

# Population health profile of the Eastern Sydney

## Division of General Practice: supplement

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Australian Government

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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 Eastern Sydney Division of General Practice: supplement

This profile is a supplement to the *Population health profile of the Eastern Sydney Division of General Practice*, dated November 2005, available from [www.publichealth.gov.au](http://www.publichealth.gov.au). This supplement includes an update of the population of the Eastern Sydney 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:

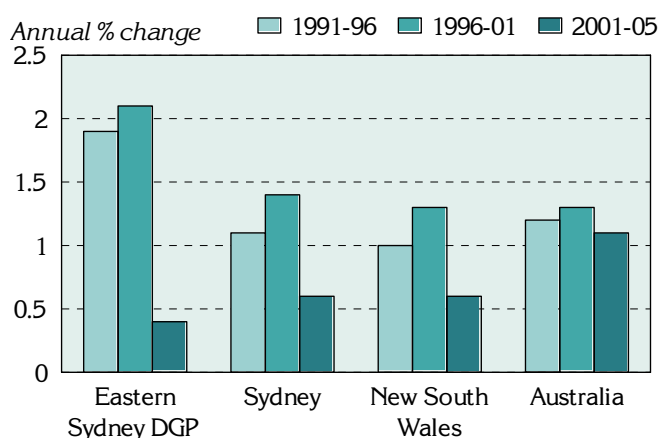
- Population [updated to June 2005]
- Additional socio-demographic indicators
- Unreferred attendances – patient flow/ GP catchment
- Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined
- Avoidable hospitalisations: hospital admissions resulting from ambulatory care sensitive 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](http://www.publichealth.gov.au)).

## Population

The Eastern Sydney Division had an Estimated Resident Population of 174,409 at 30 June 2005.

**Figure 1: Annual population change, Eastern Sydney DGP, Sydney, New South Wales and Australia, 1991 to 1996, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2005**



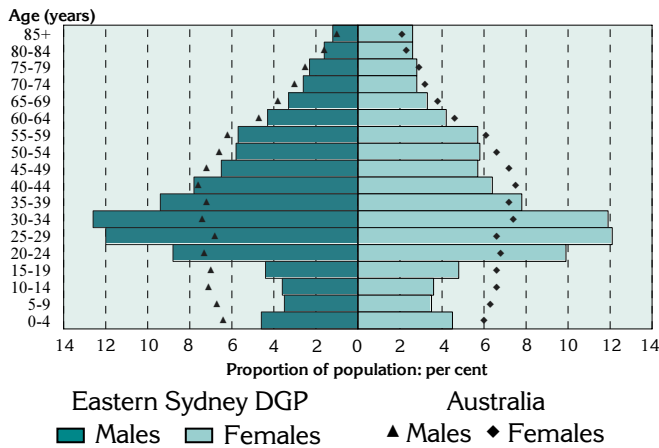
Over the five years from 1991 to 1996, the Division's population increased by 1.9% on average each year, higher than for Sydney (1.1%), New South Wales (1.0%) and Australia (1.2%). From 1996 to 2001, the annual percentage increase in the Division was 2.1%, again higher than in Sydney and New South Wales (1.4% and 1.3%). The growth rate declined to 0.4% per year from 2001 to 2005, lower than the annual increases for Sydney and New South Wales (both 0.6%), and lower than for Australia (1.1%).

**Table 1: Population by age, Eastern Sydney DGP and Australia, 2005**

Age group (years)	Eastern Sydney DGP		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
0-14	20,266	11.6	3,978,221	19.6
15-24	24,349	14.0	2,819,834	13.9
25-44	69,903	40.1	5,878,107	28.9
45-64	38,054	21.8	4,984,446	24.5
65-74	10,491	6.0	1,398,831	6.9
75-84	8,093	4.6	954,143	4.7
85+	3,252	1.9	315,027	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,409</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,328,609</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As shown in the accompanying table and the age-sex pyramid below (Figure 2), Eastern Sydney DGP had a markedly lower proportion of children at ages 0 to 14 years (11.6%) compared to Australia as a whole (19.6%). Conversely, the Division had a markedly higher proportion of its population aged 25 to 44 years (40.1%, compared with 28.9% for Australia). The 45 to 84 year age groups in the Division had lower proportions when compared to Australia.

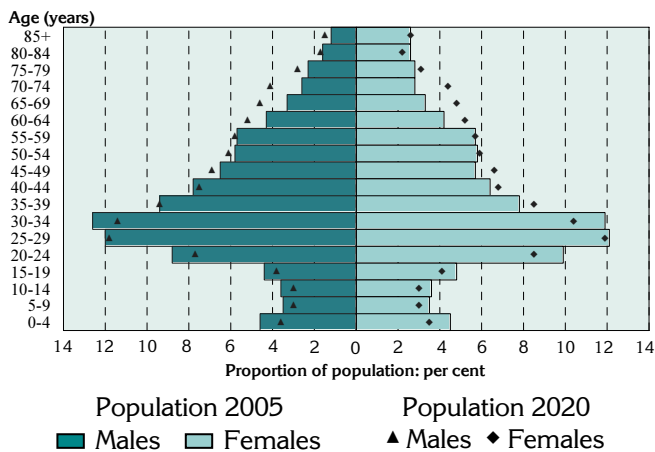
**Figure 2: Population in Eastern Sydney DGP and Australia, by age and sex, 2005**



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

- at younger ages – much lower proportions of males and females aged 0 to 19 years (most pronounced at ages 5 to 14 years);
- from 20 to 39 years – markedly higher proportions of both males and females; and
- from 45 years onwards – lower proportions of males and females to age 79, and slightly higher proportions of females aged 80 years and over and males aged 85 years and over.

**Figure 3: Population projections for Eastern Sydney DGP, by age and sex, 2005 and 2020**



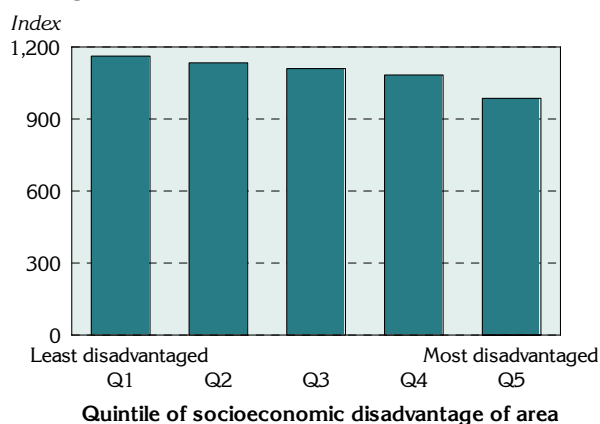
The population projections for the Division show a number of changes in age distribution, with the 2020 population projected to have:

- at younger ages – lower proportions of males and females aged 0 to 34 years (only marginally lower at ages 25 to 29 years);
- at ages 45 to 74 years – generally higher proportions of males and females (most pronounced at ages 60 to 74 years); and
- a slightly higher proportion of males in the age groups 75 years and over.

## Additional socio-demographic indicators

Please refer to the earlier *Population health profile of the Eastern Sydney Division of General Practice*, dated November 2005, available from [www.publichealth.gov.au](http://www.publichealth.gov.au), for other socio-demographic indicators.

**Figure 4: Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, Eastern Sydney DGP, 2001**



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

The Eastern Sydney DGP has an index score of 1095, well above the score for Australia of 1000: this score varies across the Division, from a score of 986 in the most disadvantaged areas to 1162 in the least disadvantaged areas.

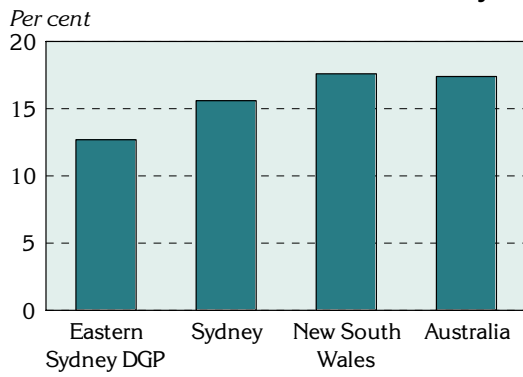
Note: each 'quintile' comprises approximately 20% of the population of the Division.

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 Eastern Sydney DGP (12.7%), compared to Sydney as a whole (15.6%) (Figure 5, Table 2).

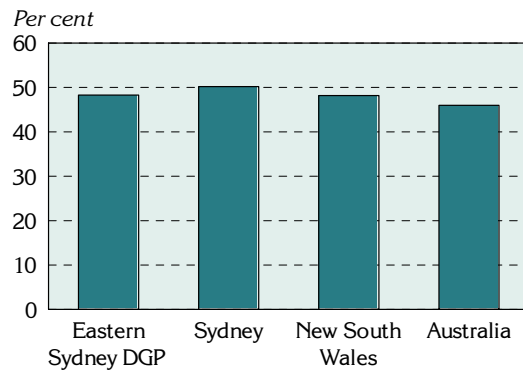
With the introduction of the 30% rebate for private health insurance premiums, there was a once-off registration process, providing information of the postcode and residence of those who had such insurance (these data are not available at this area level for later dates). In 2001, the Division had a slightly lower proportion of people with private health insurance (48.3%), compared to Sydney (50.2%) (Figure 5, Table 2).

**Figure 5: Socio-demographic indicators, Eastern Sydney DGP, Sydney, New South Wales and Australia, 2001**

**Jobless families with children under 15 years old**



**Private health insurance, 30 June**



**Table 2: Socio-demographic indicators, Eastern Sydney DGP, Sydney, New South Wales and Australia, 2001**

Indicator	Eastern Sydney DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jobless families with children under 15 years old	1,189	12.7	66,526	15.6	121,409	17.6	357,563	17.4
Private health insurance (30 June)	89,030	48.3	2,000,802	50.2	3,062,382	48.2	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, Eastern Sydney DGP, 2001**



**Map 2: People covered by private health insurance by SLA, Eastern Sydney DGP, 30 June 2001**



## GP services to residents of the Eastern Sydney 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.

Almost three quarters (72.8%) of all unreferred attendances for residents of Eastern Sydney DGP were provided in the Division (ie. by a GP with a provider number in the Division): this represented 611,790 GP unreferred attendances (Table 3). A further 8.2% of unreferred attendances to residents were provided by GPs with a provider number in South Eastern Sydney DGP and 6.3% by GPs in Central Sydney DGP.

**Table 3: Patient flow – People living<sup>1</sup> in Eastern Sydney DGP by Division where attendance occurred<sup>2</sup>, 2003/04**

Division		Unreferred attendances	
Number	Name	No.	% <sup>3</sup>
202	Eastern Sydney DGP	611,790	72.8
203	South Eastern Sydney DGP	69,010	8.2
201	Central Sydney DGP	53,062	6.3
208	Northern Sydney DGP	27,009	3.2
212	Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Ryde DGP	11,953	1.4
209	St George DGP	7,887	0.9
206	Western Sydney DGP (now WentWest & part Hawkesbury-Hills)	6,872	0.8
213	Manly Warringah DGP	6,088	0.7
204	Canterbury DGP	5,374	0.6
205	Bankstown DGP	4,234	0.5
Other	..	37,427	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>840,706</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on address in Medicare records

<sup>2</sup> Division of GP based on provider number

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

One half (49.6%) of unreferred attendances to GPs with a provider number in Eastern Sydney DGP were of people living in the Division (ie. their Medicare address was in the Division) (Table 4). A further 11.9% of unreferred attendances by GPs in the Division were to people living in Central Sydney DGP, with 10.9% to residents of South Eastern Sydney DGP.

**Table 4: GP catchment – Unreferred attendances provided by GPs<sup>1</sup> in Eastern Sydney DGP by Division of patient address<sup>2</sup>, 2003/04**

Division		Unreferred attendances	
Number	Name	No.	% <sup>3</sup>
202	Eastern Sydney DGP	611,790	49.6
201	Central Sydney DGP	146,586	11.9
203	South Eastern Sydney DGP	134,315	10.9
208	Northern Sydney DGP	51,461	4.2
212	Hornsby Ku-ring-gai DGP	43,270	3.5
209	St George DGP	35,240	2.9
206	Western Sydney DGP (now WentWest & part Hawkesbury-Hills)	29,580	2.4
213	Manly Warringah DGP	20,640	1.7
204	Canterbury DGP	17,082	1.4
214	Sutherland DGP	16,922	1.4
Other	..	126,059	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,232,945</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Division of GP based on provider number

<sup>2</sup> Based on address in Medicare records

<sup>3</sup> 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 Eastern Sydney Division of General Practice*, dated November 2005, available from [www.publichealth.gov.au](http://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 fewer people in Eastern Sydney DGP who had asthma and were smokers, compared to Sydney or Australia as a whole (Figure 6, Table 5): that is, the prevalence rates per 1,000 population were lower. There was a marginally higher rate of people in Eastern Sydney DGP who had type 2 diabetes and were overweight/ obese, compared to Australia, although the rate was below that for Sydney.

**Figure 6: Estimates of selected chronic diseases and risk factors, Eastern Sydney DGP, Sydney and Australia, 2001**



**Table 5: Estimates of selected chronic diseases and risk factors, Eastern Sydney DGP, Sydney, New South Wales and Australia, 2001**

Variable	Eastern Sydney DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No. <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	No. <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	No. <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	No. <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>
Had asthma and smoked <sup>3</sup>	2,467	15.5	72,198	17.0	126,542	19.7	397,734	20.8
Had type 2 diabetes & were overweight/ obese <sup>4</sup>	3,522	16.4	59,451	15.9	100,235	15.7	283,176	15.2

<sup>1</sup> No. is a weighted estimate of the number of people in Eastern Sydney DGP reporting these chronic conditions/ with these risk factors and is derived from synthetic predictions from the 2001 NHS

<sup>2</sup> Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 1,000 population

<sup>3</sup> Population aged 18 years and over

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.publichealth.gov.au).

In 2001 to 2002, the 3,484 admissions from ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions accounted for 6.7% of all admissions in the Eastern Sydney DGP (Table 6, Figure 7), notably fewer than for both New South Wales (8.6%) and Australia (8.7%).

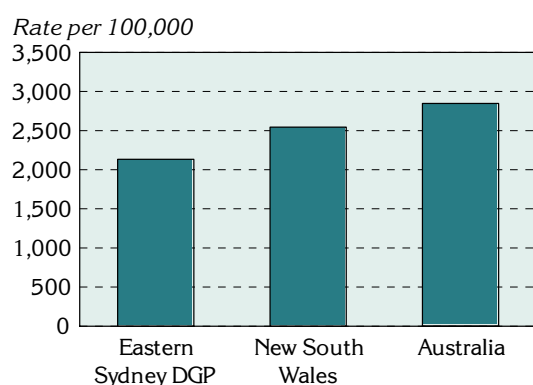
**Table 6: Avoidable<sup>1</sup> and unavoidable hospitalisations, Eastern Sydney DGP, New South Wales, and Australia, 2001/02**

Category	Eastern Sydney DGP			New South Wales			Australia		
	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	%	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	%	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	%
Avoidable <sup>1</sup>	3,484	2,133.7	6.7	170,066	2,543.8	8.6	552,786	2,847.5	8.7
Unavoidable	48,390	27,998.6	93.3	1,810,901	27,255.3	91.4	5,818,199	29,970.7	91.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,874</b>	<b>30,158.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,980,967</b>	<b>29,798.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,370,985</b>	<b>32,818.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Admissions resulting from ACS conditions

<sup>2</sup> Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population

**Figure 7: Avoidable hospitalisations<sup>1</sup>, Eastern Sydney DGP, New South Wales and Australia, 2001/02**



The rate of avoidable hospitalisations in Eastern Sydney DGP is markedly lower, a rate of 2,133.7 admissions per 100,000 population, compared to both New South Wales (a rate of 2,543.8), and Australia (2,847.5).

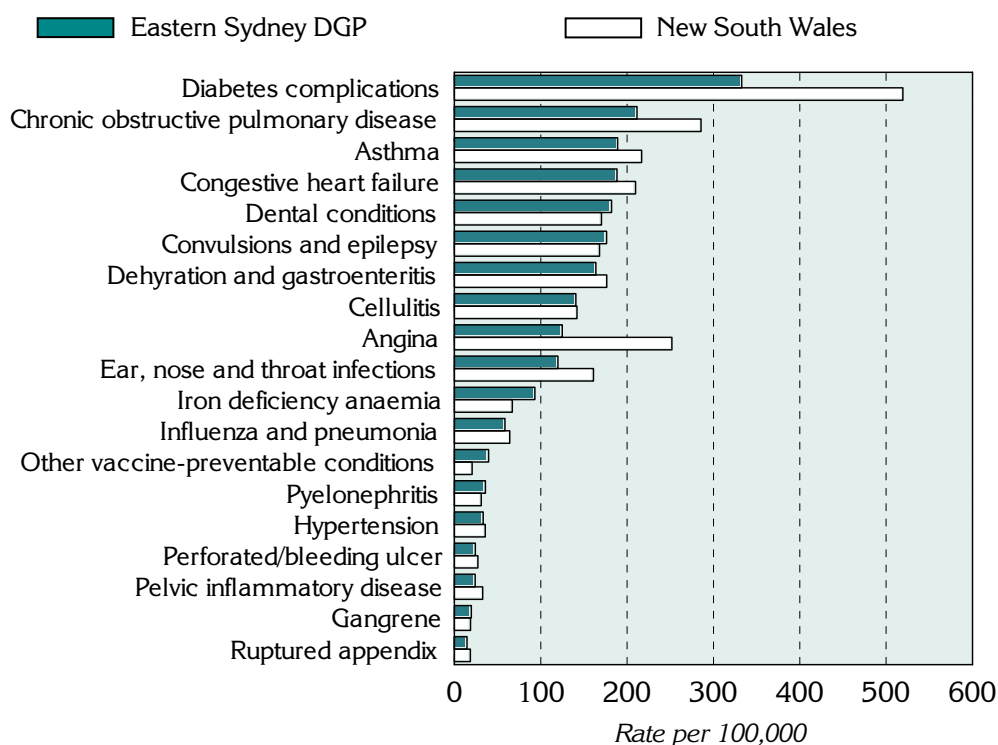
<sup>1</sup> Admissions resulting from ACS conditions

As was the case for Australia, diabetes complications, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, congestive heart failure and asthma were the four conditions with the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations in the Eastern Sydney 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. Dental conditions, convulsions and epilepsy and dehydration and gastroenteritis have the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations for the acute conditions.



**Figure 8: Avoidable hospitalisations<sup>1</sup> by condition, Eastern Sydney DGP and New South Wales, 2001/02**



<sup>1</sup> Admissions resulting from ACS conditions: excludes nutritional deficiencies as less than ten admissions

**Table 7: Avoidable hospitalisations<sup>1</sup> by condition, Eastern Sydney DGP, New South Wales and Australia, 2001/02**

Sub-category/ condition	Eastern Sydney DGP		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>
<b>Vaccine-preventable</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>16,573</b>	<b>85.4</b>
Influenza and pneumonia	96	58.4	4,280	64.1	13,021	67.1
Other vaccine preventable	67	39.5	1,350	20.4	3,552	18.3
<b>Chronic<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>1,172.6</b>	<b>106,803</b>	<b>1,587.0</b>	<b>352,545</b>	<b>1,816</b>
Diabetes complications	553	332.7	34,975	519.5	141,345	728.1
Iron deficiency anaemia	157	93.1	4,494	67.0	16,451	84.7
Hypertension	56	33.2	2,398	35.7	6,354	32.7
Congestive heart failure	335	188.3	14,270	209.7	42,447	218.6
Angina	209	124.9	16,987	251.8	49,963	257.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	350	211.4	19,359	285.6	54,853	282.6
Asthma	265	189.0	14,289	216.8	41,009	211.3
<b>Acute</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>900.8</b>	<b>62,543</b>	<b>946.0</b>	<b>200,913</b>	<b>1,035</b>
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	296	163.8	11,725	176.4	37,766	194.5
Convulsions and epilepsy	282	176.3	11,093	168.1	31,137	160.4
Ear, nose and throat infections	161	119.9	10,615	161.1	32,075	165.2
Dental conditions	266	181.9	11,196	170.3	43,667	224.9
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	42	24.2	1,830	27.1	5,795	29.9
Ruptured appendix	23	14.5	1,212	18.5	3,866	19.9
Pyelonephritis	63	35.9	2,038	31.0	7,386	38.0
Pelvic inflammatory disease	46	24.1	2,134	32.7	6,547	33.7
Cellulitis	242	140.7	9,451	142.0	28,204	145.3
Gangrene	34	19.5	1,249	18.6	4,470	23.0
<b>Total avoidable hospitalisations<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>2,133.7</b>	<b>170,066</b>	<b>2,543.8</b>	<b>552,786</b>	<b>2,847.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Admissions resulting from ACS conditions

<sup>2</sup> Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population

<sup>3</sup> Excludes nutritional deficiencies as less than ten admissions

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.publichealth.gov.au).

Almost three quarters (74.5%) of all deaths in Eastern Sydney DGP at ages 0 to 74 years over the period 1997 to 2001 are considered to be avoidable, marginally higher than the proportion for Sydney (71.3%) (Table 8). Deaths amenable to health care (amenable mortality, a subset of avoidable mortality) accounted for 25.0% of all deaths at ages 0 to 74 years in Eastern Sydney DGP, compared to 28.6% in Sydney.

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

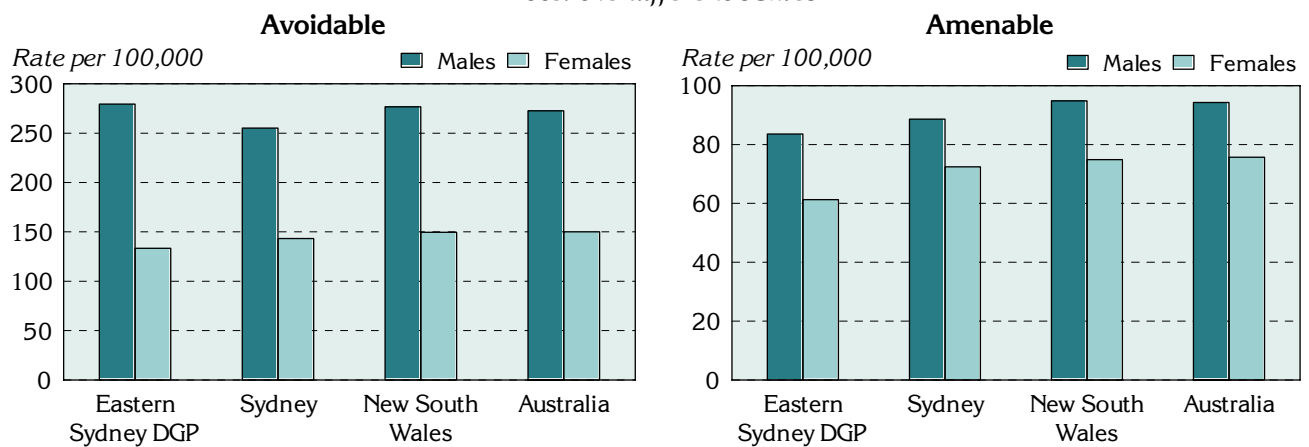
Mortality category	Eastern Sydney DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>
Avoidable	1,579	207.3	36,709	199.5	66,151	213.6	189,845	211.8
% of total	74.5	..	71.3	..	71.4	..	71.5	..
(Amenable)	(529)	(72.6)	(14,736)	(80.6)	(26,374)	(85.0)	(76,249)	(85.1)
(% of total)	(25.0)	(..)	(28.6)	(..)	(28.5)	(..)	(28.7)	(..)
Unavoidable	541	73.3	14,768	80.6	26,468	85.3	75,582	84.3
% of total	25.5	..	28.7	..	28.6	..	28.5	..
<b>Total mortality</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>280.8</b>	<b>51,477</b>	<b>280.1</b>	<b>92,619</b>	<b>299.0</b>	<b>265,427</b>	<b>296.1</b>
%	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	..

<sup>1</sup> 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. Eastern Sydney DGP's rate of avoidable mortality for males was 279.4 deaths per 100,000 males, more than twice the rate of 133.4 for females. Similarly, the rate of amenable mortality for males in the Division was higher, 83.6, compared to 61.3 for females, a rate ratio of 1.36 (Figure 9, Table 9).

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

*Note: the different scales*



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

Mortality category and sex	Eastern Sydney DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Avoidable</b>								
Males	1,092	279.4	23,505	255.1	43,074	276.8	123,026	272.6
Females	487	133.4	13,204	143.2	23,077	149.6	66,819	150.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>36,709</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>66,151</b>	<b>213.6</b>	<b>189,845</b>	<b>211.8</b>
<b>Rate ratio-M:F<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2.09**</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.78**</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.85**</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.82**</b>
<b>Amenable</b>								
Males	816	104.1	8,068	88.6	14,811	94.8	42,568	94.3
Females	561	75.2	6,667	72.4	11,562	74.9	33,681	75.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>14,736</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>26,374</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>76,249</b>	<b>85.1</b>
<b>Rate ratio-M:F<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.38**</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.22**</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.27**</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.25**</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population

<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>, 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 Eastern Sydney DGP, Sydney, 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 76.4% of total YLL (0 to 74 years) for Eastern Sydney DGP, higher than the 71.7% for Sydney. The proportion of YLL from amenable mortality of 23.4% for Eastern Sydney DGP was lower than the 28.0% for Sydney.

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

Mortality category	Eastern Sydney DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Avoidable	29,021	76.4	644,323	71.7	1,147,183	71.8	3,327,375	71.9
(Amenable)	(8,897)	(23.4)	(251,183)	(28.0)	(444,143)	(27.8)	(1,298,430)	(28.0)
Unavoidable	8,980	23.6	254,314	28.3	451,496	28.2	1,303,289	28.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,001</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>898,637</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,598,679</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,630,664</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 1,189.8 deaths per 100,000 population in Eastern Sydney 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 311.0 in Eastern Sydney Division.

**Table 11: Avoidable and amenable mortality by age, Eastern Sydney DGP, Sydney, New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001**

Mortality category and age (years)	Eastern Sydney DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Avoidable</b>								
0-14	31	29.7	1,098	26.6	1,836	27.5	5,669	28.8
15-24	48	39.2	1,303	44.9	2,241	50.9	7,045	52.8
25-44	334	101.9	4,802	74.3	8,119	82.9	24,356	83.9
45-64	542	311.0	12,603	289.9	22,358	311.1	64,282	304.9
65-74	623	1,189.8	16,903	1,307.3	31,597	1,375.8	88,493	1,358.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>36,709</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>66,151</b>	<b>213.6</b>	<b>189,845</b>	<b>211.8</b>
<b>Amenable</b>								
0-24	26	13.4	1,013	14.5	1,658	14.8	5,083	15.4
25-44	42	14.2	1,093	17.2	1,878	19.2	5,946	20.5
45-64	201	116.1	5,384	123.9	9,444	131.4	27,464	130.3
65-74	260	495.5	7,245	559.0	13,394	582.9	37,756	579.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>14,736</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>26,374</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>76,249</b>	<b>85.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 Eastern Sydney DGP were for cancer, with a rate of 62.6 deaths per 100,000 population, and cardiovascular diseases, 57.5 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 43.3 per 100,000 population and 20.2 per 100,000, respectively.

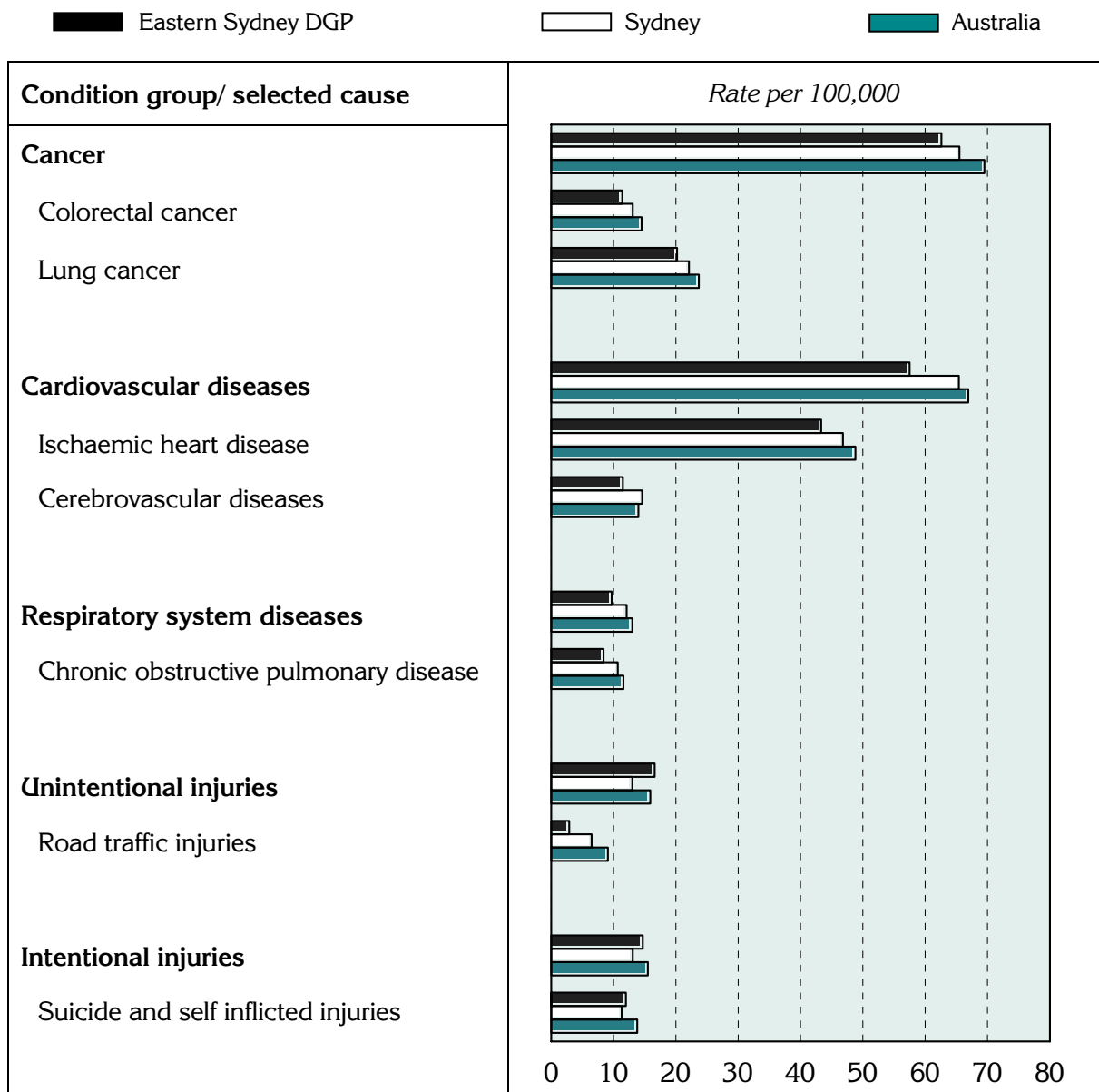
**Table 12: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, Eastern Sydney DGP, Sydney, New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001**

Condition group/ selected cause	Eastern Sydney DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Cancer</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>11,919</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>21,158</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>62,338</b>	<b>69.5</b>
Colorectal cancer	84	11.4	2,382	13.1	4,318	13.9	13,008	14.5
Lung cancer	148	20.2	3,983	22.1	7,297	23.4	21,208	23.7
<b>Cardiovascular diseases</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>11,824</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>21,925</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>59,945</b>	<b>66.9</b>
Ischaemic heart disease	320	43.3	8,461	46.8	15,935	51.1	43,712	48.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	85	11.5	2,641	14.6	4,656	14.9	12,558	14.0
<b>Respiratory system diseases</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>4,313</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>11,612</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	61	8.4	1,916	10.7	3,882	12.4	10,395	11.6
<b>Unintentional injuries</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14,224</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Road traffic injuries	25	2.9	1,249	6.5	2,528	8.4	8,138	9.1
<b>Intentional injuries</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>13,891</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	111	12.0	2,211	11.3	3,941	13.0	12,393	13.8

<sup>1</sup> Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population

With the exception of the two injury condition groups, rates were generally lower in the Division than in Sydney or Australia (Figure 10).

**Figure 10: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, Eastern Sydney DGP, Sydney and Australia, 1997 to 2001**



# Notes on the data

## Data sources and limitations

### General

References to 'Sydney' relate to 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
<b>Population</b>	
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) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Additional socio-demographic indicators</b>	
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
<b>GP services – patient flow/ GP catchment</b>	
Tables 3 and 4	Medicare Australia, 2003/04
<b>Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined</b>	
Figure 6; Table 5	Estimated from 2001 National Health Survey (NHS), ABS (unpublished)
<b>Avoidable hospitalisations: hospital admissions resulting from ambulatory care sensitive conditions</b>	
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)
<b>Avoidable mortality</b>	
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)

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://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 Eastern Sydney 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](http://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, Local Government Areas (LGAs) have been split into SLAs. For example, South Sydney is comprised of three SLAs, South Sydney – Inner and the Remainder. These SLAs and all or parts of other SLAs listed comprise the Division (Table 14).

**Table 14: SLAs and population in Eastern Sydney 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
17070	South Sydney	49.5	48,923
17201	South Sydney - Inner	100.0	7,517
17202	South Sydney - Remainder	52.1	14,371
18050	Waverley	82.4	50,211
18500	Woollahra	100.0	53,386

\* 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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