



Making Burnie 2030
2015 Review

Part One

Community Profile Indicators
Progress Report



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Document Control

Date	Version	Description
12 Nov 2015	1.0	First draft of Progress Report Part 1 – for internal review
18 Nov 2015	1.1	General editing
20 Nov 2015	1.2	General editing and formatting, defer Public Health Services CPI until further data to be confirmed
5 Feb 2016	1.3	Update of Innovation Index CPI; corrected methodology of Public School Participation Rates CPI
5 Feb 2016	1.3	Tabled to Council Workshop for review and planning session
24 Mar 2016	1.4	Update of AEDI Index results released. Draft status removed for publishing.

Corrections or feedback can be sent to mneasey@burnie.net

Introduction

Making Burnie 2030 is the community’s strategic plan for Burnie. The creative journey to develop this plan in 2010-11 posed one important question: **What kind of future do we want for our children?**

Five years on, it is time to review our progress toward each of the future directions. This report is Part One of the Making Burnie 2030 Review, and presents an update of all the Community Profile Indicators (CPIs).

We understand that the CPIs are not always within our control. Many external factors can influence these results. However, they are still a helpful set of indicators that describe just where we sit in each area.

Most importantly, they are useful in understanding where our biggest challenges lie and how we can develop strategies to improve them. They also reveal where we have made progress and can celebrate what’s great about Burnie.

It is not possible to gather recent data on all the CPIs and we note that some of the data, particularly census data is up to four years old. In these cases, the results are before any Making Burnie 2030 initiatives commenced.

Despite this, all measures shown in this report are a progression on the previous measures that were available when Making Burnie 2030 was developed, and therefore are still valuable for understanding progress and trends.

This report shows that some areas have progressed while others have not advanced in the direction we would like.

Since the development of Making Burnie 2030, some excellent initiatives are underway across education, health, social support, business and industry which are sowing the seeds for long-term benefits. This collective and collaborative approach means we are working together with a common focus.

This review is an opportunity to understand where we sit on the six future directions, and work out where as a community we need to channel our efforts in order to impact our City’s future.



Summary Progress – Community Profile Indicators

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A centre for information, knowledge and learning	Progress	Latest Data	Page
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PROGRESS SYMBOL KEY	
	Progress is being made, meets or exceeds target
	Some progress or target not maintained
	Not making progress toward this target

A secure, innovative and diverse economy	Progress	Latest Data	Page
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A natural and built environment that is respected and cared for	Progress	Latest Data	Page
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A Regional Hub	Progress	Latest Data	Page
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Rail Volume	N/A		49
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Future Direction 1

An attractive place to live, work and play

1A Overall Population Growth

Community Profile Indicator 1A

Why is this indicator used?

If Burnie improves as an attractive place to live, work and play, the net population of the municipality should grow.

Baseline Data

19,892 in 2010 (subsequently revised by ABS to 20,073)

2030 Target

23,000 by 2030 (an average increase of 155 people per year)

Latest Data

2014

Where does this information come from?

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Cat No. 3218.0 Regional Population Growth Australia

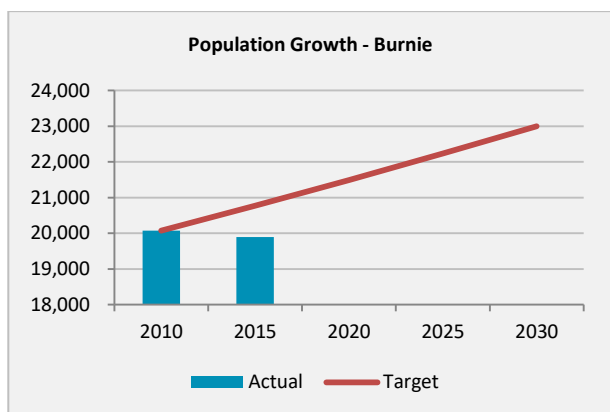
Explanation of measure

The population growth baseline figure has been adjusted since the first measure which was a preliminary estimate by ABS at the time of publication. Similarly the 2014 result reported here is still a preliminary estimate.

The most recent statistic available for the 2015 review is the 2014 estimate, providing a four year measure.

About the Target

At the formation of Making Burnie 2030, the 2030 target was set taking into account the State Government’s Demographic Change Advisory Council predicting 22,290 people in Burnie in 2032 under a medium series of predictions. Burnie City Council’s Settlement and Investment Strategy prepared in 2007 was more conservative, estimating 20,820 in 2026. The target set reflects the desire of the community to grow its population significantly over the next 20 years by working toward the strategies and objectives of Making Burnie 2030.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	20,073	19,893			
Target	19,892	20,629	21,393	22,185	23,007

TAS	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	508,847	514,762			

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, Burnie’s population has declined slightly by a net 180 people, or -0.9%.

By comparison, the total population for Tasmania increased by a net 5,915 people, or 1.16%

In 2010, Burnie was ranked 22 out of 27 for fastest growth of a local government area in Tasmania (populations <2,000 excluded). In 2014 this ranking fell to 24.

Both local government areas either side of Burnie had positive growth rates over the same period. Local government areas in the Cradle Coast region had a mixture of results ranging from 3.0% decline (West Coast) to 1.8% growth (Latrobe).



Progress Status

Not making progress toward this target

Contributing Factors

Employment opportunities are likely to be the most significant factor affecting population. In the past four years Burnie has experienced some large losses in past traditional employment opportunities.

It is hoped that as a result of new and emerging employment opportunities, the population of Burnie will return to positive and stronger growth in the next period of measurement.

It is recognised that a wide range of factors impact population and these drivers are out of the control of any one organisation or government. Population is an indicator of who is choosing to live in Burnie. The reasons why people choose to live where they do include both choice and necessity.

Future Direction 1

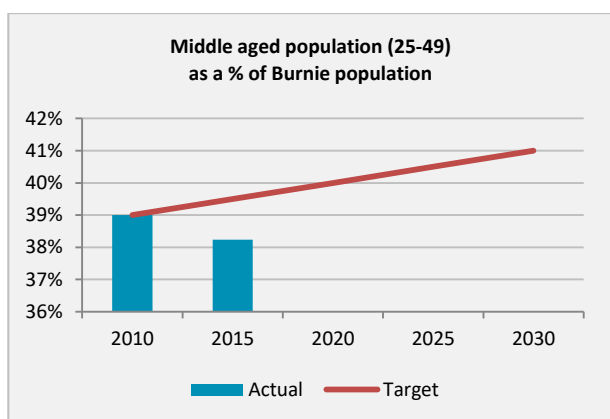
An attractive place to live, work and play

1B Middle Aged Population Growth

Community Profile Indicator 1B

Why is this indicator used?

This measure provides a broad indicator of the attraction of families and workers as a target group for growth.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	39.0%	38.2%			
Target	39.0%	39.5%	40.0%	40.1%	41.0%

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2009 data and 2015 measure shows 2013 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie Ages	2009	2013	Change
0-14 yrs	20.5%	19.7%	↓ 0.8%
15-24 yrs	13.7%	13.9%	↑ 0.2%
25-34 yrs	11.8%	11.6%	↓ 0.2%
35-44 yrs	13.1%	12.6%	↓ 0.5%
45-54 yrs	13.8%	13.4%	↓ 0.4%
55-64 yrs	11.7%	12.4%	↑ 0.7%
65-74 yrs	8.4%	8.8%	↑ 0.4%
75-84 yrs	5.0%	5.5%	↑ 0.5%
85+ yrs	1.9%	2.1%	↑ 0.2%
Total	100%	100%	

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, Burnie’s middle age population (25-49) has fallen from 39% to 38.2%. This equates to approximately 235 less middle-agers in this age bracket.

By contrast, almost all other age brackets increased.

The movement in age brackets between measures is consistent with an ageing population and growth in the over 55s age group.

Baseline Data

39.0% in 2010

2030 Target

41.0% by 2030 (an average increase of 80+ people per year in the bracket 25-49 years)

Latest Data

2013

Where does this information come from?

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Cat No. 1379.0.55.001 Regional Statistics by LGA, Annual – Estimated Resident Population

Explanation of measure

The measure is an average of the past five years.

The 2009 figure has been adjusted by the ABS since the first measure which was a preliminary estimate by ABS at the time of publication. As the baseline was a five year average of 2005-2009, the baseline here has not been adjusted.

The most recent statistic available for the 2015 review is the 2013 estimate.

About the Target

The target set reflects the desire of the community to target its population growth toward families and workers, which contributes to a vibrant community and reflects a community with strong opportunities.



Progress Status

Not making progress toward this target

Contributing Factors

The target range of middle agers (families and workers) has distinctly fallen, while almost all other brackets have increased.

This indicates that the decline in total population is due to the decline of middle-agers. It is likely that employment opportunities are a contributing factor for this age bracket.

In the past four years Burnie has experienced some large losses in past traditional employment opportunities.

While we hope that new and emerging employment opportunities will strengthen population growth, the middle age bracket is unlikely to grow ahead of other brackets without specific strategies or stimulus.

It is noted that the latest data is three years old.

Future Direction 1

An attractive place to live, work and play

1C Professionals and Trades

Community Profile Indicator 1C

Why is this indicator used?

If Burnie is an attractive place to work, it should be reflected in an increasing percentage of the population as professionals and trades.

Baseline Data

3,442 in 2010 (being 2006 data as latest available)

2030 Target

4,402 by 2030 (an average increase of 48 people per year)

Latest Data

2011 (Census)

Where does this information come from?

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Cat No. 1379.0.55.001 Regional Statistics by LGA, Annual – Occupation of Employed Persons - as % of Total Employed - 2011 Census

Explanation of measure

The measure is based on the actual number of people employed in the ABS occupation categories:

- Managers
- Professionals
- Technicians and Trades Workers

The data is based on the 2011 census.

About the Target

The target set reflects the desire of the community to increase the employment opportunities for the professionals and trades. Based on a static workforce, it requires an average increase of about 48 people per year, or 240 people over five years.



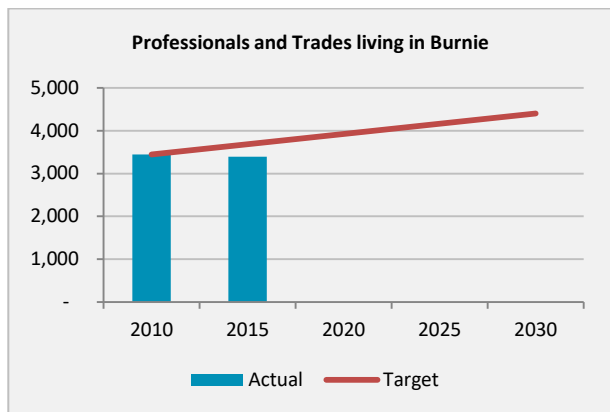
Progress Status

Not making progress toward this target

Contributing Factors

The result in this measure is consistent with a declining population as seen in indicators 1A and 1B.

The professionals and trades bracket is unlikely to grow ahead of other brackets without specific strategies or stimulus through increased opportunities in those categories.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	3,442*	3,394*			
Target	3,442	3,682	3,922	4,162	4,402

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 measure shows 2011 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Emp	8,956*	7,985*			

Emp = Number of people employed

*Note: for purpose of measuring percentages on the latest available data for occupations, 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 measure shows 2011 data.

Comments

Since the previous measure, the total number of professionals and tradespeople living in Burnie has fallen by approximately 48 people.

It should be noted that the available measure in 2010 was 2006 data and the last available measure in 2015 was the 2011 data. This result measures movement before Making Burnie 2030 commenced.

In 2011, professionals and trades made up 42.5% of the total people employed. This increased from 38.4% in 2006 which would suggest that the employment decline in that period was greater in the non-professionals and trades.

Future Direction 1

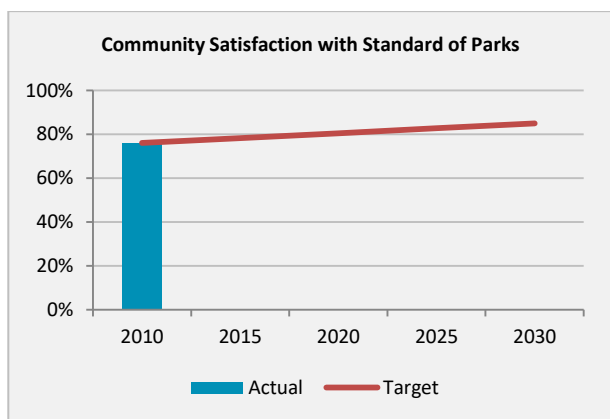
An attractive place to live, work and play

1D Standard of Parks

Community Profile Indicator 1D

Why is this indicator used?

A community that values its recreational spaces will be reflected in the satisfaction rating for the standard of parks across Burnie.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	76%	N/A			
Target	76%	78.25%	80.5%	82.75%	85%

Data not available for Burnie since last measure in 2006 (shown under 2010).

TAS	2006	2009	2011	2013	2015
Actual	74%	74%	74%	74%	76%

Comments

Data for this measure is not available for the 2015 review.

The next available opportunity to measure this indicator will be in 2017, by undertaking a wider Burnie sample within the next LGAT biennial survey.

The satisfaction rating at a statewide level has remained very consistent over the past decade, with a small improvement in the most recent 2015 survey.

Burnie had improved from a previous score of 72% in 2001 to 76% in 2006.

Burnie’s score in 2006 (latest available data for the 2010 report) was slightly above the state score in that year. It is noted that that measure is now ten years old.

Baseline Data

76% in 2010 (being 2006 data as latest available)

2030 Target

85% by 2030

Latest Data

Next data not available until 2017

Where does this information come from?

Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT)
Community Satisfaction Survey – extended sample for Burnie

Note the standard LGAT statewide survey does not include a big enough sample of Burnie on its own to provide a valid measure. The survey must be extended for a wide sample to provide this measure.

Explanation of measure

The measure is determined by telephone survey to a wide sample of Burnie residents across a broad quota ensuring representation of the population profile. The question behind this measure asks respondents to give a satisfaction score on Burnie’s parks and playgrounds.

About the Target

The level of satisfaction with the standard of parks at a state level in Tasmania has been very consistent for the last decade. Interestingly, the importance of parks and playgrounds to the Burnie community in 2001 and 2006 was 90% - very important. The target of 85% satisfaction was set as a desirable goal in the community to value the importance of our parks.

Progress Status

Current progress data not yet available.

Contributing Factors

Not applicable.

This indicator will be updated when data becomes available.

Future Direction 1

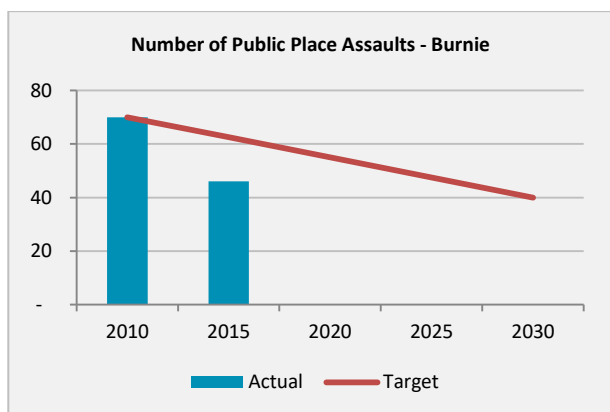
An attractive place to live, work and play

1E Public Place Assaults

Community Profile Indicator 1E

Why is this indicator used?

Community spaces that are considered safe will be reflected in the number of assaults in public places.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	70	46			
Target	70	63	55	48	40

5 years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burnie	58	43	48	45	36
WD	174	194	187	155	162
State	968	939	823	807	846

Burnie figures above are extracted for City of Burnie only
WD = Western District

Comments

Since 2010 the number of public place assaults, as a five year average, has fallen significantly from 70 to 46, indicating an improvement in the safety of public spaces.

Over the past five years, Burnie’s number of public place assaults has even fallen as low as 36 in 2015.

Over the past five years, public place assaults have fluctuated for the Western District, with a fall in the last three years.

As a statewide comparison, the number of public place assaults has also fallen in the last five years.

Baseline Data

70 in 2010

2030 Target

Less than 40 per year by 2030

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Tasmania Police – Corporate Performance Report (Annual)

Note – Figures for Burnie in the above report include Waratah-Wynyard and Circular Head. The figures at left in this report have been isolated for City of Burnie only, provided by Tasmania Police.

Explanation of measure

A five year average is used for the 2010 and 2015 measures, in order to smooth out fluctuations and give a more consistent measure.

About the Target

The target set reflects the desire of the community to see a significant decrease in the number of assaults that occur in public places in Burnie. A target of less than 40 per year was considered an ambitious but achievable goal.



Progress Status

Strong progress toward this target

Contributing Factors

Contributing factors toward this measure are not stated in the Corporate Performance Report.

There may be a range of influences on this result, and many are beyond the control of any organisation or Council. This indicator is included as a reflection of where our community presently sits.

Future Direction 1

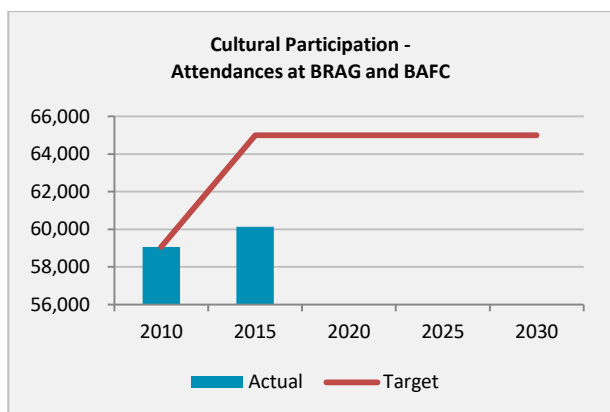
An attractive place to live, work and play

1F Cultural Participation

Community Profile Indicator 1F

Why is this indicator used?

The number of people engaging in cultural activities will increase as Burnie becomes a more attractive place to live, work and play.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	59,061	60,131			
Target	59,061	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000

5 years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
BAFC	39,013	39,966	41,039	41,420	32,276
BAFC/2		39,490	40,503	41,230	36,848
BRAG	24,260	24,536	18,304	26,970	23,283

BAFC figures are by calendar year; BRAG figures are by financial year
BAFC/2 shows the past 2 year average which is used for the measure.

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the attendances at Burnie Arts & Function Centre (BAFC) and the Burnie Regional Art Gallery (BRAG) have increased moderately.

The BAFC attendances increased steadily each year from 2011 to 2014, but dropped significantly in 2015, affecting the final measure.

It is worth noting, that had the same number been sustained in 2015, the target would have shown as achieved, as it had been in the previous year.

Baseline Data

59,061 people in 2010

2030 Target

65,000 by 2014 and sustained

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Burnie Arts and Function Centre attendance numbers (annual)
Burnie Regional Art Gallery visitor number (annual)

Explanation of measure

Attendances for the BAFC are counted on a calendar year basis.
Attendances for the BRAG are counted on a financial year basis.

In order to smooth out biennial fluctuations in BAFC numbers due to some events that are held every two years, a past two year average is used for the BAFC numbers.

About the Target

In setting the target consideration was given to recent strong improvement in the level of attendance and use at the BAFC and BRAG, noting that a similar ongoing % increase each year is not sustainable over the long term. The target is based on maintaining the same level of BRAG visitors as 2010 and increasing the BAFC numbers by a further 10% within three years, and then sustaining these combined numbers over the long term.



Progress Status

Target achieved in prior years, but not sustained in 2015

Contributing Factors

There are no major contributing factors to the one-off drop in 2015 numbers, apart from a number of performances dropping off for varying reasons in that year. It is expected that the numbers will again return to the levels of the previous years.

It is noted that the measure is not an entirely reliable measure of cultural participation. Visitor and participation numbers are best estimates. The BAFC and BRAG form only a part of cultural participation in Burnie. However in the absence of other reliable data, they are considered a worthwhile broad indicator.

Future Direction 1

An attractive place to live, work and play

1G Paper Mill Site Conversion

Community Profile Indicator 1G

Why is this indicator used?

It is a community desire to see this strategic parcel of land converted to productive use that will benefit the municipality.

Baseline Data

13.1% in 2010

2030 Target

100% by 2030

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Burnie City Council – estimate of land area in current productive use, with areas sourced from land title searches.

Explanation of measure

The measure lists those titles where title owners have converted the land to a productive use (actively being utilised). Where part of a title is being used, an estimate has been made.

About the Target

At the time of developing the Making Burnie 2030 plan, the paper mill site had closed and the land was not being productively used. The community had a strong desire, given the importance of the location, that the land be converted to productive use over time, and not become dormant or wasted.



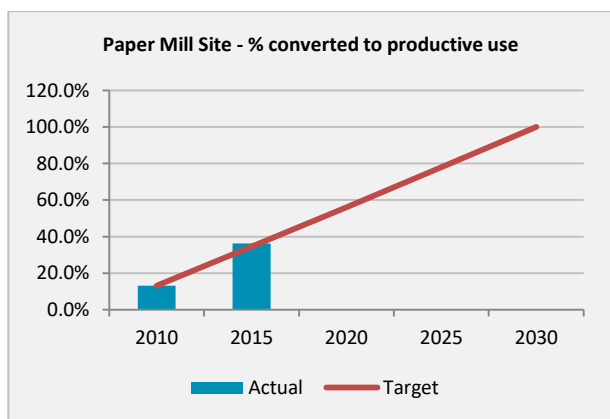
Progress Status

Good progress toward this target

Contributing Factors

The key drivers of this indicator have been the private investment in the site and ability to convert to new opportunities.

The new uses so far are industrial and big box retail.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	13.1%	36.3%			
Target	13.1%	34.5%	56.0%	78.0%	100.0%

Comments

Since the baseline measure in 2010, the conversion of the paper mill site to productive use has increased from 13% to 36%.

This meets the anticipated target for 2015.

Future Direction 2

An inclusive and healthy community

2A SEIFA Index

Community Profile Indicator 2A

Why is this indicator used?

The SEIFA Indexes provide a measure of a community’s socio-economic status. An increasing SEIFA index indicates improvement.

Baseline Data

Percentile 37 in 2010 (2006 Index)

2030 Target

Percentile 50 or higher by 2030

Latest Data

2011 (Census)

Where does this information come from?

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Cat No. 2033.0.55.001 Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)

Explanation of measure

There are four indexes to the SEIFA statistics. Each index summarises a different aspect of socio-economic conditions. This index focuses on income levels, educational attainment, and unemployment. This measure looks at where Burnie sits relative to other areas in Tasmania.

About the Target

This target has been set as a state percentile, meaning the target is relative to Tasmania’s scores, and that the desire is for Burnie to improve its ranking among Tasmanian areas, rather than just improve its score alone.

To achieve percentile 50 or higher, Burnie needs to improve its state ranking by at least five places, up to a ranking of 15 or higher out of 29 local government areas. This ranking depends partly on Burnie’s improvement, but also the relative movement of other areas.



Progress Status

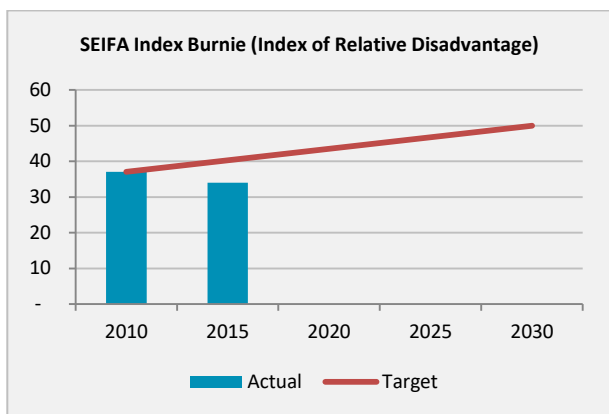
SEIFA score improved but target ranking fell slightly

Contributing Factors

This result is consistent with what is anecdotally known about Burnie’s level of socio-economic disadvantage. In 2015, Burnie was recognised as a high priority area when it was awarded \$1m in support toward objectives largely aimed at tackling worklessness.

It is hoped that the impact of these initiatives, driven by the community, will significantly push this indicator in a positive direction over the next two – three measuring periods.

It is noted that the latest data is four years old.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	37	34			
Target	37	40	44	47	50

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 measure shows 2011 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

RANK	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Tas	9	10			
Aus	86	90			

Tas = Burnie’s state ranking (out of 29)
Aus = Burnie’s national ranking (out of 564)

Comments

Since the previous measure Burnie’s index fell by one percentile between the five year measures, meaning Burnie’s relative socio-economic disadvantage worsened slightly by comparison to other areas in the state.

The score on this index moved from 896 to 921, which is actually an improvement, however is ranking fell from 11th to 10th out of 29 local government areas (1st being the most disadvantaged).

Relatively speaking, this was not a large movement, and other local government areas had larger movements between the years.

Burnie ranked 90th out of 564 local government areas across Australia, which was a slight improvement on the national ranking.

It should be noted that the available measure in 2010 was 2006 census data and the last available measure in 2015 was the 2011 census data. This result measures movement before Making Burnie 2030 commenced.

Future Direction 2

An inclusive and healthy community

2B SEIFA Index Suburbs

Community Profile Indicator 2B

Why is this indicator used?

Burnie traditionally has a large gap between its highest and lowest suburbs on the SEIFA index. This target is aimed at seeing the lower indexed suburbs improving significantly.

Most notably Burnie’s lowest suburb dropped from a score of 758 in 2006 to a score of 688 in 2011, widening the gap between the least and most disadvantaged people within Burnie.

Baseline Data

5 suburbs below the 20th percentile in 2010 (2006 data)

2030 Target

0 suburbs below the 20th percentile by 2030

Latest Data

2011 (Census)

Where does this information come from?

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Cat No. 2033.0.55.001 Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)

Explanation of measure

There are four indexes to the SEIFA statistics. Each index summarises a different aspect of socio-economic conditions. This index focuses on income levels, educational attainment, and unemployment. This measure looks at the scores of all Burnie suburbs.

The 20th percentile was a score of 900 in 2006. In 2011, the 20th percentile was a score of 913. The percentiles move relative to all the scores.

About the Target

The goal in this measure is to see the lower indexed suburbs improved. It is not about closing the gap between suburbs because this would discourage improvement in the high suburbs. The target is set at seeing all Burnie suburbs achieve indexes above the 20th state percentile.



Progress Status

Not making progress toward this target.

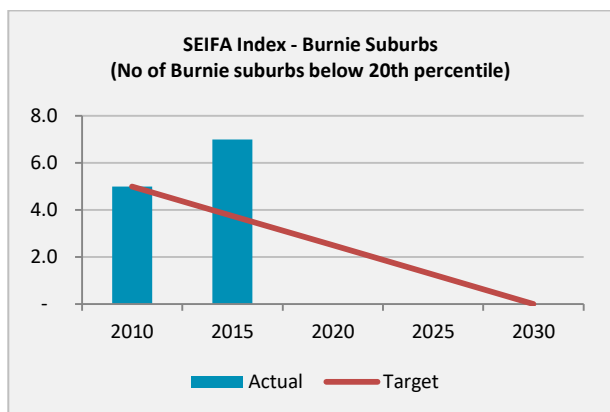
Contributing Factors

This result is consistent with what is anecdotally known about Burnie’s level of socio-economic disadvantage. In 2015, Burnie was recognised as a high priority area when it was awarded \$1m in support toward objectives largely aimed at tackling worklessness.

It is hoped that the impact of these initiatives, driven by the community, will significantly push this indicator in a positive direction over the next two – three measuring periods.

The initiatives are directed at improving opportunities, participation, education and employment for the more disadvantaged people in Burnie.

It is noted that the latest data is four years old.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	5.0	7.0			
Target	5.0	3.8	2.5	1.3	0

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 measure shows 2011 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie Suburbs	2006	2011	Score Change
Acton	852	866	↑ 14
Brooklyn	946	909	↓ 37
Burnie	924	943	↑ 19
Cooee	953	964	↑ 11
Emu Heights	933	929	↓ 4
Havenview	930	930	0
Hillcrest	860	854	↓ 6
Montello	915	913	↓ 2
Ocean Vista	986	946	↓ 40
Park Grove	1027	1033	↑ 6
Parklands	1051	1015	↓ 36
Romaine	998	991	↓ 7
Shorewell Park	721	688	↓ 33
Somerset	901	920	↑ 19
South Burnie	933	922	↓ 11
Upper Burnie	885	876	↓ 9
Wivenhoe	863	888	↑ 25

Comments

Since the previous measure, this indicator has worsened with now seven suburbs scoring below the 20th state percentile, compared to five previously.

Future Direction 2

An inclusive and healthy community

2C Voluntary Work

Community Profile Indicator 2C

Why is this indicator used?

The level of volunteer work in a community may be considered an indicator of inclusiveness and belonging.

Baseline Data

20.9% in 2010 (2006 data)

2030 Target

25% by 2030

Latest Data

2011 (Census)

Where does this information come from?

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Cat No. 1379.0.55.001 Regional Statistics by LGA, Annual – Unpaid Work: Percentage of Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over – 2011 Census

Explanation of measure

The measure is based on the number of people aged 15 years and over, who undertake voluntary work for an organisation or group. It is stated as a percentage of the total population in this age group.

The most recent statistic available for the 2015 review is the 2011 census data, providing a five year measure.

About the Target

The target aims to see volunteer work in Burnie increase from one in five people, to one in four.



Progress Status

Not making progress toward this target

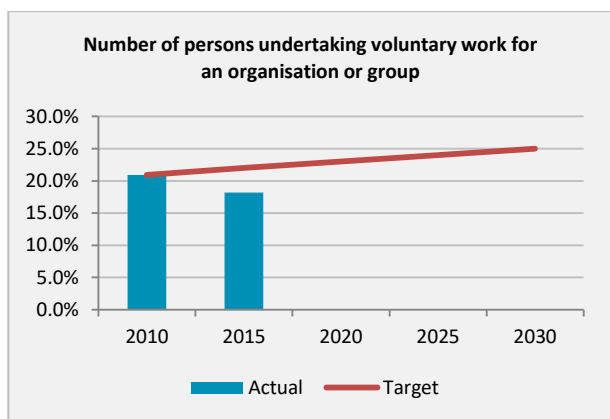
Contributing Factors

In general terms, only one in five people undertake voluntary work for an organisation or group.

Given that the decline in Burnie is consistent with that of Tasmania as a whole, the contributing factors would appear to be non-specific to Burnie.

The measure is included as a possible indicator of inclusiveness and belonging. It is not a conclusive measure of this aspect.

It is noted that the latest data is four years old.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	20.9%	18.2%			
Target	20.9%	22.0%	23.0%	24.0%	25.0%

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 measure shows 2011 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

TAS	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	22.0%	19.5%			

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 measure shows 2011 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Comments

Since the previous measure, the percentage of people undertaking voluntary work for an organisation or group, fell from almost 21% down to 18%.

This was consistent with a similar decline across Tasmania.

Burnie sits slightly below the Tasmanian average.

Future Direction 2

An inclusive and healthy community

2D Overseas Born Population

Community Profile Indicator 2D

Why is this indicator used?

As Burnie becomes a more inclusive and welcoming community, this may be reflected through an increased proportion of overseas born people choosing Burnie as a home.

Baseline Data

8.5% in 2010 (2006 data)

2030 Target

15.0% by 2030

Latest Data

2011 (Census)

Where does this information come from?

Australian Bureau of Statistics
National Regional Profile – Population – LGA Burnie – 2009-13; Datacube

Explanation of measure

This indicator measures the total number of people living in Burnie who were born overseas, as a percentage of total population in Burnie.

The most recent statistic available for the 2015 review is the 2011 census data, providing a five year measure.

About the Target

Given that the previous five year growth was only 0.4%, the target was considered reasonably ambitious but achievable over the long term. The sudden growth has already exceeded the projected target for 2015. The next census in 2016 will show whether this trend continues or evens out.



Progress Status

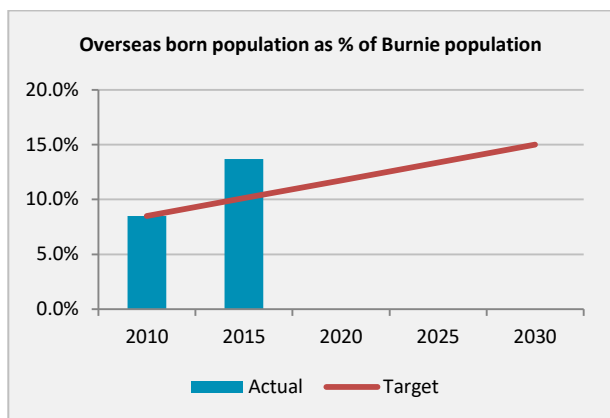
Progress is exceeding the target

Contributing Factors

Given that the sudden growth in overseas born population is consistent across Tasmania, the contributing factors would appear to be non-specific to Burnie.

The measure is included only as a possible indicator of inclusiveness and belonging.

It is noted that the data is four years old.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	8.5%	13.7%			
Target	8.5%	10.1%	11.8%	13.4%	15.0%

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 measure shows 2011 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

TAS	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	11.3%	16.4%			

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 measure shows 2011 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Comments

Since the previous measure, the percentage of overseas born population living in Burnie has risen significantly from 8.5% to 13.7%.

During the same period, Tasmania saw a similar increase, from 11.3% to 16.4%.

The growth is a more recent change, as the previous five years did not see this level of increase (Burnie 8.1% in 2001 census).

Future Direction 2

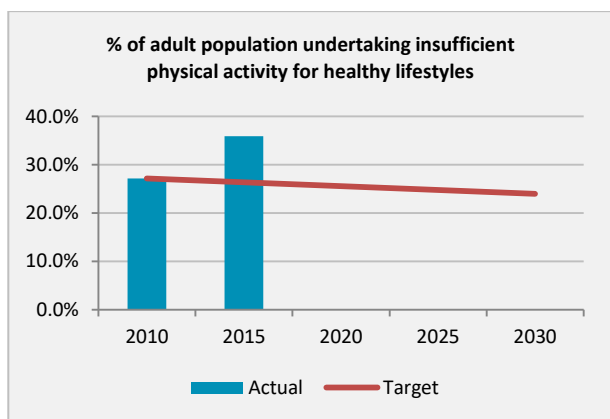
An inclusive and healthy community

2E Insufficient Physical Activity

Community Profile Indicator 2E

Why is this indicator used?

A community that values its physical health will be evidenced by a strong level of physical activity for wellbeing.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	27.2%	35.9%			
Target	27.2%	26.4%	25.6%	24.8%	24.0%

Note: 2010 measure above shows 2009 data and 2015 measure shows 2013 data, being the latest available survey data in each measuring period.

TAS	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	27.5%	31.0%			

Note: 2010 measure above shows 2009 data and 2015 measure shows 2013 data, being the latest available survey data in each measuring period.

Comments

Since the previous measure, there has been a significant increase in the number of Burnie adults who report that they do not undertake sufficient physical activity for healthy lifestyles.

This number of people has grown from about 1 in 4 to now 1 in 3.

The rate across Tasmania also worsened, but where Burnie was consistent with the state average in 2010, it has increased more than the state position between the two measures.

Baseline Data

23.3% in 2010 (subsequently revised by DHHS to 27.2%)

2030 Target

20% by 2030 (subsequently revised to 24% due to baseline methodology revision by DHHS)

Latest Data

2013

Where does this information come from?

Department of Health and Human Services – Epidemiology Unit
Tasmanian Population Health Survey

Explanation of measure

The measure for insufficient physical activity is based on a self-assessment question, defining insufficient as 'less than 150 minutes, or 150 minutes but fewer than five sessions per week'. The results are for the adult population only, aged 18 years and over.

The results for the 2010 and 2015 measures are based on survey results from 2009 and 2013, providing a four year measure.

About the Target

The target was initially set to reduce this rate from 23.3% to 20.0%. The methodology of the 2013 survey by DHHS was improved to better reflect population distributions. This resulted in a revision of the methodology for 2009 survey results, for consistency. Accordingly, the target has been revised to drop 3% from the baseline result.

A 3% reduction was expected to be a very achievable target over the 20 years, and reflected the community's desire to encourage healthy lifestyles and wellbeing.



Progress Status

Not making progress toward this target

Contributing Factors

The key findings of the 2013 report note that sole mobile phone users were excluded from the survey sample (those without landlines), and therefore some sectors such as the 18-24 age group, and lower socio-economic groups may be underrepresented. The survey approach to survey through landline only for 2013 is consistent with 2009, although the mobile phone-only sector may have increased. This is noted but not likely to be the only contributor to the increase.

Future Direction 2

An inclusive and healthy community

2F BMI Overweight and Obese

Community Profile Indicator 2F

Why is this indicator used?

Addressing obesity will contribute toward improved physical and emotional health and reduce a factor in chronic disease.

Baseline Data

56.0% in 2010 (subsequently revised by DHHS to 62.2%)

2030 Target

40.0% by 2030 (subsequently revised to 46.0% due to baseline methodology revision by DHHS)

Latest Data

2013

Where does this information come from?

Department of Health and Human Services – Epidemiology Unit
Tasmanian Population Health Survey

Explanation of measure

The measure for overweight or obesity is based on calculating BMI (body mass index) from self-reported height and weight. The key findings of this report notes that self-reported height and weight can underestimate BMI results, as opposed to actual measurements. The results are for the adult population only, aged 18 years and over.

The results for the 2010 and 2015 measures are based on survey results from 2009 and 2013, providing a four year measure.

About the Target

The target was initially set to reduce this rate from 56% to 40%. The methodology of the 2013 survey by DHHS was improved to better reflect population distributions. This resulted in a revision of the methodology for 2009 survey results, for consistency. Accordingly, the target has been revised to drop 16% from the baseline result.

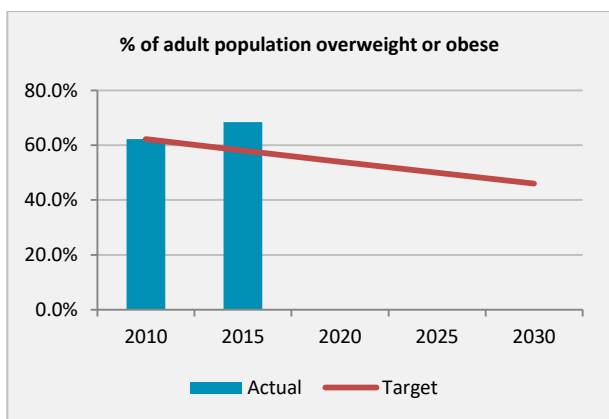


Progress Status

Not making progress toward this target

Contributing Factors

The Burnie result is consistent with a statewide trend of an increasing number of people being overweight or obese. This is also consistent with the increase in the number of people both in Burnie and statewide who report that they do not undertake sufficient physical activity.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	62.2%	68.4%			
Target	62.2%	58.0%	54.0%	50.0%	46.0%

Note: 2010 measure above shows 2009 data and 2015 measure shows 2013 data, being the latest available survey data in each measuring period.

TAS	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	56.7%	61.2%			

Note: 2010 measure above shows 2009 data and 2015 measure shows 2013 data, being the latest available survey data in each measuring period.

Comments

Tasmania shows a concerning increase in overweight and obesity levels since the previous measure, with three out of five people being in this category.

Burnie’s result in this area is worse than the state average and has increased significantly from 62.2% in the 2009 survey to 68.4% in the 2013 survey.

While Burnie’s increase is consistent with the state average increase over the same time, the Burnie population sits well above the state average, meaning Burnie is more challenged in this area. This is reflected in a higher incidence of chronic disease.

Future Direction 2

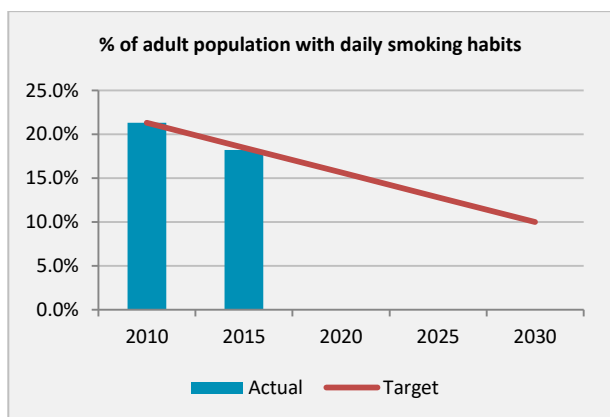
An inclusive and healthy community

2G Daily Smoking Habits

Community Profile Indicator 2G

Why is this indicator used?

Reducing the incidence of smoking will contribute toward a healthier community and reduce a factor in chronic disease.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	21.3%	18.2%			
Target	21.3%	18.5%	15.7%	12.8%	10.0%

Note: 2010 measure above shows 2009 data and 2015 measure shows 2013 data, being the latest available survey data in each measuring period.

TAS	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	16.1%	11.9%			

Note: 2010 measure above shows 2009 data and 2015 measure shows 2013 data, being the latest available survey data in each measuring period.

Comments

Since the first measure, the number of daily smokers in Burnie has decreased, from 21.3% to 18.2%.

The same trend has occurred in Tasmania with larger decrease in daily smokers between the 2009 and 2013 surveys.

While the progress of this measure is meeting the target set for reduction, Burnie still has a higher proportion of daily smokers than the state average.

Baseline Data

20.5% in 2010 (subsequently revised by DHHS to 21.3%)

2030 Target

10.0% by 2030

Latest Data

2013

Where does this information come from?

Department of Health and Human Services – Epidemiology Unit
Tasmanian Population Health Survey

Explanation of measure

This measure is based on a self-assessed survey question about smoking habits. Those who smoke are asked to define themselves as occasional or daily smokers. This measure focuses on daily smokers only.

The results for the 2010 and 2015 measures are based on survey results from 2009 and 2013, providing a four year measure.

About the Target

The target was initially set to halve this rate from 20.5% to 10%. The methodology of the 2013 survey by DHHS was improved to better reflect population distributions. This resulted in a revision of the methodology for 2009 survey results, for consistency. Given the revision is minor, the target of 10% by 2030 has been maintained.

The reduction to 10% was expected to be a very achievable target over the 20 years, and reflected the community’s desire to encourage healthy lifestyles and wellbeing.



Progress Status

Progress is on target

Contributing Factors

The Burnie result is consistent with a statewide trend in a reduction in smoking. Contributing factors could be the result of targeted campaigns to reduce smoking, new labelling laws, and changing social attitudes to smoking as a result of health education.

Future Direction 2

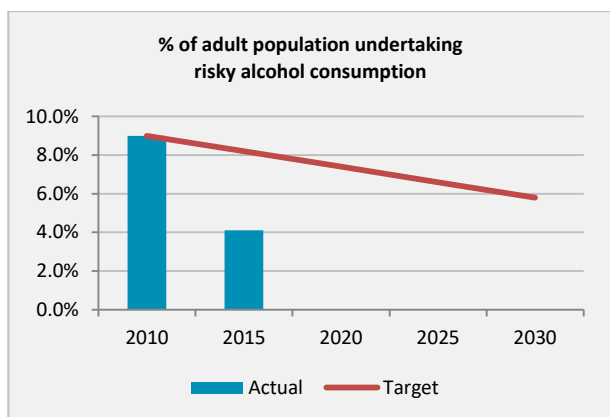
An inclusive and healthy community

2H Risky Alcohol Consumption

Community Profile Indicator 2H

Why is this indicator used?

Alcohol consumption at risky levels can be a contributor to negative behavioural outcomes and a factor in chronic disease.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	9.0%	4.1%*			
Target	9.0%	8.2%	7.4%	6.6%	5.8%

*This figure to be taken with caution, due to low data reliability.
 Note: 2010 measure above shows 2009 data and 2015 measure shows 2013 data, being the latest available survey data in each measuring period.

TAS	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	5.9%	4.6%			

Note: 2010 measure above shows 2009 data and 2015 measure shows 2013 data, being the latest available survey data in each measuring period.

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, Burnie’s rate of risky alcohol consumption appears to have fallen considerably.

It must be noted that the DHHS report specifies that this particular result for Burnie in 2015 should be taken with caution, due to low data reliability. Therefore the result cannot be taken conclusively.

Over time, the trend will become more apparent.

The results for Tasmania also show a reasonable decrease in risky alcohol consumption.

Baseline Data

8.2% in 2010 (subsequently revised by DHHS to 9.0%)

2030 Target

5.0% by 2030 (subsequently revised to 5.8% due to baseline methodology revision by DHHS)

Latest Data

2013

Where does this information come from?

Department of Health and Human Services – Epidemiology Unit
 Tasmanian Population Health Survey

Explanation of measure

This measure is based on a self-assessed survey question about alcohol consumption habits. It identifies long term risk of alcohol-related disease or injury, resulting from consumption of more than two standard drinks on each drinking occasion.

The results for the 2010 and 2015 measures are based on survey results from 2009 and 2013, providing a four year measure.

About the Target

The target was initially set to reduce this rate from 8.2% to 5.0%. The methodology of the 2013 survey by DHHS was improved to better reflect population distributions. This resulted in a revision of the methodology for 2009 survey results, for consistency. Therefore the target has been revised to 5.8% by 2030.

The target reflects the community’s desire to encourage healthy lifestyles and wellbeing.



Progress Status

Progress toward this target appears to be positive, but the result is cautioned due to low data reliability

Contributing Factors

Contributing factors to a decrease in this measure are not directly known.

Future Direction 2

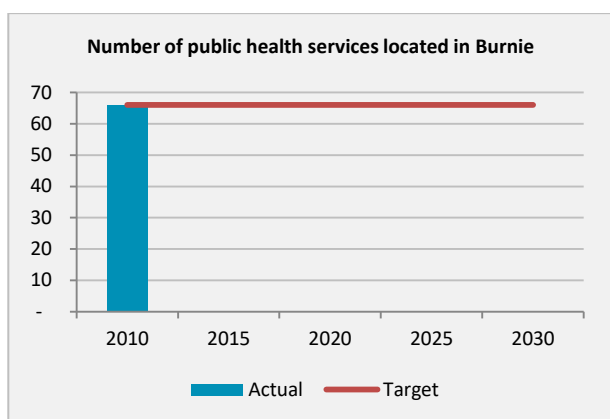
An inclusive and healthy community

2I Public Health Services

Community Profile Indicator 2I

Why is this indicator used?

A wide and comprehensive range of health services will be an indicator of Burnie’s capacity to respond to regional health needs.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	66				
Target	66	66	66	66	66

Services	2010	2015
Hospital-based services	TBC	TBC
Allied health	TBC	TBC
Outpatients / specialist clinics	TBC	TBC
THS - Parkside / Burnie Community House	TBC	TBC
Other non-THS services in Burnie	TBC	TBC
Total	TBC	TBC

Comments

Data is not yet confirmed for this measure in the 2015 Review.

Baseline Data

66 in 2010

2030 Target

To maintain or increase services: 66 by 2030

Latest Data

Not yet confirmed

Where does this information come from?

With assistance from Tasmanian Health Services, Department of Health and Human Services

Explanation of measure

The measure is a little subjective in that it relies upon the best available estimate to identify the range of services located in Burnie.

The measure counts all individual services that are located in Burnie. Services that have visiting specialists have been included. The measure focuses on services available, not just a clinic or group of services, because the loss of any single service is important.

About the Target

The target reflects the community’s desire to ensure that Burnie maintains its range of health services as a regional health centre, and does not lose that range of services over time.

Progress Status

Current progress data not yet available.

Contributing Factors

Contributing factors in this area can sometimes be the result of state government decisions, and are less likely to be in the control of Council or the community.

This is an indicator of the scope of services available to the region from Burnie. At the formation of Making Burnie 2030, this indicator was not considered in the context of the current health reform plans.

Future Direction 3

A centre for information, knowledge and learning

3A Australian Early Development Index

Community Profile Indicator 3A

Why is this indicator used?

A community that encourages and engages in early learning will be reflected in improved Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) results. A lower value reflects improvement.

Baseline Data

27.5% in 2010 (2009 survey data)

2030 Target

20.0% by 2030

Latest Data

2015 Australian Early Development Index

Where does this information come from?

Australian Early Development Census (AEDC)
Community Profile – Burnie, Tasmania

Explanation of measure

The measure indicates the percentage of children in Burnie who are developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains. These children are considered to be at particularly high risk developmentally.

The five areas of early childhood development (domains) are:

- Physical health and wellbeing
- Social competence
- Emotional maturity
- Language and cognitive skills (school-based)
- Communication skills and general knowledge

About the Target

The target reflects the desire of the community ensure that the number of children at high risk developmentally reduces over time.



Progress Status

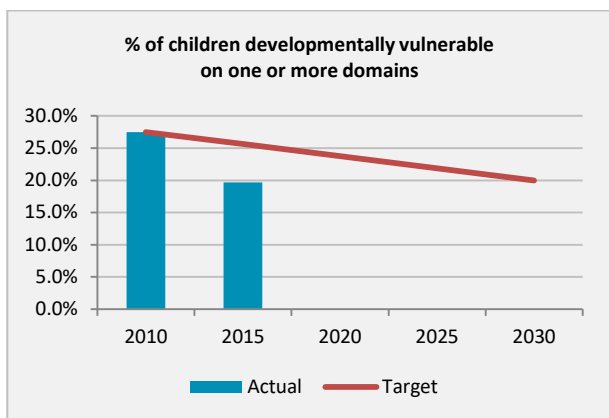
Progress toward this target exceeds expectations

Contributing Factors

The progress in this area has been attributed to the combined efforts of the community working together to address this social issue.

Services such as Hippy and Communities for Children, and State Government programs such as The Child and Family Centre and Launching into Learning, as well as the community's Burnie Works have all contributed to these significant results, aimed at ensuring every child in Burnie is equipped for their life ahead.

(Ref: BCC Media Release 18 March 2016, *Work in Early Childhood Development pays off*)



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	27.5%	19.7%			
Target	27.5%	25.6%	23.8%	21.9%	20.0%

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2009 data, being the latest available data in that measuring period.

	2009	2012	2015
Burnie	27.5%	27.1%	19.7%
Tas	21.8%	21.5%	21.0%

Comments

Data for the first measure was based on the 2011 AEDI report, now known as the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC).

Further data collection was carried out in 2012 and then in 2015 giving three year snapshots.

The 2012 result showed a small improvement for Burnie, but the 2015 result show a highly significant improvement for Burnie, already achieving the 20 year goal.

The noticeable thing about this result is that it is Burnie-specific. The state average has not changed significantly. Therefore Burnie has dramatically improved its position in relation to the Tasmanian average. The same is true for Burnie against the national average.

Future Direction 3

A centre for information, knowledge and learning

3B Public School Participation Rates

Community Profile Indicator 3B

Why is this indicator used?

Strong participation rates at school, both primary and secondary will indicate a higher level of engagement in education.

Baseline Data

91.5% in 2010

2030 Target

93.0% by 2030

Latest Data

2014

Where does this information come from?

Department of Education
Learning Services Northern Region

Explanation of measure

This indicator measures school attendance. It averages the attendance rates for each school over the past three years, and then applies a weighting relative to the number of students at each school.

About the Target

The target recognises 100% attendance is not possible due to illness or other reasons. It is set to reflect the community's value on the importance of education, and to aim for a consistently high participation rate.

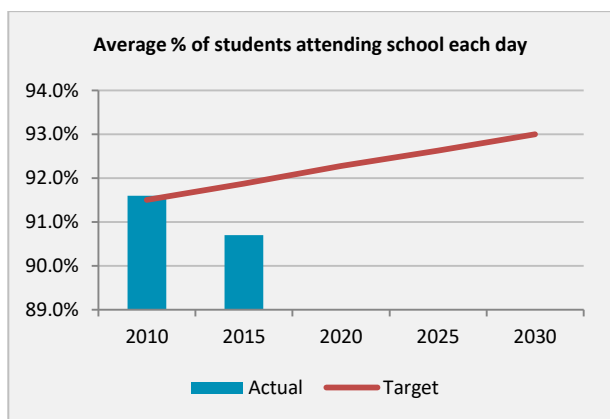


Progress Status

Not making progress toward this target

Contributing Factors

Factors directly impacting this measure are not known. The decrease in the result is not significant.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	91.6%	90.7%			
Target	91.5%	91.9%	92.3%	92.6%	93.0%

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2008-10 data and 2015 measure shows 2012-14 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie	2010	2014
Weighted 3 yr average – all schools	91.6%	90.7%
Weighted 3 yr average – high schools	88.1%	88.0%
Weighted 3 yr average – primary schools	93.5%	92.7%

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the three year weighted average for school attendance has fallen slightly from 91.6% to 90.7%.

A slightly bigger decrease is seen in the primary school average than the high school average.

Future Direction 3

A centre for information, knowledge and learning

3C Year 10 Retention

Community Profile Indicator 3C

Why is this indicator used?

An increase in the number of people completing education beyond Year 10 will indicate a higher level of educational attainment.

Baseline Data

72.8% in 2010

2030 Target

80.0% by 2030

Latest Data

Not yet available

Where does this information come from?

Department of Education

Explanation of measure

This measure is direct retention, based on tracing a student in Year 10 and determining if they are still attending a Tasmanian government school, college or TasTafe within the state one year later.

Students who go on to independent schools, apprenticeships, traineeships, employment, those who register with a private Registered Training Organisation, or those who leave for interstate or overseas are not included.

This data is only available for public schools.

About the Target

This target reflects the community’s desire to see a big improvement in year 10 retention to post-secondary education.

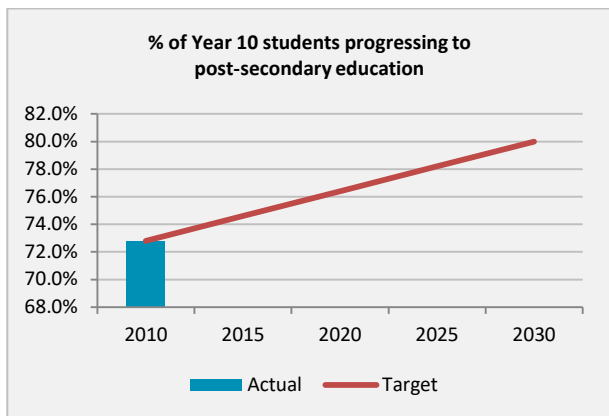
Progress Status

Current progress data not yet available.

Contributing Factors

Not applicable.

This indicator will be updated when data becomes available.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	72.8%				
Target	72.8%	74.6%	76.4%	78.2%	80.0%

Comments

Data is not yet available for the 2015 measure.

Future Direction 3

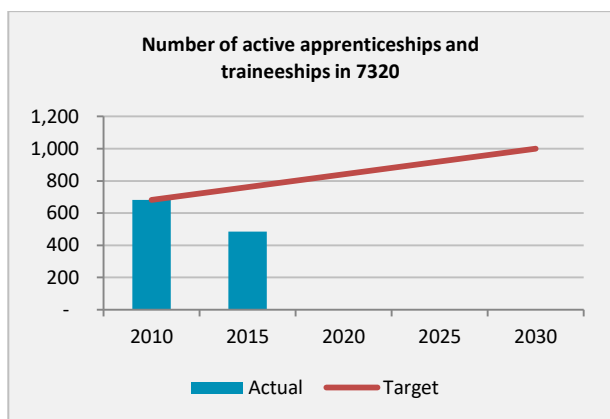
A centre for information, knowledge and learning

3D Apprenticeships and Traineeships

Community Profile Indicator 3D

Why is this indicator used?

A strong take up of apprenticeships and traineeships indicates an investment in learning and training for employment.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	681	485			
Target	681	761	840	920	1,000

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2011 data and 2015 measure shows 2015 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie	2012	2013	2014	2015
Actual	765	648	543	485

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the number of apprentices and traineeships being undertaken in Burnie has fallen significantly from 681 to 485.

During the period, the number of apprentices and traineeships increased (immediately exceeding the 2015 target) and then fell each of the three years after that.

Between 2012 and 2015, the following occupations decreased the number of apprenticeships and trainees significantly: corporate services manager (26 to 8), motor mechanic (47 to 39), sheetmetal trades worker (39 to 14), cook (26 to 16), hairdresser (24 to 11), community worker (12 to 0), office manager (24 to 7), warehouse administrator (19 to 1), sales assistant (51 to 36), truck driver (16 to 3), waterside worker (43 to 26).

The following occupations increased significantly: supply and distribution manager (10 to 20), aged or disabled carer (16 to 29). Carpenter and joiner (34), hospitality worker (20 to 24), general clerk (20 to 22) remained stable.

The wide remainder of occupations have less than 20.

Baseline Data

681 in 2010

2030 Target

1,000 by 2030

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Department of State Growth
Skills Tasmania

Explanation of measure

This indicator measures the number of apprentices and trainees undertaking training with a workplace location of 7320, as at 1 July each year.

About the Target

The strong growth target reflects the community’s desire to see solid investment by employers and government in the skills and trade training sector, in order to provide employment and career opportunities to the workforce, as well as invest in skills development and learning.



Progress Status

Not making progress toward this target

Contributing Factors

Contributing factors to this measure are likely to be economic conditions and employer confidence.

Similar results are reflected in the unemployment rate.

Government incentives can influence this measure from time to time.

Future Direction 3

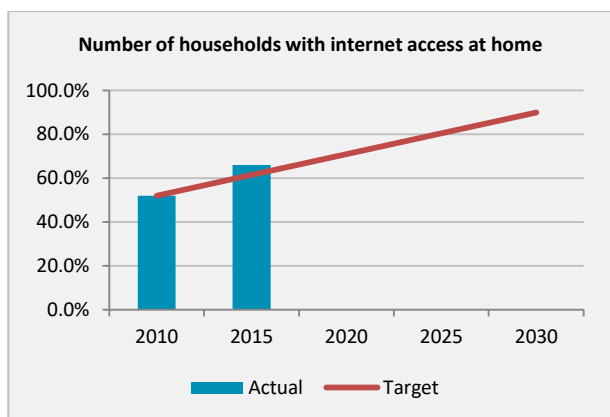
A centre for information, knowledge and learning

3E Home Internet

Community Profile Indicator 3E

Why is this indicator used?

Access to internet in the household is one indicator of access to learning opportunities and online interaction.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	52.0%	66.0%			
Target	52.0%	61.5%	71.0%	80.5%	90.0%

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 measure shows 2011 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

TAS	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	54.8%	68.7%			

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 measure shows 2011 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie	2010	2015
Broadband connection	26.8%	59.0%
Dial-up connection	24.5%	3.0%
Other connection	0.7%	5.0%
Total internet connections (household)	52.0%	66.0%

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 measure shows 2011 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Comments

Since the previous measure, the level of internet access at home has increased from 52% of households, to 66% of households, which exceeds the target.

Tasmania’s result has risen by a similar amount in the same period. Burnie lags slightly behind the Tasmanian average, and the small gap has remained the same between the two measures.

The shift from dial-up to broadband has been significant between the two measures, with only 3% of households having dial-up at the time of the 2011 census.

Baseline Data

52% in 2010

2030 Target

61.5% by 2030

Latest Data

2011 (Census)

Where does this information come from?

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Regional Statistics by LGA, Annual – Access to Internet at Home

Explanation of measure

This measure is undertaken during the ABS Census each five years and counts the number of households who have access to internet at home.

About the Target

The strong target was set recognising that the number of households having internet access should increase steadily. It reflects the desire to see the community have access to opportunities, learning and information that is available through the internet.



Progress Status

Progress is exceeding target

Contributing Factors

The level and speed of internet access is increasing as a social trend, as more and more business, learning, information and social media communication is available online.

The focus of this indicator is to understand Burnie’s position in relation to domestic internet access.

While the target is being met, it is still important to realise that in 2011, at the time of the last census, 34% of all households in Burnie did not have any type of internet access at all. While target markets may differ, this has impacts for general communication, in that one third of the general Burnie population will not be reached online.

Future Direction 3

A centre for information, knowledge and learning

3F UTAS Student Numbers

Community Profile Indicator 3F

Why is this indicator used?

As UTAS grows its role as a strong leader in education and research for the region, its enrolment numbers at Cradle Coast Campus will continue to grow.

Baseline Data

940 in 2010

2030 Target

6,100 by 2030

Latest Data

2014

Where does this information come from?

UTAS – Cradle Coast Campus, Student Operations

Explanation of measure

The measure is based on the latest calendar year, and counts the number of students who have passed or failed at least one unit at the Cradle Coast Campus.

The measure includes those studying online through Cradle Coast Campus, regardless of their geographical location.

About the Target

The target for this measure was based on UTAS goals for 2020 and is reflective of UTAS’s strategy and commitment to significantly grow the student numbers at Cradle Coast Campus.

The target assumes a flatline growth to 6,100 students by 2030. In reality the target is more likely to grow exponentially as campus facilities increase under the master plan and future developments.

The target was included in Making Burnie 2030 as it recognised the community’s desire to promote both the value of education and local access to education.



Progress Status

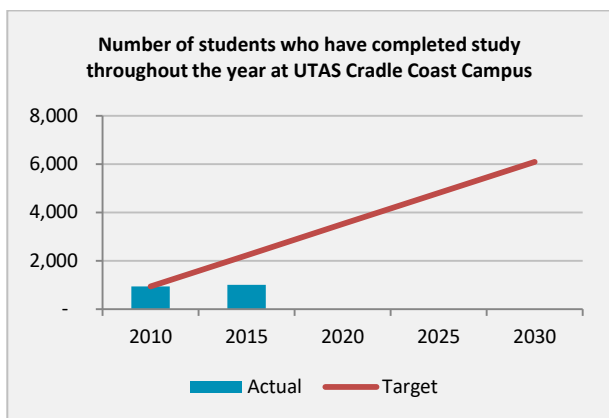
Some improvement but not meeting target

Contributing Factors

The range and extent of courses available at UTAS is likely to be one of a number of contributing factors. This aspect is included as the next Making Burnie 2030 indicator, as the community felt it important to measure not only student numbers, but the accessibility to a wider range of courses.

In 2014, Council transferred facilities at West Park to UTAS operation, as part of a long term strategic decision to develop the Cradle Coast Campus in this location. Forty student accommodation units were completed on the site in 2015 and further state budget funds have been announced under the Northern Cities Project that will assist to progress the expansion of UTAS facilities further.

This expansion of facilities is expected to contribute to the growth of student numbers in the future.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	940	1,005			
Target	940	2,230	3,520	4,810	6,100

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2010 data and 2015 measure shows 2014 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

CCC	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Actual	940	983	1,002	1,008	1,005

CCC = UTAS Cradle Coast Campus

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the number of students studying through UTAS Cradle Coast Campus has increased slightly.

Since 2001, student numbers increased from 356 to 940 over that decade. Numbers since 2011 have remained stable but with minimal increase.

Future Direction 3

A centre for information, knowledge and learning

3G UTAS Courses

Community Profile Indicator 3G

Why is this indicator used?

As UTAS grows its role as a strong leader in education and research for the region, its course offerings at Cradle Coast Campus will continue to expand.

Baseline Data

33 in 2010

2030 Target

100 by 2030

Latest Data

Not yet available

Where does this information come from?

University of Tasmania – Cradle Coast Campus

Explanation of measure

This measure is weighted by counting the number of years offered for each course available at the Cradle Coast Campus. This approach was used to represent both full and partial degree courses and to record increases where additional years become available.

The measure does not include degrees offered as online only (participation in online courses is reflected in the *number of students* indicator instead).

A year is not counted as one until the whole year is available at Cradle Coast Campus.

About the Target

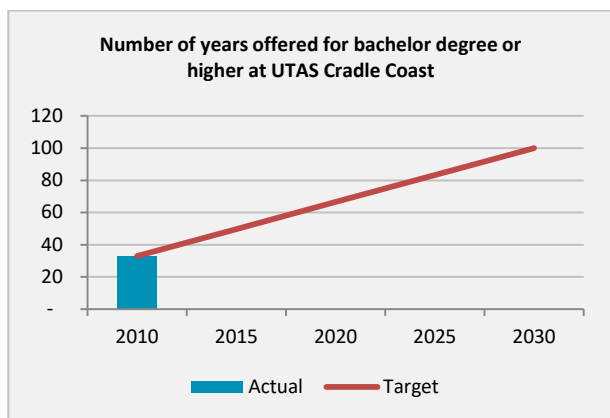
The target set reflects the community’s desire to see UTAS grow significantly as a campus with an extensive range of course offerings.

Progress Status

Unknown

Contributing Factors

Not applicable.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	33				
Target	33	50	67	83	100

Comments

Data is not yet available in a format to allow a consistent comparison to the 2015 measure.

Future Direction 4

A secure, innovative and diverse economy

4A Unemployment Rate

Community Profile Indicator 4A

Why is this indicator used?

While many factors are outside the community’s control, this rate is a broad indicator of the level of employment opportunity in the region.

Baseline Data

8.9% in 2010

2030 Target

5 year average to be less than the state 5 year average by 2030

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Australian Government, Department of Employment Small Area Labour Market (SALM) – Smoothed LGA Data Files by Quarter; and Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat 6202.0 Labour Force Status - Tasmania

Explanation of measure

It is noted that the first measure in 2010 was based on information available from the ABS, National Regional Profile by year. In the 2015 review, the same data is not available by year, to allow for calculation of averages.

Therefore the data source has been changed to the SALM figures issued by the Department of Employment. While the definition of unemployment remains, the method of collection and projection of data differs to the ABS statistic. Therefore the comparison of these two measures should be taken with caution.

About the Target

This target reflects the community’s desire to see Burnie improve its employment opportunities significantly, compared to the rest of the state, in order move from having a rate well above the state average, to one that is below it. It is focused on closing the gap.



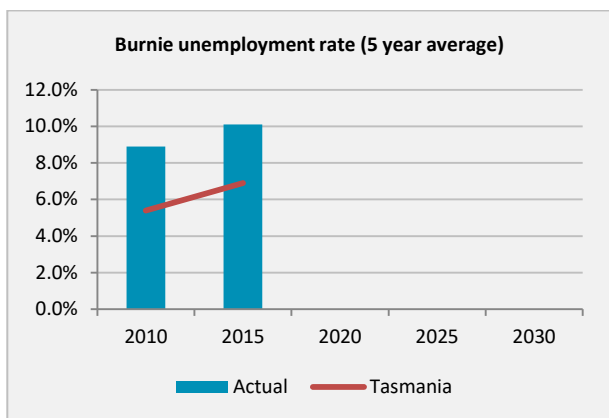
Progress Status

Slight progress toward target but overall unemployment rates have increased

Contributing Factors

In recent years Burnie has experienced some large losses in past traditional employment opportunities.

In 2015, the State Government has facilitated the Caterpillar Transition Taskforce in Burnie, which is focused on identifying and pursuing new economic activities in the advanced manufacturing field and associated supply chain.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	8.9%	10.1%			
Target	5.4%	6.9%			

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burnie	9.1%	9.7%	10.7%	10.9%	9.9%
Tas	5.2%	6.9%	7.9%	7.4%	6.9%

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, Burnie’s unemployment rate has both risen and then fallen to 9.9%, an overall increase since the last snapshot, but with some recovery from higher rates in the previous two years.

The measure used for 2015 is a five year average. Burnie’s five year average is higher in 2015 than it was in 2010. This is consistent with an increase in the state average, but the gap between Burnie and Tasmania averages is slightly less in 2015.

This reflects a small but positive move toward the target by 2030 to be less than the state average.

Future Direction 4

A secure, innovative and diverse economy

4B Employment Participation Rate

Community Profile Indicator 4B

Why is this indicator used?

Influenced by factors outside the community’s control, this rate remains a broad indicator of how many people are engaged in the labour force, working or seeking work.

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, Burnie’s employment participation rate has increased. This means that overall a higher proportion of Burnie people are engaged in the workforce, either working or looking for work.

The latest measure is slightly ahead of the Making Burnie 2030 target.

The data by suburb shows where the suburbs have improved and declined in workforce participation. The difference between highest and lowest suburbs in 1996 was only 11.6. Over each census, this gap has widened significantly to 27.2 in 2011.

Baseline Data

54% in 2010

2030 Target

60% by 2030

Latest Data

2011 (Census)

Where does this information come from?

Australian Bureau of Statistics
National Regional Profile – Economy – Burnie LGA data cube

Explanation of measure

The previous indicator (unemployment rate) focuses on the number of people who are looking for work but unable to secure employment. By contrast, this measure looks at the percentage of the adult population that are engaged in the workforce and wanting work. It is more about the appetite for employment, than the number who are able to find employment.

About the Target

This target was set to reflect the community’s desire to see a higher level of engagement with the workforce, and in particular to see changes in intergenerational unemployment.



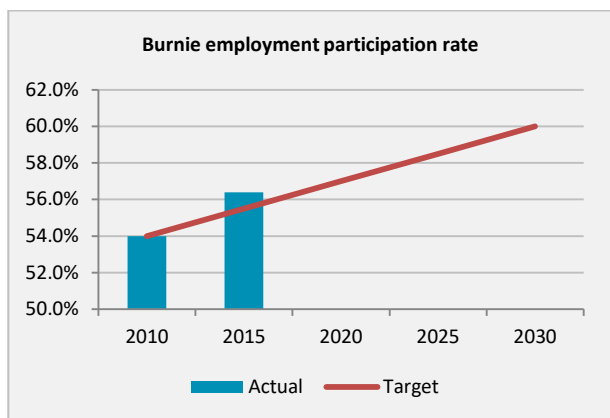
Progress Status

Progress is being achieved toward this target

Contributing Factors

Direct contributing factors are not known, and it is difficult to draw comment without any supporting data.

It is noted that this data is four years old.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	54.0%	56.4%			
Target	54.0%	55.5%	57.0%	58.5%	60.0%

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 measure shows 2011 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Suburb	1996	2001	2006	2011
Acton	N/A	51.7	↑ 55.0	↓ 51.7
Brooklyn	60.8*	↓ 59.2	↑ 59.4	↓ 56.8
Burnie	57.7	↑ 61.3	↓ 57.8	↑ 60.9
Cooee	51.4	↑ 52.9	↑ 55.1	↑ 55.9
Emu Heights	N/A	52.2	↑ 57.7	↑ 66.0
Havenview	62.4	↓ 58.1	↑ 58.5	↑ 59.5
Hillcrest	52.9	↓ 52.1	↓ 51.6	↑ 57.0
Montello	52.2	↑ 53.3	↑ 56.7	↓ 56.2
Ocean Vista	54.2	↓ 51.6	↓ 48.9	↑ 53.3
Park Grove	61.1	↓ 60.9	↓ 59.5	↓ 58.9
Parklands	57.0	↑ 57.6	↑ 60.5	↑ 60.8
Romaine	60.8*	↑ 63.8	↓ 62.0	↑ 63.1
Shorewell Park	50.8	↓ 47.6	↓ 39.2	↓ 38.8
Somerset	51.3	↓ 50.9	↓ 50.6	↑ 54.2
South Burnie	55.3	↓ 53.5	↓ 51.8	↑ 60.4
Upper Burnie	53.8	↓ 52.2	↑ 52.4	↑ 53.6
Wivenhoe	55.8	↑ 60.8	↓ 56.3	↓ 54.1
TOTAL BURNIE	55.1%	↓ 52.5%	↑ 54.0%	↑ 56.4%

*Brooklyn and Romaine were counted together in 1996.

Future Direction 4

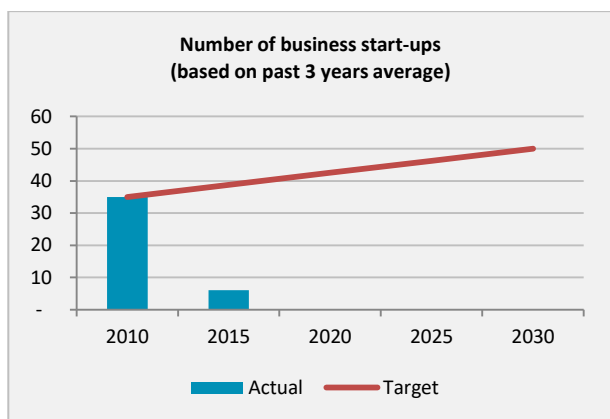
A secure, innovative and diverse economy

4C Employing Business Entries and Exits

Community Profile Indicator 4C

Why is this indicator used?

The net growth in number of employing businesses provides an indicator of confidence in the economy.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	35	6			
Target	35	39	43	46	50

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2007 data and 2015 measure shows 2013 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Entries	53	52	57	48	46
Exits	51	44	48	49	35
Net	2	8	9	-1	11
3 Yr Av			6	5	6

Comments

Since the previous measure, the net number of business start-ups has declined significantly.

The number of business entries remained relatively consistent over the past five years. The number of business exits reduces the net result to a fairly small number each year.

However, four out of five years returned net growth rather than reduction.

The first 2010 measure (using data from 2005-7) was influenced by a very small number of exits in 2005, returning a higher net result. A three year average is used to smooth out fluctuations.

Baseline Data

35 in 2010

2030 Target

50 by 2030

Latest Data

2013

Where does this information come from?

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Cat No. 1379.0.55.001 Regional Statistics by LGA, Annual – Business Entries and Exits

Explanation of measure

This measure takes into account only employing businesses. It does not include non-employing businesses.

The measure calculates business entries, less business exits to give a net number of start-ups for the year.

About the Target

This target was set in order to reflect the community’s desire for Burnie to become an attractive place to set up and maintain employing businesses.

The target was set without considerable trend data and therefore may need review. This indicator has considerably higher fluctuations compared to other Making Burnie 2030 measures.

At a minimum, it is desired that there be a positive result each year (that is more businesses starting up, than closing down).



Progress Status

Not making progress toward this target

Contributing Factors

Business start-ups is believed to be a reflection of economic confidence. Access to new business support, and incentives may also be factors.

The choice of Burnie as a location may be related to access to suitable facilities, transport requirements, technological options and local incentives.

It is noted that the data is two years old.

Future Direction 4

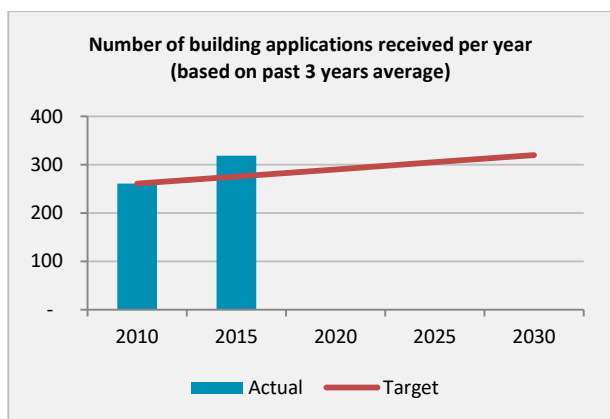
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4D Building Applications

Community Profile Indicator 4D

Why is this indicator used?

The number of building applications received can be considered an indicator of the level of investment.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	261	319			
Target	261	276	291	305	320

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2011 data and 2015 measure shows 2015 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie	2012	2013	2014	2015
Plumbing	9	138	165	78
Building	195	182	184	211

Comments

Since 2010, the number of building applications on average has increased.

The three year average was 261 in 2010, compared with 319 in 2015.

It is noted that the measure includes both building and plumbing applications.

Baseline Data

261 in 2010

2030 Target

320 by 2030

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Burnie City Council
Open Agenda Reports – Building Applications

Explanation of measure

The measure includes both building and plumbing applications as the data is collected together and this was used for the baseline measure in 2010.

About the Target

The 2030 target was set to see a steady increase in investment. A three year average of 320 per year represented an increase of three applications per year, and was considered achievable. The target took into account previous data since 2004, noting fluctuations ranging from 255 to 378.



Progress Status

Progress is being achieved toward this target

Contributing Factors

The figure is higher in the 2015 measure largely because of the major stormwater redevelopment program in operation between 2012–2015 which focused on redirecting stormwater connections away from sewer and into stormwater, requiring individual plumbing applications for each property.

This has influenced the figures significantly, to appear above target, and while it does represent investment in Burnie (a \$4.25m federally funded project over three years), it does not represent private investment, which is the intended indicator of confidence. The result is therefore qualified in that sense.

Nevertheless the stormwater project was directly undertaken to increase trade waste capacity for the new Lion Cheese manufacturing facility, and in this way is directly related to a major investment decision which has been undertaken in Burnie.

Future Direction 4

A secure, innovative and diverse economy

4E Change in Property Values

Community Profile Indicator 4E

Why is this indicator used?

The increase in total capital value from new properties year to year (excluding the impact of revaluation years) is an indication of the level of investment in Burnie.

Baseline Data

1.4% in 2010

2030 Target

Rolling three year average above 1.5%

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Burnie City Council
Rates Database – Capital Values

Explanation of measure

This measure counts the percentage increase in capital values as a result of new properties being completed and becoming subject to Council rates within that year. Revaluations of all properties are undertaken by the Valuer-General every five years and this impact is excluded from the measure, so that the measure is on new developments only.

About the Target

The target reflects the community’s desire to see investment in developments take place in Burnie each year. A target of 1.5% on the previous year’s capital value is actually an increasing target in dollar terms, but counteracted by inflation rates. 1.5% was seen as a healthy and achievable level to aim for.



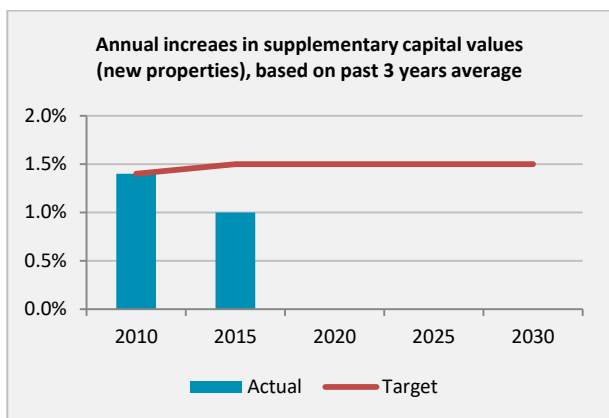
Progress Status

Target not achieved

Contributing Factors

The value of new completed developments can be considered reflective of the level of economic confidence within the community.

This may come from the new housing market, business expansions, new industry construction, or investment by governments in new facilities.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	1.4%	1.0%			
Target	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%

*Note: Actuals are based on past 3 year average.

Burnie	2012	2013**	2014	2015
Capital Value	2,318M	2,674M	2,685M	2,709M
Increase (Supp’s)*	50M	39M	11M	24M
% Increase	2.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.9%

*This shows the \$ increase from the previous year that is attributable to new properties completed throughout the year where a supplementary rates notice is issued.

**2013 was a revaluation year by the Valuer-General. The increase in capital values as a result of the revaluation is not included in the \$ Increase line; only the increase attributable to new properties through supplementary rates is counted.

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the capital value of properties in Burnie attributable to new development, has fallen as a three year average.

In 2015, the three year average was 1.0%, slightly less than the three year average of 1.4% in 2011 (used for the 2010 measure).

Of the four years since the last measure, two out of four years achieved the target of 1.5% increase.

The yearly figures show that development eased off in 2014 and 2015.

Future Direction 4

A secure, innovative and diverse economy

4F Innovation Index

Community Profile Indicator 4F

Why is this indicator used?

The level of innovation in industry and business will be an indicator of Burnie’s entrepreneurship, innovation and niche industry.

Baseline Data

67.7% in 2010

2030 Target

80.0% by 2030

Latest Data

2013

Where does this information come from?

Australian Innovation Research Council (AIRC)
Tasmanian Innovation Census

Explanation of measure

The measure counts Burnie’s share of innovation-active firms, as a proportion of all innovation-active firms in Tasmania. A firm is defined as innovation-active if it has introduced a new or significantly improved product or process in the reference period.

About the Target

This indicator is directly related to the future direction to become a secure, innovative and diverse economy.

This target was set to reflect the community’s desire to see innovation grow as a key to economic strength.

Progress Status

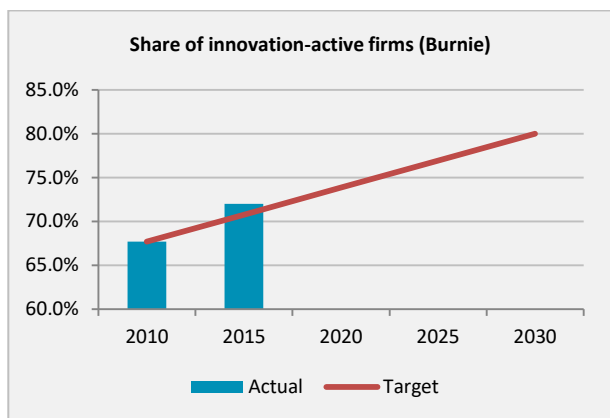


Progress Status

Progress is exceeding this target.

Contributing Factors

The result is consistent with Burnie’s economic strength in the manufacturing sector and anecdotal evidence of innovative and progressive firms in the City, particularly those operating in broader markets.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	67.7%	72.0%			
Target	67.7%	70.8%	73.9%	76.9%	80.0%

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2006 data and 2015 shows 2013 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

TAS	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	70.2%	69.6%			

Comments

Burnie’s result has increased notably from 67.7% in the 2006 census, to 72.5% in the 2010 census, and holding 72.0% in the latest 2013 census.

The measure represents Burnie’s share of innovation-active firms in Tasmania. (Refer to ‘Explanation of measure’ for a definition of innovation-active).

The Tasmanian Innovation Census results show that the Burnie score lies clearly in the manufacturing sector in Burnie. Other sectors return relatively lower scores. Commentary from 2013 report shows that for the Tasmanian economy generally, the highest innovation scores lie in the knowledge intensive business services. Burnie stands apart with its highest score in manufacturing and this appears to have held true for the subsequent two reports in 2010 and 2013.

This indicator demonstrates Burnie’s strength in innovation in the manufacturing industry.

Future Direction 4

A secure, innovative and diverse economy

4G Visitors Who Stop and Look

Community Profile Indicator 4G

Why is this indicator used?

As Burnie’s tourism value increases, this will be reflected in the number of visitors who stop and look around.

Baseline Data

17.6% in 2010

2030 Target

20.0% by 2030

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Tourism Tasmania
Tasmanian Visitor Survey – TVS Analyser

Explanation of measure

This measure focuses on the percentage of visitors to the North West coast who choose to stop and look around in Burnie, but do not stay overnight. It is focused on the percentage, rather than just the number of visitors, because the intention is to grow Burnie’s market share of visitors, relative to the general North West or state tourism improvements.

The measure for this indicator is based on a four year average, in order smooth one-off fluctuations.

The measure should be read together with the next indicator – Visitors who stay overnight.

About the Target

At the formation of Making Burnie 2030, the 2030 target was set by taking into account the previous data, where percentages were 18.5% in 2008 and fell to 16.5% by 2011. Recovery of this trend and up to 20% by 2030 is believed to be an achievable target, and reflects the community’s desire to see Burnie improve as a visitor destination. The target set does not take into account a conversion of visitors from Stop and Look to Stay Overnight, as appears to have occurred in the past four years.



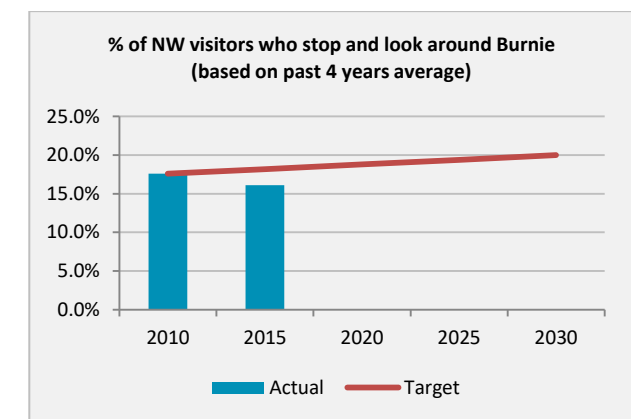
Progress Status

This target has not been met, but some visitors have converted from Stop and Look to Stay Overnight

Contributing Factors

Total North West visitors slumped during the years 2012 and 2013. Significant improvement in visitor numbers returned in 2014 and 2015, but Burnie’s percentage share of these visitors did not increase.

As noted however, the number of visitors staying overnight has increased and this suggests a significant improvement in attracting visitors that is not captured by reading this indicator alone.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	17.6%	16.1%			
Target	17.6%	18.2%	18.8%	19.4%	20.0%

*Note: Actuals are based on past 4 year average.

Burnie Visitors	2012	2013	2014	2015
Stop & Look	61,276	58,704	61,411	68,447
Pass Through	36,906	39,144	37,314	46,028
Total NW Visitors	350,756	361,402	405,320	443,567
% Stop & Look	17.5%	16.2%	15.2%	15.4%
Ratio SL:PT	62:38	60:40	62:38	60:40

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the percentage of visitors to the North West that stop and look around in Burnie, has decreased.

By contrast, the number of visitors that have stayed overnight in Burnie has increased, suggesting that some visitors have converted from Stop and Look, to Stay Overnight. This is a good improvement, but does not reflect within this indicator alone.

Future Direction 4

A secure, innovative and diverse economy

4H Visitors Who Stay Overnight

Community Profile Indicator 4H

Why is this indicator used?

As the tourism value of Burnie and the region increases, this will be reflected in the number of visitors who choose to stay overnight in Burnie.

Baseline Data

12.3% in 2010

2030 Target

17.5% by 2030

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Tourism Tasmania
Tasmanian Visitor Survey – TVS Analyser

Explanation of measure

This measure counts the number of bed nights spent in Burnie, and calculates it as a percentage of total bed nights spent in the North West.

This measure focuses specifically on the accommodation industry and is aimed at improving Burnie’s market share of total North West Coast bed nights.

About the Target

At the formation of Making Burnie 2030, the 2030 target was set by taking into account the previous data, where percentages ranged from 9.7% to 13.9% between 2008 and 2011. The target of 17.5% by 2030 was seen as achievable, given the fluctuations that can occur in tourism and reflects the community’s desire to see Burnie improve as a visitor destination with enough attraction for overnight stays.



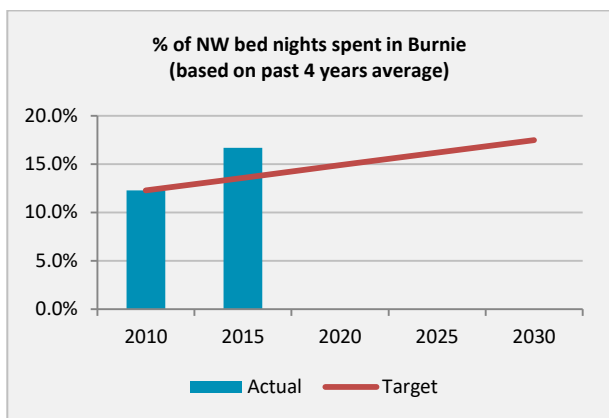
Progress Status

Progress is exceeding this target

Contributing Factors

An upward trend in tourism has been evident at both a regional and state level, which is consistent with Burnie’s increased number of visitor nights spent.

However this indicator also shows that Burnie’s market share of bed nights in the North West has also increased, which may be due to marketing efforts by tourism bodies and various tourism destinations. Major events to the region can also influence this indicator.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	12.3%	16.7%			
Target	12.3%	13.6%	14.9%	16.2%	17.5%

*Note: Actuals are based on past 4 year average.

No. Nights Stayed	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burnie	207,882	190,416	245,911	186,701
North West	1,145K	1,234K	1,264K	1,344L
% Burnie	18.1%	15.4%	19.5%	13.9%

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the number of visitor nights in Burnie, on average has increased.

This is partly due to a spike in 2014 year where 245,911 bed nights were spent in Burnie, but most dramatically, the average visitor nights for the past four years is also significantly higher than the previous four years, indicating that the improvement is a trend.

The average number of visitor nights stayed in Burnie for the four years 2008 to 2011 was 122,800.

The average number of visitor nights stayed in Burnie for the last four years 2012 – 2015 was 207,727.

Not only have numbers of bed nights increased, but Burnie’s share of these bed nights has also proportionately increased, which is the focus of this indicator.

Future Direction 4

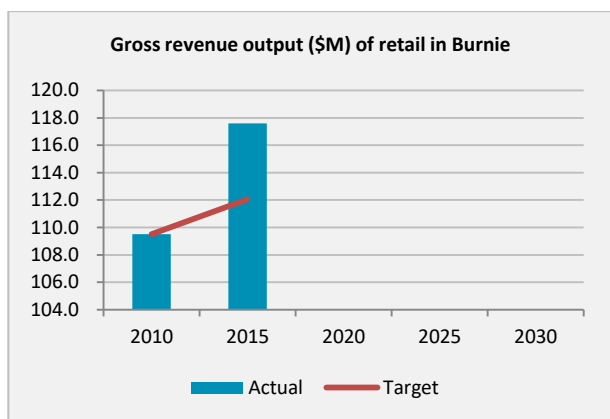
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4I Retail Contribution

Community Profile Indicator 4I

Why is this indicator used?

An increasing value in retail contribution indicates growth in number and/or quality of retail.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	109.5M	117.6M			
Target	109.5M	112.1M			

Burnie	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output	109.5M	112.2M	105.1M	110.3M	117.6M
% Inc		2.47%	-6.33%	4.95%	6.62%
CPI (H)		0.8%	1.8%	2.8%	0.6%
Target		111.5M	115.3M	109.1M	112.1M
Met		Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Comments

Over the past five years, gross revenue output for retail has risen by 7.4% from \$109.5M to \$117.6M.

Due to the data availability at the time of preparing the baseline, this indicator only measures a snapshot year in isolation, every five years. The measure therefore should be considered in the context of the past four years' results.

The second table above shows the movement each year in the past four years. Retail output increased in three of the four years, but experienced a considerable slump in 2013. The annual target to grow by at least 1% above CPI was met in three out of four years.

Between measures, retail grew slightly from being 4.0% to 4.9% of Burnie's total revenue output.

Baseline Data

109.5M in 2010

2030 Target

Annual growth of at least 1% higher than CPI each year

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Remplan Data
ABS Gross State Product

Explanation of measure

This indicator measures the gross revenue generated by retail businesses and organisations in Burnie. The measure only shows one year in isolation, every five years.

The measure is based on the ABS industry sector category named Retail.

About the Target

The target is linked to CPI growth rather than a state revenue output which can fluctuate independently of Burnie growth due to development outside Burnie.

The premise for the target is for retail output to grow at a stronger rate than CPI, demonstrating improvement.

Each year's target is only set relative to the previous year's result, therefore the target can also move up and down.



Progress Status

3 out of 4 years achieved target

Contributing Factors

Retail output may be considered an indicator of financial capacity within the community, as it partly reflects the community's level of disposable income which may be spent in the retail sector.

Future Direction 4

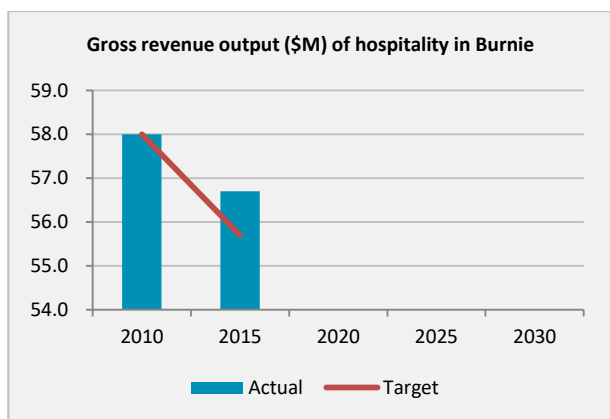
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4J Hospitality Contribution

Community Profile Indicator 4J

Why is this indicator used?

This measure aims to monitor a growing supply of hospitality providers, including accommodation, cafes and restaurants.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	58.0M	56.7M			
Target	58.0M	55.7M			

Burnie	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output	57.9M	61.4M	58.6M	54.8M	56.7M
% Inc		6.0%	-4.6%	-6.5%	3.5%
CPI (H)		0.8%	1.8%	2.8%	0.6%
Target		58.9M	63.1M	60.8M	55.7M
Met		Yes	No	No	Yes

Comments

Over the past five years, gross revenue output for hospitality has fallen slightly by 2% from \$57.9M to \$56.7M.

Due to the data availability at the time of preparing the baseline, this indicator only measures a snapshot year in isolation, every five years. The measure therefore should be considered in the context of the past four years' results.

The second table above shows the movement each year in the past four years. Hospitality output increased in two of the four years, but declined in 2013 and 2014. The annual target to grow by at least 1% above CPI was met in two out of four years.

Between measures, hospitality formed 2.1% - 2.3% of Burnie's total revenue output.

Baseline Data

58.0M in 2010

2030 Target

Annual growth of at least 1% higher than CPI each year

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Remplan Data
ABS Gross State Product

Explanation of measure

This indicator measures the gross revenue generated by accommodation, cafes and restaurants in Burnie. The measure only shows one year in isolation, every five years.

The measure is based on the ABS industry sector category named Accommodation and Food Services.

About the Target

The target is linked to CPI growth rather than a state revenue output which can fluctuate independently of Burnie growth due to changes outside Burnie.

The premise for the target is for hospitality output to grow at a stronger rate than CPI, demonstrating improvement.

Each year's target is only set relative to the previous year's result, therefore the target can also move up and down.



Progress Status

2 out of 4 years achieved target

Contributing Factors

Hospitality revenue has not shown the same improvement as visitor nights in the last two years, although hospitality includes a broader sector than just accommodation.

While some years reached the target, on the whole sector has remained relatively the same in the past three years.

Future Direction 4

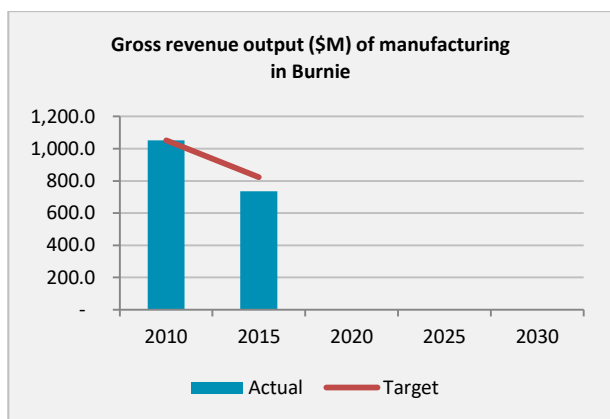
A secure, innovative and diverse economy

4K Manufacturing Contribution

Community Profile Indicator 4K

Why is this indicator used?

This measure monitors the value of manufacturing to the Burnie economy which is recognised as a major contributor.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	1,052M	736M			
Target	1,052M	822M			

Burnie	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output	1,052M	1,148M	836M	810M	736M
% Inc		9.1%	-27.2%	-3.1%	-9.1%
CPI (H)		0.8%	1.8%	2.8%	0.6%
Target		1,071M	1,180M	867M	823M
Met		Yes	No	No	No

Comments

Over the past five years, gross revenue output for manufacturing in Burnie has fallen by a massive 30% from \$1,052M to \$736M. This accounts for most of the reduction in total gross revenue between the same period.

Due to the data availability at the time of preparing the baseline, this indicator only measures a snapshot year in isolation, every five years. The measure therefore should be considered in the context of the past four years' results.

The second table above shows the movement each year in the past four years. Manufacturing output increased in one of the four years, followed by a fall every year since 2013. The annual target to grow by at least 1% above CPI was only met 2012.

Between measures, manufacturing fell from being 39% to 30% of Burnie's total revenue output.

Baseline Data

1,052M in 2010

2030 Target

Annual growth of at least 1% higher than CPI each year

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Remplan Data
ABS Gross State Product

Explanation of measure

This indicator measures the gross revenue generated by manufacturing businesses in Burnie. The measure only shows one year in isolation, every five years.

The measure is based on the ABS industry sector category named Manufacturing.

About the Target

The target is linked to CPI growth rather than a state revenue output which can fluctuate independently of Burnie growth due to changes outside Burnie.

The premise for the target is for manufacturing output to grow at a stronger rate than CPI, demonstrating improvement.

Each year's target is only set relative to the previous year's result, therefore the target can also move up and down.



Progress Status

1 out of 4 years achieved target

Contributing Factors

This significant decline in manufacturing in Burnie is consistent with some known contractions in this sector. One of Burnie's largest manufacturing employers, Caterpillar Underground Mining, implemented various reductions in its workforce over the past five years, culminating in an announcement to transfer the manufacturing facility to Thailand.

This move has wide-reaching implications for the associated supply chain in Burnie and the broader region. The State Government established the Caterpillar Transition Taskforce in 2015 to examine strategies to open up new opportunities in manufacturing that will diversify and strengthen this sector into the future. It is hoped that the next five years will see a strong recovery in this sector as a result.

Manufacturing has historically represented a significant portion of Burnie's gross output.

Future Direction 4

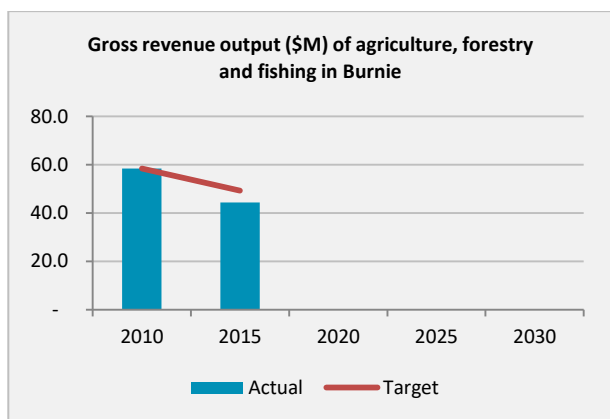
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4L Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Contribution

Community Profile Indicator 4L

Why is this indicator used?

The agriculture sector is expected to be a key area of expansion in the North West Coast.



Baseline Data

58.5M in 2010

2030 Target

Annual growth of at least 1% higher than CPI each year

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Remplan Data
ABS Gross State Product

Explanation of measure

This indicator measures the gross revenue generated by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in Burnie. The measure only shows one year in isolation, every five years.

The measure is based on the ABS industry sector category named Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

About the Target

The target is linked to CPI growth rather than a state revenue output which can fluctuate independently of Burnie growth due to changes outside Burnie.

The premise for the target is for the agriculture, forestry and fishing output to grow at a stronger rate than CPI, demonstrating improvement. This sector was selected as agriculture is expected to be a key area of expansion for Burnie and the wider north-west region.

Each year’s target is only set relative to the previous year’s result, therefore the target can also move up and down.

Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	58.5M	44.4M			
Target	58.5M	49.3M			

Burnie	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output	58.5M	57.5M	49.5M	48.5M	44.4M
% Inc		-1.7%	-13.9%	-2.0%	-8.5%
CPI (H)		0.8%	1.8%	2.8%	0.6%
Target		59.6M	59.1M	51.4M	49.3M
Met		No	No	No	No

Comments

Over the past five years, gross revenue output for agriculture, forestry and fishing in Burnie has fallen by 24% from \$58.5M to \$44.4M.

Due to the data availability at the time of preparing the baseline, this indicator only measures a snapshot year in isolation, every five years. The measure therefore should be considered in the context of the past four years’ results.

The second table above shows the movement each year in the past four years. Agriculture, forestry and fishing output has decreased each year since 2012. The annual target to grow by at least 1% above CPI was not met in any of the years.

Between measures, this sector formed 2.2% - 1.8% of Burnie’s total revenue output.



Progress Status

Target was not met in any of the 4 years

Contributing Factors

During the past five years, Tasmania’s forestry industry has been in decline as state and federal governments have negotiated with the industry on agreements to reduce old growth logging and incentives for forestry contractors displaced. While Burnie does not have a major role in forestry, it does have some industries operating or have been operating in this area, which is possibly a contributing factor in this measure.

In more recent times, the re-opening of the Hampshire Mill by Forico means that plantation based forestry is expected to grow in the Burnie region.

The measure has been included in Making Burnie 2030 to monitor growth in the agriculture industry. The recent expansion of the Lion cheese manufacturing facility and Fonterra facilities are two examples expected to drive demand for dairy products into the future.

Future Direction 4

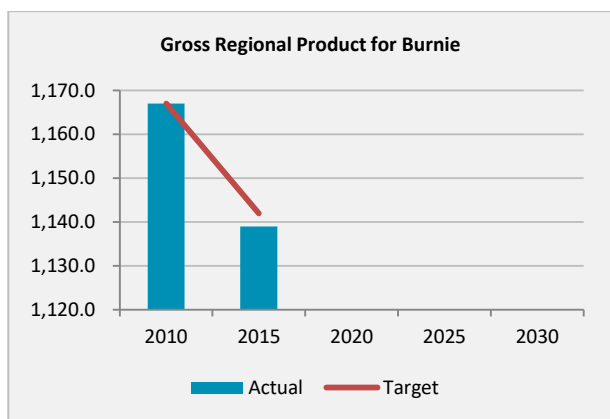
A secure, innovative and diverse economy

4M Burnie Gross Regional Product

Community Profile Indicator 4M

Why is this indicator used?

A strong economy will be reflected through a growing gross regional product.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	1,167M	1,139M			
Target	1,167M	1,142M			

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2011 data and 2015 measure shows 2014 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Output	1,167M	1,254M	1,122M	1,139M	N/A*
% Inc		7.5%	-10.5%	1.5%	
CPI (H)		0.8%	1.8%	2.8%	0.6%
Target		1,188M	1,277M	1,142M	
Met		Yes	No	No	

*N/A – Data not available for 2015

Comments

From 2011 to 2014, Burnie’s gross regional product has fallen by 2.4% from \$1,167M to \$1,139M.

The second table above shows the movement each year since the last measure. GRP grew in two of the three years.

The annual target to grow by at least 1% above CPI was only met in one of the three years.

Baseline Data

1,167M in 2010

2030 Target

Annual growth of at least 1% higher than CPI each year

Latest Data

2014

Where does this information come from?

Remplan Data
Gross Regional Product for Burnie

Explanation of measure

Gross Regional Product is the total value of final goods and services produced in Burnie over the period of one year. It is calculated by adding up all forms of final expenditure (consumption by households, consumption by governments, additions or increases to assets, less disposals), and then subtracting imports. The calculation does not include intermediate expenditure as this would lead to double counting.

About the Target

The target is not linked to the Gross State Product because significant changes in other parts of the state are outside our control and would skew our proportion of GSP for comparatives. Instead the target is linked to CPI as an indication of growth relative to the economy.

Each year’s target is only set relative to the previous year’s result, therefore the target can also move up and down.



Progress Status

1 out of 3 years achieved target

Contributing Factors

The Gross Regional Product for Burnie over the past four years is generally reflective of a downturn in the economy that has been generally experienced at a state and national level.

Future Direction 5

A natural and built environment that is respected and cared for

5A Water Usage

Community Profile Indicator 5A

Why is this indicator used?

A region that is water efficient will be reflected in reduced household water consumption.

Baseline Data

682L in 2010

2030 Target

548L by 2030

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Taswater

Explanation of measure

This measure focuses on the average water usage per household in Burnie. It is calculated by dividing the total domestic water usage by the number of households.

The 2015 figure is likely to be more accurate as the metering process has been improved, removing some deemed usage figures and replacing with actuals.

About the Target

The target for this measure was set anticipating the two-tier pricing of water to be introduced, which was expected to impact behaviours in relation to water usage.



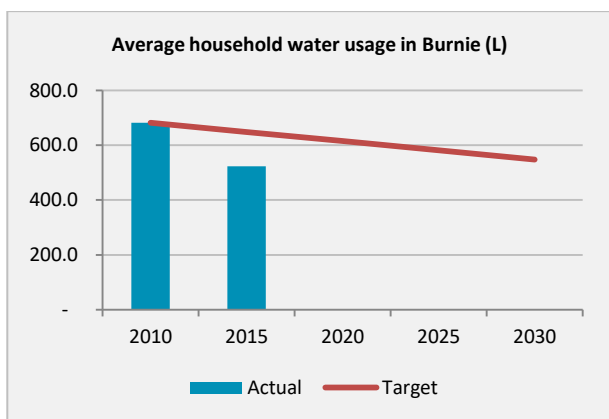
Progress Status

Progress is exceeding this target

Contributing Factors

The introduction of two part pricing for water, and the perception that a reduction in water usage will have a larger impact on the total payable, are likely to be key contributing factors to the improvement in this measure.

The improvement is consistent anecdotally with a general social trend, and education toward recycling and efficiency.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	682L	523L			
Target	682L	649L	615L	582L	548L

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2011 data and 2015 measure shows 2015 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

2015	Burnie	Cradle Coast
Average household water usage (litres per day)	523L	466L

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the average household water usage in Burnie has fallen from 682L per day to 523L. This amounts to 159L less water every day in every household; a reduction of 23% over that time.

The performance in 2015 is ahead of target.

Future Direction 5

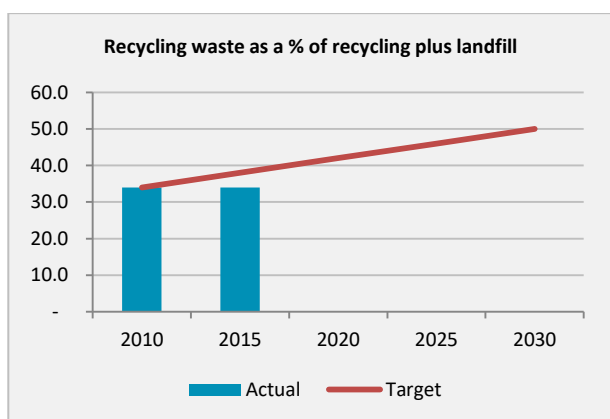
A natural and built environment that is respected and cared for

5B Waste

Community Profile Indicator 5B

Why is this indicator used?

Our environment will benefit from a decreasing volume of landfill and an increase in recycling or re-use of products.



Baseline Data

34% in 2010

2030 Target

50% in 2030

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Burnie City Council
Open Session Council Agendas

Explanation of measure

This measure focuses on the ratio of landfill waste to recycling, in the context of total waste volume.

The measure is calculated by the percentage of total waste presented to the Waste Management Centre that is able to be diverted away from landfill as recyclable.

About the Target

Recycling can be influenced by other factors such as making alternative use, or changing purchasing habits. Therefore high growth in recycling is not necessarily the goal, but a greater proportion of recycling compared to landfill is desired.

The target was based on achieving a 50% diversion of waste to recycling by 2030, taking into consideration the impacts and goals identified in the Tasmanian Waste and Resource Management Strategy (DEPHA Environment Division, June 2009)

Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	34%	34%			
Target	34%	38%	42%	46%	50%

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2011 data and 2015 measure shows 2015 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie - tonnes	2012	2013	2014	2015
Waste to landfill	16,020	13,506	12,636	12,787
Waste recycled	7,641	7,575	6,245	6,614
Total	23,661	21,081	18,881	19,401
Ratio LF:REC	68:32	64:36	67:33	66:34

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the ratio of landfill to recycling has remained the same.

Over this period, the volume of waste going to landfill has decreased by 20% which is a positive outcome for reducing landfill.

The amount of waste being recycled also fell by 13.4%. The overall amount of waste being presented has fallen by 4,260 tonnes.

Each year since 2012 shows a decrease, with the exception of 2015. The focus of this measure is to grow recycling as a proportion of total waste received. Over the four years, the percentage of recycling has ranged between 32 and 36%.



Progress Status

Ratio has remained steady but volumes of landfill and recycling have decreased

Contributing Factors

Waste to landfill and recycled waste both decreased each year except for 2015 which showed an increase. One of the likely contributing factors to this increase was the Council initiative to provide two free waste weekends in the year, to encourage households to dispose correctly of larger items. While this was a positive and successful initiative to encourage correct disposal of items and tidy up the neighbourhoods, it has resulted in an increase on this measure for that year.

The decrease in recycling volumes being presented could also be seen as consistent with the broad social trend towards alternative re-use before disposal to a recycling centre.

Future Direction 5

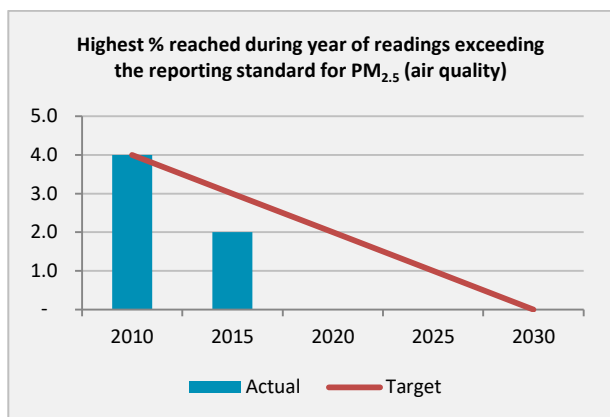
A natural and built environment that is respected and cared for

5C Air Quality

Community Profile Indicator 5C

Why is this indicator used?

Burnie’s air quality is monitored on an hourly basis at Emu River.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	4%	2%			
Target	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2010 data and 2015 measure shows 2013 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Emu River Monthly Readings	2010	2013
Number months scored 0	10	8
Number months scored 1	1	3
Number months scored 2	0	2
Number months scored 3	0	0
Number months scored 4	1	0

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the readings in the next available data year 2013, have shown improvement.

PM_{2.5} stands for Particle Matter 2.5 microns in diameter.

The measure looks at the percentage of hourly measurements each month that exceed the advisory reporting standard of PM_{2.5}.

In 2010, the highest month reached 4%. In 2013 readings, the highest month reached 2%, but more months experienced scores of 1 and 2.

Overall this represents an improvement in that there was a lower probability of that this particular air quality standard would not be met.

Baseline Data

4% in 2010

2030 Target

0% in any given month by 2030

Latest Data

2013

Where does this information come from?

Environmental Protection Authority
BLANKET Technical Report (Emu River Results)

Explanation of measure

This indicator uses PM_{2.5} (particle matter 2.5 microns in diameter) as the measure, as it was the Advisory Reporting Standard at the time of developing Making Burnie 2030. PM_{2.5} is a more harmful size of particle than the national environmental protection measure of PM₁₀ as it is smaller and can go deeper into the body.

This measure looks at the percentage of hourly measurements each month, taken at the Emu River station, which exceed the PM_{2.5} standard. The highest percentage of any month becomes the measure.

The most recent data available for the 2015 review is the 2013 report.

About the Target

The target was set to see a goal of no months exceeding the PM_{2.5} standard. This is really an arbitrary goal in that while it is desirable to have excellent air quality all the time, it is not possible to control this when readings over the target can be caused by bushfires or planned and necessary burn-offs from time to time. The focus of how many months of the year score zero can also be considered.



Progress Status

Improvement has been made toward this target

Contributing Factors

According to the BLANKET Technical Report for the 2013 readings, the major smoke events at Emu River include the January bushfires and the April-May Victorian smoke. Another smoke event in April 2013 appeared to be a planned burn near Upper Natone, carried on the wind.

Overall Burnie experiences good air quality.

Future Direction 5

A natural and built environment that is respected and cared for

5D Recreational Water Quality

Community Profile Indicator 5D

Why is this indicator used?

The monitoring of water quality for recreational beaches and public swimming pools identifies potential threats to public health.

Baseline Data

2.0% in 2010 (subsequently corrected to 1.1%). The baseline data incorrectly showed 2.0% which as was non-compliance for swimming pools only and did not include recreational beaches. The baseline has been corrected to 1.1% for comparison with the 2015 result.

2030 Target

0% by 2030

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Burnie City Council
Open Session Council Agendas

Explanation of measure

This indicator reports the number of water quality tests undertaken by Environmental Health Officers at recreational beaches and both public and private swimming pools in Burnie. It calculates the percentage of tests that return a reading outside the compliance range and uses the past three year average as the measure.

About the Target

This target reflects the community’s desire to ensure that all recreational water quality is always maintained at a safe level, all of the time.

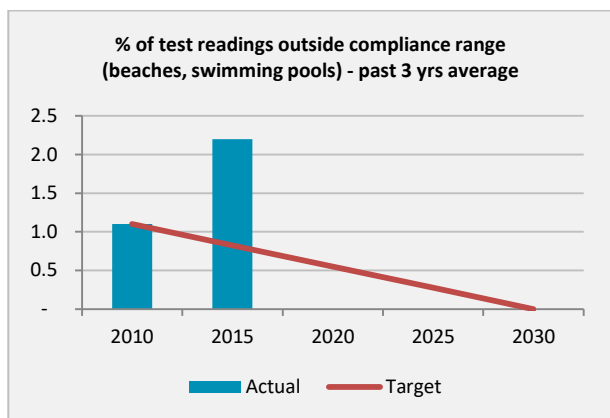


Progress Status

Not making progress toward this target

Contributing Factors

Non-compliance issues appear from time to time with swimming pool tests, but are usually quickly rectified. All in all, the percentages of non-compliance can still be considered low.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	1.1%	2.2%			
Target	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2011 data and 2015 measure shows 2015 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie	2012	2013	2014	2015
No. tests beaches	30	30	30	30
No. non-compliant	1	0	0	1
No. tests pools	60	55	72	50
No. non-compliant	2	0	3	2
% non-compliant	3.3%	0.0%	2.9%	3.8%

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the number of readings outside the compliance range for public health testing of recreational beaches and swimming pools has slightly increased from 1.1% to 2.2% non-compliance.

The 2.2% measure for 2015 is based on a three year average. Over those three years, the number of non-compliance readings ranged from 0% to 3.8%.

Future Direction 5

A natural and built environment that is respected and cared for

5E Riverways

Community Profile Indicator 5E

Why is this indicator used?

Healthy riverways can be an indicator of how the natural environment is managed.

Baseline Data

Chemicals not detected (2010)

2030 Target

Chemicals not detected in 2030

Latest Data

2009

Where does this information come from?

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE)
Pesticide monitoring

Explanation of measure

The measure reports the level of chemical detection in the Cam River. Pesticide monitoring of the Cam River by DPIPWE ceased on 21 Jan 2009.

About the Target

The target reflects the community’s desire to ensure riverways are free of chemical harm.

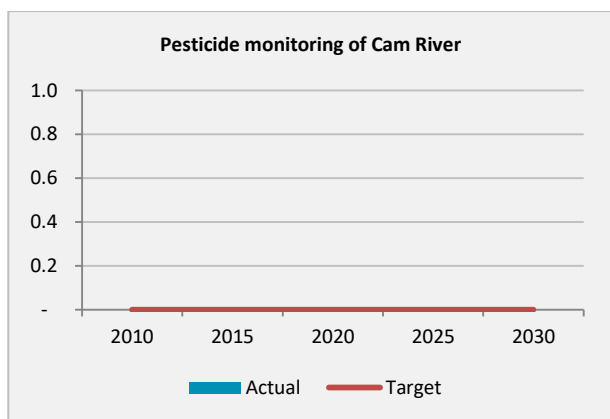


Progress Status

Data not available but previous results indicate six years of no chemical detection

Contributing Factors

Test results of ND over past years indicate that the Cam River has been free of pesticides and chemicals. This indicates a healthy respect for our major boundary river, but it is acknowledged that Burnie has a number of other natural waterways that are not measured in this indicator due either to lack of testing or availability of data.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	0				
Target	0	0	0	0	0

Cam	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Actual	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

*ND means Not Detected for all chemical types tested.

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, no further pesticide monitoring has been undertaken by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

The Dept website states (accessed 16 October 2015):

“The Pesticide Water Monitoring Program commenced in 2005. It was implemented as a means to increase knowledge and understanding as to the nature and extent of pesticide contamination of rivers and streams in Tasmania. Test results have demonstrated that our waterways are generally either free of pesticides or may occasionally have chemical traces at levels significantly below the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines health-related guideline values. Consequently, the Department will now take a risk and evidence based approach to the agricultural chemical use issues that may impact on rivers and streams.”

Future Direction 6

A regional hub

6A Port Freight Volume

Community Profile Indicator 6A

Why is this indicator used?

An increasing volume of freight through the Burnie Port will indicate the importance in the state freight network.

Baseline Data

229,851 in 2010

2030 Target

3% annual increase on past year

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Tasports Annual Report

Explanation of measure

This measure is based on the total number of Twenty Foot Equivalent Units (TEU's) coming in and going out of the Burnie Port.

About the Target

The target was set in recognising the critical importance of the Burnie Port as a strategic infrastructure not only to the region and the state, but to Burnie as a City from an economic development perspective. The target reflects the community's desire to ensure that the Port remains a vital and growing part of the state's port network. The target is cumulative 3% each year from the baseline.



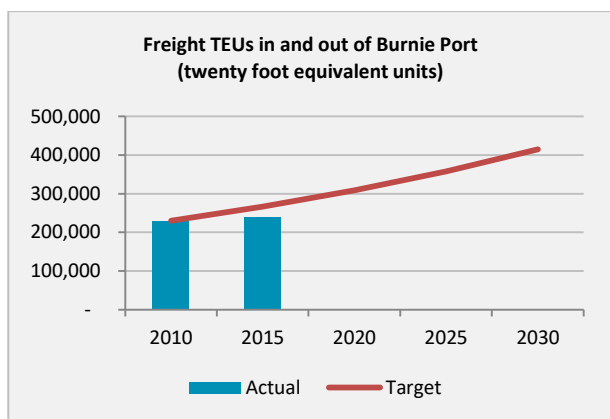
Progress Status

Progress is short of target

Contributing Factors

This measure is likely to be influenced by a number of factors, including the state of the economy, Australian dollar exchange rates, government policy, rail and road infrastructure as part of the logistics chain.

At the time of this review, investment in the Port Optimisation Plan is underway which will build capacity and efficiency at the Burnie Port, and strengthen the rail and port interchange.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	229,851	239,254			
Target	229,851	266,460	308,901	358,100	415,136

Tas	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burnie	231,615	242,284	253,833	242,136	239,254
Dev't	184,041	200,695	196,127	199,146	207,888
King Is		7,961	8,110	6,480	8,255
Bell Bay	47,690	5,885	1,283	3,542	6,130
Hobart	1	0	0	0	38

*Note – Table shows Total TEU's only – Container Freight (20 foot equiv units)

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the total freight volume through the Burnie Port has increased overall by 4.1%.

During this time, the volume of freight reached as high as 253,833 in 2013, but decreased in 2014 and 2015.

In the past two years, the number of ships has decreased slightly but the average cargo per ship has increased. The increased average may be partly due to the Toll container freight ships being extended to a larger size.

Burnie is Tasmania's major container port, carrying the largest volume of container freight.

Future Direction 6

A regional hub

6B Air Travel

Community Profile Indicator 6B

Why is this indicator used?

The number of seats available through Burnie Airport responds to local demand for the airport as a direct mainland transport link.

Baseline Data

103,836 in 2010 (2011 data)

2030 Target

100,000 maintained

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Burnie Airport Corporation

Explanation of measure

This indicator counts the number of seats that are available by public carrier to the mainland. The focus of the indicator is on the direct transport link to the mainland, supporting the future of direction of Burnie as a regional hub; therefore flights by public carriers within Tasmania are not included in the measure.

The number of seats sold is not available as public information, therefore the total number of seats available is used, as it is reflective of local demand.

The number of flights and therefore available seats is managed by the carrier in response to demand levels.

About the Target

The target was set to reflect the community’s desire to see the direct mainland link retained at that level. It recognises that the link is important to Burnie and the surrounding region in terms of accessibility and flexibility.



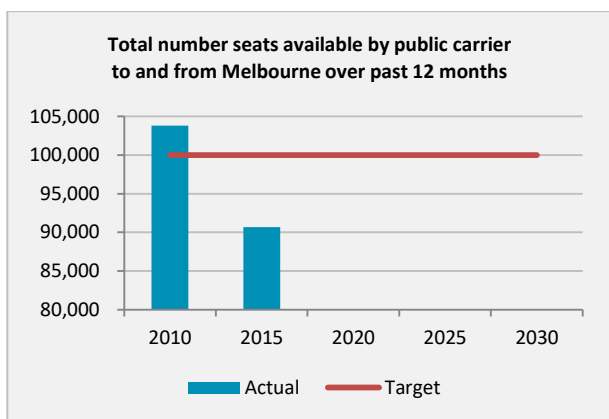
Progress Status

3 out of 5 years achieved target, but trend has fallen

Contributing Factors

Factors likely to impact this indicator include competition with other carriers in the state, price points, flexibility of fares sold, schedule availability, and the level of business/leisure demand.

The Burnie Airport has markets in both business travelers and leisure travelers.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	103,836	90,692			
Target	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2011 data and 2015 measure shows 2015 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Actual	103,836	103,156	103,700	96,220	90,692

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the number of available seats by public carrier to and from Melbourne has fallen.

Numbers remained steady from 2011 to 2013 but fell in 2014 and again in 2015.

Future Direction 6

A regional hub

6C Patient Transfer Flights

Community Profile Indicator 6C

Why is this indicator used?

The number of patient transfer flights is an indicator of the level of need for Burnie Airport in supporting health infrastructure for the region.

Baseline Data

361 in 2010

2030 Target

A target is not relevant for this indicator

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Burnie Airport Corporation

Explanation of measure

Flights (rather than sectors) are counted as many sectors would be empty returns. (Sector = journey and return).

About the Target

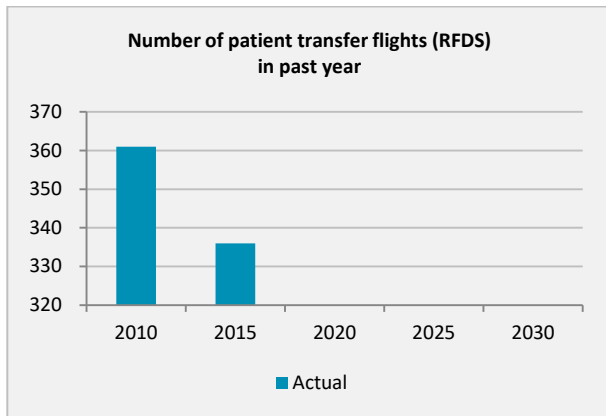
No target applies. The number is an indication of need rather than desired growth.

Progress Status

No target relevant. Need level is sustained.

Contributing Factors

This indicator is influenced by the demand for patient transfers to and from Burnie through the services of the Royal Flying Doctor Service.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	361	336			
Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2011 data and 2015 measure shows 2015 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Burnie	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Actual	361	433	314	325	336

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the number of patient transfer flights undertaken by the Royal Flying Doctors Service using the Burnie Airport has remained steady, over 300 flights per year.

2011-12 saw a spike in the number of flights for this service.

Future Direction 6

A regional hub

6D Rail Volume

Community Profile Indicator 6D

Why is this indicator used?

As Burnie grows as the regional hub for freight transport, this will be reflected in increasing rail freight volume to and from Burnie.

Baseline Data

Not publically available

2030 Target

Not yet set

Latest Data

Not publically available

Where does this information come from?

Explanation of measure

The intention of the indicator is to measure rail freight in and out of Burnie.

About the Target

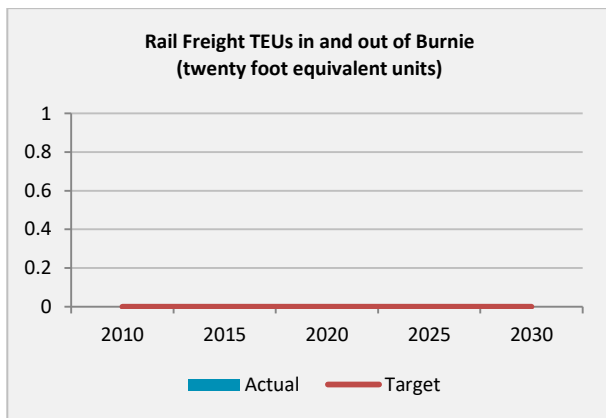
A target has not yet been set.

Progress Status

Current progress data not yet available.

Contributing Factors

Not applicable.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual					
Target					

Comments

At the time of preparing this report, data on rail volume in and out of Burnie is not available. Baseline data was also not available in 2011 at the formation of Making Burnie 2030.

Future Direction 6

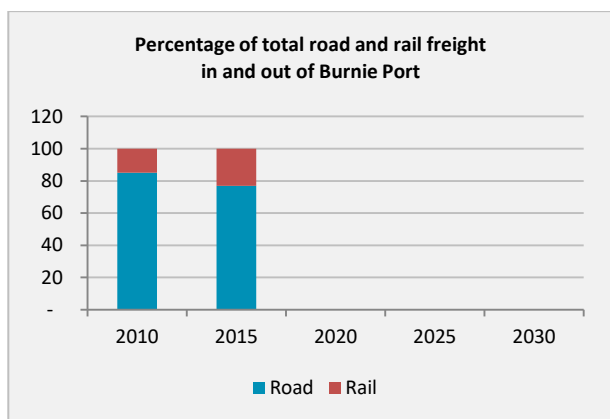
A regional hub

6E Road Freight

Community Profile Indicator 6E

Why is this indicator used?

The level of road freight forms a significant part of the total freight volume in and out of Burnie.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Road %	85	77			
Rail %	15	23			

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2009 data and 2015 measure shows 2012 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

Marine Terrace Burnie (Million Tonnes)	2009	2012
Total Road Tonnage	4.4	3.3
Trucks per day equivalent	564	417
Rail Tonnage Melba Line to Marine Tce	0.3	0.3
Rail Tonnage Western Line to Marine Tce	0.5	0.7

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the volume of road freight through Burnie Port has decreased from 4.4 million tonnes in 2008-09, to 3.3 million tonnes in 2011-12.

This equates to decrease in trucks per day from 564.

During the same time the volume of rail freight in and out of Burnie increased slightly from 0.8 to 1.0 million tonnes.

The percentage share of road freight has decreased and the rail increased, but it is noted that the volume of total freight has significantly declined in that period.

Baseline Data

Road to Rail Ratio 85:15 in 2010

2030 Target

Decreasing proportion of road freight as compared to rail freight between each measure

Latest Data

2012

Where does this information come from?

Department of Energy, Infrastructure and Resources
Tasmanian Freight Survey

Explanation of measure

The indicator measures total tonnage by road in and out of Marine Terrace and by rail in and out of Burnie on the Melba Line and Western Lines. It then calculates the share of the total volume as a road to rail ratio.

It is important to note that this measure focuses on the share of road and rail freight in and out of Burnie, regardless of the total volume of that freight. In this sense, it is an incomplete measure, as the change in total volume may be positive or negative, but not be reflected in this measure. The measure is therefore qualified and should be understood in the context of total freight volume.

About the Target

At the formation of Making Burnie 2030, the target was not set due to unavailability of data. The target aims to see a greater share of freight shifted from the road to rail.



Progress Status

Progress being made toward this target

Contributing Factors

As noted above, this measure should be read in the context of understanding total freight volume movements.

Contributing factors include the start-up and exit of various industries around the state that rely on the Burnie Port for freight in or out of the state; and the viability of road and rail respectively as part of their transport logistics.

Future Direction 6

A regional hub

6F UTAS Student Numbers

Community Profile Indicator 6F

Why is this indicator used?

As UTAS grows its role as a strong leader in education and research for the region, its enrolment numbers at Cradle Coast Campus will continue to grow.

Baseline Data

940 in 2010

2030 Target

6,100 by 2030

Latest Data

2014

Where does this information come from?

UTAS – Cradle Coast Campus, Student Operations

Explanation of measure

The measure is based on the latest calendar year, and counts the number of students who have passed or failed at least one unit at the Cradle Coast Campus.

The measure includes those studying online through Cradle Coast Campus, regardless of their geographical location.

About the Target

The target for this measure was based on UTAS goals for 2020 and is reflective of UTAS’s strategy and commitment to significantly grow the student numbers at Cradle Coast Campus.

The target assumes a flat line growth to 6,100 students by 2030. In reality the target is more likely to grow exponentially as campus facilities increase under the master plan and future developments.

The target was included in Making Burnie 2030 as it recognised the community’s desire to promote both the value of education and local access to education.



Progress Status

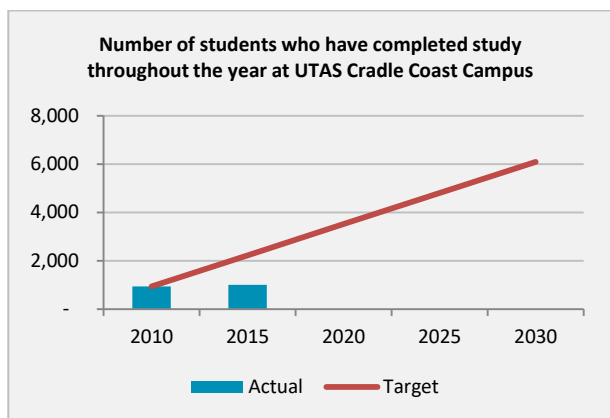
Some improvement but not meeting target

Contributing Factors

The range and extent of courses available at UTAS is likely to be one of a number of contributing factors.

In 2014, Council transferred facilities at West Park to UTAS operation, as part of a long term strategic decision to develop the Cradle Coast Campus in this location. 40 student accommodation units were completed on the site in 2015 and further state budget funds have been announced under the Northern Cities Project that will assist to progress the expansion of UTAS facilities further.

This expansion of facilities is expected to contribute to the growth of student numbers in the future.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	940	1,005			
Target	940	2,230	3,520	4,810	6,100

*Note: 2010 measure above shows 2010 data and 2015 measure shows 2014 data, being the latest available data in each measuring period.

CCC	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Actual	940	983	1,002	1,008	1,005

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the number of students studying through UTAS Cradle Coast Campus has increased slightly.

Since 2001, student numbers increased from 356 to 940 over that decade. Numbers since 2011 have remained stable but with minimal increase.

Future Direction 6

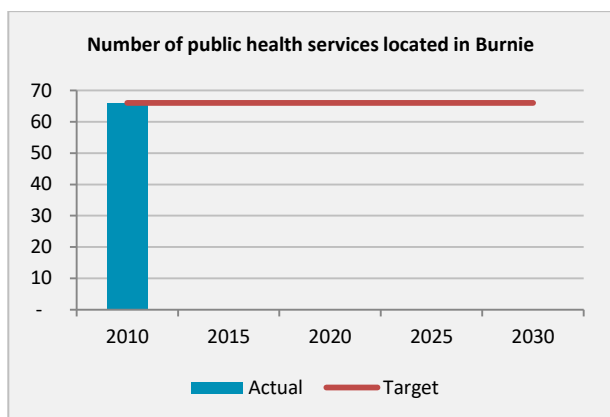
A regional hub

6G Public Health Services

Community Profile Indicator 6G

Why is this indicator used?

A wide and comprehensive range of health services will be an indicator of Burnie’s capacity to respond to regional health needs.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	66				
Target	66	66	66	66	66

Services	2010	2015
Hospital-based services	TBC	TBC
Allied health	TBC	TBC
Outpatients / specialist clinics	TBC	TBC
THS - Parkside / Burnie Community House	TBC	TBC
Other non-THS services in Burnie	TBC	TBC
Total	TBC	TBC

Comments

Data is not yet confirmed for this measure in the 2015 Review.

Baseline Data

66 in 2010

2030 Target

To maintain or increase services: 66 by 2030

Latest Data

Not yet confirmed

Where does this information come from?

With assistance from Tasmanian Health Services, Department of Health and Human Services

Explanation of measure

The measure is a little subjective in that it relies upon the best available estimate to identify the range of services located in Burnie.

The measure counts all individual services that are located in Burnie. Services that have visiting specialists have been included. The measure focuses on services available, not just a clinic or group of services, because the loss of any single service is important.

About the Target

The target reflects the community’s desire to ensure that Burnie maintains its range of health services as a regional health centre, and does not lose that range of services over time.

Progress Status

Current progress data not yet available.

Contributing Factors

Contributing factors in this area can sometimes be the result of state government decisions, and are less likely to be in the control of Council or the community.

This is an indicator of the scope of services available to the region from Burnie. At the formation of Making Burnie 2030, this indicator was not considered in the context of the current health reform plans.

Future Direction 6

A regional hub

6H Elected Representatives in Burnie

Community Profile Indicator 6H

Why is this indicator used?

As Burnie develops as a regional hub, this will be supported by a strong level of state and federal representatives locating an office in Burnie.

Baseline Data

62.5% in 2010 (subsequently corrected to 55.6%). This baseline was amended due to the omission of Montgomery as an electorate in the total number of members. It has been adjusted for correct comparison with 2015 data.

2030 Target

75.0% by 2030 (subsequently adjusted to 67.5% by 2030, being 7 out of 9 members)

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Elected Representatives – Principal office listing

Explanation of measure

This indicator counts the number of elected representatives that list or maintain a Burnie office. The electorates counted include Murchison and Montgomery (Legislative Council), Braddon (House of Assembly), Braddon (House of Representatives), Burnie Senators only (Senate).

Only Burnie Senators are counted in the total as the electorate for Senate is all of Tasmania, with 12 senators in total.

About the Target

The target reflects the community’s desire to ensure a strong political presence in Burnie, as an indicator of Burnie’s role in the region and to ensure accessibility of representatives.

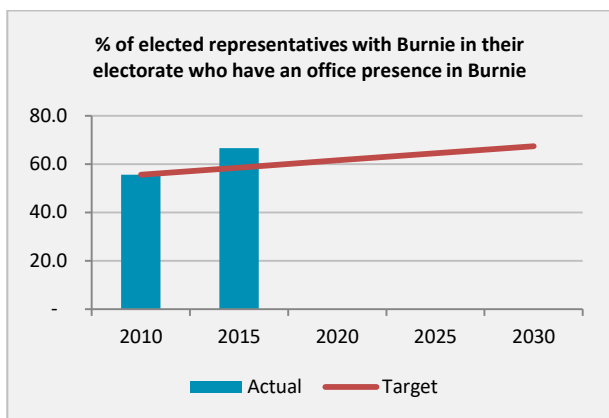


Progress Status

Progress has met target

Contributing Factors

The reason for this increase is directly attributable to an additional member for Braddon being located in Burnie, following the state election during this period.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	55.6%	66.7%			
Target	55.6%	58.6%	61.6%	64.5%	67.5%

	2011	2015
Elected Rep’s with office in Burnie	5	6
Total Elected Rep’s*	8	9

*Note: Total Elected Representatives in electorates which contain Burnie, except for Senators representing Tasmania where only Senators from Burnie are counted

Comments

Since the 2010 measure, the percentage of elected representatives with an office presence in Burnie has increased by one.

In 2015, those with a Burnie office include Senator Jacqui Lambie, Brett Whiteley MP, Adam Brooks, The Hon Bryan Green, Roger Jaensch and Joan Rylah.

Since the last measure, Senator Stephen Parry relocated his principal office from Burnie to Launceston, and Senator Jacqui Lambie commenced an office in Burnie. The state election resulted in an increase in the number of House of Assembly Members located in Burnie from three to four.

Future Direction 6

A regional hub

6I Government Departments in Burnie

Community Profile Indicator 6I

Why is this indicator used?

As Burnie develops as a regional hub, this will be supported by a strong level of government department presence in Burnie.

Baseline Data

37 in 2010

2030 Target

To maintain or increase every year

Latest Data

2015

Where does this information come from?

Service Tasmania – Government Department listings;
Local assessment

Explanation of measure

This measure is a count of the number of Tasmanian and Federal Government Departments located in Burnie.

About the Target

The target reflects the community’s desire for the Cradle Coast region to have strong access to government departments in Burnie as a central hub for the region.

The target requires that the number of department with an office presence in Burnie is at least maintained and hopefully grows into the future.

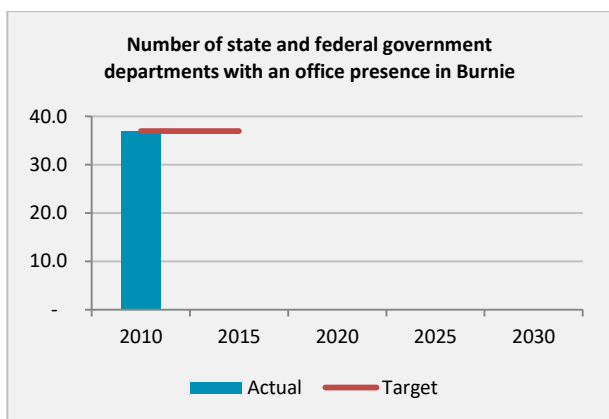
Progress Status

Current progress data not yet available.

Contributing Factors

Not applicable.

This indicator will be updated when data becomes available.



Burnie	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual	37				
Target	37	37			

TAS	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Actual					

Comments

2015 data has not yet been completed.