

INQUIRY INTO STATE PLAN REPORTING

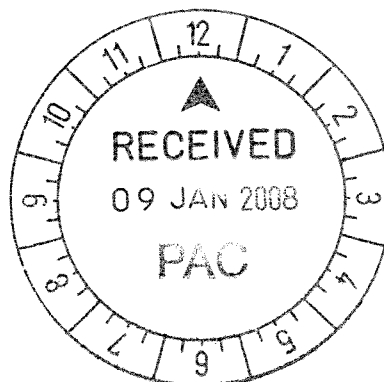
Organisation: Department of Premier and Cabinet (Tasmania)
Name: Ms Rebekah Burton
Position: Acting Secretary
Date Received: 9/1/2008



Tasmania

DEPARTMENT of
PREMIER and CABINET

Mr P McLeay MP
Chairman
Public Accounts Committee
Legislative Assembly
Parliament of New South Wales
Macquarie Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000



Dear Mr McLeay

I refer to your letter of 15 October 2007 inviting the Tasmanian Department of Premier and Cabinet to provide information to the Inquiry into State Plan Reporting being conducted by the New South Wales Public Accounts Committee.

Your Committee is already aware of *Tasmania Together*, the State's 20-year social, economic and environmental plan. I have attached some background information on *Tasmania Together*, which may be of interest to the Inquiry. A copy of *Tasmania Together* is also attached.

If you would like further information about *Tasmania Together* please visit www.tasmaniatogether.tas.gov.au.

Yours sincerely


Rebekah Burton
Acting Secretary

24 December 2007

Tasmania Together

Tasmania *Together* was first released by the State Government in September 2001 after an extensive period of community consultation. It sets out the Tasmanian community's aspirations for Tasmania until the year 2020 and reflects the community's vision for the State:

"Tasmania is an island community, unique for its natural and cultural environment, where people enjoy a prosperous lifestyle based on quality, creativity and opportunity"

Tasmania *Together* is a framework for planning and decision-making for government, business and the community. Whilst initially a State Government initiative, Tasmania *Together* is a community-based plan that requires effort from both government and non-government sectors to achieve progress against the benchmarks.

To underpin Tasmania *Together* as a credible community-based plan an independent statutory authority, the Tasmania *Together* Progress Board (the Board) was established to monitor, promote, and report on the plan. The Board is made up of community representatives and is required to report annually to Parliament as well as seek Parliament's approval for any changes to the plan.

The *Tasmania Together Progress Board Act 2001* requires the plan to be reviewed every five years. In 2005 the Board went back to the community to identify how Tasmania *Together* could remain relevant and continue to reflect the views and aspirations of the community. The Board completed its first five year review of Tasmania *Together* in 2006 and made a number of improvements to the plan, which were approved by the Tasmanian Parliament. The revised Tasmania *Together* includes fewer goals and only included benchmarks that are measurable.

Tasmania *Together* has become an integral part of the State Government's strategic policy framework and provides a basis for setting Government policy priorities and the allocation of resources. In response to Tasmania *Together* a number of major changes to Government business practices have been implemented including:

- Identifying lead agencies that are responsible for delivering the Government's contribution toward particular benchmarks;
- Incorporating Tasmania *Together* responsibilities into the development of agency strategic, corporate and business plans, which in turn, are key drivers of resource allocation;
- Integrating Tasmania *Together* reporting within existing agency reporting arrangements including Annual Reports and Budget papers;
- Preparing an annual Government Activity Report which is made publicly available, to report on agency initiatives and activities that are contributing towards the Tasmania *Together* benchmarks; and

- Increasing use of cross-agency collaboration or 'joined up' approaches to address complex policy issues and to deliver services in a more coordinated way.

In responding to the first *Tasmania Together*, the Government decided to identify priority benchmarks for action to focus its effort and resources in key areas. The priority benchmarks were clustered into the following ten themes, each led by a coordinating agency: poverty; community safety; school retention rates; meeting national education benchmarks; promoting healthy lifestyles; employment; population growth; promoting cooperation between levels of government; promoting Tasmania; and environment.

The Government is currently identifying priority benchmarks in response to the revised *Tasmania Together*. A future focus of the Government's contribution to *Tasmania Together* benchmarks will be the establishment of Coalitions of Interest (Col) for issues that will benefit directly from a partnership approach that includes the government, non-government and business sectors. Coalitions of Interest is a term used to describe a group of organisations and individuals who have an interest in addressing an issue and who are committed to acting in relation to that issue.

Coalitions of Interest and Priority Benchmark Cluster groups are both options that can be implemented to address *Tasmania Together* benchmarks. Cols are action oriented and focused on possibly only one or two benchmarks. Cluster groups are concerned with a group of related benchmarks that can provide direction or a framework for one or more agencies' planning and resource allocation.



The Vision

“Tasmania is an island community, unique for its natural and cultural environment,
where people enjoy a prosperous lifestyle based on quality, creativity and opportunity”

Tasmania *Together* Progress Board 2006

This work is copyright but sections may be reproduced without the written permission of the
Tasmania *Together* Progress Board. Acknowledgement of the source would be appreciated.

Any queries should be directed to the Chairman

Tasmania *Together* Progress Board

GPO Box 123, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7001

The Tasmania *Together* Progress Board's website is: www.tasmaniatogether.tas.gov.au



Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Introduction | 2 |
| The Tasmania <i>Together</i> Progress Board | 3 |
| The First Five Year Review | 4 |
| Vision, Goals, Headline Indicators and Benchmarks | 5 |
| <i>Appendix 1 - Post Five Year Review Tasks</i> | 38 |
| <i>Appendix 2 - Glossary</i> | 41 |

1. Introduction

Tasmania *Together* is an ambitious long-term plan developed by Tasmanians for Tasmanians. It outlines what we want for ourselves and our children in the year 2020.

Tasmania *Together* is about change – changing what we do now to achieve the future we all want. That future is reflected in the community's vision for our State:

“Tasmania is an island community, unique for its natural and cultural environment, where people enjoy a prosperous lifestyle based on quality, creativity and opportunity.”

By measuring and reporting progress, Tasmania *Together* encourages informed decision-making in government, business and community organisations, and provides a framework for cooperation to achieve the community's vision.

The 12 goals and 143 benchmarks in Tasmania *Together* lay the foundations for a community that is healthier, better educated, environmentally sustainable and more equitable. Together, the goals and benchmarks add up to a comprehensive framework for tackling problems and achieving the aspirations of the Tasmanian community.

Tasmania *Together* provides the opportunity for all sectors of the Tasmanian community to work together to achieve common long-term objectives.

A Partners Program allows business and community organisations to speak with authority on the benchmarks and gives the Tasmania *Together* Progress Board a clearer picture of the issues to be overcome and alliances to be developed to achieve particular benchmarks.

In addition the Progress Board aims to foster approaches that draw together a number of stakeholder organisations – known as Coalitions of Interest – to accelerate progress towards the Tasmania *Together* benchmarks.

Tasmania *Together* is a living document that responds to changing circumstances and changing community attitudes.

To keep it current, the Tasmania *Together* Progress Board reviews the plan every five years by consulting with the community and then seeking parliamentary approval for amendments to the Tasmania *Together* document.



Rhiannon and Oliver five years on.
They appeared on the cover of the
original Tasmania Together in 2001.

2. Tasmania *Together* Progress Board



Wineglass Bay, East Coast Tasmania

The Tasmania *Together* Progress Board is the custodian of Tasmania *Together*. Established in 2001, the Board is an independent statutory authority that reports directly to Parliament. It is made up of nine members from a variety of backgrounds.

Under its legislation, the Progress Board's functions are:

- to monitor regularly and report publicly on progress towards achieving Tasmania *Together's* goals and benchmarks;
- to carry out research and the collection of data in respect of the goals and benchmarks;
- to promote the goals and benchmarks in the broader community;
- to develop coalitions of interest within and between various sectors of the community with respect to Tasmania *Together*; and
- to coordinate the process of further developing, refining and revising the goals and benchmarks.

Membership of the Tasmania *Together* Progress Board

| | |
|--|---|
| Robert George (Bob) Campbell, Chair | Director – groupwork pty ltd |
| Michael Lynch, Deputy Chair | Chair, Tasmanian Heritage Council |
| Dr Kate Crowley | Senior Lecturer, University of Tasmania |
| Kirsty Dunphey | Director, Harcourts Tasmania |
| Julie Fraser | Advocate, Speak Out Association of Tasmania |
| Linda Hornsey | Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet |
| Kem Perkins | Farmer / Stud Stock Breeder |
| Louise Sullivan | Director, Pharmacy Guild, Tasmania |
| Ron Ward | Group General Manager, Tasmania Veolia Environmental Services |

The Board acknowledges the contribution of former members, Michael Kent and Catherine Fernon, to the development of Tasmania *Together* (2006).

The Progress Board is supported by a Secretariat whose staff during 2005/06 included: Phillip Hoysted, Lee Prince, Hayden Jones, Simon Boughy, Paul Sayer, Rosemary Epps, Dianne Jacobs, Judy Fletcher and Richard Wilson.

3. The First Five Year Review



Tasmania Together Bus

Process

Under the *Tasmania Together Progress Board Act 2001*, the Board is required to review Tasmania *Together* every five years and to consult with the community as part of the review. This ensures Tasmania *Together* remains capable of responding to changing circumstances and changes in community attitudes.

Much changed in the first five years of Tasmania *Together* and the plan needed to be responsive to changes in community priorities and use the best progress measures available.

What We Heard

From August to December 2005 one of the biggest public consultation processes ever undertaken in Tasmania was conducted in an attempt to provide all Tasmanians with the opportunity to have their say.

The Board asked the community about what had changed, and what issues either remained, or were likely to become important over the next 10 to 15 years.

Over a five-month period, the Board conducted 35 community forums throughout Tasmania, visited 90 places in 80 days on the Tasmania *Together* bus, distributed over 100,000 questionnaires, hosted an on-line forum as part of its website, maintained a 1300 number and received formal submissions.

The response from the community was outstanding. Over 10,000 people 'caught' the Tasmania *Together* bus, 1,555 people returned written questionnaires and 740 responded electronically.

There were over 15,000 visits to the website between September and December 2005 (with over one million hits) and 90 formal submissions were received from individuals and key organisations.

All the community feedback was analysed and a summary report – *What We Heard* – released publicly in June 2006.

Benchmarking

Not surprisingly, many of the issues raised during the consultation period were already reflected in the goals and benchmarks of Tasmania *Together*. Nonetheless some existing areas needed to be extended – areas such as the importance of lifestyle; improving our physical and mental health; literacy and training opportunities; and environmental issues such as climate change.

The community also raised a number of new areas of concern including: family and community connection; participation by people with disabilities in the community; issues surrounding an ageing population; the importance of recreation and leisure pursuits; housing costs and availability; obesity and health waiting lists; road safety; and the importance of the innovation and primary industries sectors.

The community's views, as outlined in *What We Heard*, provided the basis for the development of the vision, the 12 goals, and the 143 benchmarks contained in this document.

4. Vision, Goals, Headline Indicators and Benchmarks

“Tasmania is an island community, unique for its natural and cultural environment, where people enjoy a prosperous lifestyle based on quality, creativity and opportunity.”

Goals and Headline Indicators

Tasmania *Together* has 12 broad goals that express the community's priorities for Tasmania's future.

For each of the 12 goals, the Progress Board identified a headline indicator. These headline indicators were selected from the set of benchmarks under each goal to provide a snapshot of progress across the breadth of Tasmania *Together*. Reporting on these headline indicators will be updated every year.

Comprehensive reporting against all Tasmania *Together* benchmarks occurs every two years when Progress Reports are tabled in Parliament.

Benchmarks

Tasmania *Together* has 143 benchmarks.

Each benchmark consists of a standard, an indicator with baseline data and targets set at 5-year intervals.

The benchmarks are the key component of Tasmania *Together* against which the Board monitors and reports Tasmania's progress towards the vision and goals.

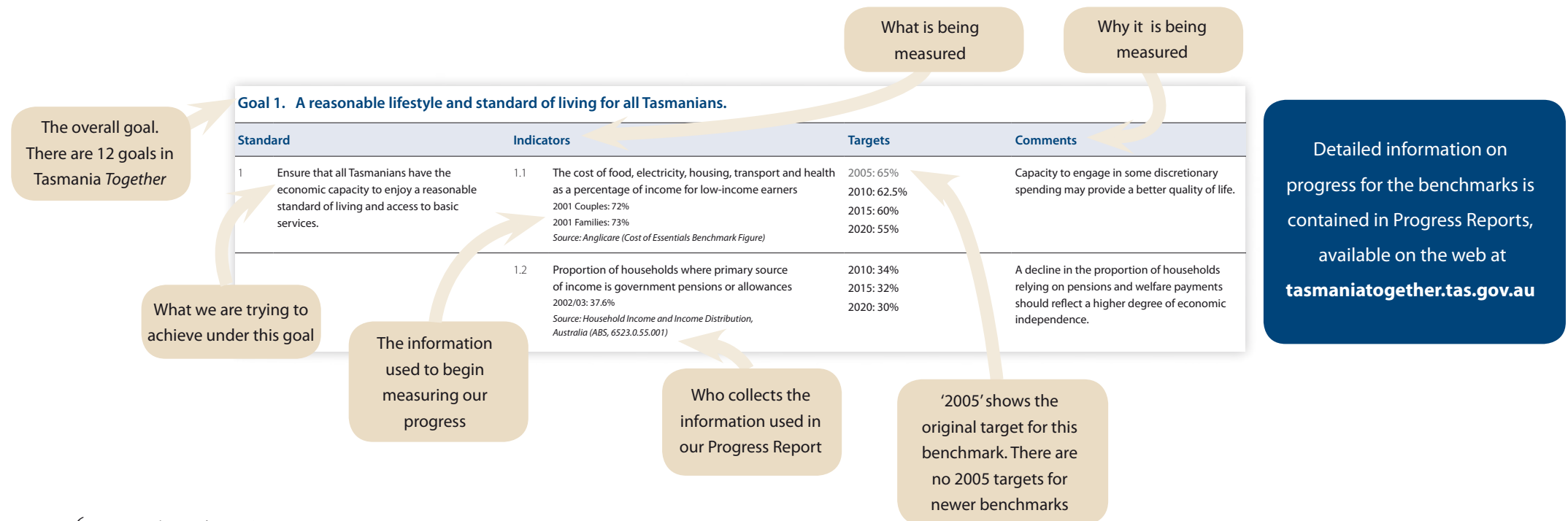
The goals and headline indicators are:

| Goal | Headline Indicator |
|--|--|
| 1. A reasonable lifestyle and standard of living for all Tasmanians | Cost of living |
| 2. Confident, friendly and safe communities | Feeling safe |
| 3. High-quality education and training for lifelong learning and a skilled workforce | Literacy and numeracy |
| 4. Active, healthy Tasmanians with access to quality and affordable health care services | Avoidable mortality |
| 5. Vibrant, inclusive and growing communities where people feel valued and connected | Urban/regional population |
| 6. Dynamic, creative and internationally recognised arts community and culture | Attendance at cultural heritage sites |
| 7. Acknowledgment 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 | Cultural interpretation at visitor centres |
| 8. Open and accountable government that listens and plans for a shared future | Local government elections |
| 9. Increased work opportunities for all Tasmanians | Workforce participation rate |
| 10. Thriving and innovative industries driven by a high level of business confidence | Investment growth |
| 11. Built and natural heritage that is valued and protected | Land protection |
| 12. Sustainable management of our natural resources | Greenhouse gas emissions |



Tasmania *Together* Goals and Benchmarks

A Guide to Understanding the Benchmark Table



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

| Standard | | Indicators | | Targets | Comments |
|----------|--|------------|--|--|---|
| 1 | 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 constitutes 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 people's 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. Reporting against this benchmark will include young persons, older persons and persons with a disability. |

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 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 | 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. Reporting against this benchmark will include children, young people and older persons. |
| | 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 is also related to their perceptions of safety. Reporting against this benchmark will include older persons and persons with a disability. |
| | 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 is also 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 the family 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 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. Reporting against this benchmark will include road accident fatalities. |
| | 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 focused 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 | Access to and participation in life-long learning that is responsive to individual and community needs. | 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> | 2005: 80% 2010: best performing State 2015: best performing State 2020: best performing State | | Staying at school until Year 12 improves employment prospects and contributes to the development of a skilled workforce. |
| 4 | Ensure education and training provides our workforce with the skills to support our business and industry. | 4.1 | Proportion of Tasmanians with high level skills/ qualifications (Certificate III +) 2001: 33.4% <i>Source: Education and Work (ABS 6227.0)</i> | 2010: 43% 2015: 49% 2020: 55% | | Tasmania requires a skilled workforce to maintain a viable and healthy economy. Reporting against this benchmark will include persons with a disability. |
| | | 4.2 | Participation in post-secondary education and training 2000: 13.7% <i>Source: Department of Education</i> | 2010: 18% 2015: 20% 2020: 22% | | Post-compulsory education is important for economic growth. Tasmania has traditionally had low participation rates in tertiary and higher education. Reporting against this benchmark will include older age groups. |
| | | 4.3 | Number of Tasmanians commencing apprenticeships and traineeships 2001 Traditional apprenticeships: 500 Traineeships & other apprenticeships: 7900 <i>Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research</i> | Trad Apps / Traineeships 2010: 800 7,900 2015: 1,000 9,100 2020: 1,200 10,500 | | Apprenticeships and traineeships provide skills and opportunities to re-skill in order to gain long-term employment. |

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 wellbeing. |
| | | 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 | 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 | 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, their 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 | 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. 2003/04 Disability: 124 Race: 56 Sexual Orientation: 2 <i>Source: Anti-Discrimination Commissioner, Annual Report</i></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 (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 (b) Percentage of teachers who have received professional development training in sexual and identity related discrimination and harassment issues over the past three years Baselines to be established in 2007 <i>Source: Department of Education</i></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>Increase population levels and distribution subject to sustainable levels.</p> | | |
| | <p>7.1 Level of population growth 2000 Tas: -0.05% (negative growth) Aus: 1.23% <i>Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 3101.0)</i></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 June: 2000 Tas: 33.98% Aus: 36.54% <i>Source: Population by Age, Sex, Australian States and Territories (ABS 3201.0) previously Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 3101.0)</i></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 1999/00: 0.48% (444 of 92,272) <i>Source: Migration, Australia (ABS 3412.0)</i></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 | 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 | 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 | 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 | 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% | |
| | | 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 | |

Goal 7. Acknowledgment 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 | 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% Source: Department of Education | 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% Source: Department of Education, Aboriginal Education Unit Annual Survey | 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 Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet | 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 | 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 Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet | 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 | 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 Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet | 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 | 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 Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet | 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 Commission</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> | Improved local access to government services is one measure of government responsiveness to community needs. |
| | <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> | Targets to be established in 2008 | The ease with which people are able to get information is one indicator of how open and accessible our government is. |
| | <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> | Targets to be established in 2008 | Government services should be accessible for the people they are designed to serve. |
| | <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> | A willingness by government agencies to provide information reflects an open and accountable system. |

Goal 9. Increased work opportunities for all Tasmanians.

| Standard | Indicators | Targets | Comments |
|----------|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1.1 Increase the number of secure, flexible and well-paid jobs. Workforce participation rate Trend at June 2001 Tas: 58.5% Aus: 63.6% Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS 6202.0) | 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. Reporting against this benchmark will include young persons, older persons and persons with a disability. |
| | 1.2 Extent of under-employment Sept 2000: 7.0% of employed persons (13,900 people) Source: Underemployed Workers, Australia (ABS 6265.0) | 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% Source: Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS 6105.0) | 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) Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (ABS 6302.0) | 2010: 92% 2015: 96% 2020: 100% | Improved wages should attract and retain skilled people in Tasmania. |
| 2 | 2.1 Promote fair workplaces. Proportion of employees who have flexible work arrangements Baseline to be established in 2007 Source: General Social Survey (ABS 4159.0) | 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% Source: Child Care Survey (ABS 4402.0) | 2010: 50% 2015: 55% 2020: 60% | Workplaces should enable Tasmanians to balance their family and work commitments. |
| | 2.3 Employee dissatisfaction 2002: 29.5% Source: Labour Mobility (ABS 6209.0 - available on request) | 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 | Encourage and support innovation and new technologies. | 2005: Best performing State 2010: Best performing State 2015: Best performing State 2020: Best performing State | Tasmania should support research and development to foster innovative industries. |
| | 1.1 Level of research and development expenditure as a proportion of Gross State Product 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% <i>Source: Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary Australia (ABS 81 12.0) and Australian National Accounts State Accounts (ABS 5220.0)</i> | | |
| | 1.2 Employment in science, technology, research and development as a percentage of total employment 2000 Tas: 3.2% Aus: 4.6% <i>Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS 6291.0.55.003)</i> | 2010: National average 2015: Exceed national average 2020: Exceed national average | Tasmania's innovation capacity can be sustained by employment in science, technology, research and development. |
| 2 | Enhance Tasmania's business operating environment in the international context. | 2005: Improve State ranking 2010: Improve State ranking 2015: Improve State ranking 2020: Number one ranking on the Competition Index | Tasmania should be viewed as an attractive place to set up and conduct a business if we are to build our international competitiveness. |
| | 2.1 Ranking of Tasmania on Competition Index 2001 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 <i>Source: Department of Treasury and Finance</i> | | |

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 & 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 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 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: \$2.32 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. Reporting against this benchmark will include private and public investment components. |

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 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 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 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) & 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 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 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 | Value and protect our biodiversity. | | |
| | 3.1 (a) Number of species showing a decline in status on the schedules of the <i>Threatened Species Protection Act</i> (b) Number of species showing an improved status on the schedules of the <i>Threatened Species Protection Act</i> 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 <i>Threatened Species Protection Act</i> 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 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 RFA 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 |
|----------|---|---|---|
| | <p>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</p> <p>2004: 1 bioregion</p> <p><i>Source: Department of Primary Industries and Water</i></p> | <p>2005: MPAs established in 2 bioregions</p> <p>2010: MPAs established in 6 bioregions</p> <p>2015: MPAs established in 8 bioregions</p> <p>2020: MPAs established in 8 bioregions</p> | <p>Reservation means the area is managed formally to maintain natural heritage.</p> <p>An adequate reserve system for natural heritage is a major component of nature conservation.</p> |

Goal 12. Sustainable management of our natural resources.

| Standard | | Indicators | | Targets | Comments |
|----------|---|------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | 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 | 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 | 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. |

Appendix 1

Post Five Year Review Tasks

The Board found that benchmarks on a number of important issues could not be completed during the first five year review either due to the timing of the development of new data sources or uncertainty about whether data would become available.

These issues were raised during community consultation and work has been undertaken by government agencies and community organisations to progress the development of potential benchmarks.

The Board believes that it is important to identify these issues in the Tasmania *Together* document and flag its commitment to continue to work to develop appropriate benchmarks so that future monitoring and reporting of progress in these areas can be made.



Rwandan dancers perform at a Harmony Day preview event

Appendix 1 *continued*

| | Issue | Status |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Quality of life | Measure of people's perceptions about quality of life being considered |
| 2 | Feeling part of the community | Measure of perception that people feel part of their community being considered |
| 3 | Perception that Tas communities are inclusive | Measure of people's perceptions about inclusive communities being considered |
| 4 | Perception that government is accountable | Measure of perception that government is accountable being considered |
| 5 | Access to transport | Measure of access to public transport in regional areas to be investigated |
| 6 | Childcare | Measure of childcare services co-located at schools being considered |
| 7 | Retention/participation/engagement in education | Measure to supplement or replace existing retention rate benchmark being developed by DoE |
| 8 | Life-long learning opportunities | Measure of course availability via online access centres, Adult Education and U3A being considered |
| 9 | Healthy lifestyle/recreation | Measure of kilometres of cycleways being considered |
| 10 | Childhood obesity | Development of better measures in this area to be monitored |
| 11 | Access to dental health care | Measure of waiting times for general dental services being developed by DHHS Measure of dentists per capita being considered |
| 12 | Access to specialist health services | Measure of waiting times for specialists being considered. National developments to be monitored |
| 13 | Social inclusion | Measure of social inclusion for persons with a disability and aged persons being considered. Source: ABS,GSS |
| 14 | Aged/disability care services | Measure of respite care availability, access or service levels to be investigated |
| 15 | Family strength/cohesion/functioning | Monitor national developments and measurement in this area |
| 16 | Communications technology | Availability of measures of access to, or use of, communications technology to be investigated |
| 17 | Discrimination based on sexual orientation | Measure of verbal and physical abuse being developed by Working it Out |
| 18 | Education for children from rural/remote areas | Measure in relation to completion rates and/or attainment being developed by DoE |
| 19 | Tasmanian publications | Reconsider reporting of data and targets for existing benchmark (original 21.5.1) |
| 20 | Protection of Aboriginal sites | Monitor developments in relation to Aboriginal heritage legislation for future measure(s) |
| 21 | Participation of young people in decision-making | Availability of measures to be investigated |
| 22 | Participation in democratic processes | More regularly reportable measure to be investigated as potential headline indicator |

Appendix 1 *continued*

| | Issue | Status |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 23 | Planning system | Measures coming from 'Better Planning Outcomes' initiative to be monitored |
| 24 | Organic agriculture | Availability of measures of production levels and/or value to be investigated |
| 25 | Heritage sites | Availability of measures of quality to be investigated |
| 26 | Reducing the adverse impacts of pests | Presentation of data and targets in relation to eradication and control of pests to be developed with DPIW |
| 27 | Quarantine | Measures of effectiveness of quarantine system to be investigated |
| 28 | Protection of unique natural areas | Presentation of data and targets for sites of geo-conservation and freshwater ecosystem value to be developed with DPIW |
| 29 | Wilderness quality | Measure being developed by DTAE |
| 30 | Recreation impacts on the environment | Measure being developed by DTAE |
| 31 | Waste management | Measures being developed by DTAE |
| 32 | Water management | Measurement of water management/storage/availability to be investigated |
| 33 | Climate change | Available measures in areas such as carbon store capacity, emissions trading, temperatures, and rainfall to be investigated |
| 34 | Energy | Available measures in areas such as energy efficiency, consumption and exports of renewables to be investigated |

Appendix 2 - Glossary



Bonorong Wildlife Park

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.

Avoidable Mortality

Deaths attributed to potentially avoidable causes.

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).

Appendix 2 - Glossary *continued*

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.

Clearfelling

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.

DOE

Department of Education.

DPAC

Department of Premier and Cabinet.

DPIW

Department of Primary Industries and Water.

DTAE

Department of Tourism, Arts and the Environment.

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.

FTEs

Full-time equivalents.

GBEs

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.

Appendix 2 - Glossary *continued*

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.

Organised sport

Sports played or trained for outside school hours and organised by a club, association or school.

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.

Appendix 2 - Glossary *continued*

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).

Appendix 2 - Glossary *continued*

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.

U3A

University of the Third Age.

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.



Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens



ISBN 978 0 7246 5559 X

Revised 2006.

© Tasmania *Together* Progress Board