

Population health profile of the Barrier

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 Barrier Division of General Practice: supplement

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

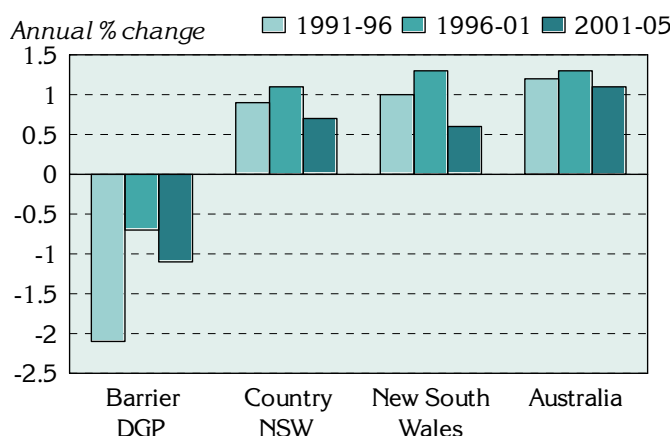
- Population [updated to June 2005]
- Additional socio-demographic indicators
- Unreferred attendances – patient flow/ GP catchment
- Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined
- Avoidable hospitalisations: hospital admissions resulting from ambulatory care sensitive 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 Barrier Division had an Estimated Resident Population of 23,373 at 30 June 2005.

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



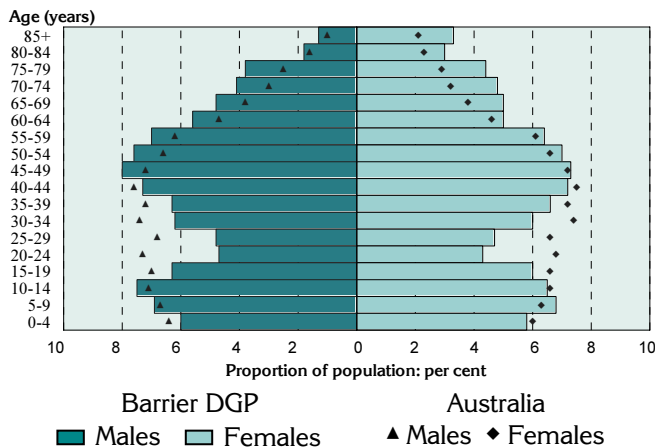
Over the five years from 1991 to 1996, the Division's population decreased by 2.1% on average each year, compared with growth in country New South Wales (0.9%), New South Wales (1.0%) and Australia as a whole (1.2%). From 1996 to 2001, the annual percentage decline in the Division (0.7%) was again in contrast to the growth in other areas. The decline continued from 2001 to 2005 (down by 1.1% per year) while populations in country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia continued to grow (0.6%, 0.6% and 1.1%, respectively).

Table 1: Population by age, Barrier DGP and Australia, 2005

Age group (years)	Barrier DGP		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
0-14	4,608	19.7	3,978,221	19.6
15-24	2,495	10.7	2,819,834	13.9
25-44	5,746	24.6	5,878,107	28.9
45-64	6,294	26.9	4,984,446	24.5
65-74	2,180	9.3	1,398,831	6.9
75-84	1,512	6.5	954,143	4.7
85+	539	2.3	315,027	1.5
Total	23,373	100.0	20,328,609	100.0

As shown in the accompanying table and the age-sex pyramid below (Figure 2), the Barrier DGP had fewer young people at ages 15 to 24 years (10.5%) and people 25 to 44 years (24.6%), than Australia as a whole (with 13.9% and 28.9%). The 45 years and over age groups had higher proportions compared to Australia, (Table 1).

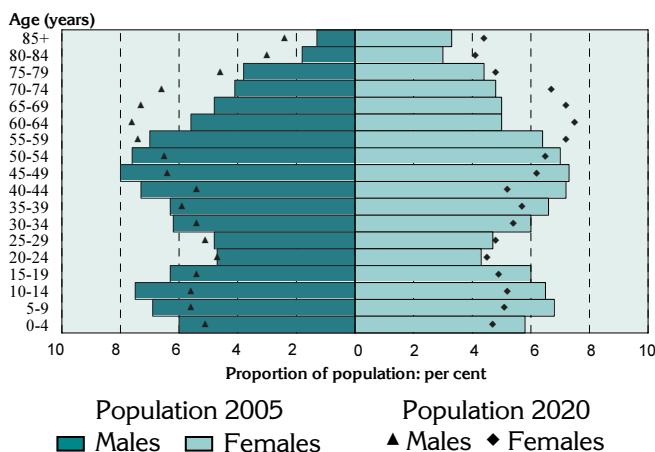
Figure 2: Population in Barrier DGP and Australia, by age and sex, 2005



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

- at younger ages – relatively fewer children aged 0 to 4 years and young people 15 to 19 years, and relatively more at ages 5 to 14 years;
- from 20 to 44 years – notably fewer males and females;
- at older ages – relatively more males and females aged 55 years and over (notably more in most of these age groups).

Figure 3: Population projections for Barrier DGP, by age and sex, 2005 and 2020



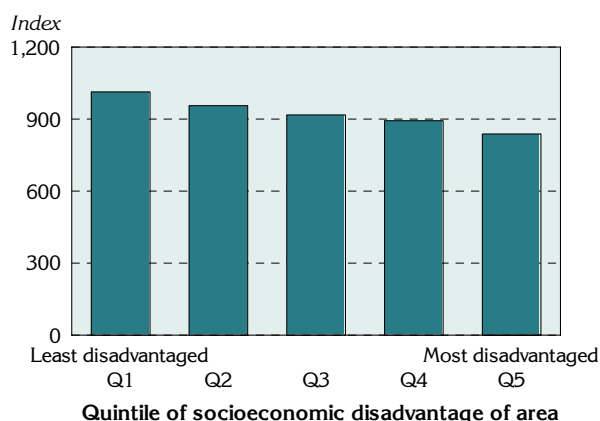
The population projections for the Division show a number of changes in age distribution, with the 2020 population projected to have:

- lower proportions of males and females aged 0 to 19 years and from 30 to 54 years; and
- from age 55 years – higher proportions of 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 Barrier 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, Barrier DGP, 2001



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

The Barrier DGP has an index score of 923, below the score for Australia of 1000: this score varies across the Division, from a low of 838 in the most disadvantaged areas to 1013 in the least disadvantaged areas.

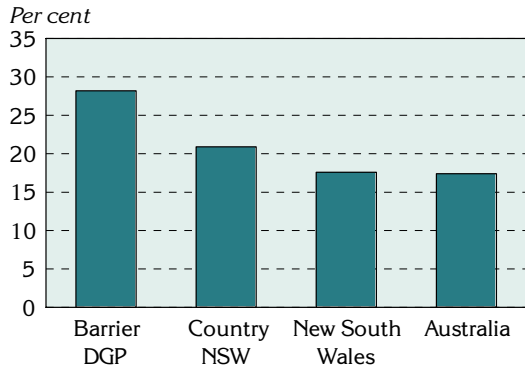
Note: each 'quintile' comprises approximately 20% of the population of the Division.

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 more jobless families in the Barrier DGP (28.2%), 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 smaller proportion of the population with private health insurance (41.5%), compared to country New South Wales (44.9%) (Figure 5, Table 2).

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

Jobless families with children under 15 years old



Private health insurance, 30 June

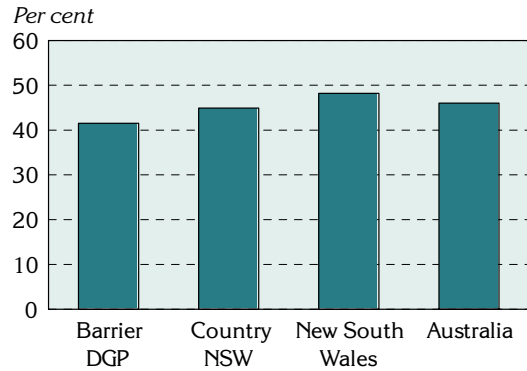
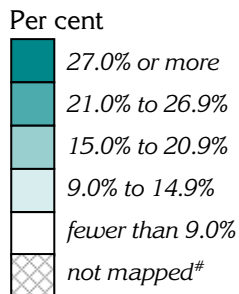


Table 2: Socio-demographic indicators, Barrier DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia, 2001

Indicator	Barrier DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jobless families with children under 15 years old	697	28.2	54,883	20.9	121,409	17.6	357,563	17.4
Private health insurance (30 June)	9,963	41.5	1,061,580	44.9	3,062,382	48.2	8,671,106	46.0

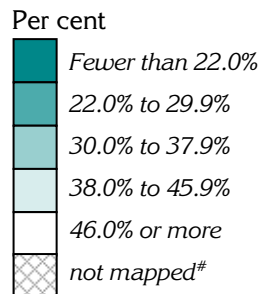
Details of the distribution of jobless families and of the population covered by private health insurance are shown by Statistical Local Area (SLA) in Maps 1 and 2, respectively.

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



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

Map 2: People covered by private health insurance by SLA, Barrier DGP, 30 June 2001



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

GP services to residents of the Barrier 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 unreferred attendances recorded under Medicare: unreferred 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 (91.8%) of GP unreferred attendances to residents of Barrier DGP were provided in the Division (ie. by a GP with a provider number in the Division): this represented 77,513 GP unreferred attendances (Table 3). A further 0.7% of unreferred attendances to residents were provided by GPs with a provider number in Adelaide Southern DGP, with 0.6% provided by GPs in Adelaide Central and Eastern DGP and Mallee DGP.

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

Division		Unreferred attendances	
Number	Name	No.	% ³
241	Barrier DGP	77,513	91.8
505	Adelaide Southern DGP	586	0.7
504	Adelaide Central and Eastern DGP	503	0.6
332	Mallee DGP	480	0.6
501	Adelaide Western DGP	450	0.5
Other	..	4,924	5.8
Total	..	84,456	100.0

¹ Based on address in Medicare records

² Division of GP based on provider number

³ Proportion of all unreferred attendances of patients with an address in Division 202 by Division in which attendance occurred

The majority (97.2%) of unreferred attendances provided by GPs with a provider number in Barrier DGP were also to people living in the Division (ie. their Medicare address was in the Division) (Table 4). A further 0.3% of unreferred attendances by GPs in the Division were to residents of Mallee DGP.

Table 4: GP catchment – Unreferred attendances provided by GPs¹ in Barrier DGP by Division of patient address², 2003/04

Division		Unreferred attendances	
Number	Name	No.	% ³
241	Barrier DGP	77,513	97.2
332	Mallee DGP	230	0.3
508	Mid North Rural DGP	161	0.2
233	Hastings Macleay DGP	155	0.2
Other	..	1,687	2.1
Total	..	79,746	100.0

¹ Division of GP based on provider number

² Based on address in Medicare records

³ Proportion of all unreferred attendances to GPs with a provider number in Division 202 by Division of patient address

Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined

Please refer to the earlier *Population health profile of the Barrier 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 Barrier DGP who had asthma and were smokers, compared to Australia as a whole and country New South Wales (Figure 6, Table 5): that is, the prevalence rates per 1,000 population were higher. The rates of people in Barrier DGP who had type 2 diabetes and were overweight or obese, were slightly higher than those for Australia and country New South Wales.

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



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

Variable	Barrier 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	538	29.3	54,344	24.7	126,542	19.7	397,734	20.8
Had type 2 diabetes & were overweight/ obese ⁴	408	16.4	40,784	15.5	100,235	15.7	283,176	15.2

¹ No. is a weighted estimate of the number of people in Barrier 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 1,048 admissions from ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions accounted for 12.1% of all admissions in the Barrier DGP (Table 6, Figure 7, substantially above the levels in New South Wales (8.6%) and Australia (8.7%).

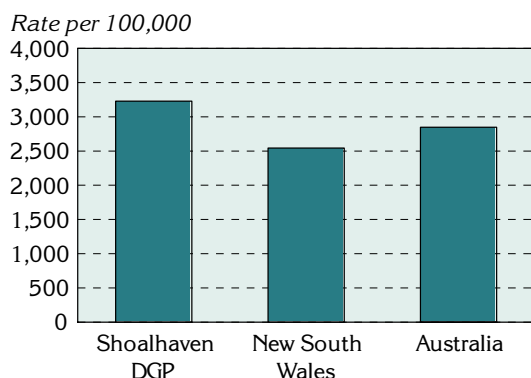
Table 6: Avoidable¹ and unavoidable hospitalisations, Barrier DGP, New South Wales, and Australia, 2001/02

Category	Barrier DGP			New South Wales			Australia		
	No.	Rate ²	%	No.	Rate ²	%	No.	Rate ²	%
Avoidable ¹	1,048	3,812.0	12.1	170,066	2,543.8	8.6	552,786	2,847.5	8.7
Unavoidable	7,582	28,916.3	87.9	1,810,901	27,255.3	91.4	5,818,199	29,970.7	91.3
Total	8,630	32,774.8	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, Barrier DGP, New South Wales and Australia, 2001/02



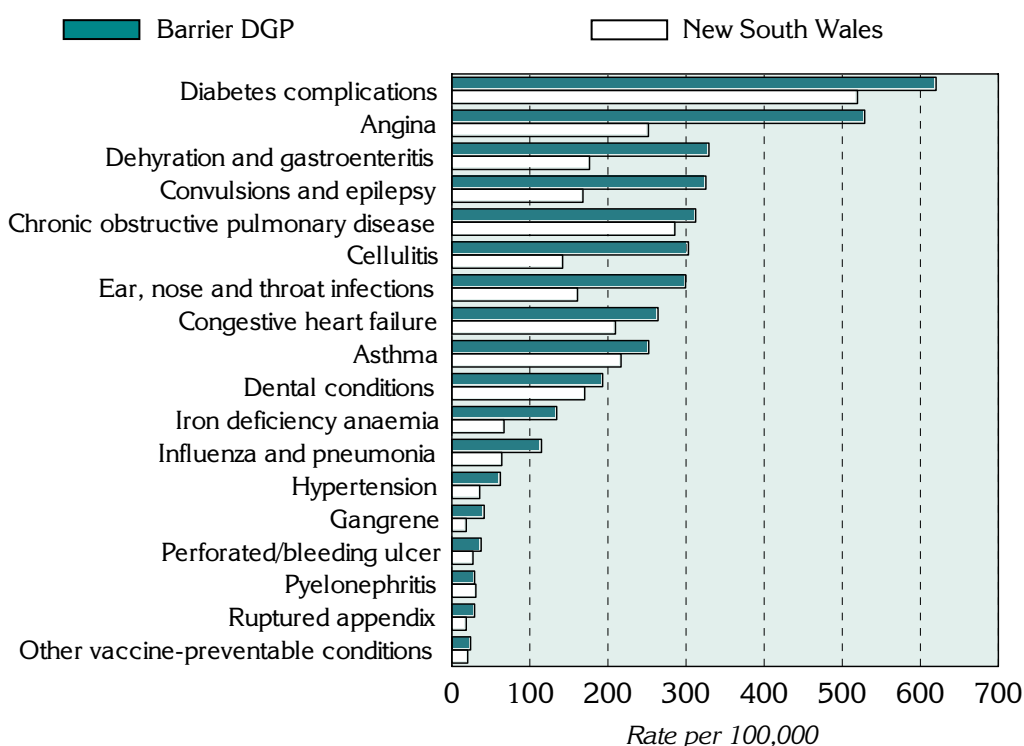
The rate of avoidable hospitalisations in Barrier DGP is substantially higher, a rate of 3,812.0 admissions per 100,000 population, compared to New South Wales (a rate of 2,543.8) and markedly above the level in Australia (2,847.5).

¹ Admissions resulting from ACS conditions

Diabetes complications; angina; dehydration and gastroenteritis; convulsions and epilepsy; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cellulitis; and ear, nose and throat infections were the conditions with the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations in the Barrier DGP (Figure 8, Table 7). In a number of cases the rates are substantially above those for Australia

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 and angina. Dehydration and gastroenteritis, and convulsions and epilepsy have the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations for the acute conditions.

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



¹ Admissions resulting from ACS conditions: excludes nutritional deficiencies and pelvic inflammatory disease as less than ten admissions

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

Sub-category/ condition	Barrier DGP		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²
Vaccine-preventable	37	139.1	5,630	84.5	16,573	85.4
Influenza and pneumonia	31	115.0	4,280	64.1	13,021	67.1
Other vaccine preventable	6	24.1	1,350	20.4	3,552	18.3
Chronic³	631	2,174.3	106,803	1,587.0	352,545	1,816
Diabetes complications	181	620.2	34,975	519.5	141,345	728.1
Iron deficiency anaemia	38	134.4	4,494	67.0	16,451	84.7
Hypertension	18	62.3	2,398	35.7	6,354	32.7
Congestive heart failure	81	264.0	14,270	209.7	42,447	218.6
Angina	157	528.8	16,987	251.8	49,963	257.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	94	312.3	19,359	285.6	54,853	282.6
Asthma	62	252.3	14,289	216.8	41,009	211.3
Acute	403	1,588.2	62,543	946.0	200,913	1,035
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	86	329.4	11,725	176.4	37,766	194.5
Convulsions and epilepsy	80	325.4	11,093	168.1	31,137	160.4
Ear, nose and throat infections	72	299.4	10,615	161.1	32,075	165.2
Dental conditions	47	193.3	11,196	170.3	43,667	224.9
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	11	37.6	1,830	27.1	5,795	29.9
Ruptured appendix	7	29.2	1,212	18.5	3,866	19.9
Pyelonephritis	7	29.2	2,038	31.0	7,386	38.0
Pelvic inflammatory disease	#	..	2,134	32.7	6,547	33.7
Cellulitis	81	303.1	9,451	142.0	28,204	145.3
Gangrene	12	41.6	1,249	18.6	4,470	23.0
Total avoidable hospitalisations⁴	1,048	3,812.0	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

Not shown or not calculated as less than five cases

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 (72.1%) of all deaths in Barrier DGP at ages 0 to 74 years over the period 1997 to 2001 are considered to be avoidable, slightly higher than the proportion for country New South Wales (71.6%) (Table 8). However, the rate in the Division is markedly (22%) higher than that in country New South Wales, a differential of 1.22.

Deaths amenable to health care (amenable mortality, a subset of avoidable mortality) accounted for 26.9% of all deaths at ages 0 to 74 years in Barrier DGP, compared to 28.3% in country New South Wales.

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

Mortality category	Barrier DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Avoidable	386	284.8	29,442	234.3	66,151	213.6	189,845	211.8
% of total	72.1	..	71.6	..	71.4	..	71.5	..
(Amenable)	(144)	(104.5)	(11,638)	(91.2)	(26,374)	(85.0)	(76,249)	(85.1)
(% of total)	(26.9)	(..)	(28.3)	(..)	(28.5)	(..)	(28.7)	(..)
Unavoidable	149	108.8	11,700	92.1	26,468	85.3	75,582	84.3
% of total	27.9	..	28.4	..	28.6	..	28.5	..
Total mortality	535	393.5	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. Barrier DGP's rate of avoidable mortality for males was 379.1 deaths per 100,000 males, twice the rate of 188.9 for females. Similarly, the rate of amenable mortality for males in the Division was higher, 126.9, compared to 81.2 for females, a rate ratio of 1.56 (Figure 9, Table 9).

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

Note: the different scales

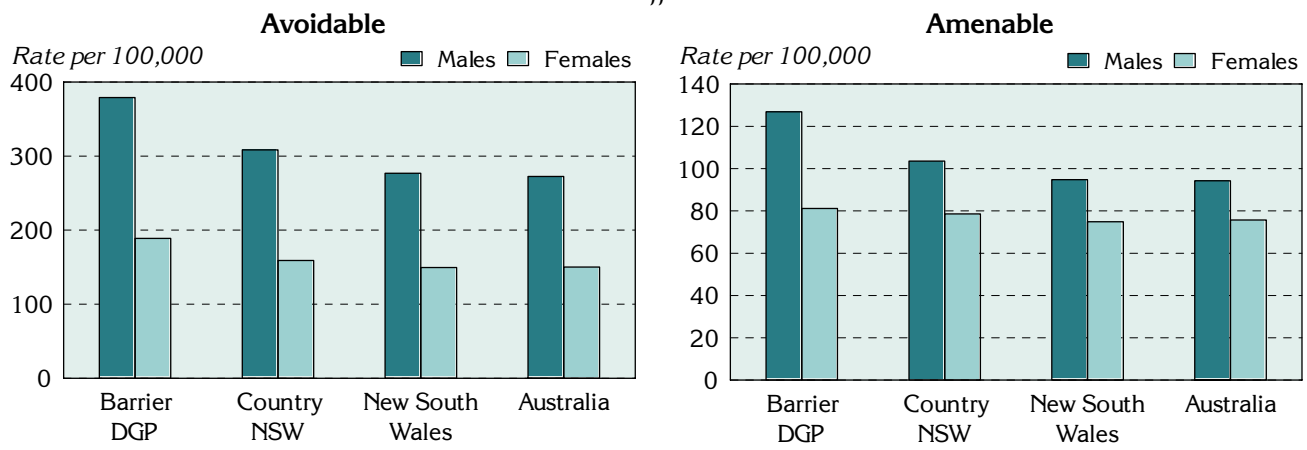


Table 9: Avoidable and amenable mortality (0 to 74 years) by sex, Barrier DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category and sex	Barrier DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Avoidable								
Males	260	379.1	19,569	308.5	43,074	276.8	123,026	272.6
Females	126	188.9	9,873	159.1	23,077	149.6	66,819	150.1
Total	386	284.8	29,442	234.3	66,151	213.6	189,845	211.8
Rate ratio-M:F²	..	2.01**	..	1.94**	..	1.85**	..	1.82**
Amenable								
Males	90	126.9	6,743	103.6	14,811	94.8	42,568	94.3
Females	54	81.2	4,895	78.6	11,562	74.9	33,681	75.7
Total	144	104.5	11,638	91.2	26,374	85.0	76,249	85.1
Rate ratio-M:F²	..	1.56**	..	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 Barrier 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 72.4% of total YLL (0 to 74 years) for Barrier DGP, higher than the 71.8% for country New South Wales. At the same time, the proportion of YLL from amenable mortality for Barrier DGP (26.1%) was lower than that for country New South Wales (27.6%).

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

Mortality category	Barrier DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Avoidable	6,466	72.4	502,860	71.8	1,147,183	71.8	3,327,375	71.9
(Amenable)	(2,329)	(26.1)	(192,960)	(27.6)	(444,143)	(27.8)	(1,298,430)	(28.0)
Unavoidable	2,464	27.6	197,182	28.2	451,496	28.2	1,303,289	28.1
Total	8,930	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 1,821.9 deaths per 100,000 population in Barrier 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 396.9 in Barrier Division.

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

Mortality category and age (years)	Barrier DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Avoidable								
0-14	8	31.2	738	29.0	1,836	27.5	5,669	28.8
15-24	9	65.1	938	62.6	2,241	50.9	7,045	52.8
25-44	46	133.4	3,317	99.6	8,119	82.9	24,356	83.9
45-64	120	396.9	9,755	343.5	22,358	311.1	64,282	304.9
65-74	204	1,821.9	14,694	1464.0	31,597	1,375.8	88,493	1,358.1
Total	386	284.8	29,442	234.3	66,151	213.6	189,845	211.8
Amenable								
0-24	5	12.0	645	15.5	1,658	14.8	5,083	15.4
25-44	13	37.4	784	23.0	1,878	19.2	5,946	20.5
45-64	44	145.5	4,060	142.9	9,444	131.4	27,464	130.3
65-74	82	737.1	6,148	613.7	13,394	582.9	37,756	579.4
Total	144	104.5	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 Barrier DGP were for cardiovascular diseases, with a rate of 102.6 deaths per 100,000 population, and cancer, 70.3 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 79.7 per 100,000 population and 27.8 per 100,000, respectively.

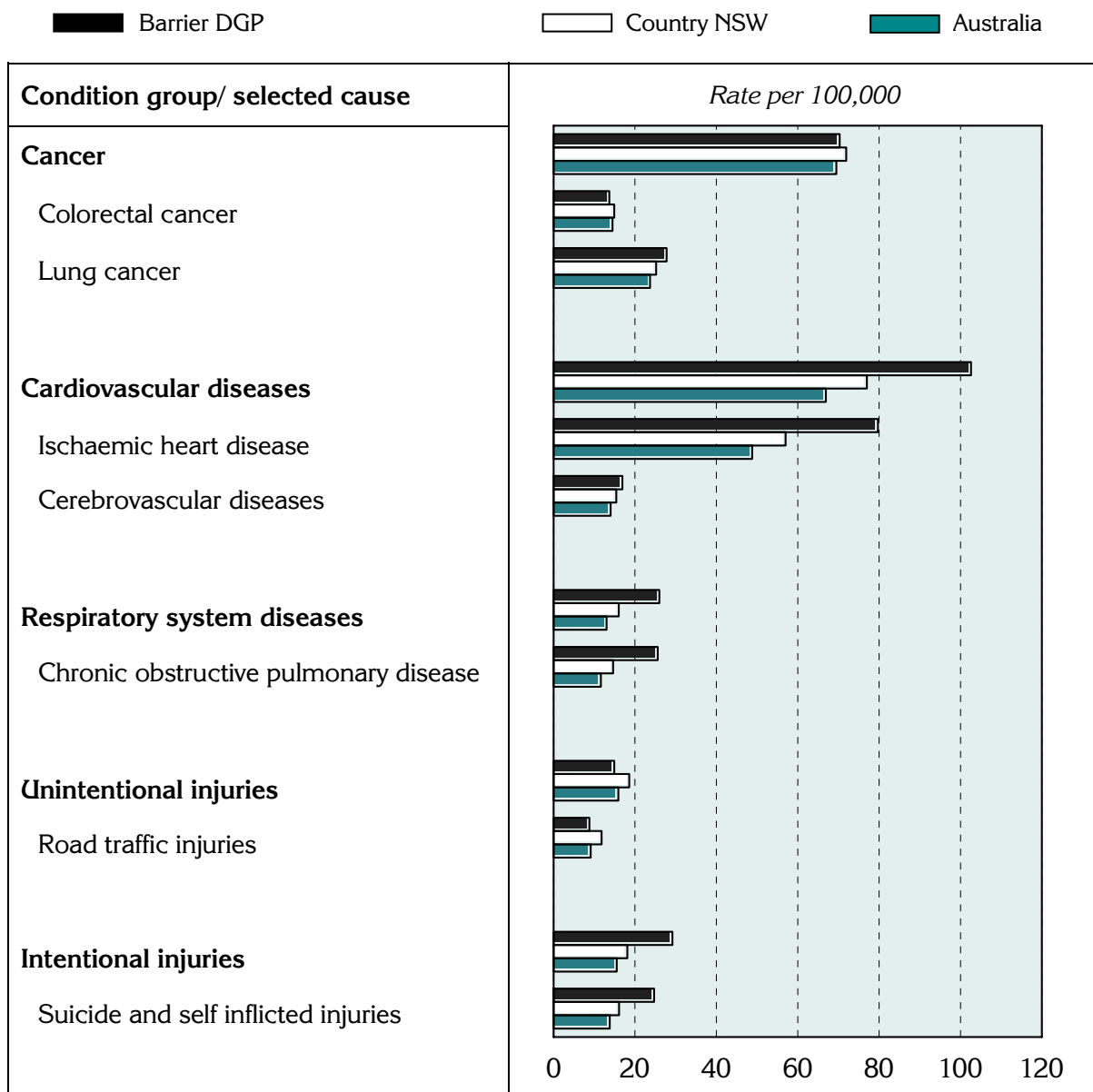
Table 12: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, Barrier DGP, country New South Wales, New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Condition group/ selected cause	Barrier DGP		Country NSW		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Cancer	98	70.3	9,239	71.9	21,158	68.1	62,338	69.5
Colorectal cancer	19	13.7	1,936	14.9	4,318	13.9	13,008	14.5
Lung cancer	40	27.8	3,314	25.2	7,297	23.4	21,208	23.7
Cardiovascular diseases	148	102.6	10,101	77.0	21,925	70.3	59,945	66.9
Ischaemic heart disease	115	79.7	7,474	57.0	15,935	51.1	43,712	48.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	24	16.9	2,015	15.4	4,656	14.9	12,558	14.0
Respiratory system diseases	38	26.0	2,136	16.0	4,313	13.8	11,612	13.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	38	25.6	1,966	14.6	3,882	12.4	10,395	11.6
Unintentional injuries	16	14.9	2,027	18.6	4,540	15.0	14,224	15.9
Road traffic injuries	10	8.8	1,279	11.8	2,528	8.4	8,138	9.1
Intentional injuries	32	29.2	1,939	18.1	4,497	14.9	13,891	15.5
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	27	24.7	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 colorectal cancer: they were also above the rates in country New South Wales for all but cancer (total) and colorectal cancer (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, Barrier 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 Barrier 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, SLAs are equivalent to Local Government Areas (LGAs): unincorporated areas of the State are also SLAs. The SLAs that comprise the Division are listed in Table 14.

Table 14: SLAs and population in Barrier 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
11250	Broken Hill	100.0	20,203
11700	Central Darling	100.0	2,406
18809	Unincorporated Far West	93.3	764

* 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

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