

Tasmania *Together*

PROGRESS REPORT 2006

This is a report to Parliament
on what the people of
Tasmania have achieved
in the pursuit of the
Tasmania *Together* vision

*Together we will make Tasmania an icon for the rest of the world
by creating a proud and confident society where our people
live in harmony and prosperity. – Tasmania **Together Vision***



Tasmania**Together**2020



Hon Paul Lennon MHA

Premier

Parliament House

HOBART TAS 7000

Dear Premier

It is my pleasure to present the 2006 Tasmania *Together* Progress Report, to be tabled in Parliament in accordance with Section 10(2) of the Tasmania Together Progress Board Act 2001.

Tasmania *Together* is the community's vision for Tasmania in 2020. It is a map to help us reach this destination and these reports document our progress along the way. The longer we measure progress, the better we will understand and be able to answer the question: "How is Tasmania going?"

Much has changed in the State since the Tasmania *Together* document was released five years ago and the plan needs to respond to changes in community priorities and use the best progress measures available. The five-year review process ensures Tasmania *Together* continues to be a living document that remains true to the wishes of the Tasmanian community.

Extensive consultations conducted around the State last year gave all Tasmanians a further opportunity to have their say in Tasmania's future. The Board will be seeking Parliamentary approval for appropriate amendments to the Tasmania *Together* document later this year.

This 2006 Progress Report provides an opportunity to summarise achievements during the first five years of reporting progress against the benchmark targets originally set for 2005. A summary of performance over the last five years and a detailed list of target achievements for all benchmarks is contained in the Summary section of this Report.

The 2006 Progress Report also includes some notable changes since the last report in 2004. Highlights include a significant drop in the crime victimisation rate that reflects a reduction in the incidence of crime and offences in Tasmania.

There is good news on education and lifelong learning with participation in full or part-time education or training exceeding the national average for the

first time. The benchmark focusing specifically on people over 25 engaged in education and training has also reached the target level for the first time.

Similarly, the steady reduction in the number of young Tasmanians leaving the State has now reached the target. This is a vote of confidence in the opportunities now available in Tasmania.

Our economy continues to perform well, with this Progress Report showing growth in Gross State Product (GSP) exceeding the target for the second consecutive year, and value added by our manufacturing industries moving above the national average (per head of population).

Air and water quality remain high, with a significant reduction in the number of breaches of recreational water standards.

Whilst appreciating that more reporting gives a truer picture of the extent of the problem, and reflects confidence in the respective authorities to deal with it, the Board notes the continuing increases in the number of children on care and protection orders and in reported levels of family violence.

There has been a drop in school retention rates; the proportion of Tasmanians who are current smokers has increased; and the target of moving toward greater pay equity between men and women has not been achieved.

Since the 2004 Progress Report the Tasmania *Together* Partnership Program has continued to expand with a further eighteen organisations taking the number of partners to thirty. Partner organisations are greatly valued given the work they are undertaking in communities around the State directly contributing to the achievement of Tasmania *Together* goals and benchmarks.

The Tasmania *Together* Progress Board and staff hope this 2006 report will provide a helpful and informative update to the Parliament and community.

Yours sincerely



Bob Campbell, Chairman
August 2006

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Summary

The 2006 Progress Report provides an opportunity to summarise achievements during the first five years of reporting progress – particularly with respect to the benchmark targets originally set for 2005.

Over the last five years, Tasmania *Together* has reported progress against indicators of our community, culture, democracy, economy and environment.

Our community has seen steady improvements in feelings of safety and a reduction in property crime. At the same time there have been increased incidences of injury and poisonings; and increased reporting of both domestic violence, and of abuse or neglect resulting in children being placed under care or protection.

A greater number of Tasmanians undertake volunteer work, and more people are participating in education and training. Literacy and numeracy rates have improved over the five years but have not always achieved the levels for which targets were set. School retention rates improved for most of the period but have dropped in the last year.

Tasmanians are living longer and there have been modest improvements in our eating and

exercise habits. But after an initial decline, smoking rates have recently gone up.

Although the target of matching the national average was not met, Tasmania has made significant progress in addressing long-term unemployment. Living costs for low income couples have crept up, but for families the figure has dropped slightly.

Tasmania is a more attractive place for young people, with significantly fewer leaving the State and more being engaged in employment and further education. Young people also have more say on local council issues, but remain poorly represented on government boards and committees.

Tasmanians are better connected through internet access, and we participate and attend more cultural events and activities – including multicultural events. Unfortunately, there have been more claims of discrimination, and little progress toward pay equity for women.

Tasmania's population has grown slightly as has our share of migrants. The gradual movement from rural and regional to urban areas continues; and we have fewer people in the 15-39 age bracket.

Overall, our regional communities are considered less disadvantaged than they were

five years ago, and are better serviced in some areas (eg ambulance paramedics), but not in others (eg rural GPs).

Aboriginal culture has been recognised through increased teacher training in schools, increased interpretation at major visitor sites and an increase in land owned or managed by the Aboriginal community. Only limited success has been achieved in relation to the repatriation of cultural property collections held overseas.

Turning to our economy, Tasmania's increasing workforce participation rate matched national increases for most of the period, with more workers in secure employment and earning higher wages. The number of vocational and tertiary graduates employed in the State remains much the same.

Tasmania's business environment has been boosted by upgraded international credit ratings, sustained growth in Gross State Product, increased levels of investment, significant growth in tourism, more value-adding in manufacturing, and relatively high levels of business confidence.

Cultural heritage values are reflected in increased listings of and attendances at heritage sites, more publications and



significant cultural items being conserved, and greater participation in cultural heritage courses.

Finally, in relation to our environment, air and water quality measures show improvement, the moratorium on genetically-modified crops has been extended, and native vegetation levels have been maintained. The percentage of land protected has increased and the use of 1080 poison has declined. On the downside, improvement targets for threatened species have not been met, and the proportion of protected land covered by approved management plans is much the same.

Whilst data to report on clear-felling in old growth forests is unavailable, the Community Forests Agreement signed between the State and Federal governments provides for more old growth forests to be protected, and for the area of old growth harvested via clear felling each year on State forests to be no more than 20% by 2010.

Benchmark Target Achievements

Tasmania *Together* comprises 212 benchmarks. The Progress Board reports against 113 Category 1 benchmarks where data is available and targets have been set. The remaining 99 benchmarks are either Category 2 or 3 benchmarks – that is, the data required to report against them is either incomplete or does not currently exist – which means that targets have not been set.

Of the 95 benchmarks where assessments have been made against the 2005 targets and reported against in this year's Progress Report:

- 46 have achieved or are likely to achieve the 2005 target;
- 10 met the target during the five-year period but were unable to maintain the 2005 target; and
- 39 have failed, or are unlikely to achieve the 2005 target.

An additional 18 benchmarks have not been assessed due to insufficient data or target revisions.

The following list provides a summary of benchmark performance against the 2005 targets. Benchmarks are identified by their number and short title. Where benchmarks have a number of components, assessment

may only relate to a part and this is indicated alongside the benchmark number.

Benchmarks that have achieved the 2005 target:

- 2.1.2 Perceptions of safety – at home
- 2.1.3 Perceptions of safety – in public places
- 2.1.5 Crime victimisation
- 3.1.1 Participation in volunteering
- 4.1.1 Participation in education/training
- 4.1.2 Education/training: 20-24 year olds
- 4.1.5 (part) Literacy (year 5)
- 5.1.1 (part) Exercise (low intensity)
- 5.1.2 Premature mortality
- 5.3.2 Drug addiction
- 7.1.2 Rural ambulance paramedics
- 7.1.4 Socioeconomic disadvantaged areas
- 7.2.2 Household internet access
- 8.1.2 Youth migration
- 9.2.1 Multicultural events
- 10.1.1 Teaching indigenous issues
- 10.1.3 Aboriginal cultural interpretation sites
- 15.1.2 Youth advisory committees
- 15.2.1 State sector performance audits

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16.1.3	Secure employment				
16.1.4	Wage levels				
18.1.1	Tertiary students				
18.1.3	Education and training: over 25 year olds				
19.1.2	International credit rating				
19.2.1	Gross State Product				
19.3.2	Investment				
19.4.1	Business internet connections				
19.6.1	Manufacturing				
20.2.1	Tourism expenditure				
20.2.2	Visitor numbers				
21.4.1	Heritage site attendance				
21.5.1	Recorded publications				
21.6.2	Items conserved				
21.6.3	Presentation of documents & artefacts				
21.6.5	Managed heritage sites				
22.1.2 (part)	Forest reservation				
22.1.4	Marine protected areas				
23.3.1	Genetically modified crops				
23.4.1	Land management practices				
24.1.1 (part)	Native vegetation				
24.3.1	Air pollution				
24.3.2	Drinking water quality				
24.3.3	Recreational water quality				
		Benchmarks likely to achieve the 2005 target:			
2.1.4	Perceptions of safety – on public transport				
13.2.1	Freedom of information				
19.1.1	Competition Index				
		Benchmarks which achieved, but were unable to maintain the 2005 target:			
2.2.1	Deaths from external causes				
4.1.3	Retention rate: grades 7-12				
5.3.3	Smoking				
16.1.1	Labour force participation				
16.2.1	Research and development expenditure				
16.3.1	Population: growth				
16.3.3	Migrants				
19.5.1	Business confidence				
23.4.2	Managing new pests				
24.5.1	1080 usage				
		Benchmarks that have failed, or are unlikely to achieve the 2005 Target:			
1.1.1	Cost of essentials				
1.1.3	Long-term unemployment				
2.1.1	Injuries and poisonings				
2.1.6	Domestic violence				
2.2.2	Child abuse/neglect				
4.1.5 (part)	Literacy (year 3)				
4.2.1	Post-graduate research				
4.2.2	Student performance (numeracy)				
5.1.1 (part)	Exercise (med-high intensity)				
5.1.3	Diabetes				
5.1.4	Nutrition				
5.3.1	Problem gambling				
6.1.1	Dental waiting lists				
7.1.1	Rural GPs				
7.2.1	Public internet access				
7.3.1	Population: distribution				
8.1.1	Youth unemployment				
9.3.1	Complaints of discrimination				
9.3.2	Pay equity				
10.1.2	Aboriginal perspectives in schools				
10.3.1	Aboriginal land				
10.4.1	Aboriginal collections repatriated				
11.2.1	Cultural participation				
11.2.2	Cultural venue attendance				
13.1.1	Voting: local elections				
13.1.2	Voting: State elections				
15.1.3	People under 29: boards and committees				
15.2.2	Regional Community Forums				
16.1.2	Under-employment				
16.3.2	Population: 15-39 year olds				
16.4.1	Graduate employment				
18.1.2	Retention rate: grades 10-12				
19.3.1	Exports				
20.1.1	Quarantine services				
21.3.1	Heritage planning: local government				



- 21.6.1 Heritage education
- 21.6.4 Tasmanian Heritage Register
- 22.1.1 Threatened species
- 23.1.1 Land conservation
- 23.1.2 Management of protected land
- 24.2.1 Clear felling old-growth forests

Benchmarks not assessed:

(includes those for which there is insufficient data, or where targets are to be established or revised)

- 1.1.2 Poverty
- 1.1.4 Access to emergency funds
- 1.1.6 Private rental housing stress
- 1.1.7 House price to income ratio
- 4.1.4 Household internet access
- 7.1.3 Quality of life
- 9.1.1 Regional cultural events
- 9.1.2 Regional cultural venue attendance
- 11.1.1 Cultural industries
- 11.1.2 Cultural employment
- 15.1.1 Under 29s in government employment
- 19.3.3 Small businesses
- 22.1.3 Non-forest reservation
- 22.1.5 Protection of geodiversity
- 23.4.3 Salinity
- 24.4.1 Unplanned fires

- 24.5.2 Organic farming
- 24.6.1 Mortality through melonamas

The Progress Board has added interpretative comments in relation to data trends and performance relative to the 2005 targets alongside some benchmarks.

The prime data source for the Tasmania *Together* benchmarks is the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) which provides detailed Tasmania specific information in many important areas.

Other data sources include government agencies, Anglicare, Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (TCCI) and the University of Tasmania.

Background

Tasmania *Together* is the Tasmanian community's plan for the future: 24 goals to be reached by 2020 and 212 benchmarks to measure progress towards the goals.

In August each year for the first three years, and every two years subsequently, the Progress Board will report on what Tasmanians have been doing to achieve the goals and benchmarks and whether the State is moving in the right direction to achieve the targets that have been set.

The Tasmania *Together* Progress Board

made its first report through the Parliament to the people of Tasmania in 2002.

Legislative Requirements

The *Tasmania Together Progress Board Act 2001* established the Tasmania *Together* Progress Board to monitor, promote and report on Tasmania *Together*.

Tasmania *Together* is:

- a long-term social, environmental and economic plan for the State's development for a period of 20 years; and
- an overarching framework for planning, budgeting and policy priorities for the government and non-government sectors.

Under Section 10 of the Act, the Premier was required to table the Tasmania *Together* Progress Report, in each House of Parliament before the end of August in every year for the first three years after the Board was established. Following the first three years, reports are required every two years.

The Progress Report is to include the Progress Board's comments on progress towards, and the appropriateness of, the goals and benchmarks.

In measuring progress against the benchmarks, this report focuses on Category 1 benchmarks: that is, on those benchmark

indicators with targets and a complete set of data that meet the benchmarking criteria.

The 2006 report includes available data up to 30 June 2006. It follows the release of the Tasmania *Together* document in September 2001 and Progress Reports in 2002, 2003 and 2004.

The report focuses on what has been achieved in relation to the goals and benchmarks in the five years since the release of the Tasmania *Together* document.

Beyond the regular progress reports, section 12 of the Act stipulates that the Progress Board should review the Tasmania *Together* plan every five years to ensure that the plan remains relevant over time and reflective of community opinion. This has required an extensive process of community consultation and analysis of input received. The updated and re-invigorated plan will be tabled in Parliament later this year.

The Progress Board has made some assessments of the appropriateness or otherwise of specific benchmarks, but it has not yet recommended any substantive changes to Parliament. This will be done in conjunction with Tasmania *Together's* first five-year review due for completion later in 2006.

More detail on the Progress Board's work

will be contained in its 2005/06 Annual Report, including activities to:

- promote the goals and benchmarks in the broader community; and
- develop partnerships and coalitions of interest within and between various sectors of the community aimed at achieving Tasmania *Together* targets.

The Progress Board's 2005/06 Annual Report will be tabled in Parliament prior to 31 October 2006. In the meantime, information on all these matters can be found on the Tasmania *Together* website: <http://www.tasmaniatogether.tas.gov.au>.

The Progress Board's Work

Tasmania *Together* is our community's plan for the future of our State – it's what thousands of people and organisations said they wanted for Tasmania's future.

The success of Tasmania *Together* remains dependent on its adoption by individuals, the community, business and government sectors and on an increasingly cross-sectoral and collaborative approach to achieving the goals and benchmarks.

As the custodian of Tasmania *Together*, the Progress Board continues to work towards this objective through:

- establishing ongoing partnerships with business, government and community based organisations to progress the implementation of the Tasmania *Together* goals and benchmarks;
- increasing awareness and acceptance of the importance of Tasmania *Together* to the State's future;
- promoting the inclusion of the benchmarks in strategic planning;
- encouraging the collaborative, cross-sectoral implementation of these plans;
- increasing the involvement of young people in Tasmania *Together*;
- aiming to complete its first five-year review late in 2006.

This work is managed through three Progress Board projects:

- Managing the Benchmarks
- Monitoring and Reporting
- Promotion and Communications

Tasmania *Together* is about measuring progress and change. It provides a framework for monitoring change over time and assists planning and decision-making across government, business and the community by focusing on progress in identified areas of importance to the Tasmanian community.



The 2006 Progress Report

5 Year Review

Much has changed since the plan's inception five years ago and Tasmania *Together* must be responsive to changes in community priorities and use the best progress measures available.

To keep the plan current, the Tasmania *Together* Progress Board is in the process of conducting its first five-year review. From August to December 2005 one of the biggest public consultation processes ever undertaken was conducted around the State, in an effort to make sure everyone had a chance to have their say. Submissions and community input was extensively sought and is currently being used to create a revised Tasmania *Together* document.

A summary of input received from the community consultations is contained in the document *What We Heard: The First Tasmania Together 5 year review* June 2006 (available from our website: www.tasmaniatogether.tas.gov.au).

As part of this review, the Progress Board is identifying a limited number of priority or headline indicators – important measures of progress that people understand and can identify with. This will mean that while the updated plan will retain the central core of Tasmania *Together*, the number of goals will

be reduced from 24 to 12. The number of benchmarks will also be reduced from 212 to approximately 180.

The Progress Board will be seeking Parliamentary approval for appropriate amendments to the Tasmania *Together* document later this year.

This first 5 Year Review ensures Tasmania *Together* continues to be a living, breathing document that remains true to the wishes of the Tasmanian community.

Tasmania *Together* Partners Program

Over the last two years the Partners Program has continued to expand with a further 18 organisations joining the 12 organisations previously signed up.

Partners have played a key role in Tasmania *Together's* first 5 Year Review, assisting in this process in a variety of ways. This greatly facilitated feedback received and included:

- providing access to their members and networks for awareness raising and promotional purposes;
- organising forums and presentations;
- providing formal submissions as well as the many questionnaires received via their networks; and
- various other forms of logistical support.

Current list of Tasmania *Together* Partners

(listed in order of partnership launch)

Multicultural Council of Tasmania

Working It Out

Volunteering Tasmania

Project Hahn

Colony 47

State Bicentenary Advisory Committee

Aurora Energy

Council on the Ageing (Tasmania)

Telstra Country Wide

Rural Youth Organisations of Tasmania

Tasmanian Council of Social Service

ultra 106five

Bridgewater/Gagebrook Urban Renewal

Project

Carers Association of Tasmania

The Tasmanian Association of Community Houses

Devonport Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Tasmanian Science and Technology Council

Lead On-Hobart

Salvation Army Employment Plus

Scouts Australia (Tasmania Branch)

Youth Network of Tasmania

Tasmanian Regional Arts

Tasmanian Communities Online

Australia Post

Forests and Forest Industry Council of Tasmania
Local Government Association of Tasmania
Tasmanian Small Business Council
Careers Fast Track
Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and
Industry
Country Women's Association in Tasmania

The Progress Board continues to meet regularly with key organisations including the University of Tasmania, the Local Government Association of Tasmania, and the Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Board also meets regularly with leaders and other members of political parties and members of the Legislative Council.

The Board is particularly appreciative of the ongoing strong relationship they have formed with the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS has significant commitment to Tasmania *Together* and continues to provide the Board with resources, expertise and sound advice in the monitoring and reporting on Tasmania *Together*.



The Data

PAGE 14 How the Data is Presented
15 Qualifying Comments
15 Interpretation and Evaluation of the Data



The Data

This section of the Tasmania *Together* Progress Report aims to assist readers in their interpretation, analysis and use of the data and to establish consistent reporting conventions which will apply in future reports.

It identifies issues and problems which have been encountered and addressed, as well as those that need further consideration.

How the Data is Presented

The data is reported under the five Tasmania *Together* goal groupings:

- Our Community
- Our Culture
- Our Democracy
- Our Economy
- Our Environment

In the context of Tasmania *Together*, benchmarking is an active process that sets standards for a particular goal, identifies targets or interim steps to meet the standards, and selects specific indicators or measures of progress along the way.

A 'benchmark' is the term used to collectively identify the goal-related standards, targets and indicators that enable assessment of progress towards the achievement of goals.

Each benchmark is identified by its goal and indicator numbers.

Indicators fall into one of three categories, expressed by a number in brackets after the indicator:

Category 1

An indicator where a complete set of data which meets the benchmarking criteria is known to exist. The existence of this information allows targets to be set.

Category 2

An indicator where current available data is incomplete in terms of the benchmarking criteria and further research is needed to complete the data set.

Category 3


An indicator where no current data is available – an issue to be addressed by the Progress Board.

The information provided on each reported benchmark is as follows:


- the benchmark from the Tasmania *Together* document, baseline data and data source;
- targets;
- data provided in previous Progress Reports;
- any new baseline data or revisions to previously reported data;
- any new data source where it differs from

that previously reported;

- latest data or a comment on when new data will be available;
- a comment on the data where appropriate; and
- an indication of the most recent data trends as follows:

 movement in a positive direction in the latest reporting period;

 no change or no new data;

 movement in a negative direction in the latest reporting period;

E an indication of further information about the data which is usually an explanation of how it is collected, contained in Appendix 2;

C an indication of a minor change to previously reported data or sources;

R an indication that the Progress Board is considering a review of the benchmark in the next twelve months (reviews occur at the request of the community, business or government, or because the Board has identified a need).



Qualifying Comments

The data contained in this report has been collected in the 12 months to the end of June 2006.

For some of the Category 1 benchmarks, no new data is available because it is collected on:

- a financial-year basis and new data will be available later in 2006 and reported in the next Progress Report; or
- a periodic basis other than annually (eg. census data, three-yearly collection); or
- an occasional basis with no repeat collection planned (eg. Healthy Communities Survey).

For several benchmarks, baseline data has been corrected or amended from the original 2001 Tasmania *Together* document. In a few cases, the variation is significant and targets have been revised or may need to be revised in future reports. This is noted under the specific benchmark.

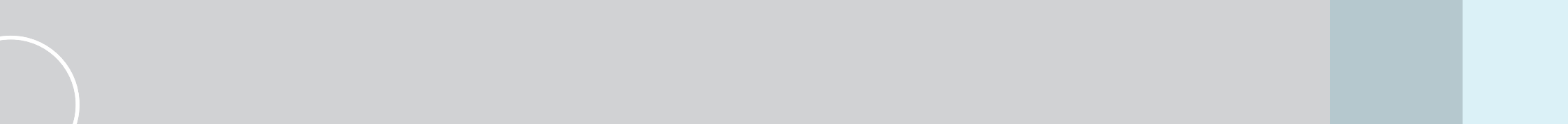
Interpretation and Evaluation of the Data

Interpretative comments in relation to data trends and performance relative to the targets for individual benchmarks have been added where data trends are assessable. In making these comments the Progress Board considered:

- rates of improvement or decline against the targets;
- external variables; and
- the reference period for the latest reported data.

Interpretative comments have not been made where a review of some or all of the components of a benchmark is anticipated, or where there are fewer than 3 points of data available.

With Progress Reports tabled annually in 2002, 2003 and 2004, this is the first in a series of biennial reports. The next report will be due no later than August 2008.



Our Community

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The Benchmarks

- 18 **GOAL 1)** *Ensure all Tasmanians have a reasonable standard of living with regard to food, shelter, transport, justice, education, communication, health and community services.*
- 21 **GOAL 2)** *Have a community where people feel safe and are safe in all aspects of their lives.*
- 26 **GOAL 3)** *Recognise and value the many contributions that volunteers and unpaid workers can – and do – make to their community.*
- 27 **GOAL 4)** *Create a culture that encourages people to learn and develop new skills, including life skills, throughout their lives.*
- 31 **GOAL 5)** *Develop an approach to health and wellbeing that focuses on preventing poor health and encouraging healthy lifestyles.*
- 35 **GOAL 6)** *Improve the health and wellbeing of the Tasmanian community through the delivery of coordinated services.*
- 35 **GOAL 7)** *Foster and value vibrant and diverse rural, regional and remote communities that are connected to each other and the rest of the world.*
- 38 **GOAL 8)** *Provide a valued role in community life for Tasmania's young people now and in the future.*
- 39 **GOAL 9)** *Foster an inclusive society that acknowledges and respects our multicultural heritage, values diversity and treats everyone with compassion and respect.*



Ensure all Tasmanians have a reasonable standard of living with regard to food, shelter, transport, justice, education, communication, health and community services.

STANDARD 1 • To ensure that all Tasmanians have the economic capacity to enjoy a reasonable standard of living and access to basic services.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>1.1.1 The cost of food, electricity, housing, transport and health as a percentage of income for low-income earners (Category 1)</p> <p>2001 Couples 72% Families 73%</p> <p>Source Anglicare (Cost of Essentials Benchmark Figure)</p>	<p>2005 65% 2010 62.5% 2015 60% 2020 55%</p>	<p>2002 Couples 71% Families 71%</p> <p>2003 Couples 73.1% Families 73.5%</p> <p>2004 Couples 73.0% Families 73.1%</p>	<p>2005 Couples 74.6% Families 73.5%</p> <p>2006 Couples 75.3% Families 71.2%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Costs remain relatively unchanged since 2001, therefore targets have not been met. Anglicare notes that some changes in the last reporting period may be attributed to increased petrol prices; reduced electricity costs for health care card holders; and a reduction in costs for non-PBS pharmaceuticals.</p> <p>C More accurate (to one decimal point) data has been provided for each year since 2003. Previously reported data for 2003 and 2004 has been amended to show this.</p>	<p>↗ ↘ E C</p>
<p>1.1.2 Proportion of households with income below the OECD poverty line (1)</p> <p>1999/00 10%</p> <p>Source Income Distribution, Australia (ABS 6523.0 available on request)</p>	<p>2005 8% 2010 6% 2015 4% 2020 0%</p>	N/a	No new data	<p>The ABS has advised that comparable data for this measure is no longer available. The Progress Board will consider an alternative measure as part of the 5 Year Review.</p>	<p>→ R E</p>
<p>1.1.3 Proportion of unemployed Tasmanians who are long-term unemployed (1)</p> <p>April 2001 Tas 39.7% Aus 22.4%</p> <p>Source Labour Force, Australia (ABS 6291.0.55.001) (previously ABS 6291.0.40.001)</p>	<p>2005 Australian average 2010 Best performing state 2015 Best performing state 2020 Best performing state</p>	<p>Apr 2002 Tas 40.2% Aus 23.4%</p> <p>Apr 2003 Tas 35.7% Aus 20.6%</p> <p>April 2004 Tas 37.0% Aus 20.3%</p> <p>April 2005 Tas 28.9% Aus 16.4%</p>	<p>April 2006 Tas 33.6% Aus 18.3%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent. There has been a decrease in long-term unemployment since 2001, but at best this has only matched national trends. The target of achieving the Australian average by 2005 was not met. The Progress Board previously amended the wording of this indicator to more accurately describe the measure.</p>	<p>↘ E</p>

Ensure all Tasmanians have a reasonable standard of living with regard to food, shelter, transport, justice, education, communication, health and community services.

STANDARD 1 • To ensure that all Tasmanians have the economic capacity to enjoy a reasonable standard of living and access to basic services.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>1.1.4 Proportion of persons living in households that could not obtain \$2000 within a week for something important (1) 2002 18.5% <i>Source General Social Survey (ABS 4159.6.55.001)</i></p>	Targets to be revised	N/a	New data available in 2007	<p>C Data in the Tasmania <i>Together</i> document derived from a one-off survey. The new baseline is taken from the ABS 2002 General Social Survey. The Board has amended the wording of the indicator to more accurately describe the new data. In light of the new baseline, the Progress Board will revise the targets as part of the five-year review.</p>	<p>→ R C</p>
<p>1.1.6 Housing stress experienced by low income earners in Tasmania within the private rental market (1) Nov 2002 20.6% <i>Source Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>2010 15% 2015 12% 2020 10%</p>	Mar 2004 22.7%	Mar 2005 24.4%	<p>The Progress Board developed two new housing benchmarks (1.1.6 and 1.1.7) in response to community and Government recognition of housing affordability issues. Parliamentary approval for the formal inclusion of these benchmarks will be sought at the completion of the Board's Five Year Review of Tasmania <i>Together</i> later this year.</p> <p>The proportion of people in Tasmania receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) and spending more than 30 per cent of their income on housing costs has increased by 1.7 per cent in the twelve months to March 2005. This reflects an increasing number of people in housing stress and decreasing affordability within the housing market.</p> <p>This indicator should be considered along with Tasmania <i>Together</i> Benchmark 1.1.7 as an indicator of housing affordability rather than as a stand-alone benchmark.</p>	<p>↘ E</p>

Ensure all Tasmanians have a reasonable standard of living with regard to food, shelter, transport, justice, education, communication, health and community services.

STANDARD 1 • To ensure that all Tasmanians have the economic capacity to enjoy a reasonable standard of living and access to basic services.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>1.1.7 Tasmanian house price to income ratio (1)</p> <p>2001/02 1:3.4</p> <p>Source Department of Health and Human Services</p>	<p>2010 1:3.4</p> <p>2015 1:3.4</p> <p>2020 1:3.4</p>	<p>2002/03 1:4.2</p>	<p>2003/04 1:3.8</p>	<p>The Progress Board developed two new housing benchmarks (1.1.6 and 1.1.7) in response to community and Government recognition of housing affordability issues. Parliamentary approval for the formal inclusion of these benchmarks will be sought at the completion of the Board's Five Year Review of Tasmania <i>Together</i> in 2006.</p> <p>Data shows a slight reduction in house price to income ratio from 1:4.2 in 2002/03, representing slightly improved housing affordability from 2002/03. The data however, shows decreasing affordability from baseline (1:3.4) in 2000/01.</p> <p>The house price to income ratio will significantly rise for the next reporting period as there was an increase in median house price from \$143,517 in 2003 to \$206,875 to 2004.</p> <p>This indicator should be considered along with Tasmania <i>Together</i> Benchmark 1.1.6 as an indicator of housing affordability rather than as a stand-alone Benchmark.</p>



E



GOAL
2

Have a community where people feel safe and are safe in all aspects of their lives.

STANDARD 1 • To ensure that community facilities and spaces, transport systems and private homes are, and are perceived to be, safe environments.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>2.1.1 Hospital admissions due to injuries and poisoning (1) 1998 6819 hospital separations <i>Source Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>2005 5% compounding reduction 2010 5% compounding reduction 2015 5% compounding reduction 2020 5% compounding reduction</p>	<p>2001 7483 2002 7431 2003 7422 (8.84% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>2004 7863 (15.31% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent. The number of hospital separations has increased significantly between 1998 and 2004, despite some reductions in interim years. The reduction target for 2005 will not be met.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
<p>2.1.2 Percentage of people who feel safe at home (1) 2001/02 92.5% (day) 80.0% (night) <i>Source Department of Police and Emergency Management</i></p>	<p>2005 day 94% night 86% 2010 day 96% night 88% 2015 day 97% night 90% 2020 day 97% night 92%</p>	<p>2002/03 94% (day) 84% (night) 2003/04 94% (day) 84% (night)</p>	<p>2004/05 95% (day) 86% (night)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive and the 2005 target has been achieved. In light of the shift to reporting day and night data, the Progress Board consulted with the Department of Police and Public Safety and the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council to revise the targets. Targets have been amended to ensure the benchmark remains relevant as a measure of progress towards the Standard and Goal. The Government notes that the data for the period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 indicates an improvement for people feeling safe at home for both day and night, and that Tasmania remains above the national average.</p>	<p>↗</p>

STANDARD 1 • To ensure that community facilities and spaces, transport systems and private homes are, and are perceived to be, safe environments.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>2.1.3 Percentage of people who feel safe in public places (1)</p> <p>2001/02 86.1% (day) 40.6% (night)</p> <p>Source Department of Police and Emergency Management</p>	2005	2002/03	2004/05	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive and the 2005 target has been achieved.</p> <p>In light of the shift to reporting day and night data, the Progress Board consulted with the Department of Police and Public Safety and the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council to revise the targets. Targets have been amended to ensure the benchmark remains relevant as a measure of progress towards the Standard and Goal.</p> <p>The <i>National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing</i> asked people to indicate how safe they felt walking or jogging in their neighbourhood. The Government notes that while there was an improvement in the percentage of people who felt safe in their neighbourhood during the day, there was a substantial increase in the percentage of respondents who felt safe in their neighbourhood after dark.</p>
	day 90%	89% (day)	91% (day)	
	night 46%	45% (night)	50% (night)	
	2010	2003/04		
	day 92%	90% (day)		
	night 48%	45% (night)		
	2015			
	day 94%			
	night 52%			
	2020			
day 96%				
night 56%				



STANDARD 1 • To ensure that community facilities and spaces, transport systems and private homes are, and are perceived to be, safe environments.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>2.1.4 Percentage of people who feel safe on public transport (1)</p> <p>2001/02 50.3% (day) 22.2% (night)</p> <p>Source Department of Police and Emergency Management</p>	<p>2005 day 59% night 30%</p> <p>2010 day 65% night 33%</p> <p>2015 day 68% night 36%</p> <p>2020 day 70% night 40%</p>	<p>2002/03 59% (day) 29% (night)</p> <p>2003/04 64% (day) 32% (night)</p>	<p>2004/05 57% (day) 29% (night)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent and whilst the 2005 targets were achieved in 2003/04, performance has slipped back below these targets in the latest reporting period.</p> <p>In light of the shift to reporting day and night data, the Progress Board consulted with the Department of Police and Public Safety and the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council to revise the targets. Targets have been amended to ensure the benchmark remains relevant as a measure of progress towards the Standard and Goal.</p> <p>The <i>National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing</i> asked people to indicate how safe they felt when travelling on public transport. The Government reports that respondents said that they felt slightly less safe on public transport compared to last year, although they felt safer when compared to 2001/02.</p>
<p>2.1.5 Crime victimisation rate (1)</p> <p>April 1998 13.8%</p> <p>Source Crime and Safety, Australia (ABS 4509.0)</p>	<p>2005 12% 2010 10% 2015 8% 2020 6%</p>	<p>Apr 2002 12.8%</p>	<p>April 2005 8.66%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is positive and the target has been achieved.</p> <p>The Government states that the decline in the crime victimisation rate reflects a very positive reduction in the incidence of crime and offences in Tasmania.</p>



E

STANDARD 1 • To ensure that community facilities and spaces, transport systems and private homes are, and are perceived to be, safe environments.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>2.1.6 Reported level of family violence (1)</p> <p>2000/01 1300</p> <p>Source Department of Police and Emergency Management</p>	<p>2005 10% compounding reduction</p> <p>2010 10% compounding reduction</p> <p>2015 10% compounding reduction</p> <p>2020 10% compounding reduction</p>	<p>2001/02 1663</p> <p>2002/03 2299</p> <p>2003/04 3157</p>	<p>2004/05 4095</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is negative. There has been a significant increase in reports of family violence since 2000/01, therefore the target will not be met.</p> <p>There has been an increase in the number of family violence incidents reported to police as a result of the Tasmanian Government's <i>Safe at Home</i> initiative. Although the initiative is intended to achieve a reduction in the level of family violence in the medium to long term, an increase in the level of reporting is expected and is currently occurring. The new <i>Family Violence Act 2004</i> provides police with the authority to intervene in family violence incidents and a pro-arrest and pro-prosecution policy is being applied. The Government believes that increased reporting can be attributed to an improvement in the community's attitude that family violence is no longer acceptable, and an increased confidence by the community in the criminal justice system.</p>



E



STANDARD 2 • To support young people who have challenging behaviour or are at risk.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>2.2.1 Number of deaths of people aged 0-29 years due to external causes (1) 1998 55 <i>Source Causes of Death, Australia (ABS 3303.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 15% compounding reduction 2010 15% compounding reduction 2015 15% compounding reduction 2020 15% compounding reduction</p>	<p>1999 74 2000 55 2001 47 2002 55 2003 45</p>	<p>2004 56</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 7 years. The data trend is inconsistent, and whilst the 2005 target was achieved in 2003, it has not been maintained in the latest reporting period.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
<p>2.2.2 Children on care and protection orders (1) June 2000 470 (4.0 per 1000) <i>Source Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>2005 2 per 1,000 2010 1 per 1,000 2015 0.5 per 1,000 2020 0.25 per 1,000</p>	<p>June 2001 453 (3.9 per 1000) June 2002 463 (3.9 per 1000) June 2003 600 (5.1 per 1000) June 2004 634 (5.4 per 1000)</p>	<p>June 2005 716 (6.1 per 1000)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is negative. There has been a significant increase since 2001 and the target was not met. The Government states that the sustained increase since June 2001 in the rate of children on care and protection orders is attributable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the proclamation of the <i>Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1997</i> which mandated the reporting of concerns about the abuse or neglect of children by employees and volunteers in (1) Government agencies that provide health, welfare, education, childcare or residential services for children and (2) organisations funded by the Crown; the proclamation of the <i>Family Violence Act 2004</i> which amended the <i>Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1997</i> to identify a child affected by family violence as a child 'at risk'; and a broader understanding of the impact of abuse and neglect on children as a result of community education campaigns. 	<p>↓ E</p>

STANDARD 1 • To recognise, support and measure the contribution of unpaid and volunteer work to the community.



INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>3.1.1 Per capita voluntary participation in community and service activities in a 12-month period (1)</p> <p>1995 22.2%</p> <p>Source <i>Voluntary Work, Australia (ABS 4441.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 24%</p> <p>2010 26%</p> <p>2015 28%</p> <p>2020 30%</p>	<p>2000 34.1%</p> <p>2002 37.0%</p>	<p>New data available in 2007</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is consistently positive and the 2005 target was achieved in 2000 and improved on in 2002.</p>



GOAL
4

Create a culture that encourages people to learn and develop new skills, including life skills, throughout their lives.

STANDARD 1 • To have affordable and flexible access to and participation in lifelong learning that is responsive to individual and community needs.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>4.1.1 Proportion of people in full or part-time education or training (1)</p> <p>1997 Tas 16.3% Aus 17.5%</p> <p><i>Source Education and Work, Australia (ABS 6227.0) and Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (ABS 3201.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 17%</p> <p>2010 National average</p> <p>2015 Best performing state</p> <p>2020 Best performing state</p>	<p>2001 Tas 17.63% Aus 17.79%</p> <p>2002 Tas 16.74% Aus 18.12%</p> <p>2003 Tas 17.80% Aus 18.63%</p> <p>2004 Tas 17.96% Aus 18.42%</p>	<p>1997 (revised baseline) Tas 16.19% Aus 17.49%</p> <p>2001 (revised) Tas 17.97% Aus 18.07%</p> <p>2002 (revised) Tas 17.11% Aus 18.49%</p> <p>2003 Tas 17.80% Aus 18.63%</p> <p>2004 (revised) Tas 17.99% Aus 18.42%</p> <p>2005 Tas 18.93% Aus 18.21%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is positive (although some variances may not be 'significant'). The target has been achieved and the national average bettered in the last reporting period.</p> <p>C</p> <p>It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant. Some data have been revised due to the use of more accurate figures by the ABS.</p>	<p></p> <p>E C</p>
<p>4.1.2 Proportion of people aged 20-24 in full or part-time education or training (1)</p> <p>2000 Tas 24.88% Aus 34.44%</p> <p><i>Source Education and Work, Australia (ABS 6227.0) and Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (ABS 3201.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 Progress towards national average</p> <p>2010 Progress towards national average</p> <p>2015 National average</p> <p>2020 Best performing state</p>	<p>2000 (revised) Tas 24.75% Aus 34.44%</p> <p>2001 Tas 27.99% Aus 34.76%</p> <p>2002 Tas 28.18% Aus 37.15%</p> <p>2003 Tas 28.19% Aus 37.46%</p> <p>2004 Tas 30.17% Aus 37.69%</p>	<p>2005 Tas 33.98% Aus 38.89%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Data shows steady improvement since 2000 and overall progress towards the national average target.</p>	<p></p> <p>E</p>

STANDARD 1 • To have affordable and flexible access to and participation in lifelong learning that is responsive to individual and community needs.


INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>4.1.3 Apparent retention rate years 7-12 (1)</p> <p>2000 69.5%</p> <p>Source <i>Schools, Australia (ABS 4221.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 75%</p> <p>2010 80%</p> <p>2015 90%</p> <p>2020 95%</p>	<p>2001 68.7%</p> <p>2002 72.6%</p> <p>2003 74.9%</p> <p>2004 72.8%</p>	<p>2004 76.4% (revised)</p> <p>2005 67.1%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Steady improvement between 2001 and 2004 saw the target reached, but a reversal of trend in the last reporting period means the target has not been maintained. The ABS states that relatively small changes in student numbers in smaller jurisdictions such as Tasmania can create apparently significant movements in retention rates.</p>
<p>4.1.4 Percentage of households with internet connections (1)</p> <p>2000</p> <p>Tas 26%</p> <p>Aus 33%</p> <p>Source <i>Household Use of Information Technology (ABS 8146.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 National average</p> <p>2010 Leading state</p> <p>2015 Leading state</p> <p>2020 Leading state</p>		<p>See 7.2.2</p>	<p>In order to correct the unnecessary duplication of the measure for this benchmark and for 7.2.2, the Board has decided that progress will only be reported at 7.2.2. However the indicator wording from 4.1.4 will be used as this is considered to more accurately describe the measure. The source and baseline information has not changed.</p>




GOAL
4

Create a culture that encourages people to learn and develop new skills, including life skills, throughout their lives.

STANDARD 1 • To have affordable and flexible access to and participation in lifelong learning that is responsive to individual and community needs.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
4.1.5 Literacy rates against national benchmarks (1) 2000 (Reading) Year 3 91.2% Year 5 81.4% 2000 (Writing) Year 3 86.2% Year 5 88.2% <i>Source Department of Education</i>	Year 3	2001 Reading	2004 Reading	Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent and some year-to-year changes in data are not 'significant'. The Year 5 targets have been achieved and maintained, but targets are unlikely to be met for Year 3. National benchmark reporting for Year 7 has now been established and the Progress Board will develop targets for the inclusion of Year 7 as part of its recommendations arising from the 5 year review of <i>Tasmania Together</i> . Year 7 data for writing since 2001 is: 85.9%, 86.1%, 83.1% and 86.5%. Year 7 data for reading since 2001 is: 87.5%, 88.6%, 88.3% and 88.9%.	 E
	2005 98%	Year 3 95.1%	Year 3 96.5%		
	2010 98%	Year 5 94.4%	Year 5 94.0%		
	2015 98%	2001 Writing	2004 Writing		
	2020 98%	Year 3 91.8%	Year 3 91.4%		
	Year 5	Year 5 91.9%	Year 5 91.6%		
	2005 90%	2002 Reading			
	2010 95%	Year 3 96.3%			
	2015 98%	Year 5 96.3%			
	2020 98%	2002 Writing			
		Year 3 91.8%			
		Year 5 92.5%			
	2003 Reading				
	Year 3 96.4				
	Year 5 95.2				
	2003 Writing				
	Year 3 89.9				
	Year 5 90.0				

STANDARD 2 • To develop Tasmania as a centre of learning excellence, recognised internationally.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
4.2.1 The proportion of interstate and overseas postgraduate research students identified as equivalent full-time student units (EFTSU) enrolled at the University of Tasmania (1) 2001 26.93% <i>Source University of Tasmania</i>	2005 30%	2002 26.69%	2005 (final) 23.55%	Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is negative. The monitored proportion has declined steadily since 2001 and the target has not been met. The University of Tasmania reports that whilst the proportion of Research Higher Degree (RHD) student load from interstate and overseas has declined, this is principally due to improved results under the Commonwealth's performance-based funding of research with income increasing from \$21m for 2001 to \$27.7m for 2005 which has increased opportunities for highly qualified Tasmanians to undertake research higher degrees.	 E
	2010 35%	2003 25.34%	2006 (interim) 22.58%		
	2015 maintain	2004 24.20%			
	2020 maintain	2005 (interim) 22.12%			

STANDARD 2 • To develop Tasmania as a centre of learning excellence, recognised internationally.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>4.2.2 Performance of school students against national benchmarks</p> <p>2000-01 (Numeracy)</p> <p>Year 3 92.8%</p> <p>Year 5 87.6%</p> <p>Source Department of Education</p>	Year 3 (Numeracy)	2001-02	2004-05	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Rates have improved since 2000/01, but the Year 3 trend is slipping (albeit that some year-to-year change may not be 'significant'). Year 5 improvement is also inconsistent. Targets will not be met.</p> <p>National benchmark reporting for Year 7 has now been established and the Progress Board will develop targets for the inclusion of Year 7 in the 2006 Progress Report. Year 7 data over the last 4 years is: 79.7%, 84.0%, 80.6% and 80.9%.</p> <p>The Government notes that the percentage of students meeting a benchmark normally fluctuates from year to year, even if performance levels remain the same. The major cause of this fluctuation is measurement error in the tests themselves. Because of this, benchmarks are reported with margins of uncertainty. Measurement error cannot be avoided, but sophisticated techniques used in benchmark calculations 'smooth' out most of its effects. Reasonably large differences between benchmark figures, however, may indicate 'real' changes in performance.</p>
	2005 98%	Year 3 95.6%	Year 3 93.7%	
	2010 98%	Year 5 91.7%	Year 5 89.2%	
	2015 98%	2002-03		
	2020 98%	Year 3 94.1%		
	Year 5 (Numeracy)	Year 5 89.2%		
	2005 98%	2003-04		
	2010 98%	Year 3 93.9%		
	2015 98%	Year 5 92.4%		
	2020 98%			



E



STANDARD 1 • Improve Tasmanians' health through promotion of a comprehensive approach to a healthy lifestyle.

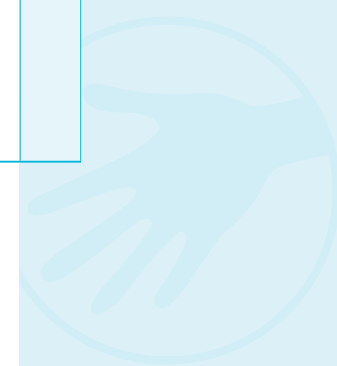
INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>5.1.1 Percentage of population who do low or medium/high intensity exercise (1)</p> <p>1995 31.7% (med-high) 34.3% (low)</p> <p><i>Source National Health Survey (ABS 4364.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 35%</p> <p>2010 45%</p> <p>2015 55%</p> <p>2020 75%</p>	<p>2001</p> <p>Med-High 28.4%</p> <p>Low 39.6%</p>	<p>2001 (new baseline)</p> <p>Med-High 28.1%</p> <p>Low 39.5%</p> <p>2004/05</p> <p>Med-High 29.6%</p> <p>Low 36.3%</p>	<p>The proportion of Tasmanians who do medium/high intensity exercise has increased since 2001. However, the total proportion of Tasmanians who do any exercise (low or medium/high intensity) has fallen by 1.7%.</p> <p>C</p> <p>Figures shown differ slightly to those previously published. The previous figures for 1995 and 2001 were standardised to the age and sex distribution of the Australian population in the respective years, to allow for interstate comparisons. However, no standardised estimates are available for 2004-05 and so for consistency, the raw (unstandardised) figures are shown for all three reference years.</p> <p>Data for 1995 is not comparable to later years because: the 1995 figure relates to persons aged 15 years and over, whereas the data for 2001 and 2004-05 relates to persons aged 18 years and over; and different intensity weightings were applied to reported exercise times to calculate the exercise levels in 1995 as opposed to later years. Accordingly a new baseline has been set using 2001 data.</p>



E
C

STANDARD 1 • Improve Tasmanians' health through promotion of a comprehensive approach to a healthy lifestyle.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>5.1.2 Premature mortality (1) 1999 30,158 years <i>Source Causes of Death, Australia (ABS 3303.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 10% compounding improvement 2010 10% compounding improvement 2015 10% compounding improvement 2020 10% compounding improvement</p>	<p>2000 (reset) 28,691 years (4.86% improvement) 2001 (reset) 27,621 years (8.41% improvement) 2002 27,797 years (7.83% improvement) 2003 26,947 years (10.65% improvement)</p>	<p>2004 26,699 years (11.47% improvement)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend has become positive and the 2005 target was achieved in 2003 and 2004.</p>	<p>↗ E</p>
<p>5.1.3 Type 2 diabetes in over-25 year-olds (1) 2000 1.8% <i>Source Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>2010 3.6% 2015 4.2% 2020 4.0%</p>	<p>2001 2.1% 2002 2.3% 2003 2.7% 2004 2.7%</p>	<p>2005 2.8%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is negative. The original baseline data in Tasmania <i>Together</i> was derived from a one-off nationwide survey conducted in 2000. The Progress Board has identified an alternative data source – the National Diabetes Services Scheme (NDSS) Tasmanian registrations – along with a baseline for 2000. Data shows the cumulative prevalence rate (%) of people aged 24 to 64 years with Type 2 Diabetes registered. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has provided revised targets to reflect the new baseline and the expectation that figures will increase until the participation rate on the register reaches 100%.</p>	<p>↘</p>



STANDARD 1 • Improve Tasmanians' health through promotion of a comprehensive approach to a healthy lifestyle.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>5.1.4 Proportion of Tasmanians who achieve the National Health and Medical Research Council recommended guidelines for fruit and vegetable consumption (1)</p> <p>2001 Fruit (2 or more serves) Tas 50.7% Aus 52.7%</p> <p>Vegetables (4 or more serves) Tas 45.2% Aus 29.7%</p> <p><i>Source National Health Survey (ABS 4364.0) previously National Nutrition Survey, Food Eaten Australia 1995 (ABS 4804.0)</i></p>	<p>Fruit</p> <p>2005 55% 2010 60% 2015 65% 2020 70%</p> <p>Vegetables</p> <p>2005 50% 2010 55% 2015 60% 2020 65%</p>	<p>2001 (New baseline)</p> <p>Fruit Tas 50.7% Aus 52.7%</p> <p>Vegetables Tas 45.2% Aus 29.7%</p>	<p>2004/05</p> <p>Fruit Tas 53.7% Aus 53.9%</p> <p>Vegetables Tas 48.4% Aus 32.8%</p>	<p>The 2004/05 data show an improvement in the percentage of Tasmanians achieving NHMRC guidelines for fruit and vegetable consumption. However the targets will not be met. Figures refer to persons aged 12 years and over.</p>



STANDARD 3 • Reduce levels of risk-taking and addictive behaviour.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>5.3.1 Prevalence of problem gambling (1)</p> <p>2000 0.9%</p> <p><i>Source Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>2005 0.8% 2010 0.7% 2015 0.6% 2020 0.5%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>2005 1.41%</p>	<p>The Government advises that caution should be taken when interpreting these results due to small sample sizes. This means that despite a slight increase in the prevalence of at risk or problem gamblers from 2000 to 2005, this difference is not statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.</p>



E

STANDARD 3 • Reduce levels of risk-taking and addictive behaviour.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>5.3.2 Number of new entries into the methadone program (1)</p> <p>1999/00 176</p> <p>Source Department of Health and Human Services</p>	<p>2005 170</p> <p>2010 150</p> <p>2015 100</p> <p>2020 50</p>	<p>2000/01 186</p> <p>2001/02 149</p> <p>2002/03 123</p> <p>2003/04 162</p>	<p>2004/05 157</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent. There has been a reduction since 2000/01 and the target has been met.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>E</p>
<p>5.3.3 Proportion of Tasmanians who are current smokers (1)</p> <p>1995 25.8%</p> <p>Source National Health Survey (ABS 4364.0)</p>	<p>2005 24%</p> <p>2010 16%</p> <p>2015 12%</p> <p>2020 10%</p>	<p>2001 24.4%</p>	<p>1995 25.5% (revised)</p> <p>2001 23.6% (revised)</p> <p>2004/05 25.4%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is inconsistent. The target was reached in 2001, however an increase in the reported incidence of smoking since then exceeds the 2005 target.</p> <p>C</p> <p>Figures shown differ slightly to those previously published. The previous figures for 1995 and 2001 were standardised to the age and sex distribution of the Australian population in the respective years, to allow for interstate comparisons. However, no standardised estimates were available for 2004-05 and so for consistency, the raw (unstandardised) figures are shown for all three reference years.</p> <p>It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>	<p>↘</p> <p>E</p> <p>C</p>



GOAL
6

Improve the health and wellbeing of the Tasmanian community through the delivery of coordinated services.

STANDARD 1 • To improve the health and wellbeing of the Tasmanian community through the delivery of coordinated services.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>6.1.1 Number of people on waiting lists for more than six months for full or partial dentures (1)</p> <p>Dec 2001</p> <p>Full dentures 1145</p> <p>General dental services 4746</p> <p>Source Department of Health and Human Services</p>	<p>Full Dentures</p> <p>2005 0</p> <p>2010 0</p> <p>2015 0</p> <p>2020 0</p>	<p>Dec 2002</p> <p>Full dentures 923</p> <p>General dental services 13779</p> <p>Dec 2003</p> <p>Full dentures 761</p> <p>General dental services 9070</p> <p>Dec 2004</p> <p>Full dentures 692</p> <p>General dental services 10,460</p>	<p>Dec 2005</p> <p>Full dentures 448</p> <p>General dental services 11396</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend for full dentures is positive. There has been a steady decline in the full dentures waiting list since 2001, but the zero target was not achieved. The Government notes that the capacity to address waiting lists is limited by the number of dentists and demand for emergency care. Dental officer numbers peaked in September/October 2005 then fell in November. Numbers are yet to return to the September high. There has been an overall decrease of 57% in the number of people waiting more than six months for full dentures when compared with the baseline figure (December 2001).</p>



E

GOAL
7

Foster and value vibrant and diverse rural, regional and remote communities that are connected to each other and the rest of the world.

STANDARD 1 • To facilitate access to employment, basic services and public and private infrastructure for people in rural, regional and remote communities.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>7.1.1 Proportion of GPs in rural and regional areas (1)</p> <p>1996</p> <p>80.7 per 100,000</p> <p>Source ABS Population Census</p>	<p>2005 100 per 100,000</p> <p>2010 120 per 100,000</p> <p>2015 140 per 100,000</p> <p>2020 160 per 100,000</p>	<p>2001</p> <p>78.0 per 100,000 (rural)</p>	<p>New data available in 2007</p>	<p>The Progress Board is considering a more frequent data source for reporting against this benchmark as part of the 5 Year Review of Tasmania <i>Together</i>.</p>



E

STANDARD 1 • To facilitate access to employment, basic services and public and private infrastructure for people in rural, regional and remote communities.					
INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>7.1.2 Number of qualified ambulance paramedics in rural and regional areas (1)</p> <p>2001 16</p> <p>Source Department of Health and Human Services</p>	<p>2005 20</p> <p>2010 25</p> <p>2015 30</p> <p>2020 35</p>	<p>2000/01 16</p> <p>2001/02 20</p> <p>2002/03 20</p> <p>2003/04 22</p>	<p>2004/05 32</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive. There has been a significant increase since 2001 and the target has been achieved.</p> <p>The additional 10 staff are attached to the Latrobe Ambulance Station which opened during 2004/05.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>E</p>
<p>7.1.3 Proportion of Tasmanians who assess their quality of life as better than that of other Australians (1)</p> <p>1998 68.4%</p> <p>Source Department of Health and Human Services</p>	<p>2005 70%</p> <p>2010 80%</p> <p>2015 90%</p> <p>2020 100%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>No new data</p>	<p>Data was derived from a one-off survey. The Progress Board is seeking an alternative data source for this benchmark.</p>	<p>→</p> <p>E</p>
<p>7.1.4 Proportion of population in areas outside major Tasmanian population centres residing in Census collection areas where the SEIFA index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (IRSED) is below the State median (1)</p> <p>1996 66.7%</p> <p>Source ABS (Socio Economic Indexes for Areas)</p>	<p>2005 Maintain or improve</p> <p>2010 Maintain or improve</p> <p>2015 Maintain or improve</p> <p>2020 Maintain or improve</p>	<p>2001 62.8%</p>	<p>No new data</p>	<p>The Progress Board worked with the ABS to refine this benchmark and make it a better indicator of progress over time. Use of the <i>Socio Economic Indexes for Areas</i> is retained, but the indicator wording has been amended to more accurately describe the data. SEIFA indexes are compiled following the conduct of the population census – ie every 5 years.</p>	<p>→</p>



STANDARD 2 • To improve levels of communication between areas of Tasmania and the rest of the world.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>7.2.1 Public access to internet services (1)</p> <p>2000 2.8 computers per 1000 households</p> <p>Source Department of Education (previously Service Tasmania)</p>	<p>2005 10 computers per 1000 households</p> <p>2010 Maintain and review</p> <p>2015 Maintain and review</p> <p>2020 Maintain and review</p>	<p>2001 3.33 public internet computers per 1000 households</p> <p>2002 4.44 public internet computers per 1000 households</p> <p>2003 4.88 public internet computers per 1000 households</p>	<p>2004 5.64 public internet computers per 1000 households without internet access at home</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive. Internet access has improved since 2000, but will not achieve the target.</p> <p>The Government states that the number of publicly available internet computers has increased while the number of households without internet access at home has decreased.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>E</p>
<p>7.2.2 Percentage of households with internet connections (1)</p> <p>2000</p> <p>Tas 25%</p> <p>Aus 32%</p> <p>Source Household Use of Information Technology (ABS 8146.0)</p>	<p>2005 5% increase per year</p> <p>2010 Equal to or better than Aus average</p> <p>2015 Maintain or improve</p> <p>2020 Maintain or improve</p>	<p>2001</p> <p>Tas 31%</p> <p>Aus 42%</p> <p>2002</p> <p>Tas 35%</p> <p>Aus 46%</p> <p>2003</p> <p>Tas 41%</p> <p>Aus 53%</p>	<p>2004/05</p> <p>Tas 48%</p> <p>Aus 56%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive. There has been steady improvement since 2000 which achieves the target, and Tasmania has increased at a greater rate than the national figure in the last reporting period.</p> <p><i>In order to correct the unnecessary duplication of the measure for this benchmark and for 4.1.4, the Board decided that progress will only be reported for 7.2.2. However the indicator wording from 4.1.4 was used as this was considered to more accurately describe the measure. The source and baseline information did not change.</i></p>	<p>↗</p>

STANDARD 3 • To maintain vibrant rural and regional communities.



INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>7.3.1 Proportion of Tasmania's population outside the four major urban centres (1)</p> <p>June 2000</p> <p>21.50% reside outside Greater Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Devonport</p> <p>Source Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 3101.0)</p>	<p>2005 No decline</p> <p>2010 No decline</p> <p>2015 No decline</p> <p>2020 No decline</p>	<p>June 2000 (revised) 20.96%</p> <p>June 2001 20.88%</p> <p>June 2002 20.79%</p> <p>June 2003 20.63%</p> <p>June 2004 20.52%</p>	<p>June 2005 20.44%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is negative. Populations have declined steadily since 2000 (albeit with some changes from year to year being 'insignificant'), therefore the target has not been achieved.</p>	<p>↘</p> <p>E</p>

STANDARD 1 • To create meaningful education, employment, training and opportunities for young people that encourage them to stay in the State.


INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>8.1.1 Percentage of 15 to 19-year-olds not employed or in education (1)</p> <p>2000 10.7%</p> <p>Source Labour Force, Teenage Employment and Unemployment Australia (ABS 6202.0.40.001)</p>	<p>2005 9%</p> <p>2010 7%</p> <p>2015 5%</p> <p>2020 3%</p>	<p>2001 10.6%</p> <p>2002 10.4%</p> <p>2003 9.5%</p> <p>2004 9.9%</p>	<p>2005 9.5%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Small but steady improvement towards the target occurred between 2000 and 2003, but more recent results have not achieved the target.</p>	<p>↘</p> <p>E</p>
<p>8.1.2 Proportion of 15 to 29-year-olds leaving for interstate or overseas for 12 months or more (1)</p> <p>1999/00 70.2 per 1,000</p> <p>Source Migration, Australia (ABS 3412.0)</p>	<p>2005 60 per 1,000</p> <p>2010 55 per 1,000</p> <p>2015 50 per 1,000</p> <p>2020 45 per 1,000</p>	<p>2000/01 73.5 per 1,000</p> <p>2001/02 72.0 per 1,000</p> <p>2002/03 63.8 per 1,000</p>	<p>2001/02 (revised) 72.1 per 1,000</p> <p>2002/03 (revised) 63.9 per 1,000</p> <p>2003/04 62.8 per 1,000</p> <p>2004/05 59.6 per 1,000</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is positive. The data trend shows a decreasing proportion of 15-29 year olds are leaving Tasmania to go interstate or overseas for 12 months or more. The target has been achieved in the latest period.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>E</p>




STANDARD 1 • To ensure equal opportunity to participate in community cultural activities.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS					
9.1.1 Number of cultural events in each region (1) 2000 South 232 North & East 51 NW & West 134 <i>Source Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment</i>	2005 South 300 North & East 100 North-West & West 160	2001 South 211 North & East 34 NW & West 109	No new data	The collection of this data has been discontinued by the State Library of Tasmania. A review of other sources for the collection of this data is currently under way.	 E				
	2010 South 370 North & East 150 North-West & West 190	2002 South 217 North & East 99 NW & West 119							
	2015 South 440 North & East 200 North-West & West 220								
	2020 South 500 North & East 250 North-West & West 250								
	9.1.2 Percentage of the population attending regional cultural venues (1) 1999 68.8% <i>Source Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (ABS 4114.0)</i>	Targets to be revised following the shift in measurement.				2002 76.8%	No new data	C The Progress Board has amended the measure in relation to this benchmark as neither the ABS nor Arts Tasmania have been able to replicate the figures used in the original Tasmania <i>Together</i> document. The Board is considering this benchmark as part of the 5 Year Review of Tasmania <i>Together</i> .	 C

STANDARD 2 • To promote awareness of Tasmania's multicultural past and present.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
9.2.1 Number of multicultural events in Tasmania (1) 2000 20 <i>Source Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	2005 30 2010 35 2015 40 2020 40	2001 30 2002 48 2003 57 2004 37	2005 40	Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend has become inconsistent. There was a significant increase from 2000 to 2003, and despite more recent variations, the target has been achieved.	 E

STANDARD 3 • To support and encourage a diverse, compassionate and socially just society that provides for the rights of all Tasmanians, including people from minority, disadvantaged and stigmatised groups.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
9.3.1 Number of complaints to the Tasmanian Anti-Discrimination Commission (1) 2002/03 255 <i>Source Tasmanian Anti Discrimination Commission</i>	2005 5% compounding reduction 2010 5% compounding reduction 2015 5% compounding reduction 2020 5% compounding reduction	2003/04 722	2004/05 971	The baseline was reset in 2002/03 because the Anti-Discrimination Commission changed the way in which complaints lodged are counted. In previous years if a claimant lodged a claim against multiple respondents it was counted as a single complaint. From 2002/03 this is counted as multiple complaints, one for each respondent identified in the claim. The Government states that the latest data is inflated by a small number of complaints made against a large number of respondents alleging multiple grounds of discrimination.	 E



STANDARD 3 • To support and encourage a diverse, compassionate and socially just society that provides for the rights of all Tasmanians, including people from minority, disadvantaged and stigmatised groups.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>9.3.2 Pay equity between men and women in Tasmania (1) Feb 2001 86.25% <i>Source Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (ABS 6302.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 90% (of male earnings) 2010 95% 2015 100% 2020 100%</p>	<p>Feb 2002 87.21% Feb 2003 88.05% Feb 2004 87.46% Feb 2005 87.10%</p>	<p>Feb 2001 (revised) 86.23% Feb 2002 (revised) 87.20% Feb 2003 (revised) 88.06% Feb 2004 (revised) 87.44% Feb 2005 (revised) 87.19% Feb 2006 86.38%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is becoming negative. There have been minor variations (in both directions) in the data since 2001, but the target has not been achieved.</p>	<p>↘ E</p>
<p>9.3.3 Percentage of lesbian and gay people who experience verbal abuse and physical assault on the basis of their sexual orientation (2) 2000 & 1998 44% <i>Source Tasmanian Gay and Lesbian Rights Group Tascard Gay and Lesbian Community Survey 2000, and Project Male Call (Macquarie University) 1998</i></p>	<p>2005 22% 2010 11% 2015 6% 2020 3%</p>	<p>2002 Verbal abuse 73.1% Physical assault 19.2%</p>	<p>No new data</p>	<p>Data from the original source is no longer available. The Progress Board will review this benchmark as part of the 5 Year Review of Tasmania <i>Together</i>.</p>	<p>→ R</p>



Our Culture



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The Benchmarks

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GOAL 10) Acknowledge and respect the contribution that the Aboriginal community and its culture have made and continue to make to Tasmania and its identity.

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GOAL 11) Have Tasmania recognised nationally and internationally for its innovation, pursuit of excellence and creativity in arts and culture.



STANDARD 1 • Recognise, promote, share and celebrate Aboriginal culture and heritage, encouraging mutual recognition and respect between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.


INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>10.1.1 Percentage of teaching staff who have received professional development specifically related to their role as teachers of indigenous studies (1) 2001/02 – 2003/04 114% <i>Source Department of Education</i></p>	<p>2005 100% 2010 100% 2015 100% 2020 100%</p>	N/a	2002/03 – 2004/05 100%	<p>The data for this benchmark is collected on an annual basis, however, the Department of Education believes a more accurate expectation of professional development in this area would be achieved through monitoring professional development over three years. The rationale for this is that those with roles in teaching indigenous studies should receive professional development specifically related to their role over this period. The 2001/02-2003/04 is the first period for which three years of data is available, and becomes the new baseline. Targets have been amended to ensure the benchmark remains relevant as a measure of progress towards the Standard and Goal.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
<p>10.1.2 Percentage of schools integrating Aboriginal perspectives throughout all relevant areas of the curriculum (1) 2000 50% <i>Source Department of Education Aboriginal Education Unit annual survey</i></p>	<p>2005 100% 2010 maintain 2015 maintain 2020 maintain</p>	<p>2001/02 73% 2002/03 76% 2003/04 70%</p>	2004/05 69%	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent. The percentage increased significantly after 2000, but has reversed in the latest periods. The target is unlikely to be met.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>




GOAL
10

Acknowledge and respect the contribution that the Aboriginal community and its culture have made and continue to make to Tasmania and its identity.


STANDARD 1 • Recognise, promote, share and celebrate Aboriginal culture and heritage, encouraging mutual recognition and respect between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
10.1.3 Number of major visitor centres containing Aboriginal cultural interpretation (1) 2000 6 <i>Source Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment</i>	2005 9	2001 6	2005 9	Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is positive. A steady increase since 2000 saw the target achieved in 2004.	 E
	2010 10	2002 7			
	2015 11	2003 8			
	2020 12	2004 9			

STANDARD 3 • To empower the Aboriginal community by increasing land in Aboriginal community ownership or management.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
10.3.1 Hectares of land owned or managed by the Aboriginal community (1) 2000 4742 ha <i>Source Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	2003 56,000	2001 4742 ha	May 2006 55,616.8 ha	Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. Despite the significant increase in 2005, the target was not achieved.	 E
	2005 77,300	April 2003 4742 ha			
	2010 90,000	May 2004 4742 ha			
	2015 110,000	May 2005 55,597.4 ha			
	2020 124,000				

STANDARD 4 • To ensure the protection and conservation of Aboriginal culture and heritage.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
10.4.1 Percentage of Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural property collections repatriated (1) 2001 2.7% (1 of 37 returned) <i>Source Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	2003 10%	2002 5.4%	May 2006 5.4%	Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years however the data is unchanged since 2002. The 2003 target was not met and the 2005 target has not been achieved.	 E
	2005 25%	(2 of 37 returned)			
	2010 50%	April 2003 5.4%			
	2015 75%	May 2004 5.4%			
	2020 100%	May 2005 5.4%			

STANDARD 1 • To enshrine arts and culture industries as a leader and engine for growth and prosperity.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>11.1.1 Contribution to Gross State Product by selected cultural industries (1)</p> <p>1999/00 \$77 million</p> <p>Source Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment</p>	<p>2005 \$95 million</p> <p>2010 \$120 million</p> <p>2015 \$140 million</p> <p>2020 \$170 million</p>	<p>2000/01 \$80 million</p> <p>2001/02 \$84 million</p> <p>2002/03 \$86.8 million</p> <p>2003/04 90.4 million</p>	<p>1999/00 (new baseline) \$53.4 million</p> <p>2000/01 \$56.2 million</p> <p>2001/02 \$61.2 million</p> <p>2002/03 \$69.3 million</p> <p>2003/04 \$73.3 million</p> <p>2004/05 \$79.8 million</p>	<p>C</p> <p>The Government states that all supply and use tables in the ABS State Accounts have been revised.</p> <p>Figures for the current year and all prior years for this benchmark have been revised downwards due to revisions made to the component GSP estimates in the 2004-05 edition of Australian National Accounts – State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0). Revisions were made to previous and current year's data in this publication due to changes in the underlying source data. Changes to the ABS Business Register have resulted in changes to the number and industry structure of the population of businesses surveyed in the Economic Activity Survey (EAS), a key source for the State Accounts data. As a result of this change, some industries were found to be under-represented in the EAS (such as Manufacturing), and some were over-represented (such as Culture and Recreation). The estimates were therefore revised and backcasted.</p> <p>The Progress Board may need to review targets in light of the new baseline.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>E R C</p>
<p>11.1.2 Employment in cultural industries (1)</p> <p>2001 5925</p> <p>Source Employment in Culture (ABS 6273.0)</p>	<p>2005 7,000</p> <p>2010 9,000</p> <p>2015 10,500</p> <p>2020 12,000</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>No new data</p>		<p>→</p> <p>E</p>

STANDARD 2 • To increase participation in the arts and cultural activities.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>11.2.1 Percentage of people participating in cultural activities (ie people who are actually involved in activities, not audience) (1) April 2001 18.1% <i>Source Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia (ABS 6281.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 20% 2010 24% 2015 29% 2020 35%</p>	<p>April 2004 19.6%</p>	<p>New data available in 2007</p>	<p>→ E</p>
<p>11.2.2 Attendance at cultural venues (1) 1999 610,500 <i>Source Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (ABS 4114.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 710,000 2010 770,000 2015 830,000 2020 900,000</p>	<p>2002 676,700</p>	<p>New data available in 2007</p>	<p>→ E</p>



Our Democracy

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The Benchmarks

50

GOAL 12) Provide all Tasmanians with the opportunity to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

50

GOAL 13) Have a system of government that is open, seeks and listens to people's views and ideas, and uses them in decision making at all levels.

51

GOAL 14) Ensure there is greater cooperation at all levels of government and among political parties to improve the lives of Tasmanians.

52

GOAL 15) Have a system of government that is accountable to the people and plans for the future at all levels.





GOAL 12 Provide all Tasmanians with the opportunity to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

No Category 1 benchmarks under this goal.

GOAL 13 Have a system of government that is open, seeks and listens to people's view and ideas, and uses them in decision making at all levels.

STANDARD 1 • To promote community awareness and participation.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
13.1.1 Participation in Local Government elections (1) 1999 55.66% <i>Source Tasmanian Electoral Office</i>	2005 60% 2010 65% 2015 70% 2020 75%	2000 57.78% 2002 57.31%	2005 58.52%	Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Modest improvement since 1999 did not meet the 2005 target.	 E
13.1.2 Percentage of effective votes in State elections (1) 1998 91.1% effective votes (House of Assembly) <i>Source Tasmanian Electoral Office</i>	2005 92% 2010 94% 2015 96% 2020 98%	2002 89.17%	2006 90.67% (House of Assembly)	Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Modest improvement in the latest election was not sufficient to achieve the target. Reporting frequency for this benchmark is determined by the timing of elections. The Government states that the commencement of the <i>Electoral Act 2004</i> made it easier for overseas and interstate electors to vote and a simplification of the voting paper in 2006 may have contributed to this improvement.	 E



GOAL
13

Have a system of government that is open, seeks and listens to people's view and ideas, and uses them in decision making at all levels.

STANDARD 2 • To use processes that acknowledge and take account of community input in making decisions and provide access to quality information from government.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
13.2.1 Percentage of FOI refusals overturned by the Ombudsman (1) 1999/00 15.0% <i>Source Annual Report of the Tasmanian Ombudsman</i>	2005 5% 2010 less than 5% 2015 less than 5% 2020 less than 5%	2000/01 11.9% 2001/02 3.6% 2002/03 11.0% 2003/04 3.5	2004/05 5.7%	Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target was met in 2001/02 and again in 2003/04. The Government notes that results for this benchmark vary significantly from year to year and that this is partly due to the small numbers involved. Whilst there was an increase in both the number of requests and the number of reviews finalised in the latest period, the percentage overturned remains relatively low.



E

GOAL
14

Ensure there is greater cooperation at all levels of government and among political parties to improve the lives of Tasmanians.



No Category 1 benchmarks under this goal.

STANDARD 1 • To ensure the participation of young people in employment and decision making with a view to leadership succession and service provision in planning for the future.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>15.1.1 Proportion of people under 29 employed in all levels of government (1)</p> <p>2001 Tas 5.72% NSW 5.39% Vic 5.24% Qld 6.98% SA 5.68% WA 5.31% NT 13.64% ACT 17.44</p> <p>Source ABS Population Census</p>	<p>2005 Parity with average of other states</p> <p>2010 Maintain parity</p> <p>2015 Better than average of other states</p> <p>2020 Best performing state</p>	<p>2001 (new baseline)</p> <p>Tas 5.72% NSW 5.39% Vic 5.24% Qld 6.98% SA 5.68% WA 5.31% NT 13.64% ACT 17.44</p> <p>Average of states and Territories (excluding Tasmania) 6.02%</p>	<p>New data available in 2007</p>		<p>➔</p> <p>E</p>
<p>15.1.2 Percentage of councils with youth advisory committees (1)</p> <p>2001 65.5%</p> <p>Source Office of Youth Affairs</p>	<p>2005 79%</p> <p>2010 89%</p> <p>2015 95%</p> <p>2020 95%</p>	<p>2002 65.5%</p> <p>2003 83%</p> <p>2004 76%</p>	<p>2005 79% (23 out of 29 councils)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Overall improvement since 2001 has seen the target achieved in 2003 and 2005.</p>	<p>➔</p> <p>E</p>
<p>15.1.3 Proportion of young people under 29 on government boards and committees (1)</p> <p>Jan 2003 1.3%</p> <p>Source Department of Premier and Cabinet</p>	<p>2005 6%</p> <p>2010 7%</p> <p>2015 8%</p> <p>2020 10%</p>	<p>Feb 2004 1.4%</p> <p>Feb 2005 1.4%</p>	<p>June 2006 1.0%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Latest data shows a decline since 2003, and the target was not met.</p>	<p>➔</p>



STANDARD 2 • To ensure that all tiers and branches of government are accountable for decisions.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>15.2.1 Number of performance-based audits conducted by the Auditor-General (1) 1999/00 3 <i>Source Auditor-General's Annual Report</i></p>	<p>2005 Maintain 2010 To be advised 2015 To be advised 2020 To be advised</p>	<p>2000/01 6 2001/02 9 2002/03 6 2003/04 4</p>	<p>2004/05 7</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Performance has improved since 1999/00 and the target has been achieved.</p>	<p> E</p>
<p>15.2.2 Number of Regional Community Forums (1) 2000 8 <i>Source Department of Premier and Cabinet</i></p>	<p>2005 10 per annum 2010 10 per annum 2015 10 per annum 2020 10 per annum</p>	<p>2001 8 2002 6 2003 8 2004 9</p>	<p>2005 6</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent, and the 2005 target has not been met.</p>	<p> E</p>



Our Economy

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The Benchmarks

- 56 **GOAL 16)** Increase job and meaningful work opportunities in Tasmania.
- 60 **GOAL 17)** Maximise the opportunities available through information and other technologies.
- 60 **GOAL 18)** Ensure education and training provides our workforce with the skills to support our business and industry.
- 63 **GOAL 19)** Have an internationally focused business culture that creates business investment and growth and encourages enterprise, innovation and excellence.
- 69 **GOAL 20)** Promote our island advantages including our 'clean-green' image, natural resources, location and people.



STANDARD 1 • To increase the number of secure, flexible and well-paid jobs.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>16.1.1 Proportion of population in the workforce (1) Trend at June 2001 Tas 58.4% Aus 63.8% <i>Source Labour Force, Australia (ABS 6202.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 Achieve progress towards national participation rate 2010 National average participation rate 2015 Highest participation rate 2020 Highest participation rate</p>	<p>June 2001 (revised) Tas 58.5% Aus 63.6% June 2002 (revised) Tas 57.9% Aus 63.3% June 2003 Tas 58.8% Aus 63.5% June 2004 Tas 59.5% Aus 63.6%</p>	<p>June 2005 Tas 59.8% Aus 64.6%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend has become positive. The target was achieved in 2003 and 2004, with the gap between the Tasmanian participation rate and the national participation rate narrowing. The 2005 data reverses this trend, although it remains an improvement on the gap in 2001.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
<p>16.1.2 Extent of under-employment (1) Sept 2000 7.0% of employed persons (13,900 people) <i>Source Underemployed Workers, Australia (ABS 6265.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 6% 2010 3% 2015 1.5% 2020 0%</p>	<p>Sept 2001 7.05% of employed persons (14,100 people) Sept 2002 8.11% of employed persons (16,100 people) Sept 2003 7.07% of employed persons (14,700 people) Sept 2004 7.28% of employed persons (15,600 people)</p>	<p>Sept 2005 7.49% of employed persons (16,600 people)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Negative overall performance since 2000 meant the target was not met. It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>



STANDARD 1 • To increase the number of secure, flexible and well-paid jobs.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>16.1.3 Proportion of employees in secure employment (1) Measured by percentage of employees with leave entitlements Aug 1998 54.84% <i>Source Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS 6359.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 Improvement 2010 Continued improvement 2015 Continued improvement 2020 Continued improvement</p>	<p>Nov 2001 56.18% Nov 2004 59.46%</p>	<p>New data available in 2007</p>	<p>The ABS has advised that due to changes in survey scope, data from the 2001 and 2004 surveys are not comparable. The ABS has recommended instead that data from the annual publication <i>Australian Labour Market Statistics, cat. No. 6105.0, Table 2 'Types of Employment 1992 onwards'</i>, be used for this benchmark in future. The Progress Board will consider this proposal as part of the five-year review of Tasmania <i>Together</i>.</p>	<p>➔ E</p>
<p>16.1.4 Median wage level (1) May 2000 Tas \$665.00 per week Aus \$717.00 per week <i>Source Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (ABS 6306.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 Towards national average 2010 National average 2015 Above national average 2020 Above national average</p>	<p>May 2002 Tas \$711.00 per week Aus \$769.00 per week May 2004 Tas \$781.00 per week Aus \$829.00 per week</p>	<p>New data available in 2007</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Steady improvement since 2000 has achieved the target.</p>	<p>➔ E</p>

STANDARD 2 • To increase investment in research and development.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>16.2.1 Level of research and development expenditure as a proportion of Gross State Product (1)</p> <p>1996/97 Tas 1.94% NSW 1.40% Vic 1.87% Qld 1.33% SA 1.74% WA 1.65% NT 1.20% ACT 5.76%</p> <p>Source Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary Australia (ABS 8112.0) and Australian National Accounts State Accounts (ABS 5220.0)</p>	<p>2005 Best performing state 2010 Best performing state 2015 Best performing state 2020 Best performing state</p>	<p>1998/99 Tas 1.66% NSW 1.25% Vic 1.64% Qld 1.21% SA 1.90% WA 1.31% 2000/01 Tas 1.93% NSW 1.30% Vic 1.70% Qld 1.24% SA 1.88% WA 1.23% 2002/03 Tas 1.89% NSW 1.38% Vic 1.71% Qld 1.27% SA 2.20% WA 1.21%</p>	<p>New data available later in 2006</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Performance has declined since 1996/97, and whilst the target was met in 2000/01, it has not been maintained.</p>





E

STANDARD 3 • To increase population levels and distribution subject to sustainable levels.


INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>16.3.1 Level of population growth (1)</p> <p>2000 Tas -0.05 % (negative growth) Aus 1.23%</p> <p>Source Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 3101.0)</p>	<p>2005 Progress towards national average 2010 National average 2015 National average 2020 National average</p>	<p>2001 Tas 0.16% Aus 1.33% 2002 Tas 0.51 % Aus 1.16% 2003 Tas 1.17% Aus 1.23% 2004 Tas 0.79% Aus 1.16%</p>	<p>2005 Tas 0.70% Aus 1.20%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend has become inconsistent. Modest growth since 2000 has slowed in the last two years relative to national growth, and so the target has not been maintained.</p>



STANDARD 3 • To increase population levels and distribution subject to sustainable levels.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>16.3.2 Proportion of 15 to 39-year-olds (1) 1999/00 Tas 34.31% Aus 37.08%</p> <p>Source Population by Age, Sex, Australian States and Territories (ABS 3201.0) previously Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 3101.0)</p>	<p>2005 Progress towards national average 2010 National average 2015 National average 2020 National average</p>	<p>June 2000 Tas 33.98% Aus 36.54%</p> <p>June 2001 Tas 33.24% Aus 36.17%</p> <p>June 2002 Tas 32.79% Aus 35.85%</p> <p>June 2003 Tas 32.37% Aus 35.58%</p> <p>June 2004 Tas 32.04% Aus 35.34%</p>	<p>June 2005 (preliminary) Tas 31.79% Aus 35.23%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is negative. The proportion has declined since 1999/00 and Tasmania has drifted further from the national average. The target was not achieved.</p>	 E
<p>16.3.3 Proportion of migrants (1) 1999/00 0.48% (444 of 92,272) Source Migration, Australia (ABS 3412.0)</p>	<p>2005 Progress towards equitable share of migrants to Australia 2010 1% of total migrant share 2015 2% of total migrant share 2020 3% of total migrant share</p>	<p>2000/01 0.53% (564 of 107,366) 2001/02 0.66% (589 of 88,900) 2002/03 0.86% (811 of 93,914)</p>	<p>2003/04 0.79% (884 of 111,590) 2004/05 0.76% (944 of 123,425)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend has become inconsistent after 3 years of improvement. Steady improvement since 1999/00 achieved the target, but performance has become inconsistent over the last two years.</p>	 E

STANDARD 4 • To increase recruitment and job placement of vocational and tertiary graduates in Tasmania.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>16.4.1 Number of vocational and tertiary graduates employed in Tasmania (1) 2001 52.2% Source Education and Work, Australia (ABS 6227.0)</p>	<p>2005 55% 2010 60% 2015 67% 2020 76%</p>	<p>2002 50.2% 2003 51.4% 2004 52.5%</p>	<p>2005 52.8%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive. Little overall progress since 2001 has failed to meet the target. The Progress Board has commenced reporting against this benchmark, following stakeholder input and public comment on the development of targets. It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>	

GOAL
17

Maximise the opportunities available through information and other technologies.

No Category 1 benchmarks under this goal.

GOAL
18

Ensure education and training provides our workforce with the skills to support our business and industry.

STANDARD 1 • To provide an education and training system which fosters innovative and creative thought and learning.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>18.1.1 Level of participation in VET, tertiary education and university (1)</p> <p>2000 13.7%</p> <p><i>Source Department of Education</i></p>	<p>2005 Improvement towards 15%</p> <p>2010 15%</p> <p>2015 15%</p> <p>2020 15%</p>	<p>2000/01 13.8%</p> <p>2001/02 14.2%</p> <p>2002/03 14.6%</p> <p>2003/04 15.1%</p>	<p>2004/05 15.8%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive. Steady improvement since 2000 has achieved the target.</p> <p>The number of students continues to grow from 2000, which reflects increased VET enrolments. The preliminary data for 2005 shows a participation rate of 16.1%.</p>



STANDARD 1 • To provide an education and training system which fosters innovative and creative thought and learning.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>18.1.2 Retention from year 10 to 12 (1)</p> <p>2000</p> <p>Tas 71.6%</p> <p>NSW 69.8%</p> <p>Vic 79.7%</p> <p>Qld 78.7%</p> <p>SA 69.5%</p> <p>WA 71.6%</p> <p>NT 62.2%</p> <p>ACT 88.7%</p> <p>Source Schools, Australia (ABS 4221.0)</p>	<p>2005 80%</p> <p>2010 Best performing state</p> <p>2015 Best performing state</p> <p>2020 Best performing state</p>	<p>2001</p> <p>Tas 70.5%</p> <p>NSW 70.3%</p> <p>Vic 81.6%</p> <p>Qld 79.7%</p> <p>SA 69.6%</p> <p>WA 71.9%</p> <p>NT 64.9%</p> <p>ACT 93.3%</p> <p>2002</p> <p>Tas 75.0%</p> <p>NSW 72.4%</p> <p>Vic 82.9%</p> <p>Qld 81.1%</p> <p>SA 70.6%</p> <p>WA 73.9%</p> <p>NT 66.2%</p> <p>ACT 89.8%</p> <p>2003</p> <p>Tas 76.4% (revised)</p> <p>NSW 72.7%</p> <p>Vic 82.9%</p> <p>Qld 81.5%</p> <p>SA 70.8% (revised)</p> <p>WA 70.6%</p> <p>NT 68.7%</p> <p>ACT 90.3%</p> <p>2004</p> <p>Tas 76.3% (revised)</p> <p>NSW 73.2%</p> <p>Vic 83.0%</p> <p>Qld 80.8%</p> <p>SA 71.6%</p> <p>WA 72.4%</p> <p>NT 75.2%</p> <p>ACT 88.4%</p>	<p>2005</p> <p>Tas 67.8%</p> <p>NSW 73.2%</p> <p>Vic 82.2%</p> <p>Qld 79.3%</p> <p>SA 72.1%</p> <p>WA 72.2%</p> <p>NT 69.5%</p> <p>ACT 88.1%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent, and the 2005 target was not met.</p>



E

STANDARD 1 • To provide an education and training system which fosters innovative and creative thought and learning.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>18.1.3 Proportion of people over 25 engaged in education and training (1)</p> <p>2001 8.7%</p> <p><i>Source Education and Work, Australia (ABS 6227.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 9.0%</p> <p>2010 9.5%</p> <p>2015 10.0%</p> <p>2020 10.5%</p>	<p>2002 8.1%</p> <p>2003 8.5%</p> <p>2004 8.7%</p>	<p>2005 9.1%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive. The proportion declined initially but has since improved above the 2001 level. The target was achieved.</p> <p>It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>



STANDARD 1 • To enhance Tasmania's business operating environment in the international context.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
19.1.1 Ranking of Tasmania on Competition Index (1) 2001 Labour skills 6 Labour turnover 1 Industrial disputes 1 Energy costs 6 Surface freight 6 Air freight 5 Air travel 4 Access to ports 1 Port charges 1 Levels of business taxation - Payroll tax 2 Land tax 3 <i>Source Department of Treasury and Finance</i>	2005 Improve state ranking	2002	The 2005 Competition Index has not been released	Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent, however the 2005 target was achieved in 2003 and 2004. The ranking is from 1 to 6 in relation to other Australian states, with 1 being the most favourable ranking. * Due to change in methodology, the 2003 port charges index is not comparable to previous years. ** Title change from Labour Skills to Training and Qualifications. *** Due to changes in methodology, this index is not directly comparable to indices of previous years.
	2010 Improve state ranking	Labour skills 6		
	2015 Improve state ranking	Labour turnover 1		
	2020 Number one ranking on the Competition Index	Industrial disputes 2		
		Energy costs 6		
		Surface freight 6		
		Air freight 5		
		Air travel 5		
		Access to ports 1		
		Port charges 1		
		Levels of business taxation		
		- Payroll tax 2		
		- Land tax 3		
		2003		
		Labour skills 6		
		Labour turnover 1		
		Industrial disputes 1		
		Energy costs 6		
		Surface freight 6		
		Air freight 5		
	Air travel 4			
	Access to ports 1			
	Port charges 5*			
	Levels of business taxation			
	- Payroll tax 2			
	- Land tax 3			
	2004			
	Training & Qualifications 6**			
	Labour turnover 1			
	Industrial disputes 1			
	Energy costs 3**			
	Surface freight 4***			
	Air freight 1***			
	Air travel 5			
	Access to ports 1			
	Port charges 4***			
	Levels of business taxation			
	- Payroll tax 2			
	- Land tax 3			



E

STANDARD 1 • To enhance Tasmania's business operating environment in the international context.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
19.1.2 Credit Rating (1) 2001 Moody's Aa2 Standard & Poor's AA- <i>Source Moody's Credit Rating Standard & Poor's Credit Rating</i>	Moody's	2002	2006	Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is positive. Significant improvements since 2001 have achieved the target.
	2005 Aa1	Moody's Aa2	Moody's Aa1	
	2010 AAA	Standard & Poor's AA	S&P AA+	
	2015 AAA	2003		
	2020 AAA	Moody's Aa1		
	Standard & Poors	Standard & Poor's AA		
	2005 AA	2004		
	2010 AA+	Moody's Aa1		
	2015 AAA	Standard & Poor's AA		
	2020 AAA	2005		
	Moody's Aa1			
	Standard & Poor's AA+			



E

STANDARD 2 • To increase the rate of economic growth.



INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
19.2.1 Growth in Gross State Product (1) 1989/90 – 1999/00 1.47% <i>Source Department of Treasury and Finance</i>	2005 2%	1990/91 – 2000/01	1989/90 – 1999/00	Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend has become positive. Steady growth increase since the 1989/90 – 1999/00 period has seen the target achieved. Due to rebasing of chain volume measures with the release of each full financial year of data, earlier estimates are revised on a yearly basis.
	2010 3%	1.22%	1.55% (revised)	
	2015 3.5%	1991/92 – 2001/02	1990/91 - 2000/01	
	2020 4%	1.61%	1.30% (revised)	
		1992/93 – 2002/03	1991/92 – 2001/02	
		1.69%	1.73% (revised)	
		1993/94 – 2003/04	1992/93 – 2002/03	
		1.95%	1.73% (revised)	
			1993/94 – 2003/04	
			2.02% (revised)	
		1994/95 – 2004/05		
		2.09%		




C

E


STANDARD 3 • To foster a culture of enterprise.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>19.3.1 Export value (1)</p> <p>1999/00 \$2.425 billion</p> <p>Source Australian National Accounts State Accounts (ABS 5220.0)</p>	<p>2005 4% annual growth</p> <p>2010 5%</p> <p>2015 6%</p> <p>2020 7%</p>	<p>2000/01 \$2.469 billion (1.8% annual growth)</p> <p>2001/02 \$2.518 billion (2.0% annual growth)</p> <p>2002/03 \$2.624 billion (4.2% annual growth)</p> <p>2003/04 \$2.488 billion (-5.2% annual growth)</p>	<p>2000/01 (revised) \$2.493 billion (3.2% annual growth)</p> <p>2001/02 (revised) \$2.550 billion (2.3% annual growth)</p> <p>2002/03 (revised) \$2.648 billion (3.8% annual growth)</p> <p>2003/04 (revised) \$2.510 billion (-5.2% annual growth)</p> <p>2004/05 \$2.553 billion (1.7% annual growth)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Export value has increased since 1999/00, but the rate of growth declined over the last two years. The target is unlikely to be achieved.</p>	<p></p> <p>E</p>
<p>19.3.2 Private and public investment (1)</p> <p>1999/00 \$2.03 billion</p> <p>Source Department of Treasury and Finance</p>	<p>2005 Achieve positive growth</p> <p>2010 2%</p> <p>2015 4%</p> <p>2020 5%</p>	<p>2000/01 \$2.06 billion (1.7% growth)</p> <p>2001/02 \$2.94 billion (42.6% growth)</p> <p>2002/03 \$2.86 billion (-2.7% negative growth)</p> <p>2003/04 \$3.27 billion (14.3% growth)</p>	<p>1999/00 (revised) \$2.32 billion</p> <p>2000/01 (revised) \$2.28 billion (-1.6% growth)</p> <p>2001/02 (revised) \$3.16 billion (38.6% growth)</p> <p>2002/03 (revised) \$2.30 billion (-5.1% negative growth)</p> <p>2003/04 (revised) \$3.49 billion (16.4% growth)</p> <p>2004/05 3.86 billion (10.6% growth)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target has been met in 2001/02, 2003/04 and 2004/05.</p> <p>The Government states that the strong growth in 2004/05 was almost entirely due to growth in private investment (13.4 per cent). In particular, private sector investment in other buildings and structures and machinery and equipment was very strong, growing by 23.3 per cent and 38.4 per cent respectively. Public sector investment grew by 0.3 per cent in 2004/05.</p> <p>Due to rebasing of chain volume measures with the release of each full financial year of data, earlier estimates are revised on a yearly basis.</p>	<p></p> <p>E C</p>

STANDARD 3 • To foster a culture of enterprise.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
19.3.3 Growth in the number of small businesses (1) 1983/84 – 1999/00 Tas 2.4% Aus 3.5% <i>Source Small Business in Australia (ABS 1321.0.40.001)</i>	2005 Equal to national average growth	1983/84 – 2000/01 Tas 2.5% Aus 3.5%	No new data	The ABS advises that the survey used to source this data is no longer run. Alternative data sources are being investigated by the ABS and the Progress Board will consider these as part of the five-year review of Tasmania <i>Together</i> .	 E R
	2010 Equal to national average growth				
	2015 Equal to national average growth				
	2020 Equal to national average growth				

STANDARD 4 • To increase access to global knowledge and productive business investment.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
19.4.1 Business connections to the internet (1) 2001/02 64% <i>Source Business Use of Information Technology (ABS 8129.0)</i>	2005 70%	New baseline 2002/03 63% 2003/04 74%	2004/05 86%	Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target has been achieved. The survey from which this data is sourced underwent changes in 2002/03 due to the effects of The New Tax System on the survey population. Therefore, 2002/03 data and later data should not be compared with data earlier than 2002/03. Accordingly, the baseline has been revised to the 2002/03 figure. It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.	
	2010 80%				
	2015 90%				
	2020 95%				

STANDARD 5 • To increase business confidence.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>19.5.1 Level of Tasmanian business confidence (1)</p> <p>March 2001 Tas 35.9 Aus 34.88</p> <p><i>Source Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry</i></p>	<p>2005 Equal to or better than national average</p> <p>2010 Consistently better than national average</p> <p>2015 Consistently better than national average</p> <p>2020 Consistently better than national average</p>	<p>March 2002 (revised) Tas 54.7 Aus 58.2</p> <p>March 2003 Tas 55.6 Aus 45.1</p> <p>March 2004 Tas 57.8 Aus 53.2</p> <p>March 2005 Tas 48.6 Aus 54.6</p>	<p>March 2006 Tas 48.4 Aus 51.5</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend has become inconsistent. A significant increase in confidence since 2001 achieved the target, but a reversal since 2004 means the target has not been maintained. Despite a relatively minor decline in business confidence in Tasmania over the last 12 months, the State has moved closer to the national average.</p>



E

STANDARD 6 • To increase value adding.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>19.6.1 Level of value added by manufacturing industries per head of population (1)</p> <p>1998/99 Tas \$3638 Aus \$3640</p> <p>Source Manufacturing Industry, Australia (ABS 8221.0) & Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 3101.0)</p>	<p>2005 Exceed national average 2010 Exceed national average 2015 Top 25% 2020 Top 25%</p>	<p>1999/00 Tas \$3722 Aus 3728</p> <p>2000/01 Tas \$3723 Aus \$3706</p> <p>2001/02 Tas \$3954 Aus \$4131</p> <p>2002/03 Tas \$4315 Aus \$4463</p>	<p>2001/02 (New baseline) Tas \$3997 Aus \$4130</p> <p>2002/03 (revised) Tas \$4326 Aus \$4372</p> <p>2003/04 Tas \$4579 Aus \$4501</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is positive. Value has increased since 2001/02, and the target was achieved in 2003/04.</p> <p>E C</p> <p>ABS (8221.0) presents information from "manufacturing management units" rather than "manufacturing establishments". The management unit is the highest-level accounting unit within a business. In nearly all cases, it coincides with the legal entity owning the business. A management unit consists of one or more establishments.</p> <p>C</p> <p>It should be noted that estimates for the years up to and including 2000-01 are not comparable with later years due to the introduction of a new statistical units model used in collecting manufacturing data from the 2001-02 collection onwards. Previously reported estimates for 2001-02 and 2002-03 have been revised as shown. Future revisions may occur to figures as a result of revisions to either or both of the data sources used (manufacturing industry value added, and Estimated Resident Population figures). Accordingly a new baseline has been set using the revised 2001/02 data.</p>



STANDARD 1 • To maintain and improve quarantine services.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>20.1.1 Kilos of private confiscations by state quarantine services (1)</p> <p>May 2001</p> <p>Fruit & veg 1325kg Amnesty bins 136kg Plants 190kg Fish products 10kg Cut flowers 10.5kg Seeds 1.6kg Total 1673.1kg</p> <p><i>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water</i></p>	<p>2005 20% reduction of 2001 total 2010 30% reduction of 2001 total 2015 40% reduction of 2001 total 2020 50% reduction of 2001 total</p>	<p>May 2002</p> <p>Fruit & veg 990.3kg Amnesty bins 71.8kg Plants 690kg Fish products 20kg Cut flowers 32kg Seeds 8kg Total 1812.1kg (8.31% increase)</p> <p>April 2003</p> <p>Fruit & veg 2508.6kg Amnesty bins 114.84kg Plants 82kg Fish products Nil Cut flowers 5.2kg Seeds Nil Total 2710.64kg (62.01% increase)</p> <p>April 2004</p> <p>Fruit & veg 312.55 kg Amnesty bins 1703.5 kg Plants 189.1 kg Fish products 200 gm Cut flowers 6.6 kg Seeds Nil Total 2211.95 kg (32.21% increase)</p> <p>April 2005</p> <p>Fruit & veg 1602.5 kg Amnesty bins 289.1 kg Plants 1 kg Fish products 300 gm Cut flowers 3 kg Seeds 40 gm Total 1895.94 kg (13.32% increase)</p>	<p>April 2006</p> <p>Fruit & veg 1784.15kg Amnesty bins 1749.1kg Plants 119.3kg Fish products 5kg Cut flowers 5.2kg Seeds 41 kg Total 3703.75kg (121.37% increase on 2001 total)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Confiscations have increased overall since 2001 and the target has not been achieved.</p> <p>The Government states that previously all waste collected from ship & airside was incorporated into garbage disposal. Airside & ship amnesty bins are now consolidated separately & incorporated into the amnesty figure because it is considered that they are not ship or aircraft waste. The latest data included two 20kg bags of seed.</p>





STANDARD 2 • To effectively market Tasmania's advantages.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>20.2.1 Tourism expenditure (1) 2000 \$1076 per visitor <i>Source Tourism Tasmania</i></p>	<p>2005 15% increase 2010 15% increase 2015 15% increase 2020 15% increase</p>	<p>2001 \$1318 per visitor 2002 \$1394 per visitor (29.55% increase on baseline) 2003 \$1473 per visitor (36.90% increase on baseline) 2004 \$1431 per visitor (32.99% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>2004 (revised) \$1437 per visitor (33.55% increase on baseline) 2005 \$1384 per visitor (28.62% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend has become inconsistent. Significant increase in expenditure since 2000, and despite a reversal in the last two years, the target has been achieved and maintained. The Government states that visitor growth has been most evident in the Visiting Friends and Relatives and short breaks market into the State as people take advantage of low cost airfares. This means a shorter length of stay, and hence a lower level of visitor expenditure.</p>	<p>↘ E</p>
<p>20.2.2 Visitor numbers (1) 2000 510,000 <i>Source Tourism Tasmania</i></p>	<p>2005 10% increase 2010 10% increase 2015 10% increase 2020 10% increase</p>	<p>2001 530,800 (4.08% increase) 2002 575,700 (12.88% increase on baseline) 2003 682,000 (33.73% increase on baseline) 2004 754,900 (48.02% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>2004 (revised) 760,700 (49.16% increase on baseline) 2005 788,000 (54.51% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is positive. A significant increase since 2000 has resulted in the target being exceeded since 2002. The Government notes the continued strong increase in visitor numbers as access to the State becomes more readily affordable.</p>	<p>↗ E</p>



STANDARD 2 • To effectively market Tasmania's advantages.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>20.2.3 Mineral exports (2) 1999/00 \$934.702 million</p> <p><i>Source International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (ABS 5368.0 available on request) previously Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (ABS 1303.6)</i></p>	To be established	<p>2000/01 \$1,039.861 million 2001/02 \$953.183 million 2002/03 \$921.264 million 2003/04 \$842.459 million</p>	<p>2004/05 \$1,048.263 million</p>	Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. There was a steady decline in exports since 1999/00, but a significant reversal of this trend in the latest period. Targets have not been established.	 E
<p>20.2.4 Primary industry exports (2) 1999/00 \$343.044 million</p> <p><i>Source International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (ABS 5368.0 available on request) previously Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (ABS 1303.6)</i></p>	To be established	<p>2000/01 \$416.304 million 2001/02 (revised) \$425.868 million 2002/03 (revised) \$390.165 million 2003/04 \$360.660 million</p>	<p>2004/05 \$424.936 million</p>	Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. There has been an overall increase in exports since 1999/00. Targets have not been established.	 E



Our Environment

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The Benchmarks

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GOAL 21) Value, protect and conserve our natural and cultural heritage.

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GOAL 22) Value, protect and maintain our natural diversity.

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GOAL 23) Ensure there is a balance between environmental protection and economic and social development.

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GOAL 24) Ensure our natural resources are managed in a sustainable way now and for future generations.




STANDARD 3 • To foster innovative design of the built and landscaped environment.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
21.3.1 Percentage of Local Government Planning Schemes adopting best practice in cultural heritage protection (1) 1997 71% <i>Source State of the Environment Report</i>	2005 100% 2010 Maintain 2015 Maintain 2020 Maintain	2003 97%	New data available in 2007		 E

STANDARD 4 • To increase the number of people visiting Tasmania's cultural heritage sites.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
21.4.1 Number of attendances at major cultural heritage sites (1) 2000/01 540,000 <i>Source Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment</i>	2005 590,000 2010 640,000 2015 680,000 2020 750,000	2001/02 561,382 2002/03 644,740 2003/04 726,110	2004/05 728,888	Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive. Significant increases since 2000/01 have exceeded the target.	 E

STANDARD 5 • To capture Tasmania's stories and make them available to all.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
21.5.1 Number of Tasmanian publications added to the State record (1) 2000 10,000 <i>Source Department of Education</i>	2005 12,000 2010 13,000 2015 14,000 2020 15,000	2000/01 5,198 2001/02 19,736 2002/03 21,170 2003/04 40,137	2004/05 82,078	Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is positive. Significant increases since 2000 have exceeded the target. The Government states that the significant increase in 2004/05 is attributable to accelerated processing of accumulated, undescribed State archives.	 E



STANDARD 6 • To identify, conserve and present significant representation of the built and moveable heritage and cultural landscapes.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>21.6.1 Number of enrolments in cultural heritage courses (1)</p> <p>2001 800</p> <p>Source Department of Education</p>	<p>2005 900</p> <p>2010 1,000</p> <p>2015 1,100</p> <p>2020 1,200</p>	<p>2002 786</p> <p>2003 710</p> <p>2004 893</p>	<p>2005 858</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent. There has been a modest increase since 2001 but the target was not achieved.</p> <p>The Government states that the data trend for this benchmark is inconsistent. VET enrolments increased, whilst University of Tasmania enrolments decreased.</p>	<p>↘</p> <p>E</p>
<p>21.6.2 Percentage of significant items conserved (1)</p> <p>2000/01 20%</p> <p>Source Department of Education</p>	<p>2005 25%</p> <p>2010 50%</p> <p>2015 75%</p> <p>2020 100%</p>	<p>2001/02 45%</p> <p>2002/03 51%</p> <p>2003/04 40%</p>	<p>2004/05 54%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend has become inconsistent, but the 2005 target has been exceeded since 2001/02.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>E</p>
<p>21.6.3 Number of heritage documents and artefacts publicly available in digital format (1)</p> <p>2000 131,605</p> <p>Source Department of Education</p>	<p>2005 300,000</p> <p>2010 600,000</p> <p>2015 900,000</p> <p>2020 1,200,000</p>	<p>2001/02 302,759</p> <p>2002/03 390,542</p> <p>2003/04 409,881</p>	<p>2004/05 414,136</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target has been exceeded since 2001/02.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>E</p>
<p>21.6.4 Number of sites listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (1)</p> <p>Nov 2000 4,900</p> <p>Source Tasmanian Heritage Register</p>	<p>2005 7,000</p> <p>2010 8,000</p> <p>2015 9,000</p> <p>2020 10,000</p>	<p>Nov 2001 5016</p> <p>April 2003 5037</p> <p>May 2004 5085</p> <p>April 2005 5346</p>	<p>May 2006 5366</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is positive, but the 2005 target was not met.</p> <p>The Government advises that this figure only reflects a slight increase in the places entered in the Tasmanian Heritage Register, as 138 places had to be re-registered during 2005-06, as they had been registered under an unlawful delegation.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>E</p>
<p>21.6.5 Percentage of recorded heritage sites and cultural landscapes actively managed (1)</p> <p>2001 8.5%</p> <p>Source Tasmanian Heritage Register</p>	<p>2005 12%</p> <p>2010 16%</p> <p>2015 20%</p> <p>2020 25%</p>	<p>April 2003 12.2%</p> <p>June 2004 14%</p> <p>(for the period 2000/01 - 2002/03)</p> <p>May 2005 16%</p> <p>(for the period 2001/02 - 2003/04)</p>	<p>May 2006 17.9%</p> <p>(for 2002/03 – 2004/05)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target has been exceeded since 2003. The Government states that these figures reflect a notable increase in the number of places with works assessed by Heritage Tasmania and considered by the Tasmanian Heritage Council.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>E C</p>

STANDARD 1 • To maintain or improve natural heritage including biodiversity and geodiversity.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>22.1.1 (a) Number of species showing a decline in status on the schedules of the Threatened Species Protection Act (1)</p> <p>(b) Number of species showing an improved status on the schedules of the Threatened Species Protection Act (1)</p> <p>2000</p> <p>(a) 5</p> <p>(b) 2</p> <p><i>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water (Threatened Species Protection Act)</i></p>	<p>(a)</p> <p>2005 0</p> <p>2010 0</p> <p>2015 0</p> <p>2020 0</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>2005 5</p> <p>2010 10</p> <p>2015 15</p> <p>2020 20</p>	<p>May 2002</p> <p>(a) 1 (of 18)</p> <p>(b) 3</p> <p>April 2003</p> <p>(a) 1 (of 10)</p> <p>(b) 9</p> <p>April 2004</p> <p>(a) 1 (of 11)</p> <p>(b) 0 (of 4)</p> <p>April 2005</p> <p>(a) 1 (of 2)</p> <p>(b) 0 (of 4)</p>	<p>April 2006</p> <p>(a) 2</p> <p>(b) 0</p>	<p>The Government states that between 1 April 2005 and 1 April 2006 a total of 18 species were gazetted by Order onto the Threatened Species Protection Act (TSPA). Of these 18 species, 16 were new listings and excluded from this benchmark.</p> <p>(a) Of the remaining two species that had a change in status: both showed a decline in status due to threats, and no species showed an improved status.</p>	<p>⬇</p> <p>E</p>
<p>22.1.2 Reservation shortfall in hectares in relation to Regional Forest Agreement targeted communities (1)</p> <p>(i) for public land</p> <p>Attachment 6 – Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement 1997.</p> <p>(ii) for private land</p> <p>Attachment 8 – Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement 1997.</p> <p>Strategic Plan for the Private Land Component of the CAR Reserve System 1998.</p> <p><i>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water</i></p>	<p>2002 No shortfall against the Regional Forest Agreement targets</p>	<p>April 2002</p> <p>(i) N/a</p> <p>(ii) 85,000 ha</p> <p>Apr 2003</p> <p>(i) Nil</p> <p>(ii) 77,095 ha</p> <p>April 2004</p> <p>(i) Nil</p> <p>(ii) 72,219 ha</p> <p>April 2005</p> <p>(i) Nil</p> <p>(ii) 68,410 ha</p>	<p>April 2006</p> <p>(i) Nil</p> <p>(ii) 66,830 ha</p> <p>(shortfall against 2012 target of 100,000 ha)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target was met and maintained for public land since 2002.</p> <p>The Government states that the shortfall against the 2012 target of 100,000 ha (on private land) has reduced due to an additional area of 1580 ha of forest being covenanted under the Private Forest Reserve Program (PFRP) during the last reporting period.</p>	<p>⬆</p> <p>E</p>

STANDARD 1 • To maintain or improve natural heritage including biodiversity and geodiversity.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>22.1.3 Area of non-forest native vegetation protected (1)</p> <p>(a) Area formally and informally reserved</p> <p>(b) Area subject to vegetation management agreements</p> <p>Oct 2004</p> <p>(a) 1,185,000 ha</p> <p>(b) 4,000 ha</p> <p>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water</p>	<p>(a)</p> <p>2005 6,500 ha above baseline</p> <p>2010 19,500 ha above baseline</p> <p>2015 24,000 ha above baseline</p> <p>2020 26,500 ha above baseline</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>2005 6,500 ha</p> <p>2010 13,000 ha</p> <p>2015 17,000 ha</p> <p>2020 21,000 ha</p>	N/a	No data available	The Progress Board commenced reporting against this benchmark following stakeholder input and public comment on the development of targets.	➔
<p>22.1.4 Establishment of a representative system of Marine Protected Areas in the 8 interim Tasmanian marine bioregions in accordance with the Tasmanian Marine Protected Areas Strategy (1)</p> <p>2004 1 bioregion</p> <p>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water</p>	<p>2005 MPAs established in 2 bioregions</p> <p>2010 MPAs established in 6 bioregions</p> <p>2015 MPAs established in 8 bioregions</p> <p>2020 MPAs established in 8 bioregions</p>	May 2005 2	May 2006 2	<p>The Progress Board commenced reporting against this benchmark in 2004 following stakeholder input and public comment on the development of targets. The 2005 target was achieved.</p> <p>This benchmark is in relation to the 8 marine bioregions adjacent to Tasmania (ie excludes the subantarctic Macquarie Island marine bioregion, which is already 100% reserved). The two bioregions for which MPAs have been established are Twofold Shelf and Davey.</p>	➔
<p>22.1.5 The Proportion of identified sites of geoconservation and freshwater ecosystem value that are protected (1)</p> <p>2004</p> <p>(a) 0 of 20</p> <p>(b) to be established</p> <p>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water</p>	<p>2005 10%</p> <p>2010 20%</p> <p>2015 30%</p> <p>2020 40%</p>	N/a	No new data	The Progress Board commenced reporting against this benchmark following stakeholder input and public comment on the development of targets.	➔

STANDARD 1 • To understand, protect and manage our globally significant natural and physical resources.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>23.1.1 Percentage of land protected either by legislation or by contract in conservation reserves, under covenant or heritage regimes (1)</p> <p>2001 39.88%</p> <p>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water</p>	<p>2005 45%</p> <p>2010 – 2020 to be established by 2005</p>	<p>2002 39.99%</p> <p>April 2003 40.44%</p> <p>April 2004 40.68%</p> <p>April 2005 41%</p>	<p>April 2006 data not available</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive. Modest improvement since 2001 has not achieved the target.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>E</p>
<p>23.1.2 Percentage of protected land covered by approved management plans (1)</p> <p>2000 72.7% (DPIWE)</p> <p>100% (Forestry Tasmania)</p> <p>Source Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment</p>	<p>2005 100%</p> <p>2010 100%</p> <p>2015 100%</p> <p>2020 100%</p>	<p>2001 62% (DPIWE)</p> <p>100% (Forestry Tasmania)</p> <p>June 2002 69% (DPIWE)</p> <p>100% (Forestry Tasmania)</p> <p>April 2003 70% (DTPHA)</p> <p>100% (Forestry Tasmania)</p> <p>April 2004 73% (DTPHA)</p> <p>100% (Forestry Tasmania)</p> <p>May 2005 70% (DTPHA)</p> <p>100% (Forestry Tasmania)</p>	<p>June 2006 69% (DTAE)</p> <p>100% (Forestry Tas)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 7 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Proportion relatively unchanged. Increases in reserves have offset the increases in management plans. The target was not achieved.</p> <p>The Government notes that the reserved area covered by plans remains the same but the total area of reserved land has increased.</p>	<p>↘</p> <p>E</p>


STANDARD 3 • To have a clean and green image in the international community.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>23.3.1 The use of commercial food and non-food GM crops in the open environment (1)</p> <p>2001 0</p> <p>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water</p>	<p>To continue the existing moratorium until July 2003</p>	<p>June 2002 0</p> <p>April 2003 0</p> <p>April 2004 0</p> <p>April 2005 0</p>	<p>April 2006 0</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The target has consistently been met. The Government notes that the whole of Tasmania was declared a <i>Genetically Modified Organism-Free Area</i> in November 2005, under the <i>Genetically Modified Organisms Control Act 2004</i>, for commercial agriculture market purposes. The moratorium on genetically modified commercial crops is in place until 2008.</p>	<p>→</p> <p>E</p>


STANDARD 4 • To achieve sustainable and appropriate land use.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>23.4.1 Percentage of land independently certified for land management against international, national and State standards (1)</p> <p>2000 2%</p> <p><i>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water</i></p>	<p>2005 25%</p> <p>2010 50%</p> <p>2015 55%</p> <p>2020 60%</p>	<p>2001 25%</p> <p>2003 25%</p> <p>2004 25%</p> <p>2005 25%</p>	<p>2006 25%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The target was achieved in 2001, but there has been no progress since then. The Government states there are no new records of public land or major timber company owned land being certified during the last 12 months.</p>	<p>→</p> <p>E</p>
<p>23.4.2 Number of new pests established (1)</p> <p>2001</p> <p>Weeds 774</p> <p>Invertebrate pests (approx) 451</p> <p>Plant pathogens (approx) 1000</p> <p><i>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water</i></p>	<p>2005 0</p> <p>2010 0</p> <p>2015 0</p> <p>2020 0</p>	<p>May 2003</p> <p>Weeds 1</p> <p>Invertebrate pests 2</p> <p>Plant pathogens 1</p> <p>June 2004</p> <p>Weeds 1</p> <p>Invertebrate pests 0</p> <p>Plant pathogens 0</p> <p>May 2005</p> <p>Weeds 0</p> <p>Invertebrate pests 0</p> <p>Plant pathogens 0</p>	<p>May 2006</p> <p>Weeds 8</p> <p>Invertebrate pests 0</p> <p>Plant pathogens 0</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, and whilst the target was met in 2005, it has not been maintained in the subsequent period. The Government states that for 2005/06 the Tasmanian Herbarium census will reflect 8 new weeds having naturalised in the State. It should be noted that all eight of these weeds are likely to have been established in the State for a number of years and have only recently been detected (through increased awareness and surveillance). Seven of these plants are deemed to be garden escapes; that is they are common in trade and grown in gardens but have been observed now as naturalising and presenting a weed threat. The additional weed was detected late 2005, is not found in trade but is likely to have been present for several years.</p>	<p>↘</p> <p>E</p>
<p>23.4.3 Area of land affected by salinity (1)</p> <p>2001 53,500ha</p> <p><i>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water</i></p>	<p>2005 Maintain</p> <p>2010 Reduce</p> <p>2015 Reduce</p> <p>2020 Reduce</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>New data available in 2007 State of the Environment Report</p>		<p>→</p> <p>E</p>


STANDARD 1 • To limit conversion of land with native vegetation.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>24.1.1 Percentage of Tasmania covered by native vegetation (1) 2000 73% (approx)</p> <p>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water (State of Forest Reporting and TASVEG)</p>	<p>(a) No net loss of vulnerable vegetation communities and no new communities classified as vulnerable</p> <p>(b) Tasmania retains more than 70% of its land area covered by sustainably managed native vegetation</p>	<p>May 2004 (a) N/a (b) 75.7% (new baseline)</p> <p>May 2005 (a) N/a (b) 75.86% (new baseline)</p>	<p>June 2006 (a) No data (b) 76.03% (new baseline)</p>	<p>The baseline data is continually refined. The Government states that comparison to previous figures may not be meaningful, as May 2004 figures were derived using undocumented methodologies (including definition of coastline and change to GDA'94). The part (b) target has been maintained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> E</p>

STANDARD 2 • To sustainably manage old-growth forests and to phase out clear-felling in those forests.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>24.2.1 Area reduction of clear-felling in old-growth-forests (1) No data</p> <p>Source Forestry Tasmania / Department of Primary Industries and Water</p>	<p>(a) To end clear-felling in areas of high conservation value old-growth forest by 1 January 2003</p> <p>(b) Complete phase out of clear-felling in old-growth forests by 2010</p>	<p>No data</p>	<p>a) 2003 Target not met b) No data</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"> E</p>

STANDARD 3 • To reduce air and water pollution.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS
<p>24.3.1 Breaches of National Environment Protection Measure air standards (1) 1999 43</p> <p>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water</p>	<p>2005 Reduce annual breaches in Launceston to less than 25</p> <p>2010 100% of monitored communities meet NEPM standards</p> <p>2015 100% of monitored communities meet NEPM standards</p> <p>2020 100% of monitored communities meet NEPM standards</p>	<p>2000 39 2001 28 2002 13 2003 24 2004 10</p>	<p>2005 13</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 7 years. The data trend is inconsistent. Significant reductions since 1999 have achieved the target. The Government states that there is a consistent downward trend in the number of exceedences of the national standard in Launceston. This has resulted from a multi-pronged approach to improving air quality, including the Launceston Woodheater Replacement Program, a comprehensive education program, 'smoke patrols' to detect smoky heaters and improved air quality monitoring and communication.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> E</p>

STANDARD 3 • To reduce air and water pollution.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>24.3.2 Breaches of Australian Drinking Water Standards (1)</p> <p>1999/00 37</p> <p>Source Department of Health and Human Services</p>	<p>2005 32</p> <p>2010 25</p> <p>2015 20</p> <p>2020 15</p>	<p>2001/02 36</p> <p>2002/03 30</p> <p>2003/04 23</p>	<p>2004/05 23</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target was achieved and has been maintained since 2002/03.</p> <p>The Government states that breaches have remained at the level of 2003/04 which represented the lowest number of breaches reported since the 1999/00 baseline figure.</p>	<p>→</p> <p>E</p>
<p>24.3.3 Breaches of recreational water standards (1)</p> <p>1999/00 11 (82 sites tested)</p> <p>Source Department of Health and Human Services</p>	<p>2005 10</p> <p>2010 8</p> <p>2015 6</p> <p>2020 5</p>	<p>2000/01 17 (140 sites tested)</p> <p>2001/02 29 breaches (134 sites tested)</p> <p>2002/03 20 breaches (132 sites tested)</p> <p>2003/04 24 (141 sites tested)</p>	<p>2004/05 9 (120 sites tested)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target has been met for the latest period.</p> <p>The Government states that notwithstanding the slight drop in sites tested, there was a large drop in breaches of recreational water standards.</p>	<p>↗</p> <p>E</p>

STANDARD 4 • To develop and implement fire management regimes that are appropriate for protecting environmental, economic and social values.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>24.4.1 Number of hectares burnt per annum by unplanned fires (10 year moving average) (1)</p> <p>No data</p> <p>Source Forestry Tasmania / Department of Primary Industries and Water</p>	<p>2005 25,000</p> <p>2010 16,500</p> <p>2015 Maintain</p> <p>2020 Maintain</p>	<p>No data</p>	<p>No data</p>	<p>Data is not available on an ongoing basis. The Progress Board will reconsider this benchmark as part of the five-year review of Tasmania <i>Together</i>.</p>	<p>→</p> <p>R</p>

STANDARD 5 • Reduce reliance on chemical use by primary, secondary and tertiary industry and the domestic sector.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>24.5.1 Levels of usage of 1080 (1) 1999/00 15.151kg <i>Source Department of Primary Industries and Water</i></p>	<p>2005 50% reduction 2010 75% reduction 2015 100% reduction 2020 Maintain</p>	<p>2000/01 12.69kg 2001/02 9.57 kg (36.84% reduction on baseline) 2002/03 10.40kg (31.36% reduction on baseline) 2003/04 6.15kg (59.41% reduction on baseline)</p>	<p>2004/05 8.14 kg (46.27% reduction on baseline)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent. A significant decline in usage since 1999/00 achieved the target in 2003/04, but a subsequent increase means the target was not maintained. The Government states that higher demand than the previous year was due to below average rainfall, resulting in wallabies moving onto pasture and cropping areas and a build-up in wallaby numbers on King Island. In the longer term, 1080 use has declined due to the increased use of shooting, including that done under Property-based Game Management Plans by recreational hunters who assist landowners to control browsing animal damage without use of 1080 poison. It is also likely that a significant rise in the cost of 1080 poison resulting from a fee imposed in 2004 to assist in funding the operation of the officers involved in the development of these plans has resulted in a further decline in 1080 use.</p>	<p>↘ E</p>
<p>24.5.2 Level of organic agricultural production in Tasmania (1) 2000/01 Organic Index 142.67 <i>Source Organic Coalition of Tasmania</i></p>	<p>2005 150 2010 250 2015 400 2020 800</p>	<p>No data</p>	<p>No data</p>	<p>The Organic Coalition survey from which the original index was derived has not been repeated. The Progress Board will reconsider this benchmark as part of the five-year review of Tasmania <i>Together</i>.</p>	<p>→ R E</p>

STANDARD 6 • To mitigate the effects of greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances and, where possible, reduce their emissions.

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>24.6.1 Age-adjusted mortality through melanomas per annum (1) 1996-2000 3.4 per 100,000 <i>Source DHHS</i></p>	<p>2010 3.0 per 100,000 2020 2.5 per 100,000</p>	<p>1997-2001 3.4 per 100,000 1998-2002 4.0 per 100,000</p>	<p>1999-2003 4.3 per 100,000</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is reported for 4 periods. The data trend is negative. There has been an increase in incidences since the 1996-2000 period. No targets were set for 2005. The Government states that despite a slight increase in aged-adjusted mortality, this difference is not statistically significant from the baseline figure.</p>	

Appendix 1

PAGE 84 Glossary of Terms



Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms

ABS

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Accredited care services

Care services that have been certified as meeting government or industry quality standards directly relevant to the service provided.

Accumulated leave scheme

Formal workplace arrangements that allow workers to take extra leave in exchange for an equal reduction in salary. For example, workers may elect to take an extra eight weeks' leave per year and so their annual salary is reduced by eight weeks' pay.

ANZSI

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification.

Apparent retention rates

The percentage of students who continue to a particular level/year of education.

Appropriation Bill

A Bill which authorises the issue and application of any money from the Consolidated Fund to meet:

- a. the cost of the ordinary annual services of the Government;

- b. expenditure on public works or any property required for public purposes; or
- c. the making of a loan authorised by law.

AusDIAB

Australian Diabetes Study, a nationwide survey conducted in 2000.

AusRivAS bands

Four major categories (bands) of water quality based on observed numbers of macroinvertebrate families compared with expected numbers.

Back Country Recreational Use/Impact Index

This index provides a negative score if either recreational use goes down or track damage goes up, and a positive score if recreational use is stable or goes up and track damage is stable or goes down.

Benchmark

The term used to collectively identify a standard, target and indicator.

Benchmarking

In the context of Tasmania *Together*, benchmarking is an active process that sets standards for a particular activity or goal, identifies targets or interim steps required to

meet the standards, and selects specific indicators or measures of progress along the way.

Biodiversity

The variety of life forms: the different plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems they form. It is usually considered at three levels: genetic diversity, species diversity and ecosystem diversity.

Carbon store capacity

Total sink capacity of all types of vegetation corrected for their relative ability to store carbon. A sink is a pool or reservoir that stores carbon, hence lowering the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Category

Indicators fall into one of three categories, expressed by a number in brackets after the indicator:

- 1** An indicator where a complete set of data which meets the benchmarking criteria is known to exist. The existence of this information allows targets to be set.
- 2** An indicator where current available data is incomplete in terms of the benchmarking criteria. The Community Leaders Group



recommends further research be undertaken to make the data set complete.

- 3** An indicator where no current data is available. The Community Leaders Group recommends that the Tasmania *Together* Progress Board addresses this benchmark as a matter of priority.

Clear-felling

The felling of all or nearly all trees from a specific area in one operation.

Community benefit statement

A statement that places an onus on those in all levels of government policy-making to demonstrate the community benefits of proposed legislation and policies.

Competition Index

Prepared by the Department of Treasury and Finance to provide an objective assessment of the attractiveness of Tasmania as a business location relative to other States of Australia. It aims to highlight those areas in which Tasmania has a competitive advantage as a location for business and those where it is at a disadvantage.

Council by-law

Regulation made by a council and applying only to that particular local government area.

Cultural property collections

Aboriginal human remains, artworks, tools and artefacts in the collections of museums.

DHHS

Department of Health and Human Services.

DPAC

Department of Premier and Cabinet.

DPIW

Department of Primary Industries and Water.

EFTSU

Equivalent full-time student unit.

Employers of choice

Employers recognised for providing their employees with fair and flexible terms and conditions of employment, a safe and rewarding workplace, family-friendly work environments, opportunities for career development and personal fulfilment, open communication and workplace practices which promote equity and diversity.

External causes of death

Deaths resulting from accidents (transport, falls and drowning), intentional self-harm and assault.

Flexible leave options

Options which provide employees with

flexibility as to the structuring of working hours and leave arrangements particularly to meet the needs of those with family responsibilities.

FOI

Freedom of information.

Geodiversity

The number and variety of the non-living earth features found within a specified geographic region, including the variability within and between these features.

GMOs

Genetically modified organisms – changing the genetic structure of living things through transfer of genes from one organism to another.

Government

For the purposes of Tasmania *Together*, government means all levels of government, that is, Federal, State and Local Government.

Gross State Product

The total market value of goods and services produced in Tasmania after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting consumption of fixed capital.

Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms

Heritage regimes

Any system that identifies heritage values and affords them protection by virtue of listing/ registration, and subsequent planning control or approval requirement.

Income units

A person or group of related persons within a household whose command over income is assumed to be shared.

Indicator

A measurement that demonstrates progress or not towards a defined goal, standard and/or target. Example: overall reported crimes per 1,000 Tasmanians.

LGAT

Local Government Association of Tasmania.

Life skills

There is currently no known definition of life skills. However, life skills, in addition to essential literacy and numeracy skills, could encompass the ability to build sound, harmonious relationships with self, others and the environment; the ability to act responsibly and safely; the ability to survive under a variety of conditions; and the ability to solve problems.

Long-term unemployed

A person is considered to be long-term unemployed if he or she has been unemployed continuously for a period of more than 52 weeks (one year).

Macroinvertebrates

Animals without backbones which live all or part of their life cycle in or on the bottom of a body of water. Their presence is affected by the quality of water and habitat of the waterway.

Medium exercise/high-density exercise

Exercise or other activities (undertaken for sport, recreation or fitness) that cause a moderate increase in the heart rate or breathing of the respondent; exercise or other activities that cause the respondent to perspire and/or result in a large increase in heart rate.

Moody's Rating Agency

An international company which specialises in assessing the risk associated with loans to governments and other organisations. It assigns each a 'credit rating' based on the perceived level of risk of default on loan repayments, with Aaa being the rating associated with lowest risk. The Australian

States have been rated annually by Moody's since 1990. The rating received by each jurisdiction has a direct impact on the amount of interest it pays on outstanding loans (see also Standard and Poor's).

Moveable heritage

Artefacts held in museums and collections that are not built heritage.

Multi-party support

Support by more than one political party.

Native vegetation

Plants and plant communities (groups of plants growing together) that occur naturally in an area.

Naturalised organism

An organism that is able to reproduce unassisted in the wild.

NEPM

National Environment Protection Measure.

Non-Government Members of Parliament

Members of Parliament who do not belong to the same political party as the Government.

OAA

Office of Aboriginal Affairs.



OECD

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Old-growth forest

Forest that is ecologically mature and has been subjected to negligible unnatural disturbance such as logging, roading and clearing.

Participation rate (labour force)

For any group, the labour force is persons who are employed or unemployed; the labour force participation rate is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 or more in the same group.

Partnership Agreements

Agreements between local and State governments which deal with a range of issues of mutual concern.

Pathogen

A micro-organism such as a bacterium or fungus that causes diseases in plants.

Performance-based audits

An audit conducted by the Auditor-General's Department to examine the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of government departments.

Pests

Terrestrial, marine and freshwater species of non-native plants, vertebrates, invertebrates and pathogens harmful to agriculture and other industries, nature conservation and public amenity.

Phytophthora cinnamomi

A root-rotting fungus.

Premature mortality

Potential life lost calculated for deaths of persons aged 1-75 years based on the assumption that deaths occurring at these ages are untimely.

Primary, secondary or tertiary industries

Primary industry: industry directly involved with the acquisition or extraction of natural resources, then receiving minimal modification before being (usually) passed on to secondary industry. Examples include agriculture, forestry, mining and fishing.

Secondary industry: also known as manufacturing industry, this is the mechanised, and usually large-scale, processing of raw materials into partially or fully finished products. Examples include food processing, mineral refining and equipment construction.

Tertiary industry: also known as service industry, this offers services to primary industry, secondary industry and the general public. Such industries do not produce tangible goods, rather they provide services, including linking producers to consumers. Examples include education, hospitality, retailing, finance and insurance, and tourism-related operations.

Protected land

Land protected through legislative or contractual arrangements within formal and informal conservation reserves, covering reserves, covenants or other heritage regimes.

Quality information

Bills, Regulations, Government Business Enterprise/departmental annual reports, Commonwealth, State and local government projects and policy initiatives, the State Budget and council by-laws.

Regional Community Forums

Regular community consultations by Cabinet throughout Tasmania.

RFA

Regional Forest Agreement.

Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms

Rural, Regional and Remote (and Urban)

Broadly, the main factors determining whether an area is considered urban, rural or remote are absolute population size, space (land area), the ratio of population size to space which defines density or concentration of population and economic and social organisation. For the purposes of the Tasmania *Together* benchmarking committee, the following broad interpretations of urban, rural, regional and remote areas were used.

Urban areas are characterised by relatively large, concentrated populations which have access to most elements of economic and social infrastructure.

Rural areas tend to have smaller populations and greater land area.

Remote areas are also small but are distinguished from rural areas because distance means people experience some difficulty in accessing goods, services and have fewer opportunities for social interaction.

Regional refers to the three generally accepted regions of Tasmania: the South, North and North West.

Salinity

The presence of naturally occurring salts in soil or water. If the water table rises (e.g. due to removal of deep-rooted vegetation) naturally saline groundwater may come to the surface where it will kill natural vegetation and crops.

Self-determination

The right of Aboriginal people to decide, within the broad context of Australian society, the priorities and the directions of their own lives, and to freely determine their own affairs.

Social Capital Index

Social capital is not a precise concept. In fact, there is considerable debate and discussion about exactly what is meant by social capital and a range of definitions has been proposed. In addition, there is debate as to whether social capital should be seen as an attribute of individuals or of communities. Despite these debates, there are a number of common themes on which the ABS is basing survey development work. Social capital is considered to encompass: social networks and support structures; empowerment and community participation; civic and political involvement; trust in people and social institutions; tolerance of diversity; and altruism and philanthropy.

Standard

A measurable statement that supports a goal. Example: to reduce the crime rate in Tasmania.

Standard and Poor's Rating Agency

An international company which specialises in assessing the risk associated with loans to governments and other organisations. It assigns each a 'credit rating' based on the perceived level of risk of default on loan repayments, with AAA being the rating associated with lowest risk. The Australian States have been rated annually by Standard and Poor's since 1990. The rating received by each jurisdiction has a direct impact on the amount of interest it pays on outstanding loans (see also Moody's).

Stigmatised groups

Groups that are unfairly marked as the target of contempt and discrimination by the prejudices of others.

Sustainable development

Managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while:



- sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;
- safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and
- avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

TADC

Tasmanian Anti-Discrimination Commission.

Tasmanian Heritage Register

As defined by the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.

TASVEG

Vegetation management strategy for Tasmania.

TCCI

Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Top quartile

Top quarter or top 25%.

Turbidity

The cloudiness of water resulting from dissolved or suspended solids in water such as soil particles.

Type 2 diabetes

Type 2 diabetes is the most common form of diabetes in which the body does not produce enough insulin or the cells ignore insulin so that sugar cannot be used to fuel cell growth.

VET

Vocational Education and Training.

Volunteers

People who willingly give unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills, through an organisation or group.

Weeds

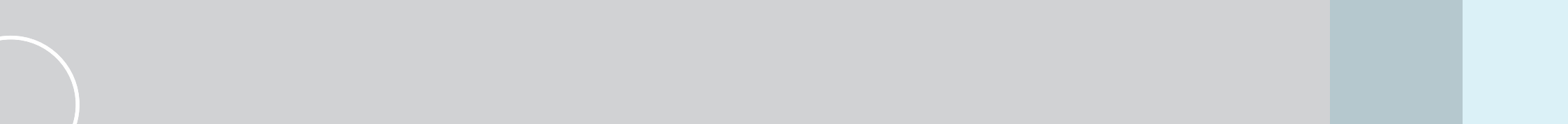
Terrestrial, marine and freshwater species of non-native plants that are harmful to agriculture and other industries, nature conservation and public amenity.

Young people

Defined for the purposes of *Tasmania Together* as people between the ages of 15 and 29.

Youth

Defined for the purposes of *Tasmania Together* as people between the ages of 12 and 25.



Appendix 2

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Appendix 2 – Explanation of Measures

What follows is a list of benchmarks where explanation about the manner in which data is collected is provided.

Certain benchmarks in this Report use data sourced from sample surveys. The ABS advises that such data is subject to sampling error, whereby the estimate may differ from the figure that would have been produced if all of the in-scope population had been included in the survey.

As there is a statistical chance that the actual population characteristic may be higher or lower than the sample estimate produced, readers should take care in interpreting the significance of movements in these benchmarks.

The benchmark numbers below relate to the goal, standard and indicator numbers in the Tasmania *Together* document.

1.1.1 ABS Household Expenditure Survey data is used to determine the weekly budget for each of the expenditure categories: housing, electricity, transport, health and medication, groceries. A range of common items for each category was priced according to these budgets. The aggregate cost for the goods in each category was used to calculate the total cost of

essentials, which was then divided by average weekly income to calculate the Cost of Essentials Benchmark Figure.

For the purpose of this Benchmark Figure, couples are defined as an unemployed adult couple receiving the full Centrelink Newstart Allowance with no other source of income. Four-member families are defined as an unemployed adult couple (receiving the full Centrelink Newstart Allowance, plus the Family Tax Benefit Part A and the Family Tax Benefit Part B) with two children (aged six and 12).

Note that the measure is for unemployed couples and families, and does not include those on low wages.

1.1.2 The poverty line is half the level of the median value of OECD adjusted disposable incomes for Australian income units collected in the ABS income survey.

1.1.3 A person is considered to be long-term unemployed if he or she has been unemployed continuously for a period of more than 52 weeks (one year).

1.1.6 The proportion of people in Tasmania receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) and spending more than 30 per cent of their income on housing costs.

1.1.7 A ratio expressed as the number of times the median house price in Tasmania exceeds the median household income. For example, in the baseline year the median house price was 3.4 times greater than the median household income.

2.1.1 While hospital admissions is a commonly used term, the technical term describing a completed hospital episode (ie. the death, discharge, or transfer of a patient) is a 'separation'. At the end of the episode - at the time of separation from the hospital - details of the episode itself are recorded, including diagnoses, procedures and the date, time and method of separation. Consequently, hospital inpatient data collections are based on separations.

2.1.2 Data for this benchmark is derived from the National Police survey which



is conducted by AC Nielson and is designed to seek information from respondents (18 years and older) on feelings of safety and attitude towards police (programs and professionalism/honesty) and the identification of community problems.

2.1.3 Data for this benchmark is derived from the National Police survey which is conducted by AC Nielson and is designed to seek information from respondents (18 years and older) on feelings of safety and attitude towards police (programs and professionalism/honesty) and the identification of community problems.

2.1.4 Data for this benchmark is derived from the National Police survey which is conducted by AC Nielson and is designed to seek information from respondents (18 years and older) on feelings of safety and attitude towards police (programs and professionalism/honesty) and the identification of community problems.

2.1.5 This measure refers to the proportion of persons who were victims (of

robbery, assault or sexual assault), or who lived in households that were the victims of break-in, attempted break-in or motor vehicle theft. The personal crimes of robbery and assault were only measured for persons aged 15 years and older, while sexual assault was only measured for females aged 18 years and over. This measure is a percentage (per 100 people), not a rate per 100,000 people. The 1998 data refers to the 12 months to April 1998.

2.1.6 Each occasion police attend an incident that comes under the definition of the Departmental Domestic Violence and Restraint Orders policy they are required to submit a domestic violence incident report. This information is stored in a database that is available to police and DHHS crisis service staff.

2.2.1 External causes of death refer to deaths resulting from accidents (transport, falls and drowning), intentional self-harm and assault.

2.2.2 The number and rate of children (aged under 17) per 1,000 children who are on care and protection orders.

4.1.1 Data for 2001 is calculated as the total number of people in Tasmania aged 15-64 enrolled in a course of study, divided by the estimated Tasmanian population aged 15-64. Data for both attendance and enrolment is for the 12 months to May 2001, while population data is for June 2001. Change in data source for 2001 is due to State level estimates being published for the first time in 6227.0. While population data is derived from quarterly ABS surveys, the ABS Population Census (conducted every five years) yields more accurate results. As such, survey data for the Census year (and four years preceding) may be revised based on Population Census data. This explains some data changes in the Report, and why data given in this Report may be changed in future years.

4.1.2 Data for 2000 is calculated as the total number of people in Tasmania aged 20-24 attending an educational institution, divided by the estimated Tasmanian population aged 20-24. Data for 2001 is calculated as the total number of people in Tasmania aged 20-24 enrolled

Appendix 2 – Explanation of Measures

in a course of study, divided by the estimated Tasmanian population aged 20-24. Data for attendance and enrolment is for the 12 months to May of the survey year, while population data is for June of the survey year. From 2001, State level estimates are published in 6227.0. 1997 data has not been used as a baseline as the ABS advises that data originally published was inaccurate. While population data is derived from quarterly ABS surveys, the ABS Population Census (conducted every five years) yields more accurate results. As such, survey data for the Census year (and four years preceding) may be revised based on Population Census data. This explains some data changes in the Report, and why data given in this Report may be changed in future years.

- 4.1.3 The apparent retention rate refers to the proportion of students who continue to a particular year of education. The apparent retention rate is the number of full-time school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of

their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their secondary schooling or Year 10). To calculate the Year 7/8 apparent retention rate at the Australian level for the year 2000, the total number of full-time students in Year 12 in 2000 is divided by the number of the full-time students in the base year, which is Year 7 in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory in 1995 and Year 8 in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory in 1996 (since those years represent the commencement of the secondary school system in the respective State or Territory). The resultant figure is converted to a percentage.

The ABS advises that care should be exercised in the interpretation of apparent retention rates since a range of factors affecting calculation have not been taken into account. At the Australian level these include students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes to the school population. At the State

level, interstate movements of students have not been taken into account. Part-time students are currently excluded from apparent retention rates; the effect of this exclusion varies between States and Territories.

The State Government adds that apparent retention rates do not represent a tracking of individual students but are simply a comparison of the full-time year level enrolments in one year with the corresponding full-time enrolments at a future point in time. For example, the number of full-time students in the Year 10 cohort compared with the full-time Year 12 cohort two years hence would be the Year 10 to Year 12 apparent retention rate. The term apparent is used in relation to retention rates because it recognises that not all students progress through the education system in the normal way. The apparent retention includes students who repeat a year, and students who re-enter full-time education. It is also influenced by interstate migration and cross border enrolments.



4.1.5 The percentage of students reaching National Benchmarks is calculated in strict accordance with the procedures developed by the Benchmark Equating Steering Committee (BESC), which reports to MCEETYA. The procedures allow for differences in test difficulties between jurisdictions and from year to year within the same jurisdiction.

Literacy reporting against national benchmarks now includes publication of reading and writing results. Writing cut-scores for Year 3 and 5 were set for the first time in 2002, and results for previous years have now been calculated.

4.2.1 Postgraduate research students refers only to PhD students and Masters by research students. Those studying Honours are not included.

For research students, the number of EFTSUs is calculated on a daily basis. For example, a full-time student who attends university every day of the year has an EFTSU of 1, a part-time student who attends every day has an EFTSU of 0.5, while a part-time student who

attends half of the days of the year has an EFTSU of 0.25.

University performance against this indicator is measured officially at 31 August each year. Given the earlier publication of this report, the university provides interim figures for the current year. Research Higher Degree students can enrol progressively throughout the year and the university has a mid-year intake which can affect both the level and proportion of enrolments. The final result for the previous year and an interim result for the current year will be provided in all subsequent reports.

4.2.2 The percentage of students reaching National Benchmarks is calculated in strict accordance with the procedures developed by the Benchmark Equating Steering Committee (BESC), which reports to MCEETYA. The procedures allow for differences in test difficulties between jurisdictions and from year to year within the same jurisdiction.

5.1.1 Medium/high intensity exercise refers to exercise or other activities (undertaken for sport, recreation or

fitness) that causes a moderate increase in the heart rate or breathing of the respondent (medium), as well as exercise or other activities that causes the respondent to perspire and/or result in a large increase in heart rate (high). Low intensity exercise refers to walking for sport, recreation or fitness.

Baseline 1995 data refers to the population aged 15 years and over. Data in the 2001 survey refers to the population aged 18 years and over. Data is collected every five years.

5.1.2 Premature mortality is calculated using the Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) measure. YPLL measures the total number of years short of age 79 for all deaths of people who died between the ages of 1 and 78 (inclusive). The measure excludes infant mortality (those who live less than one year). YPLL is based on the assumption that any death between 1-78 years is premature.

5.1.3 Type 2 diabetes refers to the most common form of diabetes in which the body does not produce enough insulin

Appendix 2 – Explanation of Measures

or the cells ignore insulin so that sugar cannot be used to fuel cell growth. The baseline data refers to the proportion of Tasmanians (aged 25 years and over) with either Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes.

- 5.3.1 A Snap Shot representative sample telephone survey of 1223 Tasmanian adults in October 2000 conducted by Roy Morgan Research. One set of questions on the survey determined the combined weighting of the population of those at risk of being a problem gambler and those who were determined to be problem gamblers (0.6+0.3% respectively) to equal the 0.9% indicator. A more regular survey or study is being considered.
- 5.3.2 Number of Tasmanians commencing the DHHS methadone program.
- 5.3.3 This measure is the sum of current daily smokers and current other smokers and refers to the population aged 18 years and over. Data is collected every five years.
- 6.1.1 Number of people on waiting lists for more than six months for full dentures.

7.1.1 This is a tailored report generated from the Population Census file. Data is collected every five years.

7.1.2 Number of qualified paramedics in rural single officer branch stations. (Burnie, Devonport and Ulverstone are no longer classified as rural for the purposes of this benchmark.) Single officer branch station is the term used by the Tasmania Ambulance Service to describe stations staffed with one paramedic available 24 hours a day with support from a volunteer ambulance officer. Each station has two paramedic positions with officers working on opposite shifts.

7.1.3 This is an index of how Tasmanians compare various aspects of their lives to other Australians. The Healthy Communities Survey was a 31 page questionnaire administered to a randomly selected sample of 25,000 Tasmanian adults. Comparisons within the survey include: family situation, health, achievements in life, amount of money, material possessions generally, quality of life, amount of debt, the future.

7.1.4 The two indices referred to as baseline data are the average of the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage and the average of the Rural Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage for Tasmania. The RIRSEA covers areas with a population of less than 1,000, while the IRSED covers areas of all population sizes.

The data for the indexes is calculated at the Population Census Collection District level, where a collection district is equivalent to a small group of suburban blocks in urban areas. Index scores have been standardised to have a mean of 1,000 and a standard deviation of 100 across all Collection Districts in Australia, so that about 95% of index scores are between 800 and 1,200.

The indexes are ordinal, and so can be interpreted as a ranking in relation to other States. However interpretation of the interval between States, or the data for a particular State over time, is problematic. Data is collected every 5 years.



7.2.1 This measure is calculated as the number of publicly financed computers with internet access as a proportion of total households without internet access. Publicly financed computers are those located in neighbourhood and community houses, Online Access Centres, Service Tasmania shops, and branches of the State Library. The measure excludes all commercial providers such as internet cafes, as well as excluding computers in places such as schools and TAFE.

7.3.1 This measure is calculated as the estimated population of Tasmania minus the estimated populations of Hobart, Launceston and Burnie-Devonport, then divided by the estimated population of Tasmania.

While population data is derived from quarterly ABS surveys, the ABS Population Census (conducted every five years) yields more accurate results. As such, survey data for the Census year (and four years preceding) may be revised based on Population Census data. This explains some data changes

in the Report, and why data given in this Report may be changed in future years.

8.1.1 Annual data for this measure is calculated by averaging the data for each month of the calendar year. The calculation of data for each month occurs by taking the civilian population aged 15-19 attending neither school nor a tertiary institution full time, subtracting the civilian population aged 15-19 attending neither school nor a tertiary institution full time who are employed, then dividing that figure by the total estimated civilian population aged 15-19.

While population data is derived from quarterly ABS surveys, the ABS Population Census (conducted every five years) yields more accurate results. As such, survey data for the Census year (and four years preceding) may be revised based on Population Census data. This explains some data changes in the Report, and why data given in this Report may be changed in future years.

8.1.2 Population retention is measured as the number of 15-29 year olds leaving for interstate for 12 months or more, per 1000 in the 15-29 year old age bracket. Figures may be revised based on Population Census data. This explains some data changes in the Report, and why data given in this Report may be changed in future years.

9.1.1 Data for this measure was derived from the Tasmanian Events Database using the following filters:

- 3 regional areas of South, North and East Coast (combined), North West and West Coast (combined);
- statewide events count as one event per region;
- the category of 'cultural'; and
- the collection period based on calendar year.

9.2.1 Multicultural events included for the purposes of this indicator are public events hosted by a community organisation or a non-government agency working with people of diverse

Appendix 2 – Explanation of Measures

backgrounds, where members of the community are invited or asked to attend.

- 9.3.1 The measure represents the number of complaints lodged with the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner alleging discrimination or prohibited conduct (under the Anti-Discrimination Act), by a person, class of persons or organisation.
- 9.3.2 This measure is calculated from trend data for female full-time adult ordinary time (average weekly) earnings, divided by trend data for male full-time adult ordinary time (average weekly) earnings. This measure uses the most recent trend data for average weekly earnings. Due to the need for historical data in calculating trend statistics, trend data is often revised in subsequent years. Consequently, future Progress Reports are likely to include revisions of data currently used as baseline and latest data in this Report.
- 10.1.1 Percentages are calculated from data collected through the annual DoE schools data collection, the Corporate

Report. The Department analyses school data to calculate total number of teachers of indigenous studies who have undertaken specific professional development related to their role as teachers of indigenous studies. The number is then expressed as a percentage of all teachers of indigenous studies. The data collected in 2001 has been added to baseline data to produce the published figure.

- 10.1.2 Percentages are calculated from data collected through the annual DoE schools data collection, the Corporate Report. The Department analyses school data to calculate total number of schools giving positive response and reports this number as a percentage of all government schools. Original Tasmania *Together* data was based on a sample survey. During 2002 an 'all schools' annual information collection was established. The first data collection was undertaken in Term 2, 2002, for the collection of 2001 data. The data supplied for 2001-02 is from this more comprehensive data collection.

- 10.1.3 Major visitor centres containing Aboriginal cultural interpretation are currently located at Tiagarra, Strahan, Mt Field, Lake St Clair, Cradle Mountain, Hastings Caves and Freycinet.

- 10.3.1 This is a measure of the size of freehold land passed back to the Aboriginal community in accordance with the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1995*.

- 10.4.1 Cultural property collections refer to Aboriginal human remains, artworks, tools and artefacts held by overseas museums and repatriated to the Aboriginal community.

- 11.1.1 This measure is calculated using the following formula: the total factor income (measure of GSP) of cultural and recreational services (\$145 million in 2000/01, \$140 million in 1999/00), multiplied by the total hours worked in cultural industries, and then divided by the total hours worked in both cultural and recreational industries.

This allows a separation of cultural industry GSP contribution from recreational GSP contribution using the



assumption that their contributions are proportionate to the number of hours worked in each industry. Data for total factor income (GSP) is derived from ABS 5220.0 (2000-01), while data for total hours worked is derived from the Population Census (1996).

11.1.2 “Cultural industries” includes the industries listed in table 3.6 of the ABS publication “Employment in Culture” (Cat. no. 6273.0). Data is collected every five years for this publication.

11.2.1 Participation was defined as the involvement in paid or unpaid work in selected cultural and leisure activities. Rate refers to the population aged 15 years and over. Both unstandardised and standardised estimates are published. The published figure refers to the unstandardised participation rate.

11.2.2 This benchmark refers to attendance by the population aged 18 years and over at the following selected cultural venues/activities: art gallery, museum, library, popular music, classical music, and cinema.

13.1.1 The measure represents the total of all votes returned as a proportion of the total number of electors enrolled and entitled to vote in the relevant election.

13.1.2 The measure represents the total of all formal votes returned as a proportion of the total number of electors enrolled and entitled to vote in the relevant election. These elections only pertain to the House of Assembly, not the Legislative Council. Legislative Council data on effective votes show: 1999: 84.4%; 2000: 78.2%; 2001: 83.0%; 2002 (May): 84.0%

13.2.1 The measure represents the number of FOI reviews finalised as Agency decisions reversed (by the Ombudsman) as a proportion of the total number of FOI reviews finalised by the Ombudsman in the financial year. Agencies include State government agencies, councils and other prescribed authorities. Persons who have applied to an agency for provision of information contained in the agency's records may apply to the Ombudsman for a review of the

agency's decision regarding the release of information or a review of the charge made for the provision of the information. A person may also apply to the Ombudsman for a review of a decision by an agency to release information relating to that person following a FOI request. Part 5 - Review of Decisions of the Freedom of Information Act 1991 describes the review process.

15.1.1 Data provided in the Tasmania *Together* document for 2000 represents the proportion of State Service employees under 29. New data drawn from the Population Census is the number of persons aged 15-28 employed in all levels of government, divided by the total number of persons aged 15-28.

15.1.2 Information is collected annually by the Department of Education from local councils. The number of local councils with a formal youth advisory committee in place is expressed as a percentage of the total number of local councils in Tasmania.

Appendix 2 – Explanation of Measures

- 15.2.1 A performance audit is an audit that deals with any aspect of an organisation's effectiveness, economy, efficiency or compliance with relevant legislation. Performance audits extend beyond the examination of the financial affairs and transactions of an entity to encompass issues of significance to the community such as health, safety and the environment. Review of performance, as well as financial issues, provides a measure of accountability by government agencies.
- 15.2.2 Regional Community Forums refer to regular community consultations by Cabinet throughout Tasmania.
- 16.1.1 The labour force participation rate is the labour force (persons who are employed or unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 or more in the same group. This measure uses the most recent trend data for labour force participation. The ABS uses a 13 month Henderson weighting method whereby data remains subject to movement for subsequent 6 months. Consequently, the baseline data has been changed from that given in the Tasmania *Together* document. Also, future Progress Reports are likely to include revisions of data currently used as baseline and latest data in this Report.
- 16.1.2 This measure is calculated as the number of employed persons who usually work part-time and want more hours, divided by the total number of employed persons.
- 16.1.3 This measure is calculated as the number of employees with leave entitlements as a proportion of all employees.
- 16.1.4 This number relates to full-time adult non-managerial employees.
- 16.2.1 This measure is calculated as expenditure on research and experimental development, divided by the current prices measure of Gross State Product. For comparative purposes "private non-profit" research expenditure has been excluded as this information is not available for all jurisdictions.
- 16.3.2 This measure is calculated by adding the estimated population of Tasmania for the age categories of 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39, then dividing by the total estimated population of Tasmania for all ages. While population data is derived from quarterly ABS surveys, the ABS Population Census (conducted every five years) yields more accurate results. As such, survey data for the Census year (and four years preceding) may be revised based on Population Census data. This explains some data changes in the Report, and why data given in this Report may be changed in future years. While the publication is released quarterly, population according to age group is only published on an annual basis.
- 16.3.3 This measure is calculated as total settler arrivals to Tasmania, divided by total settler arrivals to Australia.
- 18.1.1 This measure is derived by combining the results of calculating public system VET participation with University of Tasmania participation both using age 15 to age 64 population data.



18.1.2 Refer 4.1.3 above.

19.1.1 The *Competition Index* provides a comparison of a broad range of factors affecting business. Comparisons are made between States by aggregating data to reflect the situation that exists for firms on average. Those factors that have been included in the *Competition Index* relate to: State and local government rates and charges; labour costs and productivity; the cost of energy; telecommunication costs; transport and travel costs; the availability of natural resources; market accessibility; planning laws; and land and accommodation costs. The ranking is from 1 to 6 in relation to other Australian States, with 1 being the most favourable ranking.

19.1.2 A credit rating is a measure of the perceived risk of default on loan repayments, with Aaa (Moody's) and AAA (Standard and Poor's) being associated with lowest risk.

19.2.1 Gross State Product (GSP) is an estimate of the value of economic production in Tasmania. The 10 year

average growth figure, as given in the Tasmania *Together* document, is calculated as the compound growth rate over this period. The Government states that ABS GSP data for Tasmania tend to be quite volatile and often subject to substantial variation. The ABS classifies this series as "experimental" and warns that "users should therefore exercise caution when using these estimates for economic analyses". Due to rebasing of chain volume measures with the release of each full financial year of data, earlier estimates are revised on a yearly basis.

19.3.1 Data for this measure is calculated as the sum of chain volume measures for exports of goods and exports of services. The ABS notes that revisions are a natural consequence of the processes used to compile the national accounts. For the most part, benchmarks are considered 'final' three years after the period to which they relate has passed.

19.3.2 Data for this measure are calculated as the sum of chain volume measures for public and private investment. Due to

rebasings of chain volume measures with the release of each full financial year of data, earlier estimates are revised on a yearly basis.

19.3.3 Data is collected every two years for this benchmark.

19.5.1 The Expectations Index for the Tasmanian economy is for the expectations of businesses in Tasmania, whereas the Index for the Australian economy is for the expectations of businesses across Australia in relation to the Australian economy.

The Index is not a percentage, but is the result of the following formula for the manipulation of survey results:

$50 + (\text{Much Stronger \%} * 0.5) + (\text{Somewhat Stronger \%} * 0.25)$

$- (\text{Much Weaker \%} * 0.5) - (\text{Somewhat Weaker \%} * 0.25)$

A score above 50 indicates stronger growth prospects for the economy and a score below 50 indicates weakening growth prospects for the economy.

Appendix 2 – Explanation of Measures

While Tasmanian business expectations are sourced from the Tasmanian Survey of Business Expectations, the Australian business expectations are sourced from the National Survey of Business Expectations put out by the Australian Chamber of Commerce & Industry. Data is collected on a quarterly basis.

A summary of all four quarters can be gained through a yearly average.

19.6.1 This measure is calculated as the total industry value added for manufacturing industries, divided by estimated population as at June of that financial year. While population data is derived from quarterly ABS surveys, the ABS Population Census (conducted every five years) yields more accurate results. As such, survey data for the Census year (and four years preceding) may be revised based on Population Census data. This explains some data changes in the Report, and why data given in this Report may be changed in future years.

20.2.1 The Tasmanian Visitor Survey provides a profile of the characteristics, travel

behaviour, and expenditure of international and domestic visitors to Tasmania.

20.2.2 The Tasmanian Visitor Survey provides a profile of the characteristics, travel behaviour, and expenditure of international and domestic visitors to Tasmania.

20.2.3 This measure is calculated as total merchandise exports for the categories of: metallic ores and metal scrap; iron and steel; and non-ferrous metals.

20.2.4 This measure is calculated as total merchandise exports for the categories of: meat and meat preparations; dairy product and eggs; fish, crustaceans and molluscs; vegetables and fruit.

21.3.1 This measure refers to the percentage of local government planning schemes with sections addressing heritage issues, taken from an audit of local government plans, as part of the State of the Environment Report.

21.4.1 This measure is an aggregate of visitors to Port Arthur Historic Site, Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery,

Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, West Coast Heritage Authority Limited, Burnie Regional Art Gallery and Devonport Regional Art Gallery.

21.5.1 The total number of items added to the State Library's Heritage Collections, the holdings of the Archives Office of Tasmania (AOT) and oral histories added to the collection of Queen Victoria Museum & Art Gallery. State Library data includes additions to Tasmanian and Allport collections and TasOnline web site. AOT data means records added to the Archives One database.

21.6.1 Data for this benchmark is calculated using participation data for the University of Tasmania courses (high degree, postgraduate and undergraduate) of Architecture, Environmental Design, Tourism (History and Heritage units), and Law (Heritage Law units). Data is also derived from participation in VET courses for architects and landscape architects, librarians, archivists, historians, conservators, museum or gallery curators, architectural associates,



- library technicians, museum or art gallery technicians, library assistants, and museum or gallery attendants.
- 21.6.2 Percentage of significant items conserved in the 4 major institutions of State Library of Tasmania, Archives Office of Tasmania, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery and Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery.
- 21.6.3 The number required is the total of those heritage documents and artefacts that are in digital format, and available for use by the public. This includes both material that is available directly to the public through the websites of the institutions, and images that are available to the public only on request.
- 21.6.4 This measure refers to the number of sites listed as at one point in time, rather than a measure for the calendar or financial year. The Tasmanian Heritage Register is defined under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.
- 21.6.5 This is a numerical count. Actively managed in this context means private and public sites listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register for which the Tasmanian Heritage Council has received work applications within the last three years.
- 22.1.1 This is a numerical count of changes to the status of listings on the schedules of the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. A “change in status” includes the listing of previously unlisted species as well as any decline or improvement in the status of listed species.
- 22.1.2 Under the PFRP 100,000ha of private land is to be reserved by 2012. This is a measure of the difference between the project plan target for the percentage of land that has been approved for reservation at a point in time against the actual amount of land that has been reserved.
- 23.1.1 This measure is calculated as the proportion of land covered by either the *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*, the RFA program, or privately owned land reserved under the PFRP. Baseline data is at 1 July 2001, while latest data is at 25 June 2002.
- 23.1.2 The baseline data refers to the percentage of formal reserves managed by DTPHA or Forestry Tasmania. Protected land means land reserves as defined under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* or the *Forestry Act 1920*. Management plans are defined as specified in the two abovementioned acts.
- 23.3.1 This is a measure of the use of GMO food products in agricultural production. In July 2001, the Tasmanian Government announced its policy on gene technology in primary industries. The policy imposed a further two-year moratorium on the release of commercial genetically modified food crops and open air releases of genetically modified food crops.
- 23.4.1 This is a measure of the total percentage of land in Tasmania that is independently certified as being sustainably managed.
- 23.4.2 The baseline data is a cumulative total of the number of pests recorded since records began. New weeds, pest and disease incursions refers only to the known new incursions for that year.

Appendix 2 – Explanation of Measures

It does not include any changes to the total number of weeds, pests or disease resulting from taxonomic changes - ie a pest that was previously described as another species but now deemed to be a different species. Any new additions arising out of increased knowledge such as this, is added to the baseline data on the assumption that they were present in the State prior to 2000.

- 23.4.3 This is a measure of the total area of land affected by salinity. Salinity refers to the presence of naturally occurring salts in soil or water. If the water table rises (eg, due to removal of deep-rooted vegetation) saline ground-water may come to the surface where it will kill natural vegetation and crops.
- 24.1.1 This is a measure of the percentage of Tasmania covered by native vegetation. Native vegetation refers to plants and plant communities (groups of plants growing together) that occur naturally in an area. There are two targets set: (a) No net loss of vulnerable communities measures any change in the number of threatened

communities. Threatened communities are defined as ecological or vegetation communities which are under threat or at risk and meet certain criteria to be classified as threatened, under which vulnerable, endangered and rare are subsets. (b) Tasmania retains more than 70% of its land area covered by sustainably managed native vegetation. Comprehensive vegetation coverage data at an appropriate resolution will be available in the future to allow more meaningful assessment of performance against these targets. TASVEG is an ongoing process of mapping.

- 24.2.1 According to the Tasmania *Together* document, old-growth forest is ecologically mature forest that has been subjected to negligible unnatural disturbance such as logging, roading and clearing. The document specifies that high conservation value old-growth forest refers to the following areas: Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area proposed eastern extensions, Styx Valley, Tarkine Forest extensions, North East Highlands, Tasman Peninsula, Eastern Tiers, Great

Western Tiers, Reedy Marsh and Ben Lomond extensions.

- 24.3.1 This is a measure of the air quality in Launceston and Hobart. It counts the number of days per year that the air quality falls below an acceptable national standard.
- 24.3.2 This measure refers to the number of public water schemes for which a boil-water alert has been issued.
- 24.3.3 For this measure, a breach means recreational water suitable for secondary contact only (ie, boating, fishing, wading, but not body immersion) measured using a multiple testing methodology.
- 24.5.1 This is the measure of the amount of 1080 approved by DPIW for use.
- 24.5.2 This measure is calculated as the average of indexes for Tasmanian Organic Certified Quality Assurance schemes in terms of the number of organic producers, the gross returns to producers and the area of land used for organic production. Indexes for each of these three categories are



calculated by dividing the data for the current year by the data for the base year (1999/00), then multiplying by 100.

Index scores for the base year are always equal to 100. An index value greater than 100 indicates an increase from 1999/00 levels, while an index value less than 100 indicates a decrease. 2000/01 index scores are as follows.

Number of producers	103
Gross returns to producers	208
Area of land	117
Average	142.67

Data is derived from the results of the Survey of Organic Production in Tasmania 2001. New data would require the survey to be conducted again.

24.6.1 Age-adjusted mortality rate for melanomas is a weighted average of age-specific rates according to a standard distribution of age, to eliminate the effect of different age distributions and thus facilitate valid comparison of groups with differing age compositions.