

Metadata for the South Australian Public Health Indicator Framework 2018



Government of South Australia
SA Health

As requested by the South Australian Aboriginal community, the term Aboriginal is used respectfully in this report as an all-encompassing term for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander/Indigenous people living in South Australia. The term Torres Strait Islander is specifically used in position titles and titles of publications and programs.

Indicator	Sub Indicator definition	Validity of inclusion/ consistency with SA or national policy	Rationale for inclusion	Proposed measure(s)	Data source	Frequency of reporting	Geographic level of data	Notes
Demographics								
Population	Estimated residential population (ERP) of South Australia	Demographics - Context	The ERP is the official measure of the population of states and territories of Australia according to a usual residence population concept. Ref in notes	Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of South Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics 3235.0 Population by age and sex, regions of Australia	Six monthly	Local Government Area	Reference http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.php/ml/item/44921
	ERP (age)				Australian Bureau of Statistics 3235.0 Population by age and sex, regions of Australia	Annual (for previous year)	Local Government Area	
	ERP (sex)						Local Government Area	
	Population growth and decline			Annual percentage change in ERP in South Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics 3218.0 Regional Population Growth	Annual	Local Government Area	
Aboriginal population	Population identifying as Aboriginal		Aboriginal people experience more life risk factors, poorer health and less acceptable outcomes in a range of life areas when compared to other South Australians. As a result Aboriginal people are among the most disadvantaged population groups in the community. Ref in notes	Estimated resident Aboriginal population in South Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of population and housing	Every five years	Indigenous locations as defined by the ABS	Reference http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/about-us/about+sa+health/aboriginal+health
Births and fertility rate	Number of births per year		Fertility rates and life expectancy rates contribute to the age profile for SA.	Number of births recorded in a calendar year	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health, Australian Bureau of Statistics 3301.0 Births (National data), Births Deaths and Marriages , Attorney General's Department	Reported annually (2 years prior), As required	State	
	Fertility rate	Total number of live births in a year/ERP for 15-44 year old women in the same year x 1000		SA2 and Local Government Area				
Family composition	Family types		Demographic data	Proportion of families which are couples with children [how many children], couples without children, one parent families	Australian Bureau of Statistics 4442.0 - Family Characteristics and Transitions (based on Multi-purpose Household Survey)	Every three years	State	
Cultural and linguistic diversity	South Australians born overseas		In 2014 the [SA] Health Performance Council (HPC) identified that people from cultural and linguistically diverse backgrounds are among the population groups believed to be missing out on accessing suitable services or gaining equitable health care outcomes.	Proportion of South Australian residents born overseas (by country of birth)	Australian Bureau of Statistics 3412.0 Migration (Country of Birth) OR Census TableBuilder OR Department of Immigration and Border Protection	Every five years	Local Government Area	Reference https://www.google.com.au/url?url=https://www.hpcsa.com.au/files/651_cald_scoping_study_final.pdf&rct=j&frm=1&q=&src=s&sa=U&ved=0ahUKEwQkYqkn9SAhXDnpQKHyr1A_IQFggrMAM&sig2=3YyW7T1IHu6BA7qd5nPTg&usq=AFOjCNGiBjRe47672-ce6m5EipxIFZypkA
	South Australians who speak a language other than English at home			Proportion of South Australians who speak a language other than English at home	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2008.0 Nature and Content - Main language other than English spoken at home OR Census TableBuilder OR Department of Immigration and Border Protection	Every five years	Local Government Area	
	Migration to South Australia			Number and origins of migrants to South Australia by financial year	Australian Bureau of Statistics 3412.0 Migration OR ABS.Stat	Annual	State	

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Geography								
Remoteness and population density	Major City, Inner Regional, Outer Regional Remote and Very Remote locations in South Australia	Geographic - context	The distance to population centres/services and population density in locations varies across the state. This has implications for access to services	Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Remoteness Area classifications of locations across South Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics 1270.0 ASGS	Every five years	Local Government Area	
	Population density			People per square kilometre across South Australia based on ERP	Australian Bureau of Statistics 3218.0 Regional Population Growth	Annual	Local Government Area	

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Social/Economic environment								
Income	Household Income		WHO : Social Determinants of health: <i>Availability of resources to meet daily needs and Socioeconomic conditions</i>	Equivalent disposable household income by quintiles	Australian Bureau of Statistics 6523.0 Household income and wealth (based on Survey of Income and Housing)	Every two years	State	Reference https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/about/foundation-health-measures/Determinants-of-Health To be reviewed in 2019
	Income Distribution			Mean income per week lowest compared with highest quintile	Australian Bureau of Statistics 6523.0 Household income and wealth (based on Survey of Income and Housing)	Every two years	State	
	Financial stress			Proportion of South Australian adults who experienced difficulty in paying bills in last 12 months	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	
Socioeconomic status	Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage (IRSD)			Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD)	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2033.0 SEIFA OR Census TableBuilder	Every five years	Local Government Area	
Employment	Unemployment rate			Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	Australian Bureau of Statistics 6202.0 Labour force (based on labour force survey of Monthly population survey) Australian Bureau of Statistics 4714.0 NATSISS	Monthly Every six years	State	
	Number of people who are underemployed			Number of part-time workers who want, and are available for more hours of work than they currently have, and full-time workers who worked part-time hours during the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available).	Australian Bureau of Statistics 6265.0 Data collected in the Underemployed Workers Survey as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS).	Annual	State	
	Youth unemployment			Unemployment rate for South Australians 15-24 years	Australian Bureau of Statistics 6291.0.55.001 Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	Monthly	State	
Education	Adults with post-secondary education qualifications		Educational attainment has been acknowledged as having an impact on various social and economic outcomes. Higher levels of education are not only associated with higher levels of employment and earnings, but adults with higher qualifications are also more likely to report being in good health, participate in volunteer activities and feel like they have a say in government Ref in notes	Proportion of South Australians aged 20-64 years with highest non-school qualification: TAFE or trade certificate or diploma or above	SAMSS <i>What is the highest level of education that you have completed?</i>	Annual	Local Government Area	
	School leavers achieving SACE or equivalent	SASP Target 89. SACE or equivalent: Increase yearly the proportion of 15 - 19 year olds who achieve the SACE or comparable senior secondary qualification		The proportion of South Australians 15 - 19 years who achieve the SACE or comparable senior secondary qualification	SACE Board of South Australia, Department of State Development, International Baccalaureate, Australian Bureau of Statistics 3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics. As reported at http://saplan.org.au/targets/89-sace-or-equivalent Australian Bureau of Statistics 4714.0 NATSISS	Every two years Every six years	State	Reference Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2015). Education at a glance 2015: OECD Indicators. OECD Publishing cited in Community Council (2016) Australia We Want http://www.communitycouncil.com.au/sites/default/files/CCA-AusWeWant-web.pdf
	Children in Year 3 who are at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	SASP Target 87. Reading, writing and numeracy: By 2020, for reading, writing and numeracy, increase by five percentage points the proportion of South Australian students who achieve: above the National Minimum Standard, higher proficiency bands		Proportion of children in Year 3 who are at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Australia Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority NAPLAN National Report	Annual	State, School	Reference http://www.nap.edu.au/results-and-reports/national-reports#NAPLAN

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Housing	Housing purchase affordability	SASP Target 7: Affordable housing South Australia leads the nation over the period to 2020 in the proportion of homes sold or built that are affordable by low and moderate income households	Housing is identified by WHO as a 'Physical Determinant of health': <i>Housing, homes and neighbourhoods</i> Housing is a major element of people's material living standards. It is essential to meet basic needs, such as shelter from extreme weather but also to offer a sense of personal security, privacy and personal space. Housing is also important to meet other important aspirations, such as having a family and for undertaking activities which are intrinsically valuable, such as seeing friends (OECD). <i>Refs in notes</i>	Number of homes built or sold per 1000 that are affordable by low and moderate income households	RenewaISA based on Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 and 2016 Census, and SAILIS (South Australian Integrated Land Information System)	Annual	State	References .WHO https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/about/foundation-health-measures/Determinants-of-Health OECD (2013), How's Life? 2013: Measuring Well-being, OECD Publishing (page 44) http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264201392-en
	Housing stress - Households where more than 30 per cent of gross income spent on rent	SASP Target 8: Housing stress South Australia leads the nation over the period to 2020 in the proportion of low income households not experiencing housing stress		Rental Affordability Index - rental affordability relative to household income (based on threshold of 30% or more of income spent on rent results in housing stress)	SGS Economics and Planning: Rental Affordability Index https://www.sgsep.com.au/publications/rental-affordability-index	Annual	State, Greater Adelaide and Rest of SA	
	Prevalence of homelessness	SASP Target 10: homelessness Halve the number of 'rough sleepers' in South Australia by 2013 and maintain thereafter		Number of all homeless persons AND Rate (per 10,000 ERP) accessing specialist homelessness services in a year	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2049.0 Estimating homelessness AHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection Australian Bureau of Statistics 4714.0 NATSISS (Optional): Australian Bureau of Statistics 4159.0 - General Social Survey: Homelessness	Every five years Annual Every six years Annual	State	
	People living in overcrowded dwellings			Number of people in Australia living in a 'severely' crowded dwelling which requires 4 or more extra bedrooms to accommodate the people who usually live there, as defined by the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) <i>Ref in notes</i> The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over who were living in a dwelling that was overcrowded (requiring at least one more bedroom)	Australian Bureau of Statistics 2049.0 Estimating homelessness Australian Bureau of Statistics NATSISS 4714.0 (Optional): Australian Bureau of Statistics 4159.0 - General Social Survey: Household Level: Housing Suitability	Every five years Every six years Annual	State	
Early childhood development	Proportion of children who are developmentally (physical, social, emotional, language/cognitive and/or communication) vulnerable	SASP Target 12. Early childhood: Increase the proportion of children developing well	These developmental areas are closely linked to the predictors of adult health, education and social outcomes. <i>Ref in Notes</i>	Proportion of children in the first year of school who are 'developmentally vulnerable' (in lowest 10 % in two or more domains)	Australian Early Development Census	Every three years	State/SA2/ Local Government Area	Reference https://www.aedc.gov.au/ https://www.aedc.gov.au/early-childhood/early-childhood-educator-faqs

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Social connectedness	Volunteering rates	SASP Target 24. Volunteering: Maintain a high level of formal and informal volunteering in South Australia at 70% participation rate or higher RPHP. reporting includes volunteering <u>Volunteering Strategy for South Australia</u> 2014-2020.	WHO : Social Determinants of health: <i>Social support and social interactions</i>	The proportion of South Australian adults engaging in formal and informal volunteering	SA Govt Office for Volunteers Volunteering in SA report (Optional): Australian Bureau of Statistics 4159.0 - General Social Survey: Voluntary Work - Formal, Voluntary Work - Informal	Every two years Annual	Metropolitan and regional	Reference http://www.ofv.sa.gov.au/publications-and-research To be reviewed in 2019
	Perceptions of social connectedness			Proportion of people who report that there is someone in their life whom they feel cares about them.	SAMSS <i>Can you please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statement. "There are people in my life who really care about me"</i>	Annual	Local Health Network or SA Regional Organisation of Councils	To be reviewed in 2019
	People living alone			Proportion of households with one resident - "lone person households" (private dwellings)	Australian Bureau of Statistics 4442.0 - Family Characteristics, (Optional): Australian Bureau of Statistics 4159.0 - General Social Survey	Every three years, Annual	Local Government Area , State (may increase from 2024)	
	Support for cultural diversity	SASP Targets 5. Multiculturalism: Maintain the high rate of South Australians who believe cultural diversity is a positive influence in the community		Proportion of South Australians who agree/strongly agree that it is a good thing for a society to be made up of people from different cultures	Australian Bureau of Statistics 4159.0 - General Social Survey: Network qualities: Cultural tolerance and discrimination	Every three years	State	Changes to GSS may delay data collection To be reviewed in 2019
	Social participation	SASP Target 23. Social participation: Increase the proportion of South Australians participating in social, community and economic activities by 2020		The proportion of South Australian adults participating in social, community and economic activities	Australian Bureau of Statistics 4159.0 - General Social Survey: Network qualities: Common purpose	Every three years	State	Changes to GSS may delay data collection To be reviewed in 2019
	Digital inclusion	SASP Target 57. Broadband access: The proportion of South Australian premises with access to broadband services delivered by fibre technology meets the national average by 2020		South Australia's score on the Australian Digital Inclusion Index (access, affordability and digital ability) , The proportion of South Australian households with internet access	RMIT University, Melbourne, for Telstra, Australian Digital Inclusion Index Australian Bureau of Statistics 8146.0 Household Use of Information Technology	Annual, Every two years	Metropolitan Adelaide (4 areas), Rural SA (3 areas), State	Main+Features12014-15?OpenDocument">Reference Main+Features12014-15?OpenDocument">http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/8146.0
	Perceptions of community trust			The proportion of South Australian adults who believe that people in their neighbourhood trust each other	SAMSS <i>Do you think that in this neighbourhood people generally trust one another?</i>	Annual	Local Health Network	To be reviewed in 2019
Contribution of carers	South Australians providing unpaid care	<u>Carers Recognition Act 2005</u> (South Australia), <u>Carer Recognition Act 2010</u> (Australia)	Unpaid carers play an important role to support their loved ones and provide care. Ref in notes	Estimated number of South Australians providing unpaid care to older people (aged 65 years and over) or people with disability (primary or other carers "total carers")	Australian Bureau of Statistics 4430.0 Disability, Ageing and Carers- All persons, living in households, carer status, by age and sex	Every three years	State	Reference SA Health http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/Public+Content/SA+Health+Internet/Health+services/Carers+partnering+with+you
Health literacy	Health literacy for adults		Education and health literacy have an integral relationship with the overall health of a society's population as well as disparities within the population Ref in notes	South Australia's scores on the Health Literacy Questionnaire 9 scale scores	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Reference Canadian Council on Learning 2007, Health Literacy in Canada: Initial Results from the International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey, Ottawa, ON. Cited in http://sbs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/4233.0Main%20Features22006?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=4233.0&issue=2006&num=&view To be reviewed in 2019

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Built environment								
Public infrastructure	Public infrastructure which can support healthy lifestyle options	RPH Plans include public infrastructure developments and maintenance as part of public health action at a local level	Public infrastructure can support healthy lifestyles	Playgrounds, Sporting/ recreational facilities, Libraries, water fountains	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	To be reviewed in 2019
	Walkability of neighbourhoods	<u>The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide 2017 Update</u> Target 4 Walkable neighbourhoods: Increase the percentage of residents living in walkable neighbourhoods in Inner, Middle and Outer Metropolitan Adelaide by 25% by 2045	Environments to promote walking for active transport and for physical activity	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	For further consideration http://www.ipenproject.org/documents/publications_docs/NEWS%20and%20NEWS-A.pdf
	Useability of footpaths		Quality footpaths support uptake of active transport options	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	To be reviewed in 2019
Active transport	Use of public transport	<u>SASP</u> Target 63. Use of public transport: Increase the use of public transport to 10% of metropolitan weekday passenger vehicle <u>The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide 2017 Update</u> Target 3 Getting active: Increase the share of work trips made by active transport modes by residents of Inner, Middle and Outer Adelaide by 30% by 2045 Target 2 Smarter Travel 60% of all new housing will be built within close proximity to quality public transport (rail, tram, O'Bahn and bus) by 2045 <u>Building a stronger South Australia: the integrated transport and land use plan</u> . 2015, Government of South Australia: Adelaide.	The potential co-benefits of reduced traffic-related air pollution (resulting in improved air quality) and increased physical activity from increased levels of active transport have been proposed. <i>Ref in notes</i>	The estimated metropolitan public transport patronage	Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI), Australian Bureau of Statistics 9208.0 Survey of Motor Vehicle Use. As reported at http://saplan.org.au/targets/63-use-of-public-transport	Every three years	State	<i>Reference</i> Xia, T., Nitschke, M. Zhang, Y. Shah, P. Crabb, S. and Hansen A. (2015) Traffic-related air pollution and health co-benefits of alternative transport in Adelaide, South Australia. <i>Environment International</i> 74 (2015) 281–290 For further consideration
	Frequency of walking		The potential co-benefits of reduced traffic-related air pollution (resulting in improved air quality) and increased physical activity from increased levels of active transport have been proposed. <i>Ref in notes</i>	The mean number of times walked and the total time walked each week by adults	SAMSS <i>In the last week, how many times have you walked continuously, for at least 10 minutes, for recreation, exercise or to get to or from places? What do you estimate was the total time that you spent walking in this way in the last week?</i>	Annual	Local Health Network SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Cycling	<u>SASP</u> Target 2. Cycling: double the number of people cycling in SA by 2020	The potential co-benefits of reduced traffic-related air pollution (resulting in improved air quality) and increased physical activity from increased levels of active transport have been proposed. <i>Ref in notes</i>	Proportion of South Australian adults cycling in the last week, and the purpose for this cycling	National Cycling Participation Survey	Every two years	Adelaide and Regional SA	https://www.onlinepublications.austroads.com.au/items/AP-C91-15
Food environments	Prevalence of food insecurity - affordability	<u>SA State of Wellbeing, World Health Organisation Sustainable Development Goals</u>	Access to safe and nutritious food is essential to good health, and food insecurity is a risk factor for obesity,	Proportion of South Australians aged 18 years and over reporting food insecurity in the last 12 months.	SAMSS <i>In the last twelve months, were there any times that you ran out of food and you couldn't afford to buy more? How often did this happen?</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics 4714.0 NATSISS	Annual Every six years	Local Health Network SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Physical access to healthy food	<u>The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide 2017 Update</u> Target 4 Walkable neighbourhoods: Increase the percentage of residents living in walkable neighbourhoods (includes access to shops)		Proportion of population in Adelaide which are no more than 15 minutes walk (800m) to shops.	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	
	Access to information about healthier choices	<u>SA Food Regulations 2002</u> , Regulation 10A <u>SA Food Act 2001</u> : Section 112 (amended 2012)	The food environment, including nutrition (kilojoule) labelling information, is a contributing factor to food choices	Proportion of food services (those with 20 or more sites in SA or 50 or more sites nationally where there is a minimum of 5 sites in SA) compliant with legislated menu labelling requirements, per chain	Food & Controlled Drugs Branch (Food Standards Surveillance team) kilojoule labelling monitoring inspections reported in SA Health Food Act report	Annual	State	
Smoke free public spaces	Second hand smoke in public areas	<u>South Australian Tobacco Control Strategy 2017-2020</u> , Target 4 Reduce exposure to second hand smoke	Second hand tobacco smoke causes harm to those who are exposed to it. DASSA Tobacco Control Strategy 2017-2020	The proportion of the adult population exposed to second hand smoke (someone else's smoking) in public areas in the last two weeks	Health Omnibus Survey <i>"Have you been exposed to someone else's smoking in any of the following places in the last two weeks?"</i>	Annual	State	

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Natural environment								
Quality green public space	Availability of (quality) green public space	SASP Target 1. Urban spaces: increase the use of public spaces by the community		Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	
	Access to green public space			Proportion of South Australian adults accessing green public space by type and frequency	Health Monitor Survey, (Optional): Parks Visitation Survey (DEWNR)	Every two or three years, Annual	State, Natural Resources Management regions	
Streetscapes	Extent of tree canopy	The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide 2017 Update Target 5 A green liveable city: Urban green cover is increased by 20% in metropolitan Adelaide by 2045		Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	

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Safety								
Safety	Violent crime	SASP Target 17. State-wide crime rates: Reduce victim reported crime by 38% by 2014, maintaining or improving thereafter	WHO : Social Determinants of health: <i>Exposure to crime, violence, and social disorder</i>	Victimisation rate per 100,000 population for selected offences (homicide and related offences, Sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction), South Australia compared with Australia	Office of Crime Statistics and Research, Attorney-General's Department. - based on ABS data	Annual	State	http://www.ocsr.sa.gov.au/publications_statistics.html
	Perceptions of safety			Proportion of South Australians reporting they see their neighbourhoods as safe places/feel safe in their own homes.	SAMSS Overall, do you feel that your neighbourhood is a safe place? Do you feel safe in your home?	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	https://www.healthypeople.gov.au/2020/about/foundation-health-measures/Determinants-of-Health
	Family and Domestic Violence			Victimisation rate per 100,000 population for Family and Domestic Violence Related offences AND Family and Domestic Violence Related offences as a proportion of all violence offences in South Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics 4510.0 Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia - Victims of Family and Domestic Related offences	Annual	State	
	Child protection	South Australian Children and Young People (Safety) Bill 2017		To "ensure all children have the best chance possible to be safe and develop to their full potential" Ref in notes	Rate (per 1000 children) of children 0-17 years in notifications in South Australia	SA Department for Child Protection reported to Australian Government's Report on Government Services: Child Protection	Annual	State
Poisoning prevention	Number and type of phone calls relating to poisoning exposure	The poisoning prevention program aims to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with accidental or deliberate exposure to medicines and poisons and reduce unnecessary hospital presentations	The fast expert advice provided by the Poisons Information phone advisory Service is a key component of the poisoning prevention program for South Australians.	The number of calls to the Poisons Information Centre from SA residents (including day/night, time of call, age group of victim, and advice including referral to clinical toxicologist/GP/hospital or stay at home)	Scientific Services, SA Health	Every two years	State	

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Water								
Drinking water quality	Drinking water quality incidents	<u>Safe Drinking Water Act 2011 Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2012</u>	Safe drinking water is essential for maintaining public health and supporting health communities <u>SA Health</u>	Number of Priority Type 1, Type 1 and Type 2 health incidents reported by SA Water and other water providers under the Water/Wastewater Incident Notification and Communication Protocol per year.	Safe Drinking Water Act Annual Report, SA Health	Annual		Reference http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/Public+Content/SA+Health+Internet/Protecting+public+health/Water+quality/Providing+safe+drinking+water/
Wastewater safety	Wastewater safety incidents							
	Assessment and approval of systems to safely treat and dispose of/recycle wastewater of human origin	<u>SA Public Health (Wastewater) Regulations 2013</u>	Management of wastewater of human origin (aka sewage) is a major public health measure/benefit	Number of systems approved (town or individual sites) / Number of people serviced by approved system / Amount of water safely recycled for beneficial use	Public Health Management System SA Health	Annual	Local Government Area	
Manufactured water systems	Monitoring of high risk manufactured water systems	<u>SA Public Health (Legionella) Regulations 2013</u>	Oversight and management of these systems reduce the risk of growth and transmission of Legionella, the cause of Legionnaire's Disease	Number of systems registered and number of preventative inspections	SA Health records of systems registered / investigation notes	Annual	Local Government Area	
Recreational water quality	Monitoring of public swimming pools and spas that have the potential to cause outbreaks of gastrointestinal disease if not properly managed	<u>SA Health and Local Government responsibility under the SA Public Health (General) Regulations 2013</u>	Oversight and management of these pools reduce the risk of transmission of water borne disease	Number of systems registered and number of preventative inspections	SA Health records of systems registered / investigation notes	Annual	Local Government Area	

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Air								
Air quality	Air quality	Environment Protection Authority reports to the NEPC on air quality according to the <u>National Environment Protection Measure Standards</u>	Protection against air pollution related illnesses	Number of days per year in which air pollutants exceed the standards specified in the Ambient Air Quality Standards (including any one of seven pollutants: carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, photochemical oxidants such as ozone, sulfur dioxide, lead, particle as PM ₁₀ and particle as PM _{2.5} (these may include pollen and dust storms))	National Environment Protection Council National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure	Annual	State, some reporting for incident in specific locations	Reference http://www.nepc.gov.au/system/files/resources/e3da1ed8-68f0-48e5-937a-5de0045feb62/files/nepc-annual-report-2014-15.pdf

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Food safety								
Food safety	Sale of safe and suitable food	<u>South Australian Food Act 2001</u> and <u>Inter-Governmental Food Regulation Agreement 2002</u>	Prevents food borne illnesses caused by notifiable diseases.	Number of outbreaks affecting SA residents	Food Act Annual Report SA Health	Annual	State	Reference http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/about+us/legislation/food+legislation/food+act+reports
			Protects the public from preventable health risks associated with the consumption of food and promotes informed consumer choices about safe food.	Number of SA based food recalls	Food Act Annual Report SA Health	Annual	State	Reference http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/about+us/legislation/food+legislation/food+act+reports

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Pests								
Mosquito	Mosquito outbreaks and viral loads in mosquitos in urban areas		Mosquitoes are an important vector of communicable disease	Number and type of mosquitoes and Prevalence and type of arboviruses carried by mosquitoes	Health Protection, SA Health	Annual	Local Government Area	
	Mosquito control			Number of control measures deployed				
Dog management	Dog related injuries requiring hospital admissions	Dog and Cat Management Amendment Bill 2016	The number of hospital admissions due to a dog related incident has increased significantly over recent years	Hospital admissions following a dog bite in South Australia, by age, Admission to public hospital for dog related incidents and length of stay in South Australia by age	Dog and Cat Management Board, Annual Report	Annual	Metropolitan and rural	
	Dog bites including those not requiring hospital admission			Proportion of South Australians reporting they have been bitten by a dog in the last three years and type of care required (no medical care, no injury, GP/community health centre, emergency department only)				

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Chemical								
Lead (Pt Pirie)	Blood lead levels of children in Port Pirie	NHMRC Review of blood lead level guidelines	The Port Pirie environment is contaminated with lead from more than 120 years of smelting activities in the city. Even small amounts of lead can be toxic when ingested or inhaled. SA Health has delivered the Targeted Lead Abatement Program in Port Pirie since 1985 to reduce lead exposure. Ref in notes	The geometric mean lead levels in blood (ug/dL) of children under 5 years old living in Port Pirie, and the number of children under the age of 5 with more than 5 ug/dL (the NHMRC guidance value)	Scientific Services, SA Health Analysis of blood levels reporting	Quarterly collection, Annual reporting	Port Pirie only	Reference: http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/88587500451b83738cf2dc005ba75f87/FAQ-TestingAndReportingPir+Pirie+Children%27sBloodLeadLevelsUPDATED+August+2015.pdf?MqD=AJPERES&CACHEID=88587500451b83738cf2dc005ba75f87 Source: http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public-content/sa+health+internet/protecting+public+health+drugs+poisons+chemicals+and+contaminants/port+pirie+lead+implementation+program/port+pirie+lead+implementation+program

Indicator	Sub Indicator definition	Validity of inclusion/ consistency with SA or national policy	Rationale for inclusion	Proposed measure(s)	Data source	Frequency of reporting	Geographic level of data	Notes
Biomedical risk factors								
Unhealthy weight	Proportion of children 5-17 years old who are classified as overweight			Proportion of the population 5-17 years with a BMI classified by Cole et al (2000) as overweight	SAMSS BMI calculated using parent reported height and weight OR Health Omnibus Survey	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	Reference Cole T, Bellizzi M, Flegal K, & Dietz W. (2000). Establishing a standard definition for child overweight and obesity worldwide: international survey. British Medical Journal, 320(7244), 1240-1243.
	Proportion of children 5-17 years old who are classified as obese			Proportion of the population 5-17 years old with a BMI classified by Cole et al (2000) as obese	SAMSS BMI calculated using parent reported height and weight OR Health Omnibus Survey	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Proportion of adults who are classified as overweight			Proportion of the population 18 years+ old with a BMI 25-29.99	SAMSS BMI calculated using self reported height and weight OR Health Omnibus Survey	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Proportion of adults who are classified as obese			Proportion of the population 18 years+ old with a BMI >30	SAMSS BMI calculated using self reported height and weight OR Health Omnibus Survey	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Proportion of pregnant women who are overweight or obese			Proportion of pregnant women who are overweight or obese at their first antenatal visit (where first visit is prior to 20 weeks gestation).	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health	Reported annually for 2 years prior	State	
High blood pressure	Prevalence of high blood pressure		The 2011 Australian Burden of Disease Study identified high blood pressure (hypertension) as one of the five risk factors contributing the most burden to Australians' health status Ref in notes	Prevalence of high blood pressure in adults - self reported	SAMSS Have you ever been told by a doctor or a nurse that you have high blood pressure? When did you last have your blood pressure measured (by a doctor or nurse)? Do you still have high blood pressure? OR Health Omnibus Survey	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Burden of Disease Study: Impact and causes of illness and death in Australia 2011, in Australian Burden of Disease Study series no. 3. BOD 4, 2016, AIHW: Canberra.
High blood total cholesterol	Prevalence of high blood total cholesterol		High total cholesterol is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease Ref in notes	Prevalence of high blood cholesterol in adults - self reported	SAMSS Have you ever been told by a doctor or a nurse that you have high cholesterol? When did you last have your cholesterol measured (by a doctor or nurse)? Do you still have high cholesterol? OR Health Omnibus Survey	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	Reference: https://www.heartfoundation.org.au/about-us/what-we-do/heart-disease-in-australia/burden-of-disease-fact-sheet

Indicator	Sub Indicator definition	Validity of inclusion/ consistency with SA or national policy	Rationale for inclusion	Proposed measure(s)	Data source	Frequency of reporting	Geographic level of data	Notes
Behavioural risk factors								
Tobacco smoking	Prevalence Daily tobacco smoking prevalence in the South Australian population (15 years old+)	South Australian Tobacco Control Strategy 2017-2020 Target 1 Reduce daily smoking prevalence in the SA population (15 years and over) from 12.8% in 2014 to 8% by 2020. SASP Target 80: Smoking Reduce the smoking rate to 10% of the population and halve the smoking rate of Aboriginal South Australians by 2018	In Australia in 2011, it was estimated that 80% of lung cancer burden and 75% of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease burden were attributable to tobacco smoking. Ref in notes	Proportion of the South Australian population (aged 15 years and over) who smoke on a daily basis. Proportion of the Aboriginal South Australian population (aged 18 years old+) who smoke on a daily basis. Proportion of women who are smokers at their first antenatal visit (by Indigenous status) Proportion of South Australian population aged 15-29 years who smoke on a daily basis	Health Omnibus Survey <i>"Do you currently smoke cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other tobacco products..."</i> . Australian Bureau of Statistics 4714.0 NATSISS Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health	Annual	State	Reference: Australia's Health 2016 AIHW
	Age of onset (average age commenced daily smoking for 15-24 year olds)		Early age of onset for smoking is linked to greater likelihood of smoking, and level of nicotine dependence in adulthood Ref in notes	The average age that people (15 -24 years old) in South Australia commenced daily smoking (self reported).	Health Omnibus Survey <i>"At what age did you first start smoking daily?"</i>	Annual	State	Reference Ellickson, PL., Tucker, JS., Klein, DJ. High-risk behaviors associated with early smoking: results from a 5-year follow-up. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i> , 28 (6) (2001), pp. 465-473 and Kendler, KS., Myers, J., Damaj, M., Chen, X. Early smoking onset and risk for subsequent nicotine dependence: a monozygotic co-twin control study. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> . 2013, 170(4):408-13
	Control of access to tobacco for minors	South Australian Tobacco Control Strategy 2017-2020 Target 5 Enforce legislation and regulation			Number of premises licensed/Number of sales to minors detected	Public Health Management System SA Health	Annual	Local Government Area
Risky alcohol consumption	Single occasion (short term) risk Prevalence of short term risky alcohol use behaviour	SA Alcohol and Other Drug Strategy 2017-2021 Objective 1 Reduce alcohol related harm SASP Target 81. Alcohol consumption: Reduce the proportion of South Australians who drink at risky levels by 30% by 2020	The health costs of alcohol use are second only to tobacco, and alcohol remains the primary drug of concern in terms of dependence and social impact Ref in notes	Proportion of South Australians (15 years old+) at risk of injury from a single drinking occasion in the last month - as defined by NHMRC guidelines	Health Omnibus Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics 4714.0 NATSISS	Annual Every six years	State	Reference SA Alcohol and Other Drug Strategy 2017-2021
	Lifetime (long term) risk Prevalence of long term risky alcohol use behaviour			Proportion of South Australians (15 years old+) at risk of disease or injury over a lifetime - as defined by NHMRC guidelines	Health Omnibus Survey, Australian Bureau of Statistics 4714.0 NATSISS	Annual Every six years	State	
	Age of onset (Average age of initiation of alcohol consumption)		Early age of onset for drinking alcohol is linked to a higher likelihood of heavier alcohol consumption, on a more frequent basis, and more alcohol-related problems, later in life. Ref in notes	Average age of initiation of alcohol consumption (self reported by people 14-24 years)	National Drug Strategy Household Survey	Every three years	State	Reference Cohort trends in the age of initiation of drug use in Australia, Degenhardt, L.;Lynskey, M; Hall, W, Technical Report 83, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, 2000
Illicit drug use	Prevalence of illicit drug use	SA Alcohol and Other Drug Strategy 2017-2021 Objective 3 Reduce the harms associated with the use of illicit drugs and hazardous and harmful use of pharmaceuticals drugs	Illicit drug use and hazardous and harmful use of pharmaceutical drugs are associated with a range of harms including health, social, legal and financial problems for the individual using drugs, and impacts on families and the community. Ref in notes	Proportion of South Australians (14 years old+) reporting use of illicit drugs in the last 12 months	National Drug Strategy Household Survey	Every three years	State	
	Quantity of illicit and pharmaceutical drugs in Adelaide wastewater			Quantity of illicit drugs detected in South Australian waste water (by type) across a 7 day period	DASSA	Every 2 months	Four wastewater regions in metropolitan Adelaide	Reference SA Alcohol and Other Drug Strategy 2017-2021
	Age of onset (Average age of initiation of illicit drug consumption)			Average age of initiation of any illicit drug (self reported by people 14-29 years)	National Drug Strategy Household Survey	Every three years	State	
	Frequency of illicit drug use (by age group)			Proportion of South Australians reporting use of any illicit drug in the last 12 months, by age groups (14-29 years, 20-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years, 50-59 years, 60 years+)	National Drug Strategy Household Survey	Every three years	State	

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Discretionary food/drink consumption	Mean number of times a week that adults consume fast food			Mean weekly frequency of fast food consumption by adults - self reported	SAMSS <i>How many times a week on average does [do you/ does child's name] have meals or snacks such as burgers, pizza, chicken or chips from places like McDonalds, Hungry Jacks, Pizza Hut or Red Rooster?</i>	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils		
	Mean number of times a week that children consume fast food			Mean weekly frequency of fast food consumption by children (1-17 years old) - parent report		Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils		
	Proportion of adults who consume soft drink or sports drinks daily			Proportion of adults who consume 0.25 litres or more of soft drink or sports drinks per day		SAMSS <i>How many cups of fruit or vegetable juice [do you / does child's name] usually drink each day? This does not include fruit juice drinks and fruit drinks (eg Fruitbox). On average, how many litres of soft drink (eg coke, lemonade, flavoured mineral water) [do you / does child's name] usually have in a day? On average, how many cups or litres of sports drink (eg Powerade, Gatorade) [do you / does child's name] usually have in a day? On average, how many cups or litres of energy drink (eg Red Bull, V, Mother) [do you / does child's name] usually have in a day?*</i>	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Mean quantity of soft drink and sports drink consumption by adults per day			Mean consumption (mL) of soft drinks and sports drinks per day		Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils		
	Proportion of children (1-17 years old) who consume soft drink or sports drinks daily			Proportion of children (1 -17 years old) by daily soft drink or sports drink consumption (mL) - parent report		Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils		
	Mean quantity of soft drink and sports drink consumption by children (1-17 years old) per day			Mean quantity of soft drink and sports drink consumption by children (1-17 years old) per day - parent report		Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils		
Sedentary behaviours	Time spent using electronic media for entertainment - children (5-17 years old)	Australia's Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour Guidelines 2014	The Australian Department of Health provide sedentary behaviour guidelines such that children and young people should limit the use of electronic media for entertainment to no more than two hours a day, and to break up long periods of sitting as often as possible.	Proportion of children meeting screen-based activity recommendations	SAMSS <i>On average how many hours per day or per week does [child's name] spend watching TV, videos or playing video or computer games? On an average school day, about how many hours a day does [child's name] spend WATCHING TV/VIDEOS/DVDS [when they are not at school] On an average school day, about how many hours a day does [child's name] spend USING THE INTERNET? OR PLAY COMPUTER GAMES [when they are not at school]?</i>	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils		
	Sedentary behaviour of adults			The Australian Department of Health provide sedentary behaviour guidelines for adults: to minimise the amount of time spent in prolonged sitting and break up long periods of sitting as often as possible		Median time spent by adults sitting per day - compare with future evidence-based guidelines in this area	Australian Health Survey - physical activity questions measuring sitting time per day	Every three years	State
Sun exposure	Sunburn		Melanoma is in the top four most common cancers for men and women in South Australia Ref in notes	Proportion South Australian adults (18+ years), adolescents (12-17 years) and children (0-11 years) who have been sunburnt in the last 12 months	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Reference: South Australian Cancer Registry Annual Report – Cancer in South Australia 2014 For review in 2019	
	Sun protection behaviours			Proportion of South Australian adults (18+ years), adolescents (12-17 years) and children (5-11 years) who usually use at least 3 of 5 types of sun protection when outside in Summer	Requires further advice	Requires further advice	Requires further advice		

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Protective factors								
Immunisation	Vaccination coverage rates for 60 ≤ 63 month olds	<u>Performance Benchmark under National Partnership on Essential Vaccines</u>	To protect the South Australian public from the spread of vaccine preventable diseases through State and Commonwealth funded immunisation programs.	Proportion of South Australian children fully immunised at 60 - <63 months of age	Australian Immunisation Register (AIR)	Quarterly	Local Government Area, SA2, SA3 & Primary Health Network	
	Vaccination coverage rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the following three cohorts: 12 ≤ 15 months; 24 ≤ 27 months; and 60 ≤ 63 months.	<u>Performance benchmark under National Partnership on Essential Vaccines</u>	To protect the South Australian public from the spread of vaccine preventable diseases through State and Commonwealth funded immunisation programs.	Proportion of Aboriginal South Australian children reported as fully immunised at 12 ≤ 15 months; 24 ≤ 27 months; and 60 ≤ 63 months of age.	Australian Immunisation Register (AIR)	Quarterly	Local Government Area, SA2, SA3 & Primary Health Network	
	Vaccination coverage rates for 60 ≤ 63 month olds in areas deemed to have low vaccination coverage	<u>Performance benchmark under National Partnership on Essential Vaccines</u>	To protect the South Australian public from the spread of vaccine preventable diseases through State and Commonwealth funded immunisation programs.	Immunisation coverage rates for 60 ≤ 63 month olds in four of the ten lowest vaccination coverage SA3 areas relative to the baseline; areas as advised by South Australia to the Commonwealth.	Australian Immunisation Register (AIR)	Quarterly	State	
	HPV vaccination coverage rates for adolescents	<u>National HPV Vaccination Program and register</u>	Human papillomavirus virus (HPV) may result in lesions that include cutaneous warts, genital warts, cancers, respiratory papillomatosis, and cervical and other anogenital tract abnormalities. HPV is responsible for a significant disease burden worldwide.	Proportion of children turning 15 years old who are immunised with HPV vaccine (by age and number of doses)	National HPV Register	Annual	State	http://www.hpvregister.org.au/research/coverage-data

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Sexually Transmitted Infection and Blood Borne Virus prevention	Proportion of young people with knowledge about STI prevention behaviours	SA STI Implementation plan		Proportion of South Australian young people/secondary school students who give correct answers to questions on STI knowledge/relationship dynamics/ negotiating condom use	National Survey of Australian Secondary Students and Sexual Health, Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society (La Trobe University), GOANNA Survey Baker IDI Heart & Diabetes Institute	Every five years, Uncertain	State		
	Prevalence of needle re-use for injecting drug users	SA Hepatitis C Implementation Plan , SA Hepatitis B Action Plan , SA HIV Implementation Plan	Behavioural risk factor for BBV infection	Number and proportion of people who inject drugs and who attend SA Clean Needle Programs who report any re-use of someone else's used needle and syringe last month	Australian Needle and Syringe Program National Data Report, The Kirby Institute , UNSW	Annual	State	Reference https://kirby.unsw.edu.au/projects/australian-needle-and-syringe-program-survey-ansps	
	Rates of HIV and HCV antibody prevalence among people who have been injecting drugs for less than three years	SA Hepatitis C Implementation Plan , SA HIV Implementation Plan	High risk of HCV acquisition within the first three years of injecting drug use commencing	Rates of HIV and HCV antibody prevalence among people who have been injecting drugs for less than three years					
	BBV testing and diagnosis in SA prisons	SA Prisoner BBV Prevention Plan	People in custodial settings are at high risk of BBV	Proportion of people in custodial settings who are tested for each: HIV, HCV and HBV testing and diagnosis in SA prisons. Prevalence of HIV, HCV and HBV in prison entrants.	SA Prison Health Service , National Prison Entrants' Blood Borne Virus Survey Report: The Kirby Institute for Infection and Immunity in Society (UNSW Australia) .	Every two years, Every three years	State		
	Proportion of gay men engaging in risky sexual behaviour	SA HIV Implementation Plan	Behavioural risk factor for HIV infection	Gay men having any unprotected anal intercourse with casual partners in the six months prior to the Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey, as a proportion of all gay men having sex with casual partners	Gay Community Periodic Survey: Adelaide, Centre for Social Research in Health , UNSW	Every two years	State	Reference https://csrhc.arts.unsw.edu.au/research/publications/gcps/	
	Proportion of gay men tested for HIV		Early HIV detection to contribute to prevention	Number and proportion of non HIV positive men tested for HIV in the 12 months prior to the Adelaide Gay Community Periodic Survey					
	Proportion of people who are HIV positive who are on treatment		Treatment as prevention identified in national HIV strategy with specific targets: 90% diagnosed; 90% on treatment; 90% undetectable viral loads	Number and proportion of people with HIV on treatment and number with undetectable viral load	Local Health Networks, SA Health , Annual HIV diagnosis and care cascade, The Kirby Institute (UNSW Australia)	Every two years, Annual from 2018			
	Proportion of people with HBV who are on treatment	SA Hepatitis B Action Plan	Treatment uptake identified in national Hepatitis B strategy with specific target of 15% treated	Number and proportion of people with HBV engaged in care (monitoring or on treatment)	Hepatitis B Mapping Report Australasian Society for HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Sexual Health Medicine (ASHM) & Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory, The Doherty Institute	Every two years	State		
	Proportion of people with HCV who are on treatment	SA Hepatitis C Implementation Plan	Treatment uptake identified in national Hepatitis C strategy with specific target of increasing numbers treated by 50 per cent each year	Number and proportion of people with HCV on treatment, and number with a sustained virological response to treatment	Monitoring Hepatitis C treatment uptake in Australia: Kirby Institute for Infection and Immunity in Society (UNSW Australia)	Annual from 2018	State		

Indicator	Sub Indicator definition	Validity of inclusion/ consistency with SA or national policy	Rationale for inclusion	Proposed measure(s)	Data source	Frequency of reporting	Geographic level of data	Notes
Healthcare associated infection prevention	Hand hygiene compliance in hospitals	Healthcare associated infections (HAI) are a major cause of poor outcomes for patients. Research shows that a significant proportion of infections can be prevented by adherence to established infection control practices. The prevention of	Hand hygiene is a key element in the prevention of Healthcare Associated Infection	Overall hand hygiene compliance rate for public and private hospitals in South Australia (as defined by Hand Hygiene Australia)	Hand Hygiene Australia http://hha.org.au/LatestNationalData.aspx	Collected from hospitals Apr, July and November. Validated then reported by HHA	Hospital	Reference hha.org.au
	Multiresistant healthcare associated infections	HAI is considered to be a high priority patient safety issue and is covered under Standard 3 of the National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/clinical+resources/clinical+topics/healthcare+associated+infections	Incidence of multi-resistant healthcare associated infections forms an outcome measure for the prevention activities	Infection rate for antibiotic resistant bacterial infections (MRSA, ESBL, VRE, MR PAER, Other) per 10,000 patient days in South Australian hospitals	Infection Control Service Surveillance System - Infection Control Service, SA Health	Annual	State	Reference http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public+content/sa+health+internet/clinical+resources/clinical+topics/healthcare+associated+infections+surveillance
	Antimicrobial usage in hospitals		Appropriate use of antibiotics forms a key strategy in minimising the development of new antibiotic resistance	Standardised usage density rate for each microbial agent, defined as number of Defined Daily Doses (DDDs) used per 1000 occupied bed days (OBDs) for adults in South Australian hospitals.	National Antimicrobial Utilisation Surveillance Program (NAUSP) - Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in HealthCare	Annual (Financial year)	Hospital	Reference http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/6160c380498ada628ac08ea8650257d/NAUSP+info+data+principles+and+definitions+V4.0+cdc+ics+20160820.pdf?MOD=AJPERE&CACHEID=6160c380498ada628ac08ea8650257d
	Incidence of Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia infections in public hospitals	Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia (SAB) infections rates are used for the National Healthcare Agreement performance indicator: Healthcare Associated Infections	Patients who develop bloodstream infections such as SAB are more likely to suffer complications that result in longer stays in hospital, and the most serious infections can result in death. In hospitals, transmission is most commonly via the hands of healthcare workers. Bacteria ...gain direct entry into the patient's bloodstream if they have open wounds or when intravascular devices ...are inserted. <i>AIHW Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia in Australian public hospitals 2014-15</i>	Rate of SAB (including MRSA) per 10,000 occupied bed days for South Australian acute care public hospitals.	National Staphylococcus Aureus Bacteraemia Data Collection (NSABDC) - AIHW - AIHW Australian Hospital Statistics - Health Services Series	Annual reporting (calendar year)	Hospital and State	Reference : ACSQHC 2008 – chapter 2 for more information. See AIHW 2015. Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia in Australian public hospitals 2014–15: Australian hospital statistics. Health services series. Cat. no. HSE 171. Canberra: AIHW http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129554209
Fruit and vegetable consumption	Mean number of serves of fruit per day - child (2-17 years old)	SASP Target 82 Healthy Weight, aiming to increase by 5 percentage points the proportion of South Australian adults and children at a healthy body weight by 2017 (baseline: 2009). -	The Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013) recommend that a healthy diet includes plenty of fruit and vegetables .	Mean number of serves of fruit (1 medium piece or 2 small pieces of fruit, 1 cup of diced pieces, or 1 tablespoon of dried fruit) consumed per day - parent reported	SAMSS <i>How many serves of fruit (do you / does child's name) usually eat each day?</i>	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	Reference National Health and Medical Research Council (2013) Australian Dietary Guidelines. Canberra: National Health and Medical Research Council. https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/sites/default/files/files/the_guidelines/n55a_australian_dietary_guidelines_summary_1305_30.pdf Reference National Health and Medical Research Council (2013) Australian Dietary Guidelines. Canberra: National Health and Medical Research Council. https://www.eatforhealth.gov.au/sites/default/files/files/the_guidelines/n55a_australian_dietary_guidelines_summary_1305_30.pdf
	Mean number of serves of fruit per day - adult			Mean number of serves of fruit (1 medium piece or 2 small pieces of fruit, 1 cup of diced pieces, or 1 tablespoon of dried fruit) consumed per day - self reported		Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Proportion of children (2-17 years old) consuming the recommended serves of fruit per day			Proportion of children (2-17 years old) meeting the Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013) recommendations for fruit consumption - parent reported		Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Proportion of adults consuming the recommended serves of fruit per day			Proportion of adults meeting the Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013) recommendations of at least 2 serves of fruit per day - self reported		Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Mean number of serves of vegetables per day - child (2-17 years old)			Mean number of serves of vegetables (½ cup cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad) consumed per day - parent reported		Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Mean number of serves of vegetables per day - adult			Mean number of serves of vegetables (½ cup cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad) consumed per day - self reported		Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Proportion of children consuming the recommended serves of vegetables per day			Proportion of children (2-17 years old) meeting the Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013) recommendations for vegetable consumption - parent reported		Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	

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	Proportion of adults consuming the recommended serves of vegetables per day			Proportion of adults meeting the Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013) recommendations for vegetable consumption - self reported		Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
Breastfeeding	Mean length of time children were breastfed AND/OR Proportion of children ever breastfed	Australian National Breastfeeding Strategy 2010-2015	The Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013) recommend exclusive breastfeeding of infants until six months of age, with the introduction of solid foods at around six months and continued breastfeeding until the age of 12 months – and beyond, if both mother and infant wish. http://www.health.gov.au/breastfeeding	Mean length of time children were breastfed AND/OR Proportion of children ever breastfed	SAMSS <i>For our calculations could you please tell us the age of your child in weeks, months AND year. Has [child's name] ever been breastfed? Since this time yesterday, has [child's name] been breastfed? Including times of weaning, what is the total time that [child's name] was breastfed?</i>	Annual	State	To be reviewed 2019
Sufficient physical activity	Proportion of children (5-17 years) who are meeting physical activity guidelines	SASP Target 82 Healthy Weight, aiming to increase by 5 percentage points the proportion of South Australian adults and children at a healthy body weight by 2017 (baseline: 2009). -SASP Target 83. Sport and recreation: Increase the proportion of South Australians participating in sport or physical recreation at least once per week to 50% by 2020	Australia's Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour guidelines (2014) http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/content/health-pubhlth-strateg-phys-act-guidelines	Proportion of children aged 5 to 17 years by number of days undertaking at least 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity per day, - parent reported	SAMSS <i>How many days in the past week, have [you/child] done any vigorous or moderate physical activity for a total of at least 60 minutes (this could be made up of different activities during the day like cycling or walking to and from school, playing sport at lunchtime or after school, doing an exercise class, doing household chores etc)? In the last week, how many times did [you/child] do any vigorous physical activity which made [you/child] breathe harder or puff and pant? (e.g. tennis, jogging, cycling, keep fit exercises). What do you estimate was the total time that you spent doing this vigorous physical activity in the last week? In the last week, how many times did [you/child] do other more moderate physical activities that you have not already mentioned? (e.g. lawn bowls, golf, gentle swimming, etc) What do you estimate was the total time that [you/child] spent doing these activities in the last week?</i>	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Proportion of adults who are meeting physical activity guidelines			Proportion of adults aged 18 to 64 years reporting at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity per week		Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Proportion of children (5-17 years) participating in organised sport				Proportion of children aged 5 to 15 years doing organised sport each week (by time spent)	SAMSS <i>On average, how many hours per day or per week does [child's name] spend doing organised sport?</i>	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils
Sufficient sleep	Sleep duration		Sleep loss is associated with disturbances in cognitive and psychomotor function including mood, thinking, concentration, memory, learning, vigilance and reaction times and overall adverse effects on wellbeing, productivity and safety. Insufficient sleep is a direct contributor to injury and death from motor vehicle and workplace accidents, and relationships have been demonstrated between shortened sleep and a range of health problems including hypertension, type 2 diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular disease. Ref in notes	Proportion of adults, adolescents and children meeting sleep duration guidelines (based on the US National Sleep Foundation 2015 guidelines, used by the Australian Sleep Health Foundation)	SAMSS <i>On average how many hours per day or per week [do you/ does child's name] spend sleeping?</i>	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	Reference https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2013/199/8/public-health-implications-sleep-loss-community-burden?0=ip_login_no_cache%3D59708fe5ab14559b15a2d4174428d85

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Cancer screening	Participation of South Australians in the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program	SA Participation in National Bowel Cancer Screening Program	Bowel (colorectal) cancer is the second most common cancer diagnosed in South Australians (SA Cancer Registry 2016). Early diagnosis of bowel cancer can improve treatment outcomes and survival for bowel cancer. (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016)	The proportion of South Australian residents (50-74 years old) who are invited to screen through the NBCSP and who return a completed screening test within that period.	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	Annual	State	Reference AIHW (2016) National Bowel Cancer Screening Program (NBCSP): monitoring report 2016. Cancer series no. 98. Cat. no. CAN 97. Canberra: AIHW. See http://www.aihw.gov.au/cancer/screening/South Australian Cancer Registry (2016) Cancer in South Australia 2013 – with projections to 2016. Adelaide: South Australian Department for Health and Ageing.
	Participation of South Australian women in Breast Cancer Screening	SA Participation in National Breast Cancer Screening Program (BreastScreen)	Breast cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed in South Australian women (SA Cancer Registry 2016). Detection of breast cancers at an early stage allows access to diagnostic and treatment services early, so that women can benefit the most from available treatments (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016)	Aged standardised participation rate for women (50-74 years old) for breast cancer screening at BreastScreen in the previous 2 years	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	Annual	State	Reference AIHW (2016) BreastScreen Australia monitoring report 2013–2014. Cancer series no. 100. Cat. no. CAN 99. Canberra: AIHW. See http://www.aihw.gov.au/cancer/screening/South Australian Cancer Registry (2016) Cancer in South Australia 2013 – with projections to 2016. Adelaide: South Australian Department for Health and Ageing.
	Participation of South Australian women in the National Cervical Cancer Screening Program	SA participation in the National Cervical Cancer Screening Program	Both incidence and mortality from cervical cancer in Australian women have halved since the introduction of the NCSP in 1991 -2002. (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016)	Aged standardised participation rate for women (20-69 years old) for cervical cancer screening in the previous 2 years	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	Annual	State	Reference AIHW (2016) Cervical screening in Australia 2013–2014. Cancer series no. 97. Cat. no. CAN 95. Canberra: AIHW. See http://www.aihw.gov.au/cancer/screening/ To be reviewed 2019

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Global measures								
Life expectancy	The average number of years a person could expect to live	Forms part of the National Health Performance Framework	Commonly used indicator as proxy for overall health status	The average number of years a person could expect to live if they experienced the age/sex specific death rates that applied at their birth throughout their lifetime.	Australian Bureau of Statistics. 3302.0 Deaths Australia	Annual	SA4	
Standardised death rate	Deaths per 1000 population per annum			Deaths per 1000 standard population. Standardised death rates use the age distribution of total persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001 as the standard population.	Australian Bureau of Statistics. 3302.0 Deaths Australia	Annual	Local Government Area	
Causes of death	Leading causes of death	National Health Performance Framework	Important to identify the leading causes of death to inform public health priorities	The top 20 leading causes of death in South Australia, based on the WHO recommended tabulation of leading causes	Australian Bureau of Statistics. 3303.0 Causes of Death	Annual	State	
Potentially avoidable deaths	Potentially preventable deaths and potentially treatable deaths	National Healthcare Agreement.	Potentially avoidable deaths are used in Australia as a performance indicator for the effectiveness of the health system, including hospital, primary and community care. Ref in notes	The age-standardised rate (numbers of deaths per 100 000 people per year, which has been adjusted to take into account different age structures of population groups) of potentially avoidable deaths as defined in the National Healthcare Agreement, Performance: P1 16, 2015	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care based on Australian Bureau of Statistics 3303.0 Cause of Death	Annual	Greater Adelaide and Rest of SA	Reference ACSQ https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/A-guide-to-the-potentially-avoidable-deaths-indicator-in-Australia.pdf
Perinatal mortality	Perinatal mortality rate for all births	National Health Performance Framework	Perinatal mortality rates reflect care in the first weeks of life, together with maternal health during pregnancy and childbirth.	Perinatal mortality rate for all births (livebirths of any gestation and stillbirths of at least 400g birthweight/20 weeks gestation) per 1000 births - three year moving average	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health	Reported annually for 2 years prior	State	
Birthweight	The proportion of low birth weight babies	SASP Targets 26. Early childhood – birth weight: Reduce the proportion of low birth weight babies and halve the proportion of Aboriginal low birth weight babies by 2020	Low birth weight has implications for poor health outcomes through the life course of the child.	The proportion of babies born with a low birth weight (<2,500g).	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health	Reported annually for 2 years prior	State	

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Quality of life								
	Self assessed health status			SF-1	SAMSS <i>In general would you say your health was excellent, very good, good, fair, poor?</i>	Annual	State	
	Perceived quality of life	SF-12 is a validated short form health survey that measures perceptions of health status using a physical and mental score		SF-12	Health Omnibus Survey	Annual	State	Reference Ware, J., et al. (1996). "A 12-item short form health survey: construction of scales and preliminary tests of reliability and validity." <i>Medical Care</i> 34(3): 220-233.
	Subjective (individual) mental wellbeing	Subjective wellbeing, at the individual level, is an important aspect of overall wellbeing		Proportion of South Australian adults reporting 'good' subjective individual mental wellbeing	SAMSS <i>Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays? Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile? Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday? Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?</i>	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	Questions based on the UK Office for National Statistics subjective individual wellbeing set

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Reduced levels of hospitalisations amenable to prevention								
	Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations	National reporting as part of the <u>National Health Reform Agreement's</u> Performance and Accountability Framework		Age-standardised rates of potentially preventable hospitalisations (for 22 identified conditions combined) - chronic conditions, acute conditions and vaccine preventable conditions. These include: Chronic: Angina, Asthma, Bronchiectasis, COPD, Congestive cardiac failure, Diabetes complications, Hypertension, Iron deficiency anaemia, nutritional deficiencies, Rheumatic heart diseases Acute Cellulitis, Convulsions and epilepsy, Dental conditions, Ear nose and throat conditions, Eclampsia, Gangrene, Kidney and urinary tract infections, Pelvic inflammatory disease, Perforated/bleeding ulcer, Pneumonia (not vaccine preventable), Vaccine-preventable Pneumonia and influenza, Chicken pox, Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Rotaviral enteritis	Health Information Portal Data and Reporting Services SA Health OR Australian Institute of Health and Welfare : Healthy Communities	Annual	SA3/State	
	Alcohol related hospitalisations			Rate of alcohol related injury cases presenting to emergency departments Proportion of alcohol related hospital admissions The proportion of ambulance attendances for alcohol overdose	Health Information Portal Data and Reporting Services SA Health	Annual	State	
	Illicit drug use related hospitalisations			Rates of hospital admissions attributable to the use of illicit drugs	Health Information Portal Data and Reporting Services SA Health	Annual	State	
	Hospitalisations for self-harm			Number of hospital separations assigned an ICD-10 code of external causes of morbidity and mortality (intentional self harm)	Health Information Portal Data and Reporting Services SA Health	Annual	State	

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Reduced prevalence of preventable chronic conditions								
	Prevalence of Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)			The proportion of South Australian adults reporting they have been diagnosed with CVD	SAMSS <i>Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have had any of the following conditions; heart attack, angina, heart disease, stroke?</i>	Annual	State	
	Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)			The proportion of South Australian adults reporting they have been diagnosed with COPD	SAMSS <i>Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have chronic bronchitis or emphysema?</i>	Annual	State	
	Prevalence of diabetes			The proportion of South Australian adults reporting they have been diagnosed with diabetes. The proportion of South Australian women reporting they have been diagnosed with gestational diabetes.	SAMSS <i>Have you ever been told by a doctor that you had diabetes?</i>	Annual	State	
	Prevalence of asthma			The proportion of South Australian adults reporting they have been diagnosed with asthma and have experienced symptoms and/or treatment in the last 12 months	SAMSS <i>Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have asthma? During the past 12 months, did you have any symptoms of asthma?</i>	Annual	State	
	Prevalence of arthritis			The proportion of South Australian adults reporting they have been diagnosed with arthritis	SAMSS <i>Have you ever been told by a doctor that you had arthritis?</i>	Annual	State	
	Prevalence of osteoporosis			The proportion of South Australian adults reporting they have been diagnosed with osteoporosis	SAMSS <i>Have you ever been told by a doctor that you had osteoporosis?</i>	Annual	State	
	Cancer incidence and survival rates	Health Care Act 2008		Incidence of top five cancers for men and women, and five year survival rates for cervical, bowel, breast cancers and melanoma	South Australian Cancer Registry	Annual	State	
	Prevalence of dementia	National Health Priority Area		Estimated number of people in SA with dementia	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Dementia In Australia (2011 figures)		State	Reference http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstat/s/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/3303.0-2015-Main%20Features-Australia's%20leading%20causes%20of%20death,%202015-3
	Mental illness -Prevalence of psychological distress	SASP Target 86 : Psychological wellbeing equal or lower than the Australian average for psychological distress by 2014	In 2011, mental health contributed significantly to the burden of disease in Australia Ref in notes	Proportion of the South Australian population (16 years old+) who have experienced high or very high psychological distress in the last four weeks.	SAMSS Kessler Psychological Distress Scale	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	Reference Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Burden of Disease Study: Impact and causes of illness and death in Australia 2011, in Australian Burden of Disease Study series no. 3. BOD 4, 2016, AIHW: Canberra. To be reviewed in 2019
	Mental illness- Mental health condition (adult)	SA Mental Health Strategic Plan (in development)		Proportion of South Australian adults reporting a Mental Health condition in the last 12 months. Proportion of the population reporting they are currently receiving treatment for a Mental Health condition	SAMSS <i>In the last 12 months have you been told by a doctor that you have any of the following conditions?</i>	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Mental illness - Mental health condition (child 0-15 years old)			Proportion of children (0-15 years old) who are reported to have an emotional, mental health or behavioural problem.	SAMSS <i>Overall, does [child's name] have trouble with emotions, concentration, behaviour or getting on with people?</i>	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	

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Reduced incidence of preventable injury/disability/dental caries								
	Incidence of Injury - Trauma	Forms part of the National Health Performance Framework SASP Targets 21. Greater safety at work: Achieve a 40% reduction in injury by 2012 and a further 50% reduction by 2022 22. Road safety: Reduce road fatalities and serious injuries by at least 30% by 2020		Proportion of hospital separations assigned an ICD-10 code of external causes of morbidity and mortality (includes accidents, intentional self harm, assault, event of undetermined intent, legal intervention and operations of war, complications of medical and surgical care, sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality, supplementary factors related to causes of morbidity and mortality classified elsewhere). Also including Injury Severity Score.	Health Information Portal, SA Health OR SA Trauma Registry	Annual	State	
	Incidence of Suicidal ideation	South Australian Suicide Prevention Plan 2017-2021	Suicide is a major public health issue. Although death by suicide is relatively uncommon, the human costs are substantial and can impact broadly across communities.	Proportion of the South Australian population (15 years old+) who have considered suicide in the last few weeks.	SAMSS <i>over the past few weeks, have you felt that life isn't worth living? [Over the past few weeks] Have you thought of the possibility that you might do away with yourself? [Over the past few weeks] Have you found yourself wishing you were dead and away from it all? [Over the past few weeks] Have you found that the idea of taking your own life kept coming into your mind?</i>	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	To be reviewed in 2019
	Incidence of Suicide		With a median age at death of 44.5 years, intentional self-harm was the leading cause of "Years of Potential Life Lost" in Australia in 2015 Ref in notes . Whilst suicide is a relatively rare occurrence in Australia it is the main cause of death for people aged between 15 and 44. Ref in notes	Number of deaths from suicide per annum OR The suicide rate as an age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (over 5 year period)	Australian Bureau of Statistics 3303.02 Causes of Death South Australian Suicide Registry from 2019	Annual	State	References http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3303.02015?OpenDocument http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/89cf2e8040a76656898cfb2559774525/FINAL+Suicide+Prevention_Web.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=89cf2e8040a76656898cfb2559774525 To be reviewed in 2019
	Prevalence of disability (adult)			Proportion of the adult population reporting a physical, mental or emotional disability.	SAMSS <i>These next questions are about disabilities, that is, physical, mental, or emotional problems or limitations you may have in your daily life. Are you limited in any way in any activities because of any impairment or health problem?</i>	Bi-annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	Consider National Disability Insurance Scheme definitions of disability?
	Prevalence of disability (children 2-15 years old)			Prevalence (parent reported) of behavioural, physical, intellectual or learning disabilities in children (2-15 years old)	SAMSS <i>(has a) health care professional or other professional (e.g. teacher) has ever told you that (child's name) has: 1. Significant behavioural problems 2. migraines and headaches 3. A problem with coordination and clumsiness 4. Developmental delay 5. Learning disorder or difficulty 6. Any other physical or intellectual disability 7. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder 8. None of the above</i>	Bi-annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Incidence of falls			Proportion of South Australians experiencing a fall in the last year which resulted in medical care or injury	SAMSS <i>(How I would like to ask you about falls that you may have had in the past year including those falls that did not result in injury as well as those that did. How many falls (including slips, trips and falls to the ground) did you have in the past year?) (Did you receive medical treatment for injuries from any of these falls or did you limit your usual activity for more than two days due to injuries from any of these falls?)</i>	Annual	Local Health Network, SA Regional Organisation of Councils	
	Incidence of poisoning exposure requiring hospitalisation			Hospitalisations due to unintentional poisoning (defined as ICD-10 AM : T26-T28, T36-T50, T51-T65 and X40-X49)	Health Information Portal, SA Health	Annual	State	
	Adult dental health	A Key Performance Indicator for the National Oral Health Monitoring Group report to the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council.		Proportion of Adults eligible for public dental services who access public dental care. Numerator: Total number of people eligible for public dental health services who access care over a two year period. Denominator: Total number of people eligible for public dental services	South Australian Dental Services			

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	Child dental health	Although not life-threatening, dental diseases have a detrimental effect on quality of life in childhood through to old age, having an impact on self-esteem, eating ability, nutrition and health. WHO/FAO (2002)		12 year old mean DMFT (decay-missing-filled teeth) (of children attending SA School Dental Service	South Australian Dental Services Yearbook	Annual	State	Reference https://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/687765804ce05f569fbff17a0dc4741/Yearbook+2013-14+combined.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=687765804ce05f569fbff17a0dc4741

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Reduced incidence of preventable communicable/notifiable diseases								
	Incidence of notifiable communicable diseases	Consistent with the SA Public Health Act 2011 , Part 9 Notifiable conditions		Incidence of diseases specified as Notifiable Conditions under the SA Public Health Act 2011. This includes mosquito borne, food borne, water borne, STIs, BBVs, Zoonotic, and Healthcare Associated Infection	Communicable Disease Control Branch; Disease Surveillance and Investigation Section , SA Health	Annual	State	Reference http://www.sahealth.sa.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/public/content/sa+health+internet/about+us/health+statistics/surveillance+of+notifiable+conditions