



2009 SNAPSHOT OF PROGRESS

DETAILED REPORT – HEADLINE INDICATORS

Tasmania *Together* has been measuring progress over the past ten years, collecting data from reliable sources to give a balanced assessment of social, economic and environmental conditions within the State.

By tracking performance, Tasmania *Together* reporting can help to provide an understanding of quality of life in the areas covered and inform policy development, planning and community action to achieve progress in these areas.

Issues of particular need and/ or concern can be targeted based on reliable measures and not just ideology or anecdotal evidence.

In this way, Tasmania *Together* aims to support positive change in the State by providing information about the state we are in.

The 2009 Snapshot of Progress summarises progress on Headline Indicators from each of the 12 Tasmania *Together* goals, utilising the latest available data at 31 December 2009. This report provides detail on the 12 Headline Indicators.

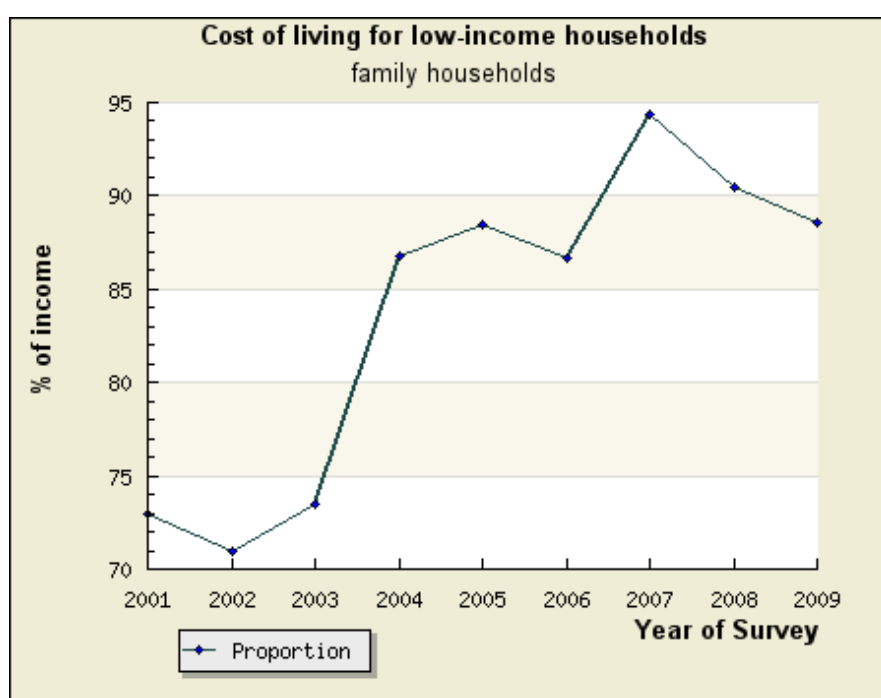
For information and progress reports for all 151 Tasmania *Together* benchmarks go to: www.ttbenchmarks.com.au

Goal 1 A reasonable lifestyle and standard of living for all Tasmanians

Standard 1.1 Ensure that all Tasmanians have the economic capacity to enjoy a reasonable standard of living and access to basic services.

Measure 1.1.1.2 The cost of food, electricity, housing, transport and health as a proportion of income for low income family households.

Progress Status Making progress to target



Year of Survey	Proportion % of income
2001	73.0
2002	71.0
2003	73.5
2004	86.8
2005	88.5
2006	86.7
2007	94.4
2008	90.5
2009	88.6

Tasmania Together Targets

Year	Target
2005	65.0%
2010	62.5%
2015	60.0%
2020	55.0%

Progress Board Comments

The cost of living for families on low income has come down. However, the data trend is inconsistent and the 2010 target is unlikely to be achieved.

Why we use this Measure

Capacity to engage in some discretionary spending may provide a better quality of life.

Explanation of measure

The welfare entitlement for an unemployed couple parenting two children aged 6 and 12 is tracked over time. Price information is also tracked for a representative basket of essential items¹ for this household type. The measure is calculated as total essential expenditure as a proportion of welfare entitlement.

Source Anglicare Tasmania

Data Released 8 December 2009

Next Released 1 December 2010

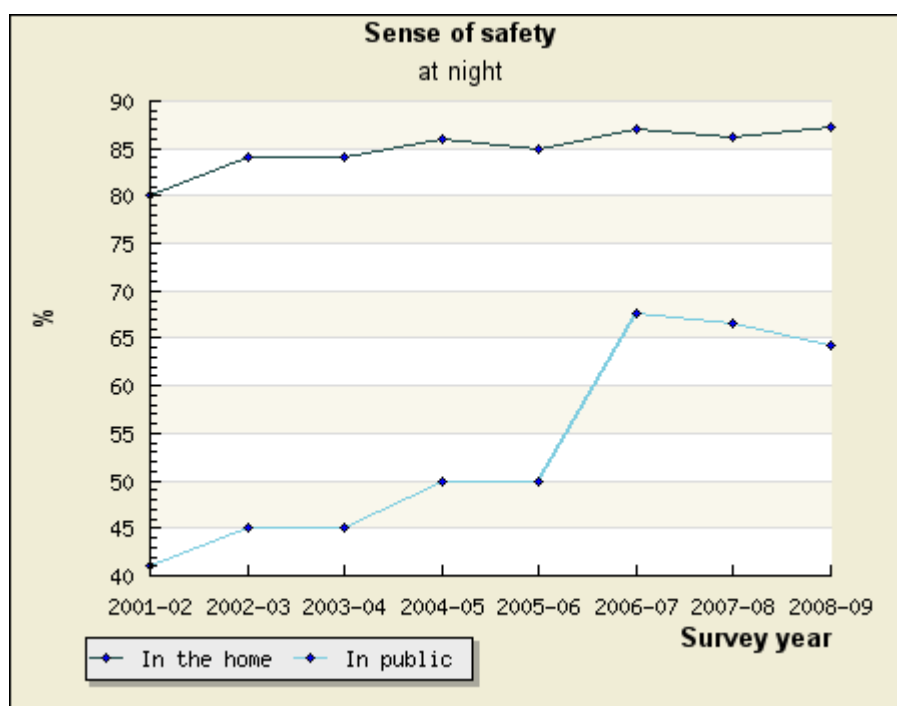
¹ Essential items comprise food, shelter, clothing, transport, healthcare including personal hygiene.

Goal 2 Confident, safe and friendly communities

Standard 2.1 Support safe and responsible behaviour and ensure that community facilities and spaces, transport systems, workplaces and private homes are, and are perceived to be, safe environments.

Measure 2.1.2.2 & 2.1.3.2 The percentage of people who feel safe in the evening in the home and in public places (combined measure 2.1.10.1).

Progress Status Not making progress to target



Survey year	In the home %	Confidence interval % (+ or -)	In public %	Confidence interval % (+ or -)
2001-02	80		41	
2002-03	84		45	
2003-04	84		45	
2004-05	86		50	
2005-06	85		50	
2006-07	87.0		67.6	
2007-08	86.1	1.3	66.6	1.9
2008-09	87.2	1.3	64.3	1.9

Tasmania *Together* Targets

Year	In the home	In public
2005	86%	46%
2010	88%	48%
2015	90%	52%
2020	92%	56%

Progress Board Comments

There was no significant² change in Tasmanians' perceptions of safety at night during 2008-09. The 2010 target may be achieved for feelings of safety at home; and all targets to 2020 have been achieved for feelings of safety in public places.

Why we use this Measure

People's quality of life is not only related to how safe they actually are but also is related to their perceptions of safety. This combined measure, 2.1.10.1, duplicates data presented in two other Tasmania Together measures of progress, ie the percentage of people who feel safe in the evening in the home (2.1.2.2) and in public places (2.1.3.2).

Explanation of measure

The estimates used for this measure are derived from responses obtained from an annual survey of approximately 2,000 Tasmanians aged 15 or more. Responses to the standard survey questions are collected by computer assisted telephone interviewing and weighted to reflect the feelings of safety of the total Tasmanian population aged 15 or more. The measure compares people's feelings of safety at night in their home³ with their feelings of safety at night in public places⁴.

Source Department of Police and Emergency Management

Data Released 4 December 2009

Next Released 31 October 2010

² Confidence intervals ($\pm n.n$) are published alongside estimates to provide the range within which there is a 95% chance that the true value is likely to be found. Only movement outside the range is considered significant.


³ Number of Tasmanians aged 15 or more who said that they felt safe or very safe at home alone after dark

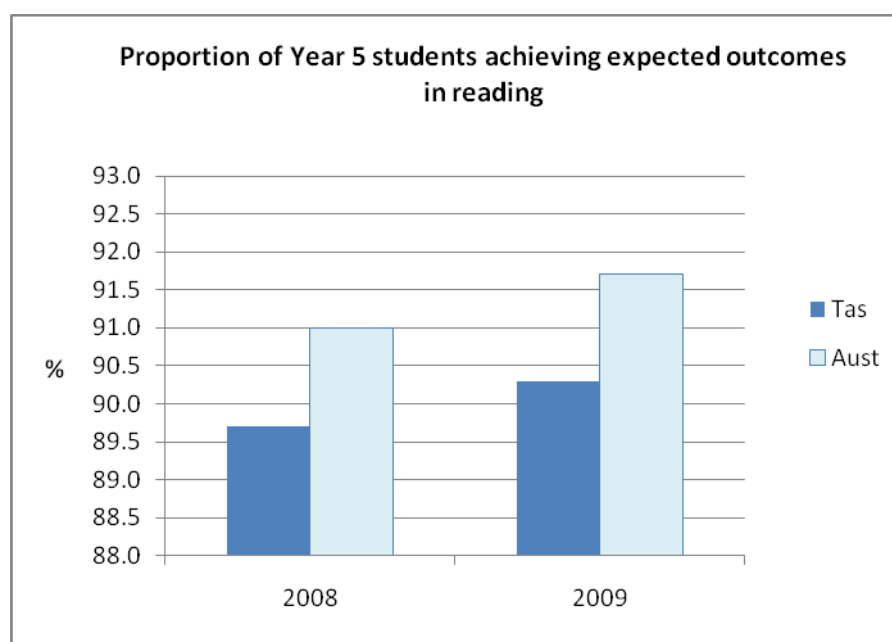
⁴ Number of Tasmanians aged 15 or more who said that they felt safe or very safe walking or jogging locally after dark

Goal 3 High-quality education and training for lifelong learning and a skilled workforce

Standard 3.2 Support improved levels of community literacy.

Measure 3.2.3.2 Proportion of Year 5 students achieving at or above the National Minimum Standard in reading.

Progress Status  Not making progress to target



Proportion of Year 5 students achieving expected outcomes in reading (including \pm confidence intervals)

	Tas	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	ACT	NT	Aust
as at May	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2008	89.7	93.5	93.7	86.9	89.1	89.9	94.8	62.5	91.0
	± 1.4	± 0.4	± 0.3	± 0.7	± 0.9	± 1.1	± 1.2	± 6.6	± 0.3
2009	90.3	93.7	94.2	88.9	88.9	91.0	94.0	65.4	91.7
	\pm	\pm	\pm	\pm	\pm	\pm	\pm	\pm	\pm

Note: Confidence interval data is not yet available for 2009 results.

Tasmania *Together* Targets

Year	Target
2010	at or above national average
2015	exceed national average
2020	best performing State

Progress Board Comments

There has been no significant⁵ change to the proportion of Year 5 students achieving the National Minimum Standard⁶ in reading. There is insufficient data to comment on a trend.

Why we use this Measure

Literacy and numeracy are fundamental to all areas of learning. Capacity to learn and to continue to be involved in learning throughout life depends upon proficiency in literacy.

Explanation of measure

In May each year, all Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students across Australia are tested on aspects of literacy and numeracy using a common test in reading, writing, language conventions (spelling, grammar and punctuation) and numeracy. Reading is considered the most reliable measure of overall literacy testing. This series is subject to confidence intervals.

Source National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)

Data Released 18 December 2009

Next Released 17 December 2010

⁵ Confidence intervals ($\pm n.n$) are published alongside estimates to provide the range within which there is a 95% chance that the true value is likely to be found. Only movement outside the range is considered significant.

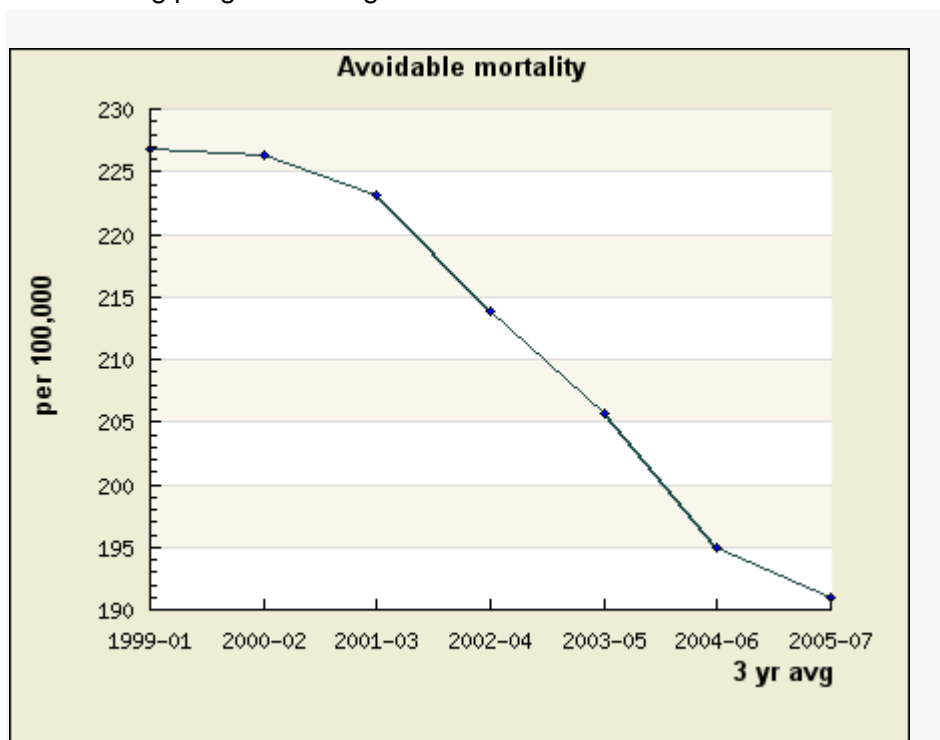
⁶ National Minimum Standard - The NAPLAN results are reported using five scales, one for each of the following: Reading, Writing, Numeracy, Spelling and Grammar & Punctuation. These reporting scales each span Years 3, 5, 7 and 9, with a National Minimum Standard defined for each Year group. The Standards represent increasingly challenging skills and so require increasingly higher scores on the NAPLAN scale. Further information about National Minimum Standards can be found at www.naplan.edu.au.

Goal 4 Active, healthy Tasmanians with access to quality and affordable health care services

Standard 4.1 Improve Tasmanians' health through promotion and support of healthy lifestyle choices.

Measure 4.1.1.1 Avoidable mortality

Progress Status  Making progress to target



3 yr avg	per 100,000
1999-01	226.8
2000-02	226.3
2001-03	223.1
2002-04	213.9
2003-05	205.7
2004-06	195.0
2005-07	191.0

Tasmania *Together* Targets

Year	Target
2010	10% reduction on 2005
2015	10% reduction on 2010
2020	achieve national rate

Progress Board Comments

Avoidable mortality has declined. The data trend is positive and the 2010 target may be achieved.

Why we use this Measure

Fewer people dying from avoidable or preventable causes should indicate healthier lifestyles and more effective public health and medical interventions.

Explanation of measure

The measure is a death rate for those dying before the age of 75 from selected causes. All deaths from the selected causes are regarded as potentially avoidable through lifestyle modification, immunization, cancer screening or medical interventions. The rate is a three year moving annual average per 100,000 in the population aged 74 or less. The selection of avoidable causes of death is based on disease codes and age groups used by the New South Wales Department of Health.

Source Department of Health and Human Services

Data Released 16 December 2009

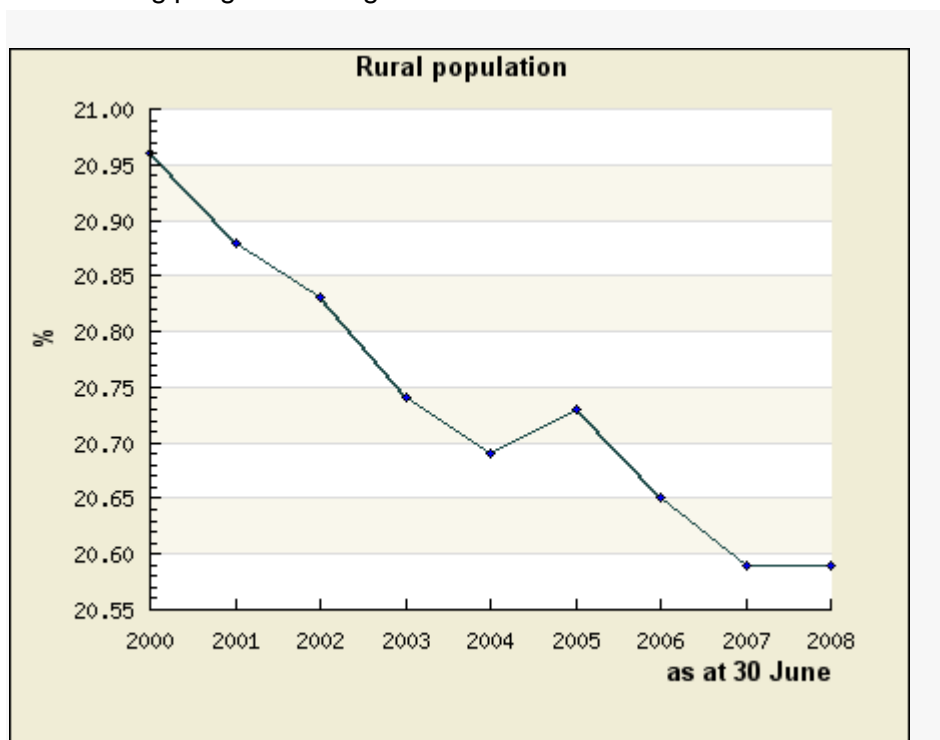
Next Released 15 December 2010

Goal 5 Vibrant, inclusive and growing communities where people feel valued and connected

Standard 5.2 Tasmania will have viable rural communities.

Measure 5.2.2.1 Proportion of Tasmania’s population outside the four major urban centres.

Progress Status Making progress to target



as at 30 June	%
2000	20.96
2001	20.88
2002	20.83
2003	20.74
2004	20.69
2005	20.73
2006	20.65
2007	20.59
2008	20.59

Tasmania *Together* Targets

Year	Target
2005	No decline
2010	No decline
2015	No decline
2020	No decline

Progress Board Comments

There has been no decline in the last 12 month period in the proportion of Tasmania's population outside the four major urban centres. This achieves the "no decline" target.

Why we use this Measure

If we are to sustain regional communities, population levels in these areas should be maintained.

Explanation of measure

The measure is the proportion of all people who live outside the major Tasmanian population centres⁷.

Source Australian Bureau of Statistics

Data Released 23 April 2009

Next Released 30 March 2010

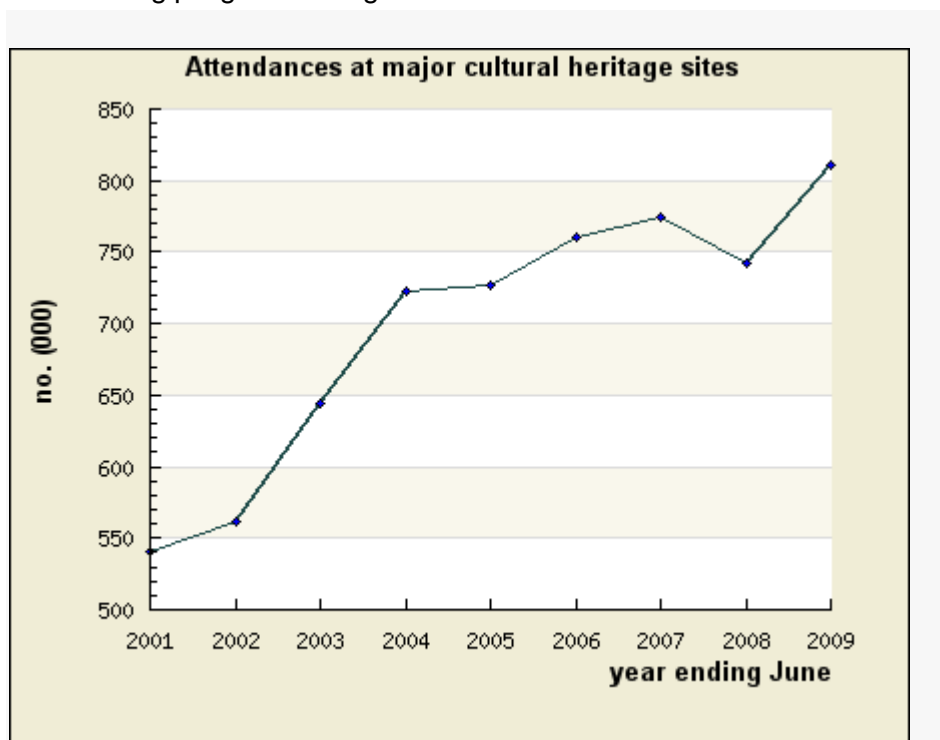
⁷ Greater Hobart, Greater Launceston and the Burnie-Devonport statistical districts

Goal 6 Dynamic, creative and internationally recognised arts community and culture

Standard 6.4 Increase the number of people visiting Tasmania’s cultural heritage sites⁸.

Measure 6.4.1.1 Number of attendances at major cultural heritage sites

Progress Status  Making progress to target



year ending June	no. (000)
2001	540.0
2002	561.4
2003	644.7
2004	722.9
2005	726.1
2006	760.7
2007	774.7
2008	742.7
2009	810.3

⁸ Major Tasmanian cultural heritage sites include Port Arthur Historic Site; Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery; Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery; Burnie Regional Art Gallery; Regional Gallery; Narryna Folk Museum; and West Coast Heritage Limited sites.

Tasmania *Together* Targets

Year	Target
2005	590 000
2010	1 000 000
2015	1 330 000
2020	1 750 000

Progress Board Comments

The number of attendances at major cultural heritage sites has increased. The data trend is positive and the 2010 target may be achieved.

Why we use this Measure

Visits to major sites is one indicator of broader attendance and interest in cultural heritage.

Explanation of measure

The measure is the sum of the attendances at major Tasmanian cultural heritage sites including Port Arthur Historic Site; Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery; Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery; Burnie Regional Art Gallery; Regional Gallery; Narryna Folk Museum; and West Coast Heritage Limited sites.

Source Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts

Data Released 24 November 2009

Next Released 31 July 2010

Goal 7 Acknowledgement of the right of Aboriginal people to own and preserve their culture, and share with non-Aboriginal people the richness and value of that culture

Standard 7.1 Recognise, promote, share and celebrate Aboriginal culture and heritage, encouraging mutual recognition and respect between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

Measure 7.1.3.1 Number of major visitor centres containing Aboriginal cultural interpretation.

Progress Status Not making progress to target



Year	no.
1999-00	6
2000-01	6
2001-02	7
2002-03	8
2003-04	9
2004-05	9
2005-06	9
2006-07	9
2007-08	9
2008-09	9

Tasmania *Together* Targets

Year	Target
2005	9
2010	10
2015	11
2020	12

Progress Board Comments

The number of major visitor centres containing Aboriginal cultural interpretation has not changed. The data trend is static but the 2010 target may be achieved. The Government notes that in addition to the nine major visitor centres, a major interpretative exhibition of Tasmanian Aboriginal culture – Ningenneh Tunapry – was opened at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery in December 2007; and that onsite Aboriginal heritage interpretation can also be found at: Lake St Clair, Alum Cliffs State Reserve, Rocky Cape National Park, Overland Track, Bruny Island Neck Game Reserve, Humboldt Divide (Southwest National Park), Sarah Island Historic Site, and the Loon.tite.mair.re.le.hoin.er cultural walk at Swansea.

Why we use this Measure

There is a need to increase public awareness of Aboriginal culture through its inclusion in major visitor centres.

Explanation of measure

The measure is the number of major Tasmanian visitor centres containing Aboriginal cultural interpretations.

Source Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Data Released 3 September 2009

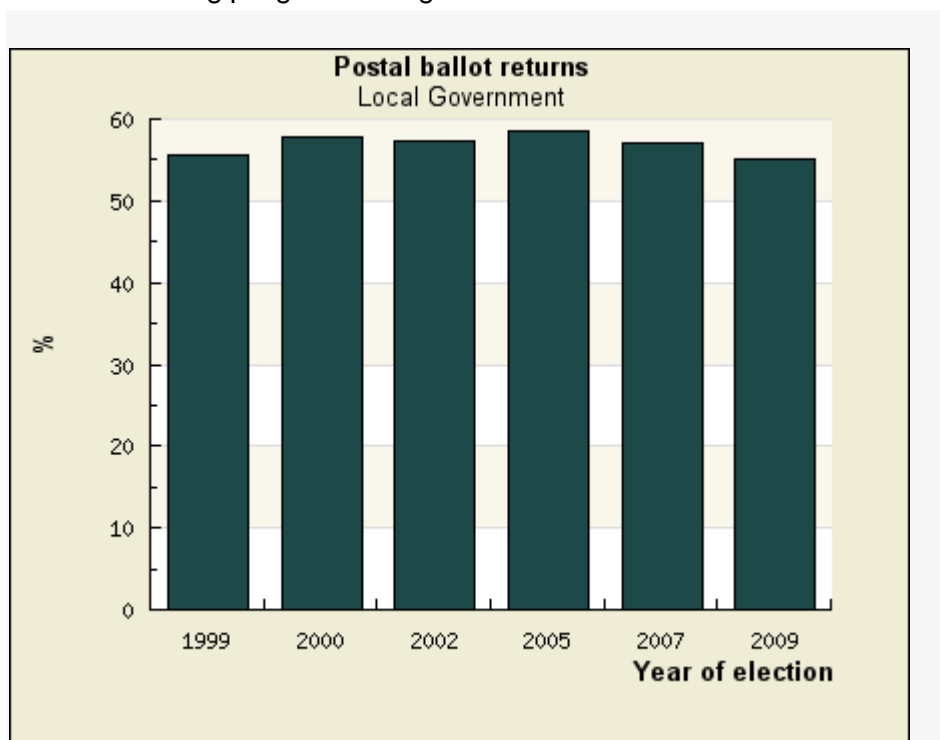
Next Released 30 June 2010

Goal 8 Open and accountable government that listens and plans for a shared future

Standard 8.1 Provide an opportunity for all Tasmanians to participate in decisions that affect their lives.

Measure 8.1.3.1 Proportion participating in local government elections.

Progress Status Not making progress to target



Year of election	%
1999	55.66
2000	57.78
2002	57.31
2005	58.52
2007	57.12
2009	55.21

Tasmania *Together* Targets

Year	Target
2005	60%
2010	65%
2015	70%
2020	75%

Progress Board Comments

The proportion of people participating in local government elections declined slightly in 2009. The data trend is inconsistent and the 2010 target is unlikely to be achieved.

Why we use this Measure

Voting in local government elections is voluntary, therefore participation should indicate interest and awareness.

Explanation of measure

The Tasmanian Electoral Commission (TEC) conducts elections for Tasmanian Councils. The elector's roll is largely drawn from the State's House of Assembly roll. Voting papers are posted to electors with voting instructions and a reply paid envelope. The proportion of dispatched voting papers returned before the close of the poll is reported by the TEC after each round of local government elections.

Source Tasmanian Electoral Commission


Data Released 10 December 2009
(Note: A slight revision by the TEC was made to the 2009 data on 13 January 2010. However, this did not change the progress status for this indicator.)

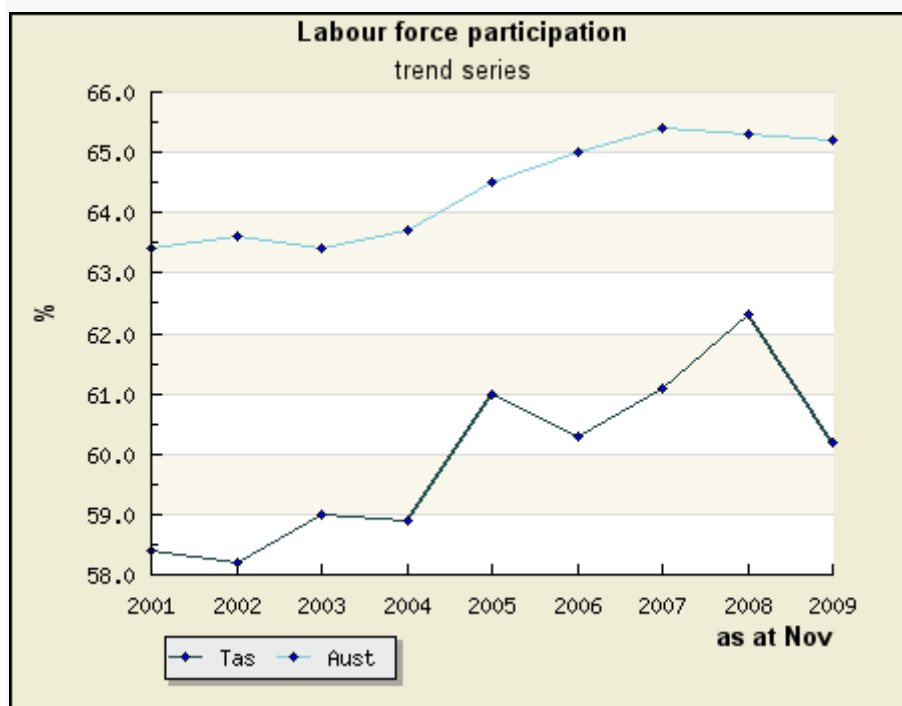
Next Released 30 November 2010

Goal 9 Increased work opportunities for all Tasmanians

Standard 9.1 Increase the number of secure, flexible and well-paid jobs.

Measure 9.1.1.1 Workforce participation rate

Progress Status  Not making progress to target



as at Nov	Tas %	Aust %
2001	58.4	63.4
2002	58.2	63.6
2003	59.0	63.4
2004	58.9	63.7
2005	61.0	64.5
2006	60.3	65.0
2007	61.1	65.4
2008	62.3	65.3
2009	60.2	65.2

Tasmania *Together* Targets

Year	Target
2005	Achieve progress towards national participation rate
2010	National average participation rate
2015	Maintain
2020	Maintain

Progress Board Comments

The workforce participation rate has decreased and is moving away from the national average. It is unlikely that the 2010 target will be achieved.

Why we use this Measure

Every person who wants a job should have one.

Explanation of measure

The measures are trend estimates⁹ from the labour force survey conducted by the ABS. The estimate is the labour force participation rate¹⁰. The rate for Tasmania is compared with the Australia-wide rate.

Source Australian Bureau of Statistics

Data Released 10 December 2009

Next Released Updates are available on the second Thursday of each month.

⁹ Trend estimates are original estimates that have been adjusted to remove seasonal influences and then smoothed to remove irregularities.

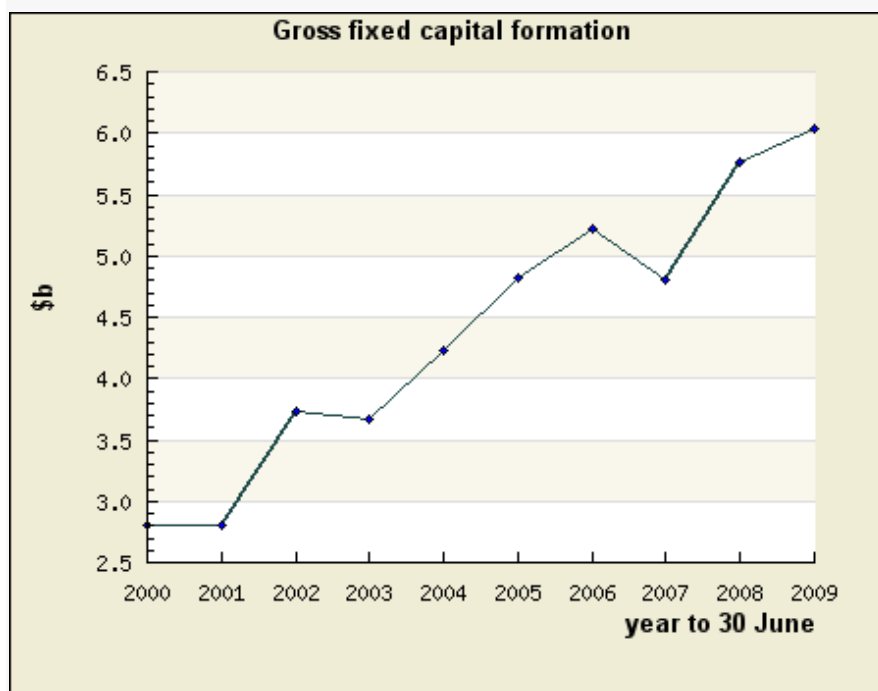
¹⁰ The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the civilian population aged 15 or more who are either employed or looking for work.

Goal 10 Thriving and innovative industries driven by a high level of business confidence

Standard 10.4 Foster a culture of enterprise.

Measure 10.4.2.1 Investment

Progress Status Making progress to target



year to 30 June	\$b
2000	2.799
2001	2.811
2002	3.732
2003	3.673
2004	4.228
2005	4.817
2006	5.221
2007	4.800
2008	5.760
2009	6.033

Tasmania *Together* Targets

Year	Target
2005	Achieve positive growth
2010	2%
2015	4%
2020	5%

Progress Board Comments

Investment in Tasmania continues to increase. The data trend is generally positive and the 2010 target has been achieved.

Why we use this Measure

Capital investment is one measure of productivity and wealth. Reporting against this benchmark will include private and public investment components.

Explanation of measure

The measure is based on the chain volume measure¹¹ of total gross fixed capital formation¹² in Tasmania for a year ending on the 30th June. The measure includes year to year movement in expenditure. Note: The value of chain volume measures change each year to enable historical comparisons.

Source Australian Bureau of Statistics

Data Released 17 November 2009

Next Released 30 November 2010

¹¹ Chain volume measures are annually-reweighted chain Laspeyres volume price indexes referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year (i.e. the year when the quarterly chain volume measures sum to the current price annual values). Chain Laspeyres volume measures are compiled by linking together (compounding) movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year, and applying the compounded movements to the current price estimates of the reference year.

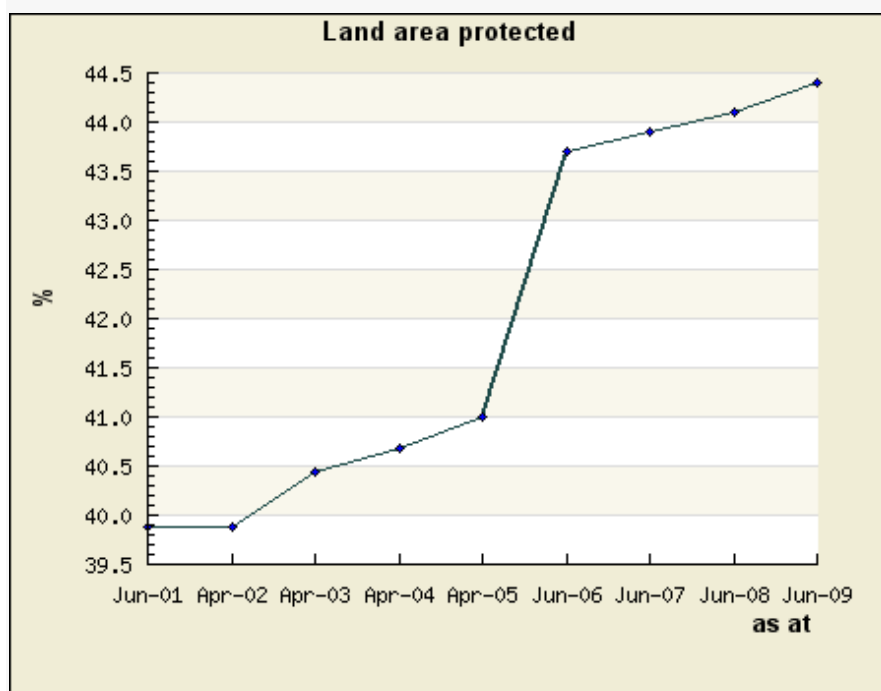
¹² Gross fixed capital formation – expenditure on new fixed assets including expenditure on new roadworks, dwellings, non-dwelling construction, livestock, intangible fixed assets, ownership transfer costs, plant, machinery, equipment, vehicles and additions to fixed assets.

Goal 11 Built and natural heritage that is valued and protected

Standard 11.4 Value and protect our unique natural areas.

Measure 11.4.1.1 Percentage of land protected either by legislation or by contract in conservation reserves, under covenant or heritage regimes.

Progress Status Making progress to target



as at	%
Jun-01	39.88
Apr-02	39.89
Apr-03	40.44
Apr-04	40.68
Apr-05	41.00
Jun-06	43.70
Jun-07	43.90
Jun-08	44.10
Jun-09	44.40

Tasmania *Together* Targets

Year	Target
2005	45%
2010	46%
2015	48%
2020	50%

Progress Board Comments

The percentage of protected land has increased slightly. The data trend is positive and the 2010 target may be achieved. Note: data for the previous two years has been revised.

Why we use this Measure

Reserve systems are one measure of the extent to which we are conserving and protecting natural and physical resources including: wilderness/ national parks; forests; minerals; agricultural lands; fisheries; wetlands; biodiversity; flora and fauna

Explanation of measure

This measure is the total of the land area reserved under the Nature Conservation Act 2002 or Forestry Act 1920 and private and public land reserved (including informal reserves) recognised as CAR reserves¹³ under the Regional Forest Agreement¹⁴ expressed as a proportion of the total area of Tasmania. The area of Tasmania used is 6.81 million hectares, based on the mean high-water mark¹⁵. This includes Macquarie Island and other Tasmanian offshore islands. Only the terrestrial portion of reserves¹⁶ is reported, which excludes estuaries.

Source Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Data Released 10 December 2009

Next Released 29 October 2010

¹³ The CAR Reserve System is the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System which was defined during the Regional Forest Agreement and is based on nationally agreed reserve criteria. This is reported on in Tasmania using the Tasmanian Reserve Estate Spatial Layer.

¹⁴ Regional Forest Agreement – an inter-governmental agreement between the Tasmanian and Australian Governments, signed in November 1997. The Agreement provides for the long term sustainable management of Tasmania's forests, both public and privately owned, and applies for 20 years, with five-yearly reviews, and includes the Supplementary RFA (Community Forest Agreement) 2005.

¹⁵ Mean high water mark is the line of the medium high tide between the highest tide each lunar month (the spring tides) and the lowest each lunar month (the neap tides) averaged out over the year.

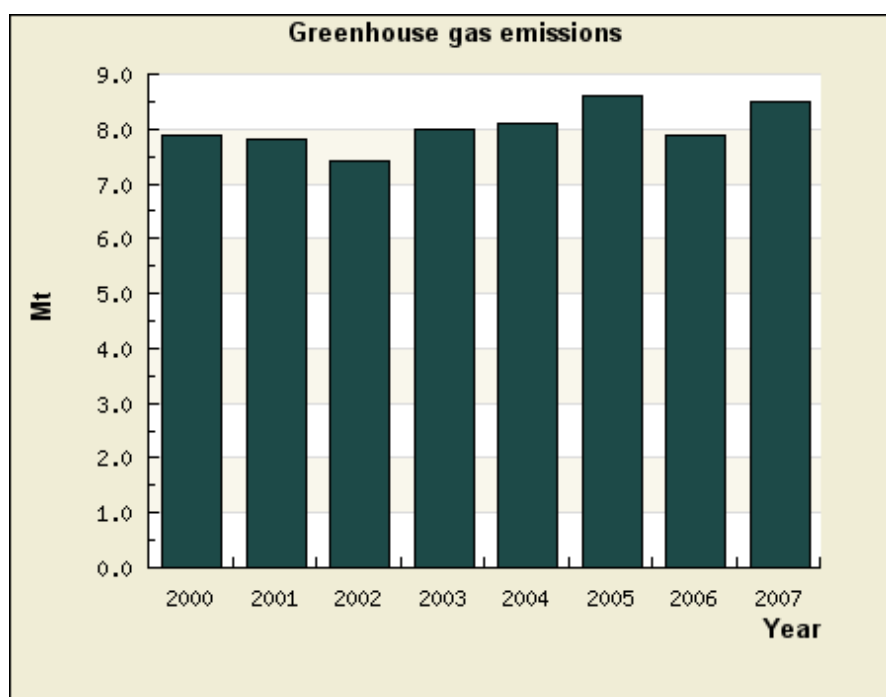
¹⁶ Terrestrial portion of reserves is the portion of reserves on land above the mean high water mark, including inland waters and offshore islands including Macquarie Island, and excluding estuaries.

Goal 12 Sustainable management of our natural resources

Standard 12.4 Mitigate the effects of greenhouse gases¹⁷ and, where possible, reduce their emissions.

Measure 12.4.1.1 Levels of greenhouse gas emissions (megatonnes).

Progress Status Not making progress to target



Year	Mt
2000	7.9
2001	7.8
2002	7.4
2003	8.0
2004	8.1
2005	8.6
2006	7.9
2007	8.5

¹⁷ Greenhouse gases are gases present in the atmosphere which reduce the loss of heat into space and therefore contribute to global temperatures through the greenhouse effect.

Tasmania Together Targets

Year	Target
2010	6.9Mt
2015	6.3Mt
2020	5.7Mt

Progress Board Comments

Tasmania's greenhouse gas emissions increased in 2007. Data from previous years has been revised as a result of refinements to the emissions estimation methodologies used for the National Greenhouse Accounts. The data trend is inconsistent and it is unlikely that the 2010 target will be achieved.

Why we use this Measure

Greenhouse gases can adversely impact the environment and our quality of life.

Explanation of measure

The measure is an estimate of the annual mass of greenhouse gases released to the atmosphere from sites in Tasmania.

Source

Department of Climate Change, State and Territories Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Data Released

29 May 2009

Next Released

30 June 2010