

Population health profile of the North & West Queensland

Division of General Practice: supplement

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Interpretation of differences between data in this profile and similar data from other sources needs to be undertaken with care, as such differences may be due to the use of different methodology to produce the data.

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Population health profile of the North & West Queensland Division of General Practice: supplement

This profile is a supplement to the *Population health profile of the North & West Queensland Division of General Practice*, dated November 2005, available from www.publichealth.gov.au. This supplement includes an update of the population of the North & West Queensland DGP Division of General Practice, as well as additional indicators and aspects of the Division's socioeconomic status, use of GP services and health. The contents are:

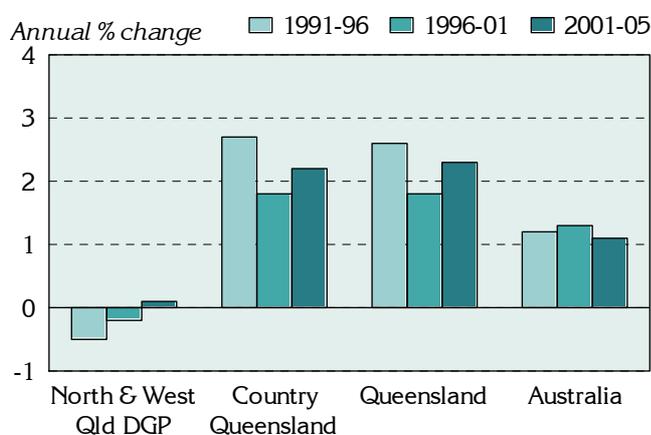
- Population [updated to June 2005]
- Additional socio-demographic indicators
- Unreferred attendances – patient flow/ GP catchment
- Avoidable hospitalisations: hospital admissions resulting from ambulatory care sensitive conditions
- Avoidable mortality

For further information on the way Division totals in this report have been estimated, please refer to the 'Notes on the data' section of the *Population health profile*, November 2005 (www.publichealth.gov.au).

Population

The North & West Queensland Division had an Estimated Resident Population of 15,776 at 30 June 2005.

Figure 1: Annual population change, North & West Queensland DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1991 to 1996, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2005



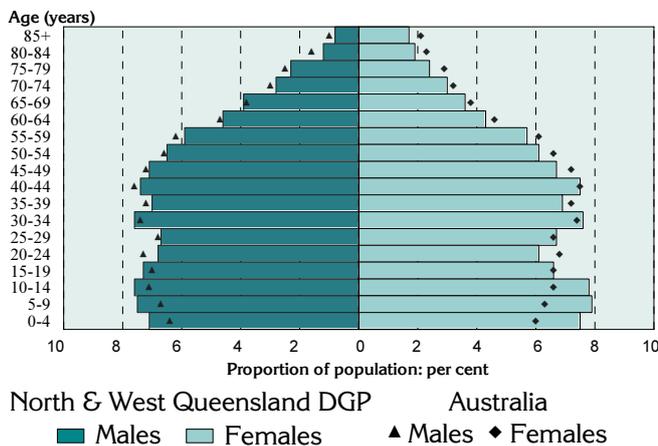
Over the five years from 1991 to 1996, the Division's population decreased by 0.5% on average each year, compared with marked growth in country Queensland (2.7%) and Queensland (2.6%). From 1996 to 2001, the Division's population again declined, by 0.2%, compared with increases in country Queensland and Queensland (1.8%). The growth rate of 0.1% per year from 2001 to 2005 was again substantially below the annual increases for country Queensland (2.2%) and Queensland (2.3%).

Table 1: Population by age, North & West Queensland DGP and Australia, 2005

Age group (years)	North & West Queensland DGP		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
0-14	26,288	22.7	3,978,221	19.6
15-24	15,546	13.4	2,819,834	13.9
25-44	33,202	28.7	5,878,107	28.9
45-64	27,193	23.5	4,984,446	24.5
65-74	7,690	6.6	1,398,831	6.9
75-84	4,444	3.8	954,143	4.7
85+	1,413	1.2	315,027	1.5
Total	15,776	100.0	20,328,609	100.0

As shown in the accompanying table and the age-sex pyramid below, North & West Queensland DGP had a higher proportion of 0 to 14 year olds (22.7%) compared with Australia as a whole (19.6%). (Table 1). Conversely, the proportions of the Division's population aged 15 years and over were lower (although often marginally so) than those for Australia.

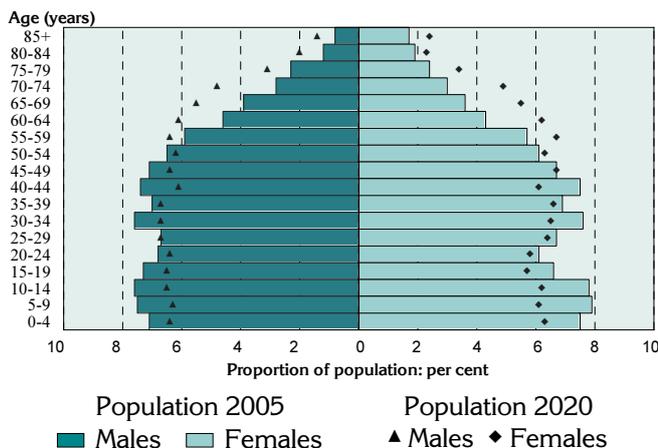
Figure 2: Population in North & West Queensland DGP and Australia, by age and sex, 2005



The most notable differences in the age distribution of the Division’s population (when compared to Australia overall) are:

- at younger ages – relatively more females aged 0 to 14 years and males 0 to 19 years;
- from 20 to 24 years and 35 to 44 years – relatively fewer males and females (to 44 years); and
- from 45 to 85+ years, relatively fewer males and females, except for males aged 65 to 69 years.

Figure 3: Population projections for North & West Queensland DGP, by age and sex, 2005 and 2020



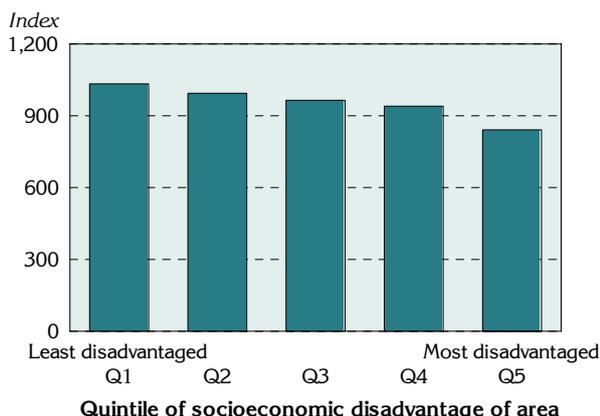
The population projections for the Division show a number of changes in age distribution, with the 2020 population projected to have:

- below 55 years of age – relatively fewer males (except for males aged 25 to 29 years) and females (below 50 years of age); and
- from age 55 years – relatively more males and females (most pronounced at ages 60 to 74 years).

Additional socio-demographic indicators

Please refer to the earlier *Population health profile of the North & West Queensland, Division of General Practice*, dated November 2005, available from www.publichealth.gov.au, for other socio-demographic indicators.

Figure 4: Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, North & West Queensland DGP, 2001



One of four socioeconomic indexes for areas produced at the 2001 ABS Census is the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage.

The North & West Queensland DGP has an index score of 955, below the score for Australia of 1000: this score varies across the Division, from a low of 841 in the most disadvantaged areas to 1033 in the least disadvantaged areas.

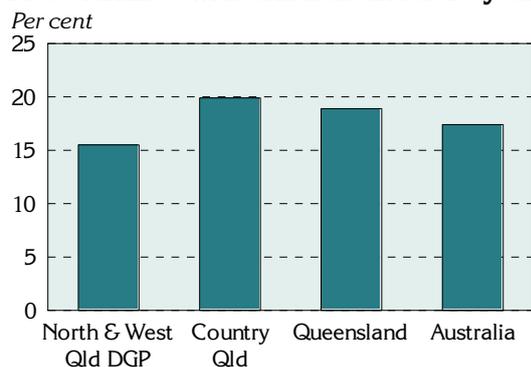
Note: each ‘quintile’ comprises approximately 20% of the population of the Division.

A new indicator, produced for the first time at the 2001 ABS Census, shows the number of jobless families with children under 15 years of age. There were markedly fewer jobless families in the North & West Queensland DGP (15.5%), than for country Queensland as a whole (19.9%) (Figure 5, Table 2).

With the introduction of the 30% rebate for private health insurance premiums, there was a once-off registration process, providing information of the postcode and residence of those who had such insurance (these data are not available at this area level for later dates). In 2001, the Division had fewer people with private health insurance (36.9%) than in country Queensland (40.3%) (Figure 5, Table 2).

Figure 5: Socio-demographic indicators, North & West Queensland DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 2001

Jobless families with children under 15 years old



Private health insurance, 30 June

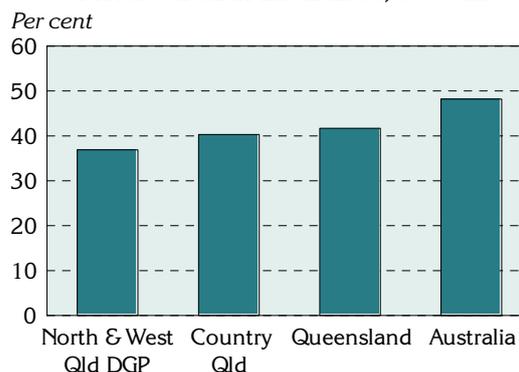
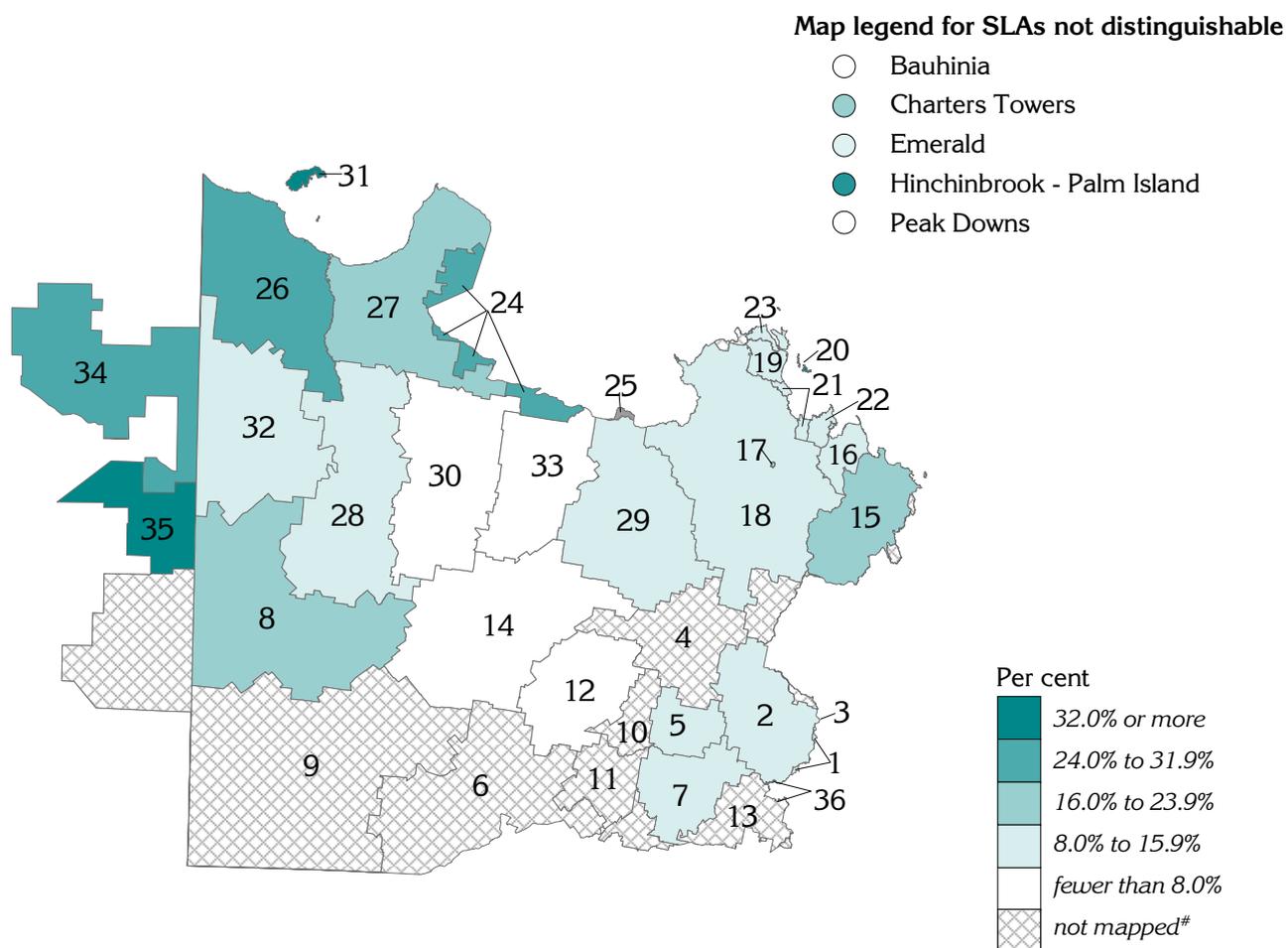


Table 2: Socio-demographic indicators, North & West Queensland DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 2001

Indicator	North & West Queensland DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jobless families with children under 15 years old	1,986	15.5	42,801	19.9	74,942	18.9	357,563	17.4
Private health insurance (30 June)	45,583	36.9	812,860	40.3	1,511,613	41.7	8,671,106	46.0

Details of the distribution of jobless families (Map 1) and of the population covered by private health insurance (Map 2) are shown by Statistical Local Area (SLA) in Maps 1 and 2, respectively.

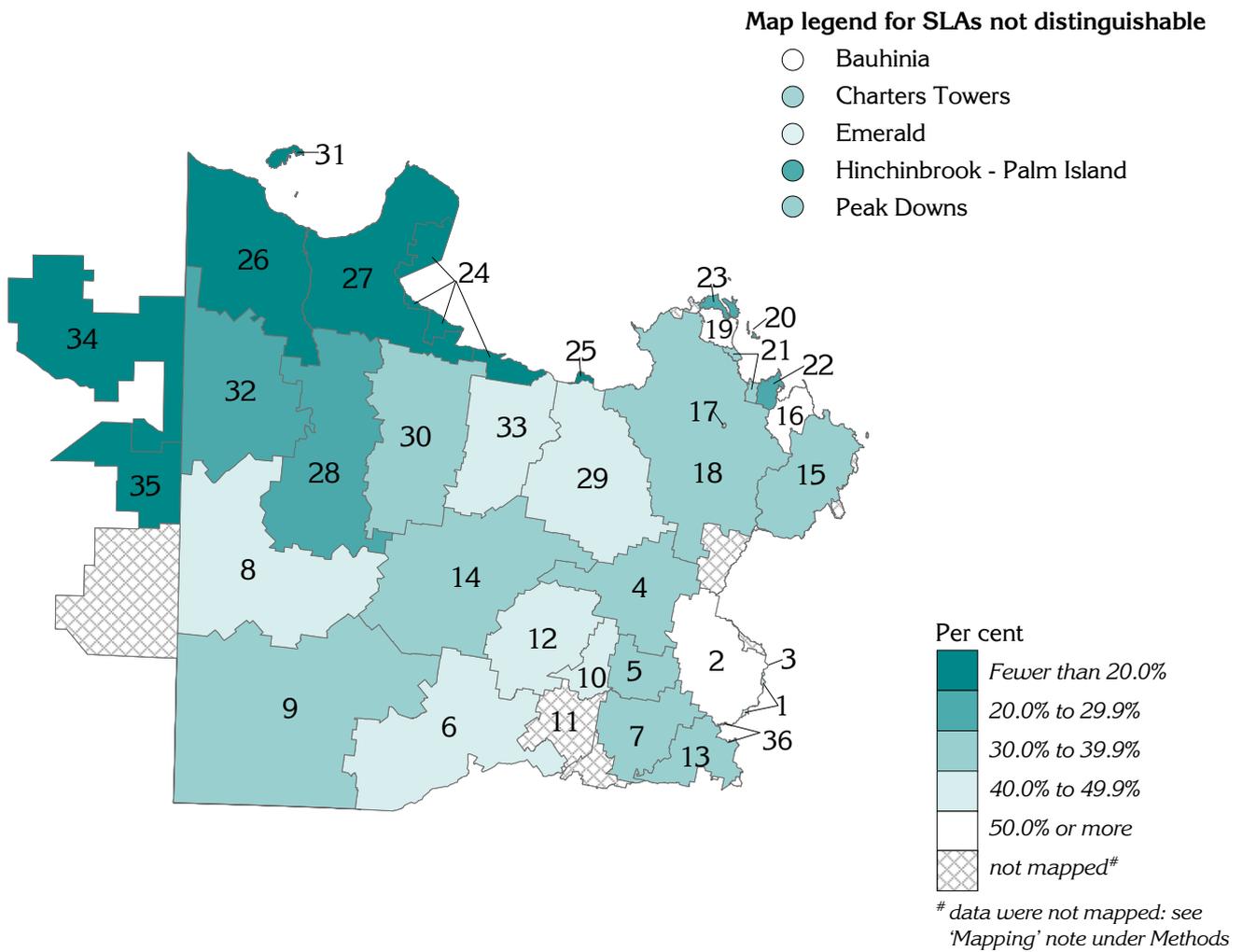
Map 1: Jobless families with children under 15 years of age by SLA, North & West Queensland DGP, 2001



[#] data were not mapped: see 'Mapping' note under Methods

For map labels: see next page

Map 2: People covered by private health insurance by SLA, North & West Queensland DGP, 30 June 2001



Alphabetical key to Statistical Local Areas, North & West Queensland DGP, 2001			
Aramac	4	Flinders	29
Barcaldine	5	Hinchinbrook excl. Palm Island	19
Barcoo	6	Hinchinbrook - Palm Island	20
Blackall	7	Ilfracombe	10
Bauhinia	36	Isisford	11
Boulia	8	Jericho	2
Bowen	15	Longreach	12
Burdekin	16	McKinlay	30
Burke	26	Mornington	31
Cardwell	23	Mount Isa	32
Carpentaria	27	Peak Downs	3
Charters Towers	17	Richmond	33
Cloncurry	28	Tableland	34
Croydon	24	Tambo	13
Dalrymple	18	Tennant Creek - Balance	35
Diamantina	9	Thuringowa - Part B	21
Emerald	1	Townsville - Part B	22
Etheridge	25	Winton	14

GP services to residents of the North & West Queensland DGP

The following tables include information, purchased from Medicare Australia, of the movement of patients and GPs between Divisions. Note that the data only include unreferral attendances recorded under Medicare: unreferral attendances not included are those for which the cost is met by the Department of Veterans' Affairs or a compensation scheme; or are provided by salaried medical officers in hospitals, community health services or Aboriginal Medical Services, and which are not billed to Medicare. At any attendance, one or more services may have been provided.

Over four fifths (81.4%) of GP unreferral attendances to residents of North & West Queensland DGP were provided in the Division (ie. by a GP with a provider number in the Division): this represented 335,614 GP unreferral attendances (Table 3). A further 7.7% of unreferral attendances were provided by GPs with a provider number in Townsville DGP, and 2.8% in Capricornia DGP.

Table 3: Patient flow – People living¹ in North & West Queensland DGP by Division where attendance occurred², 2003/04

Division		Unreferral attendances	
Number	Name	No.	% ³
416	North & West Queensland DGP	335,614	81.4
412	Townsville DGP	31,904	7.7
419	Capricornia DGP	11,714	2.8
417	Far North Queensland Rural DGP	3,828	0.9
405	GPpartners DGP	3,601	0.9
410	Central Queensland Rural DGP	3,097	0.8
413	Cairns DGP	3,071	0.7
411	Mackay DGP	2,848	0.7
Other	..	2,890	5.4
Total	..	53,437	100.0

¹ Based on address in Medicare records

² Division of GP based on provider number

³ Proportion of all unreferral attendances of patients with an address in Division 416 by Division in which attendance occurred

The majority (89.2%) of unreferral attendances provided by GPs with a provider number in North & West Queensland DGP were to people living in the Division (ie. their Medicare address was in the Division) (Table 4). A further 2.3% of unreferral attendances were to people living in Townsville DGP.

Table 4: GP catchment – Unreferral attendances provided by GPs¹ in North & West Queensland DGP by Division of patient address², 2003/04

Division		Unreferral attendances	
Number	Name	No.	% ³
416	North & West Queensland DGP	335,614	89.2
412	Townsville DGP	8,502	2.3
417	Far North Queensland DGP	2,489	0.7
411	Mackay DGP	2,395	0.6
419	Capricornia DGP	2,143	0.6
410	Central Queensland Rural DGP	1,711	0.5
Other	..	23,536	6.3
Total	..	376,390	100.0

¹ Division of GP based on provider number

² Based on address in Medicare records

³ Proportion of all unreferral attendances to GPs with a provider number in Division 416 by Division of patient address

Avoidable hospitalisations: hospital admissions resulting from ambulatory care sensitive conditions

The rationale underlying the concept of avoidable hospitalisations is that timely and effective care of certain conditions, delivered in a primary care setting, can reduce the risk of hospitalisation. Admissions to hospital for these ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions can be avoided in three ways. Firstly, for conditions that are usually preventable through immunisation or nutritional intervention, disease can be prevented almost entirely. Secondly, diseases or conditions that can lead to rapid onset problems, such as dehydration and gastroenteritis, can be treated. Thirdly, chronic conditions, such as congestive heart failure, can be managed to prevent or reduce the severity of acute flare-ups to avoid hospitalisation.

This measure does not include other aspects of avoidable morbidity, namely potentially preventable hospitalisations (hospitalisations resulting from diseases preventable through population based health promotion strategies, e.g. alcohol-related conditions; and most cases of lung cancer) and hospitalisations avoidable through injury prevention (e.g. road traffic accidents).

For information on the ambulatory care sensitive conditions and ICD codes included in the analysis in this section, please refer to the *Atlas of Avoidable Hospitalisations in Australia: ambulatory care-sensitive conditions*, available from www.publichealth.gov.au.

In 2001 to 2002, the 4,672 admissions from ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions accounted for 11.4% of all admissions in the North & West Queensland DGP, markedly above the levels in Queensland (8.5%) and Australia (8.7%).

Table 5: Avoidable¹ and unavoidable hospitalisations, North & West Queensland DGP, Queensland, and Australia, 2001/02

Category	North & West Queensland DGP			Queensland			Australia		
	No.	Rate ²	%	No.	Rate ²	%	No.	Rate ²	%
Avoidable ¹	4,672	4,421.3	11.4	106,884	3,025.0	8.5	552,786	2,847.5	8.7
Unavoidable	36,475	34,382.0	88.6	1,153,519	32,410.1	91.5	5,818,199	29,970.7	91.3
Total	41,147	38,799.3	100.0	1,260,403	35,435.5	100.0	6,370,985	32,818.2	100.0

¹ Admissions resulting from ACS conditions

² Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population

Figure 6: Avoidable hospitalisations¹, North & West Queensland DGP, Queensland and Australia, 2001/02



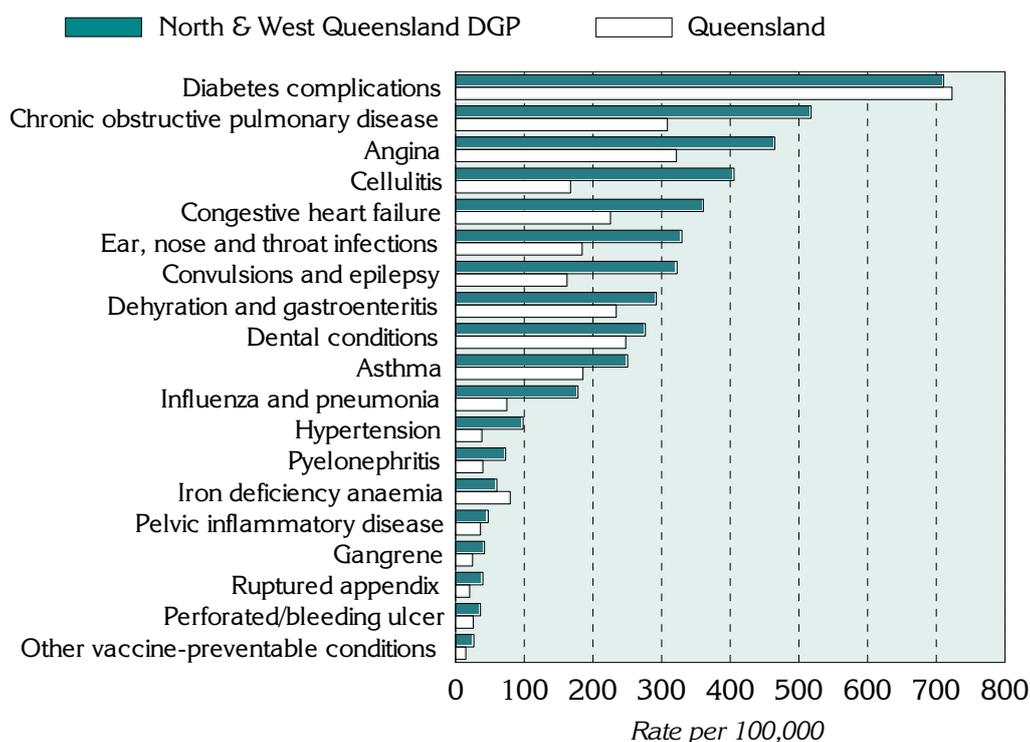
The rate of avoidable hospitalisations in North & West Queensland DGP is substantially higher, a rate of 4,421.3 admissions per 100,000 population, compared to Queensland (a rate of 3,025.0), and Australia (2,847.5).

¹ Admissions resulting from ACS conditions

Diabetes complications, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, angina, and cellulitis were the four conditions with the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations in the North & West Queensland DGP (Figure 8, Table 7).

Table 7 shows the number, rate and proportion of avoidable hospitalisations, for the individual ACS conditions, as well as the vaccine-preventable; acute; and chronic sub-categories. Almost two-thirds of avoidable hospitalisations are attributable to chronic health conditions. The predominance of hospitalisations for chronic conditions in this period can be primarily attributed to the large number of admissions for diabetes complications. Cellulitis; and ear, nose and throat infections have the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations for the acute conditions.

Figure 7: Avoidable hospitalisations¹ by condition, North & West Queensland DGP and Queensland, 2001/02



¹ Admissions resulting from ACS conditions: excludes nutritional deficiencies as less than ten admissions

Table 6: Avoidable hospitalisations¹ by condition, North & West Queensland DGP, Queensland and Australia, 2001/02

Sub-category/ condition	North & West Queensland DGP		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²
Vaccine-preventable	223	205.0	3,188	89.6	16,573	85.4
Influenza and pneumonia	192	178.4	2,646	74.6	13,021	67.1
Other vaccine preventable	31	26.6	542	15.0	3,552	18.3
Chronic³	2,466	2,463.4	65,455	1,882.0	352,545	1,816
Diabetes complications	717	710.6	25,175	722.9	141,345	728.1
Iron deficiency anaemia	59	60.2	2,772	79.7	16,451	84.7
Hypertension	95	98.4	1,324	38.3	6,354	32.7
Congestive heart failure	328	360.8	7,617	225.5	42,447	218.6
Angina	459	464.9	11,134	321.5	49,963	257.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	506	517.8	10,619	308.5	54,853	282.6
Asthma	302	250.7	6,814	185.6	41,009	211.3
Acute	2,108	1,864.9	41,300	1,143.3	200,913	1,035
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	301	292.2	8,278	234.1	37,766	194.5
Convulsions and epilepsy	379	322.5	5,902	162.3	31,137	160.4
Ear, nose and throat infections	416	329.7	6,829	184.4	32,075	165.2
Dental conditions	331	276.4	9,101	247.8	43,667	224.9
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	36	36.4	892	25.8	5,795	29.9
Ruptured appendix	45	39.8	754	20.7	3,866	19.9
Pyelonephritis	77	72.8	1,437	39.8	7,386	38.0
Pelvic inflammatory disease	50	47.5	1,315	36.2	6,547	33.7
Cellulitis	431	405.5	5,930	167.4	28,204	145.3
Gangrene	42	42.1	862	24.8	4,470	23.0
Total avoidable hospitalisations⁴	4,672	4,421.3	106,884	3,025.0	552,786	2,847.5

¹ Admissions resulting from ACS conditions

² Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population

³ Excludes nutritional deficiencies as less than ten admissions

⁴ Sub-category and condition numbers and rates do not add to the reported total avoidable admissions: five conditions (influenza & pneumonia, other vaccine preventable, diabetes complications, ruptured appendix and gangrene) are counted in 'any diagnosis', so may be included in more than one condition group

Avoidable mortality

Avoidable and amenable mortality comprises those causes of death that are potentially avoidable at the present time, given available knowledge about social and economic policy impacts, health behaviours, and health care (the latter relating to the subset of amenable causes).

For information on the avoidable and amenable mortality conditions and ICD codes included in the analysis in this section, please refer to the *Australian and New Zealand Atlas of Avoidable Mortality*, available from www.publichealth.gov.au.

Almost three quarters (72.8%) of all deaths in North & West Queensland DGP at ages 0 to 74 years over the period 1997 to 2001 are considered to be avoidable, consistent with the proportion for country Queensland (72.8%) (Table 8). However, the rate in the Division is markedly higher than that in country Queensland, a differential of 1.36.

Deaths amenable to health care (amenable mortality, a subset of avoidable mortality) accounted for 27.9% of all deaths at ages 0 to 74 years in North & West Queensland DGP, compared to 29.3% in country Queensland.

Table 7: Avoidable and unavoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by area, North & West Queensland DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category	North & West Queensland DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Avoidable	1,627	310.7	20,859	227.8	35,515	220.6	189,845	211.8
% of total	72.8	..	72.8	..	72.8	..	71.5	..
(Amenable)	(624)	(120.8)	(8,383)	(91.5)	(14,323)	(89.3)	(76,249)	(85.1)
(% of total)	(27.9)	(..)	(29.3)	(..)	(29.3)	(..)	(28.7)	(..)
Unavoidable	609	117.0	7,793	85.0	13,291	82.7	75,582	84.3
% of total	27.2	..	27.2	..	27.2	..	28.5	..
Total mortality	2,236	427.7	28,652	312.8	48,806	303.4	265,427	296.1
%	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..

¹ Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population

Rates of avoidable mortality were higher for males than for females in each of the comparator areas. North & West Queensland DGP's rate of avoidable mortality for males was 407.5 deaths per 100,000 males, notably higher than the rate of 211.1 for females. Similarly, the rate of amenable mortality for males in the Division was higher, 137.7, compared to 102.9 for females, a rate ratio of 1.34 (Figure 9, Table 9).

Figure 8: Avoidable and amenable mortality by sex (0 to 74 years), North & West Queensland DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Note: the different scales



Table 8: Avoidable and amenable mortality (0 to 74 years) by sex, North & West Queensland DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category and sex	North & West Queensland DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Avoidable								
Males	1,139	407.5	9,362	269.5	23,316	285.3	123,026	272.6
Females	489	211.1	5,294	152.0	12,199	155.1	66,819	150.1
Total	1,627	310.7	14,656	211.2	35,515	220.6	189,845	211.8
Rate ratio-M:F²	..	1.93**	..	1.77**	..	1.84**	..	1.82**
Amenable								
Males	384	137.7	3,249	95.2	8,181	100.4	42,568	94.3
Females	240	102.9	2,691	77.4	6,142	78.0	33,681	75.7
Total	624	120.8	5,940	86.4	14,323	89.3	76,249	85.1
Rate ratio-M:F²	..	1.34**	..	1.23**	..	1.29**	..	1.25**

¹ Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population

² Rate ratio (M:F) is the ratio of male to female rates; rate ratios differing significantly from 1.0 are shown with * p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01

Another way of measuring premature mortality is to calculate the number of years of life lost (YLL)¹, which takes into account the years a person could have expected to live at each age of death based on the average life expectancy at that age.

The numbers of YLL for North & West Queensland DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia over the period of analysis are shown in Table 10 by mortality category. However, given the substantial variation in the populations of these areas, a comparison of the proportion of YLL for each area is also shown.

YLL from avoidable mortality accounted for 72.3% of total YLL (0 to 74 years) for North & West Queensland DGP, consistent with the 72.9% for country Queensland: the proportion of YLL from amenable mortality for North & West Queensland DGP (27.0%) was lower than for country Queensland (28.5%).

Table 9: Years of life lost from avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years), North & West Queensland DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category	North & West Queensland DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Avoidable	29,826	72.3	369,609	72.9	629,779	72.9	3,327,375	71.9
(Amenable)	(11,141)	(27.0)	(144,553)	(28.5)	(247,893)	(28.7)	(1,298,430)	(28.0)
Unavoidable	11,440	27.7	137,686	27.1	234,699	27.1	1,303,289	28.1
Total	41,265	100.0	507,294	100.0	864,478	100.0	4,630,664	100.0

¹ Years of life lost were calculated using the remaining life expectancy method (this provides an estimate of the average time a person would have lived had he or she not died prematurely). The reference life table was the Coale and Demeny Model Life Table West level 26 female (for both males and females), with the YLL discounted to net present value at a rate of 3 per cent per year.

In each of the areas in Table 11, the majority of avoidable mortality at ages 0 to 74 years occurred in the 65 to 74 year age group (Table 11), with 1,874.5 deaths per 100,000 population in North & West Queensland Division. The 45 to 64 year age group accounted for the next highest rate of avoidable death in all of the comparators, with a rate 452.5 in North & West Queensland DGP.

Table 10: Avoidable and amenable mortality by age, North & West Queensland DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category and age (years)	North & West Queensland DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Avoidable								
0-14	77	53.7	500	30.1	1,208	32.2	5,669	28.8
15-24	81	97.5	562	44.8	1,386	54.3	7,045	52.8
25-44	228	124.6	1,916	77.8	4,527	84.9	24,356	83.9
45-64	568	452.5	5,107	301.7	12,543	322.5	64,282	304.9
65-74	672	1,874.5	6,571	1410.9	15,851	1404.6	88,493	1,358.1
Total	1,627	310.7	14,656	211.2	35,515	220.6	189,845	211.8
Amenable								
0-24	61	25.6	451	15.9	1,059	16.8	5,083	15.4
25-44	61	34.6	491	20.1	1,165	21.8	5,946	20.5
45-64	222	179.4	2,236	132.2	5,352	137.9	27,464	130.3
65-74	280	789.7	2,762	591.5	6,748	599.1	37,756	579.4
Total	624	120.8	5,940	86.4	14,323	89.3	76,249	85.1

¹ Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population

Table 12 shows the number and age-standardised death rate by selected major condition group and selected causes included in the avoidable mortality classification.

The highest rates of avoidable mortality for the selected major condition groups in the North & West Queensland DGP were for cardiovascular diseases, with a rate of 99.5 deaths per 100,000 population, and cancer, 85.2 deaths per 100,000 population (Table 12, Figure 10). For the selected causes within the condition groups, the two major causes of avoidable mortality were ischaemic heart disease and lung cancer, with rates of 71.8 per 100,000 population and 31.0 per 100,000, respectively.

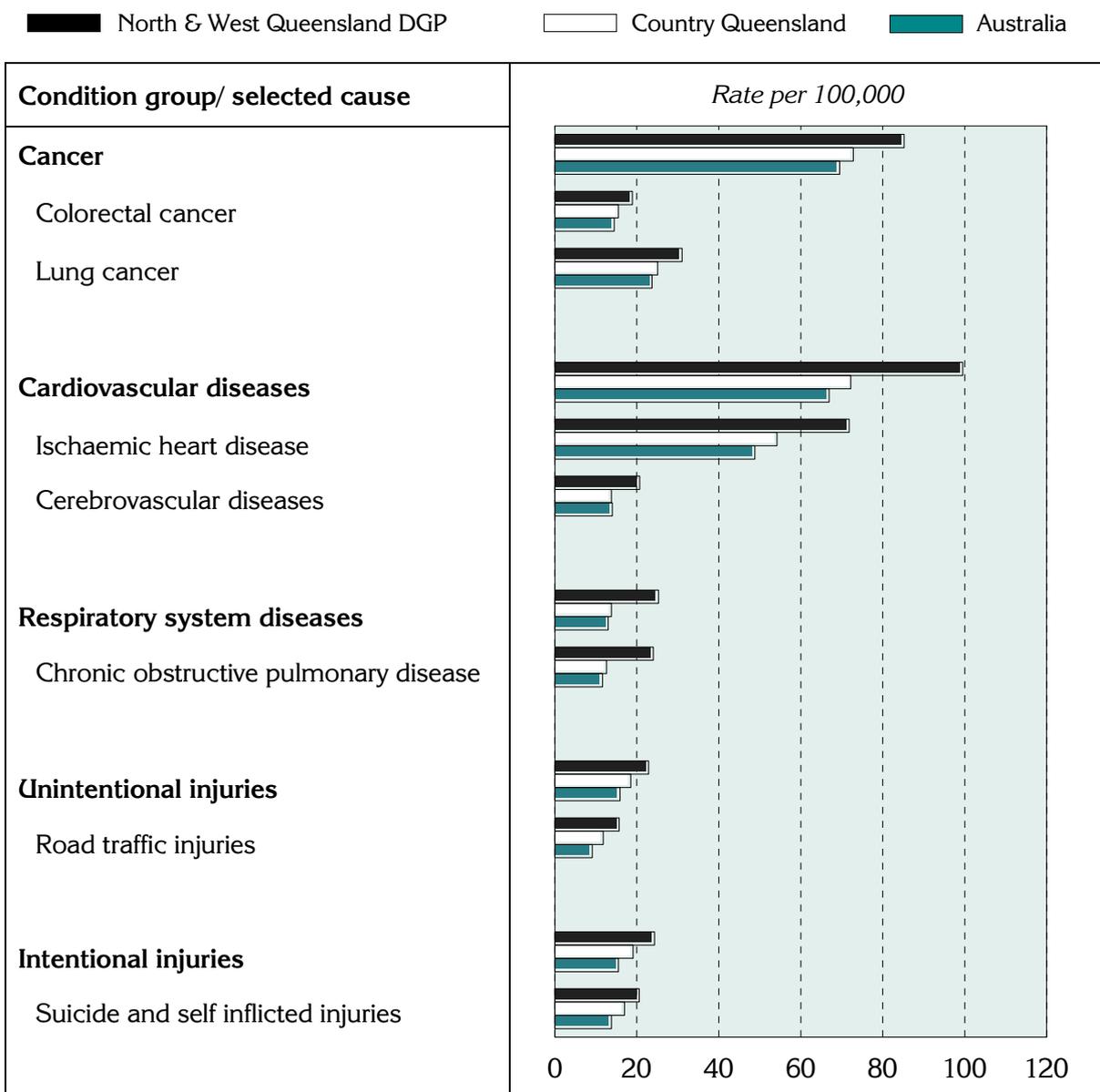
Table 11: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, North & West Queensland DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Condition group/ selected cause	North & West Queensland DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Cancer	435	85.2	6,690	72.8	11,618	72.6	62,338	69.5
Colorectal cancer	97	18.9	1,425	15.5	2,392	15.0	13,008	14.5
Lung cancer	161	31.0	2,329	25.1	4,062	25.4	21,208	23.7
Cardiovascular diseases	511	99.5	6,646	72.2	11,294	71.0	59,945	66.9
Ischaemic heart disease	372	71.8	5,005	54.2	8,434	52.9	43,712	48.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	104	20.7	1,263	13.8	2,210	14.0	12,558	14.0
Respiratory system diseases	128	25.3	1,262	13.8	2,168	13.7	11,612	13.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	121	24.0	1,159	12.6	1,970	12.5	10,395	11.6
Unintentional injuries	128	22.9	1,662	18.5	2,630	15.8	14,224	15.9
Road traffic injuries	88	15.7	1,054	11.8	1,565	9.4	8,138	9.1
Intentional injuries	136	24.3	1,712	19.1	3,017	18.2	13,891	15.5
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	116	20.6	1,521	17.0	2,719	16.4	12,393	13.8

¹ Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population

Rates in the Division for all of the condition groups and selected causes were above those for country Queensland and Australia (Figure 10).

Figure 9: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, North & West Queensland DGP, country Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001



Notes on the data

Data sources and limitations

General

References to 'country Queensland' relate to Queensland excluding the Brisbane Statistical Division.

Data sources

Table 12 details the data sources for the material presented in this profile.

Table 12: Data sources

Section	Source
Population	
Figures 1 and 2; Table 1	Estimated Resident Population, ABS, 30 June for the periods shown
Figure 3	Estimated Resident Population, ABS, 30 June 2005; Population Projections, ABS, 30 June 2020 (unpublished) ¹
Additional socio-demographic indicators	
Figure 4	ABS SEIFA package, Census 2001
Table 2; Figure 5; Map 1	Jobless families, ABS, 2001 (unpublished)
Table 2; Figure 5; Map 2	Private health insurance, from Hansard
GP services – patient flow/ GP catchment	
Tables 3 and 4	Medicare Australia, 2003/04
Avoidable hospitalisations: hospital admissions resulting from ambulatory care sensitive conditions	
Tables 5 and 6; Figures 6 and 7	National Hospital Morbidity Database at Australian Institute of Health & Welfare, 2001/02; data produced in HealthWIZ by Prometheus Information (not available in public release dataset)
Avoidable mortality	
Tables 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11; Figures 8 and 9	ABS Deaths 1997-2001; data produced in HealthWIZ by Prometheus Information (not available in public release dataset)

¹ The projected population at June 2020 is based on the 2002 ERP. As such, it is somewhat dated, and does not take into account more recent demographic trends: it is however the only projection series available at the SLA level for the whole of Australia.

Methods

For background information on the additional prevalence estimates presented in this profile, please refer to the 'Notes on the data' section of the *Population health profile*, November 2005 (www.publichealth.gov.au).

Please also refer to the November 2005 profile for information on the data converters.

Mapping

In some Divisions the maps may include a very small part of an SLA which has not been allocated any population; or has a population of less than 100 or has less than 1% of the SLAs total population; or there were less than five cases (i.e. jobless families, people with health insurance): these areas are mapped with a pattern.

Statistical geography of the North & West Queensland DGP

For information on the postcodes in the Division, please refer the Department of Health and Ageing website <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/wcms/publishing.nsf/Content/health-pcd-programs-divisions-divspc.htm>; also included in table format in the 'Notes on the data' section of the *Population health profile*, November 2005 (www.publichealth.gov.au).

Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) are defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to produce areas for the presentation and analysis of data. In this Division, some Local Government Areas (LGAs) have been split into SLAs. For example, Fitzroy comprises two SLAs, Part A and Part B (both of which are all in the Division). These SLAs and all or part of the other SLAs listed in Table 13 comprise the Division.

Table 13: SLAs and population in North & West Queensland DGP, 2005 on 2001 boundaries

SLA code	SLA name	Per cent of the SLA's population in the Division*	Estimated of the SLA's 2005 population in the Division
30150	Aramac	100.0	705
30250	<i>Aurukun</i>	4.0	#
30350	<i>Banana</i>	3.1	442
30400	Barcaldine	100.0	1,708
30450	Barcoo	87.0	396
30500	Bauhinia	5.3	118
30750	Blackall	100.0	1,607
30900	Bouli	100.0	550
30950	Bowen	100.0	12,546
31900	Burdekin	94.5	17,712
31950	Burke	100.0	1,719
32074	<i>Cairns - Trinity</i>	0.1	#
32078	<i>Cairns - Part B</i>	2.0	#
32200	Cardwell	19.2	146
32250	Carpentaria	58.8	2,160
32300	Charters Towers	100.0	2,374
32450	Cloncurry	100.0	8,831
32501	<i>Cook (excl. Weipa)</i>	3.1	3,841
32600	Croydon	4.0	216
32700	Dalrymple	100.0	#
32750	Diamantina	100.0	3,455
32800	<i>Douglas</i>	1.6	306
32850	<i>Duarina</i>	5.1	191
33000	Emerald	1.9	392
33100	Etheridge	4.0	263
33151	<i>Fitzroy - Part A</i>	15.0	#
33154	<i>Fitzroy - Part B</i>	13.9	751
33200	Flinders	100.0	744
33801	Hinchinbrook excl. Palm Island	100.0	1,997
33804	Hinchinbrook - Palm Island	100.0	12,209
33850	Ilfracombe	100.0	2,378
34050	Isisford	100.0	363
34100	Jericho	60.1	301
34150	<i>Johnstone</i>	0.6	664
34550	<i>Livingstone</i>	4.6	123
34700	Longreach	100.0	1,311
34800	McKinlay	100.0	3,986
34850	<i>Mareeba</i>	0.4	1,024
35250	Mornington	4.0	#
35300	Mount Isa	100.0	#
35350	<i>Mount Morgan</i>	1.9	21,043
35850	Peak Downs	7.3	#
36300	Richmond	100.0	242
36350	<i>Rockhampton</i>	0.0	1,147
36650	Tambo	89.8	#
36831	Thuringowa - Part B	15.9	590
37084	Townsville - Part B	100.0	1,215
37400	Winton	100.0	3,599
73409	Tableland	13.8	1,536
74009	Tennant Creek - Balance	21.2	140

* Proportions are approximate and are known to be incorrect in some cases, due to errors in the concordance used to allocate CDs to form postal areas. In addition, in a small number of cases, part(s) of an SLA can be allocated to another Division, sometimes several hundred kilometres away. Although adjustments have not been made to the concordance to correct these errors, the affected SLAs are highlighted in the table (shown in bold italic typeface)

Not shown as the total population is less than 100

Acknowledgements

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Further developments and updates

When the re-aligned boundaries are released and DoHA have made known their geographic composition, PHIDU will examine the need to revise and re-publish these profiles (*Population health profile*, dated November 2005, and the *Population health profile: supplement*, dated March 2007).

PHIDU contact details

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