



Tasmania*Together*
Benchmark Data **2005**



Our *Community*

Goal 1

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

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

INDICATOR	TARGETS	PREVIOUS DATA	LATEST DATA	COMMENTS	
<p>1.1.1 The cost of food, electricity, housing, transport and health as a percentage of income for low-income earners (Category 1)</p> <p>2001 Couples 72% 2001 Families 63%</p> <p>Source <i>Anglicare (Cost of Essentials Benchmark Figure)</i></p>	<p>2005 65% 2010 62.5% 2015 60% 2020 55%</p>	<p>2001 (revised) Couples 72% Families 73%</p> <p>2002 (revised) Couples 71% Families 71%</p> <p>2003 Couples 73% Families 74%</p> <p>2004 Couples 73% Families 73%</p>	<p>New data available in 2006</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target is unlikely to be achieved.</p>	<p>→ E</p>

Costs remain relatively unchanged since 2001, therefore targets won't be met.

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<p>1.1.2 Proportion of households with income below the OECD poverty line (1)</p> <p>1999/00 10%</p> <p>Source <i>Income Distribution, Australia (ABS 6523.0 available on request)</i></p>	<p>2005 8%</p> <p>2010 6%</p> <p>2015 4%</p> <p>2020 0%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>No new data</p>	<p>The ABS have advised that comparable data for this measure is no longer available. The Progress Board will consider an alternative measure as part of the 5 Year Review.</p>	<p>→ R E</p>
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<p>1.1.3 Proportion of unemployed Tasmanians who are long-term unemployed (1)</p> <p>April 2001 Tas 39.7% Aus 22.4%</p> <p>Source <i>Labour Force, Australia (ABS 6291.0.55.001)</i> <i>(previously ABS 6291.0.40.001)</i></p>	<p>2005 Australian average</p> <p>2010 Best performing state</p> <p>2015 Best performing state</p> <p>2020 Best performing state</p>	<p>Apr 2001 (revised) Tas 39.7% Aus 22.1%</p> <p>Apr 2002 (revised) Tas 40.2% Aus 23.4%</p> <p>Apr 2003 (revised) Tas 35.7% Aus 20.6%</p> <p>April 2004 Tas 37.0% Aus 20.3%</p>	<p>April 2005 Tas 28.9% Aus 16.4%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, and the 2005 target has not been achieved.</p> <p>C</p> <p>Based on more recent Census information, the population benchmark used in survey estimation has led to minor revisions to previously published data.</p> <p>The Progress Board has amended the wording of this indicator to more accurately describe the measure.</p>	<p>↑ E C</p>
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The decrease in long-term unemployment since 2001 is significant, but has only matched national trends. Therefore the improvement target (to achieve the Australian average) has not been met.

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<p>1.1.4 Proportion of persons living in households that could not obtain \$2000 within a week for something important (1)</p> <p>2002 18.5%</p> <p>Source <i>General Social Survey (ABS 4159.6.55.001)</i></p>	<p>Targets to be revised</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>New data available in 2007.</p>	<p>C Data in the Tasmania <i>Together</i> document derived from a one-off survey. The new baseline is taken from the ABS 2002 General Social Survey. The Board has amended the wording of the indicator to more accurately describe the new data. In light of the new baseline, the Progress Board may need to review the targets. Data is collected every four years.</p>	<p>→ C</p>
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<p>1.1.6 NEW</p> <p>Housing stress experienced by low income earners in Tasmania within the private rental market (1)</p> <p>Nov 2002 20.6%</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>2010 15%</p> <p>2015 12%</p> <p>2020 10%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>March 2004 22.7%</p>	<p>The Progress Board has developed two new housing benchmarks (1.1.6 and 1.1.7) in response to community and Government recognition of housing affordability issues. Parliamentary approval for the formal inclusion of these benchmarks will be sought at the completion of the Board's Five Year Review of Tasmania <i>Together</i> in 2006.</p> <p>The proportion of people in Tasmania receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) and spending more than 30 per cent of their income on housing costs has increased by 2.1 per cent from November 2002 to March 2004.</p> <p>This indicator should be considered along with Tasmania <i>Together</i> Benchmark 1.1.7 as an indicator of housing affordability rather than as a stand-alone Benchmark.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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<p>1.1.7 NEW Tasmanian house price to income ratio (1)</p> <p>2001/02 1:3.4</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>2010 1:3.4 2015 1:3.4 2020 1:3.4</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>2002/03 1:4.2</p>	<p>The Progress Board has developed two new housing benchmarks (1.1.6 and 1.1.7) in response to community and Government recognition of housing affordability issues. Parliamentary approval for the formal inclusion of these benchmarks will be sought at the completion of the Board's Five Year Review of Tasmania <i>Together</i> in 2006.</p> <p>Median house prices in Tasmania for 2002-03 rose to 4.2 times median household income levels. This has increased from 3.4 times in 2000-01.</p> <p>This is consistent with a 44 per cent increase in house prices from \$99,573 in 2000 to \$143,517 in 2003 (Real Estate Institute of Tasmania).</p> <p>This indicator should be considered along with Tasmania <i>Together</i> Benchmark 1.1.6 as an indicator of housing affordability rather than as a stand-alone Benchmark.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Goal 2

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

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

<p>2.1.1 Hospital admissions due to injuries and poisoning (1)</p> <p>1998 6819 hospital separations</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>2005 5% compounding reduction</p> <p>2010 5% compounding reduction</p> <p>2015 5% compounding reduction</p> <p>2020 5% compounding reduction</p>	<p>2001 7483</p> <p>2002 7431</p> <p>2003 7422</p> <p>(8.84% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>New data available later in 2005.</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target is unlikely to be achieved.</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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The number of hospital separations has increased significantly between 1998 and 2001, and has remained relatively unchanged since – therefore the reduction target will not be met.

Goal 2

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

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

<p>2.1.2 Percentage of people who feel safe at home (1)</p> <p>2001/02 92.5% (day) 80.0% (night)</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Police and Public Safety</i></p>	<p>2005 day 94% night 86%</p> <p>2010 day 96% night 88%</p> <p>2015 day 97% night 90%</p> <p>2020 day 97% night 92%</p>	<p>2002/03 94% (day) 84% (night)</p>	<p>2003/04 94% (day) 84% (night)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is positive and the 2005 target has been achieved for 'day' and is likely to be achieved for 'night'.</p> <p>In light of the shift to reporting day and night data, the Progress Board consulted with the Department of Police and Public Safety and the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council to revise the targets. Targets have now been amended to ensure the benchmark remains relevant as a measure of progress towards the Standard and Goal.</p> <p>The Government notes that the data for the period 1 July 2004 to 31 March 2005 indicates a further slight trend upwards for both day and night, and that Tasmania remains above the national average.</p>	<p>→</p>
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<p>2.1.3 Percentage of people who feel safe in public places (1)</p> <p>2001/02 86.1% (day) 40.6% (night)</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Police and Public Safety</i></p>	<p>2005 day 90% night 46%</p> <p>2010 day 92% night 48%</p> <p>2015 day 94% night 52%</p> <p>2020 day 96% night 56%</p>	<p>2002/03 89% (day) 45% (night)</p>	<p>2003/04 90% (day) 45% (night)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is positive and the 2005 target has been achieved for 'day' and is likely to be achieved for 'night'.</p> <p>In light of the shift to reporting day and night data, the Progress Board consulted with the Department of Police and Public Safety and the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council to revise the targets. Targets have now been amended to ensure the benchmark remains relevant as a measure of progress towards the Standard and Goal.</p> <p>The Government notes that trend data for 9 months (1 July 04 to 31 March 05) indicates further improvement in both day and night figures, and that these results are higher than the national average.</p>	<p>↑</p>
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Have a community where people feel safe and are safe in all aspects of their lives.

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

<p>2.1.4 Percentage of people who feel safe on public transport (1)</p> <p>2001/02 50.3% (day) 22.2% (night)</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Police and Public Safety</i></p>	<p>2005 day 59% night 30%</p> <p>2010 day 65% night 33%</p> <p>2015 day 68% night 36%</p> <p>2020 day 70% night 40%</p>	<p>2002/03 59% (day) 29% (night)</p>	<p>2003/04 64% (day) 32% (night)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is positive and the 2005 targets have been achieved.</p> <p>In light of the shift to reporting day and night data, the Progress Board consulted with the Department of Police and Public Safety and the Crime Prevention and Community Safety Council to revise the targets. Targets have now been amended to ensure the benchmark remains relevant as a measure of progress towards the Standard and Goal.</p>	<p>↑</p>
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Goal 2

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

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

<p>2.1.5 Crime victimisation rate (1) April 1998 13.8%</p> <p>Source <i>Crime and Safety, Australia (ABS 4509.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 12% 2010 10% 2015 8% 2020 6%</p>	<p>Apr 2002 12.8%</p>	<p>New data available in 2006</p>	<p>It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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Goal 2

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

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

<p>2.1.6 Reported level of family violence (1)</p> <p>2000/01 1300</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Police and Public Safety</i></p>	<p>2005 10% compounding reduction</p> <p>2010 10% compounding reduction</p> <p>2015 10% compounding reduction</p> <p>2020 10% compounding reduction</p>	<p>2001/02 1663</p> <p>2002/03 2299</p> <p>(76.85% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>2003/04 3157</p> <p>(142.85% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is negative and the 2005 target is unlikely to be achieved.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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There has been a significant increase in reports of family violence since 2000/01, therefore the target will not be met.

Goal 2

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

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

<p>2.2.1 Number of deaths of people aged 0-29 years due to external causes (1)</p> <p>1998 55</p> <p>Source <i>Causes of Death, Australia (ABS 3303.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 15% compounding reduction</p> <p>2010 15% compounding reduction</p> <p>2015 15% compounding reduction</p> <p>2020 15% compounding reduction</p>	<p>1999 74</p> <p>2000 55</p> <p>2001 47</p> <p>2002 55</p>	<p>2003 45</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent, however the 2005 target was achieved in 2003.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Data is volatile from year to year, but the 2003 data achieves the target. Whether this can be maintained is another matter.

Goal 2

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

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

<p>2.2.2 Children on care and protection orders (1)</p> <p>June 2000 470 (4.0 per 1000)</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>2005 2 per 1,000 2010 1 per 1,000 2015 0.5 per 1,000 2020 0.25 per 1,000</p>	<p>June 2001 453 (3.9 per 1000)</p> <p>June 2002 463 (3.9 per 1000)</p> <p>June 2003 600 (5.1 per 1000)</p>	<p>June 2004 634 (5.4 per 1000)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is negative and the 2005 target is unlikely to be achieved.</p> <p>The Government states that the sustained increase since June 2001 in the rate of children on assessment, short term care and protection orders and guardianship orders represents a greater demand for care and protection services and is attributable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the proclamation of the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1997, which has increased the number of professions that are mandated to report concerns about the abuse or neglect of children; • ongoing community education campaigns increasing community awareness of abuse and neglect; • an increase in the number of families that have multiple and complex needs because of drug and alcohol abuse, mental illness, family violence, poverty and disability; and • an increasing number of children under nine years of age requiring care and protection orders, many of whom will remain on orders until eighteen years of age. 	<p>↓ E</p>
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There has been a significant increase since 2001 and the target will not be met.

Goal 3

Recognise and value the many contributions that volunteers and unpaid workers can – and do – make to their community.

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

<p>3.1.1 Per capita voluntary participation in community and service activities in a 12-month period (1)</p> <p>1995 22.2%</p> <p>Source <i>Voluntary Work, Australia (ABS 4441.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 24%</p> <p>2010 26%</p> <p>2015 28%</p> <p>2020 30%</p>	<p>2000 34.1%</p> <p>2002 37.0%</p>	<p>New data available in 2006</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is consistently positive and the 2005 target was achieved in 2000 and improved on in 2002.</p>	<p>→</p>
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Infrequent data collection, however data to 2002 showed a solid increase and exceeded the target.

Goal 4

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

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

<p>4.1.1 Proportion of people in full or part-time education or training (1)</p> <p>1997 Tas 16.3% Aus 17.5%</p> <p>Source <i>Education and Work, Australia (ABS 6227.0) and Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (ABS 3201.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 17%</p> <p>2010 National average</p> <p>2015 Best performing state</p> <p>2020 Best performing state</p>	<p>2001 Tas 17.63% Aus 17.79%</p> <p>2002 Tas 16.74% Aus 18.12%</p> <p>2003 Tas 17.80% Aus 18.63%</p>	<p>2004 Tas 17.96% Aus 18.42%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend has become positive and the 2005 target was achieved in 2001 and again in 2003 and 2004.</p> <p>It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Performance has been mostly positive (tho some variances may not be 'significant'). The target has been achieved and should be maintained.

Goal 4

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

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

<p>4.1.2 Proportion of people aged 20-24 in full or part-time education or training (1)</p> <p>2000 Tas 24.88% Aus 34.44%</p> <p>Source <i>Education and Work, Australia (ABS 6227.0) and Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (ABS 3201.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 Progress towards national average</p> <p>2010 Progress towards national average</p> <p>2015 National average</p> <p>2020 Best performing state</p>	<p>2000 (revised) Tas 24.75% Aus 34.44%</p> <p>2001 Tas 27.99% Aus 34.76%</p> <p>2002 Tas 28.18% Aus 37.15%</p> <p>2003 Tas 28.19% Aus 37.46%</p>	<p>2004 Tas 30.17% Aus 37.69%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent. The 2005 target has been met in some years including the last period for which data is available, 2004.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Data shows steady improvement since 2000 and overall progress towards the national average target.

Goal 4

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

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

4.1.3 Apparent retention rate years 7-12 (1) 2000 69.5% Source <i>Schools,</i> <i>Australia (ABS 4221.0)</i>	2005 75%	2001 68.7%	2004 72.8%	Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent and the 2005 target may not be achieved. The Progress Board is aware that there may be a revision to this data in 2006.	↓ E
	2010 80%	2002 72.6%			
	2015 90%	2003 74.9%			
	2020 95%				

Steady improvement between 2000 and 2003, but reversal of trend in 2004 means the target is now unlikely to be achieved.

Goal 4

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

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

<p>4.1.4 Percentage of households with Internet connections (1)</p> <p>2000 Tas 26% Aus 33%</p> <p>Source <i>Household Use of Information Technology (ABS 8146.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 National average 2010 Leading state 2015 Leading state 2020 Leading state</p>		<p>See 7.2.2</p>	<p>The Board has reviewed this benchmark since the last Progress Report.</p> <p>In order to correct the unnecessary duplication of the measure for this benchmark and for 7.2.2, the Board has decided that in future, progress will only be reported at 7.2.2. However the indicator wording from 4.1.4 will be used as this is considered to more accurately describe the measure. The source and baseline information has not changed.</p>	
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Goal 4

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

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

<p>4.1.5 Literacy rates against national benchmarks (1)</p> <p>2000 (Reading) Year 3 91.2% Year 5 81.4%</p> <p>2000 (Writing) Year 3 86.2% Year 5 88.2%</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Education</i></p>	<p>Year 3 2005 98% 2010 98% 2015 98% 2020 98%</p> <p>Year 5 2005 90% 2010 95% 2015 98% 2020 98%</p>	<p>2001 Reading Year 3 95.1% Year 5 94.4%</p> <p>2001 Writing Year 3 91.8% Year 5 91.9%</p> <p>2002 Reading Year 3 96.3% Year 5 96.3%</p> <p>2002 Writing Year 3 91.8% Year 5 92.5%</p>	<p>2003 Reading Year 3 96.4 Year 5 95.2</p> <p>2003 Writing Year 3 89.9 Year 5 90.0</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent. The 2005 targets for Year 5 have been achieved but need to be maintained. 2005 targets may be reached for Year 3 reading, but are unlikely to be met for Year 3 writing.</p> <p>National benchmark reporting for Year 7 has now been established and the Progress Board will develop targets for the inclusion of Year 7 in the 2006 Progress Report. Year 7 data for writing over the last 3 years is: 85.9%, 86.1% and 83.1%. Year 7 data for reading over the last 3 years is: 87.5%, 88.6% and 88.3%.</p> <p>The Government notes that the percentage of students meeting a benchmark normally fluctuates from year to year, even if performance levels remain the same. The major cause of this fluctuation is measurement error in the tests themselves. Because of this, benchmarks are reported with margins of uncertainty. Measurement error cannot be avoided, but sophisticated techniques used in benchmark calculations 'smooth' out most of its effects. Reasonably large differences between benchmark figures, however, may indicate 'real' changes in performance.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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There has been solid improvement in reading since 2000 and more modest improvements in writing since 2000. Some year to year change in data is not 'significant'. Some targets have been achieved, but Year 3 writing is unlikely to meet the target.

Goal 4

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

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

<p>4.2.1 The proportion of interstate and overseas postgraduate research students identified as equivalent full-time student units (EFTSU) enrolled at the University of Tasmania (1)</p> <p>2001 26.93%</p> <p>Source <i>University of Tasmania</i></p>	<p>2005 30%</p> <p>2010 35%</p> <p>2015 maintain</p> <p>2020 maintain</p>	<p>2002 26.69%</p> <p>2003 25.34%</p> <p>2004 23.20% (interim)</p>	<p>2004 (final) 24.20%</p> <p>2005 (interim) 22.12%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is negative and the 2005 target is unlikely to be achieved.</p> <p>The University of Tasmania reports that whilst the proportion of Research Higher Degree (RHD) student load from interstate and overseas has declined, this is principally due to improved results under the Commonwealth's performance-based funding of research with income increasing from \$21m for 2001 to \$27.7m for 2005 which has increased opportunities for highly qualified Tasmanians to undertake research higher degrees.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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The monitored proportion has declined steadily since 2001 and the target has not been met.

Goal 4

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

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

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

Goal 5

Develop an approach to health and wellbeing that focuses on preventing poor health and encouraging healthy lifestyles.

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

<p>5.1.1 Percentage of population who do low or medium/high intensity exercise (1)</p> <p>1995 31.7% (med-high) 34.3% (low)</p> <p>Source <i>National Health Survey (ABS 4364.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 35%</p> <p>2010 45%</p> <p>2015 55%</p> <p>2020 75%</p>	<p>2001 Med-High 28.4%</p> <p>Low 39.6%</p>	<p>New data available in 2006</p>		<p>→ E</p>
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Target met for 'low intensity', but not for 'medium-high intensity' exercise.

Goal 5

Develop an approach to health and wellbeing that focuses on preventing poor health and encouraging healthy lifestyles.

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

<p>5.1.2 Premature mortality (1)</p> <p>1999 30,158 years</p> <p>Source <i>Causes of Death, Australia (ABS 3303.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 10% compounding improvement</p> <p>2010 10% compounding improvement</p> <p>2015 10% compounding improvement</p> <p>2020 10% compounding improvement</p>	<p>2000 (reset) 28,691 years (4.86% improvement)</p> <p>2001 (reset) 27,621 years (8.41% improvement)</p> <p>2002 27,797 years (7.83% improvement)</p>	<p>2003 26,947 years (10.65% improvement)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target was achieved in 2003.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Steady improvement in data since 1999 and the target has been met in 2003.

Goal 5

Develop an approach to health and wellbeing that focuses on preventing poor health and encouraging healthy lifestyles.

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

<p>5.1.3 Type 2 diabetes in over-25 year-olds (1)</p> <p>2000 1.8%</p> <p>Source <i>The Australian Diabetes, Obesity and Lifestyle Study (AusDIAB) Preliminary Data Report, Tasmania 2000</i></p>	<p>2010 3.6%</p> <p>2015 4.2%</p> <p>2020 4.0%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>New baseline</p> <p>2000 1.8%</p> <p>2001 2.1%</p> <p>2002 2.3%</p> <p>2003 2.7%</p> <p>2004 2.7%</p>	<p>The original baseline data in Tasmania <i>Together</i> was derived from a one-off nationwide survey conducted in 2000. The Progress Board has identified an alternative data source – the National Diabetes Services Scheme (NDSS) Tasmanian registrations – along with a baseline for 2000. Data shows the cumulative prevalence rate (%) of people aged 24 to 64 years with Type 2 Diabetes registered.</p> <p>The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) have provided revised targets to reflect the new baseline and the expectation that figures will increase until the participation rate on the register reaches 100%.</p> <p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is negative.</p>	<p>↓</p>
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There has been a steady increase since 2000.

Goal 5

Develop an approach to health and wellbeing that focuses on preventing poor health and encouraging healthy lifestyles.

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

<p>5.1.4 Proportion of Tasmanians who achieve the National Health and Medical Research Council recommended guidelines for fruit and vegetable consumption (1)</p> <p>2001 Fruit (2 or more serves) Tas 50.7% Aus 52.7%</p> <p>Vegetables (4 or more serves) Tas 45.2% Aus 29.7%</p> <p>Source <i>National Health Survey (ABS 4364.0) previously National Nutrition Survey, Food Eaten Australia 1995 (ABS 4804.0)</i></p>	<p>Fruit</p> <p>2005 55% 2010 60% 2015 65% 2020 70%</p> <p>Vegetables</p> <p>2005 50% 2010 55% 2015 60% 2020 65%</p>	<p>2001 (New baseline)</p> <p>Fruit</p> <p>Tas 50.7% Aus 52.7%</p> <p>Vegetables</p> <p>Tas 45.2% Aus 29.7%</p>	<p>New data available in 2006</p>		<p>→ C</p>
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Goal 5

Develop an approach to health and wellbeing that focuses on preventing poor health and encouraging healthy lifestyles.

Standard 3 Reduce levels of risk-taking and addictive behaviour.

<p>5.3.1 Prevalence of problem gambling (1)</p> <p>2005 0.8% 2010 0.7% 2015 0.6% 2020 0.5%</p> <p>2000 0.9%</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>		N/a	No new data		→ E
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Goal 5

Develop an approach to health and wellbeing that focuses on preventing poor health and encouraging healthy lifestyles.

Standard 3 Reduce levels of risk-taking and addictive behaviour.

<p>5.3.2 Number of new entries into the methadone program (1)</p> <p>1999/00 176</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>2005 170 2010 150 2015 100 2020 50</p>	<p>2000/01 186 2001/02 149 2002/03 123</p>	<p>2003/04 162</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target has been exceeded for the last 3 years.</p> <p>There has been a significant increase in 2003-04 for new entries into the methadone program, following decreases in 2001-02 and 2002-03. This is primarily due to increased capacity in the public sector program to accept new clients. This has allowed the waiting list to be reduced.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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The steady reduction since 2000/01 has been reversed in the latest data, but the target has still been met.

Goal 5

Develop an approach to health and wellbeing that focuses on preventing poor health and encouraging healthy lifestyles.

Standard 3 Reduce levels of risk-taking and addictive behaviour.

<p>5.3.3 Proportion of Tasmanians who are current smokers (1)</p> <p>1995 25.8%</p> <p>Source <i>National Health Survey (ABS 4364.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 24%</p> <p>2010 16%</p> <p>2015 12%</p> <p>2020 10%</p>	<p>2001 24.4%</p>	<p>New data available in 2006</p>	<p>C</p> <p>Amendments have been made to the indicator wording to more accurately explain the measure.</p> <p>It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>	<p>→</p> <p>E</p> <p>C</p>
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Goal 6

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

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

<p>6.1.1 Number of people on waiting lists for more than six months for full or partial dentures (1)</p> <p>Dec 2001 Full dentures 1145 General dental services 4746</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>Full Dentures</p> <p>2005 0 2010 0 2015 0 2020 0</p>	<p>Dec 2002 Full dentures 923 General dental services 13779</p> <p>Dec 2003 Full dentures 761 General dental services 9070</p>	<p>Dec 2004 Full dentures 692 General dental services 10,460</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend for full dentures is positive, but the 2005 target is unlikely to be achieved.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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There has been a steady decline in the full dentures waiting list since 2001, but the zero target will not be achieved.

Goal 7

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

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

<p>7.1.1 Proportion of GPs in rural and regional areas (1)</p> <p>1996 80.7 per 100,000</p> <p>Source <i>ABS Population Census</i></p>	<p>2005 100 per 100,000</p> <p>2010 120 per 100,000</p> <p>2015 140 per 100,000</p> <p>2020 160 per 100,000</p>	<p>2001 78.0 per 100,000 (rural)</p>	<p>New data available in 2006</p>		<p>→ E</p>
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Goal 7

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

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

7.1.2 Number of qualified ambulance paramedics in rural and regional areas (1) 2001 16 Source <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2005 20	2000/01 16	2003/04 22	Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target has been met since 2001/02. The number of paramedics in rural and regional areas has risen from 16 in 2000-01 to 22 in 2003-04. The opening of the ambulance station at Sorrell during 2003-04 has brought the number to 22.	↑ E
	2010 25	2001/02 20			
	2015 30	2002/03 20			
	2020 35				

There has been an increase since 2001 and the target has been achieved.

Goal 7

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

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

<p>7.1.3 Proportion of Tasmanians who assess their quality of life as better than that of other Australians (1)</p> <p>1998 68.4%</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>2005 70%</p> <p>2010 80%</p> <p>2015 90%</p> <p>2020 100%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>No new data</p>	<p>Data was derived from a one-off survey. The Progress Board is seeking an alternative data source for this benchmark.</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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Goal 7

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

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

<p>7.1.4 Proportion of population in areas outside major Tasmanian population centres residing in Census collection areas where the SEIFA index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (IRSED) is below the State median (1)</p> <p>1996 66.7%</p> <p>Source <i>ABS (Socio Economic Indexes for Areas)</i></p>	<p>2005 Maintain or improve 2010 Maintain or improve 2015 Maintain or improve 2020 Maintain or improve</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>New baseline 1996 66.7%</p> <p>2001 62.8%</p>	<p>The Progress Board has worked with the ABS to refine this benchmark and make it a better indicator of progress over time. Use of the <i>Socio Economic Indexes for Areas</i> is retained, but the indicator wording has been amended to more accurately describe the data. SEIFA indexes are compiled following the conduct of the population census – ie every 5 years.</p>	<p>↑</p>
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SEIFA indexes are compiled following each population census, therefore the 2005 target has been achieved.

Goal 7

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

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

<p>7.2.1 Public access to Internet services (1)</p> <p>2000 2.8 computers per 1000 households</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Education (previously Service Tasmania)</i></p>	<p>2005 10 computers per 1000 households</p> <p>2010 Maintain and review</p> <p>2015 Maintain and review</p> <p>2020 Maintain and review</p>	<p>2001 3.33 public internet computers per 1000 households</p> <p>2002 4.44 public internet computers per 1000 households</p>	<p>2003 4.88 public internet computers per 1000 households</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive, but the 2005 target is unlikely to be achieved.</p> <p>The Government states that the number of publicly available internet computers has increased while the number of households without internet access at home has decreased.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Internet access has improved since 2000, but will not achieve the target.

Goal 7

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

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

<p>7.2.2 Percentage of households with Internet connections (1)</p> <p>2000 Tas 26% Aus 33%</p> <p>Source <i>Household Use of Information Technology (ABS 8146.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 5% increase per year</p> <p>2010 Equal to or better than Aus average</p> <p>2015 Maintain or improve</p> <p>2020 Maintain or improve</p>	<p>2000 (revised) Tas 25% Aus 32%</p> <p>2001 Tas 31% Aus 42%</p> <p>2002 Tas 35% Aus 46%</p>	<p>2003 Tas 41% Aus 53%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive and the 2005 target was achieved in 2001 and again in 2003.</p> <p><i>In order to correct the unnecessary duplication of the measure for this benchmark and for 4.1.4, the Board decided that progress will only be reported for 7.2.2. However the indicator wording from 4.1.4 will be used as this is considered to more accurately describe the measure. The source and baseline information did not change.</i></p>	<p>↑</p>
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There has been steady improvement since 2000 which achieves the target, but Tasmania is struggling to match the national rate.

Goal 7

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

Standard 3 To maintain vibrant rural and regional communities.

<p>7.3.1 Proportion of Tasmania's population outside the four major urban centres (1)</p> <p>June 2000 21.50% reside outside Greater Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Devonport</p> <p>Source <i>Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 3101.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 No decline 2010 No decline 2015 No decline 2020 No decline</p>	<p>June 2000 (revised) 20.96%</p> <p>June 2001 20.88%</p> <p>June 2002 20.79%</p> <p>June 2003 20.63%</p>	<p>June 2004 20.52%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is negative, and the 2005 target is unlikely to be achieved.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Populations have declined steadily since 2000 (albeit with some changes from year to year being 'insignificant'), therefore the target has not been achieved.

Goal 8

Provide a valued role in community life for Tasmania’s young people now and in the future.

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

<p>8.1.1 Percentage of 15 to 19-year-olds not employed or in education (1)</p> <p>2000 11%</p> <p>Source <i>Labour Force, Teenage Employment and Unemployment Australia</i> (ABS 6202.0.40.001)</p>	<p>2005 9%</p> <p>2010 7%</p> <p>2015 5%</p> <p>2020 3%</p>	<p>2000 (revised) 10.7%</p> <p>2001 10.6%</p> <p>2002 10.4%</p> <p>2003 9.5%</p>	<p>2004 9.9%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend has become inconsistent, and the 2005 target is now unlikely to be met.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Small but steady improvement towards the target occurred between 2000 and 2003, but has been reversed in the latest data and is now unlikely to achieve the target.

Goal 8

Provide a valued role in community life for Tasmania’s young people now and in the future.

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

<p>8.1.2 Proportion of 15 to 29 year-olds leaving for interstate or overseas for 12 months or more (1)</p> <p>1999/00 68.8 per 1000</p> <p>Source <i>Migration, Australia</i> (ABS 3412.0)</p>	<p>2005 60 per 1,000</p> <p>2010 55 per 1,000</p> <p>2015 50 per 1,000</p> <p>2020 45 per 1,000</p>	<p>1999/00 (revised) 70.2 per 1,000</p> <p>2000/01 73.5 per 1,000</p> <p>2001/02 72.0 per 1,000</p> <p>2002/03 63.8 per 1,000</p>	<p>New data available later in 2005</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is now positive, and the 2005 target may be achieved.</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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The proportion is slightly less than in 1999/00, but has improved significantly in the latest period, such that the target may be achieved.

Goal 9

Foster an inclusive society that acknowledges and respects our multicultural heritage, values diversity and treats everyone with compassion and respect.

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

<p>9.1.1 Number of cultural events in each region (1)</p> <p>2000 South 232 North & East 51 NW & West 134</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts</i></p>	<p>2005 South 300 North & East 100 North-West & West 160</p> <p>2010 South 370 North & East 150 North-West & West 190</p> <p>2015 South 440 North & East 200 North-West & West 220</p> <p>2020 South 500 North & East 250 North-West & West 250</p>	<p>2001 South 211 North & East 34 NW & West 109</p> <p>2002 South 217 North & East 99 NW & West 119</p>	<p>No new data</p>	<p>The collection of this data has been discontinued by the State Library of Tasmania. A review of other sources for the collection of this data is currently underway.</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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Goal 9

Foster an inclusive society that acknowledges and respects our multicultural heritage, values diversity and treats everyone with compassion and respect.

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

<p>9.1.2 Percentage of the population attending regional cultural venues (1)</p> <p>1999 68.8%</p> <p>Source <i>Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (ABS 4114.0)</i></p>	<p>Targets to be revised following the shift in measurement.</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>New baseline</p> <p>1999 68.8%</p> <p>2002 76.8%</p>	<p>C</p> <p>The Progress Board has amended the measure in relation to this benchmark as neither the ABS nor Arts Tasmania have been able to replicate the figures used in the original Tasmania <i>Together</i> document. The Board is consulting on revised targets.</p> <p>It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>	<p>↑ C</p>
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Goal 9

Foster an inclusive society that acknowledges and respects our multicultural heritage, values diversity and treats everyone with compassion and respect.

Standard 2 To promote awareness of Tasmania’s multicultural past and present.

9.2.1 Number of multicultural events in Tasmania (1) 2000 20 Source <i>Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	2005 30	2001 30	2004 37	Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend has become inconsistent, but the 2005 target has been achieved since 2001.	↓ E
	2010 35	2002 48			
	2015 40	2003 57			
	2020 40				

There was a significant increase from 2000 to 2003, and despite a reversal in the latest data, the target has been achieved.

Goal 9

Foster an inclusive society that acknowledges and respects our multicultural heritage, values diversity and treats everyone with compassion and respect.

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

<p>9.3.1 Number of complaints to the Tasmanian Anti-Discrimination Commission (1)</p> <p>2002/03 255</p> <p>Source <i>Tasmanian Anti Discrimination Commission</i></p>	<p>2005 5% compounding reduction</p> <p>2010 5% compounding reduction</p> <p>2015 5% compounding reduction</p> <p>2020 5% compounding reduction</p>	<p>New baseline 2002/03 255</p>	<p>2003/04 722</p>	<p>The baseline was reset in 2002/03 because the Anti-Discrimination Commission changed the way in which complaints lodged are counted. In previous years if a claimant lodged a claim against multiple respondents it was counted as a single complaint. From 2002/03 this is counted as multiple complaints, one for each respondent identified in the claim. This change has inflated 2002/03 data when compared with previous years.</p> <p>The Anti-Discrimination Commissioner reports that up till January 2004, the office had been seriously underreporting the number of Complaints made to the Commission.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Goal 9

Foster an inclusive society that acknowledges and respects our multicultural heritage, values diversity and treats everyone with compassion and respect.

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

<p>9.3.2 Pay equity between men and women in Tasmania (1) Feb 2001 86.15%</p> <p>Source <i>Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (ABS 6302.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 90% (of male earnings) 2010 95% 2015 100% 2020 100%</p>	<p>Feb 2002 87.18% Feb 2003 88.05% Feb 2004 87.62%</p>	<p>Feb 2001 (revised) 86.25%</p> <p>Feb 2002 (revised) 87.21%</p> <p>Feb 2003 88.05%</p> <p>Feb 2004 (revised) 87.46%</p> <p>Feb 2005 87.10%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target has not been met.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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There have been minor variations (in both directions) in the data since 2001, but the target has not been achieved.

Goal 9

Foster an inclusive society that acknowledges and respects our multicultural heritage, values diversity and treats everyone with compassion and respect.

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

<p>9.3.3 Percentage of lesbian and gay people who experience verbal abuse and physical assault on the basis of their sexual orientation (2)</p> <p>2000 & 1998 44%</p> <p>Source <i>Tasmanian Gay and Lesbian Rights Group Tascard Gay and Lesbian Community Survey 2000, and Project Male Call (Macquarie University) 1998</i></p>	<p>2005 22%</p> <p>2010 11%</p> <p>2015 6%</p> <p>2020 3%</p>	<p>2002</p> <p>Verbal abuse 73.1%</p> <p>Physical assault 19.2%</p>	<p>No new data</p>	<p>Data from the original source is no longer available. The Progress Board will review this benchmark.</p>	<p>→ R</p>
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Our *Culture*

Goal 10

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

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

<p>10.1.1 Percentage of teaching staff who have received professional development specifically related to their role as teachers of indigenous studies (1)</p> <p>2001/02 – 2003/04 114%</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Education</i></p>	<p>2005 100%</p> <p>2010 100%</p> <p>2015 100%</p> <p>2020 100%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>New baseline 2001/02 – 2003/04 114%</p>	<p>The Board has reviewed this benchmark since the last Progress Report.</p> <p>The data for this benchmark is collected on an annual basis, however, the Department of Education believes a more accurate expectation of professional development in this area would be achieved through monitoring professional development over three years. The rationale for this is that those with roles in teaching indigenous studies should receive professional development specifically related to their role over this period. Due to available data, the data published in the previous report was a two year total. The 2001/02-2003-04 is the first period for which three years of data is available, and becomes the new baseline. Targets have been amended to ensure the benchmark remains relevant as a measure of progress towards the Standard and Goal.</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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Goal 10

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

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

10.1.2 Percentage of schools integrating Aboriginal perspectives throughout all relevant areas of the curriculum (1) 2000 50% Source <i>Department of Education</i> <i>Aboriginal Education Unit annual survey</i>	2005	100%	2001/02	73%	2003/04	70%	Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target is unlikely to be met.	↓ E
	2010	maintain	2002/03	76%				
	2015	maintain						
	2020	maintain						

The percentage has increased significantly since 2000, but has reversed in the latest period. The target is unlikely to be met.

Goal 10

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

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

10.1.3 Number of major visitor centres containing Aboriginal cultural interpretation (1) 2000 6 Source <i>Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts</i>	2005 9	2001 6	2004 9	Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target was achieved in 2004. The Narawntapu Visitor Centre was opened in August 2003, however the Aboriginal cultural interpretation component has been completed in the last 12 months.	↑ E
	2010 10	2002 7			
	2015 11	2003 8			
	2020 12				

A steady increase since 2000 saw the target achieved in 2004.

Goal 10

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

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

10.3.1 Hectares of land owned or managed by the Aboriginal community (1) 2000 4742 ha Source <i>Department of Premier and Cabinet</i>	2003	56,000	2001	4742 ha	May 2005 55,597.4 ha Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. Despite the significant increase this year, the 2005 target has not been achieved. The <i>Aboriginal Lands Amendment Act 2005</i> was passed in March 2005. This legislation transferred to the Aboriginal community Crown land on Cape Barren and Clarke Islands totalling 50,855 hectares.	↑
	2005	77,300	April 2003	4742 ha		
	2010	90,000	May 2004	4742 ha		
	2015	110,000				
	2020	124,000				

A significant increase in the latest period almost achieved the 2003 target, but is well short of the 2005 target.

Goal 10

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

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

<p>10.4.1 Percentage of Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural property collections repatriated (1)</p> <p>2001 2.7% (1 of 37 returned)</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Premier and Cabinet</i></p>	<p>2003 10%</p> <p>2005 25%</p> <p>2010 50%</p> <p>2015 75%</p> <p>2020 100%</p>	<p>2002 5.4% (2 of 37 returned)</p> <p>April 2003 5.4% (2 of 37 returned)</p> <p>May 2004 5.4% (2 of 37 returned)</p>	<p>May 2005 5.4% (2 of 37 returned)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years however the data is unchanged since 2002. The 2003 target was not met and the 2005 target has not been achieved.</p> <p>The Tasmanian Government is only one of a number of organisations seeking the repatriation of Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural property collections.</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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Initial progress in 2002 has not been maintained, therefore the target has not been met.

Goal 11

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

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

<p>11.1.1 Contribution to Gross State Product by selected cultural industries (1)</p> <p>1999/00 \$77 million</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts</i></p>	<p>2005 \$95 million</p> <p>2010 \$120 million</p> <p>2015 \$140 million</p> <p>2020 \$170 million</p>	<p>2000/01 \$80 million</p> <p>2001/02 \$84 million</p> <p>2002/03 \$86.8 million</p>	<p>2003/04 90.4 million</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive, but the 2005 target may not be met.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Whilst there has been steady improvement since 1999/00, the target may not be met.

Goal 11

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

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

<p>11.1.2 Employment in cultural industries (1)</p> <p>2001 5925</p> <p>Source <i>Employment in Culture (ABS 6273.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 7,000 2010 9,000 2015 10,500 2020 12,000</p>	<p>New baseline 2001 5925</p>	<p>New data available in 2006</p>	<p>The Board has reviewed this benchmark since the last Progress Report.</p> <p>Following a correction in relation to the baseline data, the Board has decided to amend the targets consistent with the approach adopted in the original target setting exercise. This correction ensures the benchmark remains relevant as a measure of progress towards the Standard and Goal.</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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Goal 11

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

Standard 2 To increase participation in the arts and cultural activities.

<p>11.2.1 Percentage of people participating in cultural activities (ie people who are actually involved in activities, not audience) (1)</p> <p>April 2001 18.1%</p> <p>Source <i>Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia (ABS 6281.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 20%</p> <p>2010 24%</p> <p>2015 29%</p> <p>2020 35%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>April 2004 19.6%</p>	<p>It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Goal 11

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

Standard 2 To increase participation in the arts and cultural activities.

<p>11.2.2 Attendance at cultural venues (1) April 1999 664,900 Source <i>Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia (ABS 4114.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 710,000 2010 770,000 2015 830,000 2020 900,000</p>	<p>1999 (revised) 610,500 2002 676,700</p>	<p>New data available in 2006</p>		<p>→ E</p>
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Our *Democracy*

Goal 13

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

Standard 1 To promote community awareness and participation.

<p>13.1.1 Participation in Local Government elections (1)</p> <p>1999 55.66%</p> <p>Source <i>Tasmanian Electoral Office</i></p>	<p>2005 60%</p> <p>2010 65%</p> <p>2015 70%</p> <p>2020 75%</p>	<p>2000 57.78%</p> <p>2002 57.31%</p>	<p>New data available later in 2005</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target may not be met.</p> <p>The 2004 Local Government Elections have been deferred to 2005 by the <i>Local Government (Elections) Order 2004</i>. The elections will be held during September and October. The closing day for elections in respect of all councils is 25 October 2005</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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Modest improvement since 1999 is unlikely to see the target achieved.

Goal 13

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

Standard 1 To promote community awareness and participation.

<p>13.1.2 Percentage of effective votes in State elections (1)</p> <p>1998 91.1% effective votes (House of Assembly)</p> <p>Source <i>Tasmanian Electoral Office</i></p>	<p>2005 92%</p> <p>2010 94%</p> <p>2015 96%</p> <p>2020 98%</p>	<p>2002 89.17% effective votes (House of Assembly)</p>	<p>New data available in 2006</p>	<p>Reporting frequency for this benchmark is determined by the timing of elections. The next available data will be in 2006, therefore the 2005 target cannot be achieved.</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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Goal 13

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

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

13.2.1 Percentage of FOI refusals overturned by the Ombudsman (1) 1999/00 15.0% Source <i>Annual Report of the Tasmanian Ombudsman</i>	2005 5%	2000/01 11.9%	2003/04 3.5	Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target was met in 2001/02 and again in 2003/04. The Government states that due to the small numbers of reviews of FOI decisions undertaken each year (an average of 43 per annum for the past four years) it is not possible to draw reliable conclusions from annual variations of this benchmark.	↑ E
	2010 less than 5%	2001/02 3.6%			
	2015 less than 5%	2002/03 11.0%			
	2020 less than 5%				

Volatile data shows overall improvement since 1999/00, and the target has been achieved.

Goal 15

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

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

<p>15.1.1 Proportion of people under 29 employed in all levels of government (1)</p> <p>2001 Tas 5.72% NSW 5.39% Vic 5.24% Qld 6.98% SA 5.68% WA 5.31% NT 13.64% ACT 17.44</p> <p>Source <i>ABS Population Census</i></p>	<p>2005 Parity with average of other states 2010 Maintain parity 2015 Better than average of other states 2020 Best performing state</p>	<p>2001 (new baseline) Tas 5.72% NSW 5.39% Vic 5.24% Qld 6.98% SA 5.68% WA 5.31% NT 13.64% ACT 17.44</p> <p><i>Average of states and Territories (excluding Tasmania) 6.02%</i></p>	<p>New data available in 2006</p>		<p>→ E</p>
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Goal 15

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

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

<p>15.1.2 Percentage of councils with youth advisory committees (1)</p> <p>2001 65.5%</p> <p>Source <i>Office of Youth Affairs</i></p>	<p>2005 79%</p> <p>2010 89%</p> <p>2015 95%</p> <p>2020 95%</p>	<p>2002 65.5%</p> <p>2003 83%</p>	<p>2004 76% (22 out of 29 councils)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent, and whilst the 2005 target was achieved in 2003, it has not been maintained in 2004.</p> <p>The data shows a decrease from 2003 to 2004. The Government states that this was due to two councils temporarily ceasing to run youth advisory committees. The responsible staff departed the councils, and the position was not filled in the short to medium term.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Improvement since 2001 has been reversed in the latest period. The target was met but has not been maintained, however it could still be achieved in 2005.

Goal 15

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

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

<p>15.1.3 Proportion of young people under 29 on government boards and committees (1)</p> <p>Jan 2003 1.3%</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Premier and Cabinet</i></p>	<p>2005 6%</p> <p>2010 7%</p> <p>2015 8%</p> <p>2020 10%</p>	<p>Feb 2004 1.4%</p>	<p>Feb 2005 1.4%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. No significant trend is evident, and the 2005 target has not been met.</p> <p>The Government states that strategies to increase the number of young people on government boards and committees are yet to be fully implemented.</p>	<p>→</p>
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Data shows no significant progress since 2003, and the target has not been achieved.

Goal 15

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

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

<p>15.2.1 Number of performance-based audits conducted by the Auditor-General (1)</p> <p>1999/00 3</p> <p>Source <i>Auditor-General's Annual Report</i></p>	<p>2005 Maintain 2010 To be advised 2015 To be advised 2020 To be advised</p>	<p>2000/01 6 2001/02 9 2002/03 6</p>	<p>2003/04 4</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, however the 2005 target has been exceeded since 2000/01.</p> <p>The Government states that during 2003-04, the Tasmanian Audit Office tabled four Reports and elected not to proceed with one performance audit. Two other performance audits were undertaken during 2003-04 and the Reports were completed and tabled in August 2004.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Goal 15

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

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

<p>15.2.2 Number of Regional Community Forums (1)</p> <p>2000 8</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Premier and Cabinet</i></p>	<p>2005 10 per annum</p> <p>2010 10 per annum</p> <p>2015 10 per annum</p> <p>2020 10 per annum</p>	<p>2001 8</p> <p>2002 6</p> <p>2003 8</p>	<p>2004 9</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend has become positive, and the 2005 target may be achieved.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Performance is relatively constant since 2000, but the target may be achieved.



Our *Economy*

Goal 16

Increase job and meaningful work opportunities in Tasmania.

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

<p>16.1.1 Proportion of population in the workforce (1)</p> <p>Trend at June 2001 Tas 58.4% Aus 63.8%</p> <p>Source <i>Labour Force, Australia (ABS 6202.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 Achieve progress towards national participation rate</p> <p>2010 National average participation rate</p> <p>2015 Highest participation rate</p> <p>2020 Highest participation rate</p>	<p>June 2001 (revised) Tas 58.5% Aus 63.6%</p> <p>June 2002 (revised) Tas 57.9% Aus 63.3%</p> <p>June 2003 Tas 58.8% Aus 63.5%</p>	<p>June 2004 Tas 59.5% Aus 63.6%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend has become positive, and the 2005 target has been maintained since 2003.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Modest improvement since 2001, against a slight decline in the national average over the same period has seen the target achieved.

Goal 16

Increase job and meaningful work opportunities in Tasmania.

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

<p>16.1.2 Extent of under-employment (1)</p> <p>Sept 2000 7.0% of employed persons (13,900 people)</p> <p>Source <i>Underemployed Workers, Australia (ABS 6265.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 6%</p> <p>2010 3%</p> <p>2015 1.5%</p> <p>2020 0%</p>	<p>Sept 2001 7.05% of employed persons (14,100 people)</p> <p>Sept 2002 8.11% of employed persons (16,100 people)</p> <p>Sept 2003 7.07% of employed persons (14,700 people)</p>	<p>Sept 2004 7.28% of employed persons (15,600 people)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target may not be achieved.</p> <p>It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Negative overall performance since 2000 means the target is unlikely to be achieved.

Goal 16

Increase job and meaningful work opportunities in Tasmania.

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

<p>16.1.3 Proportion of employees in secure employment (1) Measured by percentage of employees with leave entitlements</p> <p>Aug 1998 54.84%</p> <p>Source <i>Forms of Employment, Australia</i> (ABS 6359.0)</p>	<p>2005 Improvement 2010 Continued improvement 2015 Continued improvement 2020 Continued improvement</p>	<p>Nov 2001 56.18%</p>	<p>Nov 2004 59.46%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target has been achieved.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Steady improvement since 1998 has achieved the target.

Goal 16

Increase job and meaningful work opportunities in Tasmania.

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

<p>16.1.4 Median wage level (1)</p> <p>May 2000 Tas \$665.00 per week Aus \$717.00 per week</p> <p>Source <i>Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (ABS 6306.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 Towards national average 2010 National average 2015 Above national average 2020 Above national average</p>	<p>May 2002 Tas \$711.00 per week Aus \$769.00 per week</p>	<p>May 2004 Tas \$781.00 per week Aus \$829.00 per week</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target was achieved in 2004.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Steady improvement since 2000 has achieved the target.

Goal 16

Increase job and meaningful work opportunities in Tasmania.

Standard 2 To increase investment in research and development.

<p>16.2.1 Level of research and development expenditure as a proportion of Gross State Product (1)</p> <p>1996/97 Tas 1.94% NSW 1.40% Vic 1.87% Qld 1.33% SA 1.74% WA 1.65% NT 1.20% ACT 5.76%</p> <p>Source Research and Experimental Development, All Sector Summary Australia (ABS 8112.0) and Australian National Accounts State Accounts (ABS 5220.0)</p>	<p>2005 Best performing state 2010 Best performing state 2015 Best performing state 2020 Best performing state</p>	<p>1998/99 Tas 1.66% NSW 1.25% Vic 1.64% Qld 1.21% SA 1.90% WA 1.31%</p> <p>2000/01 Tas 1.91% NSW 1.28% Vic 1.67% Qld 1.22% SA 1.83% WA 1.22%</p>	<p>2000/01 (revised) Tas 1.93% NSW 1.30% Vic 1.70% Qld 1.24% SA 1.88% WA 1.23%</p> <p>2002/03 Tas 1.89% NSW 1.38% Vic 1.71% Qld 1.27% SA 2.20% WA 1.21%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent, and whilst the 2005 target was achieved in 2000/01, it was not maintained.</p> <p>R&D expenditure by the business sector in South Australia rose from \$331 million in 200/01 to \$527 million in 2002/03.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Performance has declined since 1996/97, and whilst the target was met in 2000/01, it has not been maintained.

Goal 16

Increase job and meaningful work opportunities in Tasmania.

Standard 3 To increase population levels and distribution subject to sustainable levels.

<p>16.3.1 Level of population growth (1)</p> <p>2000 Tas 0% Aus 1.31%</p> <p>Source <i>Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 3101.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 Progress towards national average</p> <p>2010 National average</p> <p>2015 National average</p> <p>2020 National average</p>	<p>2000 (revised) Tas -0.05 % (negative growth) Aus 1.23%</p> <p>2001 Tas 0.16% Aus 1.33%</p> <p>2002 Tas 0.45 % Aus 1.17%</p> <p>2003 Tas 1.19% Aus 1.27%</p>	<p>2002 (revised) Tas 0.51 % Aus 1.16%</p> <p>2003 (revised) Tas 1.17% Aus 1.23%</p> <p>2004 Tas 0.79% Aus 1.16%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend has become inconsistent, and whilst the 2005 target was achieved from 2001-2003, it was not met in 2004.</p>	<p>↓</p>
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Modest growth since 2000 has slowed in the latest period relative to national growth, and so the target has not been maintained.

Goal 16

Increase job and meaningful work opportunities in Tasmania.

Standard 3 To increase population levels and distribution subject to sustainable levels.

<p>16.3.2 Proportion of 15 to 39 year-olds (1)</p> <p>1999/00 Tas 34.31% Aus 37.08%</p> <p>Source <i>Population by Age, Sex, Australian States and Territories (ABS 3201.0)</i> <i>previously Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 3101.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 Progress towards national average</p> <p>2010 National average</p> <p>2015 National average</p> <p>2020 National average</p>	<p>June 2000 Tas 33.98% Aus 36.54%</p> <p>June 2001 Tas 33.24% Aus 36.17%</p> <p>June 2002 Tas 32.79% Aus 35.85%</p> <p>June 2003 (preliminary) Tas 32.38% Aus 35.67%</p>	<p>June 2003 (final) Tas 32.37% Aus 35.58%</p> <p>June 2004 (preliminary) Tas 32.06% Aus 35.43%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is negative, and the 2005 target is unlikely to be achieved.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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The proportion has declined since 1999/00 and Tasmania has drifted further from the national average, therefore the target is unlikely to be achieved.

Goal 16

Increase job and meaningful work opportunities in Tasmania.

Standard 3 To increase population levels and distribution subject to sustainable levels.

<p>16.3.3 Proportion of migrants (1)</p> <p>1999/00 0.48% (444 of 92,272)</p> <p>Source <i>Migration, Australia</i> (ABS 3412.0)</p>	<p>2005 Progress towards equitable share of migrants to Australia</p> <p>2010 1% of total migrant share</p> <p>2015 2% of total migrant share</p> <p>2020 3% of total migrant share</p>	<p>2000/01 0.53% (564 of 107,366)</p> <p>2001/02 0.66% (589 of 88,900)</p> <p>2002/03 0.86% (811 of 93,914)</p>	<p>New data available later in 2005.</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target achieved and maintained since 2000/01.</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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Steady improvement since 1999/00 has achieved the target.

Goal 16

Increase job and meaningful work opportunities in Tasmania.

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

<p>16.4.1 NEW</p> <p>Number of vocational and tertiary graduates employed in Tasmania (1)</p> <p>2001 52.2%</p> <p>Source <i>Education and Work, Australia</i> (ABS 6227.0)</p>	<p>2005 55%</p> <p>2010 60%</p> <p>2015 67%</p> <p>2020 76%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>2002 50.2%</p> <p>2003 51.4%</p> <p>2004 52.5%</p>	<p>The Progress Board has commenced reporting against this benchmark, following stakeholder input and public comment on the development of targets.</p> <p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is now positive, but the 2005 target may not be achieved.</p> <p>It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>	<p>↑</p>
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Little overall progress since 2001, so whilst the trend is positive, the target may not be achieved.

Goal 18

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

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

<p>18.1.1 Level of participation in VET, tertiary education and university (1)</p> <p>2000 13.7%</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Education</i></p>	<p>2005 Improvement towards 15%</p> <p>2010 15%</p> <p>2015 15%</p> <p>2020 15%</p>	<p>2000/01 13.8%</p> <p>2001/02 14.2%</p> <p>2002/03 14.6%</p>	<p>2003/04 15.1%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target has been achieved.</p> <p>The number of students continues to grow from 2000, which reflects increased VET enrolments. The preliminary data for 2004 shows a participation rate of 15.8%.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Steady improvement since 2000 has achieved the target in 2003/04.

Goal 18

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

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

<p>18.1.2 Retention from year 10 to 12 (1)</p> <p>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%</p> <p>Source <i>Schools, Australia</i> (ABS 4221.0)</p>	<p>2005 80%</p> <p>2010 Best performing state</p> <p>2015 Best performing state</p> <p>2020 Best performing state</p>	<p>2001 Tas 70.5% NSW 70.3% Vic 81.6% Qld 79.7% SA 69.6% WA 71.9% NT 64.9% ACT 93.3%</p> <p>2002 Tas 75.0% NSW 72.4% Vic 82.9% Qld 81.1% SA 70.6% WA 73.9% NT 66.2% ACT 89.8%</p> <p>2003 Tas 76.2% NSW 72.7% Vic 82.9% Qld 81.5% SA 70.7% WA 70.6% NT 68.7% ACT 90.3%</p>	<p>2004 Tas 72.7% NSW 73.2% Vic 83.0% Qld 80.8% SA 71.6% WA 72.4% NT 75.2% ACT 88.4%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, and the 2005 target is now unlikely to be achieved.</p> <p>The Progress Board is aware that there may be a revision to this data in 2006.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Modest improvement since 2000, but a drop in the last period means the target is now unlikely to be achieved.

Goal 18

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

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

<p>18.1.3 NEW</p> <p>Proportion of people over 25 engaged in education and training (1)</p> <p>2001 8.7%</p> <p>Source <i>Education and Work, Australia (ABS 6227.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 9.0%</p> <p>2010 9.5%</p> <p>2015 10.0%</p> <p>2020 10.5%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>2002 8.1%</p> <p>2003 8.5%</p> <p>2004 8.7%</p>	<p>The Progress Board has commenced reporting against this benchmark following stakeholder input and public comment on the development of targets.</p> <p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is now positive, and the 2005 target may be achieved.</p> <p>It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>	<p>↑</p>
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The proportion declined initially but has since come back to the 2001 level. The recent positive trend could see the target achieved.

Goal 19

Have an internationally focused business culture that creates business investment and growth and encourages enterprise, innovation and excellence.

Standard 1 To enhance Tasmania’s business operating environment in the international context.

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

Goal 19

Have an internationally focused business culture that creates business investment and growth and encourages enterprise, innovation and excellence.

Standard 1 To enhance Tasmania’s business operating environment in the international context.

<p>19.1.2 Credit Rating (1)</p> <p>2001 Moody’s Aa2 Standard & Poor’s AA-</p> <p>Source <i>Moody’s Credit Rating</i> <i>Standard & Poor’s Credit Rating</i></p>	<p>Moody’s 2005 Aa1 2010 AAA 2015 AAA 2020 AAA</p> <p>Standard & Poors 2005 AA 2010 AA+ 2015 AAA 2020 AAA</p>	<p>2002 Moody’s Aa2 Standard & Poor’s AA</p> <p>2003 Moody’s Aa1 Standard & Poor’s AA</p> <p>2004 Moody’s Aa1 Standard & Poor’s AA</p>	<p>2005 Moody’s Aa1 Standard & Poor’s AA+</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target was achieved in 2003 and exceeded in 2005.</p> <p>The Government advises that on 12 October 2004, S&P announced an upgrade of Tasmania’s credit rating to AA+. S&P said the upgrade recognised several years of solid fiscal outcomes and that with low unemployment, solid population growth and strong domestic activity, the Tasmanian economy is in its strongest position in decades.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Significant improvements since 2001 have achieved the target.

Goal 19

Have an internationally focused business culture that creates business investment and growth and encourages enterprise, innovation and excellence.

Standard 2 To increase the rate of economic growth.

19.2.1 Growth in Gross State Product (1) 1989/90 – 1999/00 1.58% Source <i>Department of Treasury and Finance</i>	2005 2%	1989/90 – 1999/00	1989/90 – 1999/00	Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend has become positive, and the 2005 target may be achieved. The Government states that the increase in the average growth (past 10 years) reflects the significant improvements in Tasmania’s economy over the past three years. Due to rebasing of chain volume measures with the release of each full financial year of data, earlier estimates are revised on a yearly basis.	↑ C E
	2010 3%	1.54% (revised)	1.47% (revised)		
	2015 3.5%	1990/91/ - 2000/01	1990/91/ - 2000/01		
	2020 4%	1.31% (revised)	1.22% (revised)		
		1991/92 – 2001/02	1991/92 – 2001/02		
	1.62% (revised)	1.61% (revised)			
		1992/93 – 2002/03	1992/93 – 2002/03		
		1.47%	1.69% (revised)%		
			1993/94 – 2003/04		
			1.95%		

Steady growth increase since the 1989/90 – 1999/00 period means the target may be achieved.

Goal 19

Have an internationally focused business culture that creates business investment and growth and encourages enterprise, innovation and excellence.

Standard 3 To foster a culture of enterprise.

<p>19.3.1 Export value (1)</p> <p>1999/00 \$2.324 billion</p> <p>Source <i>Australian National Accounts State Accounts (ABS 5220.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 4% annual growth</p> <p>2010 5%</p> <p>2015 6%</p> <p>2020 7%</p>	<p>1999/00 (revised) \$2.459 billion</p> <p>2000/01 (revised) \$2.506 billion (1.9% annual growth)</p> <p>2001/02 (revised) \$2.559 billion (2.1% annual growth)</p> <p>2002/03 \$2.671 billion (4.3% annual growth)</p>	<p>1999/00 (revised) \$2.425 billion</p> <p>2000/01 (revised) \$2.469 billion (1.8% annual growth)</p> <p>2001/02 (revised) \$2.518 billion (2.0% annual growth)</p> <p>2002/03 \$2.624 billion (4.2% annual growth)</p> <p>2003/04 \$2.488 billion (-5.2% annual growth)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, and whilst the 2005 target was achieved in 2002/03 it has not been maintained in 2003/04.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Export value has increased since 1999/00, but the rate of growth declined over the last period. The target was achieved but has not been maintained.

Goal 19

Have an internationally focused business culture that creates business investment and growth and encourages enterprise, innovation and excellence.

Standard 3 To foster a culture of enterprise.

<p>19.3.2 Private and public investment (1)</p> <p>1999/00 \$1.893 billion</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Treasury and Finance</i></p>	<p>2005 Achieve positive growth</p> <p>2010 2%</p> <p>2015 4%</p> <p>2020 5%</p>	<p>1999/00 (revised) \$2.025 billion</p> <p>2000/01 (revised) \$2.044 billion (0.94% growth)</p> <p>2001/02 (revised) \$2.899 billion (41.83% growth)</p> <p>2002/03 \$2.829 billion (-2.41% negative growth)</p>	<p>1999/00 (revised) \$2.03 billion</p> <p>2000/01 (revised) \$2.06 billion (1.7% growth)</p> <p>2001/02 (revised) \$2.94 billion (42.6% growth)</p> <p>2002/03 \$2.86 billion (-2.7% negative growth)</p> <p>2003/04 \$3.27 billion (14.3% growth)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target has been met in 2000/01, 2001/02 and 2003/04.</p> <p>The Government states that the strong growth in 2003/04 was mainly due to growth in private investment (17.3%). In particular, private sector investment in dwellings and other buildings and structures was very strong, growing by 38.1% and 35% respectively.</p> <p>Due to rebasing of chain volume measures with the release of each full financial year of data, earlier estimates are revised on a yearly basis.</p>	<p>↑ E C</p>
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Significant increase in growth has achieved the target.

Goal 19

Have an internationally focused business culture that creates business investment and growth and encourages enterprise, innovation and excellence.

Standard 3 To foster a culture of enterprise.

<p>19.3.3 Growth in the number of small businesses (1)</p> <p>1983/84 – 1999/00 Tas 2.4% Aus 3.5%</p> <p>Source <i>Small Business in Australia (ABS 1321.0.40.001)</i></p>	<p>2005 Equal to national average growth</p> <p>2010 Equal to national average growth</p> <p>2015 Equal to national average growth</p> <p>2020 Equal to national average growth</p>	<p>1983/84 – 2000/01 Tas 2.5% Aus 3.5%</p>	<p>New data available later in 2005.</p>		<p>→ E</p>
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Goal 19

Have an internationally focused business culture that creates business investment and growth and encourages enterprise, innovation and excellence.

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

<p>19.4.1 Business connections to the Internet (1)</p> <p>2001/02 64%</p> <p>Source <i>Business Use of Information Technology</i> (ABS 8129.0)</p>	<p>2005 70%</p> <p>2010 80%</p> <p>2015 90%</p> <p>2020 95%</p>	<p>2002/03 63%</p>	<p>2003/04 74%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 3 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target was achieved in 2003/04.</p> <p>It should be noted that data used in this benchmark is based on estimates from surveys and in the period for which data is reported, the movement is not considered to be statistically significant.</p>	<p>↑</p>
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Increase in the latest period has achieved the target.

Goal 19

Have an internationally focused business culture that creates business investment and growth and encourages enterprise, innovation and excellence.

Standard 5 To increase business confidence.

<p>19.5.1 Level of Tasmanian business confidence (1)</p> <p>March 2001 Tas 35.9 Aus 34.88</p> <p>Source <i>Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry</i></p>	<p>2005 Equal to or better than national average</p> <p>2010 Consistently better than national average</p> <p>2015 Consistently better than national average</p> <p>2020 Consistently better than national average</p>	<p>March 2002 (revised) Tas 54.7 Aus 58.2</p> <p>March 2003 Tas 55.6 Aus 45.1</p> <p>March 2004 Tas 57.8 Aus 53.2</p>	<p>March 2005 Tas 48.6 Aus 54.6</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend has become inconsistent, and whilst the 2005 target was achieved in 2003 and 2004, it has not been maintained in 2005.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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A significant increase in confidence since 2001 achieved the target, but a reversal in the last period whilst the national data continued to rise means the target was not maintained.

Goal 19

Have an internationally focused business culture that creates business investment and growth and encourages enterprise, innovation and excellence.

Standard 6 To increase value adding.

<p>19.6.1 Level of value added by manufacturing industries per head of population (1)</p> <p>1998/99 Tas \$3638 Aus \$3640</p> <p>Source <i>Manufacturing Industry, Australia (ABS 8221.0) & Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS 3101.0)</i></p>	<p>2005 Exceed national average 2010 Exceed national average 2015 Top 25% 2020 Top 25%</p>	<p>1999/00 Tas \$3722 Aus 3728</p> <p>2000/01 Tas \$3723 Aus \$3706</p>	<p>2001/02 Tas \$3954 Aus \$4131</p> <p>2002/03 Tas \$4315 Aus \$4463</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive, but whilst the 2005 target was achieved in 2000/01, it has not been maintained.</p> <p>ABS (8221.0) presents information from “manufacturing management units” rather than “manufacturing establishments”. The management unit is the highest-level accounting unit within a business. In nearly all cases, it coincides with the legal entity owning the business. A management unit consists of one or more establishments.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Value has increased since 1998/99, but the national average has increased at a greater rate. The target was achieved in 2000/01, but has not been maintained.

Goal 20

Promote our island advantages including our ‘clean-green’ image, natural resources, location and people.

Standard 1 To maintain and improve quarantine services.

<p>20.1.1 Kilos of private confiscations by state quarantine services (1)</p> <p>May 2001 Fruit & Veg 1325kg Amnesty bins 136kg Plants 190kg Fish products 10kg Cut flowers 10.5kg Seeds 1.6kg Total 1673.1kg</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>2005 20% reduction of 2001 total 2010 30% reduction of 2001 total 2015 40% reduction of 2001 total 2020 50% reduction of 2001 total</p>	<p>May 2002 Fruit & Veg 990.3kg Amnesty bins 71.8kg Plants 690kg Fish products 20kg Cut flowers 32kg Seeds 8kg Total 1812.1kg (8.31% increase)</p> <p>April 2003 Fruit & Veg 2508.6kg Amnesty bins 114.84kg Plants 82kg Fish products Nil Cut flowers 5.2kg Seeds Nil Total 2710.64kg (62.01% increase)</p> <p>April 2004 Fruit & Veg 312.55 kg Amnesty bins 1703.5 kg Plants 189.1 kg Fish products 200 gm Cut flowers 6.6 kg Seeds -Nil Total 2211.95 kg (32.21% increase)</p>	<p>April 2005 Fruit & Veg 1602.5 kg Amnesty bins 289.1 kg Plants 1 kg Fish products 300 gm Cut flowers 3 kg Seeds 40 gm Total 1895.94 kg</p> <p>(13.32% increase on 2001 total)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target has not been met.</p> <p>The Government notes the following: <i>Fruit & Veg</i> – It is expected that this trend will continue owing to some airlines not providing in-flight service. Travellers, in particular holiday travellers, tend to carry fresh fruit with them during the flight. A similar occurrence is taking place with the Spirits, particularly 1 & 2 out of Melbourne due to amended scheduling.</p> <p><i>Amnesty</i> – The barrier seizures are up, which indicates that people are not placing items in the amnesty bin. They are intending to keep them for consumption once they have by-passed the barrier.</p> <p><i>Plants</i> – During the past year, a concentrated effort has been made in targeting furniture removalists with an awareness campaign and indications are that this has been effective.</p>	<p>↑</p>
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Confiscations have increased overall since 2001 and despite the recent positive data trend, the target has not been achieved.

Goal 20

Promote our island advantages including our ‘clean-green’ image, natural resources, location and people.

Standard 2 To effectively market Tasmania’s advantages.

<p>20.2.1 Tourism expenditure (1)</p> <p>2000 \$1076 per visitor</p> <p>Source <i>Tourism Tasmania</i></p>	<p>2005 15% increase 2010 15% increase 2015 15% increase 2020 15% increase</p>	<p>2001 (revised) \$1318 per visitor</p> <p>2002 \$1394 per visitor (29.55% increase on baseline)</p> <p>2003 \$1467 per visitor (36.34% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>2003 (revised) \$1473 per visitor (36.90% increase on baseline)</p> <p>2004 \$1431 per visitor (32.99% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend has become inconsistent, but the 2005 target was achieved and has been maintained since 2001.</p> <p>Tourism Tasmania states that there have been more short breaks into the state as people take advantage of low cost airfares. This means a shorter length of stay and hence a lower level of visitor expenditure.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Significant increase in expenditure since 2000, and despite a reversal in the latest period, the target has been achieved and maintained.

Goal 20

Promote our island advantages including our ‘clean-green’ image, natural resources, location and people.

Standard 2 To effectively market Tasmania’s advantages.

<p>20.2.2 Visitor numbers (1)</p> <p>2000 510,000</p> <p>Source <i>Tourism Tasmania</i></p>	<p>2005 10% increase</p> <p>2010 10% increase</p> <p>2015 10% increase</p> <p>2020 10% increase</p>	<p>2001 530,800 (4.08% increase)</p> <p>2002 575,700 (12.88% increase on baseline)</p> <p>2003 693,700 (36.02% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>2003 (revised) 682,000 (33.73% increase on baseline)</p> <p>2004 754,900 (48.02% increase on baseline)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target achieved and maintained since 2002.</p> <p>The Government notes the continued strong increase in visitor numbers as access to the State becomes more readily affordable.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Significant increase since 2000. The target has been exceeded since 2002.

Goal 20

Promote our island advantages including our ‘clean-green’ image, natural resources, location and people.

Standard 2 To effectively market Tasmania’s advantages.

<p>20.2.3 Mineral exports (2)</p> <p>1999/00 \$934.702 million</p> <p>Source <i>Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (ABS 1303.6)</i></p>	<p>To be established by 2003</p>	<p>2000/01 \$1,039.861 million</p> <p>2001/02 \$953.182 million</p> <p>2002/03 \$921.636 million</p>	<p>2001/02 (revised) \$953.183 million</p> <p>2002/03 (revised) \$921.264 million</p> <p>2003/04 \$842.459 million</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is negative.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Steady decline in exports since 1999/00. Targets have not been established.

Goal 20

Promote our island advantages including our ‘clean-green’ image, natural resources, location and people.

Standard 2 To effectively market Tasmania’s advantages.

<p>20.2.4 Primary industry exports (2)</p> <p>1999/00 \$343.044 million</p> <p>Source <i>Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (ABS 1303.6)</i></p>	<p>To be established by 2003</p>	<p>2000/01 \$416.304 million</p> <p>2001/02 \$425.867 million</p> <p>2002/03 \$390.036 million</p>	<p>2001/02 (revised) \$425.868 million</p> <p>2002/03 (revised) \$390.165 million</p> <p>2003/04 \$360.660 million</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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There has been an overall increase in exports since 1999/00, but a negative trend since 2001/02. Targets have not been established.



Our *Environment*

Goal 21

Value, protect and conserve our natural and cultural heritage.

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

<p>21.3.1 Percentage of Local Government Planning Schemes adopting best practice in cultural heritage protection (1)</p> <p>1997 71%</p> <p>Source <i>State of the Environment Report</i></p>	<p>2005 100%</p> <p>2010 Maintain</p> <p>2015 Maintain</p> <p>2020 Maintain</p>	<p>2003 97%</p>	<p>New data available in 2007</p>		<p>→ E</p>
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Goal 21

Value, protect and conserve our natural and cultural heritage.

Standard 4 To increase the number of people visiting Tasmania’s cultural heritage sites.

21.4.1 Number of attendances at major cultural heritage sites (1) 2000/01 540,000 Source <i>Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts</i>	2005 590,000	2001/02 561,382	2003/04 726,110	Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target has been exceeded since 2002/03.	↑ E
	2010 640,000	2002/03 644,740			
	2015 680,000				
	2020 750,000				

Significant increases since 2000/01 have exceeded the target.

Goal 21

Value, protect and conserve our natural and cultural heritage.

Standard 5 To capture Tasmania’s stories and make them available to all.

21.5.1 Number of Tasmanian publications added to the State record (1) 2000 10,000 Source <i>Department of Education</i>	2005	12,000	2000/01	5,198	2003/04 40,137 Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is now positive, and the 2005 target has been exceeded since 2001/02. The government states that the significant increase in 2003/04 is attributable to accelerated processing of accumulated, undescribed state archives.	↑ E
	2010	13,000	2001/02	19,736		
	2015	14,000	2002/03	21,170		
	2020	15,000				

Significant increases since 2000 have exceeded the target.

Goal 21

Value, protect and conserve our natural and cultural heritage.

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

21.6.1 Number of enrolments in cultural heritage courses (1) 2001 800 Source <i>Department of Education</i>	2005 900	2002 786	2003 710	Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target may be achieved. The Government states that the number of enrolments in 2003 decreased at both the Institute of TAFE Tasmania and the University of Tasmania. The preliminary number of enrolments for 2004 has significantly increased.	↑ E
	2010 1,000		2004 893		
	2015 1,100				
	2020 1,200				

A modest increase since 2001 but data is volatile. The target may be achieved.

Goal 21

Value, protect and conserve our natural and cultural heritage.

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

<p>21.6.2 Percentage of significant items conserved (1)</p> <p>2000/01 20%</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Education</i></p>	<p>2005 25%</p> <p>2010 50%</p> <p>2015 75%</p> <p>2020 100%</p>	<p>2001/02 45%</p> <p>2002/03 51%</p>	<p>2003/04 40%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend has become inconsistent, but the 2005 target has been exceeded since 2001/02.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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Significant increase since 2000/01 has exceeded the target.

Goal 21

Value, protect and conserve our natural and cultural heritage.

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

21.6.3 Number of heritage documents and artefacts publicly available in digital format (1) 2000 131,605 Source <i>Department of Education</i>	2005 300,000	2001/02 302,759	2003/04 409,881	Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target has been exceeded since 2001/02.	↑ E
	2010 600,000	2002/03 390,542			
	2015 900,000				
	2020 1,200,000				

Significant increase since 2000 has exceeded the target.

Goal 21

Value, protect and conserve our natural and cultural heritage.

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

21.6.4 Number of sites listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (1) Nov 2000 4,900 Source <i>Tasmanian Heritage Register</i>	2005 7,000	Nov 2001 5,016	April 2004 5,346	Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive, but the 2005 target is unlikely to be met. The Government advises that this figure reflects a marked increase in the number of places listed and protected by the Tasmania Heritage Register when compared to recent years. Approximately 2,289 nominations are in the process of being assessed for inclusion on the Heritage Register.	↑ E
	2010 8,000	April 2003 5,037			
	2015 9,000	May 2004 5,085			
	2020 10,000				

Steady improvement since 2000, but the target is unlikely to be achieved.

Goal 21

Value, protect and conserve our natural and cultural heritage.

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

<p>21.6.5 Percentage of recorded heritage sites and cultural landscapes actively managed (1)</p> <p>2001 8.5%</p> <p>Source <i>Tasmanian Heritage Register</i></p>	<p>2005 12%</p> <p>2010 16%</p> <p>2015 20%</p> <p>2020 25%</p>	<p>April 2003 12.2%</p> <p>June 2004 14%</p> <p>(for the period 2000/01 - 2002/03)</p>	<p>May 2005 16%</p> <p>(for the period 2001/02 - 2003/04)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target has been exceeded since 2003.</p> <p>The Government states that these figures reflect an increase in places listed and actively managed by Heritage Tasmania. As the number of places listed increases, it is expected that this trend will continue but at a rate that is less than projected in the targets for this indicator.</p>	<p>↑ E C</p>
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Significant increase since 2001 has exceeded the target.

Goal 22

Value, protect and maintain our natural diversity.

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

<p>22.1.1</p> <p>(a) Number of species showing a decline in status on the schedules of the Threatened Species Protection Act (1)</p> <p>(b) Number of species showing an improved status on the schedules of the Threatened Species Protection Act (1)</p> <p>2000</p> <p>(a) 5</p> <p>(b) 2</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (Threatened Species Protection Act)</i></p>	<p>(a)</p> <p>2005 0</p> <p>2010 0</p> <p>2015 0</p> <p>2020 0</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>2005 5</p> <p>2010 10</p> <p>2015 15</p> <p>2020 20</p>	<p>May 2002</p> <p>(a) 1 (of 18)</p> <p>(b) 3</p> <p>April 2003</p> <p>(a) 1 (of 10)</p> <p>(b) 9</p> <p>April 2004</p> <p>(a) 1 (of 11)</p> <p>(b) 0 (of 4)</p>	<p>April 2005</p> <p>(a) 1 (of 2)</p> <p>(b) 0 (of 4)</p>	<p>The Government states that between May 2004 and April 2005 a total of 18 species were gazetted by Order onto the Threatened Species Protection Act schedules. Of these 18 species, 12 were new listings.</p> <p>Of the remaining 6:</p> <p>(a) 2 species showed a decline in status – for 1 species it was due to threats and for the other, due to improved information;</p> <p>(b) 4 species showed an improved status and for all of these it was due to improved information.</p>	<p>→</p> <p>E</p>
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Goal 22

Value, protect and maintain our natural diversity.

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

<p>22.1.2 Reservation shortfall in hectares in relation to Regional Forest Agreement targeted communities (1)</p> <p>(i) for public land Attachment 6 – Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement 1997.</p> <p>(ii) for private land Attachment 8 – Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement 1997. Strategic Plan for the Private Land Component of the CAR Reserve System 1998.</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>2002 No shortfall against the Regional Forest Agreement targets</p>	<p>April 2002 (i) N/a (ii) 85,000 ha</p> <p>Apr 2003 (i) Nil (ii) 77,095 ha</p> <p>April 2004 (i) Nil (ii) 72,219 ha</p>	<p>April 2005 (i) Nil (ii) 68,410 ha (shortfall against 2012 target of 100,000 ha)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target was met and maintained for public land since 2003.</p> <p>The Government states that the number of landowners involved in on-going negotiations is about 220, which has remained fairly constant (being limited by the human resources of the program). The number of covenants registered on title in 2003-4 was 47, the highest number in any year since the program commenced in 1998. As the program focuses increasingly on protecting forest types and forest habitats of threatened species, the average area of private forest reserves (forests under conservation covenants on private land) is decreasing.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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- (i) Target achieved and maintained since 2002.
- (ii) Improvement towards the 2012 target.

Goal 22

Value, protect and maintain our natural diversity.

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

<p>22.1.3 NEW Area of non-forest native vegetation protected (1) Oct 2004 (a) 1,185,000 ha (b) 4,000 ha Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>(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</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>New data available later in 2005</p>	<p>The Progress Board has commenced reporting against this benchmark following stakeholder input and public comment on the development of targets.</p>	<p>→</p>
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Goal 22

Value, protect and maintain our natural diversity.

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

<p>22.1.4 NEW Establishment of a representative system of Marine Protected Areas in the 8 interim Tasmanian marine bioregions in accordance with the Tasmanian Marine Protected Areas Strategy (1)</p> <p>2004 1 bioregion</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>2005 MPAs established in 2 bioregions 2010 MPAs established in 6 bioregions 2015 MPAs established in 8 bioregions 2020 MPAs established in 8 bioregions</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>May 2005 2</p>	<p>The Progress Board has commenced reporting against this benchmark following stakeholder input and public comment on the development of targets.</p> <p>This figure shows the number of bioregions (excluding sub Antarctic Macquarie Island) subject to completed RPDC inquiry and with MPAs established. The two bioregions for which MPAs have been established are Twofold Shelf and Davey.</p>	<p>↑</p>
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Goal 22

Value, protect and maintain our natural diversity.

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

<p>22.1.5 NEW</p> <p>The Proportion of identified sites of geoconservation and freshwater ecosystem value that are protected (1)</p> <p>2004</p> <p>(a) 0 of 20</p> <p>(b) to be established</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>2005 10%</p> <p>2010 20%</p> <p>2015 30%</p> <p>2020 40%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>New data available later in 2005</p>	<p>The Progress Board has commenced reporting against this benchmark following stakeholder input and public comment on the development of targets.</p>	<p>→</p>
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Goal 23

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

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

<p>23.1.1 Percentage of land protected either by legislation or by contract in conservation reserves, under covenant or heritage regimes (1)</p> <p>2001 39.88%</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>2005 45% 2010 – 2020 to be established by 2005</p>	<p>2002 39.99% April 2003 40.44% April 2004 40.68%</p>	<p>April 2005 41%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is positive, but the 2005 target has not been achieved.</p> <p>The Government states that over the next few years, the percentage of land under reservation will increase significantly as a direct result of the Crown Land Assessment and Classification project and the Tasmanian Community Forest Agreement.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Modest improvement since 2001, but has not achieved the target.

Goal 23

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

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

<p>23.1.2</p> <p>Percentage of protected land covered by approved management plans (1)</p> <p>2000 72.7% (DPIWE) 100% (Forestry Tasmania)</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and the Arts</i></p>	2005	100%	2001	May 2005	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent, and the 2005 target has not been met.</p> <p>The Government notes that the reserved area covered by plans increased by 7,237 hectares (Logan Lagoon Conservation Area and Kent Group National Park), however the total area of reserved land also increased.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
	2010	100%	62% (DPIWE)	70% (DTPHA)		
	2015	100%	100% (Forestry Tasmania)	100% (Forestry Tasmania)		
	2020	100%				
			June 2002			
			69% (DPIWE)			
			100% (Forestry Tasmania)			
			April 2003			
			70% (DTPHA)			
			100% (Forestry Tasmania)			
			April 2004			
			73% (DTPHA)			
			100% (Forestry Tasmania)			

Proportion relatively unchanged. Increases in reserves has offset the increases in management plans. The target has not been achieved.

Goal 23

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

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

<p>23.3.1 The use of commercial food and non-food GM crops in the open environment (1)</p> <p>2001 0</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>To continue the existing moratorium until July 2003</p>	<p>June 2002 0 April 2003 0 April 2004 0</p>	<p>April 2005 0</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The target has consistently been met.</p> <p>In February 2003, the Tasmanian Government extended the moratorium on commercial release of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in primary industries for five years.</p> <p>The Genetically Modified Organisms Control Act 2004 commenced in November 2004. The purpose of this Act is to declare Tasmania genetically-modified-organism free for the purpose of preserving the identity of non-genetically modified crops and animals for marketing purposes, to provide for persons to be allowed to deal with genetically modified organisms under permits.</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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Zero target maintained since 2001.

Goal 23

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

Standard 4 To achieve sustainable and appropriate land use.

<p>23.4.1</p> <p>Percentage of land independently certified for land management against international, national and State standards (1)</p> <p>2000 2%</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>2005 25%</p> <p>2010 50%</p> <p>2015 55%</p> <p>2020 60%</p>	<p>2001 25%</p> <p>2003 25%</p> <p>2004 25%</p>	<p>2005 25%</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The 2005 target was achieved and has been maintained since 2001.</p> <p>The Government states that the 2005 target was achieved in 2001 following the certification of Forestry Tasmania to ISO 14001 covering 1.5 million ha of land (22%) plus Gunns freehold forests certified to ISO 14001 covering 175,000ha (2.5%).</p> <p>1.45 million ha of forest on public land have also been certified under the Australian Forestry Standard along with 226,000 ha of native forests and plantations on private land. This essentially includes the same land already certified to ISO14001, so doesn't actually extend the total percentage of land certified under this indicator.</p> <p>Achievement of targets beyond 2005 is anticipated to be met through the certification of the public reserve system. A project has commenced to develop an Environmental Management System for public reserves.</p>	<p>→</p> <p>E</p>
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Target was achieved in 2001, but there has been no progress since then.

Goal 23

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

Standard 4 To achieve sustainable and appropriate land use.

<p>23.4.2 Number of new pests established (1)</p> <p>2001 Weeds 774 Invertebrate pests (approx) 451 Plant pathogens (approx) 1000</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>2005 0 2010 0 2015 0 2020 0</p>	<p>May 2003 Weeds 1 Invertebrate pests 2 Plant pathogens 1</p> <p>June 2004 Weeds 1 Invertebrate pests 0 Plant pathogens 0</p>	<p>May 2005 Weeds 0 Invertebrate pests 0 Plant pathogens 0</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target was met for this year.</p> <p>The Government notes the following <i>MARINE</i> - No new introduced marine species were detected during 2004-2005.</p> <p>The baseline data includes all introduced marine species. The totals do not include cryptogenic species (i.e. species that are not demonstratively native or introduced). There are more than 60 cryptogenic species in Tasmania.</p> <p>Baseline figures also do not include deliberate introductions such as salmon, oysters and trout that have major industries developed around them.</p> <p>WEEDS There are no new established weeds for May 2005. A weed classed as a “new established weed” is defined, for these purposes, as a new weed incursion not previously known/recorded in the State. There is likely to be 3 new weed additions in the Tasmanian Herbarium census for 2004-05, however they are not new records as such as they have been established for some time and are now considered weeds. Consequently they have not been defined as a “new established weed.”</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Goal 23

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

Standard 4 To achieve sustainable and appropriate land use.

<p>23.4.3 Area of land affected by salinity (1)</p> <p>2001 53,500ha</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>2005 Maintain 2010 Reduce 2015 Reduce 2020 Reduce</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>New data available in 2007 State of the Environment Report</p>		<p>→ E</p>
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Goal 24

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

Standard 1 To limit conversion of land with native vegetation.

<p>24.1.1 Percentage of Tasmania covered by native vegetation (1)</p> <p>2000 73% (approx)</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (State of Forest Reporting and TASVEG)</i></p>	<p>(a) No net loss of vulnerable vegetation communities and no new communities classified as vulnerable</p> <p>(b) Tasmania retains more than 70% of its land area covered by sustainably managed native vegetation</p>	<p>(a) N/a</p> <p>(b) New baseline May 2004 75.7%</p>	<p>(a) New data available later in 2005</p> <p>(b) New baseline May 2005 75.86%</p>	<p>TASVEG is a Tasmania-wide vegetation mapping program that uses satellite mapping technology to divide vegetation into 188 distinct vegetation communities ie non-forest community types include grasslands, heathlands, scrub, wetlands and saltmarshes as well as riparian and coastal vegetation, woodlands and forest remnants.</p> <p>The baseline data is continually refined.</p>	<p>→ E</p>
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- (a) no data
- (b) target has been maintained.

Goal 24

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

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

<p>24.2.1 Area reduction of clear-felling in old-growth-forests (1)</p> <p>No data</p> <p>Source <i>Forestry Tasmania/ Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>(a) To end clear-felling in areas of high conservation value old-growth forest by 1 January 2003</p> <p>(b) Complete phase out of clear-felling in old-growth forests by 2010</p>	<p>No data</p>	<p>a) 2003 Target not met</p> <p>b) No data</p>		<p>↓ E</p>
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Goal 24

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

Standard 3 To reduce air and water pollution.

<p>24.3.1 Breaches of National Environment Protection Measure air standards (1)</p> <p>1999 43</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>2005 Reduce annual breaches in Launceston to less than 25</p> <p>2010 100% of monitored communities meet NEPM standards</p> <p>2015 100% of monitored communities meet NEPM standards</p> <p>2020 100% of monitored communities meet NEPM standards</p>	<p>2000 39</p> <p>2001 28</p> <p>2002 13</p> <p>2003 24</p>	<p>2004 10</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 6 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target was achieved and has been maintained since 2002.</p> <p>The Government states that the mild winter with fewer temperature inversions has influenced the lower levels of exceedences.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Significant reductions since 1999 have achieved the target.

Goal 24

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

Standard 3 To reduce air and water pollution.

<p>24.3.2 Breaches of Australian Drinking Water Standards (1)</p> <p>1999/00 37</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i></p>	<p>2005 32 2010 25 2015 20 2020 15</p>	<p>2001/02 36 2002/03 30</p>	<p>2003/04 23</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 4 years. The data trend is positive, and the 2005 target was achieved and has been maintained since 2002/03.</p> <p>The Government states that the number of breaches of Australian Drinking Water Standards has decreased each year since 1999/00, with the 2003/04 figure representing the lowest number of breaches reported since the 1999/00 baseline figure.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Steady reduction since 1999/00 has achieved the target.

Goal 24

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

Standard 3 To reduce air and water pollution.

24.3.3 Breaches of recreational water standards (1) 1999/00 11 (82 sites tested) Source <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	2005 10	2000/01 17	2003/04 24	Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target is unlikely to be met. The Government notes that while the figure for 2003/04 is slightly above the same figure reported for the period 2002/03, there was an increase in the total number of sites tested.	↓ E
	2010 8	(140 sites tested)	(141 sites tested)		
	2015 6				
	2020 5	2001/02 29 breaches (134 sites tested)			
		2002/03 20 breaches (132 sites tested)			

Increase in breaches since 1999/00 (partly attributable to more sites now being tested), means that the target is unlikely to be achieved.

Goal 24

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

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

24.4.1 Number of hectares burnt per annum by unplanned fires (10 year moving average) (1) No data Source <i>Forestry Tasmania/ Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i>	2005	25,000	No data	No data	Data is not available on an ongoing basis. The Progress Board is liaising with DTPHA with a view to identifying an alternative data source for this benchmark.	→ R
	2010	16,500				
	2015	Maintain				
	2020	Maintain				

Goal 24

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

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

<p>24.5.1 Levels of usage of 1080 (1)</p> <p>1999/00 15.151kg</p> <p>Source <i>Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment</i></p>	<p>2005 50% reduction</p> <p>2010 75% reduction</p> <p>2015 100% reduction</p> <p>2020 Maintain</p>	<p>2000/01 12.69kg</p> <p>2001/02 9.57 kg (36.84% reduction on baseline)</p> <p>2002/03 10.40kg (31.36% reduction on baseline)</p>	<p>2003/04 6.15kg (59.41% reduction on baseline)</p>	<p>Data for this benchmark is available for 5 years. The data trend is inconsistent, but the 2005 target has been achieved.</p> <p>The Government states that 1080 use decreased significantly in both the forestry and agriculture sectors during 2003/04. Seasonal weather conditions were a significant factor, with favourable rainfall during spring and summer reducing grazing pressure. Other factors affecting usage included a new levy on 1080 usage and implementation of more intensive shooting programs in the forestry sector.</p>	<p>↑ E</p>
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Significant decline in usage since 1999/00 has achieved the target.

Goal 24

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

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

24.5.2 Level of organic agricultural production in Tasmania (1) 2000/01 Organic Index 142.67 Source <i>Organic Coalition of Tasmania</i>	2005	150	No data	No data	The Organic Coalition survey from which the original index was derived has not been repeated. The Progress Board is seeking an alternative data source for this benchmark.	→ E
	2010	250				
	2015	400				
	2020	800				

Goal 24

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

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

<p>24.6.1 Age-adjusted mortality through melanomas per annum (1)</p> <p>1996-2000 3.4 per 100,000</p> <p>Source <i>DHHS</i></p>	<p>2010 3.0 per 100,000 2020 2.5 per 100,000</p>	<p>1997-2001 3.4 per 100,000</p> <p>1998-2002 4.0 per 100,000</p>	<p>New data available later in 2005</p>	<p>A data source (DHHS – Population Health) has been identified, along with a baseline for the 5-year period 1996-2000. Targets have been revised to ensure the benchmark remains relevant as a measure of progress towards the Standard and Goal.</p> <p>Data for this benchmark is reported for 3 periods. The data trend is negative No targets were set for 2005.</p>	<p>↓ E</p>
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There has been an increase in incidences since the 1996-2000 period.