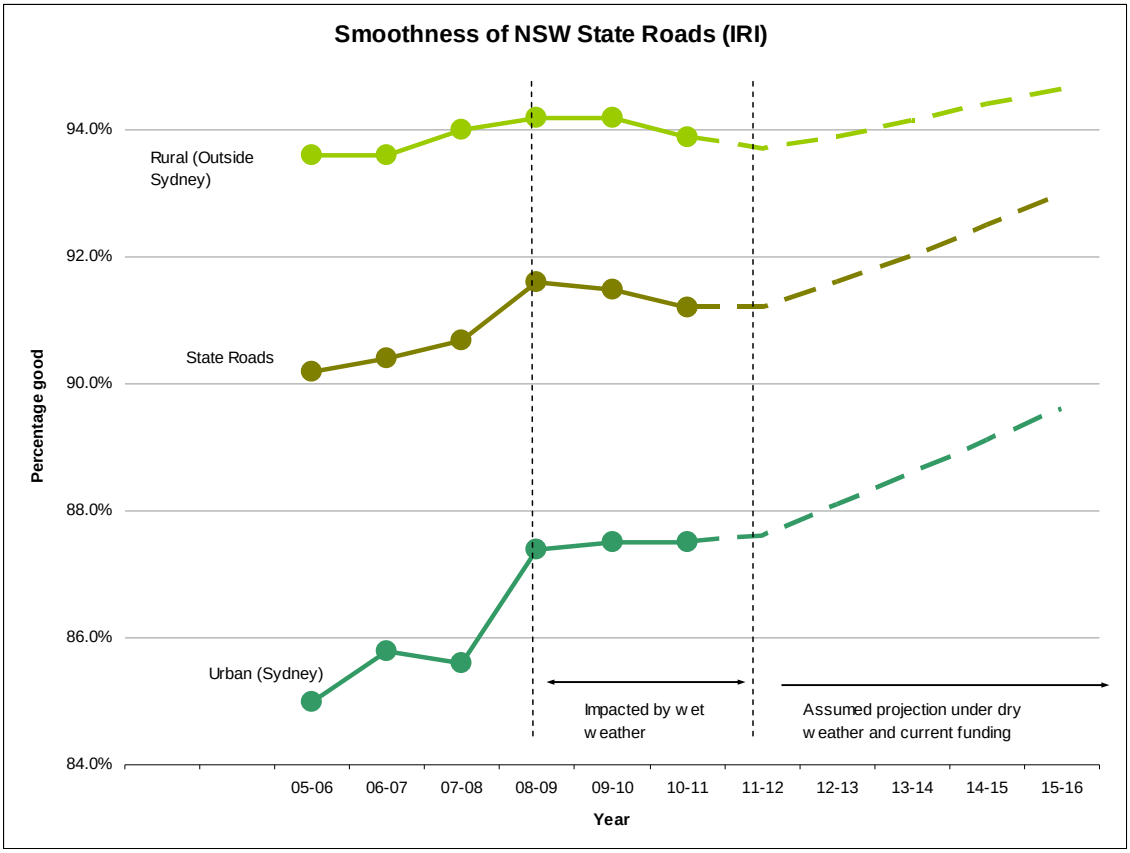
Historical Performance and Projection:

STRATEGY	**RENOVATE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
GOAL 19	**INVEST IN CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Premier**				
TARGET	19.2. **Improve the quality of urban and rural State Roads** 19.2.1. 93% of State Roads meet national road smoothness standards by 2016				
MEASURE	• Percentage of urban and rural State Roads with a 'good' road smoothness where surface 'roughness' is less than 4.2 IRI (International Roughness Index)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Transport for NSW (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• At 30 June 2010, 91.5% of the primary road network met the national standards				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

The ride quality indictor reports the proportion of road travel that occurs on road with "good" road smoothness.

The effect of prolonged and widespread rain over the past few years has increased the rate of pavement deterioration and reduced ride quality. As can be seen by the historic trend (shown below), the ability of Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) to meet the *NSW 2021 Plan* target is heavily dependent on the return to dry weather patterns. The estimated effect of the recent heavy and prolonged rainfall on network condition was a reduction in ride quality of around 2%. At current levels of funding and assuming a return to dry weather, the RMS expects to return to annual network improvements similar to the trend prior to 2008-09 and therefore achieve the 2016 target.

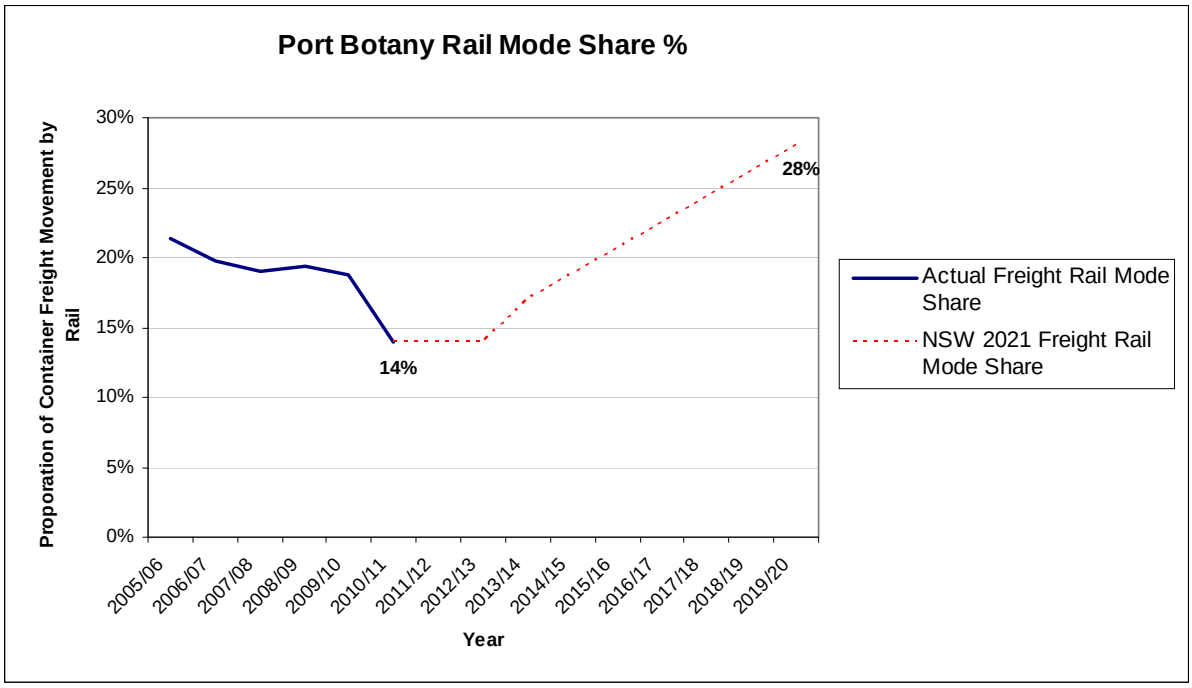

Smoothness of NSW State Roads (IRI)
94.0%
92.0%
90.0%
88.0%
86.0%
84.0%
Percentage good
Rural (Outside Sydney)
State Roads
Urban (Sydney)
Impacted by w et w eather
Assumed projection under dry w eather and current funding
05-06
06-07
07-08
08-09
09-10
10-11
11-12
12-13
13-14
14-15
15-16
Year

STRATEGY	**RENOVATE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
GOAL 19	**INVEST IN CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Premier**				
TARGET	19.3. **Enhance rail freight movement** 19.3.1. Double the proportion of container freight movement by rail through NSW ports by 2020				
MEASURE	• Total proportion of containers transported by rail through Port Botany, including import, export and empty containers • Proportion of import, export and empty containers transported by rail through Port of Newcastle and Port Kembla				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Reported by Transport for NSW with primary data supplied by the NSW Ports Corporations (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010-2011, 14% of container freight movement through NSW ports occurred by rail				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

This report only covers Sydney Ports Corporation controlled ports as the primary port (Port Botany falls under their management). Newcastle and Port Kembla (which are major ports but not major container ports) and potentially Eden and Yamba will be added in future reports.

The completion and implementation of new infrastructure, including the third container terminal at Port Botany and Enfield Intermodal Logistics Centre, will provide the impetus to achieve the target of doubling the proportion of container freight movement by rail through NSW ports by 2020.


Port Botany Rail Mode Share %
Proporation of Container Freight Movement by Rail
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
14%
28%
2005/06
2006/07
2007/08
2008/09
2009/10
2010/11
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14
2014/15
2015/16
2016/17
2017/18
2018/19
2019/20
Year
Actual Freight Rail Mode Share
NSW 2021 Freight Rail Mode Share

STRATEGY	**RENOVATE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
GOAL 20	**BUILD LIVEABLE CENTRES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Planning & Infrastructure**				
TARGET	20.1. **Planning policy to encourage job growth in centres close to where people live and to provide access by public transport** 20.1.1. Increase the percentage of the population living within 30 minutes by public transport of a city or major centre in metropolitan Sydney				
MEASURE	• Percentage of the population living within 30 minutes by public transport of a city or major centre in Metropolitan Sydney • Increase the number of strategic plans which provide for increases in jobs and dwellings within walking catchments of centres of all sizes with good public transport through up-zonings and increased densities				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census (every five years) • Bureau of Transport Statistics (non-regular release of statistics) • Department of Planning & Infrastructure (frequency is yet to be determined as this is a new process – potentially 6 monthly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010, 77% of Sydney's residents were able to access a major centre, regional city or Global Sydney within 30 minutes by public transport • Baseline year and rate for strategic plans measure to be advised				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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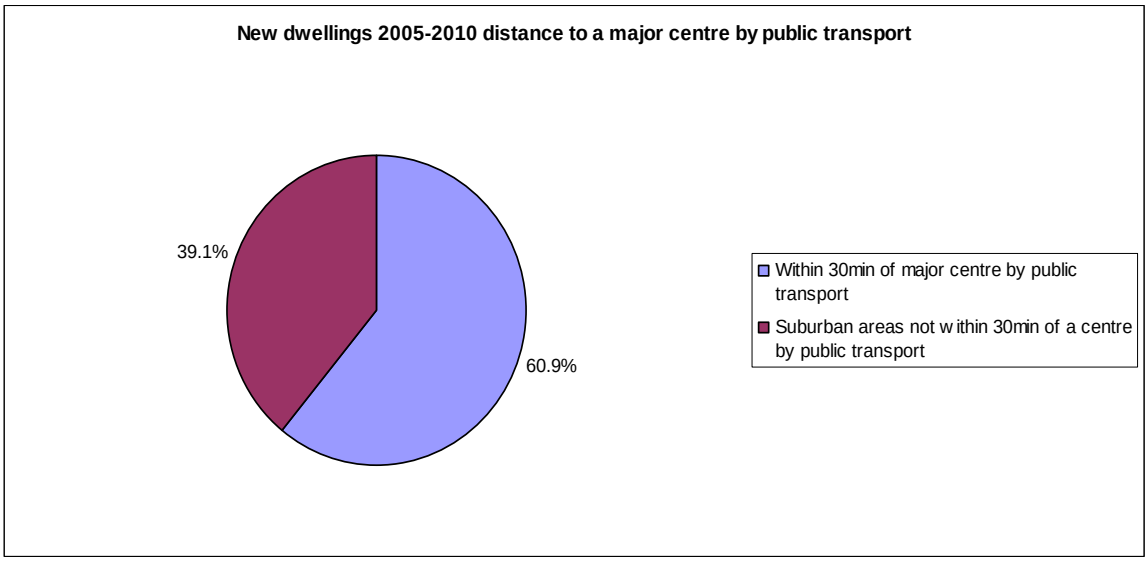
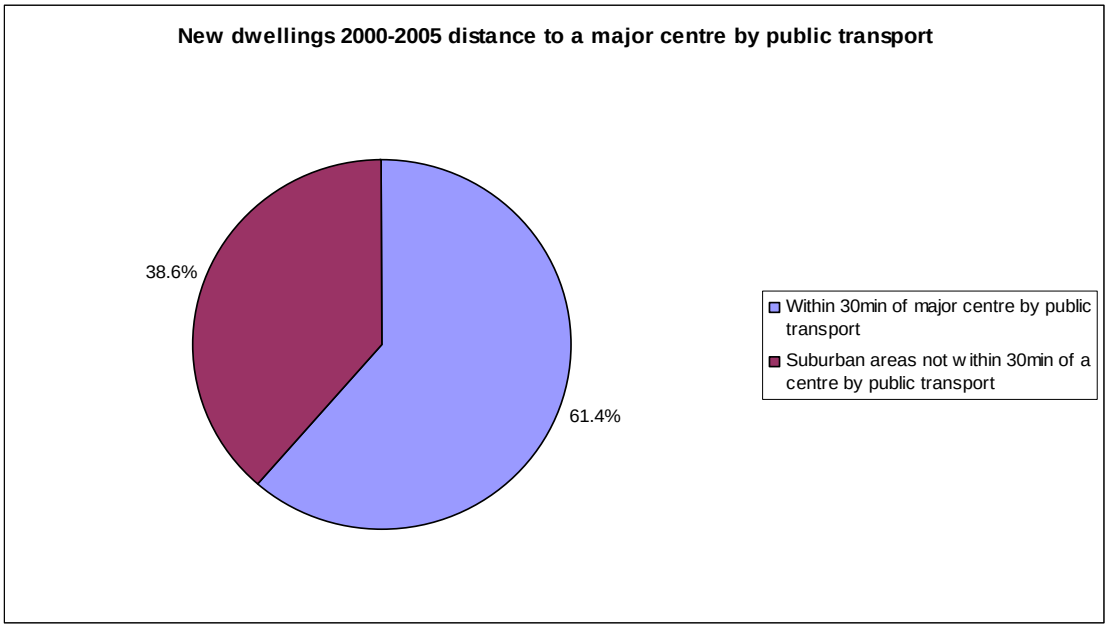
Historical Performance and Projection:





Percentage of the population living within 30 minutes by public transport of a city or major centre in Metropolitan Sydney

The above shows an indication of the percentage of people who live 30minutes from a major centre accessible by public transport. This is compiled from the Metropolitan Development Program report and does not necessarily reflect where people chose to work.

Between the two five year reporting periods there has been a slight increase in the percentage of new dwellings located within 30minutes of a major centre. As the Metropolitan Plan 2036 and subregional strategies are reflected in local plans being rolled out by local government, an increase in the percentage of dwellings within 30min of major centres accessed by public transport is anticipated. A forward estimate cannot be provided at this time as data is not available.

Increase the number of strategic plans which provide for increases in jobs and houses

The second measure - increase the number of strategic plans which provide for increases in jobs and houses within walking catchments of centres of all sizes with good public transport through upzonings and increased densities is a new measure. The Department of Planning and Infrastructure is yet to commence this audit of LEPs so historical information, baseline and future projections are not available.

STRATEGY	**RENOVATE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
GOAL 21	**SECURE POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Primary Industries**				
TARGET	21.1. **Secure long term potable water supplies for towns and cities supported by effective effluent management** 21.1.1. Meet reliability performance standards for water continuity and quality				
MEASURE	• Compliance with water continuity and quality requirements in Sydney Water Corporation and Hunter Water Corporation operating licences • Proportion of regional population having access to water that complies with drinking water standards				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Primary Industries, NSW Office of Water (annual) • Sydney Water Corporation (annual) • Hunter Water Corporation (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In the 2010-11 financial year, Sydney Water Corporation and Hunter Water Corporation complied with water continuity and quality requirements • In the 2009-10 financial year, 99 per cent of all 20,700 water samples tested for E. coli by the NSW non-metropolitan water utilities complied with the 2004 Australian Drinking Water Guidelines				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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Historical Performance and Projection:

Performance reliability - quantity

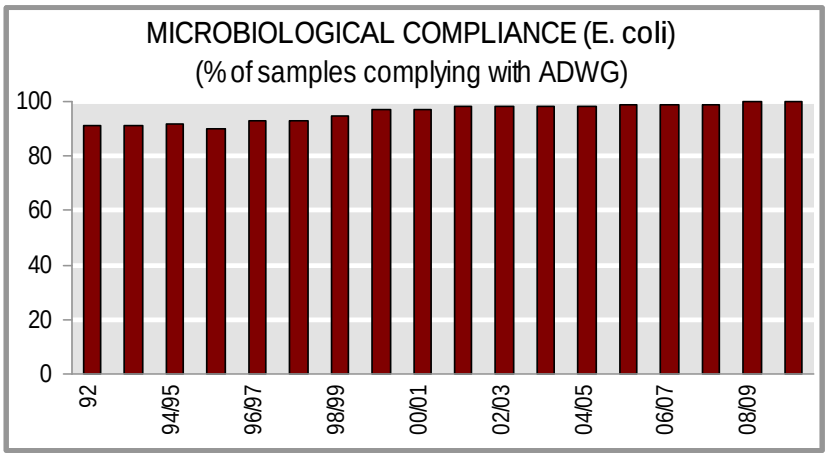
Organisation	Water continuity performance measure	Operating Licence Target	Year to	Cumulative total
Sydney Water	No. of properties affected by a **planned** water interruption exceeding 5 hours	No operating licence target	30 Jun 11	19,131
	No. of properties affected by an **unplanned** water interruption exceeding 5 hours	Not more than 40,000 properties in a financial year	30 Jun 11	27,980
	No. of properties affected by 3 or more unplanned water interruptions exceeding 1h.	Not more than 14,000 properties in a financial year	30 Jun 11	5,371
Hunter Water	No. of properties that experience an **unplanned** water interruption exceeding 5h.	Not more than 10,000 properties in a financial year	30 Jun 11	5,854
	No. of properties that experience 3 or more **unplanned** water interruptions exceeding 1h.	Not more than 5,000 properties in a financial year	30 Jun 11	2,220

Performance reliability – quality

Organisation	Water quality performance measure	Year to	Performance
Sydney Water	Health guidelines: Microbial – At least 98% of results contain no *E. coli*	30 Jun 11	99.95%
	Health guidelines: Physical/chemical – At least 95% of results within defined bounds	30 Jun 11	100%
	Aesthetic guidelines	30 Jun 11	99.41%
Hunter Water	Health guidelines: Microbial – At least 98% of results contain no *E coli*	30 Jun 11	99.4%
	Physical/chemical guidelines	30 Jun 11	Full Compliance (100%)
Non-metropolitan NSW	Health guidelines: Microbial – At least 98% of results contain no *E coli*	30 Jun 10	99%

Water quality, regional

In 2009-10, 99 per cent of all 20,700 water samples tested for E. coli by the NSW non-metropolitan water utilities complied with the 2004 Australian Drinking Water Guideline (ADWG).



STRATEGY	**RENOVATE INFRASTRUCTURE**				
GOAL 21	**SECURE POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Primary Industries**				
TARGET	21.1. **Secure long term potable water supplies for towns and cities supported by effective effluent management** 21.1.2. Increase water recycling in Sydney to 70 billion litres per year by 2015 21.1.3. Save 145 billion litres of water per year through water conservation in Sydney by 2015				
MEASURE	• Progress towards greater Sydney's water recycling and conservation targets reported annually under the Metropolitan Water Plan				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Primary Industries (annual) • NSW Office of Water (annual) • Sydney Water Corporation (annual) • Hunter Water Corporation (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In the 2009–10 financial year, 33 billion litres of water were recycled in the Sydney Metropolitan region • In the 2009–10 financial year, 39 billion litres of effluent was recycled in non-metropolitan NSW • In the 2009–10 financial year, it is estimated that Sydney saved over 100 billion litres of water through water efficiency measures • In non–metropolitan NSW, over 100 billion litres of water is saved (annual)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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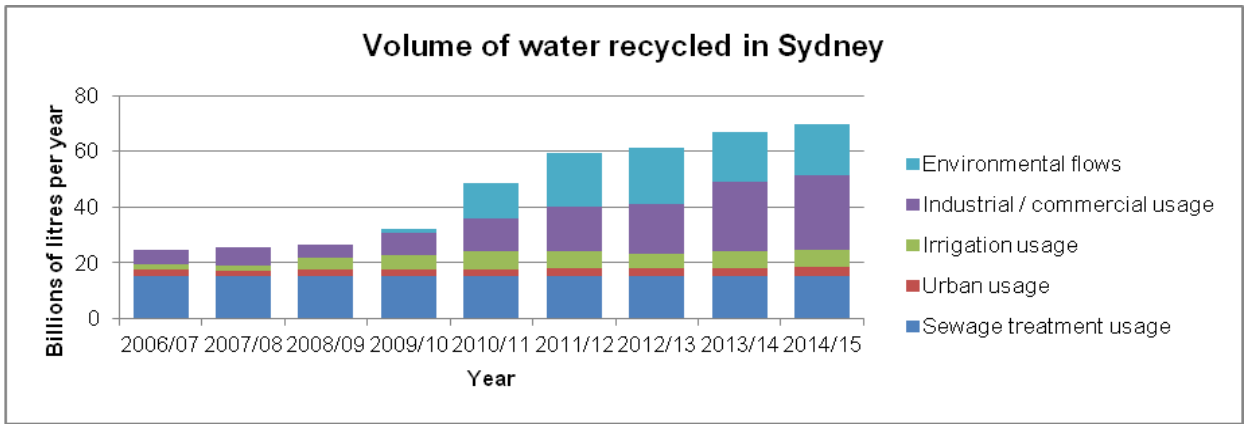
Historical Performance and Projection:

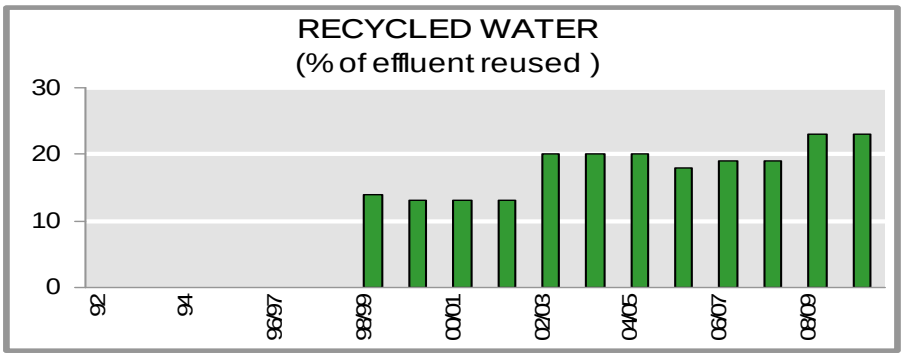
Water recycling, Greater Sydney region

Greater Sydney is on track to reach its target of recycling 70 billion litres per year of recycled water by 2015.



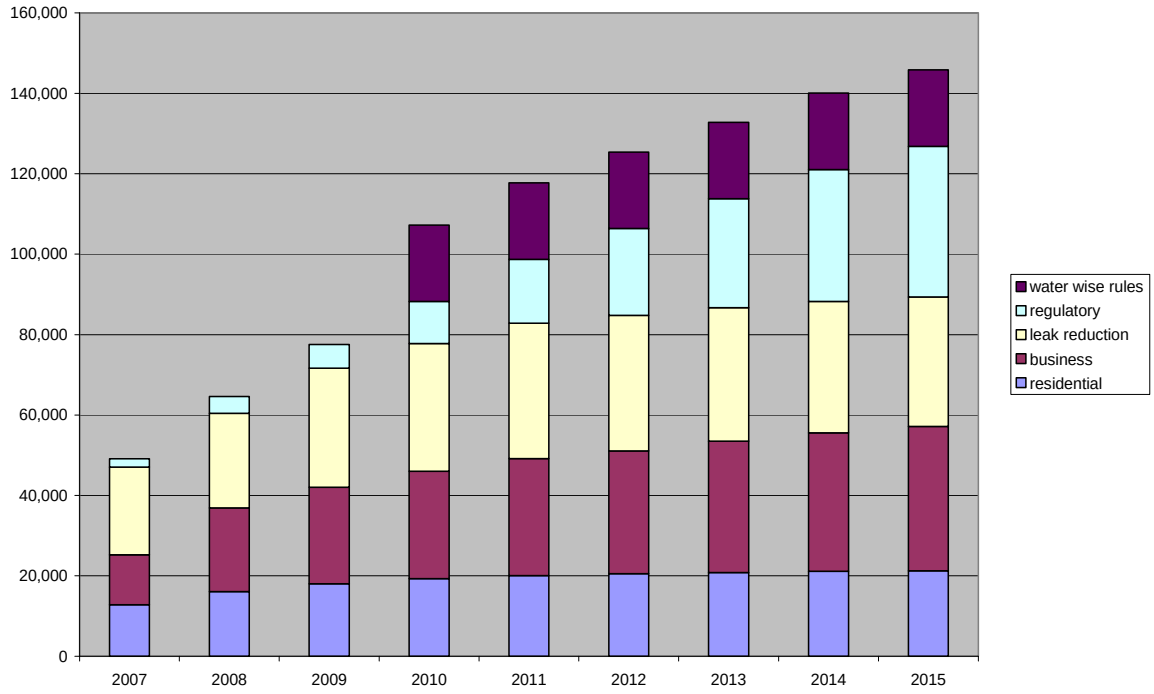
Water recycling, regional

In 2009-10, 39 billion litres of effluent was recycled which was 24% of the total volume of sewage collected.



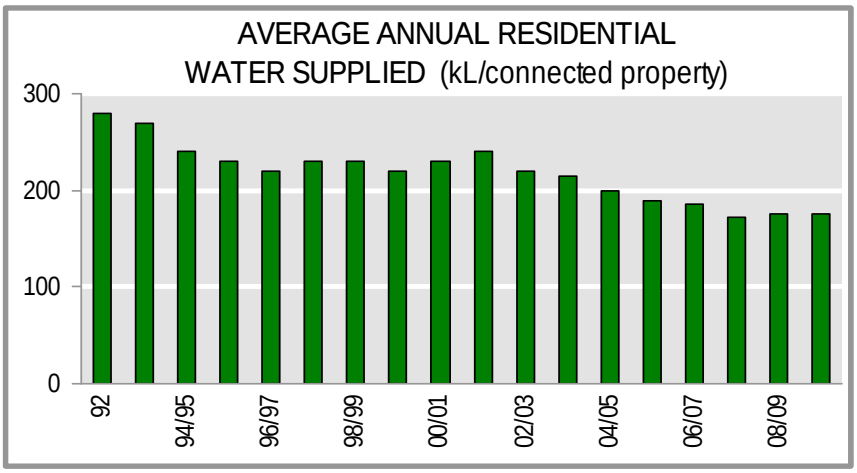
Water conservation, Greater Sydney region

Greater Sydney is on track to reach its target of saving 145 billion litres per year of water through water conservation by 2015.



Water saving, regional

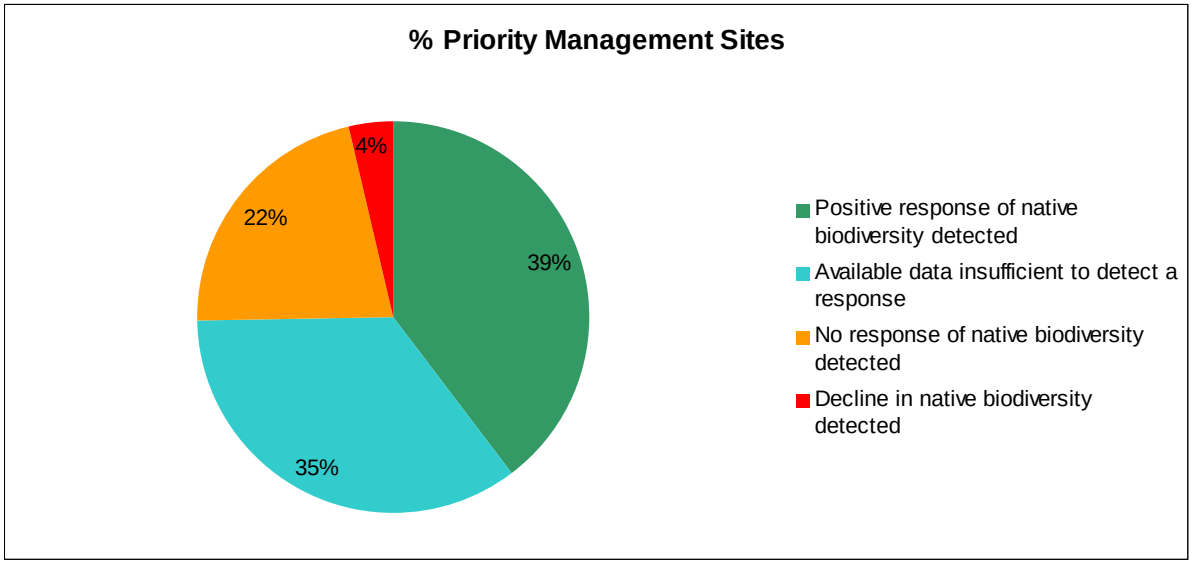
The average annual residential water supplied per property has fallen by 47 per cent over the past 19 years to 175 kL/per property per annum in 2009-10. This equates to a saving of over 100 billion litres annually.



STRATEGY	STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES
GOAL 22	Protect our natural environment
GOAL 23	Increase opportunities for people to look after their own neighbourhoods and environments
GOAL 24	Make it easier for people to be involved in their communities
GOAL 25	Increase opportunities for seniors in NSW to fully participate in community life
GOAL 26	Fostering opportunity and partnership with aboriginal people
GOAL 27	Enhance cultural, creative, sporting and recreation opportunities
GOAL 28	Ensure NSW is ready to deal with major emergencies and natural disasters

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 22	**PROTECT OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for the Environment & Heritage**				
TARGET	22.1. **Protect and restore priority land, vegetation and water habitats** 22.1.1. **Manage weeds and pests -** Reduce the impact of invasive species at priority sites on National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) parks and reserves leading to a positive response of native biodiversity at 50% of these sites by October 2015				
MEASURE	• Percentage of priority management sites subject to control and monitoring where a positive response of native biodiversity has been detected				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Office of Environment and Heritage (data reviewed every four years)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• As at 2011, there are 83 priority management sites subject to control and monitoring				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:



Data was collected as part of the review of the Fox Threat Abatement Plan (2001) in 2009 and the Bitou Threat Abatement Plan (2006) in 2011. For the 83 priority management sites subject to invasive species control and monitoring, a positive response of native biodiversity was detected at 39% of sites. Of the remainder, the available data was insufficient to detect a response at 35% of sites, there was no measurable change in the native biodiversity at 22% of sites, and there was a decline in the native biodiversity monitored at 4% of sites.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 22	**PROTECT OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for the Environment & Heritage**				
TARGET	22.1. **Protect and restore priority land, vegetation and water habitats** **Protect and conserve land, biodiversity and native vegetation** 22.1.2. Identify and seek to acquire land of high conservation and strategic conservation value, for permanent conservation measures 22.1.3. Establish voluntary arrangements with landowners over the next decade to bring - an average 20,000 hectares per year of private land under conservation management - an average 300,000 hectares per year of private land being improved for sustainable management				
MEASURE	• Number of hectares per annum of public land under permanent conservation measures • Number of hectares per annum of private land under permanent conservation measures • Number of hectares per annum of private land being improved for conservation				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Office of Environment and Heritage, NSW Annual Report on Native Vegetation, State of Environment Report and State of Catchments Reports (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• The number of hectares of public land under permanent conservation measures in 2010 is estimated to be 7.1 million • The number of hectares of private land under permanent conservation measures in 2010 is estimated to be 1.1 million • The number of hectares of private land being improved for conservation in 2010 is estimated to be 5 million				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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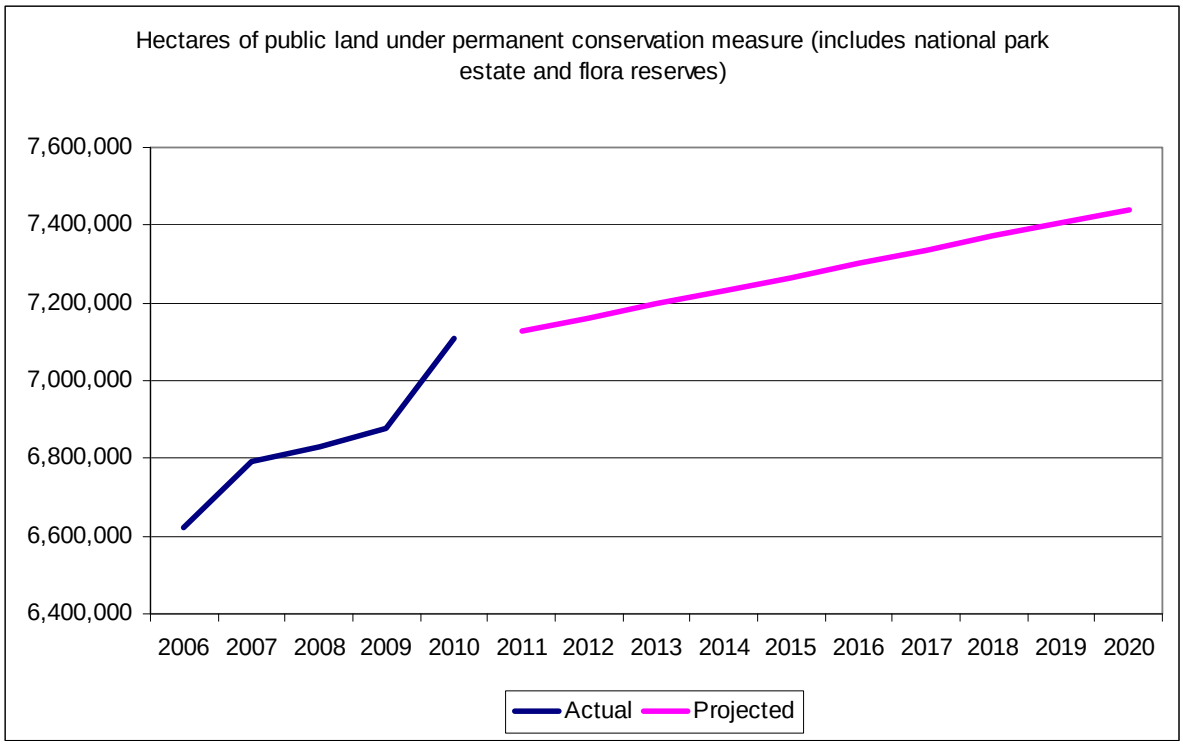
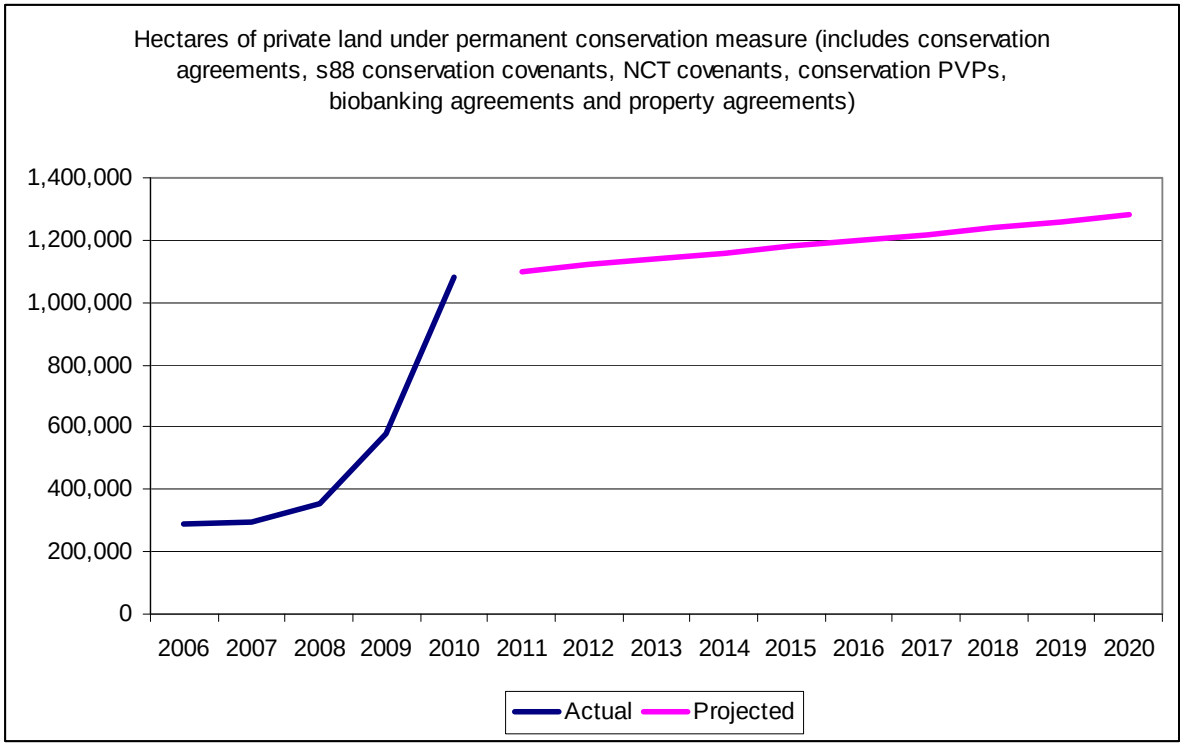
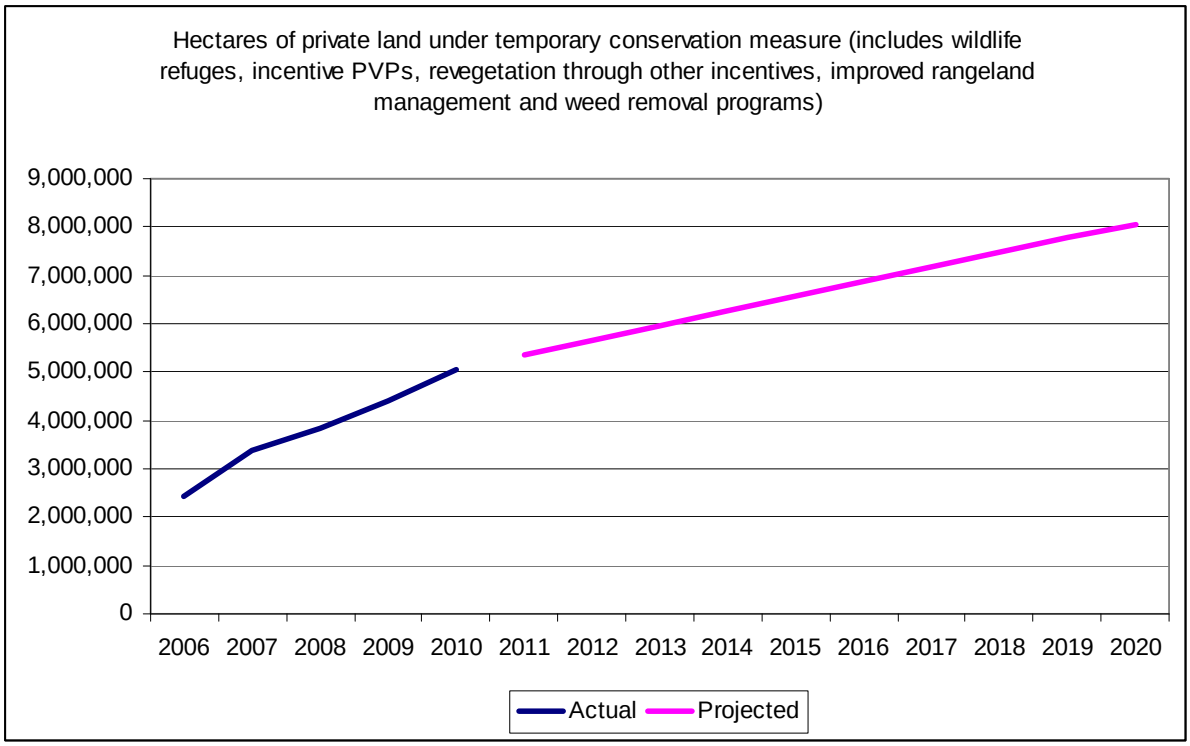
Historical Performance and Projection:





Source: OEH data

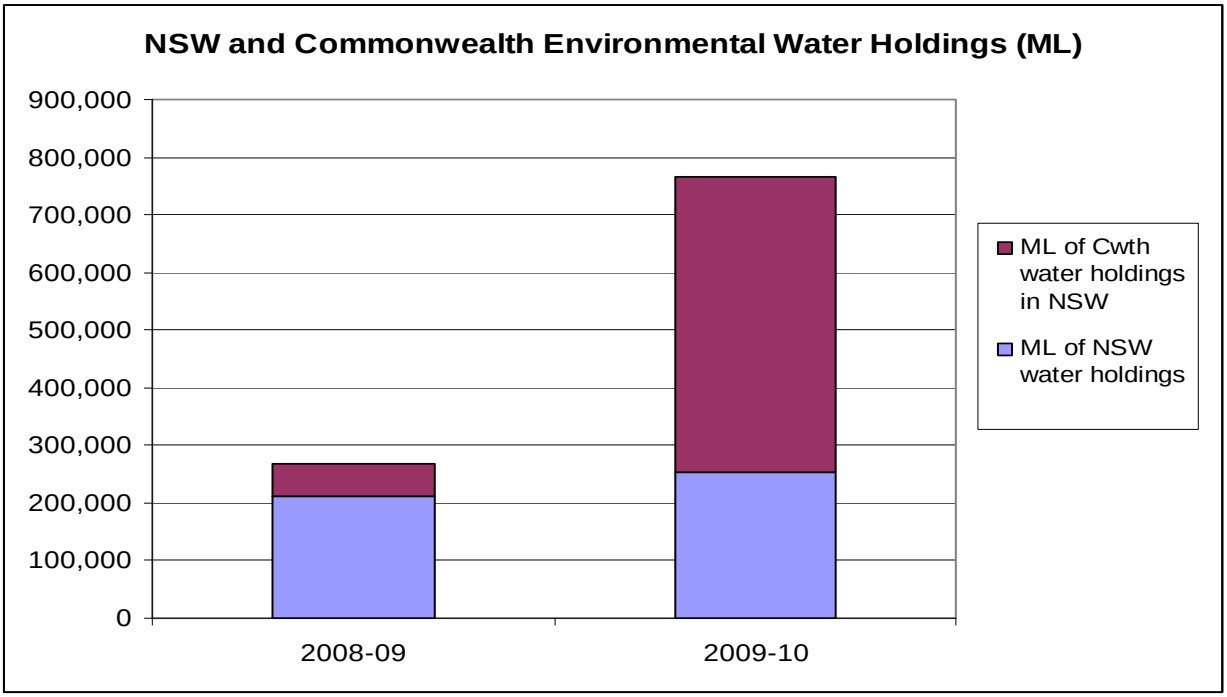


Source: OEH data

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 22	**PROTECT OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for the Environment & Heritage**				
TARGET	22.1. **Protect and restore priority land, vegetation and water habitats** 22.1.4. **Protect rivers, wetlands and coastal environments -** Improve the environmental health of wetlands and catchments through actively managing water for the environment by 2021				
MEASURE	• Number of megalitres of water actively managed in NSW for the environment • State of Catchment and River Condition Index ratings				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Sustainable Rivers Audit; NSW State of Environment report; Department of Primary Industries, Office of Water; Office of Environment and Heritage, and Annual Reports of the Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• As at 2011, there were 660 megalitres of State and Commonwealth environmental water holdings • State of Catchment and River Condition Index ratings will be determined in 2012				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical performance and projection:

The NSW target is 358,000 ML for 2011-12



Sources: Budget Paper No.3 and Annual Reports of the Commonwealth Environmental Water Holder 2008-09 and 2009-10.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 22	**PROTECT OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for the Environment & Heritage**				
TARGET	22.2. **Protect local environments from pollution** 22.2.1. **Target illegal dumping -** Reduce the incidence of large scale (greater than 200m3 of waste) illegal dumping detected in Sydney, the Illawarra, Hunter and Central Coast by 30% by 2016				
MEASURE	• Number of waste compliance campaigns conducted by OEH to combat illegal dumping • Number of illegal dumping investigations conducted by OEH and the Regional Illegal Dumping Squads • % of identified illegal dumping sites investigated and regulatory action taken • % reduction in the incidence of large scale illegal dumping detected				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Office of Environment and Heritage (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• 16 waste compliance campaigns conducted by OEH to combat illegal dumping in the 2010-11 financial year • 77 illegal dumping investigations by OEH and the Regional Illegal Dumping Squads in 2010-11 financial year • 100% identified illegal dumping sites investigated and regulatory action taken in 2010-11 financial year				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

	2010-11	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**
No. of waste compliance campaigns	16				
No. of illegal dumping investigations	77				
% of identified illegal dumping sites investigated and regulatory action taken	100%				
% reduction in the incidence of large scale illegal dumping detected (compared with 2010-11)	N/A				

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 22	**PROTECT OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for the Environment & Heritage**				
TARGET	22.2. **Protect local environments from pollution** 22.2.2. **Provide information to local communities on air quality**				
MEASURE	• Online hourly update of Regional Air Quality Index (RAQI), 24 hour summaries, reporting monthly RAQI values and annual exceedances and SMS and media • National Environmental Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality • Number of inspections or compliance audits completed (particulate (dust) emissions from coal mining)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• OEH ambient air quality monitoring network (Sydney Metropolitan, Illawarra, Lower and Upper Hunter)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• % of time air monitoring stations provide valid data (target 95%) • Air quality website operational and providing data and information (target 90% of the time) • Two new air quality monitoring stations operating (Sydney, Central Coast) by September 2012 • Fourteen Upper Hunter stations operational by December 2011				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

Regional Air Quality Index

- 2010-11: 33 poor days
- 2009-10: 64 poor days
- 2008-09: 47 poor days

National Environmental Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality

- 2010-11 NEPM goals exceeded: 9 days
- 2009-10 NEPM goals exceeded: 30 days
- 2008-09 NEPM goals exceeded: 28 days

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 22	**PROTECT OUR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for the Environment & Heritage**				
TARGET	22.3. **Increase renewable energy** 22.3.1. 20% renewable energy by 2020				
MEASURE	• Measure to be developed				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Source to be determined				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline to be determined				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

Note: this measure has not yet been developed.

This target is to be underpinned by the Renewable Energy Action Plan, which is being developed by a Taskforce. OEH has been working with DPC to develop this plan, including the incorporation of OEH's 'energy efficiency prospectus'.

OEH's involvement with renewable energy includes the following:

- Management of the Climate Change Fund, which is being used to fund the Solar Bonus Scheme and the Moree Solar Power Plant
- Transport NSW, in partnership with OEH, has awarded two Australian companies tenders to build and trial fuel efficient hybrid buses in Sydney. Each bus will be equipped with different hybrid technologies
- OEH is also operating three electric vehicles (Mitsubishi iMieVs) in the fleet, and has converted Australia's first plug-in hybrid vehicle capable of delivering energy back to the gird
- The Renewable Energy Precincts program is providing information and support to facilitate renewable energy opportunities across NSW
- Projects funded under the Climate Change Fund's Renewable Energy Development Program also assist in meeting the action to encourage renewable energy technologies, including the Liddell Power Station Solar Plant and the Hunter Valley Geothermal Power Project.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 23	**INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE TO LOOK AFTER THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOODS AND ENVIRONMENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Primary Industries, Minister for Police, Attorney General, Minister for the Environment & Heritage**				
TARGET	23.1. **Increase the devolution of decision making, funding and control to groups and individuals for local environmental and community activities, including** 23.1.1. Catchment Management 23.1.2. Landcare				
MEASURE	• Upgrade the 13 CMA Catchment Action Plans (CAP) to whole of government and community plans by March 2013 • Increase the number of Landcare Groups, and members belonging to Landcare Groups, by 15% by 2015				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• At October 2011 two Catchment Action Plans upgraded • At October 2011 2100 Landcare groups with 57,000 members in NSW				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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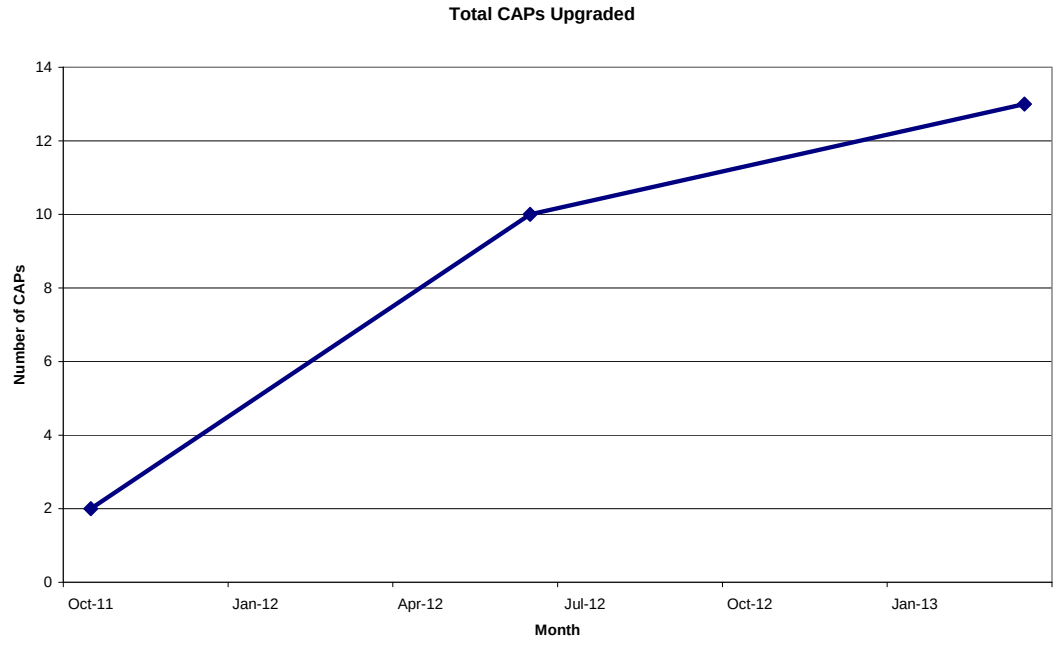
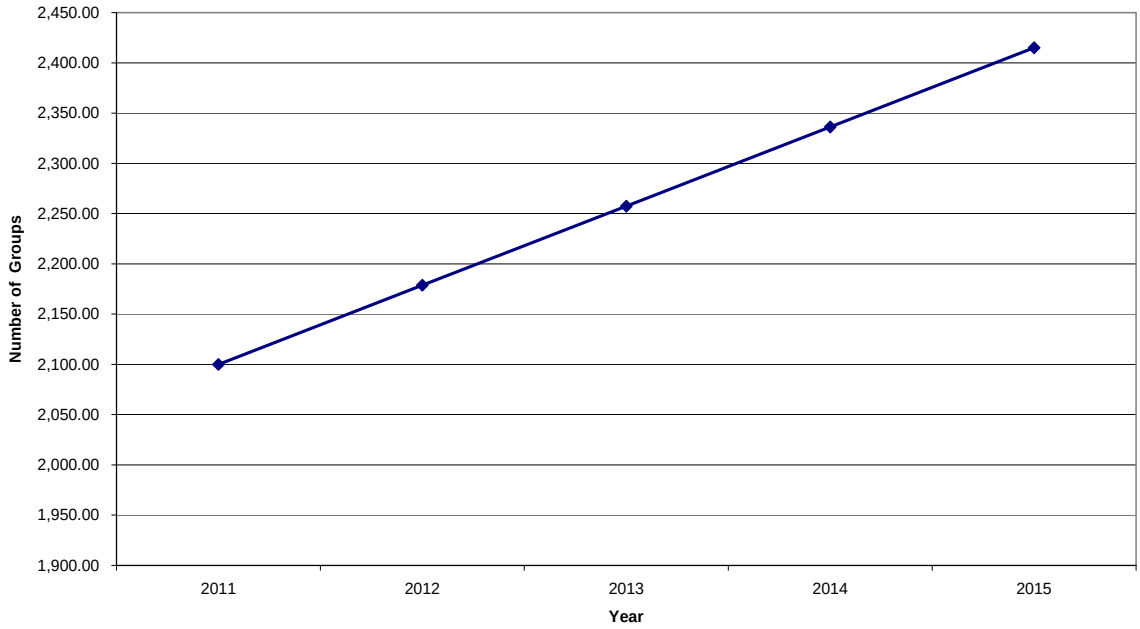
Historical Performance and Projection:

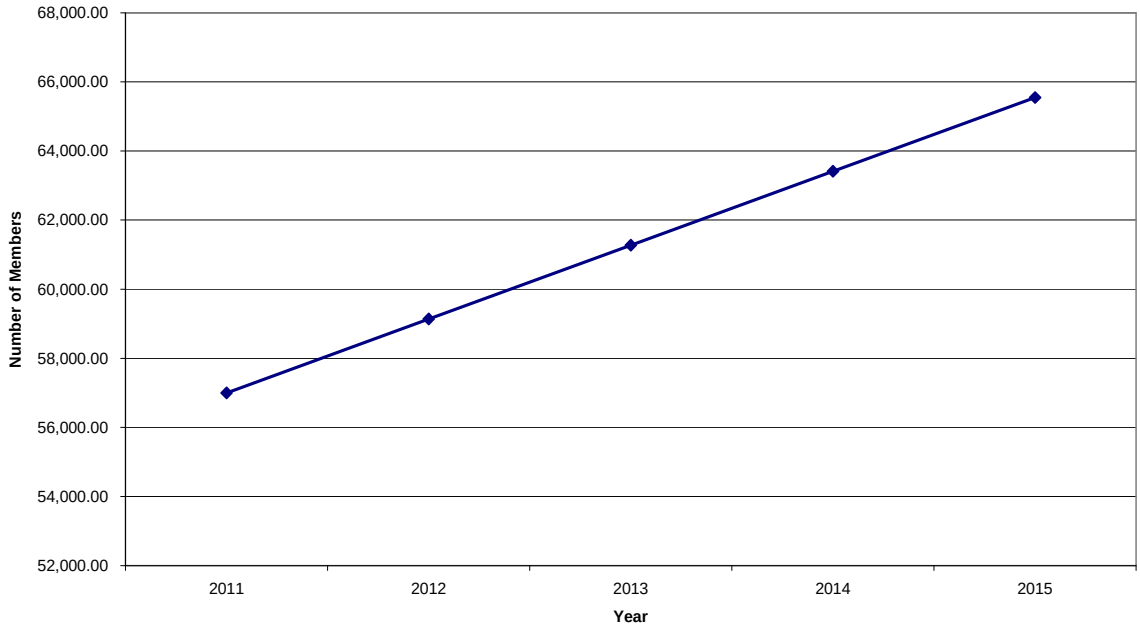
Recent and projected numbers of upgraded Catchment Action Plans is summarised in the following chart:



Target Total Number of Landcare Groups



Target Total Number of Landcare Members



STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 23	**INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE TO LOOK AFTER THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOODS AND ENVIRONMENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Primary Industries, Minister for Police, Attorney General, Minister for the Environment & Heritage**				
TARGET	23.2. **By 2016, NSW will have the lowest litter count per capita in Australia**				
MEASURE	• Litter count per capita for NSW				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Keep Australia Beautiful National Litter Index (annual, based on counts taken twice a year)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009-10, NSW was ranked as the second best performing State or territory in terms of the number of items littered per capita				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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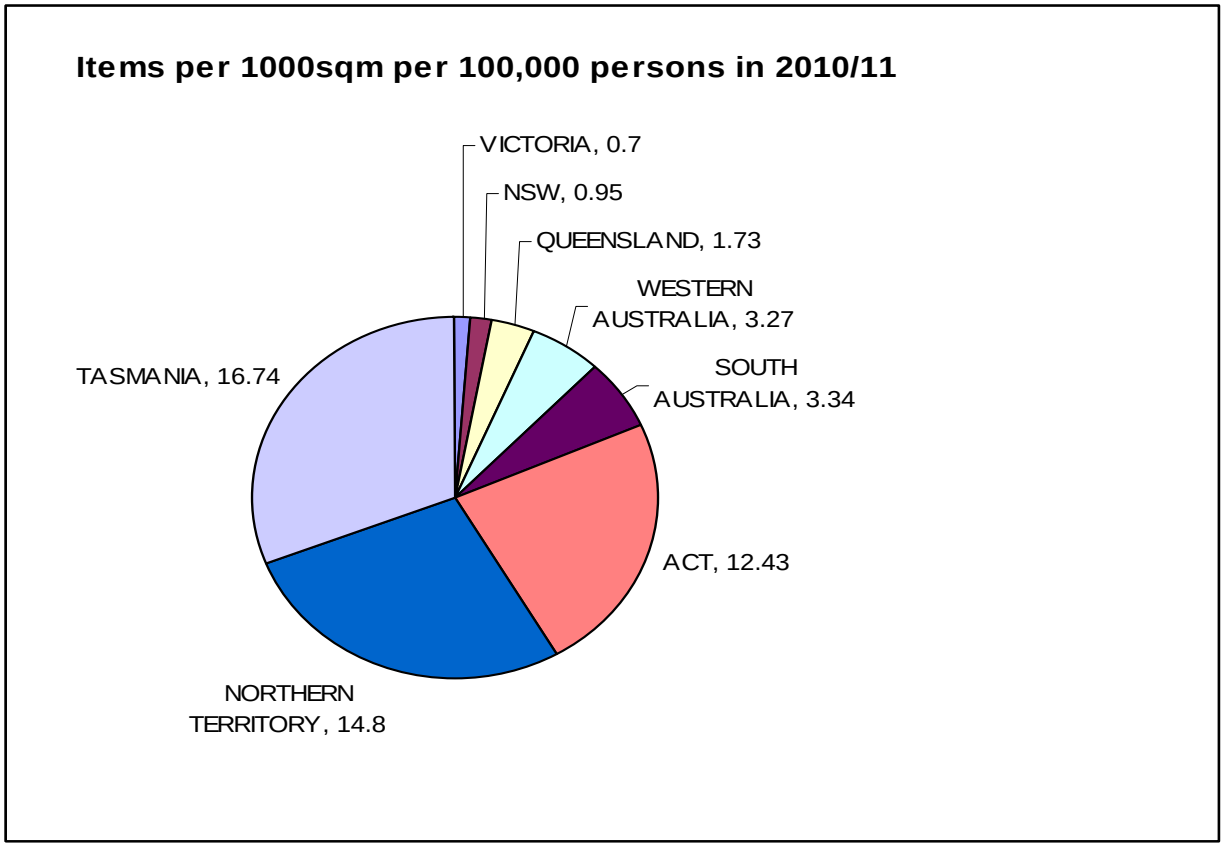
Historical Performance and Projection:



STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 23	**INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE TO LOOK AFTER THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOODS AND ENVIRONMENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Primary Industries, Minister for Police, Attorney General, Minister for the Environment & Heritage**				
TARGET	23.3. **Increase recycling to meet the 2014 NSW waste recycling targets**				
MEASURE	• Increase recovery and utilisation of materials from municipal sector from 44% in the 2008-09 financial year, to 66% by 2014 • Increase recovery and utilisation of materials from the commercial and industrial sector from 52% in 2008-09 to 63% by 2014 • Increase recovery and utilisation of materials from the construction and demolition sector from 73% in the 2008-09 financial year to 76% by 2014				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy Progress Report 2010, V1, Office of Environment and Heritage, biennial				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In the 2008-09 financial year, 44% of materials from the municipal sector were recovered and used • In the 2008-09 financial year, 52% of materials from the commercial and industrial sector were recovered and used • In the 2008-09 financial year, 73% of materials from the construction and demolition sector were recovered and used				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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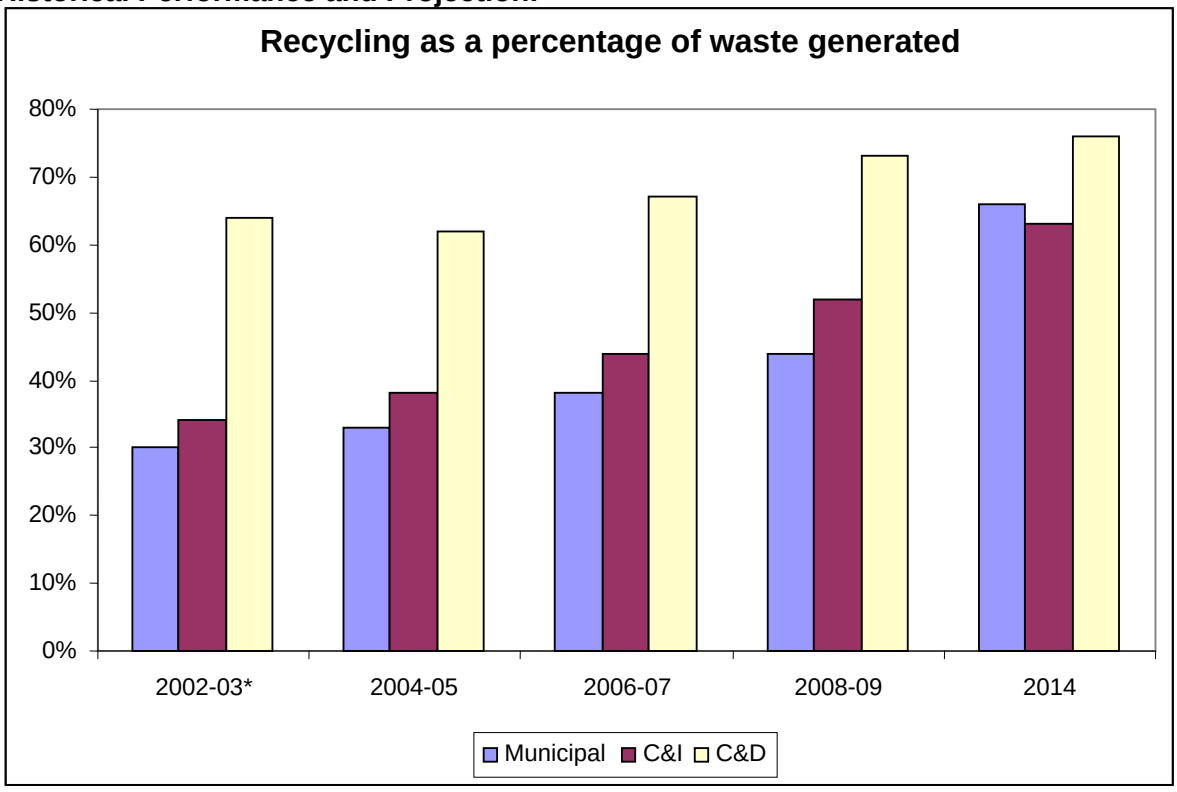
Historical Performance and Projection:



STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 23	**INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE TO LOOK AFTER THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOODS AND ENVIRONMENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Primary Industries, Minister for Police, Attorney General, Minister for the Environment & Heritage**				
TARGET	23.4. **Reduce graffiti**				
MEASURE	• Number of malicious damage – graffiti incidents recorded by NSW police, expressed as a rate per 100,000 NSW residents				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) and NSW Police Force – reference DG1110089 (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• To be determined in 2012				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

The baseline data in relation to the number of graffiti incidents reported to the NSW Police Force, will be determined during 2012.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 23	**INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE TO LOOK AFTER THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOODS AND ENVIRONMENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Primary Industries, Minister for Police, Attorney General, Minister for the Environment & Heritage**				
TARGET	23.5. **Increase neighbourhood crime prevention**				
MEASURE	• Percentage of Local Area Commands with at least one Neighbourhood Watch group				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Police Force (quarterly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2011, 59% of LACs had at least one Neighbourhood Watch group				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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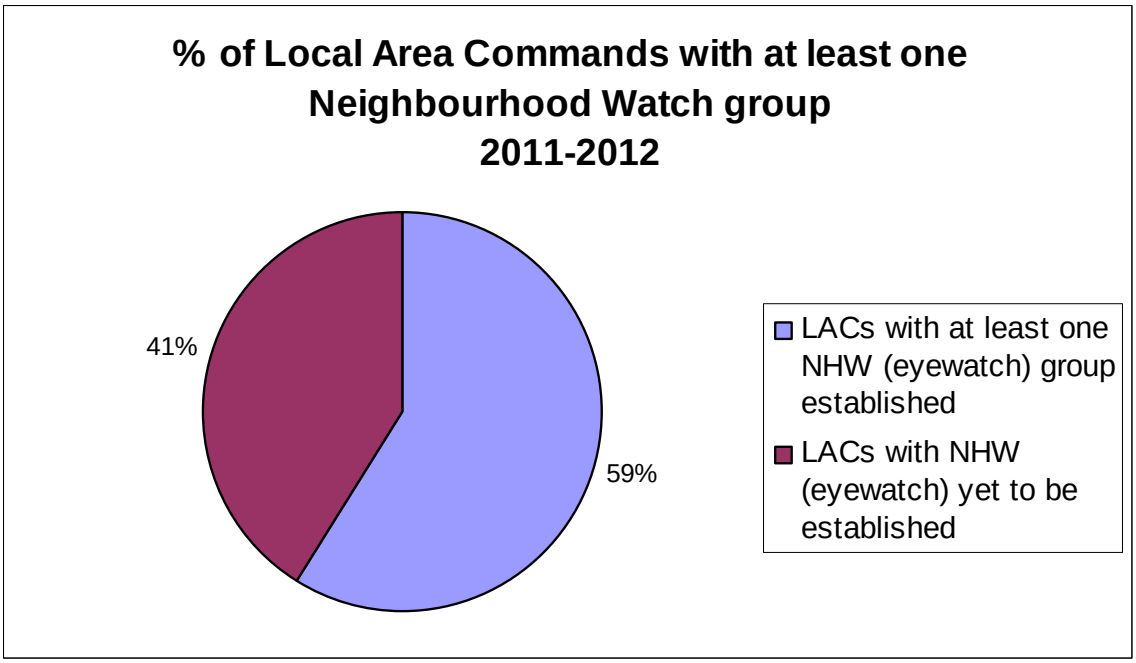
Historical Performance and Projection:



Project Eyewatch was launched in August 2011.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 23	**INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE TO LOOK AFTER THEIR OWN NEIGHBOURHOODS AND ENVIRONMENTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Primary Industries, Minister for Police, Attorney General, Minister for the Environment & Heritage**				
TARGET	23.6. **Minimise impacts of climate change in local communities**				
MEASURE	• Completion of fine scale climate projections derived for NSW and make available to local councils and the public by 2014				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Office of Environment and Heritage report twice yearly until 2013 (annual monitoring from 2014-15, after public release)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Projections will be available by June 2014				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

No historical measure available.

Fine scale climate projections derived from global and regional models:

- completed by December 2013
- public release by June 2014
- end-user data usage tracking commences June 2014

Climate projections are for rainfall, temperature, humidity and wind speed; at 3 hourly intervals until 2080; based on a 10 km by 10 km grid for all of NSW (2 km by 2 km grid for Sydney).

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 24	**MAKE IT EASIER FOR PEOPLE TO BE INVOLVED IN THEIR COMMUNITIES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Citizenship & Communities**				
TARGET	24.1. **Increase volunteering** 24.1.1. Increase the proportion of the NSW population involved in volunteering, to exceed the national average by 2016				
MEASURE	• Percentage of NSW adults involved in volunteering				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• General Social Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics (Cat. No. 4159.0) ABS General Social Survey: Summary Results Australia, conducted every four years (http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4159.0). Latest publication is for 2010, released on 30/9/2011 Tables 30 & 31 Voluntary Work data sets are due to be released December 2011. Data collected only on people over 18 years				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2006, 32.7% of NSW adults were involved in volunteering, compared to the national average of 34.1%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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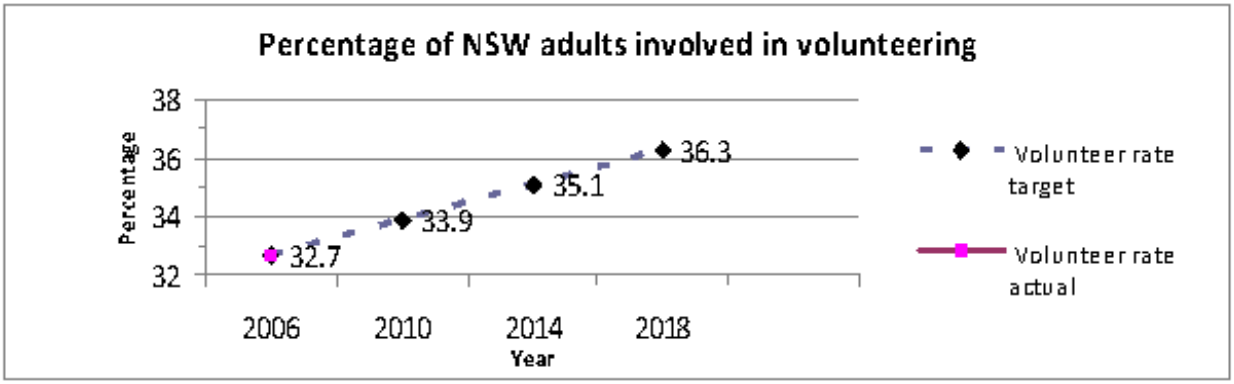
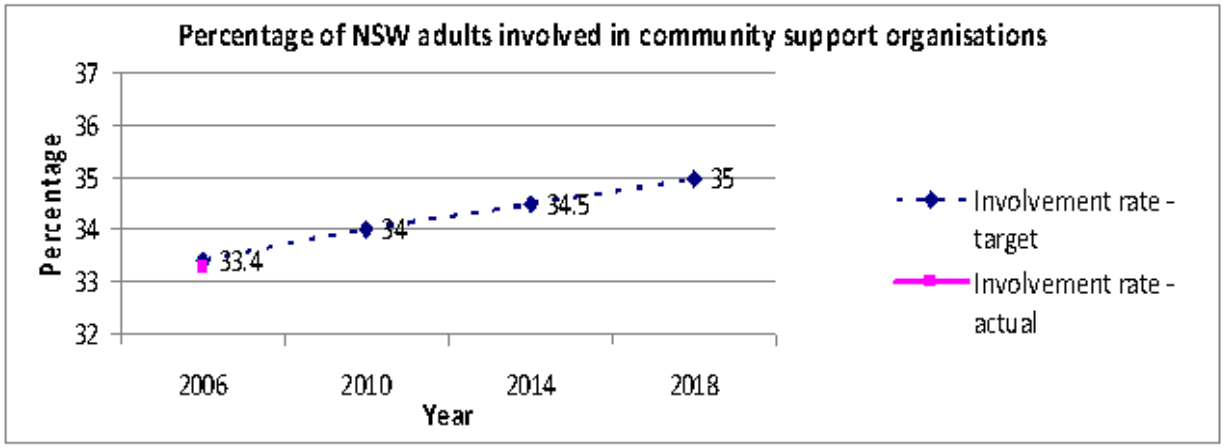
Historical Performance and Projection:



ABS General Social Survey: Summary Results Australia, latest publication for 2010 was released on 30/9/2011. Tables 30 & 31 Voluntary Work data sets are due to be released in December 2011. It is noted that Table 6.3 Personal Characteristics includes some volunteering data on both NSW and Australia. However, due to unexplained increases across all States and territories, the Office has been decided to wait for more detailed volunteering data and are yet to speak with ABS.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 24	**MAKE IT EASIER FOR PEOPLE TO BE INVOLVED IN THEIR COMMUNITIES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Citizenship & Communities**				
TARGET	24.2. **Increase community participation** 24.2.1. Increase the proportion of the NSW population involved in local community organisations, to exceed the national average by 2016				
MEASURE	• Percentage of NSW adults who are involved in community support organisations				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• General Social Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics (Cat. No. 4159.0) ABS General Social Survey: Summary Results Australia, (Table 29) conducted every four years (http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4159.0) Latest publication is for 2010, released on 30/9/2011.Data is collected only on people over 18				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2006, 33.3% of NSW adults were actively involved in a community support organisation, on par with the national average				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓		✓

Historical Performance and Projection:



NSW specific data (for 2010) about the NSW adult involvement rate in community support organisations will be available in December 2011.

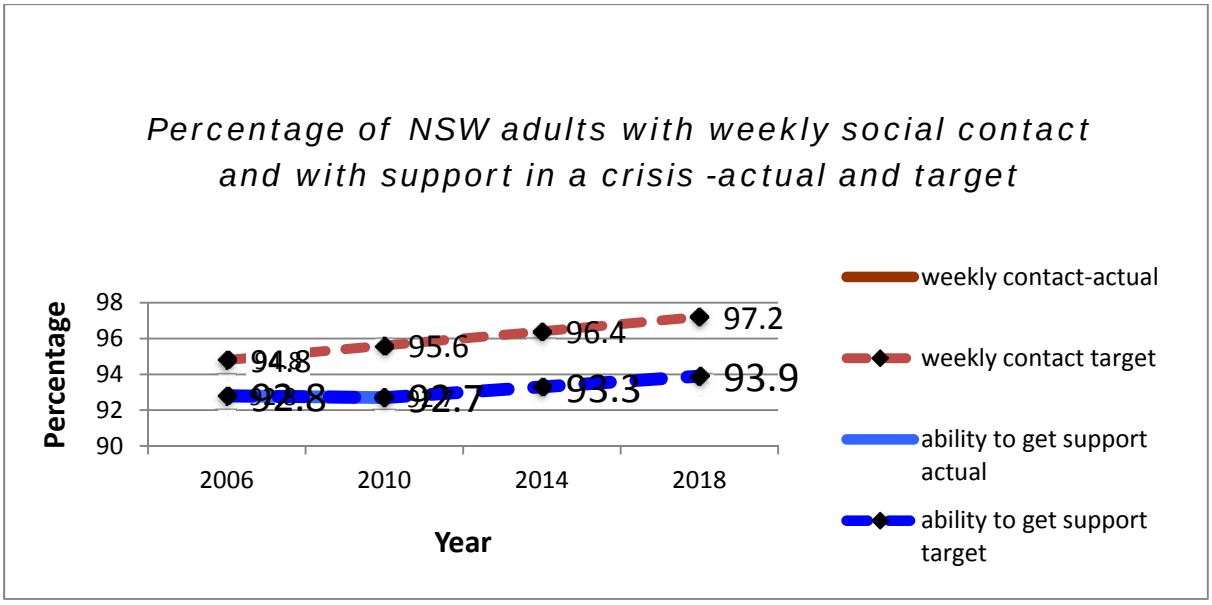
STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 24	**MAKE IT EASIER FOR PEOPLE TO BE INVOLVED IN THEIR COMMUNITIES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Citizenship & Communities**				
TARGET	24.3. **Improve our sense of community** 24.3.1. Increase the proportion of the population who have weekly social contact with family or friends, to exceed the national average by 2016 24.3.2. Increase the proportion of the population who feel they have someone to turn to in times of crisis, to exceed the national average by 2016				
MEASURE	• Percentage of NSW adults who had contact with family or friends living outside the household in the last week • Percentage of NSW adults who feel able to get support in times of crisis from persons living outside the household				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• General Social Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics (Cat. No. 4159.0) ABS General Social Survey: Summary Results Australia, (Table 6.3) conducted every four years (http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4159.0) Latest publication is for 2010, released on 30/9/2011.Data is collected only on people over 18				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2006 in NSW 94.8% of adults had weekly contact with family or friends living outside the household compared with the national average of 96.3 % and 92.8% of adults felt able to get support in times of crisis from persons living outside the household compared to national average of 93.3%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
	✓	✓	✓		✓

Historical Performance and Projection:

In 2002, in NSW 94.8% of adults had weekly contact with family or friends living outside the household compared with the national average of 95.4% and 93.2% felt they were able to get support in times of crisis from persons living outside the household compared to the national average of 94%.

In 2006 in NSW 94.8% of adults had weekly contact with family or friends living outside the household compared with the national average of 96.3 % and 92.8% of adults felt able to get support in times of crisis from persons living outside the household compared to national average of 93.3%.

The 2010 NSW data for adults with weekly contact with family and friends will be available in December 2011. In 2010 in NSW 92.7% of adults felt able to get support in times of crisis from persons living outside the household compared to the national average of 93.7%.



NSW specific data (for 2010) for adults who had weekly contact with family or friends will be available in December 2011.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 25	**INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SENIORS IN NSW TO FULLY PARTICIPATE IN COMMUNITY LIFE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Ageing**				
TARGET	25.1. **Develop and implement a whole of NSW government strategy on ageing by 1 July 2012**				
MEASURE	• Whole of NSW Government strategy on ageing implemented by 1 July 2012				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Family and Community Services (delivery of strategy and quarterly reporting of implementation once strategy measures and baselines are approved prior to 1 July 2012)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• The whole-of-government strategy will be developed, endorsed and announced by the NSW Government by 1 July 2012				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

The previous NSW Government launched the whole of government ageing strategy Towards 2030: Planning for our Ageing Population in 2008. The need for an ageing strategy acknowledged that people are living longer and healthier lives, and this major demographic change will present the state with significant challenges unless there is planning for population change.

The availability of new demographic and related data, progression of inter-jurisdictional reforms on health and aged care through the Council of Australian Governments, and the delivery of commitments by the Government make it timely and appropriate to develop a new NSW whole-of-government Ageing Strategy (the Strategy).

In September 2011, the Government announced a review of the previous strategy and the Premier held an Ageing Roundtable to address improving services and supports for older people across the State.

The key issues that were discussed at the Ageing Roundtable included social inclusion, health and well-being, housing, transport, intergenerational activities, mature workers, volunteering, attitudes to ageing and the aged and planning for later life such as substitute decision-making.

Following on from the Roundtable, 30 consultations will be held throughout NSW to ensure community views are heard. The consultations are anticipated to start in February 2012 and conclude in March 2012. The findings from the Roundtable and the consultations will be the foundations of the whole-of-government ageing strategy that will be finalised and announce by 30 June 2012.

The strategy will aim to more broadly engage the government, non government and community sectors to collaborate on addressing the key opportunities and challenges of an ageing population.

Indicators and data sources will be developed for reporting post 1 July 2012.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 25	**INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SENIORS IN NSW TO FULLY PARTICIPATE IN COMMUNITY LIFE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Ageing**				
TARGET	25.2. **Implement standard retirement village contracts**				
MEASURE	• Standard contract terms will be published by April/May 2012				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Finance and Services				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Complete by mid 2012				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

The Minister for Fair Trading appointed a committee of experts to advise on the development of standard retirement village contract terms.

The committee includes representatives of retirement village residents, village operators and the legal profession.

The committee has met five times, on 21 July, 12 August, 25 August, 15 September and 29 September 2011. It has reached agreement on the broad categories of matters to be included in a standardised contract and has provided verbal advice to the Minister on its findings.

Work is underway to engage the services of a plain-English legal consultant to draft the contract, in liaison with the expert committee.

Community and industry consultation on the draft standard contract will be carried out in early 2012.

<table>
<tr><td>STRATEGY</td><td colspan="5">STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES</td></tr>
<tr><td>GOAL 26</td><td colspan="5">FOSTERING OPPORTUNITY AND PARTNERSHIP WITH ABORIGINAL PEOPLE</td></tr>
<tr><td>ACCOUNTABILITY</td><td colspan="5">Minister for Aboriginal Affairs</td></tr>
<tr><td>TARGET</td><td colspan="5">26.1. Close the life expectancy gap within a generation</td></tr>
<tr><td>MEASURE</td><td colspan="5">• The average number of years new born babies could expect to live, if they experienced the age/sex specific death rates that applied at their birth throughout their lifetimes by indigenous status
• The measure is defined as the direct estimation of the life expectancy gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians using the average number of deaths in the relevant three–year period and the estimated resident population at the mid-point of that three-year period, with adjustments for incomplete identification by Indigenous status
• Source of measure: National Indigenous Reform Agreement (Closing the Gap) performance reporting. Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision September 2011</td></tr>
<tr><td>SOURCE FREQUENCY</td><td colspan="5">• Experimental Indigenous and non-Indigenous life tables, Australian Bureau of Statistics 3302.0.55.003 - Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2005–2007. The most recent release was 25 May 2009 (data is calculated for three year periods and reported every five years)</td></tr>
<tr><td>BASELINE
(year/ rate)</td><td colspan="5">
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Aboriginal males</th><th>Non-Aboriginal males</th><th>LEB Gap – males</th><th>Aboriginal females</th><th>Non-Aboriginal females</th><th>LEB Gap – females</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Years</td></tr>
<tr><td>New South Wales</td><td>69.9</td><td>78.7</td><td>8.8</td><td>75.0</td><td>82.5</td><td>7.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Australia</td><td>67.2</td><td>78.7</td><td>11.5</td><td>72.9</td><td>82.6</td><td>9.7</td></tr>
</table>
• Aboriginal males born in NSW in the period 2005 to 2007 have an estimated life expectancy at birth of 70 years compared with 79 years for non-Aboriginal males
• Aboriginal females born in NSW in the period 2005 to 2007 have an estimated life expectancy at birth of 75 years compared with 83 years for non-Aboriginal females
• Life expectancy is higher for Aboriginal males and females in NSW as compared to the national average for Aboriginal males and females
• Aboriginal males born in NSW in the period 2005 to 2007 have an estimated life expectancy at birth of 70 years compared with 67 years for Aboriginal males nationally
• Aboriginal females born in NSW in the period 2005 to 2007 have an estimated life expectancy at birth of 75 years compared with 73 years for Aboriginal females nationally</td></tr>
<tr><td>DATA REPORTED BY</td><td>NATIONAL
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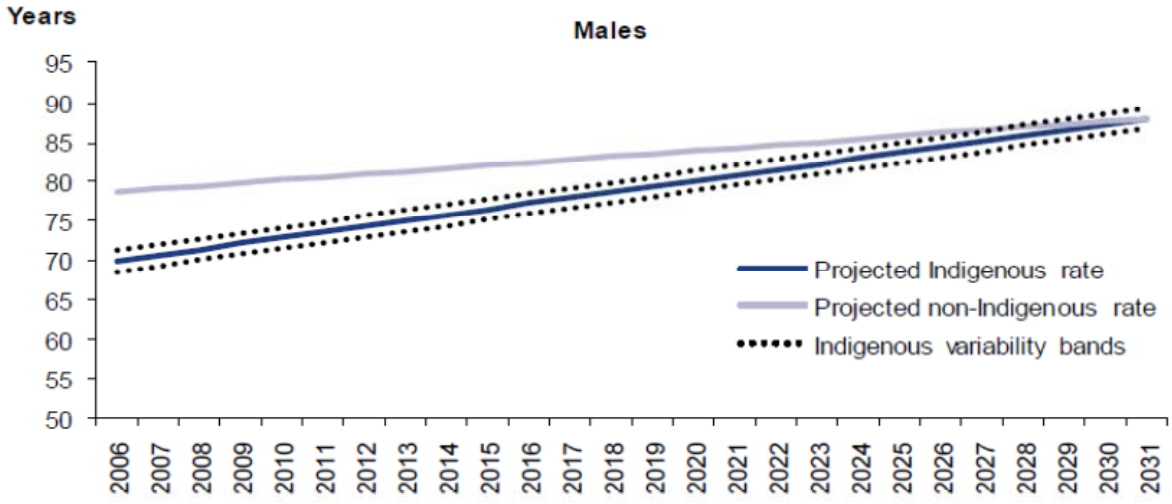
</table>

Historical Performance and Projection:

The aim of the target is for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians to have the same life expectancy by 2031 (25 years from 2006).


Years
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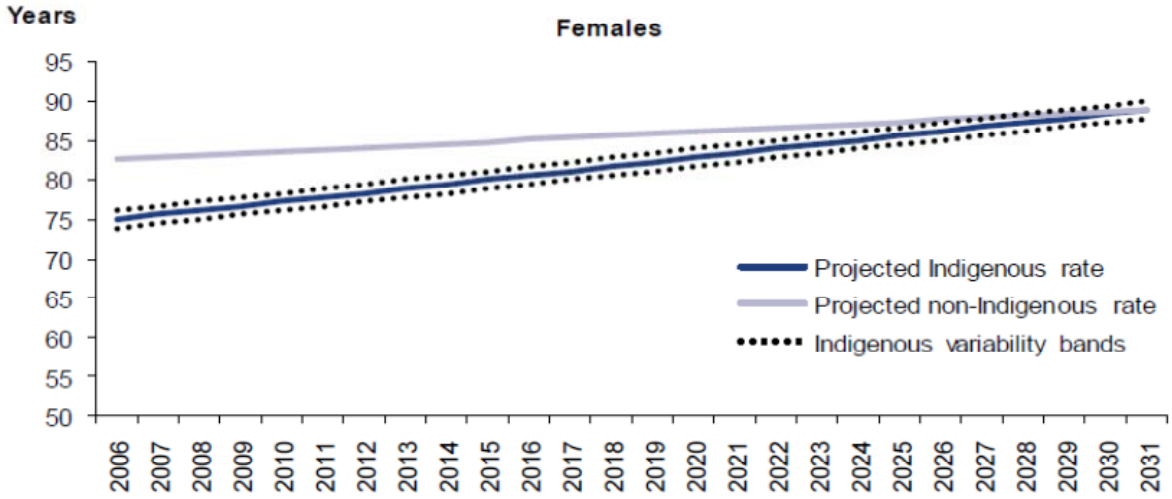
Projected Indigenous rate
Projected non-Indigenous rate
Indigenous variability bands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2031
Projected Indigenous rate
Projected non-Indigenous rate
Indigenous variability bands

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 26	**FOSTERING OPPORTUNITY AND PARTNERSHIP WITH ABORIGINAL PEOPLE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Aboriginal Affairs**				
TARGET	26.2. **Increase the number of Aboriginal communities the State Government is partnering with to improve local outcomes**				
MEASURE	• The proportion of Partnership Communities with recognised Community Engagement Groups				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Partnership Community Program data, Department of Education & Communities (AANSW) (annual, financial year)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• As at 30 June 2011, 21 of 40 Partnership Communities have a recognised Community Engagement Group				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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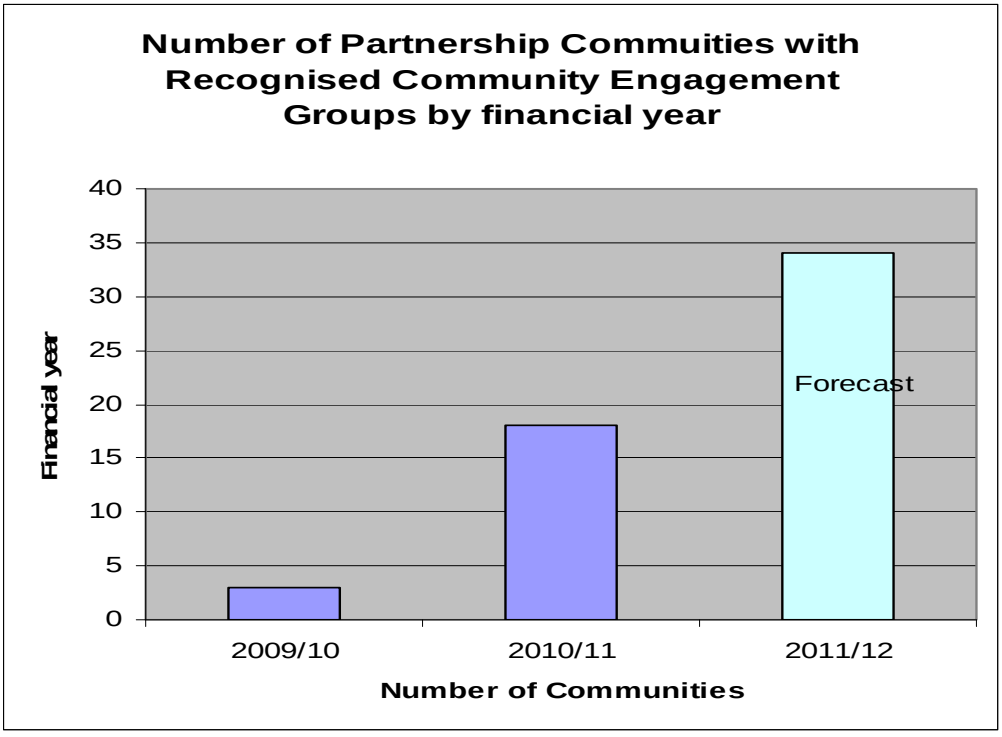
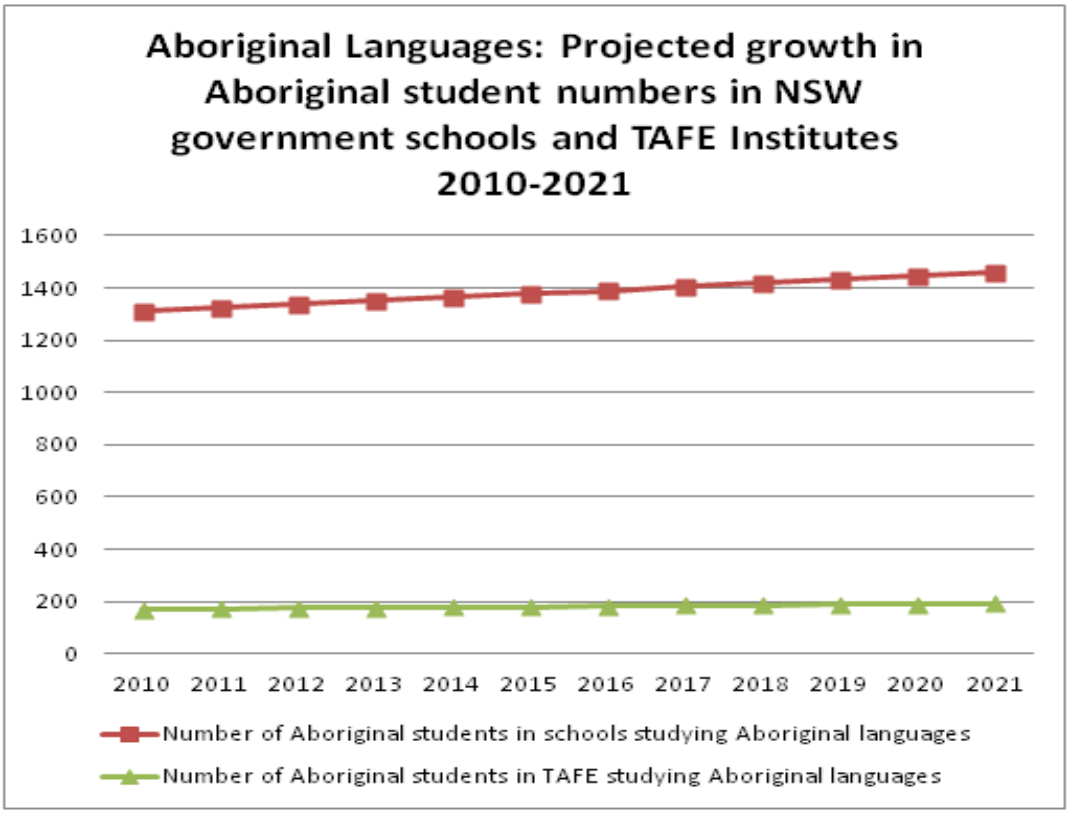
Historical Performance and Projection:



Recognition of Community Engagement Bodies is an essential first step in developing partnerships between Aboriginal Communities and NSW Government agencies that will in turn lead to better service delivery and outcomes for Aboriginal people in NSW. Aboriginal Affairs has committed to achieve recognition of 85 per cent of the 40 Partnership Communities. This will increase the number of communities with recognised Community Engagement Bodies from 21 in June 2011 to 34 by June 2012.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 26	**FOSTERING OPPORTUNITY AND PARTNERSHIP WITH ABORIGINAL PEOPLE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Aboriginal Affairs**				
TARGET	26.3. **Support Aboriginal culture, country and identity** 26.3.1. Increase access for people to learn Aboriginal languages				
MEASURE	• The number of Aboriginal students in NSW public schools and TAFE Institutes accessing Aboriginal Languages • The number of schools and/or TAFE Institutes accessing the Aboriginal Languages Centre(s)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Education and Communities (Office of Aboriginal Affairs), (annual). • Data for 2011 is not available as the Languages Centre(s) are still in their establishment phase.				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010 there are 1,312 Aboriginal students in NSW public schools studying an Aboriginal Language funded by the Aboriginal Education and Training Directorate and 170 Aboriginal students in TAFE Institutes studying Aboriginal languages • To be developed				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:



STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 26	**FOSTERING OPPORTUNITY AND PARTNERSHIP WITH ABORIGINAL PEOPLE**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Aboriginal Affairs**				
TARGET	26.3. **Support Aboriginal culture, country and identity** 26.3.2. Increase the number of hectares of public lands that Aboriginal people are actively involved in managing 26.3.3. Increase the number of Aboriginal culturally significant objects and places protected				
MEASURE	• Area of National Parks that Aboriginal owners jointly manage • Number of places gazetted and State Heritage items listed				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Office of Environment and Heritage and Department of Education and Communities (Office of Aboriginal Affairs) (quarterly) • Office of Environment and Heritage (quarterly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• As at July 2010, 1.5 million hectares (or 23%) of the reserve system was under joint management through 18 formal joint management arrangements with Aboriginal communities in place covering 111 areas. • As at July 2011, there were a total to 71 Aboriginal Places declared				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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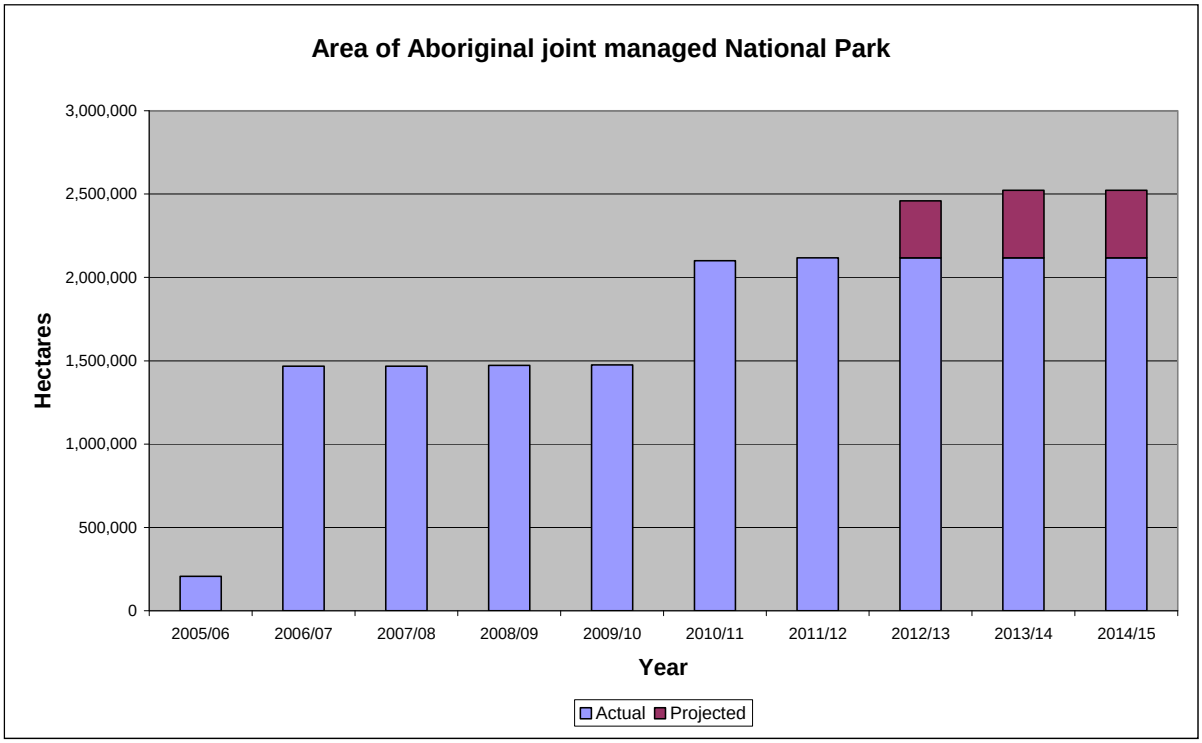
Historical performance and projection:



Since 2003, 30 Aboriginal Places have been gazetted bringing the total to 71. Since July 2011, there have been 5 Aboriginal Places declared, bringing the total to 76.

OEH projects the declaration of an additional 10 Aboriginal Places by June 2012, bringing the total to 86. It is projected that there will be a total of 92 Aboriginal Places declared by 2013, and a 100 by 2014.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 27	**ENHANCE CULTURAL, CREATIVE, SPORTING AND RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Tourism, Major Events, Hospitality & Racing; Minister for the Arts**				
TARGET	27.1. **Increase participation in sport, recreational, arts and cultural activities in rural and regional NSW from 2010 to 2016 by 10%** 27.2. **Increase participation in sport, recreational, arts and cultural activities in Sydney from 2010 to 2016 by 10%**				
MEASURE	• Number of people aged 15 and over attending a cultural venue or event in rural and regional NSW • Participation rates in sport and physical activity in rural and regional NSW • Number of people aged 15 and over attending a cultural venue or event in Sydney • Participation rates in sport and physical activity in Sydney				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australian Bureau of Statistics (Cat. No. 4114.0, every four years (the next survey is expected to be conducted in 2013-14) • Previous source: Newspoll Exercise Recreation and Sport Survey conducted annually from 2001 to 2010. • Future source: A modified survey commissioned from the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the Australian Sports Commission (release of first results expected at the end of 2012, thereafter every 2 years).				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• 4.8 million people, or 83% of the population aged 15 years and over in NSW, attended a selected cultural venue or event at least once during the 12 months prior to interview in 2009-10. Of these people, 1.66 million (35%) resided outside Sydney and 3.08 million (65%) resided within Sydney (Chart 1) • In 2010, 46.7% of people aged over 15 years and living in rural and regional NSW and 43.7% of people living within Sydney participated in sports activities on a regular basis (Chart 2)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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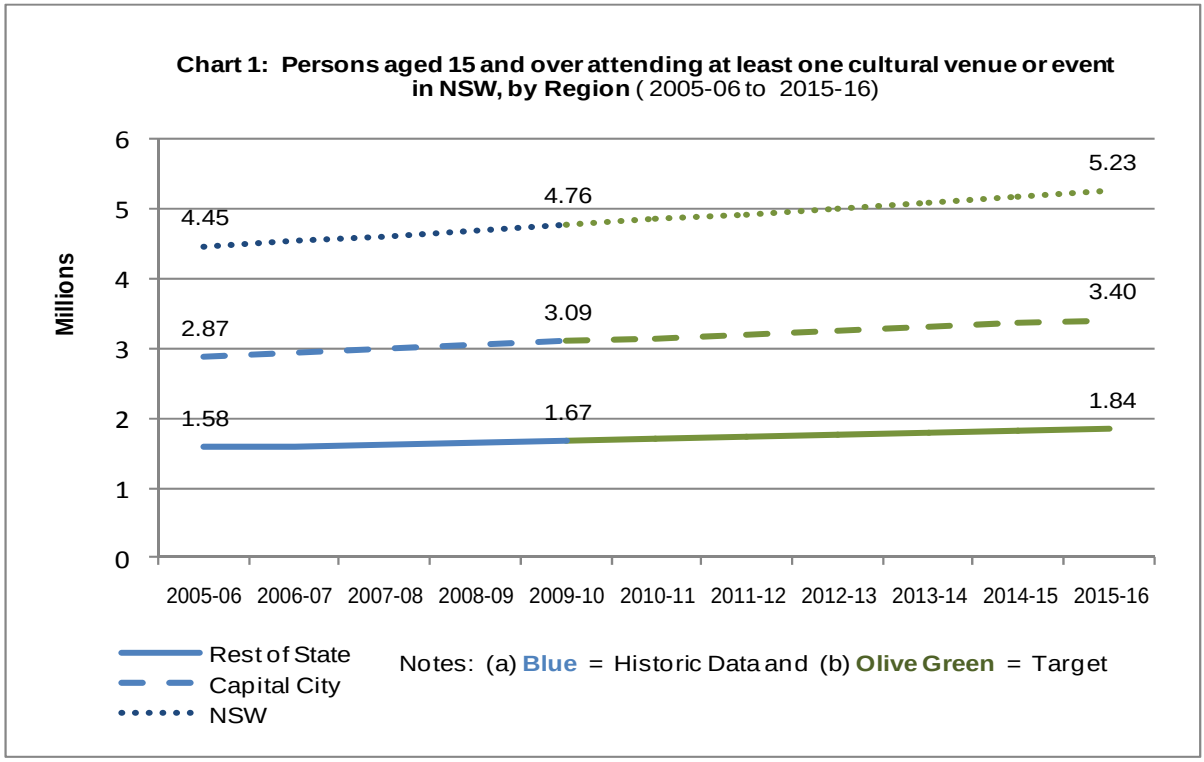
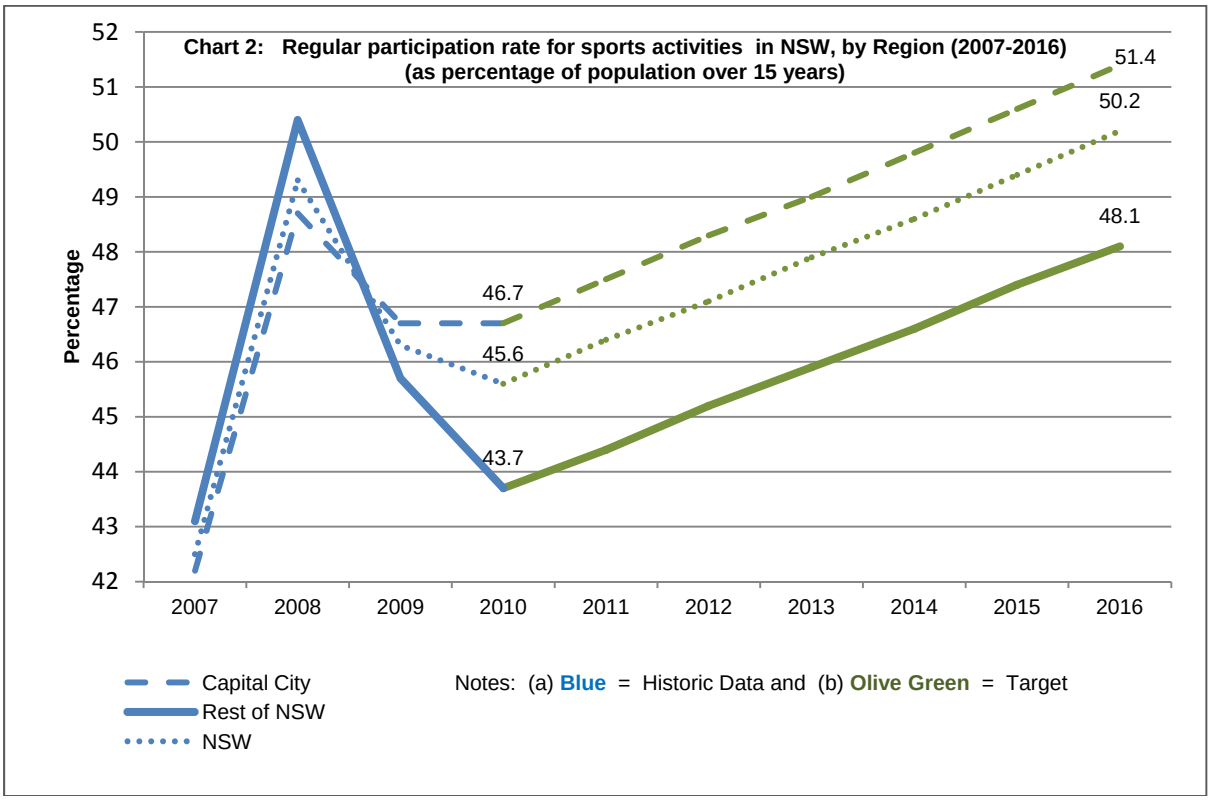
Historical Performance and Projection:





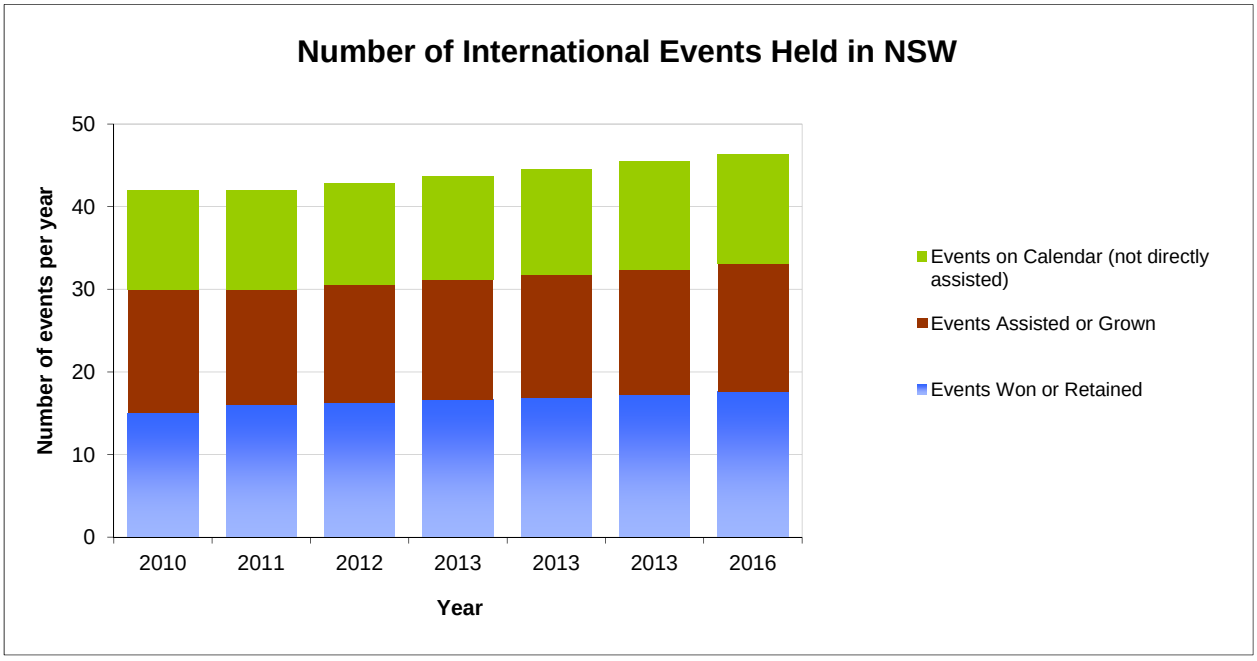
Source: Newspoll Exercise Recreation and Sport Survey

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 27	**ENHANCE CULTURAL, CREATIVE, SPORTING AND RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Tourism, Major Events, Hospitality & Racing; Minister for the Arts**				
TARGET	27.3. **Increase the number of major international sports, artistic, creative and cultural events in NSW from 2010 to 2016 by 10%**				
MEASURE	• Number of major events held in NSW				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Destination NSW (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2010, 42 major international sports, artistic, creative and cultural events were held in NSW				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓		✓	

Historical Performance and Projection:

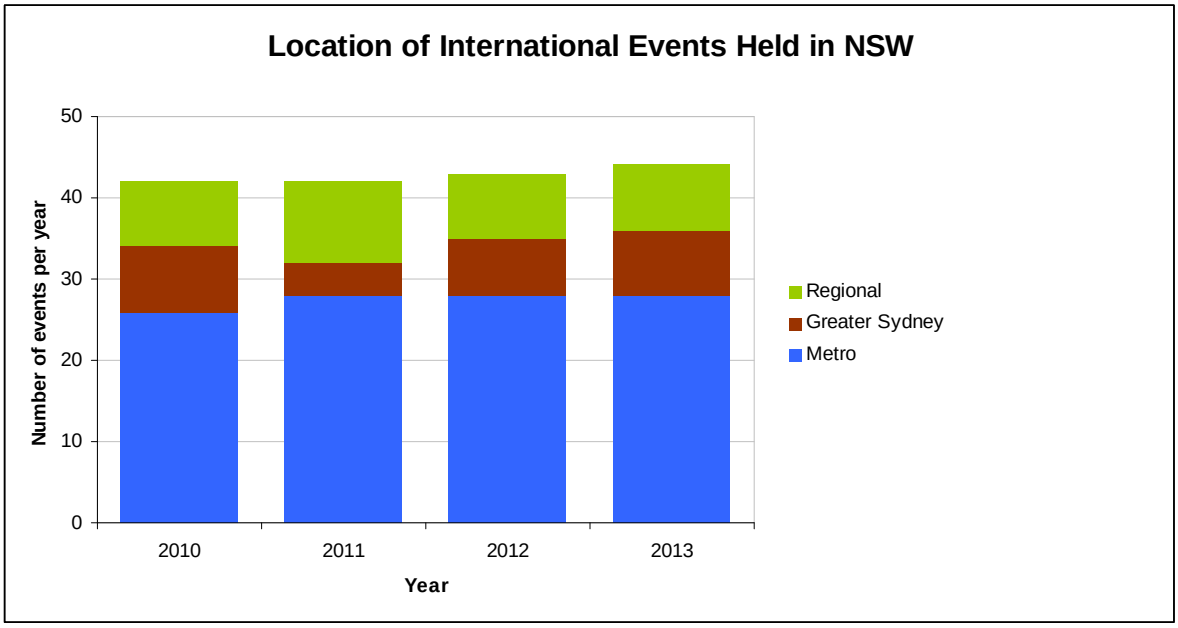
Target 1

- In 2010, 42 international sports, artistic, creative and cultural events were held in NSW of which 15 events were new to, or retained by, the State. Events can be delivered on a one-off basis or retained for multiple years therefore, it should be noted that there is likely to be minimal change to the overall number of events held year on year. One-off events include theatrical productions and major art exhibitions staged in NSW for a finite period whereas retained events are those delivered annually or for a number of years such as the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras or the Vivid Festival each winter.



Source**:** Destination NSW – Events data

- The Master Events Calendar comprises all major events delivered annually in NSW. The chart below shows the geographical spread of international events held in NSW. The number of events held in regional NSW and Greater Sydney can fluctuate year on year based on whether events are one-off or retained by the State.



Source: Destination NSW – Events data

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 27	**ENHANCE CULTURAL, CREATIVE, SPORTING AND RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Tourism, Major Events, Hospitality & Racing; Minister for the Arts**				
TARGET	27.4. **Increase the number of opportunities for cultural participation, including:** 27.4.1. Aboriginal cultural activities/events 27.4.2. Multicultural activities/events 27.4.3. Community events which are planned and delivered locally				
MEASURE	• Number of events across NSW in categories listed (to be developed)				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Education and Communities (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• To be developed				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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Historical Performance and Projection:

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 27	**ENHANCE CULTURAL, CREATIVE, SPORTING AND RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Tourism, Major Events, Hospitality & Racing; Minister for the Arts**				
TARGET	27.5. **Enhance the cultural and natural heritage in NSW** 27.5.1. Recognise and protect the State's most significant heritage places and values				
MEASURE	• Number of new items listed on the State Heritage Register each year				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Office of Environment and Heritage (annual, measured each financial year)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In 2009-10 there were 1580 items listed on the State Heritage Register				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

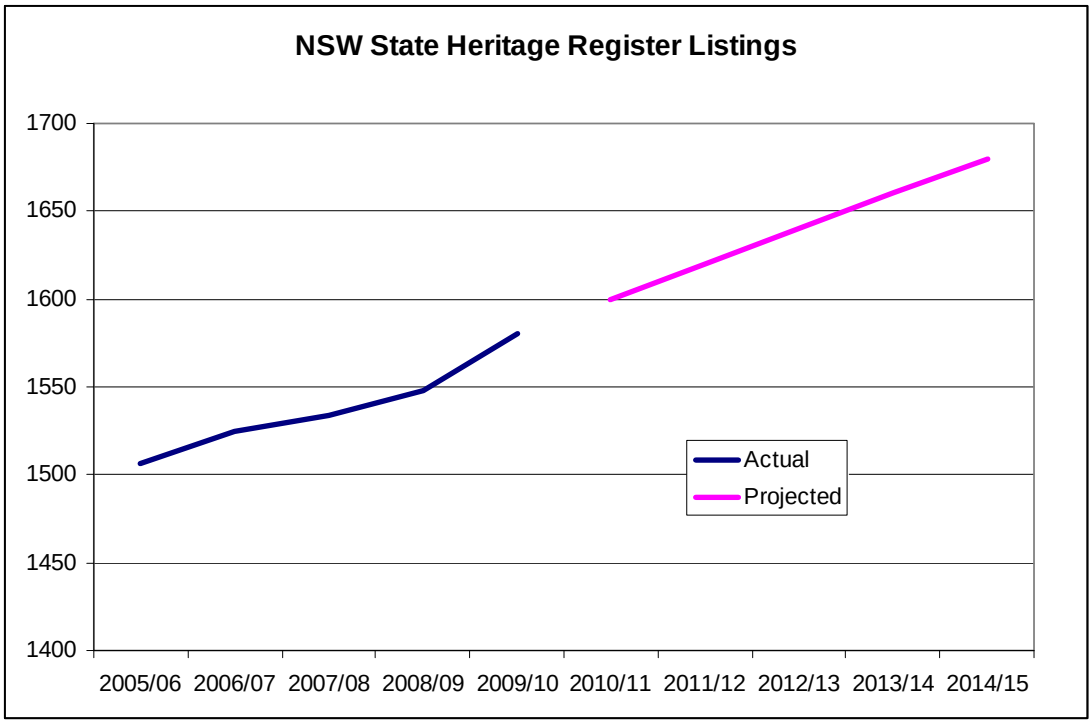
A graph projecting listings is provided below.

The published target is not quantified, but OEH is confident that 20 items per year is achievable. The data below is based on this target.

In the 2010 calendar year, 35 items were listed on the Register, many as a result of the second term of a thematic listings program. Many of the listing were the outcome of work undertaken in 2009.

The types of listings covered include public and residential buildings, churches, industrial sites, Aboriginal sites, archaeological sites, moveable items; and natural heritage.

Delivering legislative proposals on Aboriginal Culture and Heritage Reforms for Government consideration by July 2012 will also contribute to this target by improving the protection and respect afforded to Aboriginal culture and heritage.



Source: Annual reports for 2005/06-2009/10. From 2010/-1 based on target of 20 items per year.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 28	**ENSURE NSW IS READY TO DEAL WITH MAJOR EMERGENCIES AND NATURAL DISASTERS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Police & Emergency Services**				
TARGET	28.1. **Ensure NSW has appropriate arrangements in place to respond to and recover from natural disasters**				
MEASURE	• Completion of the State Natural Disaster Risk Assessment • Completion of a review into disaster resilience arrangements and relevant support programs • The State Disaster Plan, State Recovery Plan and each hazard specific sub-plan is reviewed or exercised every two years by responsible agencies • All identified coastal erosion hot spots to have coastal zone management plans in place and certified by the Minister by 2015				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Ministry for Police and Emergency Services • NSW State Emergency Management Committee • Office of Environment and Heritage				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Complete the State Natural Disaster Risk Assessment by 31 December 2011. Implementation will occur in 2012 • Review disaster resilience arrangements: Implementation of National Strategy for Disaster Resilience commencing 2012; COAG review of disaster funding finalised end 2011; review of Natural Disaster Mitigation Program to commence in 2012 • Review/exercise of plans: o State Disaster Plan – a Review Draft is expected to be completed by the end of February 2012 o State Recovery Plan – a Review expected to be completed by the end of February 2012 o Sub plans – the more frequently used can be evaluated after a significant event; others exercised/reviewed on a rolling basis • In July 2011, 15 coastal hotspots were identified (noting these are changeable year to year). The hotspots are expected to be covered by 12 coastal zone management plans (1 plan covering 3 hotspots another covering 2 hotspots)				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
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Historical Performance and Projection:

- Review of the State Disaster Plan is under way with first draft by December 2011
- Recovery plan: Currently reviewing systems, structures, and implementation plans required for large-scale catastrophic events. Project review will be completed mid 2012. Implementation to occur 2012-13.

Climate change and projected sea level rise is expected to increase the longstanding risks to coastal communities from coastal erosion and increased flooding in low lying areas of coastal rivers, lakes and estuaries. The number of hot spots can change from year to year, depending on council assessment. There are over 200 houses across 15 ‘erosion hotspots’ in NSW that are currently at risk from coastal erosion. The Office of Environment and

Heritage is supporting local councils to prepare management plans for each, with varying stages of preparation and public exhibition.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 28	**ENSURE NSW IS READY TO DEAL WITH MAJOR EMERGENCIES AND NATURAL DISASTERS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Police & Emergency Services**				
TARGET	28.2. **Defend against suburban and bushland fires** **Increase community resilience to the impact of fires through prevention and preparedness activities** 28.2.1. Increase the number of households who are 'fire safe' through expansion of awareness programs 28.2.2. Enhance volunteer training programs with a particular focus on cadet training schemes 28.2.3. Increase the number of identified *Neighbourhood Safer Places*				
MEASURE	• Fire and Rescue NSW to annually deliver 250 targeted community safety programs per permanent fire station • NSW Rural Fire Service to train an additional 4000 secondary school children through the School Cadets Programmes by 2016 • Create 200 more *Neighbourhood Safer Places* (Places of Last Resort) in bush fire prone areas				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Fire and Rescue NSW reports on the first sub-target in relation to 'fire safe' households'. The source database is the Fire and Rescue NSW Community Activity Reporting System (CARS) (quarterly) • NSW Rural Fire Service reports on the Secondary Schools Cadet Program and on *Neighbourhood Safer Places* (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• In the 2009-10 financial year Fire and Rescue NSW delivered 250 community safety programs per permanent station • During 2010-11 financial year, a total of 50 Secondary School Cadet Programs were conducted, with 800 students trained • In the 2009-10 financial year 740 *Neighbourhood Safer Places* were initially designated through the establishment of the *Neighbourhood Safer Places* programme. In the 2010-11 financial year an additional 53 *Neighbourhood Safer Places* were designated in bush fire prone areas.				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓		✓	

Historical Performance and Projection:

Fire and Rescue NSW – Community Safety Activities

In the first quarter of 2011-12, permanent Fire and Rescue NSW stations delivered 67.09 community safety activities per station.

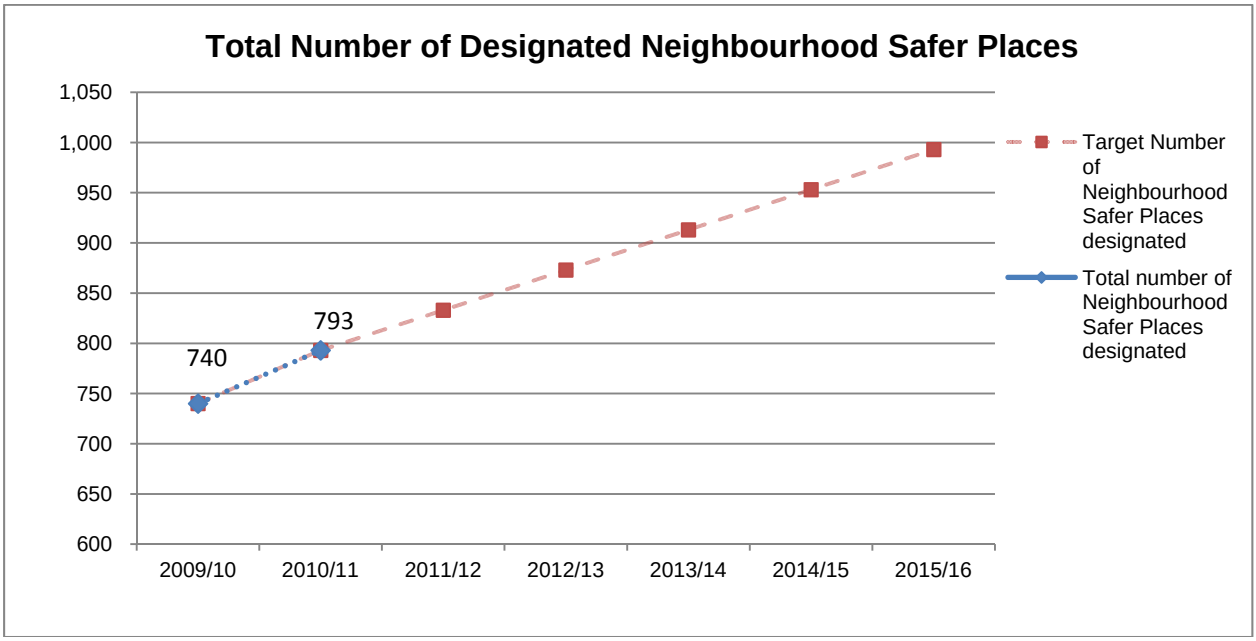
Secondary Schools Cadet Program

The NSW Rural Fire Service has been conducting the Secondary School Cadet Program since 2004-05. Since that time, over 200 programs have been conducted – with over 3,600 students participating in the program.

The NSW 2021 commits to training an additional 4,000 students through the Secondary School Cadet Program by 2016. During the 2010-11 period, a total of 50 programs were

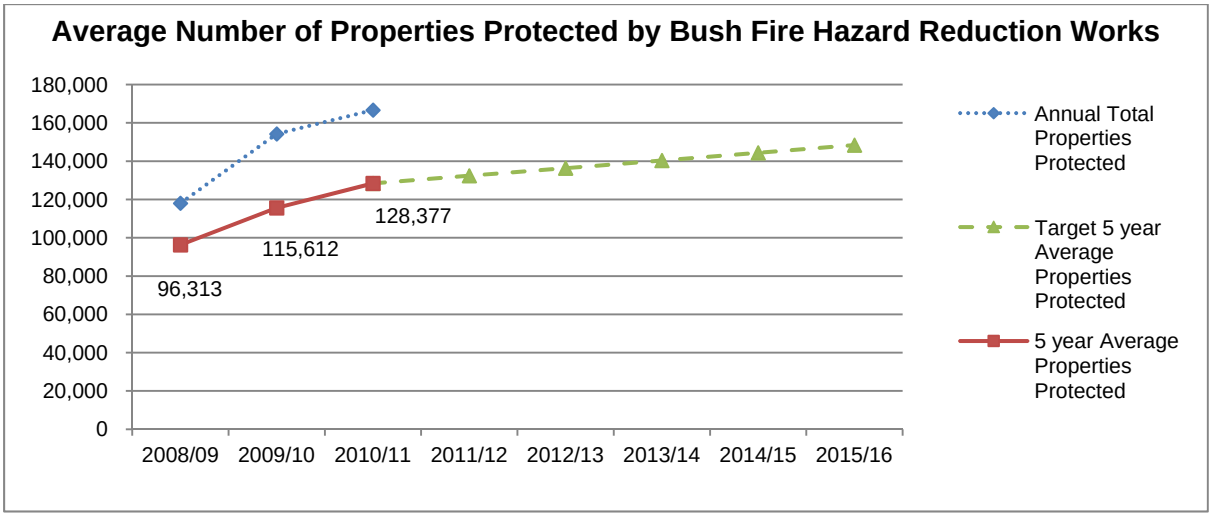
conducted, with 800 students trained. It is anticipated the NSW RFS will continue to average approximately 50 programs (around 800 students) per financial year and therefore is in a good position to meet the 2016 target within NSW 2021.

Neighbourhood Safer Places

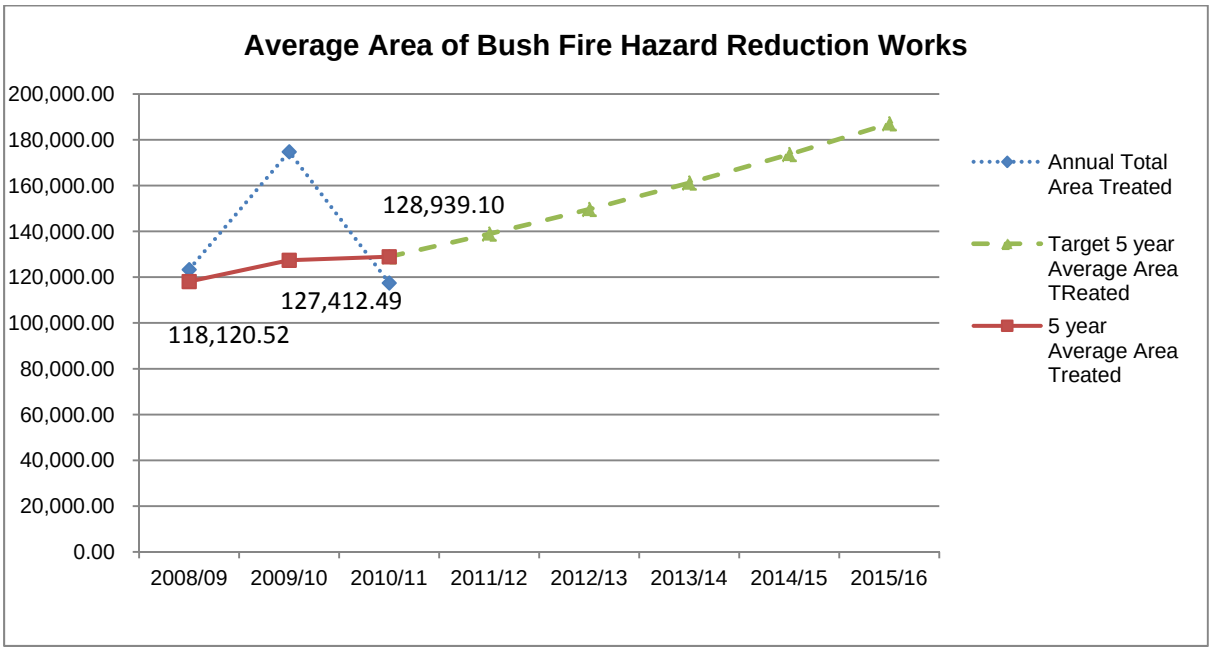


STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 28	**ENSURE NSW IS READY TO DEAL WITH MAJOR EMERGENCIES AND NATURAL DISASTERS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Police & Emergency Services**				
TARGET	28.2. **Defend against suburban and bushland fires** **Increase hazard reduction across NSW** 28.2.4. Increase the number of properties protected by hazard reduction works across all bushfire prone land tenures by 20,000 per year by 2016 28.2.5. Increase the annual average level of area treated by hazard reduction activities by 45% by 2016				
MEASURE	• Number of properties protected by hazard reduction works reported to RFS on a rolling five years average commencing 1 July 2011, as per the NSW Rural Fire Service Bush Fire Risk Information Management System • Area of bush fire prone land treated by hazard reduction works reported to RFS on a rolling five years average commencing 1 July 2011 as per the NSW Rural Fire Service Bush Fire Risk Information Management System • Number of hazard reduction activities undertaken in National Parks and Reserves on 5-year rolling average • Area (hectares) of National Parks and Reserves treated on 5-year rolling average				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Rural Fire Service (Bush Fire Risk Information Management System) (annual) • Office of Environment and Heritage (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• The five year rolling average of the number of properties subject to bush fire hazard reduction work was 128,377 as at 2010/11 and for the corresponding period, the area treated was 128,939 hectares. • 400 hazard reduction activities undertaken and 67,000 Hectares of National Parks and Reserves treated per annum on three-year rolling average 2007-08 to 2009-10				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:



The number of properties protected by completed bush fire hazard reduction works forms part of the 'Bush Fire Community Protection Report' provided in the NSW Rural Fire Service Annual Report. Since 2008-09, this report has provided a summary of the effectiveness of hazard reduction works in protecting the community.

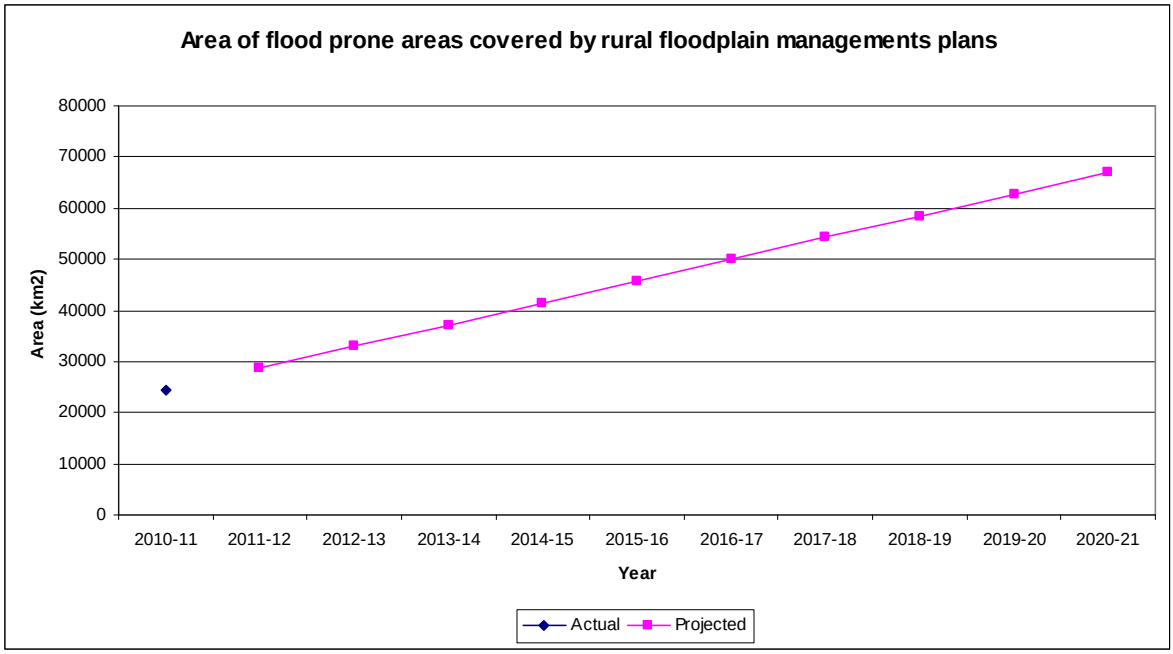


Since 2002-03 the area of land treated by bush fire hazard reduction works has been reported in the NSW Rural Fire Service Annual Report. The annual area treated is variable and is significantly affected by adverse weather, particularly rainfall. The average area treated is a measure of a reduction in available fuel levels across the state.

STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 28	**ENSURE NSW IS READY TO DEAL WITH MAJOR EMERGENCIES AND NATURAL DISASTERS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Police & Emergency Services**				
TARGET	28.3. **Increase the number of Floodplain Risk Management Plans available to support emergency management planning**				
MEASURE	• The number of Floodplain Risk Management Plans (FRMP) available to the State Emergency Service. • The percentage of Floodplain Risk Management Plans that conform to the NSW State Emergency Service Requirements from the Flood Risk Management Process Guideline • Increase the area of flood prone areas covered by rural floodplain management plans by 46,000 square kilometres by 2021 • Increase the number of Floodplain Risk Management Plans adopted by local government to 166 by 2021				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW State Emergency Service • Office of Environment and Heritage, performance can be obtained upon request (quarterly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• As of 1 July 2011, the NSW State Emergency Service held 152 Floodplain Risk Management Plans across 166 Local Government Areas, of which 116 comply with the Flood Risk Management Guidelines. • The baseline percentage of Floodplain Risk Management Plans that conform to the NSW State Emergency Service requirements from the Flood Risk Management Process Guideline will be confirmed during the 2011-12 financial year, it is estimated at 30% • In 2010-11, the area of flood prone land covered by a rural floodplain management plan was 24,440 square kilometres • In 2011, the number of Floodplain Risk Management Plans adopted by local government was 116				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		✓			

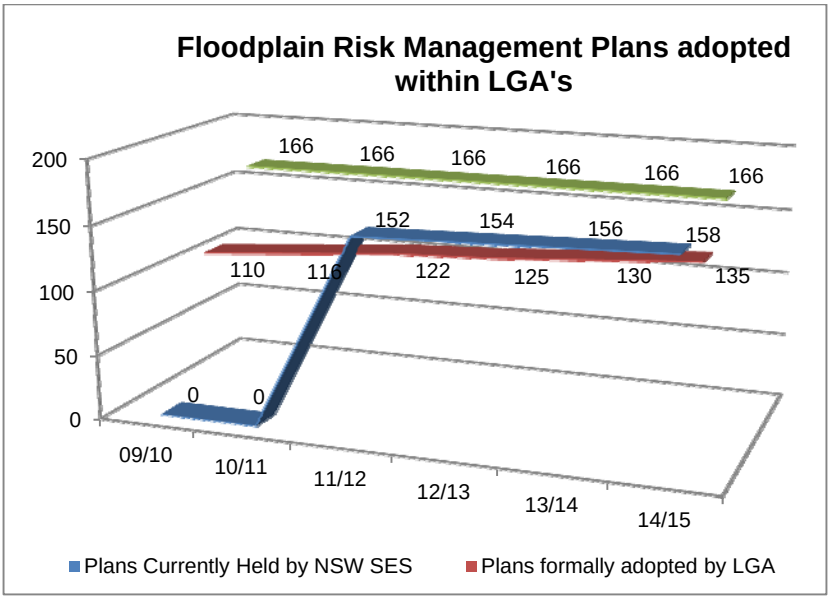
Historical Performance and Projection:

Data for Item 1: Increase the number of FRMPs available to the NSW SES. As indicated in the following chart, data related to the actual number of plans adopted during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is not available.



Source: OEH data

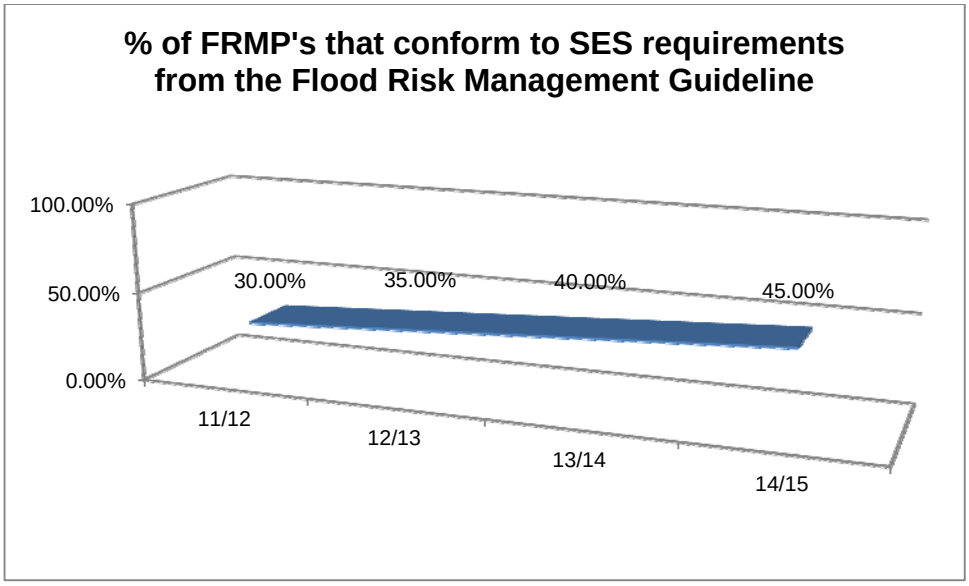
The area of flood prone areas covered by rural floodplain management plans is expected to increase until 2021. The projections show a steady increase in area. However, in reality the increase is more likely to be stepwise as valley-wide plans are being developed which each cover a large area.



The number of floodplain risk management plans adopted is expected to increase over time to a target of 166 in 2021. The number is likely to fluctuate from this straight line over time, mainly because as plans are reviewed for an area (eg following a large flood), they are removed from this list until the revised plan is adopted.

Data for Item 2: Floodplain risk management studies which comply with the SES/OEH guideline ensure that information generated by studies can be readily used to enhance flood intelligence information used in emergency risk management. The baseline percentage is estimated to be that which will be established by NSW SES throughout 2011-12. Whilst 5%

increases per FY are seen as conservative, the baseline may be established either above or below that estimated and will be reviewed at end of 2011-12 FY.



STRATEGY	**STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITIES**				
GOAL 28	**ENSURE NSW IS READY TO DEAL WITH MAJOR EMERGENCIES AND NATURAL DISASTERS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Police & Emergency Services**				
TARGET	28.4. **Maintain preparedness to deal with biosecurity threats**				
MEASURE	• Dollar value of NSW primary industries production protected under biosecurity response agreements • 95% of priority plant and animal diseases in NSW covered by disease surveillance programs by 2020 • 80% of NSW farms implementing enterprise level biosecurity plans by 2020 • Increase community and landholder participation in managing invasive species to 80% by 2020 • Maintain at least 95% compliance with national biosecurity performance standards				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Australian Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. Nos. 7121.0) and Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. Nos. 7501.0) (annual) • NSW Department of Primary Industries (annual Invasive Species Plan reports) • Audits undertaken by Animal Health Australia (at least biennially)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Agricultural industries protected under biosecurity response agreements equate to $8.3 billion (2008-09 data) in agricultural production value • Approximately 85% of priority plant and animal diseases in NSW are currently covered by disease surveillance programs • Approximately 75% of NSW farms are currently implementing enterprise level biosecurity plans • Baseline for community and landholder participation in managing invasive species to be developed • % Compliance against National Animal Health Performance Standards: 2006 – 97%, 2009 – 95%				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

Gross value of NSW agricultural production was $9.091 billion (2008-09). Industries that have signed up to national animal health or plant pest response agreements account for 92% of this production.

The level of priority plant and animal diseases in NSW currently covered by disease surveillance programs has been estimated at 85% based on current information sources. More objective and consistent measurement strategies are being developed for 2011-12.

Enterprise level biosecurity plans are a relatively new strategy that is still developing with the assistance of industry. Part of the research element of this initiative is to develop objective assessment tools for measuring the uptake of biosecurity plans. The figure provided of 75%

is an estimate based on a small survey sample and this baseline figure may need to be revaluated in the future.

This is a new performance measure arising from priorities in the NSW invasive species plan. Strategies are being developed in 2011-12 to establish baseline levels of community and landholder participation.

National Animal Health Performance Standards – Nationally agreed standards for exotic disease response capacity and capability were developed in 2003 and have been progressively refined. NSW has been subject to audits against these standards in 2006 and 2009 with compliance rates of 97% and 95% respectively. Another audit is planned for the near future which may focus on specific areas of capability or capacity.

STRATEGY	RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT
GOAL 29	Restore confidence and integrity in the planning system
GOAL 30	Restore trust in state and local government as a service provider
GOAL 31	Improve government transparency by increasing access
GOAL 32	Involve the community in decision making on government policy, services and projects

STRATEGY	**RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT**				
GOAL 29	**RESTORE CONFIDENCE AND INTEGRITY IN THE PLANNING SYSTEM**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Planning & Infrastructure**				
TARGET	29.1. **Implement a new planning system**				
MEASURE	• New Planning System legislation to be introduced by end 2012				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Planning and Infrastructure				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline cannot be determined as this is not a regular target				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

The NSW Government has committed to introducing legislation for a new planning system to Parliament towards the end of 2012. An Independent Planning Review Panel has commenced the review with an extensive listening tour across NSW. The review includes the following stages:

STAGE ONE: July – November 2011
Consulting stakeholders and scoping key principles and objectives for a new system

STAGE TWO: December 2011 – February 2012
Options discussion paper

STAGE THREE: February 2012 – November 2012
Draft legislation exhibited then tabled to Parliament

The timeline for delivery of a new planning system is on track.

STRATEGY	**RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT**				
GOAL 29	**RESTORE CONFIDENCE AND INTEGRITY IN THE PLANNING SYSTEM**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Planning & Infrastructure**				
TARGET	29.2. **Up to date information about planning decisions** **100% of all decisions to be published within 5 days including**: 29.2.1. Gateway decisions for amendments to local environmental plans 29.2.2. Voluntary planning agreements (final) 29.2.3. Planning assessment commission determinations 29.2.4. Planning assessment commission advice				
MEASURE	• Percentage of decisions published within 5 days by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Audit undertaken by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (quarterly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• The Department has yet to commence this audit therefore baseline is not available				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

The Department of Planning and Infrastructure is to commence an audit on how long it takes to upload decisions onto the Department's website within 5 days of that decision being made. The audit has yet to commence therefore a baseline cannot be determined going forward.

STRATEGY	**RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT**				
GOAL 29	**RESTORE CONFIDENCE AND INTEGRITY IN THE PLANNING SYSTEM**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Planning & Infrastructure**				
TARGET	29.2. **Up to date information about planning decisions** 29.2.5. 85% of State Significant Development (SSD) and State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) to be assessed and determined within four months				
MEASURE	• Percentage of SSD and SSI applications determined within 4 months				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Planning and Infrastructure (quarterly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• SSD and SSI is a new assessment process which was introduced on the 1 October 2011. As such there is no baseline for previous years. This measure will be reported on quarterly				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

SSD and SSI was introduced as a new state significant approval process in October 2011. As such measurement of how this target is being met will not be possible until 4 months after the first application is assessed under the new approval process.

STRATEGY	**RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT**				
GOAL 29	**RESTORE CONFIDENCE AND INTEGRITY IN THE PLANNING SYSTEM**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Minister for Planning & Infrastructure**				
TARGET	29.3. **Increase stakeholder satisfaction with planning processes and transparency**				
MEASURE	• Level of customer satisfaction with key planning processes				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Annual Stakeholder Survey undertaken by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (annual)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• No baseline currently available • Subject to budgeting an initial stakeholder satisfaction survey could be undertaken financial year 2012-13				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

The Department of Planning and Infrastructure will introduce an Annual Stakeholder Survey to establish a quantitative and qualitative way of accurately measuring satisfaction with the NSW planning system.

STRATEGY	**RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT**				
GOAL 30	**RESTORE TRUST IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS A SERVICE PROVIDER**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Premier**				
TARGET	30.1. **Promote integrity and accountability in the public sector**				
MEASURE	• To be developed by the Public Service Commissioner				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Public Service Commission				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline to be determined				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

The *Public Sector Employment and Management Act* (as amended) requires that the Commissioner present a state of the public sector report to Parliament as soon as possible after 30 June each year. The annual State of the Sector report to the Premier by the Public Service Commissioner will include an assessment of the state of the public sector workforce, including notable achievements, challenges and priorities, together with an analysis of public sector workforce data. It will be a key mechanism for providing Parliament, the Government, the sector and the community with an overview and assessment of the composition of the New South Wales public sector workforce and its contribution to achieving the goals of the government.

This report will help the Commissioner to contribute to the following expectation the Government has of the public sector to promote and embed independence and integrity.

The Premier will provide this report to both Houses of Parliament as soon as practicable after receiving it from the Public Service Commissioner.

As the Commission did not exist in 2010-11 and will only operate for part of 2011-12, the Commission will not have undertaken a full program of work in either of those years. The Public Service Commission will commence development of its first report during its first year of operation. Part of that work will include developing measures in relation to integrity and accountability.

STRATEGY	**RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT**				
GOAL 30	**RESTORE TRUST IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS A SERVICE PROVIDER**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Premier**				
TARGET	30.2. **Increase customer satisfaction with government services**				
MEASURE	• To be developed by the Customer Service Commissioner				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Customer Service Commission				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline to be determined				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

The Government has announced it will establish a position of Customer Service Commissioner.

This is a new position and is expected to operate for only part of 2011-12. Part of the first year's work of the Commissioner is expected to include developing indicators and methods to measure customer satisfaction with government services.

STRATEGY	**RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT**				
GOAL 30	**RESTORE TRUST IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AS A SERVICE PROVIDER**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Premier**				
TARGET	30.3. **Improve innovation within the public sector**				
MEASURE	• To be developed by the Public Service Commissioner				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Public Service Commission				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline to be determined				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

The *Public Sector Employment and Management Act* (as amended) requires that the Commissioner present a state of the public sector report to Parliament as soon as possible after 30 June each year. The annual State of the Sector report to the Premier by the Public Service Commissioner will include an assessment of the state of the public sector workforce, including notable achievements, challenges and priorities, together with an analysis of public sector workforce data. It will be a key mechanism for providing Parliament, the Government, the sector and the community with an overview and assessment of the composition of the New South Wales public sector workforce and its contribution to achieving the goals of the government.

This report will help the Commissioner to contribute to the following expectation the Government has of the public sector to use innovation to build a new customer service culture in New South Wales.

The Premier will provide this report to both Houses of Parliament as soon as practicable after receiving it from the Public Service Commissioner.

As the Commission did not exist in 2010-11 and will only operate for part of 2011-12, the Commission will not have undertaken a full program of work in either of those years. The Public Service Commission will commence development of its first report during its first year of operation. Part of that work will include developing measures in relation to innovation.

STRATEGY	**RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT**				
GOAL 31	**IMPROVE GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY BY INCREASING ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT INFORMATION**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Premier**				
TARGET	31.1. **Increase the public availability of government information** 31.1.1. Full compliance with the mandatory proactive release requirements under *the Government Information Public Access Act* (GIPA)				
MEASURE	• Compliance with the mandatory proactive release requirements under GIPA				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• NSW Information Commission. The first report is due in 2012				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• *The Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (the GIPA Act) came into force on 1 July 2010. The Office of the Information Commissioner is currently in the process of assessing the mandatory proactive release of information, as required under the GIPA Act and Regulation, for the first 12 months of operation, that is, up to 30 June 2011 • Data for this first year, from the almost 300 government agencies subject to the GIPA Act, will form the baseline to report against in the future • This data will be available in early 2012				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

As there is no historical performance to measure, projection and target data cannot be provided at this time.

STRATEGY	**RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT**				
GOAL 31	**IMPROVE GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY BY INCREASING ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT INFORMATION**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Premier**				
TARGET	31.2. **Up-to-date information about government services** 31.2.1. Increase the number of agencies providing real-time information about government services to customers (e.g. live travel times, hospital waiting times, appeal processing times)				
MEASURE	• Measure to be developed by the Customer Service Commissioner				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Customer Service Commissioner				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baseline to be determined				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

The Government has announced it will establish a position of Customer Service Commissioner.

This is a new position and is expected to operate for only part of 2011-12. Part of the first year's work of the Commissioner is expected to include developing indicators and methods to measure customer satisfaction with government services.

STRATEGY	**RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT**				
GOAL 32	**INVOLVE THE COMMUNITY IN DECISION MAKING ON GOVERNMENT POLICY, SERVICES AND PROJECTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Premier**				
TARGET	32.1. **Increased proportion of people who feel able to have a say on issues that are important to them**				
MEASURE	• Measure to be developed by the Customer Service Commissioner				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Customer Service Commissioner				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Baselines to be determined				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

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STRATEGY	**RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT**				
GOAL 32	**INVOLVE THE COMMUNITY IN DECISION MAKING ON GOVERNMENT POLICY, SERVICES AND PROJECTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Premier**				
TARGET	32.2. **Increase opportunities for people to participate in local government decision making**				
MEASURE	• Percentage of councils in NSW with a published community engagement strategy to support the development of Community Strategic Plans • Number of complaints received about council community consultation practices				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Council community engagement strategies/annually until 2013, then four-yearly • Division of Local Government complaint statistics/annually				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• 2009-10 – 23% • 2010-11 – 19 complaints				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**
		Complaints ✓			

Historical Performance and Projection:

Community Engagement

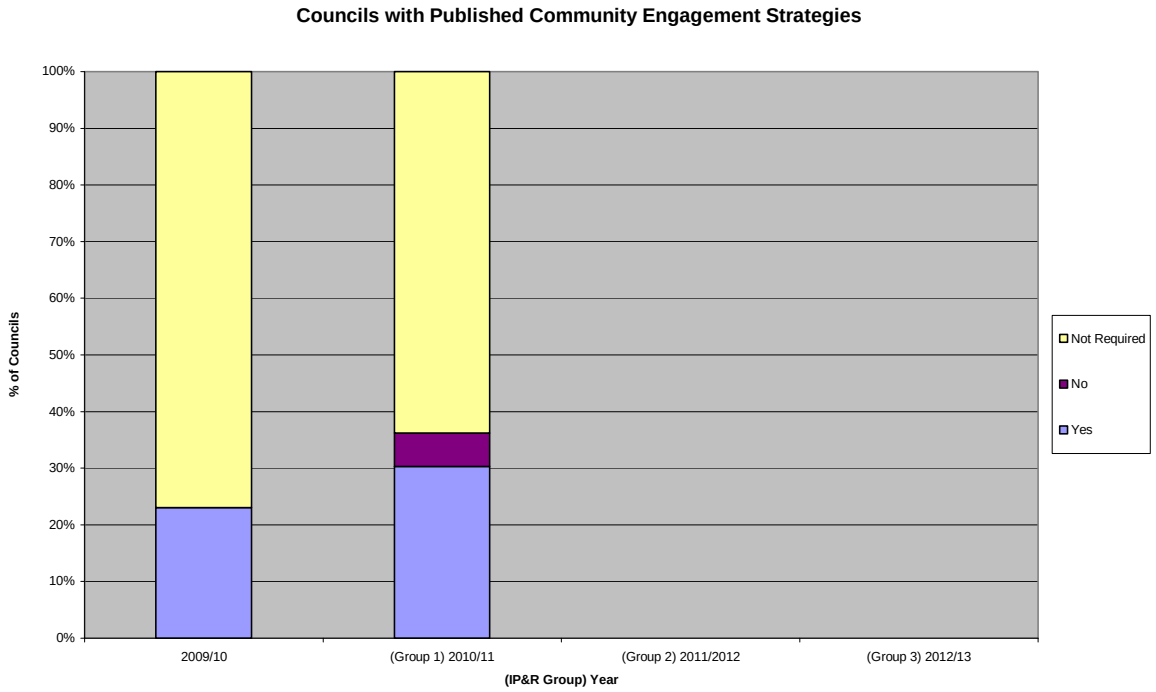
In 2009-10 there was no legislative requirement for local councils in NSW to actively engage the community. Some consultation and public exhibition was expected for some council activities. Some councils had demonstrated better practice by publishing community engagement policies or strategies.

In 2010-11 the first group of councils (35) to implement the Integrated Planning and Reporting framework commenced. These councils were required under amendments to the Local Government Act 1993 to implement a Community Engagement Strategy for engagement with the local community in developing a ten-year Community Strategic Plan for the local government area. Nine (26%) Group 1 councils did not have a published Community Engagement Strategy.

In 2011-12 the second group of councils (38) commenced under the Integrated Planning and Reporting framework.

In 2012-13 the third group of councils (79) will commence under the Integrated Planning and Reporting framework.

From 2013-14 onwards all councils in NSW (152) should have a published community engagement strategy which provides opportunities for people to participate in local government decision-making through the preparation of Community Strategic Plans. The Community Engagement Strategy is required to be reviewed every four years.



Complaints

The table below shows that over 3 years commencing in 2008-09 the number of complaints about council community consultation practices has declined. The number of these complaints is a very small percentage of all complaints the Division of Local Government receives about councils. In terms of geographic differences, the vast majority of complaints concern metropolitan and regional councils which is in part explained by most councils being in these categories of councils.

Year	Number of complaints	Percentage of all complaints	Geographic breakdown (%)		
			Metropolitan	Regional	Rural
2008-09	30	2.5	47%	47%	6%
2009-10	17	1.6	17%	71%	12%
2010-11	19	1.7	42%	53%	5%

STRATEGY	**RESTORE ACCOUNTABILITY TO GOVERNMENT**				
GOAL 32	**INVOLVE THE COMMUNITY IN DECISION MAKING ON GOVERNMENT POLICY, SERVICES AND PROJECTS**				
ACCOUNTABILITY	**Premier**				
TARGET	32.3. **Increase visits to government websites and the number of submissions received from the community**				
MEASURE	• Number of completed forums hosted by the Have Your Say website in the previous six months				
SOURCE FREQUENCY	• Department of Premier and Cabinet (Strategic Communications Branch) (six-monthly)				
BASELINE (year/ rate)	• Three (3) online discussion forums were held that ended in the 6 month period to end of September 2011. Please note that these were run prior to the setup of the NSW Government 'Have Your Say' online discussion platform				
DATA REPORTED BY	**NATIONAL**	**REGIONAL**	**GENDER**	**ABORIGINAL**	**AGE**

Historical Performance and Projection:

Three (3) online discussion forums were held that ended in the 6 month period to end of September 2011. These were run prior to the establishment of the NSW Government 'Have Your Say' online discussion platform.