



A Submission to the South Australian Government on Creating a More Child Focused Budget 2024/25

December 2023



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South Australian State Budget 2024-25

The Rt Hon Stephen Mullighan MP, Treasurer

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My role as Commissioner for Children and Young People was established under the *Children and Young People (Oversight and Advocacy Bodies) Act 2016* to promote and advocate for the rights, interests and wellbeing of all children and young people living in South Australia, and to help bring about improvements to systems that impact on them. Since 2016, I have been actively engaging with the children and young people of SA to hear their thoughts in order to advocate on their behalf.

Under the *Children and Young People (Oversight and Advocacy Bodies) Act 2016* each State authority “must, in carrying out its function or exercising its powers, protect, respect and seek to give effect to the rights set out from time to time in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child”.

Currently, children and young people have no voice in the development of the State’s budget despite forming 23 per cent of the SA population and being subject to many of its services, including health, education, child protection, housing and justice.

It is vital that the Government involves children and young people in decisions about how the State finances its services so that they can provide their unique insights both as young people today and as the voice of future adult populations. This is the generation we need to thrive if SA is to prosper in the future.

Understanding the nuances and complexity of young people’s experiences will provide the Government and its agencies with insights into how best to focus their coordinated efforts to best uphold their rights.

In my conversations and interactions with thousands of children and young people across SA, I have heard their concerns about the services that affect them and their aspirations and ideas for the future of our State. They have told her what they need to live better, more connected, supported, healthier, safer and happier lives. Most of all, they have said that they want to be given the opportunity to have a voice in the decisions that affect them.

On behalf of the children and young people of South Australia, I would like to make the following recommendations for inclusion in the upcoming State budget:

1. Engage with children and young people in developing future State budgets.
2. Reduce future health costs by supporting more physical activity:
 - a. Improve traffic and road safety around schools.
3. Address children’s and young people’s transport disadvantage.
4. Adopt child focused cost of living measures:
 - a. Provide free public transport for families on School Cards;
 - b. Improve sports subsidies;
 - c. Trial free hot lunches in disadvantaged schools;
 - d. Improve access to free period products;

- e. Improve funding for school excursions for disadvantaged schools; and
 - f. Improve the affordability of water safety.
- 5. Create child and youth friendly communities:
 - a. Extend the hours of operation for public libraries as safe, affordable places.

Yours sincerely,



Helen Connolly

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Engage children and young people in the budget process

The Federal Treasury regularly publishes an Intergenerational Report to provide a big picture view of the forces that will shape the national economy over the next 40 years. If South Australia is to plan effectively for its future it would be helpful for it to consider the impact of its budgetary decisions on future generations too.

In order to understand the needs of future generations, it is essential to listen to children and young people. Our youngest citizens are aware of the need to plan in the interests of future generations, as evidenced by the recent case of *Sharma v Minister for the Environment*. They tell me that they want decision makers to be future focussed and to think about the planet, people, prosperity, and peace equally and interdependently. They want fully integrated solutions that address problems simultaneously and comprehensively, taking into account the most vulnerable in our societies. They're also deeply critical of the decisions that leaders and other adults in their lives are making, which show a lack of consideration for the wellbeing and interests of present and future generations.

The voices of children and young people are critical to the success of the future of our State and I recommend that the Treasury engages meaningfully and appropriately with children and young people to thoroughly understand their unique and diverse current needs, and their valuable perspectives as the voice of future generations.

Youth Parliaments provide us with a glimpse into what is most important to young people – they also raise new and vital topics of public interest that are so important they are often taken up by State and Federal Parliaments. In 2020, the SA Youth Parliament, run by the YMCA, strongly supported a motion to promote intergenerational equity by calling for long-term policy making around the big issues young South Australians care deeply about such as intergenerational poverty and climate change.

Many children and young people describe feeling invisible, ignored, and 'cut off' from decision-making at school, in their community and across all levels of government. As adults and leaders, we must do more to ensure children and young people are provided with opportunities, information and support to participate in decision-making processes if we want them to be invested in South Australia. It is our responsibility to ensure all children and young people across all parts of South Australia are supported to have a genuine stake in the future of their State. To fail to do so would be a missed opportunity to build the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behaviours needed to future proof our State.

There are hundreds of ways in which the Treasury can engage with children and young people. The Bank of England, for example, has a Youth Forum through which young people can discuss and influence economic and financial matters in the UK. The Engagement Toolbox on my Civics and Citizenship website contains a host of resources, advice and examples of how to engage with children and young people.

Reduce future health costs by supporting more physical activity

We cannot expect children to play outside and run around if there is nowhere safe for them to go that they can get to without a car. Children and young people have no independent means of travel beyond foot and bicycle travel.

Physical activity in children and young people is vital – childhood is the most sensitive period of human development in which to promote long-lasting health-enhancing behaviours. The benefits of regular exercise include better health and fitness, better mental wellbeing, improved physical literacy, and the long-term prevention of chronic disease.

The Australian Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour Guidelinesⁱⁱ recommend that children aged 5–17 years should do at least 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous intense physical activity every day – in 2018, only 22 per cent of children and young people in SA reported meeting this levelⁱⁱⁱ.

As a result, South Australian children and young people are some of the most obese and least active in the world. According to the 2021 South Australian Population Health Survey 12.6 per cent of children in SA are obese^{iv}.

Active travel to school is an easy way for kids to be physically active as part of their daily routine. However, poorly designed infrastructure, lack of safe footpaths and adequate cycle lanes, and road safety concerns are a barrier to walking and cycling in most neighbourhoods, including Adelaide itself.

We know that some areas of South Australia, including parts of metropolitan Adelaide, are considered to be entirely reliant on private car travel. The Global Observatory of Healthy and Sustainable Cities^v found that Adelaide ‘does not appear to have transport planning policies incorporating health-focussed actions or air pollution policies related to transport or land use planning.’ Only 54 per cent of residents have nearby access to public transport stops with regular services and no neighbourhoods in Adelaide have the population density levels recommended by the World Health Organisation to increase physical activity^{vi}.

Fear of road accidents means parents are reluctant to let their children outside by themselves – a look at their local area will often lead them to conclude that it is not safe for children to play, cycle or even walk there. In Australia, transport injuries are the most common cause of death and the second most common cause of injury resulting in hospital admission for children aged 0–14 years^{vii}. Across SA, there were 218 road crashes in 2020 which resulted in a pedestrian casualty, of which 38 were under the age of 18^{viii}.

Improve traffic and road safety around schools

It is essential that South Australia invests in improvements to the walkability and safety of its neighbourhoods around schools and other educational institutions.

In their postcards to me many children have reported that they currently do not feel safe when arriving and leaving schools due to the traffic at those times and they have solutions for what it would make it safer when arriving and leaving schools. They want

cars to slow down, traffic crossings and safer footpaths and bike lanes. Governing Councils have also raised this as an issue requiring an urgent inter-agency response.

I recommend that the State invests in the provision of safe footpaths, cycle paths and crossings within the immediate area of all schools, shops, sports facilities and parks, with good street lighting, effective signage, and speed restrictions in line with those recommended by the World Health Organisation^{ix}.

Address children's and young people's transport disadvantage

If South Australia is to be ready for economic and social growth, it must provide good, regular, safe public transport links for all. Transport is one of the top five issues young people across the State have raised with me repeatedly. This is unsurprising given that almost 1 in 5 of all Adelaide Metro patrons are primary or secondary students^x.

The major challenges young people identify as barriers to having their transport needs met are cost, accessibility and safety^{xi}. Transport is central to how young people experience their community and means that these barriers impact their capacity to participate fully in almost every aspect of their lives.

I frequently hear that children and young people in the northern and southern suburbs, as well as those further away, that they never visit Adelaide because neither their parents nor schools can afford to take them.

Young people describe how poor access to public transport limits their ability to access education, employment and social activities. Many young people said they regularly travel 1-2 hours each day to attend school, sport and work. Reliance on public transport that may not be regular, cheap or reliable can be a real barrier to seeking and keeping employment in regional areas in particular.

Worries about personal safety on all forms of public transport are a concern for young people across SA. These worries extend to walking through, or waiting in, public spaces, especially at night. Young people have described how important night-time lighting is and how reassured they are when they see businesses open late so they can be confident that there are some responsible adults around in case they need help. For young people who rely on public transport at all hours of the day and evening, travelling on empty train carriages and waiting around deserted bus compounds can lead to significant feelings of anxiety and vulnerability in relation to their personal safety.

There are strong links between children and young people's mobility and their overall social inclusion and wellbeing. Children and young people are among the most transport disadvantaged members of their community. Without alternative modes of transport (such as having a driver's license or parents, friends, and caregivers to give them a lift), children and young people can become socially excluded or isolated.

Transport disadvantage has a demonstrable impact on school attendance, gaining and maintaining employment, as well as on a child or young person's capacity to make and

maintain their social connections. This is further exacerbated for those who have a disability, low socio-economic status or geographical remoteness.

The provision of infrastructure is one of the tools the State Government has which it can use to improve the lot of those who are least well off and improve equity and fairness in the populace. By adopting public health and wellbeing as key principles in how the State invests in infrastructure the government can ensure new areas of growth and the expansion of existing developments can be optimised.

I recommend that the State invests in public transport to address children and young people's safety concerns through better street lighting at shelters and near bus stops, and by offering more frequent bus, tram and train services. These need to come with synchronised connections so that they're not left waiting for long periods or forced to walk extended distances in the dark because timetabled services are not meeting their travel needs.

Upgrades are required to public transport infrastructure and facilities, including bus, train and tram stops, stations and shelters.

Digital accessibility for those travelling on public transport is an essential part of modern life requiring the provision of free Wi-Fi on all public transport and at train stations. This will enable children and young people to make the most of their travel time, while simultaneously improving the accuracy of timetables and tracking services via mobile applications, which they increasingly rely upon.

Child focused cost of living measures

More than one in six Australian children is living in poverty^{xii}.

Growing up poor means that as children get older they are more likely than those who grew up in never-poor households to leave school early and have difficulty transitioning from education to the world of work. They are also more likely to find it difficult to engage with formal post school education, ultimately affecting their socioeconomic status in adulthood causing adult poverty^{xiii}.

Addressing the structural factors and systemic failures that create and perpetuate poverty is key to protecting children's rights and to ensuring the prosperity of the South Australian community as a whole.

The State Government must invest in multi-sector and non-stigmatising approaches to poverty reduction that support children and families and communities.

In addition, there are a range of policies that the State can put in place now to ensure that children are minimally impacted by poverty.

Free public transport for families on School Cards

The availability and affordability of transport underpins children and young peoples' capacity to engage with school, employment, sport, hobbies, interests, and other social and recreational activities. When transport is lacking, unreliable, unsafe, or unaffordable,

it has a disproportionate impact on the quality of children and young people's lives, including their ability to maintain employment or friendships.

I recommend that the State invests in free public transport to and from school, sport, and community activities for children and young people from low-income families by expanding the government School Card Scheme to include transport.

Better sports subsidies

Research shows that children from low-income families are most likely to benefit from extracurricular activities^{xiv}. Regular participation in sport and extracurricular activities is associated with positive health, social and academic outcomes. However, children from low-income families participate at much lower levels than their more 'well-off' peers^{xv}. Addressing barriers to children's participation is key to mitigating the consequences of child poverty.

Children and young people describe how living in poverty means their family becomes entirely focused on 'the necessities' of life and that 'fun' or 'additional' activities are 'luxuries' that are generally not available to them.

Costs of participation include membership and registration fees, the cost of uniforms, shoes and 'essential' equipment, as well as an expectation that families will contribute to fundraising activities. A lack of reliable and affordable transport options is also a barrier to participation.

South Australia has the least generous of the Australian Sports Voucher schemes at \$100 per student per annum. I urge the Government to invest in better targeting, increased value, and overall expansion of the scope of the government's Sports Voucher Scheme to benefit children and young people from low-income families who wish to participate in extracurricular activities and club sport.

Free hot lunches in disadvantaged schools

Food insecurity is a chronic issue in South Australia, the causes of which are broad and complex. However, poverty is the principal cause. About 20% of Australian households have experienced severe food insecurity in the last 12 months^{xvi}, and we know that this situation is getting worse under the current cost of living crisis.

Food insecurity impacts children's physical and mental development, as well as their ability to engage positively with school and other activities. Failure to engage in education can have significant negative impacts on the lives of these children now and for many years to come.

Children and young people describe having 'healthy food' as being just as important as 'having food at all', but that the choice to be healthy isn't often available to families experiencing poverty. Children talk about the associated stress on their family, as well as the impact of not having enough food on their ability to concentrate and participate at school.

Organisations like Foodbank do a great job to try to meet the immediate needs of hungry students through breakfast clubs and food hubs, but this is not a long-term or

sustainable solution and can mean that kids are reliant on long-life or frozen food rather than the fresh protein, fruit and vegetables which would help them thrive.

To ensure all children get the nutrition they need we need to understand if it would be possible to provide school lunches at SA schools in a practical, sustainable, affordable and non-stigmatising way.

Free school lunch trials in Tasmania have shown that it is possible to introduce a hot sit-down lunch to the Australian school day and that it has a positive impact on children that is appreciated by them, their teachers and their parents. Therefore, I urge the Government to trial a similar scheme here in SES Category 1 and 2 schools.

Access to free period products

In conversations with me about poverty, children and young people who menstruate have repeatedly raised concerns about 'period poverty' or an inability to afford period products. A significant number of young people have reported missing school because they can't afford or access period products.

It is critical that free period products are provided across all schools, community centres, youth facilities, libraries, and chemists across the state to support those who menstruate to fully participate in education and other activities.

Better funding for school excursions for disadvantaged schools

We know that hands on learning opportunities provided on field trips or excursions improve outcomes for students in a range of ways, including higher test scores, better attendance and better performance in class^{xvii}. However, I have heard from many schools in disadvantaged and regional communities across South Australia which find it hard to offer their students the same opportunities as other schools. This means that students in these schools miss out on camps and excursions. This is a particular issue in rural and remote areas where costs of travel to activities can be prohibitive.

Cost of living pressures mean that the cost of transport is increasing at a time when family finances are under pressure. As a result, many students are not able to visit educational destinations other than those in their immediate vicinity. Nevertheless, we know that hands-on experiences have a rich and long-lasting impact compared to classroom learning which should be an opportunity for all students no matter where they live or what their family background is.

Free public transport is available to primary school students on excursions in metropolitan Adelaide, however, this is only available within normal school hours which limits the time that students can spend at their destination.

While any excursions are of value, I am particularly keen on those that will further the understanding and capacity of children and young people to be active citizens. Currently, only 29% of SA Year 10 students meet the national standard for civics and citizenship, compared to 38% nationally^{xviii}. Lack of knowledge is reflected in low civic participation and appreciation of government and its role. Visits to Parliament House, Government

House and other civic institutions provide memorable educational experiences for students.

I am also keen to address what young South Australians have told her about not feeling prepared for the world of work and not understanding how best to access different career options. Work experience opportunities tend to be dependent on personal contacts rather than systemic provision, meaning many students miss out. While some schools and parents can afford to take their students to university open days and careers fairs, many cannot afford the time or transport, particularly those from low-SES regional and remote schools.

The workplace visits and work experience opportunities available to South Australian students currently tend to be a matter of luck, personal contacts and geography rather than anything more strategic despite the current employment crisis and growing demand for workers with specific skills. While destinations like Sundrop Farms, Tonsley Innovation District and the Space Discovery Centre offer school visits, transport to those destinations is beyond the means of many students and schools. At the same time visits from metropolitan schools to regional workplaces are almost unheard of.

We know that many children and young people learn more effectively in environments beyond the classroom and, in particular, outdoors. Camps and other personal development opportunities can help young people to build their confidence, resilience and personal skills in a more holistic way. These opportunities can be particularly beneficial for those students with diverse learning needs.

I recommend that Government invests in a school fund to ensure that all students can access excursions related to civics, workplaces experiences, and outdoor camps to cover transport, accommodation, and other associated fees for SES Category 1 and 2 schools.

Improve the affordability of water safety

Swimming skills are critical to the safety and enjoyment of activities in and around water, which form a major part of the recreational activities of South Australians. It is vital, therefore, that all South Australian children learn to swim and about safety around water.

Between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023 17 people died from drowning in South Australia^{xix} at the beach, in rivers or creeks, in lakes and dams, in the ocean or harbour, in a swimming pool or in a bathtub or spa.

Non-fatal drowning is much more common, with about three non-fatal drowning incidents that require hospitalisation occurring for each fatal drowning – many more incidents occur that do not result in hospitalisation^{xx}. Non-fatal drowning can result in varying levels of brain and other organ damage, or in death by pneumonia or other causes at a later date.

Many SA children do not have access to swimming lessons because there are no public pools close to their home or school. The 2017 South Australian Statewide Swimming Pool Audit^{xxi} identified that an indoor pool with lifeguard supervision is the benchmark for provision. The audit identified many areas of SA that have no public swimming pool at all, while other areas only have access to outside pools that are only open on hotter days,

while other pools have limited access because they are situated on school grounds. Some changes have been made since the Audit, including plans for an indoor pool in both Payneham and Mount Barker, and an updated Adelaide Aquatic Centre. However, there have also been pool closures, such as that at Leigh Creek. In addition, swimming infrastructure has not kept pace with areas of housing growth.

I recommend that State invests to:

- Expand the Sports Voucher scheme to include free swimming lessons for anyone on a school card.
- Ensure all school students have access to free swimming lessons no matter where they live.
- Expand the hours of school swimming programs to enable students to reach the national benchmark standard by the time they leave primary school.

Invest in swimming infrastructure in order that children in all parts of the State have sufficient access to a pool and swimming lessons. This should include addressing the gaps identified in the 2017 SA Swimming Pool Audit, which are not already planned, and to replace any pools that have closed since then. Greater access to pools situated in schools should be encouraged to enable all members of the local community to learn basic swimming and water safety skills.

Create child and youth friendly communities

In my conversations and interactions with thousands of children and young people during my time in office they have raised a number of concerns with me about where they live and how it impacts their lives. They have also told me what they need and would like access to live better, more connected, supported, healthier and happier lives.

Committing to providing child friendly and child safe environments for children and young people is not merely something that is 'nice to do'. It is a requirement under international conventions that are embedded in State Legislation. Also, if we want the next generation to feel invested in South Australia, we need them to feel that they are welcome and valued here.

New developments and infill rarely take these needs into account, and this shows. In 2020, the Australian Urban Observatory found that liveability is poor beyond Adelaide's inner suburbs, in terms of economic, social, environmental and health objectives, as well as the availability of affordable housing close to public transport. ii This included access to childcare, community centres, libraries, GPs, sporting facilities, swimming pools schools, museums, cinemas and theatres.

Extend the hours of operation for public libraries as safe, affordable places

Public libraries have unique value to children and young people, both to inspire them to read and to provide them with a safe and inclusive place to be at the heart of their community. This role should not be undervalued. It is providing vital support to improving

the literacy of our community and I urge the Government to invest in public libraries for the future of South Australian children.

Encouraging children and young people and their parents and families into libraries, provides a great opportunity to inspire more reading. From the early years, libraries help to engage parents in fostering a love of reading with, to and by their children. They also provide multiple opportunities to re-engage young people to read at a later age.

Libraries are one of the few places at the centre of local communities where children and young people are welcomed, and which are free to access. They offer a safe space with clean toilet facilities and Wi-Fi access at no charge – things that young people really value. There are often comfortable places inside and outside libraries where parents are comfortable for their older kids to ‘hang out’.

I have heard from children and young people across South Australia how libraries are important safe places for them to go. They are somewhere they can catch up with friends, read, play games, listen to music, charge their phones, access free Wi-Fi, and generally know they will be comfortable, whatever the weather.

Having a safe place to ‘hang’ is particularly important to teenagers, who may be nervous to meet friends in public places. The unobtrusive presence of library staff and other library users provides them with a reassuring safety net.

Libraries offer a range of onsite and online services. They provide access to technology and run programs and classes for free, or a small fee, that increase skills. Some offer outdoor games to their members, enabling them to enjoy the outside spaces around their library, as well as the facilities inside. There are homework clubs and school holiday programs which often incorporate fun activities such as art, Lego, 3D printing and online gaming.

Libraries tend to be situated in bushfire safe places. In hot weather they are cool, in cold weather they are warm, and many manage to keep the power on during local blackouts. Extreme heat poses a major health risk in South Australia and libraries provide a vital cool space where community members can keep cool for free.

In emergencies, such as bushfires and floods, some libraries provide a safe space where members of the community can gather and access information. This important role should be encouraged where possible particularly in areas where schools are closed on extreme fire risk days.

- ⁱ <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/4>
- ⁱⁱ <https://www.health.gov.au/topics/physical-activity-and-exercise/physical-activity-and-exercise-guidelines-for-all-australians>
- ⁱⁱⁱ SA Health. South Australian Population Health Survey – 2019 Annual Report, Children. <https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/251f283e-791b-4d20-85c0-a5655bce9e66/SAPHS+2019+Annual+Report+-+Children+.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE-251f283e-791b-4d20-85c0-a5655bce9e66-nKQge5t>
- ^{iv} SA Health, 2021. South Australian Population Health Survey 2021 Annual Report – Children. Available at <https://www.wellbeingsa.sa.gov.au/assets/downloads/SAPHS/SAPHS-2021-AnnualChildren-Report.pdf>.
- ^v Healthy and Sustainable City Indicators Report: Comparisons with 25 cities internationally: Adelaide, Australia, Global Observatory of Healthy & Sustainable Cities, 2022, https://rmit.figshare.com/articles/report/Adelaide_Australia_Healthy_and_Sustainable_City_Indicators_Report_Comparisons_with_25_cities_internationally/19614009
- ^{vi} *ibid*
- ^{vii} Car and Road Safety, Kidsafe, <https://kidsafe.com.au/car-road-safety/>
- ^{viii} SAPOL data: <https://data.sa.gov.au/data/dataset/road-crash-data>
- ^{ix} Streets for Life campaign calls for 30 km/h urban streets to ensure safe, healthy, green and liveable cities, WHO, 17 May 2021, <https://www.who.int/news/item/17-05-2021-streets-for-life-campaign-calls-for-30-km-h-urban-streets-to-ensure-safe-healthy-green-and-liveable-cities>
- ^x Department for Infrastructure and Transport. 2021- 2022 Annual Report. Available at https://www.dit.sa.gov.au/about_us/governance_reporting/annual_report/dit-annual-report-2021-22-online-version
- ^{xi} Safe and Sound: Views and experiences of young people on public transport, CCYP, June 2023, <https://www.ccyp.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Safe-and-Sound-Report.pdf>
- ^{xii} Poverty in Australia 2020, UNSW and ACOSS, https://povertyandinequality.acoss.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Poverty-in-Australia-2020-Part-2-%E2%80%93-Who-is-affected_Final.pdf
- ^{xiii} References from Anti-Poverty Week, Child and Family Poverty in Australia Fast Facts, 2021
- ^{xiv} Alexander O'Donnell, 2021, 'The kids who'd get the most out of extracurricular activities are missing out', The Conversation. Available at <https://theconversation.com/the-kids-whod-getthe-most-out-of-extracurricular-activities-are-missing-outheres-how-to-improve-access-169447>.
- ^{xv} Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2022. Australia's Children. Accessed at <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/children-youth/australias-children/contents/health/physical-activity>
- ^{xvi} Foodbank Hunger Report, 2022. Accessed at <https://reports.foodbank.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Foodbank-Hunger-Report-2022-1.pdf>
- ^{xvii} Want student to do better in class? Send them on culturally enriching field trips, Science News, 2022: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2022/02/220222125106.htm>
- ^{xviii} <https://www.nap.edu.au/nap-sample-assessments/civics-and-citizenship>
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