

## **Appendix: Supporting documentation**

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## Appendix 1.1: Project resources

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### Software

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

**HealthMap** – mapping (see box, opposite)

**HealthWIZ** – data analysis (see box, opposite)

**Harvard Graphics** - charting

**Microsoft Excel for Windows** – calculation of percentages, rates, data standardisation, correlations

**Microsoft Word for Windows** - word processing, production of PDFs for publishing.

### Production

The text, tables, graphs and maps were collated in MS Word (the maps and ARIA+ 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](http://www.publichealth.gov.au)

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 pasting 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 wide range of options for selecting colours or shades, for setting to different map projections, etc.

#### HealthWIZ

HealthWIZ is a comprehensive health statistics database product, with a small area focus, produced by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing. It is comprised of detailed, data collections from Australia's hospital systems, cause of death registries, Medicare and social security payment systems and population censuses, together with data from administrative systems such as aged care and child care.

The data are contained on a CD-ROM and are accompanied by table-building software. The menu-driven interface allows for a range of statistical calculations (age-standardised rates, confidence intervals, indices, time series data) to be undertaken to choose the most appropriate calculation for the dataset and the needs of the user. These calculations are built into the software. The HealthWIZ software is also accessible via the World Wide Web at [www.prometheus.com.au](http://www.prometheus.com.au)

HealthWIZ Version 6.2 comes with an integrated mapping module. All the datasets and variables in the database can be mapped without the need for specialist knowledge of mapping software. All necessary digitised boundaries are included for users to be able to copy the maps to their own documents for publication. This feature was not used for the production of this atlas.

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## Appendix 1.2: Geographic areas mapped

### Introduction

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

### Areas

#### Background

While the SLA has historically been the main local area level spatial unit for official statistical collections, the postcode area has been widely used for many years. The postcode area is a particularly useful spatial unit of analysis because it generally covers smaller and more homogenous geographic areas than an SLA and, unlike the SLA (which is coded using details of the suburb/ town and street address), it does not require any additional coding. Residential postcodes are also extensively used for administration purposes, as most service provision of any kind requires an address listing. This means that the postcode is available in the record of the event being captured (eg. hospital admission) with other data items of interest (eg. age, sex) and can be used for statistical purposes.

In non-metropolitan areas, the postcode is less useful as an indicator of address of usual residence, as many people living outside of a town do not receive a mail delivery. They are likely to use, in administrative records (Medicare claims, hospital admission forms), the postcode of the town where they collect their mail (the postcode of their postal address), rather than the postcode of their residential address. In addition, postcode areas in the country frequently cover large areas, which may not be contiguous. For example, a postcode may cover a town and the population living in a number of other towns and rural areas along a major highway, some as far as 100 or more kilometres away. Intervening towns may have another postcode.

#### Areas mapped in Adelaide

As noted in Chapter 2, there are difficulties associated with obtaining valid data from the Population Census for postcode areas. In addition, data are not available for some postcode areas (these postcodes are listed in **Table A1**).

The postcode areas and SLAs mapped for Adelaide are shown in **Map A1** and **Map A2**, and are listed in the accompanying tables (**Tables A4** and **A5**).

Copies of the boundaries to use as overlays with the maps are in a pocket inside the back cover.

**Table A1**  
**Postcode areas not mapped**

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#### *Nil or sparse population<sup>1</sup>*

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. . . Torrens Island  
5001 Private Boxes at Adelaide GPO & Adelaide Airport  
5005 University of Adelaide  
5071 Kent Town Private Boxes  
5106 Parafield Airport  
5111 Edinburgh RAAF  
5150 Eagle on the Hill  
5160 Lonsdale  
5950 Export Park Private Boxes

#### *Mostly outside of Metropolitan Adelaide*

5131 Houghton  
5132 Paracombe  
5133 Inglewood

#### *Unreliable estimate of resident population (not mapped for Census variables describing individuals)*

5000 Adelaide  
5006 North Adelaide

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<sup>1</sup>Where data for Torrens Island appears in statistics it is included with Port Adelaide (postcode or SLA)

### Areas mapped in non-metropolitan areas

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, 13,091 and Murray Bridge, 12,725) and several of medium size (e.g. Victor Harbor, 5,928; Mount Barker, 5,523; Millicent, 5,118; and Renmark, 4,256) – 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 A2**, overleaf.

**Table A2**  
**Rules for mapping urban centres**  
**(outside of Metropolitan Adelaide)**

- 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 *two* 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, thirteen of a total of thirty-five urban centres in the State with a population of 1,500 or more have been mapped. **Table A3** shows the way in which individual urban centres were treated.

**Table A3**  
**Urban centres mapped**

Urban centre	Urban centre pop	SLA pop	Urban centre as % of SLA	CD derived postcode pop
<b>Include: urban centre 80% or more of SLA</b>				
Walleroo	2,465	2,272	108.5	2,272
Mount Gambier	21,153	21,153	100.0	24,119
Naracoorte	4,711	4,711	100.0	6,915
Peterborough	2,138	2,138	100.0	2,409
Whyalla	25,517	25,739	99.1	25,866
Port Pirie	14,110	14,398	98.0	15,732
Port Lincoln	11,345	11,809	96.1	12,631
Port Augusta	13,091	14,965	87.5	13,358
Cooper Pedy	2,491	2,881	86.5	3,069
Roxby Downs	1,990	2,378	83.7	2,369
Tanunda	3,087	3,743	82.5	4,129
Victor Harbor	5,928	7,228	82.0	7,306
Murray Bridge	12,725	15,884	80.1	14,319
<b>Exclude: urban centre less than 80% of SLA</b>				
Mount Barker	5,523	17,517	31.5	6,821
Millicent	5,118	7,752	66.0	7,984
Renmark	4,256	7,546	56.4	7,597
Berri	3,733	6,678	55.9	5,581
Kadina	3,536	7,263	48.7	4,062
Loxton	3,322	6,914	48.0	5,977
Nuriootpa	3,321	6,742	49.3	4,817
Goolwa	3,018	6,729	44.9	3,524
Ceduna	2,753	3,654	75.3	4,171
Moonta	2,723	7,263	37.5	2,961
Strathalbyn	2,623	6,249	42.0	4,966
Clare	2,575	3,929	65.5	3,647
Bordertown	2,235	6,939	32.2	3,322
Mannum	2,025	3,083	65.7	3,279
Kapunda	1,979	3,197	61.9	2,711
Barmera	1,859	4,320	43.0	3,782
Angaston	1,819	6,742	27.0	3,649
Waikerie	1,748	4,579	38.2	4,021
Hahndorf	1,661	17,517	9.5	2,784
Woomera	1,600	7,015	22.8	7,015
Lobethal	1,521	7,431	20.5	1,947
Tailem Bend	1,502	3,893	38.6	1,902

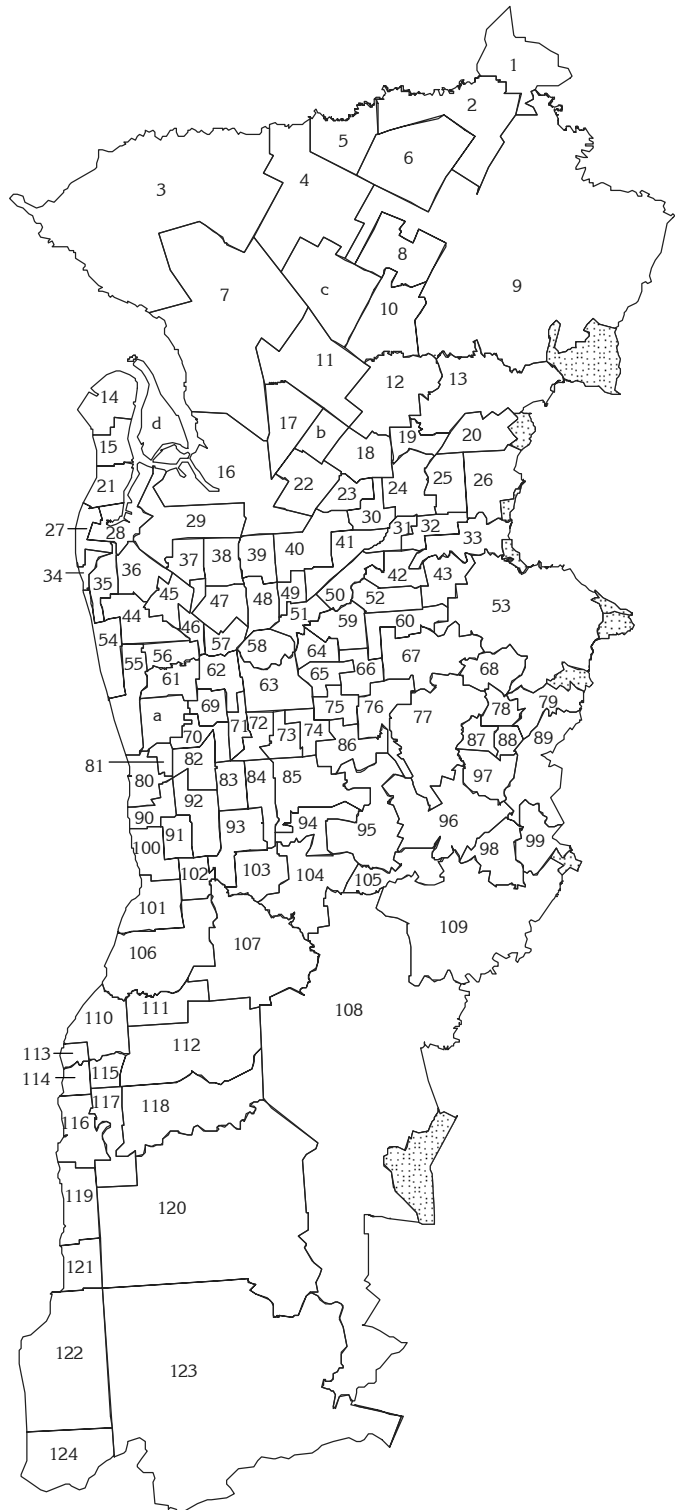
Source: Compiled from 1991 ABS Census data

The SLAs mapped for non-metropolitan areas are shown in **Map A3** and **Tables A6** and **A7** (1996 boundaries) and **Map A4** and **Tables A8** and **A9** (1998 boundaries); for Health Service Regions they are shown in **Map A5**.

# Map A1

## Key to areas mapped for Adelaide postcodes

(also included as clear film overlay inside back cover)



*Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2*

**A Social Health Atlas of Young South Australians, 2003**

**Table A4**  
**Key to postcode areas mapped for Metropolitan Adelaide: Map reference number order**

Map ref.	Postcode number	Postcode name	Map ref.	Postcode number	Postcode name	Map ref.	Postcode number	Postcode name
1	5118	Gawler	51	5081	Walkerville	101	5049	Seacliff
2	5116	Evanston	52	5074	Campbelltown	102	5047	Darlington
3	5120	Virginia	53	5134	Montacute	103	5050	Eden Hills
4	5121	MacDonald Park	54	5022	Henley Beach	104	5051	Blackwood
5	5117	Angle Vale	55	5024	Fulham	105	5156	Upper Sturt
6	5115	Munno Para	56	5025	Flinders Park	106	5158	O'Halloran Hill
7	5110	Burton	57	5007	Hindmarsh	107	5159	Happy Valley
8	5113	Elizabeth North	58	5006	North Adelaide	108	5157	Blackwood Forward
9	5114	Smithfield	59	5070	Marden	109	5153	Stirling Forward
10	5112	Elizabeth	60	5073	Rostrevor	110	5160	Lonsdale
11	5108	Salisbury	61	5032	Brooklyn Park	111	5161	Reynella
12	5109	Salisbury East	62	5031	Thebarton	112	5162	Morphett Vale
13	5125	Golden Grove	63	5000	Adelaide (City)	113	5166	O'Sullivan Beach
14	5018	Outer Harbor	64	5069	St Peters	114	5165	Christies Beach
15	5017	Osborne	65	5067	Norwood	115	5164	Christie Downs
16	5094	Gepps Cross	66	5068	Kensington Park	116	5167	Port Noarlunga
17	5107	Parafield Gardens	67	5072	Magill	117	5168	Old Noarlunga
18	5096	Para Hills	68	5136	Norton Summit	118	5163	Hackham
19	5127	Wynn Vale	69	5033	Cowandilla	119	5169	Moana
20	5126	Fairview Park	70	5037	Netley	120	5171	McLaren Vale
21	5016	Largs Bay	71	5035	Keswick	121	5170	Maslin Beach
22	5095	Pooraka	72	5034	Goodwood	122	5173	Aldinga
23	5098	Ingle Farm	73	5061	Unley	123	5172	Willunga
24	5092	Modbury North	74	5063	Eastwood	124	5174	Sellicks Beach
25	5097	St Agnes	75	5065	Glenside			
26	5091	Tea Tree Gully	76	5066	Burnside			
27	5019	Semaphore	77	5140	Greenhill			
28	5015	Port Adelaide	78	5137	Ashton			
29	5013	Rosewater East	79	5138	Basket Range			
30	5093	Para Vista	80	5045	Glenelg			
31	5088	Holden Hill	81	5040	Novar Gardens			
32	5090	Hope Valley	82	5038	Plympton			
33	5089	Highbury	83	5039	Edwardstown			
34	5020	West Lakes Shore	84	5041	Daw Park			
35	5021	West Lakes	85	5062	Kingswood			
36	5014	Alberton	86	5064	Glen Osmond			
37	5012	Woodville North	87	5141	Summertown			
38	5010	Ferryden Park	88	5142	Uraidla			
39	5084	Blair Athol	89	5144	Carey Gully			
40	5085	Enfield	90	5044	Somerton Park			
41	5086	Greenacres	91	5046	Oaklands Park			
42	5075	Paradise	92	5043	Park Holme			
43	5076	Athelstone	93	5042	St Marys			
44	5023	Seaton	94	5052	Belair			
45	5011	Woodville	95	5150	Line of Mail <sup>1</sup>			
46	5009	Kilkenny	96	5152	Stirling			
47	5008	Croydon	97	5151	Piccadilly			
48	5082	Prospect	98	5154	Aldgate			
49	5083	Nailsworth	99	5155	Bridgewater			
50	5087	Klemzig	100	5048	Brighton			

**Not mapped**

- a Adelaide Airport (5000)
- b Parafield Airport (5106)
- c Edinburgh RAAF Base (5111)
- d Torrens Island

<sup>1</sup>Includes Eagle on the Hill



**Table A5**  
**Key to postcode areas mapped for Metropolitan Adelaide: postcode order**

Map ref.	Postcode number	Postcode name	Map ref.	Postcode number	Postcode name	Map ref.	Postcode number	Postcode name
63	5000	Adelaide (City)	64	5069	St Peters	97	5151	Piccadilly
58	5006	North Adelaide	59	5070	Marden	96	5152	Stirling
57	5007	Hindmarsh	67	5072	Magill	109	5153	Stirling Forward
47	5008	Croydon	60	5073	Rostrevor	98	5154	Aldgate
46	5009	Kilkenny	52	5074	Campbelltown	99	5155	Bridgewater
38	5010	Ferryden Park	42	5075	Paradise	105	5156	Upper Sturt
45	5011	Woodville	43	5076	Athelstone	108	5157	Blackwood Forward
37	5012	Woodville North	51	5081	Walkerville	106	5158	O'Halloran Hill
29	5013	Rosewater East	48	5082	Prospect	107	5159	Happy Valley
36	5014	Alberton	49	5083	Nailsworth	110	5160	Lonsdale
28	5015	Port Adelaide	39	5084	Blair Athol	111	5161	Reynella
21	5016	Largs Bay	40	5085	Enfield	112	5162	Morphett Vale
15	5017	Osborne	41	5086	Greenacres	118	5163	Hackham
14	5018	Outer Harbor	50	5087	Klemzig	115	5164	Christie Downs
27	5019	Semaphore	31	5088	Holden Hill	114	5165	Christies Beach
34	5020	West Lakes Shore	33	5089	Highbury	113	5166	O'Sullivan Beach
35	5021	West Lakes	32	5090	Hope Valley	116	5167	Port Noarlunga
54	5022	Henley Beach	26	5091	Tea Tree Gully	117	5168	Old Noarlunga
44	5023	Seaton	24	5092	Modbury North	119	5169	Moana
55	5024	Fulham	30	5093	Para Vista	121	5170	Maslin Beach
56	5025	Flinders Park	16	5094	Gepps Cross	120	5171	McLaren Vale
62	5031	Thebarton	22	5095	Pooraka	123	5172	Willunga
61	5032	Brooklyn Park	18	5096	Para Hills	122	5173	Aldinga
69	5033	Cowandilla	25	5097	St Agnes	124	5174	Sellicks Beach
72	5034	Goodwood	23	5098	Ingle Farm			
71	5035	Keswick	17	5107	Parafield Gardens			
70	5037	Netley	11	5108	Salisbury			
82	5038	Plympton	12	5109	Salisbury East			
83	5039	Edwardstown	7	5110	Burton			
81	5040	Novar Gardens	10	5112	Elizabeth			
84	5041	Daw Park	8	5113	Elizabeth North			
93	5042	St Marys	9	5114	Smithfield			
92	5043	Park Holme	6	5115	Munno Para			
90	5044	Somerton Park	2	5116	Evanston			<b>Not mapped</b>
80	5045	Glenelg	5	5117	Angle Vale	a		Adelaide Airport (5000)
91	5046	Oaklands Park	1	5118	Gawler	b		Parafield Airport (5106)
102	5047	Darlington	3	5120	Virginia	c		Edinburgh RAAF Base (5111)
100	5048	Brighton	4	5121	MacDonald Park	d		Torrens Island
101	5049	Seacliff	13	5125	Golden Grove			
103	5050	Eden Hills	20	5126	Fairview Park			
104	5051	Blackwood	19	5127	Wynn Vale			
94	5052	Belair	53	5134	Montacute			
73	5061	Unley	68	5136	Norton Summit			
85	5062	Kingswood	78	5137	Ashton			
74	5063	Eastwood	79	5138	Basket Range			
86	5064	Glen Osmond	77	5140	Greenhill			
75	5065	Glenside	87	5141	Summertown			
76	5066	Burnside	88	5142	Uraidla			
65	5067	Norwood	89	5144	Carey Gully			
66	5068	Kensington Park	95	5150	Leawood Gardens			

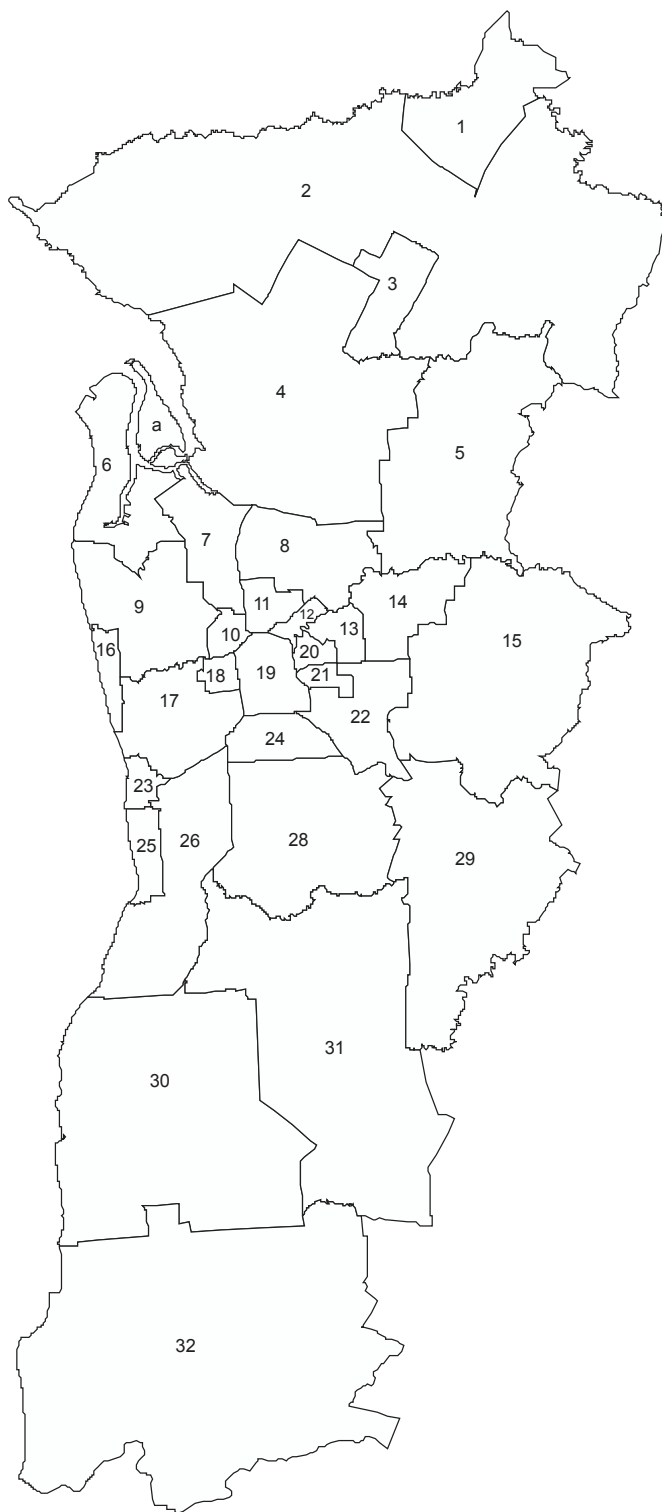
# Map A2

## Key to areas mapped for Adelaide Statistical Local Areas

(also included as clear film overlay inside back cover)



Adelaide (C)	19
Brighton (C)	24
Burnside (C)	21
Campbelltown (C)	13
East Torrens (C)	14
Elizabeth (C)	3
Enfield (C)	
Part A	8
Part B	7
Gawler (M)	1
Glenelg (C)	22
Happy Valley (C)	29
Henley & Grange (C)	15
Hindmarsh & Woodville (C)	9
Kensington & Norwood (C)	20
Marion (C)	25
Mitcham (C)	26
Munno Para (C)	2
Noarlunga (C)	28
Payneham (C)	12
Port Adelaide (C)	6
Prospect (C)	10
St Peters (M)	19
Salisbury (C)	4
Stirling (DC)	27
Tea Tree Gully (C)	5
Thebarton (M)	17
Unley (C)	23
Walkerville (M)	11
West Torrens (C)	16
Willunga (DC)	30
Unincorporated Western	a



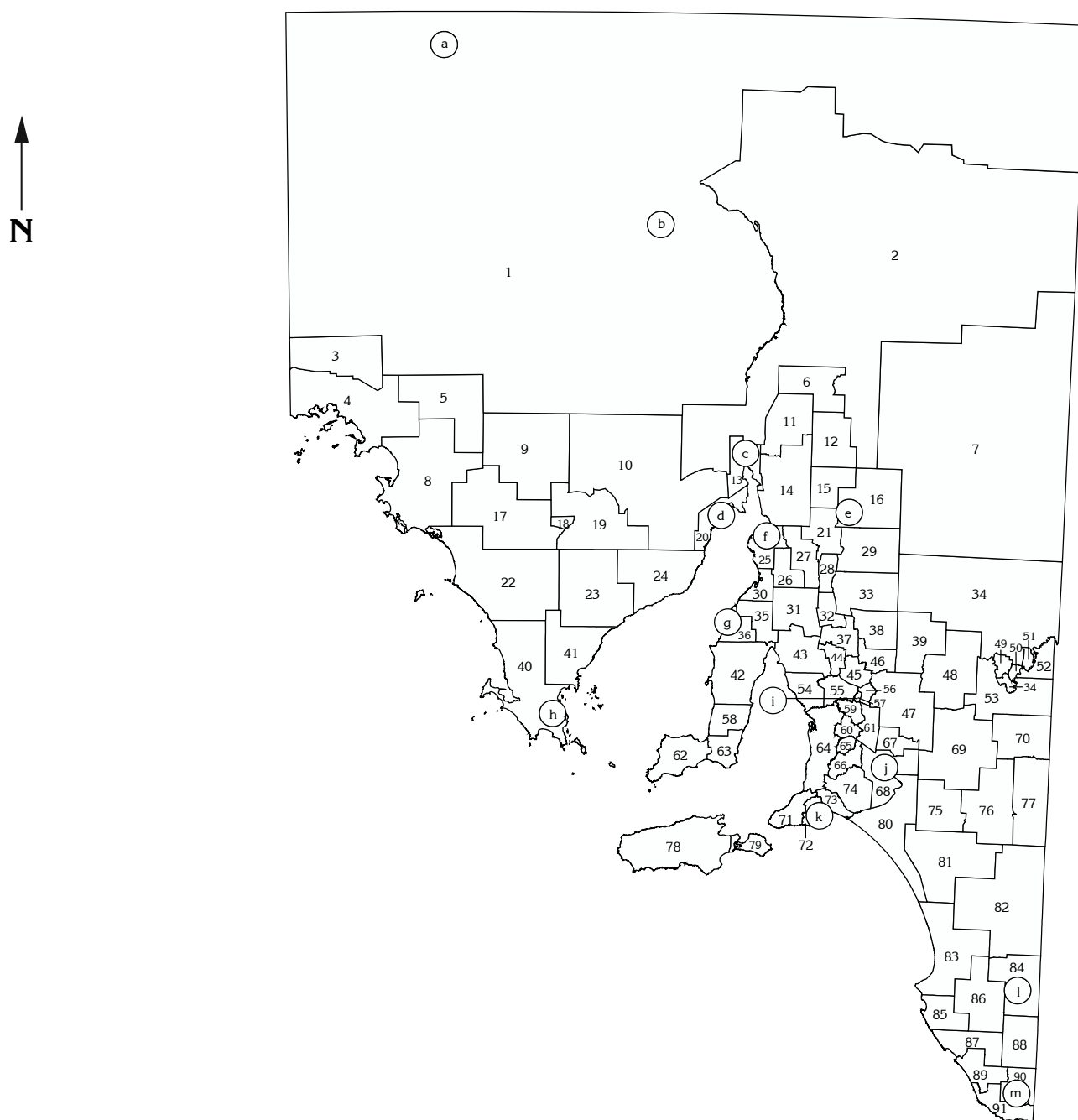
*Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2*

**A Social Health Atlas of Young South Australians, 2003**

# Map A3

## Key to areas mapped for South Australia, Statistical Local Areas, 1996

(also included as clear film overlay inside back cover)



*Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2*

A Social Health Atlas of Young South Australians, 2003

**Table A6**  
**Key to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) mapped for non-metropolitan areas: map reference order, 1996**

Map ref.	SLA code	Statistical Local Area name	ARIA+ class	Map ref.	SLA code	Statistical Local Area name	ARIA+ class
1	9589	Unincorporated Far North	4 (31.5) 5 (68.5)	43	8190	Wakefield Plains (DC)	3 (21.4) 4 (78.6)
2	9529	Unincorporated Flinders Ranges	4 (75.4) 5 (24.6)	44	6790	Riverton (DC)	3 (100.0)
				45	3010	Kapunda (DC)	3 (100.0)
3	9249	Unincorporated West Coast [pt]	5 (100.0)	46	1890	Eudunda (DC)	2 (75.2)
4	4970	Murat Bay (DC)	5 (100.0)				3 (24.8)
5	9249	Unincorporated West Coast [pt]	5 (100.0)	47	7840	Ridley-Truro (DC)	2 (41.5)
6	2520	Hawker (DC)	4 (100.0)				3 (58.5)
7	9459	Unincorporated Pirie	4 (100.0)	48	8120	Waikerie (DC)	3 (100.0)
8	7490	Streaky Bay (DC)	4 (52.5) 5 (47.5)	49	210	Barmera (DC)	3 (100.0)
				50	420	Berri (DC)	3 (100.0)
9	9179	Unincorporated Lincoln [pt]	4 (19.4) 5 (80.6)	51	6650	Renmark (M)	3 (100.0)
				52	5460	Paringa (DC)	3 (100.0)
10	9389	Unincorporated Whyalla	3 (71.0) 4(29.0)	53	3780	Loxton (DC)	3 (100.0)
				54	3920	Mallala (DC)	3 (100.0)
11	2940	Kanyaka-Quorn (DC)	3 (100.0)	55	3640	Light (DC)	1 (1.0)
12	980	Carrieton (DC)	4 (100.0)				2 (99.0)
13	6090	Port Augusta (C)	3 (100.0)	56	140	Angaston (DC)	2 (100.0)
14	4830	Mount Remarkable (DC)	3 (100.0)	57	7560	Tanunda (DC)	2 (100.0)
15	5390	Orroroo (DC)	3 (100.0)	58	4270	Minlaton (DC)	3 (65.8)
16	5810	Peterborough (DC)	3 (100.0)				4 (34.2)
17	3570	Le Hunte (DC)	4 (19.6) 5 (80.4)	59	280	Barossa (DC)	2 (100.0)
				60	2310	Gumeracha (DC)	1 (17.1)
18	9179	Unincorporated Lincoln [pt]	4 (19.4) 5 (80.6)	61	4760	Mount Pleasant (DC)	2 (82.9) 3 (100.0)
19	3220	Kimba (DC)	4 (100.0)	62	8400	Warooka (DC)	4 (100.0)
20	8540	Whyalla (C)	3 (100.0)	63	8820	Yorke town (DC)	4 (100.0)
21	2740	Jamestown (DC)	3 (100.0)	64	..	Metropolitan Adelaide	1 (100.0)
22	1750	Elliston (DC)	4 (58.9) 5 (41.1)	65	5320	Onkaparinga (DC)	3 (100.0)
				66	4550	Mount Barker (DC)	3 (100.0)
23	1190	Cleve (DC)	4 (100.0)	67	3990	Mannum (DC)	3 (100.0)
24	1960	Franklin Harbor (DC)	4 (100.0)	68	5040	Murray Bridge (DC)	3 (100.0)
25	5950	Pirie (DC)	3 (100.0)	69	3080	Karoonda-East Murray (DC)	3 (100.0)
26	1480	Crystal Brook/Red Hill	3 (100.0)	70	630	Browns Well (DC)	3 (100.0)
27	6950	Rocky River (DC)	3 (100.0)	71	8750	Yankalilla (DC)	2 (100.0)
28	7280	Spalding (DC)	3 (100.0)	72	8050	Victor Harbor (DC)	2 (100.0)
29	2380	Hallett (DC)	3 (100.0)	73	6230	Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)	2 (100.0)
30	6160	Port Broughton (DC)	3 (100.0)	74	7420	Strathalbyn (DC)	2 (100.0)
31	7210	Blyth-Snowtown (DC)	3 (100.0)	75	5600	Peake (DC)	3 (100.0)
32	1120	Clare (DC)	3 (100.0)	76	3430	Lameroo (DC)	3 (23.3)
33	770	Burra Burra (DC)	3 (100.0)	77	5880	Pinnaroo (DC)	4 (100.0)
34	9039	Unincorporated Riverland	3 (70.6) 4 (29.4)	78	3290	Kingscote (DC)	4 (100.0)
				79	1540	Dudley (DC)	4 (100.0)
35	840	Bute (DC)	3 (100.0)	80	4130	Meningie (DC)	2 (50.9)
36	5280	Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)	3 (100.0)				3 (49.1)
37	7000	Saddleworth & Auburn (DC)	2 (14.8) 3 (85.2)	81	1400	Coonalpyn Downs (DC)	3 (100.0)
				82	7630	Tatiara (DC)	3 (82.7)
38	6930	Robertstown (DC)	3 (100.0)				4 (17.3)
39	4480	Morgan (DC)	3 (100.0)	83	3360	Lacepede (DC)	3 (87.8)
40	3710	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	4 (100.0)				4 (12.2)
41	7910	Tumby Bay (DC)	4 (100.0)	84	5180	Naracoorte (DC)	3 (100.0)
42	1040	Central Yorke Peninsula	3 (100.0)	85	6860	Robe (DC)	3 (100.0)

**Table A6**  
**Key to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) mapped for non-metropolitan areas: map reference order,**  
**1996...cont**

Map ref.	SLA code	Statistical Local Area name	ARIA+ class	Map ref.	SLA code	Statistical Local Area name	ARIA+ class
86	3850	Lucindale (DC)	3 (100.0)	d	8540	Whyalla (C)	3 (100.0)
87	350	Beachport (DC)	3 (100.0)	e	5740	Peterborough (M)	3 (100.0)
88	5670	Penola (DC)	3 (100.0)	f	6440	Port Pirie (C)	3 (100.0)
89	4200	Millicent (DC)	3 (100.0)	g	8330	Walleroo (M)	3 (100.0)
90	4690	Mount Gambier (DC)	3 (100.0)	h	4630	Port Lincoln (C)	4 (100.0)
91	6370	Port MacDonnell (DC)	3 (100.0)	i	7560	Tanunda (DC)	2 (100.0)
				j	5040	Murray Bridge (DC)	2 (100.0)
				k	8050	Victor Harbor (DC)	2 (100.0)
<b>Separately mapped towns</b>				l	5110	Naracoorte (M)	3 (100.0)
a	1330	Cooper Pedy (DC)	5 (100.0)	m	4620	Mount Gambier (C)	2 (100.0)
b	6970	Roxby Downs (M)	4 (100.0)				
c	6090	Port Augusta (C)	3 (100.0)				

ARIA+ codes: 1 – Highly Accessible; 2 – Accessible; 3 – Moderately Accessible; 4 – Remote; 5 – Very Remote.

Note: The figure in brackets following the ARIA+ code indicates the proportion of the SLA in that ARIA+ class.

Table A7

Key to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) mapped for non-metropolitan areas: SLA name order, 1996

Map ref.	SLA code	Statistical Local Area name	Map ref.	SLA code	Statistical Local Area name
56	140	Angaston (DC)	16	5810	Peterborough DC
49	210	Barmera (DC)	77	5880	Pinnaroo (DC)
59	280	Barossa (DC)	25	5950	Pirie (DC)
87	350	Beachport (DC)	13	6090	Port Augusta (C)
50	420	Berri (DC)	30	6160	Port Broughton (DC)
70	630	Browns Well (DC)	73	6230	Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)
33	770	Burra Burra (DC)	91	6370	Port MacDonnell (DC)
35	840	Bute (DC)	51	6650	Renmark (M)
12	980	Carrieton (DC)	47	6720	Ridley-Truro (DC)
42	1040	Central Yorke Peninsula	44	6790	Riverton (DC)
32	1120	Clare (DC)	85	6860	Robe (DC)
23	1190	Cleve (DC)	38	6930	Robertstown (DC)
81	1400	Coonalpyn Downs (DC)	27	6950	Rocky River (DC)
26	1480	Crystal Brook/Red Hill	37	7000	Saddleworth & Auburn (DC)
79	1540	Dudley (DC)	31	7210	Blyth-Snowtown (DC)
22	1750	Elliston (DC)	28	7280	Spalding (DC)
46	1890	Eudunda (DC)	74	7420	Strathalbyn (DC)
24	1960	Franklin Harbor (DC)	8	7490	Streaky Bay (DC)
60	2310	Gumeracha (DC)	57	7560	Tanunda (DC)
29	2380	Hallett (DC)	82	7630	Tatiara (DC)
6	2520	Hawker (DC)	41	7910	Tumby Bay (DC)
21	2800	Jamestown (DC)	72	8050	Victor Harbor (DC)
11	2940	Kanyaka-Quorn (DC)	48	8120	Waikerie (DC)
45	3010	Kapunda (DC)	43	8190	Wakefield Plains (DC)
69	3080	Karoonda-East Murray (DC)	62	8400	Warooka (DC)
19	3220	Kimba (DC)	20	8540	Whyalla (C)
78	3290	Kingscote (DC)	71	8750	Yankalilla (DC)
83	3360	Lacepede (DC)	63	8820	Yorketown (DC)
76	3430	Lameroo (DC)	34	9039	Unincorporated Riverland
17	3570	Le Hunte (DC)	9,18	9179	Unincorporated Lincoln
55	3640	Light (DC)	3,5	9249	Unincorporated West Coast
40	3710	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	10	9389	Unincorporated Whyalla
53	3780	Loxton	7	9459	Unincorporated Pirie
86	3850	Lucindale (DC)	2	9529	Unincorporated Flinders Ranges
54	3920	Mallala (DC)	1	9589	Unincorporated Far North
67	3990	Mannum (DC)	64	..	Metropolitan Adelaide
80	4130	Meningie (DC)			
89	4200	Millicent (DC)			
58	4270	Minlaton (DC)	a	1330	Cooper Pedy (DC)
39	4480	Morgan (DC)	m	4620	Mount Gambier (C)
66	4550	Mount Barker (DC)	j	5040	Murray Bridge (DC)
90	4690	Mount Gambier (DC)	l	5110	Naracoorte (M)
61	4760	Mount Pleasant (DC)	e	5740	Peterborough (M)
14	4830	Mount Remarkable (DC)	c	6090	Port Augusta (C)
4	4970	Murat Bay (DC)	h	4630	Port Lincoln (C)
68	5040	Murray Bridge (DC)	f	6440	Port Pirie (C)
84	5180	Naracoorte (DC)	b	6970	Roxby Downs (M)
36	5280	Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)	i	7560	Tanunda (DC)
65	5320	Onkaparinga (DC)	k	8050	Victor Harbor (DC)
15	5390	Orroroo (DC)	g	8330	Walleroo (M)
52	5460	Paringa (DC)	d	8540	Whyalla (C)
75	5600	Peake (DC)			
88	5670	Penola (DC)			

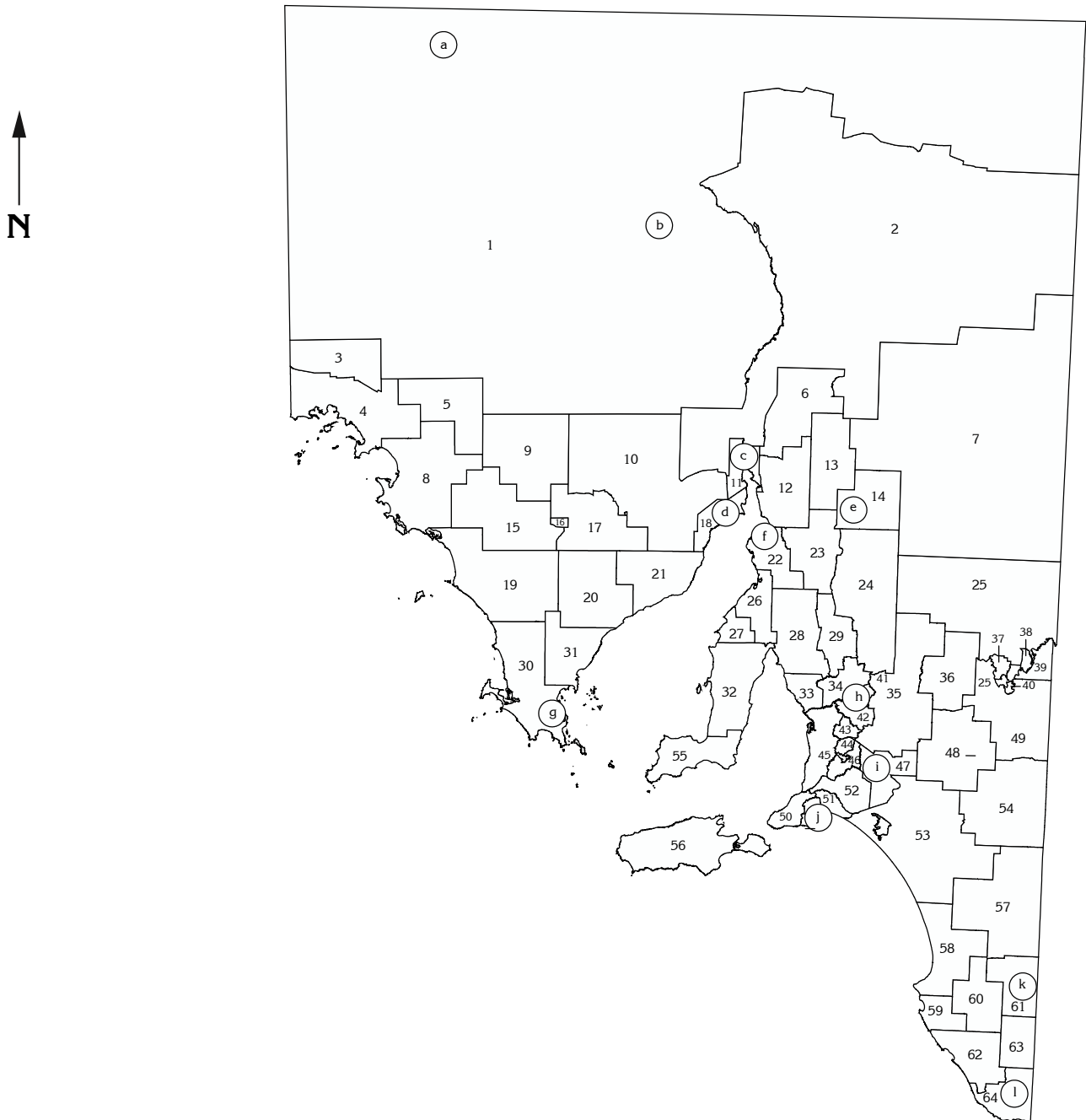
**Separately mapped towns**

1330	Cooper Pedy (DC)
4620	Mount Gambier (C)
5040	Murray Bridge (DC)
5110	Naracoorte (M)
5740	Peterborough (M)
6090	Port Augusta (C)
4630	Port Lincoln (C)
6440	Port Pirie (C)
6970	Roxby Downs (M)
7560	Tanunda (DC)
8050	Victor Harbor (DC)
8330	Walleroo (M)
8540	Whyalla (C)

# Map A4

## Key to areas mapped for South Australia, Statistical Local Areas, 1998

(also included as clear film overlay inside back cover)



*Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2*

A Social Health Atlas of Young South Australians, 2003

Table A8

## Key to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) mapped for non-metropolitan areas: map reference order, 1998

Map ref.	SLA code	Statistical Local Area name	ARIA+ class	Map ref.	SLA code	Statistical Local Area name	ARIA+ class
1	9589	Unincorporated Far North	4 (31.5) 5 (68.5)	35	4210	Mid Murray (DC)	2 (70.8) 3 (29.2)
2	9529	Unincorporated Flinders Ranges	4 (75.4)	36	3794	Loxton Waikerie (DC) - West	3 (100.0)
3	9249	Unincorporated West Coast	5 (24.6)	37	521	Berri & Barmera (DC) - Barmera	3 (100.0)
4	1010	Ceduna (DC)	5 (100.0)	38	6674	Renmark Paringa (DC) - Renmark	3 (100.0)
5	9249	Unincorporated West Coast	5 (100.0)	39	6671	Renmark Paringa (DC) - Paringa	3 (100.0)
6	1830	Flinders Ranges (DC)	3 (50.0) 4 (50.0)	40	524	Berri & Barmera (DC) - Berri	3 (100.0)
7	9459	Unincorporated Pirie	4 (100.0)	41	311	Barossa (DC) - Angaston	2 (100.0)
8	7490	Streaky Bay (DC)	4 (52.5) 5 (47.5)	42	314	Barossa (DC) - Barossa	2 (100.0)
9	9179	Unincorporated Lincoln	4 (19.3) 5 (80.7)	43	125	Adelaide Hills (DC) - North	1 (17.1) 2 (82.9)
10	9389	Unincorporated Whyalla	3 (71.0) 4 (29.0)	44	128	Adelaide Hills (DC) Bal	2 (100.0)
11	6090	Port Augusta (C)	3 (100.0)	45	4551	Mount Barker (DC) - Central	2 (100.0)
12	4830	Mount Remarkable (DC)	3 (100.0)	46	4554	Mount Barker (DC) Bal	2 (100.0)
13	5400	Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)	3 (50.0) 4 (50.0)	47	5040	Murray Bridge (RC)	2 (100.0)
14	5540	Peterborough (DC)	3 (100.0)	48	3080	Karoonda East Murray (DC)	3 (100.0)
15	3570	Le Hunte (DC)	4 (19.6) 5 (80.4)	49	3791	Loxton Waikerie (DC) - East	3 (100.0)
16	9179	Unincorporated Lincoln	4 (19.3) 5 (80.7)	50	8750	Yankalilla (DC)	2 (100.0)
17	3220	Kimba (DC)	4 (100.0)	51	221	Alexandrina (DC) - Coastal	2 (100.0)
18	8540	Whyalla (C)	3 (100.0)	52	224	Alexandrina (DC) - Strathalbyn	2 (100.0)
19	1750	Elliston (DC)	4 (58.9) 5 (41.1)	53	7800	The Coorong (DC)	2 (12.7) 3 (87.3)
20	1190	Cleve (DC)	4 (100.0)	54	7290	Southern Mallee (DC)	3 (11.6) 4 (88.4)
21	1960	Franklin Harbor (DC)	4 (100.0)	55	8834	Yorke Peninsula (DC) - South	4 (100.0)
22	6454	Port Pirie Districts (M) - Balance	3 (100.0)	56	2750	Kangaroo Island (DC)	4 (100.0)
23	5120	Northern Areas (DC)	3 (100.0)	57	7630	Tatiara (DC)	3 (82.7) 4 (17.3)
24	2110	Goyder (DC)	2 (9.4) 3 (90.6)	58	3360	Lacepede (DC)	3 (87.8) 4 (12.2)
25	9039	Unincorporated Riverland	3 (70.6) 4 (29.4)	59	6860	Robe (DC)	3 (100.0)
26	430	Barunga West (DC)	3 (100.0)	60	3850	Lucindale (DC)	3 (100.0)
27	1560	Copper Coast (DC)	3 (100.0)	61	5080	Naracoorte (DC)	3 (100.0)
28	8130	Wakefield (DC)	2 (39.3) 3 (60.7)	62	8344	Wattle Range (DC) - West	3 (100.0)
29	1140	Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	2 (32.4) 3 (67.6)	63	8341	Wattle Range (DC) - East	3 (100.0)
30	3710	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)	4 (100.0)	64	2250	Grant (DC)	3 (100.0)
31	7910	Tumby Bay (DC)	4 (100.0)	<b>Separately mapped towns</b>			
32	8831	Yorke Peninsula (DC) - North	3 (82.9) 4 (17.1)	a	1330	Cooper Pedy (DC)	5 (100.0)
33	3920	Mallala (DC)	3 (100.0)	b	6970	Roxby Downs (M)	4 (100.0)
34	2950	Kapunda and Light (DC)	1 (0.5) 2 (99.5)	c	6090	Port Augusta (C)	3 (100.0)
				d	8540	Whyalla (C)	3 (100.0)
				e	5740	Peterborough (M)	3 (100.0)
				f	6440	Port Pirie (C)	3 (100.0)
				g	4630	Port Lincoln (C)	4 (100.0)
				h	7560	Tanunda (DC)	2 (100.0)
				i	5040	Murray Bridge (DC)	2 (100.0)
				j	8050	Victor Harbor (DC)	2 (100.0)
				k	5110	Naracoorte (M)	3 (100.0)
				l	4620	Mount Gambier (C)	2 (100.0)

ARIA+ codes: 1 – Highly Accessible; 2 – Accessible; 3 – Moderately Accessible; 4 – Remote; 5 – Very Remote.

Note: The figure in brackets following the ARIA+ code indicates the proportion of the SLA in that ARIA+ class.



Table A9

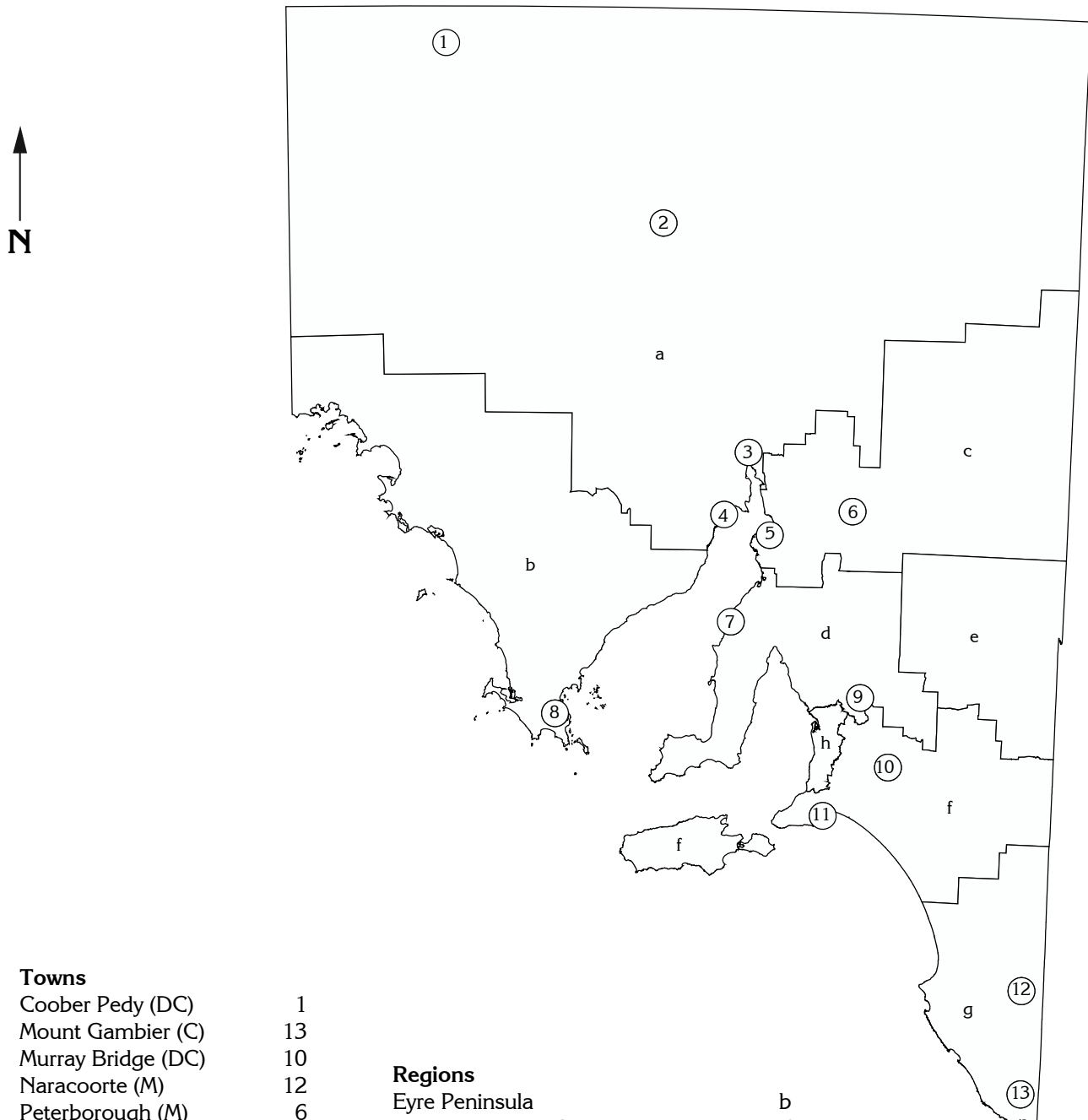
## Key to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) mapped for non-metropolitan areas: SLA name order, 1998

Map ref.	SLA code	Statistical Local Area name	Map ref.	SLA code	Statistical Local Area name
43	125	Adelaide Hills (DC) - North	39	6671	Renmark Paringa (DC) - Paringa
44	128	Adelaide Hills (DC) Bal	38	6674	Renmark Paringa (DC) - Renmark
51	221	Alexandrina (DC) - Coastal	59	6860	Robe (DC)
52	224	Alexandrina (DC) - Strathalbyn	54	7290	Southern Mallee (DC)
41	311	Barossa (DC) - Angaston	8	7490	Streaky Bay (DC)
42	314	Barossa (DC) - Barossa	57	7630	Tatiara (DC)
26	430	Barunga West (DC)	53	7800	The Coorong (DC)
37	521	Berri & Barmera (DC) - Barmera	31	7910	Tumby Bay (DC)
40	524	Berri & Barmera (DC) - Berri	28	8130	Wakefield (DC)
4	1010	Ceduna (DC)	63	8341	Wattle Range (DC) - East
29	1140	Clare and Gilbert Valleys (DC)	62	8344	Wattle Range (DC) - West
20	1190	Cleve (DC)	18	8540	Whyalla (C)
27	1560	Copper Coast (DC)	50	8750	Yankalilla (DC)
19	1750	Elliston (DC)	32	8831	Yorke Peninsula (DC) - North
6	1830	Flinders Ranges (DC)	55	8834	Yorke Peninsula (DC) - South
21	1960	Franklin Harbor (DC)	1	9589	Unincorporated Far North
24	2110	Goyder (DC)	2	9529	Unincorporated Flinders Ranges
64	2250	Grant (DC)	9	9179	Unincorporated Lincoln
56	2750	Kangaroo Island (DC)	16	9179	Unincorporated Lincoln
34	2950	Kapunda and Light (DC)	7	9459	Unincorporated Pirie
48	3080	Karoonda East Murray (DC)	25	9039	Unincorporated Riverland
17	3220	Kimba (DC)	3	9249	Unincorporated West Coast
58	3360	Lacepede (DC)	5	9249	Unincorporated West Coast
15	3570	Le Hunte (DC)	10	9389	Unincorporated Whyalla
30	3710	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)			
49	3791	Loxton Waikerie (DC) - East			
36	3794	Loxton Waikerie (DC) - West			
60	3850	Lucindale (DC)			
33	3920	Mallala (DC)			
35	4210	Mid Murray (DC)			
45	4551	Mount Barker (DC) - Central			
46	4554	Mount Barker (DC) Bal			
12	4830	Mount Remarkable (DC)			
47	5040	Murray Bridge (RC)			
61	5080	Naracoorte (DC)			
23	5120	Northern Areas (DC)			
13	5400	Orroroo/Carrieton (DC)			
14	5540	Peterborough (DC)			
11	6090	Port Augusta (C)			
22	6454	Port Pirie Districts (M) - Balance			
			<b>Separately mapped towns</b>		
			a	1330	Cooper Pedy (DC)
			b	6970	Roxby Downs (M)
			c	6090	Port Augusta (C)
			d	8540	Whyalla (C)
			e	5740	Peterborough (M)
			f	6440	Port Pirie (C)
			g	4630	Port Lincoln (C)
			h	7560	Tanunda (DC)
			i	5040	Murray Bridge (DC)
			j	8050	Victor Harbor (DC)
			k	5110	Naracoorte (M)
			l	4620	Mount Gambier (C)

# Map A5

## Key to areas mapped for Country Health Service Regions

(also included as clear film overlay inside back cover)



### Towns

Coober Pedy (DC)	1
Mount Gambier (C)	13
Murray Bridge (DC)	10
Naracoorte (M)	12
Peterborough (M)	6
Port Augusta (C)	3
Port Pirie (C)	5
Port Lincoln (C)	8
Roxby Downs (M)	2
Tanunda (DC)	9
Victor Harbor (DC)	11
Walleroo (M)	7
Whyalla (C)	4

### Regions

Eyre Peninsula	b
Hills, Mallee and Southern (includes Kangaroo Island)	f
Mid North	c
Riverland	e
South East	g
Whyalla, Flinders and Far North	a
Yorke, Lower North and Barossa	d
Metropolitan Adelaide	h

*Details of map boundaries are in Appendix 1.2*

## 1.3: Analysis and presentation of data

### Data ranges settings

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 maps, particularly closely related maps
- number of areas in each range
- 'balance' of the visual impact of the map.

### Denominators

Chapter 3, Demography and socioeconomic status, mainly comprises variables drawn from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and the

1998 Estimated Resident Population. The Census-based socioeconomic variables are expressed as percentages of an appropriate denominator, as shown in **Table A10**. Five measures mapped in Chapter 3 are from other (non-Census) sources: these are the Total Fertility Rate, dependent children in low income families and SACE subject scores (PES, PAS and SAS). The calculation of these measures is described in the text associated with each topic. The calculation of the measures mapped in the other chapters is covered in the chapter introduction or in the text associated with each topic.

**Table A10: Details of demographic and socioeconomic variables mapped**

Topic and variable name	Numerator	Denominator
<b>Families</b>		
single parent families	children aged 0-14 yrs living in single parent families	all families
low income families <sup>1</sup>	children aged 0-14 yrs living in low income families	all families with an income
<b>Labour force</b>		
unemployed males	males aged 15-24 yrs with labour force status as unemployed	male labour force 15-24 yrs
unemployed females	females aged 15-24 yrs with labour force status as unemployed	female labour force 15-24 yrs
<b>Educational participation and achievement</b>		
full-time students	people aged 15-24 yrs who are full-time students	population aged 15-24 yrs
early school leavers <sup>2</sup>	people aged 15-24 yrs who left school at age 15 years or less, or did not go to school	population aged 15-24 yrs
average publicly examined subject achievement scores	average publicly examined subject achievement scores	..
average publicly assessed subject achievement scores	average publicly assessed subject achievement scores	..
average school assessed subject achievement scores	average school assessed subject achievement scores	..
<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</b>		
aged 0 to 14 years	Indigenous children aged 0-14 yrs	population aged 0-14 yrs
aged 15 to 24 years	Indigenous people aged 15-24 yrs	population aged 15-24 yrs
<b>People born in predominantly non-English speaking countries</b>		
aged 0 to 14 years	children aged 0-14 yrs born in predominantly non-English speaking countries	population aged 0-14 yrs
aged 15 to 24 years	people aged 15-24 yrs born in predominantly non-English speaking countries	population aged 15-24 yrs
<b>Housing</b>		
housing authority rented dwellings	children aged 0-14 years living in occupied private dwellings rented from the State housing authority	all occupied private dwellings
dwellings with no motor vehicle	children aged 0-14 years living in occupied private dwellings with no motor vehicles garaged or parked there on Census night	all occupied private dwellings

<sup>1</sup>When interpreting the figures for low income families in the text in Chapter 6, it should be noted that the indicators of low income used in the comparisons (\$16,000 per annum or less in 1991 and less than \$21,000 per annum in 1996) do not equate to equivalent incomes: that is, they have not been adjusted for changes in buying power. Rather, they are based on categories of income available from the Census and denote comparability of income in 1991 and 1996 based on the levels of incomes of recipients of the sole parents' allowance and unemployment allowances.

<sup>2</sup>This variable was adjusted using age-sex standardisation: a description of this process is in the text above.

Source: Compiled from project sources

## Indirect standardisation

In comparing populations, for example the mortality experience of two populations, crude rates (eg. the number of deaths per 1,000 population) may be misleading. Mortality, for example, depends strongly on age and sex. If the two areas have different age and sex structures, this variation alone may explain a difference in crude rates. The technique of standardisation is used to prevent variations in population structure from distorting differentials in events.

Indirect standardisation, used in this analysis, calculates the number of events (eg. deaths, or hospital admissions) which would theoretically occur if the rates for each five year age-sex group in a given population (the standard – in this atlas the standard is the population of South Australia) were applied to the population of interest. The result is termed the 'expected' number of events. If the actual number of events is then divided by this expected number, we obtain the standardised ratio, a figure which is independent of population age-sex structure. Thus, the standardised ratio for a particular area will show the extent to which the rate of deaths or admissions differs from the experience found in the whole population. In this atlas, this figure has been expressed as an index, where the value calculated for South Australia is 100. Standardised ratios with an index of higher than 100 are described as being 'elevated' and those below 100 as being 'lower than expected'.

Taking an example, the Standardised Death Ratio for deaths of 15 to 24 year olds in the SLA of Gawler was 149: that is, there were almost one and a half times more deaths of residents of Gawler aged from 15 to 24 years (49 per cent more) than would have been the case had the South Australian rates applied in Gawler. In other words, the ratio was substantially above the State average.

Standardised ratios were not calculated for areas where fewer than five events (deaths, admissions, etc.) were expected from the State rates, because of the doubtful reliability of such small numbers. All cases were, however, retained in the analysis for the calculation of capital city and State/Territory totals and ratios.

It should be noted that standardised ratios derived for areas by this indirect method are generally comparable only by relation to the standard population and not directly with each other. This is largely applicable to areas with small numbers of events: where the number of events is relatively large, then a direct comparison is possible.

### Impact of Indigenous deaths on standardisation

In some areas, however, high ratios are due to the relatively high proportion of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders. This occurs because, in the methodology used, a standard population with a fixed age structure is introduced. The mortality or morbidity, for example, for a particular population (eg. people in an SLA) is then adjusted to allow for discrepancies in age structure between the standard and the particular population. When the particular population includes a sub group with a substantially different age structure and health experience (for example, mortality experience) the process is distorted. Indigenous people represent such a population. They have a substantially lower life expectancy than the total population, are a much younger population, have higher age-specific death rates at all ages and their average age at death is lower. However, since data relating to Indigenous people are not adequately identified in, for example, death or hospital statistics, they cannot be analysed as a discrete group.

The high standardised ratios for some data for areas with a relatively large proportion of Indigenous people therefore reflect, in part, that the data have not been effectively standardised. This does not invalidate the data for these areas – on the contrary, it highlights the inequity evident in the health of Indigenous people, and the urgent need to address this inequity, as well as the need to identify Indigenous people more accurately in the statistics.

For variables presented as standardised ratios, the text and tables include details of whether the ratios were statistically significant ie. that they differed significantly from the standard. Whether an standardised ratio for an area differs significantly from the standard depends not only on the size of the ratio, but also on the population size of the area and the overall rate for the particular event (eg. a cause of death), both of which contribute to the 'expected' number of cases in an area. The same standardised ratio value in two areas which differ greatly in population size, may be significantly different from the standard in the area with the larger population, but not so in the area with the smaller population.

## Appendix 1.4: Classification of deaths, admissions and procedures

---

### Codes used

Causes of death are classified by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to the Ninth (1975) Revision of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was adopted for world-wide use from 1979. The codes used for the variables mapped in Chapter 4 are listed in **Table A11**.

Diagnoses and procedures mapped in Chapter 6 are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM October 1988 Revision). External causes are classified according to ICD-9-CM Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury and Poisoning ('E' codes) classification codes. The codes used for the variables mapped in Chapter 6 are listed in **Table A12** and **A13**.

**Table A11: ICD-9 Codes for causes of death, mapped in Chapter 4**

Cause of death	ICD code
Injury and poisoning	E800-E999

**Table A12: ICD-11 Codes for diagnoses/external causes, mapped in Chapter 5**

Diagnoses/external cause	ICD code
Respiratory system diseases	460-519
Bronchitis, emphysema & asthma	490-493
Injury and poisoning	E800-E999

**Table A13: ICD-9 Codes for surgical procedures, mapped in Chapter 5**

Surgical procedure	ICD code
All procedures	010-169; 180-695; 704-789; 792-793; 795-796; 798-869
Tonsillectomy with/ without adenoidectomy	28.2, 28.3
Myringotomy	20.01

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## 1.5: Area listings

Table A14: Suburbs included in each postcode in Adelaide

Postcode		Postcode		Postcode	
No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name
5000	<b>Adelaide</b>	5019	Exeter	5039	Clarence Gardens
5006	<b>North Adelaide</b>		<b>Semaphore</b>		<b>Edwardstown</b>
5007	Bowden		Semaphore Park		Melrose Park
	Brompton		Semaphore South	5040	<b>Novar Gardens</b>
	<b>Hindmarsh</b>	5020	<b>West Lakes Shore</b>	5041	Colonel Light Gardens
	Welland	5021	<b>West Lakes</b>		Cumberland Park
	West Hindmarsh	5022	Grange		<b>Daw Park</b>
5008	<b>Croydon</b>		<b>Henley Beach</b>		Panorama
	Croydon Park		Henley Beach South		Westbourne Park
	Devon Park		Tennyson	5042	Bedford Park
	Dudley Park	5023	Findon		Clovelly Park
	Renown Park		<b>Seaton</b>		Pasadena
	Ridleyton	5024	<b>Fulham</b>		<b>St Marys</b>
	West Croydon		Fulham Gardens	5043	Ascot Park
5009	Allenby Gardens		West Beach		Marion
	Beverley	5025	<b>Flinders Park</b>		Mitchell Park
	<b>Kilkenny</b>		Kidman Park		Morphettville
5010	Angle Park	5031	Mile End		<b>Park Holme</b>
	<b>Ferryden Park</b>		Mile End South	5044	Glengowrie
	Regency Park		<b>Thebarton</b>		<b>Somerton Park</b>
5011	<b>Woodville</b>		Torrensville	5045	<b>Glenelg</b>
	Woodville Park	5032	<b>Brooklyn Park</b>		Glenelg East
	Woodville South		Lockleys		Glenelg North
	Woodville West		Underdale		Glenelg South
5012	Athol Park	5033	<b>Cowandilla</b>	5046	<b>Oaklands Park</b>
	Mansfield Park		Hilton		Warradale
	Woodville Gardens		Marleston	5047	<b>Darlington</b>
	<b>Woodville North</b>		Richmond		Seacombe Gardens
5013	Ottoway		West Richmond		Seacombe Heights
	Pennington	5034	Clarence Park		Sturt
	<b>Rosewater East</b>		<b>Goodwood</b>	5048	<b>Brighton</b>
	Wingfield		Kings Park		Dover Gardens
5014	Albert Park		Millswood		Hove
	<b>Alberton</b>		Wayville		North Brighton
	Cheltenham	5035	Ashford		South Brighton
	Hendon		Black Forest	5049	Marino
	Queenstown		Everard Park		<b>Seacliff</b>
	Royal Park		Forestville		Seacliff Park
5015	Birkenhead		<b>Keswick</b>		Seaview Downs
	Ethelton	5037	Glandore	5050	Bellevue Heights
	Glanville		Kurralta Park		<b>Eden Hills</b>
	<b>Port Adelaide</b>		<b>Netley</b>	5051	<b>Blackwood</b>
5016	<b>Largs Bay</b>		North Plympton		Coromandel Valley
	Largs North	5038	Camden Park		Hawthorndene
	Peterhead		<b>Plympton</b>	5052	<b>Belair</b>
5017	<b>Osborne</b>		Plympton Park		Glenalta
	Taperoo		South Plympton		
5018	<b>Outer Harbor</b>				
	North Haven				

Table A14: Suburbs included in each postcode in Metropolitan Adelaide ...cont

Postcode		Postcode		Postcode	
No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name
5061	Hyde Park		Stepney		<b>Tea Tree Gully</b>
	Malvern	5070	Felixstow		Vista
	<b>Unley</b>		Firle	5092	Modbury
	Unley Park		Glynde		Modbury Heights
5062	Clapham		Joslin		<b>Modbury North</b>
	Hawthorn		<b>Marden</b>	5093	<b>Para Vista</b>
	<b>Kingswood</b>		Payneham		Valley View
	Lower Mitcham		Payneham South	5094	Dry Creek
	Mitcham		Royston Park		<b>Gepps Cross</b>
	Netherby	5072	Auldana	5095	<b>Pooraka</b>
	Springfield		<b>Magill</b>	5096	<b>Para Hills</b>
	Torrens Park		Roslyn Park		Para Hills West
5063	<b>Eastwood</b>		Skye	5097	Redwood Park
	Frewville		Teringie		Ridgehaven
	Fullarton		Woodforde		<b>St Agnes</b>
	Highgate	5073	Hectorville	5098	<b>Ingle Farm</b>
	Parkside		<b>Rostrevor</b>	5107	<b>Parafield Gardens</b>
5064	<b>Glen Osmond</b>		Tranmere	5108	Paralowie
	Glenunga	5074	<b>Campbelltown</b>		<b>Salisbury</b>
	Myrtle Bank		Newton		Salisbury Downs
	St Georges	5075	Dernancourt		Salisbury North
	Urrbrae		<b>Paradise</b>		Salisbury South
5065	Dulwich	5076	<b>Athelstone</b>	5109	Brahma Lodge
	<b>Glenside</b>	5081	Collinswood		<b>Salisbury East</b>
	Linden Park		Gilberton		Salisbury Heights
	Toorak Gardens		Medindie		Salisbury Park
	Tusmore		Medindie Gardens		Salisbury Plain
5066	Beaumont		Vale Park	5110	Bolivar
	<b>Burnside</b>		<b>Walkerville</b>		<b>Burton</b>
	Erindale	5082	Fitzroy		Direk
	Hazelwood Park		Ovingham	5112	<b>Elizabeth</b>
	Stonyfell		<b>Prospect</b>		Elizabeth East
	Waterfall Gully	5083	Broadview		Elizabeth Grove
	Wattle Park		<b>Nailsworth</b>		Elizabeth South
5067	Beulah Park		Sefton Park		Elizabeth Vale
	Kent Town	5084	<b>Blair Athol</b>		Hillbank
	<b>Norwood</b>		Kilburn	5113	Elizabeth Downs
	Rose Park	5085	Clearview		Elizabeth Field
5068	Heathpool		<b>Enfield</b>		<b>Elizabeth North</b>
	Kensington		Northfield		Elizabeth Park
	Kensington Gardens	5086	Gilles Plains		Elizabeth West
	<b>Kensington Park</b>		<b>Greenacres</b>	5114	Craigmore
	Leabrook		Hampstead Gardens		<b>Smithfield</b>
	Marryatville		Hillcrest		Smithfield Plains
	St Morris		Manningham		Smithfield West
	Trinity Gardens	5087	<b>Klemzig</b>	5115	Kudla
5069	College Park		Windsor Gardens		<b>Munno Para</b>
	Evandale	5088	<b>Holden Hill</b>		Munno Para West
	Hackney	5089	<b>Highbury</b>	5116	<b>Evanston</b>
	Maylands	5090	<b>Hope Valley</b>		Evanston Gardens
	<b>St Peters</b>	5091	Banksia Park		Evanston Park



Table A14: Suburbs included in each postcode in Metropolitan Adelaide ...cont

Postcode		Postcode		Postcode	
No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name
5117	<b>Angle Vale</b>	5144	<b>Carey Gully</b>	5162	<b>Morphett vale</b>
5118	<b>Gawler</b>	5150	Eagle on the Hill		Woodcroft
	Gawler East		<b>Leawood Gardens</b>	5163	<b>Hackham</b>
	Gawler South	5151	<b>Piccadilly</b>		Hackham West
	Gawler West	5152	Crafers	5164	<b>Christie Downs</b>
	Willaston		Crafers West	5165	<b>Christies Beach</b>
5120	<b>Virginia</b>		<b>Stirling</b>	5166	<b>O'Sullivan Beach</b>
5121	<b>MacDonald Park</b>	5153	Heathfield	5167	<b>Port Noarlunga</b>
	Penfield		Longwood		Port Noarlunga South
	Penfield Gardens		Mylor	5168	Noarlunga Downs
5125	<b>Golden Grove</b>		<b>Stirling Forward</b>		<b>Old Noarlunga</b>
	Greenwith	5154	<b>Aldgate</b>	5169	<b>Moana</b>
5126	<b>Fairview Park</b>	5155	<b>Bridgewater</b>		Seaford
	Surrey Downs	5156	<b>Upper Sturt</b>	5170	<b>Maslin Beach</b>
5127	<b>Wynn Vale</b>	5157	<b>Blackwood Forward</b>	5171	Bethany
5134	Cherryville	5158	Hallett Cove		Blewitt Flat
	<b>Montacute</b>		<b>O'Halloran Hill</b>		McClaren Flat
	Montacute Heights		Sheidow Park		<b>McClaren Vale</b>
5136	<b>Norton Summit</b>	-	Trott Park	-	Pedler Creek
5137	<b>Ashton</b>	5159	Aberfoyle Park	5172	<b>Willunga</b>
5138	<b>Basket Range</b>		Flagstaff Hill	5173	<b>Aldinga</b>
5140	<b>Greenhill</b>		<b>Happy Valley</b>		Aldinga Beach
5141	<b>Summertown</b>	5160	<b>Lonsdale</b>		Port Willunga
5142	<b>Uraidla</b>	5161	<b>Reynella</b>	5174	<b>Sellicks Beach</b>

**Table A15: Statistical Local Areas in each Country Health Service Region**

<b>Region 1: Hills, Mallee &amp; Southern</b>	<b>Region 4: Riverland</b>
Coonapyn Downs (DC)	Barmera (DC)
Dudley (DC)	Berri (DC)
Gumeracha (DC)	Browns Well (DC)
Karoonda-East Murray (DC)	Loxton (DC)
Kingscote (DC)	Morgan (DC)
Lameroo (DC)	Paringa (DC)
Mannum (DC)	Renmark (M)
Meningie (DC)	Unincorp. Riverland
Mount Barker (DC)	Waikerie (DC)
Mount Pleasant ((DC)	<b>Region 5: South-East</b>
Murray Bridge (RC)	Beachport (DC)
Onkaparinga (DC)	Lacepede (DC)
Peake (DC)	Lucindale (DC)
Pinnaroo (DC)	Millicent (DC)
Port Elliot & Goolwa (DC)	Mount Gambier (DC)
Strathalbyn (DC)	Mount Gambier (C)
Victor Harbor (DC)	Naracoorte (DC)
Yankalilla (DC)	Naracoorte (M)
<b>Region 2: Yorke, Lower North &amp; Barossa</b>	Penola (DC)
Angaston (DC)	Port MacDonnell (DC)
Barossa (DC)	Robe (DC)
Blyth-Snowtown (DC)	Tatiara (DC)
Burra Burra (DC)	<b>Region 6: Eyre Peninsula</b>
Bute (DC)	Cleve (DC)
Central Yorke Peninsula (DC).	Elliston (DC)
Clare (DC)	Franklin Harbor (DC)
Eudunda (DC)	Kimba (DC)
Kapunda (DC)	Le Hunte (DC)
Light (DC)	Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC)
Mallala (DC)	Murat Bay (DC)
Minlaton (DC)	Port Lincoln (C)
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC).	Streaky Bay (DC)
Ridley-Truro (DC)	Tumby Bay (DC)
Riverton (DC)	Unincorp. Lincoln
Robertstown (DC)	Unincorp. West coast
Saddleworth & Auburn (DC)	<b>Region 7: Whyalla, Flinders &amp; Far North</b>
Spalding (DC)	Coober Pedy (DC)
Tanunda (DC)	Hawker (DC)
Wakefield Plains (DC)	Kanyaka-Quorn (DC)
Wallaroo (M)	Port Augusta (C)
Warooka (DC)	Roxby Downs (M)
Yorke town (DC)	Unincorp. Far North
<b>Region 3: Mid North</b>	Unincorp. Flinders
Carrieton (DC)	Unincorp. Whyalla
Crystal Brook-Redhill (DC)	Whyalla (C)
Hallett (DC)	
Jamestown (DC)	
Mount Remarkable (DC)	
Orroroo (DC)	
Peterborough (DC)	
Peterborough (M)	
Pirie (DC)	
Port Broughton (DC)	
Port Pirie (C)	
Rocky River (DC)	
Unincorp. Pirie	

(C) Municipality with city status; (RC) Rural Centre; (DC) District Council; (M) Municipality

## 1.6: Perinatal risk factors

Table A16: Postcodes with elevated risk factors most predictive of adverse perinatal outcomes, Adelaide<sup>1</sup>

Postcode	1981 to 1986		1990 to 1992		1995 to 1997	
	significant	Total	significant	Total	significant	Total
Alberton	2	13	5	13	2	8
Aldinga	1	14	1	11	0	6
Basket Range	0	10	0	6	0	0
Blackwood Forward	0	8	2	3	0	11
Blair Athol	6	14	8	13	3	10
Burton	0	11	1	8	1	7
Campbelltown	0	4	3	10	1	8
Christies Beach	1	7	6	11	6	15
Christies Downs	2	10	4	8	6	11
Cowandilla	2	11	3	13	1	8
Croydon	2	12	5	9	1	9
Darlington	4	10	4	12	2	10
Eastwood	3	7	3	10	2	9
Edwardstown	2	8	3	12	2	5
Elizabeth	4	13	6	10	8	13
Elizabeth North	8	12	8	12	10	14
Enfield	4	11	8	13	3	9
Evanston	1	12	0	9	1	8
Ferryden Park	4	14	11	14	6	11
Greenacres	8	12	5	13	2	10
Henley Beach	0	10	1	3	1	2
Hindmarsh	5	11	6	11	3	9
Holden Hill	0	4	1	6	0	13
Kilkenny	0	10	4	13	2	9
Klemzig	2	9	3	16	3	10
Largs Bay	0	11	1	3	1	5
Maslin Beach	0	7	0	5	0	10
Montacute	2	12	1	8	1	4
Old Noarlunga	1	10	1	6	2	11
Osborne	7	12	5	11	6	8
O'Sullivan Beach	2	6	3	11	2	12
Parafield Gardens	2	11	2	5	4	11
Park Holme	1	10	6	12	2	8
Pooraka	0	5	1	12	1	6
Rosewater East	4	9	4	11	2	14
Salisbury	4	7	6	11	8	10
Seaton	1	11	1	9	0	6
Sellicks Beach	0	8	1	11	0	8
Semaphore	2	8	4	13	4	12
Smithfield	1	12	2	9	2	8
Thebarton	4	7	6	10	2	5
Virginia	1	10	1	2	0	5
Woodville North	5	11	5	12	7	12

<sup>1</sup>Numbers shown as 'significant' and 'Total' represent the number of risk factors in the postcode with adverse outcomes in comparison with the State-wide outcome – see Chapter 4, page 166.

Source: Compiled from data supplied by DHS

**Table A17: Postcodes with elevated perinatal risk factors, non-metropolitan South Australia<sup>1</sup>**

Postcode	1981 to 1986		1995 to 1997	
	significant	Total	significant	Total
Angorichina - 5730	1	10	2	3
Ardrossan - 5571	2	11	0	6
Arno Bay - 5603	0	12	0	3
Ashville - 5259	2	10	3	4
Balaklava - 5461	1	11	2	5
Baroota - 5495	0	10	1	9
Berri - 5343	3	10	2	6
Binnum - 5262	1	12	0	3
Blanchetown - 5357	0	7	0	10
Bookaloo - 5710	2	11	1	8
Caltowie - 5490	1	12	0	4
Carrieton - 5432	0	10	0	2
Ceduna - 5690	3	9	6	10
Cooper Pedy - 5723	4	8	4	11
Cowell - 5602	1	4	2	12
Crystal Brook - 5523	4	11	0	2
Cudlee Creek - 5232	0	10	0	4
Culburra - 5261	0	12	1	6
Elliston - 5670	1	10	0	7
Frome - 5440	0	11	1	6
Glossop - 5344	1	8	1	12
Gumeracha - 5233	1	11	0	9
Hallett - 5419	2	10	0	5
Hawker - 5434	1	12	2	7
Iron Knob - 5601	0	10	1	7
Keith - 5267	3	11	0	1
Kielpa - 5642	0	10	0	6
Kimba - 5641	1	6	1	10
Kyancutta - 5651	1	10	1	2
Leasingham - 5452	0	10	0	1
Leigh Creek - 5731	5	11	0	10
Lenswood - 5240	0	10	0	2
Lowaldie - 5307	1	13	0	5
Mannum - 5238	0	10	0	6
Moonta - 5558	0	10	3	14
Mt Barker - 5251	4	10	1	3
Mt Pleasant - 5235	0	10	0	6
Oodnadatta - 5734	3	11	5	12
Paney - 5652	1	10	0	6
Penola - 5277	3	10	0	6
Pinkerton Plains - 5400	1	11	0	5
Pt Augusta - 5700	5	11	8	11
Pt Lincoln - 5606	2	7	4	11
Pt Neill - 5604	0	10	0	4
Ramco - 5322	2	10	0	2
Strathalbyn - 5255	1	12	0	1
Tailem Bend - 5260	3	13	0	12
Tarlee - 5411	0	10	1	4
Tungkillo - 5236	0	10	0	5
Two Wells - 5501	0	8	1	10
Victor Harbor - 5211	0	12	2	9
Wallaroo - 5556	1	6	2	11
Whyalla - 5600	4	13	5	12
Whyalla Norrie - 5608	5	11	6	8
Woodside - 5244	1	10	0	3

<sup>1</sup>Numbers shown as 'significant' and 'Total' represent the number of risk factors in the postcode with adverse outcomes in comparison with the State-wide outcome – see Chapter 4, page 166.

Source: Compiled from data supplied by DHS

## 1.7: Hospital inpatient booking lists

Table A18: Elective (non-urgent) surgery booking lists report for people aged 0 to 24 years, by selected specialty group procedure and time on list, public acute hospitals in Adelaide, 30 June 2001

Specialty & Procedure	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	12 months & over	Total
<b>Cardiothoracic</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Cranio-facial</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>E.N.T.</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>544</b>
Miringoplasty or tympanoplasty	9	6	15	30
Miringotomy	57	6	15	78
Septoplasty	5	2	12	19
Tonsillectomy	98	37	96	231
Other	90	34	62	186
<b>General surgery</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>386</b>
Cholecystectomy	7	4	0	11
Circumcision	109	35	41	185
Haemorrhoidectomy	0	2	0	2
Hypospadias	7	2	1	10
Inguinal Herniorraphy	12	2	3	17
Meatotomy (urethral)	1	0	2	3
Orchidopexy	9	5	3	17
Varicose veins	2	0	2	4
Other	93	23	21	137
<b>Gynaecology</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>59</b>
Cystocele & Rectocele	1	0	0	1
Pregnancy Termination	1	0	0	1
Sterilisation	3	1	2	6
Other	37	10	4	51
<b>Neurosurgery</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>
Laminectomy	0	0	2	2
Other	6	0	5	11
<b>Ophthalmology</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>66</b>
Squint	5	3	0	8
Other	40	9	9	58
<b>Orthopaedics</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>180</b>
Arthroscopy	23	10	12	45
Bunionectomy	0	0	1	1
Other	77	23	34	134
<b>Plastic surgery</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>150</b>
Abdominoplasty	0	0	3	3
Excision of ganglion	3	2	2	7
Revision of scar	2	2	5	9
Other	52	21	58	131
<b>Urology</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>56</b>
Cystoscopy	5	4	3	12
Hydrocoele	7	1	2	10
Pyeloplasty	1	0	0	1
Other	15	6	12	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,481</b>

Source: DHS Booking List System

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## 1.8: Supporting data

Table A19: Change in health status by quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage of area, Adelaide

	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total	Rate ratio <sup>1</sup>
	<i>per 1,000 live births</i>						
<b>Infant deaths</b>							
1989-93	4.1	4.6	5.8	6.5	9.2	6.0	2.21
1996-99	3.5	3.3	4.5	3.2	4.9	4.0	1.38
Per cent change	-15.3	-28.7	-23.0	-50.1	-47.1	-33.2	..
	<i>per 100,000 population</i>						
<b>Deaths from all causes (15-24 yrs)<sup>2</sup></b>							
1989-93	52.2	59.1	71.9	77.5	101.9	73.4	1.95
1996-99	55.2	52.4	44.7	76.8	76.9	62.7	1.39
Per cent change	5.8	-11.4	-37.9	-0.9	-24.5	-14.6	..
<b>Deaths from injury &amp; poisoning (15-24 yrs)<sup>2</sup></b>							
1989-93	38.1	40.4	55.2	59.1	77.6	53.0	2.04
1996-99	36.3	29.5	30.3	49.5	56.6	42.1	1.56
Per cent change	-4.7	-27.0	-45.1	-16.3	-27.1	-20.6	..
<b>Deaths from suicide (15-24 yrs)<sup>2</sup></b>							
1989-93	14.8	12.7	11.3	12.8	21.7	15.4	1.46
1996-99	15.1	15.7	11.6	16.9	19.6	14.9	1.30
Per cent change	1.8	23.0	2.7	31.6	-9.6	-3.2	..
<b>Low birthweight babies (per cent)</b>							
1981-86	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.3	7.0	6.1	1.23
1995-97	5.6	6.1	7.0	7.1	8.2	6.9	1.48
Per cent change	-2.7	12.6	12.3	13.2	17.4	12.2	..
<b>Child abuse and neglect (0-19 yrs)<sup>2</sup></b>							
1992-95	242.3	338.8	587.1	898.1	1,426.7	509.6	5.89
1996-99	192.2	336.0	529.2	838.4	1,545.1	528.9	8.04
Per cent change	-20.7	-0.8	-9.9	-6.6	8.3	3.8	..
	<i>per cent</i>						
<b>Overweight and obese males (4 yrs)</b>							
1995-96	8.8	10.4	10.3	12.5	11.8	10.6	1.34
2000-01	12.8	14.4	16.8	16.7	16.0	15.4	1.25
Per cent change	45.6	38.4	62.8	34.2	35.8	44.5	..
<b>Overweight and obese females (4 yrs)</b>							
1995-96	12.9	12.3	13.6	15.0	15.1	13.7	1.17
2000-01	17.0	19.1	18.9	20.2	21.0	19.2	1.24
Per cent change	31.2	54.6	39.6	34.4	39.1	40.2	..

<sup>1</sup> Rate ratio is the ratio of the rate in Quintile 5 areas to the rate in Quintile 1

<sup>2</sup> Rate is the number of deaths/substantiated cases per 100,000 population, produced by indirect age-sex standardisation.

Source: Compiled from project sources

Table A20: Change in health status by quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage of area, South Australia

	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total	Rate ratio <sup>1</sup>	
	<i>per 1,000 live births</i>							
<b>Infant deaths</b>								
1989-93	4.6	7.8	6.4	9.1	13.9	6.4	3.03	
1996-99	3.5	3.3	5.0	4.1	5.7	4.4	1.63	
Per cent change	-24.2	-58.0	-22.2	-55.2	-59.4	-31.4	..	
	<i>per 100,000 population</i>							
<b>Deaths from all causes (15-24 yrs)<sup>2</sup></b>								
1989-93	59.2	79.8	70.2	85.2	108.9	83.4	1.84	
1996-99	52.9	66.0	68.8	71.0	86.6	66.0	1.64	
Per cent change	-10.7	-17.3	-1.9	-16.7	-20.5	-20.9	..	
<b>Deaths from injury and poisoning (15-24 yrs)<sup>2</sup></b>								
1989-93	44.0	61.5	52.9	66.8	82.3	62.2	1.87	
1996-99	34.7	46.0	49.9	47.0	66.8	45.5	1.92	
Per cent change	-21.0	-25.2	-5.8	-29.6	-18.8	-26.8	..	
<b>Deaths from suicide (15-24 yrs)<sup>2</sup></b>								
1989-93	19.9	18.6	12.3	19.9	25.8	17.6	1.30	
1996-99	14.8	20.1	14.4	16.7	26.1	14.8	1.76	
Per cent change	-25.6	7.8	17.0	-16.1	1.0	-15.9	..	
<b>Low birthweight babies (per cent)<sup>2</sup></b>								
1981-86	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.8	6.0	1.21	
1995-97	5.6	6.2	6.8	7.4	7.8	6.9	1.38	
Per cent change	1.0	10.1	19.3	20.4	15.1	15.0	..	
<b>Child abuse and neglect (0-19 yrs)</b>								
1992-95	259.7	434.5	617.0	944.1	1,481.1	547.8	5.70	
1996-99	207.8	371.7	520.8	928.3	1,560.7	560.3	7.51	
Per cent change	-20.0	-14.5	-15.6	-1.7	5.4	2.3	..	
	<i>per cent</i>							
<b>Overweight and obese males (4 yrs)</b>								
1995-96	8.9	10.3	9.7	12.3	12.0	10.6	1.35	
2000-01	12.4	16.0	16.2	19.3	16.8	16.2	1.36	
Per cent change	39.3	56.1	66.0	56.7	40.5	53.5	..	
<b>Overweight and obese females (4 yrs)</b>								
1995-96	12.6	12.1	12.3	13.1	14.3	12.8	1.13	
2000-01	16.9	19.8	19.6	20.8	22.9	20.1	1.35	
Per cent change	34.2	63.9	59.9	58.5	60.4	56.1	..	

<sup>1</sup> Rate ratio is the ratio of the rate in Quintile 5 areas to the rate in Quintile 1

<sup>2</sup> Rate is the number of deaths/substantiated cases per 100,000 population, produced by indirect age-sex standardisation.

Source: Compiled from project sources

Table A21: Change in health service utilisation by quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage of area, Adelaide

	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total	Rate ratio <sup>2</sup>	
	<i>Admission/service rate<sup>1</sup></i>							
<b>Ages 0 to 14 yrs</b>								
<b>Total admissions</b>								
1992	12,993	14,353	14,903	17,036	18,493	15,510	1.42	
1996/7-1998/99	13,940	15,947	15,568	16,592	18,738	16,445	1.34	
Per cent change	7.3	11.1	4.5	-2.6	1.3	6.0	..	
<b>Public acute hospital admissions</b>								
1992	8,862	10,434	11,729	14,500	16,626	12,354	1.88	
1996/7-1998/99	9,634	12,309	12,672	14,470	17,244	13,612	1.79	
Per cent change	8.7	18.0	8.0	-0.2	3.7	10.2	..	



**Table A21: Change in health service utilisation by quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage of area, Adelaide ...cont**

*Admission/service rate<sup>1</sup>*

	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total	Rate ratio <sup>2</sup>
<b>Private hospital admissions</b>							
1992	4,094	3,930	3,174	2,534	1,844	3,140	0.45
1996/7-1998/99	4,255	3,626	2,900	2,120	1,472	2,834	0.35
Per cent change	3.9	-7.7	-8.6	-16.4	-20.2	-9.7	..
<b>Male admissions</b>							
1992	15,152	17,009	17,135	19,236	22,176	18,080	1.46
1996/7-1998/99	15,623	18,779	17,854	18,631	21,706	18,849	1.39
Per cent change	3.1	10.4	4.2	-3.1	-2.1	4.3	..
<b>Female admissions</b>							
1992	10,731	11,562	12,559	14,726	14,626	12,815	1.36
1996/7-1998/99	12,166	12,965	13,159	14,445	15,606	13,910	1.28
Per cent change	13.4	12.1	4.8	-1.9	6.7	8.5	..
<b>Admissions for respiratory system diseases</b>							
1992	3,228	3,659	3,997	4,847	5,301	4,207	1.64
1996/7-1998/99	2,662	3,216	3,347	3,809	4,519	3,602	1.70
Per cent change	-17.5	-12.1	-16.3	-21.4	-14.7	-14.4	..
<b>Admissions for bronchitis, emphysema and asthma</b>							
1992	1,210	1,357	1,634	1,886	2,212	1,641	1.83
1996/7-1998/99	891	1,107	1,120	1,374	1,714	1,264	1.92
Per cent change	-26.4	-18.4	-31.5	-27.1	-22.5	-23.0	..
<b>Admissions for injury and poisoning</b>							
1992	1,708	1,662	1,715	2,018	2,123	1,838	1.24
1996/7-1998/99	1,603	1,584	1,590	1,753	2,022	1,719	1.26
Per cent change	-6.1	-4.7	-7.3	-13.1	-4.7	-6.5	..
<b>Ages 15 to 24 yrs</b>							
<b>Total admissions</b>							
1992	15,660	15,769	16,869	19,137	19,698	17,425	1.26
1996/7-1998/99	15,191	16,058	18,192	19,535	22,971	18,648	1.51
Per cent change	-3.0	1.8	7.8	2.1	16.6	6.0	..
<b>Public acute hospital admissions</b>							
1992	8,179	9,060	10,793	13,660	15,467	11,483	1.89
1996/7-1998/99	7,965	10,017	13,046	15,561	19,903	13,259	2.50
Per cent change	-2.6	10.6	20.9	13.9	28.7	15.5	..
<b>Private hospital admissions</b>							
1992	7,474	6,731	6,079	5,478	4,230	6,024	0.57
1996/7-1998/99	7,223	6,042	5,154	3,968	3,050	5,104	0.42
Per cent change	-3.4	-10.2	-15.2	-27.6	-27.9	-15.3	..
<b>Male admissions</b>							
1992	12,518	12,128	10,790	11,420	11,585	11,684	0.93
1996/7-1998/99	12,707	12,308	13,407	12,726	13,527	12,916	1.06
Per cent change	1.5	1.5	24.2	11.4	16.8	10.5	..
<b>Female admissions</b>							
1992	18,864	19,575	23,134	27,029	28,063	23,354	1.49
1996/7-1998/99	17,868	20,004	23,236	26,640	32,780	24,291	1.83
Per cent change	-5.3	2.2	0.4	-1.4	16.8	4.0	..
<b>Admissions for injury and poisoning</b>							
1992	2,422	2,434	2,569	2,634	2,959	2,606	1.22
1996/7-1998/99	2,041	1,967	2,265	2,300	2,566	2,225	1.26
Per cent change	-15.7	-19.2	-11.9	-12.7	-13.3	-14.6	..
<b>Terminations of pregnancy</b>							
1990-92	1,993	2,245	2,368	2,566	2,936	2,421	1.47
1997-99	2,367	2,621	2,937	3,359	3,852	3,009	1.63
Per cent change	18.8	16.7	24.0	30.9	31.2	24.3	..

**Table A21: Change in health service utilisation by quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage of area, Adelaide ...cont**  
Admission/service rate<sup>1</sup>

	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total	Rate ratio <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ages 0 to 24 yrs</b>							
<b>Family &amp; Youth Service clients</b>							
1991/2	2,082	4,104	5,766	10,198	16,054	7,396	7.71
1999	2,978	4,505	9,790	16,210	25,943	12,271	8.71
Per cent change	43.0	9.7	69.8	59.0	61.6	65.9	..
<b>Community Health Service clients</b>							
1991	679	653	928	831	3,256	1,244	4.80
1997-99	496	618	1,076	1,220	2,002	1,126	4.04
Per cent change	-26.9	-5.4	16.0	46.7	-38.5	-9.5	..

<sup>1</sup> Rate is the number of admissions/services per 100,000 population, produced by indirect age-sex standardisation.

<sup>2</sup> Rate ratio is the ratio of the rate in Quintile 5 areas to the rate in Quintile 1

Source: Compiled from project sources

**Table A22: Change in health service utilisation by quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage of area, non-metropolitan areas of South Australia**  
Admission rate<sup>1</sup>

	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total	Rate ratio <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ages 0 to 14 yrs</b>							
<b>Total admissions</b>							
1992	14,277	17,149	17,688	18,530	25,089	18,476	1.76
1996/7-1998/99	13,148	17,354	16,667	19,628	21,759	17,383	1.65
Per cent change	-7.9	1.2	-5.8	5.9	-13.3	-5.9	..
<b>Public acute hospital admissions</b>							
1992	11,613	15,558	16,365	17,133	24,371	16,910	2.10
1996/7-1998/99	11,343	15,612	15,613	18,810	21,095	16,142	1.86
Per cent change	-2.3	0.3	-4.6	9.8	-13.4	-4.5	..
<b>Private hospital admissions</b>							
1992	2,733	1,622	1,346	1,685	726	1,556	0.27
1996/7-1998/99	1,806	1,759	1,062	818	647	1,245	0.36
Per cent change	-33.9	8.4	-21.0	-51.5	-10.8	-20.0	..
<b>Male admissions</b>							
1992	16,782	18,918	20,032	21,079	27,813	20,854	1.66
1996/7-1998/99	14,804	20,153	19,000	21,971	25,405	19,798	1.72
Per cent change	-11.8	6.5	-5.2	4.2	-8.7	-5.1	..
<b>Female admissions</b>							
1992	11,648	15,310	15,236	15,860	22,248	15,985	1.91
1996/7-1998/99	11,415	14,399	14,209	17,159	17,928	14,836	1.57
Per cent change	-2.0	-6.0	-6.7	8.2	-19.4	-7.2	..
<b>Admissions for respiratory system diseases</b>							
1992	3,993	4,543	5,536	4,977	7,694	5,349	1.93
1996/7-1998/99	2,962	4,380	3,930	4,793	5,967	4,255	2.01
Per cent change	-25.8	-3.6	-29.0	-3.7	-22.5	-20.4	..
<b>Admissions for bronchitis, emphysema and asthma</b>							
1992	1,288	1,651	1,814	1,696	2,573	1,789	2.00
1996/7-1998/99	849	1,197	1,116	1,356	1,285	1,157	1.51
Per cent change	-34.0	-27.5	-38.5	-20.0	-50.1	-35.3	..
<b>Admissions for injury and poisoning</b>							
1992	2,040	2,674	2,662	2,662	3,250	2,648	1.59
1996/7-1998/99	1,690	2,314	2,125	2,267	2,233	2,124	1.32
Per cent change	-17.2	-13.5	-20.2	-14.9	-31.3	-19.8	..

**Table A22: Change in health service utilisation by quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage of area, non-metropolitan areas of South Australia ...cont**

*Admission rate<sup>1</sup>*

	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total	Rate ratio <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ages 15 to 24 yrs</b>							
<b>Total admissions</b>							
1992	19,575	25,851	26,633	28,515	33,213	26,885	1.70
1996/7-1998/99	18,159	24,124	24,378	31,103	31,082	25,618	1.71
Per cent change	-7.2	-6.7	-8.5	9.1	-6.4	-4.7	..
<b>Public acute admissions</b>							
1992	14,490	22,076	24,078	25,615	31,436	23,726	2.17
1996/7-1998/99	13,954	20,311	22,192	29,466	28,752	22,891	2.06
Per cent change	-3.7	-8.0	-7.8	15.0	-8.5	-3.5	..
<b>Private admissions</b>							
1992	5,184	3,801	2,650	2,900	1,802	3,231	0.35
1996/7-1998/99	4,205	3,878	2,232	1,687	2,333	2,778	0.55
Per cent change	-18.9	2.0	-15.7	-41.8	29.5	-14.0	..
<b>Male admissions</b>							
1992	13,657	19,305	17,795	18,151	21,217	18,008	1.55
1996/7-1998/99	14,299	17,281	17,315	20,971	20,102	17,928	1.41
Per cent change	4.7	-10.5	-2.7	15.5	-5.3	-0.4	..
<b>Female admissions</b>							
1992	25,622	32,374	35,777	39,219	45,597	36,064	1.78
1996/7-1998/99	22,012	31,244	31,771	41,763	42,519	33,688	1.93
Per cent change	-14.1	-3.5	-11.2	6.5	-6.8	-6.6	..
<b>Admissions for injury and poisoning</b>							
1992	3,571	5,616	4,743	4,820	5,328	4,813	1.49
1996/7-1998/99	3,053	4,362	3,962	4,376	3,949	3,962	1.29
Per cent change	-14.5	-22.3	-16.5	-9.2	-25.9	-17.7	..

<sup>1</sup>Rate is the number of admissions per 100,000 population, produced by indirect age-sex standardisation.

<sup>2</sup>Rate ratio is the ratio of the rate in Quintile 5 areas to the rate in Quintile 1

Source: Compiled from project sources

**Table A23: Change in health service utilisation by quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage of area, South Australia**

*Admission/service rate<sup>1</sup>*

	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total	Rate ratio <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ages 0 to 14 yrs</b>							
<b>Total admissions</b>							
1992	13,323	14,611	16,071	17,716	20,267	16,398	1.52
1996/7-1998/99	14,289	15,386	16,120	17,174	19,521	16,727	1.37
Per cent change	7.3	5.3	0.3	-3.1	-3.7	2.0	..
<b>Public acute hospital admissions</b>							
1992	9,392	11,171	13,684	15,604	18,775	13,631	2.00
1996/7-1998/99	10,136	12,490	13,896	15,651	18,276	14,373	1.80
Per cent change	7.9	11.8	1.6	0.3	-2.7	5.4	..
<b>Private hospital admissions</b>							
1992	3,899	3,434	2,387	2,107	1,462	2,642	0.37
1996/7-1998/99	4,119	2,892	2,227	1,521	1,222	2,354	0.30
Per cent change	5.6	-15.8	-6.7	-27.8	-16.4	-10.9	..
<b>Male admissions</b>							
1992	15,730	16,982	18,155	20,106	23,575	18,910	1.50
1996/7-1998/99	16,341	17,631	18,656	19,284	22,490	19,135	1.38
Per cent change	3.9	3.8	2.8	-4.1	-4.6	1.2	..
<b>Female admissions</b>							
1992	10,802	12,122	13,884	15,209	16,792	13,762	1.55
1996/7-1998/99	12,125	13,021	13,446	14,950	16,390	14,188	1.35
Per cent change	12.3	7.4	-3.2	-1.7	-2.4	3.1	..

**Table A23: Change in health service utilisation by quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage of area, South Australia ...cont**

*Admission/ service rate<sup>1</sup>*

	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5	Total	Rate ratio <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ages 0 to 14 yrs ...cont</b>							
<b>Admissions for respiratory system diseases</b>							
1992	3,307	3,975	4,365	5,108	5,913	4,534	1.79
1996/7-1998/99	2,738	3,297	3,645	3,996	4,928	3,799	1.80
Per cent change	-17.2	-17.0	-16.5	-21.8	-16.7	-16.2	..
<b>Admissions for bronchitis, emphysema and asthma</b>							
1992	1,184	1,481	1,682	1,867	2,233	1,674	1.89
1996/7-1998/99	895	1,119	1,133	1,314	1,623	1,232	1.81
Per cent change	-24.4	-24.4	-32.6	-29.6	-27.3	-26.4	..
<b>Admissions for injury and poisoning</b>							
1992	1,672	1,806	2,234	2,264	2,468	2,066	1.48
1996/7-1998/99	1,576	1,636	1,838	2,003	2,105	1,841	1.34
Per cent change	-5.7	-9.4	-17.8	-11.6	-14.7	-10.9	..
<b>Ages 15 to 24 yrs</b>							
<b>Total admissions</b>							
1992	15,831	16,757	19,668	22,403	23,106	19,553	1.46
1996/7-1998/99	15,270	17,212	20,271	22,178	25,695	20,065	1.68
Per cent change	-3.5	2.7	3.1	-1.0	11.2	2.6	..
<b>Public acute admissions</b>							
1992	8,654	10,240	14,796	17,724	19,521	15,038	2.26
1996/7-1998/99	8,526	11,629	15,942	18,931	23,041	15,386	2.70
Per cent change	-1.5	13.6	7.7	6.8	18.0	2.3	..
<b>Private admissions</b>							
1992	7,171	6,515	4,873	4,676	3,583	5,682	0.50
1996/7-1998/99	6,745	5,580	4,330	3,247	2,638	4,582	0.39
Per cent change	-5.9	-14.4	-11.1	-30.6	-26.4	-19.4	..
<b>Male admissions</b>							
1992	12,193	12,339	13,603	13,810	14,012	13,191	1.15
1996/7-1998/99	12,416	13,618	14,456	14,505	15,754	14,086	1.27
Per cent change	1.8	10.4	6.3	5.0	12.4	6.8	..
<b>Female admissions</b>							
1992	19,555	21,308	25,934	31,247	32,488	26,106	1.66
1996/7-1998/99	18,321	20,962	26,371	30,236	36,056	26,337	1.97
Per cent change	-6.3	-1.6	1.7	-3.2	11.0	0.9	..
<b>Admissions for injury and poisoning</b>							
1992	2,435	2,620	3,565	3,383	3,592	3,296	1.48
1996/7-1998/99	2,016	2,320	2,874	3,014	3,009	2,625	1.49
Per cent change	-17.2	-11.4	-19.4	-10.9	-16.2	-20.3	..
<b>Termination of pregnancy</b>							
1990-92	2,037	2,236	2,194	2,255	2,703	2,290	1.33
1997-99	2,572	2,326	2,719	3,242	3,383	2,856	1.32
Per cent change	26.2	4.1	23.9	43.8	25.2	25.1	..
<b>Ages 0 to 24 yrs</b>							
<b>Family &amp; Youth Service clients</b>							
1991/2	2,497	5,356	6,387	11,032	16,963	8,317	6.84
1999	3,348	6,716	10,362	20,014	29,686	14,314	8.87
Per cent change	35.1	25.4	62.2	81.4	75.0	72.1	..
<b>Community Health Service clients</b>							
1991	676	627	842	811	2,620	1,144	3.88
1997-99	498	551	1,044	946	1,465	823	2.94
Per cent change	-26.3	-12.1	24.0	16.7	-44.1	-28.1	..

<sup>1</sup>Rate is the number of admissions/ services per 100,000 population, produced by indirect age-sex standardisation.

<sup>2</sup>Rate ratio is the ratio of the rate in Quintile 5 areas to the rate in Quintile 1

Source: Compiled from project sources