

# Population health profile of the Sunshine Coast

## Division of General Practice: supplement

Population Profile Series: No. 83a

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Australian Government

Australian Institute of  
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Public Health Information Development Unit, The University of Adelaide  
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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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Enquiries about or comments on this publication should be addressed to:

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

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

# Population health profile

## of the Sunshine Coast Division of General Practice: supplement

This profile is a supplement to the *Population health profile of the Sunshine Coast 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 Sunshine Coast 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:

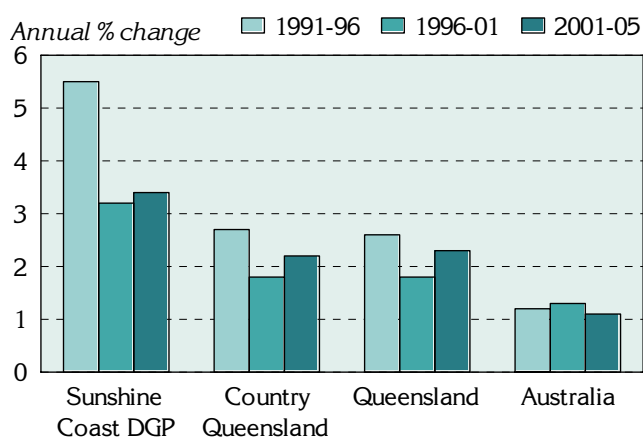
- Population [updated to June 2005]
- Additional socio-demographic indicators
- Unreferred attendances – patient flow/ GP catchment
- Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined
- Avoidable hospitalisations: hospital admissions resulting from ambulatory care sensitive 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 Sunshine Coast Division had an Estimated Resident Population of 318,972 at 30 June 2005.

**Figure 1: Annual population change, Sunshine Coast DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1991 to 1996, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2005**



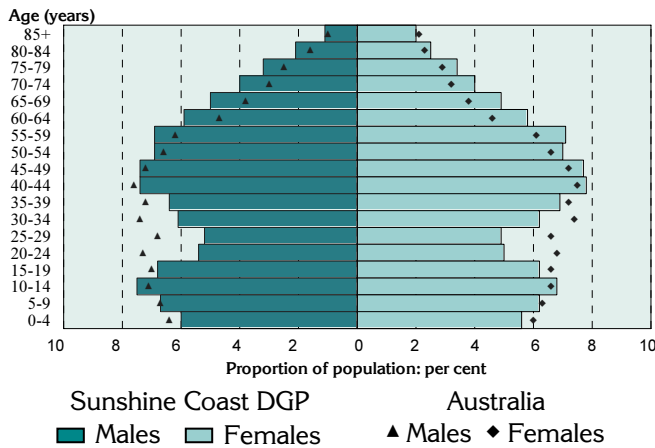
Over the five years from 1991 to 1996, the Division's population increased by 5.5% on average each year, more than twice the increases in country Queensland (2.7%) and Queensland (2.6%). From 1996 to 2001, the annual percentage increase in the Division was 3.2%, again higher than in country Queensland and Queensland (both 1.8%). The growth rate of 3.4% per year from 2001 to 2005 was also higher than the annual increases for country Queensland (2.2%) and Queensland (2.3%).

**Table 1: Population by age, Sunshine Coast DGP and Australia, 2005**

Age group (years)	Sunshine Coast DGP		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%
0-14	61,543	19.3	3,978,221	19.6
15-24	37,249	11.7	2,819,834	13.9
25-44	81,383	25.5	5,878,107	28.9
45-64	87,358	27.4	4,984,446	24.5
65-74	28,553	9.0	1,398,831	6.9
75-84	17,843	5.6	954,143	4.7
85+	5,042	1.6	315,027	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>318,972</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,328,609</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As shown in the age-sex pyramid Sunshine Coast DGP had fewer people aged 15 to 44 years (11.7% and 25.5%) than Australia as a whole (with 13.9% and 28.9%). (Table 1). Conversely, the proportions of the Division's population aged 45 to 84 years were higher than those for Australia.

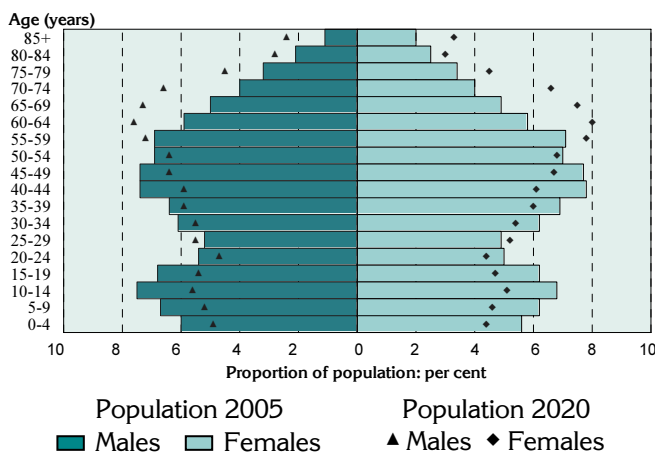
**Figure 2: Population in Sunshine Coast DGP and Australia, by age and sex, 2005**



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

- at younger ages – a lower proportion of children aged 0 to 4 years;
- from 15 to 39 years – notably lower proportions of both males and females; and
- from 40 to 84 years – higher proportions of males (from 45 years) and females from 40 years.

**Figure 3: Population projections for Sunshine Coast DGP, by age and sex, 2005 and 2020**



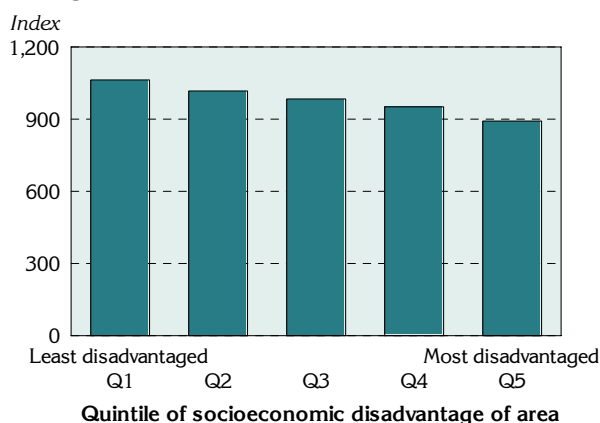
The population projections for the Division show a number of changes in age distribution, with the 2020 population expected to have:

- at younger ages – lower proportions of males and females aged 0 to 54 years (except for males and females aged 25 to 29 years); and
- at age 55 years and over – higher proportions of males and females (most pronounced at ages 60 to 74 years).

## Additional socio-demographic indicators

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



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

The Sunshine Coast DGP has an index score of 982 this score varies across the Division, from a score of 892 in the most disadvantaged areas to 1063 in the least disadvantaged areas.

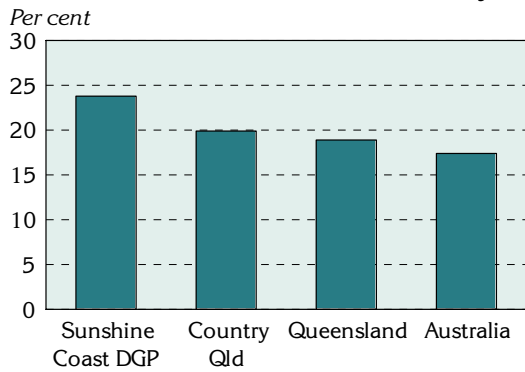
Note: each 'quintile' comprises approximately 20% of the population of the Division.

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 Sunshine Coast DGP (23.8%), than for country Queensland as a whole (19.9%) (Figure 5, Table 2).

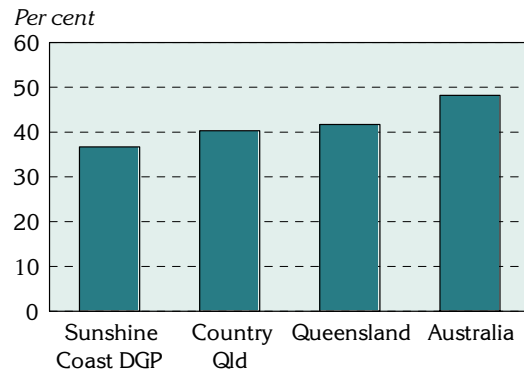
With the introduction of the 30% rebate for private health insurance premiums, there was a once-off registration process, providing information of the postcode and residence of those who had such insurance (these data are not available at this area level for later dates). In 2001, the Division had a lower proportion of the population with private health insurance (36.7%), compared to country Queensland (40.3%) (Figure 5, Table 2).

**Figure 5: Socio-demographic indicators, Sunshine Coast DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 2001**

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



**Private health insurance, 30 June**

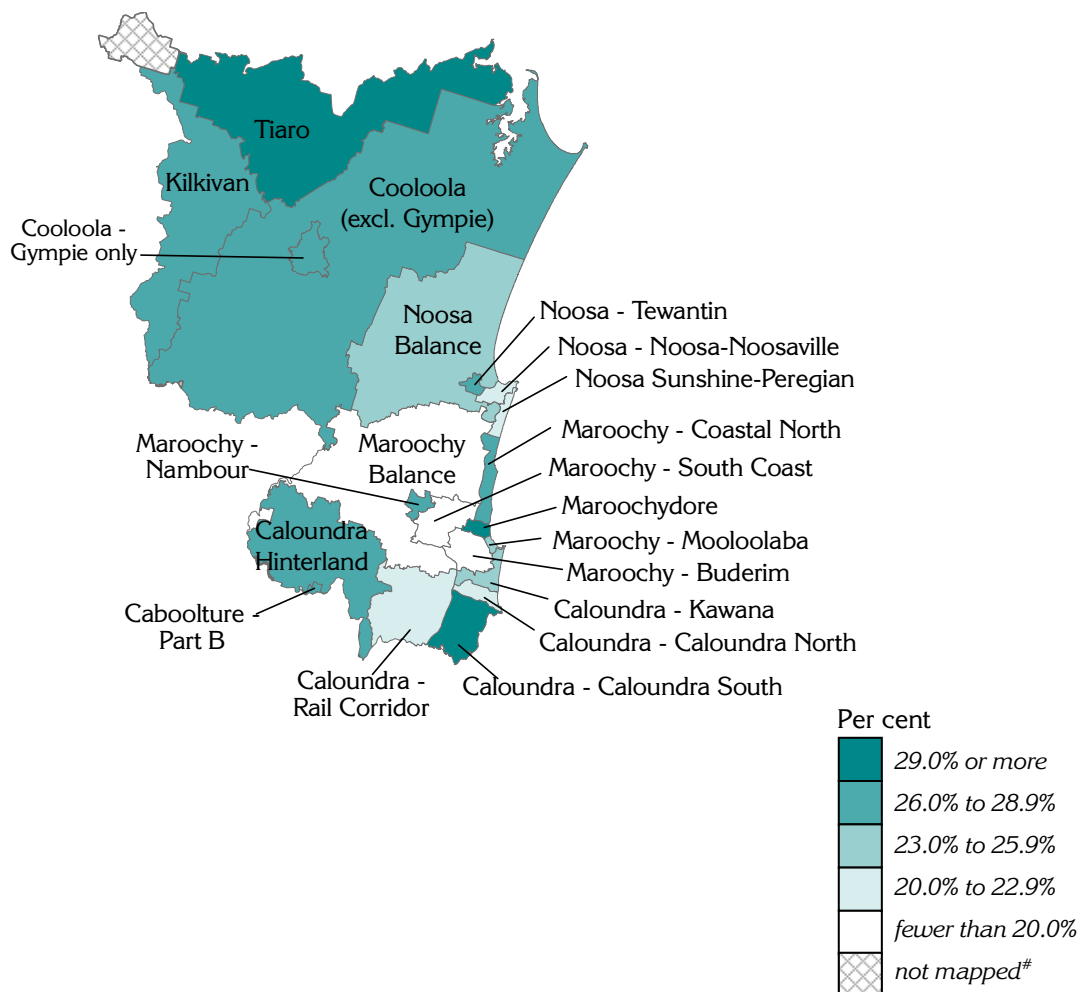


**Table 2: Socio-demographic indicators, Sunshine Coast DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 2001**

Indicator	Sunshine Coast DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jobless families with children under 15 years old	7,122	23.8	42,801	19.9	74,942	18.9	357,563	17.4
Private health insurance (30 June)	104,368	36.7	812,860	40.3	1,511,613	41.7	8,671,106	46.0

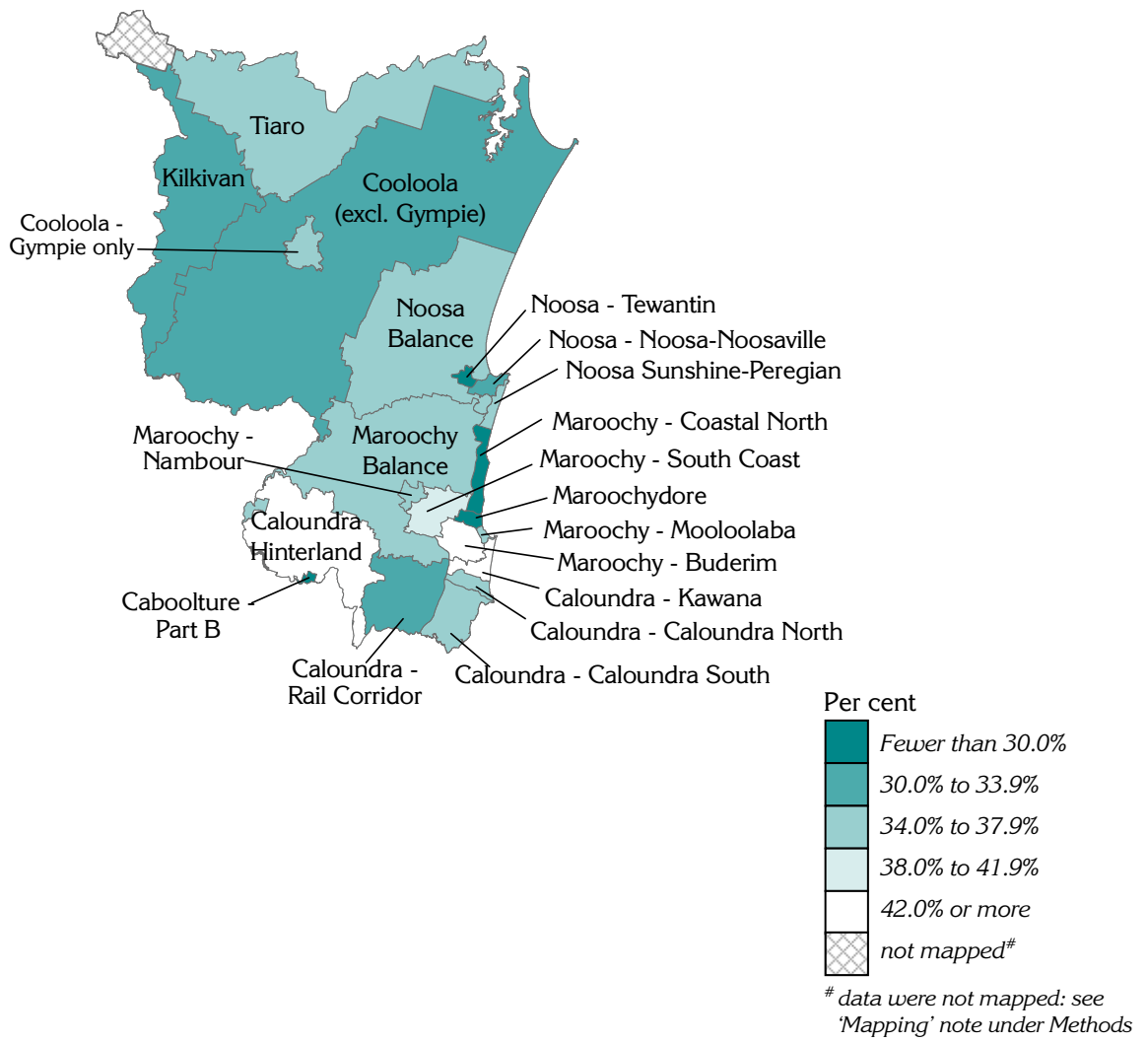
Details of the distribution of jobless families (Map 1) and of the population covered by private health insurance (Map 2) are shown by Statistical Local Area (SLA) in Maps 1 and 2, respectively.

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



<sup>#</sup> data were not mapped: see 'Mapping' note under Methods

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



## GP services to residents of the Sunshine Coast DGP

The following tables include information, purchased from Medicare Australia, of the movement of patients and GPs between Divisions. Note that the data only include Unreferred attendances recorded under Medicare: unreferred attendances not included are those for which the cost is met by the Department of Veterans' Affairs or a compensation scheme; or are provided by salaried medical officers in hospitals, community health services or Aboriginal Medical Services, and which are not billed to Medicare. At any attendance, one or more services may have been provided.

The majority (93.7%) of unreferred attendances to residents of Sunshine Coast DGP were provided in the Division (ie. by a GP with a provider number in the Division): this represented 1,494,436 GP unreferred attendances (Table 3). A further 1.4% of unreferred attendances to residents were provided by GPs with a provider number in Redcliffe Bribie Caboolture DGP.

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

Division		GP services	
Number	Name	No.	% <sup>3</sup>
418	Sunshine Coast DGP	1,494,436	93.7
405	GPpartners DGP	21,536	1.4
407	Redcliffe Bribie Caboolture DGP	9,122	0.6
420	Wide Bay DGP	5,824	0.4
406	Gold Coast DGP	4,294	0.3
402	Brisbane South DGP	4,134	0.3
Other	..	55,638	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,594,984</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 418 by Division in which attendance occurred

The majority (91.7%) of unreferred attendances provided by GPs with a provider number in Sunshine Coast DGP were also to people living in the Division (ie. their Medicare address was in the Division) (Table 4). A further 1.3% of unreferred attendances by GPs in the Division were to residents from in Redcliffe Bribie Caboolture DGP, with 1.0% to residents of GPpartners DGP.

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

Division		GP services	
Number	Name	No.	% <sup>3</sup>
418	Sunshine Coast DGP	1,494,436	91.7
407	Redcliffe Bribie Caboolture DGP	21,097	1.3
405	GPpartners DGP	16,104	1.0
420	Wide Bay DGP	7,819	0.5
414	Southern Queensland DGP	7,512	0.5
Other	..	83,186	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,630,154</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 418 by Division of patient address

## Additional prevalence estimates: chronic diseases and risk factors combined

Please refer to the earlier *Population health profile of the Sunshine Coast 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 additional 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 Sunshine Coast DGP who had asthma and were smokers, compared to Australia as a whole (Figure 6, Table 5): that is, the prevalence rates per 1,000 population were higher. However, there were consistent rates of people in Sunshine Coast DGP who had type 2 diabetes and were overweight/ obese, compared to Australia.

**Figure 6: Estimates of selected chronic diseases and risk factors, Sunshine Coast DGP, country Queensland and Australia, 2001**



**Table 5: Estimates of selected chronic diseases and risk factors, Sunshine Coast DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 2001**

Variable	Sunshine Coast DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		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 & smoked <sup>3</sup>	6,628	26.2	46,582	24.8	83,759	23.2	397,734	20.8
Had type 2 diabetes & were overweight/obese <sup>4</sup>	5,257	15.1	29,819	14.5	52,952	15.0	283,176	15.2

<sup>1</sup> No. is a weighted estimate of the number of people in Sunshine Coast 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 8,730 admissions from ambulatory care sensitive (ACS) conditions accounted for 9.3% of all hospitalisations in the Sunshine Coast DGP, above the levels in both Queensland (8.5%) and Australia (8.7%) (Table 6, Figure 7).

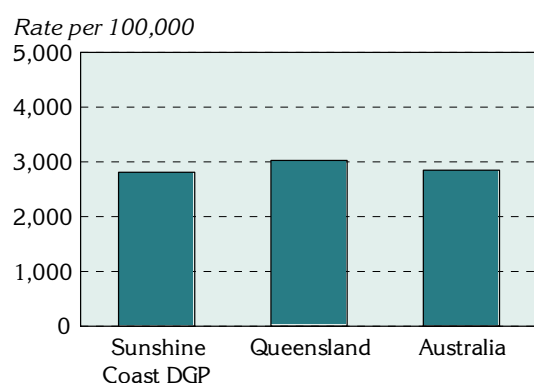
**Table 6: Avoidable<sup>1</sup> and unavoidable hospitalisations, Sunshine Coast DGP, Queensland, and Australia, 2001/02**

Category	Sunshine Coast DGP			Queensland			Australia		
	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	%	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	%	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	%
Avoidable <sup>1</sup>	8,730	2,809.3	9.3	106,884	3,025.0	8.5	552,786	2,847.5	8.7
Unavoidable	85,237	28,355.8	90.7	1,153,519	32,410.1	91.5	5,818,199	29,970.7	91.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,967</b>	<b>31,168.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,260,403</b>	<b>35,435.5</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>, Sunshine Coast DGP, Queensland and Australia, 2001/02**



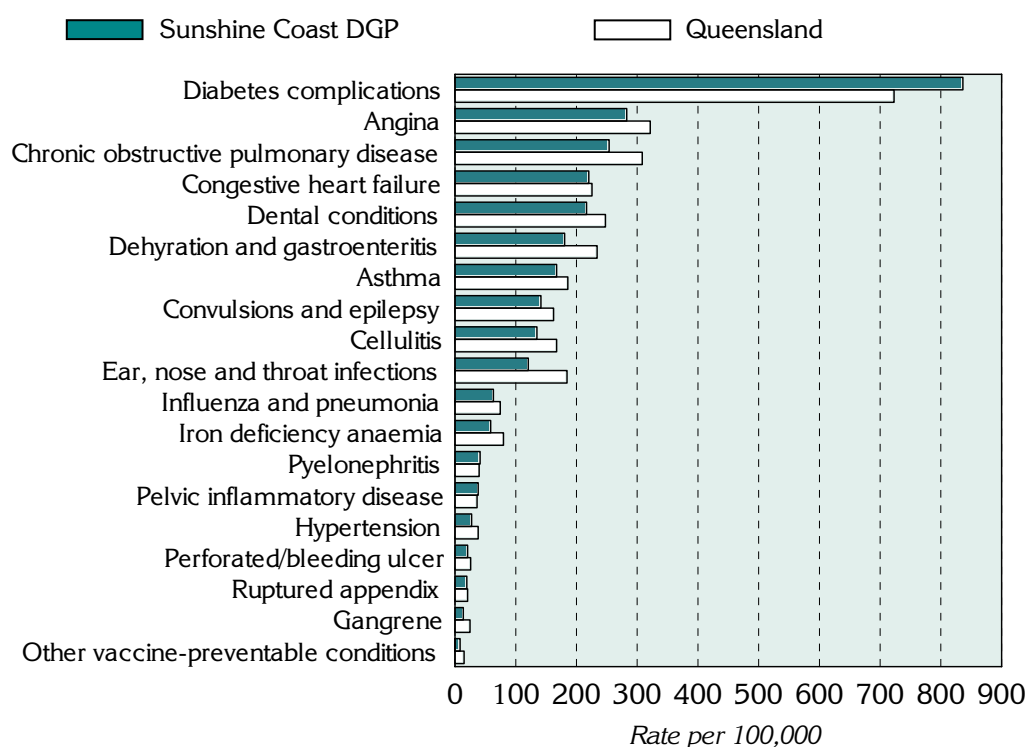
The rate of avoidable hospitalisations in Sunshine Coast DGP is lower, a rate of 2,809.3 admissions per 100,000 population, compared to Queensland (a rate of 3,025.0), and Australia (2,847.5).

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

Diabetes complications, angina, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and congestive heart failure were the four conditions with the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations in the Sunshine Coast 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; and dehydration and gastroenteritis have the highest rates of avoidable hospitalisations for the acute conditions.

**Figure 8: Avoidable hospitalisations<sup>1</sup> by condition, Sunshine Coast DGP and Queensland, 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, Sunshine Coast DGP, Queensland and Australia, 2001/02**

Sub-category/ condition	Sunshine Coast DGP		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>2</sup>
<b>Vaccine-preventable</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>16,573</b>	<b>85.4</b>
Influenza and pneumonia	194	63.4	2,646	74.6	13,021	67.1
Other vaccine preventable	24	8.5	542	15.0	3,552	18.3
<b>Chronic<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>6,077</b>	<b>1,847.0</b>	<b>65,455</b>	<b>1,882.0</b>	<b>352,545</b>	<b>1,816</b>
Diabetes complications	2,782	836.3	25,175	722.9	141,345	728.1
Iron deficiency anaemia	188	58.9	2,772	79.7	16,451	84.7
Hypertension	87	27.3	1,324	38.3	6,354	32.7
Congestive heart failure	735	220.3	7,617	225.5	42,447	218.6
Angina	945	282.9	11,134	321.5	49,963	257.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	876	253.9	10,619	308.5	54,853	282.6
Asthma	464	167.4	6,814	185.6	41,009	211.3
<b>Acute</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>927.3</b>	<b>41,300</b>	<b>1,143.3</b>	<b>200,913</b>	<b>1,035</b>
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	534	180.4	8,278	234.1	37,766	194.5
Convulsions and epilepsy	392	141.6	5,902	162.3	31,137	160.4
Ear, nose and throat infections	322	120.7	6,829	184.4	32,075	165.2
Dental conditions	600	216.5	9,101	247.8	43,667	224.9
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	68	20.8	892	25.8	5,795	29.9
Ruptured appendix	54	19.4	754	20.7	3,866	19.9
Pyelonephritis	116	41.4	1,437	39.8	7,386	38.0
Pelvic inflammatory disease	101	38.1	1,315	36.2	6,547	33.7
Cellulitis	403	134.8	5,930	167.4	28,204	145.3
Gangrene	44	13.6	862	24.8	4,470	23.0
<b>Total avoidable hospitalisations<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>8,730</b>	<b>2,809.3</b>	<b>106,884</b>	<b>3,025.0</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 (71.6%) of all deaths in Sunshine Coast DGP at ages 0 to 74 years over the period 1997 to 2001 are considered to be avoidable, marginally lower than 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 0.83.

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 Sunshine Coast DGP, compared to 29.3% in country Queensland.

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

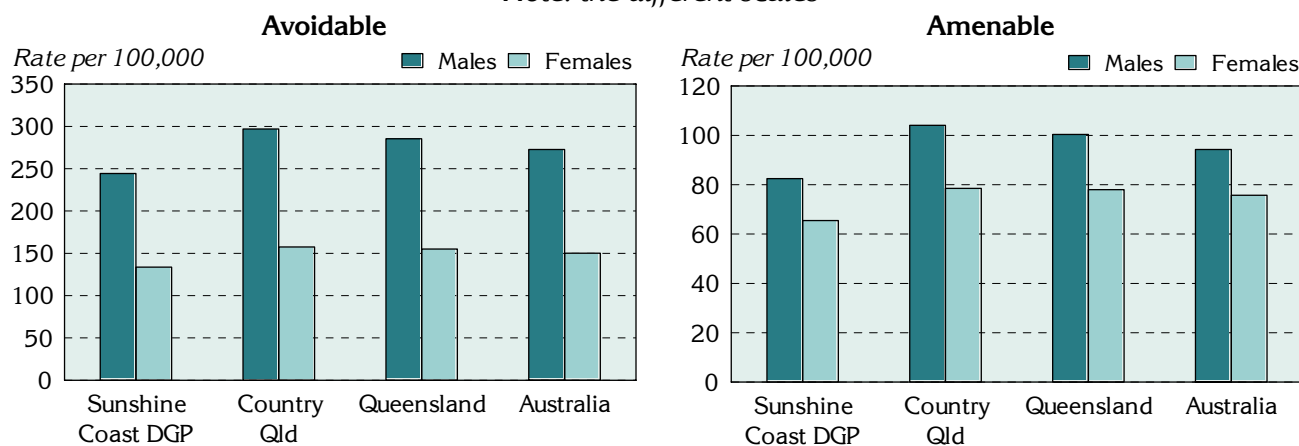
Mortality category	Sunshine Coast DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>
Avoidable	2,755	189.4	20,859	227.8	35,515	220.6	189,845	211.8
% of total	71.6	..	72.8	..	72.8	..	71.5	..
(Amenable)	(1,097)	(74.0)	(8,383)	(91.5)	(14,323)	(89.3)	(76,249)	(85.1)
(% of total)	(28.5)	(..)	(29.3)	(..)	(29.3)	(..)	(28.7)	(..)
Unavoidable	1,093	74.3	7,793	85.0	13,291	82.7	75,582	84.3
% of total	28.4	..	27.2	..	27.2	..	28.5	..
<b>Total mortality</b>	<b>3,848</b>	<b>263.7</b>	<b>28,652</b>	<b>312.8</b>	<b>48,806</b>	<b>303.4</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. Sunshine Coast DGP's rate of avoidable mortality for males was 244.3 deaths per 100,000 males, notably higher than the rate of 133.7 for females. Similarly, the rate of amenable mortality for males in the Division was higher, 82.5, compared to 65.5 for females, a rate ratio of 1.26 (Figure 9, Table 9).

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

Mortality category and sex	Sunshine Coast DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		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	1,798	244.3	9,362	269.5	23,316	285.3	123,026	272.6
Females	957	133.7	5,294	152.0	12,199	155.1	66,819	150.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>189.4</b>	<b>14,656</b>	<b>211.2</b>	<b>35,515</b>	<b>220.6</b>	<b>189,845</b>	<b>211.8</b>
<b>Rate ratio–M:F<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.83**</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.77**</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.84**</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.82**</b>
<b>Amenable</b>								
Males	626	82.5	3,249	95.2	8,181	100.4	42,568	94.3
Females	471	65.5	2,691	77.4	6,142	78.0	33,681	75.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>14,323</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>76,249</b>	<b>85.1</b>
<b>Rate ratio–M:F<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.26**</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.23**</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.29**</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 Sunshine Coast DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia over the observation period are shown in Table 10 by mortality category. However, given the substantial variations 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 71.9% of total YLL (0 to 74 years) for Sunshine Coast DGP, marginally lower than the 72.9% for country Queensland: the proportion of YLL from amenable mortality for Sunshine Coast DGP (27.7%) was lower than that for country Queensland (28.5%).

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

Mortality category	Sunshine Coast DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		Australia	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Avoidable	47,331	71.9	369,609	72.9	629,779	72.9	3,327,375	71.9
(Amenable)	(18,244)	(27.7)	(144,553)	(28.5)	(247,893)	(28.7)	(1,298,430)	(28.0)
Unavoidable	18,452	28.1	137,686	27.1	234,699	27.1	1,303,289	28.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,783</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>507,294</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>864,478</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 1,151.5 deaths per 100,000 population in Sunshine Coast 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 276.2 in Sunshine Coast DGP.

**Table 11: Avoidable and amenable mortality by age, Sunshine Coast DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001**

Mortality category and age (years)	Sunshine Coast DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		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	73	27.6	500	30.1	1,208	32.2	5,669	28.8
15-24	99	65.1	562	44.8	1,386	54.3	7,045	52.8
25-44	311	83.2	1,916	77.8	4,527	84.9	24,356	83.9
45-64	923	276.2	5,107	301.7	12,543	322.5	64,282	304.9
65-74	1,349	1,151.5	6,571	1410.9	15,851	1404.6	88,493	1,358.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>189.4</b>	<b>14,656</b>	<b>211.2</b>	<b>35,515</b>	<b>220.6</b>	<b>189,845</b>	<b>211.8</b>
<b>Amenable</b>								
0-24	64	15.1	451	15.9	1,059	16.8	5,083	15.4
25-44	70	17.7	491	20.1	1,165	21.8	5,946	20.5
45-64	389	115.8	2,236	132.2	5,352	137.9	27,464	130.3
65-74	574	491.8	2,762	591.5	6,748	599.1	37,756	579.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>14,323</b>	<b>89.3</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 Sunshine Coast DGP were for cancer, with a rate of 62.3 deaths per 100,000 population, and cardiovascular diseases, 56.6 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 43.1 per 100,000 population and 19.8 per 100,000, respectively.

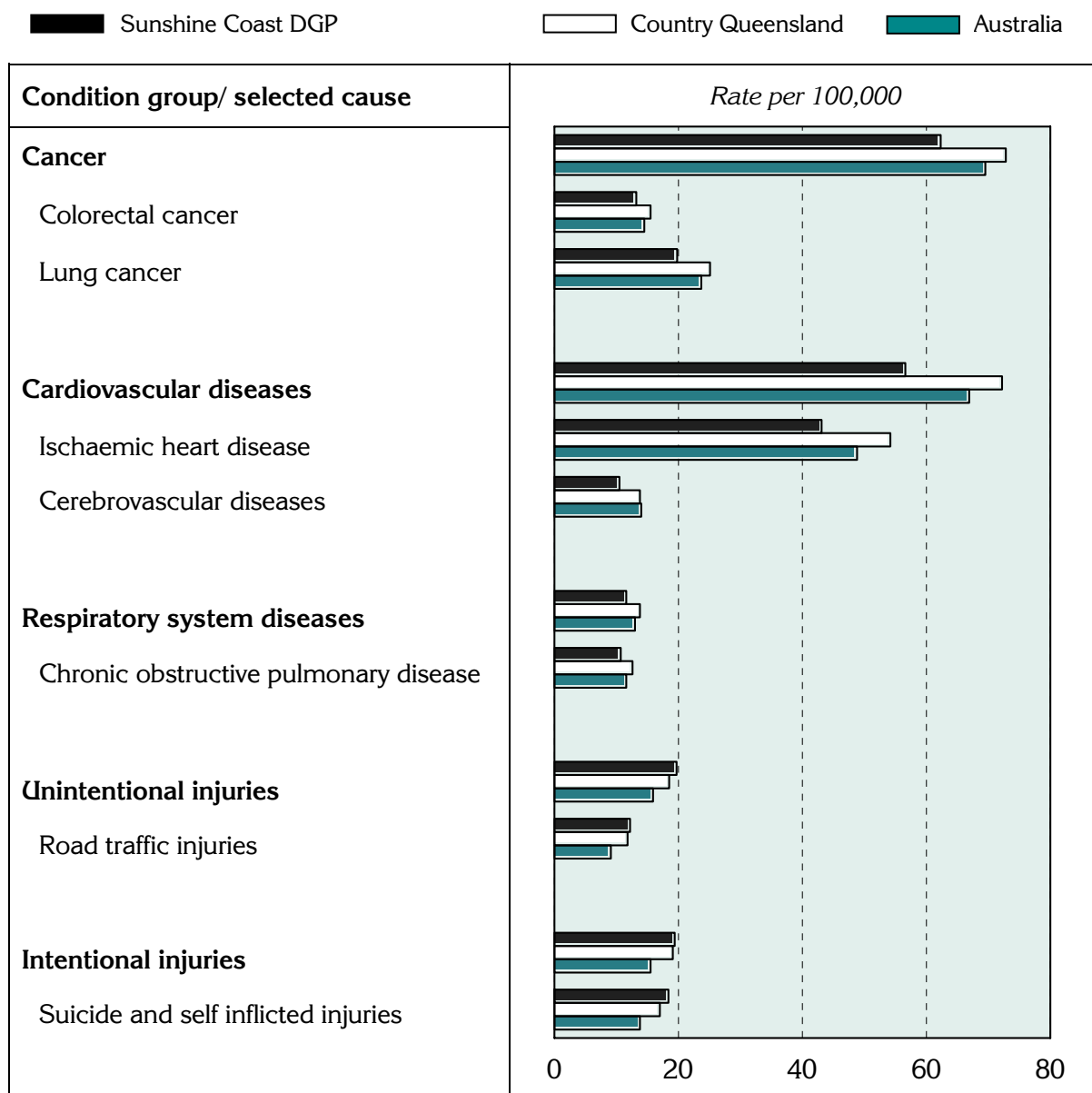
**Table 12: Avoidable mortality (0 to 74 years) by major condition group and selected cause, Sunshine Coast DGP, country Queensland, Queensland and Australia, 1997 to 2001**

Condition group/ selected cause	Sunshine Coast DGP		Country Queensland		Queensland		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>939</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>6,690</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>11,618</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>62,338</b>	<b>69.5</b>
Colorectal cancer	200	13.2	1,425	15.5	2,392	15.0	13,008	14.5
Lung cancer	305	19.8	2,329	25.1	4,062	25.4	21,208	23.7
<b>Cardiovascular diseases</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>6,646</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>11,294</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>59,945</b>	<b>66.9</b>
Ischaemic heart disease	660	43.1	5,005	54.2	8,434	52.9	43,712	48.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	160	10.5	1,263	13.8	2,210	14.0	12,558	14.0
<b>Respiratory system diseases</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>11,612</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	169	10.7	1,159	12.6	1,970	12.5	10,395	11.6
<b>Unintentional injuries</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14,224</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Road traffic injuries	146	12.2	1,054	11.8	1,565	9.4	8,138	9.1
<b>Intentional injuries</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>13,891</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Suicide and self inflicted injuries	220	18.4	1,521	17.0	2,719	16.4	12,393	13.8

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

Rates in the Division for the condition groups and selected causes were generally below, or consistent with, those for country Queensland and Australia: the exceptions are 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, Sunshine Coast 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
<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 Sunshine Coast 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, most Local Government Areas (LGAs) have been split into SLAs. For example, the LGA of Noosa is comprised of four SLAs – Noosa-Noosaville, Sunshine-Peregian, Tewantin, and Balance. All of these SLA, and all or parts of other SLAs listed in Table 14 comprise the Division.

**Table 14: SLAs and population in Sunshine Coast 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
32132	Caloundra - Caloundra North	100.0	20,997
32133	Caloundra - Caloundra South	100.0	20,617
32135	Caloundra - Kawana	100.0	21,160
32136	Caloundra - Hinterland	100.0	8,155
32138	Caloundra - Rail Corridor	75.3	13,941
32532	Cooloola (excl. Gympie)	100.0	20,217
32535	Cooloola - Gympie only	100.0	16,441
34300	Kilkivan	37.5	1,254
34902	Maroochy - Buderim	100.0	39,727
34905	Maroochy - Coastal North	100.0	23,233
34907	Maroochy - Maroochydore	100.0	16,809
34911	Maroochy - Mooloolaba	100.0	10,960
34914	Maroochy - Nambour	100.0	12,460
34917	Maroochy Balance in South Coast SSD	100.0	15,339
34918	Maroochy Balance	100.0	26,611
35752	Noosa - Noosa-Noosaville	100.0	10,218
35755	Noosa - Sunshine-Peregian	100.0	9,619
35756	Noosa - Tewantin	100.0	11,725
35758	Noosa Balance	100.0	16,509
36850	Tiaro	58.4	2,980

\* Proportions are approximate and are known to be incorrect in some cases, due to errors in the concordance used to allocate CDs to form postal areas.

## Acknowledgements

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

## Further developments and updates

When the re-aligned boundaries are released and DoHA have made known their geographic composition, PHIDU will examine the need to revise and re-publish these profiles (*Population health profile*, dated November 2005, and the *Population health profile: supplement*, dated March 2007).

## PHIDU contact details

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

Phone: 08-8303 6236 or e-mail: [PHIDU@publichealth.gov.au](mailto:PHIDU@publichealth.gov.au)