

Population health profile of the Wide Bay

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 Wide Bay Division of General Practice: supplement

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

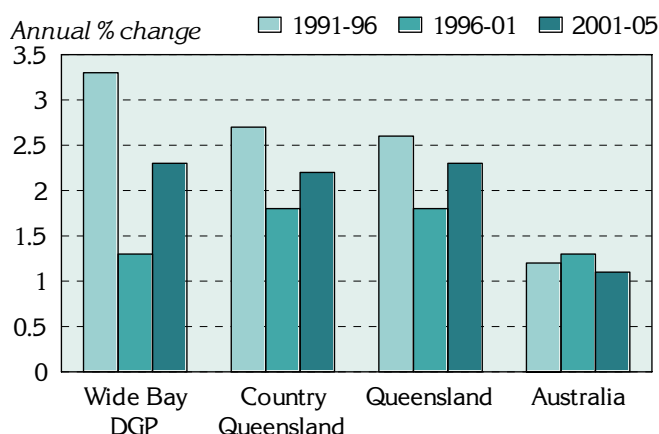
- Population [updated to June 2005]
- Additional socio-demographic indicators
- Unreferred attendances – patient flow/ GP catchment
- Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined
- Avoidable hospitalisations: hospital admissions resulting from ambulatory care sensitive 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 Wide Bay Division had an Estimated Resident Population of 176,674 at 30 June 2005.

Figure 1: Annual population change, Wide Bay DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1991 to 1996, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2005



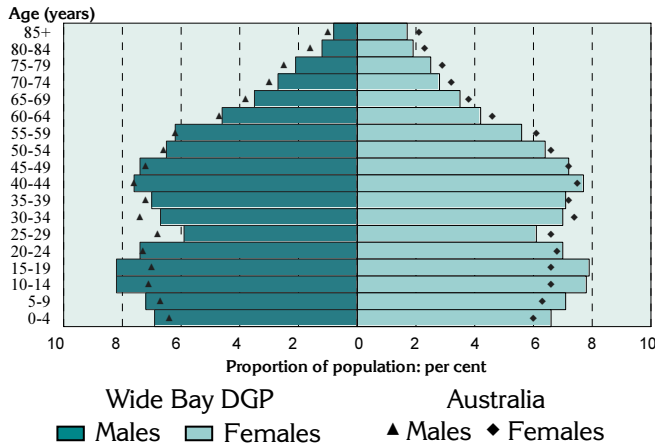
Over the five years from 1991 to 1996, the Division's population increased by 3.3% on average each year, higher than in country Queensland (2.7%) and Queensland (2.6%). From 1996 to 2001, the annual percentage increase in the Division was 1.3%, lower than in country Queensland and Queensland (both 1.8%). The population increase of 2.3% per year from 2001 to 2005 was consistent with the annual increases for country Queensland (2.1%) and Queensland as a whole (2.3%).

Table 1: Population by age, Wide Bay DGP and Australia, 2005

Age group (years)	Wide Bay DGP		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
0-14	35,393	20.0	3,978,221	19.6
15-24	20,387	11.5	2,819,834	13.9
25-44	41,898	23.7	5,878,107	28.9
45-64	48,343	27.4	4,984,446	24.5
65-74	17,299	9.8	1,398,831	6.9
75-84	10,170	5.8	954,143	4.7
85+	3,185	1.8	315,027	1.5
Total	176,674	100.0	20,328,609	100.0

As shown in the accompanying table and the age-sex pyramid below, Wide Bay DGP had relatively fewer young people aged 15 to 24 years (11.5%) and people aged 25 to 44 years (23.7%) than Australia as a whole (with 13.9% and 28.9%) (Table 1). Conversely, the proportions of the Division's population aged 45 years and over were higher than those for Australia.

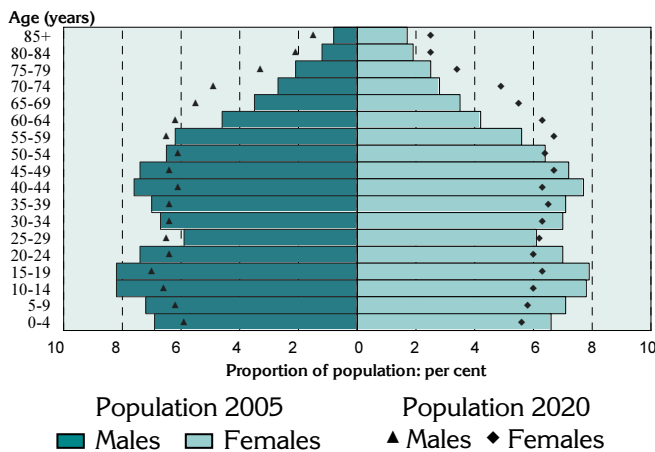
Figure 2: Population in Wide Bay DGP and Australia, by age and sex, 2005



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 relatively more aged 5 to 14 years;
- from 15 to 49 years – relatively fewer males and females (to 39 years), most notably at ages 20 to 39; and
- at older ages – higher proportions of both males and females from 55 years, with the difference less marked at the oldest ages.

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



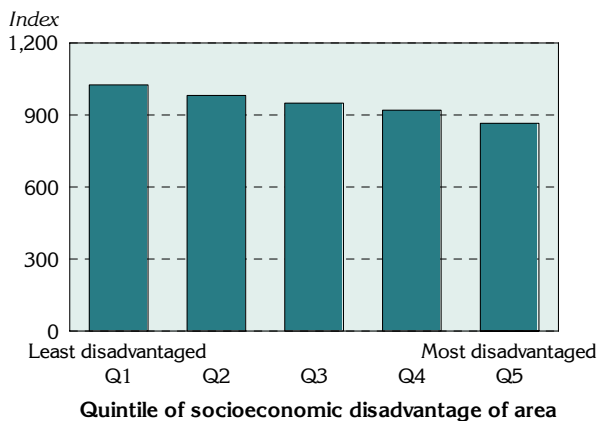
The population projections for the Division show a number of changes in age distribution, with the 2020 population projected to have:

- at ages below 50 years – relatively fewer males and females (except at ages 25 to 29 years); and
- from 55 years of age – 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 Wide Bay, 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, Wide Bay DGP, 2001



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

The Wide Bay DGP has an index score of 948, below the score for Australia of 1000: this score varies across the Division, from a low of 865 in the most disadvantaged areas to 1025 in the least disadvantaged areas.

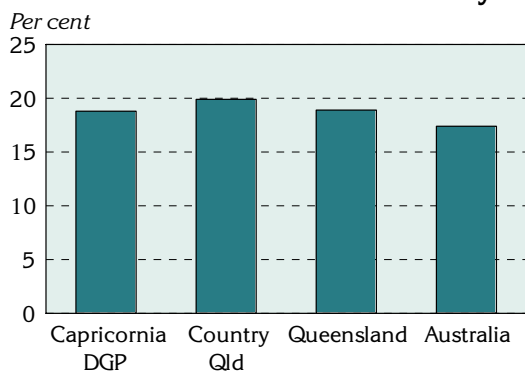
Note: each ‘quintile’ comprises approximately 20% of the population of the Division.

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 more jobless families in the Wide Bay DGP (28.3%), 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 a notably lower proportion of the population with private health insurance (36.0%), compared to country Queensland (40.3%) (Figure 5, Table 2).

Figure 5: Socio-demographic indicators, Wide Bay DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 2001

Jobless families with children under 15 years old



Private health insurance, 30 June

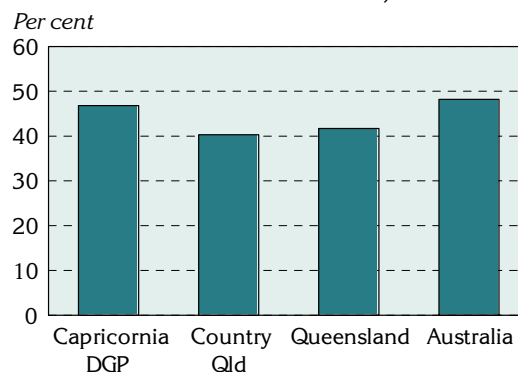
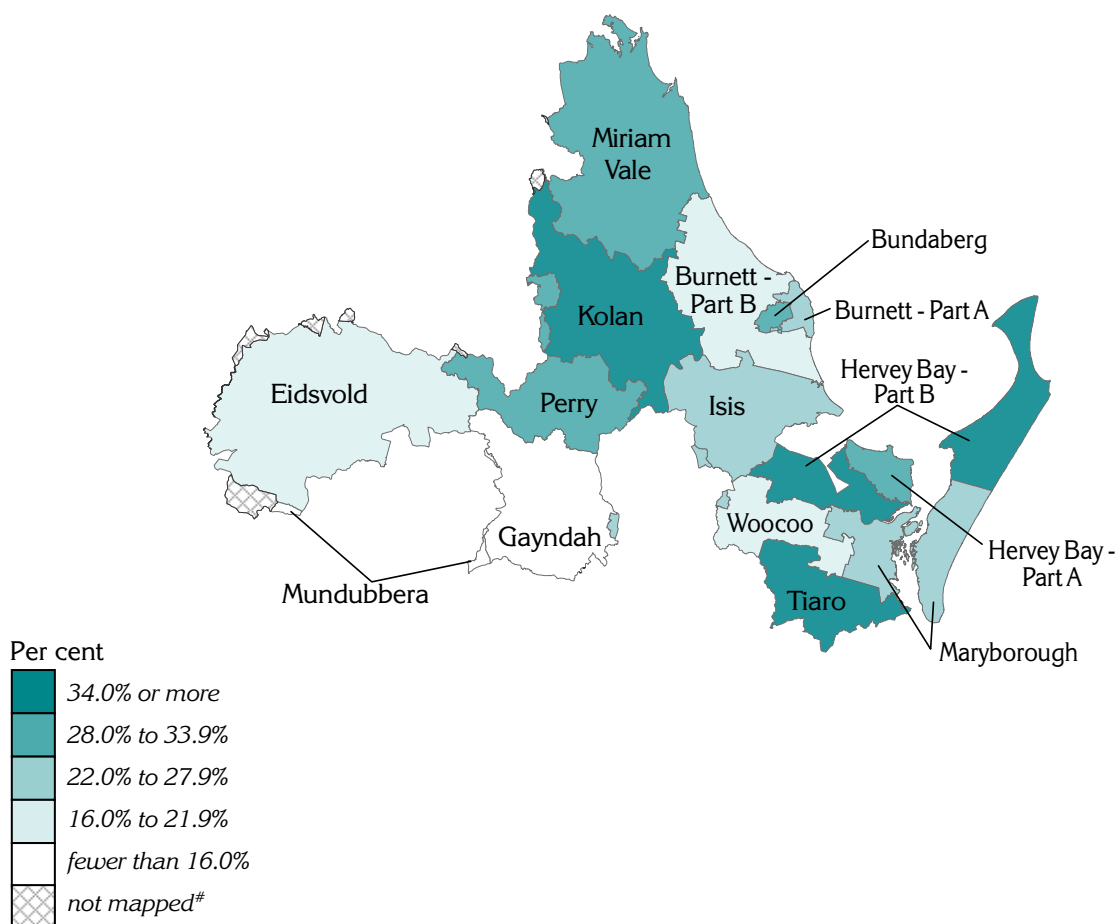


Table 2: Socio-demographic indicators, Wide Bay DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 2001

Indicator	Wide Bay DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jobless families with children under 15 years old	4,817	28.3	42,801	19.9	74,942	18.9	357,563	17.4
Private health insurance (30 June)	58,663	36.0	812,860	40.3	1,511,613	41.7	8,671,106	46.0

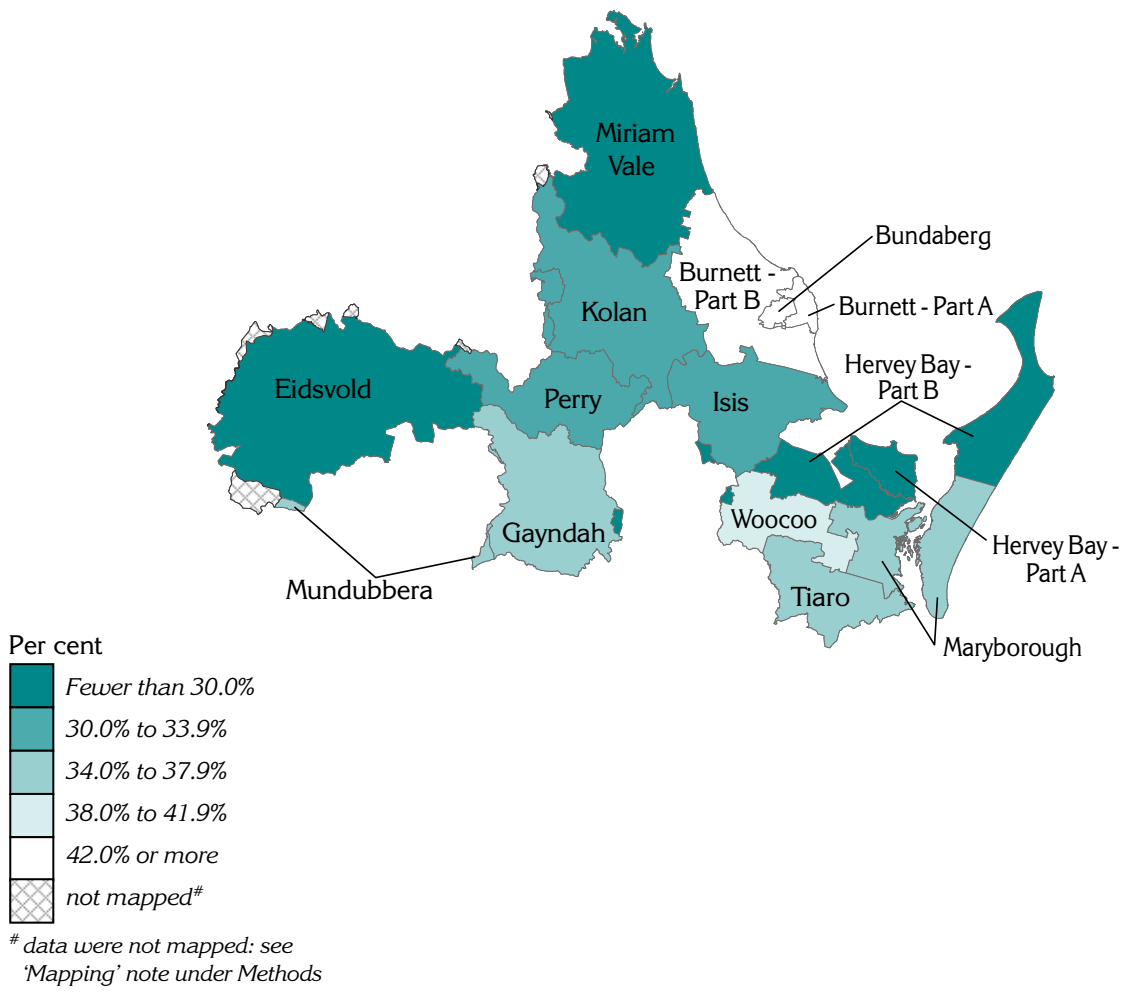
Details of the distribution of jobless families (Map 1) and of the population covered by private health insurance (Map 2) are shown by Statistical Local Area (SLA) in Maps 1 and 2, respectively.

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



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

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



GP services to residents of the Wide Bay 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 (92.4%) of all unreferral attendances to residents of Wide Bay DGP were provided in the Division (ie. by a GP with a provider number in the Division): this represented 791,870 GP unreferral attendances (Table 3). The remaining 7.6% of unreferral attendances provided by the Division's GPs were to residents from other Divisions.

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

Division		Unreferral attendances	
Number	Name	No.	% ³
420	Wide Bay DGP	791,870	92.4
418	Sunshine Coast DGP	7,819	0.9
419	Capricornia DGP	7,531	0.9
405	GPpartners DGP	6,553	0.8
414	Southern Queensland Rural DGP	3,874	0.5
404	Logan Area DGP	2,940	0.3
406	Gold Coast DGP	2,425	0.3
410	Central Queensland Rural DGP	2,251	0.3
Other	..	31,976	3.6
Total	..	857,239	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 420 by Division in which attendance occurred

The majority (92.8%) of unreferral attendances provided by GPs with a provider number in Wide Bay DGP were also to people living in the Division (ie. their Medicare address was in the Division) (Table 4). A further 1.8% of unreferral attendances by GPs in the Division were residents from the Southern Queensland Rural DGP.

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

Division		Unreferral attendances	
Number	Name	No.	% ³
420	Wide Bay DGP	791,870	92.8
414	Southern Queensland Rural DGP	14,956	1.8
418	Sunshine Coast DGP	5,824	0.7
405	GPpartners DGP	2,902	0.3
410	Central Queensland Rural DGP	2,372	0.3
419	Capricornia DGP	2,208	0.3
406	Gold Coast DGP	2,164	0.3
Other	..	31,100	3.5
Total	..	853,396	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 420 by Division of patient address

Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined

Please refer to the earlier *Population health profile of the Wide Bay 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 more people in Wide Bay DGP who had asthma and were smokers, compared to country Queensland and Australia as a whole (Figure 6, Table 5): that is, the prevalence rates per 1,000 population were higher. The rates of people in Wide Bay DGP with type 2 diabetes who were overweight/ obese were consistent with those for country Queensland and Australia.

Figure 6: Estimates of selected chronic diseases and risk factors, Wide Bay DGP, country Queensland and Australia, 2001



Table 5: Estimates of selected chronic diseases and risk factors, Wide Bay DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 2001

Variable	Wide Bay DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No. ¹	Rate ²	No. ¹	Rate ²	No. ¹	Rate ²	No. ¹	Rate ¹
Had asthma & smoked ³	4,028	28.3	46,582	24.8	83,759	23.2	397,734	20.8
Had type 2 diabetes & were overweight/obese ⁴	3,062	14.8	29,819	14.5	52,952	15.0	283,176	15.2

¹ No. is a weighted estimate of the number of people in Wide Bay 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 5,794 admissions from ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions accounted for 10.1% of all admissions in the Wide Bay DGP (Table 6, Figure 7), markedly above the levels in Queensland (8.5%) and Australia (8.7%).

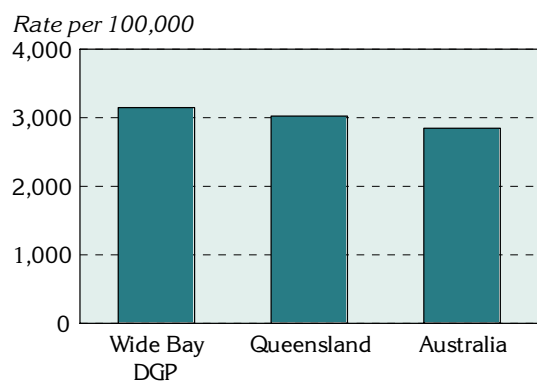
Table 6: Avoidable¹ and unavoidable hospitalisations, Wide Bay DGP, Queensland, and Australia, 2001/02

Category	Wide Bay DGP			Queensland			Australia		
	No.	Rate ²	%	No.	Rate ²	%	No.	Rate ²	%
Avoidable ¹	5,794	3,148.5	10.1	106,884	3,025.0	8.5	552,786	2,847.5	8.7
Unavoidable	51,603	29,465.6	89.9	1,153,519	32,410.1	91.5	5,818,199	29,970.7	91.3
Total	57,397	32,630.1	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 7: Avoidable hospitalisations¹, Wide Bay DGP, Queensland and Australia, 2001/02



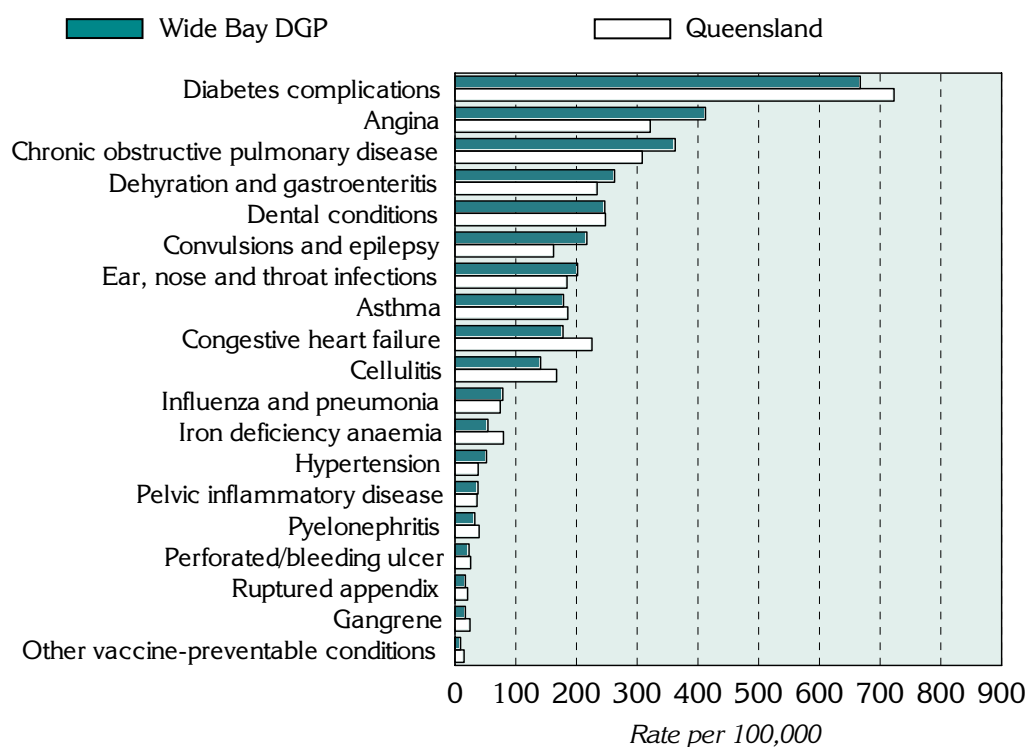
The rate of avoidable hospitalisations in Wide Bay DGP is higher, a rate of 3,148.5 admissions per 100,000 population, compared to Queensland (a rate of 3,025.0), and Australia (2,847.5).

¹ Admissions resulting from ACS conditions

Diabetes complications; angina; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; and dehydration and gastroenteritis were the four conditions with the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations in the Wide Bay 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. Over half 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 dental conditions have the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations for the acute conditions.

Figure 8: Avoidable hospitalisations¹ by condition, Wide Bay DGP and Queensland, 2001/02



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

Table 7: Avoidable hospitalisations¹ by condition, Wide Bay DGP, Queensland and Australia, 2001/02

Sub-category/ condition	Wide Bay DGP		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²	No.	Rate ²
Vaccine-preventable	157	88.0	3,188	89.6	16,573	85.4
Influenza and pneumonia	142	78.8	2,646	74.6	13,021	67.1
Other vaccine preventable	15	9.2	542	15.0	3,552	18.3
Chronic³	3,750	1,905.2	65,455	1,882.0	352,545	1,816
Diabetes complications	1,321	667.4	25,175	722.9	141,345	728.1
Iron deficiency anaemia	102	54.3	2,772	79.7	16,451	84.7
Hypertension	98	51.8	1,324	38.3	6,354	32.7
Congestive heart failure	361	177.8	7,617	225.5	42,447	218.6
Angina	827	412.6	11,134	321.5	49,963	257.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	750	362.6	10,619	308.5	54,853	282.6
Asthma	291	178.7	6,814	185.6	41,009	211.3
Acute	1,980	1,197.1	41,300	1,143.3	200,913	1,035
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	452	262.8	8,278	234.1	37,766	194.5
Convulsions and epilepsy	350	217.1	5,902	162.3	31,137	160.4
Ear, nose and throat infections	319	201.8	6,829	184.4	32,075	165.2
Dental conditions	399	246.6	9,101	247.8	43,667	224.9
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	45	23.1	892	25.8	5,795	29.9
Ruptured appendix	27	17.2	754	20.7	3,866	19.9
Pyelonephritis	52	32.7	1,437	39.8	7,386	38.0
Pelvic inflammatory disease	55	37.9	1,315	36.2	6,547	33.7
Cellulitis	248	140.9	5,930	167.4	28,204	145.3
Gangrene	33	17.0	862	24.8	4,470	23.0
Total avoidable hospitalisations⁴	5,794	3,148.5	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 (72.3%) of all deaths in Wide Bay 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 notably lower than that in country Queensland, a differential of 0.89.

Deaths amenable to health care (amenable mortality, a subset of avoidable mortality) accounted for 28.5% of all deaths at ages 0 to 74 years in Wide Bay DGP, compared to 29.3% in country Queensland.

Table 8: Avoidable and unavoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by area, Wide Bay DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category	Wide Bay DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Avoidable	1,802	203.8	20,859	227.8	35,515	220.6	189,845	211.8
% of total	72.3	..	72.8	..	72.8	..	71.5	..
(Amenable)	(712)	(78.8)	(8,383)	(91.5)	(14,323)	(89.3)	(76,249)	(85.1)
(% of total)	(28.5)	(..)	(29.3)	(..)	(29.3)	(..)	(28.7)	(..)
Unavoidable	690	76.9	7,793	85.0	13,291	82.7	75,582	84.3
% of total	27.7	..	27.2	..	27.2	..	28.5	..
Total mortality	2,494	280.7	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. Wide Bay DGP's rate of avoidable mortality for males was 272.4 deaths per 100,000 males, more than twice the rate of 133.7 for females. Similarly, the rate of amenable mortality for males in the Division was higher, 92.5, compared to 64.4 for females, a rate ratio of 1.44 (Figure 9, Table 9).

Figure 9: Avoidable and amenable mortality by sex (0 to 74 years), Wide Bay DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Note: the different scales

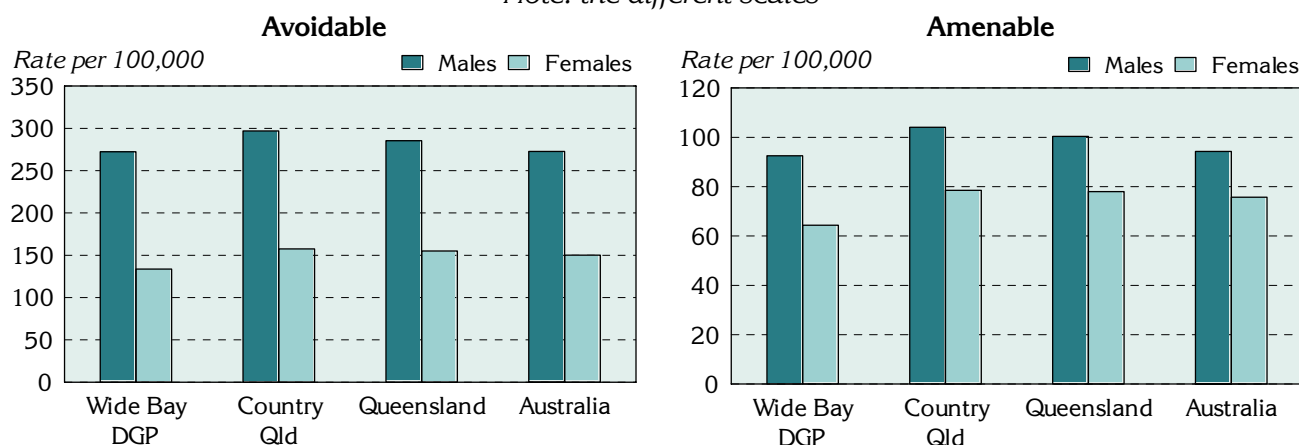


Table 9: Avoidable and amenable mortality (0 to 74 years) by sex, Wide Bay DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category and sex	Wide Bay DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Avoidable								
Males	1,236	272.4	9,362	269.5	23,316	285.3	123,026	272.6
Females	568	133.7	5,294	152.0	12,199	155.1	66,819	150.1
Total	1,804	203.8	14,656	211.2	35,515	220.6	189,845	211.8
Rate ratio–M:F²	..	2.04**	..	1.77**	..	1.84**	..	1.82**
Amenable								
Males	436	92.5	3,249	95.2	8,181	100.4	42,568	94.3
Females	276	64.4	2,691	77.4	6,142	78.0	33,681	75.7
Total	712	78.8	5,940	86.4	14,323	89.3	76,249	85.1
Rate ratio–M:F²	..	1.44**	..	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 Wide Bay 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 72.7% of total YLL (0 to 74 years) for Wide Bay DGP, consistent with the 72.9% for country Queensland: the proportion of YLL from amenable mortality for Wide Bay DGP (27.9%) was lower than for country Queensland (28.5%).

Table 10: Years of life lost from avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years), Wide Bay DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category	Wide Bay DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Avoidable	30,986	72.7	369,609	72.9	629,779	72.9	3,327,375	71.9
(Amenable)	(11,914)	(27.9)	(144,553)	(28.5)	(247,893)	(28.7)	(1,298,430)	(28.0)
Unavoidable	11,643	27.3	137,686	27.1	234,699	27.1	1,303,289	28.1
Total	42,630	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 1,248.8 deaths per 100,000 population in Wide Bay 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 292.2 in Wide Bay Division.

Table 11: Avoidable and amenable mortality by age, Wide Bay DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category and age (years)	Wide Bay DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Avoidable								
0-14	52	31.4	500	30.1	1,208	32.2	5,669	28.8
15-24	61	68.3	562	44.8	1,386	54.3	7,045	52.8
25-44	190	91.3	1,916	77.8	4,527	84.9	24,356	83.9
45-64	617	292.2	5,107	301.7	12,543	322.5	64,282	304.9
65-74	883	1,248.8	6,571	1410.9	15,851	1404.6	88,493	1,358.1
Total	1,804	203.8	14,656	211.2	35,515	220.6	189,845	211.8
Amenable								
0-24	46	17.0	451	15.9	1,059	16.8	5,083	15.4
25-44	49	22.6	491	20.1	1,165	21.8	5,946	20.5
45-64	243	115.0	2,236	132.2	5,352	137.9	27,464	130.3
65-74	374	532.1	2,762	591.5	6,748	599.1	37,756	579.4
Total	712	78.8	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 Wide Bay DGP were for cancer, with a rate of 65.7 deaths per 100,000 population, and cardiovascular diseases, 61.6 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 45.6 per 100,000 population and 23.9 per 100,000, respectively.

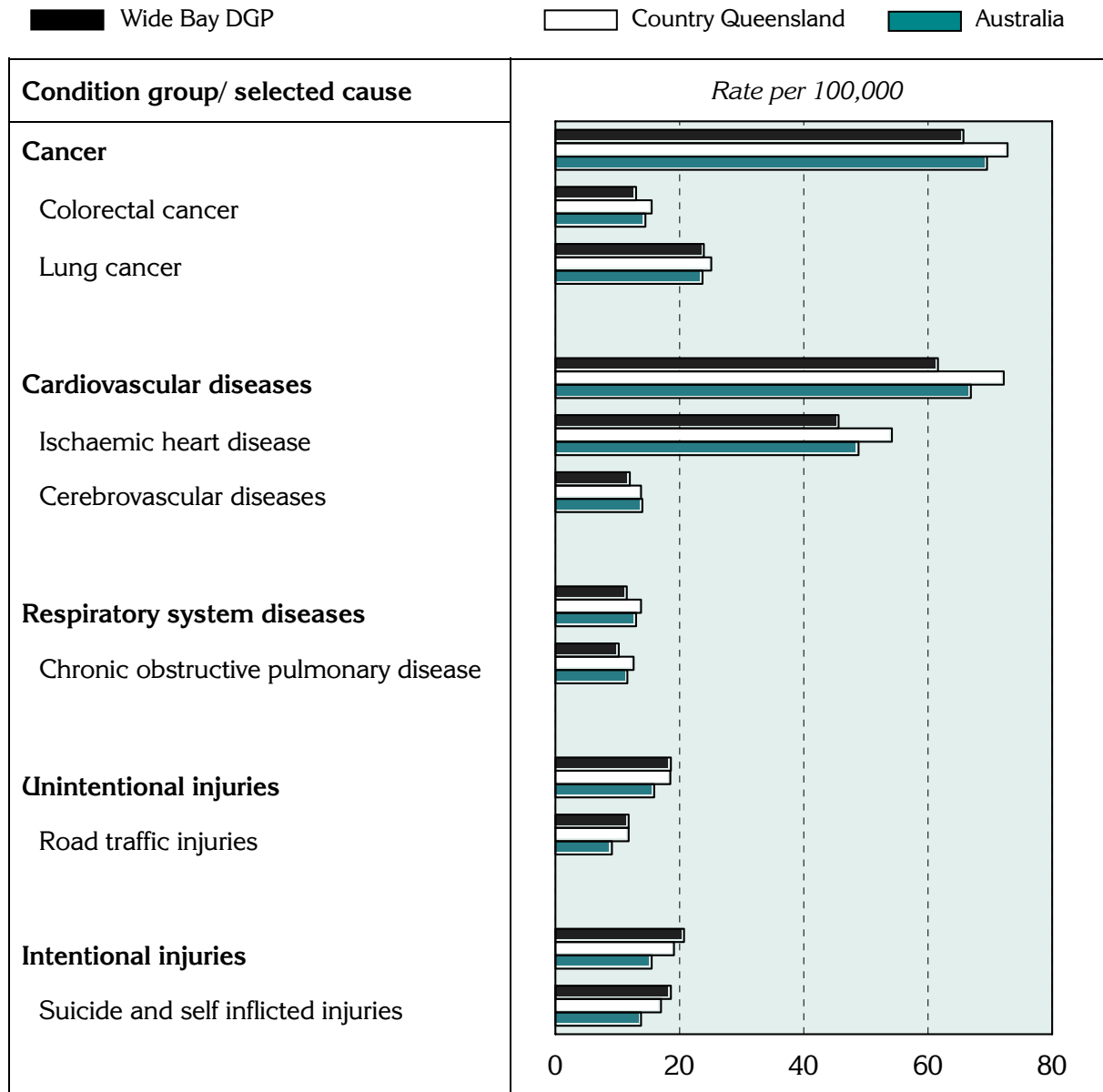
Table 12: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, Wide Bay DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Condition group/ selected cause	Wide Bay DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Cancer	606	65.7	6,690	72.8	11,618	72.6	62,338	69.5
Colorectal cancer	121	13.0	1,425	15.5	2,392	15.0	13,008	14.5
Lung cancer	227	23.9	2,329	25.1	4,062	25.4	21,208	23.7
Cardiovascular diseases	578	61.6	6,646	72.2	11,294	71.0	59,945	66.9
Ischaemic heart disease	429	45.6	5,005	54.2	8,434	52.9	43,712	48.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	112	12.0	1,263	13.8	2,210	14.0	12,558	14.0
Respiratory system diseases	109	11.5	1,262	13.8	2,168	13.7	11,612	13.0
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	99	10.2	1,159	12.6	1,970	12.5	10,395	11.6
Unintentional injuries	132	18.6	1,662	18.5	2,630	15.8	14,224	15.9
Road traffic injuries	83	11.8	1,054	11.8	1,565	9.4	8,138	9.1
Intentional injuries	145	20.7	1,712	19.1	3,017	18.2	13,891	15.5
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	130	18.6	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 were generally below, or consistent with, those for country Queensland and Australia: the exceptions were the injury categories, where the rates in the Division are higher (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, Wide Bay 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 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 Wide Bay 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, the LGA of Hervey Bay has two SLAs - Part A (of which two thirds is in the Division) and Part B (a small proportion of which is in the Division). These SLAs and all or parts of the other SLAs shown in Table 14 comprise the Division.

Table 14: SLAs and population in Wide Bay DGP, 2005 on 2001 boundaries

SLA code	SLA/SLA group name	Per cent of SLA/SLA group's population in the Division*	Estimate of the SLA/ SLA group's 2005 population in the Division
30700	Biggenden	100.0	1,570
31810	Bundaberg	100.0	46,540
31981	Burnett - Part A	100.0	14,396
31984	Burnett - Part B	100.0	12,565
32950	Eidsvold	100.0	922
33300	Gayndah	100.0	2,919
33751	Hervey Bay - Part A	97.8	46,767
33754	Hervey Bay - Part B	34.4	1,381
34000	Isis	100.0	6,250
34400	Kolan	100.0	4,542
34950	Maryborough	100.0	25,714
35100	Miriam Vale	92.8	5,043
35450	Mundubbera	96.8	2,237
35900	Perry	100.0	442
36850	Tiaro	41.6	2,125
37500	Woocoo	100.0	3,262

* 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

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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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