

# Tasmania *Together* Goals and Benchmarks



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

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
1	To ensure that all Tasmanians have the economic capacity to enjoy a reasonable standard of living and access to basic services.	1.1 The cost of food, electricity, housing, transport and health as a percentage of income for low-income earners 2001 Couples: 72% 2001 Families: 73% <i>Source: Anglicare (Cost of Essentials Benchmark Figure)</i>	2005: 65% 2010: 62.5% 2015: 60% 2020: 55%	Capacity to engage in some discretionary spending may provide a better quality of life.
		1.2 Proportion of households where primary source of income is government pensions or allowances 2002/03: 37.6% <i>Source: Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS, 6523.0.55.001)</i>	2010: 34% 2015: 32% 2020: 30%	A decline in the proportion of households relying on pensions and welfare payments should reflect a higher degree of economic independence.
		1.3 Proportion of persons living in households that could not obtain \$2000 within a week for something important 2002: 18.5% <i>Source: General Social Survey (ABS 4159.6.55.001)</i>	2010: 14% 2015: 11% 2020: 9%	Financial security is important to people's quality of life.
		1.4 Housing stress experienced by low income earners in Tasmania within the private rental market Nov 2002: 20.6% <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2010: 15% 2015: 12% 2020: 10%	Increasing house prices is good news for home owners, but constitute a greater challenge for aspiring home owners and people on low incomes.
		1.5 Tasmanian house price to income ratio 2001/02: 1:3.4 <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2010: 1:3.4 2015: 1:3.4 2020: 1:3.4	Changes in house prices relative to peoples' income levels provides a good indicator of how affordable housing is in Tasmania.
		1.6 Public housing waiting times for priority applicants 2005: 38 weeks <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2010: 10% decrease on 2005 2015: 15% decrease on 2010 2020: 20% decrease on 2015	Tasmania's public housing system should be responsive to those in greatest need.
		1.7 Transport accessibility 2002: 87.5% <i>Source: General Social Survey (ABS 4159.0)</i>	Targets to be established in 2007	Access to affordable and reliable transport is important for accessing employment, services and recreation.

## Goal 1 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments
	1.8 Proportion of retired Tasmanians who rely on government pensions or allowances as main source of income 2004/05: 44.3% <i>Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, (ABS, 6238.0 - data available on request)</i>	Targets to be established in 2007	Retirement planning by Tasmania's ageing population will help achieve financial independence.
	1.9 Number of Tasmanians who are long-term unemployed ('000s, year average) 2001: 6.9 2005: 3.6 <i>Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS 6291.0.55.001) (previously ABS 6291.0.40.001)</i>	2010: 2.8 2015: 2.3 2020: 1.9	Long-term unemployed are among the most economically disadvantaged members of our society.
2	To improve access to accredited care services for dependants. 2.1. Childcare availability: number of licensed places 2004-05 Long day care: 4,076 Occasional care: 919 After school care: 2,937 Before school care: 703 Vacation care: 2,594 <i>Source: Department of Education</i>	Targets to be established in 2007	Access to affordable, quality childcare services is essential for many parents.

## Goal 2. Confident, friendly and safe communities.

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
1	To 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.	1.1 Injuries and poisoning (as measured by hospital separations) 1998: 6819 hospital separations <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2005: 5% compounding reduction 2010: 5% reduction on 2005 2015: 5% reduction on 2010 2020: 5% reduction on 2015	Fewer injuries should indicate a safer environment.
		1.2 Percentage of people who feel safe at home 2001/02 92.5% (day) 80.0% (night) <i>Source: Department of Police and Emergency Management</i>	2005 day: 94% night : 86% 2010 day: 96% night: 88% 2015 day: 97% night: 90% 2020 day: 97% night: 92%	People's quality of life is not only related to how safe they actually are but also is related to their perceptions of safety.
		1.3 Percentage of people who feel safe in public places 2001/02 86.1% (day) 40.6% (night) <i>Source: Department of Police and Emergency Management</i>	2005 day: 90% night: 46% 2010 day: 92% night: 48% 2015 day: 94% night: 52% 2020 day: 96% night: 56%	People's quality of life is not only related to how safe they actually are but also is related to their perceptions of safety.
		1.4 Crime victimisation rate April 1998: 13.8% <i>Source: Crime and Safety, Australia (ABS4509.0)</i>	2010: 8% 2015: 7% 2020: 6%	Tasmania should aim to be the safest state in Australia.
		1.5 Reported level of family violence 2000/01: 1300 <i>Source: Department of Police and Emergency Management</i>	2005: 10% compounding reduction 2010: 10% reduction on 2005 2015: 10% reduction on 2010 2020: 10% reduction on 2015	All Tasmanians should feel safe, and be safe, in their work environment.

## Goal 2 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments
	1.6 Proportion of adult offenders convicted again within two years 2001/02: 23% <i>Source: Department of Justice</i>	To be established in 2007	A reduction in re-offending is one measure of effectiveness of the criminal justice system.
	1.7 Incidence of workplace injuries 2001/02: 51.8 claims per 1000 workers <i>Source: Workplace Standards Authority</i>	2010: 35 2015: 28 2020: 23	All Tasmanians should feel safe, and be safe, in their work environment.
	1.8 Road crash fatalities and serious injuries 2001: 535 2005: 413 <i>Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources</i>	2010: 20% reduction on 2005 2015: 20% reduction on 2010 2020: 20% reduction on 2015	Every effort should be made to reduce the risk of death or serious injury for all road users.
2 To support young people who are at risk.	2.1 Deaths due to external causes for people aged 0-24 2000: 46.7 (3 yr average for 98,99 & 2000) <i>Source: Causes of Death, Australia (ABS 3303.0)</i>	2005: 15% compounding reduction 2010: 15% reduction on 2005 2015: 15% reduction on 2010 2020: 15% reduction on 2015	Young people in our society are at high risk of harm. Tasmania should be aiming for a maximum possible reduction in at-risk behaviour.
	2.2 Children on care and protection orders June 2005: 716 (6.1 per 1000) <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2010: 6.1 per 1000 2015: 20% reduction on 2010 2020: 20% reduction on 2015	It is unacceptable for any child in our community to be abused or neglected.
	2.3 Proportion of 14-24 year olds at risk of short term alcohol related harm 2004: 43.4% <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2010: 10% reduction on 2005 2015: 15% reduction on 2010 2020: 20% reduction on 2015	Alcohol abuse has a range of adverse personal and social impacts, particularly if not addressed at an early age.
	2.4 Incidence of sexually transmitted infections in Tasmanians aged 15-24 2001 - Chlamydia Males: 245 per 100,000 Females: 614 per 100,000 Persons: 427 per 100,000 <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2010: 10% reduction on 2005 2015: 10% reduction on 2010 2020: 10% reduction on 2015	As a high-risk group, young people should be aware of the potential risks, preventative measures and cures available for sexually-transmitted infections.

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

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments		
1	Support pre-school children for an equal start.	1.1	Proportion of children meeting the Kindergarten Development Check 2005: 72% <i>Source: Department of Education</i>	2010: 76% 2015: 80% 2020: 84%	The Kindergarten Development Check is an indicator of early childhood development and an early-warning system for individually focussed primary education services.
2	Support improved levels of community literacy.	2.1	Proportion of persons (15-74) who are considered to be functionally literate 1996 Prose literacy: 51.7% Document literacy: 46.8% Quantitative literacy: 47.5% <i>Source: Aspects of Literacy: Assessed Skill Levels, Australia (ABS 4228.0)</i>	Targets to be established in 2007	Functional literacy is important for self-development and effective engagement in community life.
		2.2	Student performance against national literacy & numeracy benchmarks Reading (2000) Year 3: 91.2% Year 5: 81.4% Year 7: 87.5% (2001) Writing (2000) Year 3: 86.2% Year 5: 88.2% Year 7: 85.9% (2001) Numeracy (2000) Year 3: 92.8% Year 5: 87.6% Year 7: 79.7% (2001) <i>Source: Department of Education</i>	Reading & Writing (Year 3/5/7) 2005: 98% 90% 2010: 98% 95% 90.5% 2015: 98% 98% 92% 2020: 98% 98% 93.5%  Numeracy (Year 3/5/7) 2005: 98% 98% 2010: 98% 98% 90.5% 2015: 98% 98% 92% 2020: 98% 98% 93.5%	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.

### Goal 3 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments
3	<p>Access to and participation in life long learning that is responsive to individual and community needs.</p> <p>3.1 Retention from Year 10 to 12 2000 Tas: 71.6% NSW: 69.8% Vic: 79.7% Qld: 78.7% SA: 69.5% WA: 71.6% NT: 62.2% ACT: 88.7% <i>Source: Schools, Australia (ABS 4221.0)</i></p>	<p>2005: 80% 2010: best performing state 2015: best performing state 2020: best performing state</p>	<p>Staying at school until Year 12 improves employment prospects and contributes to the development of a skilled workforce.</p>
4	<p>Ensure education and training provides our workforce with the skills to support our business and industry.</p> <p>4.1 Proportion of Tasmanians with high level skills/ qualifications (Certificate III +) 2001: 33.4% <i>Source: Education and Work (ABS 6227.0)</i></p>	<p>2010: 43% 2015: 49% 2020: 55%</p>	<p>Tasmania's economy requires a skilled workforce to maintain a viable and healthy economy.</p>
	<p>4.2 Participation in post-secondary education and training 2000: 13.7% <i>Source: Department of Education</i></p>	<p>2010: 18% 2015: 20% 2020: 22%</p>	<p>Post-compulsory education is important for economic growth. Tasmania has traditionally had low participation rates in tertiary and higher education.</p>
	<p>4.3 Number of Tasmanians commencing apprenticeships and traineeships 2001 Traditional apprenticeships: 500 Traineeships &amp; other apprenticeships: 7900 <i>Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research</i></p>	<p>Trad Apps / Traineeships 2010: 800 7,900 2015: 1,000 9,100 2020: 1,200 10,500</p>	<p>Apprenticeships and traineeships provide skills and opportunities to re-skill in order to gain long-term employment.</p>

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

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments		
1	Improve Tasmanians' health through promotion and support of healthy lifestyle choices.	1.1	Avoidable Mortality 1999-01: 226.8 per 100,000 (persons aged under 75) <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2010: 10% reduction on 2005 2015: 10% reduction on 2010 2020: achieve national rate	If fewer people die from avoidable or preventable causes it should indicate healthier lifestyles.
		1.2	Percentage of population who do not do enough exercise to avoid chronic disease 2001: 71.9% <i>Source: National Health Survey (ABS 4364.0)</i>	2005: 65% 2010: 55% 2015: 45% 2020: 25%	There is a high correlation between activity levels and improved well being.
		1.3	Proportion of children (5-14) participating in organised sport 2000: 59.1% 2003: 60.8% <i>Source: Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities (ABS 4901.0)</i>	2010: 15% increase on 2005 2015: 15% increase on 2010 2020: 10% increase on 2015	Organised sport provides regular exercise, social interaction and contributes to a healthy lifestyle.
		1.4	Proportion of Tasmanians over 18 who eat at least 2 serves of fruit and 5 serves of vegetables a day Fruit (2 or more serves) 2001 Tas: 50.6% Aus: 52.4% Vegetables (5 or more serves) 2004/05 Tas: 20.6% Aus: 14.3% <i>Source: National Health Survey (ABS 4364.0) previously National Nutrition Survey, Food Eaten Australia 1995 (ABS 4804.0) (Previous data was for 4 serves of vegetables)</i>	Fruit 2005: 55% 2010: 60% 2015: 65% 2020: 70% Vegetables 2005: 25% 2010: 30% 2015: 35% 2020: 40%	Good nutrition should lead to better health.
		1.5	Proportion of Tasmanians over 18 who are overweight or obese. 2001: Overweight 30.7% Obese 14.7% <i>Source: National Health Survey (ABS 4364.0)</i>	overweight / obese 2010: 30% 14.5% 2015: 25% 12.5% 2020: 20% 10%	A decline in the number of Tasmanians who are overweight or obese should lead to a much healthier lifestyle for individuals and greater community wellbeing.

## Goal 4 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
	1.6 Prevalence of Type 2 diabetes in persons aged 25-64 2000: 1.8% 2005: 2.8% <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services (National Diabetes Services Scheme (NDSS) in Tasmania)</i>	2010: maintain against 2005 2015: 5% reduction on 2010 2020: 10% reduction on 2015	If the instances of Type 2 diabetes decrease it should reflect improved lifestyle (e.g., fitness, diet and reduction in obesity.)	
2	To improve self-assessed physical and mental wellbeing.	2.1 The proportion of Tasmanians 15 years and over reporting their health as very good or excellent 2001: 50.5% 2004/05: 56.5% <i>Source: National Health Survey (ABS 4364.0)</i>	2010: 10% increase on 2005 2015: 10% increase on 2010 2020: 10% increase on 2015	Health professionals regard self assessment as a good indicator of people's actual health status.
	2.2 Proportion of the Tasmanians 18 years and over who report their level of psychological distress as high/very high 2001: 14.0% 2004/05: 12.6% <i>Source: National Health Survey (ABS 4364.0)</i>	2010: 10% reduction on 2005 2015: 10% reduction on 2010 2020: 10% reduction on 2015	Health professionals regard self-assessment as a good indicator of people's actual health status. High levels of psychological distress indicate potential cases of anxiety disorders and depression in the community.	
3	Reduce levels of risk-taking and addictive behaviour.	3.1 Prevalence of problem gambling 2000: 0.9% <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2005: 0.8% 2010: 0.7% 2015: 0.6% 2020: 0.5%	Problem gamblers can negatively affect themselves, family and the community.
	3.2 Proportion of Tasmanians who use illicit drugs 2004: 15.4% <i>Source: AIHW National Drug Strategy Household Survey</i>	2010: 13% 2015: 11% 2020: 9%	The use of illegal drugs can have an adverse impact on the individual and the broader community.	
	3.3 Proportion of Tasmanians aged 18 and over who are current smokers 1995: 25.5% <i>Source: National Health Survey (ABS 4364.0)</i>	2005: 24% 2010: 15% 2015: 12% 2020: 10%	Smoking is a major cause of ill health.	
4	Improve the health and wellbeing of the Tasmanian community through the delivery of coordinated and timely services.	4.1 Number of people on waiting lists for more than six months for full dentures Dec 2001: 1145 <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2005: 0 2010: 0 2015: 0 2020: 0	Improving the oral health outcomes of those most in need should be a priority.

## Goal 4 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments
	4.2 Public hospital waiting times for elective surgery 2000/01: 37 days <i>Source: Report on Government Services</i>	2010: 29 days 2015: 27 days 2020: 25 days	Tasmania's health system should be responsive to those in greatest need.
	4.3 Proportion of persons with a serious mental illness whose needs are met by the Tasmanian Mental Health Service 2005: 33% <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2010: 60% 2015: 75% 2020: 90%	People with a mental illness need to have access to quality mental health services.
	4.4 Proportion of people entering residential aged care within 3 months of assessment 2001/02 High care: 77.8% (Tas) 81.1% (Aus) Low care: 52.4% (Tas) 62.3% (Aus) <i>Source: Report on Government Services</i>	2010: achieve national average 2015: exceed national average 2020: best performing state	Given our ageing population, Tasmania's aged care system needs to be able to locate people in residential aged care without long delays.
	4.5 Number of General Practitioners per 100,000 people 2000/01: 77.7 <i>Source: Report on Government Services</i>	2010: 80 2015: 83 2020: 86	More GPs per capita should increase access to basic health services.
	4.6 Number of qualified ambulance paramedics in rural and regional areas 2001: 58.5 FTEs <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2010: 100 2015: 110 2020: 120	People who live in rural and regional areas have limited access to emergency health services. As a result, it is crucial for them to have access to qualified ambulance paramedics.

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

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
1	Tasmania has inclusive and supportive communities.	1.1 Supportive living for older persons and people with a disability 2003 persons with a disability: 62.2% persons aged 60+ : 65.9% <i>Source: Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (ABS 4430.0)</i>	Targets to be established in 2008	Support should be available for older Tasmanians and people with a disability who wish to remain living at home.
		1.2 Hours of community usage of public education facilities 2005: 119,241 hours <i>Source: Department of Education</i>	Targets to be established in 2007	We need an environment that supports community activities, utilising existing public facilities for community education and recreation pursuits.
2	Tasmania will have viable rural communities.	2.1 The proportion of Tasmanians residing in socially disadvantaged regional areas 1996: 66.7% <i>Source: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) (ABS, 2033.6.55.001)</i>	2005: Maintain or improve 2010: Maintain or improve 2015: Maintain or improve 2020: Maintain or improve	Improved access to employment, services and infrastructure should reduce disadvantage in rural and regional communities.
		2.2 Proportion of Tasmania's population outside the four major urban centres June 2000 20.96% reside outside Greater Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Devonport <i>Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 3101.0)</i>	2005: No decline 2010: No decline 2015: No decline 2020: No decline	If we are to sustain regional communities, population levels in these areas should be maintained.
3	Recognise and value the many contributions that volunteers and unpaid workers can – and do – make to their community.	3.1 Per capita voluntary participation in community and service activities in a 12-month period 1995: 22.2% <i>Source: Voluntary Work, Australia (ABS 4441.0)</i>	2010: 40% 2015: 43% 2020: 45%	More people should participate in volunteering if it is valued.
		3.2 Primary carers devoting more than 20 hours per week 2003: 54.4% <i>Source: Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (ABS 4430.0)</i>	2010: 50% 2015: 45% 2020: 40%	We should recognise the weight of responsibility associated with long term caring and provide support where this responsibility becomes onerous.

## Goal 5 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
4	Access and utilisation of communications technology.	4.1 Public access to Internet services 2000: 2.8 computers per 1000 households <i>Source: Department of Education</i>	2005: 10 computers per 1000 households 2010: Maintain 2015: Maintain 2020: Maintain	Greater public access to the Internet should improve communication and access to services.
		4.2 Percentage of households with Internet connections 2000 Tas: 25% Aus: 32% <i>Source: Household Use of Information Technology (ABS 8146.0)</i>	2005: 5% increase per year 2010: Equal to or better than Aus average 2015: Maintain or improve 2020: Maintain or improve	Access to the Internet may improve Tasmanians' links to each other and the rest of the world.
5	A valued role in community life for Tasmania's young people now and in the future.	5.1 Percentage of 15 to 19 year-olds not employed or in education 2000: 10.7% <i>Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (ABS 6202.0.55.001)</i>	2005: 9% 2010: 7% 2015: 5% 2020: 3%	Both individuals and the broader community can benefit from young people undertaking education or employment.
		5.2 Proportion of 15 to 29 year-olds leaving for interstate or overseas for 12 months or more 1999/00: 70.2 per 1000 <i>Source: Migration, Australia (ABS 3412.0 - available on request)</i>	2005: 60 per 1,000 2010: 55 per 1,000 2015: 50 per 1,000 2020: 45 per 1,000	Increased opportunities should lead to fewer young people leaving Tasmania for longer than 12 months. By creating greater opportunities in Tasmania, young people may be encouraged to stay.
		5.3 Participation of young people in community groups Baseline to be established in 2007 <i>Source: General Social Survey (ABS 4159.0)</i>	Targets to be established in 2007	If the proportion of young people who participate in community groups increases, it should reflect a greater input into the community and into decision-making processes.
6	Foster an inclusive society that acknowledges and respects our multicultural heritage, values diversity and treats everyone with compassion and respect.	6.1 Number of accepted complaints to the Tasmanian Anti-Discrimination Commissioner 2003/04: 99 <i>Source: Anti-Discrimination Commissioner, Annual Report</i>	2005: 5% compounding reduction 2010: 5% reduction on 2005 2015: 5% reduction on 2010 2020: 5% reduction on 2015	A reduction in the number of accepted complaints can reflect greater tolerance and respect in our society.

## Goal 5 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
	<p>6.2 Number of discrimination complaints lodged on grounds of disability, race, or sexual orientation.</p> <p>2003/04 Disability: 124 Race: 56 Sexual Orientation: 2</p> <p>Source: Anti-Discrimination Commissioner, Annual Report</p>	<p>2010: 10% reduction on 2005 2015: 10% reduction on 2010 2020: 10% reduction on 2015</p>	<p>A reduction in the number of complaints can reflect greater tolerance and respect in our society.</p>	
	<p>6.3 Teacher training in discrimination</p> <p>(a) Percentage of teachers who have received professional development training in racial, gender and disability related discrimination and harassment issues over the past three years</p> <p>(b) Percentage of teachers who have received professional development training in sexual and identity related discrimination and harassment issues over the past three years</p> <p>Baselines to be established in 2007</p> <p>Source: Department of Education</p>	<p>Targets to be established in 2008</p>	<p>Better qualified teachers in these areas should contribute to improved social outcomes.</p>	
7	<p>To increase population levels and distribution subject to sustainable levels.</p>	<p>7.1 Level of population growth</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>Population growth is important for vibrant communities, cultural diversity and economic prosperity.</p>
	<p>7.2 Proportion of 15 to 39 year-olds</p> <p>June: 2000 Tas: 33.98% Aus: 36.54%</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>As our population ages, it is important to retain our young people to ensure continued population growth and economic prosperity.</p>	
	<p>7.3 Proportion of migrants</p> <p>1999/00: 0.48% (444 of 92,272)</p> <p>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>Migrants can provide cultural diversity and skills.</p>	

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

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
1	Make arts and cultural industries a leader and engine for growth and prosperity.	1.1 Contribution to Gross State Product by selected cultural industries 1999/00: \$53.4 million <i>Source: Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment</i>	2010: \$95 million 2015: \$110 million 2020: \$130 million	If contribution to GSP increases it should indicate growth in this area.
		1.2 Employment in cultural industries 2001: 5925 <i>Source: Employment in Culture (ABS 6273.0)</i>	2005: 7,000 2010: 9,000 2015: 10,500 2020: 12,000	If employment in this area increases it would indicate arts and culture is contributing to growth and prosperity.
2	To increase participation in the arts and cultural activities.	2.1 Percentage of people participating in cultural activities (ie people who are actually involved in activities, not audience) April 2001: 18.1% <i>Source: Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia (ABS 6281.0)</i>	2005: 20% 2010: 24% 2015: 29% 2020: 35%	Active involvement in the arts and cultural activities should stimulate community interest in the arts and build an environment conducive to creativity.
		2.2 Attendance at cultural venues April 1999: 610,500 <i>Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (ABS 4114.0)</i>	2005: 710,000 2010: 770,000 2015: 830,000 2020: 900,000	Attendance at these venues is one measure of our society's interest in arts and culture.
3	To promote awareness of Tasmania's multicultural past and present.	3.1 Number of multicultural events in Tasmania 2000: 20 <i>Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	2005: 30 2010: 50 2015: 60 2020: 70	Events held by multicultural communities improve awareness of the diversity of Tasmania's cultural life and extend interest in and respect for other cultures.
		3.2 Number of schools integrating multicultural perspectives in the curriculum 2004: 64% <i>Source: Department of Education</i>	Targets to be established in 2007	Awareness of the benefits of a multicultural society should increase respect for our multicultural heritage.
4	To increase the number of people visiting Tasmania's cultural heritage sites.	4.1 Number of attendances at major cultural heritage sites 2000/01: 540,000 <i>Source: Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment</i>	2005: 590,000 2010: 1,000,000 2015: 1,330,000 2020: 1,750,000	Visits to major sites is one indicator of broader attendance and interest in cultural heritage.

## Goal 6 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments		
5	To identify, conserve and present significant representations of the built and moveable heritage and cultural landscapes.	5.1	Number of enrolments in cultural heritage courses 2001: 800 <i>Source: Department of Education</i>	2005: 900 2010: 1,000 2015: 1,100 2020: 1,200	An increased number of trained cultural heritage practitioners will raise standards in all aspects of heritage conservation and presentation.
		5.2	Percentage of significant items conserved 2000/01: 20% <i>Source: Department of Education</i>	2005: 25% 2010: 75% 2015: 85% 2020: 90%	There is a need to prevent the deterioration of important cultural heritage items.
		5.3	Number of heritage documents and artefacts publicly available in digital format 2000: 131,605 <i>Source: Department of Education</i>	2005: 300,000 2010: 600,000 2015: 900,000 2020: 1,200,000	If more Tasmanians have access to heritage material and artefacts, it is more likely they will wish to preserve them.

## 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	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
1	To recognise, promote, share and celebrate Aboriginal culture and heritage, encouraging mutual recognition and respect between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.	1.1 Percentage of teaching staff who have received professional development specifically related to their role as teachers of indigenous studies 2001/02 - 2003/04: 114% <i>Source: Department of Education</i>	2005: 100% 2010: 100% 2015: 100% 2020: 100%	If teachers are educated about Aboriginal culture it will enable and encourage them to communicate this to students.
		1.2 Percentage of schools integrating Aboriginal perspectives throughout all relevant areas of the curriculum 2000: 50% <i>Source: Department of Education, Aboriginal Education Unit Annual Survey</i>	2005: 100% 2010: Maintain 2015: Maintain 2020: Maintain	If Tasmanians are to have a greater understanding of Aboriginal culture, it is essential that the school curriculum reflects this culture.
		1.3 Number of major visitor centres containing Aboriginal cultural interpretation 2000: 6 <i>Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	2005: 9 2010: 10 2015: 11 2020: 12	There is a need to increase public awareness of Aboriginal culture through its inclusion in major visitor centres.
2	To enhance participation of Aboriginal people in decision making to meet the needs of the Aboriginal community and respect the rights of Aboriginal people to self determination.	2.1 Number of Aboriginal identified positions in the State Service that are filled by Aboriginal people or Torres Strait Islanders 2003/04: 56 <i>Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	2010: 20% increase on 2005 2015: 20% increase on 2010 2020: 20% increase on 2015	Employment in the public service will provide an opportunity for Aboriginal people to participate in decision making.
3	To empower the Aboriginal community by increasing land in Aboriginal community ownership or management.	3.1 Hectares of land owned or managed by the Aboriginal community 2000: 4,742 <i>Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	2003: 56,000 2005: 77,300 2010: 90,000 2015: 110,000 2020: 124,000	Land ownership and management are central to Aboriginal culture and to achieving reconciliation between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples.
4	To ensure the protection and conservation of Aboriginal culture and heritage.	4.1 Percentage of Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural property collections repatriated 2001: One of 37 known overseas collections returned <i>Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	2003: 10% 2005: 25% 2010: 50% 2015: 75% 2020: 100%	The return of Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural property collections will demonstrate respect for Aboriginal culture and enable Tasmanians to appreciate Aboriginal artefacts that rightly belong in Tasmania.

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

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments
1	Provide an opportunity for all Tasmanians to participate in decisions that affect their lives.	1.1 Proportion of people who think there are opportunities to have a real say on important issues Baseline to be established in 2007 <i>Source: General Social Survey (ABS 4159.0) 2006</i>	Targets to be established in 2008  People need to believe that they can have a say in decision-making processes before effective participation will occur.
		1.2 Proportion of people participating in a decision making process. Baseline to be established in 2007 <i>Source: General Social Survey (ABS 4159.0) 2006</i>	Targets to be established in 2008  Participating in the decision-making processes should give people a better understanding of the issues involved and provides an incentive for people to help determine the future of their communities and contribute to realising that future.
		1.3 Proportion participating in Local Government elections 1999: 55.66% <i>Source: Tasmanian Electoral Office</i>	2005: 60% 2010: 65% 2015: 70% 2020: 75%  Voting in Local Government elections is voluntary, therefore participation should indicate interest and awareness.
		1.4 Involvement in community action to improve or protect local services or activities Baseline to be established in 2007 <i>Source: General Social Survey (ABS 4159.0) 2006</i>	Targets to be established in 2008  Involvement in community action should build stronger, more vibrant communities.
2	Support the participation of young people in decision making.	2.1 Percentage of councils with youth advisory committees 2001: 65.5% <i>Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet, Office of Youth Affairs</i>	2005: 79% 2010: 89% 2015: 95% 2020: 95%  Youth advisory committees can provide experience of governance, promote awareness of political issues, encourage participation and provide for leadership succession while informing councils on youth issues.
		2.2 Performance of students against national benchmarks for civics and citizenship 2004 (data released late 2006) <i>Source: Department of Education</i>	Targets to be established in 2007  The ability to participate in the democratic process in an informed way is a core competency which should be nurtured in the education system.

## Goal 8 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments		
3	All levels of government are accountable.	3.1	Number of State Government Regional Community Forums 2000: 8 <i>Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	2005: 10 per annum 2010: 10 per annum 2015: 10 per annum 2020: 10 per annum	Regional Community Forums indicate willingness on the part of Government to listen to the people and receive input to and feedback on policies.
		3.2	Ministerial and agency review through the parliamentary process: (a) Time set aside for non-government business (House of Assembly) 2000: 51.16% (b) Proportion of Questions Without Notice asked by non-government members (House of Assembly) 2000: 66% (c) Number of hours devoted to scrutiny of agency and GBE budgets by Estimates and GBE Scrutiny Committees 2005 House of Assembly: 77 hours Legislative Council: 66 hours <i>Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	(a) 2010: Maintain 2015: Maintain 2020: Maintain (b) 2010: Maintain 2015: Maintain 2020: Maintain (c) 2010: Maintain 2015: Maintain 2020: Maintain	Measurement of government responsiveness to non-government Members of Parliament is an indicator of accountability.
4	Government services are accessible and responsive and information is available.	4.1.	Level of satisfaction with government services provided through <i>Service Tasmania</i> 2001: 95% <i>Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	2010: 98% 2015: Maintain 2020: Maintain	Client satisfaction surveys conducted by government service providers should promote customer orientation and benchmarks for improvement within organisations.

## Goal 8 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments
	<p>4.2 Number of <i>Service Tasmania</i> over the counter, over the phone and online government services provided to local communities</p> <p>2000 Over the counter: 250 Over the phone (bill payments): 23 Over the internet (bill payments): 13 <i>Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet</i></p>	<p>2010 Over the Counter: 500 Over the Phone: 90 Over the Internet: 90</p> <p>2015 Over the Counter: Maintain Over the Phone: 110 Over the Internet: 110</p> <p>2020 Over the Counter: Maintain Over the Phone: 120 Over the Internet: 120</p>	<p>Improved local access to government services is one measure of government responsiveness to community needs.</p>
	<p>4.3 People who feel comfortable contacting someone in government for information</p> <p>Baseline to be established in 2007 <i>Source: General Social Survey (ABS 4159.0) 2006</i></p>	<p>Targets to be established in 2008</p>	<p>The ease with which people are able to get information is one indicator of how open and accessible our government is.</p>
	<p>4.4 Proportion of people who have difficulty accessing government services</p> <p>Baseline to be established in 2007 <i>Source: General Social Survey (ABS 4159.0) 2006</i></p>	<p>Targets to be established in 2008</p>	<p>Government services should be accessible for the people they are designed to serve.</p>
	<p>4.5 Proportion of Freedom of Information (FOI) requests denied</p> <p>2001/02: 31.6% (1248 requests, 394 denied) <i>Source: FOI Annual Report, Department of Justice</i></p>	<p>2010: 30% 2015: 25% 2020: 20%</p>	<p>A willingness by government agencies to provide information reflects an open and accountable system.</p>

## Goal 9. Increased work opportunities for all Tasmanians.

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
1	To increase the number of secure, flexible and well-paid jobs.	1.1 Workforce participation rate Trend at June 2001 Tas: 58.5% Aus: 63.6% <i>Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS 6202.0)</i>	2005: Achieve progress towards national participation rate 2010: National average participation rate 2015: Maintain 2020: Maintain	Every person who wants a job should have one.
		1.2 Extent of under-employment Sept 2000: 7.0% of employed persons (13,900 people) <i>Source: Underemployed Workers, Australia (ABS 6265.0)</i>	2005: 6% 2010: 5% 2015: 4% 2020: 3%	Under-employment can have social and economic implications for both the individual and the broader community.
		1.3 Proportion of employees in secure employment 2000: 73.7% <i>Source: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS 6105.0)</i>	2005: Improvement 2010: 75% 2015: 78% 2020: 80%	Tasmanians should feel secure so they can plan for their future.
		1.4 Tasmanian average weekly earnings as a proportion of national average weekly earnings May 2001: 91.4% (Tas \$753.60, Aus \$824.10) <i>Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (ABS 6302.0)</i>	2010: 92% 2015: 96% 2020: 100%	Improved wages should attract and retain skilled people in Tasmania.
2	To promote fair work places.	2.1 Proportion of employees who have flexible work arrangements Baseline to be established in 2007 <i>Source: General Social Survey (ABS 4159.0)</i>	Targets to be established in 2007	Tasmanians should have a good work/leisure balance.
		2.2 Families using flexible working hours to manage child care 2002: 33.7% <i>Source: Child Care Survey (ABS 4402.0)</i>	2010: 50% 2015: 55% 2020: 60%	Workplaces should enable Tasmanians to balance their family and work commitments.
		2.3 Employee dissatisfaction 2002: 29.5% <i>Source: Labour Mobility (ABS 6209.0 - available on request)</i>	2010: 20% 2015: 16% 2020: 12%	Our workplaces should be safe, fair and healthy environments.

## Goal 9 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments
	2.4 Pay equity between men and women in Tasmania Feb 2001: 86.23% <i>Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (ABS 6302.0)</i>	2005: 90% (of male earnings) 2010: 95% 2015: 100% 2020: maintain	The difference in earnings between males and females is a reflection of inequality in the workplace.
	2.5 Number of employment-related complaints registered with the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner 2003/04: 319 <i>Source: Anti-Discrimination Commissioner, Annual Report</i>	2010: 10% reduction on 2005 2015: 10% reduction on 2010 2020: 10% reduction on 2015	A reduction in the number of employment-related complaints should reflect less discrimination in the workplace.

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

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
1	To encourage and support innovation and new technologies.	<p>1.1 Level of research and development expenditure as a proportion of Gross State Product</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><i>Source: Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary Australia (ABS 81 12.0) and Australian National Accounts State Accounts (ABS 5220.0)</i></p>	<p>2005: Best performing state</p> <p>2010: Best performing state</p> <p>2015: Best performing state</p> <p>2020: Best performing state</p>	Tasmania should support research and development to foster innovative industries.
	1.2	<p>Employment in science, technology, research and development as a percentage of total employment</p> <p>2000 Tas: 3.2% Aus: 4.6%</p> <p><i>Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS 6291.0.55.003)</i></p>	<p>2010: national average</p> <p>2015: exceed national average</p> <p>2020: exceed national average</p>	Tasmania's innovation capacity can be sustained by employment in science, technology, research and development.
2	To enhance Tasmania's business operating environment in the international context.	<p>2.1 Ranking of Tasmania on Competition Index</p> <p>2001</p> <p>Labour skills: 6 Labour turnover: 1 Industrial disputes: 1 Energy costs: 6 Water: 5 (from 2004) Surface freight: 6 Air freight: 5 Air travel: 4 Access to ports: 1 Port charges: 1 Telecommunications: 4 (from 2004) Levels of business taxation - Payroll tax: 2 Land tax: 3</p> <p><i>Source: Department of Treasury and Finance</i></p>	<p>2005: Improve state ranking</p> <p>2010: Improve state ranking</p> <p>2015: Improve state ranking</p> <p>2020: Number one ranking on the Competition Index</p>	Tasmania should be viewed as an attractive place to set up and conduct a business if we are to build our international competitiveness.

## Goal 10 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
	2.2 Credit Rating 2001 Moody's: Aa2 Standard & Poor's: AA- <i>Source: Moody's Credit Rating, Standard &amp; Poor's Credit Rating</i>	Moody's 2005: Aa 2010: Aaa 2015: Aaa 2020: Aaa Standard & Poor's 2005: AA 2010: AA+ 2015: AAA 2020: AAA	An improved credit rating should ensure greater confidence and increased investment in our State.	
3	To increase the rate of economic growth.	3.1 Growth in Gross State Product June 1999 (3 year rolling average) 1.72% <i>Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS 5220.0)</i>	2005: 2% 2010: 3% 2015: 3.5% 2020: 4%	Gross State Product is a good measure of productive activity.
4	To foster a culture of enterprise.	4.1 Export value 1999/00: \$2.415 billion <i>Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS 5220.0)</i>	2005: 4% annual growth 2010: 5% 2015: 6% 2020: 7%	Export value contributes significantly to Gross State Product and is a good indicator of economic activity.
	4.2 Investment 1999/00: \$1.893 billion <i>Source: Department of Treasury and Finance</i>	2005: Achieve positive growth 2010: 2% 2015: 4% 2020: 5%	Capital investment is one measure of productivity and wealth.	

## Goal 10 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments
	4.3 Growth in the number of small businesses 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 2010: Equal to national average growth 2015: Equal to national average growth 2020: Equal to national average growth	Small business is an important ingredient for economic and employment growth.
5 To increase access to global knowledge and productive business investment.	5.1 Business connections to the Internet 2001/02: 64% <i>Source: Business Use of Information Technology (ABS 8129.0)</i>	2005: 70% 2010: 80% 2015: 90% 2020: 95%	The internet is an important means of connecting businesses to the rest of the world.
6 To increase business confidence.	6.1 Level of Tasmanian business confidence March 2001 Tas: 35.9 Aus: 34.88 <i>Source: Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry</i>	2005: Equal to or better than national average 2010: Consistently better than national average 2015: Consistently better than national average 2020: Consistently better than national average	Business confidence is a reflection of economic performance.
7 To maximise economic growth through value adding.	7.1 Level of value added by manufacturing industries per head of population 2001/02 Tas: \$3997 Aus: \$4130 <i>Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia (ABS 8221.0) &amp; Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 3101.0)</i>	2005: Exceed national average 2010: Exceed national average 2015: Exceed national average 2020: Exceed national average	This directly measures the level of downstream processing of our natural resources.

## Goal 10 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments
	7.2 Food production value added 2003/04: \$2,091 million <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	Targets to be established in 2008	Employment in rural areas, as well as Tasmania's economy and reputation for high-quality food products, should be enhanced by quality processing and packaging occurring here rather than interstate or overseas.
8 Promote our island advantages including our 'clean green' image, natural resources, location and people.	8.1 Tourism expenditure 2000: \$1076 per visitor <i>Source: Tourism Tasmania</i>	2005: 15% increase 2010: 15% increase on 2005 2015: 15% increase on 2010 2020: 15% increase on 2015	Tourism is one indicator of how others value aspects of Tasmania.
	8.2 Visitor numbers 2000: 510,000 <i>Source: Tourism Tasmania</i>	2005: 10% increase 2010: 10% increase on 2005 2015: 10% increase on 2010 2020: 10% increase on 2015	Tourism is one indicator of how others value aspects of Tasmania.
	8.3 Mineral exploration expenditure 2001/02: \$4.0 million (0.62% of total Aus exploration expenditure) <i>Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (ABS 8412.0)</i>	2010: 1.0% of Aus expenditure 2015: 1.2% of Aus expenditure 2020: 1.3% of Aus expenditure	We should attract capital investment and value-adding to increase the value of these natural resources.
	8.4 Exports of food, agriculture and fisheries 2003/04 Interstate: \$1,003 million Overseas: \$482 million Total: \$1,485 million <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water (State of Growth annual report)</i>	2010: 15% increase on 2005 2015: 15% increase on 2010 2020: 15% increase on 2015	We should further develop the potential of our primary sector.

## Goal 11. Built and natural heritage that is valued and protected.

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
1	To encourage the protection of our built heritage.	1.1 Percentage of Local Government Planning Schemes adopting best practice in cultural heritage protection 1997: 71% <i>Source: State of the Environment Report</i>	2005: 100% 2010: Maintain 2015: Maintain 2020: Maintain	It is important that Local Government Planning Schemes utilise heritage management to shape Tasmania's present and future cultural heritage.
		1.2 Number of sites listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register Nov 2000: 4,900 <i>Source: Tasmanian Heritage Register</i>	2005: 7,000 2010: 8,000 2015: 9,000 2020: 10,000	Sites that are listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register are more likely to be protected.
		1.3 Proportion of work applications with positive impacts on heritage values Baseline to be established in 2007 <i>Source: Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment / Heritage Tasmania</i>	Targets to be established in 2008	Our cultural heritage should be conserved because it is an integral part of Tasmania's identity.
2	To value and protect old-growth forests and to phase out clear felling in those forests.	2.1 Area reduction of clear-felling in old-growth forests No data <i>Source: Forestry Tasmania/ Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	Complete phase out of clear-felling in old-growth forests by 2010	Old-growth forests are a finite and highly valued resource. Encouraging the reduction and overall elimination of clear-fell logging practices in old-growth forests provides for greater protection of their natural values into the future.
		2.2 Area of RFA old-growth forest in protected reserves and covenants 1996: 0.85 million ha <i>Source: 5 Year RFA Reviews and State of the Forests reports</i>	2010: 1 million ha 2015: 1.2 million ha 2020: to be determined	Reserves and covenants should protect Tasmania's high conservation value old growth forests.
		2.3 The proportion of area of reserves subject to a system of reserve management audits (Tasmanian Reserve Code of Practice) 2005: 0% <i>Source: Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment</i>	Targets to be established in 2008	Audits should facilitate sustainable management of reserves throughout Tasmania.

## Goal 11 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments
3 To value and protect our biodiversity.	3.1 (a) Number of species showing a decline in status on the schedules of the Threatened Species Protection Act (b) Number of species showing an improved status on the schedules of the Threatened Species Protection Act 2000 (a) 5 (b) 2 <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water (Threatened Species Protection Act)</i>	(a) 2005: 0 2010: 0 2015: 0 2020: 0  (b) 2005: 5 2010: 10 2015: 15 2020: 20	Maintenance of biodiversity is a key component of natural heritage conservation. Targets in relation to the schedules of the Threatened Species Protection Act exclude shifts in status based on knowledge changes (e.g., if a new species is discovered).
	3.2 Reducing the adverse impacts of pests: Number of new pests established 2001 Weeds (774), Invertebrate pests (approx 451), Plant pathogens (approx 1000) <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	2010: 0 2015: 0 2020: 0	There is a need to control pests already in the state and prevent the introduction of any new pests.
	3.3 Kilos of private confiscations by state quarantine services May 2001 Fruit & Veg: 1325kg Amnesty bins: 136kg Plants: 190kg Fish products: 10kg Cut flowers: 10.5kg Seeds: 1.6kg Total: 1673.1kg <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	2005: 20% reduction of 2001 total 2010: 30% reduction of 2001 total 2015: 40% reduction of 2001 total 2020: 50% reduction of 2001 total	Tasmania should be protected from harm caused by illegal importation of plants and animals.
	3.4 The use of commercial food and non-food GM crops in the open environment 2001: 0 <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	To continue the existing moratorium until Feb 2008 2010: 0 2015: 0 2020: 0	Tasmania should protect its biodiversity and marketing advantages.

## Goal 11 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments
4	To value and protect our unique natural areas.		
	4.1 Percentage of land protected either by legislation or by contract in conservation reserves, under covenant or heritage regimes 2001: 39.88% 2005: 41.0% <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	2005: 45% 2010: 46% 2015: 48% 2020: 50%	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.
	4.2 Percentage of protected land covered by approved management plans 2000 72.7% (DTAE) 100% (Forestry Tasmania) <i>Source: Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment</i>	2005: 100% 2010: 100% 2015: 100% 2020: 100%	Securely managed protected land is one measure of the extent to which we are protecting our natural and physical resources.
	4.3 Reservation shortfall in hectares in relation to Regional Forest Agreement targeted communities (i) for public land (ii) for private land <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	2002: No shortfall against RFA targets 2010: maintain 2015: maintain 2020: maintain	Reservation means the area is managed formally to maintain natural heritage. An adequate reserve system for natural heritage is a major component of nature conservation.
	4.4 Area of non-forest native vegetation protected (a) All reserves included in the CAR Reserve system (b) All other non-binding agreements such as vegetation management plans and Land for Wildlife agreements Oct 2004 (a) 1,185,000 ha (b) 4,000 ha <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	(a) 2005: 6,500 ha above baseline 2010: 19,500 ha above baseline 2015: 24,000 ha above baseline 2020: 26,500 ha above baseline (b) 2005: 6,500 ha 2010: 13,000 ha 2015: 17,000 ha 2020: 21,000 ha	Non-forest vegetation communities should be protected through formal reservation and other means.

**Goal 11 continued**

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments
4.5	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 2004: 1 bioregion <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	2005: MPAs established in 2 bioregions 2010: MPAs established in 6 bioregions 2015: MPAs established in 8 bioregions 2020: MPAs established in 8 bioregions	Reservation means the area is managed formally to maintain natural heritage. An adequate reserve system for natural heritage is a major component of nature conservation.

## Goal 12. Sustainable management of our natural resources.

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments		
1	To encourage sustainable and appropriate land use.	1.1	Area of land affected by salinity 2001: 53,500ha <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	2005: Maintain 2010: Reduce 2015: Reduce 2020: Reduce	Salinity decreases agricultural production and threatens some elements of biodiversity.
		1.2	Percentage of Tasmania covered by native vegetation (a) to be established in 2007 (b) 2000: 73% (approx) <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water (State of Forest Reporting and TASVEG)</i>	(a) No net loss of threatened vegetation communities and no new communities classified as threatened (b) Tasmania retains more than 75% of its land area covered by sustainably managed native vegetation	The retention of native vegetation is one indicator of sustainably managed natural resources.
2	To improve soil, air and water quality.	2.1	Proportion of water measurement sites showing no increase in turbidity Baseline to be established in 2007 <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	2010 All continuous monitoring sites for turbidity showing no increasing trend in incidences of turbidity exceeding 2005 trigger levels. 2015 A reduction (decreasing trend) in incidence of monitoring sites with turbidity exceeding trigger levels in 50% of disturbed catchments. 2020 A reduction (decreasing trend) in incidence of monitoring sites with turbidity exceeding trigger levels in 75% of disturbed catchments.	Turbidity is one measure of soil erosion.

## Goal 12 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
	2.2 Proportion of sampling sites in each AusRivAS band 2003-04 X Band: 10% A Band: 73% B Band: 15% C Band: 2% D Band: 0% <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	Targets to be established in 2007	AusRivAS bands, based on macroinvertebrate diversity, provide one measure of the long-term health of waterways.	
	2.3 Breaches of National Environment Protection Measure air standards 1999: 43 <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	2005: Reduce annual breaches in Launceston to less than 25 2010: 5 2015: 0 2020: 0	Monitoring and reporting compliance with NEPM standards encourages reductions in pollution.	
	2.4 Breaches of Australian Drinking Water Standards 1999/00: 37 <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2005: 32 2010: 25 2015: 20 2020: 15	Quality of drinking water is one determinant of health and wellbeing and a measure of pollution.	
	2.5 Breaches of recreational water standards 1999/00: 11 (82 sites tested) <i>Source: Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2005: 10 2010: 8 2015: 6 2020: 5	Recreational water quality is one measure of environmental quality.	
3	Reduce reliance on chemical use by primary, secondary and tertiary industry and the domestic sector.	3.1 Levels of usage of 1080 1999/00: 15.151kg <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	2005: 50% reduction 2010: 75% reduction 2015: 100% reduction 2020: Maintain	The continued use of 1080 is not acceptable.
	3.2 Proportion of water samples with pesticides exceeding national guidelines Baseline to be established in 2007 <i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i>	2010: 0% 2015: Maintain 2020: Maintain	Community awareness of contamination levels should encourage reduction in environmentally harmful chemical use.	

## Goal 12 continued

Standard	Indicators	Targets	Comments	
4	To mitigate the effects of greenhouse gases and where possible, reduce their emissions.	4.1 Levels of greenhouse gas emissions (megatonnes) 2000: 9.8 Mt (1.7% of Aus total emissions) <i>Source: Australian Greenhouse Office</i>	2010: 8.6 Mt 2015: 8.0 Mt 2020: 7.4 Mt	Greenhouse gases can adversely impact the environment and our quality of life.
	4.2 Number of Tasmanian businesses participating in the AGO's Greenhouse Challenge Plus greenhouse gas abatement program. 2006: 15 <i>Source: Australian Greenhouse Office</i>	To be established in 2007	The business sector can play a leading role in raising awareness, and participating in actions to prevent harmful climate change impacts.	



# Glossary

## **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.

### **Adults who report being unable to raise \$2,000 in a week for an emergency**

The question is sourced from the ABS Household Expenditure Survey 1998-99 as an indicator of 'financial stress'.

## **AIHW**

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

### **Ambulance paramedics**

Paramedics are qualified ambulance officers as specified by the Convention of Ambulance Authorities (A113 qualified ambulance officer).

## **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.

### **AusRivAS bands**

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

## **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.

Benchmarks is the term used to collectively identify the standards, targets and indicators.

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

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

A target defines the specific objectives or results necessary to reach a particular goal within a specified time frame. Targets are also interim steps on the way to the end result and may vary in number depending on the complexities of the standard. Example: 2 years (150), 5 years (148), 10 years (140).

## **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.

### **CAR Reserve System**

The CAR (comprehensive, adequate and representative) reserve system includes a digital map of Tasmania's reserves from which this indicator is measured.

### **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.

### **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 units.

**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.

**FTE's**

Full-time equivalent

**GBE's**

Government Business Enterprises

**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.

**Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Kyoto-based estimates are used, expressed in millions of tonnes (megatonnes) of carbon dioxide equivalent. Kyoto-based estimates are higher than those calculated for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), although changes over time are broadly similar (the main difference relates to the treatment of forest sinks).

**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.

**Heritage regimes**

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

**Housing stress**

Having to spend more than 30% of income on housing (in this measure, rent).

**Income units**

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

**Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (rural)**

An Australian Bureau of Statistics designed index to measure the relative socio-economic disadvantage in rural and regional areas across Australia. Index scores are standardised to have a mean of 1000. A higher score reflects a better position.

**LGAT**

Local Government Association of Tasmania.

## **Literacy**

*Prose literacy* – the knowledge and skills needed to understand and use information from texts including editorials, news stories, brochures and instruction manuals.

*Document literacy* – the knowledge and skills required to locate and use information contained in various formats, including job applications, payroll forms, transportation schedules, maps, tables and charts.

*Quantitative literacy* – the knowledge and skills required to effectively manage the mathematical demands of diverse situations.

## **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.

## **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.

## **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.

## **Offenders convicted**

This indicator measures convictions that result in a custodial sentence, ie imprisonment, probation or community service order. It does not include fines, fully suspended sentences or nominal penalties.

## **Old-growth forest**

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

## **Organic index**

The mean of the percentage increase in value plus the percentage increase in hectares plus the percentage increase in the number of enterprises for the current year compared with the base year of 1999-2000 for Tasmanian Organic Certified Quality Assurance schemes.

## **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.

## **Pesticides guidelines**

ANZECC/ARMCANZ Fresh and Marine Water Guidelines and NHMRC/ARMCANZ Australia Drinking Water Guidelines.

### **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.

### **Primary, secondary or tertiary industries**

Primary industry: industry directly involved with the acquisition or extraction of natural resources, with these 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 Forests Agreement.

### **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 ground water 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.

### **Sexually transmitted infections**

For the purposes of this benchmark sexually transmitted infections will be measured by the annual "incidence" or number of new cases of Chlamydia each year. This can only be measured when people go to their doctor and are tested. Under the Public Health Act, 1997 Chlamydia is a "notifiable" infection. This means that when a pathology report shows its presence, the Director of Public Health must be advised for the overall safety of the community. Patient-confidentiality is protected. Numbers for this benchmark are based upon these notifications from the 15 - 24 years age group.

**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:

- a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;
- b) safeguarding the life supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and
- c) 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 (Tas) 1995.

**TASVEG**

Vegetation management strategy for Tasmania.

**TCCI**

Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

**Traditional apprenticeships**

Trades contracts at AQF III qualification or above with more than two years expected duration (full time) and more than eight years expected duration (part time or schools-based contracts).

**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.

**Under-employment**

Under-employment exists when the volume of employment is insufficient to allow workers to be employed for the number of hours per week that they would wish.

**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.