

A Social Health Atlas of Australia: Volume 5, South Australia

Errata 9 August 2000

Details of the following errors have been posted to the PHIDU web site, and the affected pages replaced in the PDF documents on the web site at <http://www.publichealth.gov.au>

Contents: Executive summary, page v

Percentages incorrect for Early school leavers, Unskilled and semi-skilled workers and Disability Support Pensioners.

Introduction, page 2

The correlation for female labour force participation (females, 1992 to 1995) should be -0.13 not -13 .

Ch 3: Unemployed people, 1996

Users of the data on page 38 and (in particular) page 40 should be aware of the following additional information.

The 1996 Census unemployment figures are based on self-report information in the Census. As it is unclear how Indigenous people would record their involvement in CDEP schemes, it may be more appropriate to use the information provided for unemployment beneficiaries on pages 94 and 96.

Ch 4: Disability support pensioners, page 86-89

The data shown include details of the wife pension, thus inflating the proportions (although not the spatial patterns) shown in the tables and maps.

This data also affects:

- Executive summary, page v
- Rates for females shown in Figure 4.2, page 80
- Correlations, page 345-348
- Table 9.1 and associated text, page 367-368

Ch 8: Correlations, page 345-348

Correlation matrices affected by Disability Support Pension data.

Ch 9: Summary, page 367-368

Table 9.1 and associated text for Early school leavers, Unskilled and semi-skilled workers and Disability Support Pensioners.

Figure 9.3 incorrectly refers to South Australia in the title: it should read Rest of State

Appendix 1.4: Lens insertion, page 391

Codes should be 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4, 13.5, 13.6, 13.7, not just 13.7

Index, page 413

This was omitted from the publication and has been printed at a size to fit in the pocket inside the back cover

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Executive summary: Amended text/figures are highlighted

Introduction

The information in this atlas adds to a convincing body of evidence built up over a number of years in Australia as to the striking disparities in health that exist between groups in the population. People of low socioeconomic status (those who are relatively socially or economically deprived) experience worse health than those of higher socioeconomic status for almost every major cause of mortality and morbidity. The challenge for policy makers, health practitioners and governments is to find ways to address these health inequities.

Background

The primary aims of the first edition of *A Social Health Atlas of Australia* were to illustrate the spatial distribution of the socioeconomically disadvantaged population, and to compare this with patterns of distribution of major causes of illness and death and use of health services. The maps and correlation analysis highlighted associations between social and economic factors in relation to health and illness.

A number of new variables have been included in this second edition, together with many of the variables from the first edition. One of the additions is the presentation of data by the new Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). Also included is a cluster analysis, providing profiles at the Statistical Local Area (SLA) level of the socioeconomic status, health status and health service utilisation of the population.

The extent of change (between the editions) in the patterns of distribution in death rates by socioeconomic status is also highlighted.

Findings

Correlation analysis

There were correlations of significance at the SLA level between the measures of socioeconomic disadvantage and a number of the health status variables in **Adelaide**. The strongest of these were with the variables for people reporting their health as fair or poor (as opposed to those reporting their health as being excellent, very good, or good); the Physical Component Summary (PCS, a measure of physical health); the handicap status of the population; and premature death from, in particular, circulatory system diseases (**Table 8.1**). Similarly strong associations were evident in the correlation analysis with the variables for the use of GP services by males and females; and of admissions hospital for circulatory and respiratory system diseases, and admissions to a public hospital.

There were fewer correlations of significance at the SLA level in the non-metropolitan areas of South Australia than was the case in **Adelaide**. This is, in part, a result of the number of areas with relatively small numbers of cases (population, deaths, hospital admissions, etc.) which reduces the strength of the analysis. However a number of variables are highly correlated with each other: these are the variables for unemployed people, indigenous

Australians, single parent families, people born in non-English speaking countries, people with poor proficiency in English and dwellings without a motor vehicle.

Various sub-sets of these are correlated with measures of health status and use of health services. The strongest correlations with the measures of socioeconomic disadvantage were with the variables for people reporting their health as fair or poor, the PCS and people with a handicap.

Although generally weaker, there was a consistent association between socioeconomic disadvantage and the variables for hospital admissions of males and females; and hospital admissions from circulatory and respiratory system diseases.

Changes in socioeconomic status

Marked variations were recorded between 1986 and 1996 for a majority of the socioeconomic status variables mapped for South Australia (**Table 9.1**). For **Adelaide**, the largest increases were for the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (an increase of 61.2 per cent over ten years); single parent families (36.3 per cent); low income families (32.3 per cent); the occupational grouping of managers and administrators, and professionals (30.0 per cent); people aged 65 years and over (25.8 per cent); unemployed people (18.2 per cent); people born overseas in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for five years or more (12.7 per cent); and dwellings with no motor vehicle (11.3 per cent). The largest decreases recorded over this ten year period were for the variables for unskilled and semi-skilled workers (down by 15.5 per cent) and early school leavers (down by 15.4 per cent).

Variations of this order were also recorded in the non-metropolitan areas of South Australia. The major differences from the changes noted for **Adelaide** were the larger increases in the population of people aged 65 years and over and the number of dwellings without a motor vehicle; smaller increases for indigenous people, single parent families, low income families, unemployed people; and decreases for the occupations of managers and administrators, and professionals, each of the three variables for people born overseas in predominantly non-English speaking countries, and housing authority rented dwellings.

Substantial variations were recorded in income support payments to residents of **Adelaide** for all of the payment types analysed, other than the Age Pension, for which there was a small decrease (a decrease of 1.1 per cent). The number of recipients for each of the other payment types increased substantially, with the number of unemployment beneficiaries almost doubling (an increase of 87.2 per cent) (**Table 9.1**). Similar increases were recorded in the non-metropolitan areas of South Australia for all of these income support payments other than the Age Pension, for which there was a much smaller increase (an increase of 5.1 per cent).

Chapter 4: The amended data in this chapter has not been highlighted as the majority of figures (other than for 1989) have been amended

The data are collected by the postcode of the postal address of the recipient of the income support payment. In the majority of cases this is also the postcode of their usual residence. The postcode data were converted to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) for mapping using a converter produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). This process is described in Appendix 1.2. In some instances, the number of people in receipt of a pension or benefit in a postcode exceeds the population in that postcode: this is particularly a problem with the Age Pension data. This is the case even when the pensioner/beneficiary data are compared with the population data by five year age group, separately for males and females. As a result the calculation of the proportion of the population in receipt of a particular pension or benefit type can produce percentages of greater than 100 per cent. Other percentages of less than 100 per cent may also be overstated.

The reason for this is not clear. It is unlikely to be the result of people claiming both a DFACS Age and a DVA Service Pension (Age), as checks are made each year to ensure that such events do not occur. While it is likely in part to be a result of faults in the process of allocating pensions data, and it would have been

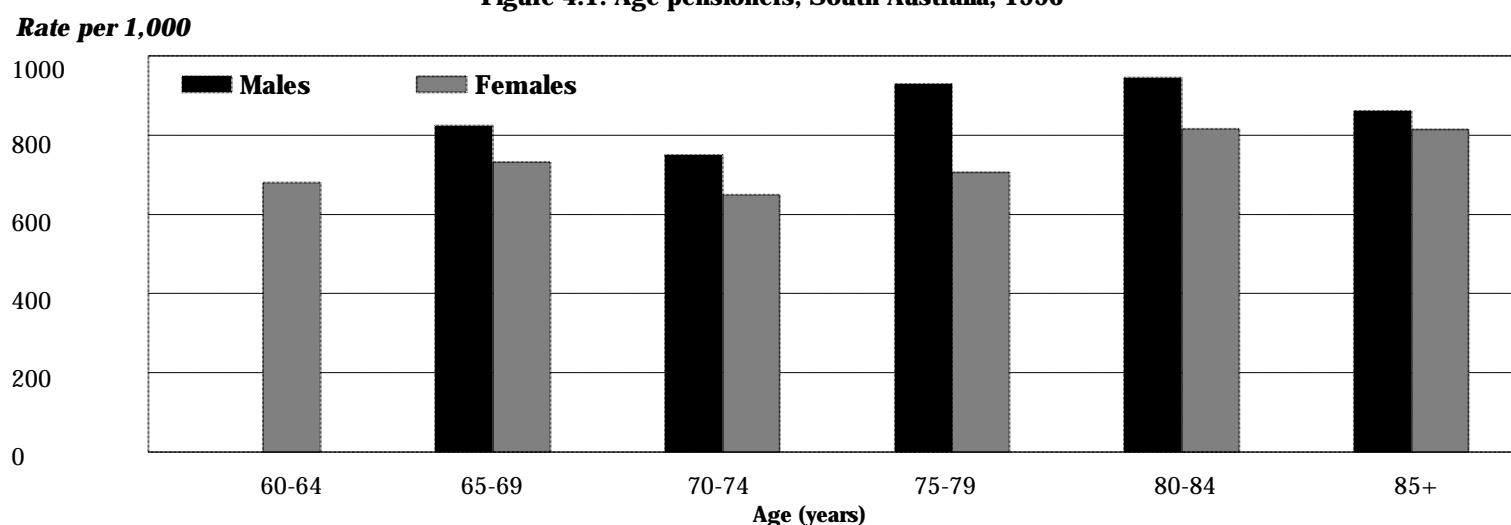
possible to scale all the percentages back to 100, or less than 100, this would have concealed the problem and would not have represented the data for the areas as estimated. Percentages in excess of 100 per cent are noted separately in the text. Although the other pension or benefit types analysed only rarely have such high proportions, it is not possible to say to what extent they may also be overstated.

Details of age and sex of recipients

The age and sex profiles of recipients of the Age and Disability Support Pensions and unemployment benefits and the age profiles of female sole parent pensioners are shown in the following charts.

Females can receive the Age Pension from age 60 years and males from age 65 years (**Figure 4.1**). Although the numbers of females receiving this pension are higher from 65 years of age, their rates are lower in all age groups. Rates for both males and females follow a pattern of a decline in the 70 to 74 year age group, then increasing over the next two age groups before declining for men and slowing for women.

Figure 4.1: Age pensioners, South Australia, 1996

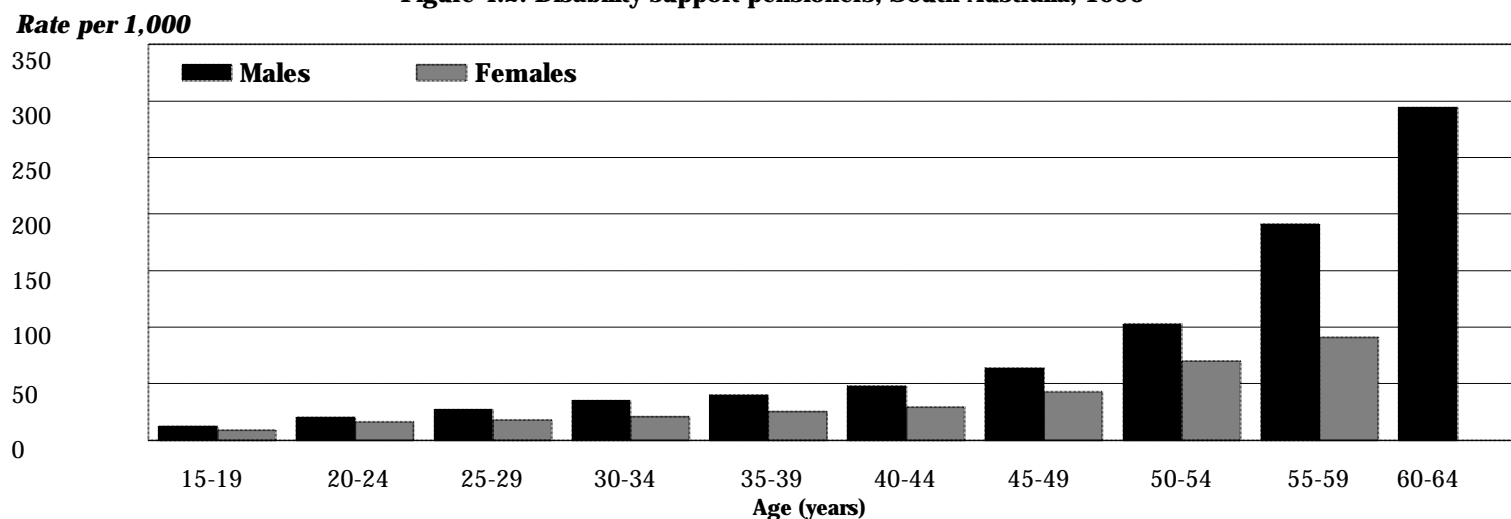


Source: Calculated on data supplied by DFACS (Age Pension) and DVA (Service Pension (Age))

Male rates are marginally higher in each age group under 40 years for those receiving the Disability Support Pension, with substantially higher rates at older ages (**Figure 4.2**). From age

60 years, females eligible for this pension are transferred to the Age Pension. The rates for both males and females grow steadily across the ages, most markedly from around 50 years of age.

Figure 4.2: Disability support pensioners, South Australia, 1996



Source: Calculated on data supplied by DFACS (Disability Support Pension) and DVA (Service Pension (Permanently Incapacitated))

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Disability support pensioners, 30 June 1996

Capital city comparison

People eligible for a Disability Support Pension, paid by the Department of Family and Community Services (DFACS), must be aged 16 years or over and have not reached age-pensionable age; be permanently blind or have a physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment level of 20 per cent or more and a continuing inability to work. Details of males under 65 years of age and females under 60 years of age receiving the DVA service pension (permanently incapacitated) have been combined with the Disability Support Pension data: details on people above these ages were included in the data for age pensioners.

The proportion of the population in the capital cities in receipt of the Disability Support Pension has increased considerably since 1989, rising from 2.6 per cent in 1989 to 3.9 per cent in 1996. High levels of unemployment have impacted significantly on the increase in the number of disability support pensioners (Centrelink 1997). This increase was evident in all capital cities, with the largest increases recorded in **Hobart, Adelaide, Sydney** and **Brisbane**. In both 1989 and 1996, **Hobart** and **Adelaide** had the largest proportions of disability support pensioners, while **Canberra** and **Darwin** had the lowest.

Table 4.4: Disability support pensioners, capital cities

	<i>Per cent</i>								
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra ¹	All Capitals
1996	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.1	3.9	5.6	3.1	2.2	3.9
1989	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.0	3.6	2.1	1.2	2.6

¹Includes Queanbeyan (C)

Source: See Data sources, Appendix 1.3

Adelaide

The number of people in **Adelaide** receiving a Disability Support Pension increased substantially, from 23,617 people in 1989 to 34,193 people in 1996. Likewise the proportion increased, from 3.5 per cent in 1989 to 5.1 per cent in 1996.

The highest proportions of the eligible population receiving a Disability Support Pension were in the north and north-western SLAs of Enfield [Part B] (10.1 per cent), Thebarton (10.0 per cent), Elizabeth (9.5 per cent), Enfield [Part A] (9.2 per cent), Port Adelaide (7.7 per cent), Hindmarsh and Woodville (6.8 per cent), Munno Para (6.3 per cent) and West Torrens (6.1 per cent) (**Map 4.3**). The southern SLAs of Brighton (6.7 per cent) and Marion (5.4 per cent), and the eastern SLA of Payneham (5.5 per cent), were the only areas outside of the northern and western regions to record a proportion above the **Adelaide** average.

The higher socioeconomic status SLAs located to the east and south of the city had notably lower percentages, the lowest being in Stirling with 1.6 per cent of the eligible population receiving a Disability Support Pension. Happy Valley (1.8 per cent), Burnside and East Torrens (both with 2.6 per cent) were also mapped in the lowest range. Similarly low proportions were recorded in Tea Tree Gully (3.1 per cent), Mitcham (3.3 per cent), Kensington and Norwood (3.5 per cent) and Walkerville (3.6 per cent).

The largest numbers of disability support pensioners in 1996 were recorded in Salisbury (3,760 people), Hindmarsh and Woodville (3,595 people), Noarlunga (2,880 people), Enfield [Part A] (2,514 people) and Marion (2,448 people).

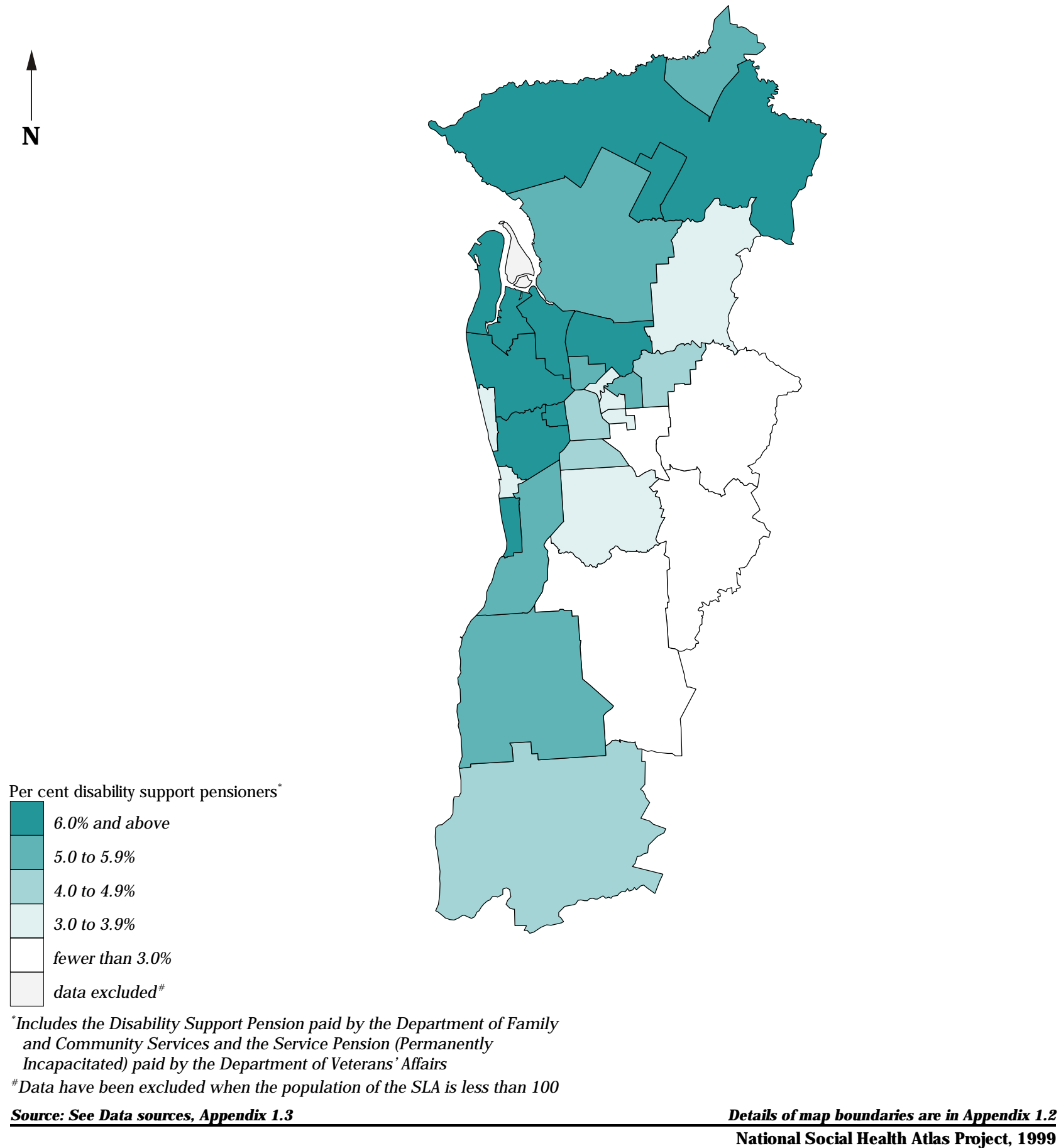
There were correlations of substantial significance at the small area level with the variables for low income families (0.89), unemployed people and the Indigenous population (both 0.85), dwellings rented from the State housing authority (0.78) and unskilled and semi-skilled workers (0.73).

Correlations of meaningful significance were recorded with the variables for single parent families (0.70), dwellings with no motor vehicle (0.67), early school leavers (0.65) and people born in predominantly non-English speaking countries (0.63 for those reporting poor proficiency in English, and 0.50 when resident for five years or more). These results, together with the inverse correlation of substantial significance with the IRSD (-0.87), indicate an association at the SLA level between high proportions of disability support pensioners and socioeconomic disadvantage.

Map 4.3

Disability support pensioners*, Adelaide, 1996

as a percentage of males aged 15 to 64 years and females aged 15 to 59 years in each Statistical Local Area



Disability support pensioners, 30 June 1996

State/Territory comparison

In 1996, the proportions of people in receipt of the Disability Support Pension (see previous text page for details of those included) were generally higher in the non-metropolitan areas than in the capital cities, with the exception of South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory. The average for the *Rest of State/Territory* areas was 5.0 per cent, with similar proportions recorded in Queensland (4.6 per cent), Victoria (4.9 per cent) and South Australia (5.0 per cent). The highest proportion was in Tasmania (6.2 per cent) and the lowest in the Northern Territory (2.7 per cent). Comparisons between 1989 and 1996 show an increase in the proportions across all States and Territories, with the largest increases evident in Tasmania, South Australia and New South Wales.

Table 4.5: Disability support pensioners, State/Territory
Per cent

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT	Total ¹
1996									
Capital city	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.1	3.9	5.6	3.1	2.2 ²	3.9
Other major urban centres ³	6.1	4.7	3.9	5.1
Rest of State/Territory	5.7	4.9	4.6	5.0	3.7	6.2	2.7	— ⁴	5.0
Whole of State/Territory	4.5	4.0	4.2	5.1	3.8	6.0	2.8	2.1	4.3
1989									
Rest of State/Territory	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.7	2.2	— ⁴	3.4

¹Total for *Whole of State/Territory* includes 'Other Territories' (Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos Islands)

²Includes Queanbeyan (C)

³Includes Newcastle and Wollongong (NSW); Geelong (Vic); and Gold Coast-Tweed Heads and Townsville-Thuringowa (Qld)

⁴Data unreliable: included with ACT total

Source: See Data sources, Appendix 1.3

Rest of State

In 1989, 8,017 people in the non-metropolitan areas of South Australia (3.3 per cent of the population aged between 15 to 64 years for males and 15 to 59 years for females) were receiving a Disability Support Pension. By 1996 the number had risen to 11,648, and the proportion had increased to 5.0 per cent.

Proportions of above 7.0 per cent were recorded in Wallaroo (12.8 per cent), Port Broughton (11.3 per cent), Minlaton (9.7 per cent), Northern Yorke Peninsula (8.5 per cent), Central Yorke Peninsula (7.9 per cent) and Yorketown (7.5 per cent) all of which were located on the Yorke Peninsula; Coober Pedy (11.3 per cent) situated in the far north; Unincorporated Whyalla (10.0 per cent) on the Eyre Peninsula; Peterborough (M) (9.8 per cent), Hallett (7.8 per cent), Port Pirie (7.5 per cent), Peterborough (DC) and Robertstown (both 7.3 per cent) located in the mid north; Mannum (8.5 per cent) and Morgan (7.2 per cent) situated in the Murray Lands; and Port Elliott and Goolwa and Victor Harbor (both 7.2 per cent) located on the Fleurieu Peninsula.

In total, 15 SLAs were mapped in the middle class interval, ranging from 4.0 per cent in Crystal Brook-Redhill to 4.8 per cent in Beachport.

As can be seen in **Map 4.4** the lowest proportions of people in receipt of a Disability Support Pension were found in two distinct areas: in the far north and in the south-east. Those located in the far north included Roxby Downs (0.2 per cent), Unincorporated Flinders Rangers (1.0 per cent), Hawker (1.6 per cent), Le Hunte (2.0 per cent) and Unincorporated Far North (2.4 per cent). Those situated in the south-east were Lucindale (1.4 per cent), Port MacDonnell (1.9 per cent), Mount Gambier (2.0 per cent) and Tatiara (2.2 per cent).

The town of Whyalla recorded the largest number of people receiving a Disability Support Pension in 1996, a total of 896 people. Relatively large numbers were also recorded in the towns of Mount Gambier (659 people), Port Pirie (646 people), Murray Bridge (633 people) and Port Augusta (582 people).

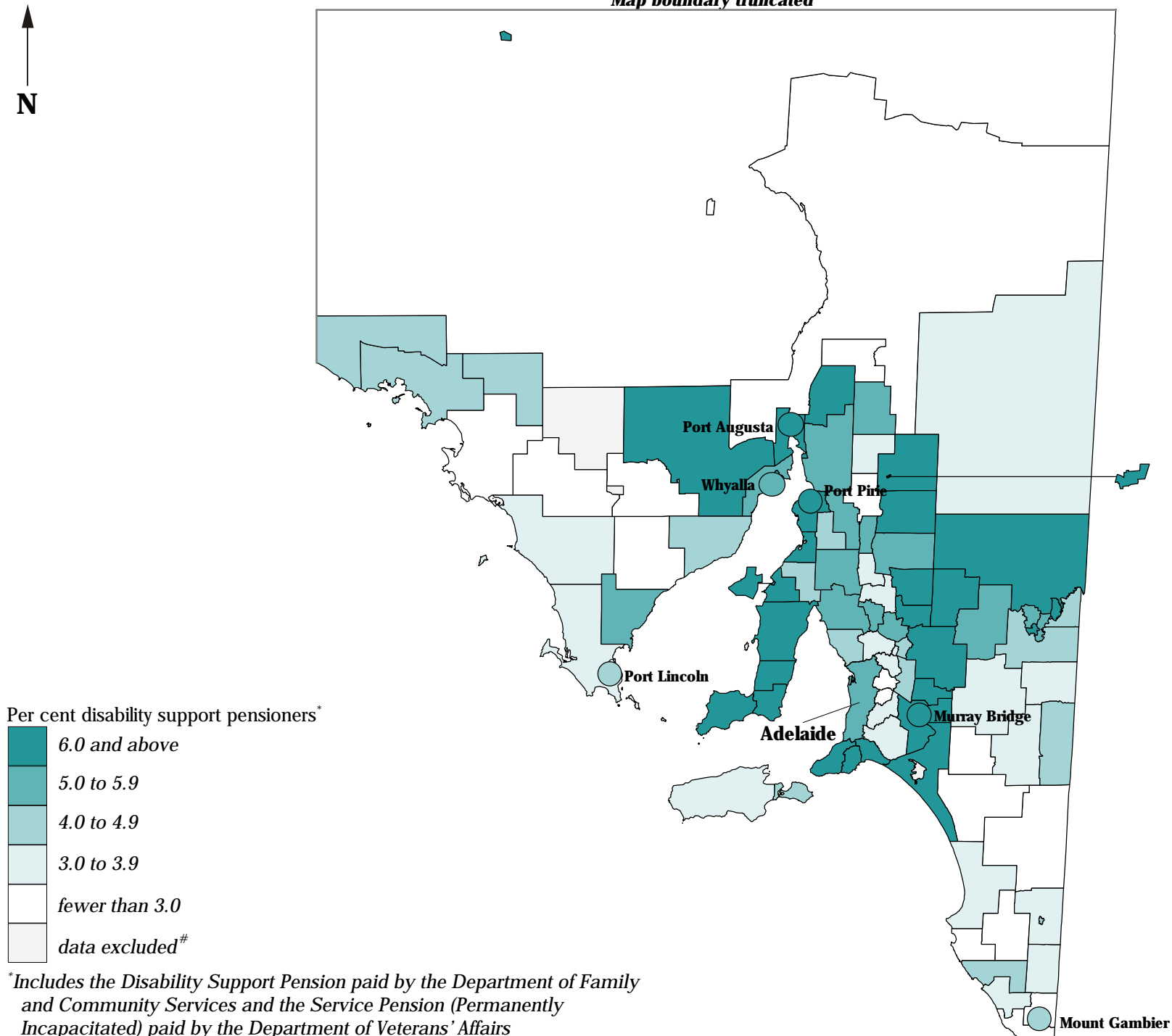
There was a correlation of substantial significance at the SLA level with the variable for low income families (0.74), and of meaningful significance with unemployed people (0.68), and people aged 65 years and over (0.50). There were also inverse correlations of meaningful significance with the variables for female labour force participation (-0.53) and high income families (-0.55). These results, together with the inverse correlation of meaningful significance with the IRSD (-0.72), indicate the existence of an association at the SLA level between high proportions of disability support pensioners and socioeconomic disadvantage.

Map 4.4

Disability support pensioners, South Australia, 1996

as a percentage of males aged 15 to 64 years and females aged 15 to 59 years in each Statistical Local Area

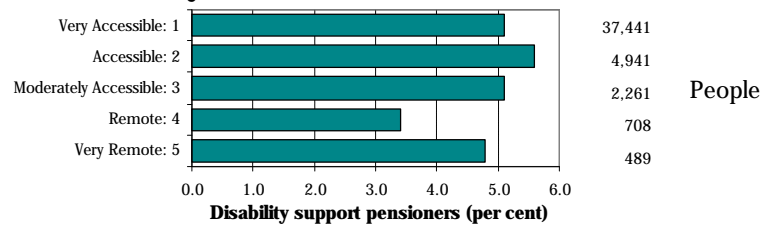
Map boundary truncated



Source: See Data sources, Appendix 1.3

Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2

Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia



Access to services is of particular importance to people with a disability and is reflected in the graph adjacent. The proportion of the eligible population receiving a Disability Support Pension increases from 5.1 per cent in the Very Accessible category to 5.6 per cent in the Accessible category, before dropping away to 3.4 per cent in the Remote category. The higher proportion (4.8 per cent) in the Very Remote category is likely to reflect the distribution of the Indigenous population.

Source: Calculated on ARIA classification, DHAC

National Social Health Atlas Project, 1999

Note: Amended figures are in row/column V19
Table 8.1: Correlation matrix for SLAs in Adelaide

	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	V32	V33	V34	V35	V36	V37	V38	V39	V40	V41	V42	V43	V44	V45		
V1	1.00	-0.69	0.52	0.44	-0.65	0.76	-0.72	0.46	-0.64	0.79	0.46	-0.11	-0.34	-0.04	0.40	-0.40	-0.54	0.49	0.22	0.72	0.39	0.67	0.40	-0.41	-0.21	0.13	-0.15	-0.33	0.08	-0.01	-0.20	0.94	0.17	0.54	-0.61	-0.08	0.37	-0.14	-0.34	-0.23	0.57	-0.29	-0.44	-0.36	V1		
V2	-0.69	1.00	-0.07	0.15	0.05	-0.22	0.19	0.03	0.22	-0.27	-0.06	0.21	0.31	0.20	0.05	0.60	-0.02	-0.37	0.27	-0.14	0.09	-0.16	0.01	-0.07	0.46	-0.26	0.35	0.55	0.57	0.22	0.14	0.43	-0.56	0.15	-0.12	0.29	0.20	0.08	0.38	0.29	0.04	-0.24	-0.06	0.30	0.30	V2	
V3	0.52	-0.07	1.00	0.84	-0.79	0.82	-0.69	0.88	-0.77	0.73	0.76	0.21	0.18	0.38	0.82	0.44	-0.86	0.27	0.70	0.86	0.84	0.83	-0.84	0.50	-0.34	0.47	0.37	0.52	0.32	0.48	0.51	0.45	0.80	-0.73	0.29	0.53	0.23	0.10	-0.30	0.56	-0.25	0.02	0.01	V3			
V4	0.44	0.15	0.84	1.00	-0.93	0.89	-0.81	0.94	-0.81	0.82	0.83	0.41	0.29	0.54	0.82	0.52	-0.97	0.33	0.89	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.90	-0.95	0.63	-0.50	0.52	0.33	0.36	0.60	0.20	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.85	-0.76	0.28	0.61	0.32	0.28	-0.30	0.42	-0.19	0.02	0.01	V4	
V5	-0.65	0.05	-0.79	1.00	-0.93	1.00	-0.84	0.94	-0.81	0.84	0.79	-0.27	-0.27	-0.37	-0.71	-0.23	0.93	-0.43	-0.77	-0.92	-0.81	-0.95	-0.80	0.86	-0.38	0.33	-0.32	-0.11	-0.12	-0.41	-0.07	-0.25	-0.66	-0.45	-0.83	0.77	-0.19	-0.62	-0.25	-0.12	0.30	-0.49	0.27	0.18	0.18	V5	
V6	0.76	-0.22	0.82	0.89	-0.93	1.00	-0.91	0.89	-0.92	0.93	0.83	0.27	0.14	0.40	0.83	0.20	-0.95	0.39	0.73	0.97	0.84	0.96	0.83	-0.86	0.34	-0.30	0.32	0.08	0.14	0.50	0.12	0.27	0.76	0.51	0.88	-0.79	0.27	0.65	0.28	0.10	-0.23	0.58	-0.21	-0.14	-0.10	V6	
V7	-0.72	0.19	-0.69	-0.81	0.94	-0.91	1.00	-0.72	0.75	-0.96	-0.69	-0.17	0.06	-0.26	-0.64	-0.08	0.86	-0.42	-0.64	-0.88	-0.88	-0.89	-0.70	0.76	-0.21	0.20	-0.15	0.01	-0.03	-0.32	0.00	-0.12	-0.71	-0.44	-0.79	0.72	-0.18	-0.61	-0.28	0.11	0.26	-0.51	0.28	0.24	0.23	V7	
V8	0.46	0.03	0.88	0.94	-0.84	0.89	-0.72	1.00	-0.88	0.76	0.86	0.38	0.40	0.56	0.90	0.56	-0.86	-0.25	0.85	0.89	0.96	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.64	-0.48	0.60	0.33	0.41	0.68	0.28	0.55	0.48	0.88	-0.75	0.39	0.60	0.36	0.30	-0.21	0.51	-0.06	0.12	0.12	V8		
V9	-0.64	0.22	-0.77	0.81	0.79	-0.92	0.75	-0.88	1.00	-0.82	-0.86	-0.20	-0.32	-0.86	-0.20	-0.86	-0.27	0.89	-0.16	-0.87	-0.82	0.82	0.82	-0.46	0.24	-0.45	0.24	-0.45	0.38	-0.27	-0.39	-0.66	-0.64	-0.92	0.71	-0.46	-0.72	-0.37	-0.26	0.09	-0.60	-0.09	-0.11	-0.15	V9		
V10	0.79	-0.27	0.73	0.82	-0.93	0.93	-0.96	0.76	-0.81	1.00	0.73	0.13	-0.09	0.24	0.66	0.09	-0.87	0.48	0.65	0.91	0.74	0.91	0.78	-0.80	0.27	-0.24	0.23	0.05	0.40	0.40	0.15	0.20	0.74	0.45	0.84	-0.78	0.18	0.62	0.17	0.08	-0.30	0.53	-0.23	-0.17	-0.16	V10	
V11	0.46	-0.06	0.76	0.83	-0.75	0.83	-0.69	0.86	-0.86	0.73	1.00	0.33	0.29	0.44	0.85	0.48	-0.88	0.34	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.89	-0.89	0.63	-0.41	0.63	-0.41	0.62	0.29	0.34	0.67	0.35	0.57	0.50	0.54	0.86	-0.73	0.42	0.57	0.44	0.38	-0.09	0.44	-0.09	0.20	0.15	V11
V12	-0.11	0.21	0.21	0.41	-0.27	0.27	0.17	0.38	-0.18	0.33	1.00	0.75	0.93	0.40	0.81	0.44	-0.40	-0.40	0.29	0.50	0.18	0.42	-0.45	0.38	-0.87	0.31	0.24	0.26	0.32	-0.27	0.17	0.47	-0.34	0.04	0.20	-0.25	0.17	-0.07	0.29	0.48	-0.06	-0.13	0.23	0.26	0.25	V12	
V13	-0.34	0.31	0.18	0.29	-0.05	0.14	0.06	0.40	-0.20	-0.09	0.29	0.75	1.00	0.81	0.44	0.66	-0.31	-0.10	0.40	0.07	0.42	0.16	0.39	-0.38	0.57	-0.69	0.54	0.36	0.49	0.50	-0.06	0.47	-0.34	0.04	0.20	-0.25	0.17	-0.07	0.29	0.48	-0.06	-0.13	0.23	0.26	0.25	V13	
V14	-0.04	0.20	0.38	0.54	-0.37	0.40	-0.26	0.56	-0.32	0.24	0.44	0.93	0.81	1.00	0.53	0.58	-0.54	0.25	0.63	0.32	0.62	0.47	0.58	-0.60	0.55	-0.87	0.50	0.38	0.44	0.46	-0.12	0.45	-0.07	-0.10	0.32	-0.55	-0.08	-0.09	0.28	-0.40	-0.08	-0.15	0.00	0.09	V14		
V15	0.40	0.05	0.82	0.82	-0.71	0.83	-0.64	0.90	-0.86	0.86	0.85	0.40	0.44	0.53	1.00	0.53	-0.89	0.19	0.78	0.84	0.84	0.79	0.84	-0.85	0.56	-0.41	0.60	0.38	0.45	0.75	0.21	0.55	0.46	0.51	0.81	-0.89	0.40	0.54	0.45	0.25	-0.17	0.51	-0.14	0.11	0.19	V15	
V16	-0.40	0.60	0.44	0.52	-0.23	0.20	-0.08	0.56	-0.27	0.09	0.48	0.46	0.66	0.58	0.53	1.00	-0.48	-0.43	0.67	0.23	0.64	0.28	0.64	-0.62	0.91	-0.69	0.84	0.74	0.76	0.69	0.43	0.85	-0.41	0.34	0.42	-0.29	0.45	0.21	0.45	0.65	-0.11	0.01	0.12	0.56	0.50	V16	
V17	-0.54	-0.02	-0.86	-0.97	0.93	-0.95	0.86	-0.96	0.89	-0.87	-0.88	-0.40	-0.31	-0.54	-0.89	-0.48	1.00	-0.34	-0.87	-0.94	-0.94	-0.95	-0.94	0.97	-0.59	0.48	-0.53	-0.31	-0.36	-0.65	-0.22	-0.50	-0.55	-0.53	-0.90	0.81	-0.34	-0.63	-0.37	-0.29	0.27	-0.50	0.17	-0.02	-0.04	V17	
V18	0.49	-0.37	0.27	0.33	-0.43	0.39	-0.42	0.25	-0.16	0.48	0.32	0.29	-0.10	0.25	0.19	-0.13	-0.34	1.00	0.29	0.39	0.31	0.46	0.34	-0.37	-0.04	-0.25	-0.08	-0.07	-0.29	0.09	-0.11	-0.09	0.45	-0.25	0.17	-0.48	-0.33	-0.15	-0.26	-0.27	-0.19	0.05	-0.53	-0.43	-0.50	V18	
V19	0.22	0.27	0.70	0.89	-0.77	0.73	-0.64	0.85	-0.72	0.65	0.85	0.50	0.40	0.63	0.78	0.67	-0.87	0.29	1.00	0.76	0.90	0.83	0.90	-0.92	0.81	-0.63	0.68	0.50	0.51	0.61	0.26	0.69	0.24	0.42	0.75	-0.70	0.30	0.46	0.39	0.43	-0.25	0.24	-0.13	0.17	0.19	V19	
V20	0.72	-0.14	0.86	0.90	-0.92	0.97	-0.88	0.89	-0.90	0.91	0.86	0.18	0.07	0.32	0.84	0.23	-0.94	0.39	0.76	1.00	0.85	0.95	0.83	-0.86	0.39	-0.23	0.36	0.16	0.19	0.51	0.21	0.34	0.76	0.52	0.86	-0.75	0.27	0.67	0.29	0.05	-0.22	0.58	-0.26	-0.12	-0.06	V20	
V21	0.39	0.09	0.81	0.93	-0.81	0.84	-0.69	0.96	-0.81	0.74	0.86	0.44	0.42	0.62	0.84	0.64	-0.94	0.31	0.90	0.85	1.00	0.88	0.96	-0.98	0.98	-0.75	-0.59	0.67	0.43	0.45	0.68	0.38	0.65	0.37	0.48	0.84	-0.76	0.35	0.53	0.33	0.36	-0.26	0.40	-0.07	0.18	0.19	V21
V22	0.67	-0.16	0.84	0.93	-0.95	0.96	-0.89	0.90	-0.87	0.91	0.85	0.34	0.16	0.47	0.79	0.29	-0.95	0.46	0.83	0.95	0.88	1.00	0.87	-0.91	0.45	-0.39	0.35	0.17	0.15	0.44	0.14	0.34	0.67	0.43	0.85	-0.82	0.20	0.58	0.23	0.15	-0.28	0.46	-0.21	-0.12	-0.10	V22	
V23	0.40	0.01	0.83	0.90	-0.80	0.83	-0.70	0.93	-0.82	0.78	0.89	0.42	0.39	0.58	0.84	0.64	-0.94	0.34	0.90	0.83	0.96	0.87	1.00	-0.99	0.76	-0.61	0.70	0.47	0.42	0.72	0.39	0.67	0.35	0.49	0.89	-0.82	0.38	0.52	0.33	0.44	-0.28	0.38	-0.04	0.21	0.18	V23	
V24	-0.41	-0.07	-0.84	-0.95	0.86	-0.86	0.76	-0.95	0.82	-0.80	-0.89	-0.45	-0.38	-0.60	-0.85	-0.62	-0.97	-0.37	-0.92	-0.86	-0.98	-0.91	-0.99	1.00	-0.73	0.61	-0.66	-0.43	-0.43	-0.69	-0.32	-0.63	-0.39	-0.49	-0.88	0.81	-0.35	-0.54	-0.36	0.40	0.68	-0.12	-0.13	-0.11	V24		
V25	-0.21	0.46	0.50	0.63	-0.38	0.34	0.21	0.64	-0.46	0.27	0.63	0.38	0.57	0.55	0.56	0.91	-0.59	-0.04	0.81	0.39	0.75	0.45	0.76	-0.73	1.00	-0.65	0.88	0.72	0.74	0.69	0.52	0.90	-0.24	0.43	0.58	-0.44	0.46	0.35	0.40	0.68	-0.12	0.03	0.23	0.56	0.50	V25	
V26	0.13	-0.26	-0.34	0.30	-0.30	0.20	-0.48	0.24	-0.48	0.24	-0.41	-0.87	-0.69	-0.87	-0.41	-0.69	-0.48	-0.23	-0.63	-0.23	-0.39	-0.39	-0.39	0.61	0.61	0.65	-0.55	-0.47	-0.44	-0.46	-0.03	-0.54	0.24	0.06	-0.32	0.51	-0.01	0.09	-0.08	0.41	0.45	0.11	0.11	-0.18	-0.18	V26	
V27	-0.15	0.35	0.47	0.52	-0.26	0.32	-0.15	0.60	-0.45	0.23	0.62	0.31	0.54	0.50	0.60	0.84	-0.53	-0.08	0.68	0.36	0.67	0.35	0.70	-0.66	0.88	-0.55	1.00	0.75	0.84	0.58	0.95	-0.18	0.44	0.57	-0.41	0.51	0.33	0.41	0.66	-0.08	0.17	0.15	0.62	0.55	V27		
V28	-0.33	0.55	0.37	0.33	-0.11	0.08	0.01	0.33	-0.13	0.05	0.29	0.24	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.74	-0.31	-0.07	0.50	0.16	0.43	0.17	0.47	-0.43	0.72	-0.47	0.75	1.00	0.85	0.57	0.55	0.89	-0.34	0.25	0.27	-0.17	0.34	0.15	0.29	0.35	-0.13	-0.05	-0.11	0.44	0.45	V28	
V29	-0.35	0.57	0.35	0.36	-0.12	0.14	-0.03	0.41	-0.25	0.04</																																					

Note: Amended figures are in row/column V19
Table 8.1: Correlation matrix for SLAs in Adelaide ...cont

	V46	V47	V48	V49	V50	V51	V52	V53	V54	V55	V56	V57	V58	V59	V60	V61	V62	V63	V64		
V1	0.45	0.63	0.38	0.28	0.29	0.04	0.07	0.27	0.35	-0.58	0.74	0.44	-0.10	-0.23	-0.50	0.61	0.70	0.00	0.50	V1	
V2	-0.04	-0.21	0.07	-0.02	0.21	0.09	0.21	0.47	-0.04	0.15	-0.50	-0.16	-0.09	0.25	0.39	-0.14	-0.25	-0.16	-0.30	V2	
V3	0.69	0.66	0.69	0.51	0.62	0.35	0.21	0.05	0.47	-0.43	0.29	0.35	-0.31	-0.34	-0.36	0.78	0.74	-0.30	0.03	V3	
V4	0.65	0.61	0.67	0.61	0.65	0.31	0.24	0.07	0.48	-0.71	0.21	0.25	-0.40	-0.42	-0.33	0.84	0.80	-0.30	0.01	V4	
V5	-0.66	-0.68	-0.65	-0.57	-0.64	-0.20	-0.27	-0.03	-0.47	0.73	-0.40	-0.35	0.35	0.38	0.41	-0.84	-0.84	0.14	-0.25	V5	
V6	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.64	0.60	0.32	0.29	0.01	0.53	-0.75	0.48	0.41	-0.32	-0.34	-0.40	0.87	0.89	-0.16	0.29	V6	
V7	-0.64	-0.70	-0.63	-0.60	-0.57	-0.15	-0.32	0.05	-0.47	0.66	-0.46	-0.43	0.33	0.31	0.41	-0.78	-0.80	-0.09	-0.42	V7	
V8	0.70	0.64	0.75	0.65	0.64	0.45	0.24	0.07	0.52	0.67	0.20	0.25	-0.38	-0.42	-0.29	0.83	0.80	-0.36	-0.03	V8	
V9	-0.76	-0.75	-0.74	-0.63	-0.48	-0.57	-0.34	-0.03	-0.54	0.71	-0.45	-0.42	0.21	0.36	0.31	-0.74	-0.77	0.23	-0.21	V9	
V10	0.67	0.76	0.62	0.57	0.56	0.25	0.23	-0.09	0.50	-0.70	0.50	0.44	-0.30	-0.41	-0.51	0.82	0.86	-0.07	0.30	V10	
V11	0.57	0.51	0.71	0.72	0.54	0.47	0.21	0.02	0.46	-0.66	0.15	0.22	-0.38	-0.40	-0.33	0.82	0.84	-0.13	0.03	V11	
V12	-0.14	-0.18	0.09	0.43	0.04	0.04	0.22	-0.30	-0.14	0.02	-0.32	-0.39	-0.52	-0.65	-0.17	-0.05	0.46	0.36	-0.17	-0.21	V12
V13	-0.03	-0.18	0.17	0.40	0.04	0.14	-0.08	0.13	-0.04	0.12	-0.49	-0.44	-0.36	-0.14	0.17	0.19	0.10	-0.17	-0.42	V13	
V14	0.01	-0.05	0.19	0.41	0.12	-0.12	-0.25	-0.11	0.11	-0.42	-0.38	-0.43	-0.54	-0.30	-0.15	0.56	0.44	-0.33	-0.26	V14	
V15	0.61	0.57	0.75	0.68	0.52	0.46	0.27	0.14	0.48	-0.53	0.17	0.28	-0.38	-0.28	-0.19	0.74	0.72	-0.19	0.10	V15	
V16	0.27	0.09	0.35	0.40	0.36	0.42	0.07	0.20	0.18	-0.10	-0.51	-0.21	-0.34	-0.28	0.10	0.33	0.21	-0.36	-0.55	V16	
V17	-0.69	-0.67	-0.74	-0.69	-0.64	-0.37	-0.26	-0.06	-0.52	0.72	-0.25	-0.29	0.41	0.41	0.35	-0.88	-0.86	0.23	-0.09	V17	
V18	-0.03	0.16	0.04	0.18	0.04	-0.38	-0.25	-0.32	0.20	-0.39	0.17	-0.04	-0.49	-0.32	-0.37	0.57	0.65	0.05	0.06	V18	
V19	0.49	0.42	0.55	0.55	0.42	0.27	0.13	0.04	0.47	-0.69	-0.05	0.05	-0.48	-0.42	-0.25	0.80	0.73	-0.32	-0.08	V19	
V20	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.58	0.60	0.33	0.32	0.04	0.56	-0.73	0.47	0.48	-0.30	-0.31	-0.40	0.87	0.89	-0.38	0.26	V20	
V21	0.61	0.55	0.64	0.62	0.59	0.38	0.15	0.01	0.47	-0.71	0.06	0.14	-0.41	-0.45	-0.31	0.84	0.80	-0.43	-0.15	V21	
V22	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.61	0.57	0.23	0.20	-0.04	0.54	-0.77	0.35	0.34	-0.37	-0.43	-0.44	0.90	0.90	-0.21	0.20	V22	
V23	0.64	0.60	0.65	0.66	0.54	0.44	0.13	-0.05	0.48	-0.65	0.07	0.14	-0.42	-0.53	-0.36	0.85	0.83	-0.35	-0.14	V23	
V24	-0.63	-0.59	-0.67	-0.66	-0.59	-0.67	-0.01	-0.01	-0.48	0.68	-0.09	-0.15	0.45	0.49	0.34	-0.88	-0.85	0.30	0.09	V24	
V25	0.37	0.20	0.37	0.39	0.31	0.48	0.08	0.10	0.23	-0.35	-0.37	-0.14	-0.29	-0.42	-0.07	0.44	0.35	-0.45	-0.51	V25	
V26	-0.03	0.01	-0.15	-0.43	-0.14	0.01	0.31	0.21	-0.17	0.30	0.40	0.44	0.56	0.36	0.16	-0.53	-0.41	0.32	0.43	V26	
V27	0.37	0.22	0.46	0.43	0.29	0.54	0.07	0.06	0.25	-0.25	-0.34	-0.11	-0.23	-0.37	-0.10	0.38	0.32	-0.37	-0.44	V27	
V28	0.21	0.08	0.31	0.15	0.26	0.31	0.05	0.19	0.22	0.03	-0.42	0.00	-0.13	-0.11	0.00	0.22	0.12	-0.42	-0.40	V28	
V29	0.31	0.15	0.39	0.22	0.24	0.42	0.20	0.30	0.20	-0.05	-0.38	-0.06	-0.17	-0.10	0.07	0.17	0.07	-0.37	-0.36	V29	
V30	0.41	0.35	0.58	0.52	0.44	0.60	0.14	0.09	0.23	-0.30	-0.11	0.06	-0.31	-0.39	-0.16	0.44	0.45	-0.17	-0.32	V30	
V31	0.36	0.23	0.32	0.20	0.34	0.58	0.15	0.04	0.24	-0.02	-0.14	0.24	0.31	-0.07	-0.13	0.16	0.17	-0.46	-0.30	V31	
V32	0.35	0.20	0.44	0.35	0.29	0.50	0.09	0.12	0.31	-0.19	-0.36	-0.03	-0.19	-0.29	-0.08	0.37	0.29	-0.43	-0.42	V32	
V33	0.46	0.59	0.46	0.28	0.35	0.07	0.22	-0.11	0.42	-0.60	0.78	0.57	-0.01	-0.14	-0.43	0.58	0.69	0.04	0.54	V33	
V34	0.86	0.71	0.79	0.49	0.55	0.85	0.84	0.59	0.49	-0.27	0.32	0.61	0.15	-0.03	0.18	0.23	0.29	-0.16	0.10	V34	
V35	-0.82	0.77	-0.77	0.67	0.59	0.62	0.39	0.10	0.47	-0.62	0.32	0.37	-0.25	-0.45	-0.33	0.71	0.73	-0.19	0.01	V35	
V36	0.37	-0.44	-0.36	-0.50	-0.33	-0.08	0.24	0.42	-0.21	0.64	-0.14	0.04	0.51	0.62	0.63	-0.81	-0.77	0.12	-0.10	V36	
V37	0.71	0.53	0.69	0.46	0.43	0.86	0.75	0.59	0.39	-0.09	0.09	0.39	0.15	0.04	0.35	0.06	0.13	-0.15	-0.08	V37	
V38	0.87	0.77	0.77	0.45	0.59	0.74	0.80	0.50	0.52	-0.41	0.49	0.72	0.15	-0.08	-0.01	0.34	0.40	-0.17	0.22	V38	
V39	0.56	0.40	0.63	0.52	0.37	0.58	0.79	0.77	0.26	-0.12	-0.01	0.27	-0.09	0.19	0.82	0.13	0.16	0.09	0.14	V39	
V40	0.34	0.10	0.30	0.46	0.14	0.51	0.23	0.10	-0.14	-0.39	-0.15	-0.02	-0.31	0.12	0.10	0.07	-0.05	-0.25	V40		
V41	0.18	0.08	0.16	-0.05	-0.07	0.37	0.66	0.64	0.08	0.16	0.09	0.23	0.33	0.32	0.65	-0.40	-0.25	0.17	0.04	V41	
V42	0.64	0.74	0.58	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.18	0.38	-0.24	0.54	0.36	-0.21	-0.03	-0.04	0.33	0.39	-0.03	0.26	V42	
V43	0.16	-0.02	-0.06	-0.03	-0.21	0.51	0.18	0.11	-0.16	0.05	-0.19	-0.06	0.40	-0.14	0.27	-0.38	-0.35	-0.14	-0.20	V43	
V44	0.21	0.03	0.22	0.35	0.14	0.64	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.18	-0.35	-0.06	0.08	-0.03	0.20	-0.19	-0.19	-0.32	-0.43	V44	
V45	0.16	-0.02	0.15	0.20	0.04	0.59	0.17	0.17	0.06	0.11	-0.33	0.04	0.21	0.12	0.22	-0.15	-0.20	-0.44	-0.29	V45	
V46	1.00	0.93	0.81	0.45	0.55	0.67	0.66	0.38	0.60	-0.42	0.46	0.57	0.05	-0.22	-0.06	0.49	0.51	-0.29	0.21	V46	
V47	0.83	1.00	0.71	0.41	0.46	0.65	0.55	0.23	0.64	-0.43	0.65	0.58	-0.12	-0.26	-0.15	0.53	0.58	-0.20	0.28	V47	
V48	0.81	0.71	1.00	0.68	0.75	0.63	0.59	0.36	0.62	-0.35	0.31	0.53	-0.12	-0.11	-0.10	0.55	0.59	-0.12	0.21	V48	
V49	0.45	0.41	0.68	1.00	0.57	0.39	0.24	0.05	0.40	-0.33	0.06	0.13	-0.40	-0.18	-0.14	0.55	0.59	0.07	0.10	V49	
V50	0.55	0.46	0.75	0.57	1.00	0.44	0.37	0.20	0.33	-0.24	0.20	0.44	-0.12	-0.08	-0.20	0.46	0.49	-0.14	-0.03	V50	
V51	0.67	0.52	0.63	0.39	0.44	1.00	0.56	0.33	0.32	-0.09	0.15	0.46	0.26	-0.11	0.11	0.08	0.15	-0.23	-0.16	V51	
V52	0.66	0.55	0.59	0.24	0.37	0.56	1.00	0.87	0.34	-0.09	0.35	0.66	0.25	0.35	0.48	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.31	V52	
V53	0.38	0.23	0.36	0.05	0.20	0.33	0.87	1.00	0.08	0.14	0.02	0.37	0.20	0.49	0.72	-0.18	-0.16	0.06	0.19	V53	
V54	0.60	0.64	0.62	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.34	0.08	1.00	-0.34	0.42	0.50	-0.08	-0.19	-0.24	0.51	0.52	-0.22	0.15	V54	
V55	-0.42	-0.43	-0.35	-0.33	-0.24	-0.09	-0.09	0.14	-0.34	1.00	-0.27	-0.09	-0.21	0.34	0.33	-0.73	-0.75	0.29	-0.12	V55	
V56	0.46	0.65	0.31	0.06	0.20	0.15	0.35	0.02	0.42	-0.27	1.00	0.68	0.05	-0.03	-0.19	0.19	0.32	0.04	0.47	V56	
V57	0.57	0.58	0.53	0.13	0.44	0.46	0.66	0.37	0.50	-0.09	0.68	1.00	0.34	0.15	-0.08	0.13	0.22	0.02	0.40	V57	
V58	0.05	-0.12	-0.12	-0.40	-0.12	0.26	0.25	0.20	-0.08	0.21	0.05	0.34	1.00	0.36	0.14	-0.43	-0.41	-0.10	0.12	V58	
V59	-0.22	-0.26	-0.11	-0.18	-0.08	-0.11	0.35	0.49	-0.19	0.34	-0.03	0.15	0.36	1.00	0.58	-0.37	-0.37	0.16	0.28	V59	
V60	-0.06	-0.15	-0.10	-0.14	-0.20	0.11	0.48	0.72	-0.24	0.33	-0.19	-0.08	0.14	0.58	1.00	-0.48	-0.45	0.05	0.05	V60	
V61	0.49	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.46	0.08	0.00	-0.18	0.51	-0.73	0.19	0.13	-0.43	-0.37	-0.48	1.00	0.96	-0.22	0.12	V61	
V62	0.51	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.49	0.15	0.08	-0.16	0.52	-0.75	0.32	0.22	-0.41	-0.37	-0.45	0.96	1.00	-0.15	0.15	V62	
V63	-0.29	-0.20	-0.12	0.07	-0.14	-0.23	0.07	0.06	-0.22	0.29	0.04	0.02	-0.10	0.16	0.05	-0.22	-0.15	1.00	0.37	V63	
V64	0.21	0.28	0.21	0.10	-0.03	-0.16	0.31	0.19	0.15	-0.12	0.47	0.40	0.12	0.28	0.05	0.12	0.15	0.37			

Note: Amended figures are in row/column V18
Table 8.2: Correlation matrix for SLAs in the non-metropolitan areas of 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	V32	V33	V34		
V1	1.00	-0.57	0.05	-0.46	0.49	0.03	-0.19	-0.14	0.05	0.29	-0.18	0.06	-0.06	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.28	-0.39	-0.01	-0.07	-0.18	-0.01	0.17	-0.42	-0.06	-0.11	0.28	-0.24	0.01	-0.25	-0.21	-0.24	-0.21	V1		
V2	-0.57	1.00	-0.13	0.59	-0.50	-0.04	0.28	0.03	-0.02	-0.38	-0.08	-0.19	-0.11	0.06	0.06	-0.15	-0.19	0.50	0.10	0.07	0.16	0.01	-0.31	0.35	0.07	-0.10	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.16	0.02	0.17	0.32	V2		
V3	0.05	-0.13	1.00	0.18	-0.16	-0.44	0.31	-0.42	0.44	0.62	0.18	0.08	0.09	0.39	0.69	-0.68	0.57	0.35	0.73	0.51	0.25	0.73	-0.61	0.44	-0.49	0.26	-0.09	0.29	0.30	0.12	0.25	0.29	0.02	0.30	V3	
V4	-0.46	0.59	0.18	1.00	-0.83	0.13	0.63	-0.43	0.33	-0.10	0.02	-0.15	0.00	0.01	0.11	-0.58	-0.02	0.74	0.39	0.49	0.65	0.45	-0.63	0.74	0.09	0.12	0.23	0.18	0.20	-0.10	0.16	0.19	0.02	0.26	V4	
V5	0.49	-0.50	-0.16	-0.83	1.00	-0.24	-0.39	0.24	-0.24	0.04	0.00	0.14	-0.01	0.03	-0.09	0.46	-0.04	-0.55	-0.29	-0.34	-0.64	-0.34	0.51	-0.71	-0.16	-0.12	-0.25	-0.23	0.08	-0.22	-0.22	-0.11	-0.32	V5		
V6	0.03	-0.04	-0.44	0.13	-0.24	1.00	-0.32	0.18	-0.03	-0.22	-0.45	-0.38	-0.28	-0.51	-0.52	0.47	-0.04	-0.27	-0.46	-0.39	0.06	-0.37	0.31	-0.15	0.65	-0.17	0.17	-0.14	-0.16	0.11	-0.12	-0.15	-0.04	-0.13	V6	
V7	-0.19	0.28	0.31	0.63	-0.39	-0.32	1.00	-0.64	0.28	-0.05	0.28	0.06	0.17	0.29	0.27	-0.66	0.01	0.68	0.56	0.63	0.40	0.56	-0.62	0.56	-0.16	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.07	-0.06	0.01	0.09	-0.10	0.24	V7	
V8	-0.14	0.03	-0.42	-0.43	0.24	0.18	-0.64	1.00	-0.40	-0.33	-0.12	-0.09	-0.07	-0.10	-0.31	0.66	-0.25	-0.53	-0.53	-0.58	-0.35	-0.68	0.62	-0.47	0.27	-0.07	-0.12	-0.03	-0.05	0.08	0.09	-0.15	0.36	-0.10	V8	
V9	0.05	-0.02	0.44	0.33	-0.24	-0.03	0.28	-0.40	1.00	0.40	-0.12	-0.23	-0.04	0.07	0.40	-0.62	0.53	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.30	0.53	0.50	0.48	0.04	0.06	0.20	0.04	0.09	-0.23	0.04	0.04	-0.12	0.21	V9
V10	0.29	-0.38	0.62	-0.10	0.04	-0.22	-0.05	-0.33	0.40	1.00	0.02	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.69	-0.44	0.71	0.05	0.35	0.45	0.13	0.63	-0.43	0.30	-0.43	0.43	0.43	0.20	0.23	-0.21	0.12	0.25	-0.21	0.00	V10	
V11	-0.18	-0.08	0.18	0.02	0.00	-0.45	0.28	-0.12	-0.12	0.02	1.00	0.74	0.90	0.26	0.16	-0.27	-0.13	0.33	0.23	0.25	0.11	0.27	-0.21	0.28	-0.53	0.10	-0.10	0.14	0.18	-0.14	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.09	V11	
V12	0.06	-0.19	0.08	-0.15	0.14	-0.38	0.06	-0.09	-0.23	0.15	0.74	1.00	0.72	0.18	0.16	-0.16	-0.09	0.12	0.07	0.14	-0.02	0.19	-0.09	0.12	-0.50	0.14	-0.07	0.06	0.10	-0.19	0.04	0.07	-0.01	-0.04	V12	
V13	-0.06	-0.11	0.09	0.00	-0.01	-0.28	0.17	-0.07	-0.04	0.06	0.90	0.72	1.00	0.19	0.14	-0.23	-0.04	0.28	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.27	-0.21	0.30	-0.47	0.05	-0.05	0.13	0.17	-0.18	0.12	0.14	0.07	0.14	V13	
V14	0.07	0.06	0.39	0.01	0.03	-0.51	0.29	-0.10	0.07	0.01	0.26	0.18	0.19	1.00	0.49	-0.42	-0.03	0.20	0.45	0.31	0.03	0.31	-0.31	0.11	-0.30	0.05	0.03	0.22	0.27	-0.23	0.24	0.18	0.23	0.31	V14	
V15	0.11	0.06	0.69	0.11	-0.09	-0.52	0.27	-0.31	0.40	0.69	0.16	0.14	0.49	1.00	0.66	0.63	0.35	0.60	0.48	0.17	0.69	-0.62	0.43	-0.45	0.34	0.02	0.16	0.21	-0.28	0.17	0.14	0.02	0.31	V15		
V16	0.13	-0.15	-0.68	-0.58	0.46	0.47	-0.66	0.66	-0.62	-0.44	-0.27	-0.16	-0.23	-0.42	-0.66	1.00	-0.34	-0.72	-0.71	-0.75	-0.49	-0.83	0.82	-0.76	0.37	-0.29	-0.13	-0.27	-0.33	0.30	-0.20	-0.30	0.07	-0.32	V16	
V17	0.28	-0.19	0.57	-0.02	-0.04	-0.04	0.01	-0.25	0.53	0.71	-0.13	-0.09	-0.04	-0.03	0.63	-0.34	1.00	0.15	0.35	0.11	0.14	0.52	-0.40	0.29	-0.15	-0.06	-0.07	-0.22	-0.18	-0.18	-0.22	-0.19	-0.26	0.18	V17	
V18	-0.39	0.50	0.35	0.74	-0.55	-0.27	0.68	-0.53	0.40	0.05	0.33	0.12	0.28	0.20	0.35	-0.72	0.15	1.00	0.58	0.56	0.49	0.66	-0.80	0.79	-0.26	0.12	0.06	0.16	0.18	-0.08	0.17	0.14	0.06	0.28	V18	
V19	-0.01	0.10	0.73	0.39	-0.29	-0.46	0.56	-0.53	0.40	0.35	0.23	0.07	0.17	0.45	0.60	-0.71	0.35	0.58	1.00	0.71	0.53	0.76	-0.76	0.58	-0.41	0.26	-0.09	0.19	0.21	-0.15	0.11	0.23	-0.12	0.36	V19	
V20	-0.07	0.07	0.51	0.49	-0.34	-0.39	0.63	-0.58	0.38	0.45	0.25	0.14	0.19	0.31	0.48	-0.75	0.11	0.56	0.71	1.00	0.58	0.76	-0.74	0.61	-0.45	0.46	0.03	0.42	0.46	-0.26	0.30	0.48	-0.14	0.25	V20	
V21	-0.18	0.16	0.25	0.65	-0.64	0.06	0.40	-0.35	0.30	0.13	0.11	-0.02	0.16	0.03	0.17	-0.49	0.14	0.49	0.53	0.58	1.00	0.54	-0.61	0.67	-0.07	0.21	0.14	0.26	0.28	-0.13	0.14	0.34	-0.11	0.33	V21	
V22	-0.01	0.01	0.73	0.45	-0.34	-0.37	0.56	-0.68	0.53	0.63	0.27	0.19	0.27	0.31	0.69	-0.83	0.52	0.66	0.76	0.76	0.54	1.00	-0.93	0.75	-0.49	0.34	-0.02	0.35	0.40	-0.25	0.24	0.42	-0.17	0.36	V22	
V23	0.17	-0.31	-0.61	-0.63	0.51	0.31	-0.62	0.62	-0.50	-0.43	-0.21	-0.09	-0.21	-0.31	-0.62	0.82	-0.40	-0.80	-0.76	-0.74	-0.61	-0.93	1.00	-0.82	0.39	-0.27	-0.04	-0.37	-0.39	0.17	-0.28	-0.40	0.10	-0.42	V23	
V24	-0.42	0.35	0.44	0.74	-0.71	-0.15	0.56	-0.47	0.48	0.30	0.28	0.12	0.30	0.11	0.43	-0.76	0.29	0.79	0.58	0.67	0.67	0.75	-0.82	1.00	-0.23	0.29	0.07	0.36	0.40	0.20	0.28	0.40	0.00	0.17	V24	
V25	-0.06	0.07	-0.49	0.09	-0.16	0.65	-0.16	0.27	-0.04	-0.43	-0.53	-0.50	-0.47	-0.30	-0.45	0.37	-0.15	-0.26	-0.41	-0.45	-0.07	-0.49	0.39	-0.23	1.00	-0.21	0.31	-0.33	-0.35	0.15	-0.26	-0.34	-0.03	0.17	V25	
V26	-0.11	-0.10	0.26	0.12	-0.12	-0.17	0.03	-0.07	0.06	0.43	0.10	0.14	0.05	0.05	0.34	-0.29	-0.06	0.12	0.26	0.46	0.21	0.34	-0.27	0.29	-0.21	1.00	-0.01	0.56	0.54	-0.04	0.47	0.56	0.19	0.09	V26	
V27	0.28	0.06	-0.09	0.23	-0.25	0.17	0.06	-0.12	0.20	-0.07	-0.10	-0.07	-0.05	0.03	0.02	-0.13	-0.07	0.06	-0.09	0.03	0.14	-0.02	-0.04	0.07	0.31	-0.01	1.00	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.14	-0.02	0.19	0.17	V27	
V28	-0.24	0.09	0.29	0.18	-0.23	-0.14	0.05	-0.03	0.04	0.20	0.14	0.06	0.13	0.22	0.16	-0.27	-0.22	0.16	0.19	0.42	0.26	0.35	-0.37	0.36	-0.33	0.56	0.05	1.00	0.97	-0.03	0.92	0.95	0.44	0.60	V28	
V29	-0.24	0.08	0.30	0.20	-0.25	-0.16	0.07	-0.05	0.09	0.23	0.18	0.10	0.17	0.27	0.21	-0.33	-0.18	0.18	0.21	0.46	0.28	0.40	-0.39	0.40	-0.35	0.54	0.03	0.97	1.00	-0.25	0.89	0.93	0.41	0.57	V29	
V30	0.01	0.05	-0.12	-0.10	0.08	0.11	-0.06	0.08	-0.23	-0.21	-0.14	-0.19	-0.18	-0.23	-0.28	0.30	-0.18	-0.08	-0.15	-0.26	-0.13	-0.25	0.17	-0.20	-0.15	-0.04	0.10	-0.03	-0.25	1.00	0.02	-0.06	0.12	0.00	V30	
V31	-0.25	0.16	0.25	0.16	-0.22	-0.12	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.12	0.14	0.04	0.12	0.24	0.17	-0.20	-0.22	0.17	0.11	0.30	0.14	0.24	-0.28	0.28	0.28	-0.26	0.47	0.92	0.89	0.02	1.00	0.74	0.67	0.61	V31	
V32	-0.21	0.02	0.29	0.19	-0.22	-0.15	0.09	-0.15	0.04	0.25	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.18	0.14	-0.30	-0.19	0.14	0.23	0.48	0.34	0.42	-0.40	0.40	-0.34	0.56	-0.02	0.95	0.93	-0.06	0.74	1.00	0.19	0.54	V32	
V33	-0.24	0.17	0.02	0.02	-0.11	-0.04	-0.10	0.36	-0.12	-0.21	0.12	-0.01	0.07	0.23	0.02	0.07	-0.26	0.06	-0.12	-0.14	-0.11	-0.17	0.10	0.00	-0.03	0.19	0.19	0.44	0.41	0.12	0.67	0.19	1.00	0.66	V33	
V34	-0.21	0.32	0.30	0.26	-0.32																															

Note: Amended figures are in row/column V18
Table 8.2: Correlation matrix for SLAs in the non-metropolitan areas of South Australia ...cont

	V35	V36	V37	V38	V39	V40	V41	V42	V43	V44	V45	
V1	-0.21	-0.03	-0.14	-0.15	-0.16	-0.09	-0.13	-0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	V1 Children aged 0 to 4
V2	0.03	0.21	0.15	-0.03	0.13	0.19	0.24	0.47	0.30	0.25	-0.36	V2 People aged 65 and over
V3	0.45	0.26	0.27	0.44	0.25	-0.02	0.16	0.20	0.32	-0.08	-0.21	V3 Single parent families
V4	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.24	0.16	0.00	0.22	0.25	0.19	0.00	0.01	V4 Low income families
V5	-0.24	-0.14	-0.20	-0.26	-0.20	-0.07	-0.30	-0.21	-0.16	0.00	-0.03	V5 High income families
V6	-0.20	-0.16	-0.20	0.01	-0.26	-0.22	-0.06	-0.12	-0.06	-0.04	0.34	V6 Managers and administrators, and professionals
V7	0.16	0.23	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.12	0.21	0.23	0.16	-0.01	-0.13	V7 Unemployed people
V8	-0.16	-0.11	-0.13	-0.22	-0.07	0.12	-0.17	-0.09	-0.10	-0.02	0.04	V8 Female labour force participation
V9	0.21	0.30	0.19	0.21	-0.04	-0.20	0.00	0.03	0.19	-0.07	0.03	V9 Left school aged 15 or less, or did not go to school
V10	0.58	0.17	0.41	0.44	-0.03	-0.34	-0.03	-0.11	0.15	-0.10	-0.07	V10 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
V11	0.15	0.04	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.12	-0.04	-0.04	-0.12	-0.04	-0.10	V11 People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries
V12	0.07	-0.08	0.14	0.11	0.07	0.08	-0.06	-0.16	-0.24	-0.06	-0.15	V12 resident for less than five years
V13	0.14	0.02	0.21	0.20	0.13	0.14	0.02	-0.06	-0.12	-0.09	-0.11	V13 Proficiency in English
V14	0.23	0.29	0.26	0.16	0.42	0.44	0.14	0.22	0.11	0.01	-0.29	V14 Dwellings rented from the State housing authority
V15	0.40	0.28	0.39	0.31	0.14	0.02	0.24	0.21	0.33	0.06	-0.30	V15 Dwellings with no motor vehicle
V16	-0.40	-0.32	-0.37	-0.37	-0.29	-0.05	-0.28	-0.11	-0.15	0.04	0.14	V16 Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage
V17	0.02	0.20	-0.11	0.00	-0.30	-0.30	-0.05	0.16	0.42	-0.01	-0.11	V17 Age pensioners
V18	0.22	0.31	0.25	0.25	0.10	0.03	0.24	0.44	0.40	0.04	-0.19	V18 Disability support pensioners
V19	0.35	0.35	0.19	0.31	0.25	0.06	0.15	0.41	0.40	0.11	-0.30	V19 Female sole parent pensioners
V20	0.55	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.34	-0.06	0.09	0.14	0.14	-0.03	-0.20	V20 People receiving an unemployment benefit
V21	0.40	0.23	0.25	0.37	0.28	0.09	0.14	0.23	0.18	-0.06	0.00	V21 Dependent children of selected pensioners and beneficiaries
V22	0.59	0.37	0.47	0.54	0.25	-0.10	0.12	0.27	0.37	-0.12	-0.28	V22 People reporting their health as fair or poor
V23	-0.53	-0.41	-0.49	-0.49	-0.28	0.02	-0.18	-0.49	-0.52	0.00	0.38	V23 Physical Component Score
V24	0.49	0.29	0.44	0.46	0.27	-0.01	0.27	0.21	0.25	-0.03	-0.14	V24 Estimated number of people with a handicap
V25	-0.30	-0.07	-0.29	-0.17	-0.19	0.01	0.06	-0.18	-0.18	-0.08	0.33	V25 Estimated number of people with a disability
V26	0.50	0.13	0.28	0.52	0.34	-0.06	0.14	-0.17	-0.08	-0.05	0.08	V26 Years of potential life lost
V27	-0.01	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.16	0.12	0.18	0.01	-0.03	-0.24	-0.01	V27 Total Fertility Rate
V28	0.88	0.45	0.80	0.78	0.75	0.24	0.19	0.08	0.06	-0.18	-0.16	V28 Public acute hospitals and private hospitals
V29	0.86	0.43	0.78	0.76	0.72	0.22	0.15	0.03	0.01	-0.19	-0.17	V29 Public acute hospitals
V30	-0.09	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03	0.07	0.08	0.15	0.25	0.22	0.09	0.04	V30 Private hospitals
V31	0.83	0.43	0.82	0.75	0.66	0.32	0.24	0.12	0.10	-0.21	-0.16	V31 Males
V32	0.84	0.42	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.15	0.15	0.04	0.02	-0.12	-0.15	V32 Females
V33	0.37	0.33	0.39	0.35	0.36	0.50	0.54	0.08	0.08	-0.19	0.09	V33 Same day
V34	0.44	0.32	0.44	0.43	0.59	0.50	0.23	0.34	0.26	-0.09	-0.22	V34 Cancer
V35	1.00	0.74	0.76	0.71	0.69	0.18	0.12	0.08	0.10	-0.17	-0.25	V35 Circulatory system diseases
V36	0.74	1.00	0.45	0.32	0.33	0.21	0.07	0.31	0.31	-0.06	-0.37	V36 Ischaemic heart disease
V37	0.76	0.45	1.00	0.65	0.59	0.22	0.11	0.20	0.20	-0.15	-0.29	V37 Respiratory system diseases: all ages
V38	0.71	0.32	0.65	1.00	0.59	0.15	0.16	0.02	0.04	-0.21	-0.04	V38 Accidents, poisonings and violence
V39	0.69	0.33	0.59	0.59	1.00	0.68	0.50	0.07	-0.09	-0.15	-0.15	V39 All procedures
V40	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.15	0.68	1.00	0.67	0.08	-0.14	-0.09	0.00	V40 Same day procedures
V41	0.12	0.07	0.11	0.16	0.50	0.67	1.00	0.02	-0.03	0.08	0.11	V41 Endoscopies
V42	0.08	0.31	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.02	1.00	0.90	0.34	-0.55	V42 Males
V43	0.10	0.31	0.20	0.04	-0.09	-0.14	-0.03	0.90	1.00	0.25	-0.48	V43 Females
V44	-0.17	-0.06	-0.15	-0.21	-0.15	-0.09	0.08	0.34	0.25	1.00	-0.27	V44 Immunisation
V45	-0.25	-0.37	-0.29	-0.04	-0.15	0.00	0.11	-0.55	-0.48	-0.27	1.00	V45 Population per general medical practitioner
V35	V36	V37	V38	V39	V40	V41	V42	V43	V44	V45		
<p>Figures highlighted thus indicate correlations of meaningful significance between the appropriate variables in the matrix; those highlighted thus indicate correlations of substantial significance</p>												
Source: Calculated from project data												

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9 Summary: The variables highlighted in table 9.1 have been amended: references to these variables in the text have also been changed but have not been highlighted

Introduction

This chapter presents details of the major changes noted in the data between this and the first edition, as well as some summary measures of the health differentials calculated from the health status and health service utilisation data mapped in Chapters 5 and 6.

Changes in data rates between editions

The reference period for the data in the first and this second edition varies according to the dataset. In general, the Census data in this edition are ten years on from the first edition (Chapter 3: 1986 Census and 1996 Census); and the income support (Chapter 4: 1989 and 1996) and health status (Chapter 5: 1985-89 and 1992-95) datasets are seven years later. The data for hospital admissions (see *Differences in data treatment between editions*, Chapter 6) and services and facilities are not discussed in this chapter because of difficulties in comparing the available series over time.

Readers should note that some variables are not discussed below because the data was available only for the latest period.

Changes in socioeconomic status variables

Marked variations were recorded between 1986 and 1996 for a majority of the socioeconomic status variables mapped for South Australia (Table 9.1). For **Adelaide**, the largest increases were for the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (an increase of 61.2 per cent over ten years); single parent families (36.3 per cent); low income families (32.3 per cent); the

occupational grouping of managers and administrators, and professionals (30.0 per cent); people aged 65 years and over (25.8 per cent); unemployed people (18.2 per cent); people born overseas in predominantly non-English speaking countries and resident in Australia for five years or more (12.7 per cent); and dwellings with no motor vehicle (11.3 per cent). The largest decreases recorded over this ten year period were for the variables for unskilled and semi-skilled workers (down by 15.5 per cent) and early school leavers (down by 15.4 per cent).

Variations of this order were also recorded in the non-metropolitan areas of South Australia. The major differences from the changes noted for **Adelaide** were the larger increases in the population of people aged 65 years and over and the number of dwellings without a motor vehicle; smaller increases for Indigenous people, single parent families, low income families, unemployed people; and decreases for the occupations of managers and administrators, and professionals, each of the three variables for people born overseas in predominantly non-English speaking countries, and housing authority rented dwellings.

Substantial variations were recorded in income support payments to residents of **Adelaide** for all of the payment types analysed, other than the Age Pension, for which there was a small decrease (a decrease of 1.1 per cent). The number of recipients for each of the other payment types increased substantially, with the

Table 9.1: Changes in demographic and socioeconomic status variables, by Section of State, South Australia
Per cent change

Variable	Adelaide	Rest of State	Whole State
1986 to 1996			
0 to 4 year olds	0.2	-6.9	-2.0
65 years & over	25.8	30.2	26.9
Single parent families	36.3	32.5	35.4
Low income families	32.3	18.4	27.7
Unemployed people	18.2	3.1	14.1
Unemployed people aged 15 to 19 years	-14.5	-37.0	-21.0
Female labour force participation (20 to 54 years)	7.4	9.1	7.9
Early school leavers	-15.4	-13.7	-14.9
Unskilled & semi-skilled workers	-15.5	-7.5	-13.0
Managers & administrators, & Professionals	30.0	-8.5	16.2
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people	61.2	30.6	43.1
People ¹ born overseas & resident for less than 5 years	-8.9	-44.7	-11.7
People ¹ born overseas & resident for 5 years or more	12.7	-3.8	10.6
People ¹ born overseas: speaks English not well/not at all	0.8	-23.7	-1.0
Housing authority rented dwellings	8.7	-15.8	1.4
Dwellings without a motor vehicle	11.3	16.8	12.3
1989 to 1996			
Age pensioners	-1.1	5.1	0.4
Disability support pensioners	44.8	45.3	44.9
Female sole parent pensioners	29.4	22.3	27.5
Unemployment beneficiaries	87.2	46.9	74.1
Dependent children of selected pensioners & beneficiaries	55.5	39.4	49.8

¹Includes people who were born in a predominantly non-English speaking country

number of unemployment beneficiaries almost doubling (an increase of 87.2 per cent) (**Table 9.1**). Similar, increases were recorded in the non-metropolitan areas of South Australia for all of these income support payments other than the Age Pension, for which there was a much smaller increase (an increase of 5.1 per cent).

Changes in health status variables

As noted in Chapter 5 (see *Background*), death rates in Australia have declined for the majority of causes. South Australia is no exception, with lower rates for all of the major causes of death mapped in the atlas: Percentage changes between the two periods mapped in the atlas (from 1985 to 1989 and 1992 to 1995) are shown in **Table 9.2**.

In **Adelaide**, the largest decreases were recorded for the infant death rate (down by 30.7 per cent) and for deaths of people aged from 15 to 64 years from circulatory system diseases (down by 36.7 per cent), respiratory system diseases (down by 17.8 per cent), lung cancer (down by 18.8 per cent) and accidents, poisonings and violence (down by 13.1 per cent). All cause mortality was 17.6 per cent lower over this period, marginally more so for males than for females.

There were reductions in the rates of premature death in the non-metropolitan areas of South Australia for all but all cancers (for which there was a slight increase). However the overall reduction was lower than that recorded for **Adelaide**, at around two thirds (69.9 per cent) for all cause mortality.

Table 9.2: Changes in selected health status variables, by Section of State, South Australia
Per cent change¹ 1985-89 to 1992-95

Variable	Adelaide	Rest of State	Whole State
Infant deaths	-30.7	-34.4	-32.5
Deaths of 15 to 64 year olds			
Males	-20.1	-15.9	-19.0
Females	-14.0	-3.7	-11.4
Persons, by cause			
Circulatory system diseases	-36.7	-29.3	-34.6
All cancers (malignant neoplasms)	-11.6	5.9	-7.3
Lung cancer	-18.8	-23.4	-20.2
Respiratory system diseases	-17.8	-3.5	-13.5
Accidents, poisonings & violence	-13.1	-19.4	-15.4
Other causes	10.5	4.5	8.7
All causes	-17.6	-12.3	-16.1

¹'Per cent change' represents the difference (between the reference periods) in death rates: for infants, it is the infant death rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births); and for deaths of 15 to 64 year olds, it is the rate per 100,000 population produced by indirect age (or age-sex) standardisation

Summary of findings by socioeconomic status of area of residence

Background

In order to summarise the extent of health inequalities shown in the maps in the earlier chapters, the health status and health service utilisation data are presented in chart form on the following pages. The data have been re-cast to show the average rate (or standardised ratio or percentage) by socioeconomic status of the SLA of address in the records studied. To do this, each SLA in **Adelaide** was allocated to one of five categories (quintiles) based on its Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) score (this index is described on page 17). Quintile 1 comprises the twenty per cent of SLAs in **Adelaide** with the highest IRSD scores, and Quintile 5 comprises the twenty per cent of SLAs with the lowest IRSD scores. The average rate (or standardised ratio or percentage) was then calculated for each of the five quintiles. For example, the average infant death rate was calculated for the most advantaged SLAs (Quintile 1), for the most disadvantaged SLAs (Quintile 5) and for each of the intervening quintiles (Quintiles 2 to 4). These rates were then graphed, with the rate, standardised ratio or percentage for the first quintile set to 1 in order to highlight variations from the rates recorded in the most advantaged areas (**Figure 9.2**). This exercise was repeated for the non-metropolitan SLAs in South Australia.

As noted in Chapter 3, the ABS has calculated the IRSD so that low scores indicate greatest disadvantage. This is the reverse of the way in which other data in the atlas has been calculated, where higher rates, standardised ratios etc. indicate poorest health, highest utilisation of health services and greatest disadvantage. In order to present the graph of the IRSD in a form that is visually consistent with the other graphs in this chapter (ie. with the bars increasing in size to the right, and above the base of 1), the scales on the chart in **Figure 9.1** have been reversed.

Figure 9.1 shows that the average IRSD score in 1991 for Quintile 1 (comprising the most advantaged SLAs) was 1082, decreasing for each quintile to a score of 879 in Quintile 5 (the most disadvantaged SLAs).

The IRSD shown in this graph and used in the health status graphs (**Figure 9.2**) is from the 1991 Census, as the health status data generally relates to the period from 1992 to 1995. The IRSD used for the health service utilisation graphs (**Figure 9.3**) is from the 1996 Census, as the data is for periods close to the 1996 Census. At the 1996 Census, the IRSD scores were, for Quintile 1, 1096; Quintile 2, 1022; Quintile 3, 1006; Quintile 4, 964; Quintile 5, 889.