

TITLE

Greater Launceston Plan

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Table of Contents

1.0	PREFACE	1
2.0	ABOUT THE VISION	2
3.0	THE GREATER LAUNCESTON STORY	4
4.0	GREATER LAUNCESTON TODAY AND TOMORROW	5
5.0	COMMUNITY ASPIRATIONS.....	8
6.0	REVITALISING THE REGION.....	10
7.0	THE VISION	12
8.0	POLICY POSITIONS AND PLANNING INTERVENTIONS	14
9.0	REFERENCES.....	16
A1	MEASURING SUCCESS.....	17

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1.0 Preface

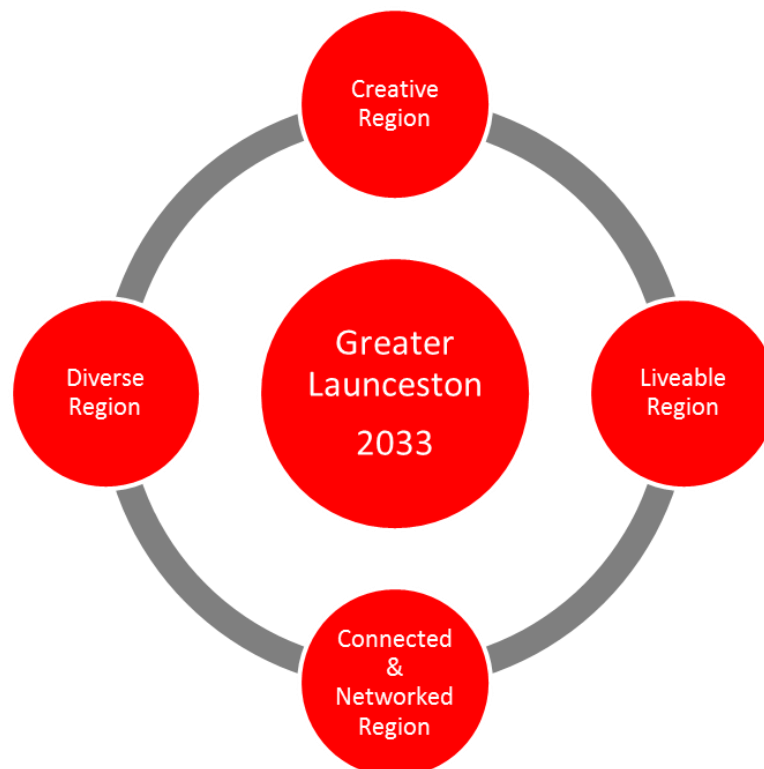
Greater Launceston is home to more than 100,000 people. Its settlement history has been characterised by waves of strategic planning decisions and investments that have enabled periods of prosperity. A combination of global and national influences and changing local conditions have occasionally led to declining fortunes and necessitated a transition. Now is one of those times.

Past efforts to create prosperity in the region have been reliant on a handful of disjointed ideas. The legacy of this approach is vulnerability and uncertainty. The future model for revitalisation of Greater Launceston will be about embracing the skills, amenity and infrastructure legacies from these past decisions, and collaboratively building on them to create a more resilient community and diverse, knowledge-based economy.

To achieve this, policy positions and planning interventions should focus on attracting public and private sector investments that position Greater Launceston as a:

- Creative Region
- Liveable Region
- Diverse Region
- Connected & Networked Region

In the past just one of these themes would have been the goal. Today, we recognise society and economies are complex systems, and it is only in combination that we will achieve a compounding effect that has enough force to propel Greater Launceston into a new period of prosperity.

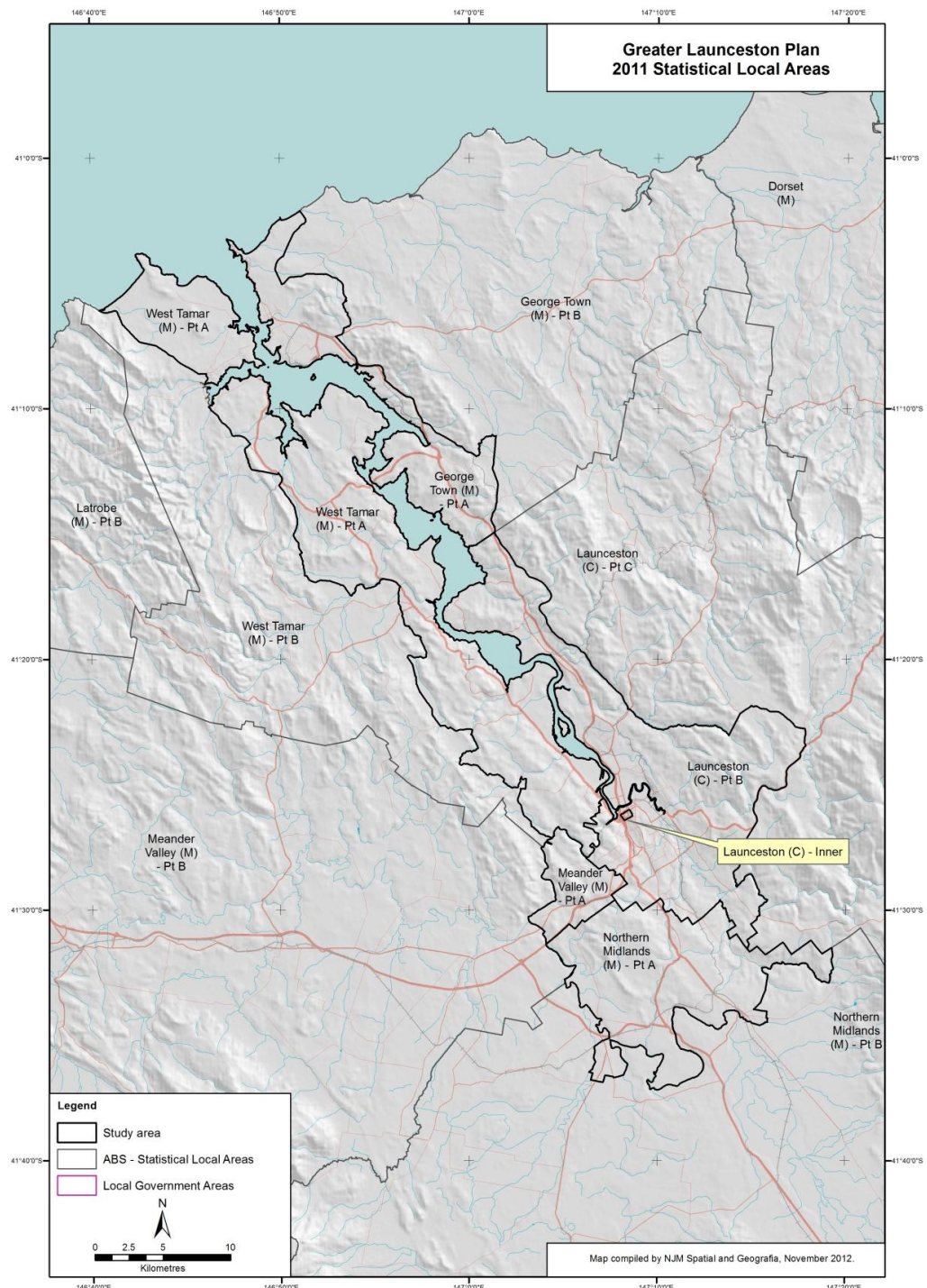


2.0 About the Vision

Vision Purpose

The purpose of this vision is to provide a framework for the revitalisation of Greater Launceston. It is the result of community consultation, background research and analysis. In essence, it is a narrative about where Greater Launceston has come from and where today's planning and policy decisions could take it. While it contains strategic policy position statements and proposes some planning interventions, solving the complex issues facing Greater Launceston will be a work in progress that requires ongoing collaborations, strategies and issue-specific research. This document is the vehicle that will guide these endeavours.

Figure 1
Greater
Launceston



Vision Process

This vision document draws from three streams of research:

- **A Resource Analysis** that investigated economic assets and constraints, land use suitability and modelled future employment;
- **A Community Statement** that examined Greater Launceston's settlement patterns, changing social ecology, modelled population change and housing demand, and undertook a social and recreation needs assessment; and
- **A Community Visioning** process that involved one-one-meetings, focus groups sessions, an online survey, social media discussion forums and community workshops.

The vision and underlying strategic direction weaves together the key findings from this work. The central themes are that: past decisions and investments have a direct bearing on the issues of today; and it is time to make the transition to a more connected and consolidated region with a more diverse and knowledge-centric economic base.

3.0 The Greater Launceston Story

Indigenous History.

Early indigenous inhabitants of the Launceston area were the Letteremairrener, whose country extended either side of the Tamar, east to the mouth of the Piper River, west from Badger Creek through to Deloraine and Quamby Bluff (Macquarie University Library, 2009).

Early European Settlement

Europeans first settled in George Town in 1804, moving a few weeks later across the Tamar to York Town, and a year after that to what is now central Launceston. Within 20 years there were nearly 2,000 residents and the settlement was an export centre for the expanding pastoral and forestry industry. From the 1870s, mineral discoveries and mining fuelled additional population growth. In the first half of the 20th century the region expanded, with new settlements emerging as agricultural and resource service centres.

Post WW2

The 1950s and 1960s saw the construction of Bell Bay and associated port facilities, which attracted significant industry investment and generated employment. During the same period, the Trevallyn Hydro Electricity dam was constructed on the North Esk River. It was also during this period that there were major investments in transport infrastructure, including the construction of the Batman Bridge and redevelopment of the airport with improved services to the mainland. These investments, along with a post-WW2 national population and economic boom, created demand for new housing. At that time, housing development followed the Australian experience: urban expansion oriented around the car – exemplified by the closure of the tram network in the early 1950s. This resulted in suburban developments along arterial roads and framed the corridor or star-shaped urban form seen today. It was also during this period that there were major investments in public housing estates.

Late 20th Century

In the 1980s and 1990s Greater Launceston grew as northern Tasmania's largest service centre. This was underpinned by the redevelopment of the Launceston General Hospital; the merger of the University of Tasmania and Institute of Technology, investments in arts and culture, and the expansion of the tourism industry. The latter was partially driven by upgrades to the Launceston airport, where passenger numbers today are nearly double that of the mid-1990s. There were also investments in telecommunication services including call centres. It was during this period that the forestry industry underwent an expansion as a result of Commonwealth-led Regional Forestry agreements and investments in softwood plantations.

Early 21st Century

Between 1996 and 2011 there was a net increase of 7,500 jobs in Greater Launceston (ABS, 2012). At the same time, economic restructuring meant jobs were largely created in the service sector, with significant declines in manufacturing, agriculture, forestry and telecommunications – the economic sectors that most of the 20th century investments sought to sustain. Service sector growth has been further fuelled by the nature of population growth, particularly mainland and hinterland retiree and lifestyle led in-migration, humanitarian entrants and an increase in tertiary students.

4.0 Greater Launceston Today and Tomorrow

Trends, Challenges and Opportunities

Like much of Tasmania, Greater Launceston's story is one of alternating periods of prosperity and decline underpinned by catalytic investments, planning and policy decisions – from the arrival of Europeans more than 200 years ago, to federally sponsored resettlement programmes; major investments in enabling infrastructure in the 1950s and 60s; and regulatory changes in the forestry industry. These past decisions along with global changes have a direct bearing on the uncertainty and vulnerability the region now faces.

For example, Bell Bay has been a major influence on growth and stability in the region. It is a deep water port and the only major industrial site in Tasmania with capacity to expand. Yet it is reliant on trade exposed **manufacturing** industries and their closure would have a substantial impact on the region.

The region is highly reliant on **agriculture** and influenced by commodity prices, transport costs and technological innovations. There are investments in irrigation and **value-added processes** and potential to develop the region as a centre for food technology, innovation and niche products and markets. Climate change may also have a net positive impact through a combination of fewer frost days, mainland climate uncertainty and concerns about national food security.

Over the last five years the **forestry** workforce has more than halved in size. The Tasmanian Forests Intergovernmental Agreement and the more than 40,000 ha of private timber reserves available for harvest provide some prospects for revitalisation. This together with a loss of manufacturing jobs and the closure of the Beaconsfield Mine has added to the out flow of young families. There are however newly emerging **resource extraction** opportunities.

Over the past two decades, growth in Greater Launceston has been driven by the service sector, although the sector's expansion has been uneven. **Retail, health, education, public administration, hospitality and tourism** account for more than two-thirds of total employment growth since the mid 1990s and there are ongoing prospects including plans for an expansion of UTAS, gateway **tourism** and increasing health service demands. Conversely, **finance** and **telecommunication** services have contracted. Capitalising on the early provision of **NBN** may arrest this decline. Retail growth plateaued five years ago at the height of the global financial crisis. Online sales and suburban shopping precincts have also changed the dynamic of the local retail landscape.

The **loss of young families and ageing** are two demographic trends that will have a major impact on the future. Over time, they will work in tandem to slow the rate of population growth. Ageing will also increase pressure on health services, though this in itself is an opportunity and, through additional employment, may moderate the rate of decline of young families. Layered on top of this are poor health outcomes and low rates of physical activity, compounded by high levels of car-dependency.

Emerging health issues can be partially offset by capitalising on the fact that Launceston General Hospital (LGH) is a major employer and regional service provider. With ongoing investments in the hospital, education and research links to UTAS, responsibility for community health services across northern Tasmania and development of innovative surgical procedures and service delivery models, LGH will be a critical part of Greater Launceston's future.

There are also social and environmental issues that need to be considered. The data also point to **growing social inequity**, especially between the inner city and

areas with concentrations of public housing. There are plans to revitalise these areas with the involvement of the not for profit sector and community development initiatives. There are also inequity issues associated with **isolation** and inadequate community services in some newer areas. Population growth in Greater Launceston has been partially been at the expense of smaller hinterland towns, further eroding the viability of local services. The common thread to this spatial inequity is a lack of **connectivity and accessibility**. Part of the solution will involve more affordable housing closer to essential services, mobile services (e.g. home and community care) especially for the aged, and improvements in the efficiency public transport.

Environmentally, there are a number of issues including **siltation** in the upper Tamar and concerns about **flood risk** associated with **climate change**. Siltation is difficult to resolve, and perhaps can only be managed. Flood risk can be mitigated through levee investments and ruling out flood-prone areas for residential development. While **air quality** has improved, the inversion layer will always be problematic. There are also environmental concerns about the impact on natural landscapes and heightened **car dependency** associated with **urban sprawl**. Improving connections to, and interactions with, river foreshore areas, enhanced **parklands, cycleways and pedestrian amenity** are also considerations. The importance of the secure, affordable, **renewable energy** supply in Tasmania adds to the region's competitive advantage.

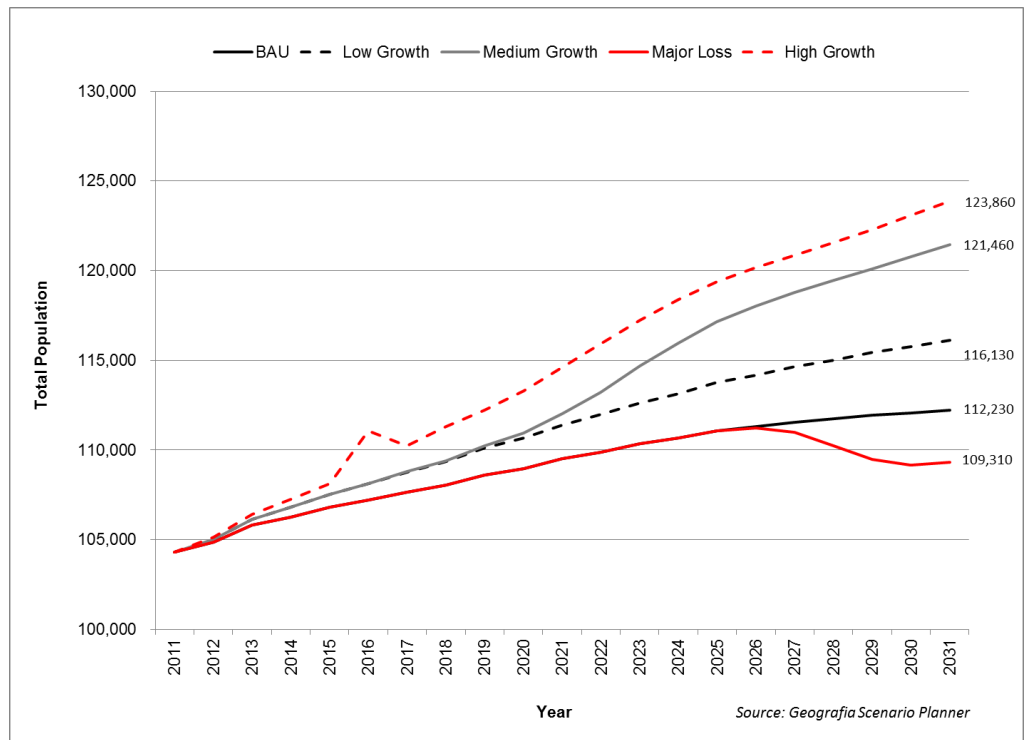
Responsibility for Greater Launceston's economic, social and environmental issues is shared among five municipalities, a regional body and numerous State Government agencies. Whilst not problematic in itself, under current trends there is likely to be increased competition for scarce major public infrastructure funds. This means that planning decisions need to be carefully considered, and creative, evidence-based solutions sought to attract funding and investment that benefits the whole region.

Greater Launceston has many issues, but it also has opportunities. These are constrained by **investment bottlenecks**, competing priorities and funding limits. This means there will need to be trade-offs, which speaks to the need for partnerships to address issues cost effectively, collaboratively and creatively. It also reinforces the need for a **shared vision**.

Growth Scenarios

Modelling suggests that by 2031 the population of Greater Launceston could range between 109,310 and 123,860 residents requiring between 5,140 to 10,084 new dwellings (Figure 2). The sensitivity in the modelling further highlights Greater Launceston's dependency on the viability of Bell Bay, value-adding agricultural investment, transport efficiencies, service sector growth, student populations and refugee intake.

Figure 2
Population
Growth
Scenarios



Creating the conditions to reduce this uncertainty, manage a transition to a more diverse economic base, attracting new forms of investment and collaboration on resolving social issues forms the basis of Greater Launceston Vision.

5.0 Community Aspirations

The community are concerned about economic uncertainty and job prospects but want to see Greater Launceston grow and prosper in a way that doesn't undermine liveability. Most believe the solution is in economic diversity, investments in amenity, accessibility improvements and innovation. More specifically this includes:

- A vibrant mix of shops, businesses, cafes and restaurants
- Improved air quality
- A hospital renowned for its specialist high quality care and short waiting lists
- Successful orchards, vineyards, wineries, vegetable growers, dairies and graziers
- Good, well-paid jobs in a mix of industries
- An active and vibrant waterfront
- An efficient, eco-friendly public transport system connecting different parts of the city
- Students attending a university renowned around the world for its teaching and research
- Retention of heritage buildings
- Pedestrian friendly streets, and a network of paths and cycleways connecting the whole of the Tamar Valley and beyond

When shown images of possible future characteristics, common themes the community they would **like** to see represented included:

- Productive agricultural landscapes
- Renewable energy
- Employment diversity
- Good health care services
- Public transport
- People cycling and walking
- Protection of environmental assets
- Retained heritage
- Medium rise development (some at water edge)
- Green architecture
- Community life including street markets and family days

Images they would **not like** to see included:

- High rise development
- Futuristic architecture that is out of step with the City's character
- Traffic congestion
- Polluted air or river systems
- Suburban sprawl
- Seas of car park or bitumen
- Heavy vehicles
- Fast food outlets
- Security cameras

A word cloud summary (Figure 3) captures the key community aspirations for the future.

Figure 3
Community
Aspiration Word
Cloud



6.0 Revitalising the Region

Many Australian regions, including Greater Launceston, are facing the same population and economic challenges, not the least of which are the loss of skilled, younger workers to the capital cities and uncertainty in the industries that regions are reliant on: manufacturing, mining, agriculture, forestry and tourism.

The need to revitalise regions has stimulated research into how we can “turn uncertainty and change into opportunity and prosperity” (Regional Summit Steering Committee, 2000: 3) and improve “...equity, resiliency and fiscal health” (OECD, 2012: 1). Today it is widely recognised that regional economic success depends on being able to attract and retain both younger working families and skilled, mature workers, all of whom will inject new ideas, experience, skills and capital. But it is also clear from the research that population growth alone is not sufficient. In Greater Launceston, the issues are complex. Its historical development means it has both extractive and manufacturing industry vulnerabilities on the one hand and service industry, agribusiness, and even new manufacturing potential on the other (Stimson et al, 2003).

The research also tells us that there is no one-size-fits-all model that can fix all of these problems; nor is there a single step that will catalyse all of the potential opportunities. However, there are common principles to revitalising regions.

Firstly, strategies need to be specifically developed and tailored to draw out local competitive advantages. Greater Launceston is a mid-sized region with a relatively mixed economy. To build on its competitive advantages we need to recognise its historical strengths and leverage assets such as the NBN, affordable housing, port, rails and airport infrastructure and quality of life.

Secondly, human and social capital formation is fundamentally important to regional development. In the case of Greater Launceston this means a move towards a knowledge-based economy by tapping into the latent skills base and ensuring planning and development nurtures, and doesn't impede, innovation, creativity and information sharing. Part of this includes investing in liveability and economic diversity so that Greater Launceston has both the amenity and career path opportunities to attract and retain young and skilled workers.

These principles are already embedded in the key strategic plans including the State Government's Economic Development Plan, Innovation Plan, Social Inclusion Plan, Community Resilience Project and Tasmania Together, as well as the Commonwealth's national urban policy. They all share the goal to develop places through skilled people, innovative practices, economic diversification and efficient and appropriate infrastructure.

In practical terms this means a multi-layered, place-specific approach that prioritises innovation, efficiency and connectivity through:

- Data collection and informed analysis so that we can understand how the region functions internally, how it interacts with the rest of the world and how this is likely to change. This knowledge, especially when shared, can assist in funding applications and project prioritisation
- Land use planning that makes better use of existing infrastructure and makes it easier for people and businesses to connect, innovate and co-operate
- Supporting the ongoing diversification of the region's economy so that there is scope for all industry opportunities to develop and stem the outflow of young families and skilled workers

- Acknowledging the importance of social and human capital formation to regional prosperity. Whether this is through investment in education and training – particularly for the lower skilled workers - programs to build community capacity, or urban planning that helps create functional local communities and business hubs (e.g. the network city form)
- A governance framework that encourages collaboration around a shared vision

The evidence clearly points to the fact that Greater Launceston is a community in transition and needs a new planning model that is strategic, collaborative, connected, diverse, knowledge-based and driven by creativity and liveability.

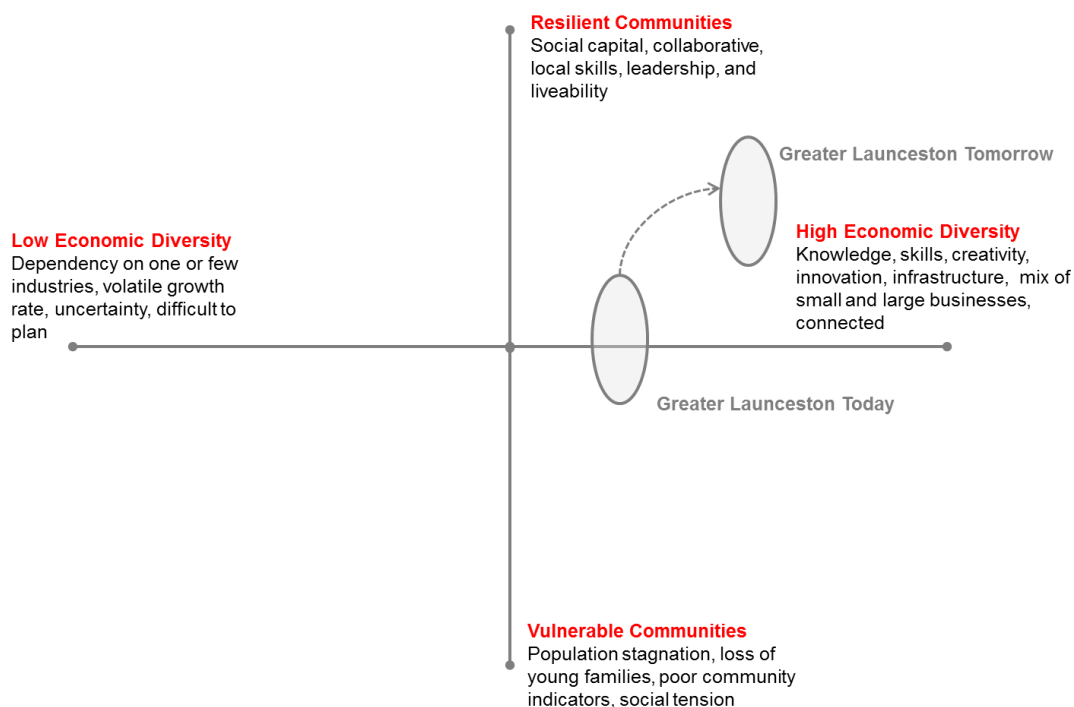
Table 1 Transition to a New Planning Model

Old Model	New Model
Business as usual	Strategic foresight
Disjointed governance	Collaborations and partnerships
Ad hoc and dispersed development	Co-ordinated, consolidated and networked
Single-user infrastructure	Multi-use infrastructure
Reliance on few industries	Economic diversity
Limited value-adding	Value-added industries
Few agglomeration economies	Knowledge clusters and innovation
Growth that undermines liveability	Liveability-driven growth

7.0 The Vision

The vision framework for Greater Launceston is oriented around building a more **resilient community** through investments in human capital and liveability, and greater **economic diversity** via innovation, creativity, knowledge and enabling infrastructure.

Figure 4
Vision
Framework



This vision framework is underpinned by four inter-related strategic directions that seek to position **Greater Launceston as a...**

Creative Region

Creativity flows through all human endeavours. Placing it at the forefront of a revitalisation vision for Greater Launceston means building on latent skills; further enhancing the arts and cultural scene; and investing in innovation, partnerships and collaborations. Central to this is the knowledge sector and leveraging from research and development in agribusiness, manufacturing, health and education. A creative society and economy will also assist deliver a more liveable, diverse and connected region.

Liveable Region

Liveability is already a key asset in the region and can be developed as a point of difference to the mainland cities in order to attract the skills and investment necessary to diversify and strengthen the economy. More specifically it is about retaining existing heritage and environmental assets and improvements to the urban form via an enhanced network of parks and alternative transport (paths, cycleways and public transport); waterfront activation; a cleaner physical environment; urban

consolidation around key activity hubs; and adoption of best practice urban design principles.

Diverse Region

Diversification of the economy builds resilience as a counter to uncertainty. Interventions that assist in the diversification of the economy (in terms of industry scope and enterprise scale) have feedback effects that can accelerate population and economic growth to offset the ageing population and subsequent declining fertility rate that is already 'locked into the system'. Diversity also extends to cultural and demographic diversity, which brings with it both challenges and opportunities.

Connected and Networked Region

Improved connectivity and networks within a region enhances efficiency. The concept for Greater Launceston translates into improved physical connections between places, activity nodes and community hubs; between individuals and organisations; and in the strength of the relationships between Greater Launceston and the rest of northern Tasmania, the mainland and international economies. It builds on assets such as port and airport infrastructure, the NBN, the strong sense of community and collaborations. It includes an urban form that helps to cluster activities into complimentary, connected nodes that stimulate the creation of a skills ecosystem, innovations and improved accessibility.

8.0 Policy Positions and Planning Interventions

Implementing the vision will require significant investments and innovations. It is clear there will need to be creative solutions, collaborations and trade-offs. Priorities will have to be determined through ongoing planning for the region, a willingness to look beyond municipal boundaries and focus on interventions that are most likely to catalyse the transformation of Greater Launceston. The following policy positions and planning interventions will help transition Greater Launceston through a process of renewal and repositioning:

Creativity

- i. Position Greater Launceston as the heart of a creative region
- ii. Encourage knowledge based and creative industries by leveraging from affordable housing, liveability, the latent skills base, cultural assets, tertiary research institutions, the growing service sector and the NBN
- iii. Build creative linkages between industry sectors and research institutions
- iv. Leverage from UTAS's creative industries courses to attract and retain creative individuals
- v. Establish a regional public arts fund with private and public benefactors
- vi. Explore the potential to develop "creative spaces" to attract artists
- vii. Foster an expanded cottage industry and encourage regular farmers and makers markets
- viii. Encourage a night-time economy to attract the creative class
- ix. Activate foreshore areas through more regular events and activities
- x. Establish a taskforce to identify creative means to secure funding and innovative intervention delivery
- xi. Formalise linkages with creative industries and associations in Melbourne and elsewhere
- xii. Work with the Launceston General Hospital and other health care providers to find creative and innovative ways to deliver services to an ageing population
- xiii. Encourage creative thinkers, artistic entrepreneurs and social enterprises to look to Greater Launceston as place of opportunity and inspiration

Liveability

- i. Prepare structure plans for Mowbray, Kings Meadow, Prospect, Riverside and Legana activity hubs with a focus on consolidation, housing diversity, appropriately scaled service provision and amenity
- ii. Complete a Launceston central area development plan that encourages a diversity of new activities including residential living, leisure, hospitality, tourism, entertainment and supporting commercial and professional services
- iii. Undertake a more detailed precinct plan for the Launceston General Hospital site and surrounds including investigating ways to create a cluster of health service professionals
- iv. Undertake a precinct and waterfront revitalisation plan for the Launceston waterfront (Northbank)
- v. Plan for the provision of additional primary school sites in Legana and Hadspen, and investigate alternative community roles for schools
- vi. Work with the State Government and the not-for-profit sector on a revitalisation and community development program in areas with a high concentration of public housing
- vii. Concentrate infill development around activity centres
- viii. Develop a silt management programme for the Upper Tamar River
- ix. Give priority to greenfield sites that are accessible to employment and services, provide opportunities for best practice urban design and retain the natural and productive landscape

- x. Investigate the feasibility of a community health centre at Mowbray and build on the opportunities of a new family centre in George Town
- xi. Plan for additional sports ovals in Legana and Hadspen
- xii. Consolidate the lifestyle, tourism and local services role of smaller settlements of Perth, Evandale, Longford, George Town and Beaconsfield
- xiii. Explore the potential of a community infrastructure levy

Diversity

- i. Undertake further investigations to better understand the viability of Bell Bay manufacturers and establish a round table to find a creative response to the most likely future scenarios
- ii. Develop a Regional Investment Attraction Strategy and Economic Prospectus
- iii. Building on Greater Launceston's history as an export centre, plan and lobby for funding to improve the port facilities at Bell Bay
- iv. Liaise with Tourism Tasmania on imminent reposition process for Northern Tasmania, and ensure municipal tourism plans are aligned
- v. Undertake a feasibility study into a business incubator/enterprise centre with Kings Meadow or Newnham as possible locations
- vi. Encourage housing diversity with a focus on the CBD and major activity nodes
- vii. Work with the State Government to attract and nurture social enterprises
- viii. Work with UTAS to encourage mainland and overseas students to consider permanently residing in the region
- ix. Appoint a shared local government regional agribusiness officer to work with other agencies to forge partnerships build capacity for value-adding, niche products and new markets
- x. Work with the Migrant Resource Centre to establish the social infrastructure and support networks to retain humanitarian entrants in the region

Connectivity and Networks

- i. Embed the inter-dependent relationship between city and region in planning policy
- ii. Develop an agreed upon hierarchy of connected activity nodes and town centres that is aligned to future needs and builds on the assets of the surrounding neighbourhoods and hinterland
- iii. Position and market Western Junction and the Launceston Airport as an intermodal regional transport hub
- iv. Map out a future network of parklands along major waterways and foreshore areas, and improve pedestrian connections between residential areas and the waterways throughout the region
- v. Continue investments in footpath and cycleways focussing on a more integrated regional network
- vi. Work with the NBN Co to leverage from the rollout of the NBN to attract an increasing share of Melbourne's telecommuting workforce and forge linkages with international creative industries
- vii. Continue to build collaborations between local governments through ongoing strategic dialogue and knowledge sharing
- viii. Investigate the potential for an expanded free WIFI network
- ix. Establish an inter-governmental shared-services taskforce to find creative ways to address services gaps, inequities and inefficiencies with an initial focus on transport services to and from smaller towns
- x. Encourage and help build the capacity of business networks
- xi. Capitalise on Greater Launceston's transport assets and proximity to Melbourne to seek out and attract new investment

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A1 Measuring Success

Indicator	Current	Aspirational Target	Source	Vision Theme
Population				
Total population	103,000	120,000	ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Creative, Liveable, Diverse, Connected & Networked
Young families (no. 0-4 year olds)	6,450	7,000	ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Liveable, Diverse
Proportion of 15-19 year olds leaving the State	55 per 1000	45 per 1000	Tasmania Together	Liveable, Diverse
Tertiary students	5,000	8,000	UTAS	Creative, Liveable
Annual refugee intake	150-180	200-250	Dept. Immigration	Diverse
Economy				
Unemployment	6.5%	6%	ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Diverse
Total jobs	42,000	55,000	ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Diverse
Economic Diversity Index	0.92	0.93	ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Diverse
Agricultural and forestry jobs	1,000	2,000	ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Diverse
Manufacturing jobs	4,560	5,200	ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Creative, Diverse
Retail jobs	5,670	6,500	ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Diverse
People working from home	3.8%	10%	ABS	Creative, Diverse, Liveable, Connected & Networked
Weekly earning as % of national average	88%	95%	Tasmania Together	Diverse
Proportion in secure work	74.2%	76%	Tasmania Together	Diverse
Under-employment rate	7.1%	4%	Tasmania Together	Diverse
Business confidence in the local economy	25%	60%	Tasmania Together	Creative, Diverse
Natural Environment				
Air quality – days in which particle standards exceeded	0 days	0 days	Tasmania Together	Liveable
River systems biologically impaired/impooverished	33%	10%	Tasmania Together	Liveable

Indicator	Current	Aspirational Target	Source	Vision Theme
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Tonnes/capita/annum)	15	11.5	Tasmania Together	Liveable
Residential electricity use (KWh hours) per household	7,841	5,700	Tasmania Together	Liveable
Transport Services				
Public Transport – average annual bus trips per capita	19 trips	25 trips	Tasmania Together	Liveable, Connected & Networked
Proportion who cycle for transport	5.9%	10%	Tasmania Together	Liveable, Connected & Networked
Percentage using the car to get to work	83.4%	80%	ABS, BITRE	Liveable, Connected & Networked
Housing				
Annual new dwellings	500	500	ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Liveable, Connected & Networked
Cumulative housing demand to 2031	n.a.	10,000	ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Liveable, Diverse, Connected & Networked
Proportion of new dwellings that are separate houses	86%	82%	ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Liveable, Diverse
Affordable housing – price to income ratio	5.4	3.4	Tasmania Together	Liveable, Diverse
Public housing waiting times	24 weeks	15 weeks	Tasmania Together	Liveable
Community, Culture and Identity				
Cultural venue visitations per capita/annum	1.5	2	Tasmania Together	Creative, Liveable
Participation in cultural activities	25%	35%	Tasmania Together	Creative, Liveable
Arts and recreation services jobs	630	1,000	ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Creative, Liveable
Community use of schools – hours/annum/school	99	200	Tasmania Together	Liveable
Proportion of people who feel safe at home at night	90.3%	95%	Tasmania Together	Liveable
Proportion of people reliant on welfare	33%	30%	Tasmania Together	Liveable, Diverse
Proportion participating in decision making	51.3%	65%	Tasmania Together	Connected & Networked
Volunteer rate	41%	50%	Tasmania Together	Connected & Networked

Indicator	Current	Aspirational Target	Source	Vision Theme
Local Government election participation	54%	75%	Tasmania Together	Connected & Networked
Health and Wellbeing				
No. GPs per 100,000 people	83.9	90	Tasmania Together	Liveable
Proportion who do insufficient physical activity	72.7%	55%	Tasmania Together	Liveable, Connected & Networked
Percentage of persons who smoke	23.4%	10%	Tasmania Together	Liveable
Proportion of people who are obese (18 yrs plus)	22.5%	10%	Tasmania Together	Liveable, Connected & Networked
Public hospital waiting time for elective surgery	38 days	25 days	Tasmania Together	Liveable
Proportion of population in very good or excellent health	55%	65%	Tasmania Together	Liveable, Connected & Networked
SEIFA Index	957	1050	ABS	Creative, Liveable, Diverse, Connected & Networked
Education				
Proportion with high level skills (Cert. III +)	45.4%	55%	Tasmania Together	Creative
Proportion of teachers with indigenous study training	53%	100%		Creative
Year 10 to 12 retention rates	70%	85%	Tasmania Together	Creative, Diverse
Reading - Year 5 students at or above the national minimum standard	90%	94%	ABS	Creative, Liveable
Numeracy - Year 5 students at or above the national minimum standard	94%	96%	ABS	Creative, Liveable
Participation in post-secondary education	19%	22%	Tasmania Together	Creative, Liveable
R&D jobs	1,780 (4.3%)	3,000 (5.5%)	Tasmania Together, ABS, Geografia Scenario Planner	Creative, Diverse