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Appendix 1.1: Project resources and outputs

Software

The main software products used in the production of this atlas were:

HealthMap – mapping (see box, opposite)

Harvard Graphics - charting

Microsoft Excel – calculation of percentages, rates, data standardisation, correlations

Microsoft Word – word processing, production of PDFs for publishing.

Production

The text, tables, graphs and maps were collated in Microsoft Word (the maps and graphs were pasted into frames in the document). When editing was completed, the word processing files were printed to PDFs as 'final copy'. These were sent to the printer and electronically transferred to plates for offset printing.

Project output

Data in electronic and printed form

The text, maps and data can be downloaded for reading and printing from the Public Health Information Development Unit's World Wide Web site at www.publichealth.gov.au.

Also on this web site is an interactive mapping feature, which allows users to view the maps from the atlas, as well as the accompanying data.

Where errors are found in the text or data, errata sheets will be posted to the web site, as will additional analyses of relevant data.

HealthMap

HealthMap is an in-house mapping product developed to allow data with a geographic base to be mapped in a straightforward way. This is achieved by etc re designer, atlas.mdb, then HealthMap.

pastings the area code (eg. postcode number, SLA code) and the data into a spreadsheet, from where the map areas are in-filled with the colour or shade for the particular value.

The package provides a range of options for selecting colours or shades, for setting to different map projections, etc.

Appendix 1.2: Geographic areas

The following notes are intended to amplify and explain points raised in Chapter 2, Methods, as to the areas used in the atlas.

Areas mapped

Statistical Local Areas

The area mapped is, in the majority of cases, the Statistical Local Area (SLA), an area defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the presentation and analysis of data. In South Australia, SLAs are equivalent to, or smaller than, Local Government Areas (LGAs): the areas of the State not incorporated into LGAs are also designated as SLAs. In Adelaide, most Local Government Areas (LGAs) have been split into two or more SLAs: only Adelaide, Prospect and Walkerville LGA are not split, so the LGA is equivalent to the SLA. Charles Sturt is an example of a split LGA: it is comprised of four SLAs - Coastal, Inner East, Inner West and North-East. These SLAs date from 1998 when the existing SLAs (the majority of which were whole LGAs) were determined to be too large for most statistical purposes.

In country South Australia, fewer LGAs are split into SLAs. In fact, the formation of the current SLAs is the reverse of that in Adelaide. In 1998 there were perceived to be too many LGAs, and the numbers were reduced by amalgamation etc. New SLAs were designed at this time, with some equivalent to whole LGAs (eg Mallala SLA is equivalent to Mallala (DC)) and some reflecting the old, pre-amalgamation structure. For example, Barmera (DC) and Berri (DC) were amalgamated to form Berri and Barmera (DC), with two SLAs, Barmera and Berri.

The SLAs mapped for the metropolitan regions are shown on the key map at the end of the atlas.

Urban centres (towns)

A majority of the data for non-metropolitan areas is mapped by SLA. SLAs that are wholly or predominantly urban centres (towns) have been separately identified and located on the maps as a circle. Many urban centres – including two of the largest (Port Augusta, 13,194 and Murray Bridge, 13,017) and two of medium size (Victor Harbor, 8,968 and Mount Barker, 9,153) – are not separate SLAs. Each of the SLAs covering these urban centres includes a proportion of rural population.

To increase the number of urban centres for which data could be analysed and mapped, all urban centres with a population of 1,500 or more were examined to see whether they met a set of rules relating to the extent to which they provided the majority of the population of the SLA in which they

lay. The rules are shown in Table A1.

Table A1: Rules for mapping urban centres (outside of Metropolitan Adelaide)

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 If 100 per cent of an urban centre/ locality (UCL) [with a population of 1500 or more] is in an SLA and the UCL represents 80 per cent or more of the SLA, then the SLA is mapped as the urban centre.2 If an UCL is located in <i>two</i> SLAs and the largest part represents 80 per cent or more of a single SLA, it is mapped provided the part in another SLA represents less than 20 per cent of the total UCL population: in this case it is mapped as the area represented by the host SLA [i.e. by the population relating to the major part].3 If the above two conditions are met, a further requirement is that the population be largely comprised of usual residents. |
|--|

Using this approach, eleven of the thirty eight urban centres in the State with a population of 1,500 or more have been mapped.

The SLAs mapped for country South Australia are shown on the key map at the end of the atlas.

Burden of Disease areas

Estimates of the Burden of Disease provided by the Department of Health and mapped in Chapter 6 have been mapped to larger areas because of the small number of cases. These areas were also used for mapping infant deaths and are shown on the key map at the end of the atlas.

Remoteness areas

The remoteness areas in each SLA are listed in Table A2 (SLAs in the Major Cities category are not listed).

Table A2: SLAs by ASGC remoteness classes

ASGC remoteness class	ASGC remoteness class
Inner regional	Outer regional ... cont
Mitcham (C) - Hills	Mount Remarkable (DC)
Unincorporated Western	Unincorporated Murray Mallee
Salisbury (C) Bal	Karoonda East Murray (DC)
Onkaparinga (C) - Hackham	Renmark Paringa (DC) - Renmark
Tea Tree Gully (C) - Hills	Yorke Peninsula (DC) - North
Onkaparinga (C) - South Coast	Renmark Paringa (DC) - Paringa
Gawler (M)	The Coorong (DC)
Adelaide Hills (DC) - Central	Berri & Barmera (DC) - Berri
Adelaide Hills (DC) - Ranges	Berri & Barmera (DC) - Barmera
Playford (C) - Hills	Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC)
Playford (C) - West	Loxton Waikerie (DC) - East
Onkaparinga (C) - Hills	Peterborough (DC)
Mount Barker (DC) - Central	Robe (DC)
Adelaide Hills (DC) Bal	Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)
Adelaide Hills (DC) - North	Flinders Ranges (DC)
Mount Barker (DC) Bal	Lacepede (DC)
Barossa (DC) - Tanunda	Tatiara (DC)
Victor Harbor (DC)	Remote
Barossa (DC) - Barossa	Port Lincoln (C)
Light (DC)	Unincorporated Riverland
Alexandrina (DC) - Coastal	Southern Mallee (DC)
Barossa (DC) - Angaston	Unincorporated. Whyalla
Mallala (DC)	Franklin Harbor (DC)
Alexandrina (DC) - Strathalbyn	Tumby Bay (DC)
Yankalilla (DC)	Kangaroo Island (DC)
Murray Bridge (RC)	Unincorporated Pirie
Mount Gambier (C)	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)
Outer regional	Yorke Peninsula (DC) - South
Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	Cleve (DC)
Port Pirie C Districts (M) - City	Kimba (DC)
Wakefield (DC)	Roxby Downs (M)
Mid Murray (DC)	Unincorporated Yorke
Port Augusta (C)	Elliston (DC)
Port Pirie C Districts (M) Bal	Very Remote
Grant (DC)	Le Hunte (DC)
Copper Coast (DC)	Streaky Bay (DC)
Whyalla (C)	Unincorporated Lincoln
Barunga West (DC)	Unincorporated Flinders Ranges
Northern Areas (DC)	Cooper Pedy (DC)
Wattle Range (DC) - East	Ceduna (DC)
Goyder (DC)	Unincorporated West Coast
Wattle Range (DC) - West	Unincorporated Far North
Loxton Waikerie (DC) - West	

Appendix 1.3: Analysis and presentation of data

Data ranges settings in maps

The selection of ranges for the presentation of data in the maps in this atlas takes into account a variety of factors. These are the

- data ranges used for other maps, particularly closely related maps
- number of areas in each range
- 'balance' of the visual impact of the map.

Socioeconomic groupings of areas

In addition to mapping the geographic distribution of the population, the SLAs in the metropolitan regions have been aggregated into five groups of similar socioeconomic status: these groups, presented in Chapter 9, are called quintiles. Each of the five quintiles is made up of SLAs of similar socioeconomic status: a more detailed description is provided in the box (below). The rate or proportion for each indicator has been calculated for the quintiles and is presented in a graph and a table. In this way, comparisons can be made between the populations living in areas of differing socioeconomic status.

Construction of the socioeconomic groupings of areas: the quintiles

The five groups have been constructed using the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) as the measure of each the socioeconomic status of each SLA. The SLAs in the metropolitan regions were ranked in order of their IRSD score, then five groups were formed, each with around 20% of the population. The first quintile comprises SLAs with the highest IRSD scores (most advantaged areas) and the last quintile comprises areas with the lowest IRSD scores (most disadvantaged areas). The same approach was applied to SLAs in country South Australia.

The IRSD is one of four Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) produced by the ABS following the 2001 Census using data variables collected in the Census.

Standardised Ratios

Where the comparisons between areas for an indicator are likely to be affected by variations in the age profile of the area, the data have been age-standardised. This effectively means any differences in age-standardised rates between areas are reflecting the influence of factors other than age. In this atlas, the age-standardised data are presented as an index, with the South Australia or the metropolitan regions¹ as 100; an index of 110 in an area means the standardised ratio is 10% higher (for an area of its population size and structure) in the area than expected from the State rates. An index of 85 means the standardised ratio is 15% lower (for an area of its population size and structure) in the area than expected from the State rates.

Where a ratio for an area varies significantly from the State rate, the degree of statistical significance is indicated by asterisks. A single asterisk indicates that the ratio is statistically significant at the 5% confidence level, that is, that the likelihood of the observed ratio being due to chance or random error is 5%. A double asterisk indicates that the observed ratio is statistically significant at the 1% confidence level.

Rate Ratio

The graph of the socioeconomic groupings of areas includes a 'rate ratio', which shows the differential between the average percentage or standardised ratio for that indicator (eg. low income families) in the most disadvantaged areas (Quintile 5) and the most advantaged areas (Quintile 1). The statistical significance of rate ratios is shown with an asterisk(s), as described above.

Indicators

Table A3 provides the data sources for the indicators mapped.

¹ Data were standardised to the metropolitan regions where data were not available for the State as a whole (eg. domiciliary care and community health services and the estimates of chronic diseases)

Table A3: Data sources

Chapter	Data source
Chapter 4	<p>Data largely from the ABS Basic or Usual Residents Profiles, 2001: exceptions are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Total Fertility Rate (calculated from births data purchased from ABS) - jobless families and educational participation variables (purchased from ABS) - unemployment data (purchased from DEWR) - the SACE achievement scores, supplied by SSABSA - rent assistance data, purchased from Centrelink9 and - the IRSD (from SEIFA database, supplied by ABS).
Chapter 5	Data were purchased from Centrelink.
Chapter 6	<p>Perinatal data (low birthweight, pregnancy outcomes, termination of pregnancy and smoking in pregnancy) from Pregnancy Outcome Unit, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health SA</p> <p>Immunisation data from National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance, The New Children’s Hospital at Westmead</p> <p>Childhood overweight and obesity from Child and Youth Health at the Children, Youth and Women’s Health Service</p> <p>Dental health from SA Dental Service</p> <p>Chronic disease and injury prevalence estimates/ self-reported health/ risk factor prevalence produced by Australian Bureau of Statistics, in conjunction with PHIDU</p> <p>Cancer incidence from Health Statistics Unit, Epidemiology Branch, Department of Health SA</p> <p>Premature and avoidable mortality calculated from deaths data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics</p>
Chapter 7	<p>Primary health and community-based services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community health, community mental health and Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services data from Data Management Unit, Department of Health SA - Department of Families and Communities data from the Department <p>Home and community care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data for domiciliary care service clients from Department of Families and Communities - Home nursing from RDNS and home delivered meals from Meals on Wheels <p>Screening test services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breast screening participation and outcomes data from BreastScreenSA - Cervical screening participation and outcomes data from SA Cervix Screening Program <p>General medical practitioners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GP services from Health Insurance Commission - Data for population per GP from Health Insurance Commission (GPs) and ABS (population) <p>Emergency department attendances data from Emergency Department Collection</p> <p>Outpatient department attendances estimated from data from OACIS and MMSS</p> <p>Private health insurance data from Hansard</p> <p>Admissions data from ISAAC</p> <p>Booking list data from Booking List Information System</p>

Appendix 1.4: Classification of procedures

The procedures mapped were defined using the ICD-10-AM codes shown in Table A4.

Table A4: ICD-10-AM codes for surgical procedures, mapped in Chapter 7

Surgical procedure	ICD-10-AM code
Tonsillectomy with/ without adenoidectomy	41786-01, 41787-01, 41789-00, 41789-01
Myringotomy	41632-00, 41632-01
Caesarean section	16520-00, 16520-01, 16520-02, 16520-03
Hysterectomy	35653-00, 35653-01, 35653-02, 35653-03, 35657-00, 35661-00, 35664-00, 35664-01, 35667-00, 35667-01, 35670-00, 35673-00, 35673-01, 35750-00, 35753-00, 35753-01, 35756-00, 35756-01, 35756-02, 90450-00, 90450-01

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Appendix 1.5: Synthetic estimates for small areas

Chronic diseases and associated risk factors

The data for chronic conditions and risk factors for SLAs presented in Chapter 6 have been estimated from the 2001 National Health Survey (NHS), conducted by the ABS: the next section includes a description of the synthetic estimation process. The NHS sample includes the majority people living in private households, but excludes the most remote areas of Australia. These areas cover 86.4% of Australia's land mass and

comprise just 3% of the total population; however, 28% of Australia's Indigenous population live in these areas. Thus it has not been possible to produce these estimates for Divisions with relatively high proportions of their population in the most remote areas of Australia.

The data for chronic conditions and risk factors are self-reported data, reported to interviewers in the 2001 NHS. Table A5 includes notes relevant to this data.

Table A5: Notes on estimates of chronic diseases and associated risk factors

Indicator	Notes on the data
Estimates of chronic disease and injury	
Long term conditions	- Respondents were asked whether they had been diagnosed with any long term health condition (a condition which has lasted or is expected to last for 6 months or more), and were also asked whether they had been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma, cancer, heart and circulatory conditions, and/or diabetes
Injury event	- Injuries which occurred in the four weeks prior to interview
Estimates of measures of self-reported health	
Very high psychological distress levels (K10)	- Derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale-10 items (K-10), which is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks prior to interview. 'Very high' distress is the highest level of distress category (of a total of four categories) .
Fair or poor self-assessed health status	- Respondent's general assessment of their own health, against a five point scale from excellent through to poor – 'fair' or 'poor' being the two lowest in the scale
Estimates of selected risk factors	
Overweight (not obese)	- Based on self-reported height and weight; BMI calculated and grouped into categories (to allow reporting against both WHO and NHMRC guidelines) - overweight: 25.0 to less than 30.0
Obese	- Based on self-reported height and weight; BMI calculated and grouped into categories (to allow reporting against both WHO and NHMRC guidelines) – obese: 30.0 and greater
Smokers	- Respondent's undertaking regular (or daily) smoking at the time of interview
Physical inactivity	- Did not exercise in the two weeks prior to interview through sport, recreation or fitness (including walking) – excludes incidental exercise undertaken for other reasons, such as for work or while engaged in domestic duties.
High health risk due to alcohol consumed	- Respondent's estimated average daily alcohol consumption in the seven days prior to interview (based on number of days and quantity consumed). Alcohol risk levels were grouped according to NHMRC risk levels for harm in the long term, with 'high risk' defined as a daily consumption of more than 75 ml for males and 50 ml for females.

Note: For a full description, refer to *ABS 2001 National Health Survey, Cat. No. 4364.0* and *ABS 2001 Health Risk Factors, Cat. No. 4812.0*. Refer to ABS website.

Synthetic estimation for small areas

Introduction

Statistics for small geographic areas are generally available only through the use of administrative sources or the population census. Although household surveys contain much data of value, they provide estimates at a broad geographic level, usually at the State or Territory level, and for other regions with large populations. Estimates are rarely available for small areas such as the Statistical Local Area (SLA) mapped in this atlas.

Estimates produced from sample surveys are subject to two types of error: non-sampling errors which arise from errors in collecting, recording and processing the data; and sampling errors which arise because a sample, rather than the entire population is surveyed. The sampling error tends to increase as the sample size decreases. Thus estimates produced from small samples can be subject to such high sample errors as to make them too unreliable for most practical purposes. For household surveys, SLAs typically have small samples or they are not sampled at all; therefore, reliable direct survey estimates are not available.

Through the use of synthetic estimation techniques it is possible to produce reliable region level statistics (Marker, 1999). A method of synthetic estimation was applied from the 2001 National Health Survey (NHS) to predict, at the SLA level, the number of people who:

- had long term conditions of the respiratory system; circulatory system; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue;
- had asthma
- had diabetes mellitus type 2
- had arthritis
- had rheumatoid arthritis
- had osteoarthritis
- had long term mental or behavioural disorders
- had very high psychological stress based on the Kessler 10 Scale (K10) (aged 18 years and over)
- had injury events in the previous 4 weeks requiring treatment or action
- exercised at a sedentary level in the previous 2 weeks (aged 15 years and over)
- were overweight or obese based on body mass index (BMI) (aged 15 years and over)
- were current smokers (aged 18 years and over)
- consumed alcohol in the previous week at levels which would be a high risk to health if continued (aged 18 years and over)
- had a self-assessed poor or fair health status (aged 15 years and over).

Background

Synthetic estimation predicts a value for a small geographic area based on modelled survey data and known characteristics of the area. A synthetic prediction can be interpreted as the likely value for a 'typical' area with those characteristics. The SLA is the regional level of interest for this project.

The model used for predicting small area data is determined by analysing data at a higher geographic level, in this case Australia. The relationship observed at the higher level between the characteristic of interest and known characteristics is assumed to also hold at the lower level. The predictions are made by applying the model to the small area data. This modelling technique can be considered as a sophisticated prorating of Australian estimates to the SLA level.

The process of producing the predictions consists of four parts:

- preparation of data;
- model fitting;
- synthetic prediction; and
- assessing the predictions

Preparation of data

Models from the NHS data are applied to small area data; therefore, small area variables that can be used must satisfy the following criteria. They must be:

- well related to the characteristics of interest;
- similar to variables on the 2001 NHS;
- available for similar time periods (both date and length of period); and be
- available at a similar geographic level (Australia) as well as the area of interest (SLA).

Variables that satisfy the above criteria were sourced from:

- 2001 Census of Population and Housing;
- pension data from the Department of Family and Community Services;
- pension data from the Department of Veterans' Affairs;
- health insurance data from Hansard;
- hospital separations data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare; and
- un-referred attendances with general medical practitioners (GPs) from Medicare.

See Table A6 for a list of the types of small area variables used.

Many of the small area variables used differed from NHS variables by definition, collection methodology, reference period and geography. In such instances, appropriate adjustments are made using information obtained by comparing counts, proportions and distributions of the common variables. For example, the income variable is

available to the nearest dollar from the NHS, but the small area variable sourced from the Census is available by income range only. This requires the NHS income data to be classified to similar ranges. A comparison of the counts and distributions of persons across the income ranges indicated that income data from the NHS and Census were sufficiently well aligned for the purposes of prediction. Some variables required conversion of their geography from postcode to SLA (2001 Australian Standard Geographical Classification).

Model fitting

The relationship between the characteristic of interest and the small area variables are modelled using data from the NHS at the Australian level. The 16 characteristics of interest were modelled independently.

The models applied take the linear form:

$$Y = p_0 + p_1X_1 + p_2X_2 + p_3X_3 + \dots + p_jX_j$$

where

- Y is the characteristic of interest
- X_i are the small area variables
- p_i are the coefficients which are produced from the modelling process.

The Y takes the value 1 if an individual has the characteristic of interest and 0 otherwise. For example, in the case of self-assessed health status the Y takes the value 1 if an individual's status is fair or poor and 0 otherwise.

Small area variables (X_i) that are categorical take the value 1 if an individual has the characteristic (e.g. has private health insurance) or 0 otherwise (e.g. does not have private health insurance). For ordinal small area variables, X_i can take a value greater than 1 (e.g. number of times has visited a GP in the last two weeks).

The coefficients, p_i, are estimated using the linear regression technique. The observations of a NHS data file are randomly split into two halves. Regression models are fitted to each of the halves as well as the whole data set. Weights are used in the regression method so the models are representative of the whole population. Variables are removed if they are not important in predicting the characteristic of interest in both the data set containing all observations and the data sets containing half the observations. The process of removing insignificant variables continues until a final linear model is obtained whereby all variables are significant (p < 0.05 for the data set containing all observations and p < 0.15 for the data sets containing half the observations) in the estimation of the characteristic of interest. Fitting the models to the split data sets as well as the whole data set produces more robust final models as the

probability of including a variable with undesirable variability is reduced.

Table A6 summarises the types of variables that were included in the final models.

Synthetic prediction

The predictions are derived by applying the linear regression models (based on the NHS data) to the small area data. The NHS data and small area data differ in scope. The NHS covers persons residing in private dwellings across urban and rural areas and excludes persons in sparsely populated areas. The majority of the small area data are for the whole population and include persons in non-private dwellings. Therefore, the predictions are based on the assumption that the characteristics of persons in private dwellings and non-private dwellings are spread equally across the SLAs. Despite the difference in scopes, adjustments were made to ensure that the predictions of the SLAs (excluding the SLAs in sparsely populated areas) added up to the Australian estimates from the NHS.

Assessing the predictions

The models are assessed by comparing predictions against values determined directly from the NHS. For SLAs that were sampled, the direct NHS estimates are adjusted to ensure that they are representative of the SLA populations in the small area data. These adjusted NHS estimates are plotted against the predictions against the adjusted NHS estimates to determine if there are reasonable relationships between the predictions and NHS estimates.

The 95% confidence intervals are calculated for the adjusted NHS estimates to see if the majority of predictions fall within the confidence intervals. Another measure of the quality of the synthetic predictions can be based on how much of the difference between the predictions and adjusted NHS estimates can be explained by sampling error. If the difference between the predictions and adjusted NHS estimates is smaller than the sampling error, then we may have some assurance that the predictions are better than the adjusted NHS estimates.

Table A6: Small area variables in the final models

Small area variables	Long term conditions*														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	H	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Sex	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Age	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Marital status	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no
English proficiency	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Birthplace	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Year of arrival	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	yes
Currently studying	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes
Highest schooling	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Qualification	no	no	no	yes	no	no	yes	no							
Indigenous status	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	no	no
Metropolitan area	yes	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no						
State	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	yes
SEIFA IRSD	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
ARIA	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
FACS pension	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
DVA pension	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes
Employment status	no	yes	no	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes						
Occupation	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no
Industry	yes	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	no						
Personal income	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Head & spouse income	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no
Persons in household	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no
Family type	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Dwelling type	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	no
Health insurance	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
GP consultation	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Hospital admission	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no

* Codes for long term conditions - A: of the respiratory system; B: asthma; C: of the circulatory system; D: diabetes type 2; E: of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue; F: arthritis; G: osteo-arthritis; H: Mental and behavioural disorders; I: Very high psychological distress; J: Injury events; K: Sedentary exercise levels; L: Overweight, obese; M: Current smoker; N: High risk alcohol consumption; O: Fair or poor health

Appendix 1.6: Supporting information

Tables A7, A8 and A9 provide the data on which Figures 4.1 and 4.3 are based. Table A10 has information supporting Figure 4.6.

Table A7: Population change by age and sex, Metropolitan Adelaide

Age Group	Metropolitan Adelaide							
	1986		1991		1996		2001	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
0-4	67,651	6.7	68,666	6.5	68,444	6.3	32,086	5.3
5-9	64,796	6.5	70,168	6.6	68,572	6.4	34,856	5.8
10-14	73,931	7.4	68,222	6.5	71,131	6.6	36,578	6.1
15-19	84,798	8.4	81,377	7.7	74,027	6.9	41,418	6.9
20-24	87,170	8.7	88,719	8.4	83,251	7.7	41,866	7.0
25-29	85,378	8.5	85,667	8.1	82,026	7.6	41,004	6.8
30-34	78,348	7.8	86,206	8.2	82,837	7.7	42,167	7.0
35-39	78,875	7.9	80,128	7.6	84,470	7.8	43,489	7.2
40-44	61,844	6.2	80,202	7.6	79,405	7.4	45,763	7.6
45-49	51,845	5.2	62,379	5.9	78,358	7.3	43,962	7.3
50-54	46,801	4.7	51,342	4.9	60,270	5.6	43,536	7.2
55-59	50,768	5.1	45,405	4.3	48,991	4.5	32,604	5.4
60-64	50,406	5.0	48,643	4.6	43,649	4.0	25,936	4.3
65-69	40,234	4.0	47,159	4.5	45,457	4.2	22,584	3.8
70-74	34,181	3.4	36,404	3.4	42,532	3.9	23,681	3.9
75-79	23,193	2.3	28,105	2.7	30,362	2.8	21,722	3.6
80-84	13,461	1.3	16,793	1.6	20,657	1.9	14,969	2.5
85+	10,122	1.0	11,576	1.1	14,673	1.4	13,043	2.2
Total	1,003,802	100	1,057,161	100.0	1,079,112	100.0	601,264	100.0

Table A8: Population change by age and sex, country South Australia

Age Group	Country South Australia							
	1986		1991		1996		2001	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
0-4	31,182	8.2	30,549	7.9	29,214	7.4	12,619	7.1
5-9	29,945	7.9	32,101	8.2	31,040	7.9	13,787	7.8
10-14	32,143	8.5	29,510	7.6	31,114	7.9	13,300	7.5
15-19	30,136	8.0	26,817	6.9	23,960	6.1	11,776	6.7
20-24	28,843	7.6	25,779	6.6	22,084	5.6	9,673	5.5
25-29	30,986	8.2	29,286	7.5	26,330	6.7	11,485	6.5
30-34	29,985	7.9	31,877	8.2	29,809	7.5	12,912	7.3
35-39	29,142	7.7	30,125	7.7	31,991	8.1	13,625	7.7
40-44	23,050	6.1	28,265	7.3	29,554	7.5	13,578	7.7
45-49	19,223	5.1	22,601	5.8	27,553	7.0	12,333	7.0
50-54	17,338	4.6	19,315	5.0	22,603	5.7	11,682	6.6
55-59	18,827	5.0	17,538	4.5	19,450	4.9	9,537	5.4
60-64	17,755	4.7	18,689	4.8	17,483	4.4	8,005	4.5
65-69	14,349	3.8	16,453	4.2	17,249	4.4	6,420	3.6
70-74	11,565	3.1	12,553	3.2	14,321	3.6	6,090	3.4
75-79	7,573	2.0	9,162	2.4	10,139	2.6	4,600	2.6
80-84	4,002	1.1	5,341	1.4	6,516	1.6	3,029	1.7
85+	2,704	0.7	3,177	0.8	4,731	1.2	2,344	1.3
Total	378,748	100.0	389,138	100.0	395,141	100.0	176,795	100.0

Table A9: Population change by age and sex, South Australia

Age Group	South Australia							
	1986		1991		1996		2001	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
0-4	98,833	7.1	99,215	6.9	97,658	6.6	44,705	5.7
5-9	94,741	6.9	102,269	7.1	99,612	6.8	48,643	6.3
10-14	106,074	7.7	97,732	6.8	102,245	6.9	49,878	6.4
15-19	114,934	8.3	108,194	7.5	97,987	6.6	53,194	6.8
20-24	116,013	8.4	114,498	7.9	105,335	7.1	51,539	6.6
25-29	116,364	8.4	114,953	7.9	108,356	7.3	52,489	6.7
30-34	108,333	7.8	118,083	8.2	112,646	7.6	55,079	7.1
35-39	108,017	7.8	110,253	7.6	116,461	7.9	57,114	7.3
40-44	84,894	6.1	108,467	7.5	108,959	7.4	59,341	7.6
45-49	71,068	5.1	84,980	5.9	105,911	7.2	56,295	7.2
50-54	64,139	4.6	70,657	4.9	82,873	5.6	55,218	7.1
55-59	69,595	5.0	62,943	4.4	68,441	4.6	42,141	5.4
60-64	68,161	4.9	67,332	4.7	61,132	4.1	33,941	4.4
65-69	54,583	3.9	63,612	4.4	62,706	4.3	29,004	3.7
70-74	45,746	3.3	48,957	3.4	56,853	3.9	29,771	3.8
75-79	30,763	2.2	37,267	2.6	40,501	2.7	26,322	3.4
80-84	17,463	1.3	22,134	1.5	27,173	1.8	17,998	2.3
85+	12,829	0.9	14,753	1.0	19,404	1.3	15,387	2.0
Total	1,382,550	100.0	1,446,299	100.0	1,474,253	100.0	778,059	100.0

Table A10: Data supporting chart of IRSD scores by quintile for towns, 2001

Quintile	Mt Gambier	Murray Bridge	Pt Augusta	Pt Pirie	Pt Lincoln	Victor Harbor	Whyalla
Quintile 1	1079	1024	1045	1039	1067	1061	1065
Quintile 2	1027	977	990	980	1036	1038	1000
Quintile 3	982	933	944	903	994	1010	901
Quintile 4	915	899	909	874	946	978	822
Quintile 5	787	738	845	791	775	964	762
Rate ratio*	0.73	0.72	0.81	0.76	0.73	0.91	0.72

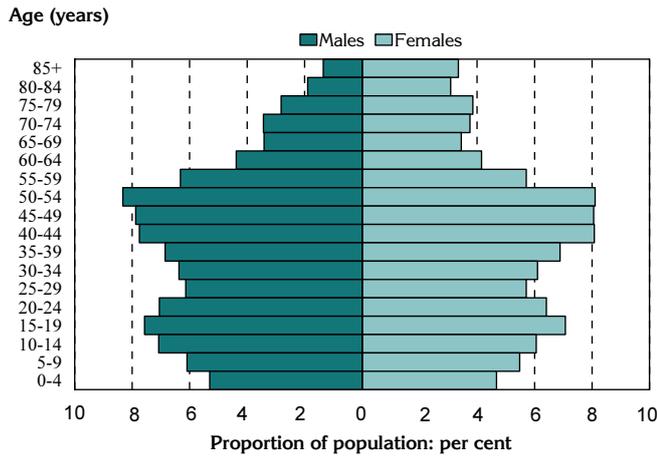
* Ratio of IRSD score in Quintile 5 to score in Quintile 1

Figures A1 and A2 show information for Metropolitan Adelaide and country South Australia, similar to that shown for South Australia in Figure 4.4.

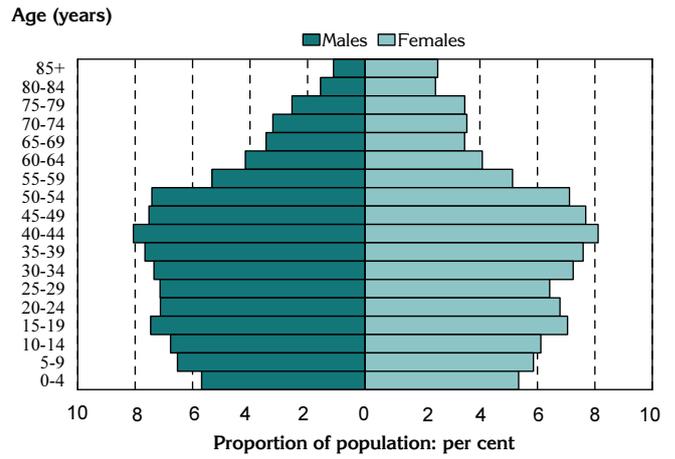
Maps A1 and A2 map the areas in each of the five socioeconomic groupings (quintiles) shown in these two figures and used for the analysis in Chapter 9.

Figure A1: Population by age and sex, by socioeconomic groupings of area, Metropolitan Adelaide

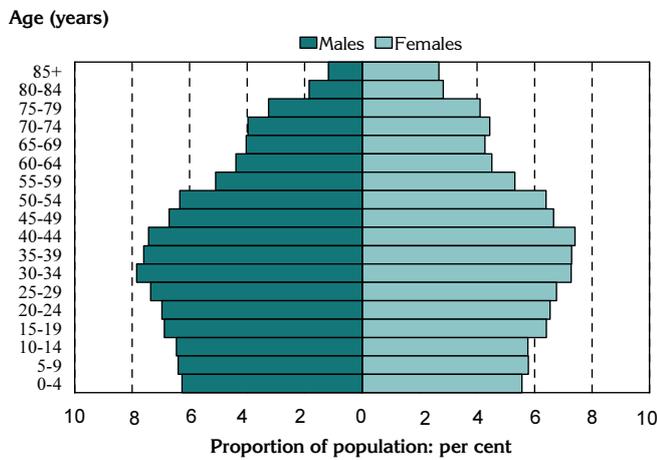
Most advantaged areas: Quintile 1



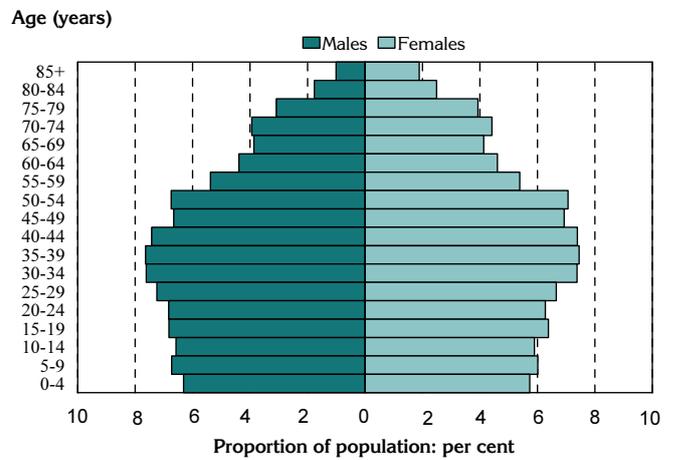
Relatively advantaged areas: Quintile 2



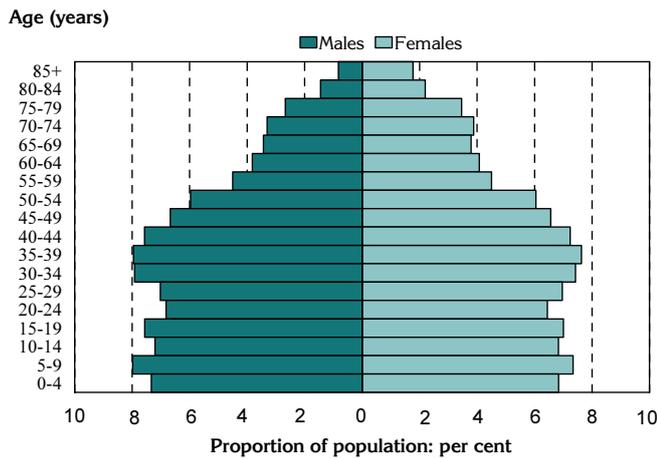
Mid-range areas: Quintile 3



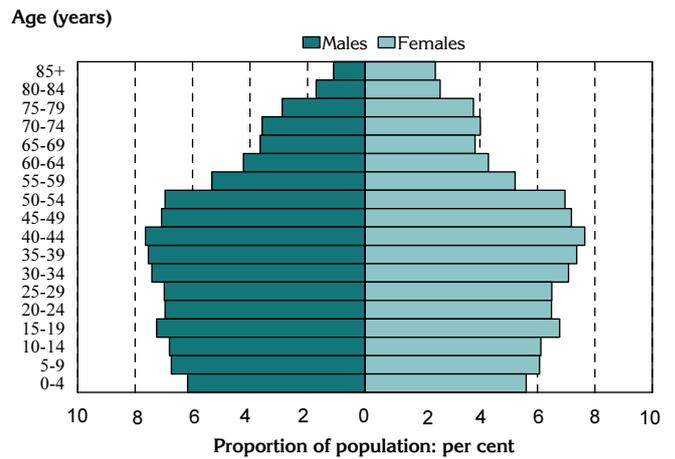
Relatively disadvantaged areas: Quintile 4



Most disadvantaged areas: Quintile 5



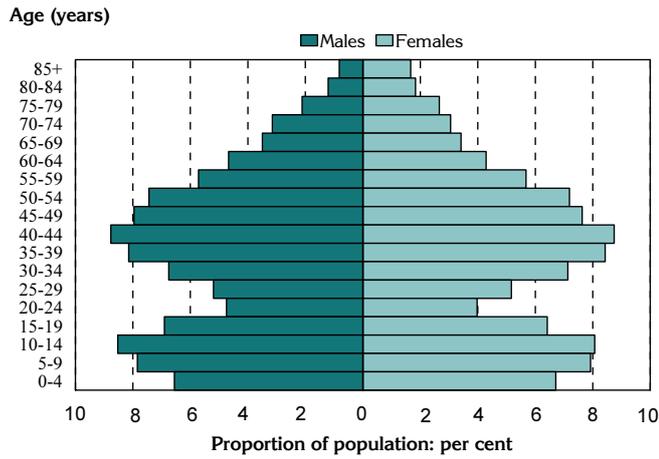
Metropolitan Adelaide



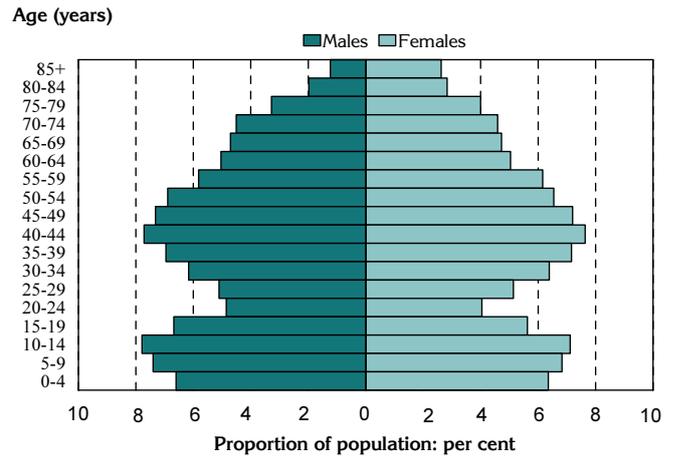
Source: Population data from ABS Usual Residents Profile 2001 and quintiles calculated from data in ABS SEIFA package

Figure A2: Population by age and sex, by socioeconomic groupings of area, country South Australia

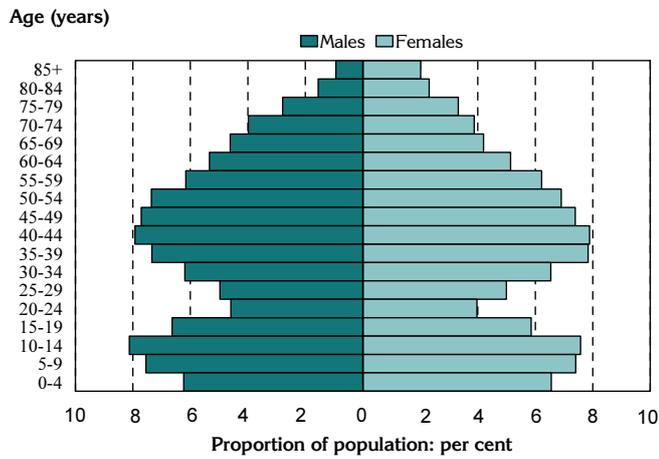
Most advantaged areas: Quintile 1



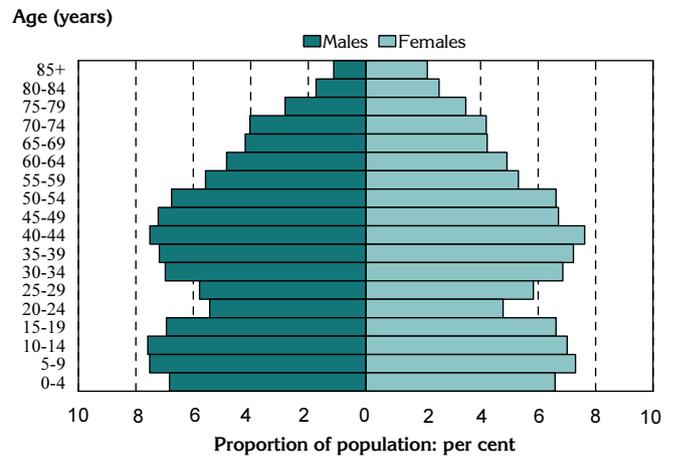
Relatively advantaged areas: Quintile 2



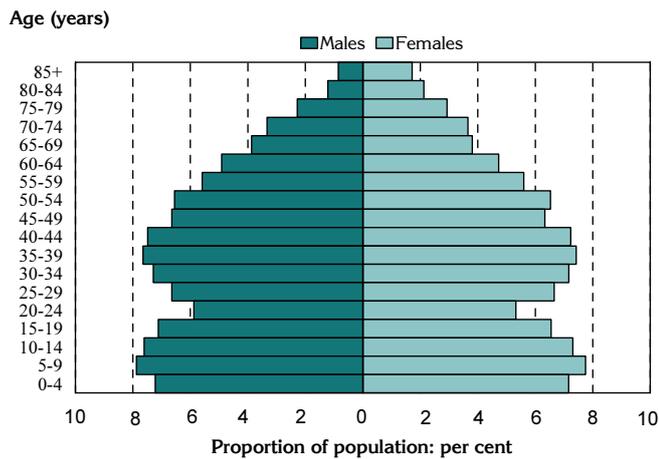
Mid-range areas: Quintile 3



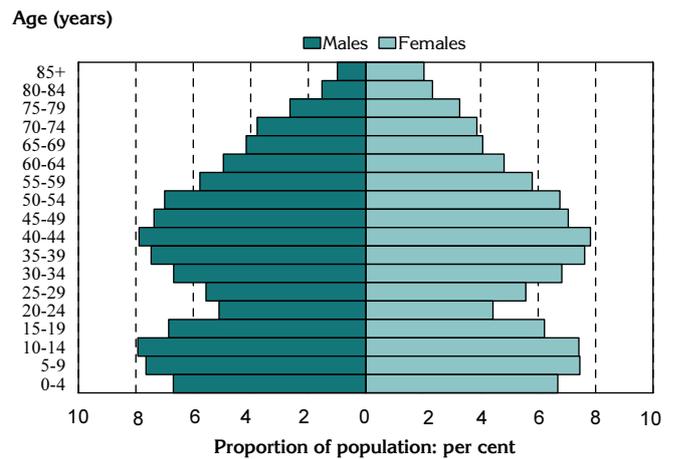
Relatively disadvantaged areas: Quintile 4



Most disadvantaged areas: Quintile 5



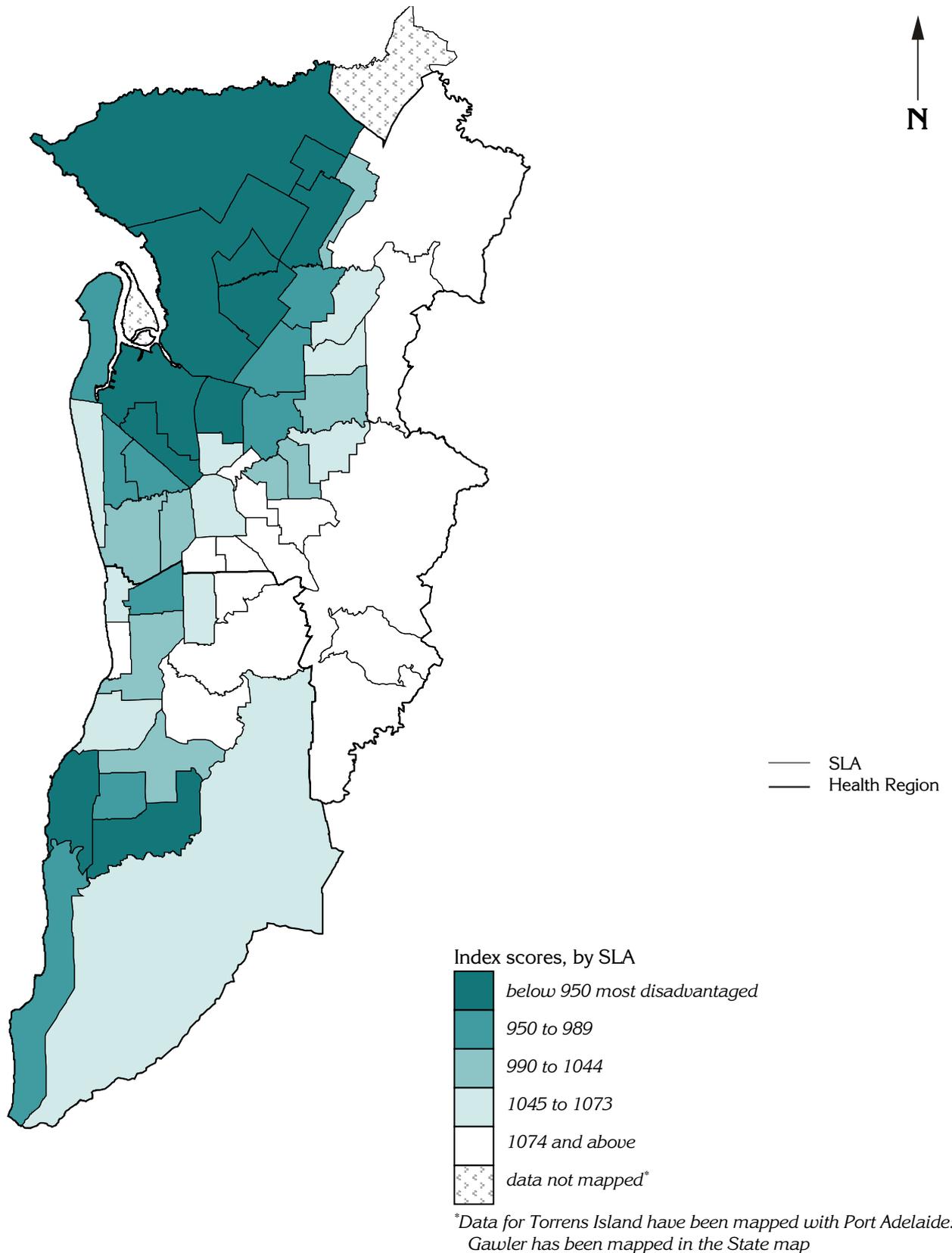
Country South Australia



Source: Population data from ABS Usual Residents Profile 2001 and quintiles calculated from data in ABS SEIFA package

Map A1

Socioeconomic groupings of areas, Metropolitan Adelaide, 2001

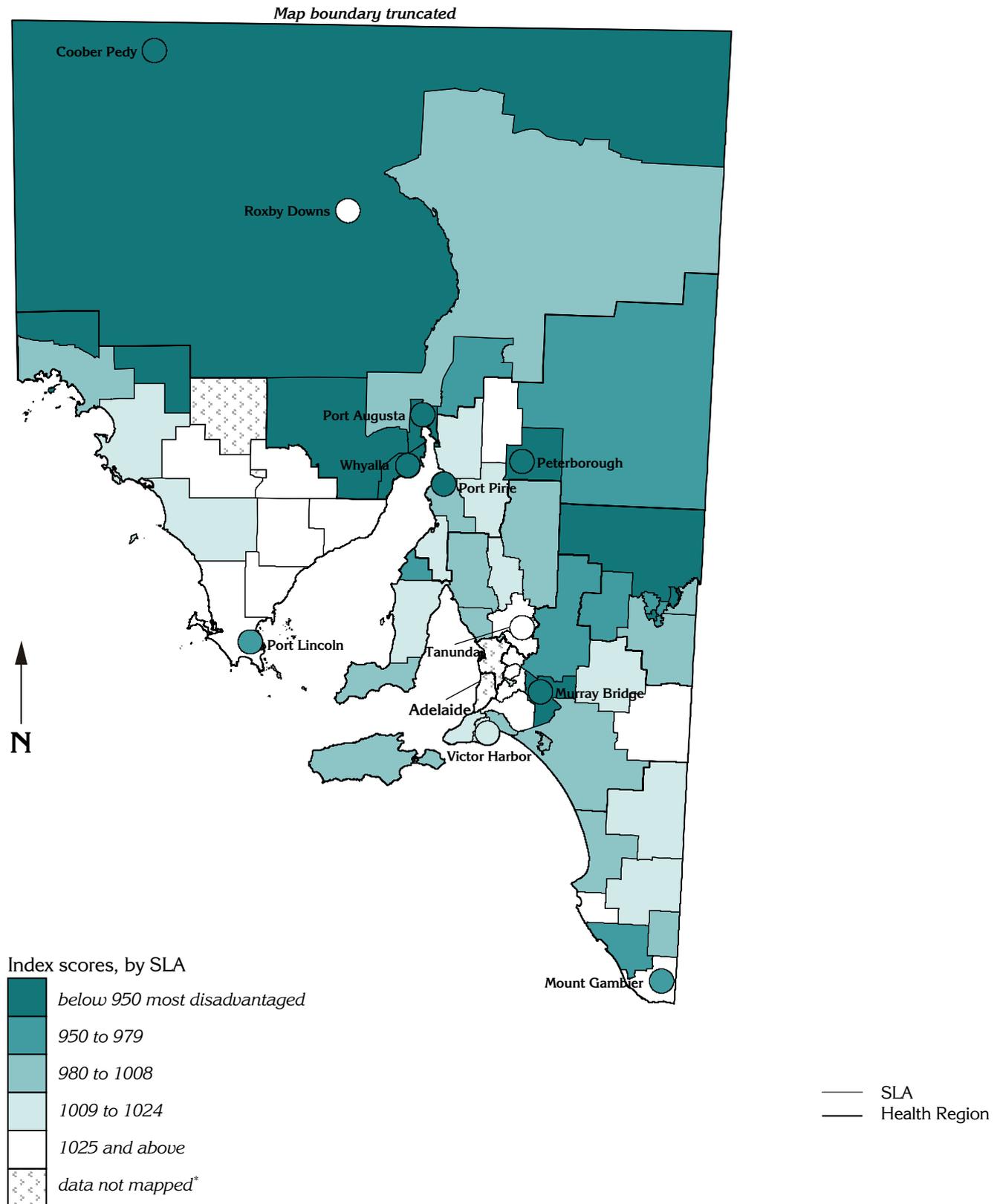


Source: Calculated on data from SEIFA 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Map A2

Socioeconomic groupings of areas, country South Australia, 2001



**Data were not mapped because the SLA has a population of less than 100*

Source: Calculated on data from SEIFA 2001

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2
A Social Health Atlas of South Australia, 2006

Table A11 lists the sites covered by the data presented in Chapter 7 for community mental health services.

Table A11: Community mental health services by organisation

Metropolitan community sites
RAH Forensic Mental Health Service
RAH Glenside Campus - MH Services for Older People
RAH Community MHS
RAH Community MHS - North Terrace - Ward C3
Modbury Public Hospital
The Queen Elizabeth Hospital Division of Mental Health
Lyell McEwin Health Service - Mental Health Division
FMC - Flinders Mental Health
FMC - Department of Psychiatry
Repatriation General Hospital
Southern Mental Health Services for Older People
Noarlunga Health Service
Metropolitan Total
Country community sites
Adelaide Hills Community Health Service
Barossa & Districts MHS
Coober Pedy Health Service
Gawler Health Service
Kangaroo Island Health Service
Lower North CHS
Murray Mallee Community Health Service
Northern Yorke Peninsula Health Service
Pika Wiya Health Service Inc
Port Lincoln Health Service
Port Pirie Regional Health Service
Pt. Augusta Hospital & Regional Health Service
Riverland Regional Health Service Inc
South East Regional Community Health Service
Southern Fleurieu Health Service
Southern Yorke Peninsula Health Service
Whyalla Community Mental Health Team
Country Total

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Table A12: Correlation matrix for Burden of Disease areas in the metropolitan regions

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18	V19	V20	V21	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	V27	V28	V29	V30	V31	
V1	1.00	0.90	0.25	-0.81	0.91	0.67	0.48	-0.61	0.60	0.57	0.83	-0.77	-0.72	-0.74	-0.81	-0.74	-0.79	0.61	-0.27	-0.64	-0.11	0.48	-0.06	-0.30	-0.66	-0.68	0.08	-0.27	-0.21	0.29	0.37	V1
V2	0.90	1.00	0.20	-0.85	0.83	0.50	0.26	-0.44	0.38	0.34	0.69	-0.67	-0.55	-0.55	-0.73	-0.61	-0.62	0.36	-0.41	-0.83	-0.33	0.23	0.15	-0.58	-0.42	-0.46	0.03	-0.02	0.03	0.01	0.13	V2
V3	0.25	0.20	1.00	-0.54	0.06	-0.01	-0.27	0.22	-0.11	0.00	0.01	0.11	-0.01	-0.09	0.07	0.21	0.07	-0.05	-0.29	-0.01	-0.32	-0.14	-0.09	-0.20	0.14	0.12	-0.26	0.24	-0.11	-0.10	-0.33	V3
V4	-0.81	-0.85	-0.54	1.00	-0.58	-0.23	0.02	0.17	-0.12	-0.09	-0.47	0.51	0.30	0.36	0.51	0.36	0.42	-0.16	0.34	0.61	0.28	0.00	-0.24	0.67	0.27	0.22	0.20	-0.21	-0.07	0.18	0.08	V4
V5	0.91	0.83	0.06	-0.58	1.00	0.85	0.71	-0.79	0.80	0.74	0.91	-0.81	-0.87	-0.84	-0.87	-0.83	-0.86	0.77	-0.24	-0.64	-0.09	0.66	-0.20	-0.10	-0.74	-0.82	0.08	-0.46	-0.32	0.48	0.52	V5
V6	0.67	0.50	-0.01	-0.23	0.85	1.00	0.91	-0.90	0.97	0.92	0.91	-0.74	-0.97	-0.92	-0.81	-0.80	-0.86	0.92	-0.14	-0.40	0.05	0.89	-0.53	0.34	-0.85	-0.94	0.19	-0.72	-0.60	0.81	0.75	V6
V7	0.48	0.26	-0.27	0.02	0.71	0.91	1.00	-0.96	0.97	0.87	0.84	-0.75	-0.91	-0.85	-0.75	-0.82	-0.85	0.90	0.15	-0.17	0.30	0.91	-0.51	0.50	-0.91	-0.95	0.20	-0.75	-0.54	0.82	0.82	V7
V8	-0.61	-0.44	0.22	0.17	-0.79	-0.90	-0.96	1.00	-0.94	-0.81	-0.92	0.88	0.92	0.88	0.86	0.90	0.91	-0.87	-0.06	0.34	-0.22	-0.83	0.38	-0.28	0.96	0.96	-0.22	0.63	0.42	-0.69	-0.77	V8
V9	0.60	0.38	-0.11	-0.12	0.80	0.97	0.97	-0.94	1.00	0.93	0.89	-0.75	-0.97	-0.92	-0.79	-0.82	-0.87	0.96	0.03	-0.26	0.20	0.93	-0.33	0.44	-0.92	-0.97	0.20	-0.75	-0.58	0.84	0.81	V9
V10	0.57	0.34	0.00	-0.09	0.74	0.92	0.87	-0.81	0.93	1.00	0.81	-0.58	-0.92	-0.91	-0.71	-0.72	-0.82	0.91	-0.09	-0.18	0.12	0.88	0.06	0.53	0.89	-0.89	0.22	-0.82	-0.64	0.89	0.71	V10
V11	0.83	0.69	0.01	-0.47	0.91	0.91	0.84	-0.92	0.89	0.81	1.00	-0.90	-0.95	-0.93	-0.93	-0.89	-0.96	0.87	-0.08	-0.49	0.11	0.77	-0.68	0.08	-0.79	-0.95	0.24	-0.55	-0.41	0.63	0.67	V11
V12	-0.77	-0.67	0.11	0.51	-0.81	-0.74	-0.75	0.88	-0.75	-0.58	-0.90	1.00	0.79	0.80	0.94	0.91	0.89	-0.70	0.07	0.55	-0.07	-0.62	-0.54	0.12	-0.91	0.83	-0.18	0.36	0.16	-0.38	-0.59	V12
V13	-0.72	-0.55	-0.01	0.30	-0.87	-0.97	-0.91	0.92	-0.97	-0.92	-0.95	0.79	1.00	0.97	0.86	0.85	0.92	-0.94	0.07	0.37	-0.10	-0.87	0.49	-0.29	0.90	0.97	-0.22	0.68	0.53	-0.78	-0.74	V13
V14	-0.74	-0.55	-0.09	0.36	-0.84	-0.92	-0.85	0.88	-0.92	-0.91	-0.93	0.80	0.97	1.00	0.87	0.86	0.91	-0.91	0.14	0.37	-0.05	-0.84	0.47	-0.27	0.89	0.94	-0.17	0.64	0.48	-0.74	-0.71	V14
V15	-0.81	-0.73	0.07	0.51	-0.87	-0.81	-0.75	0.86	-0.79	-0.71	-0.93	0.94	0.86	0.87	1.00	0.90	0.93	-0.74	0.29	0.60	0.10	-0.65	0.14	0.08	0.85	0.84	-0.22	0.45	0.23	-0.46	-0.61	V15
V16	-0.74	-0.61	0.21	0.36	-0.83	-0.80	-0.82	0.90	-0.82	-0.72	-0.89	0.91	0.85	0.86	0.90	1.00	0.90	-0.80	0.09	0.48	-0.08	-0.76	0.23	-0.07	0.88	0.88	-0.23	0.58	0.27	-0.56	-0.70	V16
V17	-0.79	-0.62	0.07	0.42	-0.86	-0.86	-0.85	0.91	-0.87	-0.82	-0.96	0.89	0.92	0.91	0.93	0.90	1.00	-0.85	0.04	0.38	-0.18	-0.75	0.32	-0.13	0.94	0.93	-0.19	0.61	0.39	-0.63	-0.72	V17
V18	0.61	0.36	-0.05	-0.16	0.77	0.92	0.90	-0.87	0.96	0.91	0.87	-0.70	-0.94	-0.91	-0.74	-0.80	-0.85	1.00	0.06	-0.18	0.26	0.93	-0.55	0.47	-0.88	-0.95	0.20	-0.77	-0.61	0.86	0.82	V18
V19	-0.27	-0.41	-0.29	0.34	-0.24	-0.14	0.15	-0.06	0.03	-0.09	-0.08	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.29	0.09	0.04	0.06	1.00	0.62	0.92	0.10	-0.10	0.36	-0.16	-0.08	-0.14	-0.03	0.01	0.10	0.14	V19
V20	-0.64	-0.83	-0.01	0.61	-0.64	-0.40	-0.17	0.34	-0.26	-0.18	-0.49	0.55	0.37	0.37	0.60	0.48	0.38	-0.18	0.62	1.00	0.61	-0.11	-0.15	0.59	0.24	0.29	-0.13	-0.04	-0.04	0.06	-0.01	V20
V21	-0.11	-0.33	-0.32	0.28	-0.09	0.05	0.30	-0.22	0.20	0.12	0.11	-0.07	-0.10	-0.05	0.10	-0.08	-0.18	0.26	0.92	0.61	1.00	0.28	-0.23	0.48	-0.35	-0.28	-0.03	-0.24	-0.13	0.29	0.32	V21
V22	0.48	0.23	-0.14	0.00	0.66	0.89	0.91	-0.83	0.93	0.88	0.77	-0.62	-0.87	-0.84	-0.65	-0.76	-0.75	0.93	0.10	-0.11	0.28	1.00	-0.57	0.59	-0.81	-0.91	0.12	-0.79	-0.56	0.87	0.81	V22
V23	-0.06	0.15	-0.09	-0.24	-0.20	-0.53	-0.51	0.38	-0.33	0.06	-0.68	-0.54	0.49	0.47	0.14	0.23	0.32	-0.55	-0.10	-0.15	-0.23	-0.57	1.00	-0.71	0.40	0.48	-0.28	0.70	0.68	-0.84	-0.30	V23
V24	-0.30	-0.58	-0.20	0.67	-0.10	0.34	0.50	-0.28	0.44	0.53	0.08	0.12	-0.29	-0.27	0.08	-0.07	-0.13	0.47	0.36	0.59	0.48	0.59	-0.71	1.00	-0.28	-0.36	0.15	-0.68	-0.53	0.76	0.49	V24
V25	-0.66	-0.42	0.14	0.27	-0.74	-0.85	-0.91	0.96	-0.91	-0.79	-0.92	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.88	0.94	-0.88	-0.16	0.24	-0.35	-0.81	0.40	-0.28	1.00	0.96	-0.22	0.62	0.43	-0.70	-0.78	V25
V26	-0.68	-0.46	0.12	0.22	-0.82	-0.94	-0.95	0.96	-0.97	-0.89	-0.95	0.83	0.97	0.94	0.84	0.88	0.93	-0.95	-0.08	0.29	-0.28	-0.91	0.48	-0.36	0.96	1.00	-0.22	0.71	0.52	-0.80	-0.80	V26
V27	0.08	0.03	-0.26	0.20	0.08	0.19	0.20	-0.22	0.20	0.22	0.24	-0.18	-0.22	-0.17	-0.22	-0.23	-0.19	0.20	-0.14	-0.13	-0.03	0.12	-0.28	0.15	-0.22	-0.22	1.00	-0.34	-0.30	0.31	0.24	V27
V28	-0.27	-0.02	0.24	-0.21	-0.46	-0.72	-0.75	0.63	-0.75	-0.82	-0.55	0.36	0.68	0.64	0.45	0.58	0.61	-0.77	-0.03	-0.04	-0.24	-0.79	0.70	-0.68	0.62	0.71	-0.34	1.00	0.74	-0.92	-0.80	V28
V29	-0.21	0.03	-0.11	-0.07	-0.32	-0.60	-0.54	0.42	-0.58	-0.64	-0.41	0.16	0.53	0.48	0.23	0.27	0.39	-0.61	0.01	-0.04	-0.13	-0.56	0.68	-0.53	0.43	0.52	-0.30	0.74	1.00	-0.78	-0.56	V29
V30	0.29	0.01	-0.10	0.18	0.48	0.81	0.82	-0.69	0.84	0.89	0.63	-0.38	-0.78	-0.74	-0.46	-0.56	-0.63	0.86	0.10	0.06	0.29	0.87	-0.84	0.76	-0.70	-0.80	0.31	-0.92	-0.78	1.00	0.76	V30
V31	0.37	0.13	-0.33	0.08	0.52	0.75	0.82	-0.77	0.81	0.71	0.67	-0.59	-0.74	-0.71	-0.61	-0.70	-0.72	0.82	0.14	-0.01	0.32	0.81	-0.30	0.49	-0.78	-0.80	0.24	-0.80	-0.56	0.76	1.00	V31

Figures highlighted thus indicate correlations of strong significance between the appropriate variables in the matrix; those highlighted thus indicate correlations of very strong significance

Age distribution	Children aged 0 to 4 years	V1
	Children aged 5 to 14 years	V2
	Young people aged 15 to 24 years	V3
	People aged 65 years and over	V4
Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate	V5
Families	Single parent families	V6
	Low income families	V7
	High income families	V8
	Jobless families	V9
Labour force	Unemployment	V10
	Unskilled and semi-skilled workers	V11
	Managers and administrators; professionals	V12
	Female labour force participation	V13
Education	Full-time participation in education at age 16	V14
	Average publicly examined subject achievement scores	V15
	Average publicly assessed subject achievement scores	V16
	Average school assessed subject achievement scores	V17

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	V18
	NESB	V19
	Resident for five years or more	V20
Housing	Resident for less than five years	V21
	Poor proficiency in English	V22
Transport	Dwellings rented from the SA Housing Trust	V23
	Rent assistance	V24
People who used the Internet at home	Dwellings with no motor vehicle	V25
ABS SEIFA	People who used the Internet at home	V26
Mortality	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage	V27
	Infant deaths	V28
	Burden of Disease	V29
Burden of Disease	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, males	V30
	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, females	V31
	Years of Life Lost	V32
	Years of Life Lost to Disability	V33

Table A13: Correlation matrix for Burden of Disease areas in country South Australia

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18	V19	V20	V21	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	V27	V28	V29	V30	V31	
V1	1.00	0.87	0.75	-0.90	0.44	0.53	-0.45	0.46	0.07	0.41	0.15	-0.17	0.00	-0.31	0.16	0.41	0.13	0.51	0.15	0.07	0.17	0.62	-0.70	0.37	-0.13	-0.33	0.14	-0.48	-0.41	0.46	0.41	V1
V2	0.87	1.00	0.65	-0.89	0.25	0.37	-0.53	0.52	-0.11	0.28	-0.07	-0.06	0.11	-0.10	0.17	0.37	-0.10	0.42	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.37	-0.74	0.12	0.09	-0.03	0.02	-0.26	-0.27	0.26	0.22	V2
V3	0.75	0.65	1.00	-0.89	-0.11	0.57	-0.77	0.83	-0.15	0.17	0.33	-0.66	0.26	-0.34	0.24	0.12	-0.22	0.37	0.42	0.13	0.24	0.61	-0.49	0.33	0.12	-0.21	0.41	-0.33	-0.34	0.30	0.19	V3
V4	-0.90	-0.89	-0.89	1.00	-0.04	-0.57	0.68	-0.72	0.10	-0.25	-0.15	0.42	-0.16	0.31	-0.19	-0.25	0.19	-0.45	-0.27	-0.06	-0.12	-0.55	0.65	-0.25	-0.12	0.16	-0.24	0.32	0.29	-0.29	-0.22	V4
V5	0.44	0.25	-0.11	-0.04	1.00	-0.18	0.29	-0.42	0.20	0.28	0.24	0.59	-0.14	0.00	0.03	0.42	0.57	0.16	-0.29	0.15	0.20	0.17	-0.32	0.14	-0.61	-0.38	-0.11	-0.48	-0.26	0.48	0.41	V5
V6	0.53	0.37	0.57	-0.57	-0.18	1.00	-0.03	0.25	0.59	0.74	-0.07	-0.66	-0.53	-0.75	-0.36	-0.16	-0.06	0.76	0.52	-0.02	0.14	0.86	-0.30	0.81	-0.13	-0.57	0.31	-0.54	-0.64	0.53	0.62	V6
V7	-0.45	-0.53	-0.77	0.68	0.29	-0.03	1.00	-0.96	0.69	0.43	-0.16	0.40	-0.73	-0.24	-0.58	-0.25	0.31	0.19	-0.17	-0.06	-0.02	0.02	0.28	0.30	-0.59	-0.42	-0.15	-0.29	-0.24	0.31	0.44	V7
V8	0.46	0.52	0.83	-0.72	-0.42	0.25	-0.96	1.00	-0.51	-0.26	0.12	-0.61	0.54	0.08	0.49	0.10	-0.39	-0.04	0.29	0.02	0.02	0.16	-0.34	-0.08	0.59	0.31	0.21	0.21	0.06	-0.23	-0.31	V8
V9	0.07	-0.11	-0.15	0.10	0.20	0.59	0.69	-0.51	1.00	0.75	0.01	-0.14	-0.94	-0.57	-0.51	-0.30	0.23	0.52	0.25	0.03	0.21	0.61	-0.10	0.78	-0.60	-0.78	0.15	-0.68	-0.68	0.66	0.74	V9
V10	0.41	0.28	0.17	-0.25	0.28	0.74	0.43	-0.26	0.75	1.00	-0.06	-0.21	-0.76	-0.79	-0.58	-0.22	0.07	0.93	0.19	-0.07	0.12	0.83	-0.41	0.89	-0.58	-0.75	0.14	-0.73	-0.87	0.77	0.92	V10
V11	0.15	-0.07	0.33	-0.15	0.24	-0.07	-0.16	0.12	0.01	-0.06	1.00	-0.22	0.20	-0.29	0.03	-0.34	-0.28	0.08	0.38	0.64	0.63	0.29	-0.12	0.17	-0.50	-0.52	0.41	-0.48	-0.32	0.48	0.21	V11
V12	-0.17	-0.06	-0.66	0.42	0.59	-0.66	0.40	-0.61	-0.14	-0.21	-0.22	1.00	0.10	0.53	-0.05	0.39	0.38	-0.32	-0.57	0.00	-0.09	-0.59	0.15	-0.49	-0.14	0.26	-0.61	0.16	0.37	-0.16	-0.14	V12
V13	0.00	0.11	0.26	-0.16	-0.14	-0.53	-0.73	0.54	-0.94	-0.76	0.20	0.10	1.00	0.54	0.42	0.23	-0.23	-0.52	0.01	0.26	0.11	-0.53	0.20	-0.73	0.54	0.65	-0.08	0.53	0.61	-0.49	-0.71	V13
V14	-0.31	-0.10	-0.34	0.31	0.00	-0.75	-0.24	0.08	-0.57	-0.79	-0.29	0.53	0.54	1.00	0.52	0.38	0.17	-0.87	-0.35	-0.05	-0.16	-0.85	0.27	-0.82	0.58	0.80	-0.44	0.70	0.72	-0.70	-0.80	V14
V15	0.16	0.17	0.24	-0.19	0.03	-0.36	-0.58	0.49	-0.51	-0.58	0.03	-0.05	0.42	0.52	1.00	0.58	0.24	-0.60	-0.45	-0.40	-0.45	-0.28	-0.30	-0.43	0.35	0.45	0.14	0.38	0.44	-0.53	-0.50	V15
V16	0.41	0.37	0.12	-0.25	0.42	-0.16	-0.25	0.10	-0.30	-0.22	-0.34	0.39	0.23	0.38	0.58	1.00	0.72	-0.29	-0.57	-0.47	-0.45	-0.18	-0.16	-0.33	0.14	0.31	-0.09	0.10	0.43	-0.26	-0.18	V16
V17	0.13	-0.10	-0.22	0.19	0.57	-0.06	0.31	-0.39	0.23	0.07	-0.28	0.38	-0.23	0.17	0.24	0.72	1.00	-0.20	-0.36	-0.31	-0.21	0.00	0.15	0.02	-0.24	-0.08	0.06	-0.14	0.16	0.05	0.08	V17
V18	0.51	0.42	0.37	-0.45	0.16	0.76	0.19	-0.04	0.52	0.93	0.08	-0.32	-0.52	-0.87	-0.60	-0.29	-0.20	1.00	0.30	0.05	0.19	0.84	-0.46	0.81	-0.49	-0.69	0.17	-0.68	-0.83	0.75	0.85	V18
V19	0.15	0.02	0.42	-0.27	-0.29	0.52	-0.17	0.29	0.25	0.19	0.38	-0.57	0.01	-0.35	-0.45	-0.57	-0.36	0.30	1.00	0.74	0.79	0.43	0.25	0.37	0.05	-0.34	0.34	-0.26	-0.37	0.43	0.09	V19
V20	0.07	-0.06	0.13	-0.06	0.15	-0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.03	-0.07	0.64	0.00	0.26	-0.05	-0.40	-0.47	-0.31	0.05	0.74	1.00	0.95	0.08	0.28	0.03	-0.14	-0.28	0.02	-0.24	-0.18	0.40	-0.01	V20
V21	0.17	0.02	0.24	-0.12	0.20	0.14	-0.02	0.02	0.21	0.12	0.63	-0.09	0.11	-0.16	-0.45	-0.45	-0.21	0.19	0.79	0.95	1.00	0.27	0.20	0.23	-0.26	-0.44	0.15	-0.44	-0.39	0.60	0.18	V21
V22	0.62	0.37	0.61	-0.55	0.17	0.86	0.02	0.16	0.61	0.83	0.29	-0.59	-0.53	-0.85	-0.28	-0.18	0.00	0.84	0.43	0.08	0.27	1.00	-0.50	0.93	-0.50	-0.82	0.44	-0.79	-0.86	0.79	0.83	V22
V23	-0.70	-0.74	-0.49	0.65	-0.32	-0.30	0.28	-0.34	-0.10	-0.41	-0.12	0.15	0.20	0.27	-0.30	-0.16	0.15	-0.46	0.25	0.28	0.20	-0.50	1.00	-0.37	0.22	0.27	-0.04	0.37	0.51	-0.30	-0.46	V23
V24	0.37	0.12	0.33	-0.25	0.14	0.81	0.30	-0.08	0.78	0.89	0.17	-0.49	-0.73	-0.82	-0.43	-0.33	0.02	0.81	0.37	0.03	0.23	0.93	-0.37	1.00	-0.54	-0.84	0.26	-0.75	-0.91	0.75	0.89	V24
V25	-0.13	0.09	0.12	-0.12	-0.61	-0.13	-0.59	0.59	-0.60	-0.58	-0.50	-0.14	0.54	0.58	0.35	0.14	-0.24	-0.49	0.05	-0.14	-0.26	-0.50	0.22	-0.54	1.00	0.85	-0.33	0.84	0.61	-0.80	-0.77	V25
V26	-0.33	-0.03	-0.21	0.16	-0.38	-0.57	-0.42	0.31	-0.78	-0.75	-0.52	0.26	0.65	0.80	0.45	0.31	-0.08	-0.69	-0.34	-0.28	-0.44	-0.82	0.27	-0.84	0.85	1.00	-0.39	0.93	0.82	-0.91	-0.88	V26
V27	0.14	0.02	0.41	-0.24	-0.11	0.31	-0.15	0.21	0.15	0.14	0.41	-0.61	-0.08	-0.44	0.14	-0.09	0.06	0.17	0.34	0.02	0.15	0.44	-0.04	0.26	-0.33	-0.39	1.00	-0.39	-0.23	0.37	0.13	V27
V28	-0.48	-0.26	-0.33	0.32	-0.48	-0.54	-0.29	0.21	-0.68	-0.73	-0.48	0.16	0.53	0.70	0.38	0.10	-0.14	-0.68	-0.26	-0.24	-0.44	-0.79	0.37	-0.75	0.84	0.93	-0.39	1.00	0.79	-0.95	-0.87	V28
V29	-0.41	-0.27	-0.34	0.29	-0.26	-0.64	-0.24	0.06	-0.68	-0.87	-0.32	0.37	0.61	0.72	0.44	0.43	0.16	-0.83	-0.37	-0.18	-0.39	-0.86	0.51	-0.91	0.61	0.82	-0.23	0.79	1.00	-0.85	-0.88	V29
V30	0.46	0.26	0.30	-0.29	0.48	0.53	0.31	-0.23	0.66	0.77	0.48	-0.16	-0.49	-0.70	-0.53	-0.26	0.05	0.75	0.43	0.40	0.60	0.79	-0.30	0.75	-0.80	-0.91	0.37	-0.95	-0.85	1.00	0.85	V30
V31	0.41	0.22	0.19	-0.22	0.41	0.62	0.44	-0.31	0.74	0.92	0.21	-0.14	-0.71	-0.80	-0.50	-0.18	0.08	0.85	0.09	-0.01	0.18	0.83	-0.46	0.89	-0.77	-0.88	0.13	-0.87	-0.88	0.85	1.00	V31

Figures highlighted thus indicate correlations of strong significance between the appropriate variables in the matrix; those highlighted thus indicate correlations of very strong significance

Age distribution	Children aged 0 to 4 years	V1
	Children aged 5 to 14 years	V2
	Young people aged 15 to 24 years	V3
	People aged 65 years and over	V4
Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate	V5
Families	Single parent families	V6
	Low income families	V7
	High income families	V8
	Jobless families	V9
Labour force	Unemployment	V10
	Unskilled and semi-skilled workers	V11
	Managers and administrators; professionals	V12
	Female labour force participation	V13
Education	Full-time participation in education at age 16	V14
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Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	V18
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	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, females	V29
	Years of Life Lost	
	Years of Life Lost to Disability	

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