



South Australia's Outcomes Framework for Children and Young People

Data and Technical Report

Every young South Australian counts

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Language and definitions

The term 'children and young people' is inclusive of all babies, children and young people from birth up to the age of 18 years.

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

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Introduction

The Outcomes Framework for Children and Young People supports the development and wellbeing of South Australians from birth to 18 years. It adopts a long-term focus to track and improve the outcomes of all children and young people. A collective and sustained effort will enable children and young people in South Australia to start well, grow strong and experience a good life, now and in the future. The framework identifies five key dimensions as measurable descriptions of success at the population level:

1. Young South Australians are physically, mentally and emotionally healthy
2. Young South Australians are safe and nurtured
3. Young South Australians are happy, inspired and engaged
4. Young South Australians are successful learners
5. Young South Australians participate actively in society.

The framework provides a structured approach to determine how children and young people fare in each dimension, by providing the evidence that shows if improved outcomes are equally shared by all.

For each indicator there is a set of measures that allows progress to be tracked and provides a holistic view of the wellbeing and development of all children and young people.

The Data and Technical Report provides the detailed technical specifications for measures (TSMs) in the Outcomes Framework. The report captures the latest available data from a variety of state, national and international sources, to monitor, track and report the outcomes of children and young people.

The TSMs are the basis for reporting the evidence and, as far as possible, includes information as described in the TSM definitions.

To promote greater equality of outcomes for all children and young people, where possible, data are disaggregated in sub-categories:

- male and female
- Aboriginal children and young people
- children and young people with disability
- children and young people living in out-of-home care
- metropolitan Adelaide and regional South Australian populations
- socioeconomic status.

Technical specification for measures (TSM) definitions

Dimension:	Indicator: <i>Both as stated in the Outcomes Framework.</i>				
Measure	<i>The measure as stated in the Outcomes Framework.</i>				
Rationale	<i>The reason for inclusion based on up to date and best available data and evidence.</i>				
Reporting	<i>Reporting for this measure based on the data that are available.</i>				
Definition	Numerator	<i>The number of children and young people that satisfy the measure in the sample population.</i>			
	Denominator	<i>Total number of children and young people in the sample population.</i>			
	Weighted	<i>Whether the data is weighted / adjusted /calibrated to reflect the population</i>			
	Time period	<i>What time period the data is collected in (eg calendar year or financial year).</i>			
	Mode	<i>Relative frequency (proportion, percentage, rate etc.)</i>			
Data source	Main dataset	<i>Link to main dataset.</i>			
	Alternatives	<i>Link to alternative dataset.</i>			
Data availability	Baseline year	<i>Annual data – 5 years previous to the current year. Non-annual data – The data directly preceding the current release. Census data.</i>			
	Frequency	<i>How often new data are released.</i>			
	Age	<i>Age range of children and young people reported in the measure.</i>			
	Next data	<i>The next most likely year for which the data will be reported.</i>			
	Release date	<i>When the next data might be published (based on the release dates of previous data).</i>			
Breakdown <i>Data availability for the following sub-categories.</i>	Age		Sex		Aboriginal
	Geography		Socioeconomic		Disability
Maps	<i>The geography classification of the maps.</i>				
Comparability <i>State, national & international benchmarking.</i>	State/territory		National		International
Further information	<i>Any further information or explanation regarding the data.</i>				

Glossary

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACARA	Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority
ACIR	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register
AEDC	Australian Early Development Census
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ASSAD	Australian School Students Alcohol and Drug Survey
CaFHS	Child and Family Health Service
CDSIRC	Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee
GSS	General Social Survey
HILDA	Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey
IRSD	Index of relative socioeconomic disadvantage
LSAC	Longitudinal Study of Australian Children
LSAY	Longitudinal Study of Australian Youth
NAPLAN	National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RoGS	Report on Government Services
SACE	South Australian Certificate of Education
SEIFA	Socioeconomic indexes for areas
SEW	Survey of Education and Work
WEC	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection
WHO	World Health Organization
YBFS	Year Before Fulltime School

Key

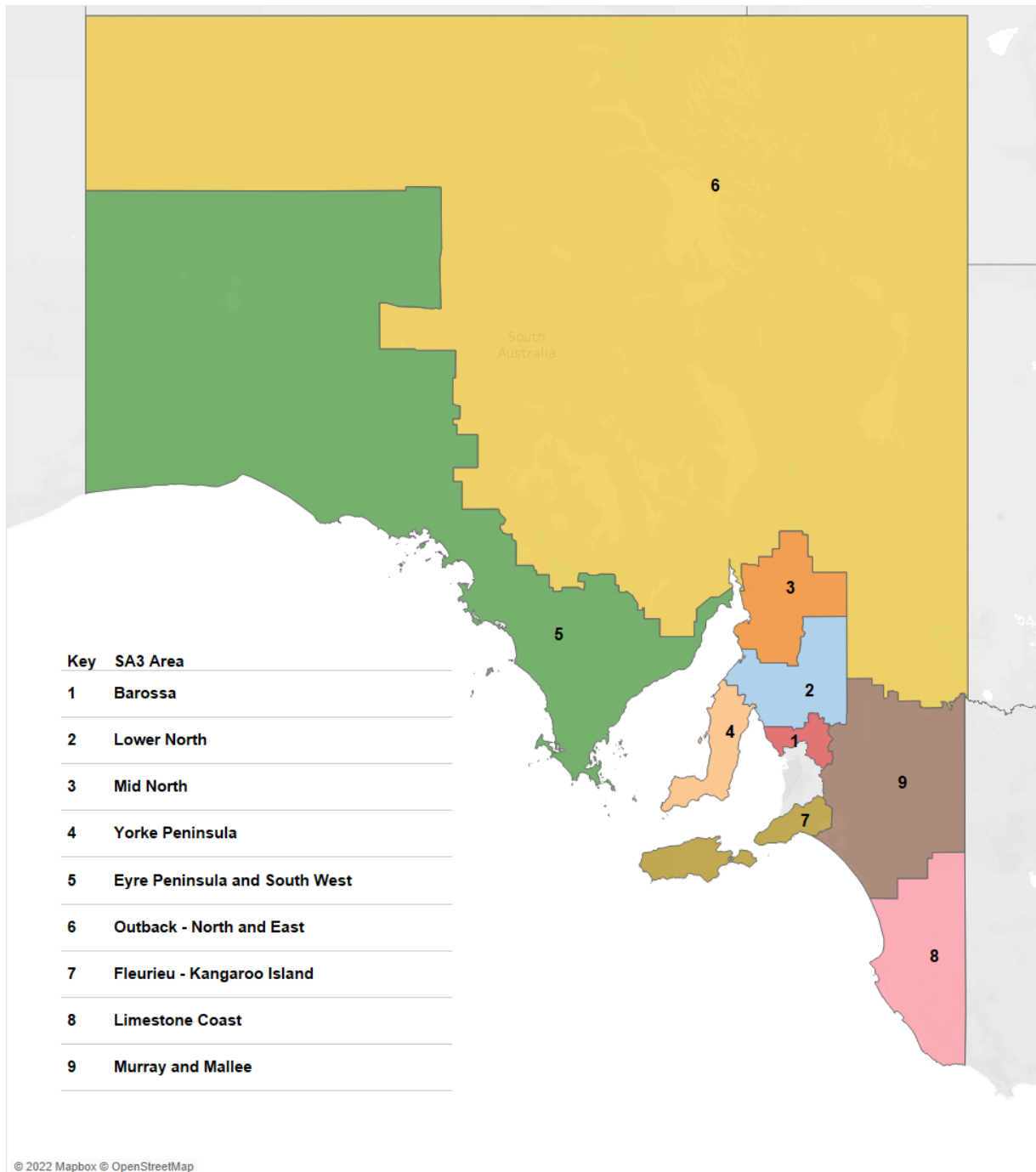
N	Not currently collected/not publishable/not requested
Y	Currently collected and available.
P	Currently collected and partially available.
R	Currently not available and has been requested.
NA	Not applicable to this measure.

Geography key for maps

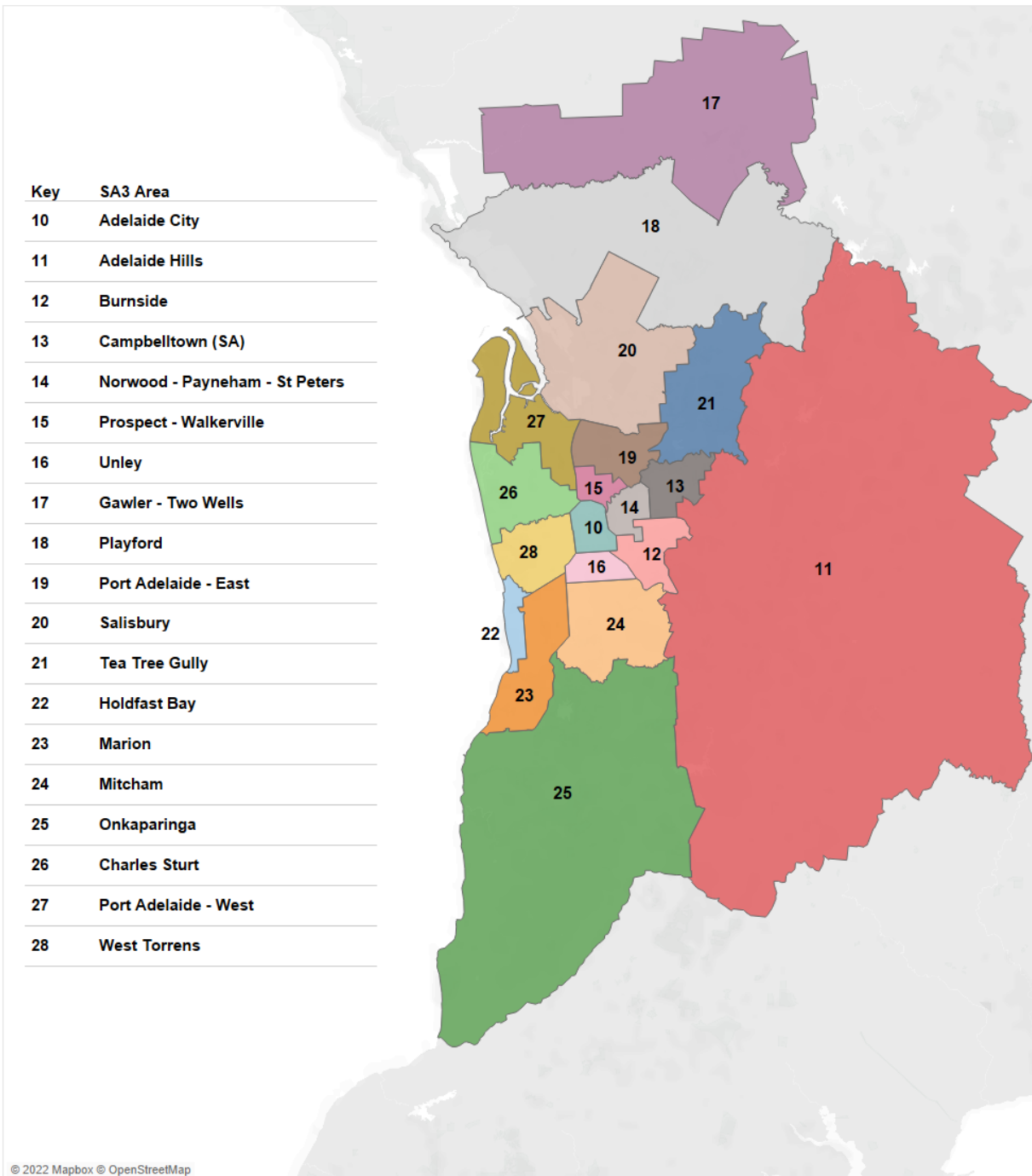
1. Statistical Area 3 (SA3) – Australian Bureau of Statistics geography classification
2. Statistical Area 4 (SA4) – Australian Bureau of Statistics geography classification
3. Remoteness structure – Major cities, inner & outer regional, remote & very remote
4. Local government (Council) regions
5. Local health network – South Australia.

Maps

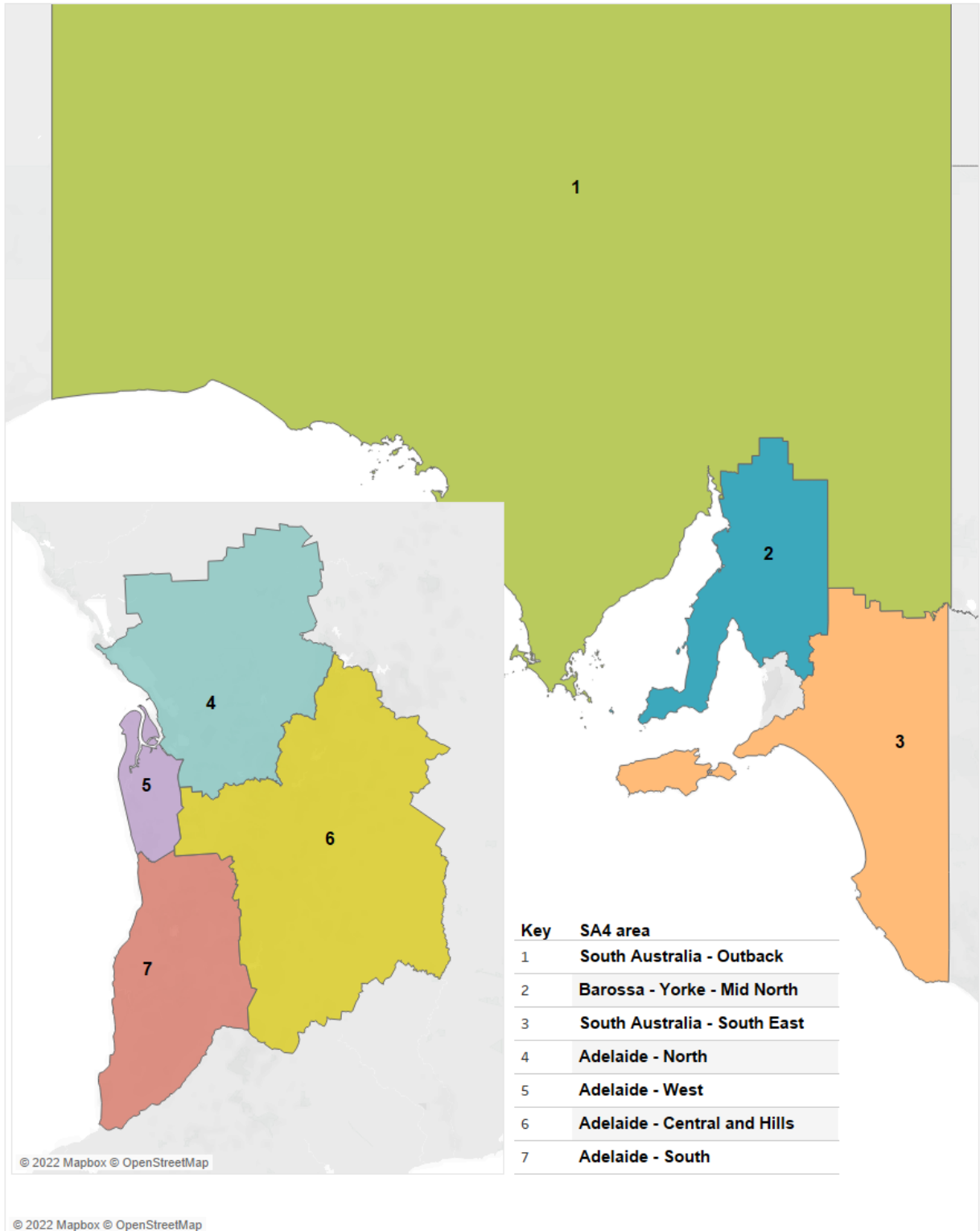
Statistical Area 3 (SA3) of regional South Australia - Australian Bureau of Statistics classification



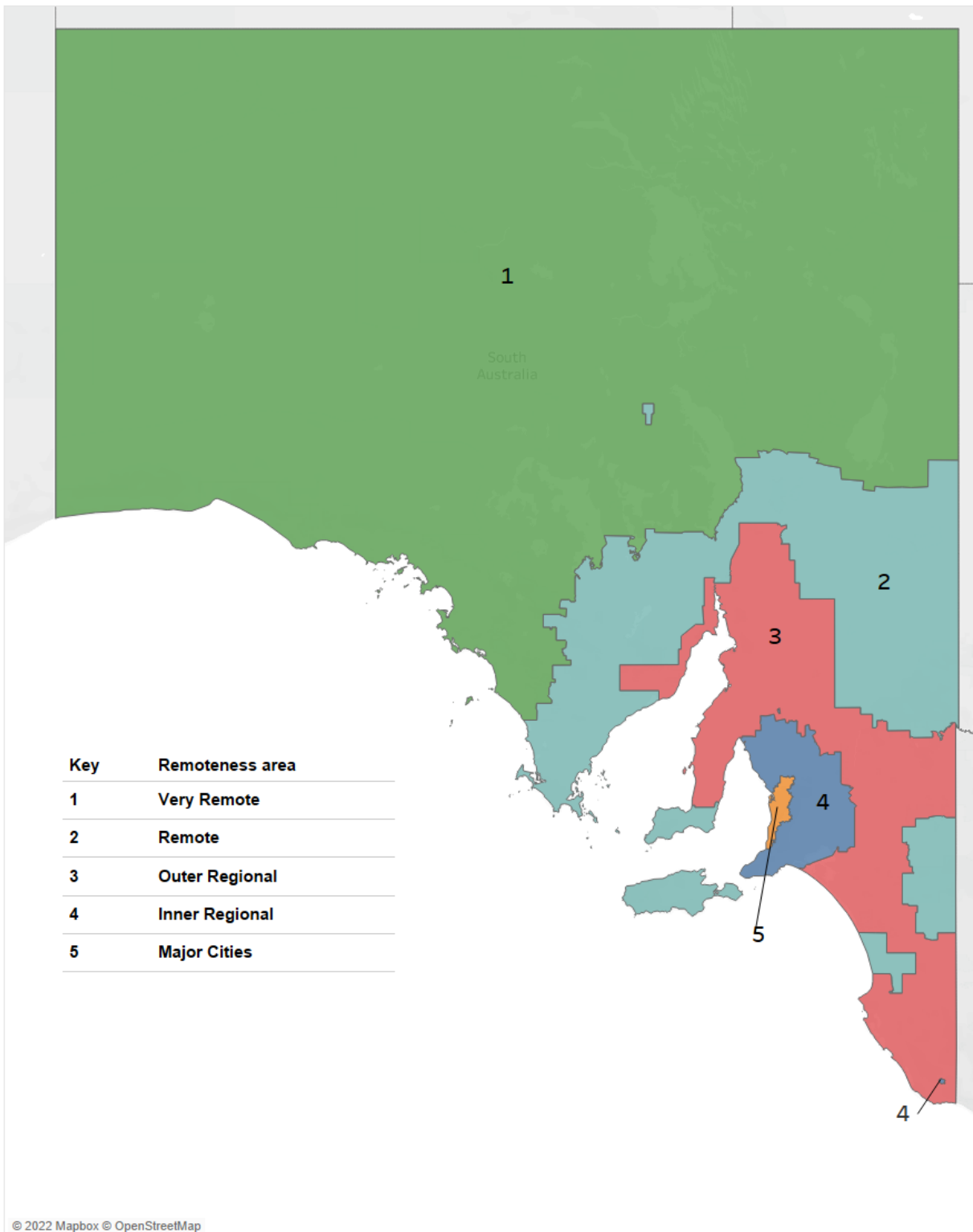
Statistical Area 3 (SA3) of metropolitan South Australia - Australian Bureau of Statistics classification



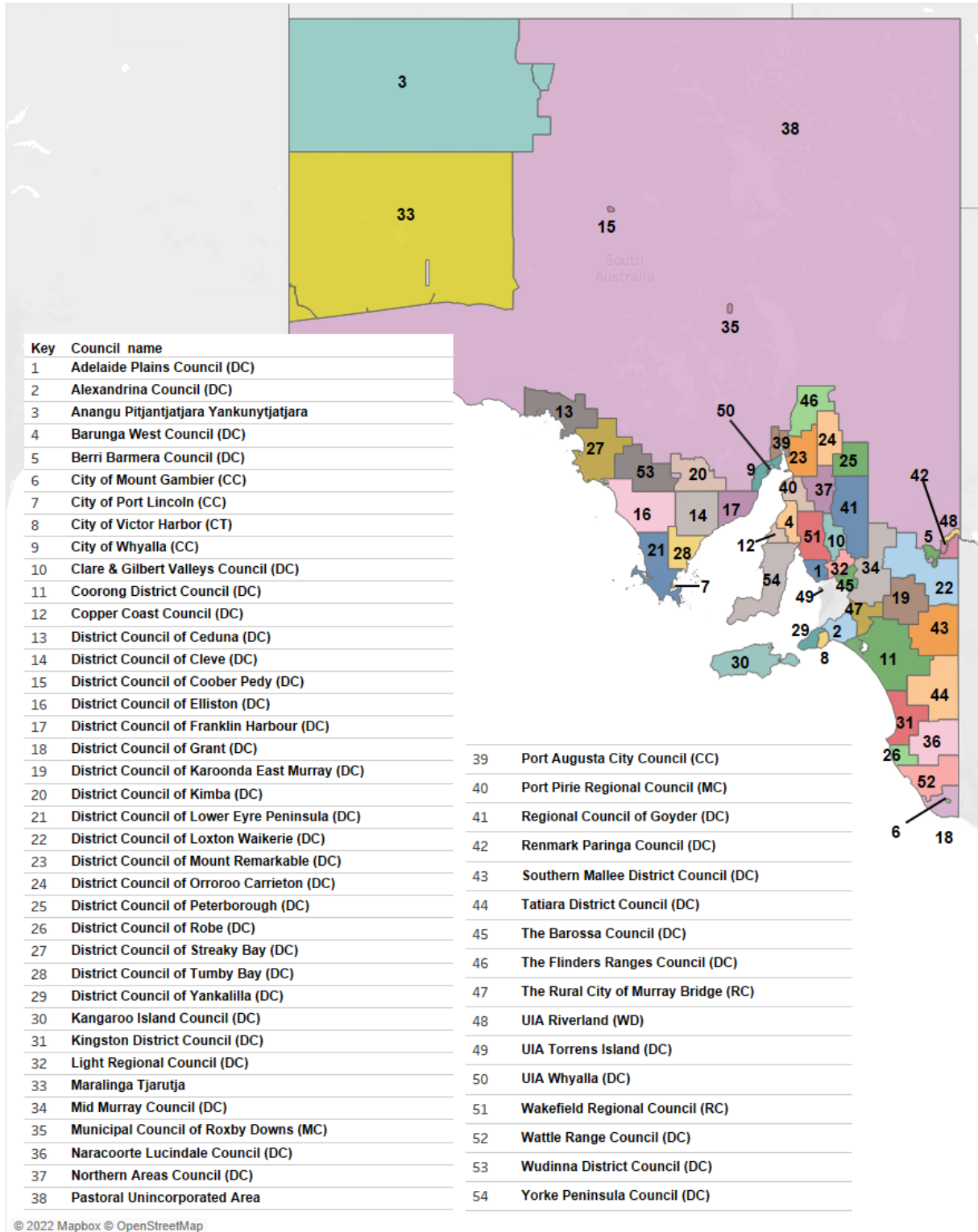
Statistical Area 4 (SA4) of South Australia - Australian Bureau of Statistics classification



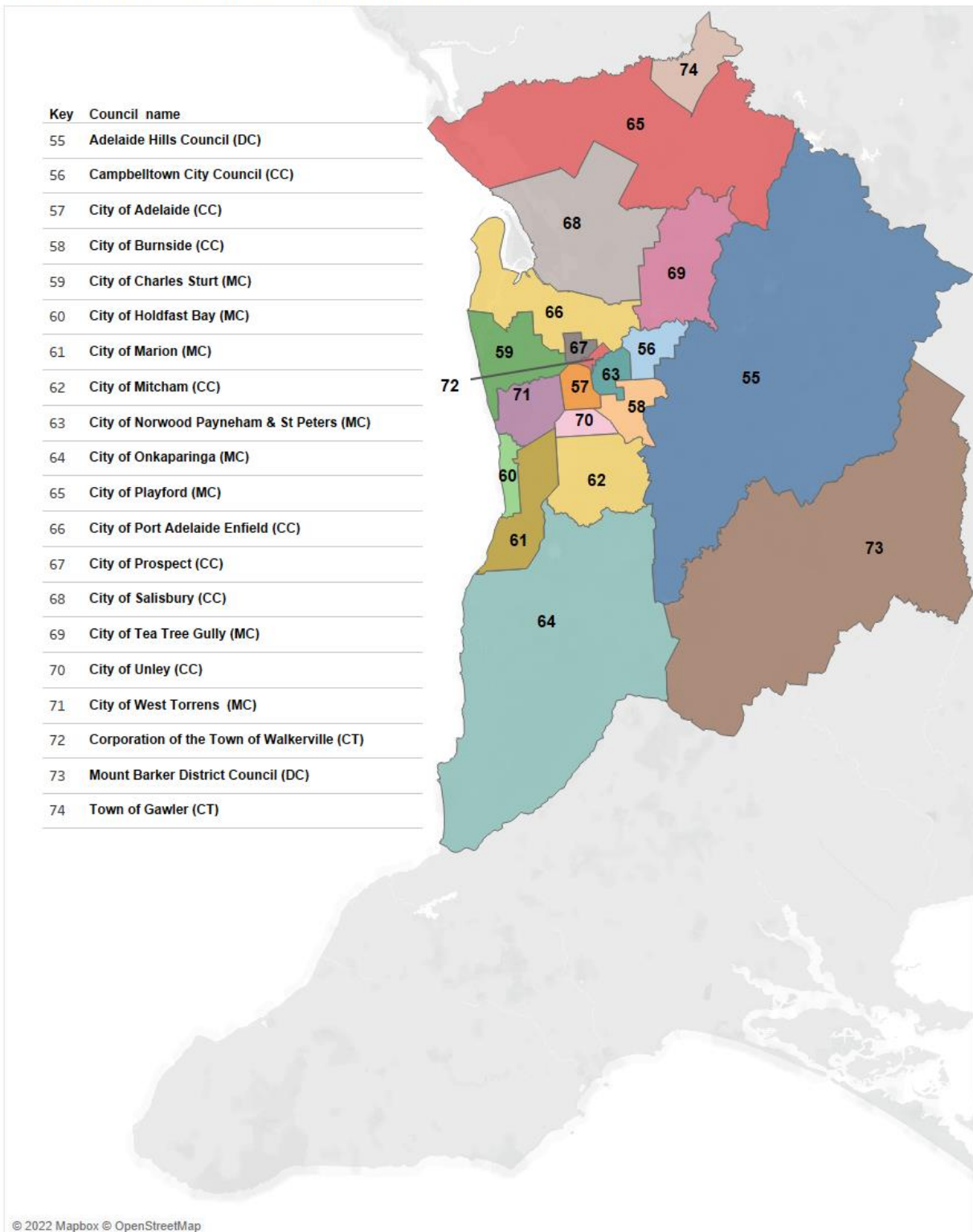
Remoteness structure - Australian Bureau of Statistics



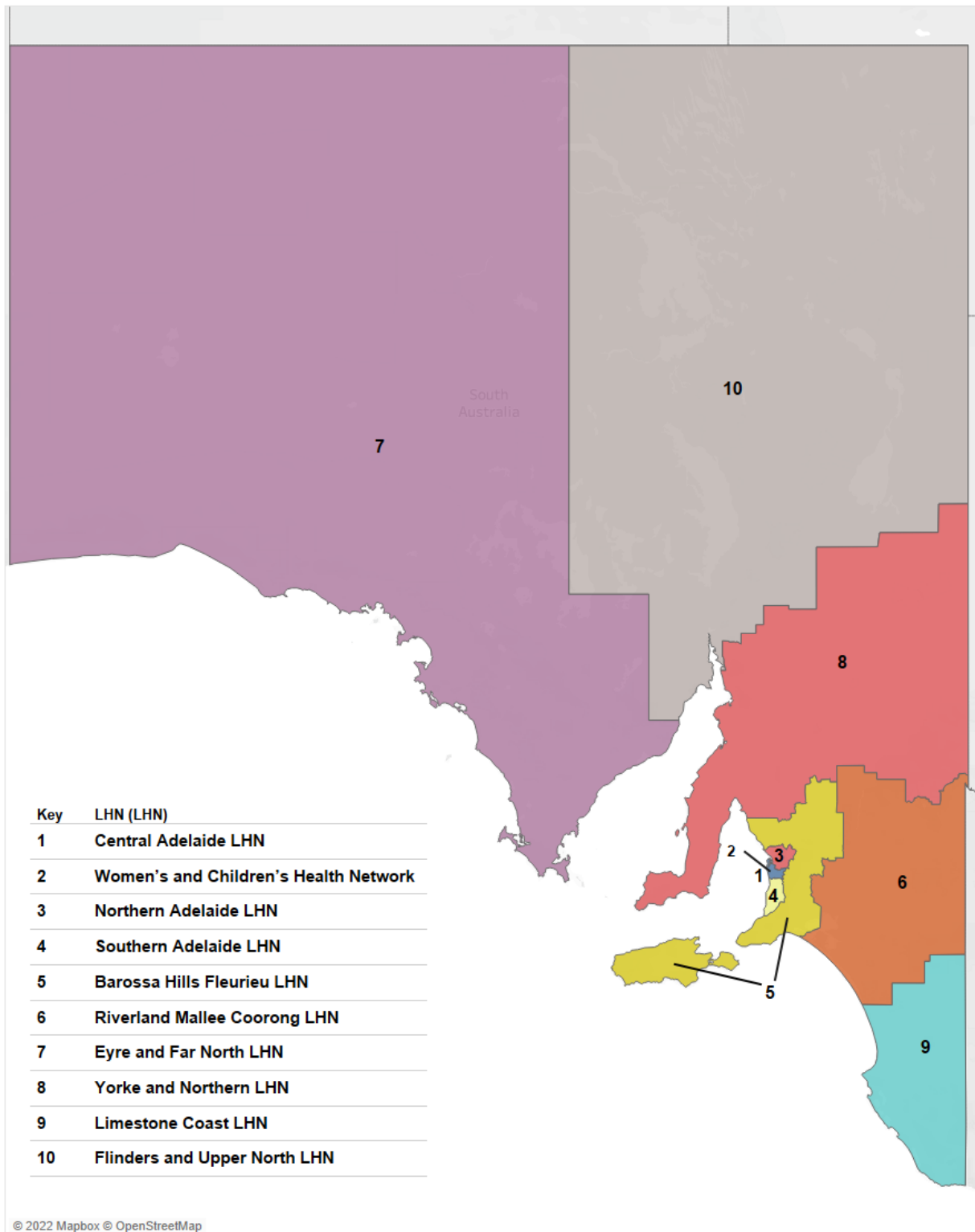
Local government regions of regional South Australia



Local government regions of metropolitan Adelaide



Local health networks - South Australia



Dimension 1: Health

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Babies are born healthy					
Measure	Proportion of low birthweight babies as a proportion of all live births					
Rationale	Low birth weight is a key measure of infant health and a principal determinant of a baby's chances of future survival, good health, development and wellbeing. Low birth weight babies have a greater risk of poor health, dying and of developing chronic diseases later in life. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of all live births of babies weighing less than 2,500g.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of live births of babies weighing less than 2,500g.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Number of live births (including premature and full term births).				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Australia's mothers and babies, [AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection]				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Birth				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	NA	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	Statistical Area 3 (SA3)					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	Y
Further information	-					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Babies are born healthy					
Measure	Proportion of pre-term births					
Rationale	Preterm birth is the single greatest cause of death and disability in children. Preterm babies are more likely to face serious health issues such as cerebral palsy, visual and hearing impairments. Often these babies do not have fully developed immune systems which makes them more susceptible to infections. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of pre-term births.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of babies born pre-term (20-36 weeks).				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Number of live births (including premature and full term births).				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Australia's mothers and babies, [AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection]				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	N/A				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	NA	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	Statistical Area 3 (SA3)					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	Y
Further information	-					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Babies are born healthy					
Measure	Proportion of pregnant mothers smoking in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy					
Rationale	Smoking during pregnancy can cause serious pregnancy-related health problems including; complications during labour and an increased risk of miscarriage, premature birth, stillbirth, low birth weight and sudden unexpected death in infancy. Smoking during pregnancy is an important modifiable determinant of low birth weight and infant mortality. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of pregnant mothers smoking during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of women that smoked at any time during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy. This includes women who quit smoking during their pregnancy and those that continued smoking up to 20 weeks of pregnancy.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Number of women who gave birth with known smoking status during pregnancy.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Australia's mothers and babies, [AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection]				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2017 (Whole-of-population); 2017 (Aboriginal data)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	N/A				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	NA	<i>Sex</i>	NA	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	Statistical Area 3 (SA3)					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	The WHO have reported international data by country for this measure. It is not used in this report due to the inconsistency with the data reported by AIHW. It includes women who quit smoking before the first antenatal visit.					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Babies are born healthy					
Measure	Proportion of mothers under 20 years when giving birth					
Rationale	<p>Teenage pregnancy is a key measure of health inequalities and child poverty. Young mothers may experience an increased risk of postnatal depression and poor mental health in the first few years after giving birth. Teenage mothers may have fewer opportunities to access higher education and employment and may experience significant socioeconomic disadvantage. Their children have increased risk of infant mortality, low birth weight and being born into poverty. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	<p>The data are reported in 2 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of mothers under the age of 20 years when giving birth. 2. Birth rate (per 1,000 population) for women aged 15-19 years. 					
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of women aged 15-19 years who gave birth. <i>Denominator</i> Number of women who gave birth. <i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of women aged 15-19 years who gave birth. <i>Denominator</i> Population estimate for women aged 15-19 years. <i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> 1. Proportion/percentage 2. Rate per 1,000 women</p>					
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> Australia's mothers and babies. [AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection]</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health</p>					
Data availability	<p><i>Baseline year</i> 2017 (Whole-of-population); 2016 (Aboriginal data)</p> <p><i>Frequency</i> Annual</p> <p><i>Age</i> Under 20 years</p> <p><i>Next data</i> 2021</p> <p><i>Release date</i> 2024</p>					
Breakdown	Age	NA	Sex	NA	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	Y	Disability	N
Maps	Statistical Area 3 (SA3)					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	Y
Further information	From 2016, the birth rate (per 1,000 population) for all women aged 15-19 years excludes mothers not usually resident in Australia or whose SA2 of usual residence was 'Not stated'.					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Babies are born healthy					
Measure	Proportion of women attending a first antenatal visit in the first 14 weeks of pregnancy					
Rationale	Early antenatal care is an opportunity for health providers to deliver care and support, and to give information, to pregnant women in the first trimester of pregnancy. It is also an opportunity for health professionals to provide a number of screenings and tests. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of women attending a first antenatal visit within the first 14 weeks of pregnancy.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of women attending a first antenatal visit within the first 14 weeks of pregnancy.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Number of women giving birth with known date of gestation.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Australia's mothers and babies, [AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection]				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2017 (Whole-of-population); 2016 (Aboriginal data)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	N/A				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	Age	NA	Sex	NA	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	Statistical Area 3 (SA3)					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children have a healthy early life					
Measure	Rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births					
Rationale	Reducing the risk of infant and child mortality, through prevention and early intervention, improves life chances and health and wellbeing outcomes for both mother and child. [Source]					
Reporting	Rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of deaths, due to all causes, less than 1 year of age.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of live births.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Rate (per 1,000 live births)				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Deaths, Year of registration, Summary data, Sex, States, Territories and Australia - Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Pregnancy Outcomes Unit, SA Health, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, AIHW				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2017 (Whole-of-population); 2014-2016 (Aboriginal data)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Under 1 year				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	NA	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	NA	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	NA	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	Remoteness					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	Y
Further information	-					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children have a healthy early life
Measure	Proportion of children fully immunised at one, two and five years
Rationale	Immunisation is an effective medical intervention to prevent disease. Vaccination protects individuals and others in the community by increasing the level of immunity in the population and minimising the spread of infection. Proper and timely immunisation effectively protects the community from debilitating and sometimes deadly diseases and is most effective when a high proportion of the population has been immunised. [Source]
Reporting	The data are reported in 3 ways: 1. Proportion of children fully immunised at one year of age. 2. Proportion of children fully immunised at two years of age. 3. Proportion of children fully immunised at five years of age.
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children 12 to less than 15 months fully vaccinated according to the National Immunisation Programme Schedule.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Number of children 12 to less than 15 months registered in the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR).</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children 24 to less than 27 months fully vaccinated according to the National Immunisation Programme Schedule.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Number of children 24 to less than 27 months registered in the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR).</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 3</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children 60 to less than 63 months fully vaccinated according to the National Immunisation Programme Schedule.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Number of children 60 to less than 63 months registered in the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR).</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR), Department of Health Australian Government</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> Nil</p>
Data availability	<p><i>Baseline year</i> 2018</p> <p><i>Frequency</i> Annual</p> <p><i>Age</i> 1, 2 and 5 years</p> <p><i>Next data</i> 2021</p> <p><i>Release date</i> March 2022</p>

Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	N	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	P
Further information	<p>From quarter ending 31 December 2014, an additional 3 vaccines were included in the definition of fully immunised for the 24 to 27 month cohort.</p> <p>In March 2017, an additional 3 vaccines were included in the definition of fully immunised for the 24 to 27 month cohort.</p>					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children have a healthy early life					
Measure	Proportion of children meeting developmental milestones at two and four years					
Rationale	To ensure that children are on track with their growth and development children should be screened at regular intervals. As children grow, they should achieve certain milestones at certain ages. If these milestones are not met, then referrals and/or additional supports should be provided to the family and child. The earlier developmental delays are identified, the better the opportunity to successfully intervene and support the child to get back on track.					
Reporting	The data are reported in 2 ways: 1. Proportion of children meeting developmental milestones at two years of age. 2. Proportion of children meeting developmental milestones at four years of age.					
Definition	Measure 1		Measure 2			
	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children two years of age.	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children four years of age.		
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children two years of age.	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children four years of age.		
	<i>Weighted</i>	-	<i>Weighted</i>	-		
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Child Health and Development Record, CaFHS				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	N/A				
	<i>Frequency</i>	N/A				
	<i>Age</i>	N/A				
	<i>Next data</i>	N/A				
	<i>Release date</i>	N/A				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	Currently unable to obtain data.					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours
Measure	Proportion of children and young people being reported as underweight, overweight or obese
Rationale	<p>Being underweight may be a sign of malnutrition and may result from a lack of and/or an inability to access food. Children and young people who are malnourished may be deprived of essential vitamins, minerals and nutrients for healthy cognitive, psychosocial, behavioural and physical development. [Source]</p> <p>Excess weight is associated with premature death and avoidable ill health. Childhood obesity may have both intermediate and long-term effects on health and wellbeing. Excess weight in children may lead to excess weight in adulthood. [Source]</p>
Reporting	<p>The data are reported in 3 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of children and young people 2-17 years of age measuring as being underweight. 2. Proportion of children and young people 2-17 years of age measuring as being overweight. 3. Proportion of children and young people 2-17 years of age measuring as being obese.
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people with measured Body Mass Index (BMI) under 18.5 in a specific survey.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children with measured BMI calculated in the same survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to population estimates, ABS</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people with measured BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 in a specific survey.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children with measured BMI calculated in the same survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to population estimates, ABS</p> <p>Measure 3</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people with measured BMI of 30.0 and over in a specific survey.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children with measured BMI calculated in the same survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to population estimates, ABS</p> <p><i>Time period</i> At time of survey.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> National Health Survey, ABS. National Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, ABS</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> South Australian Population Health Survey SA Health</p>

Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2014-15 (National Health Survey) 2018-19 (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	3 years (National Health Survey) 6 years (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey)				
	<i>Age</i>	2-17 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	Y
Maps	Primary Health Network (PHN)					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	<p>BMI is calculated by weight (kg) divided by height (m) squared: BMI=kg/m². Other data source - OPAL (Obesity Prevention and Lifestyle).</p> <p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, data from the 2020-21 National Health Survey were collected online only, hence physical measurements (height, weight, waist and blood pressure) were not collected which means no BMI data are available from the 2020-21 National Health Survey. Such physical measurements were subsequently collected in 2022.</p> <p>The National Health Survey: First results, 2022 is anticipated to be released on 15/12/2023</p>					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: <i>Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours</i>											
Measure	Proportion of young people smoking tobacco											
Rationale	Tobacco smoking is a preventable cause of death and disease in Australia. It is associated with an increased risk of health conditions including heart disease, diabetes, stroke, cancer, renal disease, eye disease and respiratory conditions such as asthma, emphysema and bronchitis. Most adults who smoke started smoking when they were teenagers. [Source]											
Reporting	The data are reported in 2 ways: 1. Proportion of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have ever smoked tobacco. 2. Proportion of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have smoked tobacco in the previous week.											
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have ever smoked tobacco. (Source-ASSAD)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of respondents in survey</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to school enrolment estimates, ABS</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have smoked tobacco in the previous week. (Source-ASSAD)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of respondents in survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to school enrolment estimates, ABS</p> <p><i>Time period</i> At time of survey.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>											
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> Australian Secondary School students' Use of Tobacco, Alcohol, Over-the-counter Drugs, and Illicit Substances (ASSAD), Cancer Council Victoria</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> National Health Survey, ABS</p>											
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2014	<i>Frequency</i>	3 years	<i>Age</i>	12-17 years (inc)	<i>Next data</i>	2022	<i>Release date</i>	2024		
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-											
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N						
Further information	Data provided by ASSAD report the proportion of young people smoking tobacco.											

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours											
Measure	Proportion of young people vaping											
Rationale	Vaping is the act of using an e-cigarette, or 'vape,' ie a lithium battery-powered device that uses cartridges filled with liquids, or 'juice.' Vaping is unsafe and potentially dangerous. While the long-term health effects are unclear, it is known that vaping in the short-term has been associated with nausea, vomiting, mouth and airway irritation, chest pain and heart palpitations. E-cigarettes can serve as a 'gateway' to nicotine addiction and cigarette smoking. [Source]											
Reporting	The data are reported in 2 ways: 3. Proportion of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have ever vaped. 4. Proportion of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have vaped in the previous week.											
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have ever vaped. (Source-ASSAD)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of respondents in survey</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to school enrolment estimates, ABS</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have vaped in the previous week. (Source-ASSAD)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of respondents in survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to school enrolment estimates, ABS</p> <p><i>Time period</i> At time of survey.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>											
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> National Drug Strategy Household Survey</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> Australian Secondary School students' Use of Tobacco, Alcohol, Over-the-counter Drugs, and Illicit Substances (ASSAD), Cancer Council Victoria</p>											
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2014	<i>Frequency</i>	3 years	<i>Age</i>	12-17 years (inc)	<i>Next data</i>	2022	<i>Release date</i>	2024		
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-											
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N						
Further information	-											

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours					
Measure	Proportion of young people consuming alcohol					
Rationale	Earlier initiation of drinking is related to more frequent and higher quantity alcohol consumption in adolescence. These patterns are, in turn, related to the development of alcohol-related harms in adolescence and adulthood. There are high risks of injury, violence and self-harm for young people who consume alcohol. Alcohol consumption is related to increased risks of numerous cancers, diabetes, cardiovascular disease and other morbidities in adulthood. [Source]					
Reporting	The data are reported in 2 ways: 1. Proportion of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have ever consumed alcohol. 2. Proportion of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have consumed alcohol in the previous month.					
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have ever consumed alcohol. (Source-ASSAD)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of respondents in survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to school enrolment estimates, ABS</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have consumed alcohol in the previous month. (Source-ASSAD)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of respondents in survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to school enrolment estimates, ABS</p> <p><i>Time period</i> At time of survey.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>					
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> Australian Secondary School students' Use of Tobacco, Alcohol, Over-the-counter Drugs, and Illicit Substances (ASSAD), Cancer Council Victoria</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> National Health Survey, ABS</p>					
Data availability	<p><i>Baseline year</i> 2014</p> <p><i>Frequency</i> 3 years</p> <p><i>Age</i> 12-17 years (inc)</p> <p><i>Next data</i> 2022</p> <p><i>Release date</i> 2024</p>					
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	N
	Geography	N	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	Data provided by ASSAD report the proportion of young people drinking alcohol.					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours					
Measure	Proportion of young people with potentially unsafe or binge-drinking behaviour					
Rationale	<p>Young people are at greater risk of alcohol-related harm than adults. As the brain keeps developing into the mid-twenties, drinking alcohol can greatly increase the risk of damage to the evolving brain. It can also lead to problems with alcohol later in life.</p> <p>As well as increasing the risk of short- and longer-term health problems, binge drinking can lead to young people taking risks and putting themselves in dangerous situations, such as drink-driving or having unsafe sex. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	Proportion of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they drank more than four drinks on at least one day in the past seven days.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they drank more than four drinks on at least one day in the past seven days. (Source-ASSAD)				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to school enrolment estimates, ABS				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of respondents in survey.				
	<i>Time period</i>	At time of survey.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Australian Secondary School students' Use of Tobacco, Alcohol, Over-the-counter Drugs, and Illicit Substances (ASSAD) , Cancer Council Victoria				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	National Health Survey, ABS				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2014				
	<i>Frequency</i>	3 years				
	<i>Age</i>	12-17 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	N
	Geography	N	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	Data provided by ASSAD report the proportion of young people binge-drinking.					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours	
Measure	Proportion of young people taking illicit drugs	
Rationale	Illicit drug use can cause serious harm to young people, their families and the broader community. A considerable number of lives are lost every year to overdose, and illicit drug use can be a contributing factor in road trauma, crime, family violence, illness, lost opportunity, and reduced productivity. [Source]	
Reporting	The data are reported in 3 ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have ever taken illicit drugs. 2. Proportion of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have taken illicit drugs (including cannabis) in the previous 12 months. 3. Proportion of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have taken illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in the previous 12 months. 	
Definition	Measure 1 <i>Numerator</i> Number of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have ever taken illicit drugs. (Source-ASSAD) <i>Denominator</i> Total number of respondents in survey. <i>Weighted</i> Weighted to school enrolment estimates, ABS	
	Measure 2 <i>Numerator</i> Number of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have taken illicit drugs (including cannabis) in the previous 12 months. (Source-ASSAD) <i>Denominator</i> Total number of respondents in survey. <i>Weighted</i> Weighted to school enrolment estimates, ABS	
	Measure 3 <i>Numerator</i> Number of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have taken illicit drugs (excluding cannabis) in the previous 12 months. (Source-ASSAD) <i>Denominator</i> Total number of respondents in survey. <i>Weighted</i> Weighted to school enrolment estimates, ABS	
	<i>Time period</i>	At time of survey.
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Australian Secondary School students' Use of Tobacco, Alcohol, Over-the-counter Drugs, and Illicit Substances (ASSAD), Cancer Council Victoria
	<i>Alternatives</i>	National Health Survey, ABS
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2014
	<i>Frequency</i>	3 years
	<i>Age</i>	12-17 years (inc)
	<i>Next data</i>	2022
	<i>Release date</i>	2024

Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	N
	Geography	N	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	Data provided by ASSAD report the proportion of children taking illicit drugs. Cannabis is still considered an illicit substance.					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours					
Measure	Proportion of young people taking illicit drugs					
Rationale	Illicit drug use can cause serious harm to young people, their families and the broader community. A considerable number of lives are lost every year to overdose, and illicit drug use can be a contributing factor in road trauma, crime, family violence, illness, lost opportunity, and reduced productivity. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have taken cannabis.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people aged 12-17 years reporting that they have ever taken cannabis. (Source-ASSAD)				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of respondents in survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to school enrolment estimates, ABS				
	<i>Time period</i>	At time of survey.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Australian Secondary School students' Use of Tobacco, Alcohol, Over-the-counter Drugs, and Illicit Substances (ASSAD), Cancer Council Victoria				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	National Health Survey, ABS				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2014				
	<i>Frequency</i>	3 years				
	<i>Age</i>	12-17 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	Data provided by ASSAD report the proportion of children taking illicit drugs. Cannabis is still considered an illicit substance.					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people have health-promoting behaviours					
Measure	Proportion of young people with sexually transmissible infections					
Rationale	Sexually transmissible infections (STIs) remain a major public health concern, contributing to significant long-term morbidity (Bowden et al. 2002; DoH 2014). A number of factors put adolescents at higher risk of STIs, including a lack of knowledge about STIs, effective, consistent condom use and a lack of communication and negotiation skills regarding condom use. Biologically, young people may be at higher risk of contracting STIs due to immature reproductive and immune systems (Sales & DiClemente 2010) [Source]					
Reporting	Notification rate of sexually transmissible infections among young people (15-19 years inc)					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of notifications of sexually transmissible infections among young people aged 15-19 years				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Estimated number of young people aged 15-19 years, ABS				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year				
	<i>Mode</i>	Rate				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	-				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2014				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	15-19 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information						

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people are thriving
Measure	Proportion of children and young people with access to healthy food
Rationale	<p>Access to foods that support healthy eating patterns contributes to children and young people's general health and supports healthy eating as adults. Poor nutrition and an unhealthy diet are risk factors for high blood pressure, diabetes and cancer.</p> <p>Children and young people should have access to fruit and vegetables that are available and affordable. [Source]</p>
Reporting	<p>The data are reported in 2 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of children and young people aged 2-17 years meeting or exceeding the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guideline for daily fruit consumption. 2. Proportion of children and young people aged 2-17 years meeting or exceeding the NHMRC guideline for daily vegetable consumption.
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people aged 2-17 years (reported by an adult on behalf of children under 15 years of age and reported by young people aged 15-17 years) meeting or exceeding the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guideline for daily fruit consumption.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of respondents in survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to mid-year population estimates, ABS</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people aged 2-17 years (reported by an adult on behalf of children under 15 years of age and reported by young people aged 15-17 years) meeting or exceeding the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guideline for daily vegetable consumption.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of respondents in survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to mid-year population estimates, ABS</p> <p><i>Time period</i> At time of survey.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> National Health Survey, ABS, National Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, ABS</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> South Australian Population Health Survey SA Health</p>
Data availability	<p><i>Baseline year</i> 2014-15 (National Health Survey) 2018-19 (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey)</p> <p><i>Frequency</i> 3 years (National Health Survey) 6 years (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey)</p> <p><i>Age</i> 2-17 years (inc)</p>

	Next data	2022				
	Release date	2024				
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	Y	Disability	Y
Maps	Primary Health Network (PHN)					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	NHMRC guidelines for fruit and vegetables					
	Number of servings					
	Fruit	2-3 years	4-8 years	9-11 years	12-13 years	14-18 years
	All children	1	1 1/2	2	2	2
	Vegetables	2-3 years	4-8 years	9-11 years	12-13 years	14-18 years
Male	2 1/2	4 1/2	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Female	2 1/2	4 1/2	5	5	5	
The National Health Survey: First results, 2022 is anticipated to be released on 15/12/2023						

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people are thriving					
Measure	Number of children and young people with tooth decay					
Rationale	<p>Good oral health is fundamental to overall health and wellbeing. Without it, a person's quality of life and the ability to eat, speak and socialise is compromised and may result in pain, discomfort and embarrassment.</p> <p>Poor oral health - mainly tooth decay, gum disease and tooth loss - affects many children and young people. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	<p>The data are reported in 2 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of children and young people aged 5-10 years with tooth decay in deciduous teeth. 2. Proportion of children and young people aged 6-14 years with tooth decay in permanent teeth. 					
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people aged 5-10 years with tooth decay in deciduous teeth.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children and young people aged 5-10 years in study.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to population estimates, ABS</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people aged 6-14 years with tooth decay in permanent teeth.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children and young people aged 6-14 years in study,</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to population estimates, ABS</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>					
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> Oral Health of Australian Children (The National Child Oral Health Study)</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> National Health Survey, ABS</p>					
Data availability	<p><i>Baseline year</i> 2012-14</p> <p><i>Frequency</i> Unknown</p> <p><i>Age</i> 5-14 years</p> <p><i>Next data</i> Unknown</p> <p><i>Release date</i> N/A</p>					
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	N	Aboriginal	N
	Geography	N	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	The National Oral Health Plan 2015–2024 has called for a population-based epidemiological study of the oral health of children to be conducted every 10 years.					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people are thriving
Measure	Proportion of children and young people estimated to have an emotional, mental health or behavioural problem
Rationale	Good mental health is fundamental to the wellbeing of individuals, their families and the population as a whole. Mental health disorders include anxiety and depression, as well as conditions such as schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. Mental health disorders may be induced by trauma and substance abuse. Mental health problems and mental illness include a range of cognitive, emotional and behavioural disorders. [Source]
Reporting	The data are reported in 3 ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of children and young people aged 5-17 years who have used a mental health service in the previous 12 months. 2. Proportion of children and young people aged 5-15 years who report having a mental health condition. 3. Proportion of children and young people aged 5-15 years who report receiving treatment for a mental health concern.
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people aged 5-17 years who have used 1 or more of the following mental health services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • psychologist • psychiatrist • other community mental health service • online/phone services. (Source-SAPHS) <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children and young people aged 5-17 years in survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to population estimates, ABS</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people aged 5-15 years who have ever been diagnosed by a doctor or health professional with at least one of the following mental health conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • depression • ADHD – attention deficit hyperactivity disorder • conduct disorder • anxiety (inc social phobia, separation anxiety, OCD - obsessive compulsive disorder - or generalised anxiety) • other mental health condition. (Source-SAPHS) <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children and young people aged 5-15 years in survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to population estimates, ABS</p> <p>Measure 3</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people aged 5-15 years who have ever received one or more of the following treatments for a mental health concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medication • health professional (ie psychologist, psychiatrist, GP) • counsellor • online/phone services • other. (Source-SAPHS) <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children and young people aged 5-15 years in survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to population estimates, ABS</p>

	<i>Time period</i>	1. In previous 12 months. 2. At time of survey. 3. At time of survey.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	South Australian Population Health Survey, SA Health				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2018				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	5-17 years				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	Late 2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people are thriving					
Measure	Number of presentations to hospital emergency departments involving children and young people with suicidal ideation or self-harming incidents or mental health concerns					
Rationale	Suicidal ideation or self-harming behaviours are symptoms of mental illness or psychiatric disorders. Poor mental health can be associated with suicidality (ie, suicidal ideation, suicide plans and suicide attempts). While suicidality is common in people with mental disorders, it is not confined to this group (Slade et al. 2009 in AIHW 2018). [Source]					
Reporting	<p>The data can be reported in three ways, ie the proportion of children and young people (<18 years) presenting to Emergency Departments (ED):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> with suicidal ideation or self-harming incidents with mental health concerns with suicidal ideation or self-harming incidents or mental health concerns. <p>SA Health advises that data are only available for the 'number of presentations' rather than the 'number of children and young people presenting' - as a child or young person may have one or more presentations during a calendar year.</p>					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of presentations to the ED with: (i) suicidal ideation or self-harming incidents, (ii) mental health concerns, and (iii) suicidal ideation or self-harming incidents or mental health concerns.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	-				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year				
	<i>Mode</i>	Number				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	SA Health				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	-				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2019				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	<18 years				
	<i>Next data</i>	2024				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people are thriving					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people with acute rheumatic fever and/or rheumatic heart disease					
Rationale	<p>Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease are notifiable conditions. The major determinants of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease are poverty, overcrowding, poor housing, and a shortage of health-care resources. [Source]</p> <p>Acute rheumatic fever (ARF) and rheumatic heart disease (RHD) are health conditions that affect Aboriginal people disproportionately. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	<p>The data are reported in two ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevalence rate of RHD among children and young people under 18 years. 2. Incidence rate of ARF among children and young people under 18 years in the last 12 months. 					
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Total number of RHD among children and young people under 18 years in the calendar year.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> -</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Total number of ARF among children and young people under 18 years in the last 12 months.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> -</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Rate (per 100,000 population)</p>					
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i> National Rheumatic Heart Disease data collection					
Data availability	<p><i>Baseline year</i> 2013</p> <p><i>Frequency</i> Annual</p> <p><i>Age</i> < 18 years</p> <p><i>Next data</i> 2024</p> <p><i>Release date</i> 2024</p>					
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people are thriving					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people who had a free Indigenous health screen/assessment under the Closing the Gap health program/scheme					
Rationale	Aboriginal people of all ages can get a free health check at Aboriginal Medical Services and bulk-billing clinics at least annually. This health check helps identify whether someone is at risk of illnesses or chronic conditions. The aim is to close the health and life expectancy gap between Aboriginal peoples and non-Indigenous Australians. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people under 18 years having a free Indigenous health screen/ assessment within the previous 12 months under the Closing the Gap health program/ scheme					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children and young people under 18 years having a free Indigenous health screen/assessment within the previous 12 months under the Closing the Gap health program/scheme.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children and young people under 18 years eligible to receive a free Indigenous health screen/assessment under the Closing the Gap health program/scheme.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Medicare Data				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	-				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2019				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	< 18 years				
	<i>Next data</i>	2024				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	N	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people are thriving					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people considering themselves to be in good or excellent health					
Rationale	Self-rated health is a valid measure of health status. Personal perception of physical and mental health has been shown to be a powerful, independent predictor of actual health across many populations irrespective of age, sex, illness, disability, personality and social support. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of Year 4 to Year 10 students considering themselves to be in good or excellent health.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people in Year 4 to Year 10 self-reporting to have medium or high wellbeing for overall health. (Scale: high, medium, low wellbeing)				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 in survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	At time of survey.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, Department for Education, South Australia				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	-				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2019 (WEC)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual (WEC)				
	<i>Age</i>	Years 4 to 10 (WEC)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2024 (WEC)				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024 (WEC)				
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	Y	Disability	Y
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	N	National	N	International	N
Further information	<p>It is not compulsory to participate in the Wellbeing and Engagement collection.</p> <p>The WEC data for Aboriginal students are not published separately. These data can be made available upon request for public schools only.</p> <p>The Geography measure identifies whether the student was attending school in a metropolitan location in South Australia.</p>					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people are thriving					
Measure	Proportion of 12 year olds considering themselves to be in good or excellent health					
Rationale	Self-rated health is a valid measure of health status. Personal perception of physical and mental health has been shown to be a powerful, independent predictor of actual health across many populations irrespective of age, sex, illness, disability, personality and social support. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of Year 6 students considering themselves to be in good or excellent health.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people in Year 6 self-reporting to have medium or high wellbeing for overall health. (Scale: high, medium, low wellbeing)				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children and young people in Year 6 in the survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	At time of survey.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, Department for Education, South Australia				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	National Health Survey, ABS				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2019				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Year 6				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023				
	<i>Release date</i>	Late 2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	Y
Maps	State/Territory					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	<p>The best available data for this measure are from the WEC by year level, not age. Year 6 has been used as a proxy age for 12 year olds; not all Year 6 students are 12 year olds. It is not compulsory to participate in the Wellbeing and Engagement collection.</p> <p>The WEC data for Aboriginal students are not published separately. These data can be made available upon request for public schools only.</p> <p>The Geography measure identifies whether the student was attending school in a metropolitan location in South Australia.</p>					

Dimension 1: Health	Indicator: Children and young people are thriving					
Measure	Proportion of 16 year olds considering themselves to be in good or excellent health					
Rationale	Self-rated health is a valid measure of health status. Personal perception of physical and mental health has been shown to be a powerful, independent predictor of actual health across many populations irrespective of age, sex, illness, disability, personality and social support. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of Year 10 students considering themselves to be in good or excellent health.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people in Year 10 self-reporting to have medium or high wellbeing for overall health. (Scale: high, medium, low wellbeing)				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children and young people in Year 10 in the survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	At time of survey.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, Department for Education, South Australia				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	National Health Survey, ABS				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2019				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Year 10				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023				
	<i>Release date</i>	Late 2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	Y
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	<p>The best available data for this measure are from the WEC by year level, not age. Year 10 has been used as a proxy age for 16 year olds; not all Year 10 students are 16 year olds. It is not compulsory to participate in the Wellbeing and Engagement collection.</p> <p>The WEC data for Aboriginal students are not published separately. These data can be made available upon request for public schools only.</p> <p>The Geography measure identifies whether the student was attending school in a metropolitan location in South Australia.</p>					

Dimension 2: Safety

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: <i>Children and young people live in safe housing</i>					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people feeling concerned about family conflict					
Rationale	Resolving family conflict effectively teaches children and young people how to negotiate and reach compromises, setting them up for strong relationships throughout life. Family conflict is a leading cause of homelessness in young people. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people aged 15-19 years feeling concerned about family conflict.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people aged 15-19 years who reported being extremely or very concerned about family conflict. (Scale: extremely, very, somewhat, slightly, not at all concerned)				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of young people aged 15-19 years in survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In previous 12 months.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Mission Australia Youth Survey				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	15-19 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023				
	<i>Release date</i>	December 2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	Reporting categories have changed for the SA's 2023 Report Card. Mission Australia Youth Survey no longer provide detailed breakdowns on the level of person concern to the young people.					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: Children and young people live in safe housing					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people living in households with financial hardship					
Rationale	Housing costs are usually the largest and least flexible item in a family budget. High housing costs can adversely affect child wellbeing through the experience of financial or material hardship; impact on parental wellbeing, family stress and the quality, size and type of housing a family can afford. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people birth to 14 years of age living in households with housing stress (households that spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs).					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children birth to 14 years of age living in a household that spends more than 30% of their income on housing costs in a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children and young people birth to 14 years of age.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to the population estimates				
	<i>Time period</i>	At time of census.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Children's Headline Indicators, AIHW (Census of Population and Housing)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Census, ABS				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2011				
	<i>Frequency</i>	5 years				
	<i>Age</i>	Birth to 14 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2021				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	Remoteness					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: Children and young people live in safe housing					
Measure	Number of children and young people experiencing homelessness					
Rationale	A child's access to stable, adequate shelter is recognised as a basic human right. Having adequate housing enables children, young people and families to engage with the wider community – socially, recreationally, and economically, and can influence their physical and mental health. [Source]					
Reporting	Rate of children and young people birth to 18 years of age experiencing homelessness per 10,000 population.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children birth to 18 years of age experiencing homelessness (ABS definition): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • living in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out • in supported accommodation for the homeless • staying temporarily with other households • living in boarding houses • living in 'severely' crowded dwellings (do not have control of, or access to space for social relations). 				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children and young people birth to 18 years of age.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to the population estimates				
	<i>Time period</i>	At time of census.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Rate per 10,000 population				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016 (Whole-of-population); 2016 (Aboriginal data)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	5 years				
	<i>Age</i>	Birth to 18 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2026				
	<i>Release date</i>	2028				
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	N	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: <i>Children and young people are safe from preventable injury</i>					
Measure	Number of children and young people presenting to emergency departments with potentially preventable hospitalisations					
Rationale	Children and young people are particularly vulnerable to certain types of injuries, depending on their age. As children develop and their mobility increases, the hazards they are exposed to change. Before children have the ability to properly assess the risks involved in new activities and avoid potential dangers, they are particularly vulnerable to injury. [Source]					
Reporting	The data are reported in 2 ways: 1. Number of potentially preventable admissions in public hospitals for children and young people birth to 17 years of age. 2. Proportion of hospitalisation of children and young people birth to 17 years of age that were potentially preventable.					
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of potentially preventable admissions in public hospitals for children and young people birth to 17 years of age.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> -</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of potentially preventable admissions in public hospitals for children and young people birth to 17 years of age.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of hospital admissions of children and young people birth to 17 years of age.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>					
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Health Information Portal (Admitted Activity), SA Health (specific data request)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2017				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Birth to 17 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023				
	<i>Release date</i>	Specific data request				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	The ICD-10 codes that are used to determine injury are not collected at emergency departments, only when a patient is admitted to hospital. The SA Health and AIHW definition of potentially preventable hospitalisation has 3 categories (vaccine preventable, acute and chronic). None of these includes information about injury. AIHW Meteor PPH has changed indicators, flags, codes, measures and standards from a 2016 (8th Edition) to a 2022 (11th Edition standard). Therefore, data from 2016 onwards are based on the 11th Edition standard					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: <i>Children and young people are safe from preventable injury</i>					
Measure	Number of deaths of children and young people being attributed to preventable/unintentional injury					
Rationale	Injuries are a major cause of premature death in children and young people especially after 12 months of age. Deaths of children and young people as a result of injury are preventable and can be effectively reduced through the implementation of prevention strategies. Strategies for preventing childhood injury include child-resistant containers, seatbelts and fencing around pools. [Source]					
Reporting	Age-specific death rate from all injuries for children and young people birth to 14 years of age per 100,000 population.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of deaths due to all injuries of children and young people birth to 14 years of age.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Mid-year population estimate aged birth to 14 years of age. (Source: ABS)				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective 3-year period (all children and young people) In a respective 5-year period (Aboriginal, Remoteness and socioeconomic)				
	<i>Mode</i>	Direct age standardisation rate per 100,000 population, standardised to the previous Census.				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Children's Headline Indicators, AIHW				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee (CDSIRC)				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2010-12 (3-year average) 2008-12 (5-year average): Aboriginal, Remoteness and socioeconomic				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Birth to 14 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Release date</i>	Unknown				
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	N	Socioeconomic	Y	Disability	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: <i>Children and young people are safe from preventable injury</i>					
Measure	Number of police cautions or fines issued for failing to safely restrain passengers under 16 years					
Rationale	When travelling in a motor vehicle in South Australia, all children and young people under 16 years of age must be restrained in a suitable approved restraint that is properly adjusted and fastened. The law is specific about what type of restraint should be used at different ages and where children must be seated in a vehicle. The aim of these laws is to reduce the risk of injury caused by restraints that are unsuitable for a child's size. The driver is responsible for ensuring all passengers are correctly restrained. [Source]					
Reporting	Number of police cautions or fines issued for failing to safely restrain passengers under 16 years of age.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of police cautions or fines issued for failing to safely restrain passengers under 16 years of age.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	-				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective financial year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Number				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Expiation Notice System Data, Data.SA (South Australian Government Data Directory)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2018-19				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Financial year				
	<i>Age</i>	Under 16 years				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023-24				
	<i>Release date</i>	September 2024				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	Note that these figures are reflective of police activities and any trend data should be interpreted with caution.					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: Children and young people are safe from preventable injury					
Measure	Number of children and young people 5-13 years attending a swimming safety program					
Rationale	A swimming safety program provides children and young people with opportunities to develop a range of skills and positive experiences in water safety, confidence and competence in the water, personal survival activities and basic aquatic emergency procedures. [Source]					
Reporting	Number of children and young people aged 5-13 years attending a swimming safety program.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children and young people aged 5-13 years attending a swimming safety program.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	-				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Mode</i>	Number				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing (specific data request)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	5-13 years				
	<i>Next data</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Release date</i>	Unknown				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	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.					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: <i>Children and young people are safe from abuse and neglect</i>
Measure	Number of children and young people being admitted to out-of-home care
Rationale	All children and young people have the right to be safe, to receive loving care and support, and have access to the services they need to enable them to succeed in life. This basic right is fundamental to the wellbeing of a child or young person and his or her healthy development. Children and young people are placed in out-of-home care under a court order or administrative authority. [Source]
Reporting	The data are reported in 4 ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of children and young people birth to 17 years of age admitted to out-of-home care. 2. Rate of children and young people birth to 17 years of age admitted to out-of-home care (per 1,000 population). 3. Number of children and young people birth to 17 years of age in out-of-home care. 4. Rate of children and young people birth to 17 years of age in out-of-home care (per 1,000 population).
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people birth to 17 years of age admitted to out-of-home care.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> -</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people birth to 17 years of age admitted to out-of-home care</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children and young people birth to 17 years of age.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 3</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people birth to 17 years of age in out-of-home care.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> -</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 4</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people birth to 17 years of age in out-of-home care.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children and young people birth to 17 years of age.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In a respective financial year. 2. In a respective financial year. 3. As at 30 June of a respective year. 4. As at 30 June of a respective year. </p> <p><i>Mode</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number 2. Rate per 1,000 population 3. Number 4. Rate per 1,000 population </p>

Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Child Protection, AIHW				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	-				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2018-19 (admitted to out-of-home care) 2019 (in out-of-home care)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Birth to 17 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2021-22(admitted to out-of-home care) 2022 (in to out-of-home care)				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	From 2018–19, all states and territories have adopted a national definition of out-of-home care. Therefore, data published in previous versions of Child protection Australia is not comparable.					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: <i>Children and young people are safe from abuse and neglect</i>					
Measure	Number of children and young people with disability in out-of-home care					
Rationale	<p>All children and young people have the right to be safe, to receive loving care and support, and have access to the services they need to enable them to succeed in life. This basic right is fundamental to the wellbeing of a child or young person and his or her healthy development. Children and young people are placed in out-of-home care under a court order or administrative authority. [Source]</p> <p>Children and young people with disability who are placed in out-of-home care often experience longer stays in care and are more likely to be placed in institutional settings than other children and young people in out-of-home. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people (birth to 17 years inc) with disability in out-of-home care.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children and young people birth to 17 years of age, with a disability, in out-of-home care.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children and young people birth to 17 years of age, in out-of-home care.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective financial year				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Child Protection, AIHW				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	RoGS, Child Protection Services (Table 16A.19)				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2020-21 (in out-of-home care)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Birth to 17 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2021-22 (in out-of-home care)				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	Data for South Australia are only available from 2020-21. Disability is a multidimensional and complex concept, and differences may exist in how information about disability is captured in jurisdictional processes and client information systems.					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: Children and young people are safe from abuse and neglect					
Measure	Number of children and young people in home-based care					
Rationale	Out-of-home care is provided to children and young people who are unable to live with their own families. Foster carers take on the responsibilities of a parent for a period of time, to provide a safe, nurturing and secure family environment for children and young people needing care. Home-based care is the preferred option, ie kinship care may help a child or young person maintain connections with their family, community and culture. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people (under 18 years) in out-of-home care who are in home-based care.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children aged (under 18 years) in out-of-home care who are in home-based care.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children and young people birth to 17 years of age.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective financial year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Child Protection, AIHW				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	-				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016-17				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Under 18 years				
	<i>Next data</i>	2021-22				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	N	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	N	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: <i>Children and young people are safe from abuse and neglect</i>					
Measure	Proportion of children twelve months old or under being notified to the child protection system					
Rationale	<p>A report is generally made to the child protection system if there are serious concerns about a child being in imminent or immediate danger of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • serious harm • serious injury • chronic neglect. <p>Although not all notifications lead to a substantiation, research has shown that children who are notified may have poorer child development than those who have not been notified. This is especially true for children who are notified prior to 12 months of age. Although the notification may not meet the threshold for child protection involvement, it is still an indicator that a child may not be receiving the support required for their healthy development. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	Rate of children aged under 12 months being notified to the child protection system per 1,000 population.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children aged under 12 months notified to the child protection system.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Population estimate under 12 months old. (Source-ABS)				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective financial year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Rate per 1,000 population				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Child Protection, AIHW				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	-				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016-17				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Under 1 year				
	<i>Next data</i>	2021-22				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	NA	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: <i>Children and young people are safe from abuse and neglect</i>					
Measure	Proportion of children aged five years being notified to the child protection system					
Rationale	<p>A report is generally made to the child protection system if there are serious concerns about a child being in imminent or immediate danger of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • serious harm • serious injury • chronic neglect. <p>Although not all notifications lead to a substantiation, research has shown that children who are notified may have poorer child development than those who have not been notified. Although the notification may not meet the threshold for child protection involvement, it is still an indicator that a child may not be receiving the support required for their healthy development. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	Rate of children aged one to four years being notified to the child protection system per 1,000 population.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children aged one to four years notified to the child protection system.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Population estimate aged one to four years. (Source-ABS)				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Rate per 1,000 population				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Child Protection, AIHW				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	-				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016-17				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	1 - 4 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2021-22				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	NA	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: <i>Children and young people are safe from crime</i>					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people feeling unsafe in their local area at night					
Rationale	Children and young people feeling safe in their neighbourhood is important for mental health and overall wellbeing. Factors that can contribute to a child or young person's perception of neighbourhood safety include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seeing other children and young people out and about • having friends who live nearby • having access to useful facilities • having positive relationships with neighbours. [Source] 					
Reporting	The data are reported in 3 ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of Year 6 students feeling unsafe in their local area at night 2. Proportion of Year 8 students feeling unsafe in their local area at night 					
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people in Year 6 reporting that they disagree or strongly disagree that they feel safe when out in their local area at night. (Scale: strongly agree, agree, neither agree or disagree, disagree, strongly disagree)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children and young people in Year 6 in the survey.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to student population estimate</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children and young people in Year 8 reporting that they disagree or strongly disagree that they feel safe when out in their local area at night. (Scale: strongly agree, agree, neither agree or disagree, disagree, strongly disagree)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children and young people in Year 8 in the survey</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to student population estimate</p> <p><i>Time period</i> At time of survey.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>					
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> The Australian Child Wellbeing Project</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> Longitudinal Study of Australian Children</p>					
Data availability	<p><i>Baseline year</i> 2014</p> <p><i>Frequency</i> NA</p> <p><i>Age</i> Year 6 and Year 8</p> <p><i>Next data</i> Unknown</p> <p><i>Release date</i> Unknown</p>					
Breakdown	Age	N	Sex	N	Aboriginal	N
	Geography	N	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	N	National	Y	International	N
Further information	No South Australia-specific data available from the Australian Child Wellbeing Project. No new data have been available since a report published in 2016.					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: <i>Children and young people are safe from crime</i>					
Measure	Number of children and young people who are victims of offences reported to police					
Rationale	Crime can have a severe and lasting impact especially on children and young people. Exposure to crime and violence has been shown to impact a child or young person's development and physical, social and psychological functioning. [Source]					
Reporting	Rate of children and young people – birth to 17 who were victims of an offence against the person (excluding sexual assault and related offences) reported to police (per 10,000 population).					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children and young people from birth to 17 years who were victims of an offence against the person (excluding sexual assault and related offences) reported to police, by calendar year				
	<i>Denominator</i>	December population estimate from birth to 17 years. (Source-ABS)				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Rate per 10,000 population				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Justice Policy and Analytics, Attorney-General's Department (specific data request)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	-				
Data availability	<i>Baseline</i>	2019				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Birth to 17 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	Specific data request				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: Children and young people are safe from crime					
Measure	Number of arrests involving young people 10-17 years					
Rationale	Children and young people who offend may come into contact with the youth justice system. Youth justice encompasses important areas of public policy including systemic disadvantage, community safety, rehabilitation and human rights. Youth justice is distinct from the mainstream criminal justice system due to the unique circumstances and the context of offending. [Source]					
Reporting	Rate of children and young people aged 10-17 years apprehended by police (per 10,000 population).					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children and young people aged 10-17 years apprehended (arrested/reported) by police, by calendar year				
	<i>Denominator</i>	December population estimate aged 10-17 years. (Source-ABS)				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Rate per 10,000 population				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Justice Policy and Analytics, Attorney-General's Department (specific data request)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Recorded Crime – Offenders, ABS				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2019				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	10-17 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	Specific data request				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 2: Safety	Indicator: <i>Children and young people are safe from crime</i>					
Measure	Number of police diversions involving young people 10-17 years					
Rationale	Minimising contact with the youth justice system is important because research indicates the more frequently a child or young person is in contact with the youth justice system, and the more serious the level of contact, the more likely he or she is to offend into adulthood. [Source]					
Reporting	The data can be reported in two ways: 1. Proportion of police proceedings for alleged young offenders (10 to 17 years inc) that were diverted by police using a non-court proceeding. 2. Number of police diversions for recorded offences involving young offenders.					
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of police proceedings for alleged young offenders (10 to 17 years inc) that were diverted by police using a non-court proceeding.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of police proceedings for alleged young offenders (10 to 17 years inc).</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of police diversions for recorded offences involving young offenders.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> -</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> 1. Proportion/percentage 2. Number</p>					
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Report on Government Services RoGS (6 Police services)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Justice Policy and Analytics, Attorney-General's Department				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2019				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	10-17 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	Specific data request				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 3: Wellbeing

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: <i>Children have early experiences that enhance their development</i>					
Measure	Proportion of children attending playgroups before entering full-time school					
Rationale	<p>For optimum development, young children need a stimulating environment to play and learn. Playgroups offer babies, toddlers and young children a wide variety of early learning experiences. Playgroups offer great ways for children to learn about the world, develop language, make friends and develop social skills. Playgroups are informal and give mums, dads, grandparents, carers, children and babies an opportunity to share ideas and experiences, and to connect the family to education.</p> <p>As of 4 May 2023, 166 playgroups in South Australia were registered with Playgroup SA. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	Proportion of children attending playgroups before entering full-time school.					
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children attending playgroups before entering full-time school.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children who are starting full-time school the following year.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>					
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> Australian Early Development Census (AEDC)</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> Playgroup SA enrolment data</p>					
Data availability	<p><i>Baseline year</i> 2020</p> <p><i>Frequency</i> Annual</p> <p><i>Age</i> 4 years</p> <p><i>Next data</i> 2022</p> <p><i>Release date</i> 2023</p>					
Breakdown	Age	NA	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	Y	Disability	Y
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: Children have early experiences that enhance their development					
Measure	Proportion of children with special needs, birth to five years, attending approved child care services					
Rationale	All young children living in Australia have the right to access childcare services. Children can't be excluded from childcare on the basis of ethnicity, family circumstance or ability. Access in the early years is especially important for children with special needs. [Source]					
Reporting	The data are reported in 2 ways: 1. Proportion of children in a special needs group birth to five years of age attending approved childcare services. 2. Proportion of children in a special needs group birth to five years of age in the community.					
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children birth to 5 years of age in a special needs group attending an approved childcare service.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children attending an approved childcare service.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children birth to 5 years of age in a special needs group in the community.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of children birth to 5 years of age.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>					
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Report on Government Services, Productivity Commission				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2013 (Disability & NESB) or 2017 (other groups)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Birth to 5 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	Age	N	Sex	N	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	N	Socioeconomic	Y	Disability	Y
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N

**Further
information**

Data provided by the Productivity Commission report the proportion of children in childcare services.

The Productivity Commission identifies the following as special needs groups:

- Aboriginal children
- children with disability
- children living in regional (or remote) areas
- children from low income families
- non-English speaking background children (NESB).

The data for this measure compare the proportion of children in a special needs group attending a childcare service with the proportion of children in a special needs group and their representation in the community. For example, at 30 June 2021, Aboriginal children represented 5.2% of all children birth to 5 years of age in the community whereas only 3.0% of children birth to 5 years of age who attended a childcare service were Aboriginal.

The early years are critical for establishing self-esteem, resilience, healthy growth and capacity to learn.

This measure is about reporting access to approved childcare services. There is some research evidence to suggest that some children with low stimulation in the home environment benefit from childcare. However, for children who are receiving stimulating support in the home environment this is not necessarily the case. Attending childcare at a high dose may also have detrimental effects.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: Children have early experiences that enhance their development					
Measure	Proportion and number of three-year-old Aboriginal children enrolled in a quality pre-school program					
Rationale	<p>Quality education early in life leads to better health, education and employment outcomes later in life. The early years are critical for establishing self-esteem, resilience, healthy growth and capacity to learn. Quality education shapes a child's future and supports development and learning.</p> <p>Due to the importance of early childhood education, the federal government provides funding for Aboriginal children to attend pre-school from the age of 3 years. As such, Aboriginal children in South Australia are eligible to access pre-school from their third birthday. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	<p>The data are reported in 2 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of three-year-old Aboriginal children enrolled in a pre-school program. 2. Proportion of three-year-old Aboriginal children enrolled in a pre-school program. 					
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Aboriginal children aged 3 years enrolled in a pre-school program.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> -</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Aboriginal children aged 3 years enrolled in a pre-school program.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Mid-year population estimate of children aged 3 years. (Source-ABS)</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Number and proportion/percentage</p>					
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> Preschool Education, Australia (ABS)</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> Nil</p>					
Data availability	<p><i>Baseline year</i> 2017</p> <p><i>Frequency</i> Annual</p> <p><i>Age</i> 3 years</p> <p><i>Next data</i> 2022</p> <p><i>Release date</i> 2023</p>					
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	Y	Disability	N
Maps	Statistical Area 4 (SA4)					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: <i>Children have early experiences that enhance their development</i>					
Measure	Proportion of children enrolled in a quality pre-school program in the year before attending fulltime school					
Rationale	Quality education early in life leads to better health, education and employment outcomes later in life. The early years are critical for establishing self-esteem, resilience, healthy growth and capacity to learn. Quality education shapes a child's future and supports development and learning. [Source]					
Reporting	The data are reported in 2 ways: 1. Number of children enrolled in a preschool program in the year before attending fulltime school. 2. Proportion of four year old children enrolled in a preschool program.					
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of children enrolled in a preschool program in the state-specific year (from 1 May for SA) before attending fulltime school.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> -</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of four year old children enrolled in a preschool program at 1 July.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Mid-year population estimate of children aged 4 years. (Source-ABS)</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Number and proportion/percentage</p>					
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> Preschool Education, Australia (ABS)</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> Nil</p>					
Data availability	<p><i>Baseline year</i> 2017</p> <p><i>Frequency</i> Annual</p> <p><i>Age</i> 3-5 years</p> <p><i>Next data</i> 2022</p> <p><i>Release date</i> 2023</p>					
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	Statistical Area 4 (SA4)					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	<p>The ABS provides enrolment numbers for the state-specific year before fulltime school (YBFS) which, in South Australia, is for children 5 years of age by 1 May. Children born between 1 May and 1 July (census date for pre-school enrolments) will be reported as being 5 years of age and children born between 2 July and 30 April will be reported as being 4 years of age.</p> <p>There are no population estimates for four- and five-year-olds born between those specific dates, only the total number of enrolments reported for children enrolled in the year before attending fulltime school. There are population estimates for those who are 4 (or 3 or 5) in a respective calendar year and the proportion can be reported by age.</p>					

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people participating in cultural activities					
Rationale	Cultural activities in the areas of art, ethnicity, food, language, music, nationality, and religion can affect development including cognitive, emotional, social, physical, and language development. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people aged 5-14 years participating in cultural activities.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children aged 5-14 years participating in at least one cultural activity.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children aged 5-14 years participating in an ABS culture survey				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to December 2017 population estimates. (Source–ABS)				
	<i>Time period</i>	In the previous 12 months prior to the survey date.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Number and proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Participation in Selected Cultural Activities, ABS [Cultural Participation and Attendance Survey, ABS]				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2017-18				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Age</i>	5-14 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Release date</i>	Unknown				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	Cultural activities include drama, singing, playing a musical instrument, dancing, art and craft, creative writing and creating digital content and does not include screen based activities or reading for pleasure.					

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people attending cultural venues and events					
Rationale	Cultural activities in the areas of art, ethnicity, food, language, music, nationality, and religion can affect development including cognitive, emotional, social, physical, and language development. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people aged 5-14 years attending cultural venues and events.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children aged 5-14 years attending at least one selected cultural venue or event.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children aged 5-14 years participating in an ABS culture survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to December 2017 population estimates. (Source–ABS)				
	<i>Time period</i>	In the previous 12 months prior to the survey date.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Number and proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, ABS [Cultural Participation Survey]				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2017-18				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Age</i>	5-14 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Release date</i>	Unknown				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
	<i>Further information</i>	Cultural venues and events include art galleries, museums, libraries, live music, theatre, dance performances, musicals and operas and other performing acts, cinema or drive-in.				

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: <i>Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture</i>					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people feeling connected to adults in their home					
Rationale	Children and young people need care and support from adults in their home, school and community. These relationships help children and young people to develop resilience, avoid risky behaviours and prepare for adulthood.					
Reporting	-					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	[Currently not collected]				
	<i>Denominator</i>	-				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	-				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Nil				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Age</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Next data</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Release date</i>	Unknown				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	<p>There are no data collected or published for this measure. WEC has information about children and young people feeling connected to adults in their school only.</p> <p>In December 2020, the Council requested that consideration be given to adding this measure to the WEC survey and the Department for Education advised in 2022 that the request would be considered as part of the upcoming WEC questionnaire review.</p>					

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people feeling connected to adults in their school					
Rationale	Children and young people need care and support from adults in their home, school and community. These relationships help children and young people to develop resilience, avoid risky behaviours and prepare for adulthood.					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 who report having an adult that is important to them at school.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 who responded 'Yes' to the question 'Are there any adults who are important to you at your school?'. (Scale: Yes, No, Missing).				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 in the survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, Department for Education, South Australia				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2019				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Years 4 to 10				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023				
	<i>Release date</i>	2024				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	Y
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	<p>It is not compulsory to participate in the Wellbeing and Engagement collection.</p> <p>The WEC data for Aboriginal students are not published separately. These data can be made available upon request for public schools only.</p> <p>The Geography measure identifies whether the student was attending school in a metropolitan location in South Australia.</p>					

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people feeling connected to adults in their community					
Rationale	Children and young people need care and support from adults in their home, school and community. These relationships help children and young people to develop resilience, avoid risky behaviours and prepare for adulthood.					
Reporting	-					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	[Currently not collected]				
	<i>Denominator</i>	-				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	-				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Nil				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Age</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Next data</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Release date</i>	Unknown				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	<p>There are no data collected or published for this measure. WEC reports information about children and young people who feel connected to adults in their school only.</p> <p>In December 2020, the Council requested that consideration be given to adding this measure to the WEC survey and the Department for Education advised in 2022 that the request would be considered as part of the upcoming WEC questionnaire review.</p>					

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: Children and young people are connected to family, friends and culture					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people with one or more friends in whom they can confide					
Rationale	Making friends is a vital part of growing up and an essential part of social and emotional development. Attributes such as social competence, altruism, self-esteem and self-confidence have been found to be positively correlated to having friends. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 with one or more friends in whom they can confide.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 reporting that they have medium to high wellbeing in the 'Friendship intimacy' sub-domain (Scale: High, Medium, Low) in a respective calendar year. (Source: Wellbeing and Engagement Collection)				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children in Year 4 to Year 10 in the survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, Department for Education, South Australia				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Growing Up in Australia, LSAC				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2019				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Years 4 to 10				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	Y	Disability	Y
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	N	National	N	International	N
Further information	<p>It is not compulsory to participate in the Wellbeing and Engagement collection.</p> <p>The WEC data for Aboriginal students are not published separately. These data can be made available upon request for public schools only.</p> <p>The Geography measure identifies whether the student was attending school in a metropolitan location in South Australia.</p>					

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: Children and young people play and participate in recreational activities					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people participating in organised activities outside of school hours					
Rationale	<p>After-school activities provide distinct and important opportunities for promoting children and young people's development. Arts groups, sporting clubs and community organisations may give children and young people experiences that benefit their social competence.</p> <p>Participation in structured after-school activities has been shown to boost students' competence and self-esteem, school engagement and personal satisfaction. Studies have also found a link between participation in after-school activities and higher school grades.</p>					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 participating in organised activities after school (eg sports, music, arts and craft).					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 reporting that they have medium to high wellbeing in the 'Organised activities' sub-domain. (Scale: High, Medium, Low) (Source: Wellbeing and Engagement Collection)				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 in the survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, Department for Education, South Australia				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2020				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Years 4 to 10				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	Y
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N

**Further
information**

Questions relating to this subdomain wellbeing category were not included in the Year 10 survey in 2019.

The WEC data for Aboriginal students are not published separately. These data can be made available upon request for public schools only.

The Geography measure identifies whether the student was attending school in a metropolitan location in South Australia.

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: Children and young people play and participate in recreational activities					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people participating in sport or recreational physical activities					
Rationale	Participation in organised sport may provide many health and wellbeing benefits. Organised sport can be a way for children and young people to participate in regular physical activity and meet the 2014 Australia's Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour Guidelines. In addition to physical fitness benefits, playing sport may help children and young people learn and practice teamwork and develop confidence, respect and self-esteem. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 participating in organised or team sport after school.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 reporting that they have medium to high wellbeing in the 'Sports' sub-domain. (Scale: High, Medium, Low) (Source: Wellbeing and Engagement Collection)				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children in Year 4 to Year 10 in the survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, Department for Education, South Australia				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2020				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Years 4 to 10				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	Y
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	<p>Questions relating to this subdomain wellbeing category were not included in the Year 10 survey in 2019.</p> <p>The WEC data for Aboriginal students are not published separately. These data can be made available upon request for public schools only.</p> <p>The Geography measure identifies whether the student was attending school in a metropolitan location in South Australia.</p>					

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: Children and young people are leading satisfied lives					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people feeling optimistic about life					
Rationale	<p>Some children are born with a sunny disposition and a natural ability that lends itself to dealing with challenges and solving problems. Other children may struggle to overcome difficulties, often expecting the worst to occur. As children grow and develop they need as many opportunities as possible to explore their world and experience success.</p> <p>Every time children achieve something they set out to do, they start to develop a belief that they can go on trying and have more successes. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 who report feeling optimistic about life.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 reporting that they have medium to high wellbeing in the 'Optimism' sub-domain. (Scale: High, Medium, Low) (Source: Wellbeing and Engagement Collection)				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children in Year 4 to Year 10 in the survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, Department for Education, South Australia				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2019				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Years 4 to 10				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	Y
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	<p>It is not compulsory to participate in the Wellbeing and Engagement collection.</p> <p>The WEC data for Aboriginal students are not published separately. These data can be made available upon request for public schools only.</p> <p>The Geography measure identifies whether the student was attending school in a metropolitan location in South Australia.</p>					

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: Children and young people are leading satisfied lives					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people reporting a medium to high level of satisfaction with life					
Rationale	Children and young people who are satisfied with life may be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • healthier • more likely to participate in their community • more productive • live longer. [Source] 					
Reporting	Proportion of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 who report a medium to high level of satisfaction with life.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children and young people in Year 4 to Year 10 reporting that they have medium or high wellbeing in the 'Satisfaction with life' sub-domain. (Scale: High, Medium, Low) (Source: Wellbeing and Engagement Collection)				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children in Year 4 to Year 10 in the survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Wellbeing and Engagement Collection, Department for Education, South Australia				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2019				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Years 4 to 10				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	Y
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	It is not compulsory to participate in the Wellbeing and Engagement collection. The WEC data for Aboriginal students are not published separately. These data can be made available upon request for public schools only. The Geography measure identifies whether the student was attending school in a metropolitan location in South Australia.					

Dimension 3: Wellbeing	Indicator: Children and young people are leading satisfied lives					
Measure	Rate of suicide for children and young people					
Rationale	Primary prevention aims to prevent the development of problems (risk factors) that may place children and young people at risk of suicide, and to promote the development of resilience and protective factors such as optimism and interconnectedness between people and communities. [Source]					
Reporting	Rate of suicide for children and young people aged 5-17 years per 100,000 population.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of deaths attributed to suicide of children and young people aged 5-17 years.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Mid-year population estimate aged 5-17 years. (Source–ABS)				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Direct age standardised rate per 100,000 population.				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Causes of Death, ABS				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2011-15				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	5-17 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2017-2021				
	<i>Release date</i>	October 2022				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	Aboriginal data at a national level are reported by usual residence for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and Northern Territory only. Data for Victoria, Tasmania and ACT are excluded in line with national reporting guidelines.					

Dimension 4: Education

Dimension 4: Education	Indicator: <i>Children enter the school system ready to take advantage of the learning environment</i>					
Measure	Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable in one or more of five domains under the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) when they enter school					
Rationale	Caring and supportive environments that promote optimal early childhood development greatly increase children's chances of a successful transition to school. This, in turn, promotes children's chances of achieving better learning outcomes and education, employment and health after school. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable in one or more of five domains under the AEDC when they enter school.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children considered 'developmentally vulnerable' (Scale: Developmentally on track, developmentally at risk, developmentally vulnerable) in one or more of the five domains of the AEDC. Domains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical health and wellbeing • social competence • emotional maturity • language and cognitive skills • communication skills and general knowledge. 				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children in the AEDC data collection.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Australian Early Development Census, AEDC				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Department for Education (specific data request)				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2015 (Whole-of-population); 2012 (Aboriginal data)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Triennial (3 years)				
	<i>Age</i>	4-6 years				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023 (Whole-of-population); 2021 (Aboriginal data)				
	<i>Release date</i>	2026				
Breakdown	Age	NA	Sex	R	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	R	Disability	R
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 4: Education	Indicator: Children enter the school system ready to take advantage of the learning environment					
Measure	Number of children receiving early childhood early intervention supports through the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) or with an approved NDIS plan before entering school					
Rationale	The NDIS early childhood early intervention (ECEI) approach aims to support children birth to 6 years of age who have a developmental delay or disability, and their families/carers. The ECEI approach supports families to help children develop the skills they need to take part in daily activities and achieve the best possible outcomes throughout their life. [Source]					
Reporting	Number of children birth to 6 years of age receiving early childhood early intervention supports through the NDIS or with an approved NDIS plan before they enter school.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of children birth to 6 years of age receiving early childhood early intervention supports through the NDIS or with an approved NDIS plan before they enter school.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	-				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective financial year quarter.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Number				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	NDIS (specific data request)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	National Disability Insurance Scheme - NDIS quarterly reports				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2020-21 Q4				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Quarterly				
	<i>Age</i>	Birth to 6 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2021-22 Q4				
	<i>Release date</i>	Specific data request				
Breakdown	Age	N	Sex	N	Aboriginal	R
	Geography	N	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	NA
Maps	-					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	The definition used to report on children being supported in the ECEI gateway has changed since Quarter 1 2019-20 due to improvements in data collection.					

Dimension 4: Education	Indicator: Children and young people's experience of learning is positive					
Measure	Proportion of Year 1 students reading at an age-appropriate level or better					
Rationale	<p>Literacy abilities are first developed when children express themselves through play and other activities. Young children develop confidence and positive attitudes when their parents, carers, family and friends speak and play with them, encouraging them to explore their world and ask questions.</p> <p>Literacy learning should include an integrated, explicit and systematic approach to the teaching of reading with a range of techniques including vocabulary knowledge, phonics, phonemic awareness, fluency, text comprehension, interpretation, writing (including grammar and spelling), speaking and listening.</p> <p>[Source]</p>					
Reporting	Proportion of Year 1 students reading at an age-appropriate level or better.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of Year 1 students reported as reading at or above (ie correctly decoding 28 words or more out of 40) an age-appropriate level.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of Year 1 students who had reading level checks.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Phonic Screening Check, Department for Education, South Australia				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Department for Education (specific data request)				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2018				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Year 1				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	Late 2022				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	NA	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	Y
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	Public information is based on government schools.					

Dimension 4: Education	Indicator: Children and young people's experience of learning is positive	
Measure	Proportion of Year 3 students achieving at or above national minimum standard in reading, writing or numeracy	
Rationale	<p>The national minimum standards describe some of the skills and understandings students can generally demonstrate at a particular year of schooling, in a specific subject area or domain.</p> <p>Students who do not achieve the national minimum standard at any year level may need intervention and support to help them achieve the literacy and numeracy skills they require to progress satisfactorily through their schooling.</p> <p>[Source]</p>	
Reporting	<p>The data are reported in 3 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of Year 3 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in reading. 2. Proportion of Year 3 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in writing. 3. Proportion of Year 3 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in numeracy. 	
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Year 3 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in reading.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of Year 3 students completing a NAPLAN test in reading.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Year 3 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in writing.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of Year 3 students completing a NAPLAN test in writing.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 3</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Year 3 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in numeracy.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of Year 3 students completing a NAPLAN test in numeracy.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>	
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	National Assessment Program, NAP
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2023
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual
	<i>Age</i>	Year 3
	<i>Next data</i>	2024
	<i>Release date</i>	2024

Breakdown	Age	NA	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	Remoteness					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	<p>NAPLAN 2023 results can no longer be compared to results from the previous years. This is because of the changes in determining the level of proficiency. From 2023, NAPLAN results will report against the following four levels of proficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceeding: the student's result exceeds expectations at the time of testing. • Strong: the student's result meets challenging but reasonable expectations at the time of testing. • Developing: the student's result indicates that they are working towards expectations at the time of testing. • Needs additional support: the student's result indicates that they are not achieving the learning outcomes expected at the time of testing. They are likely to need additional support to progress satisfactorily. 					

Dimension 4: Education	Indicator: Children and young people's experience of learning is positive
Measure	Proportion of Year 5 students achieving at or above national minimum standard in reading, writing or numeracy
Rationale	<p>The national minimum standards describe some of the skills and understandings students can generally demonstrate at a particular year of schooling, in a specific subject area or domain.</p> <p>Students who do not achieve the national minimum standard at any year level may need intervention and support to help them achieve the literacy and numeracy skills they require to progress satisfactorily through their schooling.</p> <p>[Source]</p>
Reporting	<p>The data are reported in 3 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of Year 5 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in reading. 2. Proportion of Year 5 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in writing. 3. Proportion of Year 5 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in numeracy.
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Year 5 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in reading.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of Year 5 students completing a NAPLAN test in reading.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Year 5 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in writing.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of Year 5 students completing a NAPLAN test in writing.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 3</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Year 5 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in numeracy.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of Year 5 students completing a NAPLAN test in numeracy.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> National Assessment Program, NAP</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> Nil</p>
Data availability	<p><i>Baseline year</i> 2023</p> <p><i>Frequency</i> Annual</p> <p><i>Age</i> Year 5</p> <p><i>Next data</i> 2024</p> <p><i>Release date</i> 2024</p>

Breakdown	Age	NA	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	Remoteness					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	<p>NAPLAN 2023 results can no longer be compared to results from the previous years. This is because of the changes in determining the level of proficiency. From 2023, NAPLAN results will report against the following four levels of proficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceeding: the student's result exceeds expectations at the time of testing. • Strong: the student's result meets challenging but reasonable expectations at the time of testing. • Developing: the student's result indicates that they are working towards expectations at the time of testing. • Needs additional support: the student's result indicates that they are not achieving the learning outcomes expected at the time of testing. They are likely to need additional support to progress satisfactorily. 					

Dimension 4: Education	Indicator: Children and young people's experience of learning is positive
Measure	Proportion of Year 7 students achieving at or above national minimum standard in reading, writing or numeracy
Rationale	<p>The national minimum standards describe some of the skills and understandings students can generally demonstrate at a particular year of schooling, in a specific subject area or domain.</p> <p>Students who do not achieve the national minimum standard at any year level may need intervention and support to help them achieve the literacy and numeracy skills they require to progress satisfactorily through their schooling.</p> <p>[Source]</p>
Reporting	<p>The data are reported in 3 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of Year 7 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard reading. 2. Proportion of Year 7 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in writing. 3. Proportion of Year 7 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in numeracy.
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Year 7 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in reading.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of Year 7 students completing a NAPLAN test in reading.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Year 7 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in writing.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of Year 7 students completing a NAPLAN test in writing.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 3</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Year 7 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in numeracy.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of Year 7 students completing a NAPLAN test in numeracy.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>
Data source	<p><i>Main dataset</i> National Assessment Program, NAP</p> <p><i>Alternatives</i> Nil</p>
Data availability	<p><i>Baseline year</i> 2023</p> <p><i>Frequency</i> Annual</p> <p><i>Age</i> Year 7</p> <p><i>Next data</i> 2024</p> <p><i>Release date</i> 2024</p>

Breakdown	Age	NA	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	Remoteness					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	<p>NAPLAN 2023 results can no longer be compared to results from the previous years. This is because of the changes in determining the level of proficiency. From 2023, NAPLAN results will report against the following four levels of proficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exceeding: the student's result exceeds expectations at the time of testing. • Strong: the student's result meets challenging but reasonable expectations at the time of testing. • Developing: the student's result indicates that they are working towards expectations at the time of testing. • Needs additional support: the student's result indicates that they are not achieving the learning outcomes expected at the time of testing. They are likely to need additional support to progress satisfactorily. 					

Dimension 4: Education	Indicator: Children and young people are engaged in school, further education, training or work					
Measure	Proportion of young people fully engaged in school, work or further education and training					
Rationale	Young people who are in education, employment or training are considered to be engaged in work and/or study. Participation in education, employment or training among young people has been linked to future employment, higher incomes and job security, positioning young people for social and economic advantage, and social inclusion. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of young people aged 15-19 years who are fully engaged in school, work or further education.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people aged 15-19 years who are fully engaged (in full-time work or full-time study or in part-time work AND part-time study) in employment, education and training.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Number of young people aged 15-19 years (whole-of-population) Number of young people with aged 15-19 years who gave a valid response in the Census. (Aboriginal population)				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to population estimates				
	<i>Time period</i>	At time of survey.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Survey of Education and Work (SEW), ABS				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Census, ABS				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2017 (Whole-of-population); 2016 (Aboriginal data)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual (SEW) 5 years (Census)				
	<i>Age</i>	15-19 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022 (Whole-of-population); 2026 (Aboriginal data)				
	<i>Release date</i>	Late 2022 (Whole-of-population); 2027 (Aboriginal data)				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 4: Education	Indicator: Children and young people are engaged in school, further education, training or work					
Measure	Proportion of young people with disability, partially or fully engaged in school, work or further education and training					
Rationale	<p>Young people who are in education, employment or training are considered to be engaged in work and/or study. Participation in education, employment or training among young people has been linked to future employment, higher incomes and job security, positioning young people for social and economic advantage, and social inclusion.</p> <p>Young people with disability may need extra assistance to successfully transition from study to work. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	Proportion of young people with disability aged 15-19 years, partially or fully engaged in school, work or further education.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people with disability aged 15-19 years who are fully engaged (in full-time work or full-time study or in part-time work AND part-time study) in employment, education and training.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Number of young people with disability aged 15-19 years who gave a valid response in the Census.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to the population estimates				
	<i>Time period</i>	At time of census.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Census, ABS				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016				
	<i>Frequency</i>	5 years				
	<i>Age</i>	15-19 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2026				
	<i>Release date</i>	2027				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	Y
Maps	Statistical Area 4 (SA4)					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 4: Education	Indicator: Children and young people are engaged in school, further education, training or work					
Measure	Rate of attendance for students enrolled in school					
Rationale	<p>All children and young people aged 6-16 years must be enrolled at and attend school. Regular school attendance assists students to maximise their full potential and to actively participate and engage in their learning.</p> <p>Every day matters in the life of a child or young person. Each day of school attendance may have a positive effect on development and future success.</p> <p>As early as preschool, regular absences may be a predictor of later school attendance patterns.</p> <p>Long-term studies have shown that not completing school may be linked to poor physical and mental health, poverty and involvement with the justice system.</p> <p>Children and young people who do not attend school regularly may miss out on planned learning experiences, sequences of instruction and class participation. The impact of this may be compounded with each absence. It may also be more difficult to build positive relationships with others. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	Rate of attendance for Year 1 to Year 10 students enrolled in school.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	The number of actual fulltime equivalent student-days attended by fulltime students in Years 1 to 10.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of possible student-days attended over the same period.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Rate				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Student attendance, ACARA [National Report on Schooling in Australia]				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Behaviour Management, Department for Education				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2017				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Years 1 to 10				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	N	Disability	N
Maps	Remoteness					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	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.					

Dimension 4: Education	Indicator: Children and young people are engaged in school, further education, training or work
Measure	Proportion of young people completing a senior secondary certificate of education qualification or equivalent by 19 years
Rationale	<p>Young people who complete school and get their Year 12 certificate (or equivalent vocational qualification) are more likely to complete further study or training, get a job, have significantly higher wages and be better prepared for future challenges.</p> <p>Achieving the South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) may enable students to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop the capabilities to live, learn, work, and participate successfully in a changing world • plan and engage in a range of challenging, achievable, and manageable learning experiences, taking into account their goals and abilities • build their knowledge, skills, and understanding in a variety of contexts eg schools, workplaces and training and community organisations. [Source]
Reporting	<p>The data are reported in 3 ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of students starting a SACE Personal Learning Plan in Year 10 and completing SACE over a three-year period to Year 12. 2. SACE completions as a proportion of total Year 12 enrolments. 3. Proportion of young people completing Year 12 or equivalent by 19 years of age.
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of students who meet the requirements of a Senior Secondary Certificate or equivalent</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Potential Year 12 population (ie an estimation of a single year age group which could have attended Year 12 in a particular year. Calculated as the estimated resident population aged 15 to 19 divided by five.)</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of SACE completions. (Source: SACE)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of Year 12 student enrolments. (Source: Schools, Australia -ABS)</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 3</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of 19 year olds who completed Year 12 or equivalent (Source: Census - ABS)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of young people 19 years who provided valid responses in the Census</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> Weighted to population estimates</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> 1. Proportion/percentage 2. Proportion/percentage 3. Proportion/percentage</p>

Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	National Report on Schooling in Australia, ACARA				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Census, ABS Schools, Australia, ABS SACE Board (some data by request)				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016 (Whole-of-population); 2016 (Aboriginal data)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Year 12 (Whole-of-population); 19 years (Aboriginal data)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2021 (Whole-of-population); 2026 (Aboriginal data)				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023 (Whole-of-population); 2027 (Aboriginal data)				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	Measure 3 is used to report on Aboriginal young people.					

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood	Indicator: <i>Children and young people develop skills for an independent life</i>					
Measure	Proportion of young people 14-15 years that are literate					
Rationale	Learning to read is key to being able to read to learn and an important factor in school success. Early exposure to books and stories may substantially contribute to success in early literacy. There are strong links between literacy, school performance, self-esteem and life chances with poor literacy skills being linked with lower education, earnings, health and social outcomes. [Source]					
Reporting	The data are reported in 2 ways: 1. Proportion of Year 9 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in reading. 2. Proportion of Year 9 students who achieve 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in writing.					
Definition	<p>Measure 1</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Year 9 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in reading.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of Year 9 students completing a NAPLAN test in reading.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p>Measure 2</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> Number of Year 9 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in writing.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> Total number of Year 9 students completing a NAPLAN test in writing.</p> <p><i>Weighted</i> -</p> <p><i>Time period</i> In a respective calendar year.</p> <p><i>Mode</i> Proportion/percentage</p>					
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	National Assessment Program, NAP				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Year 9				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023				
	<i>Release date</i>	Late 2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	Remoteness					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	P
Further information	A decision was made by the Education Ministers to cancel NAPLAN in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.					

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood	Indicator: Children and young people develop skills for an independent life					
Measure	Proportion of young people 14-15 years that are numerate					
Rationale	Numeracy is important for individuals to develop logical thinking and reasoning strategies in their everyday activities. Numeracy is defined as the ability to access, use and interpret, and communicate mathematical information and ideas, in order to engage in and manage the mathematical demands of various situations. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of Year 9 students achieving 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency in numeracy.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of Year 9 students 'strong' or 'exceeding' proficiency standard in numeracy.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of Year 9 students completing a NAPLAN test in numeracy.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	National Assessment Program, NAP				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Annual				
	<i>Age</i>	Year 9				
	<i>Next data</i>	2023				
	<i>Release date</i>	Late 2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	Remoteness					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	Y
Further information	A decision was made by the Education Ministers to cancel NAPLAN in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.					

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood	Indicator: <i>Children and young people develop skills for an independent life</i>					
Measure	Proportion of young people 15-19 years that are financially literate					
Rationale	Financial literacy is an essential life skill. It means having the financial knowledge, skills and attitude needed to make good financial decisions. This includes learning how to budget and manage money, weighing up whether to save or spend, and what to spend on. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of young people aged 15-19 years who are financially literate in numeracy and concepts such as inflation, diversification, risk-return and money illusion.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people aged 15-19 years that correctly answered a numeracy (or inflation, or diversification, or risk-return, or money illusion) financial literacy question. (Source-HILDA Survey)				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of young people who answered a numeracy (or inflation, or diversification, or risk-return, or money illusion) financial literacy question.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to the population estimate.				
	<i>Time period</i>	At time of survey.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) GENERAL RELEASE 20 (Waves 1-20)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Every four years				
	<i>Age</i>	15-19 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2024				
	<i>Release date</i>	Unknown				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	The 5 financial literacy questions asked in 2020 were: 1. Numeracy – Suppose you put \$100 into a no-fee savings account with a guaranteed interest rate of 2% per year. You don't make any further payments into the account and you don't withdraw any money. How much would be in the account at the end of the first year once the interest payment is made? [Correct answer: \$102]					

2. Inflation – Imagine now the interest rate on your saving account was 1% per year and inflation was 2% per year. After one year, would you be able to buy more than today, exactly the same as today, or less than today with the money in this account? [Correct answer: Less]
3. Diversification – Do you think the following statement is true or false? “Buying shares in a single company usually provides a safer return than buying shares in a number of different companies” (True or false) [Correct answer: False]
4. Risk-return - Again, please tell me whether you think the following statement is true or false: “An investment with a high return is likely to be high risk” (True or False?) [Correct answer: True]
5. Money Illusion – Suppose that by the year 2024 your income has doubled, but the prices of all the things you buy have also doubled. In 2024, will you be able to buy more than today, exactly the same as today, or less than today with your income? [Correct answer: Exactly the same].

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood	Indicator: <i>Children and young people develop skills for an independent life</i>					
Measure	Proportion of young people 16-19 years with a driver's licence					
Rationale	A driver's licence can be critical to independence, getting to and from work, study, sporting, volunteering and social events. Young people who have difficulties getting or keeping a licence may find it hard to compete for jobs, further their study or remain socially engaged, especially if they live regionally.					
Reporting	Proportion of young people aged 16-19 years with a driver's licence.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people aged 16-19 years with a driver's licence.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	ABS population estimate aged 16-19 years. (Source-ABS)				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	TRUMP system - Transport Regulation User Management Processing System (specific data request)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Data.SA – Drivers' Licences by postcode, age, sex				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2017 (at 30 June)				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Yearly				
	<i>Age</i>	16-19 years				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022 (at 30 June)				
	<i>Release date</i>	Specific data request				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	N	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	No data are available for 16 year olds.					

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood	Indicator: Children and young people develop skills for an independent life					
Measure	Proportion of young people 15-19 years satisfied with their level of independence					
Rationale	Achieving independence is an essential part of the journey to adulthood for young people. To be successful young people need freedom to try new things, take more responsibility, form their own identity, make decisions and solve problems. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of young people aged 15-19 years who are satisfied with their level of independence – being able to do what they want.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people aged 15-19 years happy or very happy with their level of independence – being able to do what they want (Scale: Very happy, happy, neither happy or unhappy, unhappy, very unhappy, don't know, not applicable).				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of young people aged 15-19 in study.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to the PISA 15 year old student population.				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2008				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Longitudinal study with a new cohort of 15 year olds commencing every 6 years and reporting annually.				
	<i>Age</i>	15-25 years				
	<i>Next data</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Release date</i>	Unknown				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	Greater Capital City Statistical Area					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	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.					

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood	Indicator: <i>Children and young people develop skills for an independent life</i>					
Measure	Average hours of paid employment for young people 15-19 years					
Rationale	<p>Employment is important for a young person's wellbeing and future success. Having a job gives a young person an opportunity to attain financial security, independence, skill development and a sense of belonging.</p> <p>Young people with a part-time job may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop greater independence and a sense of responsibility • have a positive attitude to team work • develop key work skills such as customer service, time-keeping and prioritising • acquire money management skills • become prepared for full-time employment • have money to spend. [Source] 					
Reporting	Average hours of paid employment per week for young people aged 15-19 years.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Average hours of paid employment in their main job per week for young people aged 15-19 years.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	-				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to the PISA 15 year old student population.				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Average number of weekly hours				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2011				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Longitudinal study with a new 15 year old cohort commencing every 6 years and reporting annually.				
	<i>Age</i>	15-25 years				
	<i>Next data</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Release date</i>	Unknown				
Breakdown	Age	Y	Sex	Y	Aboriginal	Y
	Geography	Y	Socioeconomic	Y	Disability	N
Maps	Greater Capital City Statistical Area					
Comparability	State/territory	Y	National	Y	International	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood	Indicator: Children and young people develop skills for an independent life					
Measure	Proportion of young people 15-19 years not currently living with their parents					
Rationale	The timing of a young person leaving the family home can depend on a variety of reasons. The young adult may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • move to a place closer to work or study • form a relationship and decide to live with that person • move into shared accommodation with others • leave home because of conflict, arguments or restrictions • leave at the request of parents • decide it is the right time to leave. [Source] 					
Reporting	Proportion of young people aged 15-19 years who do not currently live with their parents.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people aged 15-19 years who reported not living with parents.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of children and young people aged 15-19 years in study.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to the PISA 15 year old student population.				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY)				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2009				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Longitudinal study with a new cohort of 15 year olds commencing every 6 years and reporting annually.				
	<i>Age</i>	15-25 years				
	<i>Next data</i>	Unknown				
	<i>Release date</i>	Unknown				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	Greater Capital City Statistical Area					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	The data report an overview of the living arrangements of young people and should be interpreted with caution as there may be many reasons why a young person does not live with their parent(s). Due to a methodological change for the LSAY for Y15 cohort, the scope of this survey question was expanded to include family members, or a guardian.					

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood	Indicator: <i>Children and young people develop skills for an independent life</i>					
Measure	Proportion of Year 10 students achieving at or above proficient standard in the Australian curriculum civics and citizenship assessment					
Rationale	<p>The National Assessment Program Civics and Citizenship (NAPCC), provides students with opportunities to investigate political and legal systems, and explore the nature of citizenship, diversity and identity in contemporary society. Emphasis is placed on the federal system of government, derived from the Westminster system, and the liberal democratic values that underpin it such as freedom, equality and the rule of law. The curriculum explores how the people, as citizens, choose their governments; how the system safeguards democracy by vesting people with civic rights and responsibilities; how laws and the legal system protect people's rights; and how individuals and groups can influence civic life. [Source]</p>					
Reporting	Proportion of Year 10 students achieving at or above proficient standard in the NAPCC assessment.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of Year 10 students achieving at or above proficient standard (Score: 535 scale points) in the NAPCC assessment.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of Year 10 students who participated in the NAPCC assessment.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to the student population estimate.				
	<i>Time period</i>	In a respective calendar year.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	National Assessment Program for Civics and Citizenship (NAP-CC) survey [ACARA – NAP Sample Assessment]				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Every 3 years				
	<i>Age</i>	Year 10				
	<i>Next data</i>	2022				
	<i>Release date</i>	2023				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	Data provided by ACARA report the Civics and Citizenship results in proportions.					

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood	Indicator: <i>Children and young people participate in decisions that affect them directly and the wider society</i>					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people feeling able to have a say on important issues					
Rationale	Children and young people are experts in their own lives and have a right to participate in decision making about issues that affect them directly. Children and young people care about issues that affect their communities. They have a range of experiences, thoughts, ideas and perspectives that can enrich decision making processes and lead to more relevant and inclusive policies, programs, use of resources and outcomes. [Source]					
Reporting	The data are reported in 2 ways: 1. Proportion of young people aged 15-17 years feeling able to have say on issues that affect them directly. 2. Proportion of young people aged 15-17 years feeling able to have a say on community issues.					
Definition	Measure 1					
	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people aged 15-17 years feeling able all or most of the time to have a say on issues that affect them directly.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number young people aged 15-17 years who participate in the same survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to the population estimate.				
	Measure 2					
	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people aged 15-17 years feeling able all or most of the time, to have a say within the general community, on issues that are important to them (Scale: All of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, none of the time).				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number of young people aged 15-17 years who participate in the same survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to the population estimate.				
	<i>Time period</i>	At time of survey.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	General Social Survey - ABS				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2014				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Every 4 years before 2019, annually since 2019				
	<i>Age</i>	15-17 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2021				
	<i>Release date</i>	Unknown				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	No South Australia-specific data and no age-aligned data available.					

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood	Indicator: <i>Children and young people participate in decisions that affect them directly and the wider society</i>					
Measure	Proportion of young people 18 years enrolled to vote					
Rationale	Voting is a way to have a say in lots of things that affect you, your friends, your family and your community. Voter participation is a means of measuring civic and political engagement. Public engagement in decision making promotes government accountability and public trust in government institutions. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of young people aged 18-19 years enrolled to vote.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people aged 18-19 years enrolled to vote and on the current electoral rolls.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Population estimate aged 18-19 years. (Source-ABS)				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	At the close of the electoral rolls before the federal election.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Australian Electoral Commission				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2019				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Every federal election				
	<i>Age</i>	18-19 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2025				
	<i>Release date</i>	2025				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	Commonwealth Electoral Division					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	P
Further information	A slight caution in interpreting these proportions; the denominator includes a small proportion of 18-19 year olds that are not entitled to enrol to vote, but are included in population estimates.					

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood	Indicator: Children and young people are engaged in community activities					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people participating in volunteering					
Rationale	Benefits of volunteering are both personal and social, and include strengthening social relationships, developing skills, enhancing career prospects, contributing to community and 'making a difference'. Children and young people's motivations and dispositions to volunteer appear to be linked to a range of factors, including socioeconomic circumstances, education, gender, location, and cultural identification. [Source]					
Reporting	Proportion of young people 15-19 years of age participating in volunteering.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people 15-19 years of age participating in unpaid volunteer work in the past year.				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Number of young people 15-19 years of age who gave a valid response in the Census.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	-				
	<i>Time period</i>	In the previous 12 months prior to the survey date.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	Census of Population and Housing - ABS				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	General Social Survey - ABS				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2016				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Every 5 years				
	<i>Age</i>	15-19 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2026				
	<i>Release date</i>	2027				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	Y	<i>Sex</i>	Y	<i>Aboriginal</i>	Y
	<i>Geography</i>	Y	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	Y	<i>Disability</i>	Y
Maps	Statistical Area 3 (SA3)					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	Y	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	-					

Dimension 5: Preparing for adulthood	Indicator: Children and young people are engaged in community activities					
Measure	Proportion of children and young people participating in community support groups					
Rationale	Support groups can help children and young people in many ways by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing emotional and social support • developing new skills • sharing information • offering advice and a place to learn from others • improving motivation. [Source] 					
Reporting	Proportion of young people aged 15-17 years participating in community support groups.					
Definition	<i>Numerator</i>	Number of young people aged 15-17 years participating in community support groups (Examples include: service clubs, welfare organisations, emergency services etc).				
	<i>Denominator</i>	Total number young people aged 15-17 years participating in the same survey.				
	<i>Weighted</i>	Weighted to the population estimate.				
	<i>Time period</i>	In the previous 12 months prior to the survey date.				
	<i>Mode</i>	Proportion/percentage				
Data source	<i>Main dataset</i>	General Social Survey - ABS				
	<i>Alternatives</i>	Nil				
Data availability	<i>Baseline year</i>	2014				
	<i>Frequency</i>	Every 4 years before 2019, annually since 2019				
	<i>Age</i>	15-17 years (inc)				
	<i>Next data</i>	2021				
	<i>Release date</i>	Unknown				
Breakdown	<i>Age</i>	N	<i>Sex</i>	N	<i>Aboriginal</i>	N
	<i>Geography</i>	N	<i>Socioeconomic</i>	N	<i>Disability</i>	N
Maps	-					
Comparability	<i>State/territory</i>	N	<i>National</i>	Y	<i>International</i>	N
Further information	No South Australia-specific data and no age-aligned data available.					

