



How are they faring?

South Australia's 2021 Report Card
for children and young people

Acknowledgements

The Child Development Council acknowledges and respects Aboriginal peoples as the state's first peoples and nations, recognises Aboriginal peoples as traditional owners and occupants of land and waters in South Australia, and that their spiritual, social, cultural and economic practices come from their traditional lands and waters, that they maintain their cultural and heritage beliefs, languages and laws which are of ongoing importance, and that they have made and continue to make a unique and irreplaceable contribution to the state.

Language and definitions

The term 'birth to 18 years' includes all babies, children and young people *under* 18 years as per the legislation; however, all other age ranges used are inclusive of both the youngest and oldest age eg '10 to 17 years' includes both ten and 17-year-old children and young people.

The term 'Aboriginal' is used respectfully to refer to Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, young people, adults, families and communities.

Notes

South Australia's 2021 Report Card uses routinely collected and publicly available data, capturing the latest information from a variety of state and national sources to track progress.

The term 'Margin of Error' (MoE) is used to indicate when survey results should be interpreted with caution because of large confidence intervals. The use of summarised secondary data may contribute to data gaps, data lags and issues of data quality.

This report card also includes information from reports by the Commissioner for Children and Young People, Commissioner for Aboriginal Children and Young People, Guardian for Children and Young People and Training Centre Visitor and Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee.

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Executive summary



How are they faring? South Australia's 2021 Report Card is the second report of population-level outcomes for children and young people from birth to 18 years under [South Australia's Outcomes Framework for Children and Young People](#). It examines the latest available data for children, young people and their families across the five framework dimensions - health, safety, wellbeing, education and citizenship - and provides an evidence-base to inform strategies, set objectives and implement policies.

Most children and young people in South Australia appear to be in **good health**. Most babies are born healthy, most children have a healthy early life and most are fully immunised at one, two and five years. Positive health trends include the decline in the proportion of pregnant mothers smoking, the declining infant mortality rate and the decline in the proportion of young people smoking tobacco. Publicly available data reported for some key health measures, including health promoting behaviours, are at least four years old making the monitoring and reporting of trends in these measures impossible. Comparable and disaggregated health data are not always readily available for Aboriginal children and young people and, where data are available, the outcome measures are mostly less favourable.

Most children and young people in South Australia **live in safe housing and are safe from preventable injury, abuse, neglect and crime**. Positive trends include the number of children and young people presenting to emergency departments with potentially preventable hospitalisations, the number of police cautions or fines issued for failing to safely restrain young passengers, and the number of arrests involving young people. An alarming trend is the steep increase in the rate of children and young people impacted by the child protection system, especially Aboriginal children and young people.

Most children attend an approved children's education and care service that provides opportunities for **enhancing and extending their development**. Most children and young

people express satisfaction with life; however, nearly one in every five students is not optimistic about life. The proportions of children and young people who feel optimistic about life and who report a medium to high level of satisfaction with life are both declining. Data gaps related to social connections of children and young people with adults in their home and in the community limit reporting of these essential components of wellbeing.

Most children and young people's **experience of learning** is positive. Most students attend school regularly and complete a senior secondary certificate of education qualification or equivalent. Positive trends include the proportion of Year 1 students reading at an age-appropriate level, and the proportion of Year 5 students achieving at or above the minimum standard in reading. Extremely troubling, however, is the disproportionate representation of students with disability, Aboriginal students, students in care, and students from low socio-economic backgrounds who are issued with exclusionary practices, limiting their access to quality educational opportunities and impacting directly on their education outcomes.

Data shortfalls makes it impossible to determine young South Australians' **engagement with the state and community**. Data for some of the key measures of citizenship including financial literacy, access to paid employment, involvement in community activities and successful transition to independence are not available and trends are impossible to determine. Some measures for which data are available suggest unfavourable changes. The proportion of young people (17-19 years) with a driver's licence declined between 2014 and 2018, and the proportion of young people (18-19 years) enrolled to vote has decreased over time.

The latest available data for **national comparisons** show less favourable outcomes in the following areas:

- South Australia had the second highest rate of all states and territories for children and young people **in** out-of-home care **at** 30 June 2020
- South Australia had the second highest rate of all states and territories for Aboriginal children and young people **entering** out-of-home care **during** 2019-2020
- the latest data, 2019ⁱ, indicate that the rates of Aboriginal Year 5 students meeting the national minimum standards in literacy and numeracy were much lower than the national rates and the gap remained wide between 2017 and 2019

ⁱ A decision was made by the Education Ministers to cancel NAPLAN in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- proportionally more children and young people in South Australia lived in the most disadvantaged socio-economic circumstances in 2020, the proportion being unchanged from the previous year
- proportionally fewer young people (18-19 years) in South Australia were enrolled to vote in the 2019 federal election.

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect the lives of South Australians. How this will impact the life trajectories and outcomes of children and young people remains unknown. South Australia had relatively few disruptions to service delivery. School closures were limited, with efforts made by educators to keep students connected to education services and engaged in learning. Policy responses, however, including lockdowns, travel restrictions, social distancing and isolation have the potential to increase inequality in family resources, while also increasing anxiety and stress, and reducing access to important family and care services. The 2020 report card noted that the impact of the pandemic is likely to be uneven, with children and young people in priority equity groups more likely to suffer immediate and long-term effects. Ongoing monitoring of the impact on children and young people is needed, with specific attention paid to how the lives of children and young people in priority equity groups are being changed.

While most young South Australians appear to be thriving, too many continue to face substantial challenges. The data provided in this report highlight where considerable improvement is needed if these challenges are to be successfully addressed. Three data tables are annexed to this report card to provide trend snapshots for the 67 measures of the framework:

- whole-of-population data for children and young people - Annex 1
- data for Aboriginal children and young people - Annex 2
- data gaps for whole-of-population and Aboriginal children and young people - Annex 3.

The framework was gazetted on 14 November 2019 and the first mandatory review of the framework will be in 2022. The Council looks forward to receiving community and expert advice to strengthen the framework indicators and measures to more fully track and report outcomes for all children and young people.

South Australia's children and young people at a glance

All children and young people



In 2021, there were 369,400 children and young people under 18 years estimated to be living in South Australia.

In 2021, children and young people under 18 years made up 21% of South Australia's total population; slightly more than half (51%) were male and 49% were female.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Quarterly Population Estimates (ERP), by State/Territory, Sex and Age, March 2021.

Aboriginal children and young people

The latest available data:

- 2020, indicate that 18,000 Aboriginal children and young people were estimated to be living in South Australia, making up 4.9% of all children and young people under 18 years
- 2019, indicate that 1,082 births had one or both parents registered as being or identifying as Aboriginal, representing 5.6% of 19,490 births in South Australia.

Nationally, in 2020, Aboriginal children and young people comprised 5.9% of all children and young people under 18 years.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 3238.0 Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031; Australian Bureau of Statistics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births and confinements, summary, by state, ABS.Stat (beta), viewed 26 August 2021, <http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=ATSI_BIRTHS_SUMM>.



Location

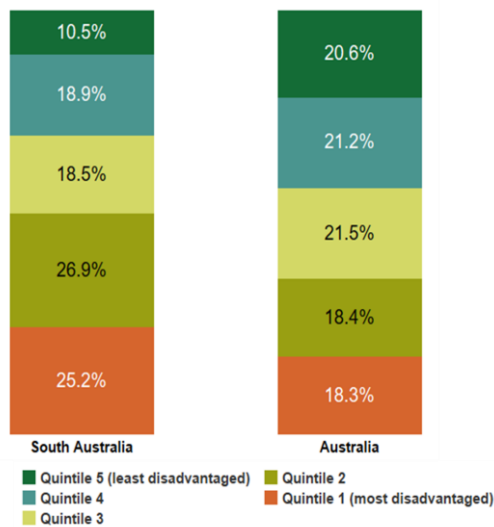
The latest available data:

- 2020, indicate that 77.8% of children and young people **under 20 years** in South Australia were living in the Adelaide metropolitan area and less than one quarter (22.2%) were living in rural and regional areas
- 2016, indicate that more than half (53%) of Aboriginal children and young people under 18 years were living in major cities in South Australia.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, cat no. 3235.0 Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, June 2020; Australian Bureau of Statistics 3238.0.55.001 Estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous population, states and territories, Remoteness Areas - 30 June 2016.



Socioeconomic level (IRSD)



The latest available data, 2020, for children and young people **under 20 years** in South Australia indicate that:

- 25.2% (103,700, *more than one quarter*) were estimated to be living in the most disadvantaged socio-economic circumstances (18.3% nationally).
- 64.4%, more than six in 10, were estimated to be living in the middle quintiles (61.1% nationally).
- 10.5% (43,200, *just over one in ten*) were estimated to be living in the least disadvantaged socio-economic circumstances (20.6% nationally).

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, cat no. 3235.0 Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, June 2020 and Australian Bureau of Statistics, cat no. 2033.0.55.001 Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia, 2016.

Note: Due to rounding the proportions may not add up to 100%.

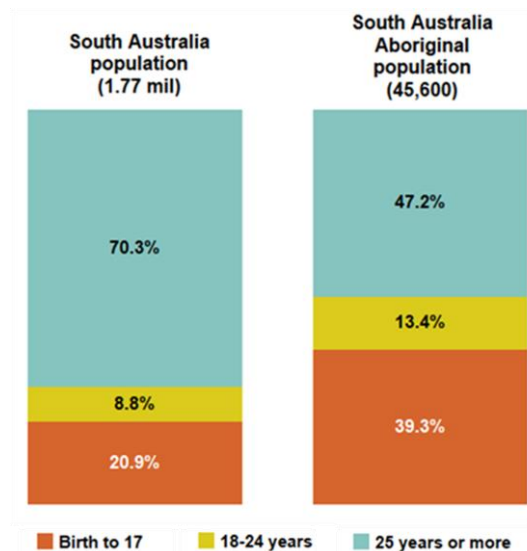
Age group

The latest available data, 2020, indicate that:

- children and young people **under 18 years** made up 20.9% of South Australia's population (1.77 million)
- Aboriginal children and young people **under 25 years** made up more than half (52%) of South Australia's Aboriginal population (45,600)
- 39.3% of Aboriginal children and young people were under **18 years**.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics 3101.0 National, state and territory population, June 2020; Australian Bureau of Statistics 3238.0 Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031

Note: Due to rounding the proportions may not add up to 100%.



Age groups for all children and young people



The latest available data disaggregated by age for children and young people in South Australia indicate that in 2020:

- 119,200 (32.2%) were under six years
- 128,000 (34.6%) were six to 11 years
- 122,700 (33.2%) were 12 to 17 years.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 3101.0 National, state and territory population, June 2020.

Note: Due to rounding the proportions may not add up to 100%.

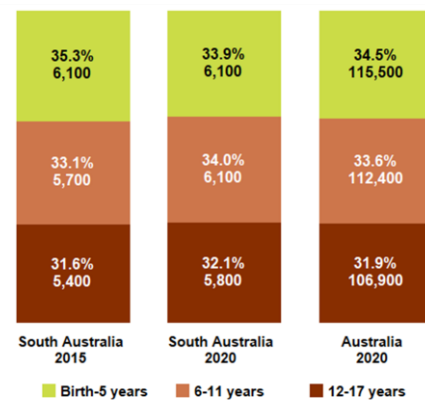
Age groups for Aboriginal children and young people

The latest available data disaggregated by age for Aboriginal children and young people in South Australia indicated that in 2020, of approximately 18,000 Aboriginal children and young people under 18 years:

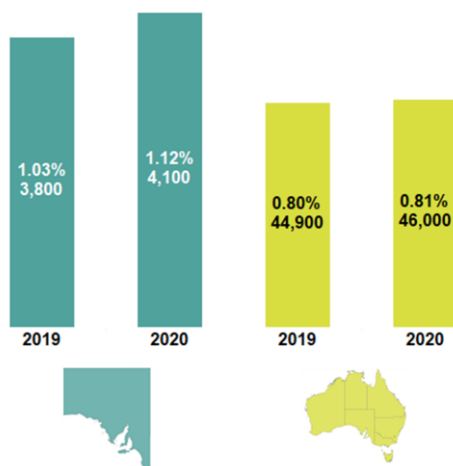
- 6,100 (33.9%) were under six years
- 6,100 (34.0%) were six to 11 years
- 5,800 (32.1%) were 12 to 17 years.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 3238.0 Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031.

Note: Due to rounding the proportions may not add up to 100%.



In out-of-home care

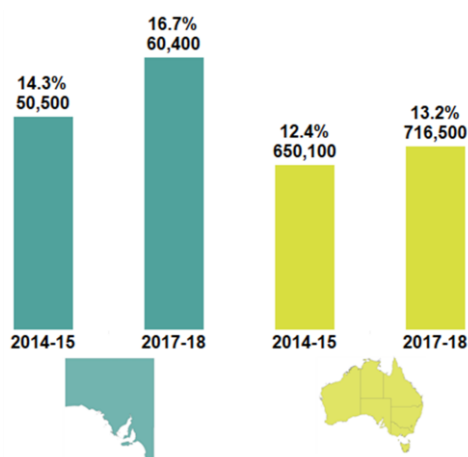


The latest available data, 30 June 2020, indicate that 4,100 (1.1%) of all children and young people under 18 years in South Australia were in out-of-home care (0.8% nationally).

During the previous 12 months, 4,700 (1.3%) children and young people under 18 years had been in out-of-home care at some time in South Australia.

Source: AIHW Child Protection Collections 2018–19 and 2019–2020.

Disability



The latest data, 2017-18, indicate there were 60,400 children and young people under 18 years with disability in South Australia.

Children and young people with disability made up 16.7% of all children and young people in South Australia in 2017-18.

Nationally, children and young people with disability made up 13.2% of all children and young people in Australia in 2017-18.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 4364.0 National Health Survey, 2017-18.

Country of birth

The latest data, 2016, indicate that nine in 10 (90.7%) children and young people under 18 years living in South Australia had been born in Australia.

Of children and young people born overseas and living in South Australia, most came from England, India, China (excludes Special Administrative Regions [SARs] and Taiwan), the Philippines and New Zealand.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2071.0 - Census of Population and Housing 2016, TableBuilder
Excludes *Not stated*.

Note: Numbers are rounded to the nearest 10. Due to rounding the numbers may not add up to the total.

Country	Birth to 18 years	
	Number	Percent
Australia	306,270	90.7%
England	4,700	1.4%
India	3,940	1.2%
China (excludes Special Administrative Regions [SARs] and Taiwan)	2,100	0.6%
Philippines	1,780	0.5%
New Zealand	1,140	0.3%
Pakistan	1,000	0.3%
South Africa	960	0.3%
Afghanistan	950	0.3%
Malaysia	740	0.2%
Others	14,200	4.2%
All overseas born	31,510	9.3%
Total	337,790	100%

Dimension 1: Health



Most children and young people in South Australia appear to be in good health. Most babies are born healthy, most children have a healthy early life and are fully immunised at one, two and five years. Most children and young people consider themselves to be in good or excellent health, although the proportions have declined since 2019.

Positive trends include the decline in the proportion of pregnant mothers smoking, the declining infant mortality rate and the decline in the proportion of young people smoking tobacco.

[Note: Data limitations for many measures fundamental to overall health and wellbeing, such as the oral health of children and young people, makes the monitoring and reporting of trends in these measures impossible.]

Babies are born healthy

The most recent data show that, in 2019, 6.7% of all live births of babies born in South Australia were of low birthweight (7.1% in 2015).ⁱⁱ For Aboriginal babies, the proportion was 12.9% in 2019 (14.3% in 2015). South Australia's results for *all* babies were very similar to the national results from 2014 to 2019. For Aboriginal babies, South Australia's results from 2014 to 2019 were consistently worse; however, the 2019 results were the best since 2014.

The proportion of all pregnant mothers who smoked in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy was 9.0% in 2019 (12.5% in 2015). For Aboriginal mothers, the proportion was 49.1% in 2018 (49.9% in 2014). The 2019 data are available for all mothers nationally, all mothers in South Australia and Aboriginal mothers nationally; however, the latest available data for Aboriginal mothers in South Australia are for 2018.

ⁱⁱ Babies weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth.

The proportion of all mothers under 20 years when giving birth was 1.6% in 2019 (2.8% in 2015). For Aboriginal mothers under 20 years, the proportion was 9.8% in 2018 (15.0% in 2014). For all mothers, nationally and in South Australia, the proportions declined from 2014 to 2019. For Aboriginal mothers nationally the proportion declined from 17.8% in 2013 to 11.4% in 2018. For Aboriginal mothers in South Australia the proportion declined from 13.5% in 2013 to 9.8% in 2018; however, the proportions fluctuated in the intervening years. The 2019 data are available for all mothers nationally, all mothers in South Australia and Aboriginal mothers nationally. The latest available data for Aboriginal mothers in South Australia are for 2018.

In 2019, 82.6% of all expectant women attended a first antenatal visit in the first 14 weeks of pregnancy (78.2% in 2015). For Aboriginal women, the proportion was 60.9% in 2018 (53.4% in 2013). The 2019 data are available for all mothers nationally, all mothers in South Australia and Aboriginal mothers nationally. For Aboriginal mothers in South Australia the latest available data are for 2018.

A key initiative to support babies being born healthy is a national one-stop-shop website for advice about parenting, child safety, preparing for a baby, mental health and domestic violence support. The new

website ASK (Adults Supporting Kids)¹ has a chat function, a search function for service options, downloadable guides in 12 languages, 24/7 helplines and a 'safe quick exit' button.

Children have a healthy early life

South Australia's infant mortality rate per 1,000 population for all infants under 12 months was 2.3 in 2019, lower than the national rate (3.3). The specific data for Aboriginal infants under 12 months were subject to wide variability and cannot be reliably reported.

In 2020, the proportions of children fully immunised at one, two and five years in South Australia were as follows:

At one year:

- 95.0% of all babies (94.3% in 2017)
- 91.3% of Aboriginal babies (90.3% in 2017)

At two years:

- 92.9% of all babies (90.2% in 2017)
- 88.3% of Aboriginal babies (87.6% in 2017)

At five years:

- 95.1% of all babies (93.8% in 2017)
- 97.0% of Aboriginal babies (94.2% in 2017)

The proportion of children in South Australia meeting developmental milestones at two and four years cannot be

reported due to a lack of data. New funding of \$50.1 million announced on 22 June 2021 in the State Budget for the *Early Learning Strategy* includes funding for additional developmental milestone checks at key stages between birth and school age.

Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours

Most children and young people appear to have health promoting behaviours; however, publicly available data reported for some important measures are at least four years old. Comparable health data are not always readily available for Aboriginal children and young people, particularly for health promoting behaviours. Where data are available, the outcome measures are mostly less favourable.

The proportions of underweight, overweight and obese children and young people have increased; however, the most recent data for all children and young people (2-17 years) in South Australia being underweight or overweight or obese are for 2017-18.ⁱⁱⁱ

Data from a small sample of Aboriginal children and young people (2-17 years) in South Australia are only available for the combined category of 'overweight/obese'

for 2018-19. These data are also subject to a high margin of error (MoE).

The following measures for health-promoting behaviours show improvement; however, the latest available data are for 2017 when:

- 10.2% of all students (12-17 years) from all school sectors reported ever having smoked tobacco (13.8% in 2014)
- 66.8% of all students (12-17 years) from all school sectors reported ever having consumed alcohol (67.5% in 2014)
- 57.2% of all students (12-17 years) from all school sectors reported potentially unsafe or binge-drinking behaviour (58.5% in 2014)^{iv}
- 12.8% of all students (12-17 years) from all school sectors reported ever having taken illicit drugs including cannabis (14.2% in 2014)
- 10.2% of all students (12-17 years) from all school sectors in South Australia reported ever having taken cannabis (11.3% in 2014).

ⁱⁱⁱ These results were obtained through a survey and are estimates which are subject to a margin of error (MoE).

^{iv} These data were sourced from publicly available statistical bulletins on the SA Health website, which classify potentially unsafe or binge-drinking behaviour as consuming four or more standard drinks on one or more occasions.

Children and young people are thriving

[Note: The latest publicly available data for these measures are at least three years old.]

The proportion of children and young people (2-17 years) in South Australia meeting the NHMRC guidelines for fruit consumption appears to have improved from 66.9% in 2014-15 to 70.5% in 2017-18; however, these data are subject to wide variability and should be interpreted with caution. The MoE in 2014-15 was 4.5% and in 2017-18, it was 5.7%. Despite the MoE, that nearly one third of children and young people appear to not be meeting guidelines is of concern.

The proportion of children and young people (2-17 years) in South Australia meeting the NHMRC guidelines for vegetable consumption declined from 7.7% in 2014-15 to 3.7% in 2017-18; however, the data are subject to wide variability. The MoE in 2014-15 was 3.1% and in 2017-18, it was 1.9%. Despite the MoE, that most children and young people appear to not be meeting guidelines is particularly concerning.

The available data show that the proportions of children and young people with tooth decay in 2012-14 were:

- 37.6% of children (5-10 years) with decay in deciduous teeth

- 15.3% of children and young people (6-14 years) with decay in permanent teeth.

The *National Oral Health Plan 2015-2024* calls for a population-based epidemiological study of the oral health of children and young people to be conducted every 10 years. Data from this study should be available in four years' time in 2025. Considering the importance of oral health to the overall health and development of children and young people it is extremely worrying that current data are not available.

In 2021, 79.7% of Year 4 to Year 10 school students that participated in the Department for Education's Wellbeing and Engagement Collection (WEC) considered themselves to be in good or excellent health (81.3% in 2019). The proportions of Year 6 school students that considered themselves to be in good or excellent health was 83.1% in 2021 (85.0% in 2019) and the proportion of Year 10 students that considered themselves to be in good or excellent health was 70.0% in 2021 (70.6% in 2019).

The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 Aboriginal students in government schools that considered themselves to have medium to high wellbeing was 76.0% in 2021 (77.7% in 2019).

An initiative in South Australia to support the health and wellbeing of children and young people is the *Women's, Child and Youth Health Plan 2021-2031* that will be launched in 2022. The plan² will identify the health service directions and strategies needed to align Health and Wellbeing services across the state with the needs of the community over the next 10 years.

The proportion of children and young people (5-17 years) estimated to have an emotional, mental health or behavioural problem was 15.0% in 2020 (14.3% in 2018). These data were collected by the South Australian Population Health Survey (SAPHS) for the purpose of reporting the proportion of children and young people that used a mental health service in the previous 12 months. Due to a relatively small sample size, disaggregated data for Aboriginal children and young people are not publishable.

Among mental health related initiatives, a new ward for children and young people with severe mental health problems opened at the Women's and Children's Hospital in March 2021. Mallee Ward³ is a 12-bed inpatient unit that provides a therapeutic environment for those with acute needs that cannot be adequately met in a community setting eg, first episode psychosis, bipolar disorder, emerging personality disorder and severe depression or anxiety disorder. The three

priority groups for acute inpatient care include children and young people under 18 years who are Aboriginal, culturally and linguistically diverse and/or in out-of-home care (OOHC). Mallee Ward replaced Boylan Ward and there are anecdotal reports of unmet need due to insufficient inpatient capacity.

On 2 April 2021, the Minister for Health and Wellbeing drew together 60 leaders from the mental health sector to identify priorities for improving mental health services, and South Australia's Mental Health Commissioners have called for community-based mental health reform.

A national initiative that may impact locally is the *National Children's Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy* launched in October 2021 to provide a framework for the development of a system of services to maintain and support the mental health and wellbeing of children birth to 12 years and their families.⁴ Other national initiatives in 2020-2021 include:

- creating new *Head to Health Kids* mental health and wellbeing centres for under 12s
- supporting access to parenting education and support to help parents to identify problem behaviours early
- supporting Kids Helpline to meet increased demand
- perinatal mental health initiatives.

Dimension 2: Safety



Most children and young people in South Australia live in safe housing and are safe from preventable injury, abuse, neglect and crime.

Positive trends include the number of children and young people presenting to emergency departments with potentially preventable hospitalisations, the number of police cautions or fines issued for failing to safely restrain young passengers, and the number of arrests involving young people.

The most worrying trend is the steep increase in the rate of children and young people impacted by the child protection system, especially Aboriginal children and young people.

Children and young people live in safe housing

In 2020, 55.6% of young South Australians (15-19 years) that responded to Mission Australia's *Youth Survey* indicated that they felt personally concerned about family conflict. Their levels of concern ranged from feeling slightly to extremely

concerned. While a reduction from 64.2% in 2016, that at least half of young people had some level of concern about family conflict is concerning.

The most recent data show that in 2016, 20.9% of children and young people under 14 years lived in households experiencing housing stress (23.7% in 2011). Apart from a reduction in 2016, the rate has increased significantly in the last two decades (11.8% in 2001). Of paramount concern is the rate for Aboriginal children and young people that has risen steeply from 13.0% in 2011 to a high of 28.1% in 2016. In 2016, almost three in every 10 Aboriginal children and young people under 15 years lived in households experiencing housing stress.

The rate of children and young people under 19 years experiencing homelessness reduced from 42.4 per 1,000 population in 2011 to 38.7 per 1,000 population in 2016. Of concern is the much higher rate of Aboriginal children and young people under 19 years (259.8 per

1,000 population in 2016) experiencing homelessness.

Children and young people are safe from preventable injury

The proportion of children and young people under 18 years presenting to public hospital emergency departments with potentially preventable hospitalisations in 2020 was 11.1% (13.5% in 2016). For Aboriginal children and young people, the proportion in 2020 was 15.8% (17.5% in 2016).

From 2014-16, a three-year period, 5.4 deaths per 100,000 children and young people under 15 years were attributable to preventable/unintentional injury (4.5 in 2010-12). The rate for Aboriginal children and young people under 16 years was 20.9 in 2012-2016, a five-year period, significantly higher than 9.3 in 2008-2012. No more recent data are available.

The number of police cautions or fines issued to drivers for passengers under 16 years not being safely restrained was 438 in 2020-21 (a significant reduction from 761 in 2016-17).

Children and young people are safe from abuse and neglect

Children and young people under 18 years were *admitted to* OOHC at a rate of 2.5

per 1,000 population in 2019-20 (2.1 in 2018-19).

A rate calculated on the last day of June each year indicates that, at 30 June 2020, 11.2 per 1,000 children and young people under 18 years were *in* OOHC, meaning that South Australia's rate was the second highest of all Australian jurisdictions.

Of grave concern is that 19.4 per 1,000 Aboriginal children and young people under 18 years were *admitted to* care in 2019-20 (17.2 per 1,000 in 2018-19).⁵

This meant that our state was not – and still is not – on track to meet the *Closing the Gap* target of reducing the over-representation of Aboriginal children and young people in OOHC by 45%.

The alarming rate for Aboriginal children and young people in OOHC was also highlighted in *The Family Matters Report 2021* by the Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care (SNAICC).⁶

South Australia's Commissioner for Aboriginal Children and Young People (CACYP) has signalled an intention to launch an inquiry into the removal of Aboriginal children and young people into state-based care. The inquiry will focus on non-compliance with the Aboriginal and

Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principle.⁷

The rates of substantiation of notifications to the child protection system for children and young people under 10 years have increased; however, for Aboriginal children under 10 years, these same rates have increased steeply. The proportion of all babies under 12 months subject to substantiated notifications to the child protection system was 21.9 per 1,000 population in 2019-20 (15.7 in 2016-17). For Aboriginal babies under 12 months, the substantiation rate was 157.2 in 2019-20. This astounding increase from 100.9 in 2016-17 is very troubling.

For all children under five years, the substantiation rate was 7.5 per 1,000 population in 2019-20 (5.2 in 2016-17). For Aboriginal children under five years, the substantiation rate was 53.8 in 2019-20 (35.1 in 2016-17). For all children five to nine years, the substantiation rate was 5.8 per 1,000 population in 2019-20 (3.9 in 2016-17). For Aboriginal children five to nine years, the substantiation rate was 40.8 in 2019-20, a substantial increase from 25.7 in 2016-17.

There is evidence of poor outcomes for children and young people who have experienced state care, and for their own babies. A retrospective cohort study of babies born in South Australia between

1986 and 2003 found that the death rate by age 33 for those with at least one OOHC placement was 30.9 per 1,000 compared to 5.1 per 1,000 for those with no child protection system contact.⁸

The *National Principles for Child Safe Organisations* were endorsed in February 2019 by the Council of Australian Governments. These 10 principles reflect child safety standards recommended by the *Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse*. Organisations that engage with children and young people must meet child safe requirements in their state or territory.⁹

In April 2021, the GCYP reported that South Australia spent 23.8% more than the national average on child protection services in 2019-20. Only 20% was spent on protective intervention, family support and intensive family support services with almost 80% being spent on the cost of providing care after removal.¹⁰

State initiatives to address the escalating numbers of children and young people, especially Aboriginal children and young people, entering OOHC include:

- In 2019, *Safe and well: supporting families, protecting children* was released as 'South Australia's plan for supporting families at risk of entering the child protection system to safely care for their children, protecting

children and young people from harm including when they are in care, and investing in young people in care and leaving care to provide them with opportunities for the future.’¹¹

- *Every effort for every child: South Australia’s strategy for children and young people in care 2020-2023* to reform the care system sets out proposed changes to better meet the needs of children and young people in OOHC with actions in five priority areas.¹²

On 19 March 2021, the Department for Human Services released information about *Intensive Family Services (IFS)*, specialist services for families. A team works with the family and other key partners to address risks, and to develop goals and strategies to strengthen family safety, wellbeing and functioning. These IFS are provided by government and non-government services including Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations.

In July 2021, the State Government launched *Resilient Families*, a program about keeping children and young people safely at home, in community and culture to prevent entry into OOHC. This program will support up to 300 families over five and a half years with care workers supporting families in their own homes and providing a 24/7 on-call service.

[Note: The framework will provide one mechanism for monitoring the impacts of these initiatives by employing population-based indicators and measures that enable longitudinal tracking and reporting of trends and outcomes in the five dimensions. Reporting of data against the indicators and measures of the framework provides all levels of government and service providers with evidence for informed decisions about policy and collaborative action.]

Children and young people are safe from crime

This report card is unable to report on the proportion of children and young people feeling unsafe in their local area at night. Despite the importance of feeling safe in one’s own neighbourhood, there are no data available to report for this measure.

In 2020, the number of children and young people under 18 years per 10,000 population who were victims of offences reported to the South Australia Police (SAPOL) was 49.2 (47.8 in 2019). For Aboriginal children and young people, the rate was 102.7 (91.2 in 2019).

In 2020, the number of arrests of children and young people (10 to 17 years) per 10,000 was 59.0 in 2020 (81.6 in 2019). For Aboriginal children and young people, the rate was 373.4 (483.1 in 2019).

These much higher rates for Aboriginal children and young people, both for being a victim of an offence and for being arrested, demonstrate that Aboriginal children and young people are overwhelmingly more likely to have contact

with SAPOL than non-Aboriginal children and young people. This highlights a need for greater investment in early intervention, prevention, and diversion strategies.¹³

Dimension 3: Wellbeing



Most children in South Australia have early experiences that enhance their ongoing development. Most children attend an approved children's education and care service that provides opportunities for enhancing and extending their development. The proportions of Aboriginal three- and four-year-old children enrolled in an approved service has increased.

Most children and young people express satisfaction with life; however, nearly one in every five students is not optimistic about life. Both the proportion of children and young people who feel optimistic about life and the proportion of children and young people who report a medium to high level of satisfaction with life are declining.

Social connection is essential for wellbeing. Data limitations related to social connectedness, including for children and young people's connectedness to adults at home or in the community, and their participation in cultural activities and events are of concern.

Children have early experiences that embrace their development

Early experiences influence developmental outcomes. Attending approved childcare services and quality preschool programs supports children's holistic development, helping them achieve social, emotional and cognitive development milestones, while also developing a strong sense of self (self-identity). Vulnerable children benefit most from early access to quality programs.

South Australia has 1,229 children's education and care services operating under the National Quality Framework (NQF). Of these, 1,193 or 97% have a quality rating, making South Australia the jurisdiction with the highest percentage of rated services.¹⁴

South Australia has 840 approved services offering centre-based care, including 407 preschools and kindergartens. Of those approved services that have been assessed and rated under the NQF, no service requires significant improvement,

that is, there is no service in which there is a significant risk to the safety, health and wellbeing of children. Most services meet or exceed the National Quality Standards (NQS), and South Australia has, comparatively, the highest number of services with an excellent rating.

Services that are rated as 'working towards' the NQS require close monitoring by the Education Standards Board SA to ensure that the necessary improvements for quality service delivery are made. Also required is the updating of the ratings for those services that have not been assessed over the past five years, especially where service ownership has been transferred since their rating was issued. Some centres have not been assessed since 2013.^v

Issues threatening the quality of the service provision include the opening of new centres in areas of high competition, the existing over supply of centres, and widespread staffing shortages resulting in centres seeking waivers to operate with under-qualified carers. In 2021, more than 12% of services were operating with temporary waivers.^{vi}

Despite these issues, most South Australian centres provide opportunities for enhancing and extending each child's learning and development, while safeguarding and promoting their health, safety and wellbeing.

More than half of South Australian Aboriginal children under five years attend an approved childcare service. Similarly, more than half of children with disability attend an approved childcare service. In regional and remote areas of the state where a service is provided, most children attend, as do most children from low-income and non-English speaking background (NESB) families.

The proportion of all four-year-olds enrolled in a quality preschool program in the year before attending fulltime school declined further in 2020 (from 87.6% in 2016 to 80.8% in 2020), while the proportion of Aboriginal four-year-olds enrolled in a quality preschool program increased from 82.8% in 2016 to 88.5% in 2020. In 2020, the enrolment rate of Aboriginal three-year-olds in quality preschool programs improved to 77%, an increase from 70.5% in 2016.^{vii}

^v On 2 April 2020, in recognition of the COVID-19 global pandemic, Education Ministers announced four critical areas for time-limited regulatory action, including the suspension of assessment and ratings. This resulted in the stark decline in assessment and rating visits in Q2 2020.

^{vi} Under the National Law there are two kinds of waivers – service and temporary waivers. Temporary waivers are for a fixed period not exceeding 12 months. There are a small number of regulations that can be waived only under a temporary waiver and not a service waiver.

^{vii} The federal government provides funding for Aboriginal children to attend pre-school from the age of three years.

Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture

Social connection is essential for healthy development. Positive mental health and wellbeing are associated with high levels of connectedness, while negative social and emotional outcomes in children and increased risk-taking behaviour in adolescence are linked to lower levels of connectedness. The foundation of connectedness is positive relationships, interactions and experiences with others.

School is a centrally important place to children and young people and supportive relationships with teachers and other school staff are important to students' sense of wellbeing.

The WEC data^{viii} indicate that the proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 students feeling connected to adults in their school was 61.9% in 2021. That nearly 40% of all Year 4 to Year 10 students do not feel connected to adults at school is of significant concern. For Aboriginal Year 4 to Year 10 students, the proportion feeling connected to adults at school was 68.8% in 2021 (65.5% in 2019).

Data are not available for the proportion of children and young people feeling connected to the adults in their home, or to adults in their community.

Making friends is an essential part of social connectedness. Friends help reduce stress and help navigate challenging life experiences, especially during the teenage years. The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 students with one or more friends in whom they can confide has decreased from 90.2% in 2019 to 89.5% in 2021. For Aboriginal Year 4 to Year 10 students, the proportion in 2021 was 88.7% (88.8% in 2019). That more than 10% of Year 4 to Year 10 students (at least one in every ten) report not having at least one friend close enough to confide in, is very worrying.

Cultural activities provide important opportunities for children and young people to connect with others. Current data are not available for the participation of children and young people in cultural activities outside of school hours or for attendance at cultural venues or events.^{ix}

^{viii} Since 2019, the Department for Education Wellbeing and Engagement Collection (WEC) has collected and reported data for Year 4 to Year 12 students in all school sectors in South Australia. For Aboriginal students, the WEC data are not published separately. These data can be made available upon request; however, only for public schools.

^{ix} The ABS definition of cultural activities includes performing arts, singing or playing a musical instrument, dancing, writing, visual art activities and craft activities; the definition of cultural events includes attending libraries and archives, art galleries, museums, cinemas, live music concerts, theatre, dance and other performing arts. It is limited in that it does not include open events such as NAIDOC and reconciliation events where everyone is welcome.

Children and young people play and participate in recreational activities

Arts groups, sporting clubs and community organisations can give children and young people experiences that benefit their social competence and participation in structured after-school activities can boost competence and self-esteem, school engagement and personal satisfaction.

Getting regular exercise and having the time, freedom, opportunity and choice to play indoors and outdoors can help to keep children and young people mentally well.¹⁵

The lives of many children and young people are becoming ever more structured and organised, lessening opportunities for free play and exploration that may encourage the development of resilience, creativity and problem-solving skills. The rise in anxiety and depression has been linked to a decline in play.¹⁶

The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 students participating in organised activities outside of school hours was 88.1% in 2021 (87.6% in 2020). For Aboriginal Year 4 to Year 10 students, the proportion was 83.7% in 2021 (84% in 2020).

The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 students participating in organised sport outside of school hours was 70.6% in 2021 (69.7% in 2020). For Aboriginal Year 4 to

Year 10 students, the proportion was 60.9% in 2021 (61.8% in 2020).

Children and young people are leading satisfied lives

The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 students feeling optimistic about life decreased from 85.7% in 2019 to 82.1% in 2021. The proportion reporting a medium to high level of satisfaction with life was 77.8% in 2021 (80.9% in 2019).

The State of the World's Children 2021 *On My Mind*¹⁷, indicates that worldwide the number of adolescent deaths from suicide annually is estimated at 45,800 (or one every 11 minutes) and that death by suicide is the fourth most common cause of death in young men (15-19 years) and the third most common cause of death in young women (15-19 years).

According to a specific system of classifying deaths used by South Australia's Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee, suicide is the third most common cause of death for young South Australians (15-17 years). The Committee reports that 64 deaths of children and young people under 18 years were attributed to suicide between 2005 and 2020, making up 4% of the total number of deaths of children and young people in this state in that 16-year period. Eleven of these deaths (17%) were of Aboriginal children and young people.¹⁸

A review by the Committee of 57 suicide deaths of young people (15-17 years) identified that intervention and prevention strategies should begin early in life. The review also identified a need for assertive outreach from youth oriented mental health services for those with anxiety, depression and other mental health issues and for readily available support and information for those experiencing relationship crises.¹⁹

On 14 October 2021, the Legislative Council passed a suicide prevention bill, bringing South Australia closer to having the first suicide prevention legislation in Australia as well as a whole-of-government focus to improve suicide prevention data, policy and practice. This proposed legislation aims to reduce the incidence of suicide, to deliver best practice prevention strategies and establish a Suicide Prevention Council.²⁰

Dimension 4: Education



Most children and young people in South Australia appear to be making good use of the available opportunities to obtain an education and transition successfully from preschool, primary school and high school to after school options; however, the rates of attendance and achievement of priority equity groups require urgent attention if the outcomes for these students are to be improved.

Children enter the school system ready to take advantage of the learning environment

Being developmentally 'on track' when starting school lays the best possible foundation for children's future learning. The Australia Early Development Census (AEDC) collects data on early childhood development across five key domains: physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills, and communication skills and general knowledge.

From 2012 to 2018, unlike most other Australian states and territories, South

Australia showed a small, but steady, decline in the percentage of children who were developmentally 'on track'.

Children who are developmentally vulnerable in one or more domains are less likely to make successful transitions to school and are at risk of poorer long-term outcomes. The AEDC results show developmentally vulnerable children in all population groups; however, children in some groups, particularly children who fit in more than one priority equity group, are at greater risk. For example, 46% of Aboriginal children are identified as developmentally vulnerable compared to 23.9% of all South Australian children. While the proportion of developmentally vulnerable Aboriginal children reduced from 51.4% in 2012 to 46% in 2018, the proportion was still nearly double that of all children in South Australia.

[South Australia's surprising downward trend in AEDC results](#), a policy brief published in August 2020, highlighted the 'large number of children developmentally

vulnerable across the entire socio-economic distribution within South Australia' and recommended that the development of all children in South Australia from birth to school age be monitored proactively and regularly, and that universally applied checks be delivered in the first two weeks after birth, at 8 weeks, 12 months, 2 years and 3 years at a minimum.^x

A key goal of the *Early Learning Strategy 2021 to 2031: All young children thriving and learning* is 'to increase the number of South Australian children who are developmentally on track when they start school' (p.16). Planned activities include expanding the reach, frequency and number of child development checks and equipping parents and families to support their children's development.

Early intervention

Early identification of, and support for students with developmental delays and disability is essential to children gaining the skills needed to thrive.²¹

The National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) early childhood intervention (ECI) approach aims to support children with a developmental delay or disability to develop the skills they need to take part in daily activities and achieve the best

possible outcomes. The number of children under six years receiving ECI supports through the NDIS decreased from 482 in Quarter 4, 2016-17 to 338 in Quarter 4, 2019-20. The number of children under six years with an approved NDIS plan before entering school increased from 3,445 in Quarter 4, 2016-17 to 4,886 in Quarter 4, 2019-20.

Improving the learning and development outcomes for children with functional needs in government preschools and schools is a reform initiative under development. The Department for Education's *Inclusive Education* reform will foster a whole-of-site planning perspective and mapping of the personalised learning process. The seven indicator domains to measure achievement of the stated outcomes of the reforms are access and participation, engagement and wellbeing, learning and achievement, inclusion, family and community engagement, transition pathways and post-school engagement.

Children and young people's experience of learning is positive

Maintaining students' continuity of learning is a key task for educators and school closures across Australia made this a significant challenge in 2020/2021.²² During the COVID-19 pandemic, South Australia has had limited school closures,

^x SEIFA (or Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas) is an ABS product developed to rank areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic (dis)advantage.

with efforts by educators to keep students well-connected to education services and experiencing learning success.

The proportion of Year 1 public school students reading at an age-appropriate level significantly increased from 43% in 2018 to 67% in 2021.^{xi} The proportion of Aboriginal Year 1 government school students also increased significantly from 21% in 2018 to 38% in 2021. While the phonics screening materials are provided to Catholic and Independent schools in South Australia, these data are not collected by the Department for Education.

The preliminary 2021 NAPLAN results for Year 3 students reading at or above the national minimum standard show a slight improvement, rising from 93.4% in 2016 to 94.7% in 2021, while the proportion achieving at or above the national minimum standard in writing and numeracy also improved slightly. Preliminary data for Aboriginal Year 3 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy are not available.

The proportions of Year 5 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy were 94.2%, 90.6% and 94.3%

respectively in 2021 (increasing marginally since 2016). Preliminary data for Aboriginal Year 5 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy are not available.

Nationally, the Year 3 and Year 5 rates of students meeting minimum standards were notably higher for reading, writing and numeracy than in South Australia.

The proportions of Year 7 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading and in writing reduced from 94.2% in 2016 to 93.3% in 2021 (reading) and from 90.1% in 2016 to 88.5% in 2021 (writing). The proportion achieving at or above the national minimum standard in numeracy has decreased gradually (95.2% in 2016 and 92.5% in 2021). Preliminary data for Aboriginal Year 7 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy are not available.

The results for Year 7 students are similar to the national rate for reading and writing. For numeracy, there has been an unfavourable change since 2016 with Year 7 students performing below the national minimum standard.

^{xi} The measure used is the phonics screening test given to Year 1 students in SA government schools, which helps teachers assess the reading levels of individual children. It is an element of literacy, along with vocabulary, fluency and comprehension.

Children and young people are engaged in school, further education, training or work

School engagement

Attendance is an important measure of engagement with schooling. The rate of attendance for children and young people enrolled at school (Year 1 to Year 10) remained relatively steady between 2015 and 2019. While 2020 attendance data are not available (a result of the different arrangements put in place in response to the COVID-19 pandemic), attention has been drawn to the low attendance rates of some cohorts of South Australian students, including students in the Flexible Learning Options (FLO) program.²³

School attendance rates for Aboriginal students have not improved over the past six years and remain lower than for non-Aboriginal students. Gaps in attendance rates are evident from the first year of schooling and widen during secondary school. The Closing the Gap target - *Close the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous school attendance within five years (by 2018)* - was not met in South Australia, nor any other state or territory. Reasons for non-attendance are

complex and often start before school, with remoteness an important factor.²⁴

Exclusionary discipline

Despite the small proportions of students experiencing exclusionary discipline, and the overall decline in suspensions and exclusions between 2010 and 2019, the use of exclusionary discipline practices has been the focus of significant attention in 2020-21.^{xii, xiii}

Extremely troubling is that most exclusionary practices are issued to students in at-risk or priority equity groups, that is, students with disability, Aboriginal students, students in OOHC and students attending Category 1-3 schools, resulting in these students being removed from school for significant periods of time, and with very little or no access to quality educational and developmental opportunities during the exclusion period.^{25, 26, xiv}

Other key concerns are the use of exclusionary discipline for very young students, including Reception children, and its use for relatively minor infractions. Being excluded from school at any age

^{xii} In the ten-year period 2010-2019, suspensions declined by 11.0% and exclusions declined by 8.1%. (Graham et al, 2020 p.244).

^{xiii} In 2019, the Minister for Education commissioned a substantial independent inquiry into student discipline and complaints handling processes in government schools. The inquiry was led by Professor Linda Graham from the Centre for Inclusive Education, Queensland University of Technology. The inquiry report makes 28 recommendations across legislation, practical implementation and support systems for students.

^{xiv} In acknowledging the overrepresentation of vulnerable or at-risk groups, the inquiry report noted the importance of also acknowledging the high percentages of students in each of these groups that were not sent home, suspended, or excluded in 2019 (p.309).

may have potentially life-long consequences, and any exclusion is inappropriate for the youngest students.

Examining practices between 2010 and 2019, the *Inquiry into Suspension, Exclusion and Expulsion Processes in South Australian government schools* found:

- Exclusionary discipline practices - take homes, suspensions and exclusions - are used too frequently for inappropriate or minor reasons such as not following instructions, minor physical acts, talking in or missing class (p.22)
- Primary school aged students especially are too regularly sent home, suspended or excluded for minor behaviours, some of which are influenced by developmental factors like maturity and self-regulation (p.22)
- The greatest increase in the use of take homes is in Reception, where an increase of 107.7% was recorded between 2010 and 2019 with no subsequent decline in the use of suspension (p.22)
- A consistent and significant increase in the number of suspensions between Year 7 and Year 8 (p.22)
- Boys were disproportionately represented in take homes, suspensions and in exclusions

- Vulnerable and at-risk students were over-represented in suspension, exclusion and expulsion numbers. These students have over three times the risk of other students of being sent home, more than twice the risk of suspension, and more than three times the risk of exclusion (p.26).

Students with disability account for the largest proportion of take homes, suspensions and exclusions. Students recorded as receiving an adjustment for disability:

- accounted for 69.3% of take homes in 2019 (26.5% in 2016)
- were 5.4 times more likely than students without disability to be sent home from school (p.300)
- comprised most of the students who were suspended for more than 15 days in total (p.274)
- were 4.9 times more likely to receive an exclusion than students without disability (p.301).

There are also children and young people of compulsory school age who have been disengaged from education through enrolment in part-time programs and the FLO program, and the provision of exemptions.²⁷ While part-time arrangements have lessened considerably since 2015, vulnerable and at-risk students

are over-represented in FLO and exemptions.

Exclusionary discipline, including enrolment in non-mainstream programs, does not support engagement; rather, exclusionary discipline practices are likely to exacerbate disengagement by damaging relationships, increasing family tensions and stress levels, and expanding achievement gaps.

Excluding students will not improve their behaviour; nor will it help students successfully transition from school.

‘Among leavers, former FLO students were more likely than other students to not be in employment, education or training, were less happy with what they had achieved since leaving school and were less likely to strongly agree that they had successfully made the transition from school.’²⁸

Students who are not at school are not connected. A key protective factor or buffer for students is their school connectedness, which is positively related to learning outcomes and emotional wellbeing, while negatively related to mental health symptoms such as anxiety and depression.

In March 2021, the Minister for Education heralded ‘a systemic strategy to drive a significant reduction in exclusionary discipline in South Australia’s public

schools’. The strategy includes ‘changes to policy to minimise, as far as possible, the use of exclusionary discipline for all children, and especially for Aboriginal children and young people, students with a disability, children in care and younger children’. (Minister Gardner Tuesday 30 March 2021 House of Assembly, Ministerial Statement Education System Reports).

[Note: Data about exclusionary practices in Independent and Catholic schools are not available.]

Completion

In 2020, South Australia’s school retention rate (92.7%) for Years 7/8 to Year 12 was the highest of all states and territories.²⁹

Last year’s report card indicated a steady improvement in the proportion of young people completing a senior secondary certificate of education qualification or equivalent from 2015 to 2019. A total of 15,119 students completed the SACE in 2020, the same as in 2019. These 15,119 students included 402 Aboriginal students (393 in 2019). Merit certificates were awarded to 1,018 students across the state.

Despite the steady improvement in the proportion of young people completing a senior secondary certificate of education qualification or equivalent from 2015 to

2019, a substantial proportion of successive cohorts of students in South Australia did not complete SACE. *The Earning and Learning Research Partnership* was implemented to explore the reasons ie why successful senior secondary school outcomes have not been achieved for substantial proportions of students.³⁰ Officially commencing in September 2019, the research partnership aimed to capture the student voice behind young people’s earning and learning pathway choices, specifically identifying why students in Years 10, 11, or 12 leave school without a documented ‘valid’ reason (leavers); and why some Year 12 students remain enrolled in high school but appear to be at risk of not completing SACE (stayers).³¹

Reasons for leaving or planning to leave school or not completing SACE ranged

from ‘pull’ factors relating to post-school opportunities to ‘push’ factors relating to schools and schoolwork, student wellbeing and other personal and family reasons. The most common main reasons for leaving school identified by leavers included having a job, apprenticeship or traineeship or wanting to get one; not liking school or not thinking school was useful; and mental health and other health/illness/ disability reasons. Most stayers indicated that nothing in particular would make staying at school until the end of the year or completing SACE difficult for them. However, among the stayers who identified potential difficulties, three common challenges emerged: personal/ family challenges; mental health challenges; and difficulties with schoolwork.³²

Dimension 5: Citizenship



Children and young people want to be active citizens, participate in their communities and have their ideas and views considered. Participation includes being part of community groups including sporting, cultural and special interest groups, volunteering and involvement in community activities. Voting demonstrates active engagement and provides an important mechanism for having one's say.

Data for some key measures of citizenship including financial literacy, access to paid employment, participation in decision making, involvement in community activities and successful transition to independence are not available and trends are impossible to determine.

Children and young people develop skills for an independent life

Literacy and numeracy are essential skills for independent living. The proportions of Year 9 students meeting or exceeding the national minimum standards for reading, writing and numeracy reduced from 2016 to 2021.

The proportions of Aboriginal Year 9 students meeting or exceeding the national minimum standards for writing improved from 2015 to 2019; however, worsened for both reading and numeracy.

The proportions for *all* Year 9 students and for Aboriginal Year 9 students were:

- In 2021, the proportions of all Year 9 students achieving or exceeding the national minimum standards for reading, writing and numeracy were:
 - reading 88.9% (91.9% in 2016)
 - writing 81.3% (81.5% in 2016)
 - numeracy 93.9% (94.4% in 2016).
- In 2019, the proportions of Aboriginal Year 9 students achieving or exceeding the national minimum standards for reading, writing and numeracy were:
 - reading 69.9% (75.0% in 2015)
 - writing 51.1% (46.1% in 2015)
 - numeracy 81.9% (82.9% in 2015).

Gaining a driver's licence is considered a symbol of independence by many young

people and their families. Having a driver's licence can improve access to job opportunities and help support the transport need of families and communities, especially in rural and remote areas.

A 2021 report examining the licensing trends among young adult drivers (17-19 years) noted that licensing rates are declining, young men are less likely to be licensed than young women, young people living in metropolitan Adelaide are less likely to have a licence compared to those living in rural South Australia, and licensing rates are highest among those in the highest socio-economic ranking and lowest for those of middle socio-economic ranking.³³

Current data are not available to show the proportions of young people (15-19 years) that report being satisfied with their level of independence. The most recent data available are from the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY) for 2012.

Current data are also not available to report the average hours of paid employment for all young people (15-19 years). In 2017, it was 12.6 hours (14.0 in 2011). For Aboriginal young

people (15-19 years), it was 14.4 hours in 2017 (18.7 in 2011).

Studying Civics and Citizenship provides students with the opportunity to develop their understanding of, and define, their civic identity, explore the rights and responsibilities of citizens and the values that underpin democratic communities such as freedom, equality, responsibility, accountability and inclusion, and gain a range of relevant skills and knowledge. In 2019, only 29.0% of all Year 10 students achieved or exceeded the national minimum standard for the topic of Civics and Citizenship (34.0% in 2016). Separate data for Aboriginal Year 10 students are not available.

Children and young people participate in decisions that affect them directly and the wider society

Participating in decision making is important for all children and young people; however, post-2014 data are not available for children and young people (15-17 years) due to a reporting change made by the ABS from 2015.^{xv}

Voting is one way to measure young people's engagement and participation. In 2019, 61.6% of young South Australians (18-19 years) were enrolled to vote in the federal election, an unfavourable reduction

^{xv} The ABS now reports these data for young people (15-24 years).

since 2016 (70.7%). Nationally, 65.1% of young people (18-19 years) were enrolled to vote in 2019 (69.1% in 2016).

Children and young people are engaged in community activities

Separate data for young people under 18 years participating in community support groups are not available. The latest available data for young people under 18 years are for 2014. Since then, the ABS has reported for young people (15-24 years) and these data cannot be disaggregated for young people under 18 years (15-17 years).

Volunteering has many benefits for young people including strengthening social relationships, enhancing career prospects, and developing a range of skills.³⁴ The latest available data indicate that in 2016, 22.5% of young South Australians (15-19 years) were involved in volunteering (19.2% in 2011). For Aboriginal young people (15-19 years), the proportion in 2016 was 14.3% (12.1% in 2011). There are no more recent data available for either cohort of young people.

For children and young people with disability, the *Inclusive SA: State Disability Inclusion Plan 2019-2023*³⁵ has 12 priority areas with specific actions for State authorities to achieve. For example, two actions for priority 11 are to explore how pathways from education and training

settings to post learning can be improved and how to facilitate meaningful volunteering opportunities for young people living with disability. Some key achievements listed in the *Inclusive SA (State Disability Inclusion Plan) Annual Report 2019–2020* include:

- *Action 3: Inclusive Play Guidelines launched in December 2019 to guide local councils and other community groups in the development of accessible and inclusive playgrounds and play spaces*
- *Action 20: Inclusive SA website launched on 3 December 2020 providing key resources for people living with disability and the community and supports raising awareness about disability and the work that State authorities are doing to improve access and inclusion*
- *Action 37: Public Sector Employment Strategy and associated plan launched in June 2020, providing a framework for a public sector that respects and values the contribution and experience of employees with disability. An online toolkit was also developed to provide information and practical advice for all public sector employees.*

In early 2021, the Minister for Education funded a Student Diversity Advisory Council comprised of up to 12 students

from diverse backgrounds. The funding was awarded to Enabled Youth Disability Network (auspiced by JFA Purple Orange) and the Inclusive School Mentors. The intent of this pilot project was to establish a channel of communication between the Minister and students from diverse backgrounds, providing an opportunity for them to express their concerns, identify solutions and contribute to changes to educational policy that directly affects them.

[Note: The framework aims to improve the outcomes of this state’s youngest citizens in five key dimensions: health, safety, wellbeing, education and citizenship. The first mandatory review of the framework will be in 2022 and the Council looks forward to receiving community and expert input to more accurately measure and report on the citizenship dimension for all children and young people.]

Priorities for action



Realising better outcomes for children and young people in South Australia requires keeping children and young people safe from harm, ensuring all are cared for in ways that allow them to reach their potential, improving their physical, mental and emotional health, improving their participation in sporting, creative, cultural and other recreational activities and ensuring that they have opportunities and are well prepared to be active and engaged citizens. The inaugural 2020 report card highlighted six priorities for consideration and collective action in 2020-2021.

Priorities for action 2021 – how did we go?

Priority 1 - Proactively monitoring the development of all children in South Australia from birth to school age to reduce the number of children entering the education system with unidentified disabilities and developmental delays

More developmental screening is planned. In August 2021, the government released South Australia's Early Learning Strategy 2021-2031 *All Young Children Thriving and Learning*. The \$50.1m strategy will deliver support for child development, parent engagement in learning, responsive local services and increased participation in early childhood settings. A primary goal is to increase the proportion of young children developmentally 'on track' by detecting developmental delays early and providing tailored early intervention programs³⁶ and subsequently reduce the number of children entering the education system with unidentified disabilities and developmental delays. A central plank of the strategy is to expand the screening of young children, including through the development of an app based on the Blue Book.^{xvi} Increasing the uptake of children's assessments will also allow for the

^{xvi} The Blue Book is designed to provide parents/caregivers of children under 5 years with simple examples to determine how their child is progressing in 86 developmental milestones. The developmental milestones are reflective of the main areas of the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ). The ASQ is used in South Australia to assess babies at approximately 6-9 months and 18-24 months.

drawing of meaningful population-level conclusions about the data and thus what can be reported in terms of children's outcomes.

Priority 2 - Addressing increasing obesity rates of children and young people, particularly for adolescent girls

Addressing overweight and obesity is a significant public health challenge that requires a multi-faceted, community wide approach. Consultation on a draft national obesity strategy to enable a more collaborative and comprehensive approach to addressing obesity closed on 3 November 2021. The final National Obesity Prevention Strategy is expected to be considered in 2022 by Health Ministers.³⁷

The Council's policy brief: *The hidden cost of young South Australians shaping up for an unhealthy future*, was published in October 2021 to highlight the need for robust data for prevention and intervention strategies to alter a lifelong trajectory of weight-related problems for individuals and the state.

The brief recommends that:

- improved data be collected in South Australia using random samples and objective physical measurements to inform evidence-based prevention and intervention strategies
- data collection be tailored to provide longitudinal insights for the same group of children and young people from birth to adulthood, rather than unrelated snapshots of data taken periodically in childhood and again in adolescence.

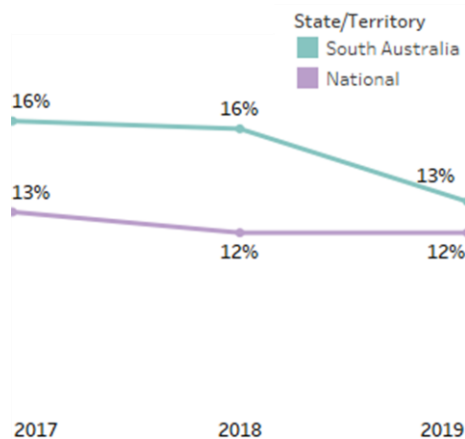
Priority 3 - Addressing the poorer outcomes for Aboriginal children and young people

The new Closing the Gap targets include that by 2025 all Aboriginal four-year-olds are enrolled in early childhood education and that by 2028, 90-92% of babies born to Aboriginal mothers are of healthy birthweight, 45% of Aboriginal children are assessed as developmentally on track in all five domains of the AEDC and the rate of Aboriginal children and young people in detention has been reduced by 11-19%.

South Australia's Implementation Plan for the National Agreement on Closing the Gap sets out a range of initiatives that include establishing an Aboriginal mental health and wellbeing centre to provide best practice mental health care and a community connections program to support socially isolated young people and adults. The priority reforms in the implementation

plan include shared decision-making authority, building the community-controlled sector, improving mainstream institutions for greater accountability and Aboriginal-led data.³⁸ Six specific areas of concern highlighted in SA's 2020 Report Card are relevant in terms of the new Closing the Gap targets.

Aboriginal babies experience more low bodyweight births



Aboriginal mothers tend to be younger, more likely to smoke and seek antenatal care later in pregnancy



The proportion of Aboriginal women under 20 years when giving birth declined from 15% in 2014 to **10%** in 2018 (12% nationally in 2018).



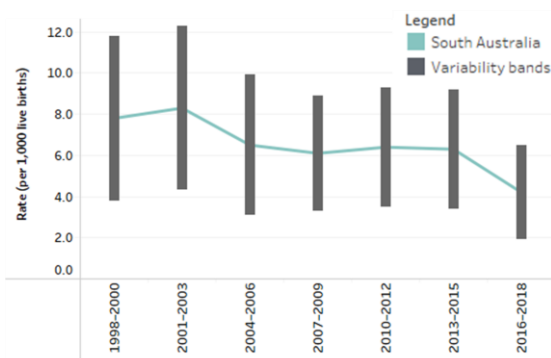
49% of Aboriginal women smoked in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy in 2018 (9% of all mothers in South Australia).



An increasing proportion of Aboriginal women attended a first antenatal visit in the first 14 weeks of pregnancy in 2018, still significantly lower than the proportion for all women in South Australia.

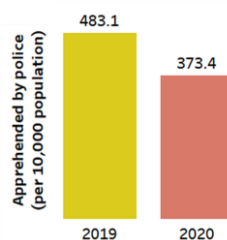
Data are available for all women in South Australia for 2019; however, not for Aboriginal women in South Australia.

South Australia's infant mortality rate for Aboriginal babies under 12 months appears to have fallen



The infant mortality rate for Aboriginal babies under 12 months appears to have declined from 2013-15 to 2016-18; however, the data are subject to wide variability.

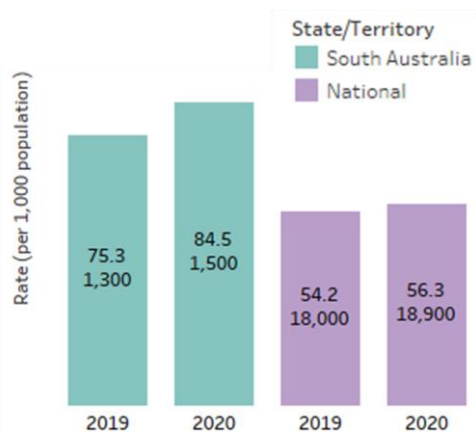
Lower number of Aboriginal young people apprehended, arrested and/or reported by SAPOL



The numbers of Aboriginal young people (10-17 years) apprehended, arrested and/or reported by police in South Australia reduced significantly from 483.1 in 2019 to 373.4 in 2020.

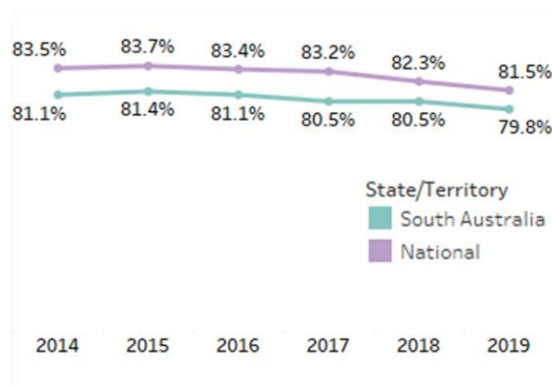
Aboriginal children and young people involved in the youth justice system were more likely to have been in OOHC or to have had contact with the child protection system, than other children and young people.

Increasing rate for being *in* OOHC for Aboriginal children and young people (birth to 18 years) in South Australia



The rate of Aboriginal children and young people (birth to 18 years) in OOHC in South Australia rose from 75.3 per 1,000 population at 30 June 2019 to 84.5 per 1,000 population at 30 June 2020.

Declining attendance rate for Aboriginal students (Years 1 to 10)



The attendance rate for Aboriginal students enrolled at school has slowly declined from 81.1% in 2014 to 79.8% in 2019 (except for a slight improvement in 2015). This means that on any school day, 20.2% of Aboriginal students, more than one out of every five, were not at school. No data available since 2019.

Priority 4 - Implementing programs to address the mental health concerns of children and young people, particularly those from more disadvantaged socio-economic areas, including investigating the progressive decline in children and young people's sense of wellbeing as they progress from Year 5 to Year 10

The WEC data showed a decline in 2020 for some measures, a slight recovery in 2021; however, not to the 2019 levels (pre-pandemic). There is public awareness of an increasing demand for mental health support. One South Australian Mental Health Commissioner wrote extensively in May 2021 about the mental health and wellbeing of children and young people and called for mental health and wellbeing support for students in schools and highlighted the need for increased resources for child and adolescent mental health services and new approaches for schools and communities.³⁹

As part of the implementation plan for the *National Agreement on Closing the Gap*, the South Australian Government has set out a range of initiatives including establishing an Aboriginal mental health and wellbeing centre to provide best practice mental health care and a community connections program to support socially isolated young people and adults.⁴⁰

Priority 5 - Addressing the matter of children and young people with 'dual status', that is children and young people involved in both the child protection and the youth justice systems

Less than 5% of children and young people in South Australia are Aboriginal; however, in May 2021, the Training Centre Visitor (TCV)⁴¹ reported that Aboriginal children and young people made up 51.8% of the average daily population in the Kurlana Tapa Youth Justice Centre (KTYJC). The TCV has raised awareness since 2019 of children and young people involved in both the child protection and youth justice systems and has coined the phrase 'dual involved'. Referencing TCV publications of late 2019, SA's 2020 Report Card highlighted the need for person-centred decision making; appropriate, applied and properly resourced models of therapeutic care; collaborative approaches across government and data collection for informed decision-making.

The TCV's July 2021 blog⁴² reported on a group of 49 children and young people living in OOHC, specifically in *residential care*, who had been or who were likely to be placed in detention pursuant to an order under the *Young Offenders Act 1993*. The TCV's South Australian Dual Involved Project blog in July 2021 stated that since February 2021:

- of these 49 children and young people, 21 were Aboriginal
- 14 were *under 14 years* (five were Aboriginal)
- only one had been convicted and held under a detention order; the remainder had been held in police custody or on a remand order
- only three had been in family-based care at the time of their detention
- of the 21 Aboriginal children and young people, nine identified as having a disability (five had NDIS plans and four had applications in train).^{xvii}

The TCV's interim report noted that 'constructive intra-government work' was underway in 2021 in the context of the *Youth Justice State Plan*. The interim report mentioned a need for focused, coordinated, current policy and practice for the complex needs and circumstances of the dual involved cohort of children and young people for reasons including:

- that the numbers of *dual involved* children and young people have remained static, thus increasing this group as a *proportion* of all those detained in the KTYJC

^{xvii} Given high numbers of undiagnosed disabilities for children and young people in contact with the youth justice system in general, it is likely that more of the 21 had under-diagnosed disability.

- adult facilities including the Adelaide City Watch House are being used to detain children and young people
- certain categories were overrepresented including Aboriginal children and young people, girls and children and young people with disability.

In July 2021, the TCV published a blog⁴³ indicating that detention of Aboriginal children and young people was declining and, if this continues, the state should surpass the Closing the Gap target of a 30% reduction by 2031; however, the rate for Aboriginal children and young people was 22.7 times higher than for non-Aboriginal children and young people.

The youngest dual involved children and young people (under 14 years)

The TCV's six months' snapshot report in July 2021 stated that of all children and young people under 14 years, from all backgrounds, who were detained at the KTYJC during 2019-20 (10.6%), the dual involved study cohort had a significantly higher proportion of children and young people under 14 years (27.4 per cent).⁴⁴ This is of concern including to South Australia's Commissioner for Aboriginal Children and Young People (CACYP) who stated that '...early and negative interaction with police feeds Aboriginal children and young people into systems that alienate them from families and communities.'⁴⁵

Publicly available data

The CACYP has also highlighted a lack of publicly available data for dual involved Aboriginal children and young people. A lack and/or inadequacy of data may perpetuate a lack and/or an inadequacy of informed, coordinated and targeted services and specialist support for children and young people caught up in both sectors.

The TCV's 2020-21 Annual Report published in September 2021 contains the most recent detention data for children and young people under 18 years in South Australia.

<i>Individual children and young people admitted to KTYJC, 2020-21⁴⁶</i>		
Number of individuals admitted	Total	% of total
Total individuals	256	100%
Number of individuals who identified as Aboriginal	111	43.3%
Number of females	56	21.8%
Number of individuals under a guardianship order at the time of their admission	78	30.4%
Number of individuals aged 10 to 13 (inclusive)	43	16.7%

Extract of TCV's 2020-21 Annual Report, p 19.

An interim September 2021 report by the TCV⁴⁷ for the dual involved cohort stated that:

- they often fell through the gaps and into detention
- Aboriginal children and young people and/or those with physical, psychological or intellectual disability are overrepresented.

Youth justice supervision orders

The TCV's 2020-21 Annual Report states (p 20): 'We do know that 23.3 per cent of Aboriginal children and young people in South Australia receive diversions for alleged offending compared to 55.6 per cent of non-Aboriginal children and young people. Aboriginal children and young people therefore continue to be at higher risk of entering detention.'⁴⁸

Relevant state initiatives include a Community Service Order program for metropolitan Adelaide and surrounds for which the Services to Youth Council (SYC) successfully tendered in early 2021. South Australia's *Youth Justice State Plan 2020–2023*⁴⁹ introduces how our state aims to work with young people, communities, other government agencies and non-government organisations to deliver youth justice services to:

- provide high quality services that reduce offending
- support young people to make positive choices
- reduce the over-representation of Aboriginal children and young people
- recognise and support victims of crime
- consider the best interests and voices of children and young people.

Priority 6 - Monitoring the impacts of the Coronavirus-19 pandemic

The first case of COVID-19 in South Australia was confirmed on 1 February 2020. On 15 March 2020, a public health emergency in relation to the transmission of COVID-19 was declared in South Australia. By 1 December 2021, there had been 935 reported cases and four COVID-19 related deaths. How the pandemic has affected the lives of South Australian children and young people is yet to be fully understood.

A range of measures to help stop the spread of COVID-19 and to protect the health and wellbeing of all South Australians has been introduced since March 2020. Measures have included border closures, business limits and closures, temporary school closures, mask wearing, and mandated vaccinations for some cohorts, and travel limitations. Initial border

restrictions were announced on 22 March 2020^{50, 51} and movement into South Australia's Indigenous communities was restricted to 'minimise the risk of the virus entering more remote areas where medical facilities are limited'.

Other measures have included economic support packages for local industry, families and individuals. For example, on 11 March 2020, South Australia was the first jurisdiction to announce economic support of 'a \$350 million stimulus package to help the South Australian economy and jobs'.⁵² The following week, the Minister for Child Protection announced that foster and kinship carers would receive a one-off immediate \$200 payment from the Government of South Australia to help families purchase cleaning and hygiene products to slow the spread of COVID-19.⁵³

Unlike in most other Australian jurisdictions, face-to-face learning and care has continued for South Australian children and young people. Schools and early childhood centres have mostly remained open, with parents being encouraged to send their children to school or preschool based on the advice that schools, preschools and early childhood facilities were low-risk and should remain open.⁵⁴

The *Our Learning SA* website was launched to support students learning at home through access to curriculum resources,⁵⁵ and a complementary flexible learning platform that enabled teachers to create individual online learning spaces to deliver lessons and content to students in the classroom and at home was also developed.

Employment scarring resulting from pandemic restrictions⁵⁶ and mental health challenges (including increased health anxiety) are examples of the broader potential impact of the pandemic. The 2020 report card noted that the impact is likely to be uneven, with children and young people in priority equity groups more likely to suffer immediate and long-term effects. Ongoing monitoring of the impact on children and young people is needed, with specific attention paid to how the lives of children and young people in priority equity groups are being changed.

Priority for action 2022

Addressing data gaps and data quality

Enabling all young South Australians to start well, grow strong and experience a good life demands policy, services and programs built on evidence. Objective and standardised evidence showing where action is needed to support and improve outcomes will better safeguard the trajectories of all children and young people.

Good data provides indisputable evidence. This report card identifies significant data gaps in the five dimensions that are key to development and wellbeing.

Measures that cannot be reported due to a lack of, or old data include the following:

- **health** – the number of children and young people with tooth decay and the proportions of young people engaging in potentially unsafe drinking behaviour
- **safety** - the number of children and young people experiencing homelessness and living in households with financial hardship
- **wellbeing** - the proportion of children and young people feeling connected to adults in their homes and in the community
- **education** - the proportion of children and young people with disability who are partially or fully engaged in school, work or further education and training
- **citizenship** – young people’s participation in volunteering, involvement in community support groups and feeling able to have a say on important issues.

There are data gaps for priority equity groups including for children and young people from low socio-economic backgrounds and data lags especially for Aboriginal children and young people.

Sourcing data to report population-level outcomes for children and young people remains a challenge. The Council relies primarily on publicly available, summarised secondary data to identify excellence, inequality and priority areas for whole-of-state effort.

The Council has invested much effort in collecting, collating and streamlining monitoring processes and will place greater emphasis on data coverage and quality in 2022.

The Council will develop ‘thermometers’ to assess and examine data in terms of relevance, completeness, timeliness and to what extent they meet the framework measures. The Council will also aim to develop user-friendly platforms to better identify inequalities and to provide easy access to evidence for informed and collective efforts to improve the outcomes for all young South Australians.

State authorities and data custodians are urged to attend to the specific data gaps, data lags and data quality so that a common basis across the whole of government for creating strategies, setting objectives or developing or implementing policies related to or affecting children and young people.

Annex 1 – Whole-of-population data table

Dimension 1: Health							Whole-of-population data table	
Babies are born healthy								
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary	
Proportion of low birthweight babies as a proportion of all live births	Low birthweight	Birth	2015 (7.1%)	2019 (6.7%)	No change	AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection	Of 19,062 live births in South Australia in 2019, 6.7% of babies weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth. The change is marginal.	
Proportion of pregnant mothers smoking in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy	Pregnant mothers smoking	Before birth	2015 (12.5%)	2019 (9.0%)	Favourable change	AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection	The proportion of mothers who gave birth that had smoked in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy declined between 2015 and 2019.	
Proportion of mothers under 20 years when giving birth	Proportion of all mothers	Under 20 years	2015 (2.8%)	2019 (1.6%)	Favourable change	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection	The proportion of women under 20 years giving birth is decreasing.	
Proportion of mothers under 20 years when giving birth	Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	Under 20 years	2015 (10.9)	2019 (6.1)	Favourable change	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection	The proportion of teenage mothers who gave birth in 2019 was 6.1 per 1,000, down from 10.9 per 1,000 in 2015.	
Proportion of women attending a first antenatal visit in the first 14 weeks of pregnancy	First antenatal visit in first 14 weeks	Before birth	2015 (78.2%)	2019 (82.6%)	Favourable change	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection	More first antenatal visits are occurring within the first 14 weeks of pregnancy.	

Dimension 1: Health

Whole-of-population data table

Indicator		Children have a healthy early life					Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)					
Rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 population)	Under 12 months	2015 (3.1)	2019 (2.3)	Favourable change	Deaths, Year of registration, Summary data, Sex, States, Territories and Australia - Deaths, Australia	The infant mortality rate in South Australia is declining over time.		
Proportion of children fully immunised at one, two and five years	Fully immunised	1 year	2017 (94.3%)	2020 (95.0%)	Favourable change	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register	South Australia's immunisation rate for babies at 12 months of age is consistent with the national rate.		
Proportion of children fully immunised at one, two and five years	Fully immunised	2 years	2017 (90.2%)	2020 (92.9%)	Favourable change	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register	South Australia's immunisation rate among two year olds is consistent with the national rate.		
Proportion of children fully immunised at one, two and five years	Fully immunised	5 years	2017 (93.8%)	2020 (95.1%)	Favourable change	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register	The proportion of fully immunised five year olds in South Australia is increasing.		
Proportion of children meeting developmental milestones at two and four years	Developmental milestones	2 years			Not available		New funding of \$50.1 million for a new Early Learning Strategy announced on 22/6/21 in SA's State Budget includes funding for additional developmental milestone checks at key stages between birth and school age.		
Proportion of children meeting developmental milestones at two and four years	Developmental milestones	4 years			Not available		New funding of \$50.1 million for a new Early Learning Strategy announced on 22/6/21 in SA's State Budget includes funding for additional developmental milestone checks at key stages between birth and school age.		

Dimension 1: Health

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of children and young people being reported as underweight, overweight or obese	Underweight	2-17 years (inc)	2014-15 (5.4% ± 2.4%*)	2017-18 (6.1% ± 3.3%*)	No change	National Health Survey	These survey results appear to indicate that the proportion of underweight children and young people (2-17 years) has increased. Caution is needed in trend interpretation due to the margin of error.
Proportion of children and young people being reported as underweight, overweight or obese	Overweight	2-17 years (inc)	2014-15 (16.6% ± 4.2%*)	2017-18 (18.9% ± 4.2%*)	No change	National Health Survey	These survey results appear to indicate that the proportion of overweight children and young people (2-17 years) has increased. Caution is needed in trend interpretation due to the margin of error.
Proportion of children and young people being reported as underweight, overweight or obese	Obese	2-17 years (inc)	2014-15 (6.2% ± 2.6%*)	2017-18 (7.5% ± 3.7%*)	No change	National Health Survey	These survey results appear to indicate that the proportion of obese children and young people (2-17 years) has increased. Caution is needed in trend interpretation due to the margin of error.

* The margin of error indicates the magnitude of variability for this measure.

Dimension 1: Health

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
<i>Proportion of young people smoking tobacco</i>	Ever smoked tobacco	12-17 years (inc)	2014 (13.8%)	2017 (10.2%)	Favourable change	Australian School Students' Alcohol and Drugs (ASSAD) Survey
<i>Proportion of young people consuming alcohol</i>	Ever consumed alcohol	12-17 years (inc)	2014 (67.5%)	2017 (66.8%)	No change	Australian School Students' Alcohol and Drugs (ASSAD) Survey
<i>Proportion of young people with potentially unsafe or binge-drinking behaviour</i>	Unsafe or binge drinking – ever	12-17 years (inc)	2014 (58.5%)	2017 (57.2%)	No change	Australian School Students' Alcohol and Drugs (ASSAD) Survey
<i>Proportion of young people taking illicit drugs</i>	Ever taken illicit drugs (including cannabis)	12-17 years (inc)	2014 (14.2%)	2017 (12.8%)	No change	Australian School Students' Alcohol and Drugs (ASSAD) Survey
<i>Proportion of young people taking illicit drugs</i>	Ever taken cannabis	12-17 years (inc)	2014 (11.3%)	2017 (10.2%)	No change	Australian School Students' Alcohol and Drugs (ASSAD) Survey

In 2017, 10% of students (12-17 years) from all school sectors reported having ever smoked tobacco, down from 14% in 2014.

The percentage decline for students (12-17 years) from all school sectors that reported having ever consumed alcohol was less than 1% between 2014 and 2017.

Almost three-fifth of students (12-17 years) from all school sectors that reported ever having consumed more than 4 standard drinks on one or more occasions reduced slightly from 2014 to 2017.

There was no significant change in the proportion of students (12-17 years) from all school sectors that reported ever having taken illicit drugs including cannabis in 2014 and 2017.

There was no significant change in the proportion of students (12-17 years) from all school sectors that reported ever having taken cannabis in 2014 and 2017.

Dimension 1: Health

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people are thriving						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
Proportion of children and young people with access to healthy food	Meeting NHMRC fruit guidelines	2-17 years (inc)	2014-15 (66.9% ± 4.5%*)	2017-18 (70.5% ± 5.7%*)	No change	National Health Survey
	Meeting NHMRC vegetable guidelines	2-17 years (inc)	2014-15 (7.7% ± 3.1%*)	2017-18 (3.7% ± 1.9%*)	Unfavourable change	National Health Survey
Number of children and young people with tooth decay	Tooth decay in deciduous teeth (%)	5-10 years (inc)	2012-14 (37.6%)	2012-14 (37.6%)	Unable to determine	National Child Oral Health Study
	Tooth decay in permanent teeth (%)	6-14 years (inc)	2012-14 (15.3%)	2012-14 (15.3%)	Unable to determine	National Child Oral Health Study

* The margin of error indicates the magnitude of variability for this measure.

The rate of change in children and young people (2-17 years) meeting the NHMRC fruit consumption guidelines has not improved significantly.

Less than 10% of children and young people (2-17 years) reportedly met the 2013 NHRMC guidelines for vegetable consumption. The data indicate a significant decline over time.

Same year data. Unable to determine a trend due to a lack of recent data being available.

The National Oral Health Plan 2015-2024 calls for a population-based epidemiological study of the oral health of children to be conducted every 10 years.

Same year data. Unable to determine a trend due to a lack of recent data.

The National Oral Health Plan 2015-2024 calls for a population-based epidemiological study of the oral health of children to be conducted every 10 years.

Dimension 1: Health

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people are thriving							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of children and young people considering themselves to be in good or excellent health	Good or excellent health	Year 4 to Year 10	2019 (81.3%)	2021 (79.7%)	Unfavourable change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia	The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 students that considered themselves to have medium to high wellbeing declined between 2019 and 2021.
Proportion of 12 year olds considering themselves to be in good or excellent health	Good or excellent health	Year 6	2019 (85.0%)	2021 (83.1%)	Unfavourable change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia	In 2021, four in five Year 6 students (83%) reported their health as good or excellent, down from 85% in 2019.
Proportion of 16 year olds considering themselves to be in good or excellent health	Good or excellent health	Year 10	2019 (70.6%)	2021 (70.0%)	No change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia	Year 10 students' wellbeing status declined marginally from 2019 to 2021.
Proportion of children and young people estimated to have an emotional, mental health or behavioural problem	Mental health support service	5-17 years (inc)	2018 14.3% (12.4% - 16.6%)	2020 15.0% (13.7% - 16.3%)	To be determined	South Australian Population Health Survey	In 2020, 15.0% of children and young people (5-17 years) were reported as having used a mental health service in the previous 12 months, up from 14.3% in 2018.

Dimension 2: Safety

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people live in safe housing							
Indicator							
Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
<i>Proportion of children and young people feeling concerned about family conflict</i>	Family conflict	15-19 years (inc)	2016 (64.2%)	2020 (55.6%)	Favourable change	Mission Australia Youth Survey	In 2020, 55.6% of 15-19 years that responded to the national Mission Australia Youth Survey indicated family conflict as a personal concern, down from 64.2% in 2016.
<i>Proportion of children and young people living in households with financial hardship</i>	Financial hardship	Birth to 14 years (inc)	2011 (23.7%)	2016 (20.9%)	Unable to determine	Census of Population and Housing	Unable to determine trend - more recent data from this source are not yet available. In 2016, 21% of children and young people from birth to 14 years lived in households experiencing financial hardship, a slight drop since 2011 (24%) but significantly higher than in 2001 (12%).
<i>Number of children and young people experiencing homelessness</i>	Homelessness (per 1,000 population)	Birth to 18 years (inc)	2011 (42.4)	2016 (38.7)	Unable to determine	Census of Population and Housing	Unable to determine trend - more recent data from this source are not yet available. At 38.7 per 1,000 population in 2016, the number of children and young people experiencing homelessness was lower than in 2011 (42.4 per 1,000 population).

Dimension 2: Safety

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people are safe from preventable injury							
Indicator	Children and young people are safe from preventable injury						
Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	
Number of children and young people presenting to emergency departments with potentially preventable hospitalisations	Potentially preventable hospitalisations (% of total admissions)	Birth to 17 years (inc)	2016 (13.6%)	2020 (11.1%)	Favourable change	Health Information Portal (Admitted Activity), SA Health	The proportion of potentially preventable hospitalisations in public hospitals for children and young people under 18 years declined between 2016 and 2020.
Number of deaths of children and young people being attributed to preventable/unintentional injury	Injury death (per 100,000) population	Birth to 14 years (inc)	2010–12 (4.5)	2014–16 (5.3)	Unable to determine	Children's Headline Indicators, AIHW	Unable to determine trend - more recent data from this source are not yet available. During 2014–16, the injury death rate for children and young people birth to 14 years was 5.3 per 100,000 population, higher than in 2010–12 (4.5%).
Number of police cautions or fines issued for failing to safely restrain passengers under 16 years	Failing to safely restrain passengers	Under 16 years	2016-17 (761 cases annually)	2020-21 (438 cases annually)	Favourable change	South Australian Government Data Directory	These numbers of police cautions or fines were calculated using financial year data.
Number of children and young people 5-13 years attending a swimming safety program	Swimming safety program	5-13 years					Not available

Dimension 2: Safety

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people are safe from abuse and neglect						
Indicator	Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend
				Data Source	Commentary	
<i>Number of children and young people being admitted to out-of-home care</i>	Admitted to out-of-home care (per 1,000 population)	Under 18 years	2018–19 (2.1)	2019–2020 (2.5)	AIHW Child Protection Collections	South Australia's admission rate to out-of-home care was 2.5 per 1,000 for children and young people under 18 years in 2019-2020, up from 2.1 per 1,000 population in 2018-19.
<i>Number of children and young people being admitted to out-of-home care</i>	In out-of-home care (per 1,000 population)	Under 18 years	2019 (10.3)	2020 (11.2)	AIHW Child Protection Collections	As at 30 June 2020, approximately 4,100 children and young people under 18 years were in out-of-home care in South Australia, a rate of 11.2 per 1,000 population, up from 10.3 as at 30 June 2019.
<i>Proportion of children twelve months old or under being notified to the child protection system</i>	Substantiations of notifications to child protection (per 1,000 population)	Under 12 months	2016–17 (15.7)	2019–2020 (21.9)	AIHW Child Protection Collections	The substantiation rate for infants under 12 months in South Australia in 2019-2020 was 21.9 per 1,000 population, up from 15.7 in 2016-17.
<i>Proportion of children aged five years being notified to the child protection system</i>	Substantiations of notifications to child protection (per 1,000 population)	1-4 years (inc)	2016–17 (5.2)	2019–2020 (7.5)	AIHW Child Protection Collections	The substantiation rate for children from 1-4 years in 2019-2020 was 7.5 per 1,000 population in South Australia, up from 5.2 per 1,000 population in 2016-17.
<i>Proportion of children aged five years being notified to the child protection system</i>	Substantiations of notifications to child protection (per 1,000 population)	5-9 years (inc)	2016–17 (3.9)	2019–2020 (5.8)	AIHW Child Protection Collections	The substantiation rate for children from 5-9 years in 2019-2020 was 5.8 per 1,000 population in South Australia, up from 3.8 per 1,000 population in 2016-17.

Dimension 2: Safety

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people are safe from crime						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
<i>Proportion of children and young people feeling unsafe in their local area at night</i>	Feeling unsafe at night	12-16 years				Not available
<i>Number of children and young people who are victims of offences reported to police</i>	Victims of crime (per 10,000 population) - excluding sexual assault and related sexual offences	Birth to 17 years (inc)	2019 (47.8)	2020 (49.2)	Unfavourable change	Justice Policy and Analytics data, South Australia
<i>Number of arrests involving young people 10-17 years</i>	Apprehended by police (per 10,000 population) – apprehension includes arrested and/or reported	10-17 years (inc)	2019 (81.6)	2020 (59.0)	Favourable change	Justice Policy and Analytics data, South Australia

Children and young people under 18 years were slightly more likely to be the victims of an offence against the person reported to SAPOl in 2020 than in 2019 (49.2 compared with 47.8 per 10,000 population).

The apprehension (arrested/reported) rate for 10-17 years in South Australia in the 2020 calendar year was 59.0 per 10,000 population, a significant reduction since 2019 (81.6).
Data limitations include the number of apprehensions for particular offences not being available separately.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Whole-of-population data table

Children have early experiences that enhance their development						
Indicator	Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend
Proportion of children with special needs, birth to five years, attending approved child care services	Vulnerable group: Aboriginal children	Birth to 5 years (inc)	2016 (1.8%) (5.0% in the community at 30 June 2019)	2020 (2.7%)	Report on Government Services (ROGS)	Unable to determine trend - data interpretation challenges.
						At 30 June 2019, the proportion of Aboriginal children under six years in the community was 5.0%.
						Unable to determine trend - no recent data.
Proportion of children with special needs, birth to five years, attending approved child care services	Vulnerable group: Children with disability	Birth to 5 years (inc)	2013 (3.4%) (5.7% in the community in 2018)	2016 (3.2%)	Report on Government Services (ROGS)	More recent data collected via the National Workforce Census in 2021 may be available in 2022.
						In 2018, the proportion of children with disability under six years in the community was 5.7%.
						Unable to determine trend - no recent data.
Proportion of children with special needs, birth to five years, attending approved child care services	Vulnerable group: Regional areas	Birth to 5 years (inc)	2016 (18.2%) (21.8% in the community in 2019)	2020 (18.3%)	Report on Government Services (ROGS)	Unable to determine trend - data interpretation challenges.
						The baseline and latest year data are 2016 and 2020; the proportion of children under six years in regional areas are 2019 data.
						Unable to determine trend - data interpretation challenges.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Whole-of-population data table

Children have early experiences that enhance their development						
Indicator	Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend
				Data Source		Commentary
Proportion of children with special needs, birth to five years, attending approved child care services	Vulnerable group: Remote areas	Birth to 5 years (inc)	2016 (2.7%) (3.7% in the community in 2019)	2020 (2.5%)	Report on Government Services (ROGS)	Unable to determine trend - data interpretation challenges. The baseline and latest year data are 2016 and 2020; the proportion of children under six years from remote areas are 2019 data.
Proportion of children with special needs, birth to five years, attending approved child care services	Vulnerable group: Low income families	Birth to 5 years (inc)	2016 (21.9%) (20.1% in the community in 2017-18)	2020 (23.9%)	Report on Government Services (ROGS)	Unable to determine trend - data interpretation challenges. The baseline and latest year data are 2016 and 2020; the proportion of children under six years from low income families are 2017-2018 data.
Proportion of children with special needs, birth to five years, attending approved child care services	Vulnerable group: Non-English speaking backgrounds (NESB)	Birth to 5 years (inc)	2013 (12.4%) (17.8% in the community in 2016)	2016 (15.5%)	Report on Government Services (ROGS)	Unable to determine trend - no recent data. In 2016, the proportion of children under six years in the community from NESB was 17.8%. This was higher than the 15.5% attending Australian Government Child Care Subsidy (AGCCS) approved child care services.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Whole-of-population data table

Children have early experiences that enhance their development							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion and number of three-year-old Aboriginal children enrolled in a quality preschool program	Aboriginal	3 years	2016 (70.5%)	2020 (77.0%)	Watching brief	Preschool Education, Australia	The enrolment rate of Aboriginal three year olds in quality preschool programs improved to 77% in 2020, up from 70.5% in 2016.
Proportion of children enrolled in a quality preschool program in the year before attending fulltime school	Preschool	4 years	2016 (87.6%)	2020 (80.8%)	Watching brief	Preschool Education, Australia	In 2020, the enrolment rate for all four year olds in quality preschool programs was 80.8%, down from 87.6% in 2016.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Whole-of-population data table

<i>Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture</i>						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
<i>Proportion of children and young people participating in cultural activities</i>	Participating in cultural activities	5-14 years (inc)	2017-2018 (66.8%)	2017-2018 (66.8%)	Unable to determine	Cultural Participation Survey, ABS
						Same year data. In 2017-18, 67% of children and young people (5-14 years) participated in a cultural activity outside of school hours. These activities included drama, singing, playing a musical instrument, dancing, art and craft, creative writing and creating digital content and excluded screen-based activities or reading for pleasure. Same year data.
<i>Proportion of children and young people attending cultural venues and events</i>	Attending at least one cultural venue or event	5-14 years (inc)	2017-2018 (94.8%)	2017-2018 (94.8%)	Unable to determine	Cultural Participation Survey, ABS
						Same year data. In 2017-18, 95% of children and young people (5-14 years) attended at least one cultural venue or event including art galleries, museums, libraries, live music, theatres, dance performances, musicals, operas and other performing arts, cinemas or drive-ins.
<i>Proportion of children and young people feeling connected to adults in their home</i>	Connected to adults in their home	Year 4 to Year 10 students		Not available		
						The Department for Education (Education Wellbeing and Engagement Collection (WEC) collects self-reported data for Year 4 to Year 10 students feeling connected to adults in school but not for in their home. In December 2020, the Council requested that consideration be given to adding this measure to the WEC survey. Education advised that the request would be considered.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
Proportion of children and young people feeling connected to adults in their school	Connected to adults in their school	Year 4 to Year 10 students	2019 (61.4%)	2021 (61.9%)	No change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia
Proportion of children and young people feeling connected to adults in their community	Connected to adults in their community	Year 4 to Year 10 students	Not available			
Proportion of children and young people with one or more friends in whom they can confide	Friendships	Year 4 to Year 10 students	2019 (90.2%)	2021 (89.5%)	Unfavourable change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia

More than three-fifths of the students in Year 4 to Year 10 participating in the WEC reported feeling connected to an adult at school.

The Department for Education (Education Wellbeing and Engagement Collection (WEC) collects self-reported data for Year 4 to Year 10 students feeling connected to adults in school but not in their community.

In December 2020, the Council requested that consideration be given to adding this measure to the WEC survey. Education advised that the request would be considered.

In 2021, 89.5% of Year 4 to Year 10 students reported that they had one or more friends in whom they could confide, down from 90.2% in 2019.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people play and participate in recreational activities							
Indicator							
Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of children and young people participating in organised activities outside of school hours	Organised activities	Year 4 to Year 10 students	2020 (87.6%)	2021 (88.1%)	Favourable change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia	In 2021, almost 9 in 10 students in Year 4 to Year 10 reported that they participated in organised activities after school (eg, sports, music, arts and craft). This participation rate has improved from 87.6% in 2020 to 88.1% in 2021.
Proportion of children and young people participating in organised activities outside of school hours	Organised sports	Year 4 to Year 10 students	2020 (69.7%)	2021 (70.6%)	Favourable change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia	Almost 7 in 10 students in Year 4 to Year 10 reported that they participated in organised sports. This participation rate has improved from 69.7% in 2020 to 70.6% in 2021.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people are leading satisfied lives							
Indicator	Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	
	Proportion of children and young people feeling optimistic about life	Proportion of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 who report feeling optimistic about life	Year 4 to Year 10 students	2019 (85.7%)	2021 (82.1%)	Unfavourable change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia The 2021 WEC data indicate that 82.1% of Year 4 to Year 10 students reported feeling optimistic about life, down from 85.7% in 2020.
	Proportion of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 who report a medium to high level of satisfaction with life.	Proportion of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 who report a medium to high level of satisfaction with life.	Year 4 to Year 10 students	2019 (80.9%)	2021 (78.0%)	Unfavourable change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 students that reported medium to high levels of satisfaction with life in 2021 was 78%, down from 80.9% in 2019.
	Rate of suicide for children and young people	Rate of suicide for children and young people aged 5-17 years per 100,000 population	5-17 years (inc)	2011-15 (1.7)	2016-20 (2.1)	No change	Causes of Death, Australia In the five years from 2016 to 2020, the suicide rate for children and young people (5-17 years) was 2.1 per 100,000 population, a total of 28 deaths.

Dimension 4: Education

Whole-of-population data table

Children enter the school system ready to take advantage of the learning environment								
Indicator	Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
	Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable in one or more of five domains under the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) when they enter school	Developmentally vulnerable	4-6 years (inc)	2012 (23.7%)	2018 (23.9%)	Unfavourable change	Australian Early Development Census	From 2012 to 2018, unlike most other Australian states and territories, South Australia has shown a small, but steady decline in these results.
	Number of children receiving early childhood intervention supports through the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) or with approved NDIS plan before entering school	Early childhood early intervention (ECEI)	Birth to 6 years (inc)	2016-17 Quarter 4 (482 approved plans)	2019-2020 Quarter 4 (338 approved plans)	Unable to determine	NDIS Quarterly Reports	Unable to determine trend - data interpretation challenges. The approval rate may be linked to the flow of participants entering or exiting the ECEI pathway.
	Number of children receiving early childhood intervention supports through the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) or with approved NDIS plan before entering school	NDIS plan	Birth to 6 years (inc)	2016-17 Quarter 4 (3,445 participants)	2019-2020 Quarter 4 (4,886 participants)	Unable to determine	NDIS Quarterly Reports	Unable to determine trend - data interpretation challenges. While there was an increase in active participants between the two periods, the proportion of children from birth to 6 years decreased from 30% in 2016-17 Quarter 4 to 14% in 2019-2020 Quarter 4.

Dimension 4: Education

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people's experience of learning is positive							
Indicator	Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	
						Data Source	
Proportion of Year 1 students reading at an age-appropriate level or better	Phonics	Phonics	Year 1	2018 (43%)	2021 (67%)	Favourable change	Phonics Screening Check, Department for Education, South Australia Year 1 government school students achieved significant improvements in phonics, an increase of 23% from 43% in 2018 to 67% in 2021.
Proportion of Year 3 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Reading	Reading	Year 3	2016 (93.4%)	2021 Preliminary (94.7%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP The proportion of Year 3 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading increased only marginally from 2016 to 2021.
Proportion of Year 3 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Writing	Writing	Year 3	2016 (95.2%)	2021 Preliminary (95.5%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP The proportion of Year 3 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in writing increased only marginally from 2016 to 2021.
Proportion of Year 3 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Numeracy	Numeracy	Year 3	2016 (94.2%)	2021 Preliminary (94.9%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP The proportion of Year 3 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in numeracy increased only marginally from 2016 to 2021.

Dimension 4: Education

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people's experience of learning is positive							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of Year 5 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Reading	Year 5	2016 (91.5%)	2021 Preliminary (94.2%)	Favourable change	National Assessment Program, NAP	There has been a slow improvement for Year 5 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading over time.
Proportion of Year 5 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Writing	Year 5	2016 (91.7%)	2021 Preliminary (90.6%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The results for Year 5 students indicate a slight decline for writing from 2016 to 2021. The rate appears to be cyclical.
Proportion of Year 5 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Numeracy	Year 5	2016 (92.8%)	2021 Preliminary (94.3%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The proportion of Year 5 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in numeracy increased marginally from 2016 to 2021. The trend is relatively flat and appears to be cyclical.
Proportion of Year 7 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Reading	Year 7	2016 (94.2%)	2021 Preliminary (93.3%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The proportion of Year 7 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading reduced slightly from 2016 to 2021.
Proportion of Year 7 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Writing	Year 7	2016 (90.1%)	2021 Preliminary (88.5%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The proportion of Year 7 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in writing was highest in 2016 (90.1%). Since then it has been between 86% and 89%.
Proportion of Year 7 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Numeracy	Year 7	2016 (95.2%)	2021 Preliminary (92.5%)	Unfavourable change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The proportion of Year 7 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in numeracy was highest in 2016 (95.2%) but declined to 92.5% in 2021.

Dimension 4: Education

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people are engaged in school, further education, training or work							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of young people fully engaged in school, work or further education and training	Fully engaged	15-19 years (inc)	2017 (86.0% ± 3.2%*)	2021 (88.2% ± 4.1%*)	No change	Survey of Education and Work, ABS	The margin of error is wide – meaning that the apparent rise in the proportion of young people being fully engaged in school, work or further education and training is not significant.
Proportion of young people with disability, partially or fully engaged in school, work or further education and training	Partially or fully engaged	15-19 years (inc)	2016 (84.3%)	2016 (84.3%)	Unable to determine	Census of Population and Housing	Unable to determine trend - no earlier or recent data.
Rate of attendance for students enrolled at school	Rate of school attendance	Year 1 to Year 10	2015 (91.9%)	2019 (91.2%)	No change	National Report on Schooling in Australia, ACARA	Attendance rate is defined as the number of actual full-time equivalent student-days attended by full-time students in Years 1-10 as a percentage of the total number of possible student-days attended over the period. Data for 2020 are not available due to different arrangements put in place as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Proportion of young people completing a senior secondary certificate of education or equivalent by 19 years	Senior secondary certificate	Year 12	2015 (86.0%)	2019 (90.0%)	Favourable change	National Report on Schooling in Australia, ACARA	There has been a steady improvement in the proportion of young people completing a senior secondary certificate of education qualification or equivalent between 2015 and 2019.

* The margin of error indicates the magnitude of variability for this measure.

Dimension 5: Citizenship

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people develop skills for an independent life							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of young people 14-15 years that are literate	Reading	Year 9	2016 (91.9%)	2021 Preliminary (88.9%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The proportion of Year 9 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading reduced slightly in 2021. The trend appears to be cyclical.
Proportion of young people 14-15 years that are literate	Writing	Year 9	2016 (81.5%)	2021 Preliminary (81.3%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The proportion of Year 9 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in writing indicates less than 1% change from 2016 to 2021.
Proportion of young people 14-15 years that are numerate	Numeracy	Year 9	2016 (94.4 %)	2021 Preliminary (93.9%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The proportion of Year 9 students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in numeracy indicates less than 1% change from 2016 to 2021.

Dimension 5: Citizenship

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people develop skills for an independent life						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
Measure						Commentary
Proportion of young people 15-19 years that are financially literate	Financial numeracy	15-19 years (inc)				Not available
Proportion of young people 15-19 years that are financially literate	Inflation	15-19 years (inc)				Not available
Proportion of young people 15-19 years that are financially literate	Diversification	15-19 years (inc)				Not available
Proportion of young people 15-19 years that are financially literate	Risk-return	15-19 years (inc)				Not available
Proportion of young people 15-19 years that are financially literate	Money illusion	15-19 years (inc)				Not available
Proportion of young people 16-19 years with a driver's licence	Driver's licence	16-19 years (inc)	2014 (17 years: 42.2%) (18 years: 62.0%) (19 years: 68.0%)	2018 (17 years: 36.9%) (18 years: 58.8%) (19 years: 66.3%)	Unfavourable change	CSR Road Safety Research Report - Trends in young adult driver licensing rates in South Australia (2021) The proportion of young people 17 to 19 years with a driver's licence decreased between 2014 and 2018.

Dimension 5: Citizenship

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people develop skills for an independent life								
Indicator	Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of young people 15-19 years satisfied with their level of independence		Satisfied with independence	17 years	2008 (Cohort Y06, Wave 3) (94.2%)	2011 (Cohort Y09, Wave 3) (91.7%)	Unable to determine	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY)	Unable to determine trend - no recent data. Due to a methodology change for the LSAY, this question was only asked of young people in the Y15 cohort after the Wave 3 survey.
Average hours of paid employment for young people 15-19 years		Employed young people (hours)	17 years	2011 (Cohort Y09, Wave 3) (14.0)	2017 (Cohort Y15, Wave 3) (12.6)	Unable to determine	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth	Unable to determine trend – data interpretation challenges as the survey margin of error is not provided. Young people (17 years) reported working fewer hours in their main job, a reduction from 14.0 hours in 2011 to 12.6 hours in 2017.
Proportion of young people 15-19 years not currently living with their parents		Not living with parents	18 years	2009 (Cohort Y06, Wave 4) (17.3%)	2012 (Cohort Y09, Wave 4) (13.2%)	Unable to determine	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth	Unable to determine trend - no recent data. Due to a methodology change for the LSAY for Y15 cohort, the scope of this question was expanded to include family members, or a guardian.
Proportion of Year 10 students achieving at or above proficient standard in the Australian curriculum civics and citizenship assessment		Civics and Citizenship	Year 10	2016 (34.0% ± 4.3%*)	2019 (29.0% ± 5.5%*)	No change	National Assessment Program for Civics and Citizenship (NAP-CC) survey	While there is a fall in the proportion of Year 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in the Australian curriculum civics and citizenship assessment, this decrease is not significant due to the wide margin of error associated with this survey.

* The margin of error indicates the magnitude of variability for this measure.

Dimension 5: Citizenship

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people participate in decisions that affect them directly and the wider society							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of children and young people feeling able to have a say on important issues	Having a say on important issues	15-17 years		Not available		General Social Survey, ABS	No South Australia-specific data and no age-aligned data available.
Proportion of young people 18 years enrolled to vote	Enrolled to vote	18-19 years (inc)	2016 federal election (70.7%)	2019 federal election (61.6%)	Unfavourable change	Australian Electoral Commission	The proportion of enrolments of 18-19 year olds has decreased over time.

Dimension 5: Citizenship

Whole-of-population data table

Children and young people are engaged in community activities							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of children and young people participating in volunteering	Volunteering	15-19 years (inc)	2011 (19.2%)	2016 (22.5%)	Unable to determine	Census of Population and Housing	Unable to determine trend - no recent data. In 2016, children and young people (15-19 years inc) were 1.2 times more likely to be volunteering than in 2011.
Proportion of children and young people participating in community support groups	Community support groups	15-17 years		Not available		General Social Survey, ABS	No South Australia-specific data and no age-aligned data available.

Annex 2 – Aboriginal data table

Dimension 1: Health							Aboriginal data table	
Babies are born healthy								
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary	
Proportion of low birthweight babies as a proportion of all live births	Low birthweight	Birth	2015 (14.3%)	2019 (12.9%)	No change	AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection	In 2019, of 757 live births of Aboriginal babies in South Australia, 12.9% weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth.	
Proportion of pregnant mothers smoking in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy	Pregnant mothers smoking	Before birth	2014 (49.9%)	2018 (49.1%)	No change	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health	No more recent data.	
Proportion of mothers under 20 years when giving birth	Proportion of mothers	Under 20 years	2014 (15.0%)	2018 (9.8%)	Favourable change	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health	In 2018, reportedly 352 Aboriginal women who gave birth had smoked in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy.	
Proportion of mothers under 20 years when giving birth	Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	Under 20 years	2014 (49.3)	2018 (31.7)	Favourable change	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health	The 2018 pregnancy outcomes data in South Australia were published in October 2021. No more recent data available.	
Proportion of women attending a first antenatal visit in the first 14 weeks of pregnancy	First antenatal visit in first 14 weeks	Before birth	2014 (54.7%)	2018 (60.9%)	Favourable change	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health	The 2018 pregnancy outcomes data in South Australia were published in October 2021. No more recent data available.	

Dimension 1: Health

Aboriginal data table

Children have a healthy early life							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 population)	Under 12 months	2013-2015 (6.3 ± 2.9*)	2016-2018 (4.2 ± 2.3*)	Unable to determine	AIHW and ABS analysis of the ABS Causes of Death Collection	The data are subject to wide variability. The variability band was 2.9% in 2013-2015 and 2.3% in 2016-2018.
Proportion of children fully immunised at one, two and five years	Fully immunised	1 year	2017 (90.3%)	2020 (91.3%)	Favourable change	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register	The immunisation rate is trending upwards over time.
Proportion of children fully immunised at one, two and five years	Fully immunised	2 years	2017 (87.6%)	2020 (88.3%)	No change	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register	The immunisation rate improved marginally from 2017 to 2020.
Proportion of children fully immunised at one, two and five years	Fully immunised	5 years	2017 (94.2%)	2020 (97.0%)	Favourable change	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register	The immunisation rate is trending upwards over time.
Proportion of children meeting developmental milestones at two and four years	Developmental milestones	2 years			Not available		New funding of \$50.1 million for a new Early Learning Strategy announced on 22/6/21 in SA's State Budget includes funding for additional developmental milestone checks at key stages between birth and school age.
Proportion of children meeting developmental milestones at two and four years	Developmental milestones	4 years			Not available		New funding of \$50.1 million for a new Early Learning Strategy announced on 22/6/21 in SA's State Budget includes funding for additional developmental milestone checks at key stages between birth and school age.

* The variability band indicates the magnitude of variability or spread for this measure.

Dimension 1: Health

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
Proportion of children and young people being reported as underweight, overweight or obese	Underweight	2-17 years (inc)		Not available		National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
	Overweight	2-17 years (inc)		Not available		National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
Proportion of children and young people being reported as underweight, overweight or obese	Obese	2-17 years (inc)		Not available		National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
	Overweight/ Obese	2-17 years (inc)	2018-19 (43.7% ± 12.2%*)	2018-19 (43.7% ± 12.2%*)	Unable to determine	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey

* The margin of error indicates the magnitude of variability for this measure.

Due to the small sample size, the ABS reports 'underweight/ normal weight' as one category for Aboriginal children and young people 2-17 years.

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Due to the small sample size, the ABS reports 'underweight/ normal weight' as one category for Aboriginal children and young people 2-17 years.

Same year data. Due to a high margin of error, caution should be exercised when interpreting the result of this survey.

Dimension 1: Health

Aboriginal data table

<i>Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours</i>						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
Measure						Commentary
<i>Proportion of young people smoking tobacco</i>	Ever smoked tobacco	12-17 years (inc)		Not available		Australian School Students' Alcohol and Drugs (ASSAD) Survey No state-specific data are available for Aboriginal children and young people from this survey.
<i>Proportion of young people consuming alcohol</i>	Ever consumed alcohol	12-17 years (inc)		Not available		Australian School Students' Alcohol and Drugs (ASSAD) Survey No state-specific data for Aboriginal children and young people are available from this survey.
<i>Proportion of young people with potentially unsafe or binge-drinking behaviour</i>	Unsafe or binge drinking – ever	12-17 years (inc)		Not available		Australian School Students' Alcohol and Drugs (ASSAD) Survey No state-specific data for Aboriginal children and young people are available from this survey.
<i>Proportion of young people taking illicit drugs</i>	Ever taken illicit drugs (including cannabis)	12-17 years (inc)		Not available		Australian School Students' Alcohol and Drugs (ASSAD) Survey No state-specific data for Aboriginal children and young people are available from this survey.
<i>Proportion of young people taking illicit drugs</i>	Ever taken cannabis	12-17 years (inc)		Not available		Australian School Students' Alcohol and Drugs (ASSAD) Survey No state-specific data for Aboriginal children and young people are available from this survey.

Dimension 1: Health

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people are thriving							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of children and young people with access to healthy food	Meeting NHMRC fruit guidelines	2-17 years (inc)	2018-19 (64.9% ± 7.8%*)	2018-19 (64.9% ± 7.8%*)	Unable to determine	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey	Same year data. The survey result is subject to a wide margin of error.
Proportion of children and young people with access to healthy food	Meeting NHMRC vegetable guidelines	2-17 years (inc)	2018-19 (11.9% ± 10.3%*)	2018-19 (11.9% ± 10.3%*)	Unable to determine	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey	Same year data. The survey result is subject to a wide margin of error.
Number of children and young people with tooth decay	Tooth decay in deciduous teeth (%)	5-10 years (inc)	No data available	No data available		National Child Oral Health Study	No state-specific data for Aboriginal children and young people are available from this study.
Number of children and young people with tooth decay	Tooth decay in permanent teeth (%)	6-14 years (inc)	No data available	No data available		National Child Oral Health Study	No state-specific data for Aboriginal children and young people are available from this study.

* The margin of error indicates the magnitude of variability for this measure.

Dimension 1: Health

Aboriginal data table

<i>Children and young people are thriving</i>							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
<i>Proportion of children and young people considering themselves to be in good or excellent health</i>	Good or excellent health	Year 4 to Year 10	2019 (77.7%)	2021 (76.0%)	No change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection	The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 Aboriginal students in government schools that considered themselves to have medium to high wellbeing was 76.0% in 2021, down from 77.7% in 2019.
<i>Proportion of 12 year olds considering themselves to be in good or excellent health</i>	Good or excellent health	Year 6	2019 (82.1%)	2021 (80.0%)	No change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection	In 2021, four in five Year 6 Aboriginal students in government school (80.0%) reported their health as good or excellent, down from 82.1% in 2019.
<i>Proportion of 16 year olds considering themselves to be in good or excellent health</i>	Good or excellent health	Year 10	2019 (61.1%)	2021 (63.9%)	No change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection	The wellbeing status of Year 10 Aboriginal students in government schools has improved marginally from 2019 to 2021.
<i>Proportion of children and young people estimated to have an emotional, mental health or behavioural problem</i>	Mental health support service	5-17 years (inc)		Information suppression		South Australian Population Health Survey	Sample size for the Aboriginal children and young people is too small for meaningful reporting.

Dimension 2: Safety

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people live in safe housing								
Indicator	Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of children and young people feeling concerned about family conflict	Family conflict		15-19 years (inc)		Not available		Mission Australia Youth Survey	The number of Aboriginal 15-19 year olds in South Australia responding to the Mission Australia Survey in 2020 is small, hence the data have not been reported separately.
	Financial hardship		Birth to 14 years (inc)	2011 (26.8%)	2016 (28.1%)	Unable to determine	Census of Population and Housing	Unable to determine trend - more recent Census data are not yet available. Almost 3 in 10 Aboriginal children and young people birth to 14 years lived in households experiencing housing stress in 2016, up from 26.8% in 2011.
	Homelessness (per 1,000 population)		Birth to 18 years (inc)	2016 (259.8)	2016 (259.8)	Unable to determine	Census of Population and Housing	Unable to determine trend - more recent Census of Population and Housing are not yet available.

Dimension 2: Safety

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people are safe from preventable injury						
Indicator	Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend
				Data Source		Commentary
Number of children and young people presenting to emergency departments with potentially preventable hospitalisations	Potentially preventable hospitalisations (% of total admissions)	Birth to 17 years (inc)	2016 (17.5%)	2020 (15.8%)	No change	The proportion of potential preventable hospitalisations in public hospitals for children and young people birth to 17 years was 16% in 2020, a decrease from 17.5% in 2016. The decrease was not statistically significant.
Number of deaths of children and young people being attributed to preventable/unintentional injury	Injury death (per 100,000) population	Birth to 14 years (inc)	2008-2012 (9.3)	2012-2016 (20.9)	Unable to determine	Unable to determine trend - more recent data from this source are not yet available. Data in 2009-2015 are not publishable due to low numbers, confidentiality or other concerns about the quality of the data.
Number of police cautions or fines issued for failing to safely restrain passengers under 16 years	Failing to safely restrain passengers	Under 16 years		Not available		The available data are not disaggregated for Aboriginal children and young people.
Number of children and young people 5-13 years attending a swimming safety program	Swimming safety program	5-13 years				Not available

Dimension 2: Safety

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people are safe from abuse and neglect						
Indicator	Measure	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
Number of children and young people being admitted to out-of-home care	Admitted to out-of-home care (per 1,000 population)	Under 18 years	2018-19 (17.2)	2019-20 (19.4)	Unfavourable change	AIHW Child Protection Collections
	In out-of-home care (per 1,000 population)	Under 18 years	2019 (75.3)	2020 (84.5)	Unfavourable change	AIHW Child Protection Collections
Proportion of children twelve months old or under being notified to the child protection system	Substantiations of notifications to child protection (per 1,000 population)	Under 12 months	2016-17 (100.9)	2019-20 (157.2)	Unfavourable change	AIHW Child Protection Collections
	Substantiations of notifications to child protection (per 1,000 population)	1-4 years (inc)	2016-17 (35.1)	2019-20 (53.8)	Unfavourable change	AIHW Child Protection Collections
Proportion of children aged five years being notified to the child protection system	Substantiations of notifications to child protection (per 1,000 population)	5-9 years (inc)	2016-17 (25.7)	2019-20 (40.8)	Unfavourable change	AIHW Child Protection Collections
	Substantiations of notifications to child protection (per 1,000 population)					

In 2019-20, South Australia's **admission** rate to out-of-home care for Aboriginal children and young people under 18 years was 19.4 per 1,000 population, up from 17.2 in 2018-19.

As of 30 June 2020, 1,519 (84.5 per 1,000) South Australian Aboriginal children and young people under 18 years were **in** out-of-home care - a rate of 84.5 per 1,000 population, up from 75.3 at 30 June 2019.

In 2019-20, Aboriginal infants under 12 months were 1.6 times more likely to be the subject of substantiated notifications than in 2016-17 (157.2 and 100.9 per 1,000 population respectively).

In 2019-20, Aboriginal children 1-4 years were 1.5 times more likely to be the subject of substantiated notifications than in 2016-17 (53.8 and 35.1 per 1,000 population respectively).

The substantiation rate for Aboriginal children 5-9 years in 2019-20 was 40.8 per 1,000 population (up from 25.7 in 2016-17). In 2019-20, Aboriginal 5-9 year olds were 1.6 times more likely to be the subject of a substantiated notification than in 2016-17.

Dimension 2: Safety

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people are safe from crime							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of children and young people feeling unsafe in their local area at night	Feeling unsafe at night	12-16 years				Not available	
Number of children and young people who are victims of offences reported to police	Victims of crime (per 10,000 population) - excluding sexual assault and related sexual offences	Birth to 17 years (inc)	2019 (91.2)	2020 (102.7)	Unfavourable change	Justice Policy and Analytics data, South Australia	In 2020, more Aboriginal children and young people under 18 years were victims of an <i>offence against the person</i> (excluding sexual assault and related sexual offences) that were reported to police than in 2019 (102.7 compared with 91.2 per 10,000 population).
Number of arrests involving young people 10-17 years	Apprehended by police (per 10,000 population) – <i>apprehension includes arrested and/or reported</i>	10-17 years (inc)	2019 (483.1)	2020 (373.4)	Favourable change	Justice Policy and Analytics data, South Australia	The apprehension rate for Aboriginal 10-17 year olds was 373.4 per 10,000 population in the 2020 calendar year, a significant reduction from 483.1 in the 2019 calendar year. Data limitations include the number of apprehensions for particular offences not being separately available.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Aboriginal data table

Children have early experiences that enhance their development													
Indicator	Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary					
Proportion of children with special needs, birth to five years, attending approved child care services	Vulnerable group: Aboriginal children	Birth to 5 years (inc)	2016 (1.8%) (5.0% in the community at 30 June 2019)	2020 (2.7%)	Unable to determine	Report on Government Services (ROGS)	Unable to determine trend - data interpretation challenges. At 30 June 2019, the proportion of Aboriginal children under six years in the community was 5.0%.						
								Vulnerable group: Aboriginal children with disability	Birth to 5 years (inc)	Not available			
											Vulnerable group: Aboriginal children from regional areas	Birth to 5 years (inc)	Not available

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Aboriginal data table

Children have early experiences that enhance their development						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
<i>Proportion of children with special needs, birth to five years, attending approved child care services</i>	Vulnerable group: Aboriginal children from low income families	Birth to 5 years (inc)				Not available
<i>Proportion and number of three-year-old Aboriginal children enrolled in a quality preschool program</i>	Aboriginal	3 years	2016 (70.5%)	2020 (77.0%)	Watching brief	Preschool Education, Australia In 2020, the enrolment rate of Aboriginal three year olds in quality preschool programs improved to 77%, up from 70.5% in 2016.
<i>Proportion of children enrolled in a quality preschool program in the year before attending fulltime school</i>	Preschool	4 years	2016 (82.8%)	2020 (88.5%)	Watching brief	Preschool Education, Australia The enrolment rate of Aboriginal children in quality preschool programs in the year before attending fulltime school improved from 82.8% in 2016 to 88.5% in 2020.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Aboriginal data table

<i>Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture</i>							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	
Measure						Commentary	
<i>Proportion of children and young people participating in cultural activities</i>	Participating in cultural activities	5-14 years (inc)		Not available		Cultural Participation Survey, ABS	For this survey, the ABS does not publish separate data for Aboriginal children and young people.
<i>Proportion of children and young people attending cultural venues and events</i>	Attending at least one cultural venue or event	5-14 years (inc)		Not available		Cultural Participation Survey, ABS	For this survey, the ABS does not publish separate data for Aboriginal children and young people.
<i>Proportion of children and young people feeling connected to adults in their home</i>	Connected to adults in their home	Year 4 to Year 10 students			Not available		The Department for Education (Education) Wellbeing and Engagement Collection (WEC) collects self-reported data for Year 4 to Year 10 students feeling connected to adults in school but not for in their home. In December 2020, the Council requested that consideration be given to adding this measure to the WEC survey. Education advised that the request would be considered.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Aboriginal data table

<i>Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture</i>						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
<i>Proportion of children and young people feeling connected to adults in their school</i>	Connected to adults in their school	Year 4 to Year 10 students	2019 (65.5%)	2021 (68.8%)	Favourable change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia
						The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 Aboriginal students in government schools who felt connected to an adult at school was 68.8% in 2021, significantly higher than 65.5% in 2019.
<i>Proportion of children and young people feeling connected to adults in their community</i>	Connected to adults in their community	Year 4 to Year 10 students			Not available	
						The Department for Education (Education) Wellbeing and Engagement Collection (WEC) collects self-reported data for Year 4 to Year 10 students feeling connected to adults in school but not in their community. In December 2020, the Council requested that consideration be given to adding this measure to the WEC survey. Education advised that the request would be considered.
<i>Proportion of children and young people with one or more friends in whom they can confide</i>	Friendships	Year 4 to Year 10 students	2019 (88.8%)	2021 (88.7%)	No change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia
						The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 Aboriginal students in government schools who reported that they had one or more friends in whom they could confide is consistent at 89% between 2019 and 2021.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people play and participate in recreational activities							
Indicator							
Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of children and young people participating in organised activities outside of school hours	Organised activities	Year 4 to Year 10 students	2020 (84.0%)	2021 (83.7%)	No change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia	The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 Aboriginal students in government schools who participated in organised activities outside of school hours is consistent at 84% between 2020 and 2021.
Proportion of children and young people participating in organised activities outside of school hours	Organised sports	Year 4 to Year 10 students	2020 (61.8%)	2021 (60.9%)	No change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia	The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 Aboriginal students in government schools who participated in organised sports has not changed between 2020 and 2021.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people are leading satisfied lives						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
Proportion of children and young people feeling optimistic about life	Proportion of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 who report feeling optimistic about life	Year 4 to Year 10 students	2019 (81.4%)	2021 (77.8%)	Unfavourable change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia
Proportion of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 who report a medium to high level of satisfaction with life.	Proportion of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 who report a medium to high level of satisfaction with life.	Year 4 to Year 10 students	2019 (77.2%)	2021 (73.6%)	Unfavourable change	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, South Australia
Rate of suicide for children and young people	Rate of suicide for children and young people aged 5-17 years per 100,000 population	5-17 years (inc)		Not available		Causes of Death, Australia

The 2021 WEC data indicate that 77.8% of Year 4 to Year 10 Aboriginal students in government schools reported feeling optimistic about life, down from 81.4% in 2020.

The proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 Aboriginal students in government schools that reported medium to high levels of satisfaction with life in 2021 was 73.6%, down from 77.2% in 2019.

The suicide rate for Aboriginal children and young people in South Australia is suppressed.

Dimension 4: Education

Aboriginal data table

Children enter the school system ready to take advantage of the learning environment								
Indicator	Measure	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
	Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable in one or more of five domains under the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) when they enter school	Developmentally vulnerable	4-6 years (inc)	2012 (51.4%)	2018 (46.0%)	Favourable change	Australian Early Development Census	The proportion of Aboriginal children who are developmentally vulnerable in one or more domains is declining (51.4% in 2012, 46.8% in 2015 and 46.0% in 2018).
	Number of children receiving early childhood intervention supports through the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) or with approved NDIS plan before entering school	Early childhood early intervention (ECEI)	Birth to 6 years (inc)		Not available		NDIS Quarterly Reports	The data are not available.
	Number of children receiving early childhood intervention supports through the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) or with approved NDIS plan before entering school	NDIS plan	Birth to 6 years (inc)		Not available		NDIS Quarterly Reports	The data are not available.

Dimension 4: Education

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people's experience of learning is positive						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
Measure						Commentary
Proportion of Year 1 students reading at an age-appropriate level or better	Phonics	Year 1	2018 (21.0%)	2021 (38.0%)	Favourable change	Phonics Screening Check, Department for Education, South Australia Aboriginal Year 1 government school students have achieved significant improvements in phonics, an increase of 17% from 21% in 2018 to 38% in 2021.
Proportion of Year 3 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Reading	Year 3	2015 (73.4%)	2019 (80.5%)	Favourable change	National Assessment Program, NAP The proportion of Year 3 Aboriginal students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading increased from 2016 to 2019. However, the margin of error is not known. This means caution should be exercised when interpreting the data.
Proportion of Year 3 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Writing	Year 3	2015 (76.0%)	2019 (79.6%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP In 2018, there was a significant dip in the achievement rate for 'writing' for Aboriginal students in Year 3 (71.2%), but the rate improved in 2019 (79.6%). The trend appears to be cyclical.
Proportion of Year 3 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Numeracy	Year 3	2015 (71.1%)	2019 (76.9%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP With the exception of a sudden drop in 2016, more Aboriginal students in Year 3 were attaining at or above the national minimum standard in numeracy in 2019. The trend appears to be cyclical.

Dimension 4: Education

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people's experience of learning is positive							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of Year 5 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Reading	Year 5	2015 (69.1%)	2019 (73.1%)	Favourable change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The proportion of Year 5 Aboriginal students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading increased between 2016 and 2019.
Proportion of Year 5 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Writing	Year 5	2015 (61.1%)	2019 (66.1%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The proportion of Year 5 Aboriginal students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in writing had improved in 2016 to 70.1% before it declined between 2016 and 2018. Thereafter, there was an improvement in 2019. The overall trend appears to be cyclical.
Proportion of Year 5 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Numeracy	Year 5	2015 (74.5%)	2019 (73.3%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The proportion of Year 5 Aboriginal students achieving at or above national minimum standards in numeracy increased from 2016 to 2018 but was lower in 2019. The overall trend appears to be cyclical.

Dimension 4: Education

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people's experience of learning is positive						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
Proportion of Year 7 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Reading	Year 7	2015 (79.5%)	2019 (75.6%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP
Proportion of Year 7 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Writing	Year 7	2015 (57.5%)	2019 (62.9%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP
Proportion of Year 7 students achieving at or above minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy	Numeracy	Year 7	2015 (83.0%)	2019 (72.7%)	Unfavourable change	National Assessment Program, NAP

The proportion of Year 7 Aboriginal students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading reduced to 71.8% in 2018; however, there was a slight improvement from 2018 to 2019.

The overall trend appears to be cyclical.

The proportion of Year 7 Aboriginal students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in writing had improved in 2016 before it declined between 2016 and 2018. Thereafter, there was an improvement in 2019.

The overall trend appears to be cyclical.

The proportion of Year 7 Aboriginal students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in numeracy declined between 2015 and 2018; however, there was a slight improvement between 2018 and 2019.

Dimension 4: Education

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people are engaged in school, further education, training or work							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of young people fully engaged in school, work or further education and training	Fully engaged	15-19 years (inc)	2016 (67.9%)	2016 (67.9%)	Unable to determine	Census of Population and Housing	Unable to determine trend - no earlier or recent data.
	Partially or fully engaged	15-19 years (inc)	2016 (83.6%)	2016 (83.6%)	Unable to determine	Census of Population and Housing	Unable to determine trend - no earlier or recent data.
Rate of attendance for students enrolled at school	Rate of school attendance	Year 1 to Year 10	2015 (81.4%)	2019 (79.8%)	Unfavourable change	National Report on Schooling in Australia, ACARA	Attendance rate is defined as the number of actual full-time equivalent student-days attended by full-time students in Years 1-10 as a percentage of the total number of possible student-days attended over the period. Data for 2020 are not available due to different arrangements put in place as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Proportion of young people completing a senior secondary certificate of education or equivalent by 19 years	Senior secondary certificate	Year 12	2011 (41.4%)	2016 (53.8%)	Unable to determine	Census of Population and Housing	Unable to determine trend - no recent data. The data source are based on the <i>Proportion of Year 12 or equivalent completion of Aboriginal young people who are 19 years of age at the time of the Census.</i>

Dimension 5: Citizenship

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people develop skills for an independent life							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of young people 14-15 years that are literate	Reading	Year 9	2015 (75.0%)	2019 (69.9%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The proportion of Year 9 Aboriginal students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading has fallen between 2015 and 2019. The overall rate appears to be cyclical.
Proportion of young people 14-15 years that are literate	Writing	Year 9	2015 (46.3%)	2019 (51.1%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP	The proportion of Year 9 Aboriginal students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in writing improved in 2019. The overall rate appears to be cyclical.
Proportion of young people 14-15 years that are numerate	Numeracy	Year 9	2015 (82.9%)	2019 (81.9%)	No change	National Assessment Program, NAP	Four-fifths of the Year 9 Aboriginal students achieved at or above the national minimum standard in numeracy in both 2015 and 2019.
Proportion of young people 15-19 years that are financially literate	Financial numeracy	15-19 years (inc)				Not available	
Proportion of young people 15-19 years that are financially literate	Inflation	15-19 years (inc)				Not available	
Proportion of young people 15-19 years that are financially literate	Diversification	15-19 years (inc)				Not available	
Proportion of young people 15-19 years that are financially literate	Risk-return	15-19 years (inc)				Not available	
Proportion of young people 15-19 years that are financially literate	Money illusion	15-19 years (inc)				Not available	

Dimension 5: Citizenship

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people develop skills for an independent life							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of young people 16-19 years with a driver's licence	Driver's licence	16-19 years (inc)	Not available	Not available		South Australian Government Data Directory	The data are not disaggregated for Aboriginal children and young people.
Proportion of young people 15-19 years satisfied with their level of independence	Satisfied with independence	17 years	2008 (Cohort Y06, Wave 3) (91.0%)	2011 (Cohort Y09, Wave 3) (95.6%)	Unable to determine	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth	Unable to determine trend - no recent data. Also, due to small sample sizes, trends cannot be determined from the data.
Average hours of paid employment for young people 15-19 years	Employed young people (hours)	17 years	2011 (Cohort Y09, Wave 3) (18.7)	2017 (Cohort Y15, Wave 3) (14.4)	Unable to determine	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth	Due to small sample sizes, trends cannot be determined from the data.
Proportion of young people 15-19 years not currently living with their parents	Not living with parents	18 years	2009 (Cohort Y06, Wave 4) (30.1%)	2012 (Cohort Y09, Wave 4) (7.0%)	Unable to determine	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth	Unable to determine trend - no recent data. Also, due to small sample sizes, trends cannot be determined from the data.
Proportion of Year 10 students achieving at or above proficient standard in the Australian curriculum civics and citizenship assessment	Civics and Citizenship	Year 10	Not available	Not available		National Assessment Program for Civics and Citizenship (NAP-CC) survey	No South Australia-specific data available for Aboriginal young people.

Dimension 5: Citizenship

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people participate in decisions that affect them directly and the wider society						
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source
Proportion of children and young people feeling able to have a say on important issues	Having a say on important issues	15-17 years		Not available		General Social Survey, ABS
						No South Australia-specific data and no age-aligned data available.
Proportion of young people 18 years enrolled to vote	Enrolled to vote	18-19 years (inc)		Not available		Australian Electoral Commission
						The data are not disaggregated for Aboriginal children and young people.

Dimension 5: Citizenship

Aboriginal data table

Children and young people are engaged in community activities							
Indicator	Measure detail	Age	Baseline year (Baseline value)	Latest year (Latest value)	Trend	Data Source	Commentary
Proportion of children and young people participating in volunteering	Volunteering	15-19 years (inc)	2011 (12.1%)	2016 (14.3%)	Unable to determine	Census of Population and Housing	Unable to determine trend - no recent data. In 2016, 14.3% of Aboriginal children and young people (15-19 year) participated in volunteering, up by 2.2% from 12.1% in 2011.
	Community support groups	15-17 years		Not available		General Social Survey, ABS	No South Australia-specific data and no age-aligned data available.

Annex 3 – Data gaps table

Dimension 1: Health		Data gaps table
Indicator	Children are born healthy	
Measure	Affected population group	Comments
Proportion of pregnant mothers smoking in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy	Aboriginal mothers	The 2018 pregnancy outcomes data in South Australia were published in October 2021. No more recent data available.
Proportion of mothers under 20 years when giving birth	Aboriginal mothers	The 2018 pregnancy outcomes data in South Australia were published in October 2021. No more recent data available.
Proportion of women attending a first antenatal visit in the first 14 weeks of pregnancy	Aboriginal women	The 2018 pregnancy outcomes data in South Australia were published in October 2021. No more recent data available.
Indicator	Children have a healthy early life	
Measure	Affected population group	Comments
Proportion of children meeting developmental milestones at two and four years	All children and young people	No data available. New funding of \$50.1 million announced on 22/6/21 in SA's State Budget for an Early Learning Strategy includes funding for additional developmental milestone checks at key stages between birth and school age.
Indicator	Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours	
Measure	Affected population group	Comments
Proportion of children and young people being reported as underweight, overweight or obese	Aboriginal children and young people	The data source is the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, the latest available data being for 2018-19. Due to the small sample size, the ABS reports 'underweight/ normal weight' as one category for Aboriginal children and young people (2-17 years).

Dimension 1: Health		Data gaps table	
Indicator	Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours		
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
Proportion of young people smoking tobacco	Aboriginal young people	No state-specific data are available for Aboriginal children and young people (12-17 years) from this survey.	
Proportion of young people consuming alcohol	Aboriginal young people	No state-specific data (12-17 years) are available for Aboriginal children and young people from this survey.	
Proportion of young people with potentially unsafe or binge-drinking behaviour	Aboriginal young people	No state-specific data (12-17 years) are available for Aboriginal children and young people from this survey.	
Proportion of young people taking illicit drugs	Aboriginal young people	No state-specific data (12-17 years) are available for Aboriginal children and young people from this survey.	
Indicator	Children and young people are thriving		
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
Proportion of children and young people with access to healthy food	Aboriginal children and young people	The data source is the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, the latest available data being for 2018-19.	
Number of children and young people with tooth decay	All children and young people	The National Oral Health Plan 2015-2024 calls for a population-based epidemiological study of the oral health of children and young people to be conducted every 10 years. The National Child Oral Health Study was last conducted in 2012-14. No state-specific data for Aboriginal children and young people are available from this study.	
Proportion of children and young people estimated to have an emotional, mental health or behavioural problem	Aboriginal children and young people	Sample size for Aboriginal children and young people is too small for meaningful reporting.	

Dimension 2: Safety

Data gaps table

Indicator		Children and young people are safe from preventable injury	
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
Proportion of children and young people feeling concerned about family conflict	Aboriginal young people	A small number of Aboriginal young people (15-19 years) in South Australia responded to the Mission Australia Survey in 2020, hence the data are not reported separately.	
Proportion of children and young people living in households with financial hardship	All children and young people	No more recent data available than the 2016 Census data.	
Number of children and young people experiencing homelessness	All children and young people	No more recent data available than the 2016 Census data.	
Indicator		Children and young people are safe from preventable injury	
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
Number of deaths of children and young people being attributed to preventable/unintentional injury	All children and young people	Data are reported up to 2016 and it is not known if the AIHW will release more data.	
Number of children and young people 5-13 years attending a swimming safety program	All children and young people	No data available. In 2018, the Royal Life Saving Society – Australia published data obtained from a national database of private swim schools across South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria between 2014 and 2016. The data excluded school-based programs and did not represent all children and young people participating in private swimming lessons nationwide.	
Indicator		Children and young people are safe from crime	
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
Proportion of children and young people feeling unsafe in their local area at night	All young people	No South Australia-specific data available from the Australian Child Wellbeing Project (ACWP). No new data have been available since a report published in 2016.	

Dimension 3: Wellbeing		Data gaps table	
Indicator	Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture		
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
Proportion of children with special needs, birth to five years, attending approved child care services	All children	Data for a number of priority equity groups of children are either old or not reported separately for Aboriginal children.	
Indicator	Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture		
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
Proportion of children and young people participating in cultural activities	Aboriginal children and young people	The Australian Bureau of Statistics does not publish separate data for Aboriginal children and young people for this measure.	
Proportion of children and young people feeling connected to adults in their home	All children and young people	The Wellbeing and Engagement Collection (WEC) collects self-reported data for Year 4 to Year 10 students feeling connected to adults in school but not for in their home. In December 2020, the Council requested that consideration be given to adding this measure to the WEC survey and the Department for Education advised that the request would be considered.	
Proportion of children and young people feeling connected to adults in their community	All children and young people	WEC collects self-reported data for Year 4 to Year 10 students feeling connected to adults in school but not in their community. In December 2020, the Council requested that consideration be given to adding this measure to the WEC survey and the Department for Education advised that the request would be considered.	
Indicator	Children and young people are leading satisfied lives		
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
Rate of suicide for children and young people	Aboriginal children and young people	Publication of the suicide rate for Aboriginal children and young people in South Australia is suppressed.	

Dimension 4: Education		Data gaps table	
Indicator	Children enter the school system ready to take advantage of the learning environment		
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
<i>Number of children receiving early childhood intervention supports through the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) or with approved NDIS plan before entering school</i>	Aboriginal children	The NDIS does not publish data for Aboriginal children under 7 years.	
Indicator	Children and young people are engaged in school, further education, training or work		
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
<i>Proportion of young people fully engaged in school, work or further education and training</i>	Aboriginal young people	The data source is Survey of Education and Work; however, these data are not disaggregated for Aboriginal young people (15 -19 years) in South Australia. Instead, the SA's 2021 Report Card uses the latest available data are from the 2016 Census.	
<i>Proportion of young people with disability, partially or fully engaged in school, work or further education and training</i>	All young people	No more recent data available than from the 2016 Census.	
<i>Proportion of young people completing a senior secondary certificate of education qualification or equivalent by 19 years</i>	Aboriginal young people	The National Report on Schooling in Australia (ACARA) does not report separately for Aboriginal Year 12 students. No more recent data available than from the 2016 Census.	

Dimension 5: Citizenship

Data gaps table

Indicator		Children and young people develop skills for an independent life	
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
Proportion of young people 15-19 years that are financially literate	All young people	Only 2018 data are available (Source-HILDA); no trend can be established, and it's not known if these data will again be collected and reported.	
Proportion of young people 16-19 years with a driver's licence	All young people	No recent data available. A report received in October 2021 tracks this measure up to 2018.	
Proportion of Year 10 students achieving at or above proficient standard in the Australian curriculum civics and citizenship assessment	Aboriginal young people	While more data are available from the South Australian Government Data Directory, these data reflect the number of licenses rather than the number of license holders. The data are not disaggregated for Aboriginal young people.	
Indicator		Children and young people participate in decisions that affect them directly and the wider society	
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
Proportion of children and young people feeling able to have a say on important issues	All young people	No South Australia-specific data and no age-aligned data available.	
Proportion of children and young people participating in volunteering	All young people	No more recent data available than the 2016 Census.	
Indicator		Children and young people are engaged in community activities	
Measure	Affected population group	Comments	
Proportion of children and young people participating in community support groups	All young people	No South Australia-specific data and no age-aligned data available.	

Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACRA	Aboriginal Communities and Families Health Research Alliance
Act	<i>Children and Young People (Oversight and Advocacy Bodies) Act 2016</i>
AEDC	Australian Early Development Census
CARL	Child Abuse Report Line
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service
Charter	Charter for Children and Young People
CDSIRC	Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee
CACYP	Commissioner for Aboriginal Children and Young People
CCYP	Commissioner for Children and Young People
Council	Child Development Council
DCP	Department for Child Protection
ECEI	Early childhood early intervention
Framework	South Australia's Outcomes Framework for Children and Young People
GCYP	Guardian for Children and Young People
IESP	Inclusive Education Support program
IFS	Intensive Family Support
IRSD	Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage
KTYJC	Kurlana Tapa Youth Justice Centre
LSAY	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth
MoE	Margin of error
NAIDOC	National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee
NAPCC	National Assessment Program Civics and Citizenship
NAPLAN	National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy
NCCD	Nationally Consistent Collection of Data on School Students with Disability
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NESB	non-English speaking background
OOHC	out-of-home care
SA	South Australia
SACE	South Australian Certificate of Education
SAPOL	South Australia Police
SARs	Special Administrative Regions
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SNAICC	The Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care
TCV	Training Centre Visitor
WCHN	Women's and Children's Health Network
WHO	World Health Organisation

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