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# **NEW AND REVISED BENCHMARKS FOR PUBLIC COMMENT**

July 2009

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Tasmania *Together* 2020



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## NEW AND REVISED BENCHMARKS FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

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The Tasmania *Together* Progress Board invites comment on a number of proposed additions and revisions for specific Tasmania *Together* benchmarks.

Please return any comments to: [secretariat@tasmaniatogether.tas.gov.au](mailto:secretariat@tasmaniatogether.tas.gov.au). Queries can be directed to the email address above or to Sakura Oddie on 6232 7212.

**Comments are requested by 4 August 2009.**

### BACKGROUND

When Tasmania *Together* was updated in 2006, a number of incomplete benchmarks were included with a note that their baselines and/or targets were still to be established.

The Progress Board has completed work on targets for two existing benchmarks and proposes amendments to a further three benchmarks, as a result of changed data sources or newly available data:

<b>2.1.6</b>	<i>Proportion of adult offenders convicted again within two years</i>	New targets and amended benchmark
<b>4.3.1</b>	<i>Prevalence of problem gambling</i>	Amended targets
<b>10.7.2</b>	<i>Food production value added</i>	New targets
<b>10.8.4</b>	<i>Exports of food, agriculture &amp; fisheries</i>	Data split and amended targets
<b>11.4.3.2</b>	<i>Reservation shortfall in hectares in relation to RFA targeted communities on private land</i>	Amended baseline and targets

In addition, two new indicators (4.1.1.2 and 10.8.5) have been developed to enhance existing benchmarks:

<b>4.1.1.2</b>	<i>Avoidable mortality – gap between high and low socio-economic groups</i>	New indicator
<b>10.8.5</b>	<i>Gross value of agricultural and fish production</i>	New benchmark

Further to these, the Board proposes to replace an existing benchmark 3.2.2 *Student performance against national literacy and numeracy benchmarks*, whose data source has become obsolete, with two new benchmarks (3.2.2 and 3.2.3):

<b>3.2.2</b>	<i>Overall student performance against national literacy and numeracy benchmarks</i>	Replacement benchmark
<b>3.2.3</b>	<i>Individual year group performance for Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 against national literacy and numeracy benchmarks</i>	Replacement benchmark

Reports on all current Tasmania *Together* benchmarks can be found at: [www.ttbenchmarks.com.au](http://www.ttbenchmarks.com.au).

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## EXISTING BENCHMARKS

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### **Benchmark 2.1.6** *Proportion of adult offenders convicted again within two years*

**Source:** Department of Justice

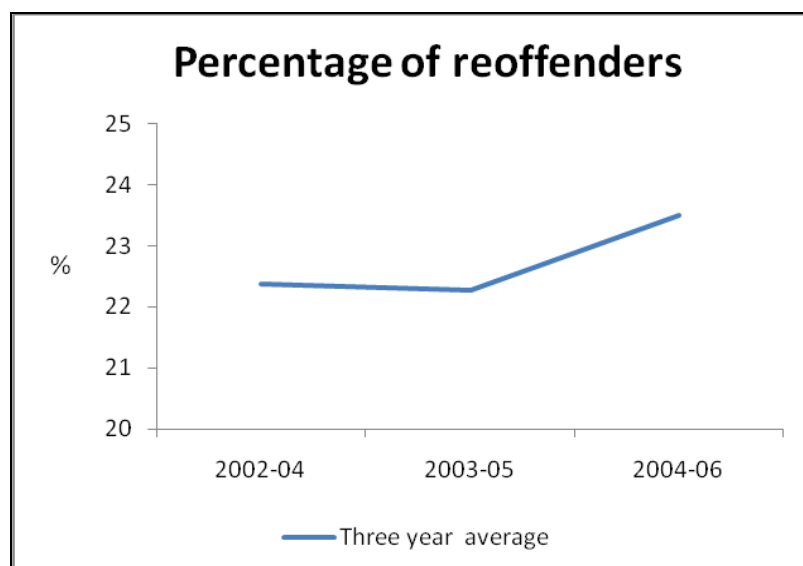
**Work completed:**

Amendments to graph, dataset, baseline and explanation of measure; and new targets.

**Background:** Amendments have been made to this benchmark to provide a better measure of recidivism in Tasmania, including:

- the use of a three year rolling average, based on data taken from the currently reported series and reflected in the amended graph and dataset;
- amended explanation of measure;
- amended baseline; and
- new targets.

**Graph and dataset:**



Release year to 30 June	Three year rolling average %
2002-04	22.4
2003-05	22.3
2004-06	23.5

**Baseline:** During the three years to 30 June 2002, 2003 and 2004, the average annual rate of adult offenders released from prison or completing a community based corrections order who had returned to corrections again within two years was 22.4%.

**Explanation of measure:**

The measure is the proportion of adult offenders who have returned to corrections (either a custodial based order or a community based order) within two years of completing their first adult correctional sanction (either a term of imprisonment or a community based order). The rate is a three year moving annual average of adult re-offenders.

**Targets:**

<b>2010</b>	reduction on baseline
<b>2015</b>	reduction on 2010
<b>2020</b>	reduction on 2015

### Benchmark 4.3.1 *Prevalence of Problem Gambling*

**Source:** Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)

**Work completed:**

Amendments to dataset, baseline and targets.

**Background:** From 2005, there was a change in the survey instrument used to collect problem gambling data (from the Southern Oaks Gambling Survey (SOGS) to the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI)). This change represents a break in the data series and the baseline and targets have been amended to incorporate the new data.

**Dataset:**

Survey year	SOGS %	CPGI %
2000	0.9	-
2005	1.4	1.7
2007	-	1.4

**Baseline:** The Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI) conducted in 2005 found that an estimated 1.7% of the adult population were problem gamblers or at risk of becoming problem gamblers.

The CPGI replaces the previously used Southern Oaks Gambling Survey.

**Targets:**

<b>2010</b>	1.3%
<b>2015</b>	1.0%
<b>2020</b>	0.8%

### **Benchmark 10.7.2** *Food production value added*

**Source:** Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (DPIPWE)

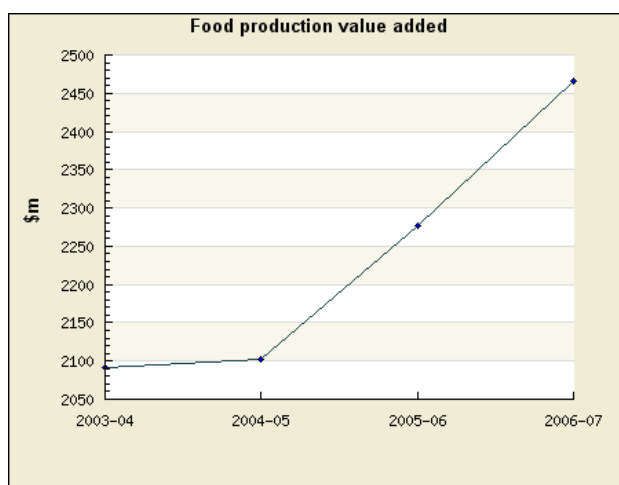
**Work completed:**  
Development of new targets.

**Background:** Targets for this benchmark had not previously been defined. In line with the recent and expected growth in the area of food production value added, draft targets (below) have been developed.

**Baseline:** In the year ending 30th June 2004, businesses engaged along the food production chain, added \$2,091 million in value to the Tasmanian economy.

**Explanation of measure:**  
The measure is an estimate of the value added in Tasmania of businesses engaged along the food production chain.

**Graph and dataset:**



Year	\$m
2003-04	2091
2004-05	2103
2005-06	2300
2006-07	2458

<b>Targets:</b>	<b>2010</b>	25% increase on 2005
	<b>2015</b>	25% increase on 2010
	<b>2020</b>	25% increase on 2015

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### **Benchmark 10.8.4** *Exports of food, agriculture and fisheries*

**Source:** Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (DPIPWE)

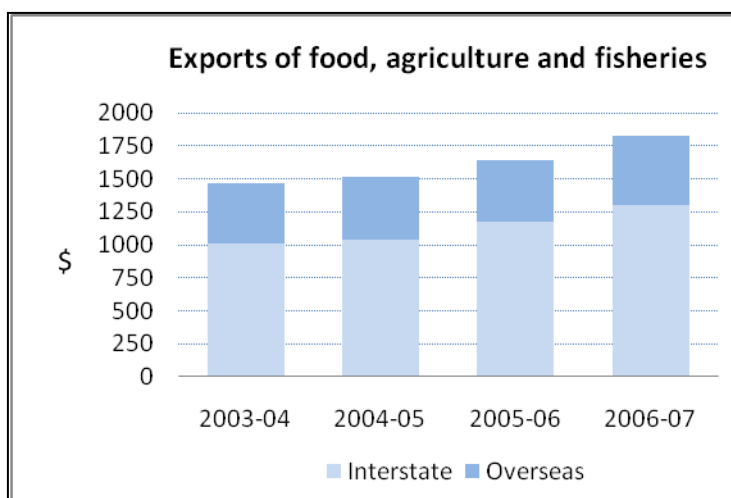
**Work completed:**

Data splits (graph and table) and amended targets.

**Background:** Currently, the baseline measurement for this benchmark separates the total Tasmanian export figure into interstate and overseas export components. Information has now been made available to show the interstate and overseas export components separately in the graph and in the table.

In addition, amended targets based on recent and expected growth are proposed.

**Baseline:** During the 12 months ending on 30th June 2004, products of the Tasmanian food, agriculture and fisheries industry to the value of \$1,013 million were exported to the Australian mainland. In the same period, Tasmanian food, agriculture and fisheries industry goods worth \$453 million were exported to overseas markets (this baseline has been subject to revision).

**Graph and dataset:**

Year	Interstate exports \$m	Overseas exports \$m	Total exports \$m
<b>2003-04</b>	1013.0	453.1	1466.1
<b>2004-05</b>	1035.0	476.4	1511.4
<b>2005-06</b>	1173.7	466.5	1640.2
<b>2006-07</b>	1303.7	522.4	1826.1

**Targets:**

	Current	Proposed
<b>2010</b>	15% increase on 2005	25% increase on 2005
<b>2015</b>	15% increase on 2010	25% increase on 2010
<b>2020</b>	15% increase on 2015	25% increase on 2015

**Benchmark 11.4.3.2 *Reservation shortfall in relation to RFA targeted communities on private land***

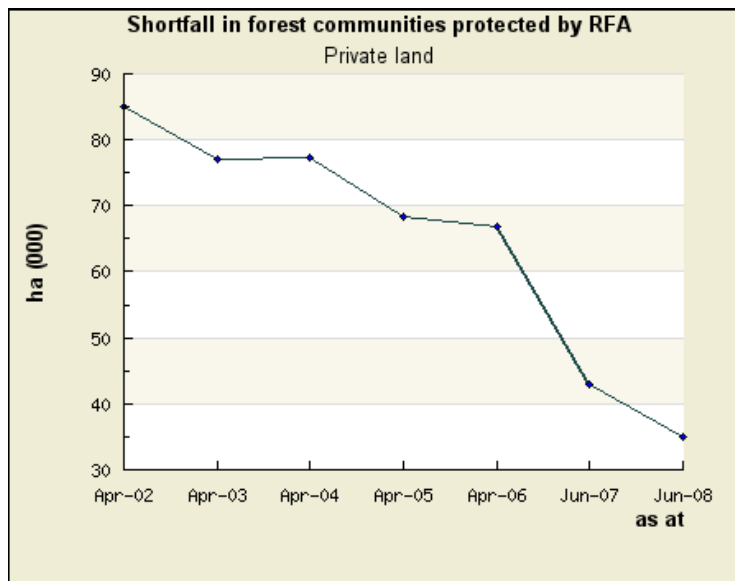
**Source:** Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (DPIPWE)

**Work completed:**

Amendments to baseline and targets.

**Background:** The original benchmark 11.4.3 was recently split to reflect two separate indicators, 11.4.3.1 for public land and 11.4.3.2 for private land. The baseline and targets for the private land component of the measure were not amended at the time that the split was made. Therefore, amendments to the baseline and targets are as follows, in order to correctly reflect the aim of this benchmark.

**Graph and dataset:**



as at	ha (000)
<b>Apr-02</b>	85.0
<b>Apr-03</b>	77.1
<b>Apr-04</b>	77.2
<b>Apr-05</b>	68.4
<b>Apr-06</b>	66.8
<b>Jun-07</b>	43.0
<b>Jun-08</b>	35.0

**Baseline:** As at April 2002, there was a shortfall of 85,000 hectares in reservation approvals to meet the 2012 target objectives of the Regional Forest Agreement for the protection of forest communities on private land.

**Targets:**

- 2010** progress toward the 2012 RFA targets (zero shortfall)
- 2015** maintain zero shortfall against 2012 RFA target
- 2020** maintain zero shortfall against 2012 RFA target

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## NEW BENCHMARKS

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### **Benchmark 4.1.1.2** *Avoidable mortality gap between high and low socio-economic status*

**Source:** Department of Health and Human Services

**Work completed:**

Development of new indicator under 4.1.1 *Avoidable mortality*.

**Background:** This new benchmark has been developed to monitor health inequalities, specifically, the gap in avoidable mortality between high and low socio-economic groups.

This information will provide an extra dimension to Tasmania *Together*'s current benchmark 4.1.1.1 *Avoidable mortality*.

**Why do we use this measure?**

A reduction in the gap in avoidable mortality between low and high socio-economic groups should indicate more effective interventions, better access to services and more equity in public policy.

**Explanation of measure:**

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

**Baseline:** During the three years 1998, 1999 and 2000, the average annual difference in the death rate between the highest and lowest socio-economic groups for those dying before the age of 75 from selected causes was 59.5 per 100,000.

**Dataset:**

years	Three year rolling average per 100,000
1998-2000	59.5
2001-2003	84.4
2004-2006	79.1

<b>Targets</b>	<b>2010</b>	10 % reduction on 2005
	<b>2015</b>	10 % reduction on 2010
	<b>2020</b>	10 % reduction on 2015

**Benchmark 10.8.5** *Gross value of agricultural and fish production*

**Source:** Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (DPIPWE)

**Work completed:**

Development of new benchmark.

**Background:** This new benchmark has been developed to report the gross production of wild fisheries, aquaculture and agriculture. This will complete the value chain as it includes:

- farm/ beach;
- value added; and
- trade revenue components.

This information will assist in measuring food bowl and water development outcomes in Tasmania and will enhance current TT measures on agriculture, food and fish production.

**Baseline:** During the 12 months ending on 30th June 2004, the gross value of wild fisheries in Tasmania was worth \$142.3 million. In the same period, the gross value of aquaculture in Tasmania was worth \$135.9 million and the gross value of agriculture in Tasmania was worth \$856.9 million. This gives a total gross value of agriculture and fish production in Tasmania of \$1 135.1 million.

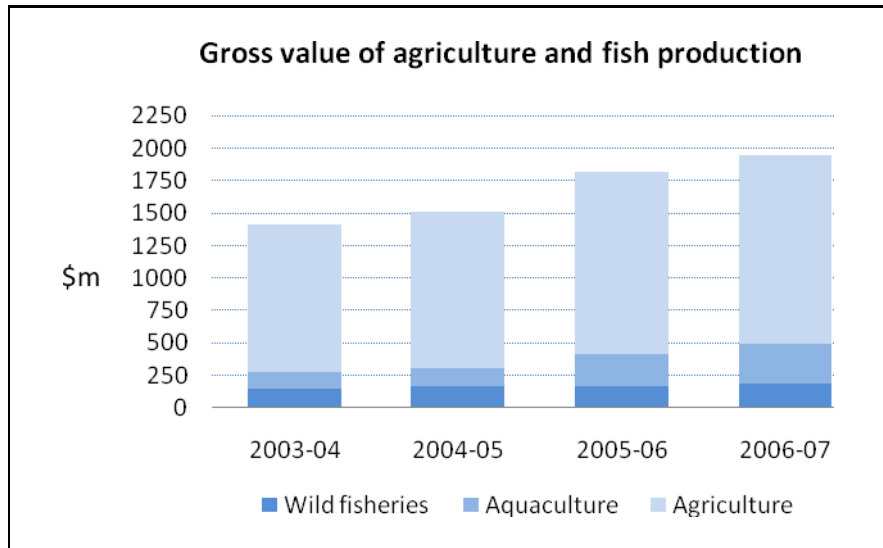
**Why do we use this Measure?**

Tasmania should further develop its capabilities in agriculture and fish production.

**Explanation of measure**

The measure is the value of Tasmanian wild fisheries, aquaculture and agriculture during a year ending on 30 June. Targets are based on growth in aquaculture and agriculture, with nil growth in the area of wild fisheries.

**Proposed graph and dataset:**



	Wild fisheries \$m	Aquaculture \$m	Agriculture \$m	Total \$m
<b>2003-04</b>	142.3	135.9	856.9	1135.1
<b>2004-05</b>	164.5	141.4	903.1	1209.0
<b>2005-06</b>	169.7	245.2	986.5	1401.4
<b>2006-07</b>	183.7	306.4	963.4	1453.5

**Targets:**

- 2010**            25% increase on 2005 (nil growth for wild fisheries)
- 2015**            25% increase on 2010 (nil growth for wild fisheries)
- 2020**            25% increase on 2015 (nil growth for wild fisheries)

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## REPLACEMENT BENCHMARKS

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### LITERACY & NUMERACY BENCHMARKS

**Source:** Department of Education / NAPLAN

**Work completed:**

Replacement of current literacy and numeracy benchmark 3.2.2 with new benchmarks 3.2.2 and 3.2.3.

**Background:** In May 2008, the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) testing regime was introduced across Australia, replacing the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) National Report on Schooling in Australia.

The current TT benchmark on literacy and numeracy has nine indicators and reports on individual years 3, 5 and 7 in reading, writing and numeracy (source: MCEETYA).

It is proposed that two new benchmarks replace the current benchmark 3.2.2 *Student performance against national literacy & numeracy benchmarks*:

- **Benchmark 3.2.2 Overall student performance against national literacy and numeracy benchmarks** – to include two summary indicators which report combined results for all Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students in Tasmania in reading and numeracy, as compared with national results (source: DoE); and
  - **Benchmark 3.2.3 Individual year group performance for Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 against national literacy and numeracy benchmarks** – to include eight detailed indicators reporting NAPLAN's individual year group results in reading and numeracy for Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students in Tasmania, each state and territory and for Australia (source: NAPLAN).
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**Benchmark 3.2.2** *Overall student performance against national literacy and numeracy benchmarks***3.2.2.1** *Proportion of Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students achieving at or above the National Minimum Standard in reading***Source:** Department of Education**Baseline:** In May 2008, 92.35 percent of Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students in Tasmania achieved at or above the National Minimum Standard in reading, as measured by the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN). This compares to the Australian average of 92.55 percent of Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the National Minimum Standard in reading.

This replaces the previous series taken from the MCEETYA National Report on Schooling in Australia.

**Explanation of measure:**

In May each year, all Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students across Australia are tested on aspects of literacy and numeracy using a common test in reading, writing, language conventions (spelling, grammar and punctuation) and numeracy. Reading is considered the most reliable measure of overall literacy testing. A simple average of the proportion of students across Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 achieving at or above the National Minimum Standard in reading has been calculated for Tasmania and for Australia.

**Dataset:** **Proportion of students achieving expected outcomes in reading**

as at	Tas %	Aust %
May-08	92.35	92.55

**Targets**

**2010** achieve national average

**2015** exceed national average

**2020** improvement on 2015

**3.2.2.2** *Proportion of Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students achieving at or above the National Minimum Standard in numeracy***Source:** Department of Education**Baseline:** In May 2008, 94.08 percent of Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students achieved at or above the National Minimum Standard in numeracy, as measured by the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN). This compares to the Australian average of 94.18 percent of Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the National Minimum Standard in numeracy.

This replaces the previous series taken from the MCEETYA National Report on Schooling in Australia.

**Explanation of measure:**

In May each year, all Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students across Australia are tested on aspects of literacy and numeracy using a common test in reading, writing, language conventions (spelling, grammar and punctuation) and numeracy. A simple average of the proportion of students across Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 achieving at or above the National Minimum Standard in numeracy has been calculated for each State and for Australia.

**Dataset: Proportion of students achieving expected outcomes in numeracy**

as at	Tas %	Aust %
May-08	94.08	94.18

<b>Targets</b>	<b>2010</b>	achieve national average
	<b>2015</b>	exceed national average
	<b>2020</b>	improvement on 2015

**Benchmark 3.2.3** *Individual year group performance for Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 against national literacy and numeracy benchmarks*

**3.2.3.1** *Proportion of Year 3 students achieving at or above the National Minimum Standard in reading*

**Source:** National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)

**Baseline:** In May 2008, 92.8 percent of Year 3 students in Tasmania achieved at or above the National Minimum Standard in reading, as measured by the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN). This compares to the Australian average of 92.1 percent of Year 3 students who achieved at or above the National Minimum Standard in reading.

This replaces the previous series taken from the MCEETYA National Report on Schooling in Australia.

**Explanation of measure:**

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

**Dataset: Proportion of Year 3 students achieving expected outcomes in reading**

as at	Tas %	NSW %	Vic %	Qld %	WA %	SA %	ACT %	NT %	Aust %
May-08	92.8	95.1	95.2	87.0	89.5	91.5	94.4	63.1	92.1

**Targets:**  
**2010** achieve national average  
**2015** exceed national average  
**2020** best performing State

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

**3.2.3.3** *Proportion of Year 7 students achieving at or above the National Minimum Standard in reading*

**3.2.3.4** *Proportion of Year 9 students achieving at or above the National Minimum Standard in reading*

As for 3.2.3.1, for each year group as specified.

**3.2.3.5** *Proportion of Year 3 students achieving at or above the National Minimum Standard in numeracy*

**Baseline:** In May 2008, 96.7 percent of Year 3 students achieved at or above the National Minimum Standard in numeracy, as measured by the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN). This compares to the Australian average of 95.0 percent of Year 3 students who achieved at or above the National Minimum Standard in numeracy.

This replaces the previous series taken from the MCEETYA National Report on Schooling in Australia.

**Explanation of measure:**

In May each year, all Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students across Australia are tested on aspects of literacy and numeracy using a common test in reading, writing, language conventions (spelling, grammar and punctuation) and numeracy.

**Dataset: Proportion of Year 3 students achieving expected outcomes in numeracy**

as at	Tas %	NSW %	Vic %	Qld %	WA %	SA %	ACT %	NT %	Aust %
May-08	96.7	96.9	96.5	91.9	94.7	93.8	96.4	77.3	95.0

**Targets:**  
**2010** achieve national average  
**2015** exceed national average  
**2020** best performing State

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**3.2.3.6** *Proportion of Year 5 students achieving at or above the National Minimum Standard in numeracy*

**3.2.3.7** *Proportion of Year 7 students achieving at or above the National Minimum Standard in numeracy*

**3.2.3.8** *Proportion of Year 9 students achieving at or above the National Minimum Standard in numeracy*

As for 3.2.3.5, for each year group as specified.

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