



State Of Our Health Aboriginal Population Compendium

Data Volume

October 2014



Health Performance Council



Government
of South Australia

Health Performance Council

State of Our Health: Aboriginal Population Compendium Data Volume

ISBN: 978-1-74243-716-3

Dewey Number: 362.10899915099423

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What is the HPC? An introduction to the Health Performance Council

The South Australian Health Performance Council (HPC) is an independent body established under the *Health Care Act 2008*. A core function of the HPC is to advise the Minister for Health and Ageing on emerging trends in the health status and health outcomes of South Australians, including particular population groups where appropriate, and evaluate the performance of the South Australian health system in responding to these health challenges.

Acknowledgments

The health and wellness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians is a significant concern for all Australian governments. The HPC is aware of the complexities of the health system's engagement with Aboriginal South Australians and the social, environmental and economic factors that adversely affect Aboriginal health. It has identified Aboriginal Health as a priority reporting area.

The health and wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are improved by respect of Indigenous knowledges, histories, cultures, kinship relationships and community processes. Health services that provide culturally-appropriate treatment are able to successfully draw on the extraordinary strength, wisdom and endurance of Indigenous Australians to support individuals to achieve and maintain wellness and to enhance the wellbeing of families and communities.

The HPC would like to thank Nicholas Cugley in the HPC Secretariat for his contribution as principal author, and acknowledges that this report relies on the information gathered and published by a variety of sources. The HPC is particularly grateful to Population Research and Outcome Studies at the University of Adelaide for its generosity in providing data and checking its use. This Compendium also would not be possible without the comprehensive work of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and the South Australian Department for Health and Ageing. To these and other information sources listed throughout the Compendium, the HPC would like to express its gratitude.

Statement on the use of the term 'Aboriginal'

Please note that for the rest of this document, the HPC will use the term 'Aboriginal' to refer to people who identify as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Some sources cited in this document use the general term 'Indigenous' to refer to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, but the HPC does not. The people indigenous to South Australia are Aboriginal and the HPC respects that many Aboriginal people prefer the term 'Aboriginal'.

Disclaimer

Any opinions in this report, along with any errors, are those of the HPC alone. Any representation, statement, opinion or advice, expressed or implied in the Compendium is made in good faith but on the basis that the State of South Australia, its agents and employees are not liable (whether by reason of negligence, lack of care or otherwise) to any person for any damage or loss whatsoever which has occurred or may occur in relation to that person taking or not taking (as the case may be) action in respect to any representation, statement, opinion or advice referred to above.

Please note that there is the potential for minor future revisions of data in the Compendium and amendments will be made available online. Please notify the HPC of any errors identified in this report.

Purpose of the Compendium

The Compendium complements the main *State of Our Health* report to present a range of priority quantitative indicators and statistical analysis related to health status, healthcare outcomes, and health system performance for Aboriginal people in South Australia.

In June 2013 the Minister for Health and Ageing released the HPC's first *State of Our Health* report on the HPC's website at: www.hpcsa.com.au/2011_2014_review/state_of_our_health.

The *State of Our Health*, released to the public as a "Draft for Discussion", was designed as a reference document for the HPC, and aimed to answer three fundamental questions:

- What is the current demographic profile of the South Australian population?
- How healthy are South Australians?
- Are the factors determining good health changing for the better?

The response to the public release of the *State of Our Health* was overwhelmingly positive. As a follow-up to this release, the HPC endorsed production of a Compendium to the main *State of Our Health* report focussed specifically on an ongoing priority area of focus for the HPC – the health of South Australia's Aboriginal population and the performance of the health system in responding to their healthcare needs.

Structure of data presented in the Compendium

The Compendium is designed as a highly targeted document, reporting priority measures related to Aboriginal health determinants, health status, healthcare outcomes, and the performance of the state's health system in responding to the needs of Aboriginal people. Wherever possible, the Compendium seeks to present data as:

- Trend/time series
- Intra-state regional analysis, with a focus on rural and remote areas, where data allow
- Interstate comparisons. Specifically, the Aboriginal population in South Australia compared to the Aboriginal populations of other states and territories
- South Australian Aboriginal population to non-Aboriginal population comparisons.

The first chapter of the Compendium, **What shapes the health of Aboriginal people in SA?**, provides the context for Aboriginal health in South Australia by focusing on key population characteristics and health determinant factors.

The next four chapters focus on health status and healthcare outcomes, structured around life stages:

- Are Aboriginal people in SA **getting the best start in life?**
- Are Aboriginal people in SA **staying healthy and ageing well?**
- How many Aboriginal people in SA **are living with chronic conditions?**
- What are the **causes of death** for Aboriginal people in SA?

The second half of the Compendium focuses on the **performance** of the health system in responding to the health needs of Aboriginal people in South Australia:

- **Getting into** the system
- Being **treated well**
- Getting **good outcomes**
- All done **efficiently**
- Being **listened to** by the health system.

How priority measures were selected – Criteria for selection:

The Compendium does not seek to simply report on every single available indicator related to Aboriginal health. The HPC quite intentionally only considered those key health status, health outcomes, and health system performance measures that would enable a narrative to emerge around priority areas of focus for this specific population group.

Measures were selected for inclusion in the Compendium based on the following criteria:

- **Difference between regions**

The HPC looked for specific indicators that highlighted a significant difference between geographic regions, including between regions within South Australia, or between South Australia and other states and territories, or between South Australia and the national average.

- **Difference over time**

The HPC looked for specific indicators that demonstrated a significant trend, either increasing or decreasing, over a period of at least five years.

- **Current data**

The HPC focussed its interest on indicators that reported data from 2010 or later. Many potential indicators were in fact excluded from the Compendium due to the age of the data.

- **Headline indicators and indicators of importance to the community**

Even if a measure did not technically meet the criteria set out above, the HPC recognised that some indicators are too important to omit, such as life expectancy and self-reported health status. The HPC also listened to Aboriginal leaders and other stakeholders, and included indicators that are of particular importance to Aboriginal people in South Australia, for example prevalence of heart disease.

Strengths and Limitations

The Compendium uses the best data sources available, and every effort has been made to ensure that data used and reproduced accurately reflects source material. However, data custodians referenced throughout the report are primarily responsible for the quality, accuracy, validity, and consistency of their own information. Source data have not been adjusted to account for possible errors or missing values.

In addition, all data have limitations – in their collection, definitions and assumptions. Data collection and collation is more simplistic than the complexity of South Australians' lives. This limits our understanding of populations, and impacts on our understanding of your experiences. Also, there may be issues important to Aboriginal South Australians where data are not available. While the measures throughout the Compendium are intended to gauge the experiences of Aboriginal South Australians, this collection of indicators is limited in scope.

Citations

For complete detail of information sources used throughout the Compendium, including counting methodology, important caveats, and other relevant data issues, please refer to the comprehensive citations listed under each statistical measure. Links to online source material have been included in the citations wherever applicable.



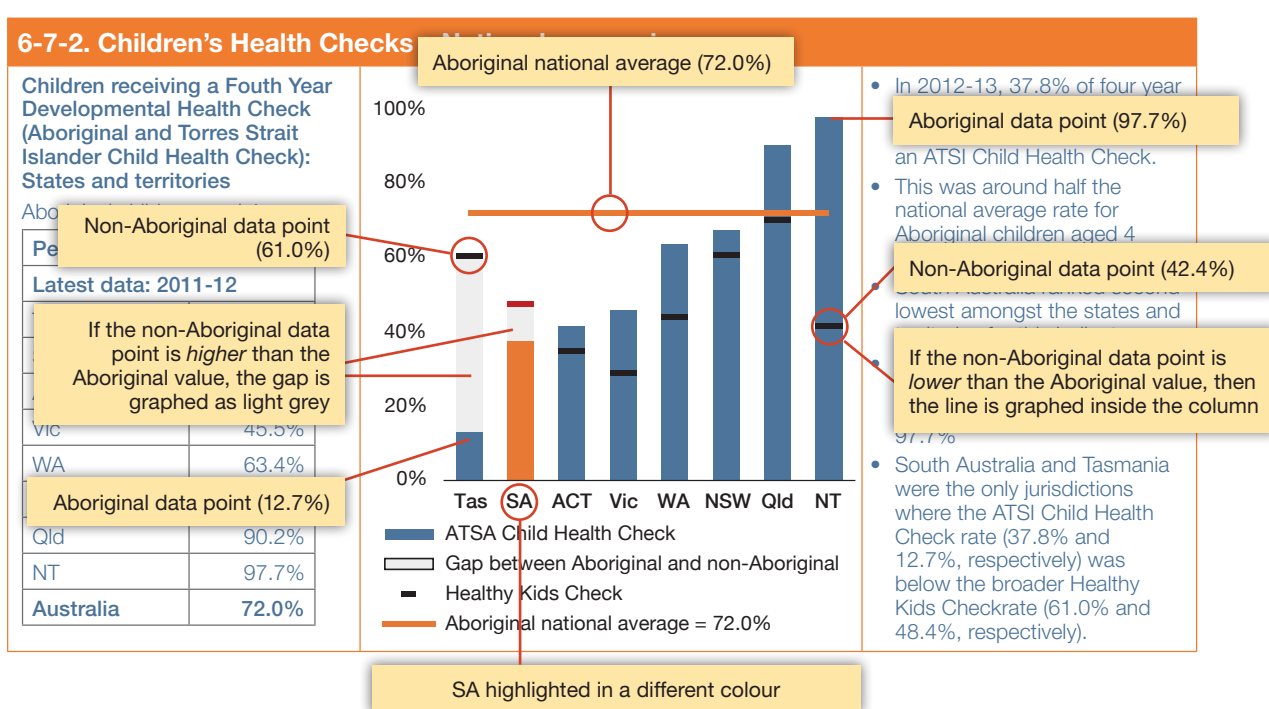
Interpreting interstate comparison graphs in the Compendium

Interstate comparison graphs in the Compendium contain many points of data, densely packed in a small space, so a brief guide to interpreting this information is provided here.

Graphs reflect the Aboriginal population data for states and territories tabled on the left, ordered from lowest to highest. The long, thin, orange horizontal line represents the Aboriginal national average. Columns are blue with the exception of South Australia highlighted in orange. Non-Aboriginal comparison data aren't tabled in the Compendium, but are graphed as short, dark blue (with the exception of South Australia which is highlighted in dark red) horizontal lines directly above or below the columns.

A short dark blue (dark red for SA) horizontal line above the blue (orange for SA) column indicates that the non-Aboriginal figure is *higher* than the Aboriginal figure. This gap is represented by a light grey colour. If the non-Aboriginal figure is less than the Aboriginal figure, the line sits inside the column.

An example interstate comparison graph taken from this report (Indicator 6-7-2, Percentage of children receiving a Fourth Year Developmental Health Check) is annotated below:



Spotlighted performance measures in the Compendium



denotes a spotlighted performance measure, marked throughout the Compendium.


The HPC, in consultation with Aboriginal leaders in South Australia, undertook a collaborative process of identifying a sub-set of key health system *performance* measures in Compendium Sections 2 to 10 that they agree should be "spotlighted". Section 1, *What shapes the health of Aboriginal people in SA?*, was not included in the spotlighting process. This chapter provides an introduction and important context for what shapes health outcomes for Aboriginal people in this state. All the measures in Section 1 are considered to be of equally high importance.

Spotlighted performance measures have been highlighted by the HPC and Aboriginal leaders as standout performance improvements, or challenges, or a mix of both in the South Australian health system's response to the health outcomes of the Aboriginal population.

More information on spotlighted performance measures are in Section 11.




Table of Contents

A  symbol in the table of contents below denotes an HPC “spotlighted” *performance* measure from Sections 2 to 10. Spotlighted performance measures are described in more detail in Section 11. Note that *all* the measures in Section 1 are considered to be of equally high importance.

1: What shapes the health of Aboriginal people in SA?	10
1-1. Population composition - Age and sex	10
1-2-1. Aboriginal culture – Language – South Australia	11
1-2-2. Aboriginal culture – Language – National comparison	11
1-3. Aboriginal culture – Involvement in Aboriginal cultural events – South Australia	12
1-4. Aboriginal culture – Caring for Country – South Australia	12
1-5-1. School year 12 retention rates – South Australia	13
1-5-2. School year 12 retention rates – National comparison	13
1-6. Income security – South Australia	14
1-7-1. Unemployment – South Australia	14
1-7-2. Unemployment – National comparison	15
1-8. Housing condition – South Australia	15
1-9-1. Home ownership – South Australia	16
1-9-2. Home ownership – National comparison	16
1-10. Overcrowded households	17
1-11. Driver’s licence – South Australia	17
1-12-1. Imprisonment rate – South Australia	18
1-12-2. Imprisonment rate – National comparison	18
2: Are Aboriginal people in SA getting the best start in life?	20
2-1-1. Fertility rate – South Australia	20
2-1-2. Fertility rate – National comparison	20
2-2. Smoking during pregnancy – South Australia 	21
2-3-1. Low birth weight – South Australia 	22
2-3-2. Low birth weight – National comparison 	22
2-4-1. Reading (school year 5) – South Australia	23
2-4-2. Reading (school year 5) – National comparison	23
2-5-1. Numeracy (school year 5) – South Australia	24
2-5-2. Numeracy (school year 5) – National comparison	24
3: Are Aboriginal people in SA staying healthy and ageing well?	26
3-1. Aboriginal life expectancy at birth – National data	26
3-2. Profound or severe disability – National comparison	26
3-3-1. General health status – South Australia	27
3-3-2. General health status – National comparison	27
3-4. Psychological distress – National comparison 	28
3-5. Social and emotional wellbeing – Feeling restless or jumpy – South Australia	28
3-6-1. Health literacy – Understanding medicine information – South Australia	29
3-6-2. Health literacy – Filling out medical forms – South Australia	29

3-7-1. Nutrition – Fruit consumption in South Australia	30
3-7-2. Nutrition – Fruit consumption – National comparison	30
3-7-3. Nutrition – Vegetable consumption – South Australia	31
3-7-4. Nutrition – Vegetable consumption – National comparison	31
3-7-5. Nutrition – Aboriginal traditional foods in diet – South Australia.....	32
3-8. Physical activity – South Australia	32
3-9-1. Overweight and obesity in children – National comparison	33
3-9-2. Overweight and obesity in adults – National comparison.....	33
3-10. Alcohol risk – National comparison.....	34
3-11. High blood pressure – South Australia	34
3-12. Smoking – National comparison 	35
4: How many Aboriginal people in SA are living with chronic conditions?	38
4-1. Long term health conditions – National comparison 	38
4-2. Mental health problems – South Australia 	38
4-3. Asthma – National comparison	39
4-4. Diabetes in South Australia	39
4-5. Heart and circulatory problems/diseases.....	40
4-6. Kidney disease in South Australia.....	40
5: What are the causes of death for Aboriginal people in SA?	42
5-1-1. Death rate – South Australia	42
5-1-2. Death rate – National comparison.....	42
5-2. Median age at death – South Australia.....	43
5-3-1. Perinatal deaths – South Australia.....	43
5-3-2. Perinatal deaths – National comparison	43
5-4-1. Infant mortality – South Australia.....	44
5-4-2. Infant mortality – National comparison	44
5-5-1. Child mortality – South Australia	45
5-5-2. Child mortality – National comparison	45
5-6. Deaths from external causes – National comparison	46
5-7. Suicide rate – National comparison 	46
6: Health system performance – Getting into the system	48
6-1. Access to health service by health status 	48
6-2-1. Access to GP or doctor – South Australia.....	48
6-2-2. Access to GP or doctor – National comparison	49
6-3. Access to nurse or midwife – South Australia.....	49
6-4. Access to Aboriginal health worker – South Australia	50
6-5. Access to traditional Aboriginal healer – South Australia	50
6-6. Antenatal visits in South Australia 	50
6-7-1. Childhood immunisations – South Australia	51
6-7-2. Childhood immunisations – National comparison	51
6-8-1. Health assessments – South Australia	52
6-8-2. Health assessments – National comparison.....	52
6-9-1. Children's health checks – South Australia 	53

6-9-2. Children's health checks – National comparison 	53
6-10-1. Annual health assessments for older people – South Australia 	54
6-10-2. Annual health assessments for older people – National comparison 	54
6-11-1. Waiting times – Emergency departments – South Australia	55
6-11-2. Waiting times – Emergency departments – National comparison	55
6-12-1. Waiting times – Elective surgery – South Australia	56
6-12-2. Waiting times – Elective surgery – National comparison	56
7: Health system performance – Being treated well	58
7-1. Aboriginal people who identify as Aboriginal when asked by a health service	58
7-2. Care planning for clients with chronic disease 	58
7-3-1. Women screened by BreastScreen Australia, participation rates – South Australia	59
7-3-2. Women screened by BreastScreen Australia, participation rates – National comparison	59
7-4. Community follow-up after discharge from a psychiatric admission 	60
8: Health system performance – Getting good outcomes	62
8-1. Potentially avoidable GP-type presentations to emergency departments	62
8-2-1. Potentially preventable hospitalisations – South Australia	63
8-2-2. Potentially preventable hospitalisations – National comparison	63
8-3-1. Public hospital separations with a procedure performed – South Australia	64
8-3-2. Hospitalisations with a procedure performed – National comparison	64
8-4-1. Self-discharge from public hospital – South Australia 	65
8-4-2. Discharge from hospital against medical advice – National comparison 	65
8-5. Cancer survival rates – South Australia	66
9: Health system performance – All done efficiently	68
9-1-1. Primary healthcare, episodes of healthcare – South Australia	68
9-1-2. Aboriginal primary healthcare, episodes of healthcare – National comparison	69
9-2-1. Public hospital activity – South Australia	69
9-2-2. Public hospital activity – Reasons for admission – South Australia	70
9-2-3. Public hospital activity – National comparison	72
9-2-4. Private hospital activity – South Australia	72
9-2-5. Private hospital activity – National comparison	73
9-3-1. Community-based ambulatory mental health service contacts – South Australia	74
9-3-2. Community-based ambulatory mental health service contacts – National comparison	74
9-4-1. Public sector clinical mental health services – South Australia 	75
9-4-2. Public sector clinical mental health services – National comparison 	75
10: Are Aboriginal people in SA being listened to by the health system?	78
10-1-1. Health workforce – National comparison	78
10-1-2. Employed nurses and midwives – National comparison	78
10-1-3. Medical practitioners employed in medicine – National comparison	79
10-1-4. Aboriginal employees in SA Health	79
11. Additional analysis – Spotlighted measures	82
12. Glossary of statistical terms used	84
13. Index	86

1: What shapes the health of Aboriginal people in SA?

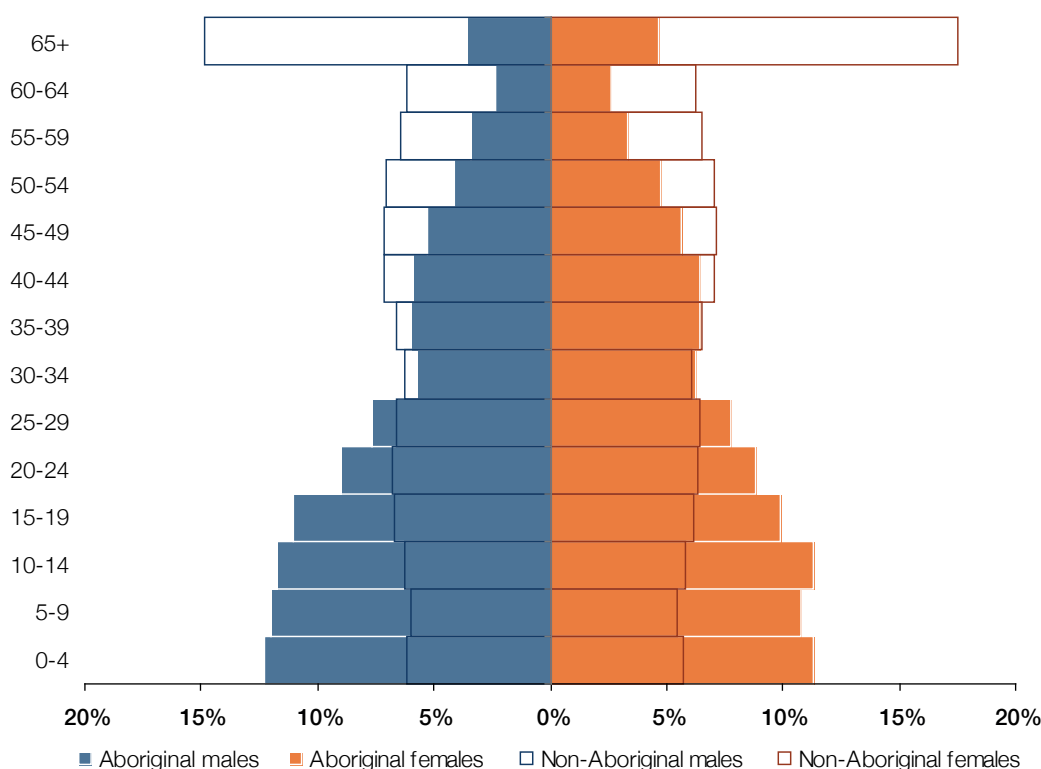
1-1. Population composition - Age and sex

As at the 2011 Census there were 1,596,572 people in South Australia, including 30,432 (1.9%) Aboriginal people (ABS [Australian Bureau of Statistics] 2011a). The South Australian Aboriginal population represented 5.5% of the total Aboriginal population in Australia (ABS 2011b).

The population pyramid below presents a comparison of the South Australian Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population by age and sex (ABS 2011a). Proportionally, the Aboriginal population in South Australia is relatively over-represented in the 0 to 29 years age groups and, conversely, under-represented in the 30 years and over age cohorts, when compared to the non-Aboriginal South Australian population.

The considerable differences between age distributions can largely be explained by inequalities in life expectancy and the higher premature mortality rates experienced in the Aboriginal populations. It is also observed that the fertility rate of the Aboriginal population in South Australia is higher than the non-Aboriginal population (see Section 2-1) and this could also be a contributing factor in the differences in age distributions.

Aboriginal Population Composition of South Australia by Age and Sex, 2011



Sources: Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2011a, 'South Australia (state), basic community profile, Table B07 Indigenous status by age by sex' *Census of population and housing*, viewed 28 January 2014, <[www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/CensusOutput/copsub.NSF/All%20docs%20by%20catNo/2011~Community%20Profile~4/\\$File/BCP_4.zip?OpenElement](http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/CensusOutput/copsub.NSF/All%20docs%20by%20catNo/2011~Community%20Profile~4/$File/BCP_4.zip?OpenElement)>.

ABS 2011b, 'Australia (Code 0), 'Basic community profile, B07 Indigenous status by age by sex: table,' *Census of population and housing*, viewed 28 January 2014, <[www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/CensusOutput/copsub.NSF/All%20docs%20by%20catNo/2011~Community%20Profile~0/\\$File/BCP_0.zip?OpenElement](http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/CensusOutput/copsub.NSF/All%20docs%20by%20catNo/2011~Community%20Profile~0/$File/BCP_0.zip?OpenElement)>.



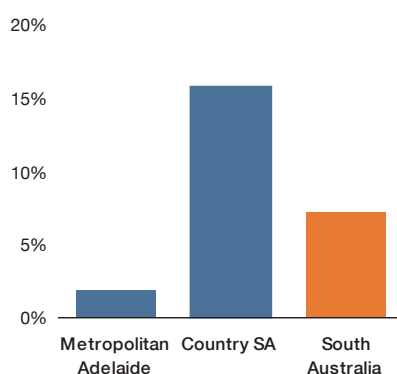
1-2-1. Aboriginal culture – Language – South Australia

Aboriginal people whose main language spoken at home was Aboriginal Language

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	1.9%
Rural SA	6.4%
Remote SA*	33.7%
Country SA	15.8%
South Australia	7.2%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



- In 2012, the main language spoken at home for around one in 14 Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or older was an Aboriginal language.
- The rate varied within South Australia from less than 2% in metropolitan Adelaide to one in three people in remote parts of the state.
- The Country SA rate overall is statistically significantly higher than metropolitan Adelaide.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A12.1 language and culture', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

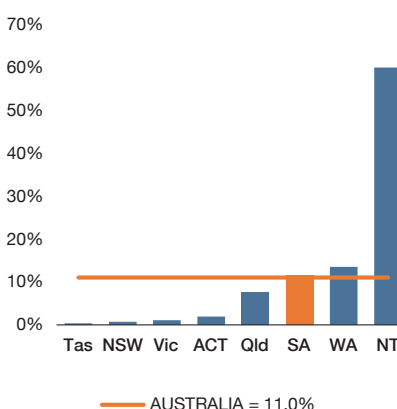
1-2-2. Aboriginal culture – Language – National comparison

Aboriginal people who speak an Australian Indigenous language at home

All ages

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: 2011	
Tas	0.3%
NSW	0.7%
Vic	1.1%
ACT	1.9%
Qld	7.5%
SA	11.5%
WA	13.5%
NT	60.0%
Australia	11.0%

*Survey did not include APY lands



- In 2011, 11.5% of Aboriginal people in South Australia spoke an Australian Indigenous language at home.
- The South Australian rate was comparable to the national average of 11.0%.
- Compared to all states and territories, the proportion of Aboriginal people who speak an Australian Indigenous language at home in South Australia was ranked third highest.

Source: Based on ABS 2011, table generated 20 December 2013 using *Census of population and housing: STATE and LAMP – 1 Digit Level by INGP*, TableBuilder, <www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/webapi/jsf/tableView/customiseTable.xhtml>.

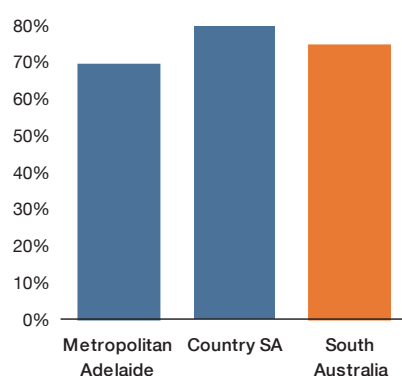
1-3. Aboriginal culture – Involvement in Aboriginal cultural events – South Australia

Aboriginal people who had involvement in at least one specifically Aboriginal cultural event* in the last 12 months

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	69.1%
Rural SA	78.1%
Remote SA**	82.7%
Country SA	79.7%
South Australia	74.4%
Australia	

**Survey did not include APY lands



- In 2012, around three quarters of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more had been involved in *at least* one specifically Aboriginal cultural event* in the previous 12 months.
- Specific Aboriginal cultural events were defined as funerals/sorry business; NAIDOC week activities; sports carnivals (excluding NAIDOC); Aboriginal organisations; festivals involving arts, crafts, music, or dance (excluding NAIDOC); and ceremonies.
- Multiple answers to this survey questions were possible, but the three most common cultural events attended by Aboriginal people in the preceding 12 months were funerals/sorry business (50.5%), NAIDOC week activities (44.5%), and sports carnivals (excluding NAIDOC) (26.6%).
- The Country SA rate overall is statistically significantly higher than metropolitan Adelaide.

* Funerals/sorry business, National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) week activities, sports carnivals (excluding NAIDOC), Aboriginal organisations, festivals involving arts, crafts, music, or dance (excluding NAIDOC); and/or ceremonies.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A12.4 Aboriginal cultural events', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

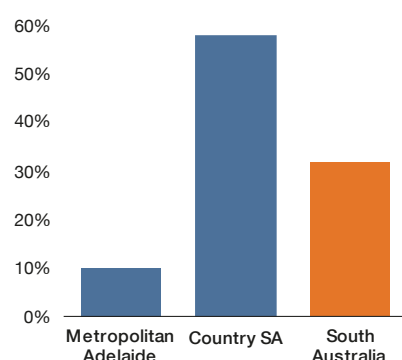
1-4. Aboriginal culture – Caring for Country – South Australia

Aboriginal people who indicated that they spent a "fair bit/heaps" of time on Country*

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	10.2%
Rural SA	51.8%
Remote SA**	74.9%
Country SA	57.8%
South Australia	31.8%
Australia	

**Survey did not include APY lands



- In 2012, just under a third of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more had indicated that they spent a "fair bit or heaps" of time on Country.*
- Caring for Country activities are identified as the seasonal burning of annual grasses, gathering of food and medicinal resources, performing ceremonies, production of artworks, and protecting sacred areas.
- The rate varied within South Australia from just over one in ten in metropolitan Adelaide to almost three quarters in remote parts of the State.
- The Country SA rate overall is statistically significantly higher than metropolitan Adelaide.

* The seasonal burning of annual grasses, gathering of food and medicinal resources, performing ceremonies, production of artworks, and protecting sacred areas are identified Caring for Country activities.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A12.3 Caring for country', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.



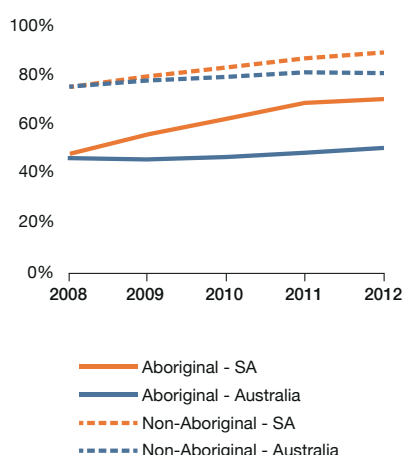
1-5-1. School year 12 retention rates – South Australia

Aboriginal secondary student Apparent Retention Rate to Year 12

Apparent retention rate is the percentage of full time students who continued to Year 12 from respective cohort groups at the commencement of their secondary schooling.

Government and non-Government schools.

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	69.4%
Australia	51.1%



- In 2012, 69.4% of Aboriginal secondary school students in South Australia had continued to Year 12.
- This compares to an average 51.1% of Aboriginal secondary school students nation-wide.
- Year 12 retention rates for Aboriginal secondary school students have been steadily rising in South Australia over recent years, up from 48.2% in 2008.
- However, there is still a gap compared to the 89.5% recorded for non-Aboriginal students in 2012.
- Year 12 retention rates differed slightly between male (66.8%) and female (71.9%) Aboriginal secondary school students in South Australia during 2012.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2010-2014, 'Volume/Part B: Child care, education and training, Chapter 4: School education, Attachment tables, Tables 4A.83 (2010), 4A.125 (2011), 4A.100 (2012), 4A.104 (2013), and 4A.121 (2014): Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students to years 10, 11 and 12 (per cent),' *Report on government services, publications for years 2010-2014*, Government of Australia, viewed 3 June 2014, <<http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs>>.

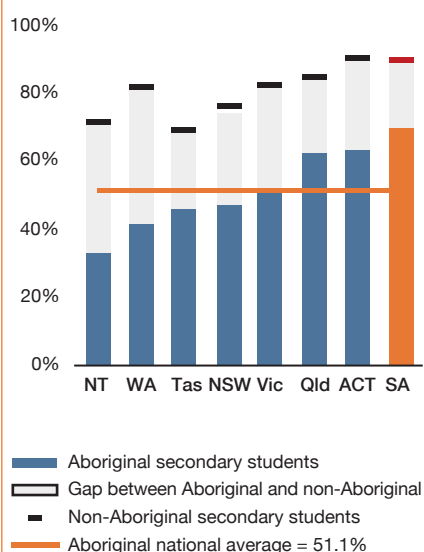
1-5-2. School year 12 retention rates – National comparison

Aboriginal secondary student Apparent Retention Rate to Year 12

Apparent retention rate is the percentage of full time students who continued to Year 12 from respective cohort groups at the commencement of their secondary schooling.

Government and non-Government schools.

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: 2012	
NT	32.7%
WA	41.2%
Tas	45.7%
NSW	47.2%
Vic	51.1%
Qld	62.1%
ACT	63.1%
SA	69.4%
Australia	51.1%



- In 2012, the 69.4% of Aboriginal secondary students in South Australia that continued to Year 12 was well above the national average of 51.1%.
- When compared to Aboriginal secondary students across all states and territories, South Australia was ranked first for Year 12 retention.
- South Australia also recorded the smallest gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal student Year 12 retention rates of 20.1 percentage points (69.4% v. 89.5%).

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2010-2014, 'Volume/Part B: Child care, education and training, Chapter 4: School education, Attachment tables, Tables 4A.83 (2010), 4A.125 (2011), 4A.100 (2012), 4A.104 (2013), and 4A.121 (2014): Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students to years 10, 11 and 12 (per cent),' *Report on government services, publications for years 2010-2014*, Government of Australia, viewed 3 June 2014, <<http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs>>.

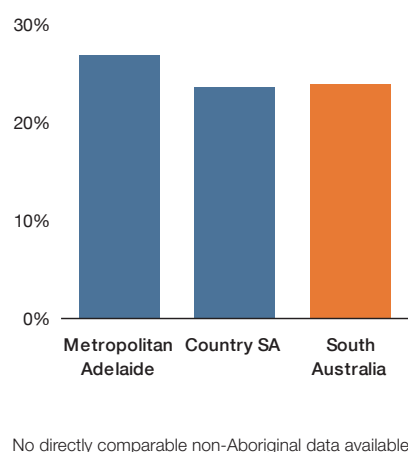
1-6. Income security – South Australia

Respondents who reported that in the last twelve months there were days when they had run out of money to buy food, clothing, or pay household bills.

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	26.9%
Rural SA	12.7%
Remote SA*	45.4%
Country SA	23.6%
South Australia	24.0%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



- In 2012, just under a quarter of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more reported running out of money to buy food, clothing, or pay household bills in the previous 12 months.
- The rate varied within Country South Australia, from around one in eight in rural SA to almost half in remote parts of the state.
- However, the Country SA rate overall is not statistically significantly lower than metropolitan Adelaide.

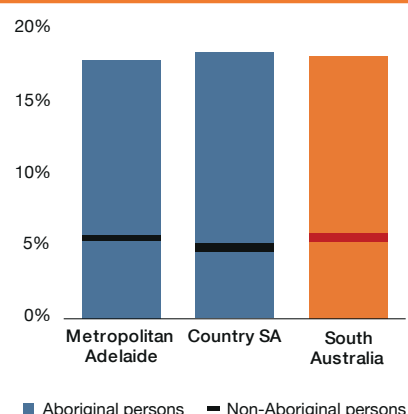
Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A15 Income security', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

1-7-1. Unemployment – South Australia

Aboriginal people in the labour force who are unemployed

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%) of the total workforce	
Latest data: 2011	
Metro. Adelaide	17.7%
Country SA	18.3%
South Australia	18.0%
Australia	17.1%



- As at the 2011 Census, nearly one in five Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over living in South Australia who were in the labour force were unemployed.
- This is more than three times the unemployment rate of 5.6% recorded for non-Aboriginal people in South Australia.
- The 17.7% of Aboriginal people in metropolitan Adelaide who were unemployed compared only slightly less than the Country South Australian rate of 17.1%.

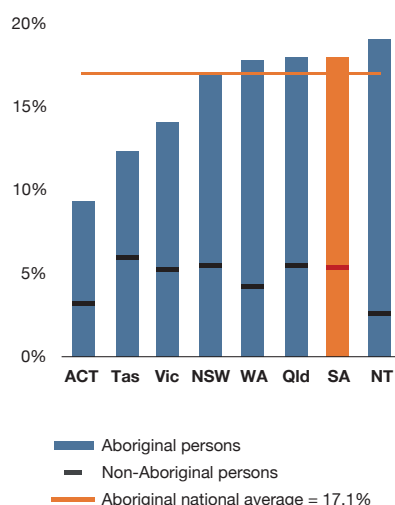
Source: Based on ABS 2011, 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Indigenous) profile, Table I14: Selected labour force, education and migration characteristics by Indigenous status by sex,' in Community profiles of Greater Adelaide, Rest of South Australia and South Australia, *Census of population and housing*, viewed 28 January 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>>.

1-7-2. Unemployment – National comparison

Aboriginal people in the labour force who are unemployed

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%) of the total workforce	
Latest data: 2011	
ACT	9.3%
Tas	12.4%
Vic	14.1%
NSW	16.9%
WA	17.8%
Qld	18.0%
SA	18.0%
NT	19.0%
Australia	17.1%



- As at the 2011 Census, the 18.0% of Aboriginal South Australians aged 15 years and over who were in the workforce but unemployed was slightly above the national average of 17.1% for Aboriginal people (ABS 2011).
- When compared to the Aboriginal population of all states and territories, South Australia was ranked equal second highest with Queensland.
- The 18.0% of South Australian Aboriginal people who were unemployed in 2011 is an increase over the 16.0% recorded in the 2006 Census (ABS 2007).

Sources: ABS 2007, 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Indigenous) profile, Table I30: Labour force, status by sex by Indigenous status,' Community profile of South Australia, *Census of population and housing*, viewed 5 February 2014, <<http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/2006Census4.nsf/logByLookupView?openagent&20020%2DIP%2DSouth%20Australia%2Ezip&20060&Main%20Features&42006%20Census%20Indigenous%20Profile25/10/071&0&2006&25%2E10%2E2007&Latest>>.

Based on ABS 2011, 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Indigenous) profile, Table I14: Selected labour force, education and migration characteristics by Indigenous status by sex,' in Community profiles of Greater Adelaide, Rest of South Australia and South Australia, *Census of population and housing*, viewed 28 January 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>>.

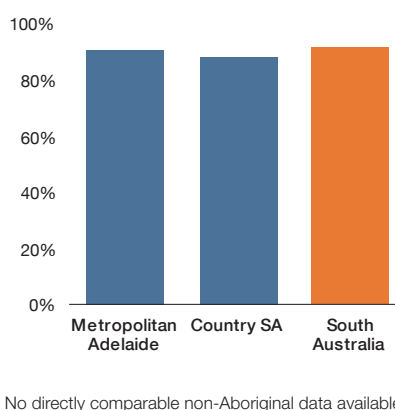
1-8. Housing condition – South Australia

Respondents who rated the condition of the place where they currently live as good or better

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	90.9%
Rural SA	89.7%
Remote SA*	85.4%
Country SA	88.3%
South Australia	91.9%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



- In 2012, over 9 in ten Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more rated the condition of the place where they currently live as good, very good, or excellent.
- However, the rate was correlated with remoteness in Country South Australia, ranging from 89.7% in Rural SA down to 85.4% in remote parts of the state.
- Despite the variation, overall the Country SA rate of 88.3% is not statistically significantly lower than the metropolitan Adelaide rate of 90.9%.

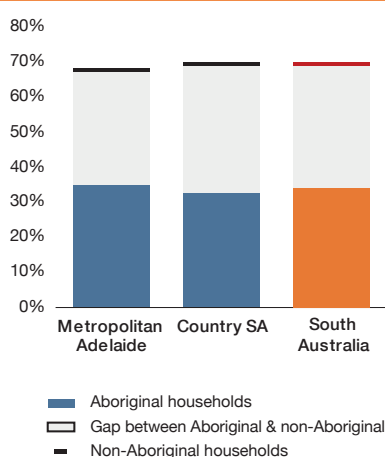
Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: Table 13.4 Current dwelling condition', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

1-9-1. Home ownership – South Australia

Aboriginal home ownership

Private dwellings with at least one Aboriginal person in the household that are owned outright or owned with a mortgage

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: 2011	
Metro. Adelaide	35.0%
Country SA	32.8%
South Australia	34.1%
Australia	35.9%



- As at the 2011 Census, just over a third of Aboriginal households in South Australia either owned their home outright or owned their home with a mortgage.
- An Aboriginal household is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as any household that has at least one person as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
- The rate of home ownership for Aboriginal households in South Australia is around half that of non-Aboriginal households in SA (68.8%).
- The 35.0% of Aboriginal households in metropolitan Adelaide who owned their own home (either outright or with a mortgage) was only slightly higher than the Country South Australian rate of 32.8%.

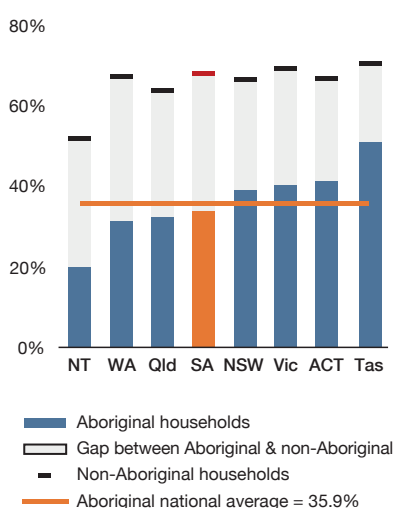
Source: Based on ABS 2011, 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Indigenous) profile, Table I10: Tenure and landlord type by dwelling structure by Indigenous status of household,' in Community profiles of Greater Adelaide, Rest of South Australia and South Australia, *Census of population and housing*, viewed 5 February 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>>.

1-9-2. Home ownership – National comparison

Aboriginal home ownership

Private dwellings with at least one Aboriginal person in the household that are owned outright or owned with a mortgage

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: 2011	
NT	20.1%
WA	31.6%
Qld	32.6%
SA	34.1%
NSW	39.3%
Vic	40.8%
ACT	41.8%
Tas	51.5%
Australia	35.9%



- As at the 2011 Census, the 34.1% of Aboriginal households in South Australia that either owned their own home outright or with a mortgage was slightly below the national average of 35.9% for Aboriginal households (ABS 2011).
- When compared to the Aboriginal population of all states and territories, South Australia was ranked fourth lowest.
- The 34.1% of South Australian Aboriginal households who owned their home in 2011 is a slight increase over the 33.9% recorded in the 2006 Census (ABS 2007).

Sources:

ABS 2007, 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Indigenous) profile, Table I18: Tenure type and landlord status by dwelling structure by Indigenous status of household,' Community profile of South Australia, *Census of population and housing*, viewed 5 February 2014, <<http://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/2006Census4.nsf/logByLookupView?openagent&20020%2DIP%2DSouth%20Australia%2Ezip&20060&Main%20Features&42006%20Census%20Indigenous%20Profile25/10/071&0&2006&25%2E10%2E2007&Latest>>.

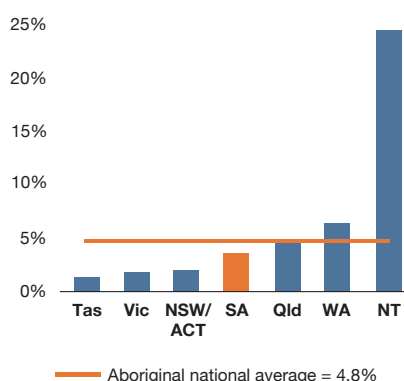
Based on ABS 2011, 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Indigenous) profile, Table I10: Tenure and landlord type by dwelling structure by Indigenous status of household,' in Community profiles by jurisdiction, *Census of population and housing*, viewed 5 February 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>>.

1-10. Overcrowded households

Overcrowded households: States and territories

Aboriginal households

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2006	
Tas	1.3%
Vic	1.8%
NSW/ ACT	2.0%
SA	3.7%
Qld	5.0%
WA	6.5%
NT	24.5%
Australia	4.8%



- In 2006, 3.7% of Aboriginal households in SA were classed as overcrowded.
- This is below the national average for Aboriginal households of 4.8%.
- The rate of overcrowding in Aboriginal households in SA varied across tenure types and remoteness.
- The rate of overcrowding in SA was least amongst Aboriginal households owned or being purchased (1.2%), and highest amongst those in community rental housing (20.8%).
- The rate of overcrowding in SA was least amongst Aboriginal households in inner regional areas (1.1%), and highest amongst those in very remote parts of the state (19.1%).
- Indigenous households are defined as households in which there was at least one Indigenous usual resident
- Overcrowded households are defined as households in which two or more additional bedrooms were needed based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS).

Source: Based on Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2011, *Housing and homelessness services: access for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people*, cat. no. HOU 237, AIHW, Canberra, viewed 7 February 2014, <<http://aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=10737419006>>.

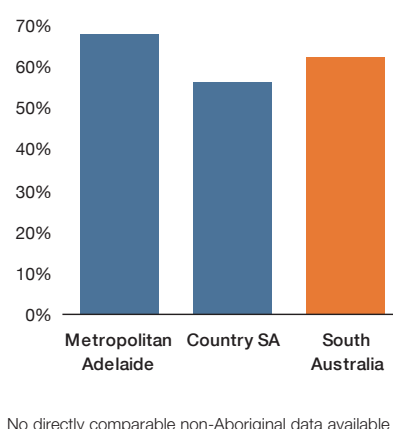
1-11. Driver's licence – South Australia

Hold a current full or provisional driver's licence.

Aboriginal people aged 17 years
and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	68.0%
Rural SA	58.4%
Remote SA*	52.6%
Country SA	56.2%
South Australia	62.5%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



- In 2012, almost two thirds of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 17 years or more had a current full or provisional driver's licence.
- The rate varied slightly within Country South Australia, from 58.4% recorded in Rural SA to 52.6% in remote parts of the state.
- The overall Country SA rate of 56.2% is statistically significantly lower than the metropolitan Adelaide rate of 68.0%.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A18.1 Driver's licensing', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

1-12-1. Imprisonment rate – South Australia

Aboriginal imprisonment rate: Trend

Rate of Aboriginal people in prison (sentenced and unsentenced)

Age standardised imprisonment rate per 100,000 population

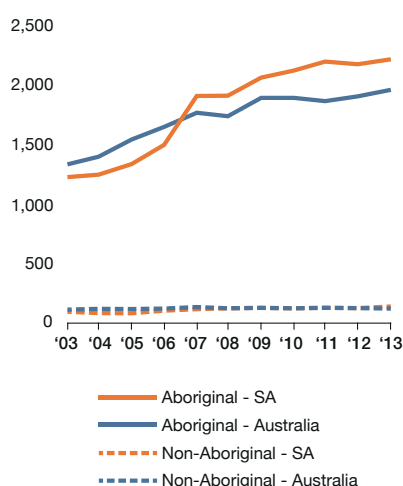
Latest data: 30 June 2013

Metro. Adelaide

Country SA

South Australia **2,225.7**

Australia **1,976.6**



- As at 30 June 2013, South Australia's Aboriginal imprisonment rate (age standardised) was 2,225.7 Aboriginal prisoners (sentenced and unsentenced) per 100,000 Aboriginal population.
- This was higher than the national average Aboriginal age standardised imprisonment rate of 1,976.6 per 100,000 Aboriginal population.
- The Aboriginal imprisonment rate in South Australia is almost 15 times the non-Aboriginal rate of 151.8 prisoners per 100,000 non-Aboriginal population.
- The South Australian Aboriginal imprisonment rate has been increasing along with the national trend, almost doubling over the last 10 years.

Source: Based on ABS 2013, 'Prisoner characteristics, states and territories, Table 18: Age standardised imprisonment rate, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, 2003–2013,' *Prisoners in Australia*, cat. no. 4517.0, viewed 6 February 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4517.02013?OpenDocument>>.

1-12-2. Imprisonment rate – National comparison

Aboriginal imprisonment rate: States and territories

Rate of Aboriginal people in prison (sentenced and unsentenced) by state and territory

Age standardised imprisonment rate per 100,000 population

Latest data: 30 June 2013

Tas 462.3

Vic 1,482.3

Qld 1,522.3

ACT 1,695.8

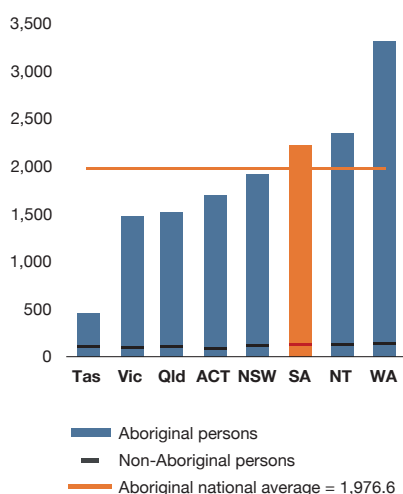
NSW 1,916.2

SA 2,225.7

NT 2,348.2

WA 3,314.5

Australia **1,976.6**



- As at 30 June 2013, the imprisonment rate of Aboriginal people in South Australia of 2,225.7 per 100,000 population was above the national average of 1,976.6.
- When compared to the Aboriginal population of all states and territories, South Australia was ranked third highest.
- Across Australia, the rate of 1,976.6 Aboriginal people in prison per 100,000 population is over 15 times the rate of 131.3 recorded for non-Aboriginal people.
- The gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates is smallest in Tasmania, and highest in Western Australia.

Source: Based on ABS 2013, 'Prisoner characteristics, states and territories, Table 17: Imprisonment rate,' *Prisoners in Australia*, cat. no. 4517.0, viewed 6 February 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4517.02013?OpenDocument>>.



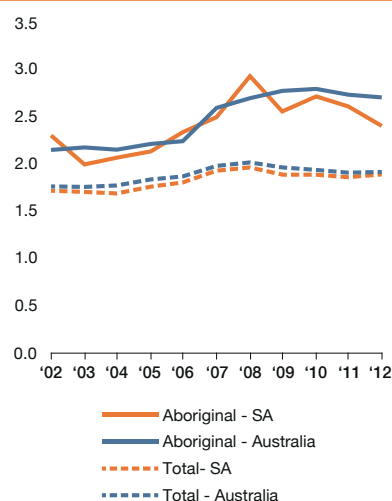
2: Are Aboriginal people in SA getting the best start in life?

2-1-1. Fertility rate – South Australia

Aboriginal Total Fertility Rate: Trend

Aboriginal women aged 15 years and over

Births per Aboriginal woman	
Latest data: 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	2.411
Australia	2.710



- In 2012, South Australia's Aboriginal total fertility rate (TFR) was 2.411 births per Aboriginal woman.
- This was below the national average Aboriginal TFR of 2.710 births per Aboriginal woman.
- The South Australian Aboriginal TFR has been decreasing since a peak in 2008.
- The South Australian Aboriginal TFR of 2.411 is above the TFR for all women in the state of 1.898 births per woman.

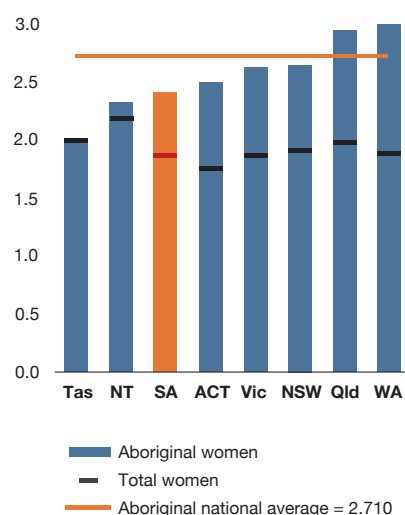
Source: Based on ABS 2013, 'Table 1.4: Births summary statistics for South Australia–2002 to 2012' and 'Table 1.9: Births summary statistics for Australia–2002 to 2012,' *Births Australia 2012*, cat. no. 3301.0, viewed 6 February 2014, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&33010do001_2012.xls&3301.0&Data%20Cubes&D5F2BC3BBE0663AFCA257C0D000F7DD1&0&2012&24.10.2013&Latest>.

2-1-2. Fertility rate – National comparison

Aboriginal Total Fertility Rate: States and territories

Aboriginal women aged 15 years and over

Births per Aboriginal woman	
Latest data: 2012	
Tas	2.001
NT	2.322
SA	2.411
ACT	2.504
Vic	2.635
NSW	2.652
Qld	2.953
WA	3.103
Australia	2.710



- The 2012 Aboriginal TFR in South Australia is below the national average of 2.710 births per Aboriginal woman.
- South Australia was ranked third lowest when compared to all states and territories in 2012.

Source: Based on ABS 2013, 'Births summary statistics,' by jurisdiction, *Births Australia 2012*, cat. no. 3301.0, viewed 6 February 2014, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&33010do001_2012.xls&3301.0&Data%20Cubes&D5F2BC3BBE0663AFCA257C0D000F7DD1&0&2012&24.10.2013&Latest>.



2-2. Smoking during pregnancy – South Australia

Aboriginal smoking rate during pregnancy

Aboriginal women who gave birth who were smokers at first antenatal visit

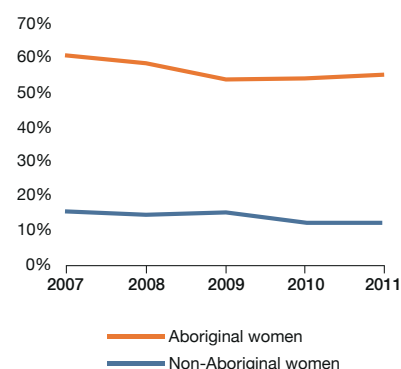
Adjusted percentage (%)*	
Latest data: 2011	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	54.8%
Australia	

Aboriginal women who gave birth who were smokers in the second half of their pregnancy

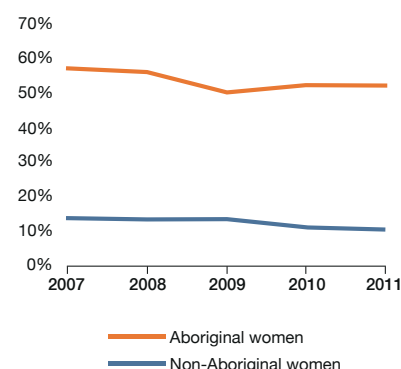
Adjusted percentage (%)*	
Latest data: 2011	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	51.5%
Australia	

* Percentages excludes cases where smoking status at first antenatal visit or during the second half of pregnancy were unknown.

Smoking rate at first antenatal visit



Smoking rate in second half of pregnancy



- In 2011, over half (54.8%) of Aboriginal women who gave birth in South Australia reported being a current smoker at the time of their first antenatal visit (SA Health 2008-2013).
- This is almost five times the rate of 11.8% recorded for non-Aboriginal women.
- The proportion of Aboriginal women who gave birth in SA in 2011 who reported being smokers during the second half of their pregnancy was slightly lower at 51.5%.
- This compares to 10.4% of non-Aboriginal women.
- The proportion of women, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, who were smokers during their pregnancies, either at the time of their first antenatal visit or during the second half of their pregnancy, has shown signs of a downward trend over the last several years in South Australia.
- Nationally in 2011, the age-standardised rate of smoking during pregnancy (first and/or second half of pregnancy) among Aboriginal mothers was 48.7%, compared with 12.0% among non-Aboriginal mothers (Li et al 2013).

Sources:

Based on SA Health 2008-2013, '10 Smoking,' *Pregnancy outcome in South Australia*, publications for years 2007-2011, Government of South Australia, Adelaide, viewed 6 February 2014, <<http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/about+us/health+statistics/pregnancy+outcome+statistics>>.

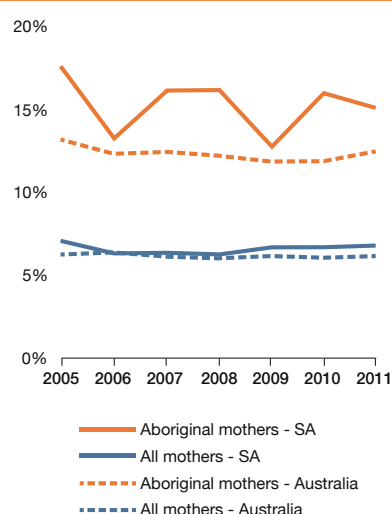
Li, Z, Zeki, R, Hilder, L & Sullivan, EA 2013, *Australia's mothers and babies 2011*, Perinatal statistics series no. 28, cat. no. PER 59, AIHW National Perinatal Epidemiology and Statistics Unit, Canberra, viewed 16 May 2014, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=60129545698>>, p. 24.

2-3-1. Low birth weight – South Australia

Aboriginal Low Birth Weight: Trend

Low birth weight (<2500g) babies of Aboriginal mothers, as a proportion of live births

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2011	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	15.2%
Australia	12.6%



- In 2011, the proportion of babies born of low birth weight (less than 2500 grams) to Aboriginal mothers was 15.2% of live births.
- This was above the national average for Aboriginal mothers of 12.6%.
- The South Australian trend for low birthweight babies of Aboriginal mothers has been slightly decreasing since 2005.
- The South Australian proportion of low birthweight babies of Aboriginal mothers (15.2%) was more than double the rate for all mothers (6.9%) in 2011.

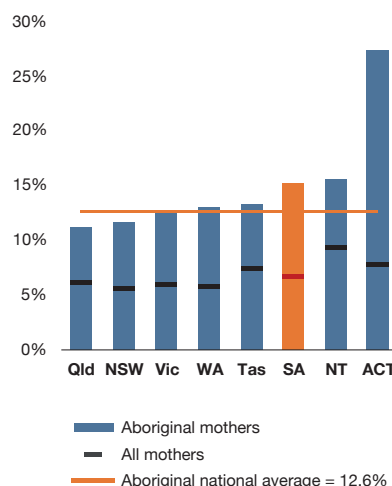
Source: Based on Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2007-2013, 'Table 4.7: Live births, by birthweight and state and territory,' and 'Table 4.10: Live births of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander mothers, by birthweight and state and territory,' *Australia's mothers and babies*, publications for years 2005-2011, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra, viewed 6 February 2014, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/mothers-and-babies-publications/>>.

2-3-2. Low birth weight – National comparison

Aboriginal Low Birth Weight: States and territories

Low birth weight (<2500g) babies of Aboriginal mothers, as a proportion of live births

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2011	
Qld	11.2%
NSW	11.6%
Vic	12.6%
WA	13.0%
Tas	13.2%
SA	15.2%
NT	15.6%
ACT	27.2%
Australia	12.6%



- The 2011 rate of low birthweight births of Aboriginal mothers in South Australia (15.2%) is above the national average of 12.6%.
- South Australia was ranked third highest when compared to all states and territories in 2011.

Source: Based on Li, Z, Zeki, R, Hilder, L and Sullivan, EA 2013, 'Table 4.7: Live births, by birthweight and state and territory,' and 'Table 4.10: Live births of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander mothers, by birthweight and state and territory,' *Australia's mothers and babies 2011*, Perinatal statistics series no. 28. cat. no. PER 5, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra, viewed 6 February 2014, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129545702>>.

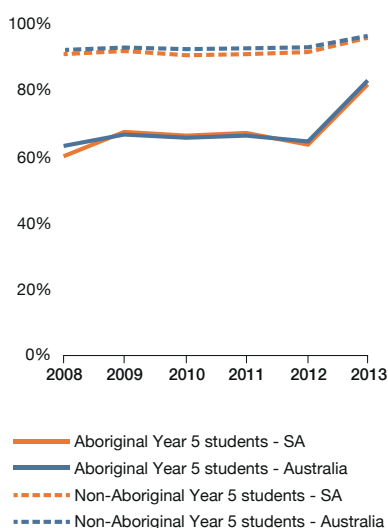
2-4-1. Reading (school year 5) – South Australia

Aboriginal Year 5 students who achieve at or above the national minimum standards for reading

Trend

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2013	
Metro. Adelaide	89.3%
Provincial SA	84.0%
Remote SA	n.p.
Very Remote SA	54.6%
South Australia	82.4%
Australia	83.3%

n.p. not published



- In 2013, 82.4% of Aboriginal students in Year 5 of school in South Australia were reading at or above the national minimum standards.
- The 82.4% of Aboriginal students in Year 5 of school in SA reading at or above the national minimum standards compares to 96.3% recorded for non-Aboriginal Year 5 school students in SA.
- The South Australian trend for Aboriginal students has shown a significant increase in 2013.

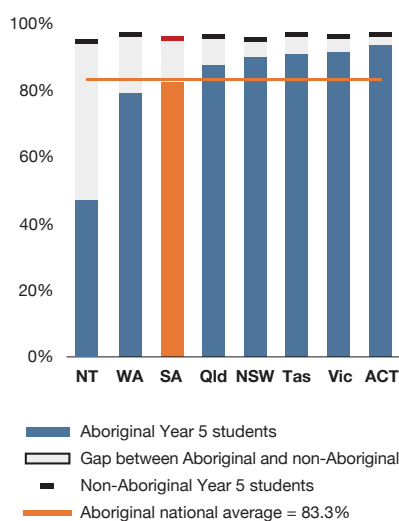
Source: Based on Australian Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority 2008-2013, 'Tables 5.R1, 5.R3, 5.R6, 5.R7: Achievement of year 5 students in reading,' *National assessment program, literacy and numeracy: Achievement in reading, persuasive writing, language conventions and numeracy, National Reports*, years 2008 to 2013, ACARA, Sydney, viewed 7 February 2014, <<http://www.nap.edu.au/results-and-reports/national-reports.html>>.

2-4-2. Reading (school year 5) – National comparison

Aboriginal Year 5 students who achieve at or above the national minimum standards for reading

States and territories

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2013	
NT	47.1%
WA	79.0%
SA	82.4%
Qld	87.7%
Tas	89.8%
NSW	91.0%
Vic	91.4%
ACT	93.7%
Australia	83.3%



- The 82.4% of Aboriginal students in Year 5 of school in SA reading at or above the national minimum standards was slightly below the 83.3% average recorded for all Aboriginal students in Year 5 of school across Australia.
- South Australia was ranked third lowest when compared to all states and territories in 2013.

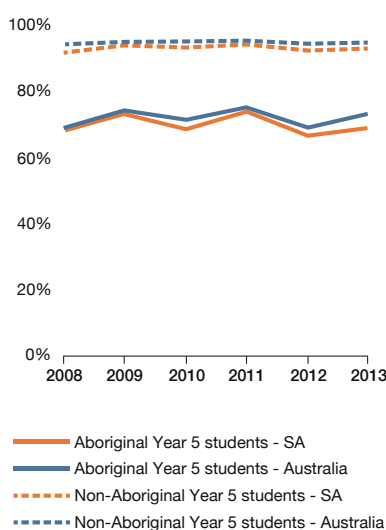
Source: Based on Australian Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority 2008-2013, 'Tables 5.R1, 5.R3, 5.R6, 5.R7: Achievement of year 5 students in reading,' *National assessment program, literacy and numeracy: Achievement in reading, persuasive writing, language conventions and numeracy, National Reports*, years 2008 to 2013, ACARA, Sydney, viewed 7 February 2014, <<http://www.nap.edu.au/results-and-reports/national-reports.html>>.

2-5-1. Numeracy (school year 5) – South Australia

Aboriginal Year 5 students who achieve at or above the national minimum standards for numeracy

Trend

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2013	
Metro. Adelaide	77.1%
Provincial SA	68.5%
Remote SA	n.p.
Very Remote SA	42.5%
Country SA	
South Australia	69.1%
Australia	73.0%



- In 2013, 69.1% of Aboriginal students in Year 5 of school in South Australia achieved at or above the national minimum standards for numeracy.
- The 69.1% of Aboriginal students in Year 5 of school in SA with numeracy levels at or above the national minimum standards compares to 93.0% recorded for non-Aboriginal Year 5 school students in SA.
- The South Australian trend has been relatively steady.

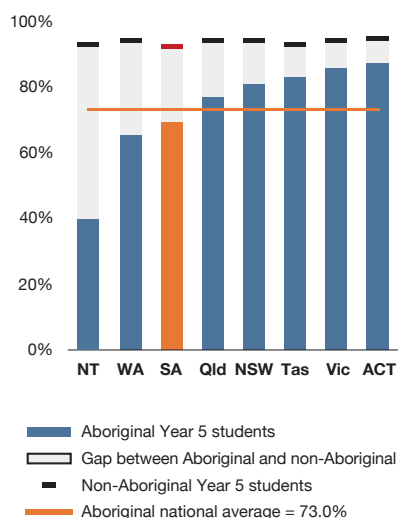
Source: Based on Australian Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority, 'Tables 5.N1, 5.N3, 5.R6, 5.R7: Achievement of year 5 students in numeracy,' *National assessment program, literacy and numeracy: Achievement in reading, persuasive writing, language conventions and numeracy, National reports*, for years 2008 to 2013, ACARA, Sydney, viewed 7 February 2014, <<http://www.nap.edu.au/results-and-reports/national-reports.html>>.

2-5-2. Numeracy (school year 5) – National comparison

Aboriginal Year 5 students who achieve at or above the national minimum standards for numeracy

States and territories

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2013	
NT	40.0%
WA	65.3%
SA	69.1%
Qld	76.7%
NSW	81.0%
Tas	82.9%
Vic	85.6%
ACT	87.1%
Australia	73.0%



- The 69.1% of Aboriginal students in Year 5 of school in SA with numeracy levels at or above the national minimum standards was below the 73.0% average recorded for all Aboriginal students in Year 5 of school across Australia.
- South Australia was ranked third lowest when compared to all states and territories in 2013.

Source: Based on Australian Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority, 'Tables 5.N1, 5.N3, 5.R6, 5.R7: Achievement of year 5 students in numeracy,' *National assessment program, literacy and numeracy: Achievement in reading, persuasive writing, language conventions and numeracy, National reports*, for years 2008 to 2013, ACARA, Sydney, viewed 7 February 2014, <<http://www.nap.edu.au/results-and-reports/national-reports.html>>.



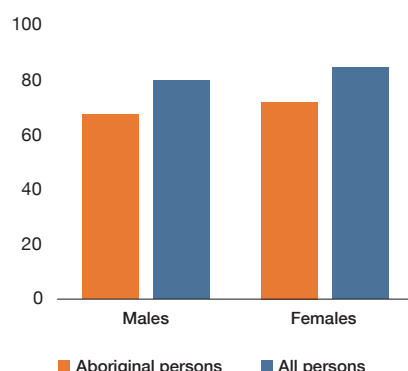
3: Are Aboriginal people in SA staying healthy and ageing well?

3-1. Aboriginal life expectancy at birth – National data

Life expectancy at birth by Aboriginal status

Australia (N.B. South Australia data unavailable)

Life expectancy at birth, Australia	
Latest data: 2010-12	
Aboriginal males	67.4 years
Aboriginal females	72.3 years



- Aboriginal life expectancy at birth data was unavailable for South Australia.
- However, the *national* Aboriginal life expectancy compared to the non-Aboriginal life expectancy has been provided to give an indication of the life expectancy gap between the populations.
- Nationally, life expectancy at birth differs by 12.5 years between Aboriginal males and all males.
- Nationally, life expectancy at birth differs by 12.0 years between Aboriginal females and all females.

Sources: Based on ABS 2013a, 'Table 1.2 Life tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Australia for comparison-2010-2012,' *Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2010-2012*, viewed 7 February 2014, <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&3302055003do001_2010212.xls&3302.0.55.003&Data%20Cubes&4040FB4F1A890F9FCA257C2300124BD2&0&2010-2012&15.11.2013&Latest>.

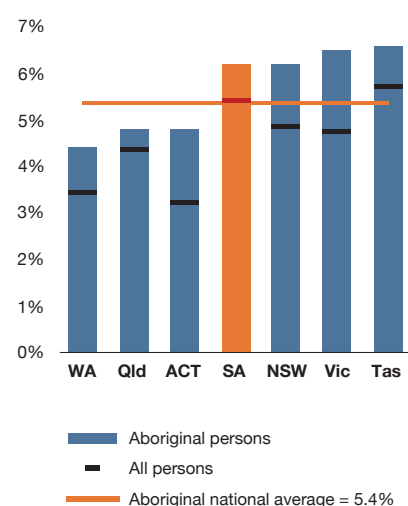
ABS 2013b, 'Table 1.9 Life tables, Australia 2010-2012,' *Life Tables States and Territories and Australia 2010-2012*, viewed 7 February 2014, <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&3302055001do001_20102012.xls&3302.0.55.001&Data%20Cubes&BB776A16823C8428CA257C1B000D74C9&0&2010%962012&07.11.2013&Latest>.

3-2. Profound or severe disability – National comparison

Persons with core activity need for assistance due to profound or severe disability: States and territories

Aboriginal people, all ages

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2011	
NT	4.1%
WA	4.4%
Qld	4.8%
ACT	4.8%
SA	6.2%
NSW	6.2%
Vic	6.5%
Tas	6.6%
Australia	5.4%



- The 6.2% of Aboriginal people in SA with core activity need for assistance due to profound or severe disability was above the national average of 5.4% (ABS 2011a).
- South Australia was ranked equal third highest with NSW for this indicator when compared to all states and territories.
- The variation between the states and territories for this indicator was relatively small, ranging from 4.1% in the Northern Territory to 6.6% in Tasmania.
- The gap between Aboriginal and all-person prevalence of profound or severe disability was relatively small, with the all-person rate at 5.5% (ABS 2011a and 2011b).

Source: Based on

ABS 2011a, 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Indigenous) profile, Table I08: Core activity need for assistance by age by sex for Indigenous persons,' in *Community profiles by jurisdiction, Census of population and housing*, viewed 28 January 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>>.

ABS 2011b, 'Basic community profile, Table B18: Core activity need for assistance by age by sex,' in *Community profiles by jurisdiction, Census of population and housing*, viewed 28 January 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>>.



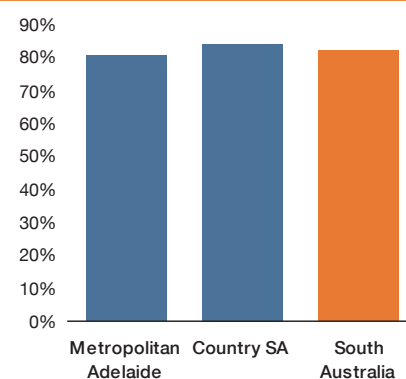
3-3-1. General health status – South Australia

Respondents who rated their overall health and wellbeing as good or better.

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	80.9%
Rural SA	82.1%
Remote SA*	87.2%
Country SA	84.2%
South Australia	81.9%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



No directly comparable non-Aboriginal data available

- In 2012, over four out of five Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more rated their overall health and wellbeing as 'good or better'.
- The rate varied slightly within Country South Australia, from 82.1% recorded in Rural SA, up to 87.2% in remote parts of the state.
- The overall Country SA rate of 84.2% is not statistically significantly higher than the metropolitan Adelaide rate of 80.9%.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A17 General Health and wellbeing', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey, Population research and outcome studies*, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

3-3-2. General health status – National comparison

Respondents who rated their self-assessed health status as good or better.

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
Vic	72.0%
Tas	72.5%
NSW	73.0%
SA	74.5%
Qld	75.4%
WA	78.2%
ACT	78.7%
NT	80.9%
Australia	75.2%



- The 74.5% of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more who reported their self-assessed health status as good, very good, or excellent was slightly below the national average of 75.2% (ABS 2013).
- Compared to Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in other states and territories, South Australia was ranked fourth lowest for this indicator.
- The rate for Aboriginal people in South Australia was also below the rate reported for all South Australians, 86.1% (ABS 2012).

Sources: Based on

ABS 2012, 'Table 12 Self-assessed health status by age and sex,' in Tables 1-17 by jurisdiction, *Australian health survey: Updated results, 2011-2012*, cat no. 4364.0.55.003, viewed 5 February 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4364.0.55.0012011-12?OpenDocument>>.

ABS 2013, 'Table 3.3 Selected health characteristics by State/Territory,' *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health survey: First results 2012-13*, cat no 4727.0.55.001, viewed 4 February 2014, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&table%203%20selected%20health%20characteristics,%20by%20state_territory%202012-13-.australia.xls&4727.0.55.001&Data%20Cubes&D43DB1D697BED77ECA257C2F00145D04&0&2012-13&27.11.2013&Latest>.



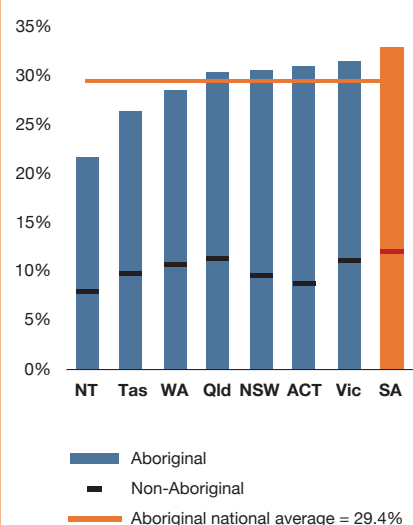
3-4. Psychological distress – National comparison

Adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress (K5*): States and territories

Aboriginal people aged 18 years and over

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2011-13	
NT	21.6%
Tas	26.3%
WA	28.5%
Qld	30.3%
NSW	30.5%
ACT	30.9%
Vic	31.5%
SA	32.8%
Australia	29.4%

* Kessler Psychological Distress Scale.



- Levels of psychological distress are derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K5).
- South Australia ranked highest amongst the states and territories for proportion of Aboriginal people aged 18 years and over reporting high or very high levels of psychological distress at 32.8%.
- The Aboriginal rate in SA is over twice the rate than that for non-Aboriginal South Australians which is of itself significantly high (12.2%).

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 12, Mental health management, Attachment tables, Table 12A.15: Age standardised rate of adults with high/ very high levels of psychological distress, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, 2011-13,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, viewed 10 February 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/132474/rogs-2014-volume-e-chapter12-attachment.tables.xls>.

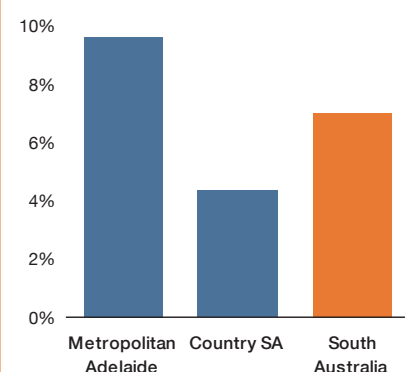
3-5. Social and emotional wellbeing – Feeling restless or jumpy – South Australia

Respondents who indicated that in the last four weeks they felt restless or jumpy all/most of the time

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	9.6%
Rural SA	4.5%
Remote SA*	4.1%
Country SA	4.3%
South Australia	7.0%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



No directly comparable non-Aboriginal data available

- In 2012, around one in 14 Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more indicated that in the last four weeks they felt restless or jumpy all or most of the time.
- The rates were similar across the two regions within Country South Australia covered by the survey.
- The overall Country SA rate of 4.3% is statistically significantly lower than the metropolitan Adelaide rate of 9.6%.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A16 Social and emotional wellbeing--Kessler scale', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.



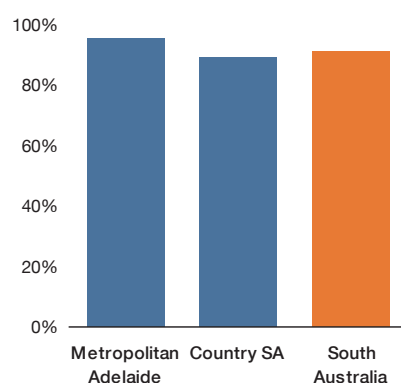
3-6-1. Health literacy – Understanding medicine information – South Australia

Respondents who indicated that they *don't* find it difficult to understand information provided with any medicines.

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	95.4%
Rural SA	91.9%
Remote SA*	83.5%
Country SA	88.8%
South Australia	91.2%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



No directly comparable non-Aboriginal data available

- In 2012, over nine in ten Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more indicated that they do not have difficulty understanding information provided with any medicines.
- However, the rates differed between the two regions within Country South Australia covered by the survey, with rural SA markedly higher than remote SA.
- Also, the overall Country SA rate of 88.8% is statistically significantly lower than the metropolitan Adelaide rate of 95.4%.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A9 Health Literacy', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

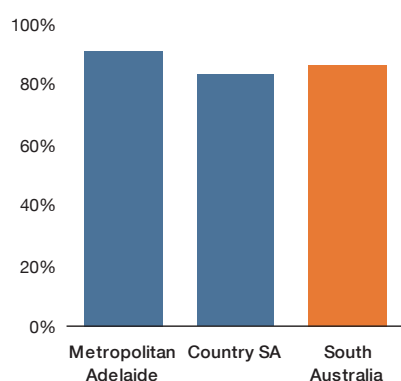
3-6-2. Health literacy – Filling out medical forms – South Australia

Respondents who rate their confidence in filling out medical forms as very confident/quite confident.

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	91.4%
Rural SA	85.4%
Remote SA*	66.0%
Country SA	83.3%
South Australia	86.4%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



No directly comparable non-Aboriginal data available

- In 2012, the vast majority (86.4%) of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more rated their confidence in filling out medical forms as 'very confident' or 'quite confident'.
- However, the rates varied between the two regions within Country South Australia covered by the survey, with rural SA markedly higher at 85.4% than remote SA (66.0%).
- Also, the overall Country SA rate of 83.3% is statistically significantly lower than the metropolitan Adelaide rate of 91.4%.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A9 Health Literacy', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

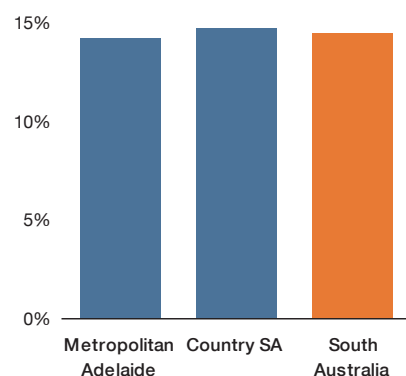
3-7-1. Nutrition – Fruit consumption in South Australia

Respondents who had one or more serves of fruit per day

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	14.2%
Rural SA	8.5%
Remote SA*	27.2%
Country SA	14.7%
South Australia	14.5%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



No directly comparable non-Aboriginal data available

- In 2012, around one in seven Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more reported eating one or more serves of fruit per day.
- However, the rates varied across the regions of South Australia covered by the survey, with rural SA recording the lowest rate at 8.5%, up to 27.2% in remote parts of the state.
- The overall Country SA rate of 14.7% is not statistically significantly higher than the metropolitan Adelaide rate of 14.2%.

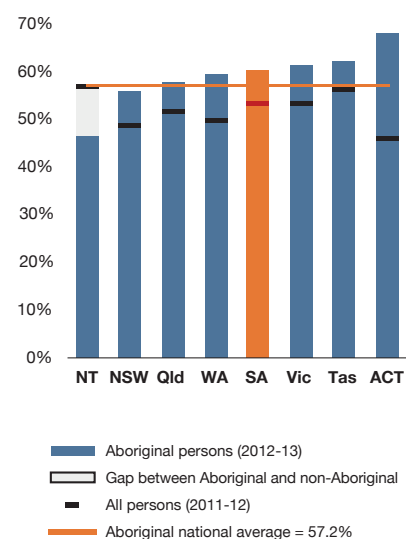
Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A14 Food and Nutrition', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

3-7-2. Nutrition – Fruit consumption – National comparison

Inadequate daily fruit consumption (2013 NHMRC Guidelines)

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
NT	46.6%
NSW	56.3%
Qld	57.9%
WA	59.8%
SA	60.7%
Vic	61.6%
Tas	62.3%
ACT	68.2%
Australia	57.2%



- The 60.7% of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more who reported *inadequate* daily fruit consumption was slightly above the national average for Aboriginal people of 57.2% (ABS 2013).
- Compared to Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in other states and territories, South Australia was ranked fourth highest for this indicator.
- The SA rate was 14.1 percentage points above the lowest ranked jurisdiction (Northern Territory).
- The 2012-13 rate for Aboriginal people (60.7%) is higher than the 53.9% for all persons in SA recorded in 2011-12 (ABS 2012).
- The Northern Territory was the only state or territory that recorded a higher rate for all persons than Aboriginal people.

Sources: Based on

ABS 2012, 'Table 10: Daily intake of fruit and vegetables,' in Tables 1-17 by jurisdiction, *Australian health survey: Updated results, 2011-2012*, cat no. 4364.0.55.003, viewed 5 February 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4364.0.55.0012011-12?OpenDocument>>.

ABS 2013, 'Table 3.3 Selected health characteristics by state/territory,' *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health survey: First results 2012-13*, cat no 4727.0.55.001, viewed 4 February 2014, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&table%203%20selected%20health%20characteristics,%20by%20state_territory%202012-13-.australia.xls&4727.0.55.001&Data%20Cubes&D43DB1D697BED77ECA257C2F00145D04&0&2012-13&27.11.2013&Latest>.

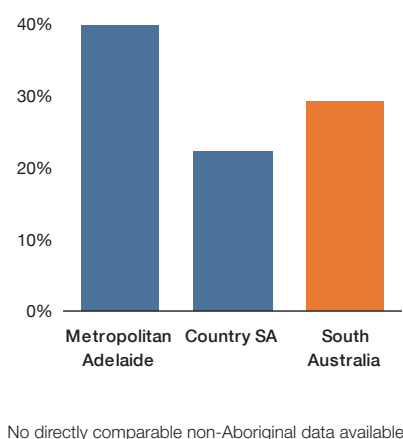
3-7-3. Nutrition – Vegetable consumption – South Australia

Respondents who had one or more serves of vegetables per day

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	39.7%
Rural SA	18.8%
Remote SA*	29.5%
Country SA	22.3%
South Australia	29.1%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



- In 2012, just under a third of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more reported eating one or more serves of vegetables per day.
- However, the rates varied across the regions of South Australia covered by the survey, with rural SA recording the lowest rate at 18.8%, up to 39.7% in metropolitan Adelaide.
- The overall Country SA rate of 22.3% is statistically significantly lower than the metropolitan Adelaide rate of 39.7%.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A14 Food and Nutrition', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

3-7-4. Nutrition – Vegetable consumption – National comparison

Inadequate daily vegetable consumption (2013 NHMRC Guidelines)

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
Tas	93.6%
NSW	94.4%
Qld	95.1%
SA	95.3%
Vic	95.4%
WA	95.4%
ACT	96.0%
NT	96.7%
Australia	95.1%



- The 95.3% of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more who reported inadequate daily vegetable consumption was roughly equivalent to the national average for Aboriginal people of 95.1% (ABS 2012).
- Compared to Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in other states and territories, South Australia was ranked fourth lowest for this indicator.
- However, rates were very similar across the states and territories, with differentials of only a few percentage points.
- The rate for Aboriginal people in 2012-13 (95.3%) was only slightly higher than that recorded for all persons in 2011-12 (90.0%) (ABS 2012).

Sources: Based on

ABS 2012, 'Table 10.3: Daily intake of fruit and vegetables,' in Tables 1-17 by jurisdiction, *Australian health survey: Updated results, 2011-2012*, cat no. 4364.0.55.003, viewed 5 February 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4364.0.55.0012011-12?OpenDocument>>.

ABS 2013, 'Table 3.3 Selected health characteristics by State/Territory,' *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health survey: First results 2012-13*, 'Table 3.3 Selected health characteristics by State/Territory,' cat no 4727.0.55.001, viewed 4 February 2014, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&table%203%20selected%20health%20characteristics,%20by%20state_territory%202012-13-.australia.xls&4727.0.55.001&Data%20Cubes&D43DB1D697BED77ECA257C2F00145D04&0&2012-13&27.11.2013&Latest>.

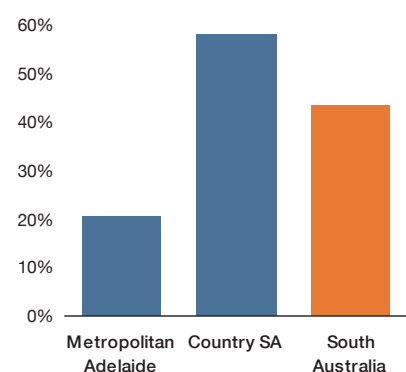
3-7-5. Nutrition – Aboriginal traditional foods in diet – South Australia

Respondents who included Aboriginal traditional foods in their diet

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	20.5%
Rural SA	42.1%
Remote SA*	87.3%
Country SA	58.2%
South Australia	43.3%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



No directly comparable non-Aboriginal data available

- In 2012, just under half of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more included Aboriginal traditional foods in their diet.
- However, the rates varied across the regions of South Australia covered by the survey, with metropolitan Adelaide recording the lowest rate at 20.5% and Remote SA recording the highest at 87.3%.
- The overall Country SA rate of 58.2% is statistically significantly higher than the metropolitan Adelaide rate of 20.5%.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A14 Food and Nutrition', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

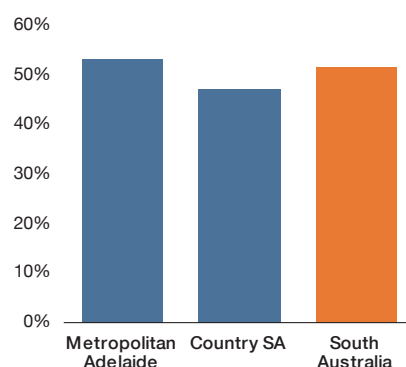
3-8. Physical activity – South Australia

Respondents who undertake sufficient physical activity

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	53.3%
Rural SA	51.1%
Remote SA*	37.9%
Country SA	47.3%
South Australia	51.6%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



No directly comparable non-Aboriginal data available

- In 2012, just over half of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more were undertaking sufficient physical activity (Taylor et al 2012).
- “Sufficient physical activity” is defined here as “the completion of 150 minutes of walking, moderate and vigorous activity (with vigorous multiplied by two to account for its greater intensity) in the past week.”
- However, the rates varied across the regions of South Australia covered by the survey, with metropolitan Adelaide recording the highest rate at 53.3% and Remote SA recording the lowest at 37.9%.
- The overall Country SA rate of 47.3% is *not* statistically significantly lower than the metropolitan Adelaide rate of 53.3%.
- Not directly comparable, but noted for context: In 2012, 51.9% of all people in South Australia aged 16 years or more were undertaking sufficient physical activity (Health Information Portal 2014). The percentage was 53.5% in metropolitan Adelaide and 47.7% in Country SA.

Sources:

Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A10.3 Physical activity,' *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
Health Information Portal database 2014, 'Management Reporting, Reports, South Australian Monitoring and Surveillance System Online, 1x1 Variable report: Physical activity—D1 sufficient (Age 16+) and Regions—SA metropolitan and country, 2012', Department of Health, Adelaide, accessed 4 June 2014.

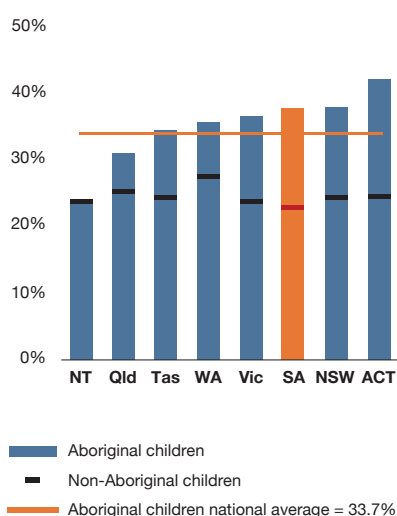


3-9-1. Overweight and obesity in children – National comparison

Overweight and obesity in children: States and territories

Aboriginal children aged 5-17 years

Percent of children (%)	
Latest data: 2011-13	
NT	23.9%
Qld	30.7%
Tas	34.1%
WA	35.3%
Vic	36.3%
SA	37.4%
NSW	37.7%
ACT	42.0%
Australia	33.7%



- Over one in three (37.4%) Aboriginal children (aged 5–17 years) in South Australia are overweight or obese.
- This is above the national average for Aboriginal children (33.7%).
- Compared to Aboriginal children in other states and territories, South Australia was ranked third highest for prevalence of overweight and obesity.
- The rate for Aboriginal children was higher than for non-Aboriginal children across the jurisdictions.
- By way of comparison, the proportion of non-Aboriginal children overweight or obese in SA during the 2011-13 period of the survey was just under one in four (23.0%).

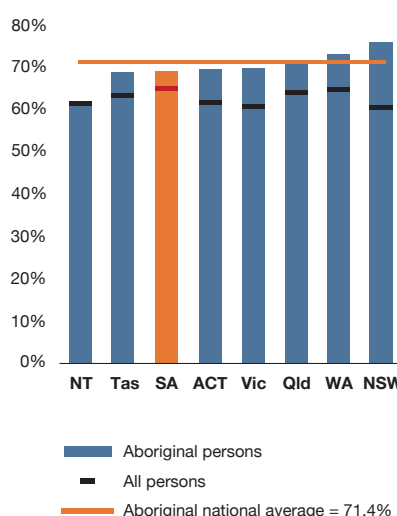
Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Overview E, Attachment tables, Table EA.18: Rates of overweight and obesity for children, by Indigenous status, 2011–13,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/132474/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter12-attachment.xlsm>.

3-9-2. Overweight and obesity in adults – National comparison

Overweight and obesity in adults: States and territories

Aboriginal adults aged 18+ years

Percent of adults (%)	
Latest data: 2011-13	
NT	59.8%
Tas	68.9%
SA	69.4%
ACT	69.6%
Vic	69.8%
Qld	71.3%
WA	73.4%
NSW	75.9%
Australia	71.4%



- Over two in three (69.4%) Aboriginal adults (aged 18 years and over) in South Australia are overweight or obese.
- This is just below the national average for Aboriginal adults (71.4%).
- Compared to Aboriginal adults in other states and territories, South Australia was ranked third lowest for prevalence of overweight and obesity.
- The rate for Aboriginal adults was higher than for non-Aboriginal adults across the jurisdictions.
- However, in most states and territories, the gap wasn't that large.
- By way of comparison, the proportion of non-Aboriginal adults overweight or obese in SA during the 2011-13 period of the survey was only slightly less than their Aboriginal counterparts at 65.5%.

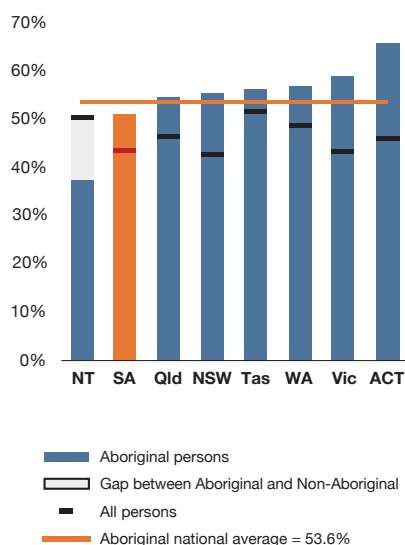
Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Overview E, Attachment tables, Table EA.16: Rates of overweight and obesity for adults, by Indigenous status, 2011–13,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/132474/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter12-attachment.xlsm>.

3-10. Alcohol risk – National comparison

Exceeded single occasion alcohol risk guidelines (2009 NHMRC guidelines)

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
NT	37.6%
SA	51.0%
Qld	54.6%
NSW	55.3%
Tas	56.2%
WA	56.9%
Vic.	59.0%
ACT	65.7%
Australia	53.6%



- The 51.0% of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more who reported exceeding single occasion risk guidelines (2009 NHMRC guidelines) for alcohol consumption was slightly below the national average for Aboriginal people of 53.6% (ABS 2013).
- Compared to Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in other states and territories, South Australia was ranked second lowest for this indicator.
- The SA rate was 13.4 percentage points above the lowest ranked jurisdiction (Northern Territory).
- The rate for Aboriginal people in 2012-13 (51.0%) is higher than the 44.1% for all persons in SA recorded in 2011-12 (ABS 2012).
- The Northern Territory was the only state or territory that recorded a higher rate for all persons than Aboriginal people.

Sources: Based on ABS 2012, 'Table 1.3 Selected health characteristics—2001 to 2011–12(z), Proportion of persons,' in Tables 1-17 by jurisdiction, *Australian health survey: Updated results, 2011-2012*, cat no. 4364.0.55.003, viewed 5 February 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4364.0.55.0012011-12?OpenDocument>>.

ABS 2013, 'Table 3.3 Selected health characteristics by state/territory,' *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health survey: First results 2012-13*, cat no 4727.0.55.001, viewed 4 February 2014, <www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&table%203%20selected%20health%20characteristics,%20by%20state_territory%202012-13-.australia.xls&4727.0.55.001&Data%20Cubes&D43DB1D697BED77ECA257C2F00145D04&0&2012-13&27.11.2013&Latest>.

3-11. High blood pressure – South Australia

Proportion of Aboriginal people with doctor-diagnosed high blood pressure

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	17.6%
Rural SA	16.9%
Remote SA*	39.8%
Country SA	24.8%
South Australia	20.0%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



- 1 in 5 Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in South Australia are living with doctor-diagnosed high blood pressure (Taylor et al 2012).
- The Country SA rate as a whole is not statistically significantly higher than metropolitan Adelaide.
- However, the prevalence of high blood pressure amongst Aboriginal people in remote South Australia is very high at 39.8%.
- Remote South Australian rate is statistically significantly higher than the metropolitan Adelaide and rural South Australian rates.
- Although not directly comparable, for context: In 2012, 19.3% of all South Australians aged 16 years or more had current high blood pressure and/or on medication for high blood pressure (18.4% in metropolitan Adelaide and 21.8% in Country SA) (Health Information Portal 2014).

Sources: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A5.6 High blood pressure,' *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

Health Information Portal database 2014, 'Management reporting, Reports, South Australian monitoring and surveillance system online, 1x1 Variable report: Blood pressure prevalence (Age 16+) and Regions—SA metropolitan and country, 2012', Department of Health, Adelaide, accessed 4 June 2014.

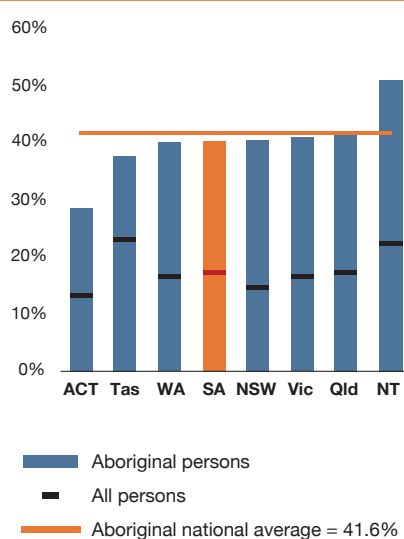


3-12. Smoking – National comparison

Current daily smokers

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
ACT	28.4%
Tas	37.6%
WA	40.0%
SA	40.3%
NSW	40.5%
Vic	40.8%
Qld	41.5%
NT	50.8%
Australia	41.6%



- The 40.3% of Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more who reported being a current daily smoker in 2012-13 was slightly below the national average of 41.6% (ABS 2014).
- This compares to a smoking rate of 17.4% in 2011-12 in SA amongst the population as a whole (ABS 2012).
- Compared to Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in other states and territories, South Australia was ranked fourth lowest for this indicator (ABS 2014).

Sources: Based on

ABS 2012, 'Table 1.3 Selected health characteristics—2001 to 2011–12(z), Proportion of persons,' in Tables 1-17 by jurisdiction, *Australian health survey: Updated results, 2011-2012*, cat no. 4364.0.55.003, viewed 5 February 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4364.0.55.0012011-12?OpenDocument>>.

ABS 2014, 'Table 12.3 Smoker status, by State/Territory by sex, Proportion of persons', *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health survey: Updated results 2012-13 - Australia*, cat no 4727.0.55.006, viewed 8 October 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4727.0.55.0062012%E2%80%930%9313?OpenDocument>>.





4: How many Aboriginal people in SA are living with chronic conditions?

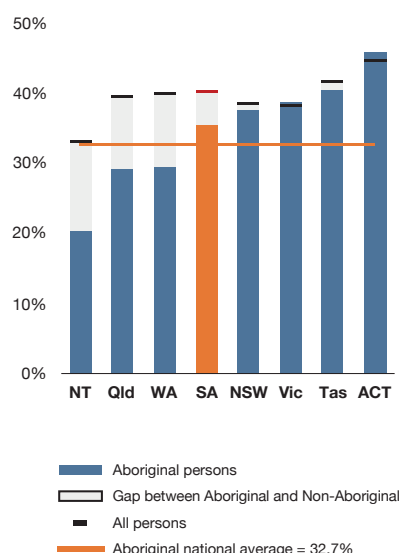


4-1. Long term health conditions – National comparison

Proportion of Aboriginal people with three or more long-term health conditions

Aboriginal people, all ages

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
NT	20.3%
Qld	29.4%
WA	29.5%
SA	35.7%
NSW	37.7%
Vic	38.9%
Tas	40.6%
ACT	46.0%
Australia	32.7%



- The 35.7% of Aboriginal people in South Australia who reported living with three or more long-term health conditions was above the national average for Aboriginal people of 32.7% (ABS 2013).
- Compared to Aboriginal people in other states and territories, South Australia was ranked fourth lowest for this indicator.
- However, the SA rate was 15.4 percentage points above the lowest ranked jurisdiction (NT).
- The rate for Aboriginal people in 2012-13 (35.7%) compares to the 40.5% for all persons in SA recorded in 2011-12 (ABS 2012).
- Victoria and the ACT were the only states and territories to record a higher rate for Aboriginal people than all persons.

Sources: Based on ABS 2012, 'Table 1.3 Selected health characteristics—2001 to 2011–12(z), Proportion of persons,' in Tables 1-17 by jurisdiction, *Australian health survey: Updated results, 2011-2012*, cat no. 4364.0.55.003, viewed 5 February 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4364.0.55.0012011-12?OpenDocument>>.

ABS 2013, 'Table 3.3 Selected health characteristics by State/Territory,' *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health survey: First results 2012-13*, cat no 4727.0.55.001, viewed 4 February 2014, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&table%203%20selected%20health%20characteristics,%20by%20state_territory%202012-13-.australia.xls&4727.0.55.001&Data%20Cubes&D43DB1D697BED77ECA257C2F00145D04&0&2012-13&27.11.2013&Latest>.



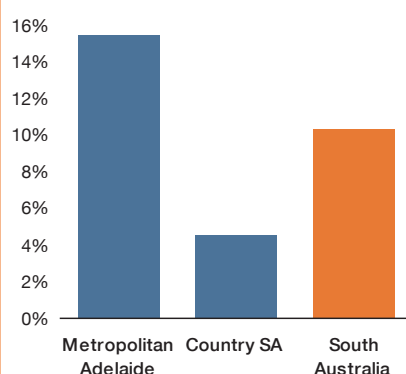
4-2. Mental health problems – South Australia

Proportion of Aboriginal people with a doctor-diagnosed mental health problem

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	15.5%
Rural SA	4.4%
Remote SA*	4.5%
Country SA	4.5%
South Australia	10.3%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



- Just over 1 in 10 Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in South Australia are living with a doctor-diagnosed mental health condition (Taylor et al 2012).
- The metropolitan Adelaide rate of 15.5% is statistically significantly higher than Country SA (4.5%).
- Prevalence reported by residents of rural and remote regions of Country SA were roughly equivalent.
- Not directly comparable, but noted for context: In 2012, 15.8% of all people in South Australia aged 16 years or more had ever had a diagnosed mental health condition (16.4% in metropolitan Adelaide and 14.4% in Country SA) (Health Information Portal 2014).

Sources: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: Table A5.4 Mental Health, *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

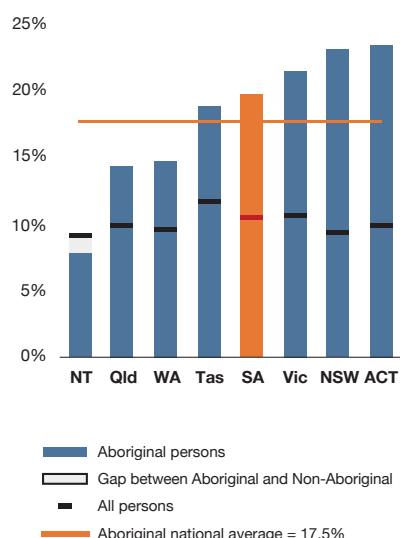
Health Information Portal database 2014, 'Management reporting, Reports, South Australian monitoring and surveillance system online, 1x1 Variable report: Mental health—Doctor diagnosed (Age 16+)—SA metropolitan and country, 2012', Department of Health, Adelaide, accessed 4 June 2014.

4-3. Asthma – National comparison

Proportion of Aboriginal people with asthma

Aboriginal people, all ages

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
NT	7.8%
Qld	14.3%
WA	14.7%
Tas	18.8%
SA	19.7%
Vic	21.5%
NSW	23.1%
ACT	23.4%
Australia	17.5%



- The 19.7% of Aboriginal people in South Australia who reported living with asthma was slightly above the national average for Aboriginal people of 17.5% (ABS 2013).
- Compared to Aboriginal people in other states and territories, South Australia was ranked fourth highest for this indicator.
- However, the SA rate was 11.9 percentage points above the lowest ranked jurisdiction (NT).
- The rate for Aboriginal people in SA during 2012-13 (19.7%) is around double the 10.8% for all persons in SA recorded in 2011-12 (ABS 2012).
- The Northern Territory recorded a higher rate for asthma among non-Aboriginal people than all persons, hence the gap in the graph opposite.

Source: Based on ABS 2012, 'Table 1.3 Selected health characteristics—2001 to 2011-12(z), Proportion of persons,' in Tables 1-17 by jurisdiction, *Australian health survey: Updated results, 2011-2012*, cat no. 4364.0.55.003, viewed 5 February 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4364.0.55.0012011-12?OpenDocument>>.

ABS 2013, 'Table 3.3 Selected health characteristics by State/Territory,' *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health survey: First results 2012-13*, cat no 4727.0.55.001, viewed 4 February 2014, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&table%203%20selected%20health%20characteristics,%20by%20state_territory%202012-13-.australia.xls&4727.0.55.001&Data%20Cubes&D43DB1D697BED77ECA257C2F00145D04&0&2012-13&27.11.2013&Latest>.

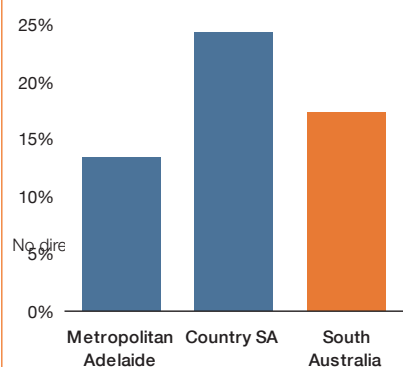
4-4. Diabetes in South Australia

Respondents told by a doctor that they have diabetes or a "touch of sugar"

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	13.4%
Rural SA	15.7%
Remote SA*	40.2%
Country SA	24.4%
South Australia	17.4%

*Survey did not include APY lands



- Around one in six Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in South Australia have been told that they have diabetes or a 'touch of sugar' (Taylor et al 2012).
- The rate varied across the regions of South Australia covered by the survey, with remote SA recording a prevalence of 40.2% compared to 13.4% in metropolitan Adelaide.
- The overall Country SA rate of 24.4% is statistically significantly higher than metropolitan Adelaide (13.4%).
- Not directly comparable, but noted for context: In 2012, 7.8% of *all* people in South Australia aged 16 years or more had diabetes (7.9% in metropolitan Adelaide and 7.3% in Country SA) (Health Information Portal 2014).

Sources: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: Table A5.1 Diabetes', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

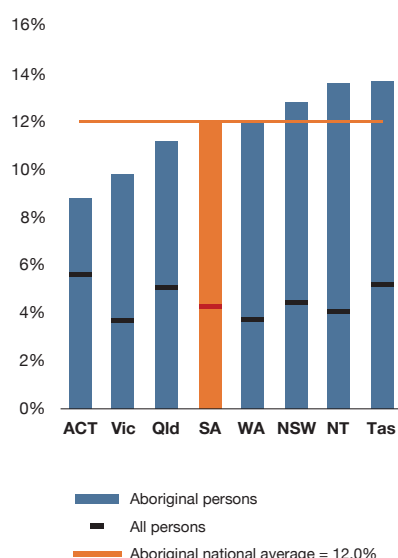
Health Information Portal database 2014, 'Management reporting, Reports, South Australian monitoring and surveillance system online, 1x1 Variable report: Diabetes prevalence (Age 16+)—SA metropolitan and country, 2012', Department of Health, Adelaide, accessed 4 June 2014.

4-5. Heart and circulatory problems/diseases

Proportion of Aboriginal people with heart and circulatory problems/diseases

Aboriginal people, all ages

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
ACT	8.8%
Vic	9.8%
Qld	11.2%
SA	11.9%
WA	11.9%
NSW	12.8%
NT	13.6%
Tas	13.7%
Australia	12.0%



- The 11.9% of Aboriginal people in South Australia who reported living with heart and circulatory problems/diseases was effectively equivalent to the national average for Aboriginal people of 12.0% (ABS 2013).
- Compared to Aboriginal people in other states and territories, South Australia was ranked equal fourth lowest with Western Australia for this indicator.
- The South Australian rate was 1.8 percentage points below the highest ranked jurisdiction, Tasmania.
- In 2011-12 the proportion of all people in South Australia with **heart, stroke and vascular disease** was 4.4% (ABS 2012).

Sources: Based on

ABS 2012, 'Table 1.3 Selected health characteristics—2001 to 2011–12(z), Proportion of persons,' in Tables 1-17 by jurisdiction, *Australian health survey: Updated results, 2011-2012*, cat no. 4364.0.55.003, viewed 5 February 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4364.0.55.0012011-12?OpenDocument>>.

ABS 2013, 'Table 3.3 Selected health characteristics by State/Territory,' *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health survey: First results 2012-13*, cat no 4727.0.55.001, viewed 4 February 2014, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&table%203%20selected%20health%20characteristics,%20by%20state_territory%202012-13-.australia.xls&4727.0.55.001&Data%20Cubes&D43DB1D697BED77ECA257C2F00145D04&0&2012-13&27.11.2013&Latest>.

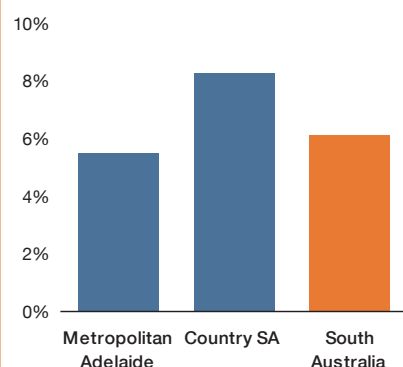
4-6. Kidney disease in South Australia

Respondents with doctor-diagnosed kidney disease

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	5.5%
Rural SA	2.7%
Remote SA*	19.1%
Country SA	8.3%
South Australia	6.1%

*Survey did not include APY lands



No directly comparable non-Aboriginal data available

- In 2012, around one in 16 Aboriginal people in South Australia aged 15 years or more were living with doctor-diagnosed kidney disease (Taylor et al 2012).
- The overall Country SA rate of 8.3% is not statistically significantly higher than metropolitan Adelaide (5.5%).
- However, prevalence varies widely by region, with Remote SA recording a particularly high 19.1% (nearly one in five of the population).
- Not directly comparable, but noted for context: In 2011-12, 0.7% of *all* people in South Australia (of *all* ages) had kidney disease self-reported as a current long-term condition (ABS 2012).

Sources: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A5.2 Kidney Disease', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

Based on ABS 2012, 'Table 1.3 Selected health characteristics—2001 to 2011–12(z), Proportion of persons,' in Tables 1-17: South Australia, *Australian health survey: Updated results, 2011-2012*, cat no. 4364.0.55.003, viewed 5 June 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4364.0.55.0012011-12?OpenDocument>>.



5: What are the causes of death for Aboriginal people in SA?

5-1-1. Death rate – South Australia

Aboriginal death rate: Trend

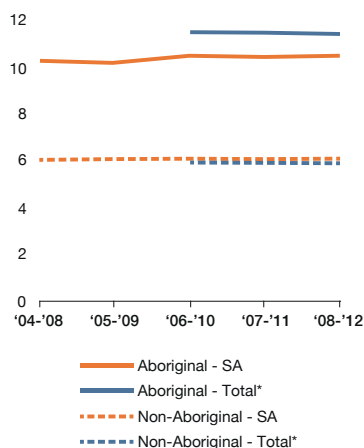
Aboriginal people, all ages, all causes

Age standardised mortality rate for all causes per 1000 people

Latest data: 2008-2012

Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	10.5
Total*	11.4

*Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.



*Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

**Data for 2003-2007, 2004-2008, and 2005-2009 not published.

- The trend in the age standardised mortality rate for Aboriginal people in SA has been relatively steady over the last five years.
- The SA Aboriginal rate has changed very little, from 10.3 per 1,000 Aboriginal people between 2004-2008 (5-year average) to 10.5 between 2008-2012.
- By way of comparison, the SA non-Aboriginal rate has also been steady, although less than the Aboriginal death rate, at 6.1 deaths per 1,000 population between 2004-2008 and 2008-2012.
- Data for this indicator are only available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT. These five states and territories have evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Overview E, Attachment tables, Table EA.39: Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, five year aggregate, 2008-2012 (per 100 000 people),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0005/132476/rogs-2014-volumee-sectore-attachment.xlsx>.

5-1-2. Death rate – National comparison

Aboriginal death rate: Selected states and territories

Aboriginal people, all ages, all causes

Age standardised mortality rate for all causes per 1000 people

Latest data: 2008-2012

NSW	9.8
SA	10.5
Qld	10.9
WA	13.9
NT	14.8
ACT	n.p.
Tas	n.p.
Vic	n.p.
Total*	11.4

n.p. Not published

*Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.



*Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

- The South Australian Aboriginal mortality rate from all causes during the period 2008-12 was 10.5 deaths per 1,000 population (age standardised).
- This was below the 5-state average for Aboriginal people of 11.4 deaths per 1,000 population.
- SA was ranked second lowest for all-cause mortality rate amongst the five states and territories that provided data.
- The all-cause mortality rate for non-Aboriginal South Australians was 6.1 deaths per 1,000 population (age standardised) over the same time period.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Overview E, Attachment tables, Table EA.39: Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, five year aggregate, 2008-2012 (per 100 000 people),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0005/132476/rogs-2014-volumee-sectore-attachment.xlsx>.

5-2. Median age at death – South Australia

Please note that due to serious data quality concerns raised by several sources, the State of Our Health Aboriginal Population Compendium does not report Aboriginal Median Age at Death as a useful population health status indicator at this time.

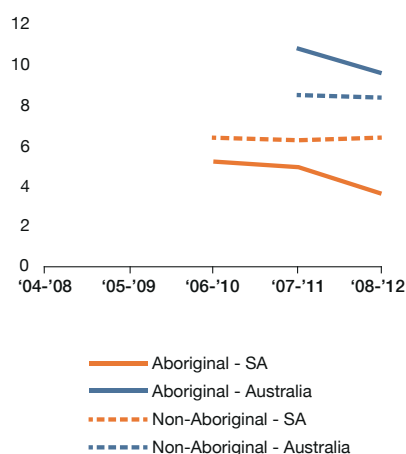
5-3-1. Perinatal deaths – South Australia

Aboriginal perinatal death rate: Trend

Aboriginal people

Perinatal deaths per 1,000 relevant births*	
Latest data: 2008-2012	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	3.7
Australia	9.6

*Relevant births comprises live births and fetal deaths (where gestation is at least 20 weeks or birthweight of at least 400 grams).



- At the time of writing, only limited time series data for this indicator have been published.
- The Aboriginal perinatal death rate in South Australia was 3.7 perinatal deaths per 1,000 relevant births over the period 2008-2012.
- "Relevant births" comprises live births and fetal deaths (where gestation is at least 20 weeks or birthweight of at least 400 grams).
- The South Australian Aboriginal rate over 2008-2012 was *below* the non-Aboriginal rate of 6.4 perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births.
- The South Australian rate of 3.7 in 2008-2012 is a decrease compared to the rate of 5.0 perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births recorded over the previous period (2007-2011).

Source: Based on ABS 2014, 'Data cube Perinatal deaths, Australia, Table 13.14 Perinatal deaths, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders status, selected states and territories, 2008-2012,' *Causes of death, Australia, 2012*, cat no 3303.0, ABS, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <[http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&3303_13 perinatal deaths australia 2003-2012.xls&3303.0&Data Cubes&5A086F505A572B43CA257CA5000C90B3&0&2012&25.03.2014&Latest](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&3303_13%20perinatal%20deaths%20australia%202003-2012.xls&3303.0&Data%20Cubes&5A086F505A572B43CA257CA5000C90B3&0&2012&25.03.2014&Latest)>.

5-3-2. Perinatal deaths – National comparison

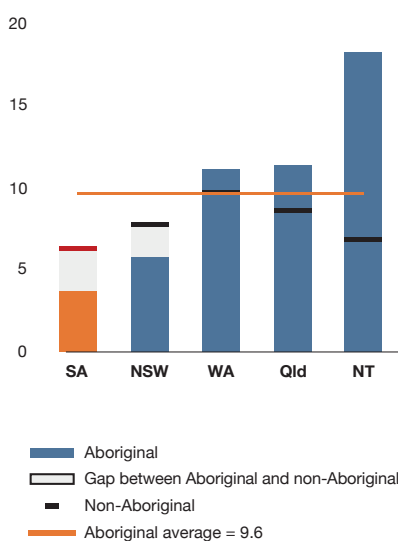
Aboriginal perinatal death rate: States and territories

Aboriginal people

Perinatal deaths per 1,000 relevant births*	
Latest data: 2008-2012	
SA	3.7
NSW	5.8
Qld	11.1
WA	11.4
NT	18.2
ACT	n.p.
Tas	n.p.
Vic	n.p.
Australia	9.6

n.p. Not published

*Relevant births comprises live births and fetal deaths (where gestation is at least 20 weeks or birthweight of at least 400 grams).



- The South Australian Aboriginal 5-year average perinatal mortality rate during the period 2008-12 was 3.7 deaths per 1,000 relevant births.
- "Relevant births" comprises live births and fetal deaths (where gestation is at least 20 weeks or birthweight of at least 400 grams).
- This was the lowest rate compared to the four other states and territories that provided data.
- It was also *below* the non-Aboriginal rate recorded for South Australia (6.3).
- Both South Australia and NSW recorded Aboriginal perinatal death rates below non-Aboriginal rates. For other states and territories, the Aboriginal rates were higher.

Source: Based on ABS 2014, 'Data cube Perinatal deaths, Australia, Table 13.14 Perinatal deaths, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders status, selected states and territories, 2008-2012,' *Causes of death, Australia, 2012*, cat no 3303.0, ABS, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <[http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&3303_13 perinatal deaths australia 2003-2012.xls&3303.0&Data Cubes&5A086F505A572B43CA257CA5000C90B3&0&2012&25.03.2014&Latest](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&3303_13%20perinatal%20deaths%20australia%202003-2012.xls&3303.0&Data%20Cubes&5A086F505A572B43CA257CA5000C90B3&0&2012&25.03.2014&Latest)>.

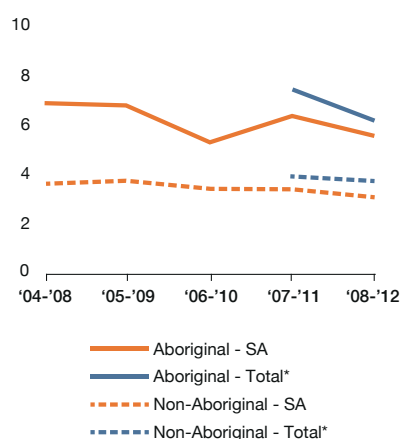
5-4-1. Infant mortality – South Australia

Aboriginal infant mortality: Trend

Aboriginal infants (<1 year old), all causes

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	
Latest data: 2008-2012	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	5.5
Total*	6.2

*Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.



*Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

- The overall trend in the five-year moving average death rate for Aboriginal infants in SA between 2004-2008 and 2008-2012 is slightly downward.
- The Aboriginal rate in SA was 6.9 per 1,000 live births over the period 2004-2008, but has fallen to 5.5 in 2008-2012.
- The Aboriginal infant mortality rate of 5.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in SA during 2008-2012 is still notably higher than the non-Aboriginal infants death rate (3.1 per 1,000 live births).
- Data for this indicator are only available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT. These five states and territories have evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Overview E, Attachment tables, Table EA.44: All causes infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0005/132476/rogs-2014-volumee-sectore-attachment.xlsm>.

5-4-2. Infant mortality – National comparison

Aboriginal infant mortality: States and territories

Aboriginal infants (<1 year old), all causes

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	
Latest data: 2008-2012	
NSW	3.6
SA	5.5
Qld	6.9
WA	7.3
NT	12.5
ACT	n.p.
Tas	n.p.
Vic	n.p.
Total*	6.2

n.p. Not published

*Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.



*Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

- The South Australian Aboriginal infant mortality rate from all causes during the period 2008-12 was 5.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- The SA rate was below the 5-jurisdiction average of 6.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
- South Australia recorded the second lowest rate of the five states and territories that provided data.
- The gap between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal South Australian infant mortality rates was 2.4 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- NSW has effectively reached parity between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal infant death rates.
- Data for this indicator are only available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT. These five states and territories have evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Overview E, Attachment tables, Table EA.44: All causes infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0005/132476/rogs-2014-volumee-sectore-attachment.xlsm>.



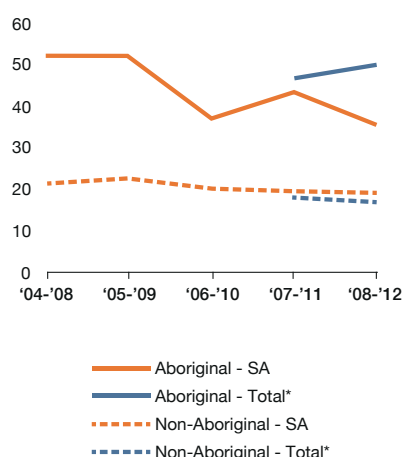
5-5-1. Child mortality – South Australia

Aboriginal child mortality: Trend

Aboriginal children (1-4 years old), all causes

Child deaths per 100,000 population	
Latest data: 2008-2012	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	35.8
Total*	50.5

*Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.



*Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

- The overall trend in the five-year moving average death rate for Aboriginal children aged 1 to 4 years of age in SA between 2004-2008 and 2008-2012 is downward.
- The Aboriginal rate in SA was 52.4 per 100,000 population over the period 2004-2008, but has fallen to 35.8 in 2008-2012.
- The Aboriginal child mortality rate of 35.8 deaths per 100,000 Aboriginal people in SA during 2008-2012 is still notably higher than the non-Aboriginal child death rate (19.5 per 100,000 population).
- Data for this indicator are only available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT. These five states and territories have evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Overview E, Attachment tables, Table EA.44: All causes infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0005/132476/rogs-2014-volumee-sectore-attachment.xlsx>.

5-5-2. Child mortality – National comparison

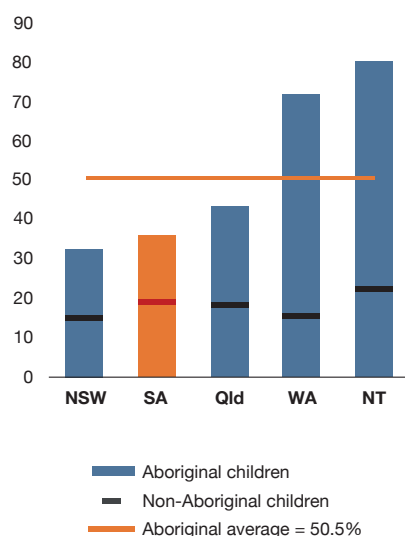
Aboriginal child mortality: States and territories

Aboriginal children (1-4 years old), all causes

Child deaths per 100,000 population	
Latest data: 2008-12	
NSW	32.8
SA	35.8
Qld	43.1
WA	71.6
NT	80.4
ACT	n.p.
Tas	n.p.
Vic	n.p.
Total*	50.5

n.p. Not published

*Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.



*Total includes data for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

- The South Australian Aboriginal child (ages 1-4 years) mortality rate from all causes during the period 2008-12 was 35.8 deaths per 100,000 population.
- The SA rate was below the 5-jurisdiction average of 50.5 child deaths per 100,000 persons.
- South Australia recorded the second lowest rate of the five states and territories that provided data.
- The gap between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal South Australian child mortality rates was 16.3 deaths per 100,000 population.
- Data for this indicator are only available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT. These five states and territories have evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Overview E, Attachment tables, Table EA.44: All causes infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0005/132476/rogs-2014-volumee-sectore-attachment.xlsx>.

5-6. Deaths from external causes – National comparison

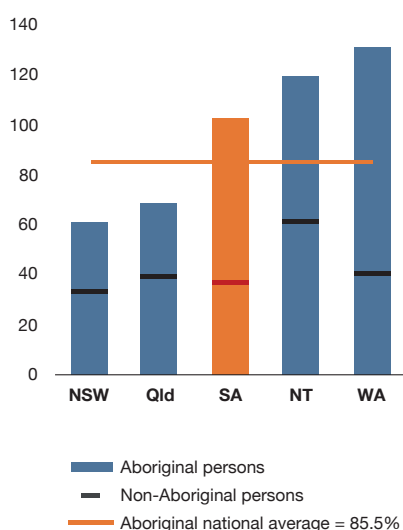
Deaths from External Causes: States and territories

Aboriginal people

Rate per 100,000 population	
Latest data: 2007-2011	
NSW	61.4
Qld	68.5
SA	103.3
NT	119.8
WA	131.2
ACT	n.p.
Tas	n.p.
Vic	n.p.
Total*	85.5

n.p. Not published

*Total consists of five states and territories with sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.



- External causes, such as accidents, intentional self-harm, and assault was the third highest major cause of death for South Australia's Aboriginal population behind circulatory diseases and cancer.
- The South Australian Aboriginal death rate from external causes, averaged over the period 2007-2011, was 103.3 deaths per 100,000 Aboriginal population.
- This was above the average rate for the Aboriginal population across the five states and territories that reported data for this indicator (85.5).
- South Australia ranked in the middle of the five jurisdictions that reported data.
- South Australia's rate of 103.3 deaths from external causes per 100,000 Aboriginal population is almost three times that of the non-Aboriginal population in this state (37.5).

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Health Sector Overview, Attachment tables, Table EA.46: Age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death, by Indigenous status, 2007-2011,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 11 April 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0005/132476/rogs-2014-volumee-sectore-attachment.xlsm>.

5-7. Suicide rate – National comparison

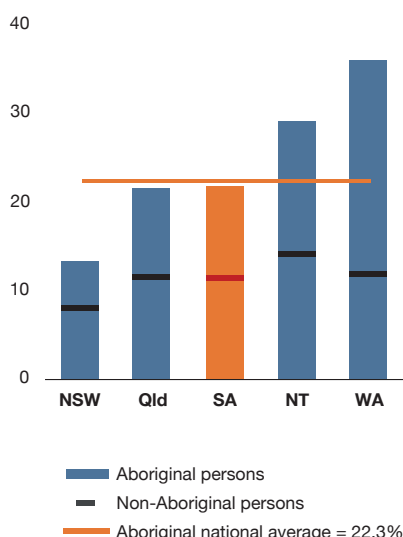
Suicide deaths: States and territories

Aboriginal people

Rate per 100,000 population	
Latest data: 2007-2011	
NSW	13.3
Qld	21.5
SA	21.7
NT	29.0
WA	35.9
ACT	n.p.
Tas	n.p.
Vic	n.p.
Total*	22.3

n.p. Not published

*Total consists of five states and territories with sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.



- The South Australian Aboriginal suicide rate, averaged over the period 2007-2011, was 21.7 deaths per 100,000 Aboriginal population.
- This was just below the average rate (22.3) for the Aboriginal population across the five states and territories that reported data for this indicator.
- South Australia ranked in the middle of the five jurisdictions that reported data.
- The South Australian suicide rate of 21.7 deaths per 100,000 Aboriginal population is around double that of the non-Aboriginal population in this state (11.6).

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 12, Mental health management, Attachment tables, Table 12A.64: Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status, 2007-2011,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 10 February 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/132474/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter12-attachment.xlsm>.



6: Health system performance – Getting into the system

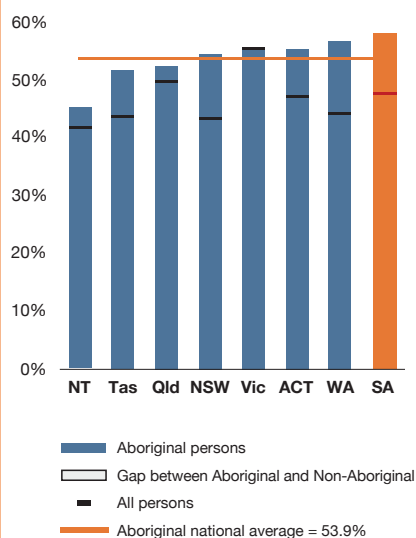


6-1. Access to health service by health status

Aboriginal people who accessed health services whose health status was fair or poor: States and territories

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
NT	45.2%
Tas	51.6%
Qld	52.4%
NSW	54.5%
Vic	55.4%
ACT	55.5%
WA	56.9%
SA	58.2%
Australia	53.9%



- Health services accessed, as reported in this indicator, include admitted to hospital, casualty/ outpatient/ day clinic, doctor consultation (GP and/ or specialist), dental consultation, or consultation with other health professional.
- The proportion of Aboriginal people in SA aged 15+ who accessed these health services when their health status was fair or poor was the highest-ranked of the states and territories at 58.2%.
- This compares to 48.3% of all people in South Australia in 2011-12.
- The most common health service accessed by Aboriginal people in SA when their health status was fair or poor was Doctor consultation (GP and/ or specialist) on 42.9%.
- This was followed by other health professionals (36.7%), admission to hospital (34.4%), dental consultation (20.2%), and casualty/ outpatient/ day clinic (7.5%).

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Overview E, Attachment tables', 'Table EA.56: Proportion of Indigenous Australians who accessed health services by health status, 2012-13' and 'Table EA.54: Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, 2011-12', *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0005/132476/rogs-2014-volumee-sectore-attachment.xlsx>.

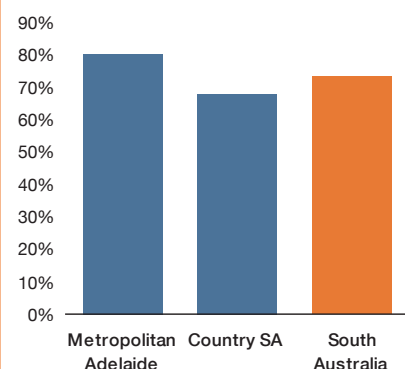
6-2-1. Access to GP or Doctor – South Australia

Respondents who saw a GP or doctor in the last 12 months

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	80.3%
Rural SA	59.9%
Remote SA*	81.6%
Country SA	67.8%
South Australia	73.2%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



- In 2012, almost three quarters of Aboriginal people aged 15 years or more in South Australia had seen a GP or doctor in the previous 12 months.
- The rate varied between the country regions covered by the survey, with proportionally higher levels in remote parts of the state compared to Rural SA.
- The metropolitan Adelaide rate (80.3%) is statistically significantly higher than the overall Country SA rate (67.8%).

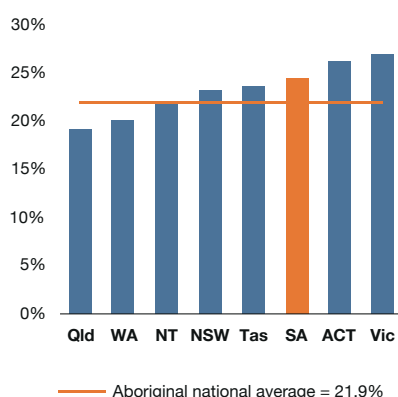
Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A5.1 GP or Doctor', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

6-2-2. Access to GP or Doctor – National comparison

Respondents who consulted a GP/specialist in the last 2 weeks: States and territories

Aboriginal people, all ages

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
Qld	19.2%
WA	20.1%
NT	21.9%
NSW	23.2%
Tas	23.5%
SA	24.4%
ACT	26.2%
Vic	26.9%
Australia	21.9%



- The 24.4% of Aboriginal people in South Australia who had consulted a GP or specialist in the last 2 weeks was slightly above the national average for Aboriginal people of 21.9%.
- Compared to the Aboriginal populations in other states and territories, SA was ranked third highest for this indicator.
- The SA rate was only 2.5 percentage points below the highest ranking jurisdiction (Victoria).

Source: Based on ABS 2013, 'Table 3.3: Selected health characteristics by state/territory,' *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health survey: First results 2012-13*, cat no 4727.0.55.001, ABS, Canberra, viewed 4 February 2014, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/subscriber.nsf/log?openagent&table%20selected%20health%20characteristics,%20by%20state_territory%202012-13-.australia.xls&4727.0.55.001&Data%20Cubes&D43DB1D697BED77ECA257C2F00145D04&0&2012-13&27.11.2013&Latest>.

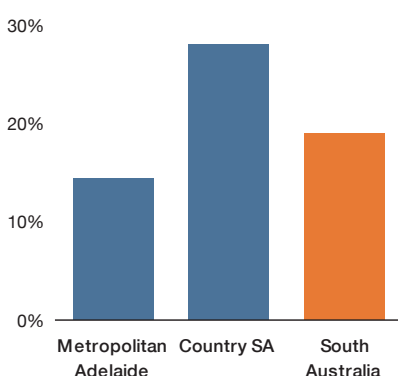
6-3. Access to nurse or midwife – South Australia

Respondents who visited a nurse or midwife in the last 12 months

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	14.4%
Rural SA	13.7%
Remote SA*	55.1%
Country SA	28.1%
South Australia	19.0%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



- Around 1 in 5 Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in South Australia had visited a nurse or midwife in the last 12 months.
- The rate in Country SA was almost double that of metropolitan Adelaide.
- However, there was variation between country regions covered by the survey with a rate of 55.1% recorded amongst the population living in remote parts of the state compared to 13.7% in Rural SA.
- The metropolitan Adelaide rate of 14.4% is statistically significantly lower than the overall Country SA rate of 28.1%.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A6.3 Nurse or midwife,' *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

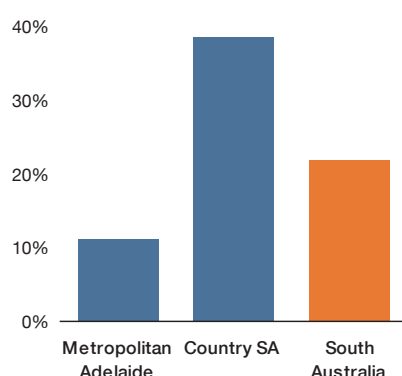
6-4. Access to Aboriginal health worker – South Australia

Respondents who saw an Aboriginal health worker in the last 12 months

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	11.2%
Rural SA	21.0%
Remote SA*	71.8%
Country SA	38.4%
South Australia	21.8%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



- Around 1 in 5 Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in South Australia had seen an Aboriginal health worker in the last 12 months.
- The rate in Country SA was three times that of metropolitan Adelaide.
- However, there was variation between country regions covered by the survey with a rate of 71.8% recorded amongst the population living in remote parts of the state compared to 21.0% in Rural SA.
- The metropolitan Adelaide rate is statistically significantly lower than the overall Country SA rate.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A6.2 Aboriginal health worker,' *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

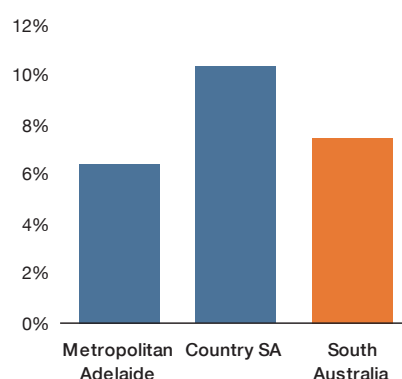
6-5. Access to traditional Aboriginal healer – South Australia

Respondents who visited a traditional Aboriginal Healer in the last 12 months

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	6.4%
Rural SA	4.5%
Remote SA*	21.7%
Country SA	10.3%
South Australia	7.5%

*Survey did not include APY lands



- Around 1 in 13 Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in South Australia had seen a Traditional Aboriginal Healer in the last 12 months.
- However, there was a large variation between country regions covered by the survey with over one in five amongst the population living in remote parts of the state compared to under one in twenty in Rural SA.
- The metropolitan Adelaide rate of 6.4% is not statistically significantly lower than the overall Country SA rate of 10.3%.

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A6.4 Traditional Aboriginal healer', *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.

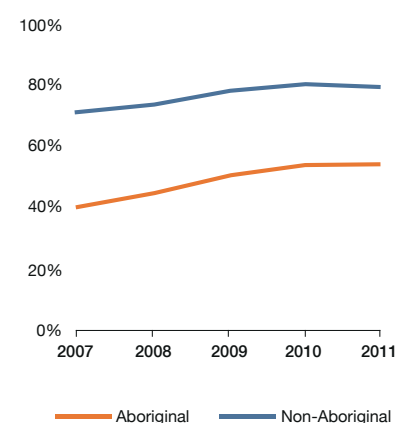
6-6. Antenatal visits in South Australia

Women who had an antenatal assessment at gestation under 14 weeks: Trend

Aboriginal women who gave birth

Adjusted percentage (%)*	
Latest data: 2011	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	54.6%
Australia	

* Percentage excludes cases where gestation at the first antenatal visit was unknown.



- The proportion of Aboriginal women in SA who have their first antenatal assessment within the first 14 weeks of pregnancy (54.6%) was much lower compared to non-Aboriginal women (79.5%).
- Between 2007 and 2010 the rate trended up for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women, but then stabilised.
- For Aboriginal women, antenatal assessments at under 14 weeks' gestation have increased from 40.5% recorded in 2007.

Source: Based on SA Health 2008-2013, 'Table 9a. Gestation at first antenatal visit,' *Pregnancy outcome in South Australia (publications for years 2007-2011)*, Government of South Australia, Adelaide, viewed 6 February 2014, <<http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/about+us/health+statistics/pregnancy+outcome+statistics>>.

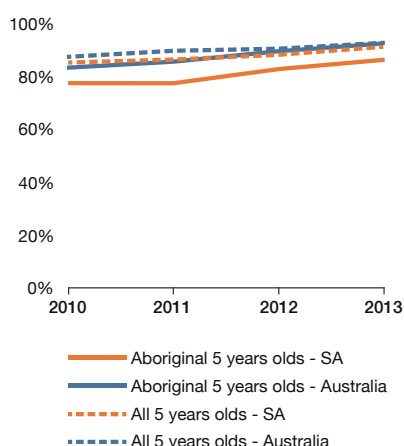


6-7-1. Childhood immunisations – South Australia

Children aged 5 years fully vaccinated: Trend

Aboriginal children aged 5 years

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: 2013	
Medicare Locals	
Northern Adelaide	88.1%
Central Adelaide and Hills	80.6%
Sthn Adelaide-Fleurieu-Kang Is	94.5%
Country North	88.1%
Country South	89.4%
South Australia	87.3%
Australia	93.1%



- The proportion of Aboriginal children in SA fully vaccinated by age 5 years increased from 77.4% in 2010 to 87.3% in 2013.
- However, the 2013 rate for Aboriginal five year olds in SA is below the average rate for Aboriginal five year olds across Australia of 93.1%.
- The 2013 rate for Aboriginal five year olds in SA is also below the SA rate for all five year olds of 91.3%.
- Rates varied by geography within SA, from 80.6% in the Central Adelaide and Hills Medicare Local, up to 94.5% in the Southern Adelaide-Fleurieu-Kangaroo Island Medicare Local.

Source: Based on National Health Performance Authority 2014, *Healthy Communities: Immunisation rates for children in 2012–13*, Sydney, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/Content/publications/downloads/NHPA_HC_Report_Imm_Rates_March_2014.pdf>.

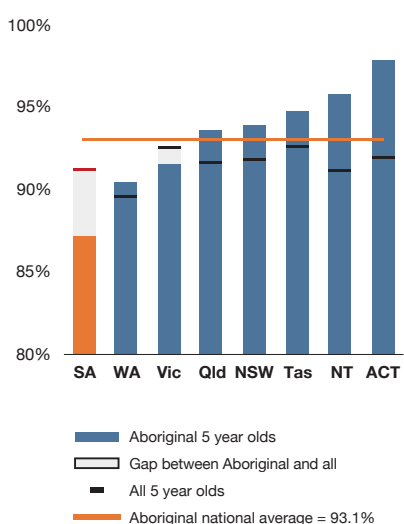
Based on Department of Health 2014, 'Cohort 3 (60–<63 months),' *ACIR – Annual coverage historical data* and *ACIR – Annual coverage historical data – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children*, Australian Government, Canberra, viewed 13 March 2014, <<http://www.immunise.health.gov.au/internet/immunise/publishing.nsf/Content/acir-ann-cov-hist-data.htm>> and <<http://www.immunise.health.gov.au/internet/immunise/publishing.nsf/Content/acir-ann-hist-data-ATSI-child.htm>>.

6-7-2. Childhood immunisations – National comparison

Children aged 5 years fully vaccinated: States and territories

Aboriginal children aged 5 years

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: 2013	
SA	87.3%
WA	90.5%
Vic	91.6%
Qld	93.6%
NSW	93.9%
Tas	94.8%
NT	95.8%
ACT	97.9%
Australia	93.1%



Note: Graph doesn't start at origin to show detail

- Nationally, South Australia has the lowest proportion of Aboriginal children fully vaccinated by age 5 years at 87.3%.
- The South Australian rate was 5.8 percentage points below the national average for Aboriginal children (93.1%).
- The SA rate was 10.6 percentage points below the highest ranked jurisdiction (ACT) of 93.1%.
- South Australia also recorded the largest gap between the Aboriginal rate (87.3%) and total rate (91.3%) of 4.0 percentage points.
- Readers should note that the graph opposite does not start at the origin to show detail.

Source: Based on Department of Health 2014, 'Cohort 3 (60–<63 months),' *ACIR – Annual coverage historical data* and *ACIR – Annual coverage historical data – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children*, Australian Government, Canberra, viewed 13 March 2014, <<http://www.immunise.health.gov.au/internet/immunise/publishing.nsf/Content/acir-ann-cov-hist-data.htm>> and <<http://www.immunise.health.gov.au/internet/immunise/publishing.nsf/Content/acir-ann-hist-data-ATSI-child.htm>>.

6-8-1. Health assessments – South Australia

Health assessments*: Trend

Aboriginal people, all ages

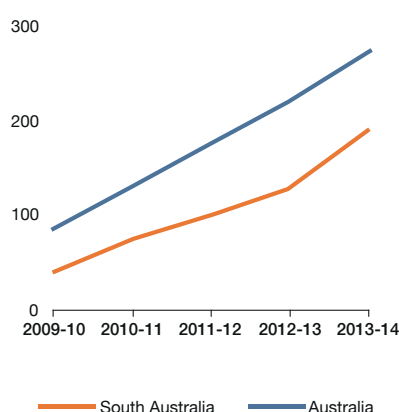
Health assessments* per 1,000 Aboriginal population**

Latest data: 2013-14

Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	191.8
Australia	274.2

* MBS Item 715 items processed.

** 2011 Census Indigenous population.



- In 2013-14, there were 191.8 health assessments (ATSI Health Assessments, MBS Item 715) per 1,000 Aboriginal population in South Australia, a nearly five-fold increase from the 40.7 in 2009-10.
- However, despite the increasing trend, this is still well below the national rate of 274.2 per 1,000 Aboriginal population.
- The aim of the MBS Item 715 health assessment is to help ensure that Aboriginal people of all ages receive primary health care matched to their needs, by encouraging early detection, diagnosis and intervention for common and treatable conditions that cause morbidity and early mortality.

Source: Based on Medicare Australia Statistics 2014, 'Medicare Item Reports, Item numbers: 715, Show: services as count, Report format: by time period (rows) and state (cols), Time period: in financial years', time span covered July 2009 to June 2014, Government of Australia, Canberra, accessed 5 September 2014, <https://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/statistics/mbs_item.shtml>.

Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics 2012, 'B01 SELECTED PERSON CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX (1 of 2), Indigenous persons: Total', 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile, states and territories and Australia, cat. no. 2001.0, Government of Australia, Canberra, accessed 1 September 2012, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>>.

6-8-2. Health assessments – National comparison

Health assessments*: States and territories

Aboriginal people, all ages

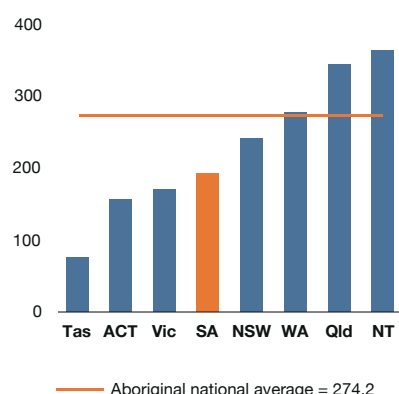
Health assessments* per 1,000 Aboriginal population**

Latest data: 2013-14

Tas	74.7
ACT	158.0
Vic	171.5
SA	191.8
NSW	243.1
WA	278.0
Qld	344.8
NT	363.9
Australia	274.2

* MBS Item 715 items processed.

** 2011 Census Indigenous population.



- In 2013-14, there were 191.8 health assessments (ATSI Health Assessments, MBS Item 715) per 1,000 Aboriginal population in South Australia.
- well below the national rate of 274.2 per 1,000 Aboriginal population across Australia in 2013-14
- South Australia ranked fourth lowest amongst the states and territories for this indicator.
- The aim of the MBS Item 715 health assessment is to help ensure that Aboriginal people of all ages receive primary health care matched to their needs, by encouraging early detection, diagnosis and intervention for common and treatable conditions that cause morbidity and early mortality.

Source: Based on Medicare Australia Statistics 2014, 'Medicare Item Reports, Item numbers: 715, Show: services as count, Report format: by time period (rows) and state (cols), Time period: in financial years', time span covered July 2009 to June 2014, Government of Australia, Canberra, accessed 5 September 2014, <https://www.medicareaustralia.gov.au/statistics/mbs_item.shtml>.

Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics 2012, 'B01 SELECTED PERSON CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX (1 of 2), Indigenous persons: Total', 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile, states and territories and Australia, cat. no. 2001.0, Government of Australia, Canberra, accessed 1 September 2012, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>>.

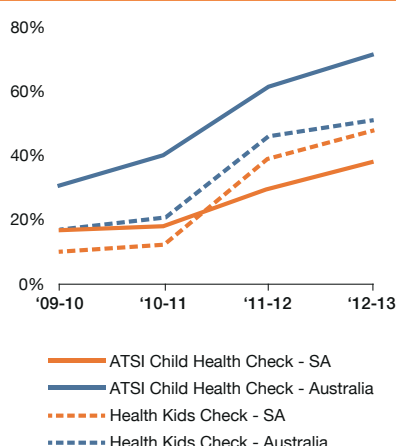


6-9-1. Children's health checks – South Australia

Children receiving a Fourth Year Developmental Health Check (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Health Check): Trend

Aboriginal children aged 4 years

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	37.8%
Australia	72.0%



- In 2012-13, 37.8% of four year old Aboriginal children in South Australia had received an ATSI Child Health Check, a more than doubling from 17.3% recorded in 2009-10.
- However, despite the increasing trend, this is around half the national rate of 72.0% in 2012-13.
- The proportion of Aboriginal children in SA receiving an ATSI Child Health Check is also below the rate of Healthy Kids Checks in the broader population aged 4 years (48.4%).

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 11, Primary and community health, Attachment tables, Table 11A.31 Proportion of children receiving a fourth year developmental health check, by type of health check (per cent),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0020/132473/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter11-attachment.xlsx>.

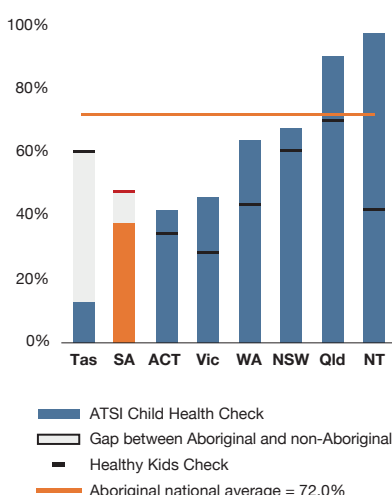


6-9-2. Children's health checks – National comparison

Children receiving a Fourth Year Developmental Health Check (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Health Check): States and territories

Aboriginal children aged 4 years

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
Tas	12.7%
SA	37.8%
ACT	41.5%
Vic	45.5%
WA	63.4%
NSW	67.5%
Qld	90.2%
NT	97.7%
Australia	72.0%



- In 2012-13, 37.8% of four year old Aboriginal children in South Australia had received an ATSI Child Health Check.
- This was around half the national average rate for Aboriginal children aged 4 years of 72.0%.
- South Australia ranked second lowest amongst the states and territories for this indicator
- South Australia was around a third of the rate of the highest ranked jurisdiction (NT) on 97.7%.
- South Australia and Tasmania were the only jurisdictions where the ATSI Child Health Check rate (37.8% and 12.7%, respectively) was below the broader Healthy Kids Check rate (48.4% and 61.0%, respectively).

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 11, Primary and community health, Attachment tables, Table 11A.31 Proportion of children receiving a fourth year developmental health check, by type of health check (per cent),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0020/132473/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter11-attachment.xlsx>.

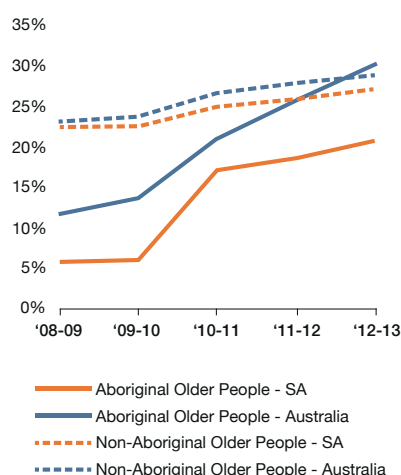


6-10-1. Annual health assessments for older people – South Australia

Annual health assessments for older people: Trend

Aboriginal people aged 55+ years

Proportion of target population assessed (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	21.0%
Australia	30.3%



- In 2012-13, 21.0% of Aboriginal older persons (Aboriginal people aged 55 years and over) in South Australia had received an annual health assessment.
- This is an almost four-fold increase compared to the 5.9% recorded in 2008-09.
- By way of comparison, the proportion of non-Aboriginal older persons (defined as aged 75 years and over) in SA who had received an annual health assessment was 27.3%.
- The trend in proportion of target older population (55+ years for Aboriginal people, and 75+ years for non-Aboriginal people) assessed is increasing both in SA and across Australia as a whole.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 11, Primary and community health, Attachment tables, Table 11A.27: Annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status (per cent),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0020/132473/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter11-attachment.xlsm>.

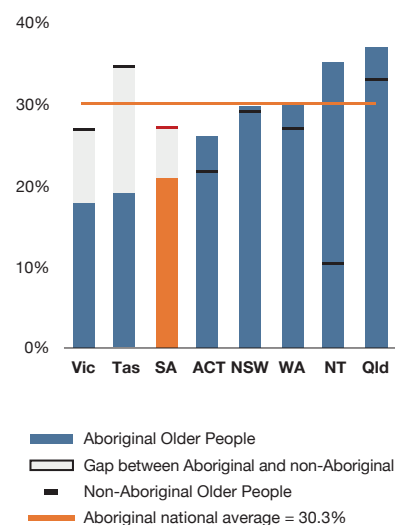


6-10-2. Annual health assessments for older people – National comparison

Annual health assessments for older people: States and territories

Aboriginal people aged 55+ years

Proportion of target population assessed (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
Vic	17.9%
Tas	19.1%
SA	21.0%
ACT	26.1%
NSW	29.8%
WA	30.2%
NT	35.1%
Qld	37.0%
Australia	30.3%



- In 2012-13, 21.0% of Aboriginal people aged 55 years and over had received annual health assessment.
- This was well below the national average rate for Aboriginal older persons of 30.3%.
- South Australia ranked third lowest amongst the states and territories for this indicator.
- South Australia's rate was around half that of the highest ranked jurisdiction, Queensland, on 37.0%.
- SA joined Victoria and Tasmania as the only states and territories where the proportion receiving health assessments for older people was lower amongst the Aboriginal target population (55+ years) than the non-Aboriginal target population (75+ years).
- The Northern Territory stood out as only around one in ten non-Aboriginal people aged 75+ years had received a health assessment in 2012-13.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 11, Primary and community health, Attachment tables, Table 11A.27: Annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status (per cent),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0020/132473/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter11-attachment.xlsm>.





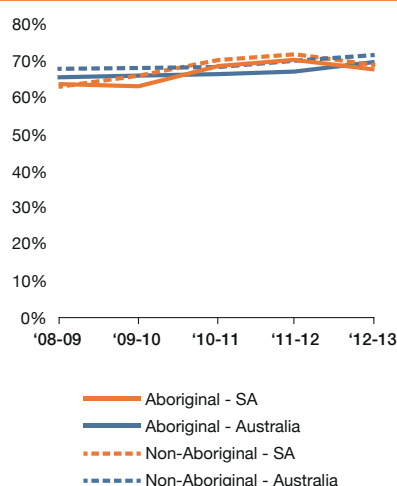
6-11-1. Waiting times – Emergency departments – South Australia

Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting times:

Trend

Aboriginal people

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	67.5%
Australia	70.2%



- The percentage of Aboriginal patients in South Australia treated within national benchmarks for ED waiting times increased from 64.0% in 2008-09 to 70.8% in 2011-12.
- However, has fallen slightly to 67.5% in 2012-13.
- The percentage for SA has now fallen below the national average for Aboriginal people of 70.2%.

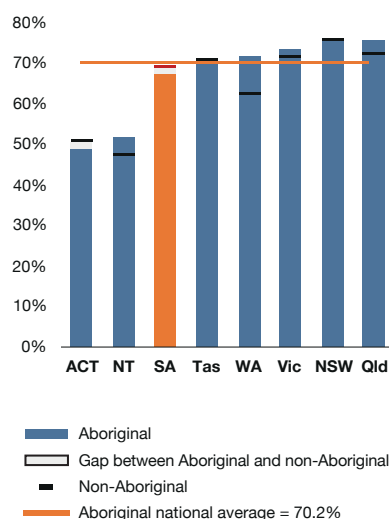
Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 10, Public hospitals, Attachment tables, Table 10A.19: Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by state and territory,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0019/132472/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter10-attachment.xlsx>.

6-11-2. Waiting times – Emergency departments – national comparison

Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting times:

Aboriginal people

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
ACT	48.9%
NT	51.8%
SA	67.5%
Tas	70.2%
WA	71.5%
Vic	73.4%
NSW	75.4%
Qld	75.5%
Australia	70.2%



- In 2012-13, 67.5% of Aboriginal patients in South Australia were treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting times.
- This was just under the national average rate for Aboriginal patients of 70.2%.
- South Australia ranked third lowest amongst the states and territories for Aboriginal ED waiting times.
- SA, along with the ACT, Tasmania, and NSW recorded rates for Aboriginal patients below rates recorded for other Australians.
- Other jurisdictions recorded proportionally more Aboriginal people seen on time in ED than non-Aboriginal people.
- However, the gap between ED response times for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people wasn't large.

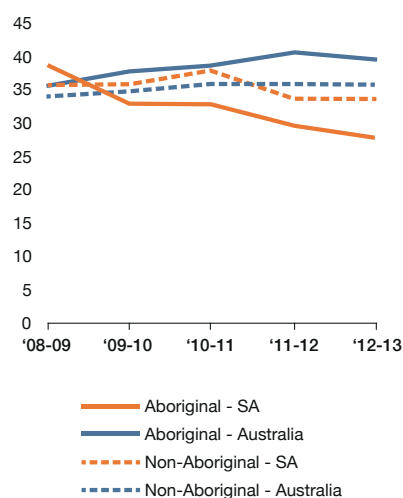
Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 10, Public hospitals, Attachment tables, Table 10A.19: Patients treated within national benchmarks for emergency department waiting time, by Indigenous status, by state and territory,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0019/132472/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter10-attachment.xlsx>.

6-12-1. Waiting times – Elective surgery – South Australia

Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals: Trend

Aboriginal people

50th percentile (median) waiting time, days	
Latest data: 2012-13	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	28
Australia	40



- The median (or 50th percentile) waiting time for elective surgery by Aboriginal people in South Australian public hospitals was 28 days in 2012-13.
- This is down from 39 days in 2008-09.
- The median elective surgery waiting time for Aboriginal patients is now less than for non-Aboriginal patients in SA (34 days).
- The median elective surgery waiting time for Aboriginal patients in SA is also lower than the national median waiting time for Aboriginal patients (40 days) and non-Aboriginal patients (36 days).
- The median waiting time for elective surgery for Aboriginal people at public hospitals in SA has been trending down over the last five years.

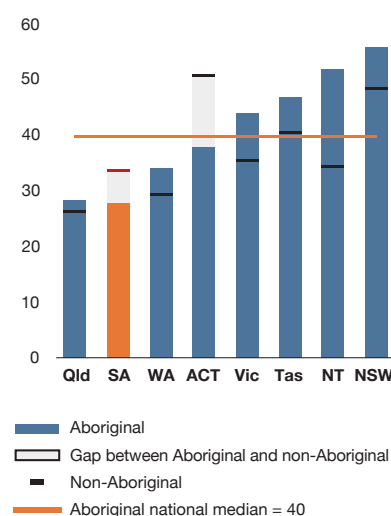
Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 10, Public hospitals, Attachment tables, Table 10A.24: Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by state and territory (days)', *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0019/132472/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter10-attachment.xlsm>.

6-12-2. Waiting times – Elective surgery – National comparison

Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals: States and territories

Aboriginal people

50th percentile (median) waiting time, days	
Latest data: 2012-13	
Qld	28
SA	28
WA	34
ACT	38
Vic	44
Tas	47
NT	52
NSW	56
Australia	40



- In 2012-13, the median (or 50th percentile) waiting time for elective surgery by Aboriginal people in South Australian public hospitals was 28 days.
- This was 12 days less than the overall median of 40 days recorded for Aboriginal people waiting for elective surgery at public hospitals across Australia
- South Australia ranked equal lowest for this indicator.
- South Australia and the ACT were the only jurisdictions where the median for Aboriginal people was below that for non-Aboriginal people, hence the gap in the graph opposite.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 10, Public hospitals, Attachment tables, Table 10A.24: Waiting times for elective surgery in public hospitals, by Indigenous status and procedure, by state and territory (days)', *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0019/132472/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter10-attachment.xlsm>.



7: Health system performance – Being treated well

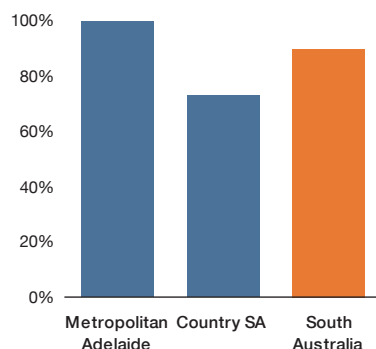
7-1. Aboriginal people who identify as Aboriginal when asked by a health service

Respondents who indicated that they identify as Aboriginal if asked by a health service.

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Percentage (%)	
Latest data: March 2012	
Metro. Adelaide	99.3%
Rural SA	91.8%
Remote SA*	30.6%
Country SA	72.4%
South Australia	89.9%
Australia	

*Survey did not include APY lands



- The vast majority of Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over in South Australia will identify to a health service that they are Aboriginal *if asked* by the health service.
- This is particularly true for Aboriginal people living in metropolitan Adelaide.
- However, there was wide variation between country regions covered by the survey, with a rate of 91.8% recorded amongst the population living in Rural SA compared to just 30.6% for people living in remote parts of the state.
- The Country SA rate of 72.4% is statistically significantly lower than metropolitan Adelaide (99.3%).

Source: Based on Taylor, A, Marin, T, Avery, J & Dal Grande, E 2012, 'Appendix A: A7.1 Aboriginal status,' *South Australian Aboriginal health survey*, Population research and outcome studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.



7-2. Care planning for clients with chronic disease

Clients with

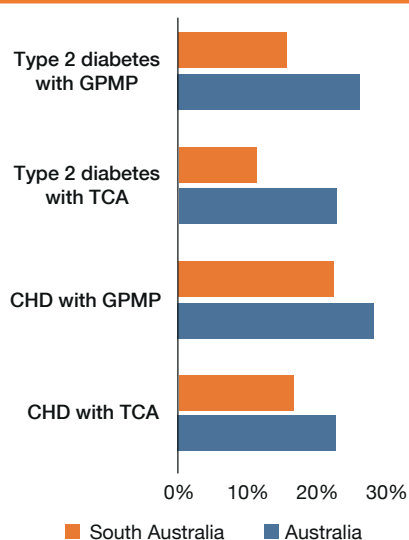
- Type 2 diabetes, or
- coronary heart disease (CHD)

with current chronic disease management plan:

- General Practice Management Plan (GPMP), or
- Team Care Arrangement (TCA)

Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over

Proportion of Aboriginal regular clients (%)		
Latest data: 1 January – 30 June 2010		
	SA	Aust.
Type 2 diabetes with GPMP	15.7%	26.1%
Type 2 diabetes with TCA	11.4%	22.8%
CHD with GPMP	22.3%	28.1%
CHD with TCA	16.7%	22.6%



- In 2010, the rate of Aboriginal South Australians aged 15 years and over with Type 2 diabetes who had a General Practice Management Plan (15.7%) was lower than the national average (26.1%).
- The proportion of Aboriginal South Australians aged 15 years and over with Type 2 diabetes who had a Team Care Arrangement (11.4%) was half the national average (22.8%).
- The rate of GPMPs in place for Aboriginal people in SA with coronary heart disease was only slightly below the national average for Aboriginal people (22.3% vs 28.1%).
- Team Care Arrangement planning for clients with coronary heart disease in SA is also lower as a percentage (16.7%) than the national average (22.6%).

Source: Based on AIHW 2013, 'Table 3.18.1: Proportion and number of Indigenous regular clients with Type 2 diabetes or coronary heart disease with current chronic disease management plans (GPMP or TCA), South Australia and Australia, 1 January–30 June 2010,' *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health performance framework 2012 report: South Australia*, AIHW, Canberra, viewed 28 March 2014, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=60129542803>>.

7-3-1. Women screened by BreastScreen Australia, participation rates – South Australia

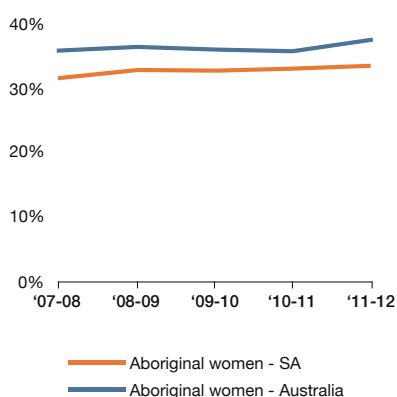
Participation rates for women screened by BreastScreen Australia: Trend

Aboriginal women aged 50-69 years

Participation rate over 24 months, first & subsequent rounds, age standardised

Latest data: 2011-12

Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	34.0%
Australia	37.7%



- The age standardised participation rate for Aboriginal women in the target screening age range of 50-69 years who were screened by BreastScreen Australia over 24 months was 34.0% in 2011-12.
- The participation rate is the number of women resident in the catchment area screened in the reference period (24 months), divided by the number of women resident in the catchment area in the reference period.
- The SA rate has trended slightly up from the 31.6% recorded in 2007-08.
- However, the SA rate has remained consistently slightly below the national average over last five financial years.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 11, Primary and community health, Attachment tables, Table 11A.85: Participation rates for Indigenous women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0020/132473/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter11-attachment.xlsm>.

7-3-2. Women screened by BreastScreen Australia, participation rates – national comparison

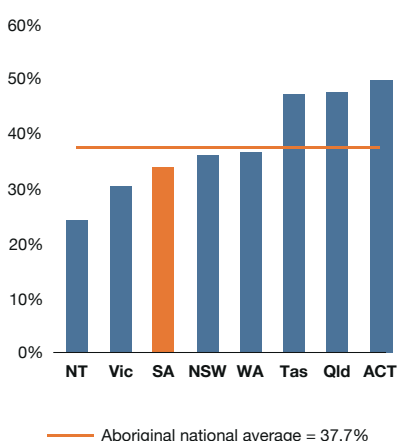
Participation rates for women screened by BreastScreen Australia: States & territories

Aboriginal women aged 50-69 years

Participation rate over 24 months, first & subsequent rounds, age standardised

Latest data: 2011-12

NT	24.6%
Vic	30.5%
SA	34.0%
NSW	36.4%
WA	36.9%
Tas	47.5%
Qld	47.7%
ACT	50.1%
Australia	37.7%



- The age standardised participation rate for Aboriginal women in the target screening age range of 50-69 years who were screened by BreastScreen Australia over 24 months was 34.0% in 2011-12.
- The participation rate is the number of women resident in the catchment area screened in the reference period (24 months), divided by the number of women resident in the catchment area in the reference period.
- This ranked SA third lowest of the states and territories.
- The SA rate was 3.7 percentage points below the national average, and 16.1 percentage points below the highest ranked jurisdiction, ACT, on 50.1%.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 11, Primary and community health, Attachment tables, Table 11A.85: Participation rates for Indigenous women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0020/132473/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter11-attachment.xlsm>.



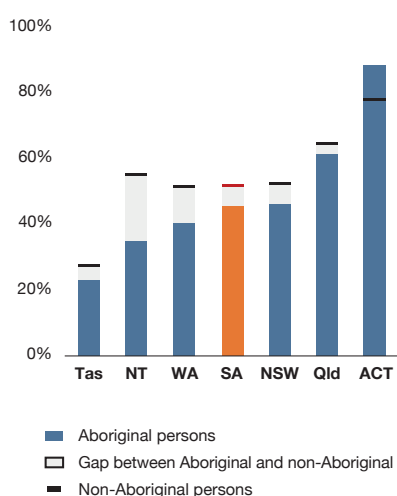
7-4. Community follow-up after discharge from a psychiatric admission

Community follow up within first seven days of discharge from a psychiatric admission: States and territories

Aboriginal people

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2011-12	
Tas	22.8%
NT	34.7%
WA	39.9%
SA	45.2%
NSW	45.9%
Qld	61.0%
ACT	87.9%
Vic	n.a.
Australia	n.a.

n.a. not available



- In 2011-12, just under half (45.2%) of Aboriginal people in South Australia received community follow up within seven days of discharge from a psychiatric admission.
- There was no Australian average published at the time of writing to compare.
- The SA rate was around double the rate recorded for the lowest ranked jurisdiction (Tasmania) on 22.8%.
- However, the SA rate was half the rate recorded for the highest-ranked jurisdiction (ACT) on 87.9%.
- Overall, SA was ranked in the middle of the seven states and territories that reported data for this indicator.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 12, Mental health management, Attachment tables, Table 12A.40: Rate of community follow up within first seven days of discharge from a psychiatric admission, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, remoteness, 2011-12,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/__data/assets/excel_doc/0003/132474/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter12-attachment.xlsx>.





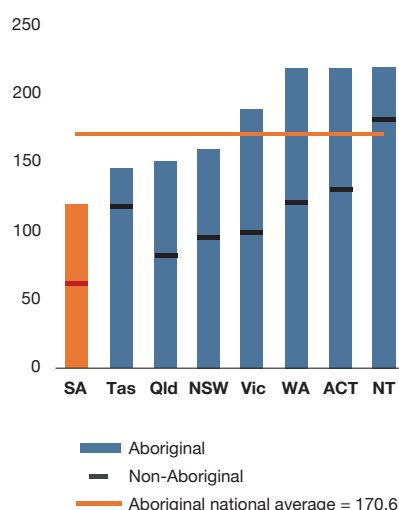
8: Health system performance – Getting good outcomes

8-1. Potentially avoidable GP-type presentations to emergency departments

Potentially avoidable GP-type presentations to emergency departments

Aboriginal people

Rate per 1,000 population	
Latest data: 2011-2012	
SA	118.7
Tas	145.3
Qld	150.8
NSW	159.5
Vic	188.9
WA	219.1
ACT	219.1
NT	219.6
Australia	170.6



- GP-type ED presentations are where the type of visit was reported as emergency presentation, which did not arrive by ambulance or by police or other correctional vehicle, with a triage category of 4 (semi-urgent) or 5 (non-urgent), and where the episode end status was not: admitted to the hospital, or referred to another hospital, or died.
- In 2011-12 in South Australia, the rate of Aboriginal people accessing EDs for potentially avoidable GP-type reasons was 118.7 per 1,000 population.
- This was well below the Aboriginal national average rate of 170.6 per 1,000 Aboriginal people.
- South Australian ranked lowest of the states and territories, at around half the rate of the Northern Territory.
- The SA rate of potentially avoidable GP-type presentations to EDs for Aboriginal people (118.7) was around double that recorded for non-Aboriginal people (64.0 per 1,000 population).

Rate calculated using Report on Government Services number of presentations divided by Census count of population.

Sources: Based on

Productivity Commission 2013, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 11, Primary and community health, Attachment tables, Table 11A.31: Selected potentially avoidable GP-type presentations to emergency departments by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2011-12 (number),' *Report on government services 2013*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0015/121722/14-government-services-2013-chapter11.xlsm>.

ABS 2011, table generated 23 January 2014 using *Census of population and housing: STATE and LAMP - 1 Digit Level by INGP*, TableBuilder, <<https://www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/webapi/jsf/tableView/customiseTable.xhtml>>.

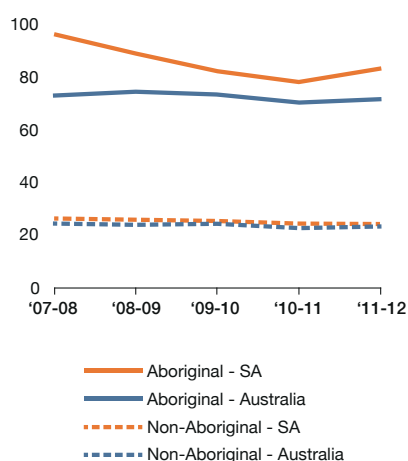


8-2-1. Potentially preventable hospitalisations – South Australia

Potentially preventable hospitalisations: Trend

Aboriginal people

Rate per 1,000 persons, age standardised	
Latest data: 2011-12	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	82.8
Australia	72.0



- Potentially preventable hospitalisations are defined here as hospitalisations for vaccine preventable conditions, chronic conditions excluding diabetes complications, and other acute conditions excluding dehydration and gastroenteritis.
- There were 82.8 potentially preventable hospitalisations of Aboriginal people per 1,000 population in SA during 2011-12.
- The SA trend for Aboriginal people has declined over the last five years, while the Australian trend has remained relatively stable.
- However the SA Aboriginal rate has remained above the Australian national average for Aboriginal people, and the non-Aboriginal rates for SA and Australia over this time period.

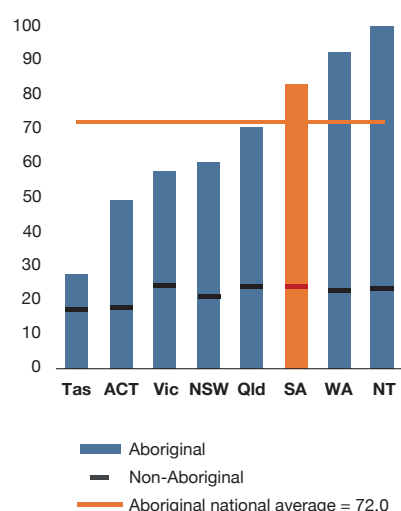
Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 11, Primary and community health, Attachment tables, Table 11A.94: Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by Indigenous status (per 1000 people),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0020/132473/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter11-attachment.xlsm>.

8-2-2. Potentially preventable hospitalisations – National comparison

Potentially preventable hospitalisations: States & territories

Aboriginal people

Rate per 1,000 persons, age standardised	
Latest data: 2011-12	
Tas	27.2
ACT	48.8
Vic	57.2
NSW	60.3
Qld	70.5
SA	82.8
WA	92.4
NT	99.7
Australia	72.0



- Potentially preventable hospitalisations are defined here as hospitalisations for vaccine preventable conditions, chronic conditions excluding diabetes complications, and other acute conditions excluding dehydration and gastroenteritis.
- In 2011-12 there were 82.8 potentially preventable hospitalisations of Aboriginal people per 1,000 population in SA.
- This was above the Aboriginal national average rate of 72.0 per 1,000 Aboriginal people.
- It was also over three times the non-Aboriginal rate of 24.7 potentially preventable hospitalisations per 1,000 people.
- South Australian ranked third highest of the states and territories.
- The SA Aboriginal rate of 82.8 was over three times the rate of the lowest ranked jurisdiction, Tasmania, with just 27.2 potentially preventable hospitalisations per 1,000 Aboriginal population.

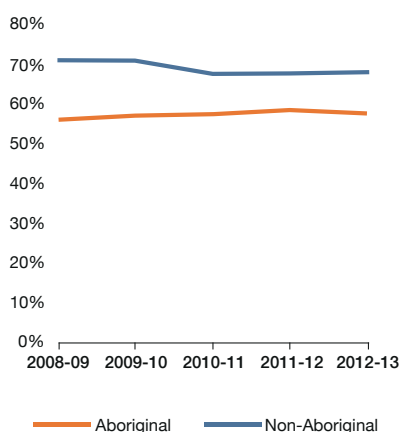
Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 11, Primary and community health, Attachment tables, Table 11A.94: Separations for selected potentially preventable hospitalisations by Indigenous status (per 1000 people),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0020/132473/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter11-attachment.xlsm>.

8-3-1. Public hospital separations with a procedure performed – South Australia

South Australian public hospital separations where a procedure was performed: Trend

Aboriginal hospital inpatients
Excludes haemodialysis

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
Metro. Adelaide	69.1%
Country SA	41.4%
South Australia	57.7%
Australia	



- In 2012-13, 57.7% of Aboriginal inpatients in South Australian *public* hospitals had a procedure performed as part of their episode of care, if you exclude haemodialysis.
- This is more than ten percentage points below the 68.1% recorded for non-Aboriginal inpatients.
- Note that this is only for public hospitals. If *all* hospitals in SA, public *and* private, are included, this gap widens *even* further to 59.2% for Aboriginal inpatients versus 80.5% for non-Aboriginal people.
- The trend for Aboriginal inpatients having a procedure done in public hospitals is relatively steady.
- Conversely, the trend for non-Aboriginal inpatients has fallen slightly over the last five years.

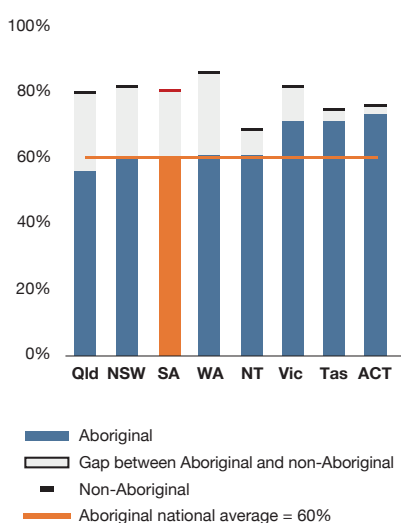
Source: Based on Integrated South Australian Activity Collection Database, *Health information portal*, SA Health, monthly updating, time span covered October 1999 to February 2014.

8-3-2. Hospitalisations with a procedure performed – National comparison

Hospitalisations with a procedure performed: States and territories

Aboriginal hospital inpatients
Excludes care involving dialysis

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2008-2010	
Qld	56%
NSW	60%
SA	60%
WA	61%
NT	61%
Vic	71%
Tas	71%
ACT	73%
Australia	60%



- Between July 2008 and June 2010 in South Australia, the proportion of Aboriginal people hospitalised with a procedure performed ranked equal second lowest with NSW.
- However, the SA rate was equal to the national average for Aboriginal people having a procedure in hospital of 60%.
- SA was 13 percentage points below the highest ranked jurisdiction, the ACT on 73%.
- In SA, there was a more than 20 percentage point gap between Aboriginal hospitalisations with a procedure performed (60%) and non-Aboriginal hospitalisations with a procedure performed (81%).

Source: Based on Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council 2012, 'Figure 159: Proportion of hospitalisations with a procedure performed, by Indigenous status and state/territory (excluding care involving dialysis), July 2008 to June 2010,' *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health performance framework 2012 report*, AHMAC, Canberra, viewed 28 March 2014, <[http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/Publishing.nsf/Content/F766FC3D8A697685CA257BF0001C96E8/\\$File/hpf-2012.pdf](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/Publishing.nsf/Content/F766FC3D8A697685CA257BF0001C96E8/$File/hpf-2012.pdf)>.

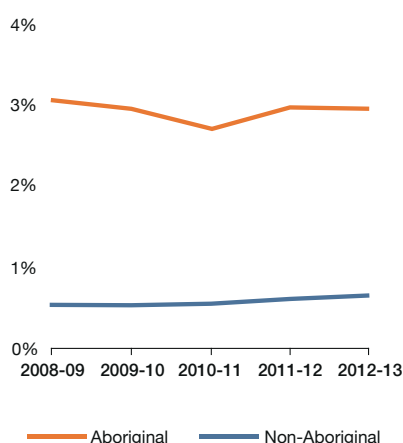


8-4-1. Self-discharge from public hospital – South Australia

South Australian public hospital separations where inpatient self-discharged: Trend

Aboriginal hospital inpatients
Excludes mental disorders
Major Diagnostic Category (MDC 19)

Percent (%)	
Latest data: 2012-13	
Metro. Adelaide	1.9%
Country SA	4.0%
South Australia	3.0%
Australia	



- In 2012-13, 3.0% of Aboriginal inpatients in SA public hospitals discharged themselves from hospital, rather than being discharged by the system.
- This measure is being used by the Health Performance Council as a proxy for discharge from hospital against medical advice to see patterns of trend and intra-state variability.
- The Aboriginal rate is over four times the rate recorded for non-Aboriginal inpatients (0.7%).
- The trend for Aboriginal inpatients discharging themselves from hospital has remained relatively steady since 2008-09.
- The rate for Aboriginal inpatients self-discharging themselves is more than twice as high at Country SA public hospitals (4.0%) compared to metropolitan Adelaide public hospitals (1.9%).

Source: Based on Integrated South Australian Activity Collection Database, *Health information portal*, SA Health, monthly updating, time span covered October 1999 to February 2014.

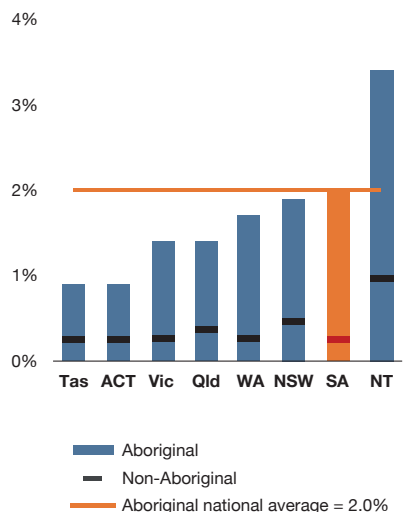


8-4-2. Discharge from hospital against medical advice – National comparison

Discharge from hospital against medical advice: States and territories

Aboriginal hospital inpatients
Excludes mental and behavioural disorders

Age standardised percent (%)	
Latest data: 2008-2010	
Tas	0.9%
ACT	0.9%
Vic	1.4%
Qld	1.4%
WA	1.7%
NSW	1.9%
SA	2.0%
NT	3.4%
Australia	2.0%



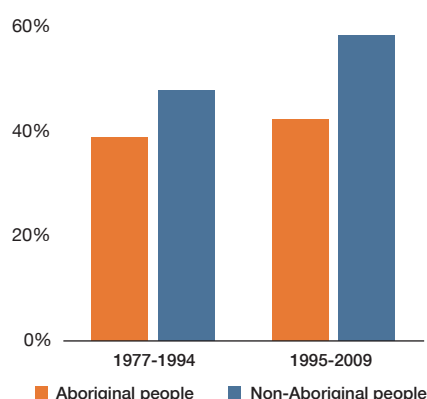
- Between July 2008 and June 2010 in South Australia, the age standardised proportion of Aboriginal people discharged from hospital against medical advice ranked second highest of the states and territories.
- However, the SA rate was equal to the national average for Aboriginal people discharged from hospital against medical advice of 2.0%.
- The SA Aboriginal rate of hospital discharge against medical advice (2.0%) is more than six times the age standardised percentage recorded for non-Aboriginal inpatients (0.3%).

Source: Based on AIHW 2013, 'Table 3.09.3: Discharges from hospital against medical advice (excluding mental and behavioural disorders), by Indigenous status and state/territory, July 2008 to June 2010,' *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health performance framework 2012: Detailed analyses*, AIHW, Canberra, viewed 28 March 2014, <<https://www.aihw.gov.au/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=60129543818>>.

8-5. Cancer survival rates – South Australia

Percentage of people surviving their cancer five years after cancer diagnosis, South Australia

	Year of diagnosis		
	1977-1994	1995-2009	1977-2009 combined
Aboriginal people	39.0%	42.4%	41.3%
Non-Aboriginal people	47.7%	58.2%	53.4%



Excludes cancer cases where Aboriginal status was unknown or not stated.

Cancer cases with one primary cancer site only. Those with multiple primaries excluded. Not adjusted for any factors.

- The 5-year unadjusted survival rate for Aboriginal people diagnosed with invasive single cancers in South Australia during the period 1995-2009 is 42.4% (SA Health 2014).
- This rate is relatively steady compared to the 39.0% of the previous period, 1977-1994.
- In comparison, the 5-year unadjusted survival rate for non-Aboriginal people in South Australia is statistically significantly higher at 58.2%.
- Also, the 5-year survival rate for non-Aboriginal people has increased by a statistically significant amount from the 1977-1994 period.
- The South Australian Health & Medical Research Institute (SAHMRI) is comparing cancer survival rates of Aboriginal people with non-Aboriginal people of similar age, diagnosis year and cancer type (2014).
- In the wider community cancer mainly affects older people, with 60% of cancers occurring in ages 65 years and older.
- However, among Aboriginal people, the majority (83%) of cancers occur in ages *under* 65 years.
- This additional research shows a 19% gap in 5-year cancer survival between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal diagnoses between 1990 and 2010 (41% against 60%).
- SAHMRI research also shows statistically significant lower cancer survival for Aboriginal people compared to non-Aboriginal people for specific cancer types of female breast cancer and bowel cancer.
- Nationally, the 5-year crude survival rate for all cancers combined, diagnosed between 1999-2007, was 40.2% for Aboriginal people compared to 51.9% for non-Aboriginal people (AIHW 2013).

Sources: Based on

SA Health 2014, Customised report.

South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute 2014, Customised report.

AIHW & Cancer Australia 2013, *Cancer in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Australia: an overview*, Cancer series no.78, Cat. no. CAN 75, AIHW, Canberra, viewed 2 October 2014, <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=60129544698>>, p. xii.



9: Health system performance

– All done efficiently

9-1-1. Primary healthcare, episodes of healthcare – South Australia

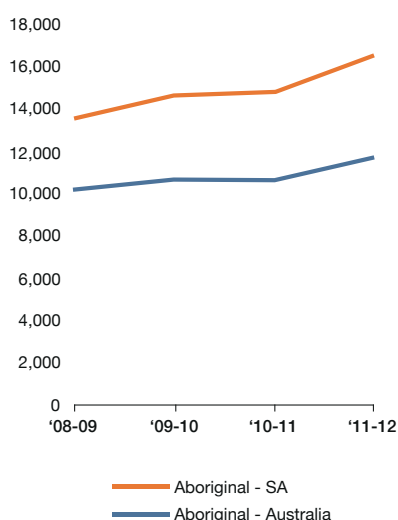
South Australian Aboriginal primary healthcare services*: Trend

Episodes of healthcare per Indigenous primary healthcare service*

Latest data: 2011-12

Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	16,628
Australia	11,700

* Includes only services which report data for the OSR.



- Readers should note that this indicator only includes Aboriginal primary healthcare services which report data for the Online Services Report (OSR).
- The OSR only includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health organisations that receive at least some of their funding from the Australian government to facilitate access to primary health care (including health promotion, dental and counselling services).
- In 2011-12, there were 13 of such defined Aboriginal primary healthcare services in SA, and they provided 216,162 episodes of healthcare.
- This equates to a rate of 16,628 episodes of healthcare provided per service.
- This rate has been trending up over the last five years.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 11, Primary and community health, Attachment tables, Table 11A.15: Indigenous primary healthcare services and episodes of healthcare (number),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/__data/assets/excel_doc/0020/132473/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter11-attachment.xlsx>.

9-1-2. Aboriginal primary healthcare, episodes of healthcare – National comparison

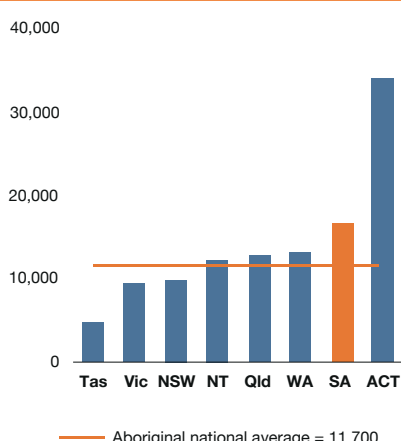
South Australian Aboriginal primary healthcare services*: States and territories

Episodes of healthcare per Indigenous primary healthcare service*

Latest data: 2011-2012

Tas	4,847
Vic	9,342
NSW	9,921
NT	12,322
Qld	12,828
WA	13,203
SA	16,628
ACT	34,118
Australia	11,700

* Includes only services which report data for the OSR.



- Readers should note that this indicator only includes Aboriginal primary healthcare services which report data for the Online Services Report (OSR).
- The OSR only includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health organisations that receive at least some of their funding from the Australian government to facilitate access to primary health care (including health promotion, dental and counselling services).
- The South Australian rate of 16,628 episodes of healthcare provided per primary healthcare service was well above the national average of 11,700.
- However, the overall SA rate was around half that recorded in the ACT where 34,118 episodes were provided by just one service.
- SA ranked second highest for this indicator.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 11, Primary and community health, Attachment tables, Table 11A.15: Indigenous primary healthcare services and episodes of healthcare (number),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0020/132473/rogs-2014-volume-e-chapter11-attachment.xlsx>.

9-2-1. Public hospital activity – South Australia

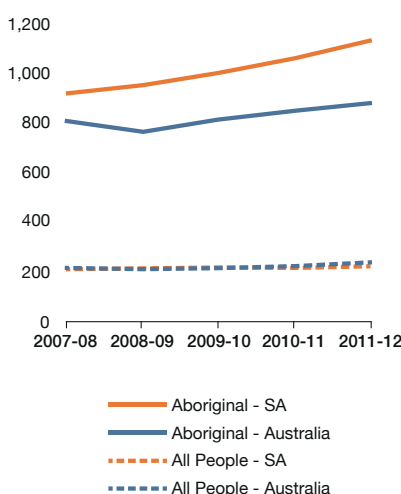
South Australian public hospital separations: Trend

Aboriginal people

Public hospital separations per 1,000 Aboriginal people, age standardised

Latest data: 2011-12

Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	1,129.1
Australia	877.4



- In 2011-12, there were 1,129.1 public hospital separations of Aboriginal inpatients in SA per 1,000 population.
- The trend in SA has been increasing, up from 908.9 in 2007-08.
- The Aboriginal rate in SA is five times the rate recorded for the population as a whole (227.6 separations per 1,000 population).
- The rate for Aboriginal inpatients in SA has been consistently above the national trend for Aboriginal inpatients over the last five years of reporting.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 10, Public hospitals, Attachment tables, Table 10A.11: Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0019/132472/rogs-2014-volume-e-chapter10-attachment.xlsx>.

9-2-2. Public hospital activity – Reasons for admission – South Australia

South Australian public hospital separation rate* for Aboriginal people by Major Diagnostic Category**

- The South Australian public hospital separation rate (age standardised) was 1,193.3 per 1,000 population for Aboriginal people in 2012-13, compared to 236.4 per 1,000 population for non-Aboriginal people.
- Aboriginal people in South Australia were more than five times more likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to be separated from a South Australian public hospital in 2012-13.
- The overwhelming majority of public hospital separation activity in South Australia during 2012-13 for Aboriginal people was in the Major Diagnostic Category associated with the kidneys and urinary tract (MDC 11).
- At an age-standardised rate of 720.0 separations per 1,000 Aboriginal population, the kidneys and urinary tract accounted for over 60% of all public hospital activity for Aboriginal people in South Australia.
- This was predominantly due to activity related to dialysis.
- At a rate of 720.0 public hospital separations per 1,000 population (age standardised) versus a rate of 43.2 for non-Aboriginal, Aboriginal people are almost 17 times more likely to be in hospital for reasons related to the kidneys and urinary tract (i.e. dialysis) than their non-Aboriginal counterparts.
- In 2012-13 the public hospital age-standardised separation rate per head of population was higher for Aboriginal people in this state across all the Major Diagnostic Categories with the exception of MDCs associated with neoplastic disorders and the male reproductive system.

TOP 5 MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES by Aboriginal population rate (age-standardised)

Public hospital separations per 1,000 population, age standardised			
Latest data: 2012-13			
Sorted in descending order by Aboriginal person rate			
Top 5 Major Diagnostic Categories by rate	Non-Aboriginal people	ABORIGINAL PERSONS	Rate Ratio
1. Kidney & urinary tract (MDC 11)	43.2	720.0	16.7
2. Circulatory system (MDC 5)	21.8	65.4	3.0
3. Respiratory system (MDC 4)	15.2	52.2	3.4
4. Pregnancy, childbirth & puerperium (MDC 14)	18.1	37.5	2.1
5. Digestive system (MDC 6)	19.7	35.6	1.8
...
ALL MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES	236.4	1,193.3	5.0

TOP 5 MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES by Aboriginal to non-Aboriginal rate ratio

Public hospital separations per 1,000 population, age standardised			
Latest data: 2012-13			
Sorted in descending order by Rate Ratio			
Top 5 Major Diagnostic Categories by ratio	Non-Aboriginal people	ABORIGINAL PERSONS	Rate Ratio
1. Kidney & urinary tract (MDC 11)	43.2	720.0	16.7
2. Alcohol & drug use (MDC 20)	1.6	15.7	9.8
3. Hepatobiliary system & pancreas (MDC 7)	4.1	18.0	4.4
4. Mental disorders & diseases (MDC 19)	7.3	31.7	4.3
5. Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic system (MDC 10)	3.8	14.6	3.8
...
ALL MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES	236.4	1,193.3	5.0

* Directly age standardised to the Australian population at the 2011 Census

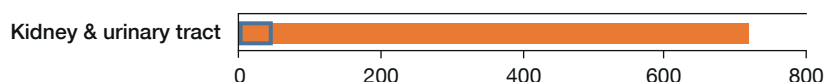
** Major Diagnostic Category using the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM).



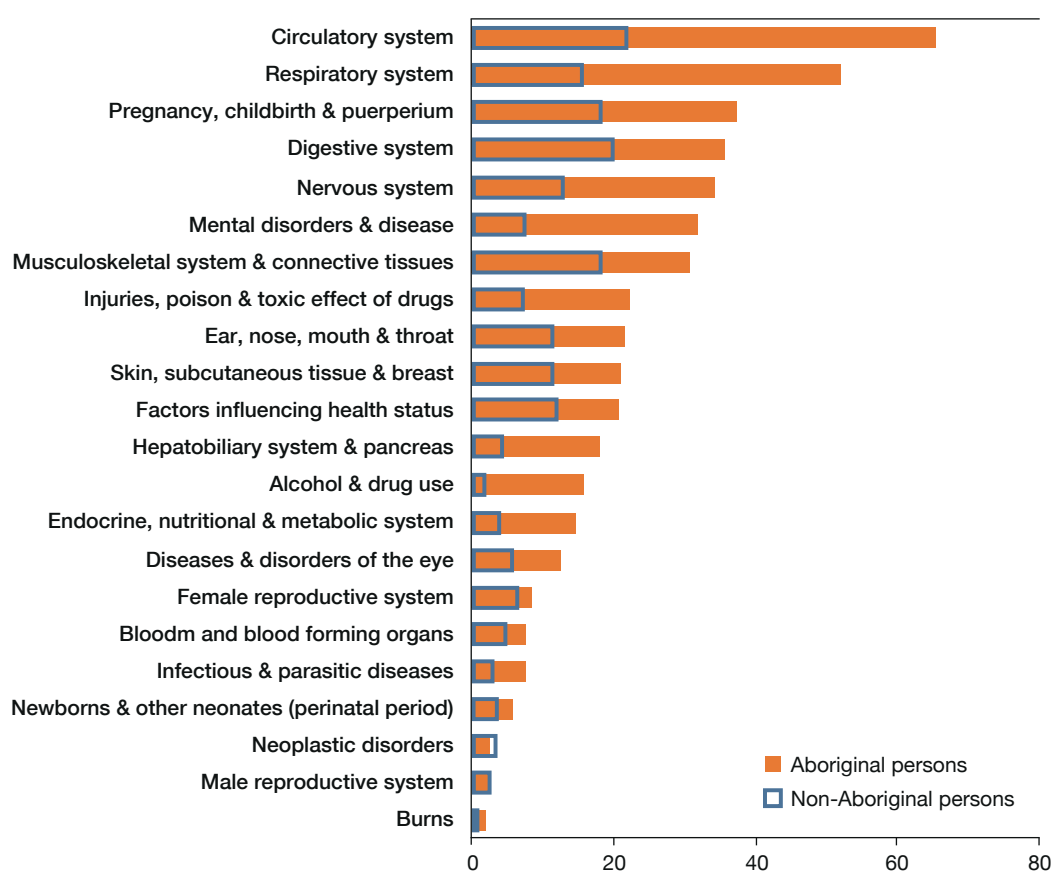
9-2-2 (cont'd). Public hospital activity – reasons for admission – South Australia

South Australian public hospital separation rate* for Aboriginal people by Major Diagnostic Category**
Public hospital separations per 1,000 population, age standardised , 2012-13

Kidney & urinary tract (MDC 11) graphed on a scale from 0-800 due to magnitude:



Remaining MDCs graphed on a scale from 0-80 separately to show detail:



* Directly age standardised to the Australian population at the 2011 Census

** Major Diagnostic Category using the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM). Pre-MDC and Error/Query DRG data not shown here.

Sources: Based on

Integrated South Australian Activity Collection Database, *Health information portal*, SA Health, monthly updating, time span covered October 1999 to February 2014.

ABS 2011, 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Indigenous) profile, Table I03: Age by Indigenous status by sex' in Community profiles of South Australia and Australia, *Census of population and housing*, viewed 28 March 2014, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>>.

9-2-3. Public hospital activity – National comparison

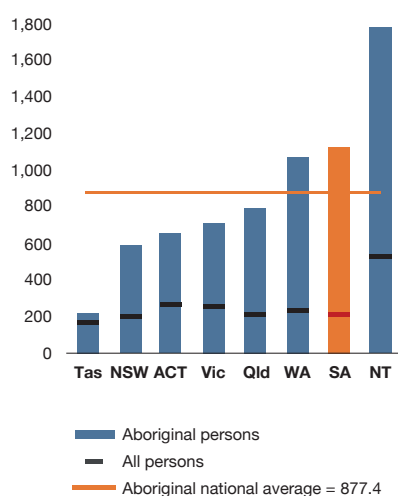
Public hospital separations: States and territories

Aboriginal hospital inpatients

Public hospital separations
per 1,000 Aboriginal people,
age standardised

Latest data: 2011-12

Tas	223.5
NSW	589.5
ACT	652.5
Vic	715.3
Qld	794.9
WA	1,074.5
SA	1,129.1
NT	1,778.7
Australia	877.4



- In 2011-12 the age standardised rate of Aboriginal public hospital separations (1,129.1 per 1,000 population) was ranked second highest of the states and territories.
- The SA rate was also well above the national average rate for Aboriginal people separated from public hospitals of 877.4 per 1,000 Aboriginal population.
- The SA Aboriginal rate of separations from public hospitals was over five times that of Tasmania (223.5).
- The SA Aboriginal rate of public hospital separations was five times that recorded for the SA population as a whole (227.6)

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 10, Public hospitals, Attachment tables, Table 10A.11: Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0019/132472/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter10-attachment.xlsm>.

9-2-4. Private hospital activity – South Australia

South Australian private hospital separations: Trend

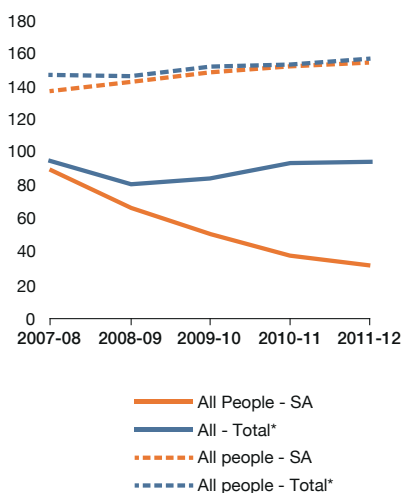
Aboriginal people

Private hospital separations
per 1,000 Aboriginal people,
age standardised

Latest data: 2011-12

Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	33.2
Total*	95.5

*Includes only NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, and SA.



*Includes only NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, and SA, for which the quality of data is considered acceptable.

- In 2011-12, there were 33.2 private hospital separations involving Aboriginal inpatients in SA per 1,000 population.
- The trend in SA has decreased markedly from the 91.3 per 1,000 population recorded in 2007-08.
- The Aboriginal rate in SA (33.2 per 1,000 population) was around one fifth of the rate recorded for the population as a whole (155.5).
- The rate for Aboriginal private hospital inpatients in SA has dropped well below the national trend for Aboriginal inpatients over the last five years of reporting.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 10, Public hospitals, Attachment tables, Table 10A.11: Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0019/132472/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter10-attachment.xlsm>.

9-2-5. Private hospital activity – National comparison

Private hospital separations: States and territories

Aboriginal hospital inpatients

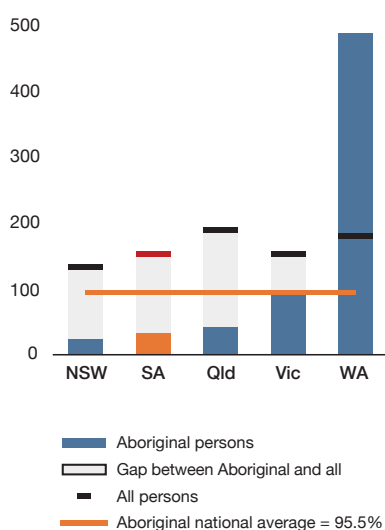
Private hospital separations
per 1,000 Aboriginal people,
age standardised

Latest data: 2010-2011

NSW	24.6
SA	33.2
Qld	43.7
Vic	91.9
WA	488.0
Tas	n.p.
ACT	n.p.
NT	n.p.
Total*	95.5

n.p. not published

*Includes only jurisdictions for which the
quality of data is considered acceptable.



*Includes only jurisdictions for which the quality of
data is considered acceptable.

- In 2011-12 the age standardised rate of Aboriginal private hospital separations (33.2 per 1,000 population) was second lowest of the five states and territories that reported data.
- The SA rate was well below the 5-jurisdiction average of 95.5 per 1,000 Aboriginal population.
- The SA Aboriginal rate of private hospital separations was a fraction of the rate recorded in WA (488.0 per 1,000 Aboriginal population).
- The SA Aboriginal rate of private hospital separations was around one fifth that recorded for the SA population as a whole (155.5 per 1,000 population).
- Western Australia was the only jurisdiction (that published data) where the private hospital separation rate was higher for Aboriginal people than their population as a whole.
- For the remaining states and territories, the Aboriginal rate was below the overall population rate, although the gap was smallest in Victoria.

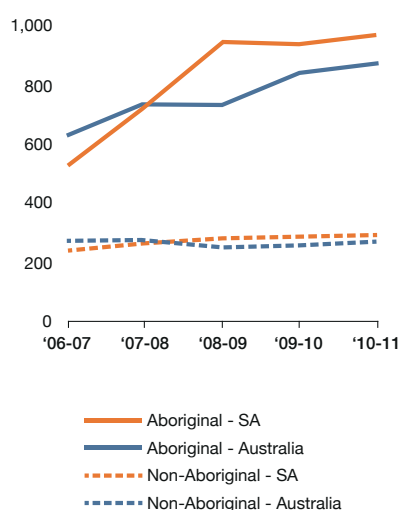
Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 10, Public hospitals, Attachment tables, Table 10A.11: Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number),' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 27 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0019/132472/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter10-attachment.xlsx>.

9-3-1. Community-based ambulatory mental health service contacts – South Australia

Community-based ambulatory mental health service contacts: Trend

Aboriginal people

Rate per 1,000 Aboriginal people, age standardised	
Latest data: 2010-11	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	968.8
Total*	870.9



- In 2010-11, there were 968.8 community-based ambulatory mental health service contacts involving Aboriginal people in SA per 1,000 Aboriginal population.
- The trend in SA's Aboriginal rate has increased markedly, almost doubling from the 528.9 per 1,000 population recorded in 2006-07.
- The Aboriginal rate in SA (968.8 per 1,000 population) was more than three times the rate recorded for the non-Aboriginal population in SA (297.7).
- The rate for Aboriginal people in SA has been trending up in line with an overall increase across Australia for Aboriginal people.

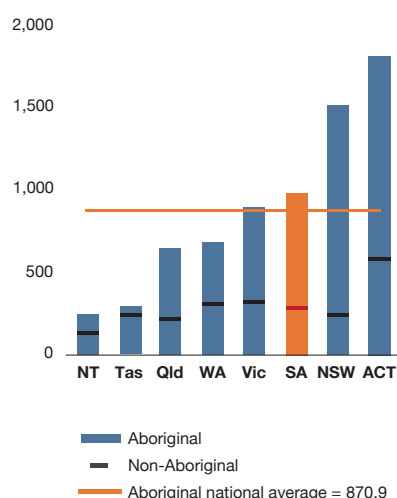
Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 12, Mental health management, Attachment tables, Table 12A.21: Specialised mental health care reported, by Indigenous status,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 10 February 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/132474/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter12-attachment.xlsx>.

9-3-2. Community-based ambulatory mental health service contacts – National comparison

Community-based ambulatory mental health service contacts: States and territories

Aboriginal people

Rate per 1,000 Aboriginal people, age standardised	
Latest data: 2010-11	
NT	242.4
Tas	289.2
Qld	634.1
WA	676.6
Vic	892.2
SA	968.8
NSW	1,511.5
ACT	1,807.5
Australia	870.9



- In 2010-11 the age standardised rate of community-based ambulatory mental health service contacts for Aboriginal people in SA was 968.8 per 1,000 population.
- The SA rate sat just above the national average of 870.9 per 1,000 Aboriginal population.
- The SA Aboriginal rate of community-based ambulatory mental health service contacts was ranked third highest of the states and territories.
- The SA rate was almost four times the rate in the Northern Territory (242.4) but around half that of the highest ranked jurisdiction (ACT) on 1,807.5.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 12, Mental health management, Attachment tables, Table 12A.21: Specialised mental health care reported, by Indigenous status,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 10 February 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/132474/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter12-attachment.xlsx>.



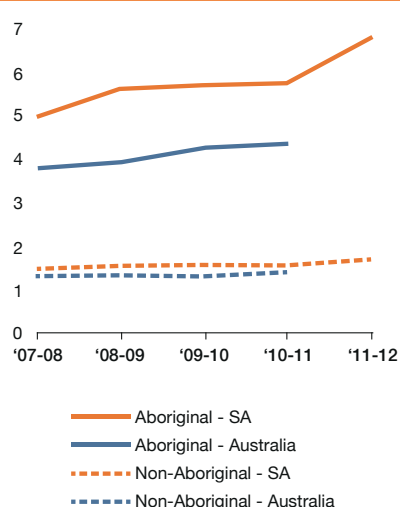
9-4-1. Public sector clinical mental health services – South Australia

People receiving public sector clinical mental health services: Trend

Aboriginal people

Age standardised proportion	
Latest data: 2011-12	
Metro. Adelaide	
Country SA	
South Australia	6.9%
Total*	n.a.

n.a. not available



- During 2011-12, 6.9% of Aboriginal people in SA had received public clinical mental health services.
- The trend in SA's Aboriginal rate has increased overall since 2007-08 when the rate was 5.0%
- The Aboriginal rate in has tracked well above the national average for Aboriginal people over the four years of time series data available for this indicator.
- The rate for non-Aboriginal people in 2011-12 was 1.7%.
- The rate for Aboriginal people in SA has trended at around four times the non-Aboriginal rate over the last five years.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 12, Mental health management, Attachment tables, Table 12A.26: Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and Indigenous status,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 10 February 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/132474/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter12-attachment.xlsm>.



9-4-2. Public sector clinical mental health services – National comparison

People receiving public sector clinical mental health services: States and territories

Aboriginal people

Percent, age standardised	
Latest data: 2011-12	
Tas	1.2%
NT	3.8%
Qld	4.8%
WA	5.4%
NSW	5.4%
SA	6.9%
ACT	7.9%
Vic	n.a.
Australia	n.a.

n.a. not available



- In 2011-12 the age standardised rate of public sector clinical mental health services for Aboriginal people in SA was 6.9%.
- There was no national average rate for Aboriginal people against which to compare at the time of writing.
- The SA Aboriginal rate of community-based ambulatory mental health service contacts was ranked second highest of the seven states and territories that reported data.
- The SA rate was almost six times the rate in Tasmania (1.2%).
- The SA Aboriginal rate was four times the non-Aboriginal rate (1.7%) in 2011-12.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Chapter 12, Mental health management, Attachment tables, Table 12A.26: Proportion of people receiving clinical mental health services by service type and Indigenous status,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 10 February 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/132474/rogs-2014-volumee-chapter12-attachment.xlsm>.





10: Are Aboriginal people in SA being listened to by the health system?

10-1-1. Health workforce – National comparison

Aboriginal people employed in health-related occupations: States and territories

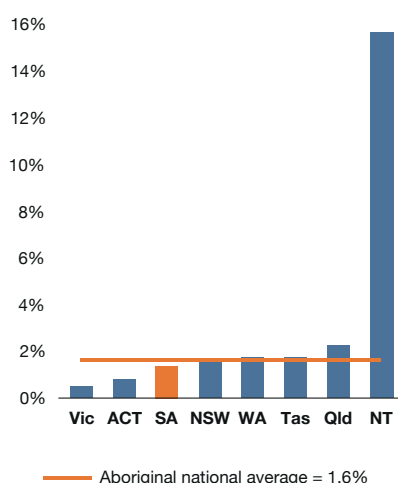
Aboriginal people aged 15+ yrs

Workforce (%): Aboriginal health workforce as a percent of health workforce.

Popn. (%): Aboriginal people as a percent of Census population

Latest data: 2011

State/territory	Workforce (%)	Popn. (%)
Vic	0.5%	0.7%
ACT	0.8%	1.5%
SA	1.4%	1.9%
NSW	1.7%	2.5%
WA	1.7%	3.1%
Tas	1.7%	4.0%
Qld	2.2%	3.6%
NT	15.7%	26.8%
Australia	1.6%	2.5%



- In 2011, there were 671 Aboriginal people in South Australia employed in a health related occupation.
- This constitutes 1.4% of the 49,153 total persons across the state employed in health-related occupations.
- The South Australian percentage was just below the national average of 1.6%.
- At 1.4%, the proportion of Aboriginal South Australians employed in health-related occupations (as a percentage of the total health-related workforce) also sits slightly below the expected percentage based on the proportion of Aboriginal people in the general population (1.9%).
- However, the 2011 Census results represent a doubling from the 2006 Census when just 0.7% of the health workforce in SA was Aboriginal people (302 Aboriginal health workers of a 42,386 total health workforce).

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Overview E, Attachment tables, Table EA.51: Indigenous health workforce, by State/Territory, 2011,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0005/132476/rogs-2014-volumee-sectore-attachment.xlsx>.

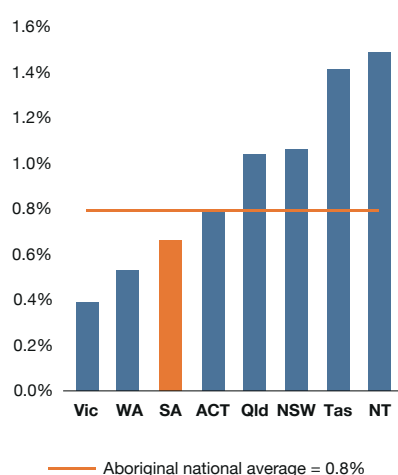
10-1-2. Employed nurses and midwives – National comparison

Employed nurses and midwives who are Aboriginal: States and territories

Percent of workforce (%)

Latest data: 2012

Vic	0.4%
WA	0.5%
SA	0.7%
ACT	0.8%
Qld	1.0%
NSW	1.1%
Tas	1.4%
NT	1.5%
Australia	0.8%



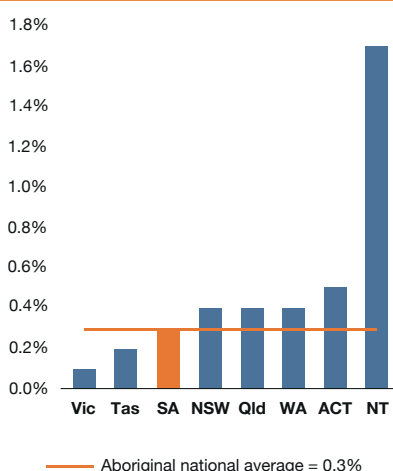
- In 2012, there were 182 Aboriginal people in South Australia employed as nurses and midwives.
- This constitutes 0.7% of the 27,561 total persons in SA employed as nurses and midwives.
- The South Australian percentage was just below the national average of 0.8%.
- South Australia ranked third lowest of the states and territories for this indicator.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Overview E, Attachment tables, Table EA.50: Employed health workforce, by Indigenous status and state and territory of principal practice,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0005/132476/rogs-2014-volumee-sectore-attachment.xlsx>.

10-1-3. Medical practitioners employed in medicine – National comparison

Employed medical practitioners who are Aboriginal: States and territories

Percent of workforce (%)	
Latest data: 2011	
Vic	0.1%
Tas	0.2%
SA	0.3%
NSW	0.4%
Qld	0.4%
WA	0.4%
ACT	0.5%
NT	1.7%
Australia	0.3%



- In 2011, there were 17 Aboriginal people in South Australia employed in medicine as medical practitioners.
- This constitutes 0.3% of the 6,328 total persons in SA employed in medicine as medical practitioner.
- The South Australian percentage was equivalent to the national average of 0.3%.
- South Australia ranked third lowest of the states and territories for this indicator.
- However, the rate was very small across all jurisdictions except for the Northern Territory.

Source: Based on Productivity Commission 2014, 'Volume E: Health, Overview E, Attachment tables, Table EA.50: Employed health workforce, by Indigenous status and state and territory of principal practice,' *Report on government services 2014*, Government of Australia, Canberra, viewed 24 March 2014, <http://www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0005/132476/rogs-2014-volume-e-sectore-attachment.xlsx>.

10-1-4. Aboriginal employees in SA Health

Aboriginal employees and Aboriginal Health Workers within SA Health

- As at June 2013, SA Health recorded a total headcount of 36,668 employees. A total of 358 employees were recorded on the payroll systems as self-identifying as Aboriginal, while 19,644 were non-Aboriginal. It's important to note that there was no Aboriginal status at all on employee records for a large number of SA Health staff (16,666, or 45.5% of the total have not had Aboriginal status recorded on the payroll systems). Reasons for this need to be investigated further.
- As there are a very large number of employees of unknown Aboriginal status, it was decided to omit this group from the calculation of proportion of Aboriginal employees, and produce an estimate based only on known data. There is no reason to assume that all unknowns are non-Aboriginal, and to do so would significantly under-represent the percentage estimate.
- Based on this method, there were 20,002 employees of *known* Aboriginal status, 358 of which had self-identified as Aboriginal. This puts the proportion of Aboriginal employees in SA Health, based on known Aboriginal status information, at an estimated 1.8%. If we were to include unknowns, the estimate would nearly halve to 1.0%.

Headcount (number)	Job type				
	Doctors	Nurses	Allied health professionals	Other SA Health staff	SA HEALTH TOTAL
Latest data: June 2013					
Aboriginal people	3	79	7	269	358
Non-Aboriginal people	1,617	7,977	2,001	8,049	19,644
Unknown Aboriginal status	1,671	7,967	1,312	5,716	16,666
Total employees (headcount)	3,291	16,023	3,320	14,034	36,668
Proportion of Aboriginal employees (from known Aboriginal status)	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	3.2%	1.8%

Source: SA Health 2013, Customised report.





11. Additional analysis – Spotlighted measures

The Health Performance Council, in consultation with Aboriginal leaders in South Australia, undertook a collaborative process of identifying a sub-set of key health system *performance* measures from Sections 2 to 10 in the Compendium that they agree should be “spotlighted”. Section 1, *What shapes the health of Aboriginal people in SA?*, was not included in the spotlighting process. This chapter provides an introduction and important context for what shapes health outcomes for Aboriginal people in this state. All the measures in Section 1 are considered to be of equally high importance.

Spotlighted performance measures have been highlighted by the HPC and Aboriginal leaders as standout performance improvements, or challenges, or a mix of both in the South Australian health system’s response to the health outcomes of the Aboriginal population.

Spotlighted performance measures are marked throughout the Compendium with this icon.



Compendium spotlighted performance measures identified by the HPC and Aboriginal leaders

Measure	Reasons measure was spotlighted
2-2. Smoking during pregnancy	Downward trend, but gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates.
2-3. Low birth weight	Downward trend, but gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates.
3-4. Psychological distress	South Australia ranked highest of the states and territories. Gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates.
3-12. Smoking	South Australian Aboriginal rate below national Aboriginal average. However, gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates.
4-1. Long-term health conditions	South Australian Aboriginal rate below the overall population rate. However, state Aboriginal rate above national Aboriginal average.
4-2. Mental health problems	Very high prevalence in South Australia, particularly in metropolitan Adelaide.
5-7. Suicide rate	Identified to the Health Performance Council as a priority issue by Aboriginal leaders for their communities.
6-1. Access to health service by health status	South Australia ranks the highest nationally.
6-6. Antenatal visits	Increasing trend, however gap remains between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates.
6-9. Children’s health checks	South Australia below national Aboriginal average and gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates.
6-10. Annual health assessments for older people	Increasing trend but South Australian Aboriginal rate below national Aboriginal average.
7-2. Care planning for clients with chronic disease	South Australian rates are lower than national Aboriginal averages.
7-4. Community follow-up after discharge from a psychiatric admission	More than half of Aboriginal people discharged from a psychiatric admission do not have a follow-up within 7 days.
8-4. Self-discharge from public hospital	Gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates. South Australian Aboriginal rate above national Aboriginal average. Relatively high rate in Country SA.
9-4. Public sector clinical mental health services	South Australian Aboriginal rate above national Aboriginal average. Gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates.



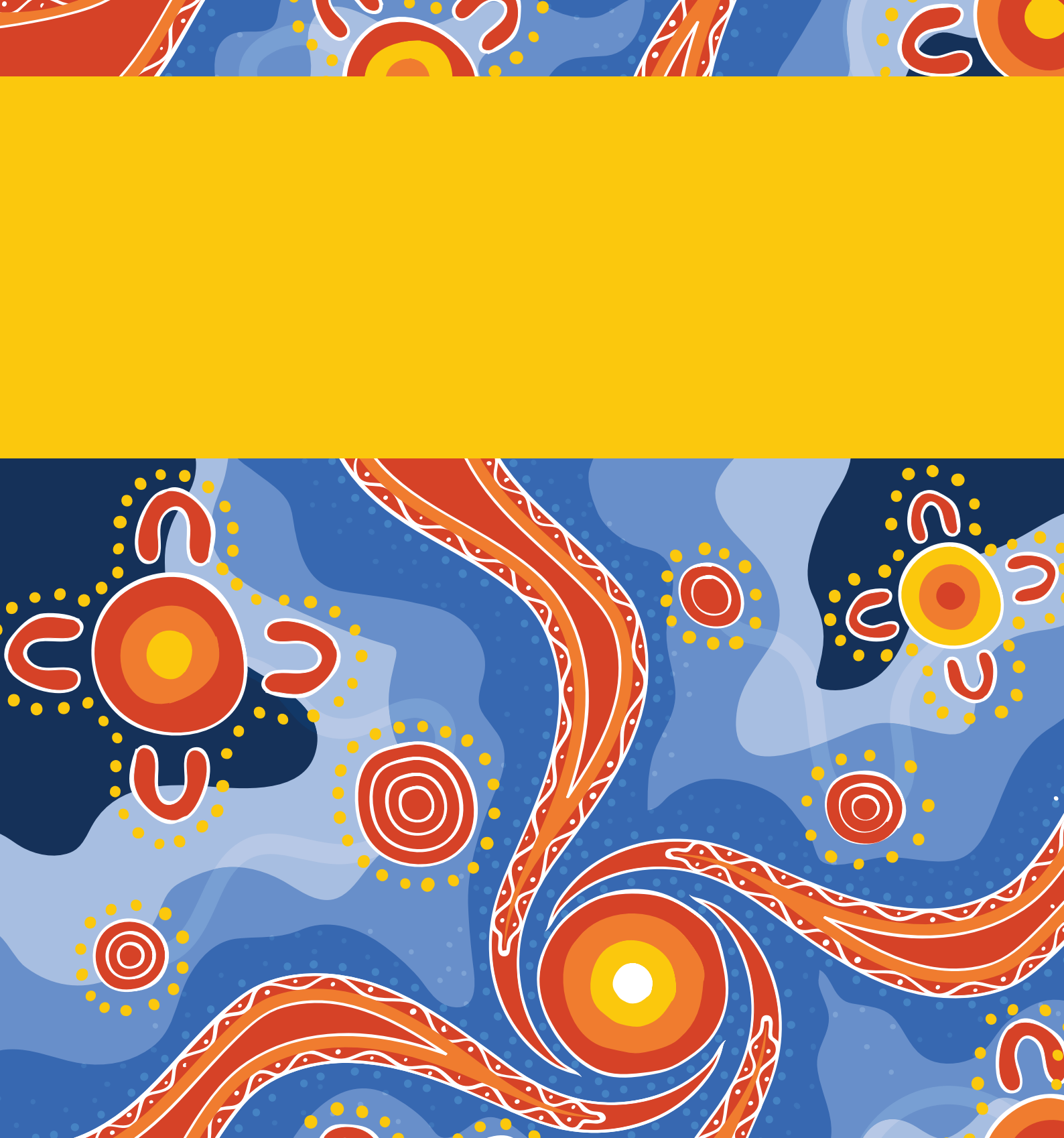
12. Glossary of statistical terms used

Age standardised (direct)	<p>Age standardisation is a method used to adjust the crude rate (see below) to remove the effects of different age structures when comparing populations.</p> <p>Direct age standardisation is used when the study population is large and the age-specific rates are reliable. The directly standardised rate is the overall rate that would have prevailed in a standard population if it had experienced, at each age, the death rate of the study population.</p>
Average	<p>The average (sometimes referred to as the “mean”) is a measure of central tendency of a collection of numbers. There are actually several types of average, but by far the most common is the “arithmetic mean”, calculated simply as the sum of the observations divided by the number of observations.</p>
Crude rate	<p>The number of observations divided by the relevant population (and then usually multiplied by 1000 or another appropriate multiplier for readability). For example, total deaths from all causes divided by the total population then multiplied by 1000 gives the crude death rate per 1000 population.</p> <p>When interpreting crude rates, it should be noted that rates may be affected by difference in the population structure for local areas. For example, in an area which is characterised by an older population, this alone would result in a higher crude death rate for many causes. To adjust for this, age standardisation is applied (see above).</p>
Median	<p>The median is another commonly used measure of central tendency. The median is the midpoint of a distribution, the number at which half the observations are smaller and the other half are larger.</p> <p>The median is less susceptible than an average to the influence of particularly large or small observations (outliers) in a dataset.</p>
Percentile	<p>The nth percentile is the point at which n percent of an ordered population of observations lie below. For example, the 20th percentile represents the bottom 20% of a set of observations. The 50th percentile is equivalent to the median.</p>
Prevalence	<p>The prevalence is the number or rate of cases of disease which exist in a population at a given point in time. Not to be confused with <i>incidence</i>, which refers to the number or rate of <i>new</i> cases of a disease which arises within a population within a specific period of time.</p>
Remoteness	<p>The Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMA) classification was developed in 1994 by the Department of Primary Industries and Energy, and the then titled Department of Human Services and Health (now Australian Government Department of Health). This classification is currently under review by the Department of Health and Ageing.</p> <p>Seven categories are included in this classification – 2 metropolitan, 3 rural and 2 remote. The classification is based on Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and allocates each SLA in Australia to a category based primarily on population numbers and an index of remoteness. The index of remoteness is used to allocate non-metropolitan SLAs to either the rural or remote zone. This index of remoteness was constructed for each non-metropolitan SLA using ‘distance factors’ related to urban centres containing a population of 10,000 persons or more, plus a factor called ‘personal distance’. Personal distance relates to population density and indicates the ‘remoteness’ or average distance of residents from one another.</p> <p>It is important to note that this method of allocating an SLA to a rural or remote zone is not perfect. Both the size of SLAs and the distribution of the population within SLAs vary enormously. This can mean, for example, that within a remote SLA there can be pockets that are rural rather than remote, and vice versa. More information: http://www.aihw.gov.au/rural-health-rrma-classification/</p>
Statistical significance	<p>Estimates generated from sample data come with a margin of error, but if an observed difference between two sample estimates (e.g. rates for metropolitan Adelaide vs. Country SA) is large enough, then that difference is said to be statistically significantly different. Exactly how large the difference needs to be depends on various factors, including sample size, but can be determined with a statistical test which calculates the probability of the observed difference being due to chance alone. If this probability is small enough, generally less than 5%, then it can be concluded that some effect other than sampling error (e.g. residential status of the population) is resulting in the observed difference.</p> <p>It is important to note that when used in statistics, the word significant does not mean important or meaningful, as it does in everyday speech. An observed difference can still be of practical significance, without being statistically significantly higher/lower/different.</p>



13. Index

Access		Housing	
Aboriginal health worker	50	Condition	15
GP or doctor	48, 49	Home ownership	16
Health service by health status	48	Overcrowding	17
Nurse or midwife	49	Identify to health service as Aboriginal	58
Traditional Aboriginal healer	50	Immunisations	51
Age at death, median	43	Imprisonment	18
Alcohol risk	34	Income	14
Antenatal visits	50	Kidney disease	40
Asthma	39	Language	11
Birth weight	22	Life expectancy	26
Blood pressure	34	Literacy	
Breast cancer screening	59	Health literacy	29
Cancer survival	66	Reading	23
Care planning, chronic disease	58	Mental health	
Culture	12	Ambulatory	74
Death rate		Community follow-up	60
All	42	Prevalence	38
Children	45	Public sector, clinical	75
External causes	46	Numeracy	24
Infants	44	Nutrition	
Perinatal	43	Aboriginal Traditional Foods	32
Suicide	46	Fruit	30
Diabetes	39	Vegetables	31
Disability	26	Overweight and obesity	
Driver's licence	17	Adults	33
Elective surgery	56	Children	33
Emergency department	55	Physical activity	32
Fertility	20	Population	10
GP-type presentations to ED, potentially avoidable	62	Primary healthcare	68, 69
Health assessments		Psychological distress	28
All	52	School, Year 12 retention	13
Children	53	Smoking	21, 35
Older people	54	Unemployment	14, 15
Health conditions, long term	38	Waiting times	
Health status	27, 48	Elective surgery	56
Heart and circulatory problems	40	Emergency department	55
Hospitalisations		Wellbeing	
Discharge against medical advice	65	Social and emotional	28
Potentially preventable	63	Workforce	
Private hospital activity	72, 73	Aboriginal employees	78, 79
Procedures performed	64	Health workforce	78
Public hospital activity	69, 70, 71, 72	Medical practitioners	79
		Nurses and midwives	78



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www.ausgoal.gov.au/creative-commons

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