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

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Population health profile
of the Bankstown Division of General Practice: supplement

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

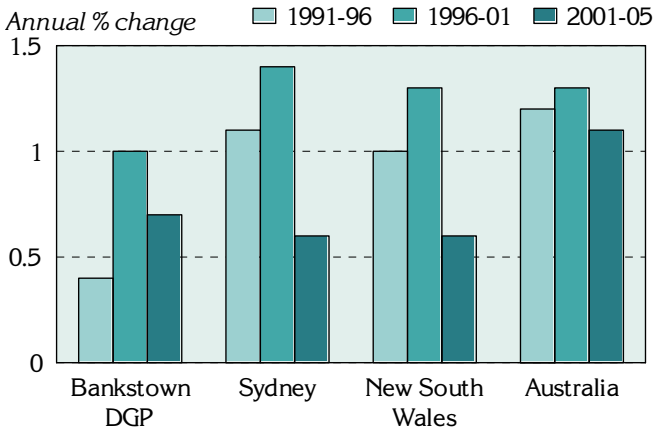
- Population [updated to June 2005]
- Additional socio-demographic indicators
- Unreferred attendances – patient flow/ GP catchment
- Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined
- Avoidable hospitalisations: hospital admissions resulting from ambulatory care sensitive 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 Bankstown Division had an Estimated Resident Population of 170,048 at 30 June 2005.

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



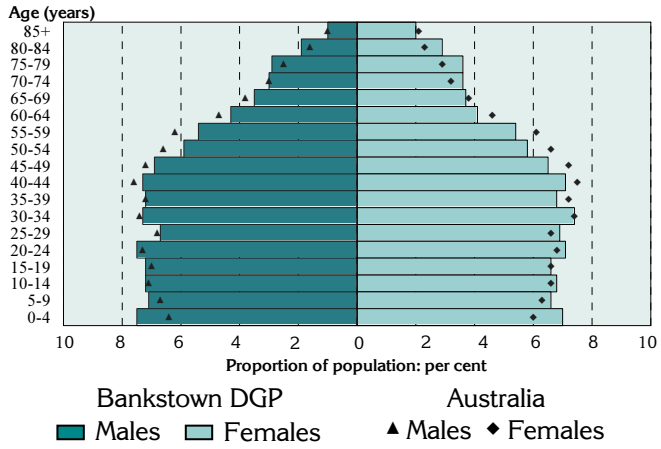
Over the five years from 1991 to 1996, the Division's population increased by 0.4% on average each year, less than half that in Sydney (1.1%) and New South Wales (1.0%). From 1996 to 2001, the annual percentage increase in the Division was 1.0%, again lower than for Sydney (1.4%) and New South Wales (1.3%). The average growth rate from 2001 to 2005 declined to 0.7% per year, marginally higher than the annual increases for Sydney and New South Wales, and lower than for Australia (1.1%).

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

Age group (years)	Bankstown DGP		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
0-14	35,925	21.1	3,978,221	19.6
15-24	24,140	14.2	2,819,834	13.9
25-44	48,284	28.4	5,878,107	28.9
45-64	37,697	22.2	4,984,446	24.5
65-74	11,723	6.9	1,398,831	6.9
75-84	9,725	5.7	954,143	4.7
85+	2,554	1.5	315,027	1.5
Total	**170,048**	**100.0**	**20,328,609**	**100.0**

As shown in the accompanying tables and the age-sex pyramid below, Bankstown DGP had a higher proportion of children than Australia as a whole, with 21.1% at ages 0 to 14 years (compared to 19.6% for Australia) (Table 1). There were relatively fewer people in the Division aged 45 to 64 years (22.2%) compared to Australia (24.5%), and a higher proportion of people aged 75 to 84 years (5.7%, compared to 4.7%).

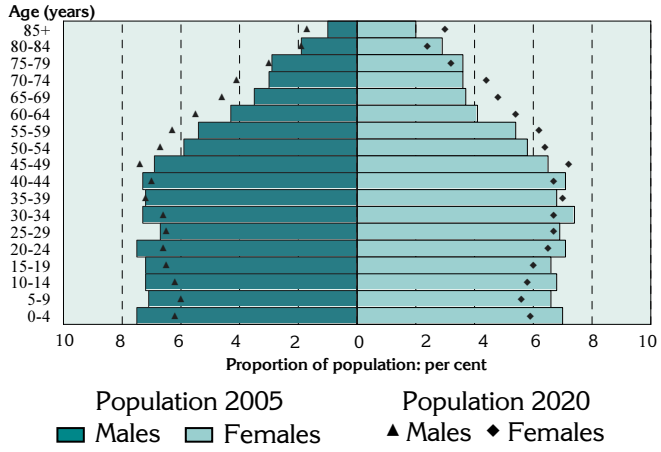
Figure 2: Population in Bankstown DGP and Australia, by age and sex, 2005



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

- at younger ages – higher proportions of children aged 0 to 9 years;
- from 35 to 69 years – lower proportions of females aged 35 to 64 years and males aged 40 to 69 years; and
- at the oldest ages – higher proportions of females aged 70 to 84 years and males aged 75 to 84 years.

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



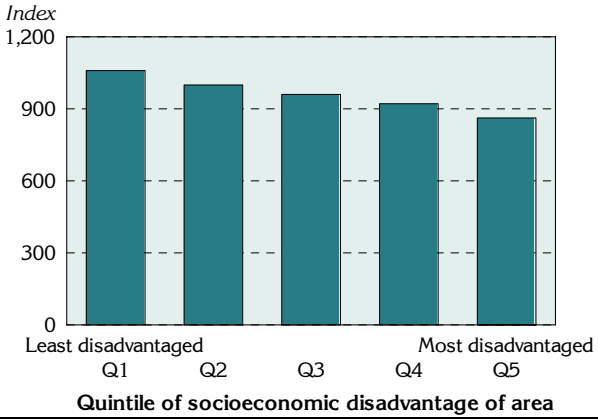
The population projections for the Division show a number of changes in age distribution, with the 2020 population projected to have:

- at younger ages – much 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 – higher proportions of males and females (most pronounced at ages 60 to 74 years); and
- higher proportions of males and females aged 85 and over.

Additional socio-demographic indicators

Please refer to the earlier *Population health profile of the Bankstown 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, Bankstown DGP, 2001



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

The Bankstown DGP has an index score of 960, below the score for Australia of 1000: this score varies across the Division, from a score of 862 in the most disadvantaged areas to 1059 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 substantially more jobless families in the Bankstown DGP (22.1%), 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 notably lower proportion of the population with private health insurance (44.5%), compared to Sydney (50.2%) (Figure 5, Table 2).

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

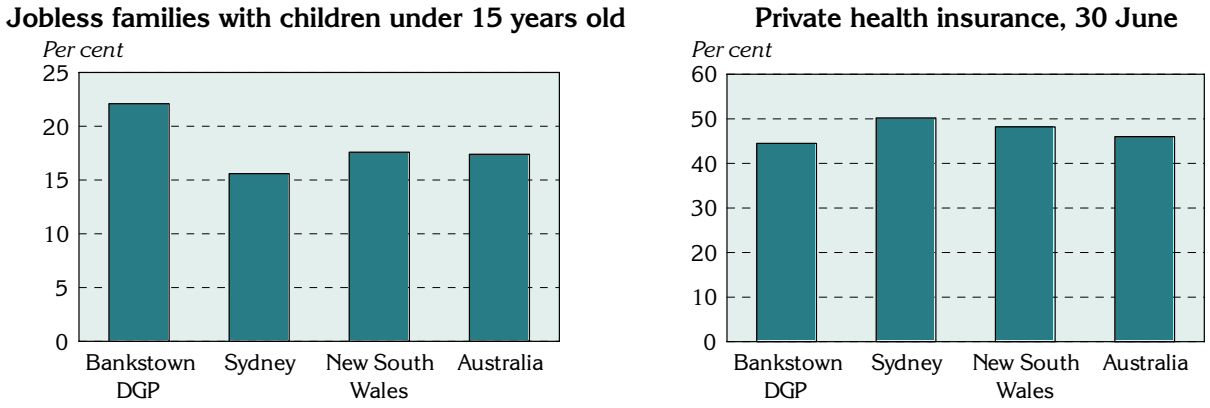
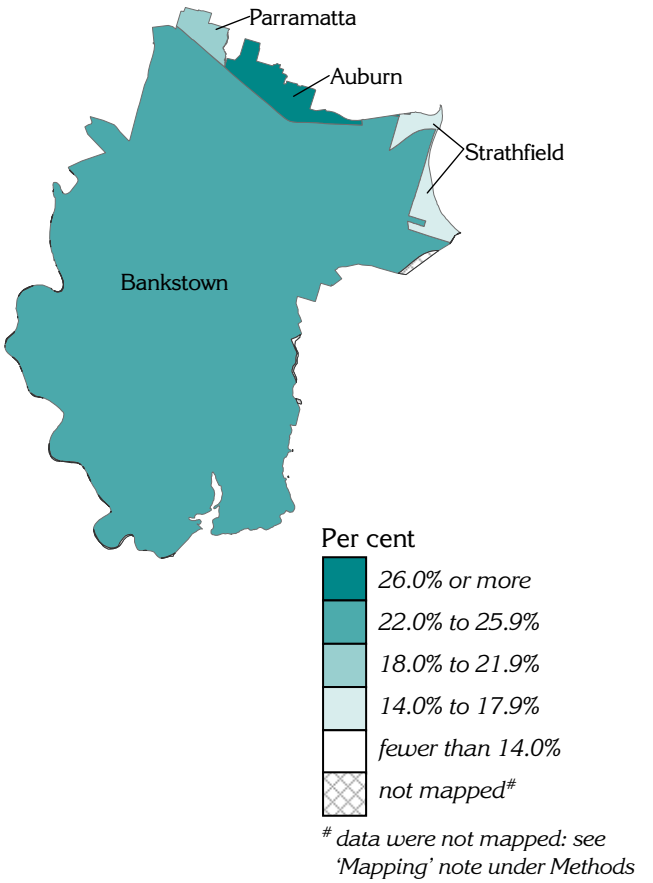


Table 2: Socio-demographic indicators, Bankstown DGP, Sydney, New South Wales and Australia, 2001

Indicator	Bankstown DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jobless families with children under 15 years old	3,930	22.1	66,526	15.6	121,409	17.6	357,563	17.4
Private health insurance (30 June)	70,630	44.5	2,000,802	50.2	3,062,382	48.2	8,671,106	46.0

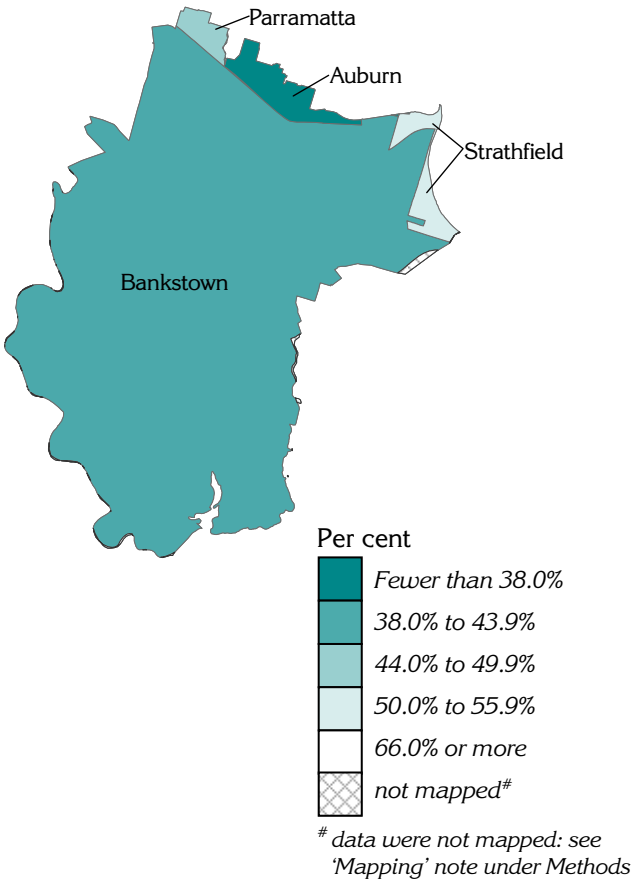
Details of the distribution of jobless families (Map 1) and of the population covered by private health insurance (Map 2) are shown by Statistical Local Area (SLA) in Maps 1 and 2, respectively.

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



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

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



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

GP services to residents of the Bankstown 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.

More than two thirds (71.0%) of all unreferred attendances for residents of Bankstown DGP were provided in the Division (ie. by a GP with a provider number in the Division): this represented 863,674 GP unreferred attendances (Table 3). A further 8.9% of unreferred attendances to residents were provided by GPs with a provider number in Canterbury DGP.

Table 3: Patient flow – People living[1] in Bankstown DGP by Division where attendance occurred[2], 2003/04

Division		Unreferred attendances	
Number	Name	No.	%[3]
205	Bankstown DGP	863,674	71.0
204	Canterbury DGP	108,681	8.9
201	Central Sydney DGP	52,636	4.3
211	Fairfield DGP	46,386	3.8
206	Western Sydney DGP (now WentWest & part Hawkesbury-Hills)	42,909	3.5
209	St George DGP	36,493	3.0
210	Liverpool DGP	14,259	1.2
202	Eastern Sydney DGP	10,038	0.8
214	Sutherland DGP	7,306	0.6
215	Macarthur DGP	6,813	0.6
Other	..	27,198	2.2
Total	..	**1,216,393**	**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 205 by Division in which attendance occurred**

Over two thirds (69.6%) of unreferred attendances were also provided by GPs with a provider number in Bankstown DGP were also to people living in the Division (ie. their Medicare address was in the Division) (Table 4). A further 8.4% of unreferred attendances by GPs in the Division were to residents from Canterbury DGP.

Table 4: GP catchment – Unreferred attendances provided by GPs[1] in Bankstown DGP by Division of patient address[2], 2003/04

Division		Unreferred attendances	
Number	Name	No.	%[3]
205	Bankstown DGP	863,674	69.6
204	Canterbury DGP	104,712	8.4
211	Fairfield DGP	50,975	4.1
206	Western Sydney DGP (now WentWest & part Hawkesbury-Hills)	42,193	3.4
210	Liverpool DGP	39,489	3.2
209	St George DGP	31,998	2.6
201	Central Sydney DGP	27,888	2.2
215	Macarthur DGP	17,289	1.4
214	Sutherland DGP	16,844	1.4
212	Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Ryde DGP	7,603	0.6
Other	..	37,614	3.0
Total	..	**1,240,279**	**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 205 by Division of patient address**

Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined

Please refer to the earlier *Population health profile of the Bankstown 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 fewer people in Bankstown DGP who had asthma and were smokers, compared to Australia as a whole, but more than in Sydney (Figure 6, Table 5): that is, the prevalence rates per 1,000 population were lower than for Australia. However, there was a higher rate of people in Bankstown DGP who had type 2 diabetes and were overweight/ obese, compared to Sydney and Australia.

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

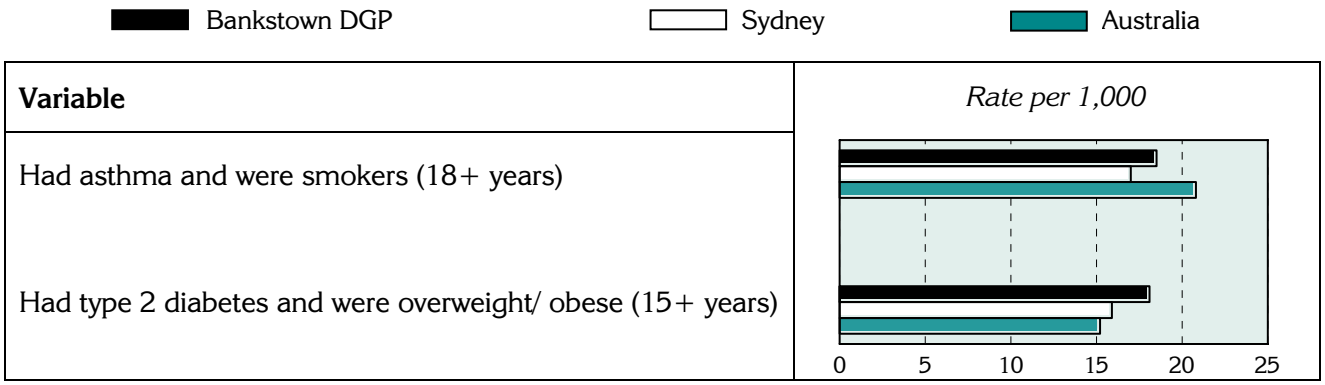


Table 5: Estimates of selected chronic diseases and risk factors, Bankstown DGP, Sydney, New South Wales and Australia, 2001

Variable	Bankstown DGP		Sydney		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]	2,980	18.5	72,198	17.0	126,542	19.7	397,734	20.8
Had type 2 diabetes & were overweight/ obese[4]	2,868	18.1	59,451	15.9	100,235	15.7	283,176	15.2

[1] No. is a weighted estimate of the number of people in Bankstown 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.

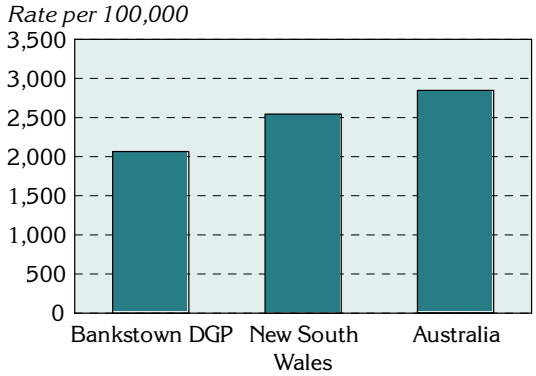
In 2001 to 2002, 3,543 admissions from ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions accounted for 7.5% of all admissions in the Bankstown DGP (Table 6, Figure 7), notably fewer than for both New South Wales (8.6%) and Australia (8.7%).

Table 6: Avoidable[1] and unavoidable hospitalisations, Bankstown DGP, New South Wales, and Australia, 2001/02

Category	Bankstown DGP			New South Wales			Australia		
	No.	Rate[2]	%	No.	Rate[2]	%	No.	Rate[2]	%
Avoidable[1]	3,543	2,066.4	7.5	170,066	2,543.8	8.6	552,786	2,847.5	8.7
Unavoidable	43,768	26,039.2	92.5	1,810,901	27,255.3	91.4	5,818,199	29,970.7	91.3
Total	**47,311**	**28,098.1**	**100.0**	**1,980,967**	**29,798.8**	**100.0**	**6,370,985**	**32,818.2**	**100.0**

[1] **Admissions resulting from ACS conditions**
[2] **Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population**

Figure 7: Avoidable hospitalisations[1], Bankstown DGP, New South Wales and Australia, 2001/02



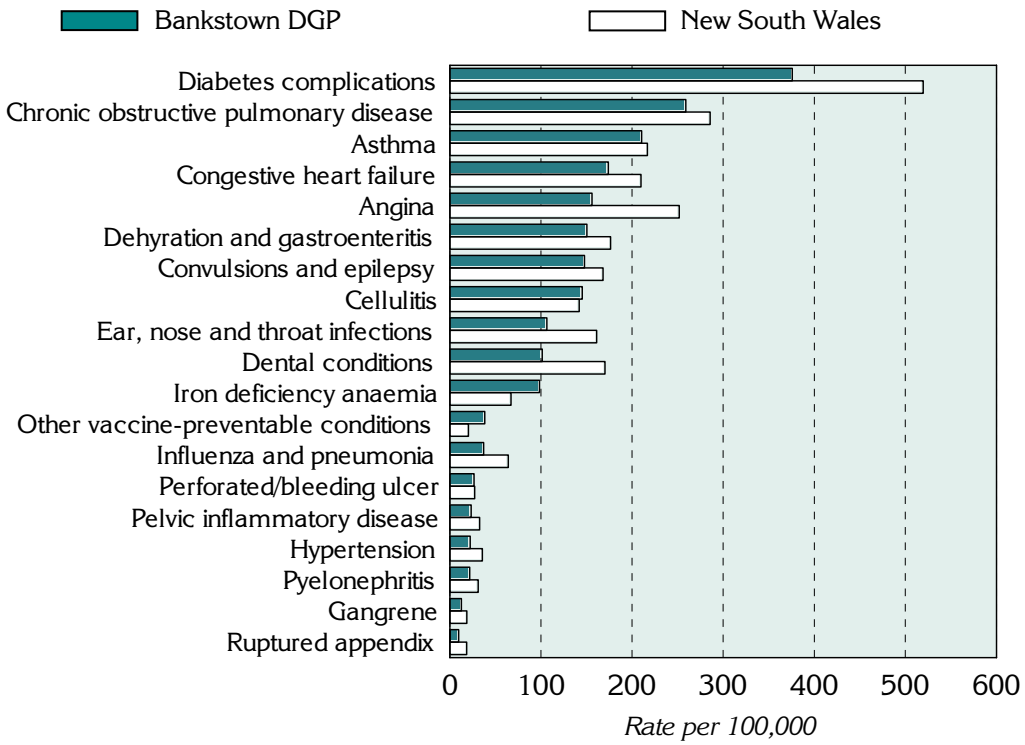
[1] **Admissions resulting from ACS conditions**

The rate of avoidable hospitalisations in Bankstown DGP is markedly lower, a rate of 2,066.4 admissions per 100,000 population, compared to both New South Wales (a rate of 2,543.8), and Australia (2,847.5).

Diabetes complications, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, congestive heart failure and asthma were the four conditions with the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations in the Bankstown 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. Convulsions and epilepsy, dehydration and gastroenteritis and cellulitis have the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations for the acute conditions.

Figure 8: Avoidable hospitalisations[1] by condition, Bankstown DGP and New South Wales, 2001/02



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

Table 7: Avoidable hospitalisations[1] by condition, Bankstown DGP, New South Wales and Australia, 2001/02

Sub-category/ condition	Bankstown DGP		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate[2]	No.	Rate[2]	No.	Rate[2]
Vaccine-preventable	**126**	**75.2**	**5,630**	**84.5**	**16,573**	**85.4**
Influenza and pneumonia	63	37.0	4,280	64.1	13,021	67.1
Other vaccine preventable	63	38.2	1,350	20.4	3,552	18.3
Chronic[3]	**2,250**	**1,295.9**	**106,803**	**1,587.0**	**352,545**	**1,816**
Diabetes complications	653	375.9	34,975	519.5	141,345	728.1
Iron deficiency anaemia	168	98.3	4,494	67.0	16,451	84.7
Hypertension	38	22.2	2,398	35.7	6,354	32.7
Congestive heart failure	304	174.0	14,270	209.7	42,447	218.6
Angina	269	156.0	16,987	251.8	49,963	257.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	462	259.0	19,359	285.6	54,853	282.6
Asthma	356	210.5	14,289	216.8	41,009	211.3
Acute	**1,252**	**744.8**	**62,543**	**946.0**	**200,913**	**1,035**
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	252	150.4	11,725	176.4	37,766	194.5
Convulsions and epilepsy	248	147.7	11,093	168.1	31,137	160.4
Ear, nose and throat infections	183	106.5	10,615	161.1	32,075	165.2
Dental conditions	169	101.3	11,196	170.3	43,667	224.9
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	46	26.5	1,830	27.1	5,795	29.9
Ruptured appendix	16	9.6	1,212	18.5	3,866	19.9
Pyelonephritis	36	21.7	2,038	31.0	7,386	38.0
Pelvic inflammatory disease	37	23.3	2,134	32.7	6,547	33.7
Cellulitis	243	145.2	9,451	142.0	28,204	145.3
Gangrene	22	12.6	1,249	18.6	4,470	23.0
Total avoidable hospitalisations[4]	**3,543**	**2,066.4**	**170,066**	**2,543.8**	**552,786**	**2,847.5**

[1] Admissions resulting from ACS conditions
[2] Rate is the indirectly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population
[3] Excludes nutritional deficiencies as less than ten admissions
[4] Sub-category and condition numbers and rates do not add to the reported total avoidable admissions: five conditions (influenza & pneumonia, other vaccine preventable, diabetes complications, ruptured appendix and gangrene) are counted in 'any diagnosis', so may be included in more than one condition group

Avoidable mortality

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

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

Almost three quarters (72.0%) of all deaths in Bankstown 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 29.7% of all deaths at ages 0 to 74 years in Bankstown DGP, compared to 28.6% in Sydney.

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

Mortality category	Bankstown DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Avoidable	1,768	215.2	36,709	199.5	66,151	213.6	189,845	211.8
% of total	**72.0**	**..**	**71.3**	**..**	**71.4**	**..**	**71.5**	**..**
(Amenable)	(730)	(88.0)	(14,736)	(80.6)	(26,374)	(85.0)	(76,249)	(85.1)
(% of total)	**(29.7)**	(..)	**(28.6)**	**(..)**	**(28.5)**	**(..)**	**(28.7)**	**(..)**
Unavoidable	689	83.2	14,768	80.6	26,468	85.3	75,582	84.3
% of total	**28.0**	..	**28.7**	**..**	**28.6**	**..**	**28.5**	**..**
Total mortality	**2,457**	**298.5**	**51,477**	**280.1**	**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. Bankstown DGP's rate of avoidable mortality for males was 267.5 deaths per 100,000 males, more than one and a half times the rate of 161.7 for females. Similarly, the rate of amenable mortality for males in the Division was higher, 95.0, compared to 80.8 for females, a rate ratio of 1.18 (Figure 9, Table 9).

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

Note: the different scales

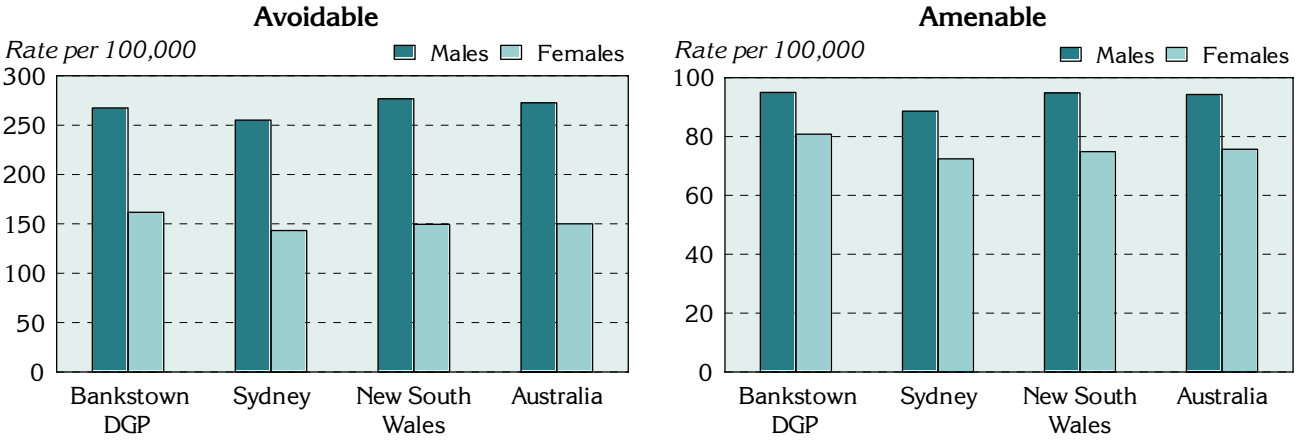


Table 9: Avoidable and amenable mortality (0 to 74 years) by sex, Bankstown DGP, Sydney, New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Mortality category and sex	Bankstown DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Avoidable								
Males	1,084	267.5	23,505	255.1	43,074	276.8	123,026	272.6
Females	684	161.7	13,204	143.2	23,077	149.6	66,819	150.1
Total	**1,768**	**215.2**	**36,709**	**199.5**	**66,151**	**213.6**	**189,845**	**211.8**
Rate ratio–M:F[2]	**..**	**1.65****	**..**	**1.78****	**..**	**1.85****	**..**	**1.82****
Amenable								
Males	389	95.0	8,068	88.6	14,811	94.8	42,568	94.3
Females	341	80.8	6,667	72.4	11,562	74.9	33,681	75.7
Total	**730**	**88.0**	**14,736**	**80.6**	**26,374**	**85.0**	**76,249**	**85.1**
Rate ratio–M:F[2]	**..**	**1.18***	**..**	**1.22****	**..**	**1.27****	**..**	**1.25****

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

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 Bankstown 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 72.8% of total YLL (0 to 74 years) for Bankstown DGP, higher than the 71.7% for Sydney. Similarly, the proportion of YLL from amenable mortality of 29.7% for Bankstown DGP was higher than the 28.0% for Sydney.

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

Mortality category	Bankstown DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Avoidable	30,044	72.8	644,323	71.7	1,147,183	71.8	3,327,375	71.9
(Amenable)	(12,269)	(29.7)	(251,183)	(28.0)	(444,143)	(27.8)	(1,298,430)	(28.0)
Unavoidable	11,243	27.2	254,314	28.3	451,496	28.2	1,303,289	28.1
Total	**41,287**	**100.0**	**898,637**	**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 1,360.5 deaths per 100,000 population in Bankstown 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 337.2 in Bankstown Division.

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

Mortality category and age (years)	Bankstown DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Avoidable								
0-14	55	30.7	1,098	26.6	1,836	27.5	5,669	28.8
15-24	48	41.2	1,303	44.9	2,241	50.9	7,045	52.8
25-44	184	76.0	4,802	74.3	8,119	82.9	24,356	83.9
45-64	588	337.2	12,603	289.9	22,358	311.1	64,282	304.9
65-74	892	1,360.5	16,903	1,307.3	31,597	1,375.8	88,493	1,358.1
Total	**1,768**	**215.2**	**36,709**	**199.5**	**66,151**	**213.6**	**189,845**	**211.8**
Amenable								
0-24	54	17.9	1,013	14.5	1,658	14.8	5,083	15.4
25-44	52	21.7	1,093	17.2	1,878	19.2	5,946	20.5
45-64	241	138.1	5,384	123.9	9,444	131.4	27,464	130.3
65-74	383	580.0	7,245	559.0	13,394	582.9	37,756	579.4
Total	**730**	**88.0**	**14,736**	**80.6**	**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 Bankstown DGP were for cancer, with a rate of 69.9 deaths per 100,000 population, and cardiovascular diseases, 69.2 deaths per 100,000 population (Table 12, Figure 10). For the selected causes within the condition groups, the two major causes of avoidable mortality were ischaemic heart disease and lung cancer, with rates of 49.4 per 100,000 population and 24.6 per 100,000, respectively.

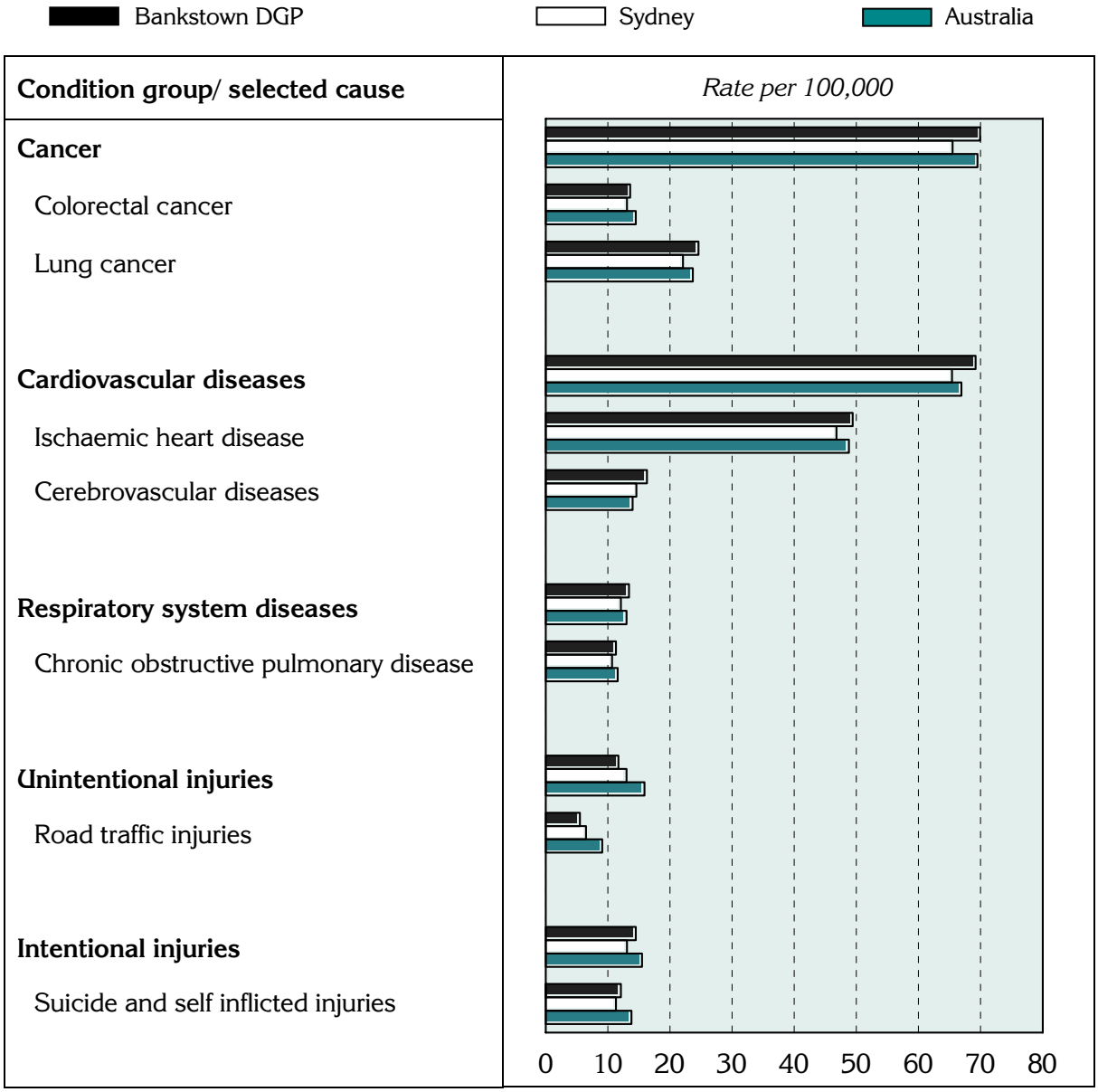
Table 12: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, Bankstown DGP, Sydney, New South Wales and Australia, 1997 to 2001

Condition group/ selected cause	Bankstown DGP		Sydney		New South Wales		Australia	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
Cancer	**574**	**69.9**	**11,919**	**65.5**	**21,158**	**68.1**	**62,338**	**69.5**
Colorectal cancer	113	13.6	2,382	13.1	4,318	13.9	13,008	14.5
Lung cancer	204	24.6	3,983	22.1	7,297	23.4	21,208	23.7
Cardiovascular diseases	**584**	**69.2**	**11,824**	**65.4**	**21,925**	**70.3**	**59,945**	**66.9**
Ischaemic heart disease	414	49.4	8,461	46.8	15,935	51.1	43,712	48.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	140	16.3	2,641	14.6	4,656	14.9	12,558	14.0
Respiratory system diseases	**116**	**13.4**	**2,177**	**12.1**	**4,313**	**13.8**	**11,612**	**13.0**
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	98	11.3	1,916	10.7	3,882	12.4	10,395	11.6
Unintentional injuries	**90**	**11.7**	**2,513**	**13.0**	**4,540**	**15.0**	**14,224**	**15.9**
Road traffic injuries	43	5.5	1,249	6.5	2,528	8.4	8,138	9.1
Intentional injuries	**111**	**14.5**	**2,558**	**13.1**	**4,497**	**14.9**	**13,891**	**15.5**
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	92	12.1	2,211	11.3	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 in almost all cases higher than those for Sydney, and generally higher than for Australia (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, Bankstown 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
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 Bankstown 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 the Bankstown Division, parts of Auburn and Strathfield lie within the Division, as does the majority of the Bankstown SLA.

Table 14: SLAs and population in Bankstown 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
10200	Auburn	6.5	4,167
10350	Bankstown	92.7	164,128
16250	Parramatta	0.4	640
17100	Strathfield	3.5	1,113

* **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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