

Population health profile of the NSW Central West

Division of General Practice: supplement

Population Profile Series: No. 27a

PHIDU

March 2007



PHIDU



Australian Government

Australian Institute of
Health and Welfare



THE UNIVERSITY
OF ADELAIDE
AUSTRALIA

SUB CRUCE LUMEN

© Commonwealth of Australia 2007

This work may be reproduced and used subject to acknowledgement of the source of any material so reproduced.

National Library of Australia Cataloguing in Publication entry

Population health profile of the NSW Central West Division of General Practice: supplement.

Bibliography.

ISBN 9 78073089 6272 (web).

1. Public health - New South Wales - Central Western Region - Statistics. 2. Health status indicators - New South Wales - Central Western Region - Statistics. 3. Health service areas - New South Wales - Central Western Region. 4. Central Western Region (N.S.W.) - Statistics, Medical. I. Public Health Information Development Unit (Australia). (Series : Population profile series ; no. 27a).

362.1099445

ISSN 1833-0452 Population Profile Series

Public Health Information Development Unit, The University of Adelaide
A Collaborating Unit of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

This profile was produced by PHIDU, the Public Health Information Development Unit at The University of Adelaide, South Australia. The work was funded under a grant from the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing. The views expressed in this profile are solely those of the authors and should not be attributed to the Department of Health and Ageing or the Minister for Health and Ageing.

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.

Suggested citation:

PHIDU. (2007) *Population health profile of the NSW Central West Division of General Practice: supplement*. Population Profile Series: No. 27a. Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU), Adelaide.

Enquiries about or comments on this publication should be addressed to:

PHIDU, The University of Adelaide, South Australia 5005
Phone: 08-8303 6236 or e-mail: PHIDU@publichealth.gov.au

This publication, the maps and supporting data, together with other publications on population health, are available from the PHIDU website (www.publichealth.gov.au).

Published by Public Health Information Development Unit, The University of Adelaide

Contributors: Anthea Page, Sarah Ambrose, Kristin Leahy and John Glover

Population health profile

of the NSW Central West Division of General Practice: supplement

This profile is a supplement to the *Population health profile of the NSW Central West Division of General Practice*, dated November 2005, available from www.publichealth.gov.au. This supplement includes an update of the population of the NSW Central West 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:

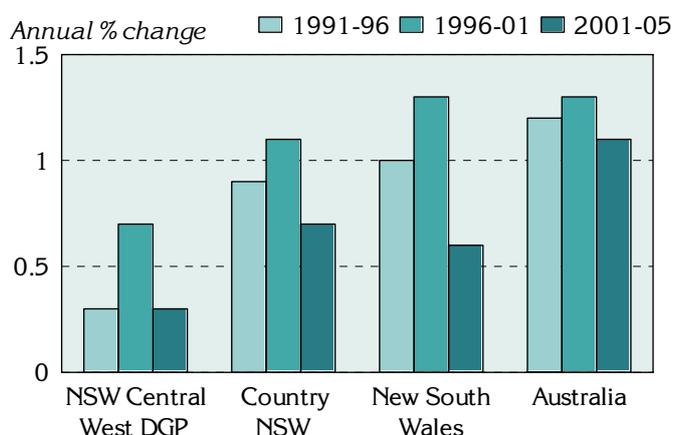
- Population [updated to June 2005]
- Additional socio-demographic indicators
- Unreferred attendances – patient flow/ GP catchment
- Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined
- Avoidable hospitalisations: hospital admissions resulting from ambulatory care sensitive 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 NSW Central West Division had an Estimated Resident Population of 175,599 at 30 June 2005.

Figure 1: Annual population change, NSW Central West DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia, 1991 to 1996, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2005



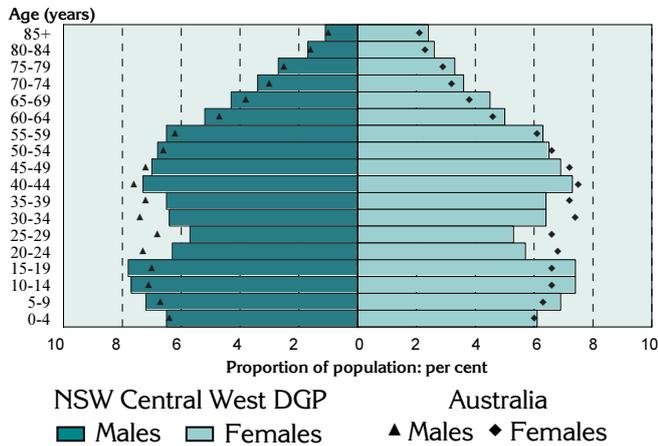
Over the five years from 1991 to 1996, the Division's population increased by 0.3% on average each year, lower than for country New South Wales (0.9%), New South Wales (1.0%), and Australia (1.2%). From 1996 to 2001, the annual percentage increase in the Division was 0.7%, again lower than for country New South Wales (1.2%), New South Wales (1.3%) and Australia (1.3%). The annual growth rate from 2001 to 2005 was also 0.3%, well below the levels in country New South Wales and New South Wales (0.6%), and Australia (1.1%).

Table 1: Population by age, NSW Central West DGP and Australia, 2005

Age group (years)	NSW Central West DGP		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
0-14	36,668	20.9	3,978,221	19.6
15-24	23,866	13.6	2,819,834	13.9
25-44	44,986	25.6	5,878,107	28.9
45-64	44,222	25.2	4,984,446	24.5
65-74	13,813	7.9	1,398,831	6.9
75-84	9,009	5.1	954,143	4.7
85+	3,034	1.7	315,027	1.5
Total	175,599	100.0	20,328,609	100.0

As shown in the accompanying table and the age-sex pyramid below (Figure 2), NSW Central West DGP had a slightly higher proportion of young people aged 0 to 14 years (20.9%) compared to Australia as a whole (with 19.6%). The proportion of the Division's population aged 25 to 44 years age was lower (25.6%) compared to Australia (28.9), while the 45 years and over age groups had higher proportions compared to Australia (Table 1).

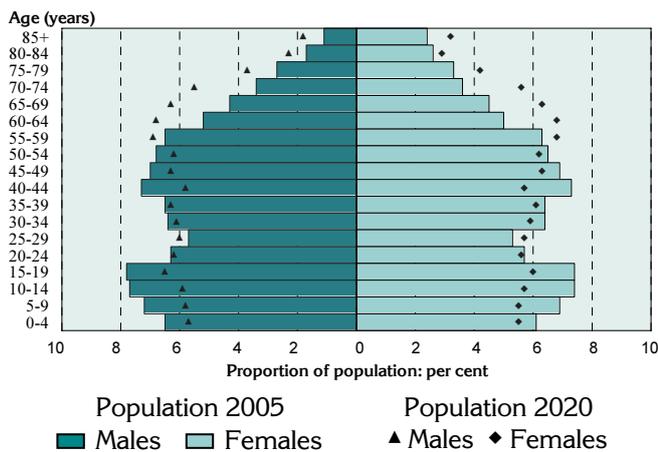
Figure 2: Population in NSW Central West DGP and Australia, by age and sex, 2005



The age distribution of the Division's population is similar to that for Australia. The most notable differences are:

- at younger ages – relatively more children and young people aged 5 to 19 years;
- from 20 to 49 years – relatively fewer males and females (perhaps moving away to continue education, or to seek employment opportunities); and
- from 55 years and over – slightly fewer males (to 79 years) and females.

Figure 3: Population projections for NSW Central West DGP, by age and sex, 2005 and 2020



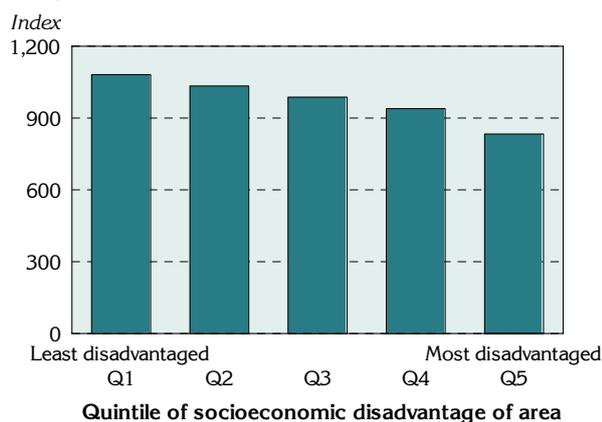
The population projections for the Division show a number of changes in age distribution, with the 2020 population projected to have:

- lower proportions of males and females aged 0 to 19 years and from 30 to 54 years; and
- from ages 55 to 85+ 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 NSW Central West 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, NSW Central West DGP, 2001



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

The NSW Central West DGP has an index score of 975, below the score for Australia of 1000: this score varies across the Division, from a low of 833 in the most disadvantaged areas to 1081 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 notably fewer jobless families in the NSW Central West DGP (18.8%), compared to country New South Wales as a whole (20.9%) (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 a slightly higher proportion of the population with private health insurance (45.6%), compared to country New South Wales (44.9%) (Figure 5, Table 2).

Figure 5: Socio-demographic indicators, NSW Central West DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia, 2001

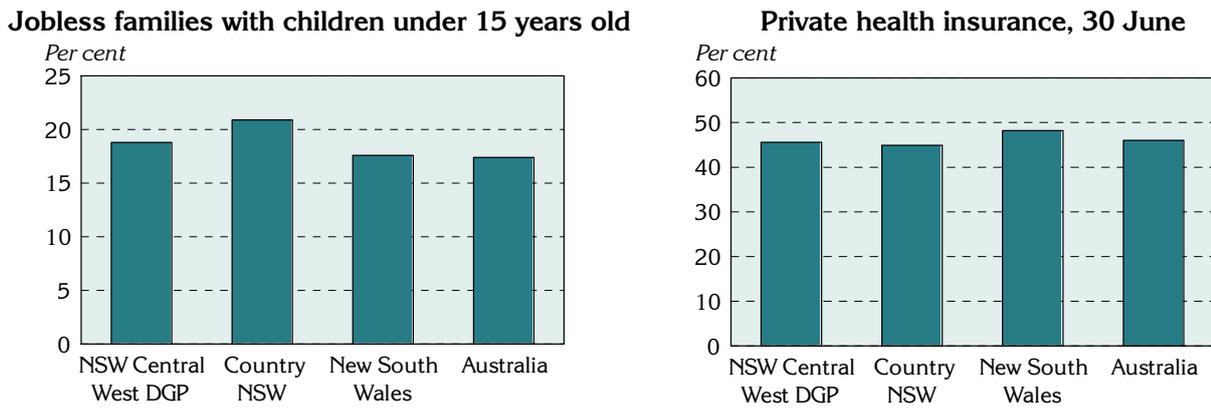
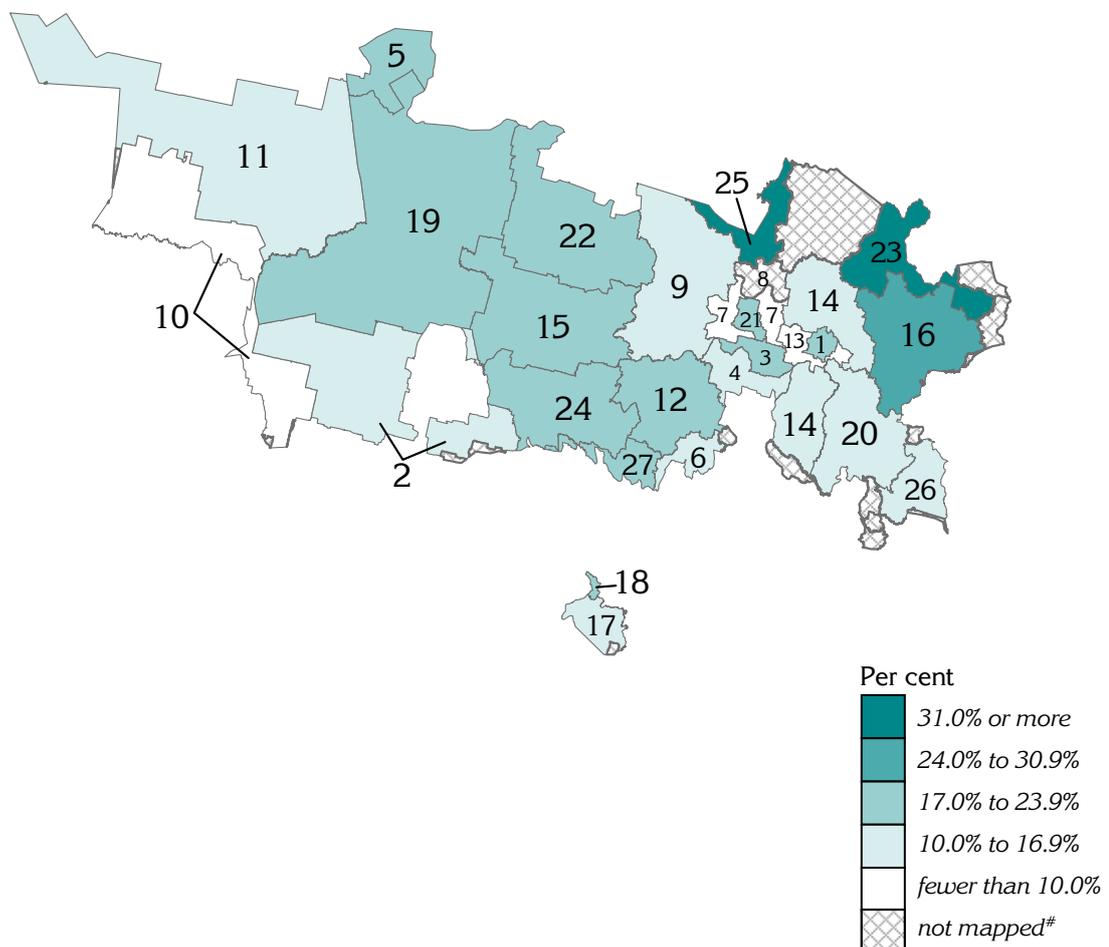


Table 2: Socio-demographic indicators, NSW Central West DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia, 2001

Indicator	NSW Central West DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jobless families with children under 15 years old	3,525	18.8	54,883	20.9	121,409	17.6	357,563	17.4
Private health insurance (30 June)	75,659	45.6	1,061,580	44.9	3,062,382	48.2	8,671,106	46.0

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

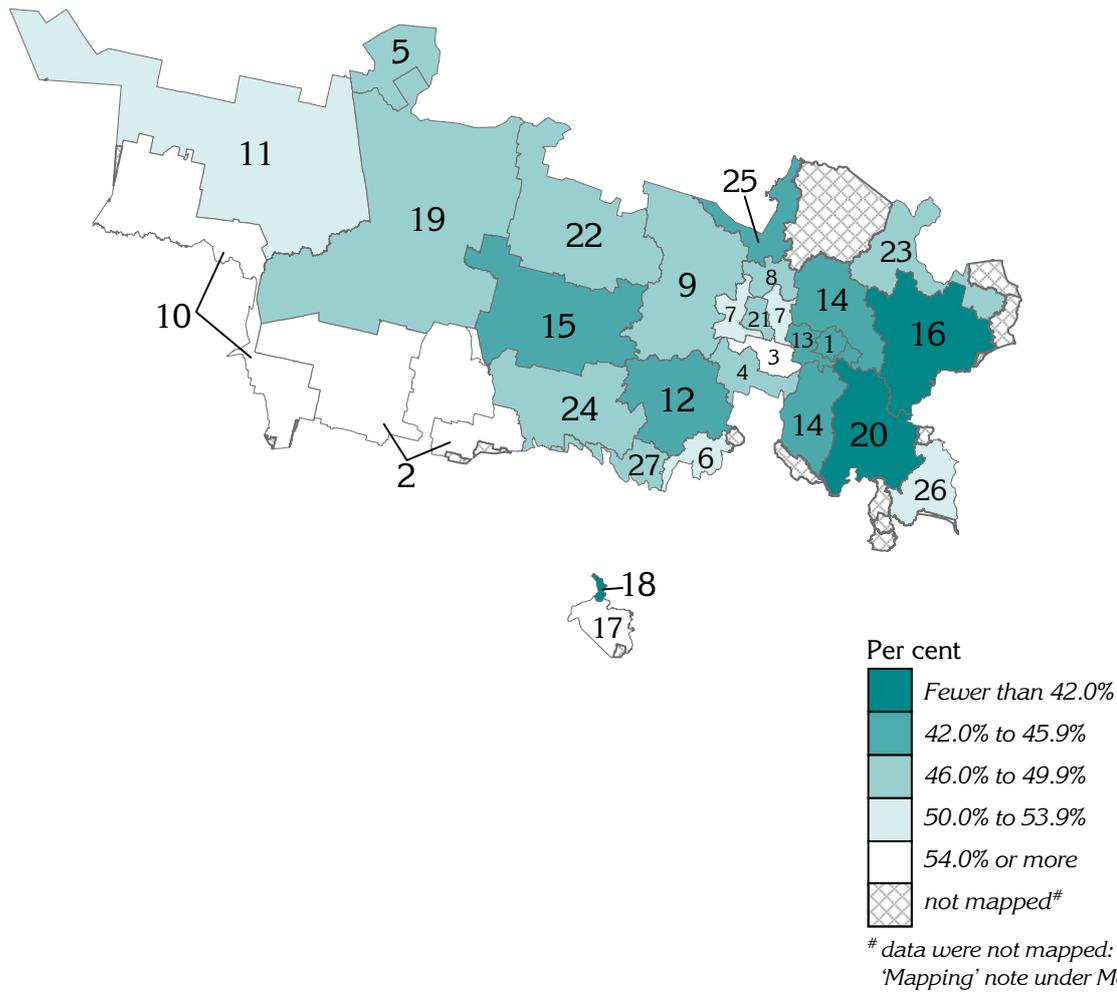
Map 1: Jobless families with children under 15 years of age by SLA, NSW Central West DGP, 2001



For map labels: see next page

data were not mapped: see 'Mapping' note under Methods

Map 2: People covered by private health insurance by SLA, NSW Central West DGP, 30 June 2001



Alphabetical key to Statistical Local Areas, NSW Central West DGP, 2001

Bathurst	1	Forbes	15
Bland	2	Greater Lithgow	16
Blayney - Part A	3	Gundagai	17
Blayney - Part B	4	Harden	18
Bogan	5	Lachlan	19
Boorowa	6	Oberon	20
Cabonne - Part A	7	Orange	21
Cabonne - Part B	8	Parkes	22
Cabonne - Part C	9	Rylstone	23
Carrathool	10	Weddin	24
Cobar	11	Wellington	25
Cowra	12	Wollondilly	26
Evans - Part A	13	Young	27
Evans - Part B	14		

GP services to residents of the NSW Central West 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.

The majority (88.9%) of all services to residents of NSW Central West DGP were provided in the Division (i.e. by a GP with a provider number in the Division): this represented 625,504 GP unreferral attendances (Table 3). A further 1.5% of unreferral attendances to residents were provided by GPs with a provider number in Riverina DGP.

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

Division		Unreferral attendances	
Number	Name	No.	% ³
229	NSW Central West DGP	625,504	88.9
228	Riverina DGP	10,441	1.5
230	Dubbo/Plains DGP	7,935	1.1
238	Blue Mountains DGP	6,454	0.9
206	Western Sydney DGP (now WentWest & part Hawkesbury-Hills)	5,064	0.7
Other	..	48,038	6.8
Total	..	703,436	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 229 by Division in which attendance occurred

The majority (94.0%) of unreferral attendances provided by GPs with a provider number in NSW Central West DGP were also to people living in the Division (i.e. their Medicare address was in the Division) (Table 4). A further 1.0% of unreferral attendances by GPs in the Division were to residents of Dubbo Plains DGP.

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

Division		Unreferral attendances	
Number	Name	No.	% ³
229	NSW Central West DGP	625,504	94.0
230	Dubbo/Plains DGP	6,730	1.0
238	Blue Mountains DGP	3,345	0.5
219	Central Coast DGP	2,610	0.4
221	South East NSW DGP	2,542	0.4
Other	..	24,498	3.7
Total	..	665,229	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 229 by Division of patient address

Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined

Please refer to the earlier *Population health profile of the NSW Central West Division of General Practice*, dated November 2005, available from www.publichealth.gov.au, for the separate prevalence estimates of chronic disease; measures of self-reported health and risk factors. The process by which the estimates have been made, and details of their limitations, are also described in the 'Notes on the data' section of this earlier profile.

In this section two estimates, which combine the prevalence of selected chronic diseases with a risk factor, are shown for the Division. The measures are of people who *had asthma and were smokers*, and people who *had type 2 diabetes and were overweight or obese*: note that the estimates have been predicted from self-reported data, and are not based on clinical records or physical measures.

It is estimated that there were relatively more people in NSW Central West DGP who had asthma and were smokers, compared to Australia as a whole (although there were marginally fewer than in country New South Wales) (Figure 6, Table 5): that is, the prevalence rates per 1,000 population were higher. However, there were slightly fewer people in NSW Central West DGP who had type 2 diabetes and were overweight or obese, compared to Australia and country New South Wales.

Figure 6: Estimates of selected chronic diseases and risk factors, NSW Central West DGP, country New South Wales and Australia, 2001



Table 5: Estimates of selected chronic diseases and risk factors, NSW Central West DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia, 2001

Variable	NSW Central West DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No. ¹	Rate ²	No. ¹	Rate ²	No. ¹	Rate ²	No. ¹	Rate ¹
Had asthma and smoked ³	3,794	24.2	54,344	24.7	126,542	19.7	397,734	20.8
Had type 2 diabetes & were overweight/ obese ⁴	2,553	14.8	40,784	15.5	100,235	15.7	283,176	15.2

¹ No. is a weighted estimate of the number of people in NSW Central West DGP reporting these chronic conditions/ with these risk factors and is derived from synthetic predictions from the 2001 NHS

² Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 1,000 population

³ Population aged 18 years and over

⁴ Population aged 15 years and over

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 6,613 admissions from ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions accounted for 11.4% of all admissions in the NSW Central West DGP (Table 6, Figure 7), markedly above the levels in New South Wales (8.6%) and Australia (8.7%).

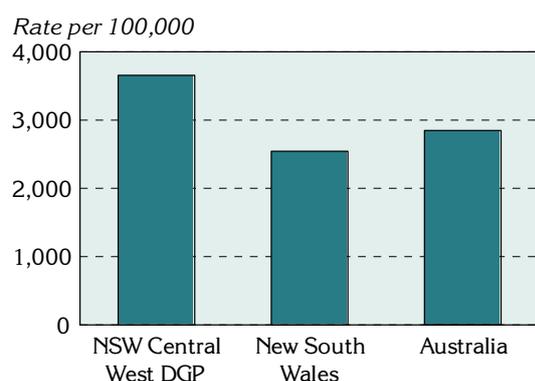
Table 6: Avoidable¹ and unavoidable hospitalisations, NSW Central West DGP, New South Wales, and Australia, 2001/02

Category	NSW Central West DGP			New South Wales			Australia		
	No.	Rate ²	%	No.	Rate ²	%	No.	Rate ²	%
Avoidable ¹	6,613	3,656.8	11.4	170,066	2,543.8	8.6	552,786	2,847.5	8.7
Unavoidable	51,473	29,368.2	88.6	1,810,901	27,255.3	91.4	5,818,199	29,970.7	91.3
Total	58,086	33,050.1	100.0	1,980,967	29,798.8	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 7: Avoidable hospitalisations¹, NSW Central West DGP, New South Wales and Australia, 2001/02



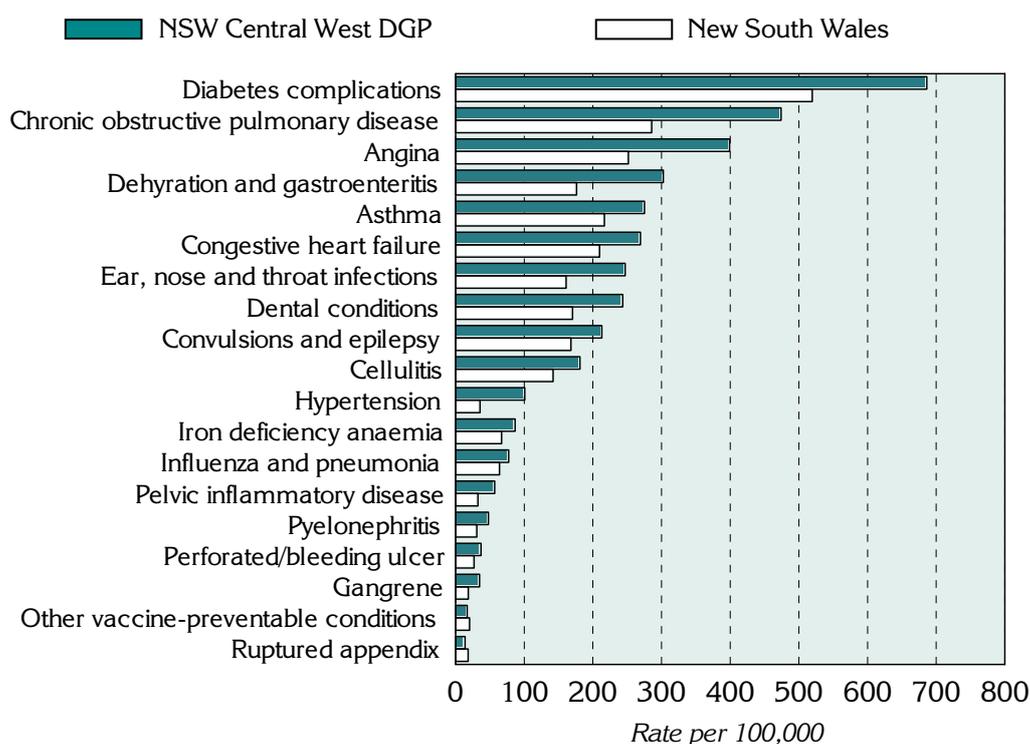
The rate of avoidable hospitalisations in NSW Central West DGP is markedly higher, a rate of 3,656.8 admissions per 100,000 population, compared to both New South Wales (a rate of 2,543.8) and Australia (2,847.5).

¹ Admissions resulting from ACS conditions

Diabetes complications, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, angina and dehydration and gastroenteritis were the four conditions with the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations in the NSW Central West 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. Dehydration and gastroenteritis; and ear nose and throat infections have the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations for the acute conditions.

Figure 8: Avoidable hospitalisations¹ by condition, NSW Central West DGP and New South Wales, 2001/02



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

Table 7: Avoidable hospitalisations¹ by condition, NSW Central West DGP, New South Wales and Australia, 2001/02

Sub-category/ condition	NSW Central West DGP		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²
Vaccine-preventable	169	94.3	5,630	84.5	16,573	85.4
Influenza and pneumonia	139	77.3	4,280	64.1	13,021	67.1
Other vaccine preventable	30	17.0	1,350	20.4	3,552	18.3
Chronic³	4,211	2,291.6	106,803	1,587.0	352,545	1,816
Diabetes complications	1,259	686.4	34,975	519.5	141,345	728.1
Iron deficiency anaemia	155	86.8	4,494	67.0	16,451	84.7
Hypertension	183	100.8	2,398	35.7	6,354	32.7
Congestive heart failure	502	269.4	14,270	209.7	42,447	218.6
Angina	738	399.1	16,987	251.8	49,963	257.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	880	474.0	19,359	285.6	54,853	282.6
Asthma	494	275.1	14,289	216.8	41,009	211.3
Acute	2,428	1,378.1	62,543	946.0	200,913	1,035
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	525	302.5	11,725	176.4	37,766	194.5
Convulsions and epilepsy	375	213.1	11,093	168.1	31,137	160.4
Ear, nose and throat infections	448	247.0	10,615	161.1	32,075	165.2
Dental conditions	431	243.5	11,196	170.3	43,667	224.9
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	68	37.2	1,830	27.1	5,795	29.9
Ruptured appendix	24	13.8	1,212	18.5	3,866	19.9
Pyelonephritis	81	47.9	2,038	31.0	7,386	38.0
Pelvic inflammatory disease	90	57.0	2,134	32.7	6,547	33.7
Cellulitis	322	181.2	9,451	142.0	28,204	145.3
Gangrene	64	34.9	1,249	18.6	4,470	23.0
Total avoidable hospitalisations⁴	6,613	3,656.8	170,066	2,543.8	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 (70.6%) of all deaths in NSW Central West DGP at ages 0 to 74 years over the period 1997 to 2001 are considered to be avoidable, slightly lower than the proportion for country New South Wales (71.6%) (Table 8). Deaths amenable to health care (amenable mortality, a subset of avoidable mortality) accounted for 27.4% of all deaths at ages 0 to 74 years in NSW Central West DGP, compared to 28.3% in country New South Wales.

Table 8: Avoidable and unavoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by area, NSW Central West DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category	NSW Central West DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Avoidable	2,030	241.3	29,442	234.3	66,151	213.6	189,845	211.8
% of total	70.6	..	71.6	..	71.4	..	71.5	..
(Amenable)	(787)	(92.7)	(11,638)	(91.2)	(26,374)	(85.0)	(76,249)	(85.1)
(% of total)	(27.4)	(..)	(28.3)	(..)	(28.5)	(..)	(28.7)	(..)
Unavoidable	848	100.0	11,700	92.1	26,468	85.3	75,582	84.3
% of total	29.5	..	28.4	..	28.6	..	28.5	..
Total mortality	2,877	341.4	41,142	326.4	92,619	299.0	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. NSW Central West DGP's rate of avoidable mortality for males was 313.1 deaths per 100,000 males, notably higher than the rate of 168.5 for females. Similarly, the rate of amenable mortality for males in the Division was higher, 97.4, compared to 88.2 for females, a rate ratio of 1.10 (Figure 9, Table 9).

Figure 9: Avoidable and amenable mortality by sex (0 to 74 years), NSW Central West DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Note: the different scales

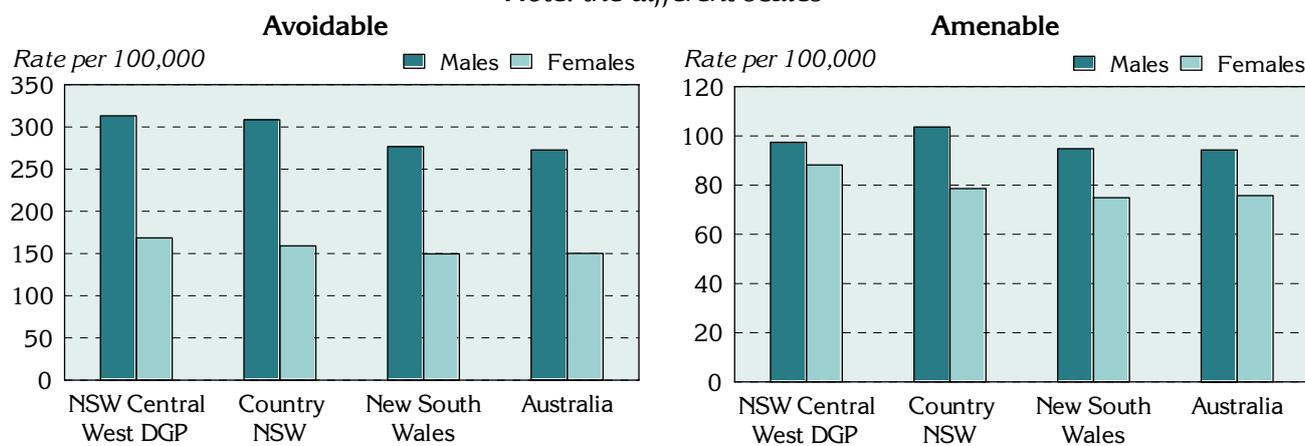


Table 9: Avoidable and amenable mortality (0 to 74 years) by sex, NSW Central West DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category and sex	NSW Central West DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Avoidable								
Males	1,339	313.1	19,569	308.5	43,074	276.8	123,026	272.6
Females	691	168.5	9,873	159.1	23,077	149.6	66,819	150.1
Total	2,030	241.3	29,442	234.3	66,151	213.6	189,845	211.8
Rate ratio–M:F²	..	1.86**	..	1.94**	..	1.85**	..	1.82**
Amenable								
Males	424	97.4	6,743	103.6	14,811	94.8	42,568	94.3
Females	363	88.2	4,895	78.6	11,562	74.9	33,681	75.7
Total	787	92.7	11,638	91.2	26,374	85.0	76,249	85.1
Rate ratio–M:F²	..	1.10	..	1.32**	..	1.27**	..	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 NSW Central West DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales 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 70.8% of total YLL (0 to 74 years) for NSW Central West DGP, lower than the 71.8% for country New South Wales. Similarly, the proportion of YLL from amenable mortality for NSW Central West DGP (26.5%) was lower than that for country New South Wales (27.6%).

Table 10: Years of life lost from avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years), NSW Central West DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category	NSW Central West DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Avoidable	35,103	70.8	502,860	71.8	1,147,183	71.8	3,327,375	71.9
(Amenable)	(13,143)	(26.5)	(192,960)	(27.6)	(444,143)	(27.8)	(1,298,430)	(28.0)
Unavoidable	14,446	29.2	197,182	28.2	451,496	28.2	1,303,289	28.1
Total	49,549	100.0	700,042	100.0	1,598,679	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 1,527.0 deaths per 100,000 population in NSW Central West 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 354.6 in NSW Central West Division.

Table 11: Avoidable and amenable mortality by age, NSW Central West DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category and age (years)	NSW Central West DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Avoidable								
0-14	43	22.5	738	29.0	1,836	27.5	5,669	28.8
15-24	77	66.8	938	62.6	2,241	50.9	7,045	52.8
25-44	237	100.3	3,317	99.6	8,119	82.9	24,356	83.9
45-64	706	354.6	9,755	343.5	22,358	311.1	64,282	304.9
65-74	967	1,527.0	14,694	1464.0	31,597	1,375.8	88,493	1,358.1
Total	2,030	241.3	29,442	234.3	66,151	213.6	189,845	211.8
Amenable								
0-24	37	11.9	645	15.5	1,658	14.8	5,083	15.4
25-44	58	24.3	784	23.0	1,878	19.2	5,946	20.5
45-64	296	149.3	4,060	142.9	9,444	131.4	27,464	130.3
65-74	395	625.9	6,148	613.7	13,394	582.9	37,756	579.4
Total	787	92.7	11,638	91.2	26,374	85.0	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 NSW Central West DGP were for cardiovascular diseases, with a rate of 76.0 deaths per 100,000 population, and cancer, 70.4 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 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, with rates of 55.5 per 100,000 population and 23.4 per 100,000, respectively.

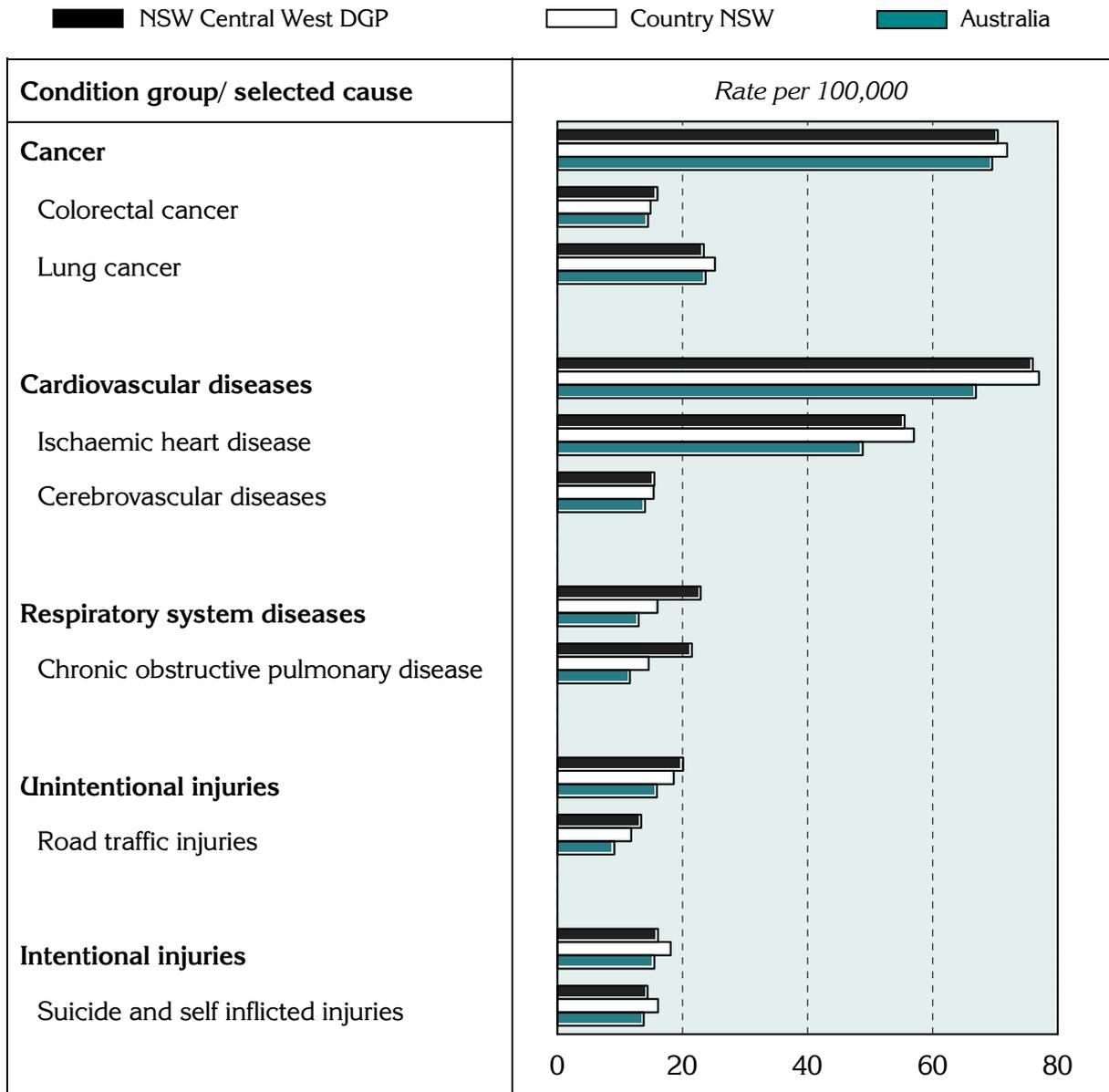
Table 12: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, NSW Central West DGP, country NSW, New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Condition group/ selected cause	NSW Central West DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Cancer	600	70.4	9,239	71.9	21,158	68.1	62,338	69.5
Colorectal cancer	137	16.0	1,936	14.9	4,318	13.9	13,008	14.5
Lung cancer	202	23.4	3,314	25.2	7,297	23.4	21,208	23.7
Cardiovascular diseases	654	76.0	10,101	77.0	21,925	70.3	59,945	66.9
Ischaemic heart disease	478	55.5	7,474	57.0	15,935	51.1	43,712	48.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	133	15.5	2,015	15.4	4,656	14.9	12,558	14.0
Respiratory system diseases	198	22.9	2,136	16.0	4,313	13.8	11,612	13.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	187	21.5	1,966	14.6	3,882	12.4	10,395	11.6
Unintentional injuries	157	20.1	2,027	18.6	4,540	15.0	14,224	15.9
Road traffic injuries	105	13.4	1,279	11.8	2,528	8.4	8,138	9.1
Intentional injuries	124	16.1	1,939	18.1	4,497	14.9	13,891	15.5
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	111	14.4	1,730	16.1	3,941	13.0	12,393	13.8

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

Rates in the Division were above those in Australia for all of the condition groups and selected causes other than lung cancer: they were more variable when compared with rates in country New South Wales (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, NSW Central West DGP, country New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001



Notes on the data

Data sources and limitations

General

References to 'country New South Wales' relate to New South Wales excluding the Sydney Statistical Division.

Data sources

Table 13 details the data sources for the material presented in this profile.

Table 13: 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
Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined	
Figure 6; Table 5	Estimated from 2001 National Health Survey (NHS), ABS (unpublished)
Avoidable hospitalisations: hospital admissions resulting from ambulatory care sensitive conditions	
Tables 6 and 7; Figures 7 and 8	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 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; Figures 9 and 10	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 NSW Central West 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 have been split into SLAs. For example, Cabonne is comprised of three SLAs, Cabonne - Part A, Cabonne - Part B and Cabonne Part - C (all wholly within the Division). These SLAs, and all or parts of other SLAs listed in Table 14 comprise the Division.

Table 14: SLAs and population in NSW Central West DGP, 2005 on 2001 boundaries

SLA code	SLA name	Per cent of the SLA's population in the Division*	Estimate of the SLA's 2005 population in the Division
10450	Bathurst	100.0	31,930
10800	Bland	26.8	1,750
10851	Blayney - Part A	100.0	5,014
10852	Blayney - Part B	86.2	1,516
10950	Bogan	3.2	100
11050	Boorowa	9.2	229
11401	Cabonne - Part A	100.0	2,262
11402	Cabonne - Part B	100.0	953
11403	Cabonne - Part C	100.0	9,488
11600	Carrathool	8.1	264
11750	Cobar	9.6	480
12350	Cowra	100.0	13,185
12801	Evans - Part A	100.0	1,226
12802	Evans - Part B	96.4	4,009
12900	Forbes	100.0	9,974
13300	Greater Lithgow	100.0	20,572
13500	Gundagai	8.8	331
13700	Harden	6.5	244
14600	Lachlan	97.1	7,148
16100	Oberon	100.0	5,160
16150	Orange	100.0	37,791
16200	Parkes	91.5	13,761
16750	Rylstone	74.5	2,844
18100	Weddin	100.0	3,848
18150	Wellington	5.6	483
18400	Wollondilly	0.8	315
18750	Young	6.0	722

* 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

Acknowledgements

Funding for these profiles was provided by the Population Health Division of the Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA).

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

For general comments, data issues or enquiries re information on the web site, please contact PHIDU:

Phone: 08-8303 6236 or e-mail: PHIDU@publichealth.gov.au