National Health Performance Authority

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Healthy Communities:

Avoidable deaths and life expectancies in 2009–2011

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Please check **www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au** for any amendments.

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Healthy Communities: Avoidable deaths and life expectancies in 2009–2011, Technical Supplement

Summary

Deaths are caused by many factors. Some deaths can be avoided through better access to health care or through more effective treatments. Rates of avoidable deaths per head of population can be a useful indicator of how well health systems are performing.

Australia has one of the lowest rates of amenable (potentially treatable) deaths and the seventh-highest life expectancy at birth in the world following Switzerland, Japan, Italy, Spain, Iceland and France.[1]

Although the overall health and wellbeing of people in Australia is high and improving, national-level figures disguise considerable disparities across local communities, which once revealed can highlight opportunities to improve health and medical care for all Australians.

In order to assist local areas to target improvements in prevention and health services, and improve the health of all Australians, this report for the first time:

- Presents comparable rates of potentially avoidable deaths and life expectancy at birth across local areas nationally
- Compares local areas of similar geographic, demographic and socioeconomic circumstance, and
- Profiles 61 Medicare Local catchments using 18 measures.

Potentially avoidable deaths comprise two sub-categories: preventable deaths, for which the conditions or actions responsible for the deaths might have been prevented (an example being lung cancer), and deaths that might have been avoided by better access to or provision of medical care, even if the medical condition could not itself have been prevented (an example being breast cancer).

For the purposes of this report, this first sub-category is referred to as 'potentially preventable deaths', and the second category is referred to as 'potentially treatable deaths'. These two categories are not mutually exclusive. Some deaths could be avoided by both prevention and treatment.

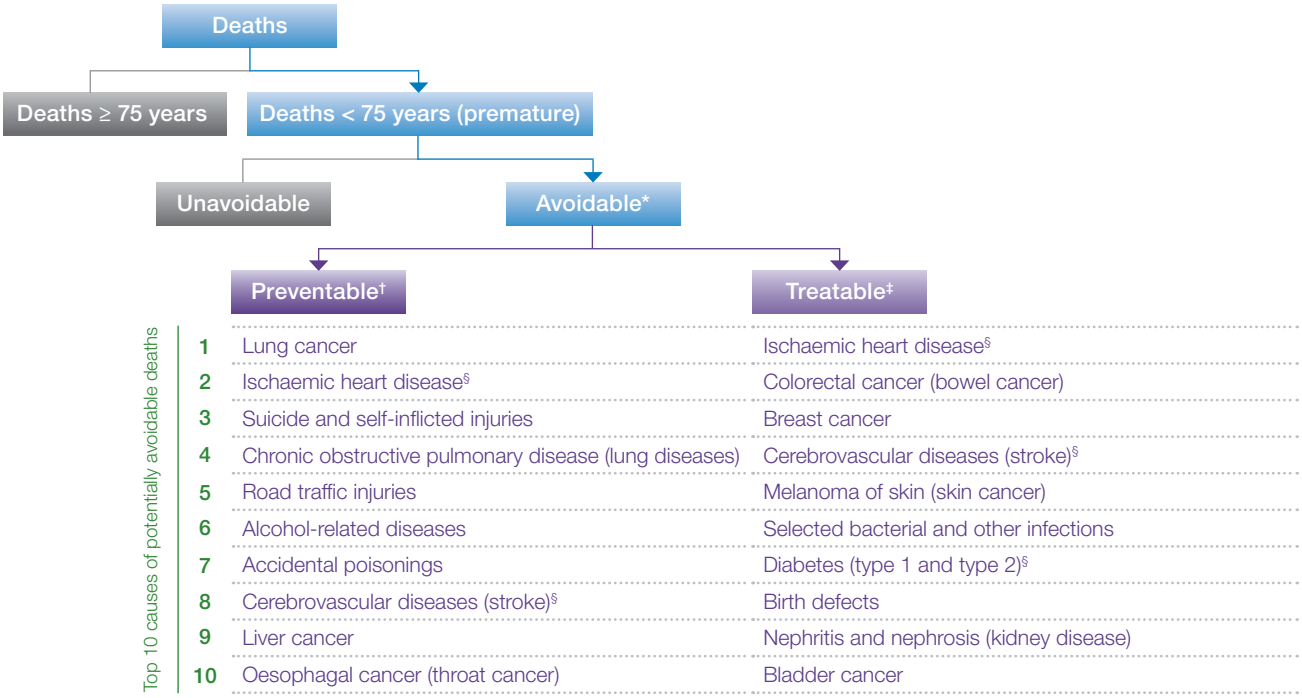
Potentially avoidable deaths are those that occur prematurely (before the age of 75) that might have been avoided through better prevention or health care. Potentially avoidable deaths include both **preventable** and **treatable** deaths.

- **Potentially preventable deaths** are those that occur prematurely that might have been avoided through better preventive health activities such as screening, good nutrition and healthy habits such as exercise. Examples include premature deaths related to lung cancer and suicide
- **Potentially treatable deaths** are those that occur prematurely that might have been avoided through better medical services and therapeutic interventions, such as surgery or medication. Examples include premature deaths related to bowel, breast and skin cancer, and heart disease.

These two categories are not mutually exclusive. Some deaths could be avoided through both prevention and treatment **(Figure 1, page iv)**.

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has identified potentially avoidable deaths as a measure of the effectiveness of health care, to be used by the National Health Performance Authority to report on local health systems. Life expectancy data are reported as contextual information about these local areas.

Figure 1: Classification of potentially avoidable deaths as *preventable or treatable* and *most common causes of death* by category, in Australia, 2009–2011



* Avoidable deaths are those before the age of 75 years that are potentially preventable and/or treatable.
† Preventable conditions are those which are responsive to preventive activities such as screening, diet and exercise.
‡ Treatable (amenable) conditions are those which are responsive to therapeutic interventions, such as surgery or medication.
§ Ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases and diabetes are included in both preventable and treatable categories.
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Causes of Death Customised Report 2009–2011.
For more detailed information refer to Table 1 on page 4.

Key findings

Potentially avoidable deaths

In the three calendar years from 2009 to the end of 2011, more than 33,000 Australians died prematurely on average per year from causes that might have been avoided through better prevention or medical treatment. These deaths accounted for two-thirds (66%) of all deaths before the age of 75.

During the three-year period, the age-standardised rate of **potentially avoidable deaths** on average per year was **more than three times higher** in the Medicare Local catchment with the highest rate, compared to the Medicare Local with the lowest rate.

The rates ranged from 96 deaths per 100,000 people on average per year in Inner East Melbourne to 316 deaths per 100,000 in Central and North West Queensland **(pages 8 and 9)**.

Six causes accounted for just over 50% of all potentially avoidable deaths – ischaemic heart disease, lung cancer, suicide and self-inflicted injuries, bowel cancer, stroke and breast cancer **(Table 1, page 4)**.

The age-standardised rate of **potentially preventable deaths** was **almost four times higher** in the Medicare Local catchment with the highest rate, compared to the Medicare Local with the lowest rate.

The rates ranged from 53 deaths per 100,000 people on average per year in Northern Sydney to 206 deaths per 100,000 in Central and North West Queensland **(pages 10 and 11)**.

During the three calendar years from 2009 to the end of 2011, an estimated 20,438 Australians died prematurely on average per year from causes that are considered potentially preventable **(page 4)**.

Three causes accounted for almost 50% of all potentially preventable deaths – lung cancer, ischaemic heart disease and suicide and self-inflicted injuries **(Figure 1, page iv and Table 1 on page 4)**.

The age-standardised rate of **potentially treatable deaths** was **almost three times higher** in the Medicare Local catchment with the highest rate, compared to the Medicare Local with the lowest rate.

The rates ranged from 41 deaths per 100,000 people on average per year in Inner East Melbourne to 110 deaths per 100,000 in Central and North West Queensland **(pages 12 and 13)**.

During the three calendar years from 2009 to the end of 2011, an estimated 12,858 Australians died prematurely on average per year from causes that are considered treatable (**Table 1, page 4)**.

Three causes accounted for 50% of all potentially treatable deaths – ischaemic heart disease, bowel cancer and breast cancer **(Figure 1, page iv and Table 1 on page 4)**.

Rates of **potentially avoidable deaths** in rural lower-income communities (Rural 2 peer group) were **more than twice as high** as in wealthier inner-city suburbs (Metro 1 peer group) **(pages 8 and 9)**.

Yet there were differences across similar Medicare Local catchments even after accounting for broad geographic and demographic circumstances **(pages 8 and 9)**.

- Across **metropolitan** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially avoidable deaths was **32% higher** in the lower-income urban catchments (Metro 3 peer group, 152 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to the wealthiest inner-city catchments (Metro 1, 115 deaths per 100,000 people)
- Across **regional** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially avoidable deaths was **9% higher** in the lower-income catchments (Regional 2 peer group, 171 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to the wealthier catchments (Regional 1, 157 deaths per 100,000 people)
- Across **rural** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially avoidable deaths was **30% higher** in the Rural 2 peer group (244 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to Rural 1 (187 deaths per 100,000 people).

There were also large differences in rates of potentially avoidable deaths between males and females, particularly those deaths that are potentially preventable **(pages 14 and 15)**.

Potentially treatable deaths

Potentially treatable deaths are a particular focus of this report because they closely reflect how well local medical systems are performing. Potentially treatable deaths are those that occur prematurely that might have been avoided through better medical services and therapeutic interventions, such as surgery or medication.

There were differences across similar Medicare Local catchments even after accounting for broad geographic and demographic circumstances **(pages 12 and 13)**.

- Across **metropolitan** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially treatable deaths was **30% higher** in the lower-income urban catchments (Metro 3 peer group, 60 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to the wealthiest inner-city catchments (Metro 1, 46 deaths per 100,000 people)
- Across **regional** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially treatable deaths was **3% higher** in the lower-income catchments (Regional 2 peer group, 62 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to the wealthier catchments (Regional 1, 60 deaths per 100,000 people)
- Across **rural** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially treatable deaths was **23% higher** in the Rural 2 peer group (87 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to Rural 1 (71 deaths per 100,000 people).

More detailed information on differences across local areas even after accounting for geographic and socioeconomic circumstances is on **pages 10 and 11** with regard to potentially preventable deaths, and on **pages 12 and 13** with regard to potentially treatable deaths.

Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby is expected to live, assuming the average death rates at the time of the reporting period continue throughout their lifetime.

During the three calendar years from 2009 to the end of 2011, life expectancy at birth varied across Medicare Local catchments from 84.6 years in Northern Sydney to 76.1 years in Central and North West Queensland, **a difference of 8.5 years** in life expectancy.

Yet there were differences across similar Medicare Local catchments even after accounting for broad geographic and demographic circumstances.

- Across **metropolitan** areas, life expectancy was 81.7 years for males and 85.5 for females in the wealthiest inner-city catchments (Metro 1 peer group), which is **1.9 years higher for males** and **1.3 years higher for females** compared to life expectancy in lower-income catchments (Metro 3)
- Across **regional** areas, life expectancy was 79.3 years for males and 83.8 for females in the wealthier catchments (Regional 1 peer group), which is **0.9 years higher for males** and **0.4 years higher for females** compared to life expectancy in lower-income catchments (Regional 2)
- Across **rural** areas, life expectancy was 78.1 years for males and 83.0 for females in the Rural 1 peer group, which is **2.2 years higher for males** and **2.3 years higher for females** compared to life expectancy in Rural 2.

More detailed information on differences across local areas in life expectancy even after accounting for geographic and demographic circumstances is on **pages 18 and 19**.

Health profiles of Medicare Locals

At a national level, Australia is already an international leader in the prevention of avoidable deaths **(Figure 2, page 2)**.

This report is intended to reveal local level variations that enable health care professionals to see which areas could benefit from further targeting of health care services.

In this context, the report includes profiles for each Medicare Local catchment using 18 measures of health, prevention, use of health services and experiences, comprising:

1. Potentially avoidable deaths
2. Life expectancy at birth
3. Adults who are overweight or obese
4. Adults who are obese
5. Adults who smoke daily
6. Immunisation rates for 1 year old children
7. Immunisation rates for 5 year old children
8. GP attendances
9. Specialist attendances
10. People who saw an allied health professional or nurse
11. Adults who visit hospital EDs
12. Adults admitted to hospital
13. Potentially avoidable hospitalisations
14. Waiting times for GP appointments
15. Waiting times for medical specialists
16. Cost barriers to GP care
17. Cost barriers to prescribed medication
18. Cost barriers to seeing a medical specialist

Four of these 18 indicators have not previously been reported at the local level nationally, including COAG indicators in relation to potentially avoidable deaths, life expectancy at birth, specialist attendances and use of allied health professionals and nurses.

Next steps

In the coming months, the National Health Performance Authority will further develop and report on other measures of health and access to health services across Medicare Local catchments.

New information about health services in your area

The National Health Performance Authority has released new information on **www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au** for each Medicare Local catchment, and where possible, for more than 300 local areas regarding:

- Potentially avoidable deaths
- Life expectancy at birth
- Seeing an allied health professional or nurse
- Specialist attendances.

The Authority has also released updated information for 2012–13 for many more measures of health services on **www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au**

Find out how your local area compares at **www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au**

Introduction

About this report

The National Health Performance Authority (the Authority) bases its performance reports on the indicators agreed by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG). This report focuses on two indicators, potentially avoidable deaths and life expectancy at birth.

The report provides information on measures broken down by Medicare Local catchments. The national network of Medicare Local organisations was established between 2011 and 2012 to improve the responsiveness, coordination and integration of local health services. For the first time the report shows variation across local areas not seen when reporting at national or state and territory level.

In order to assist local areas to target improvements in prevention and health care and improve health for all Australians, the report also includes profiles for each Medicare Local catchment using 18 measures of health, prevention, use of health services and experiences.

Four of these 18 measures have not previously been reported at the local level, including additional COAG indicators on specialist attendances and use of allied health professionals and nurses.

Importantly, the information in this report is from the period January 2009 to December 2011 (potentially avoidable deaths and life expectancy at birth) and June 2011 to July 2012 (all other measures). These periods partially or entirely pre-date the establishment of Medicare Locals. Accordingly, the findings do not reflect on the performance of Medicare Locals as organisations.

Instead, the information in this report aims to help clinicians, health managers, administrators and the public to see how rates of potentially avoidable deaths and estimates of life expectancy differ across the country.

Measuring the effectiveness of health systems

The rate of potentially avoidable deaths in a local area is intended to measure the effectiveness of prevention activities and health care services, delivered by local health systems, across primary health care, hospitals and other health-related settings. By comparison, life expectancy information is reported as a broad health outcome measure to provide context for local areas.

Potentially avoidable deaths are those that occur prematurely (before the age of 75) that potentially could have been avoided through better prevention or health care.

Potentially avoidable deaths include two sub-categories: deaths caused by conditions or actions that might have been prevented and secondly, deaths caused by conditions that might been avoided given better treatment. For the purposes of this report, this first sub-category is referred to as ‘potentially preventable deaths’, and the second category is referred to as ‘potentially treatable deaths’.

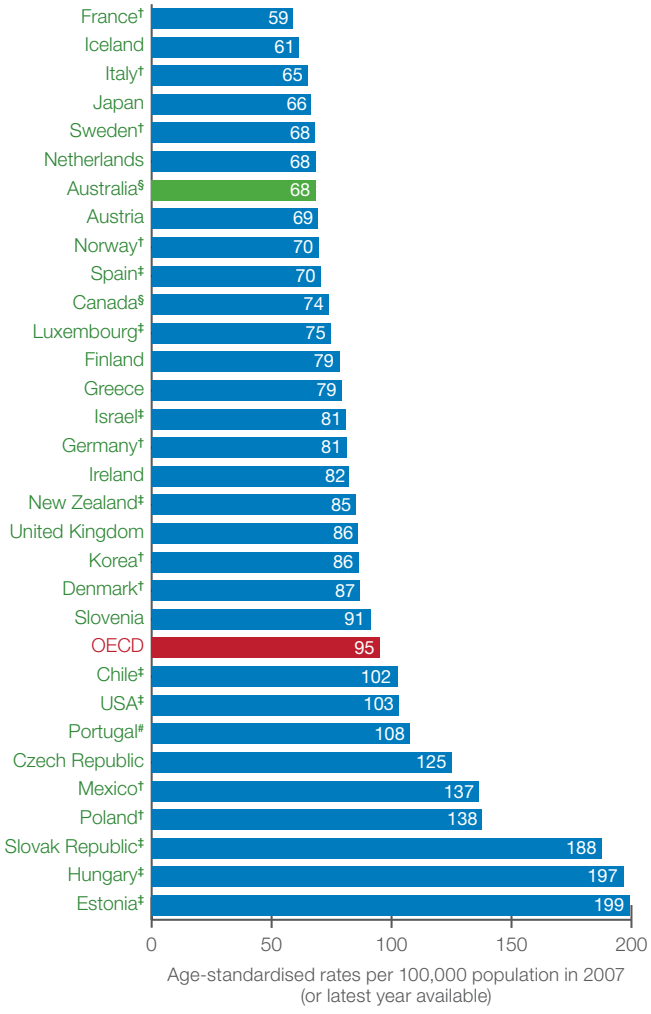
Potentially avoidable deaths include both **preventable** and **treatable** deaths.

- Potentially **preventable** deaths are those that are responsive to preventive health activities such as screening, good nutrition and healthy habits such as exercise

- Potentially **treatable** deaths are those that are responsive to medical services and therapeutic interventions such as surgery or medication.

These two categories are not mutually exclusive.

Figure 2: Amenable mortality* in 31 OECD countries, 2007 or last year available[3]



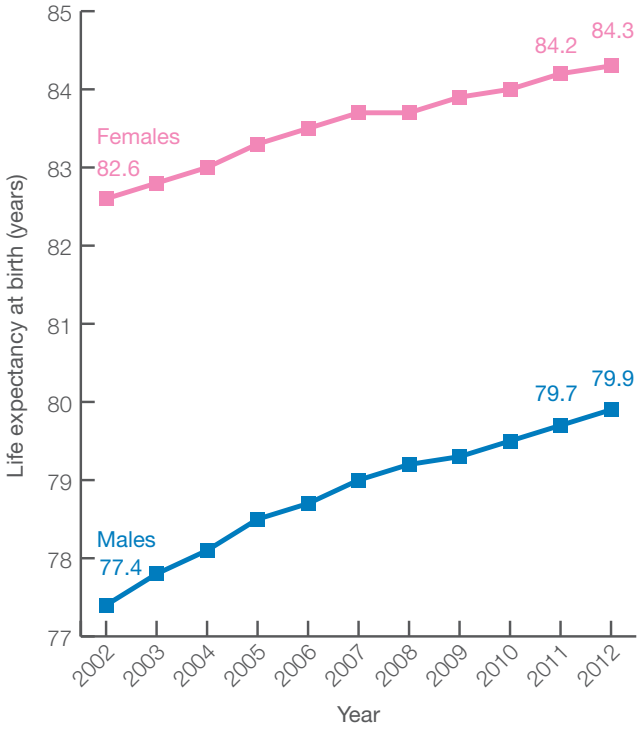
* The international definition of amenable mortality is most similar to 'potentially treatable deaths' in this report. More information can be found in this report's Technical Supplement.
† 2006 data for France, Germany, Denmark, Korea, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Poland and Sweden.
‡ 2005 data for Spain, Hungary, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Slovak Republic and USA.
§ 2004 data for Australia and Canada.
\# 2003 data for Portugal.
Source: WHO Mortality Database 2010, OECD calculations.

Some deaths could be avoided through both prevention and treatment **(Figure 1, page iv)**. More information on the causes of potentially preventable and treatable deaths is provided in **Table 1, page 4**.

Australia rates highly in the prevention of potentially treatable deaths compared to similar countries[2] **(Figure 2)** and has demonstrated high rates of improvement among comparable countries.[3]

The other focus of this report, **life expectancy at birth**, is considered a reliable measure of the health of a population. It is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby is expected to live. This measure assumes that the average death rate at the time of the reporting period for the Medicare Local catchment in which a person usually resides, continues throughout the person's lifetime.

Figure 3: Life expectancy at birth for *males and females*, in Australia, 2002–2012



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Deaths, Australia, 2012; ABS cat. no. 3302.0.

Australia has one of the highest life expectancies at birth in the world and is ranked seventh after Switzerland, Japan, Italy, Spain, Iceland and France.[1]

Over the last decade, from 2002 to 2012, the life expectancy of females in Australia has increased by 1.7 years, from 82.6 to 84.3 years, and by 2.5 years for males, from 77.4 to 79.9 years **(Figure 3, page 2)**.

About the data

Information on potentially avoidable deaths and life expectancy at birth is from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. For both of these indicators deaths are attributed to the Medicare Local catchment in which a person usually resided, irrespective of where the person died.

Information for the health profiles for each Medicare Local catchment was calculated using:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics Life Tables 2009–2011
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Causes of Death 2009–2011
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Patient Experience Survey 2011–12
- Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Health Survey 2011–13
- Medicare Benefits Schedule data 2011–12
- Australian Childhood Immunisation Register 2011–12
- Admitted Patient Care National Minimum Data Set for 2011–12.

Fair comparisons

To enable fairer comparisons, the Authority has allocated each Medicare Local catchment to one of seven peer groups, based on socioeconomic status, remoteness and distance to hospitals: three in metropolitan areas, two in regional areas, and two in rural areas.

Rates for potentially avoidable deaths have also been age-standardised to enable fair comparison of rates between populations with different age structures by removing the influence of age.

For further information see *Healthy Communities: Avoidable deaths and life expectancies in 2009–2011, Technical Supplement* at **www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au**

More detailed information on differences in rates of **potentially avoidable deaths** across local areas, particularly those which are potentially preventable, between males and females is found on **pages 14 to 15**.

More detailed information on differences in **life expectancy at birth** across local areas, particularly between males and females, is found on **pages 16 and 17**.

Local health profiles for all 61 Medicare Local catchments are found on **pages 21 to 93**.

Table 1: Average number of potentially treatable and preventable deaths per year by cause and sex in Australia, 2009–2011

	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TREATABLE DEATHS						
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)*	2,086	30.0	630	10.7	2,715	21.1
Colorectal cancer (C18–C21)	1,193	17.1	778	13.2	1,971	15.3
Breast cancer (C50)	NA	NA	1,749	29.6	1,749	13.6
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)*	522	7.5	391	6.6	913	7.1
Melanoma of skin	573	8.2	264	4.5	837	6.5
Selected invasive bacterial and protozoal infections (A38–A41, A46, A48.1, B50–B54, G00, G03, J02.0, J13–J15, J18, L03)	396	5.7	291	4.9	687	5.3
Diabetes (E10–E14)*	389	5.6	233	3.9	622	4.8
Birth defects (H31.1, P00, P04, Q00–Q99)	319	4.6	266	4.5	585	4.5
Nephritis and nephrosis (I12, I13, N00-N07, N17–N19)	269	3.9	215	3.6	485	3.8
Bladder cancer (C67)	245	3.5	79	1.3	324	2.5
Complications of perinatal period (P03, P05–P95)	185	2.7	123	2.1	308	2.4
Epilepsy (G40, G41)	131	1.9	83	1.4	214	1.7
Uterus cancer (C54–C55)	NA	NA	193	3.3	193	1.5
Diseases of appendix, hernia, gallbladder, biliary tract and pancreas (K35–K38, K40–K46, K80–K83, K85, K86)	111	1.6	77	1.3	188	1.5
Lymphoid leukaemia – acute/chronic (C91.0, C91.1)	118	1.7	59	1.0	178	1.4
Cervix cancer (C53)	NA	NA	166	2.8	166	1.3
Non-melanocytic skin cancer (C44)	120	1.7	32	0.5	152	1.2
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	75	1.1	40	0.7	115	0.9
Rheumatic and other valvular heart disease (I01–I09)	41	0.6	71	1.2	112	0.9
Peptic ulcer disease (K25–K28)	50	0.7	27	0.5	77	0.6
Other treatable	135	1.9	133	2.3	268	2.1
Total potentially treatable deaths	**6,958**	**100**	**5,900**	**100**	**12,858**	**100**
PREVENTABLE DEATHS						
Lung cancer (C33–C34)	2,673	19.0	1,729	27.1	4,403	21.5
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)*	2,086	14.8	630	9.9	2,715	13.3
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries (X60–X84, Y87.0)	1,937	13.8	630	9.9	2,567	12.6
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (J40–J44)	907	6.5	685	10.7	1,593	7.8
Road traffic injuries (V01–V04, V06, V09-V80, V87, V89, V99)	944	6.7	327	5.1	1,270	6.2
Alcohol-related diseases (F10, I42.6, K29.2, K70)	696	5.0	248	3.9	944	4.6
Accidental poisonings (X40–X49)	665	4.7	274	4.3	939	4.6
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)*	522	3.7	391	6.1	913	4.5
Liver cancer (C22)	593	4.2	206	3.2	798	3.9
Oesophagus cancer (C15)	548	3.9	136	2.1	684	3.3
Diabetes (E10–E14)*	389	2.8	233	3.6	622	3.0
Stomach cancer (C16)	385	2.7	173	2.7	558	2.7
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx cancer (C00–C14)	367	2.6	100	1.6	467	2.3
Aortic aneurysm (I71)	242	1.7	95	1.5	336	1.6
Falls (W00–W19)	232	1.7	84	1.3	316	1.5
Chronic liver disease (excl. alcohol-related disease; K73, K74)	169	1.2	70	1.1	238	1.2
Violence (X85–Y09, Y87.1)	151	1.1	73	1.1	224	1.1
Drownings (W65–W74)	137	1.0	37	0.6	174	0.9
Pulmonary embolism (I26)	71	0.5	67	1.0	138	0.7
Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of other deep vessels of lower extremities (I80.2)	58	0.4	58	0.9	116	0.6
Other preventable	286	2.0	139	2.2	425	2.1
Total potentially preventable deaths	**14,053**	**100**	**6,384**	**100**	**20,438**	**100**
TOTAL POTENTIALLY AVOIDABLE DEATHS	**21,011**	**NA**	**12,284**	**NA**	**33,295**	**NA**

NA Not applicable.

* Deaths from ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases and diabetes are distributed equally between preventable and treatable cases of death.

Notes: Treatable deaths include all deaths which occurred between the ages of 0 and 74 years, except for deaths due to asthma which includes only those deaths which occurred between the ages of 0 and 44 years. Preventable deaths include all deaths which occurred between the ages of 0 and 74 years, except for deaths due to childhood vaccine-preventable diseases which include only those deaths which occurred between the ages of 0 and 14 years, and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease which includes only those deaths which occurred between the ages of 45 to 74 years.
Totals may not equal the sum of rows, due to separate rounding of data values.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Causes of Death 2009–2011.

For more information see this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

Key findings

During the three calendar years from 2009 to the end of 2011, over 33,000 Australians died prematurely each year on average from causes that might have been avoided through better prevention or medical treatment. These deaths accounted for two-thirds (66%) of all deaths before the age of 75.

Six causes accounted for just over 50% of all potentially avoidable deaths – ischaemic heart disease, lung cancer, suicide and self-inflicted injuries, bowel cancer, stroke and breast cancer.

Among these deaths, 20,438 deaths (61%) were potentially preventable through better health activities such as screening, good nutrition and healthy habits such as exercise, and 12,858 deaths (39%) could have potentially been avoided with medical care. More information on the causes of potentially preventable and treatable deaths is provided in **Table 1, page 4**.

Differences between Medicare Local catchments

Potentially avoidable deaths

During the three calendar years from 2009 to the end of 2011, the average age-standardised rate of potentially avoidable deaths each year was **more than three times higher** in some Medicare Local catchments compared to others, ranging from 96 deaths per 100,000 people on average per year in Inner East Melbourne to 316 deaths per 100,000 people in Central and North West Queensland **(pages 8 and 9)**.

Rates of potentially avoidable deaths in rural lower-income communities (Rural 2 peer group) were **more than twice as high** as wealthier inner-city suburbs (Metro 1 peer group) **(Table 2, page 7)**.

However, there were differences across similar Medicare Local catchments even after accounting for broad geographic and demographic circumstances.

- Across **metropolitan** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially avoidable deaths was **32% higher** in the lower-income urban catchments (Metro 3 peer group, 152 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to the wealthiest inner-city catchments (Metro 1, 115 deaths per 100,000 people)
- Across **regional** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially avoidable deaths was **9% higher** in the lower-income catchments (Regional 2 peer group, 171 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to the wealthier catchments (Regional 1, 157 deaths per 100,000 people)
- Across **rural** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially avoidable deaths was **30% higher** in the Rural 2 peer group (244 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to Rural 1 (187 deaths per 100,000 people).

There were also large differences in rates of potentially avoidable deaths between males and females, particularly those deaths that are potentially preventable **(pages 14 and 15)**.

Potentially avoidable deaths include both preventable and treatable deaths.

Potentially preventable deaths

Potentially preventable deaths are those that occur prematurely that might have been avoided through better health activities such as screening, good nutrition and healthy habits such as exercise.

The age-standardised rate of **potentially preventable deaths** was **almost four times higher** in some Medicare Local catchments compared to others, ranging from 53 deaths per 100,000 people on average per year in Northern Sydney to 206 deaths per 100,000 people in Central and North West Queensland **(pages 10 and 11)**.

Yet there were differences across similar Medicare Local catchments even after accounting for broad geographic and demographic circumstances.

- Across **metropolitan** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially preventable deaths was **33% higher** in the lower-income urban catchments (Metro 3 peer group, 92 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to the wealthiest inner-city catchments (Metro 1, 69 deaths per 100,000 people)
- Across **regional** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially preventable deaths was **12% higher** in the lower-income catchments (Regional 2 peer group, 109 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to the wealthier catchments (Regional 1, 97 deaths per 100,000 people)
- Across **rural** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially preventable deaths was **33% higher** in the Rural 2 peer group (156 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to Rural 1 (117 deaths per 100,000 people).

Potentially treatable deaths

Potentially treatable deaths are a particular focus of this report because they closely reflect how well local medical systems are performing.

Potentially treatable deaths are those that occur prematurely that might have been avoided through better medical services and therapeutic interventions, such as surgery or medication.

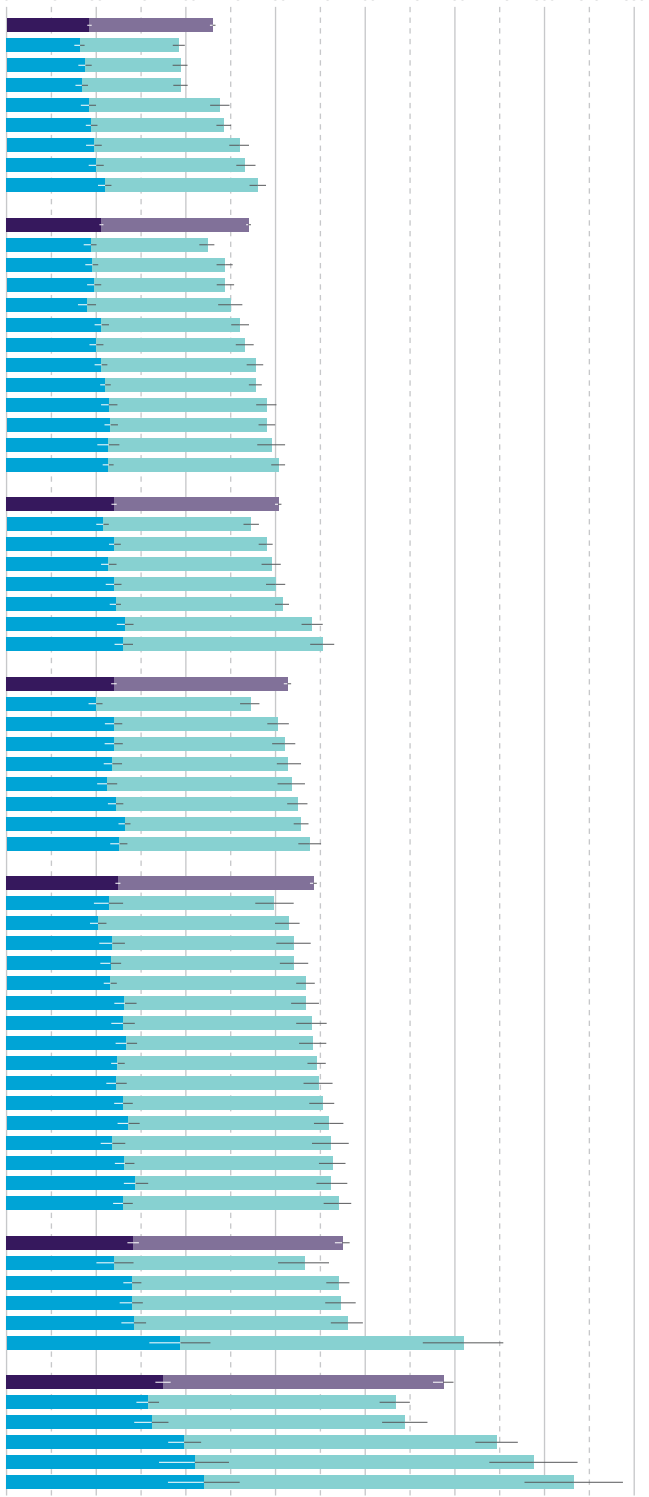
The age-standardised rate of **potentially treatable deaths** was **almost three times higher** in some Medicare Local catchments compared to others, ranging from 41 deaths per 100,000 people on average per year in Inner East Melbourne to 110 deaths per 100,000 people in Central and North West Queensland **(pages 12 and 13)**.

Yet there were differences across similar Medicare Local catchments even after accounting for broad geographic and socioeconomic circumstances.

- Across **metropolitan** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially treatable deaths was **30% higher** in the lower-income urban catchments (Metro 3 peer group, 60 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to the wealthiest inner-city catchments (Metro 1, 46 deaths per 100,000 people)
- Across **regional** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially treatable deaths was **3% higher** in the lower-income catchments (Regional 2 peer group, 62 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to the wealthier catchments (Regional 1, 60 deaths per 100,000 people)
- Across **rural** areas, the age-standardised rate of potentially treatable deaths was **23% higher** in the Rural 2 peer group (87 deaths per 100,000 people) compared to Rural 1 (71 deaths per 100,000 people).

Table 2: Potentially avoidable deaths*, *treatable and preventable*, age-standardised†, by *Medicare Local catchment*, 2009–2011

Medicare Local peer groups	Treatable	Preventable	Number of deaths per year‡
	Rates of potentially avoidable deaths per 100,000 people per year, age standardised		
Metro 1	**46**	**69**	**4,189**
Inner East Melbourne	41	55	623
Northern Sydney	44	53	384
Sydney North Shore & Beaches	42	55	434
Australian Capital Territory	46	73	390
Bayside§	47	74	695
Eastern Sydney§	49	81	442
Inner NW Melbourne	50	83	498
Inner West Sydney	55	85	724
Metro 2	**53**	**82**	**7,712**
South Eastern Sydney§	47	65	518
Perth North Metro§	48	74	569
Eastern Melbourne	49	73	497
Fremantle	45	80	283
Sthn Adelaide-Fleurieu-Kangaroo Is.	53	77	555
Perth Central & East Metro	50	83	577
Gold Coast§	53	86	743
Metro North Brisbane	55	84	1,142
Bentley-Armadale	57	88	520
Central Adelaide & Hills§	58	87	770
South Western Melbourne§	57	91	294
Greater Metro South Brisbane§	57	95	1,243
Metro 3	**60**	**92**	**5,525**
Northern Melbourne	54	82	776
Western Sydney	60	85	1,065
South Eastern Melbourne	57	91	608
Macedon Ranges & NW Melb	60	90	619
South Western Sydney§	61	93	1,226
Northern Adelaide§	66	104	661
West Moreton-Oxley	65	111	571
Regional 1	**60**	**97**	**4,895**
Sunshine Coast§	50	86	566
Nepean-Blue Mountains	60	91	506
Frankston-Mornington Peninsula§	60	95	470
Barwon§	59	98	461
Perth South Coastal	56	103	368
Illawarra-Shoalhaven	61	101	691
Hunter	66	98	1,235
Central Coast NSW	63	106	598
Regional 2	**62**	**109**	**7,401**
Great South Coast	57	92	165
South West WA	51	106	478
Country South SA	59	101	238
Hume	58	102	359
North Coast NSW	58	109	963
Southern NSW	66	101	382
Murrumbidgee	65	105	329
Loddon-Mallee-Murray	67	104	418
Tasmania	62	111	976
Wide Bay	61	113	443
Darling Downs-SW Qld	65	111	542
Grampians	68	112	412
Goulburn Valley	59	122	285
Gippsland§	66	116	539
New England§	72	109	367
Western NSW§	65	120	505
Rural 1	**71**	**117**	**1,670**
Lower Murray	60	106	117
Townsville-Mackay	70	115	671
Country North SA	70	116	408
Central Qld	71	119	366
Far West NSW§	97	158	108
Rural 2	**87**	**156**	**1,587**
Far North Qld§	79	138	548
Goldfields-Midwest	81	141	257
Northern Territory§	99	174	490
Kimberley-Pilbara§	105	189	177
Central & NW Qld	110	206	117
AUSTRALIA#	**58**	**93**	**33,295**



95% confidence interval.

* Potentially avoidable deaths are deaths before the age of 75 that are preventable and/or treatable within Australian health and social systems.

† Age standardised to the total Australian population as at 30 June 2001.

‡ The number of deaths may vary across Medicare Local catchments with similar rates due to differences in the size of Medicare Local populations.

§ Due to separate rounding of data values, the total of treatable and preventable does not match the published value for potentially avoidable deaths.

\# Australia total includes deaths not attributable to Medicare Local catchments where place of usual residence is unknown.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics Causes of Death 2009–2011 and Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 2009–2011.

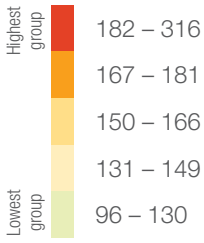
Potentially avoidable deaths

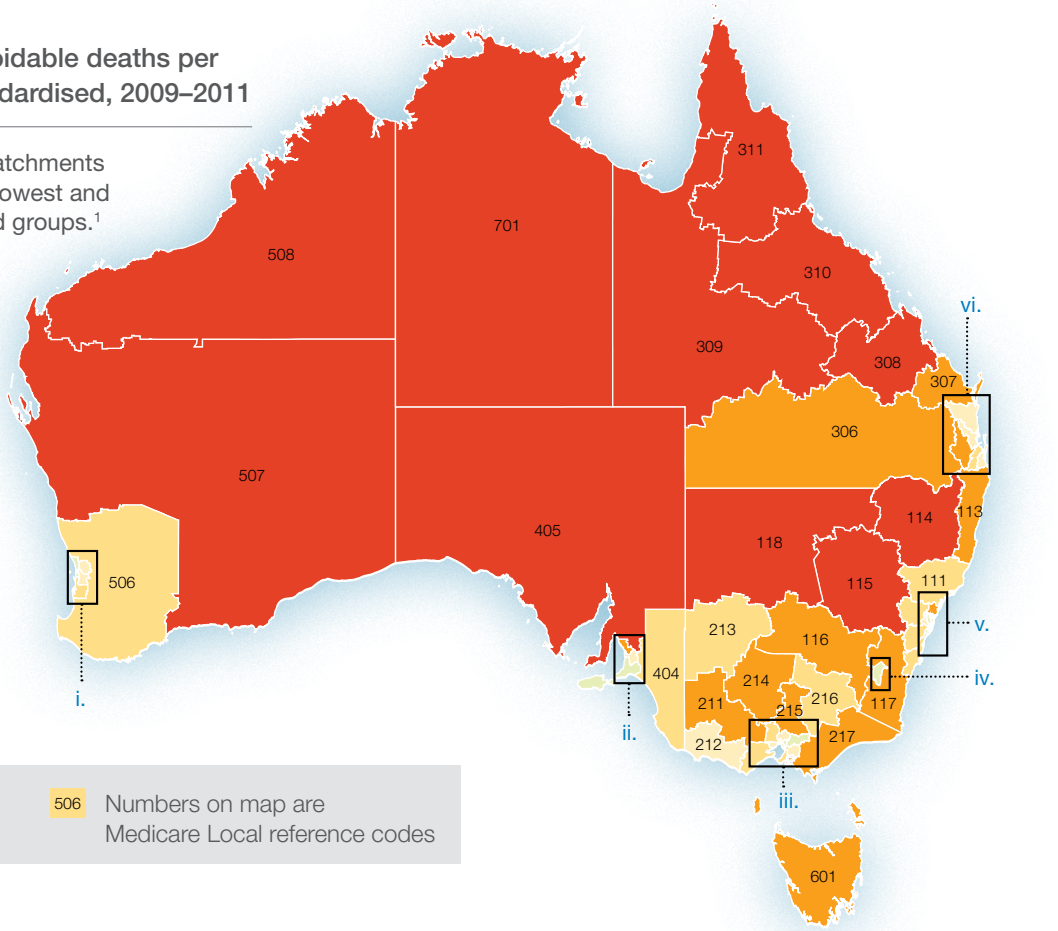
Years of data: 2009–2011

During 2009–2011, the average number of age-standardised potentially avoidable deaths varied across Medicare Local catchments and across peer groups, ranging from 96 to 316 deaths per 100,000 people.

Number of potentially avoidable deaths per 100,000 people, age-standardised, 2009–2011

Results for Medicare Local catchments were ranked from highest to lowest and then split into five equal-sized groups.[1] The range within each of the five groups was as follows:

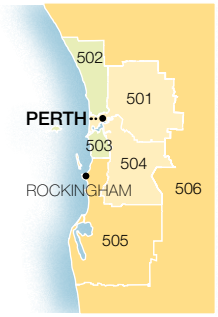




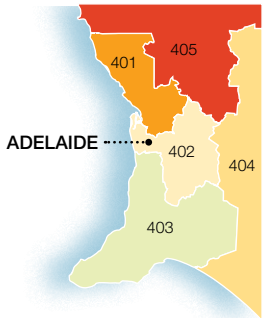
Medicare Local catchment boundary

506 Numbers on map are Medicare Local reference codes

i. Perth and surrounding areas

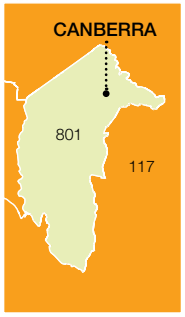


ii. Adelaide and surrounding areas



iii. Melbourne and surrounding areas

iv. Canberra and surrounding areas



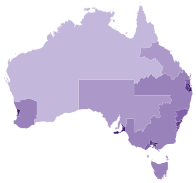
1. Each Medicare Local has been assigned to a quintile group.
2. For more information on peer groups and the calculation of peer group results refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

Notes:
- Deaths are attributed to the Medicare Local catchment in which a person usually resided, irrespective of where the person died.
- Potentially avoidable deaths are deaths before the age of 75 that are preventable and/or treatable within Australian health and social systems.
- Age standardisation allows fairer comparisons between Medicare Local catchments by accounting for age variation in their populations. Age-standardised data should only be used for comparison purposes.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics Causes of Death 2009–2011 and Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 2009–2011.

Data can be downloaded from www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

Fair comparisons

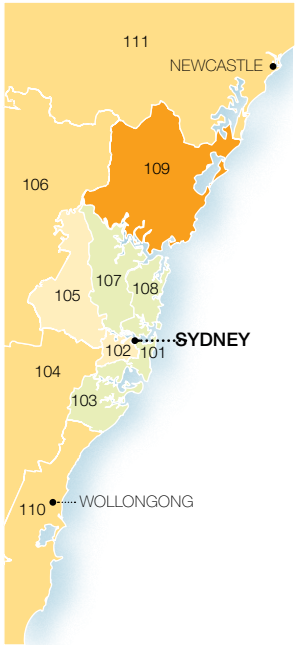


To compare Medicare Locals more fairly, each Medicare Local catchment has been grouped into one of seven peer groups[2], based on remoteness and socioeconomic status. This allows:

- Medicare Local catchments to be compared within the same metropolitan, regional or rural peer group, and
- Medicare Local catchments to be compared with the average for their peer group.

It also allows variation to be seen across peer groups that may be associated with remoteness and socioeconomic status.

v. Sydney and surrounding areas

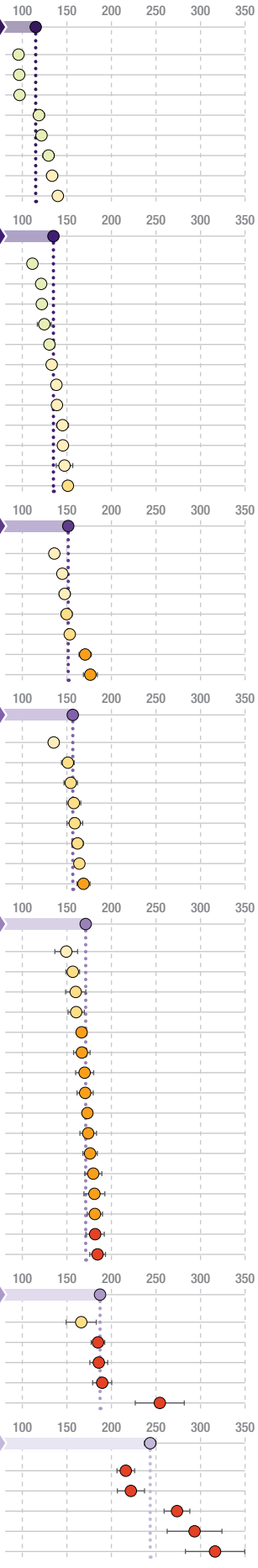


vi. Brisbane and surrounding areas

95% confidence interval – not shown if <15

More information can be found at **www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au** and in this report's Technical Supplement.

Peer groups	Map Ref.	
Metro 1		**115**
Inner East Melbourne	206	96
Northern Sydney	107	97
Sydney Nth Shore & Beaches	108	97
Australian Capital Territory	801	119
Bayside	202	122
Eastern Sydney	101	129
Inner NW Melbourne	201	133
Inner West Sydney	102	140
Metro 2		**135**
South Eastern Sydney	103	111
Perth North Metro	502	121
Eastern Melbourne	207	122
Fremantle	503	125
Sthn Adelaide-Fleurieu-Kang. Is.	403	130
Perth Central & East Metro	501	133
Gold Coast	303	138
Metro North Brisbane	301	139
Bentley-Armadale	504	145
Central Adelaide & Hills	402	146
South Western Melbourne	203	147
Greater Metro South Brisbane	302	151
Metro 3		**152**
Northern Melbourne	205	136
Western Sydney	105	145
South Eastern Melbourne	208	148
Macedon Ranges & NW Melb	204	150
South Western Sydney	104	153
Northern Adelaide	401	171
West Moreton-Oxley	305	176
Regional 1		**157**
Sunshine Coast	304	135
Nepean-Blue Mountains	106	151
Frankston-Mornington Peninsula	209	154
Barwon	210	158
Perth South Coastal	505	159
Illawarra-Shoalhaven	110	162
Hunter	111	164
Central Coast NSW	109	169
Regional 2		**171**
Great South Coast	212	149
South West WA	506	157
Country South SA	404	160
Hume	216	160
North Coast NSW	113	167
Southern NSW	117	167
Murrumbidgee	116	170
Loddon-Mallee-Murray	214	171
Tasmania	601	173
Wide Bay	307	174
Darling Downs-SW Qld	306	176
Grampians	211	180
Goulburn Valley	215	181
Gippsland	217	181
New England	114	182
Western NSW	115	184
Rural 1		**187**
Lower Murray	213	166
Townsville-Mackay	310	185
Country North SA	405	186
Central Qld	308	190
Far West NSW	118	254
Rural 2		**244**
Far North Qld	311	216
Goldfields-Midwest	507	222
Northern Territory	701	274
Kimberley-Pilbara	508	293
Central & NW Qld	309	316



Potentially preventable deaths

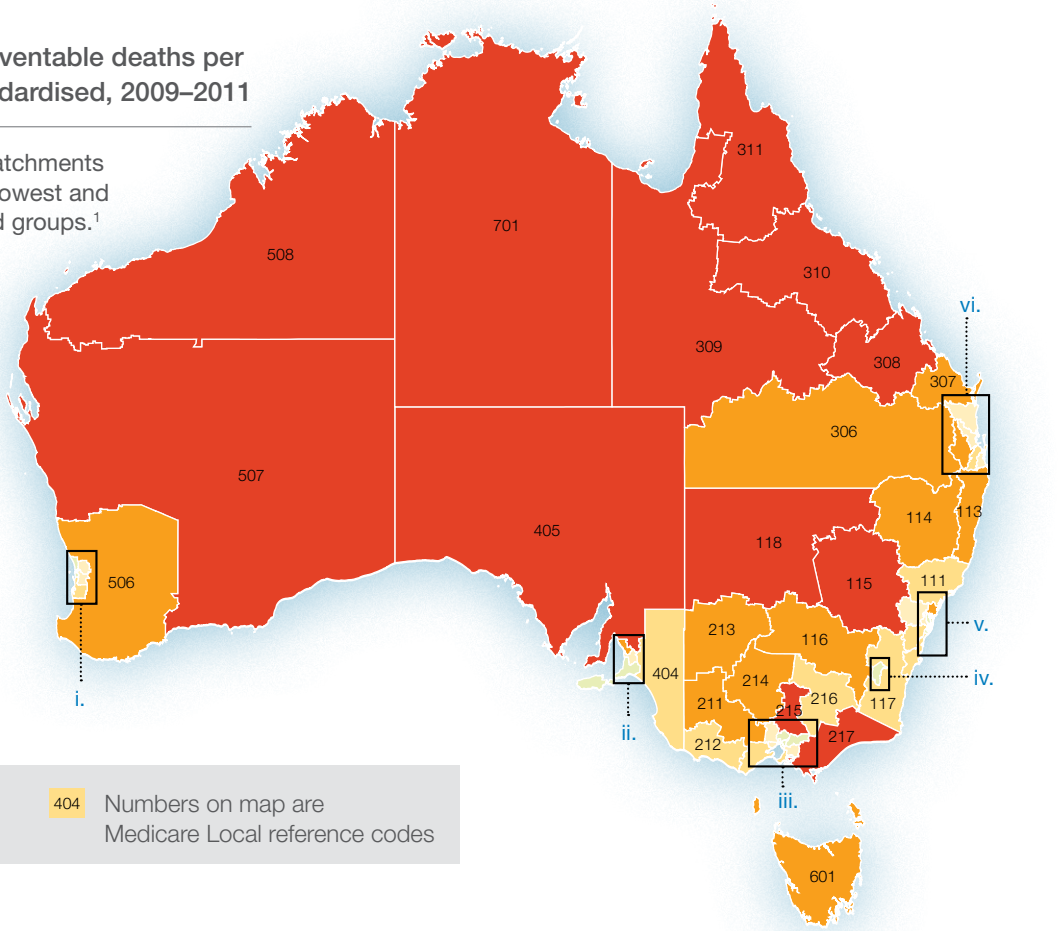
Years of data: 2009–2011

During 2009–2011, the average number of age-standardised potentially preventable deaths varied across Medicare Local catchments and across peer groups, ranging from 53 to 206 deaths per 100,000 people.

Number of potentially preventable deaths per 100,000 people, age-standardised, 2009–2011

Results for Medicare Local catchments were ranked from highest to lowest and then split into five equal-sized groups.[1] The range within each of the five groups was as follows:

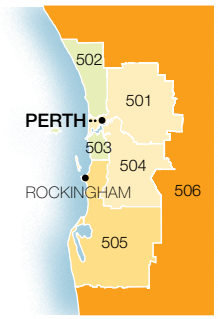
Highest group	114 – 206
	104 – 113
	92 – 103
	83 – 91
Lowest group	53 – 82



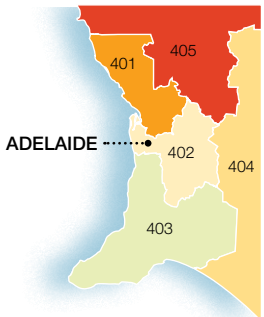
Medicare Local catchment boundary

404 Numbers on map are Medicare Local reference codes

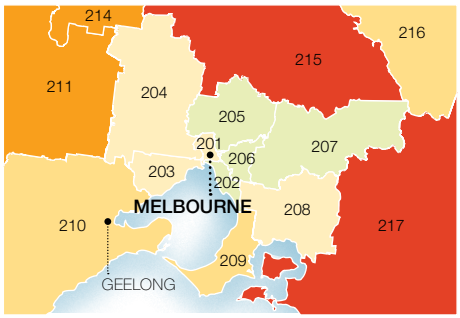
i. Perth and surrounding areas



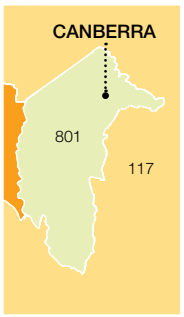
ii. Adelaide and surrounding areas



iii. Melbourne and surrounding areas



iv. Canberra and surrounding areas

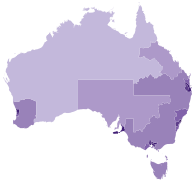


1. Each Medicare Local has been assigned to a quintile group.
2. For more information on peer groups and the calculation of peer group results refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

Notes:
- Deaths are attributed to the Medicare Local catchment in which a person usually resided, irrespective of where the person died.
- Potentially preventable deaths are deaths before the age of 75 that are responsive to preventive health activities such as screening and primary prevention.
- Age standardisation allows fairer comparisons between Medicare Local catchments by accounting for age variation in their populations. Age-standardised data should only be used for comparison purposes.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics Causes of Death 2009–2011 and Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 2009–2011.
Data can be downloaded from www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

Fair comparisons

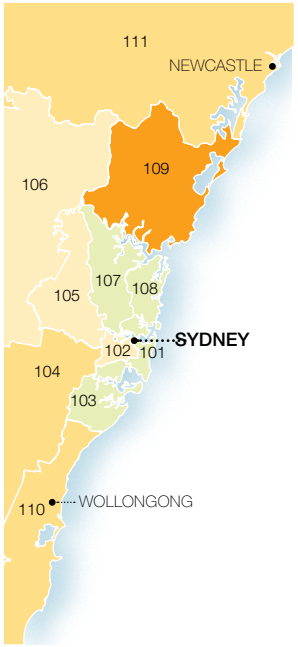


To compare Medicare Locals more fairly, each Medicare Local catchment has been grouped into one of seven peer groups[2], based on remoteness and socioeconomic status. This allows:

- Medicare Local catchments to be compared within the same metropolitan, regional or rural peer group, and
- Medicare Local catchments to be compared with the average for their peer group.

It also allows variation to be seen across peer groups that may be associated with remoteness and socioeconomic status.

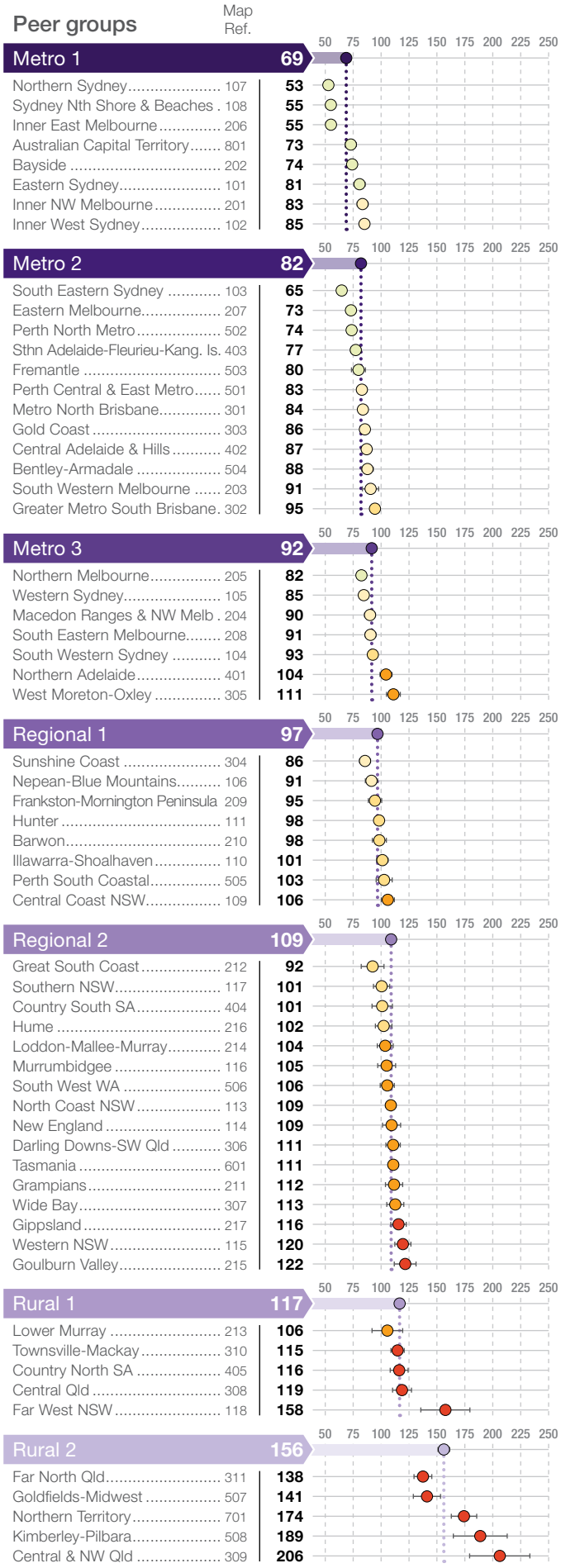
v. Sydney and surrounding areas



vi. Brisbane and surrounding areas

95% confidence interval – not shown if <12

More information can be found at **www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au** and in this report's Technical Supplement.



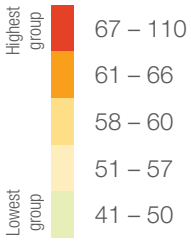
Deaths from potentially treatable conditions

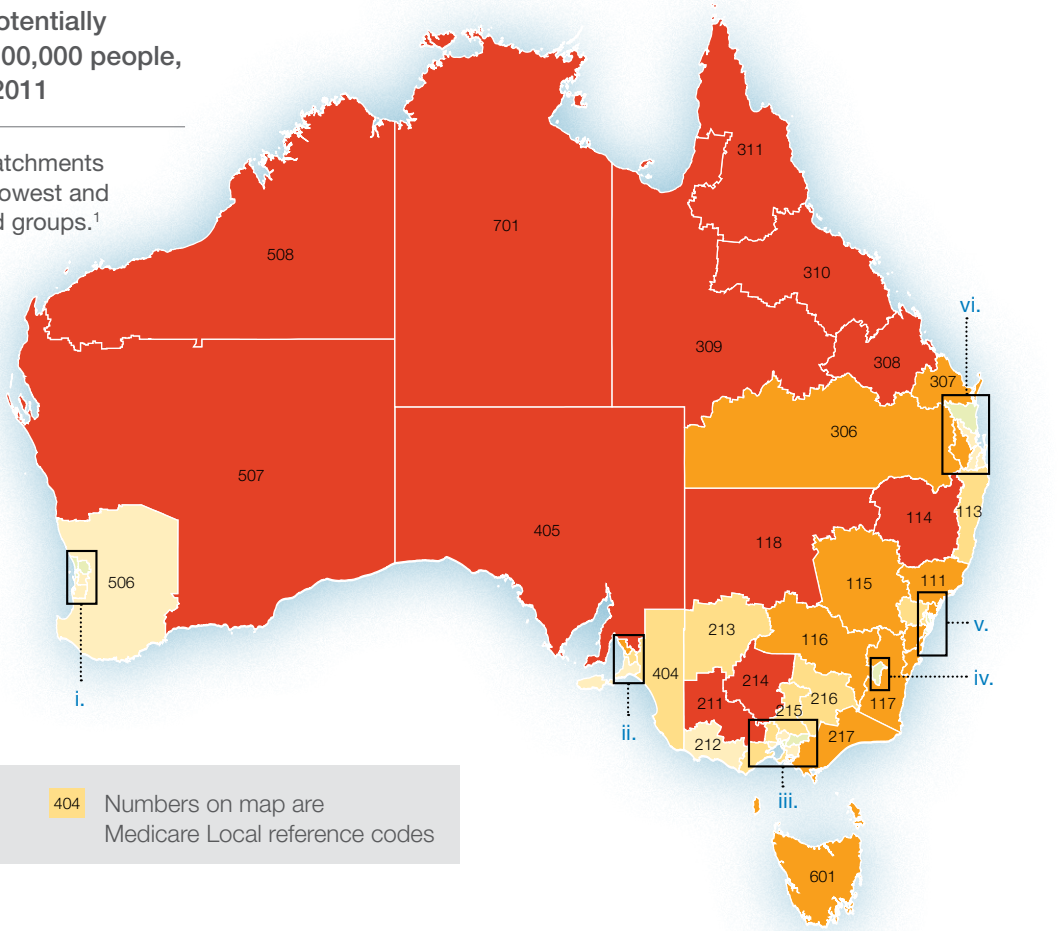
Years of data: 2009–2011

During 2009–2011, the average number of deaths from potentially treatable conditions varied across Medicare Local catchments and across peer groups, ranging from 41 to 110 deaths per 100,000 people.

Number of deaths from potentially treatable conditions per 100,000 people, age-standardised, 2009–2011

Results for Medicare Local catchments were ranked from highest to lowest and then split into five equal-sized groups.[1] The range within each of the five groups was as follows:

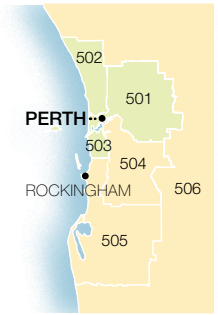




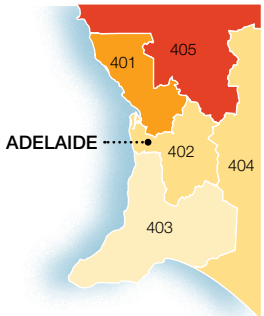
Medicare Local catchment boundary

404 Numbers on map are Medicare Local reference codes

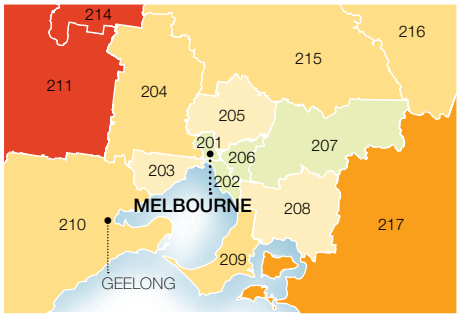
i. Perth and surrounding areas



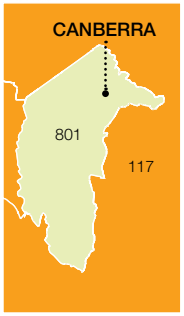
ii. Adelaide and surrounding areas



iii. Melbourne and surrounding areas



iv. Canberra and surrounding areas

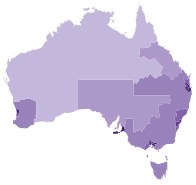


1. Each Medicare Local has been assigned to a quintile group.
2. For more information on peer groups and the calculation of peer group results refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

Notes:
- Deaths are attributed to the Medicare Local catchment in which a person usually resided, irrespective of where the person died.
- Deaths from potentially treatable conditions are those before the age of 75 responsive to therapeutic interventions, such as surgery or medication, and reflect the safety and quality of the current treatment system.
- Age standardisation allows fairer comparisons between Medicare Local catchments by accounting for age variation in their populations. Age-standardised data should only be used for comparison purposes.

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics Causes of Death 2009–2011 and Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 2009–2011.
Data can be downloaded from www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

Fair comparisons



To compare Medicare Locals more fairly, each Medicare Local catchment has been grouped into one of seven peer groups[2], based on remoteness and socioeconomic status. This allows:

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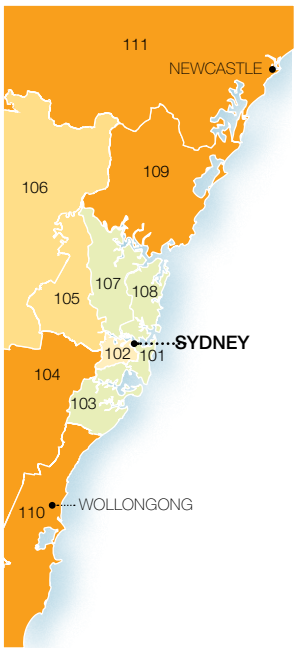
- Medicare Local catchments to be compared with the average for their peer group.

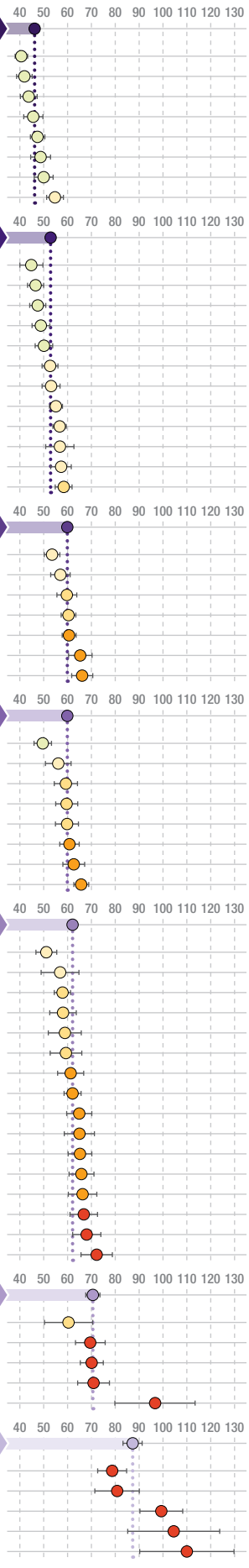
It also allows variation to be seen across peer groups that may be associated with remoteness and socioeconomic status.

v. Sydney and surrounding areas



vi. Brisbane and surrounding areas

Peer groups	Map Ref.	
Metro 1		**46**
Inner East Melbourne	206	41
Sydney Nth Shore & Beaches	108	42
Northern Sydney	107	44
Australian Capital Territory	801	46
Bayside	202	47
Eastern Sydney	101	49
Inner NW Melbourne	201	50
Inner West Sydney	102	55
Metro 2		**53**
Fremantle	503	45
South Eastern Sydney	103	47
Perth North Metro	502	48
Eastern Melbourne	207	49
Perth Central & East Metro	501	50
Gold Coast	303	53
Sthn Adelaide-Fleurieu-Kang. Is.	403	53
Metro North Brisbane	301	55
Greater Metro South Brisbane	302	57
South Western Melbourne	203	57
Bentley-Armadale	504	57
Central Adelaide & Hills	402	58
Metro 3		**60**
Northern Melbourne	205	54
South Eastern Melbourne	208	57
Macedon Ranges & NW Melb	204	60
Western Sydney	105	60
South Western Sydney	104	61
West Moreton-Oxley	305	65
Northern Adelaide	401	66
Regional 1		**60**
Sunshine Coast	304	50
Perth South Coastal	505	56
Barwon	210	59
Nepean-Blue Mountains	106	60
Frankston-Mornington Peninsula	209	60
Illawarra-Shoalhaven	110	61
Central Coast NSW	109	63
Hunter	111	66
Regional 2		**62**
South West WA	506	51
Great South Coast	212	57
North Coast NSW	113	58
Hume	216	58
Country South SA	404	59
Goulburn Valley	215	59
Wide Bay	307	61
Tasmania	601	62
Western NSW	115	65
Murrumbidgee	116	65
Darling Downs-SW Qld	306	65
Gippsland	217	66
Southern NSW	117	66
Loddon-Mallee-Murray	214	67
Grampians	211	68
New England	114	72
Rural 1		**71**
Lower Murray	213	60
Country North SA	405	70
Townsville-Mackay	310	70
Central Qld	308	71
Far West NSW	118	97
Rural 2		**87**
Far North Qld	311	79
Goldfields-Midwest	507	81
Northern Territory	701	99
Kimberley-Pilbara	508	105
Central & NW Qld	309	110



95% confidence interval – not shown if <5

More information can be found at **www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au** and in this report's Technical Supplement.

Potentially avoidable deaths: differences between males and females

Across all Medicare Local catchments, there were large differences in rates of potentially avoidable deaths between males and females **(Table 3, page 15)**.

- For **males**, rates of **potentially avoidable deaths** were three times higher in the Medicare Local catchment with the highest rate, compared to the Medicare Local with the lowest rate. The rates ranged from 114 deaths per 100,000 people on average per year in Sydney North Shore and Beaches to 361 deaths per 100,000 people in Central and North West Queensland
- For **females**, rates of **potentially avoidable deaths** were almost four times higher in the Medicare Local catchment with the highest rate, compared to the Medicare Local with the lowest rate. The rates ranged from 72 deaths per 100,000 people on average per year in Inner East Melbourne to 264 deaths per 100,000 people in Central and North West Queensland.

Most of these differences between males and females were due to potentially preventable conditions. During the three calendar years from 2009 to the end of 2011, two-thirds (67%) of all potentially avoidable deaths in males were from potentially preventable causes. In comparison, 52% of potentially avoidable deaths in females were from potentially preventable causes.

Potentially preventable deaths across Medicare Local catchments

- For **males**, rates were more than three times higher in the Medicare Local catchment with the highest rate, compared to the Medicare Local with the lowest rate. The rates ranged from 73 deaths per 100,000 people on average per year in Sydney North Shore and Beaches to 253 deaths per 100,000 people in Central and North West Queensland
- For **females**, rates were five times higher in the Medicare Local catchment with the highest rate, compared to the Medicare Local with the lowest rate. The rates ranged from 32 deaths per 100,000 people on average per year in Northern Sydney to 151 deaths per 100,000 people in Central and North West Queensland.

Potentially treatable deaths across Medicare Local catchments

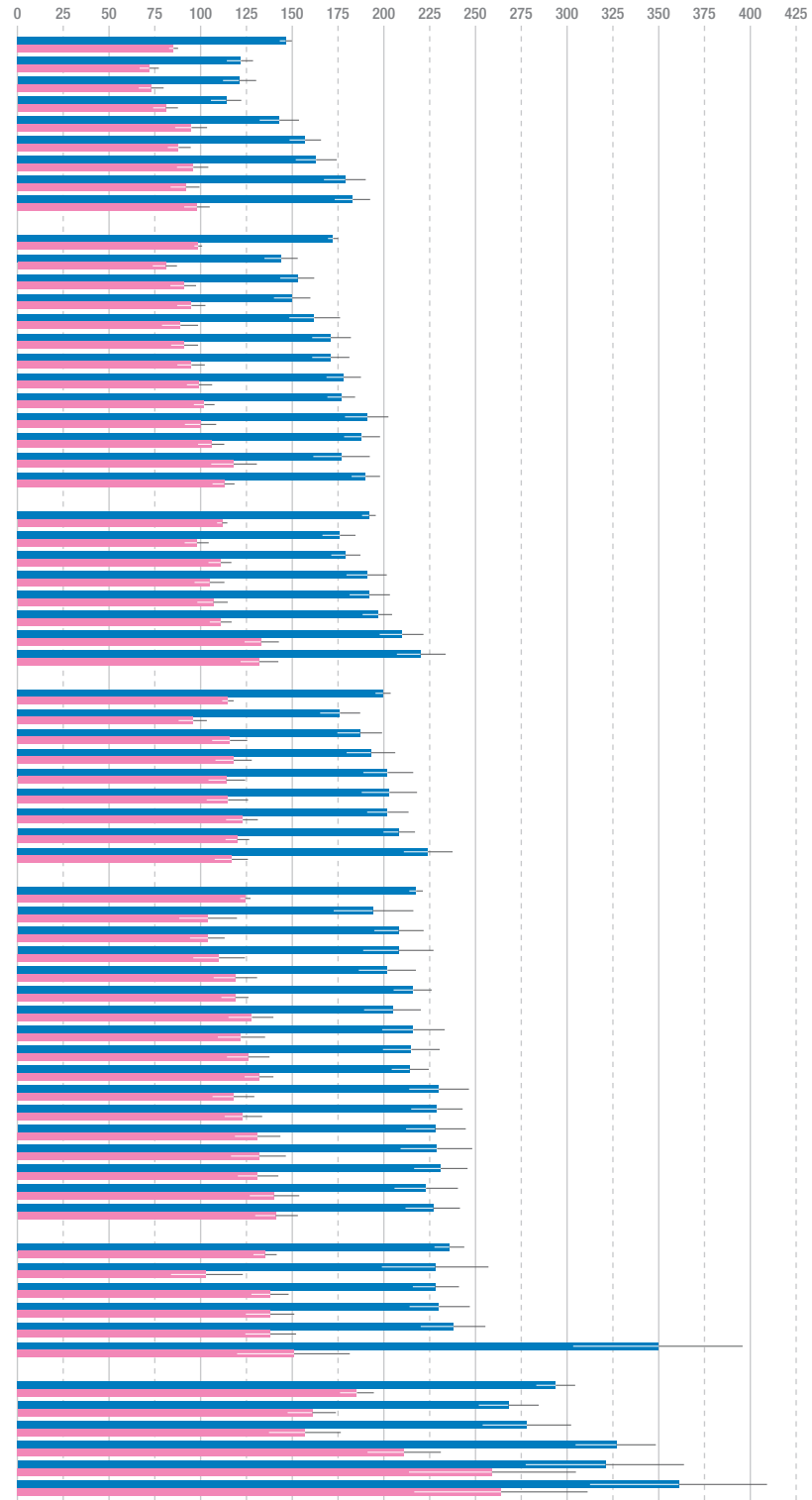
- For **males**, rates were three times higher in the Medicare Local catchment with the highest rate, compared to the Medicare Local with the lowest rate. The rates ranged from 41 deaths per 100,000 people on average per year in Sydney North Shore and Beaches to 120 deaths per 100,000 people in Far West NSW
- For **females**, rates were three times higher in the Medicare Local catchment with the highest rate, compared to the Medicare Local with the lowest rate. The rates ranged from 39 deaths per 100,000 people on average per year in Inner East Melbourne to 121 deaths per 100,000 people in Kimberley-Pilbara.

More information on the causes of potentially avoidable, preventable and treatable deaths for males and females is provided in **Table 1, page 4**.

Table 3: Potentially avoidable deaths* for *males and females*, age-standardised†, by *Medicare Local catchment*, 2009–2011

Rates of potentially avoidable deaths per 100,000 people per year, age standardised

Medicare Local peer groups	Males	Females
Metro 1	**147**	**85**
Inner East Melbourne	122	72
Northern Sydney	121	73
Sydney North Shore & Beaches	114	81
Australian Capital Territory	143	95
Bayside	157	88
Eastern Sydney	163	96
Inner NW Melbourne	179	92
Inner West Sydney	183	98
Metro 2	**172**	**99**
South Eastern Sydney	144	81
Perth North Metro	153	91
Eastern Melbourne	150	95
Fremantle	162	89
Sthn Adelaide-Fleurieu-Kangaroo Is.	171	91
Perth Central & East Metro	171	95
Gold Coast	178	99
Metro North Brisbane	177	102
Bentley-Armadale	191	100
Central Adelaide & Hills	188	106
South Western Melbourne	177	118
Greater Metro South Brisbane	190	113
Metro 3	**192**	**112**
Northern Melbourne	176	98
Western Sydney	179	111
South Eastern Melbourne	191	105
Macedon Ranges & NW Melb	192	107
South Western Sydney	197	111
Northern Adelaide	210	133
West Moreton-Oxley	220	132
Regional 1	**200**	**115**
Sunshine Coast	176	96
Nepean-Blue Mountains	187	116
Frankston-Mornington Peninsula	193	118
Barwon	202	114
Perth South Coastal	203	115
Illawarra-Shoalhaven	202	123
Hunter	208	120
Central Coast NSW	224	117
Regional 2	**218**	**124**
Great South Coast	194	104
South West WA	208	104
Country South SA	208	110
Hume	202	119
North Coast NSW	216	119
Southern NSW	205	128
Murrumbidgee	216	122
Loddon-Mallee-Murray	215	126
Tasmania	214	132
Wide Bay	230	118
Darling Downs-SW Qld	229	123
Grampians	228	131
Goulburn Valley	229	132
Gippsland	231	131
New England	223	140
Western NSW	227	141
Rural 1	**236**	**135**
Lower Murray	228	103
Townsville-Mackay	228	138
Country North SA	230	138
Central Qld	238	138
Far West NSW	350	151
Rural 2	**294**	**185**
Far North Qld	268	161
Goldfields-Midwest	278	157
Northern Territory	327	211
Kimberley-Pilbara	321	259
Central & NW Qld	361	264
AUSTRALIA	**192**	**110**



95% confidence interval.

* Potentially avoidable deaths are deaths before the age of 75 that are preventable and/or treatable within Australian health and social systems.

† Age standardised to the total Australian population as at 30 June 2001.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Causes of Death 2009–2011 and Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 2009–2011.

Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn baby is expected to live, assuming the average death rates at the time of the reporting period for the Medicare Local catchment in which they live continues throughout their lifetime.

During the three calendar years from 2009 to the end of 2011, life expectancy at birth varied across Medicare Local catchments ranging from 84.6 years in Northern Sydney to 76.1 years in Central and North West Queensland, **a difference of 8.5 years** in life expectancy.

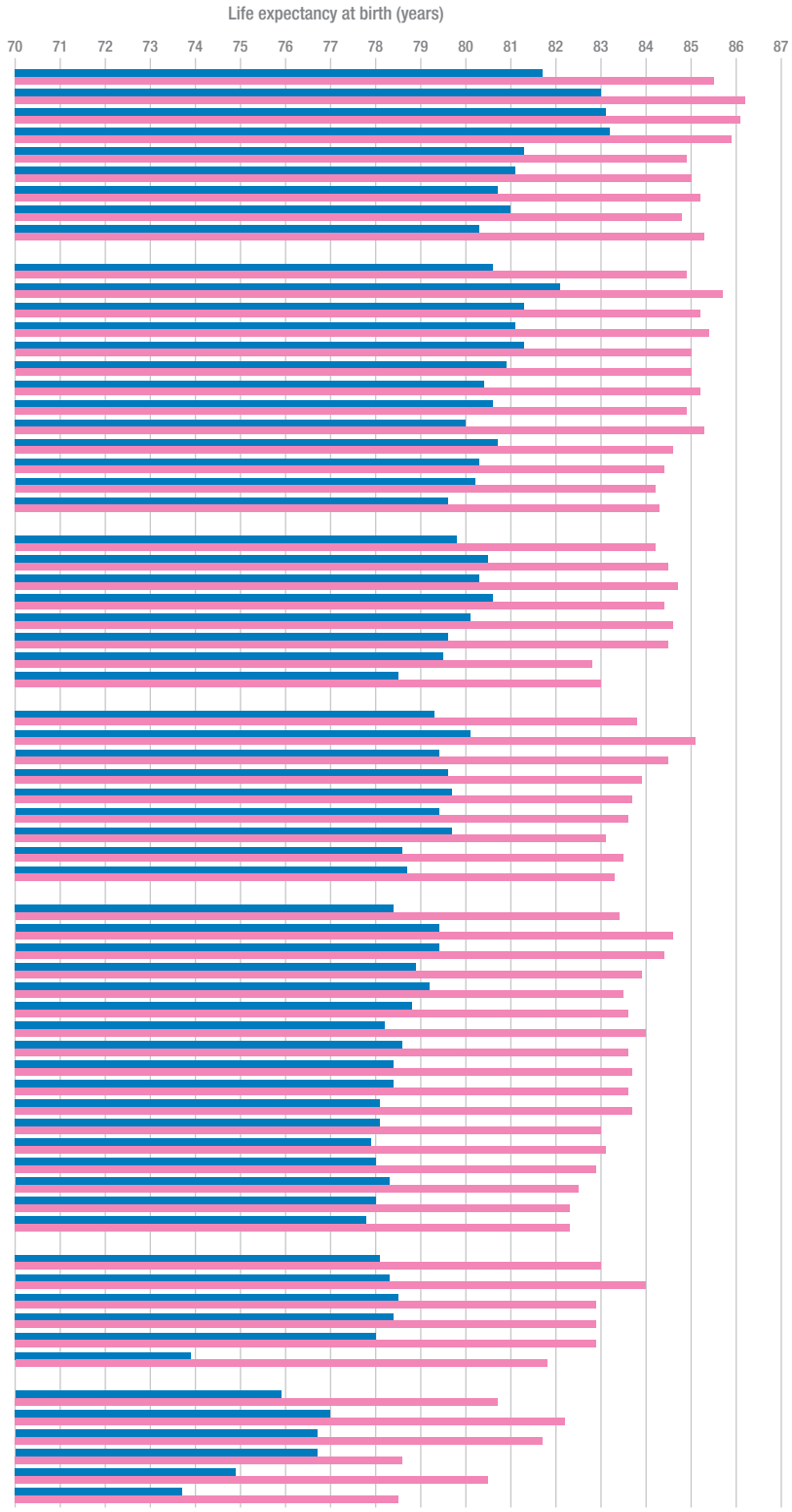
- For **males**, life expectancy at birth ranged across Medicare Local catchments from 83.2 years in Sydney North Shore and Beaches to 73.7 years in Central and North West Queensland, **a difference of 9.5 years**
- For **females**, life expectancy at birth ranged across Medicare Local catchments from 86.2 years in Northern Sydney to 78.5 years in Central and North West Queensland, **a difference of 7.7 years**.

Yet there were differences across similar Medicare Local catchments even after accounting for broad geographic and demographic circumstances.

- Across **metropolitan** areas, life expectancy was 81.7 years for males and 85.5 for females in the wealthiest inner-city catchments (Metro 1 peer group), which is **1.9 years higher for males** and **1.3 years higher for females** when compared to life expectancy in lower-income urban catchments (Metro 3)
- Across **regional** areas, life expectancy was 79.3 years for males and 83.8 for females in the wealthier catchments (Regional 1 peer group), which is **0.9 years higher for males** and **0.4 years higher for females** when compared to life expectancy in lower-income regional catchments (Regional 2)
- Across **rural** areas, life expectancy was 78.1 years for males and 83.0 for females in the Rural 1 peer group, which is **2.2 years higher for males** and **2.3 years higher for females** when compared to life expectancy in the Rural 2 peer group (**Table 4, page 17 and on pages 18 and 19)**.

Table 4: Life expectancy at birth for *males and females*, by *Medicare Local catchment*, 2009–2011

Medicare Local peer groups	Males (years)	Females (years)
Metro 1	**81.7**	**85.5**
Northern Sydney	83.0	86.2
Inner East Melbourne	83.1	86.1
Sydney North Shore & Beaches	83.2	85.9
Bayside	81.3	84.9
Eastern Sydney	81.1	85.0
Inner NW Melbourne	80.7	85.2
Australian Capital Territory	81.0	84.8
Inner West Sydney	80.3	85.3
Metro 2	**80.6**	**84.9**
South Eastern Sydney	82.1	85.7
Fremantle	81.3	85.2
Perth North Metro	81.1	85.4
Eastern Melbourne	81.3	85.0
Sthn Adelaide-Fleurieu-Kangaroo Is.	80.9	85.0
Gold Coast	80.4	85.2
Perth Central & East Metro	80.6	84.9
Bentley-Armadale	80.0	85.3
Metro North Brisbane	80.7	84.6
Greater Metro South Brisbane	80.3	84.4
South Western Melbourne	80.2	84.2
Central Adelaide & Hills	79.6	84.3
Metro 3	**79.8**	**84.2**
Northern Melbourne	80.5	84.5
Macedon Ranges & NW Melb	80.3	84.7
Western Sydney	80.6	84.4
South Eastern Melbourne	80.1	84.6
South Western Sydney	79.6	84.5
Northern Adelaide	79.5	82.8
West Moreton-Oxley	78.5	83.0
Regional 1	**79.3**	**83.8**
Sunshine Coast	80.1	85.1
Perth South Coastal	79.4	84.5
Nepean-Blue Mountains	79.6	83.9
Frankston-Mornington Peninsula	79.7	83.7
Barwon	79.4	83.6
Illawarra-Shoalhaven	79.7	83.1
Central Coast NSW	78.6	83.5
Hunter	78.7	83.3
Regional 2	**78.4**	**83.4**
South West WA	79.4	84.6
Country South SA	79.4	84.4
Hume	78.9	83.9
Great South Coast	79.2	83.5
Southern NSW	78.8	83.6
North Coast NSW	78.2	84.0
Murrumbidgee	78.6	83.6
Darling Downs-SW Qld	78.4	83.7
Loddon-Mallee-Murray	78.4	83.6
Wide Bay	78.1	83.7
Goulburn Valley	78.1	83.0
Gippsland	77.9	83.1
New England	78.0	82.9
Tasmania	78.3	82.5
Grampians	78.0	82.3
Western NSW	77.8	82.3
Rural 1	**78.1**	**83.0**
Lower Murray	78.3	84.0
Central Qld	78.5	82.9
Townsville-Mackay	78.4	82.9
Country North SA	78.0	82.9
Far West NSW	73.9	81.8
Rural 2	**75.9**	**80.7**
Goldfields-Midwest	77.0	82.2
Far North Qld	76.7	81.7
Kimberley-Pilbara	76.7	78.6
Northern Territory	74.9	80.5
Central & NW Qld	73.7	78.5
AUSTRALIA	**79.7**	**84.2**



Notes:
- Life expectancy at birth is the number of years of life that a person is expected to live at the time they are born. The measure assumes the age- and sex-specific death rate that applied to the Medicare Local catchment when the person was born continues throughout their lifetime.
- To calculate death rates for life expectancy at birth, deaths are attributed to the Medicare Local catchment in which a person usually resided, irrespective of where the person died.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Life Tables 2009–2011.

Life expectancy at birth

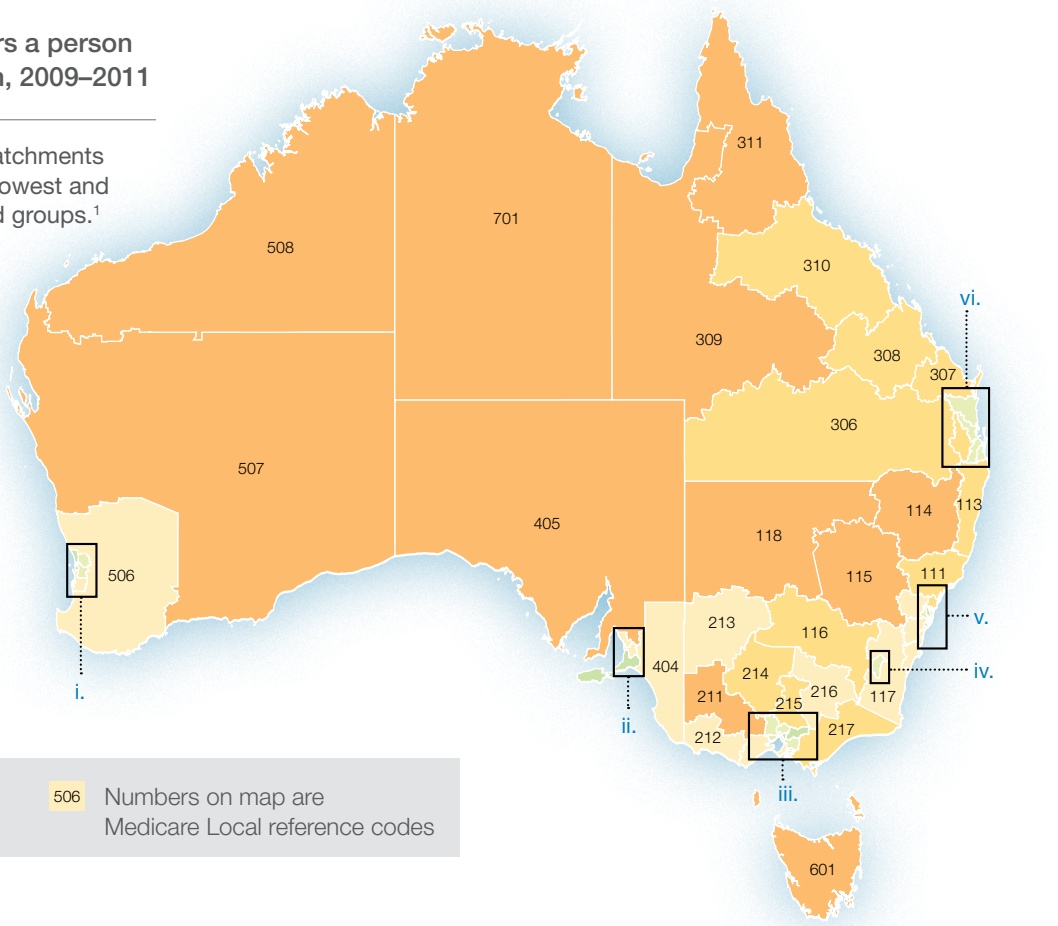
Years of data: 2009–2011

The number of years that a person born between 2009 and 2011 inclusive was expected to live varied across Medicare Local catchments and across peer groups, ranging from 76.1 to 84.6 years.

Estimated number of years a person is expected to live at birth, 2009–2011

Results for Medicare Local catchments were ranked from highest to lowest and then split into five equal-sized groups.[1] The range within each of the five groups was as follows:

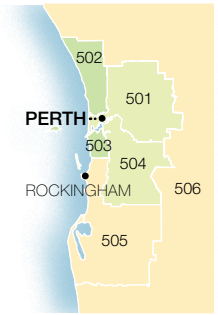
Highest group	82.9 – 84.6
	82.1 – 82.8
	81.1 – 82.0
	80.5 – 81.0
Lowest group	76.1 – 80.4



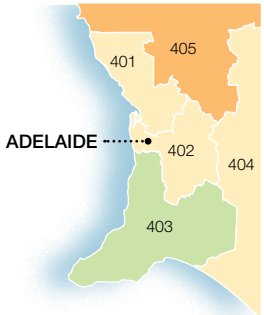
Medicare Local catchment boundary

506 Numbers on map are Medicare Local reference codes

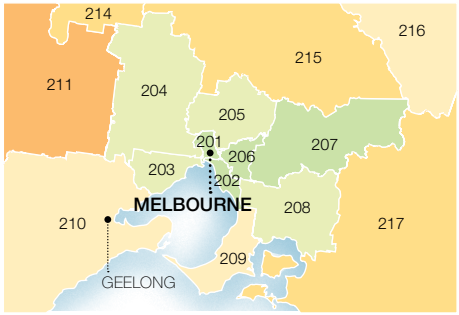
i. Perth and surrounding areas



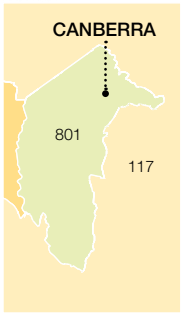
ii. Adelaide and surrounding areas



iii. Melbourne and surrounding areas



iv. Canberra and surrounding areas



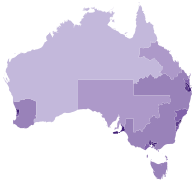
1. Each Medicare Local has been assigned to a quintile group.
2. For more information on peer groups and the calculation of peer group results refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

Notes:
- Life expectancy at birth is the number of years of life that a person is expected to live at the time they are born. The measure assumes the age- and sex-specific death rate that applied to the Medicare Local catchment when the person was born continues throughout their lifetime.
- To calculate death rates for life expectancy at birth, deaths are attributed to the Medicare Local catchment in which a person usually resided, irrespective of where the person died.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Life Tables 2009–2011.

Data can be downloaded from www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

Fair comparisons

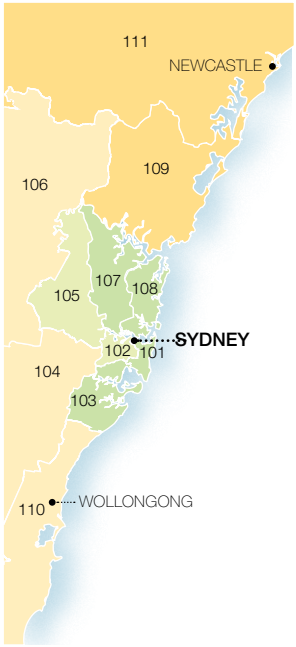


To compare Medicare Locals more fairly, each Medicare Local catchment has been grouped into one of seven peer groups[2], based on remoteness and socioeconomic status. This allows:

- Medicare Local catchments to be compared within the same metropolitan, regional or rural peer group, and
- Medicare Local catchments to be compared with the average for their peer group.

It also allows variation to be seen across peer groups that may be associated with remoteness and socioeconomic status.

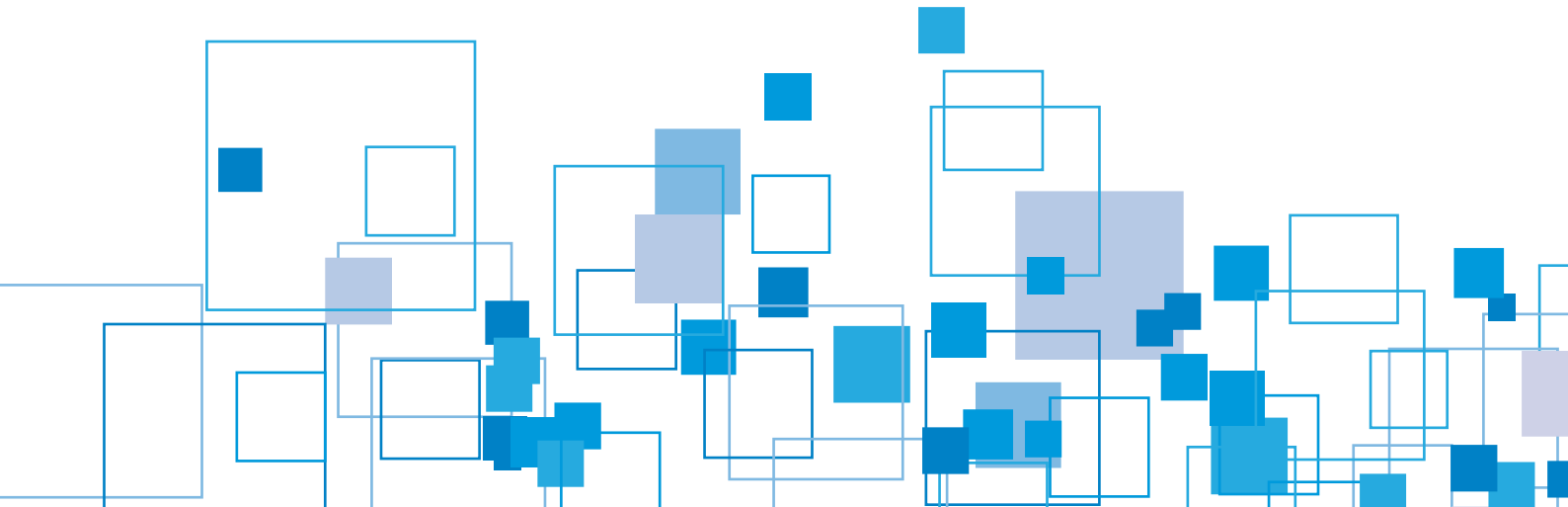
v. Sydney and surrounding areas



vi. Brisbane and surrounding areas

More information can be found at **www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au** and in this report's Technical Supplement.

Peer groups	Map Ref.	
Metro 1		**83.6**
Northern Sydney	107	84.6
Inner East Melbourne	206	84.5
Sydney Nth Shore & Beaches	108	84.5
Bayside	202	83.1
Eastern Sydney	101	83.0
Inner NW Melbourne	201	82.9
Australian Capital Territory	801	82.8
Inner West Sydney	102	82.8
Metro 2		**82.7**
South Eastern Sydney	103	83.9
Fremantle	503	83.2
Perth North Metro	502	83.2
Eastern Melbourne	207	83.1
Sthn Adelaide-Fleurieu-Kang. Is.	403	82.9
Gold Coast	303	82.7
Perth Central & East Metro	501	82.7
Bentley-Armadale	504	82.6
Metro North Brisbane	301	82.6
Greater Metro South Brisbane	302	82.3
South Western Melbourne	203	82.1
Central Adelaide & Hills	402	81.9
Metro 3		**82.0**
Northern Melbourne	205	82.5
Macedon Ranges & NW Melb	204	82.5
Western Sydney	105	82.4
South Eastern Melbourne	208	82.3
South Western Sydney	104	82.0
Northern Adelaide	401	81.1
West Moreton-Oxley	305	80.7
Regional 1		**81.5**
Sunshine Coast	304	82.5
Perth South Coastal	505	81.9
Nepean-Blue Mountains	106	81.7
Frankston-Mornington Peninsula	209	81.7
Barwon	210	81.4
Illawarra-Shoalhaven	110	81.3
Central Coast NSW	109	81.0
Hunter	111	80.9
Regional 2		**80.8**
South West WA	506	81.9
Country South SA	404	81.8
Hume	216	81.4
Great South Coast	212	81.3
Southern NSW	117	81.1
North Coast NSW	113	81.0
Murrumbidgee	116	81.0
Darling Downs-SW Qld	306	81.0
Loddon-Mallee-Murray	214	81.0
Wide Bay	307	80.8
Goulburn Valley	215	80.5
Gippsland	217	80.5
New England	114	80.4
Tasmania	601	80.3
Grampians	211	80.1
Western NSW	115	80.0
Rural 1		**80.5**
Lower Murray	213	81.1
Central Qld	308	80.6
Townsville-Mackay	310	80.6
Country North SA	405	80.4
Far West NSW	118	77.8
Rural 2		**78.2**
Goldfields-Midwest	507	79.5
Far North Qld	311	79.1
Kimberley-Pilbara	508	77.6
Northern Territory	701	77.6
Central & NW Qld	309	76.1



Medicare Local health profiles

Avoidable deaths and life expectancies in 2009–2011

Medicare Local health profiles

In order to assist local areas to target improvements in prevention and health services and improve health for all Australians, this report includes profiles for Medicare Local catchments using 18 measures of health, prevention, use of health services and experiences, comprising:

1. Potentially avoidable deaths*
2. Life expectancy at birth*†
3. Adults who are overweight or obese‡
4. Adults who are obese‡
5. Adults who smoke daily‡
6. Immunisation for 1 year old children§
7. Immunisation for 5 year old children§
8. GP attendances#
9. Specialist attendances#
10. People who saw an allied health professional or nurse‡
11. Adults who visit hospital EDs‖
12. Adults admitted to hospital‖
13. Potentially avoidable hospitalisations**
14. Waiting times for GP appointments‖
15. Waiting times for medical specialists‖
16. Cost barriers to GP care‖
17. Cost barriers to prescribed medication‖
18. Cost barriers to seeing a medical specialist‖

Four of these 18 indicators have not previously been reported at the local level, including COAG indicators in relation to potentially avoidable deaths, life expectancy at birth, specialist attendances and use of allied health professionals and nurses.

* Australian Bureau of Statistics Causes of Death 2009–2011
† Australian Bureau of Statistics Life Tables 2009–2011
‡ Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Health Survey 2011–13
§ Australian Childhood Immunisation Register 2011–12
# Medicare Benefits Schedule data 2011–12
‖ Australian Bureau of Statistics Patient Experience Survey 2011–12
** Admitted Patient Care National Minimum Data Set for 2011–12

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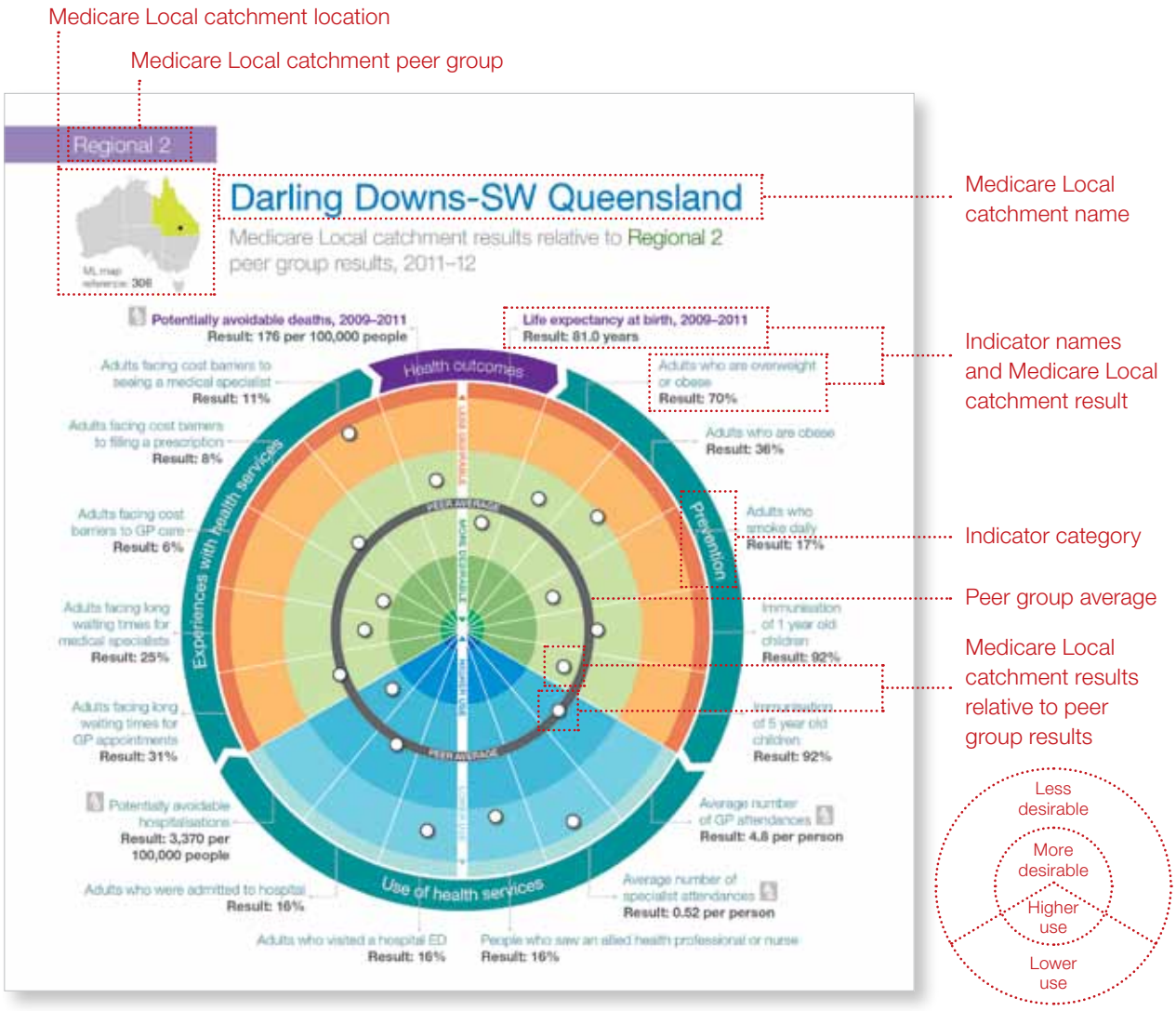
Box 1: How to read the Medicare Local health profiles

The 18 measures for each of the 61 Medicare Local catchments are grouped into four categories – health outcomes, prevention, use of health services and experiences with health services. Within each of these categories a different 'slice' of the chart gives results for a specific measure.

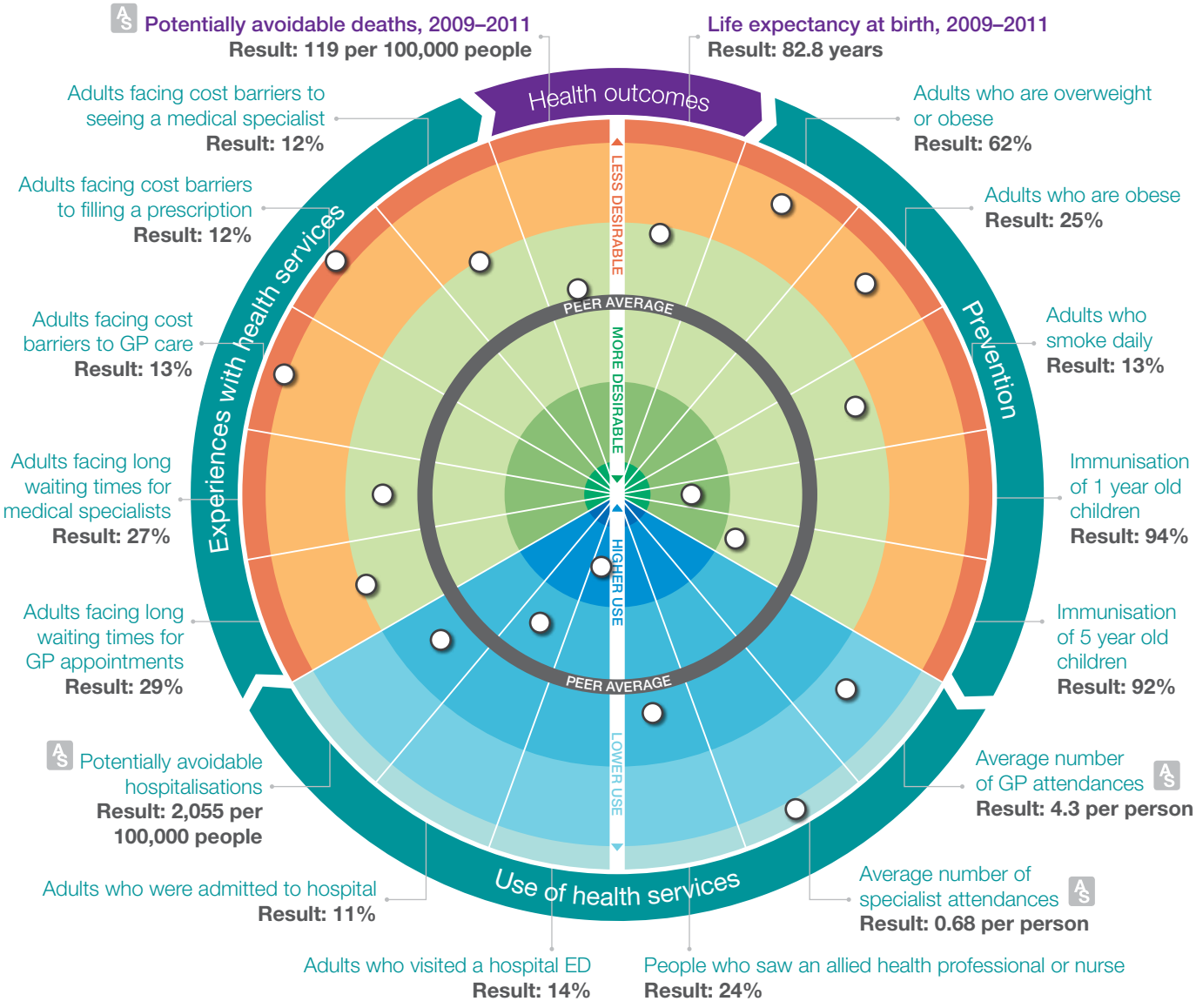
Individual Medicare Local results for each measure are represented by a white dot, placed relative to the average result of other similar Medicare Local catchments, represented by a grey circle. The closer each dot is to the centre of the chart (green), the more desirable the result. The further away a dot is from the middle of the chart, the less desirable the result (orange). The dots in the blue section at the bottom of the chart are results for measures of health service use, which have not been interpreted as more or less desirable but as higher and lower use.

Each health profile also provides summary statistics for the Medicare Local catchment in the grey box at the bottom of the page and a legend to help interpret the chart.



Australian Capital Territory

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

- Total population: **374,912**
- Total land area: **2,352km²**
- Indigenous population: **1.7%**
- Population split: **49.8%** male, **50.2%** female
- Age proportions: **22%** (0–17 years), **67%** (18–64 years), **11%** (65+ years)
- Socioeconomic status: **3%** (low), **21%** (medium), **76%** (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

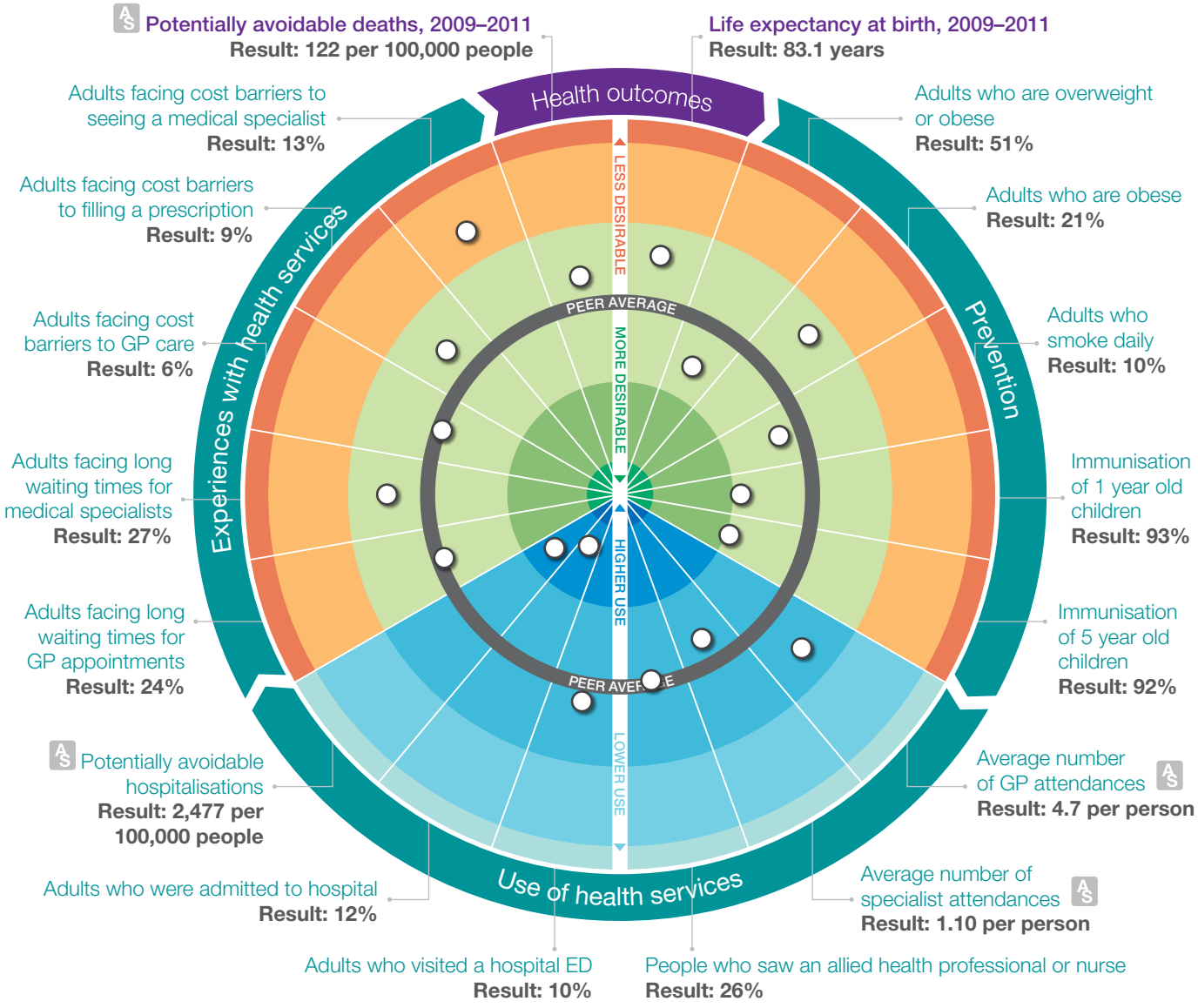
- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- NP Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

ML map reference: **202**

Bayside

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **592,709**

Total land area: **215km²**

Indigenous population: **0.3%**

Population split: **48.9%** male, **51.1%** female

Age proportions:
19% (0–17 years)
66% (18–64 years)
15% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
5% (low)
23% (medium)
72% (high)

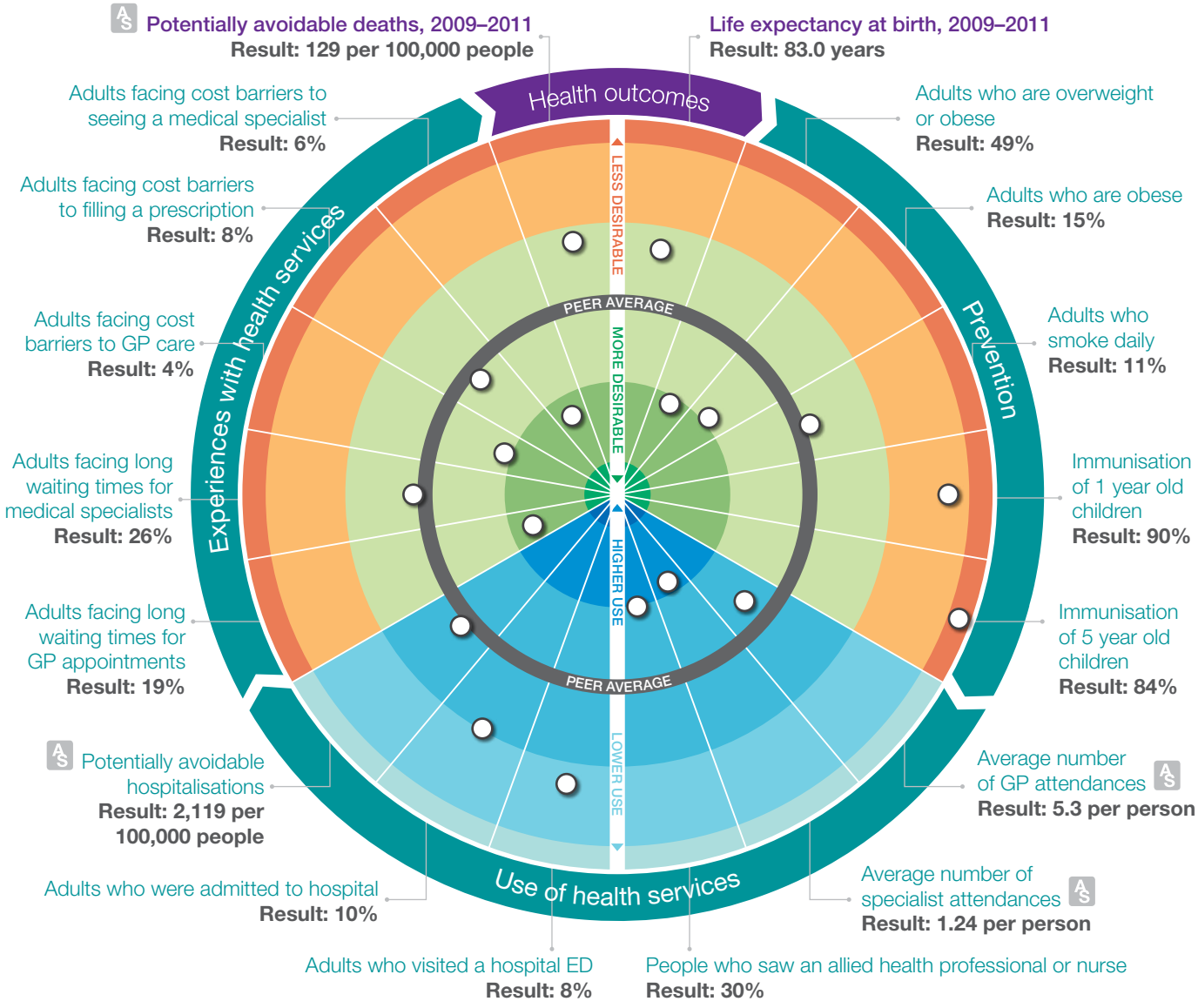
Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

Eastern Sydney

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **388,691**

Total land area: **106km²**

Indigenous population: **1.1%**

Population split: **50.3%** male, **49.7%** female

Age proportions:
15% (0–17 years)
72% (18–64 years)
13% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
9% (low)
21% (medium)
70% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

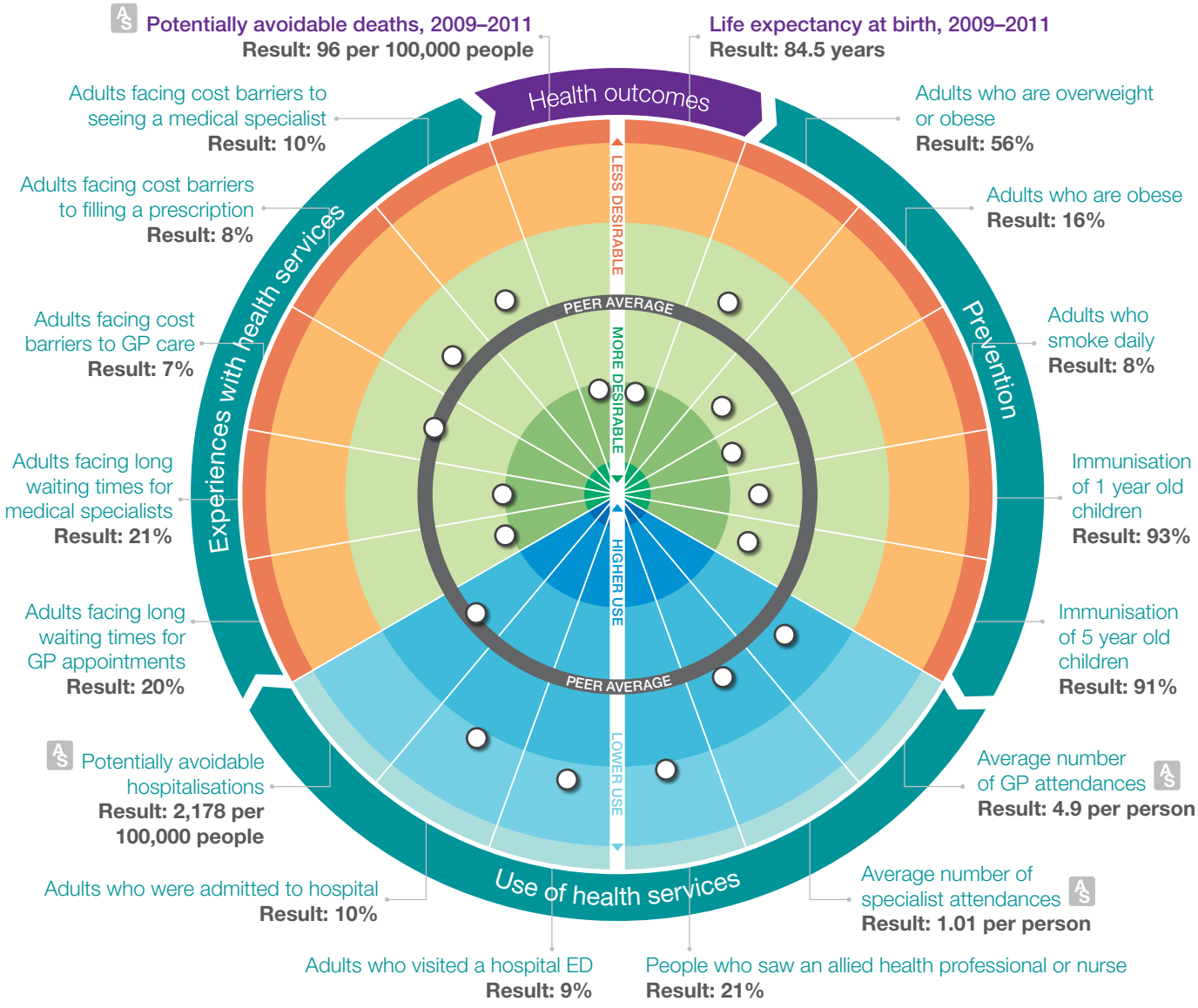
- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

ML map reference: **206**

Inner East Melbourne

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **624,033**

Total land area: **319km²**

Indigenous population: **0.2%**

Population split: **48.8%** male, **51.2%** female

Age proportions:
20% (0–17 years)
63% (18–64 years)
17% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
2% (low)
30% (medium)
68% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
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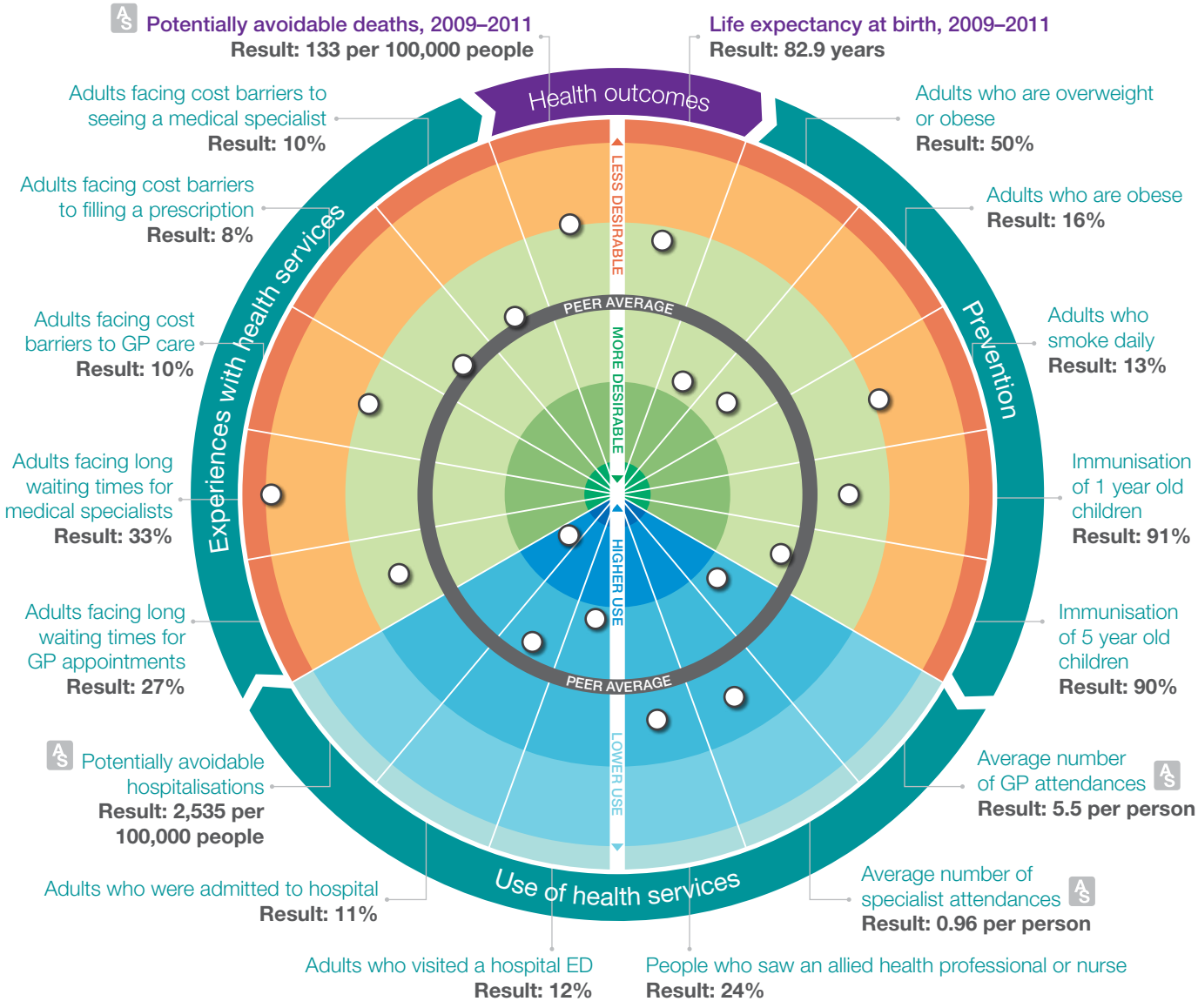
Inner NW Melbourne

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

- Total population: **448,879**
- Total land area: **149km²**
- Indigenous population: **0.5%**
- Population split: **49.3%** male, **50.7%** female
- Age proportions: **16%** (0–17 years), **72%** (18–64 years), **12%** (65+ years)
- Socioeconomic status: **17%** (low), **35%** (medium), **48%** (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

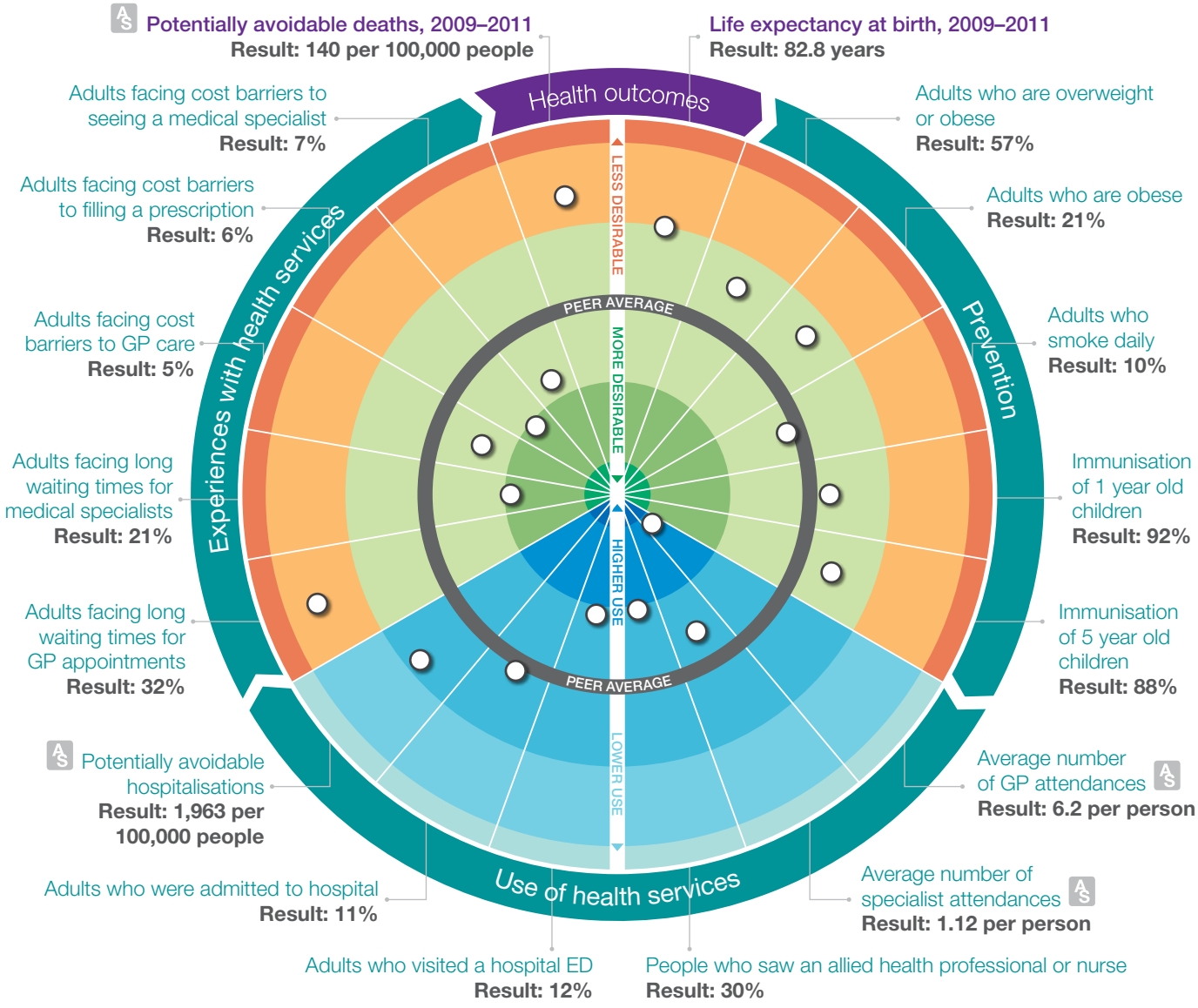
- Medicare Local results
- AS Age standardised data
- NP Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

ML map reference: **102**

Inner West Sydney

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **590,285**

Total land area: **126km²**

Indigenous population: **1.1%**

Population split: **50.0%** male, **50.0%** female

Age proportions:
18% (0–17 years)
70% (18–64 years)
12% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
20% (low)
34% (medium)
46% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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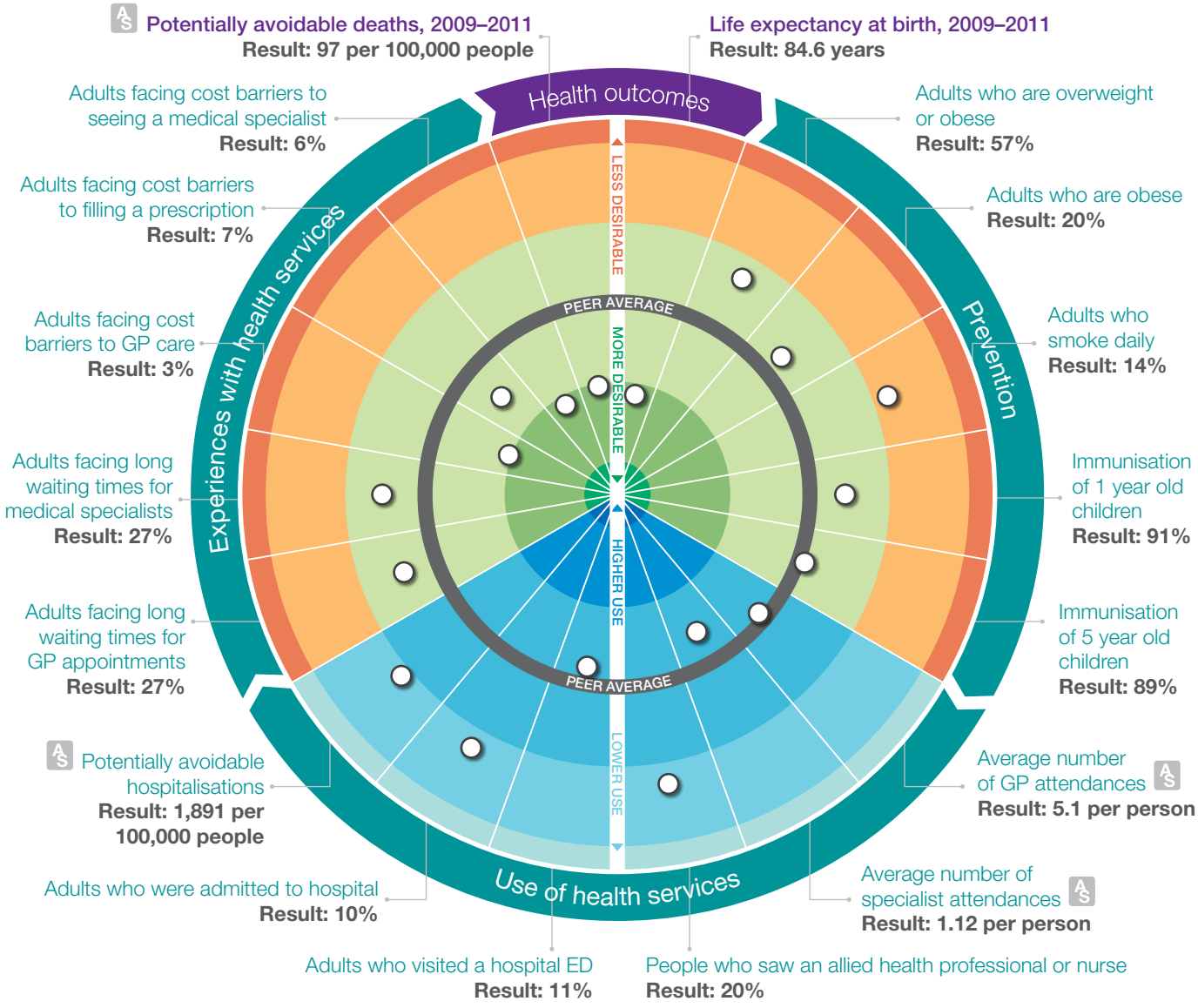
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

Northern Sydney

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **404,832**

Total land area: **592km²**

Indigenous population: **0.3%**

Population split: **48.8%** male, **51.2%** female

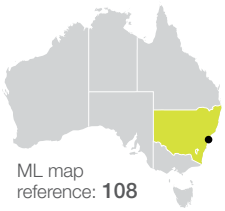
Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
62% (18–64 years)
15% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
2% (low)
13% (medium)
85% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

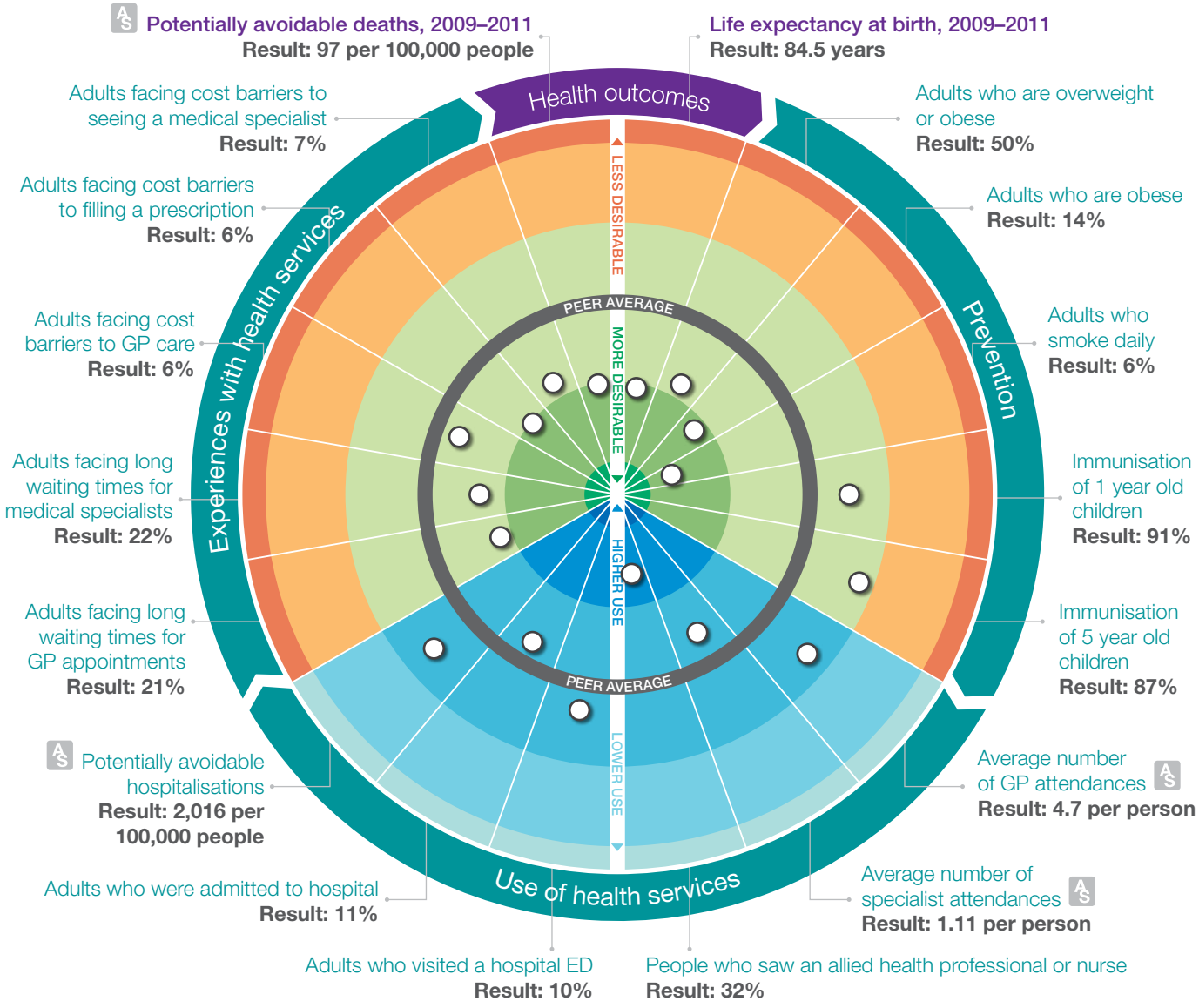
Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au



ML map reference: **108**

Sydney North Shore & Beaches

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **459,548**

Total land area: **307km²**

Indigenous population: **0.4%**

Population split: **48.9%** male, **51.1%** female

Age proportions:
21% (0–17 years)
64% (18–64 years)
15% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
1% (low)
9% (medium)
90% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

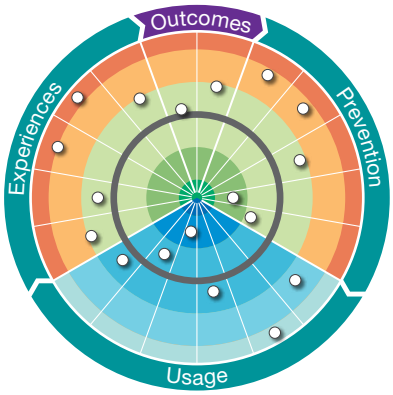
- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

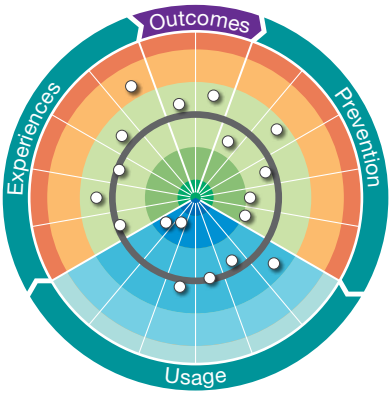
Metro 1 peer group overview

Comparison of Medicare Local catchments' results at a glance

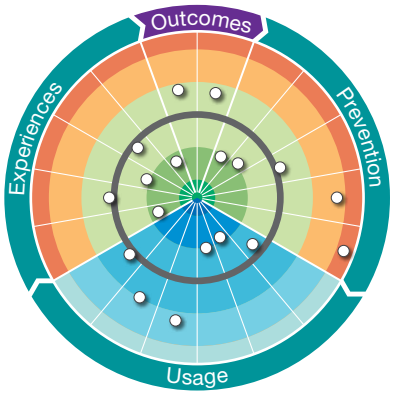
Australian Capital Territory



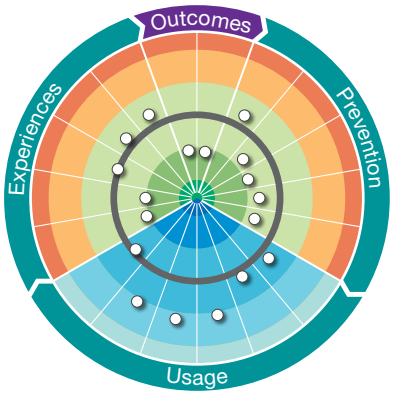
Bayside



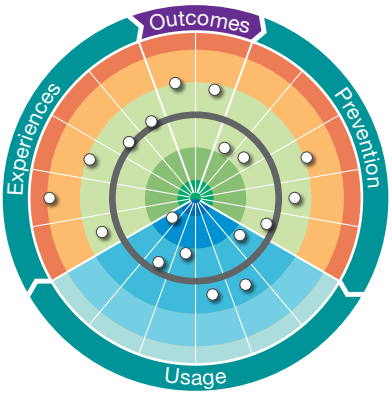
Eastern Sydney



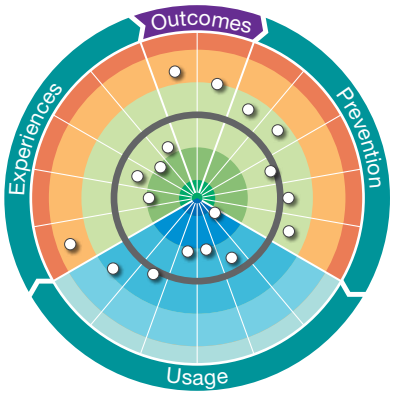
Inner East Melbourne



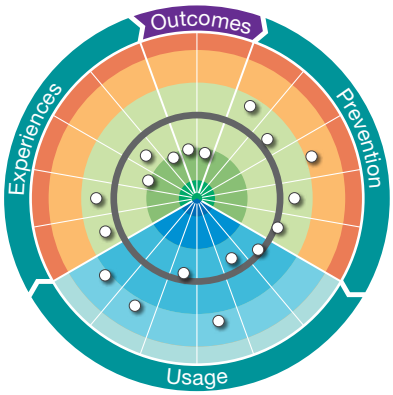
Inner NW Melbourne



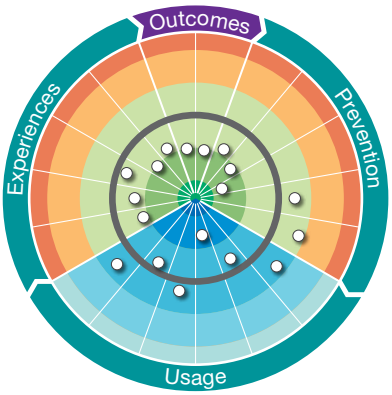
Inner West Sydney

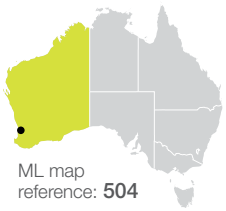


Northern Sydney



Sydney North Shore & Beaches

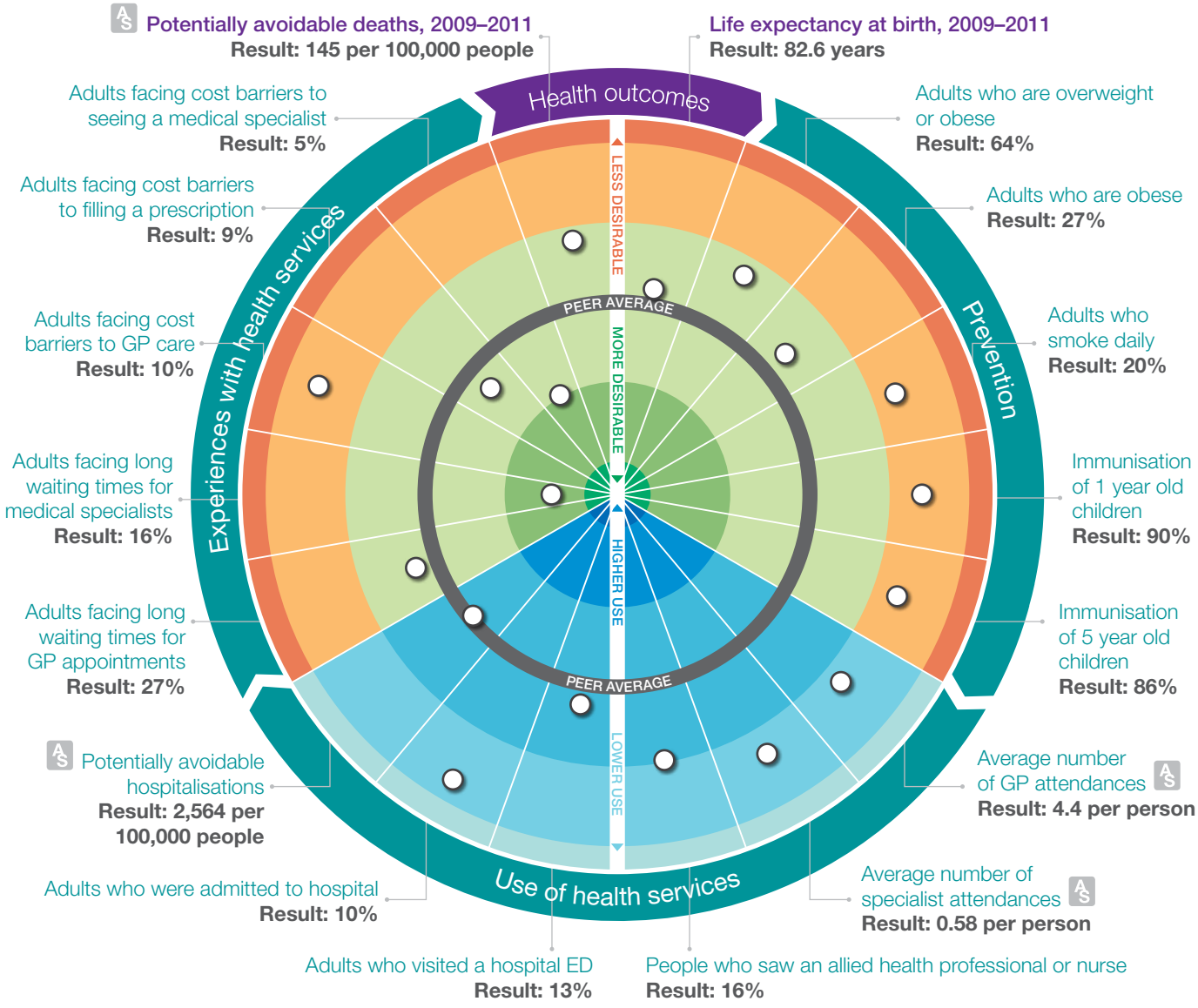




ML map reference: **504**

Bentley-Armadale

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **418,803**

Total land area: **1,734km²**

Indigenous population: **2.4%**

Population split: **50.5%** male, **49.5%** female

Age proportions:
22% (0–17 years)
67% (18–64 years)
11% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
26% (low)
33% (medium)
41% (high)

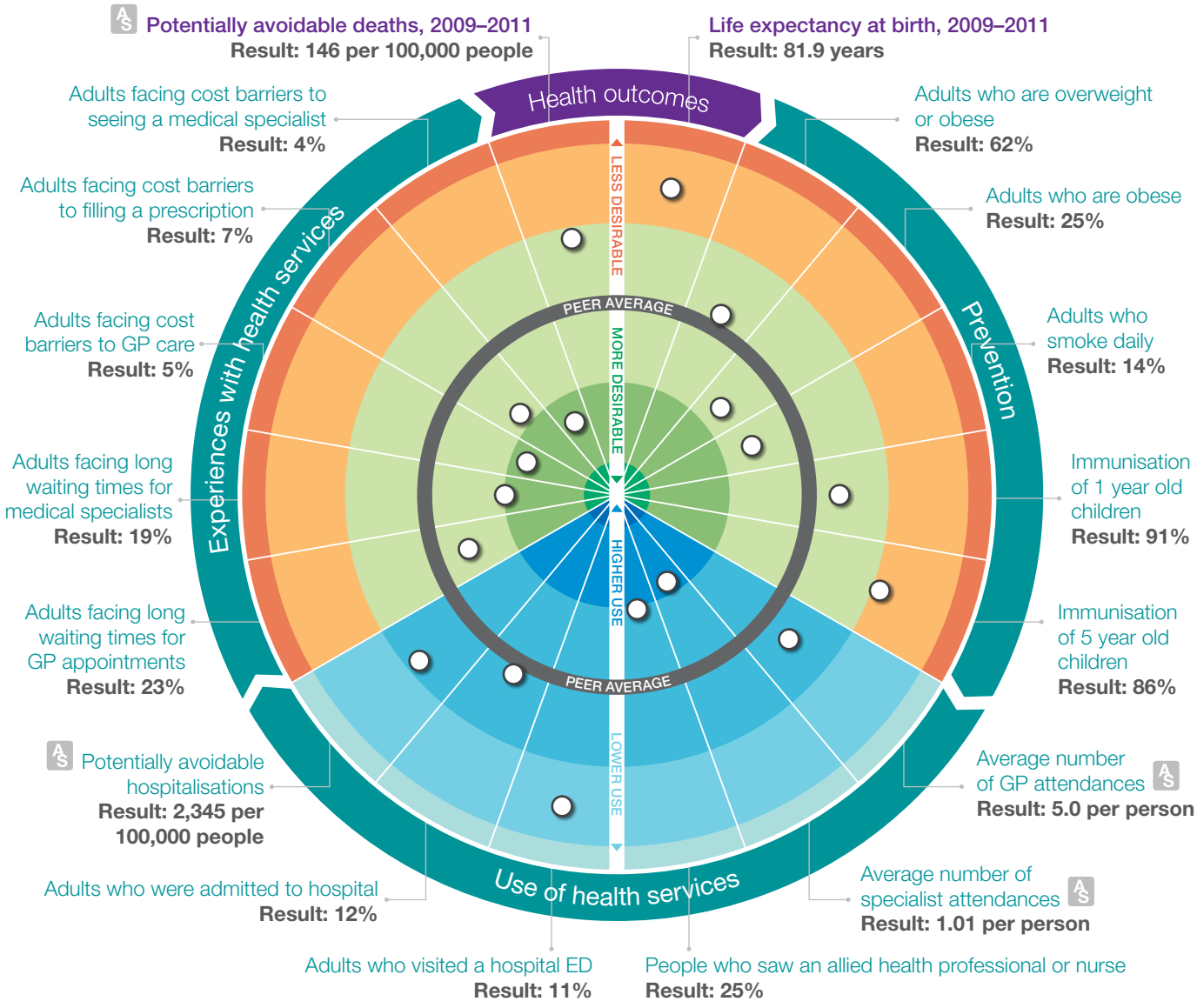
Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

Central Adelaide & Hills

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **517,032**

Total land area: **1,657km²**

Indigenous population: **1.2%**

Population split: **49.0%** male, **51.0%** female

Age proportions:
19% (0–17 years)
64% (18–64 years)
17% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
25% (low)
40% (medium)
35% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

Medicare Local results

Age standardised data

NP Not publishable

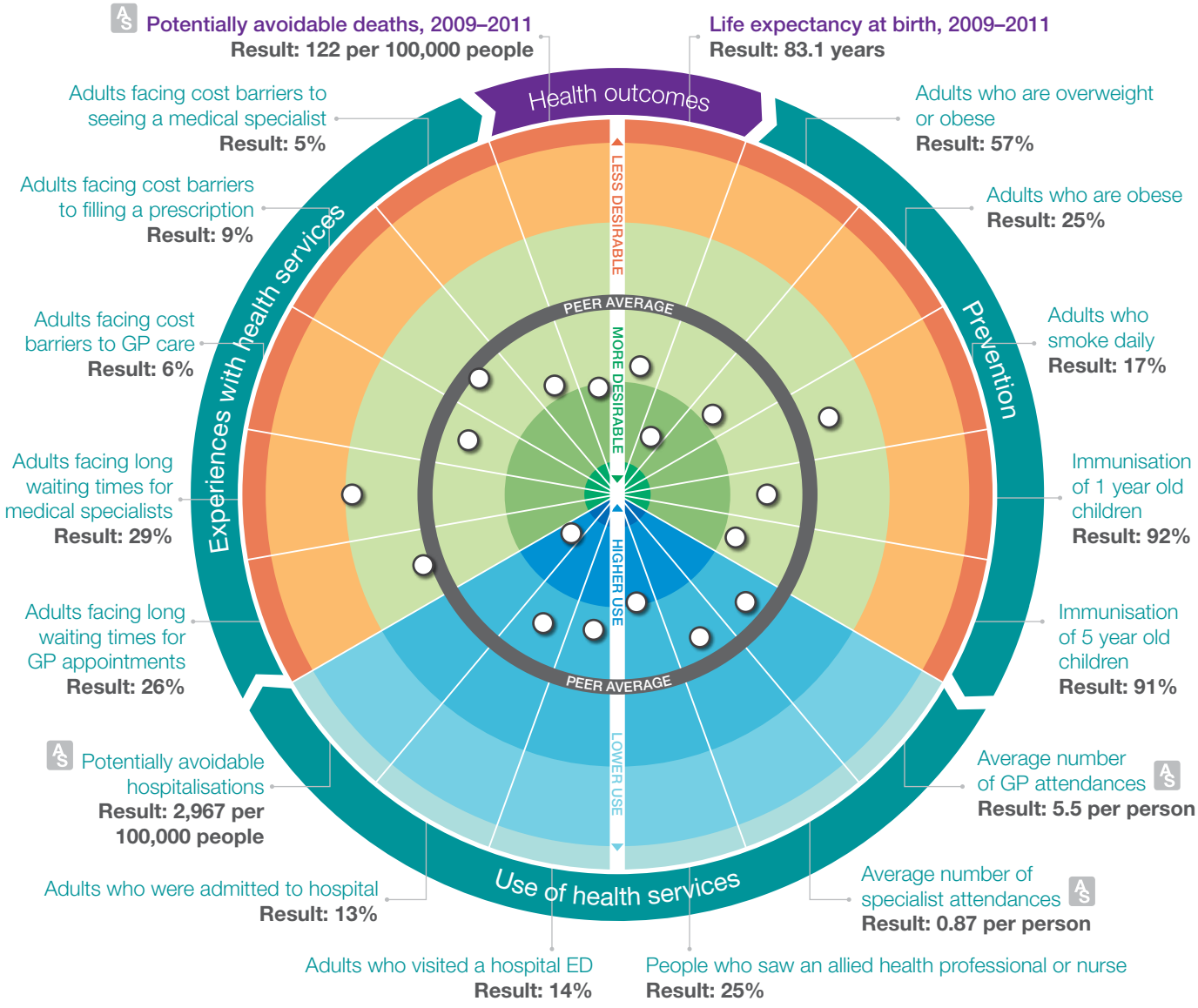
These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

ML map reference: **207**

Eastern Melbourne

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **411,800**

Total land area: **2,641 km²**

Indigenous population: **0.6%**

Population split: **49.3%** male, **50.7%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
63% (18–64 years)
14% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
12% (low)
50% (medium)
38% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
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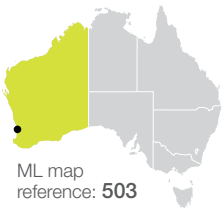
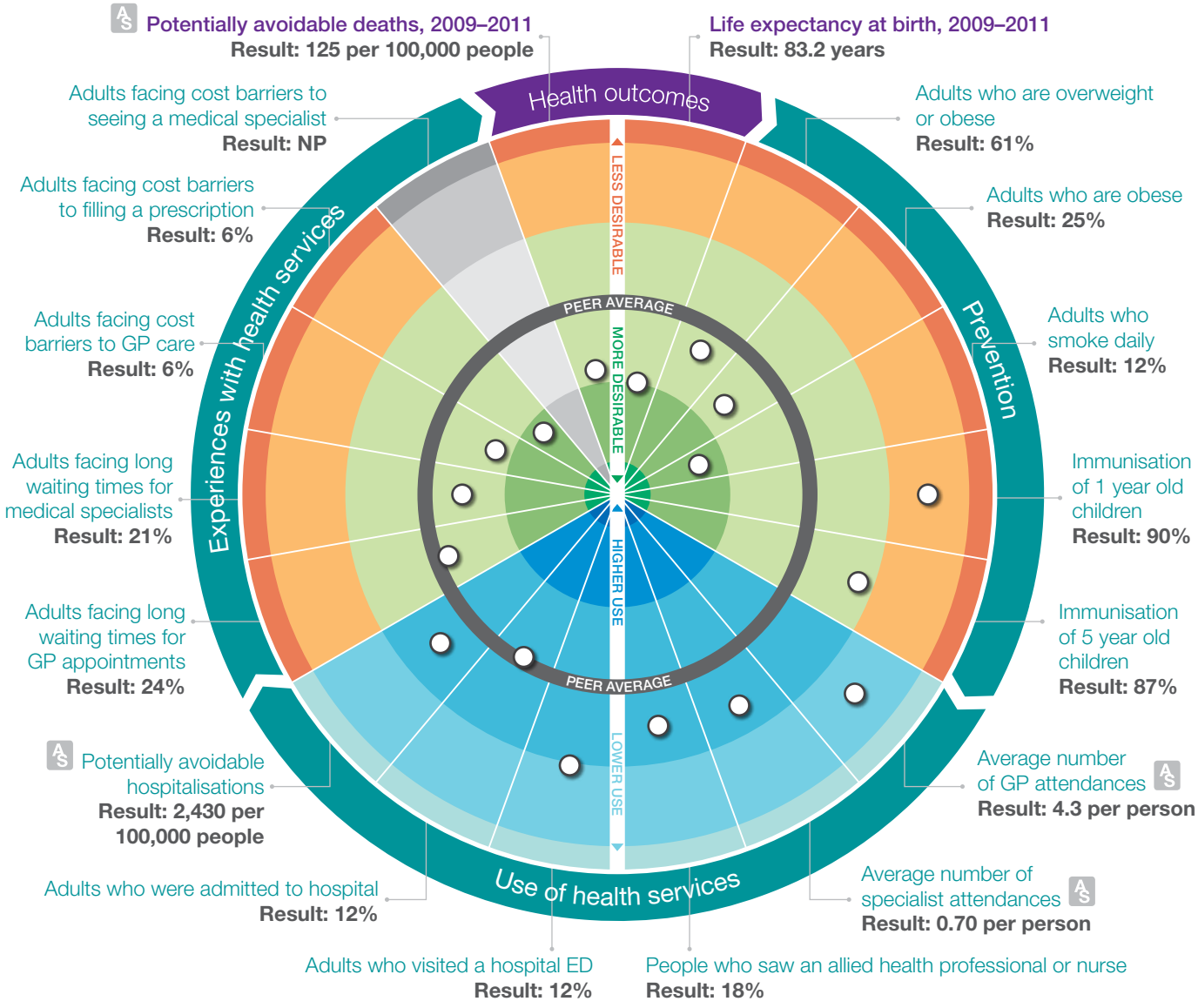


ML map reference: **503**

Fremantle

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 2 peer group results, 2011–12



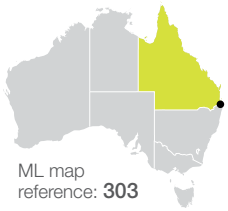
Medicare Local catchment profile

- Total population: **240,392**
- Total land area: **243km²**
- Indigenous population: **1.4%**
- Population split: **49.3%** male, **50.7%** female
- Age proportions: **22%** (0–17 years), **64%** (18–64 years), **14%** (65+ years)
- Socioeconomic status: **13%** (low), **25%** (medium), **62%** (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- AS Age standardised data
- NP Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

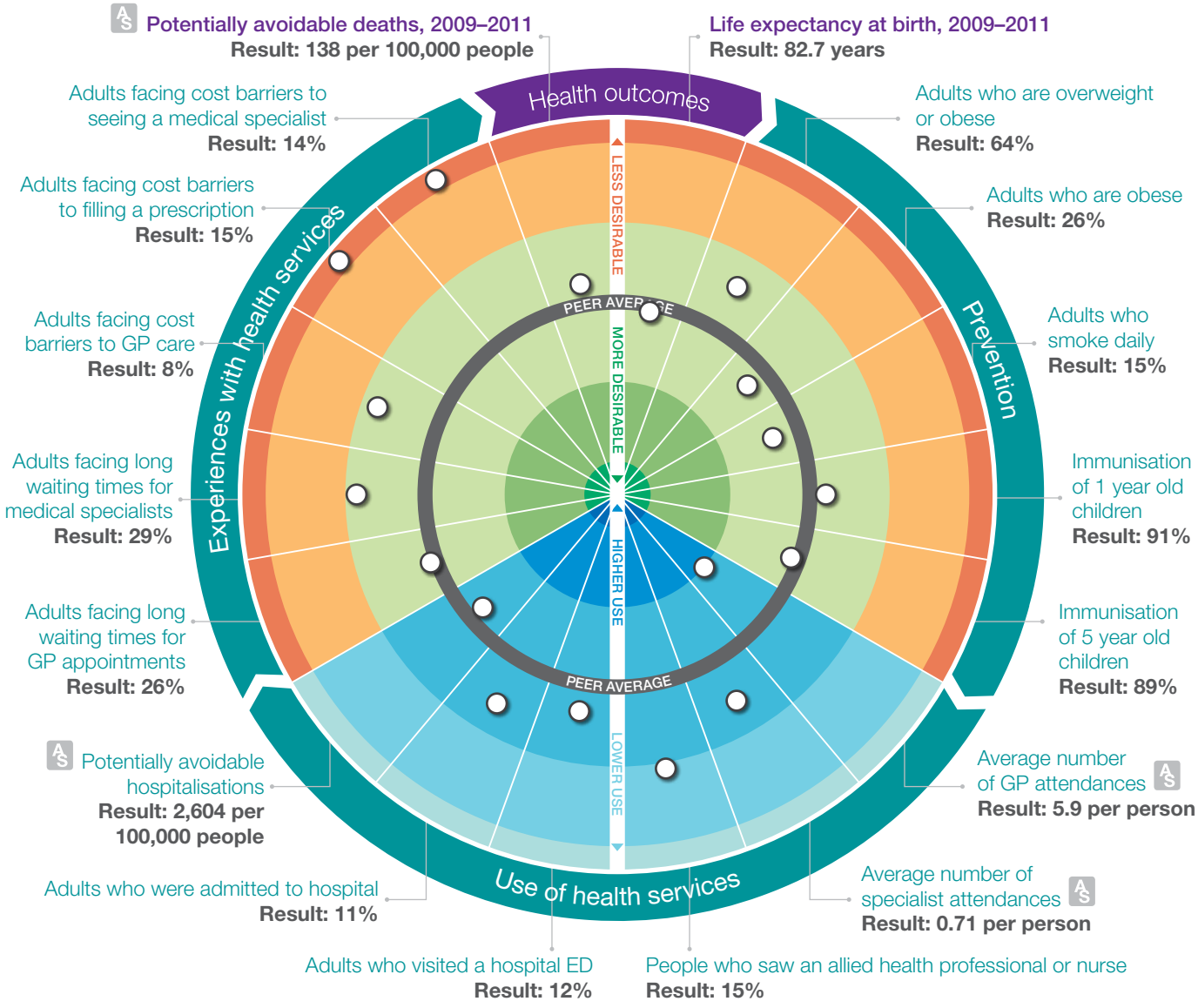
Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au



ML map reference: **303**

Gold Coast

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **539,779**

Total land area: **1,843km²**

Indigenous population: **1.5%**

Population split: **49.2%** male, **50.8%** female

Age proportions:
22% (0–17 years)
63% (18–64 years)
15% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
23% (low)
45% (medium)
32% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
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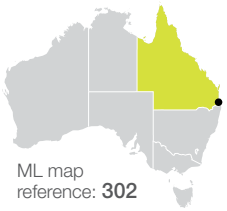
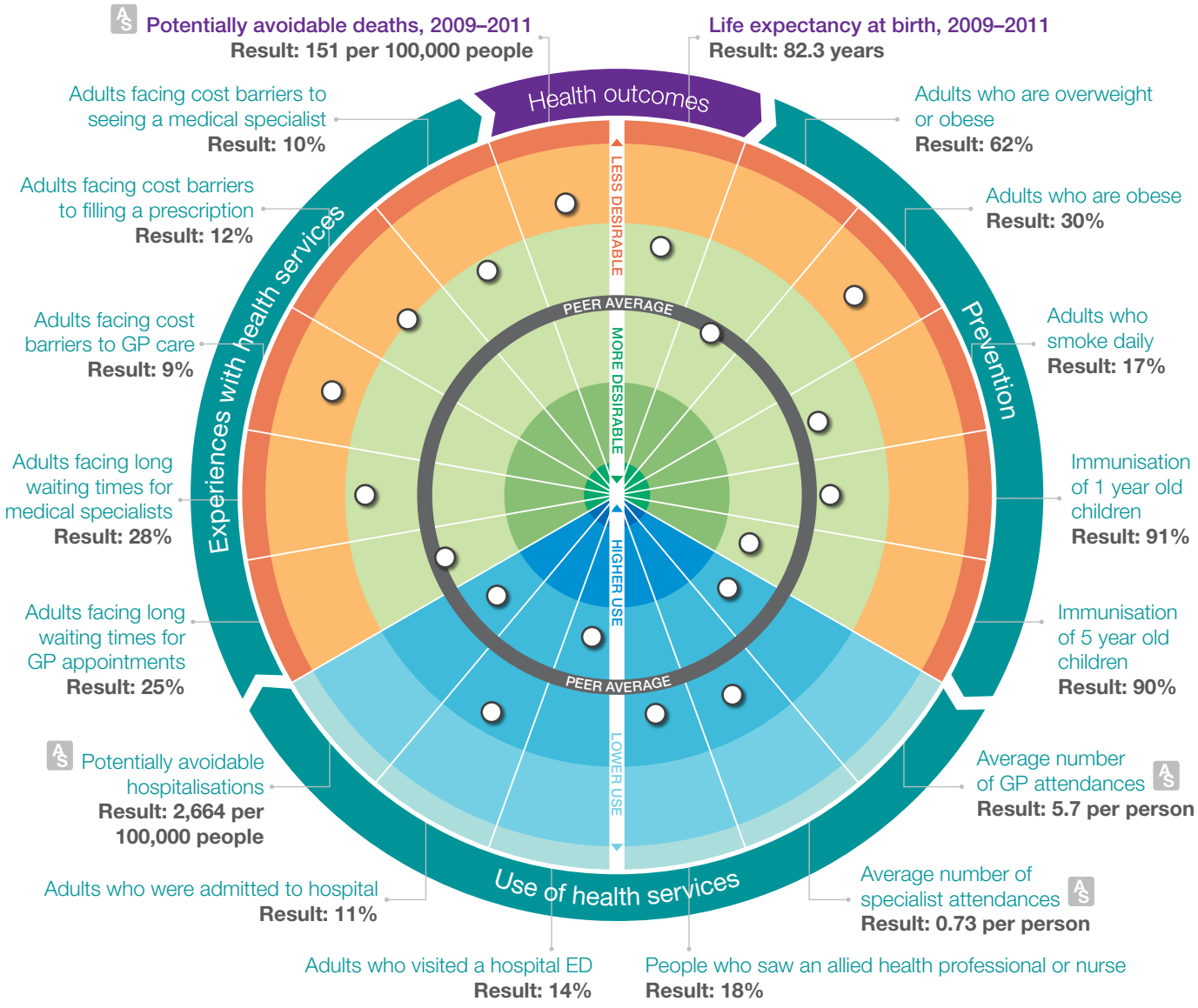


ML map reference: **302**

Greater Metro South Brisbane

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **932,535**

Total land area: **3,775km²**

Indigenous population: **2.3%**

Population split: **49.8%** male, **50.2%** female

Age proportions:
24% (0–17 years)
65% (18–64 years)
11% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
23% (low)
37% (medium)
40% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- AS Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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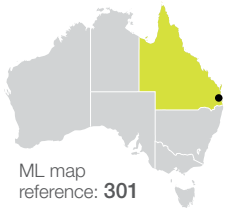
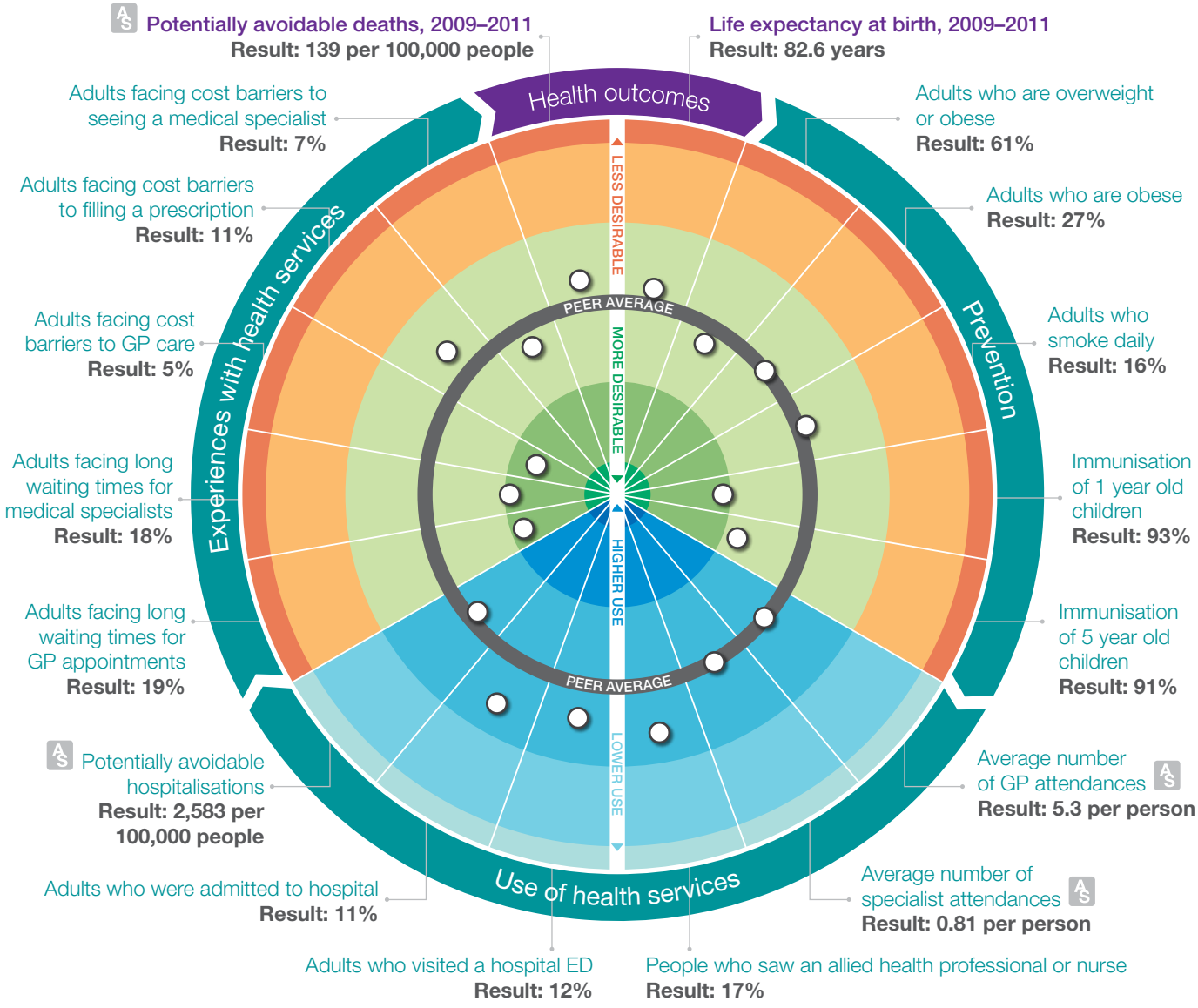
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au



ML map reference: **301**

Metro North Brisbane

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **907,545**

Total land area: **3,999km²**

Indigenous population: **2.0%**

Population split: **49.6%** male, **50.4%** female

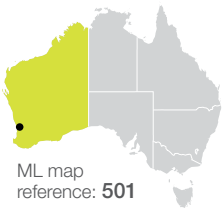
Age proportions:
22% (0–17 years)
65% (18–64 years)
13% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
20% (low)
30% (medium)
50% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

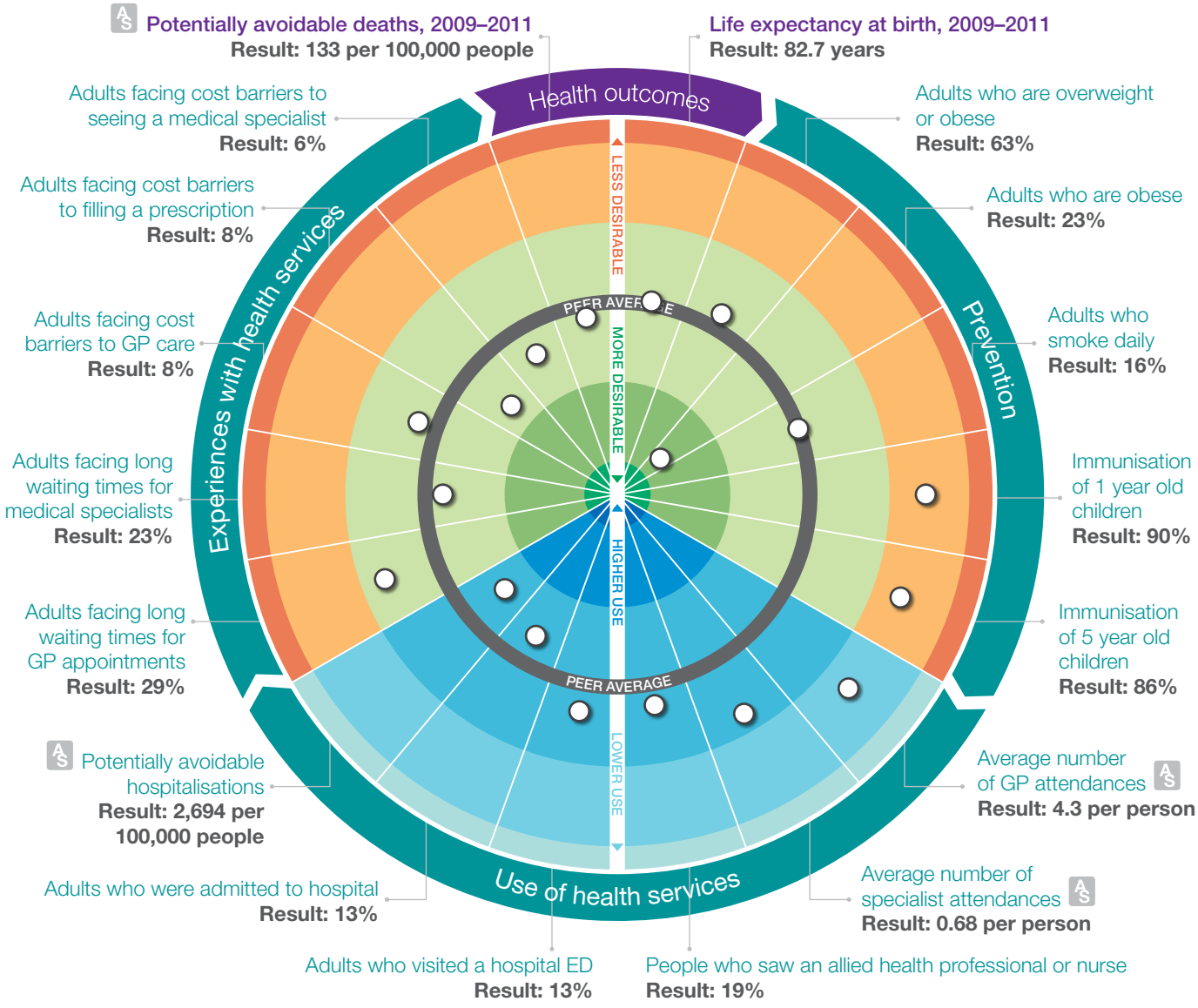
Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au



ML map reference: **501**

Perth Central & East Metro

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 2 peer group results, 2011–12



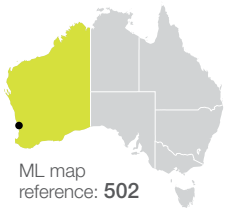
Medicare Local catchment profile

- Total population: **470,208**
- Total land area: **2,149km²**
- Indigenous population: **2.0%**
- Population split: **50.2%** male, **49.8%** female
- Age proportions: **22%** (0–17 years), **65%** (18–64 years), **13%** (65+ years)
- Socioeconomic status: **12%** (low), **33%** (medium), **55%** (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- AS Age standardised data
- NP Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

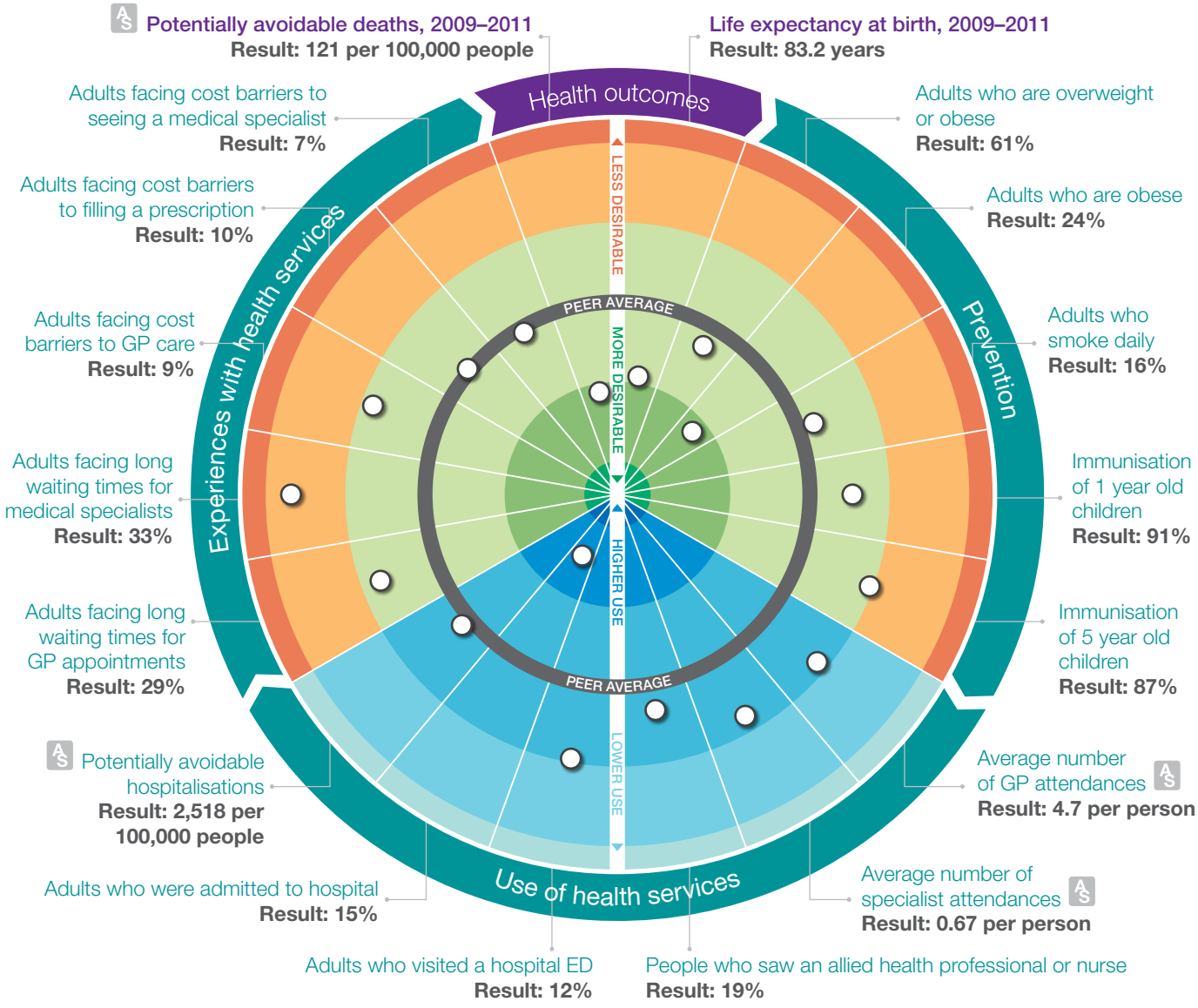
Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au



ML map reference: **502**

Perth North Metro

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **532,061**

Total land area: **880km²**

Indigenous population: **1.4%**

Population split: **49.7%** male, **50.3%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
65% (18–64 years)
12% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
14% (low)
31% (medium)
55% (high)

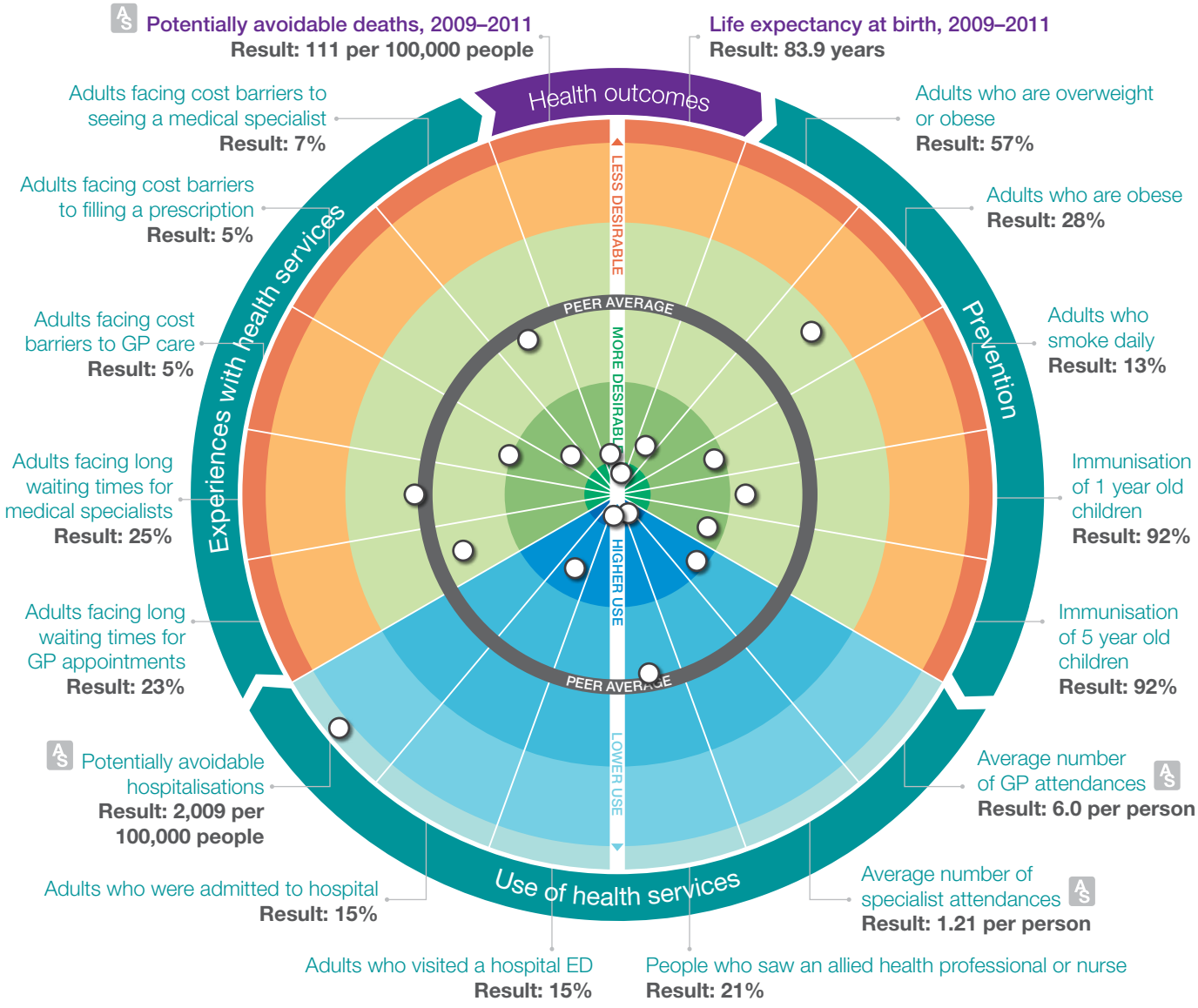
Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

South Eastern Sydney

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **469,823**

Total land area: **400km²**

Indigenous population: **0.8%**

Population split: **49.3%** male, **50.7%** female

Age proportions:
21% (0–17 years)
64% (18–64 years)
15% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
10% (low)
42% (medium)
48% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

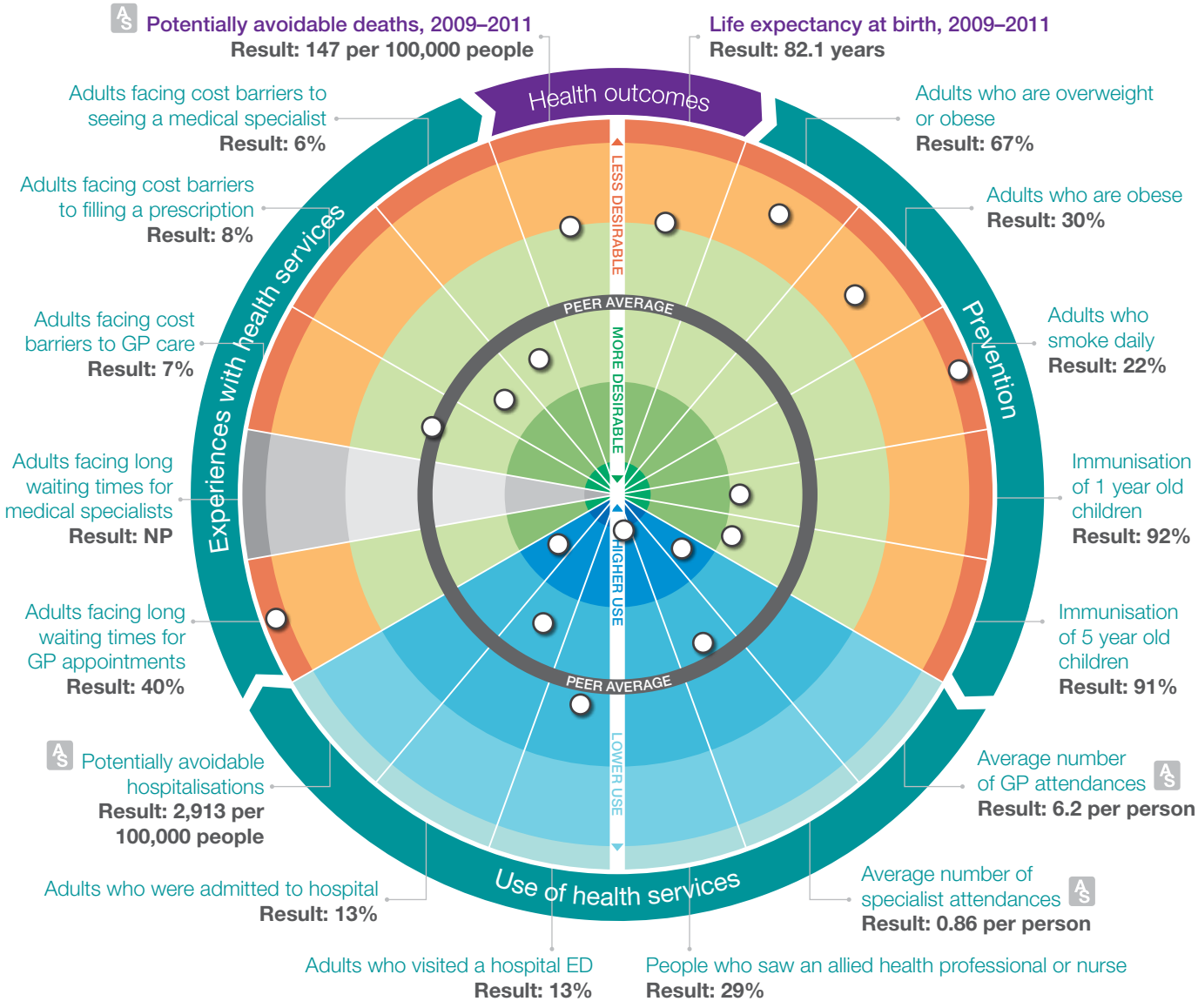
- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

ML map reference: **203**

South Western Melbourne

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **267,603**

Total land area: **606km²**

Indigenous population: **0.8%**

Population split: **50.0%** male, **50.0%** female

Age proportions:
25% (0–17 years)
66% (18–64 years)
9% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
37% (low)
41% (medium)
22% (high)

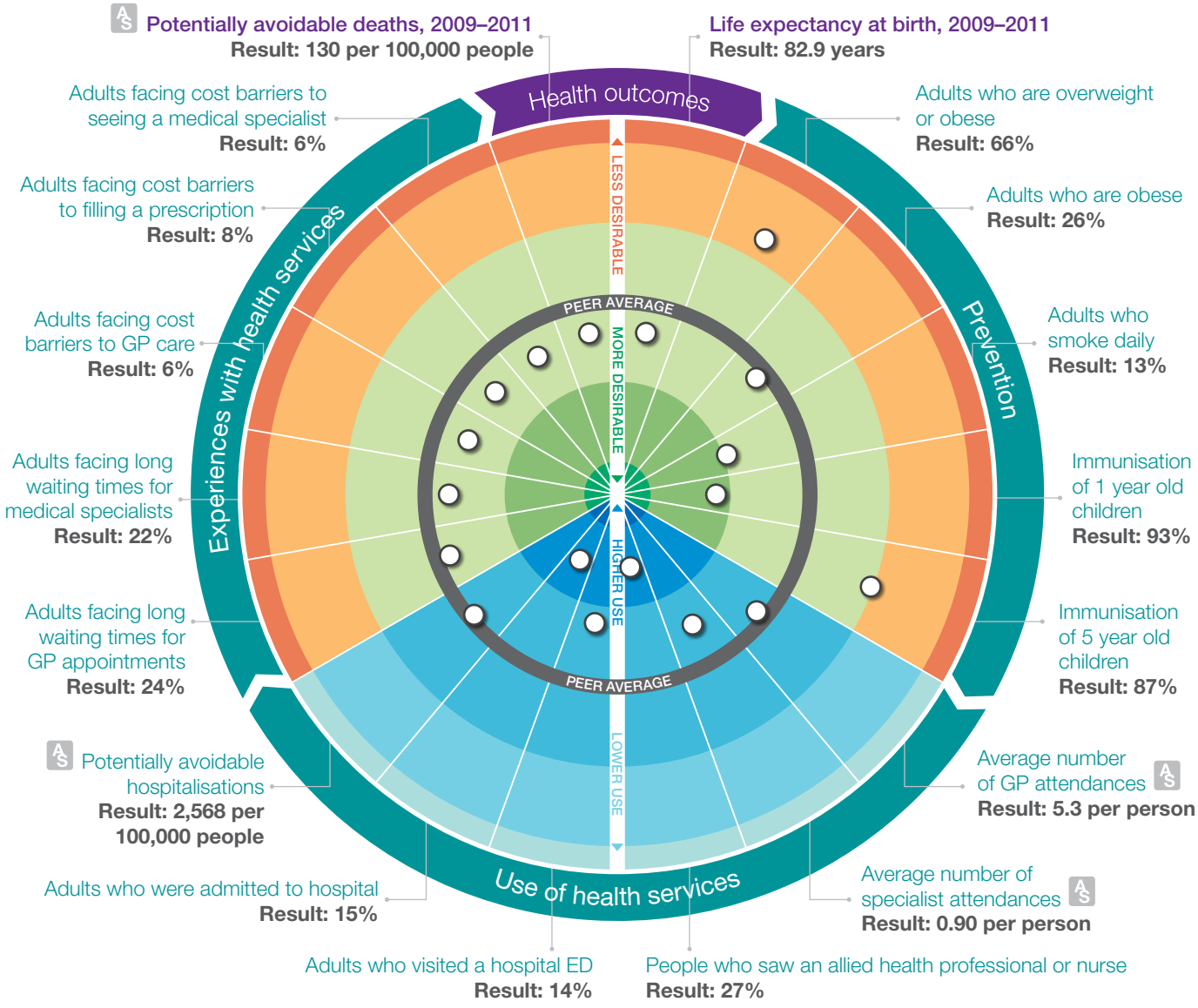
Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

Sthn Adelaide-Fleurieu-Kangaroo Is.

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **401,464**

Total land area: **8,027km²**

Indigenous population: **1.2%**

Population split: **48.8%** male, **51.2%** female

Age proportions:
21% (0–17 years)
61% (18–64 years)
18% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
34% (low)
38% (medium)
28% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
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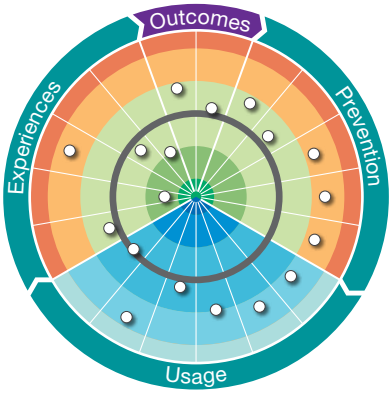
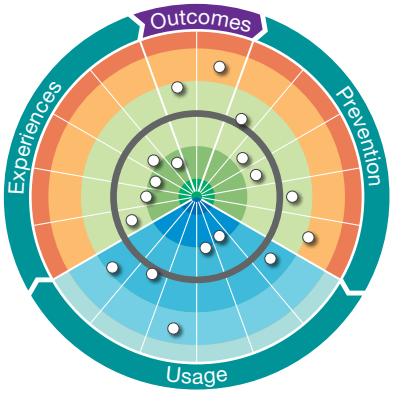
Metro 2 peer group overview

Comparison of Medicare Local catchments' results at a glance

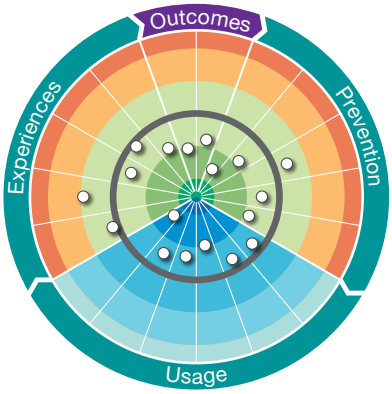
Bentley-Armadale



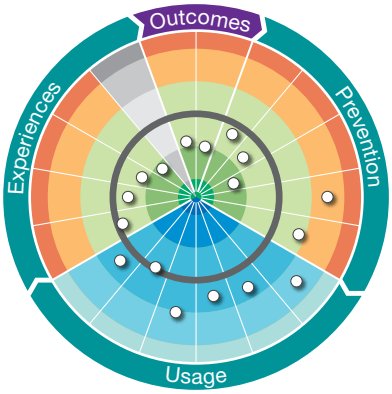
Central Adelaide & Hills



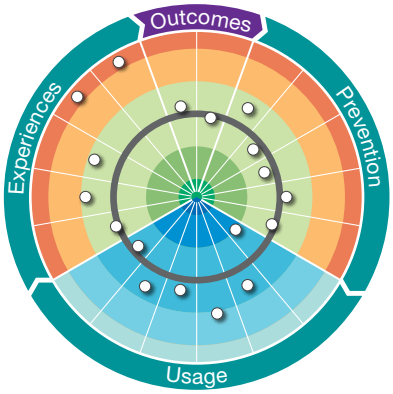
Eastern Melbourne



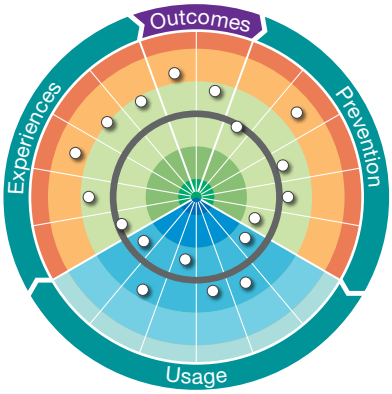
Fremantle



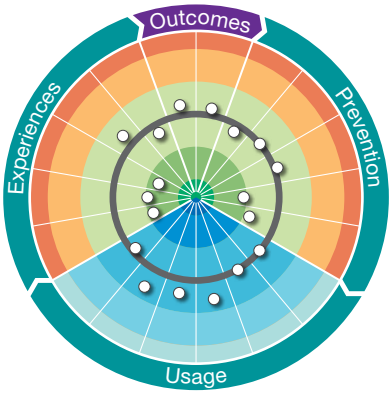
Gold Coast



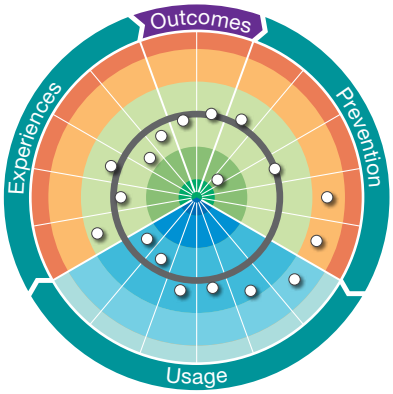
Greater Metro South Brisbane



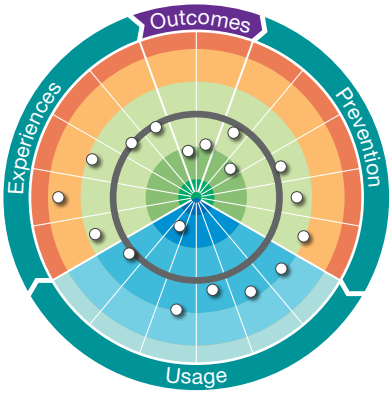
Metro North Brisbane



Perth Central & East Metro



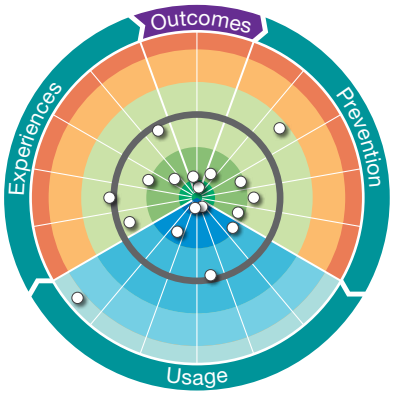
Perth North Metro



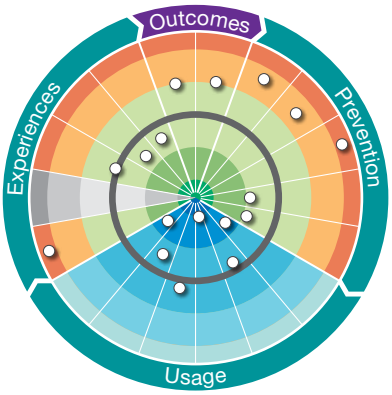
Metro 2 peer group overview

Comparison of Medicare Local catchments' results at a glance

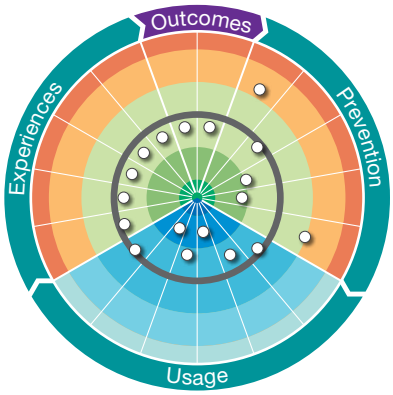
South Eastern Sydney



South Western Melbourne

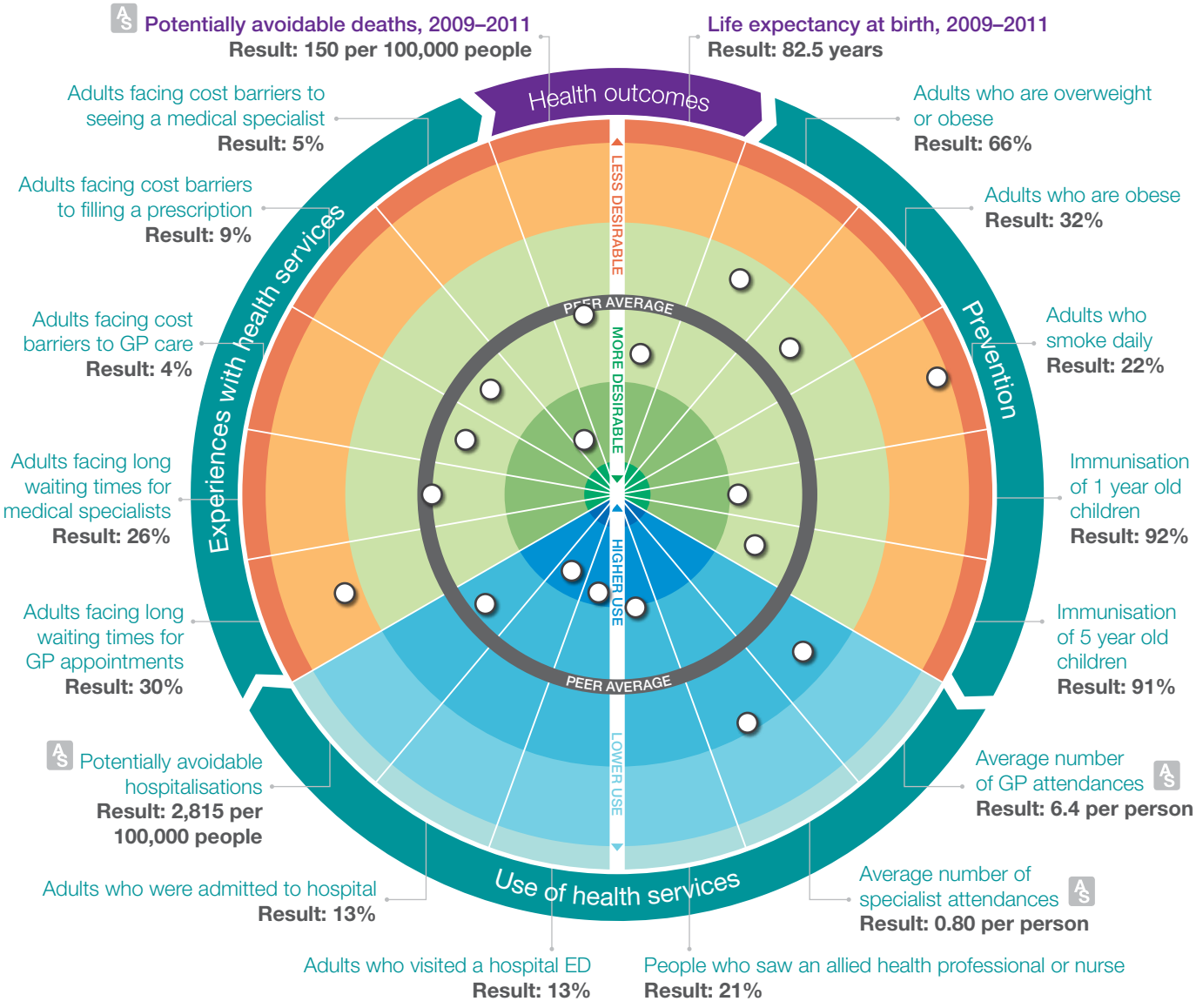


Sthn Adelaide-Fleurieu-Kangaroo Is.



Macedon Ranges & NW Melbourne

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 3 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **487,201**

Total land area: **3,275km²**

Indigenous population: **0.7%**

Population split: **50.1%** male, **49.9%** female

Age proportions:
24% (0–17 years)
66% (18–64 years)
10% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
44% (low)
35% (medium)
21% (high)

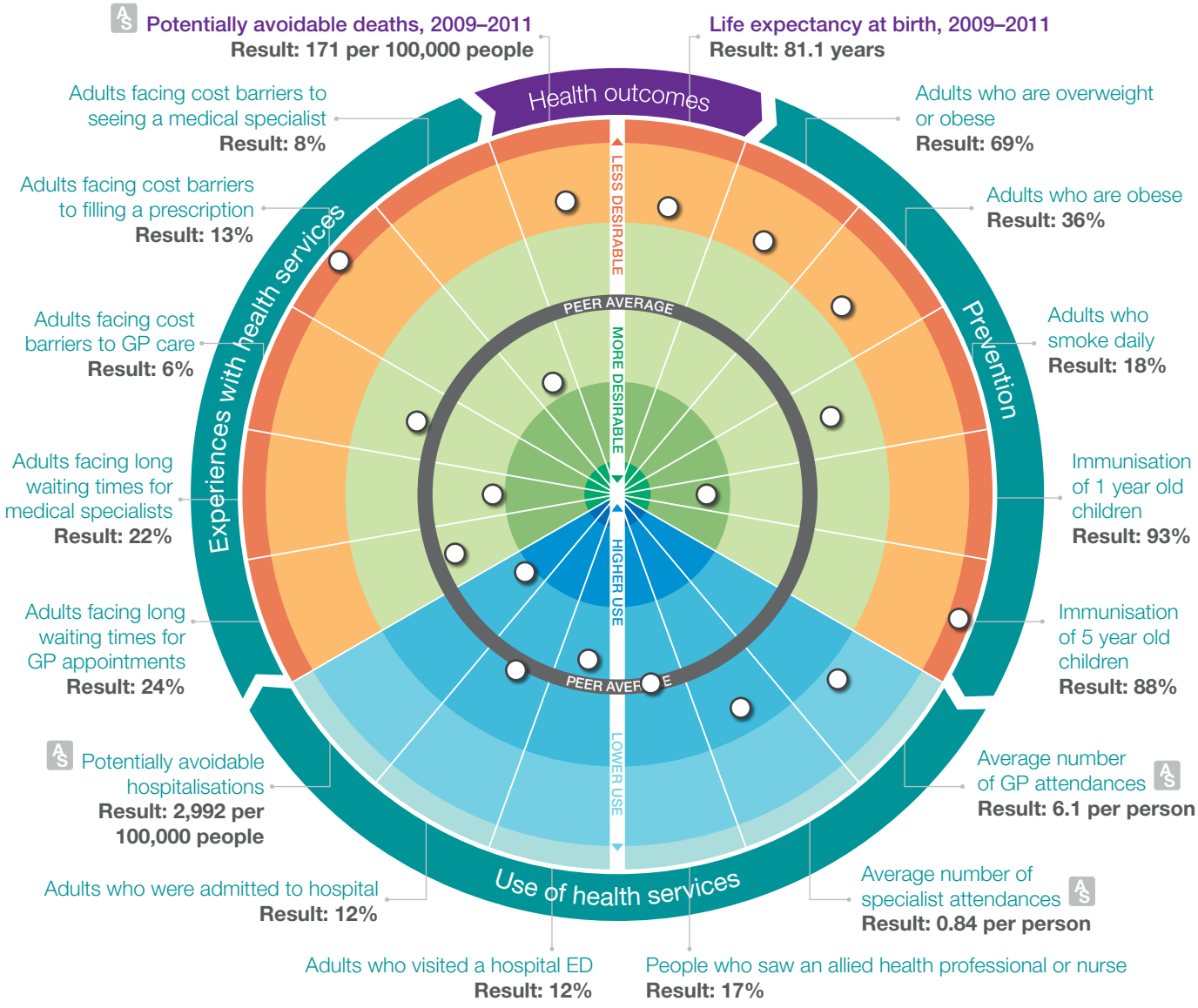
Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

Northern Adelaide

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 3 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **405,098**

Total land area: **1,605km²**

Indigenous population: **2.3%**

Population split: **49.7%** male, **50.3%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
63% (18–64 years)
14% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
55% (low)
33% (medium)
12% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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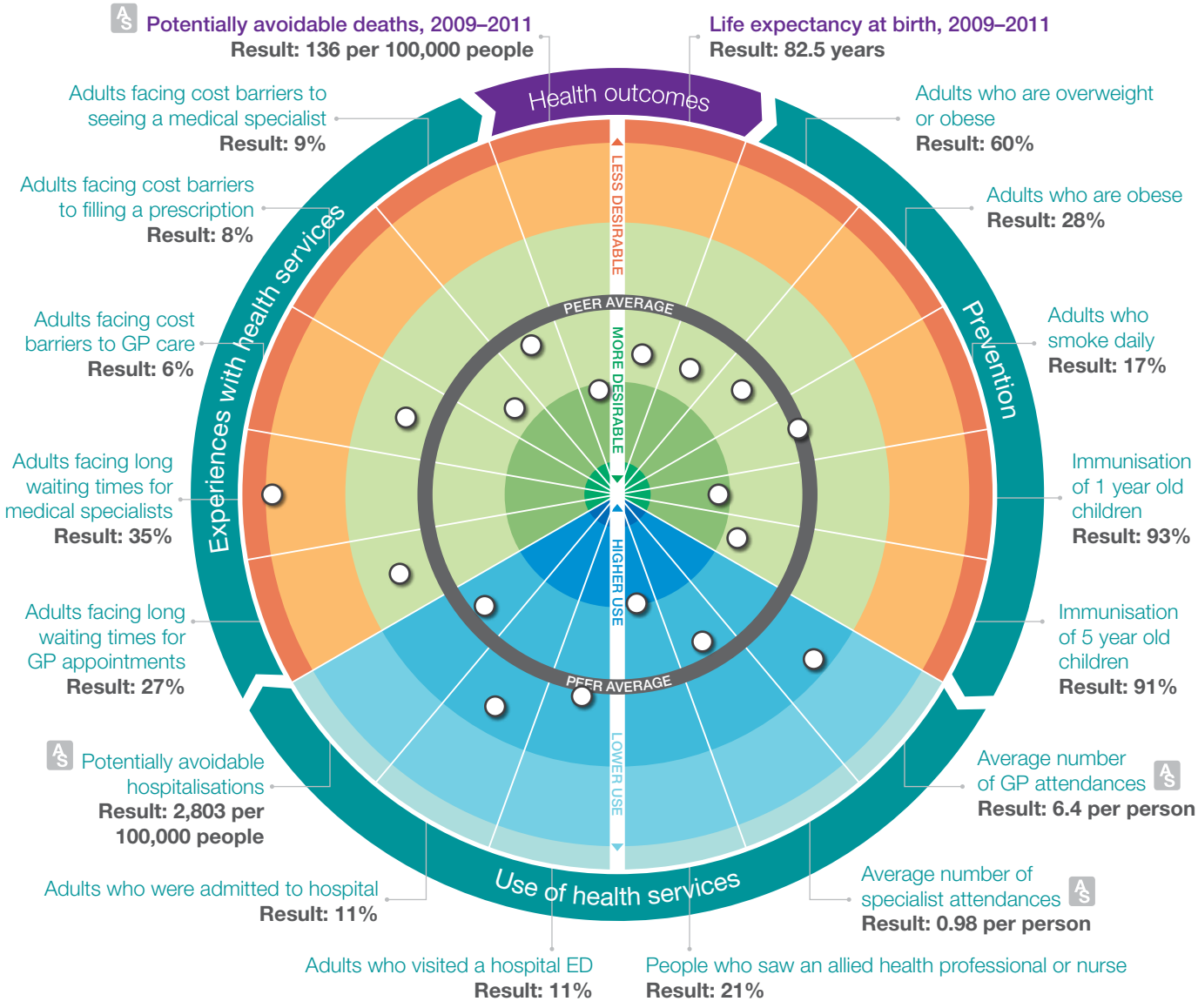
Northern Melbourne

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 3 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **641,239**

Total land area: **1,304km²**

Indigenous population: **0.8%**

Population split: **49.4%** male, **50.6%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
65% (18–64 years)
12% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
34% (low)
33% (medium)
33% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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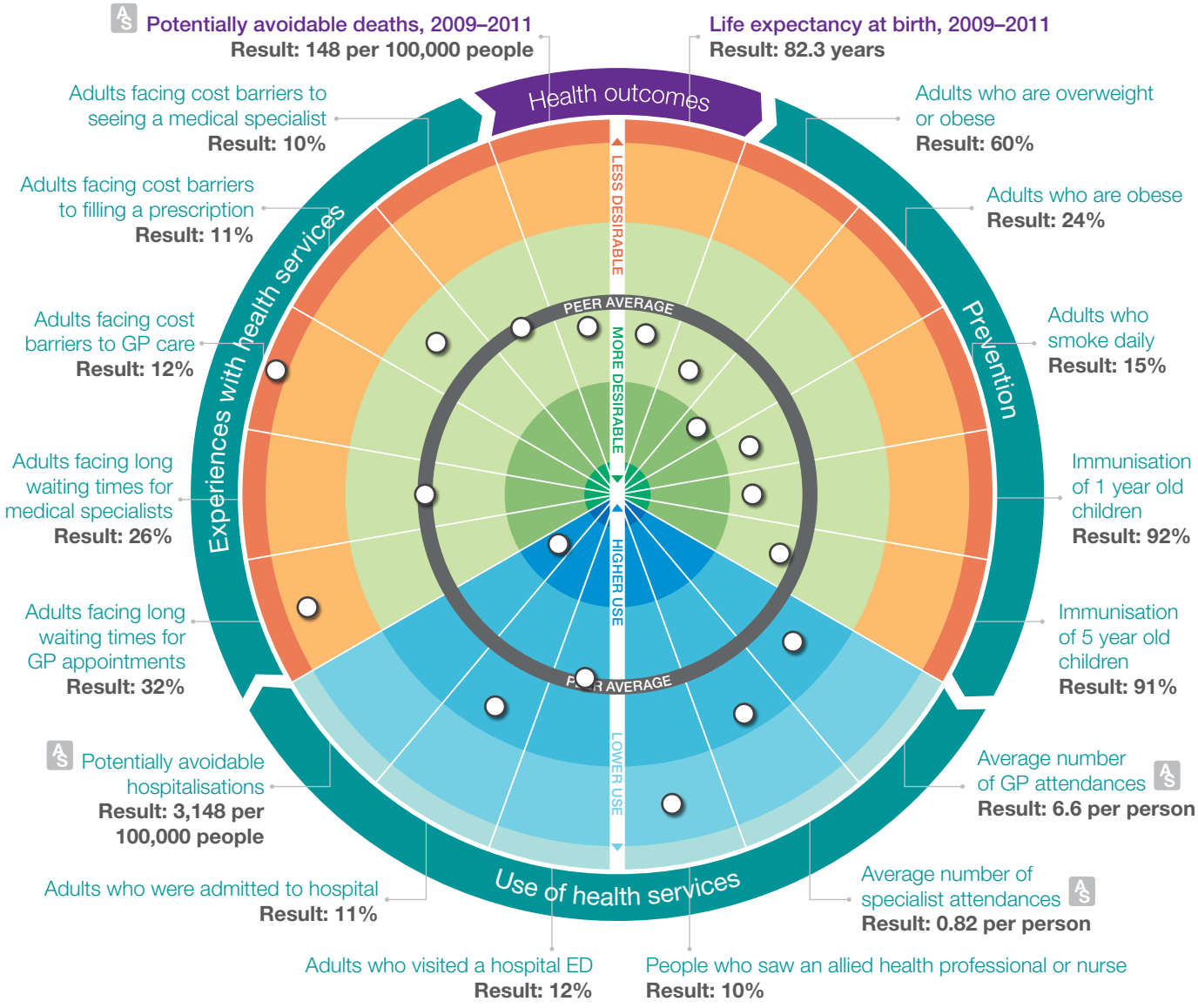
South Eastern Melbourne

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 3 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

- Total population: 492,655
- Total land area: 1,821 km²
- Indigenous population: 0.6%
- Population split: 50.1% male, 49.9% female
- Age proportions: 26% (0–17 years), 63% (18–64 years), 11% (65+ years)
- Socioeconomic status: 49% (low), 36% (medium), 15% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- AS Age standardised data
- NP Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
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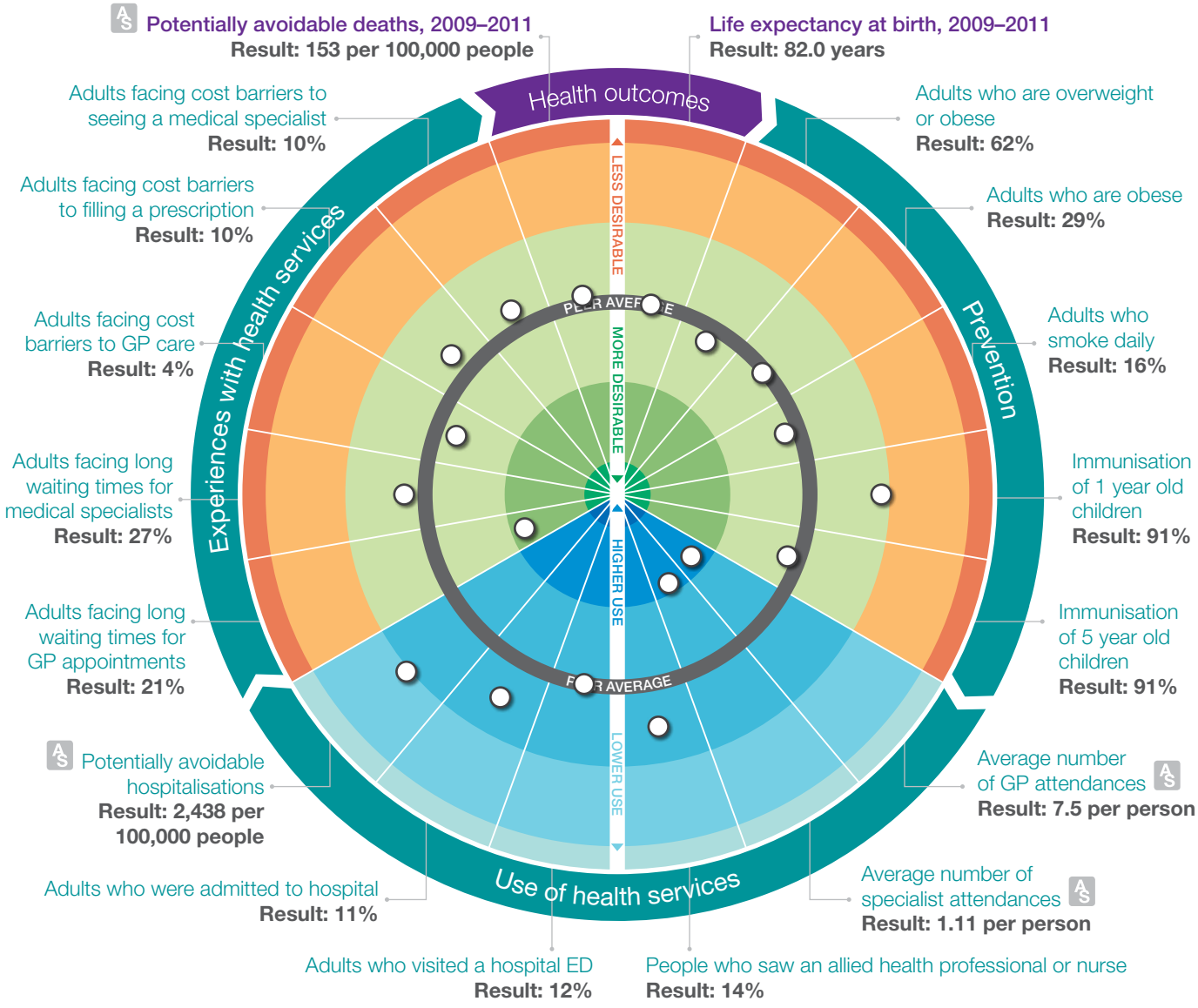
ML map reference: **104**

South Western Sydney

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 3 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **887,897**

Total land area: **6,241 km²**

Indigenous population: **1.8%**

Population split: **49.5%** male, **50.5%** female

Age proportions:
26% (0–17 years)
62% (18–64 years)
12% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
50% (low)
31% (medium)
19% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
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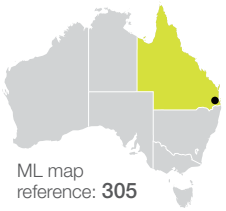
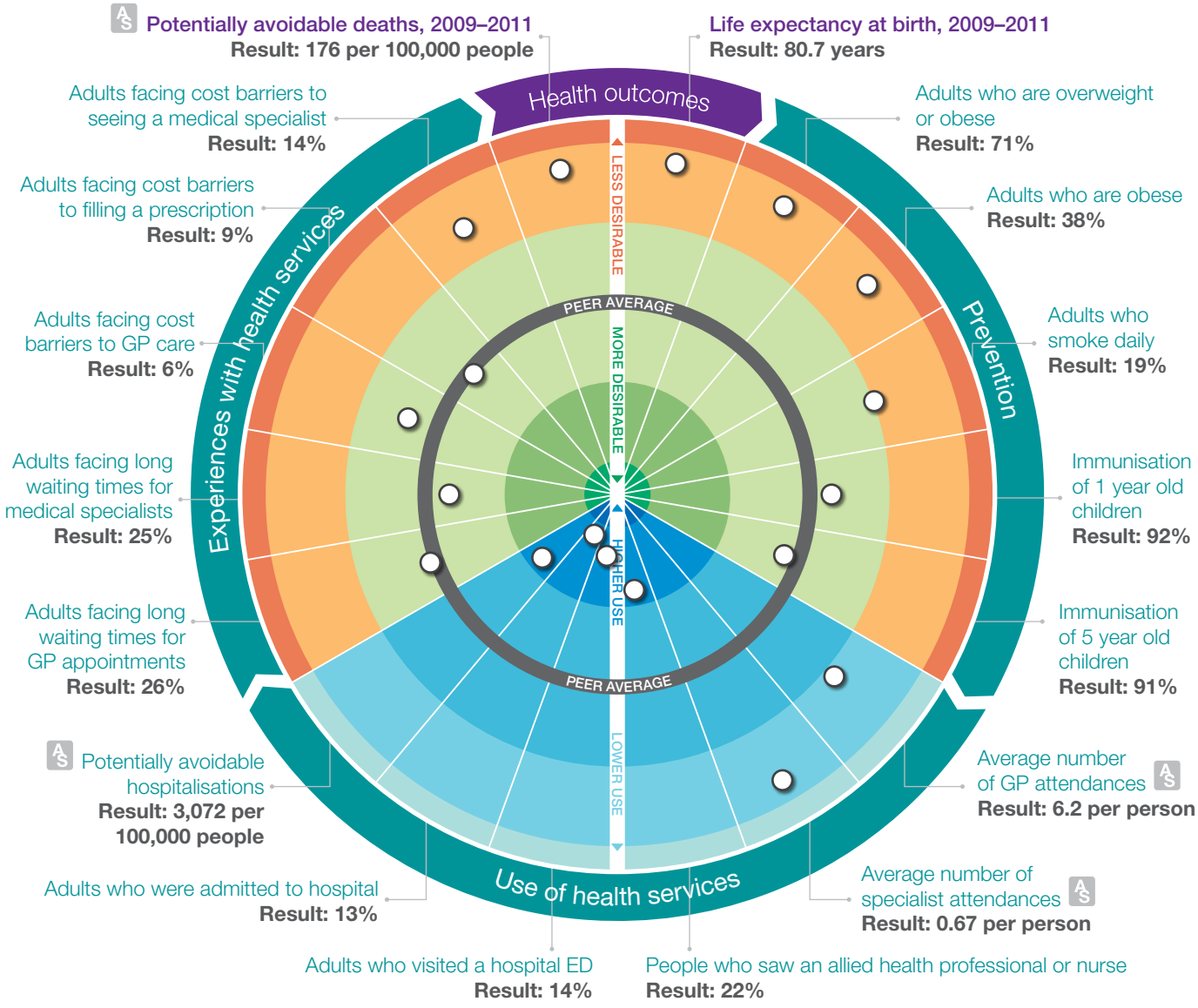


ML map reference: **305**

West Moreton-Oxley

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 3 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **370,222**

Total land area: **9,596km²**

Indigenous population: **3.6%**

Population split: **50.1%** male, **49.9%** female

Age proportions:
27% (0–17 years)
62% (18–64 years)
11% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
46% (low)
31% (medium)
23% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- AS Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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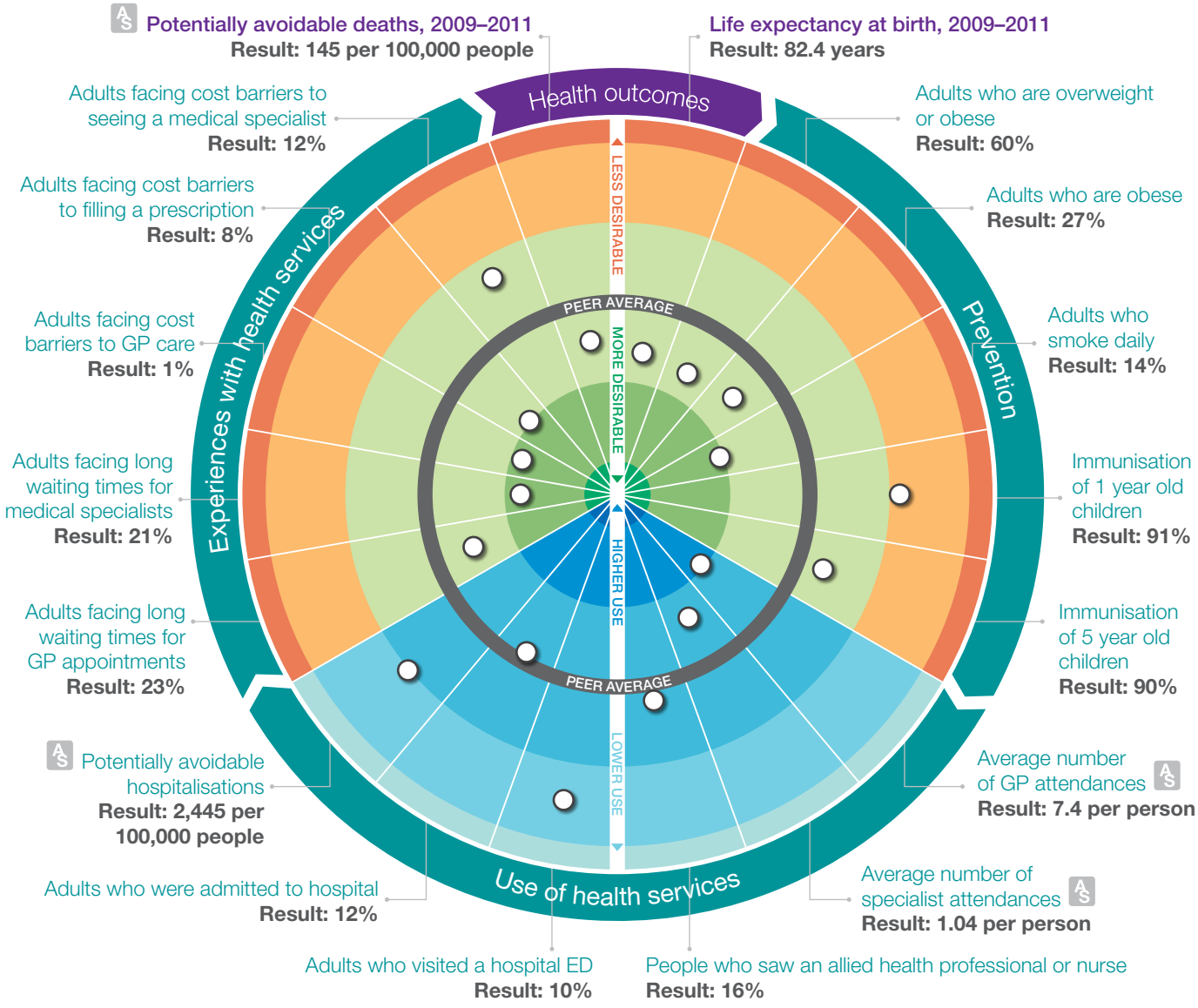
ML map reference: **105**

Western Sydney

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Metro 3 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **862,792**

Total land area: **775km²**

Indigenous population: **1.7%**

Population split: **50.2%** male, **49.8%** female

Age proportions:
25% (0–17 years)
64% (18–64 years)
11% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
35% (low)
29% (medium)
36% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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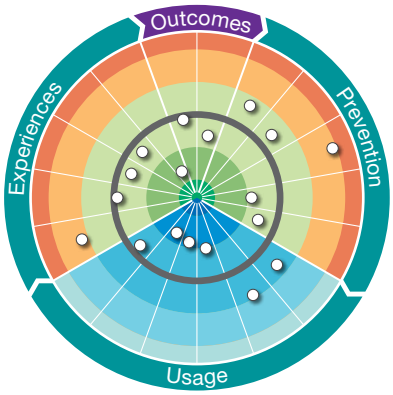
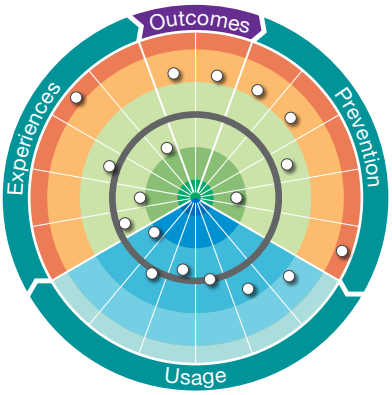
Metro 3 peer group overview

Comparison of Medicare Local catchments' results at a glance

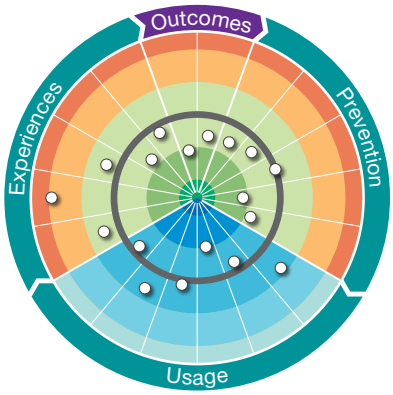
Macedon Ranges & NW Melbourne



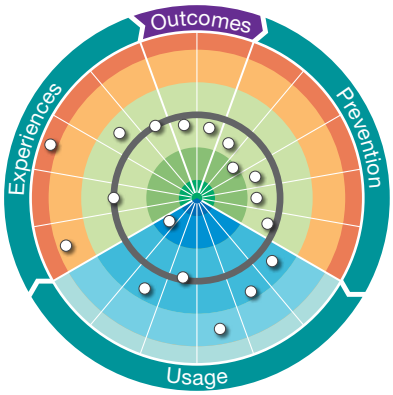
Northern Adelaide



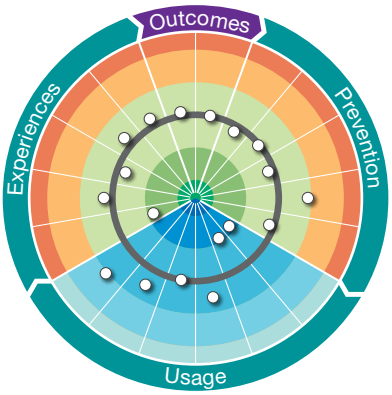
Northern Melbourne



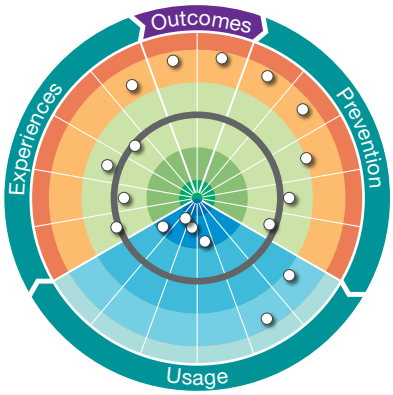
South Eastern Melbourne



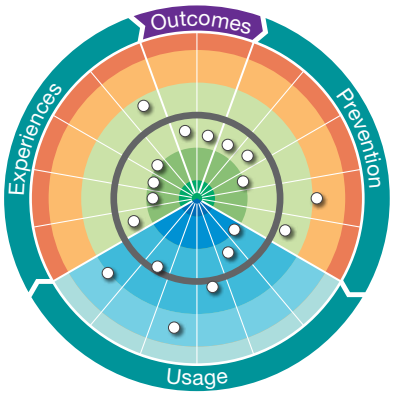
South Western Sydney



West Moreton-Oxley

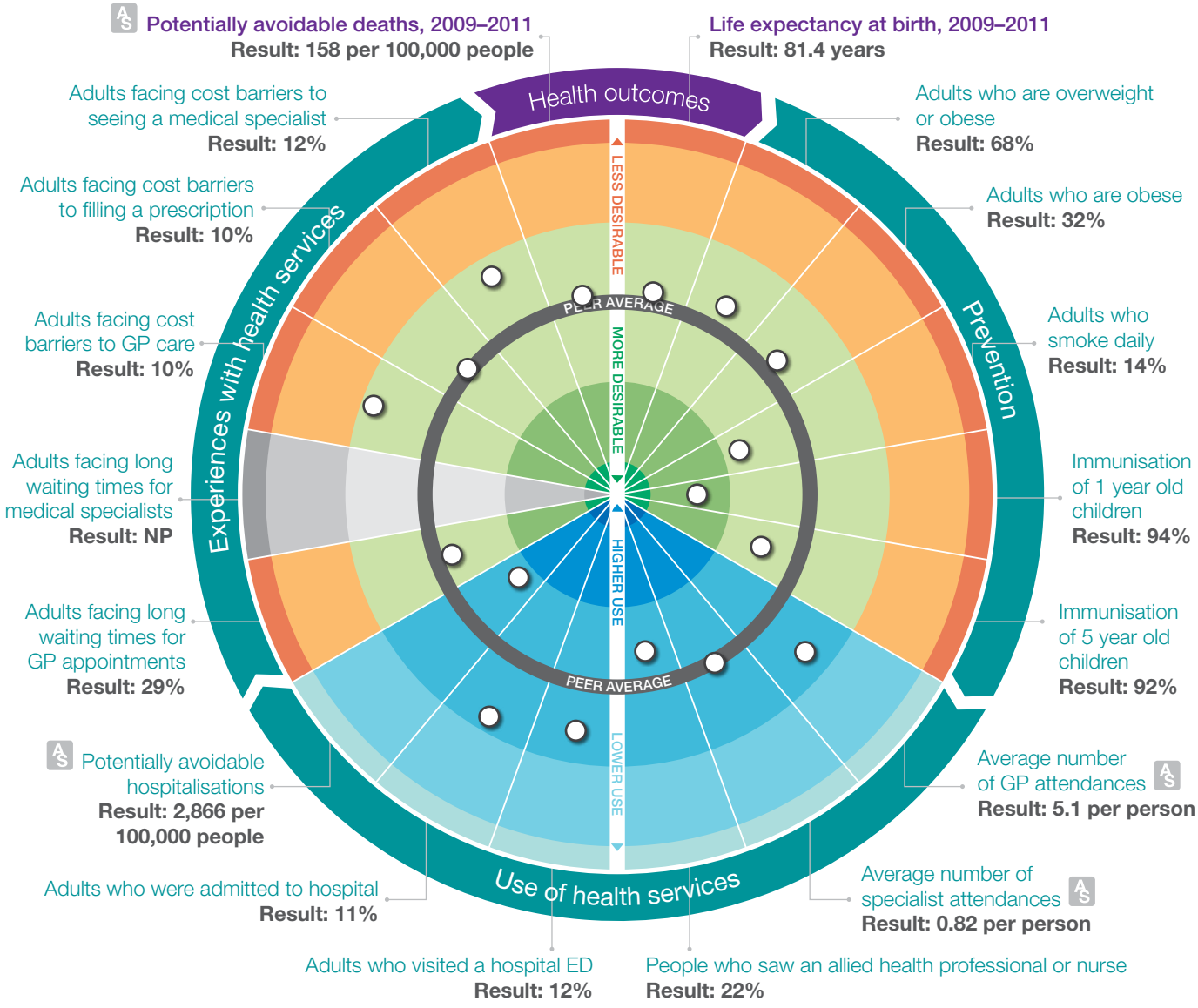


Western Sydney



Barwon

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **280,889**

Total land area: **7,913km²**

Indigenous population: **1.0%**

Population split: **49.5%** male, **50.5%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
60% (18–64 years)
17% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
32% (low)
46% (medium)
22% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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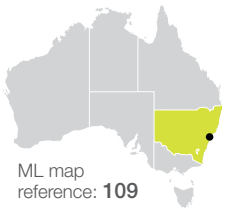
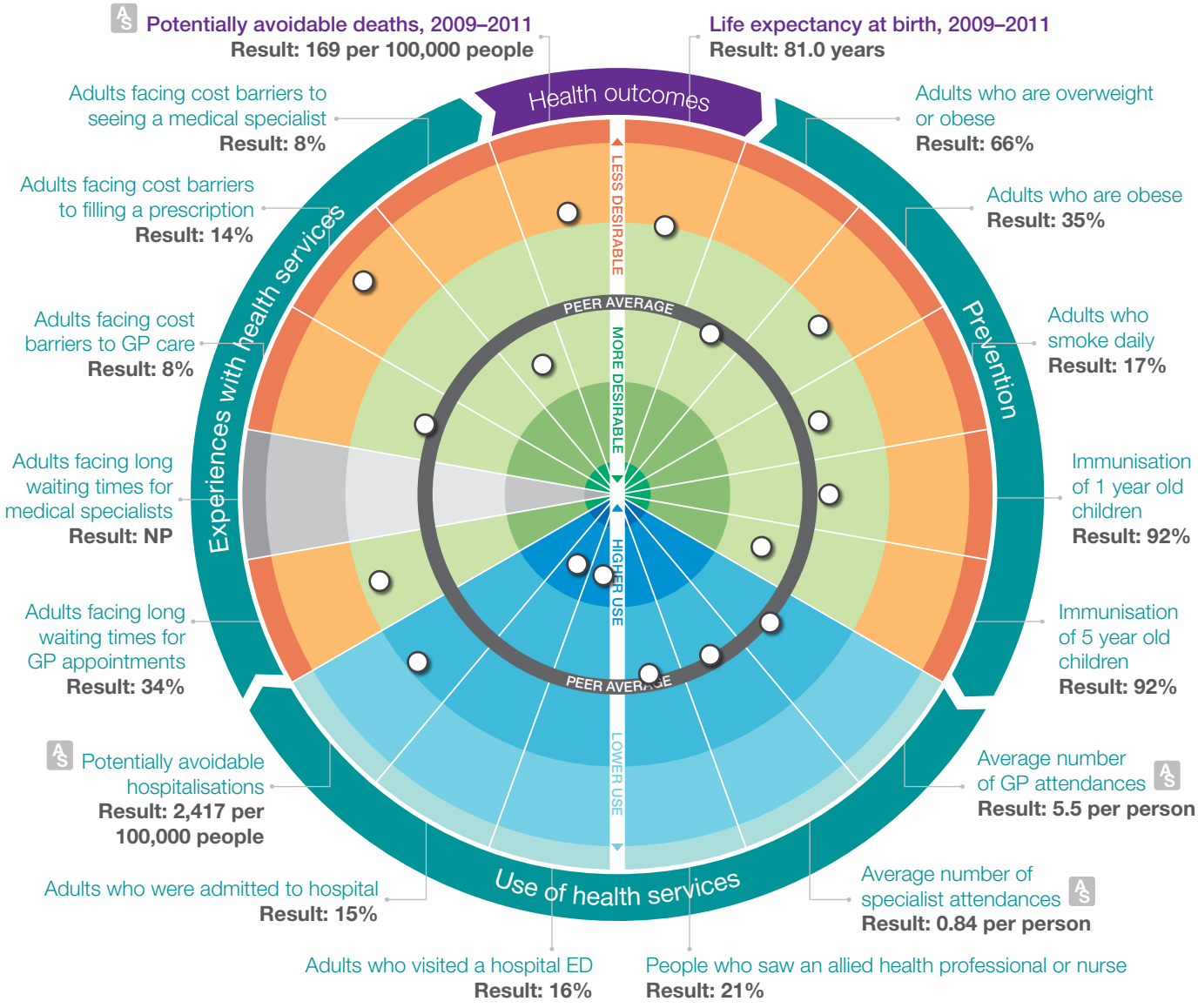


Central Coast NSW

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **325,295**

Total land area: **1,680km²**

Indigenous population: **3.4%**

Population split: **48.6%** male, **51.4%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
58% (18–64 years)
19% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
46% (low)
32% (medium)
22% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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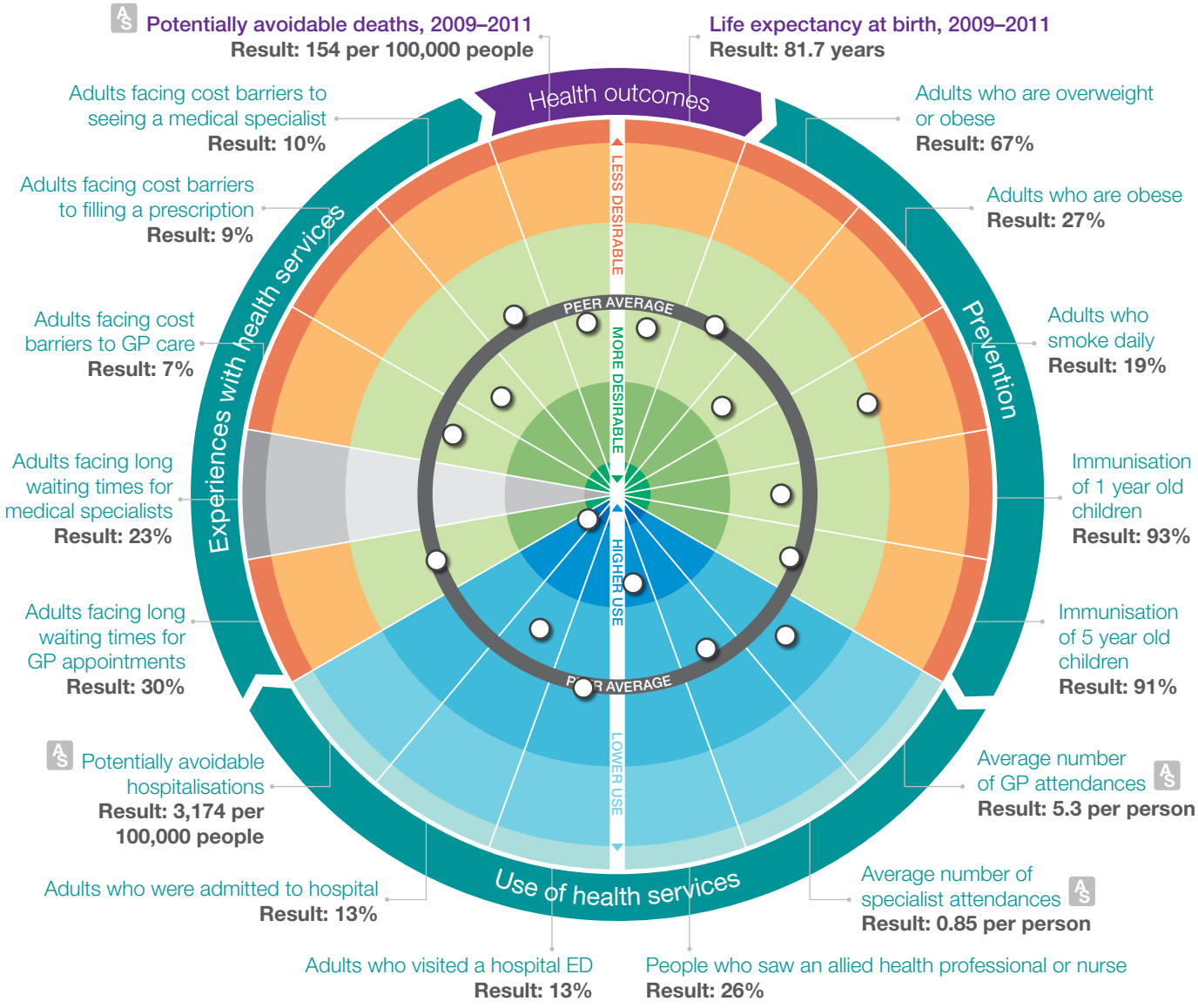
Frankston-Mornington Peninsula

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **282,319**

Total land area: **854km²**

Indigenous population: **0.9%**

Population split: **48.8%** male, **51.2%** female

Age proportions:
22% (0–17 years)
60% (18–64 years)
18% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
34% (low)
37% (medium)
29% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
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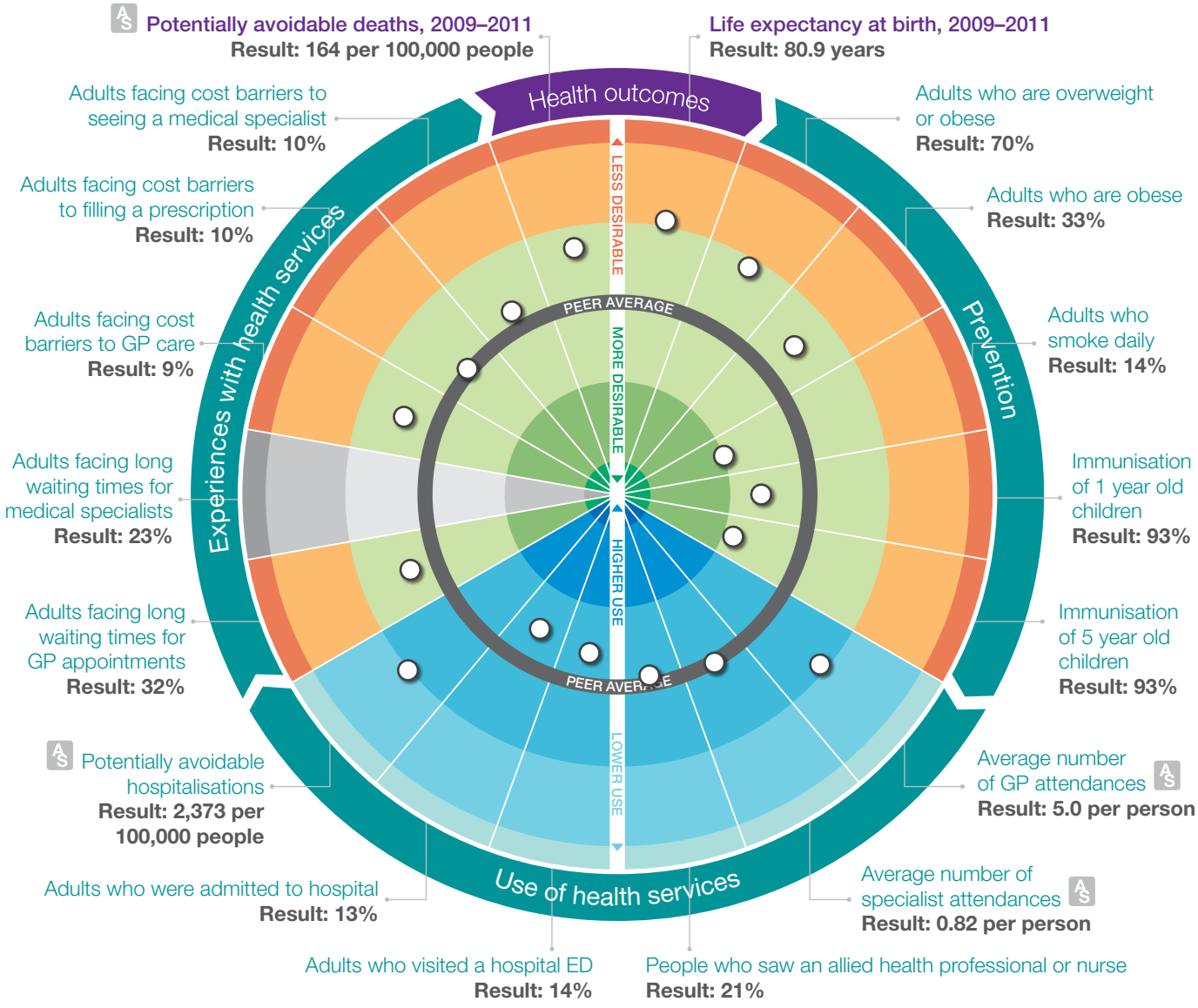
ML map reference: **111**

Hunter

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **701,691**

Total land area: **32,747km²**

Indigenous population: **4.0%**

Population split: **49.8%** male, **50.2%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
59% (18–64 years)
18% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
46% (low)
35% (medium)
19% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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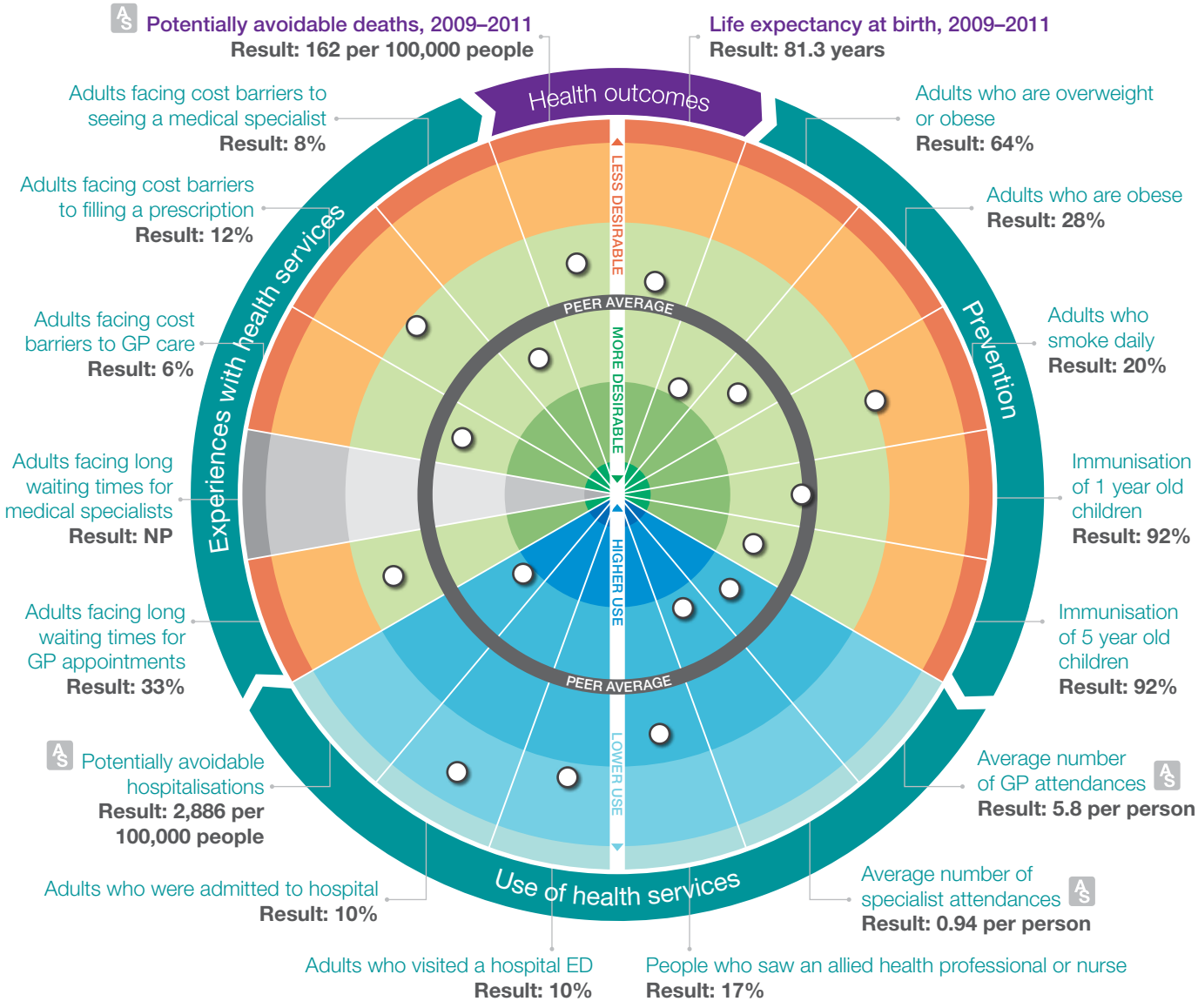
Illawarra-Shoalhaven

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **387,945**

Total land area: **5,687km²**

Indigenous population: **3.4%**

Population split: **49.8%** male, **50.2%** female

Age proportions:
22% (0–17 years)
60% (18–64 years)
18% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
45% (low)
32% (medium)
23% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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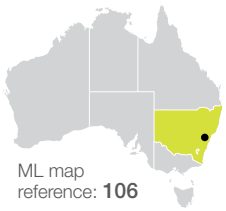
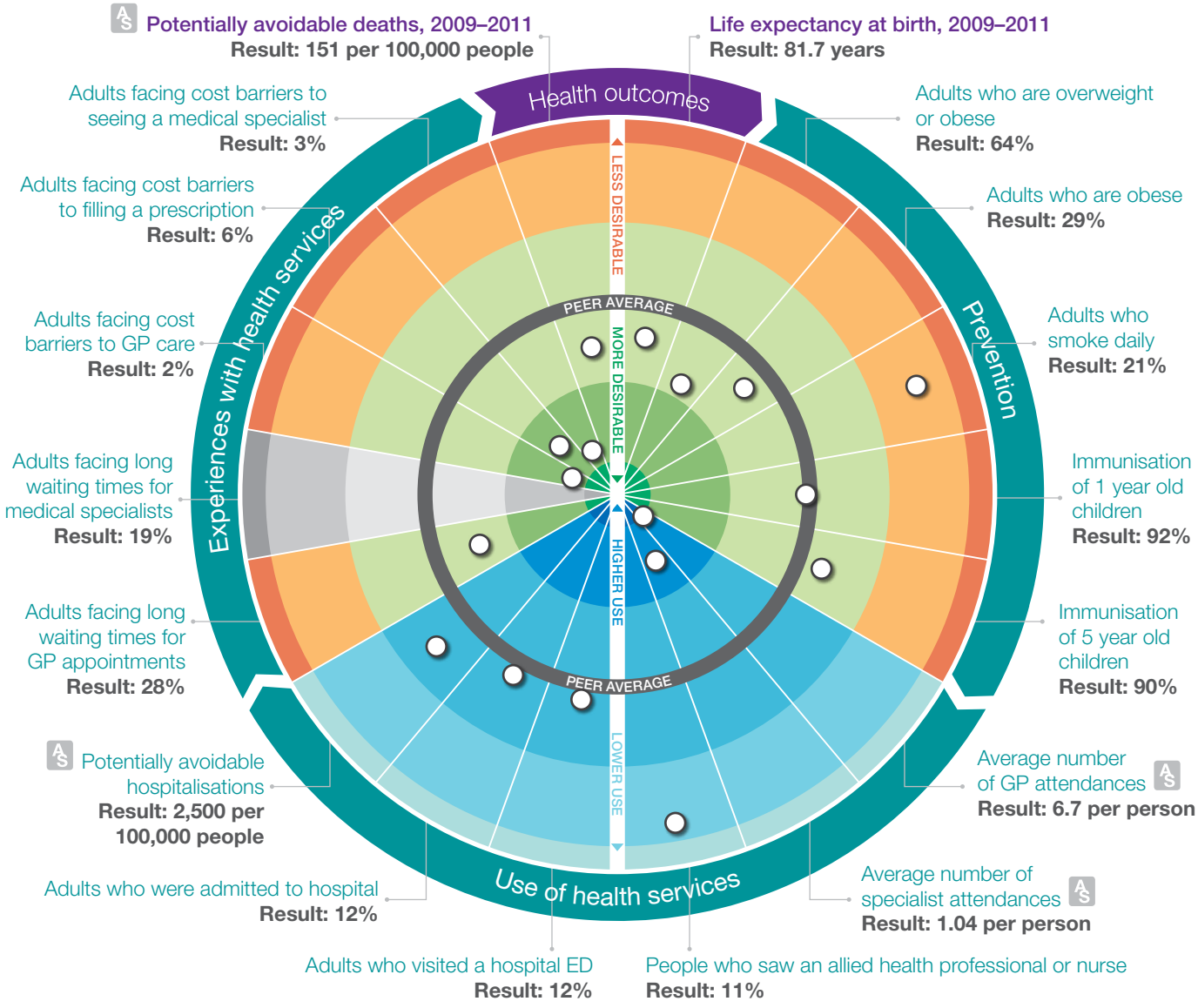


ML map reference: **106**

Nepean-Blue Mountains

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **351,237**

Total land area: **9,122km²**

Indigenous population: **3.2%**

Population split: **49.7%** male, **50.3%** female

Age proportions:
25% (0–17 years)
63% (18–64 years)
12% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
26% (low)
47% (medium)
27% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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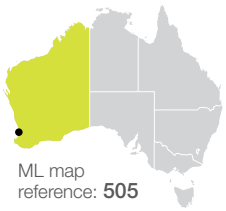
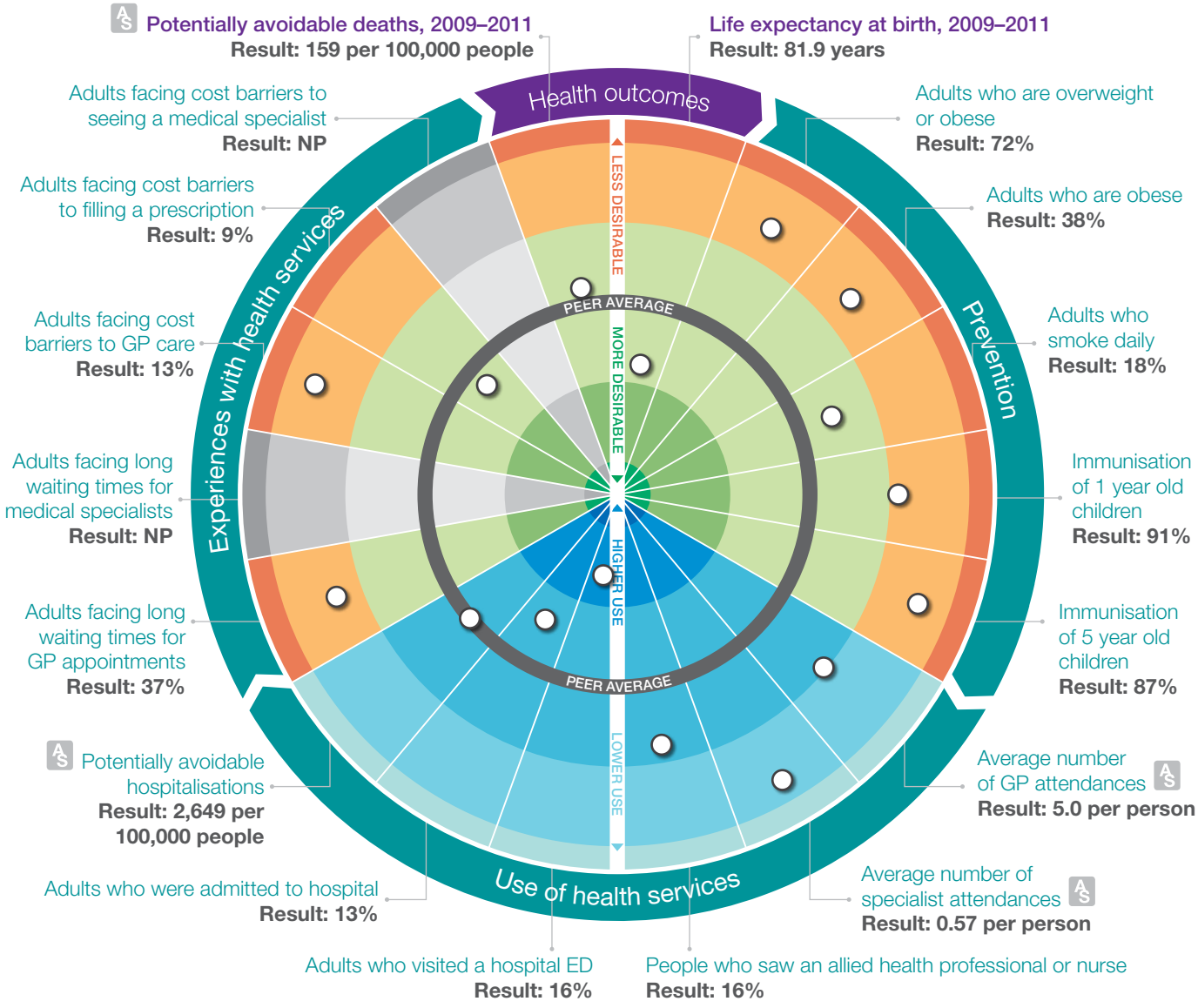


ML map reference: **505**

Perth South Coastal

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **243,058**

Total land area: **3,093km²**

Indigenous population: **2.5%**

Population split: **49.8%** male, **50.2%** female

Age proportions:
25% (0–17 years)
60% (18–64 years)
15% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
40% (low)
37% (medium)
23% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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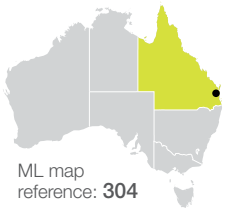
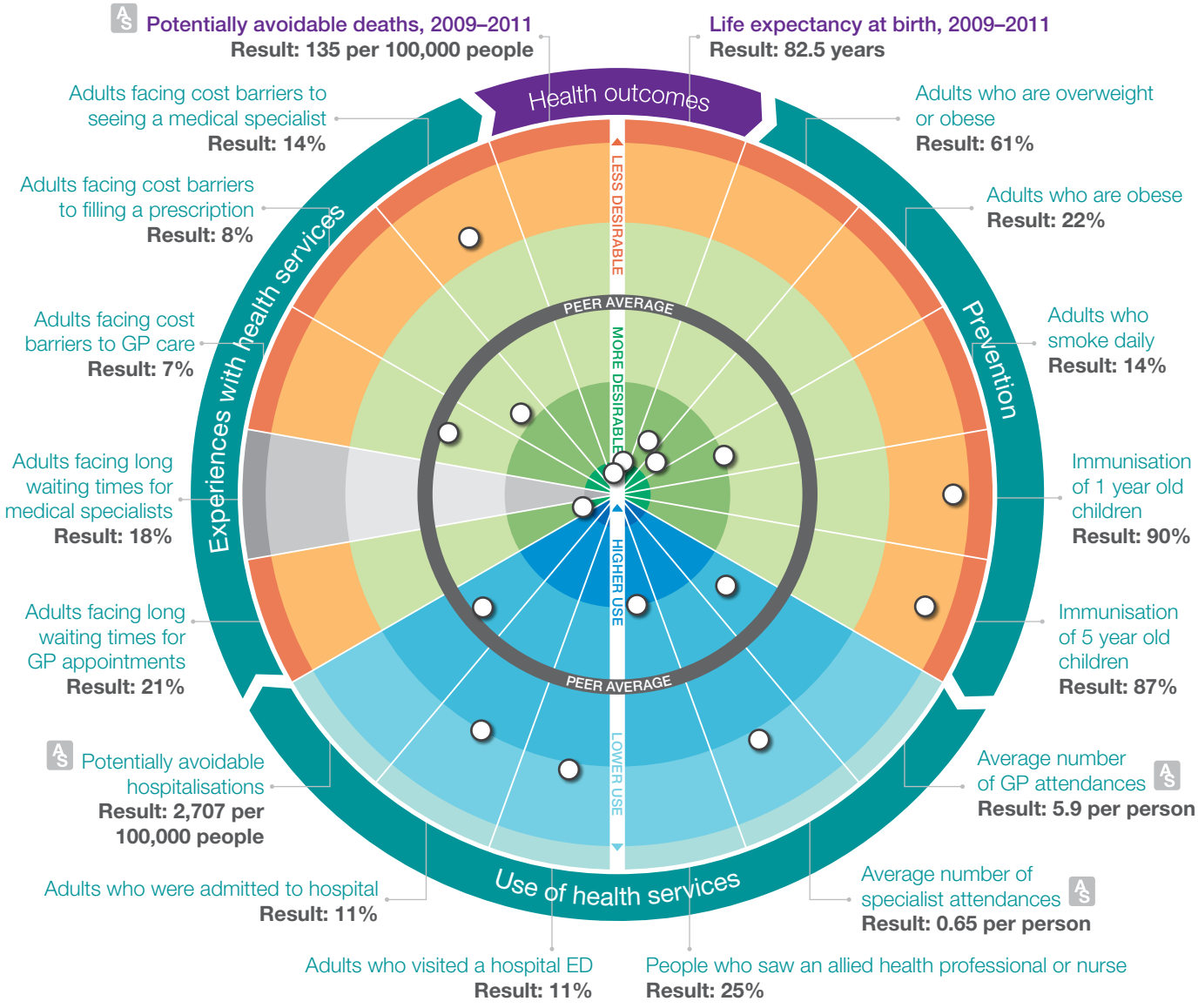


ML map reference: **304**

Sunshine Coast

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **371,796**

Total land area: **9,968km²**

Indigenous population: **1.9%**

Population split: **48.9%** male, **51.1%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
58% (18–64 years)
19% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
35% (low)
46% (medium)
19% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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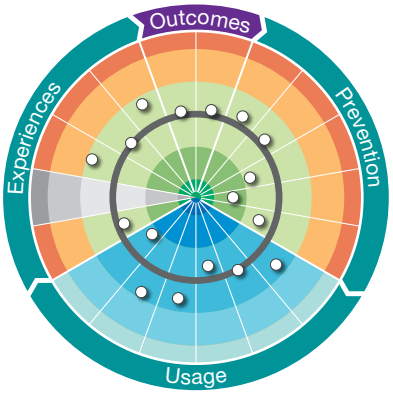
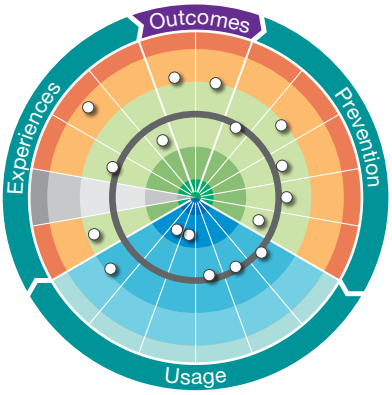
Regional 1 peer group overview

Comparison of Medicare Local catchments' results at a glance

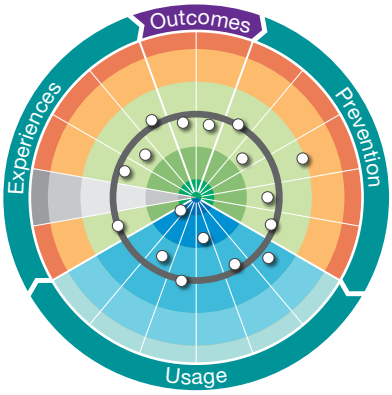
Barwon



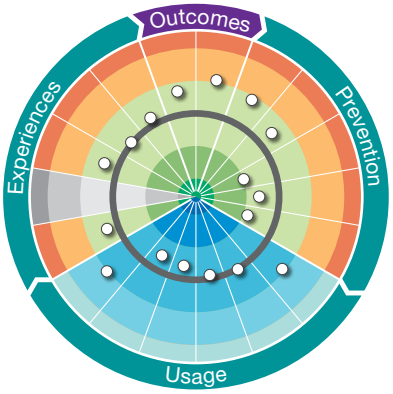
Central Coast NSW



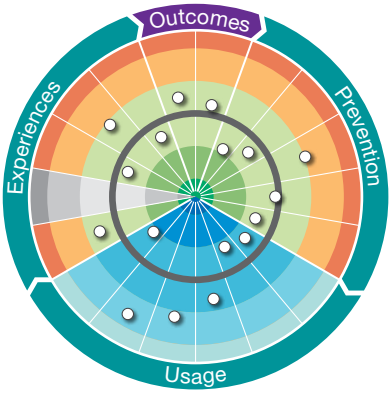
Frankston-Mornington Peninsula



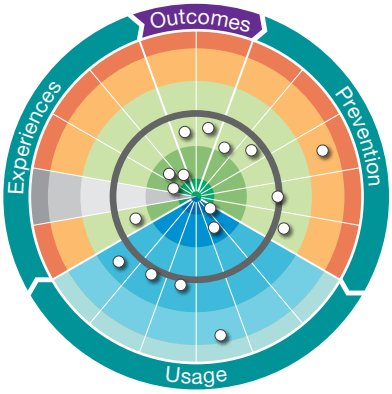
Hunter



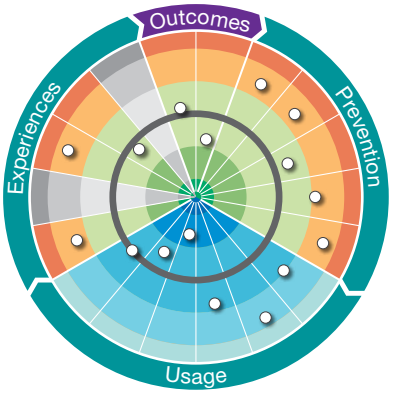
Illawarra-Shoalhaven



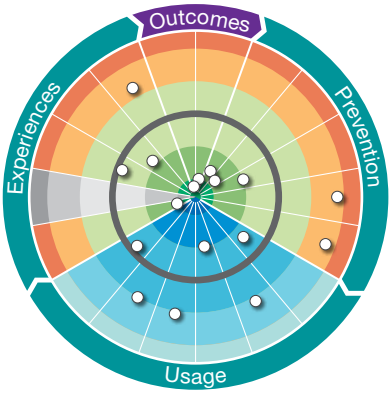
Nepean-Blue Mountains



Perth South Coastal

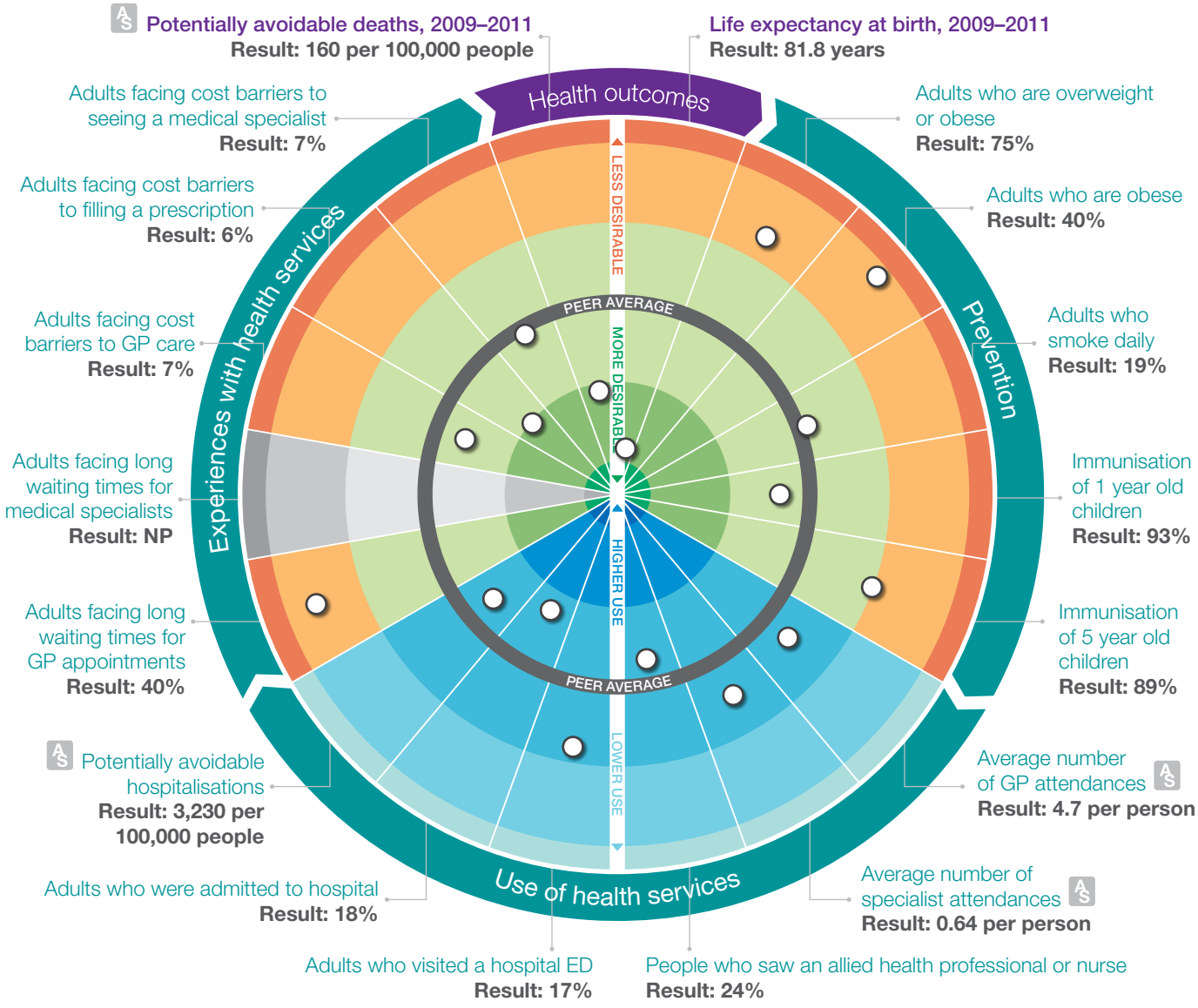


Sunshine Coast



Country South SA

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **133,739**

Total land area: **69,522km²**

Indigenous population: **3.2%**

Population split: **50.8%** male, **49.2%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
60% (18–64 years)
17% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
65% (low)
31% (medium)
4% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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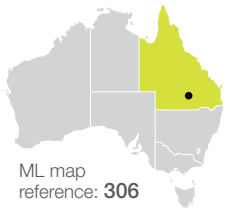
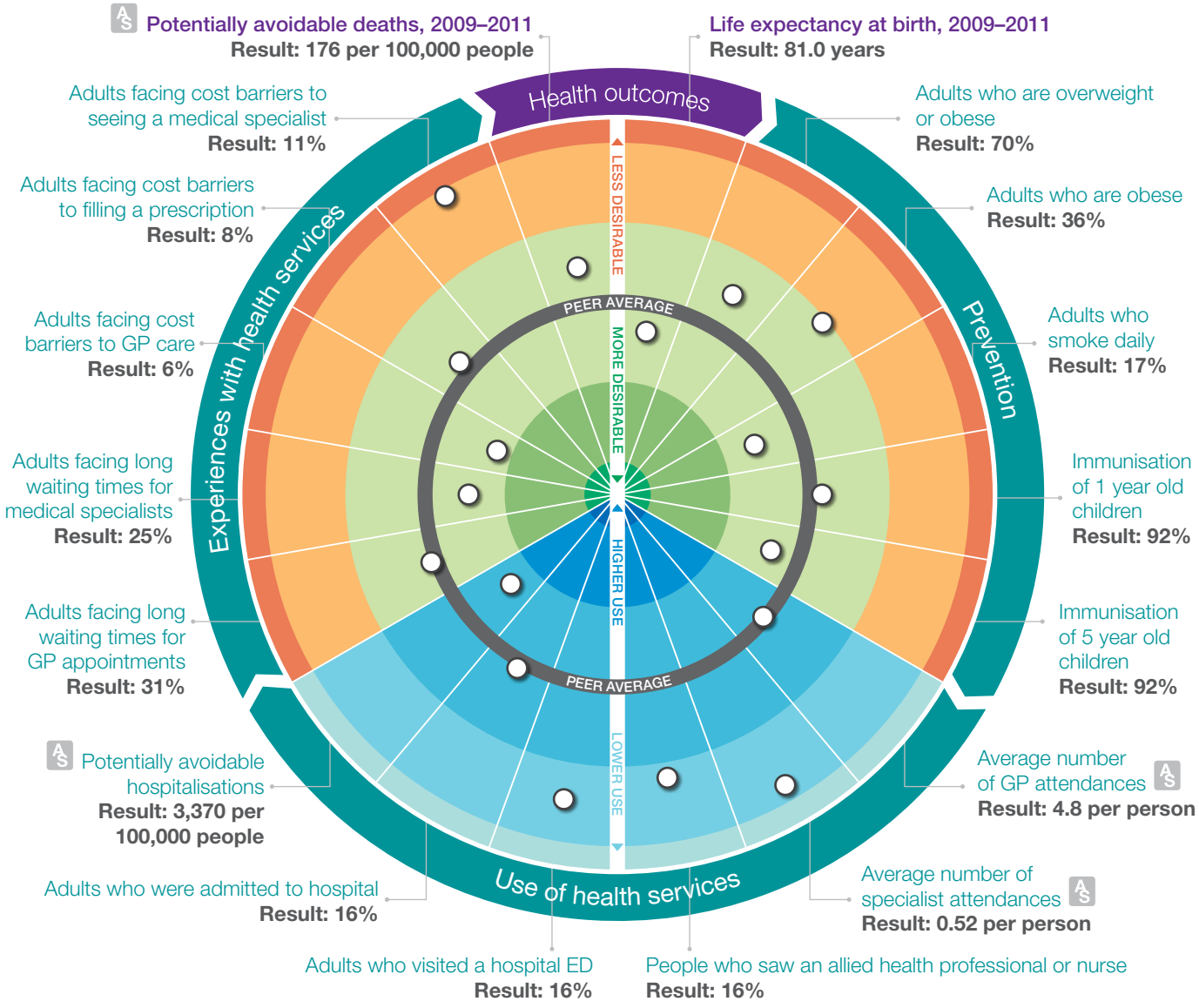


ML map reference: **306**

Darling Downs-SW Queensland

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **297,495**

Total land area: **407,815km²**

Indigenous population: **5.7%**

Population split: **49.7%** male, **50.3%** female

Age proportions:
26% (0–17 years)
58% (18–64 years)
16% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
50% (low)
37% (medium)
13% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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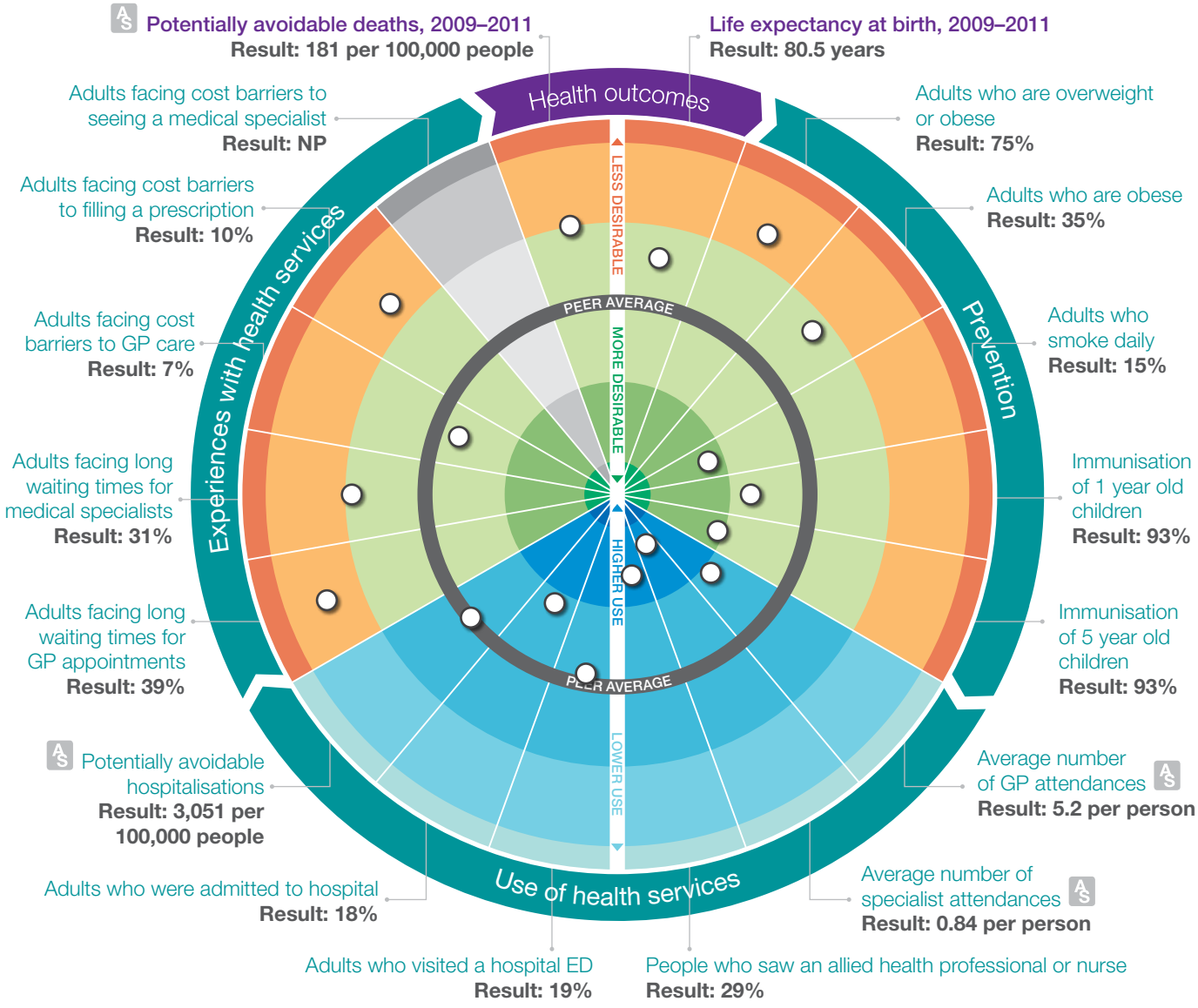
Gippsland

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

- Total population: **262,285**
- Total land area: **41,557km²**
- Indigenous population: **1.8%**
- Population split: **49.8%** male, **50.2%** female
- Age proportions: **23%** (0–17 years), **58%** (18–64 years), **19%** (65+ years)
- Socioeconomic status: **49%** (low), **42%** (medium), **9%** (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- AS Age standardised data
- NP Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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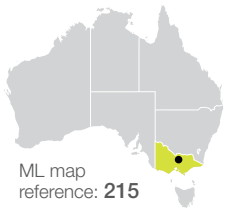
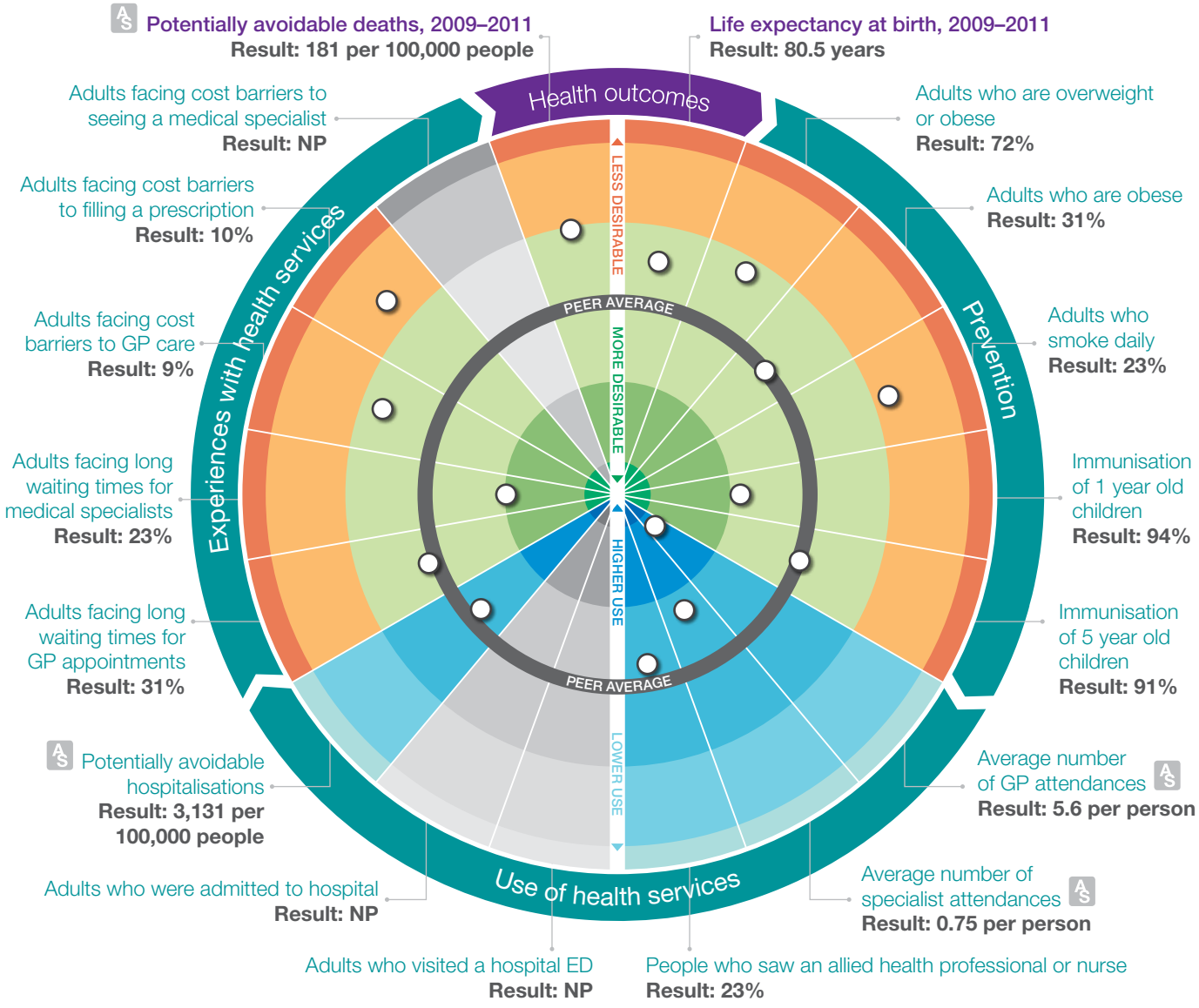


ML map reference: **215**

Goulburn Valley

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **150,357**

Total land area: **16,519km²**

Indigenous population: **2.6%**

Population split: **50.4%** male, **49.6%** female

Age proportions:
24% (0–17 years)
59% (18–64 years)
17% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
48% (low)
46% (medium)
6% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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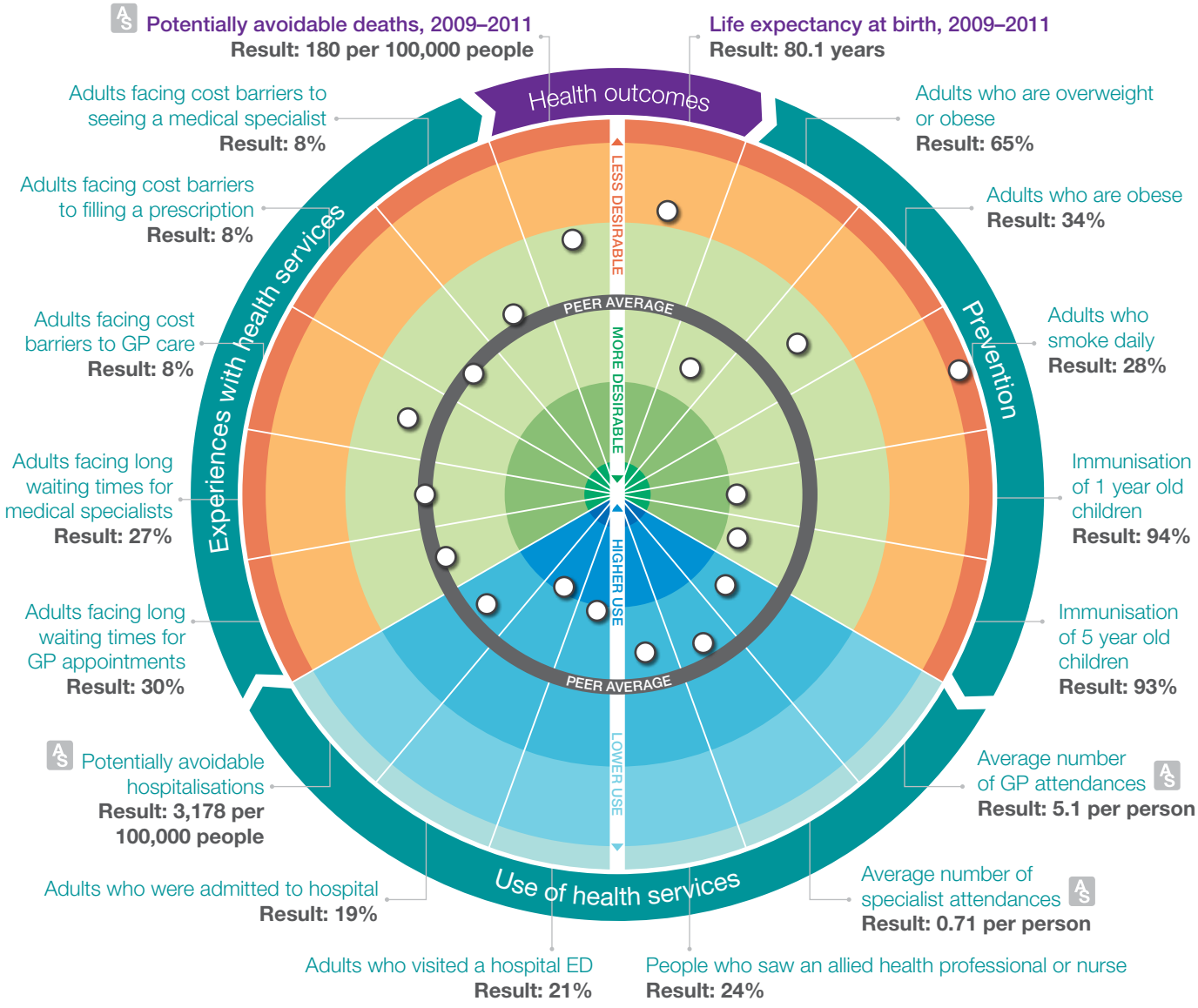
Grampians

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **209,628**

Total land area: **47,885km²**

Indigenous population: **1.4%**

Population split: **49.6%** male, **50.4%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
59% (18–64 years)
18% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
53% (low)
36% (medium)
11% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- AS Age standardised data
- NP Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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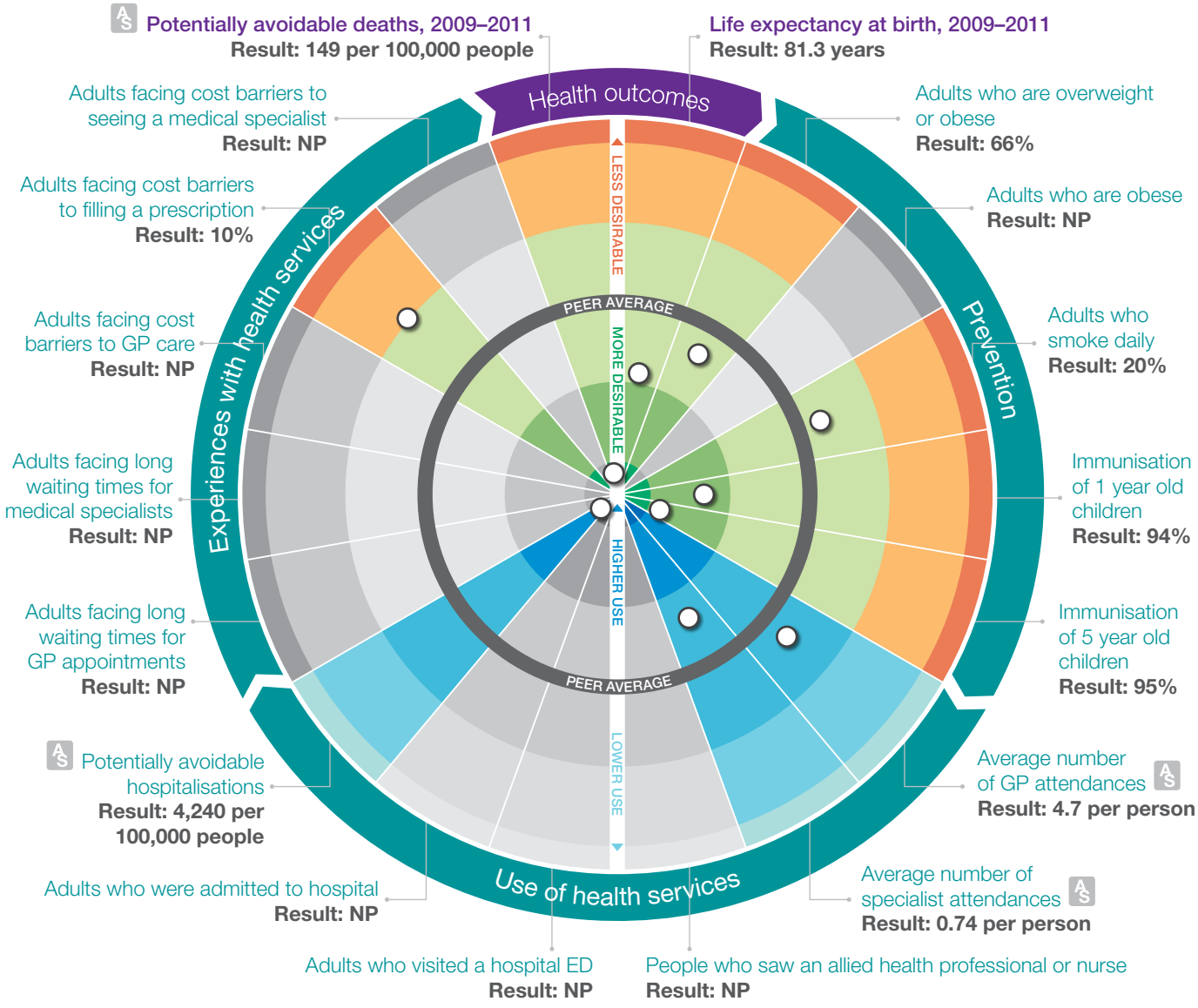
ML map reference: **212**

Great South Coast

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **101,752**

Total land area: **22,885km²**

Indigenous population: **1.7%**

Population split: **49.9%** male, **50.1%** female

Age proportions:
24% (0–17 years)
58% (18–64 years)
18% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
41% (low)
48% (medium)
11% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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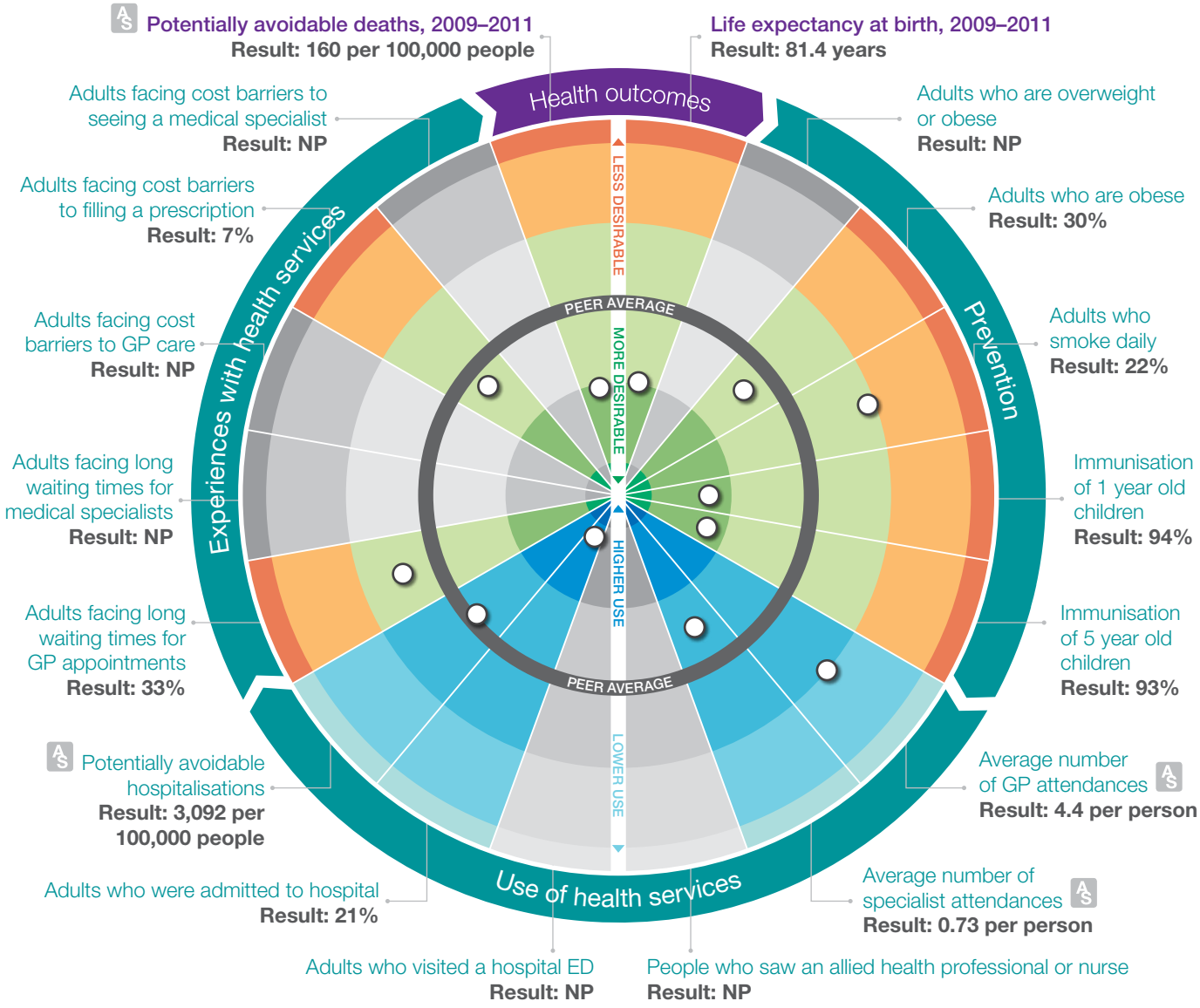
Hume

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **201,487**

Total land area: **39,200km²**

Indigenous population: **1.9%**

Population split: **49.7%** male, **50.3%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
59% (18–64 years)
18% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
45% (low)
39% (medium)
16% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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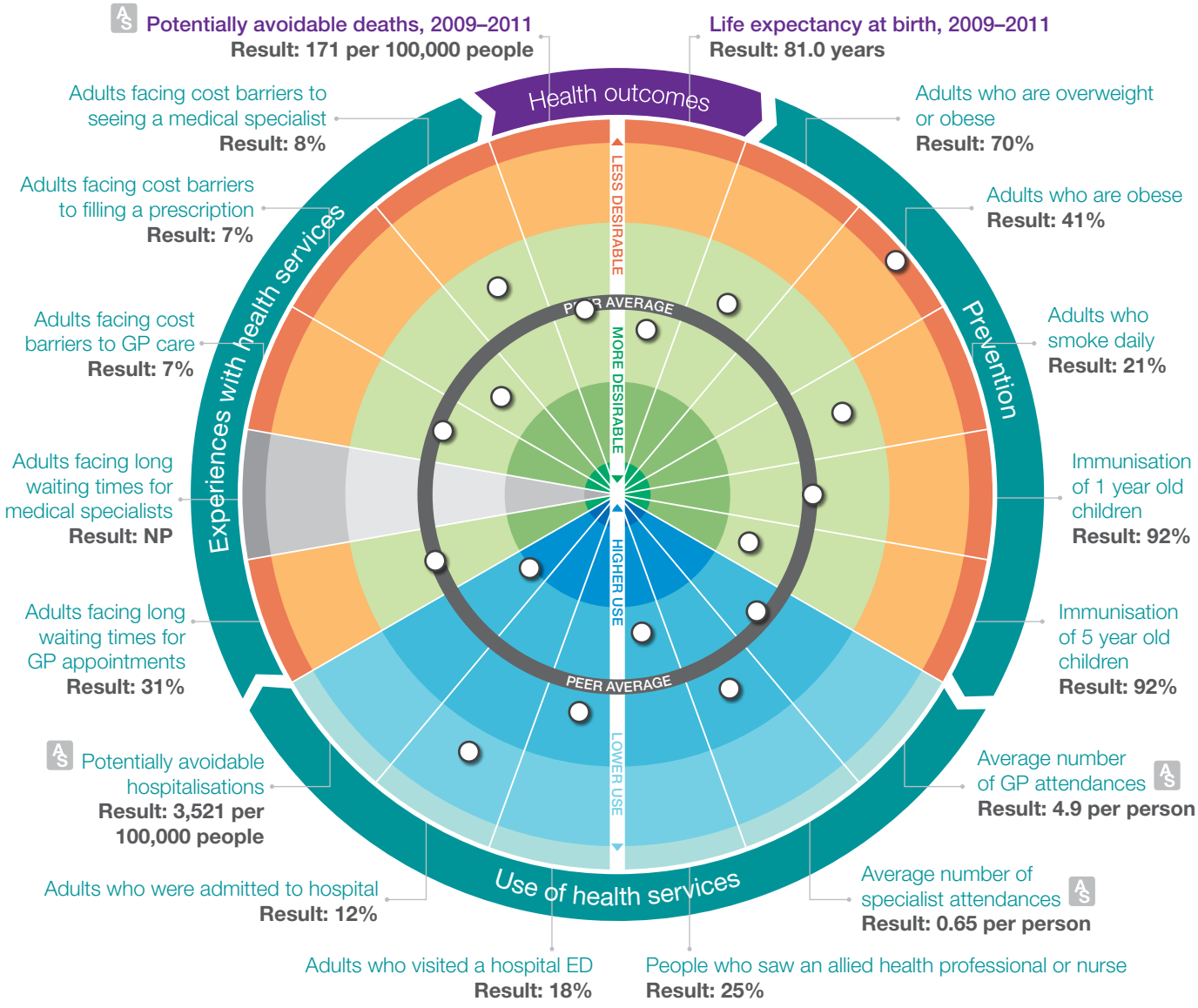
Loddon-Mallee-Murray

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **218,294**

Total land area: **49,202km²**

Indigenous population: **2.2%**

Population split: **49.8%** male, **50.2%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
58% (18–64 years)
19% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
52% (low)
40% (medium)
8% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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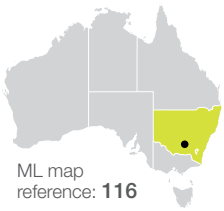
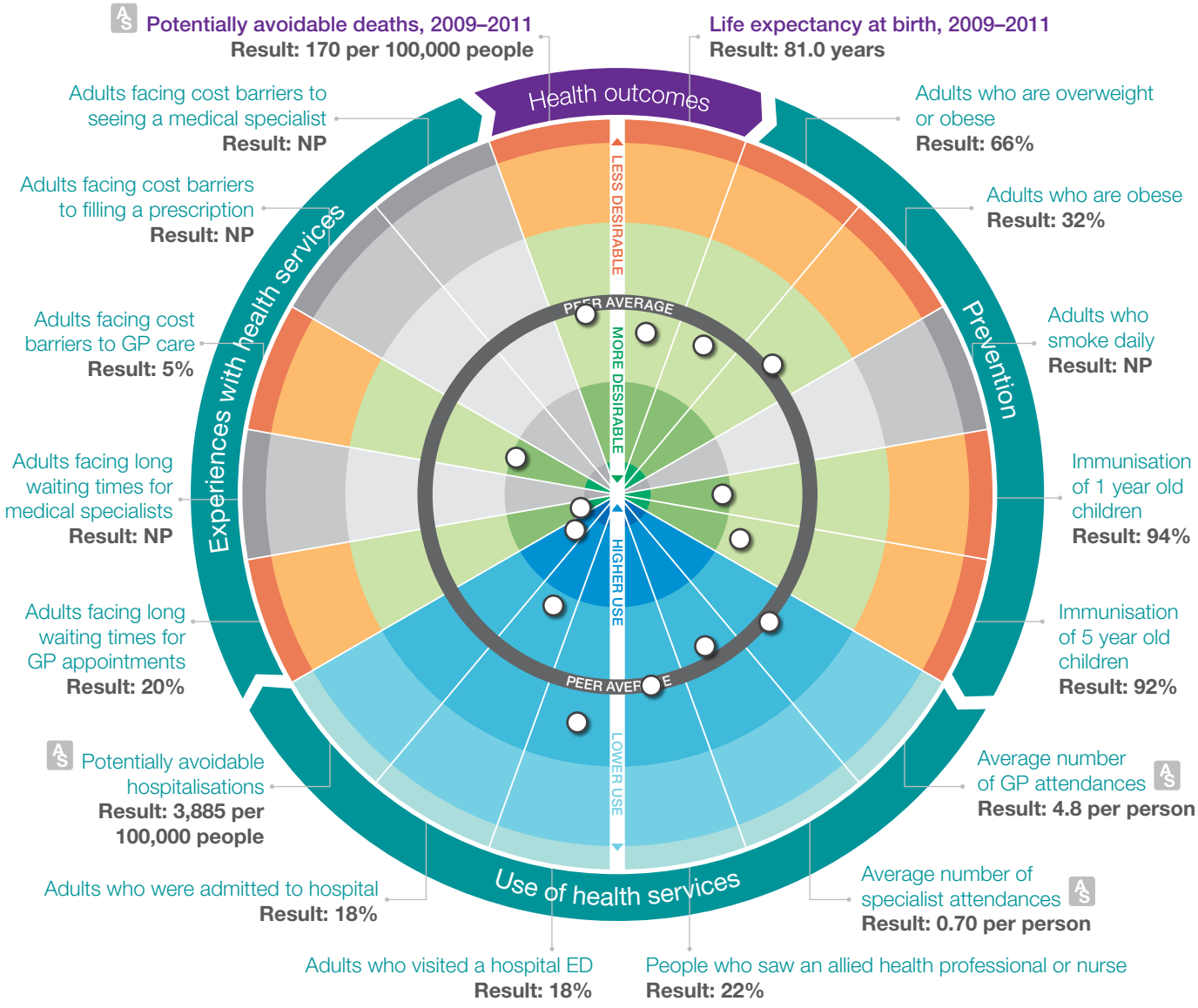


Murrumbidgee

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **185,895**

Total land area: **89,471km²**

Indigenous population: **5.4%**

Population split: **50.3%** male, **49.7%** female

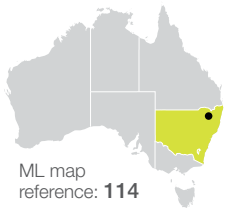
Age proportions:
25% (0–17 years)
59% (18–64 years)
16% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
49% (low)
37% (medium)
14% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

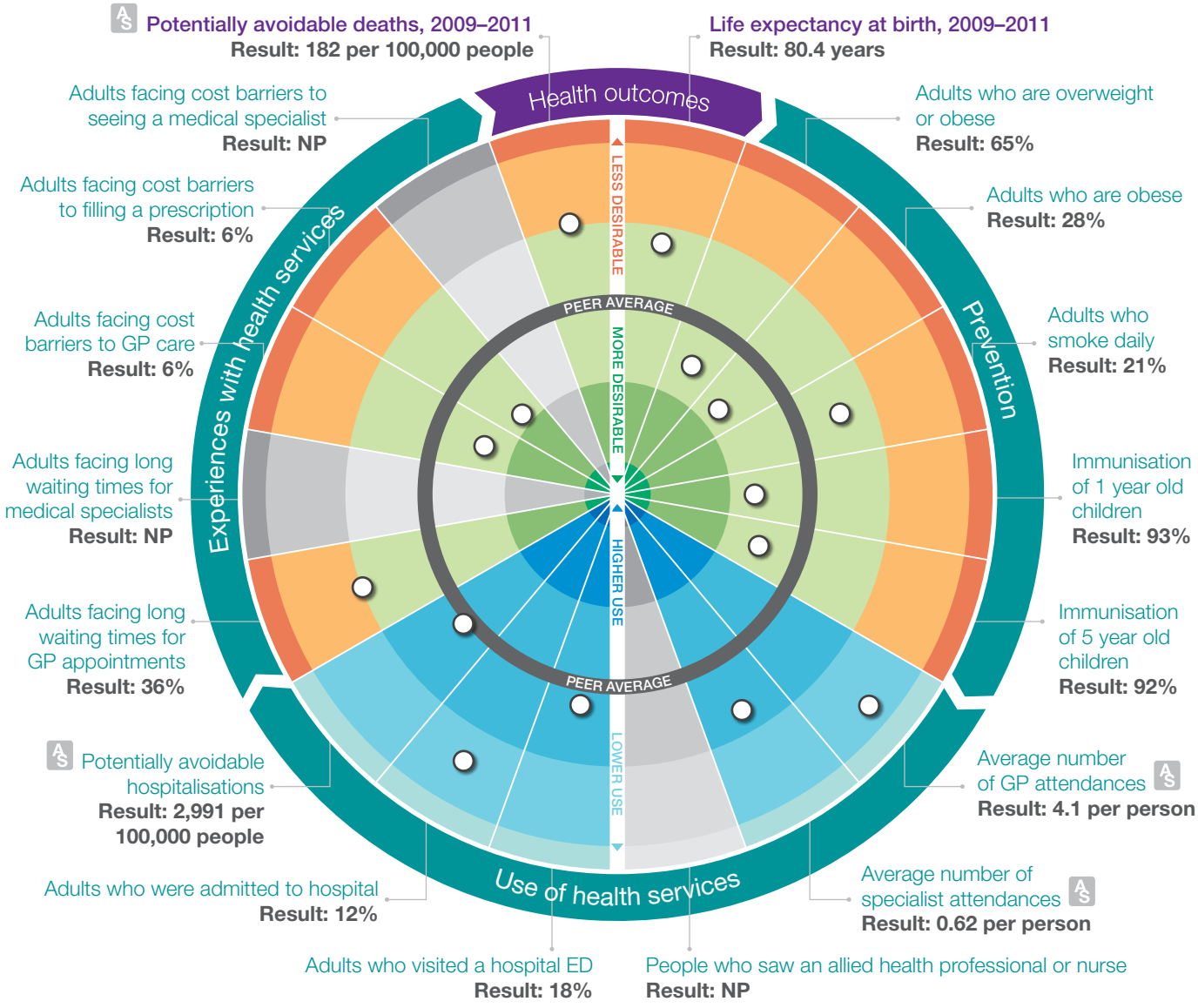
Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au



ML map reference: **114**

New England

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **183,364**

Total land area: **98,905km²**

Indigenous population: **10.5%**

Population split: **49.7%** male, **50.3%** female

Age proportions:
25% (0–17 years)
58% (18–64 years)
17% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
54% (low)
33% (medium)
13% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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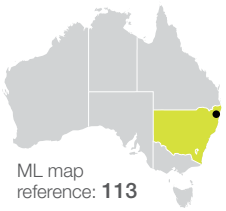
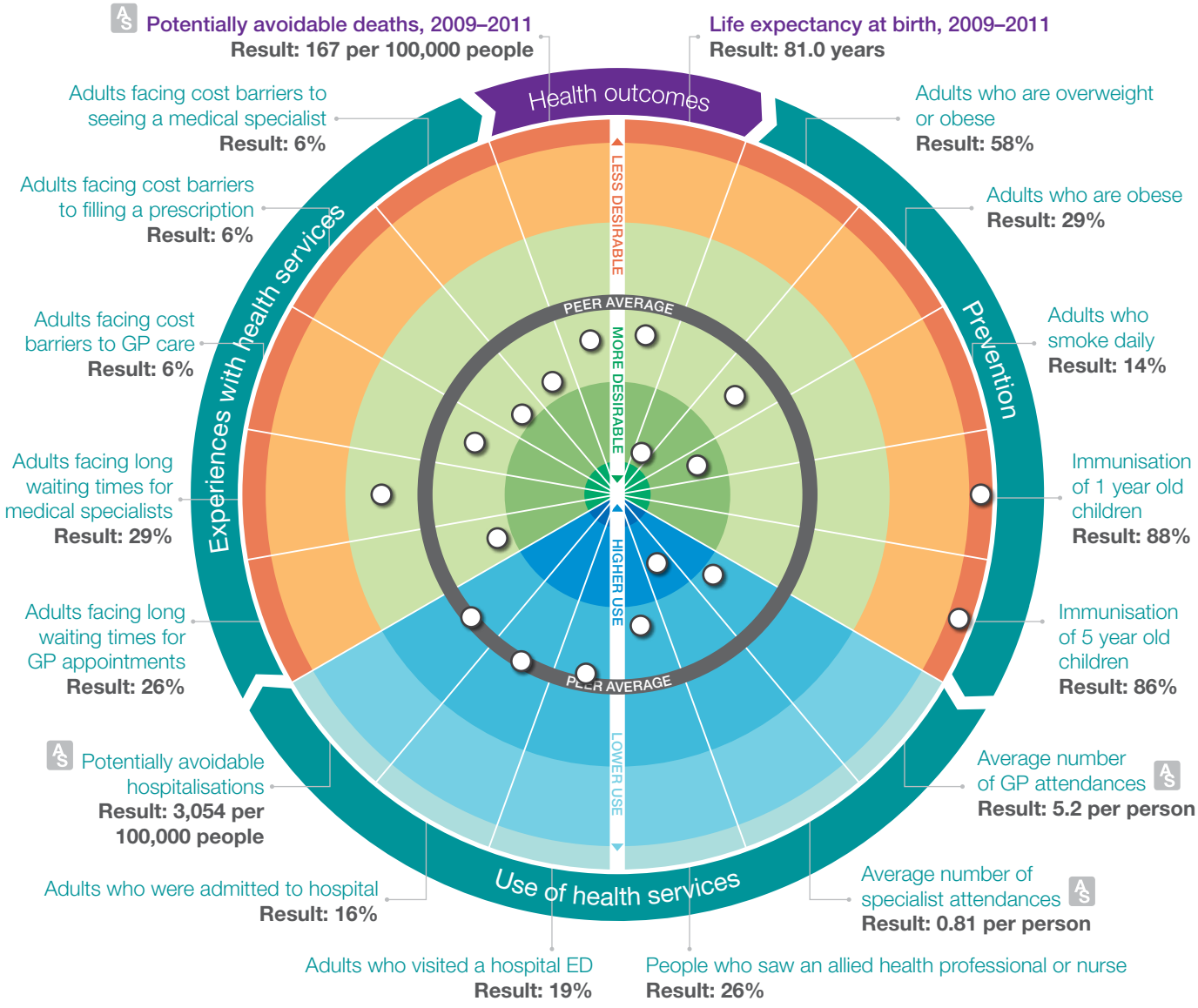


North Coast NSW

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

- Total population: 497,702
- Total land area: 32,767km²
- Indigenous population: 5.2%
- Population split: 49.1% male, 50.9% female
- Age proportions: 22% (0–17 years), 57% (18–64 years), 21% (65+ years)
- Socioeconomic status: 59% (low), 34% (medium), 7% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- AS Age standardised data
- NP Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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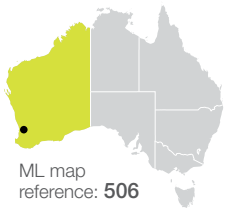
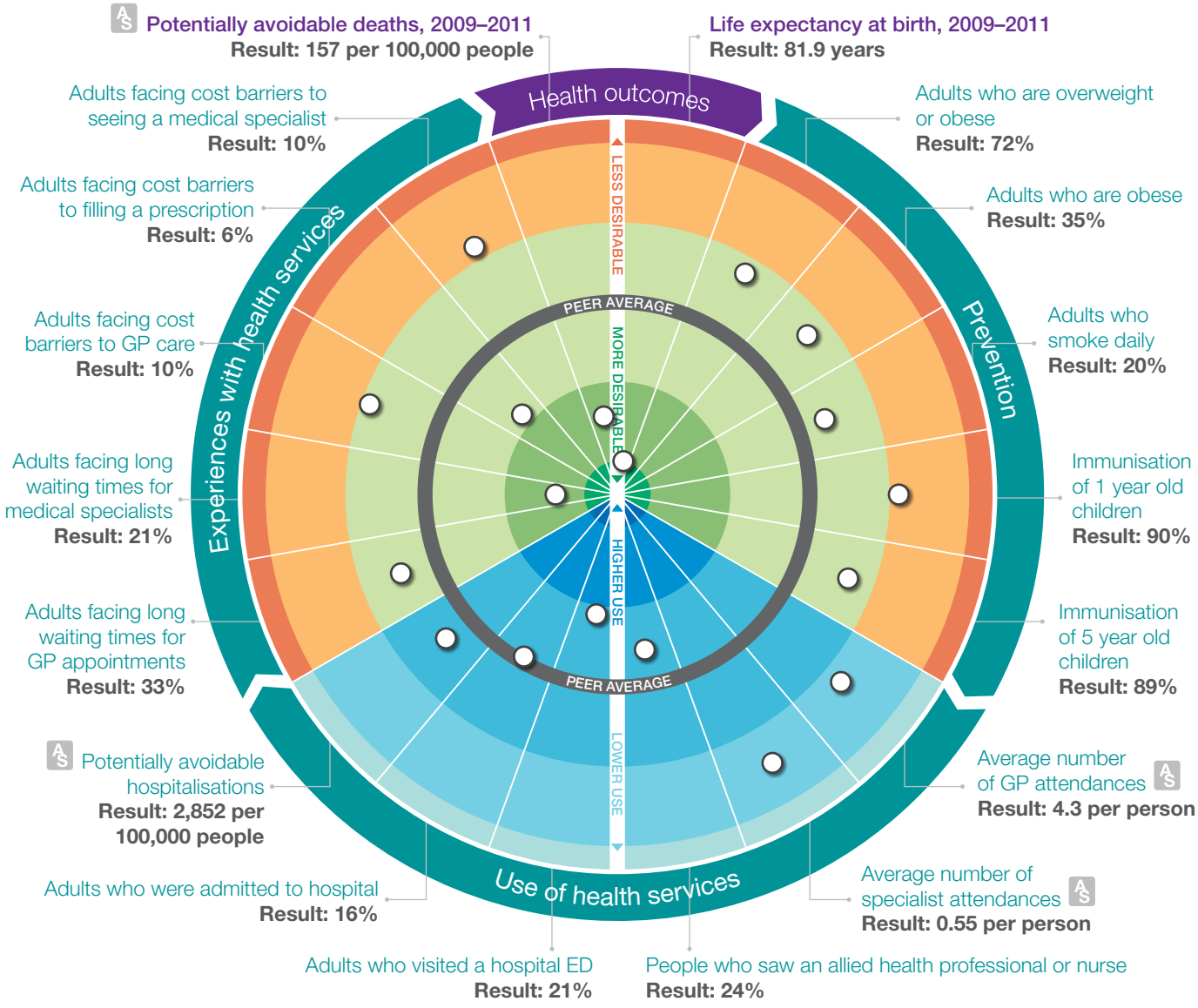


ML map reference: **506**

South West WA

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **299,009**

Total land area: **219,939km²**

Indigenous population: **3.8%**

Population split: **50.0%** male, **50.0%** female

Age proportions:
25% (0–17 years)
60% (18–64 years)
15% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
36% (low)
46% (medium)
18% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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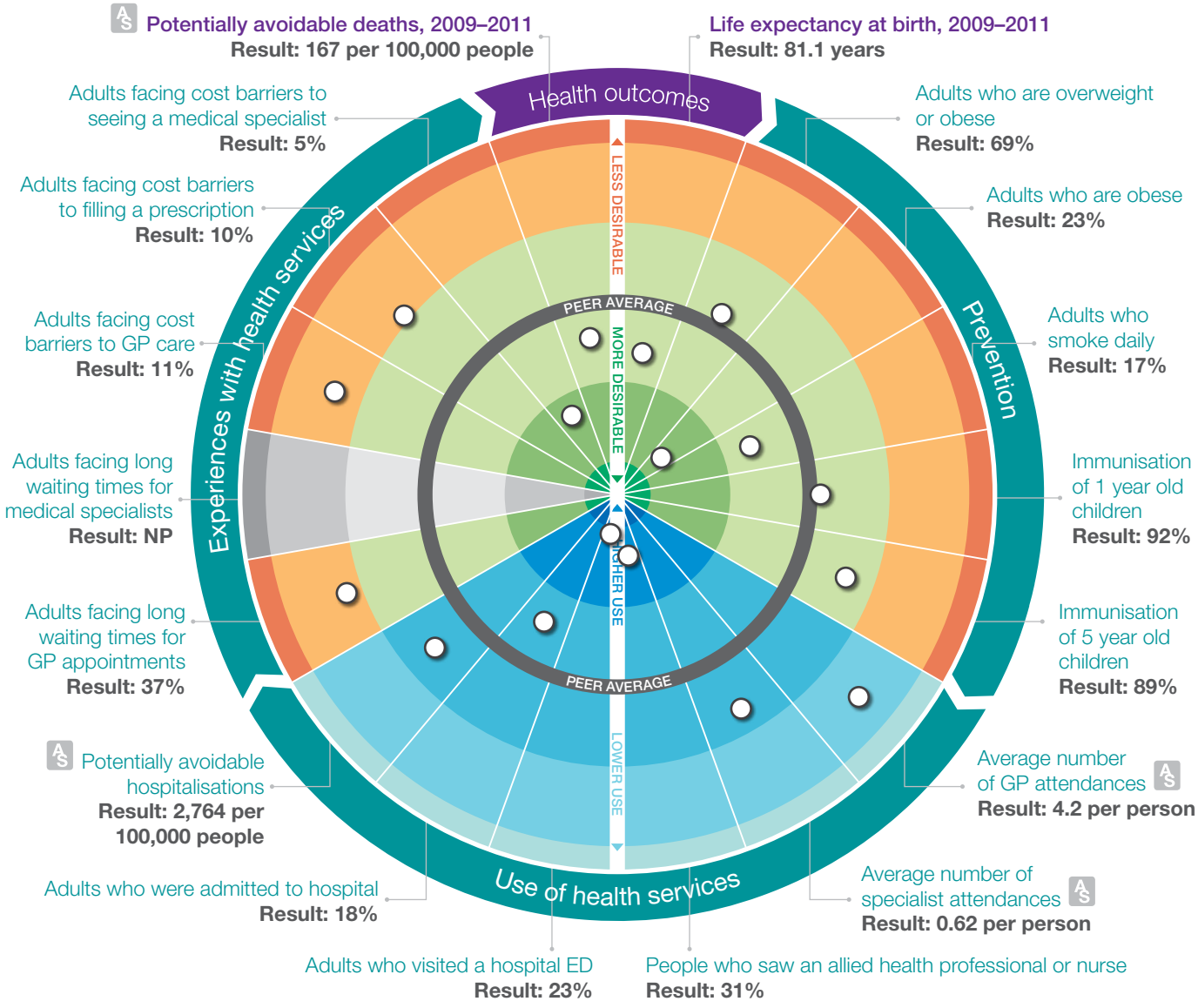
Southern NSW

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **198,378**

Total land area: **44,534km²**

Indigenous population: **3.5%**

Population split: **50.3%** male, **49.7%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
59% (18–64 years)
18% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
36% (low)
42% (medium)
22% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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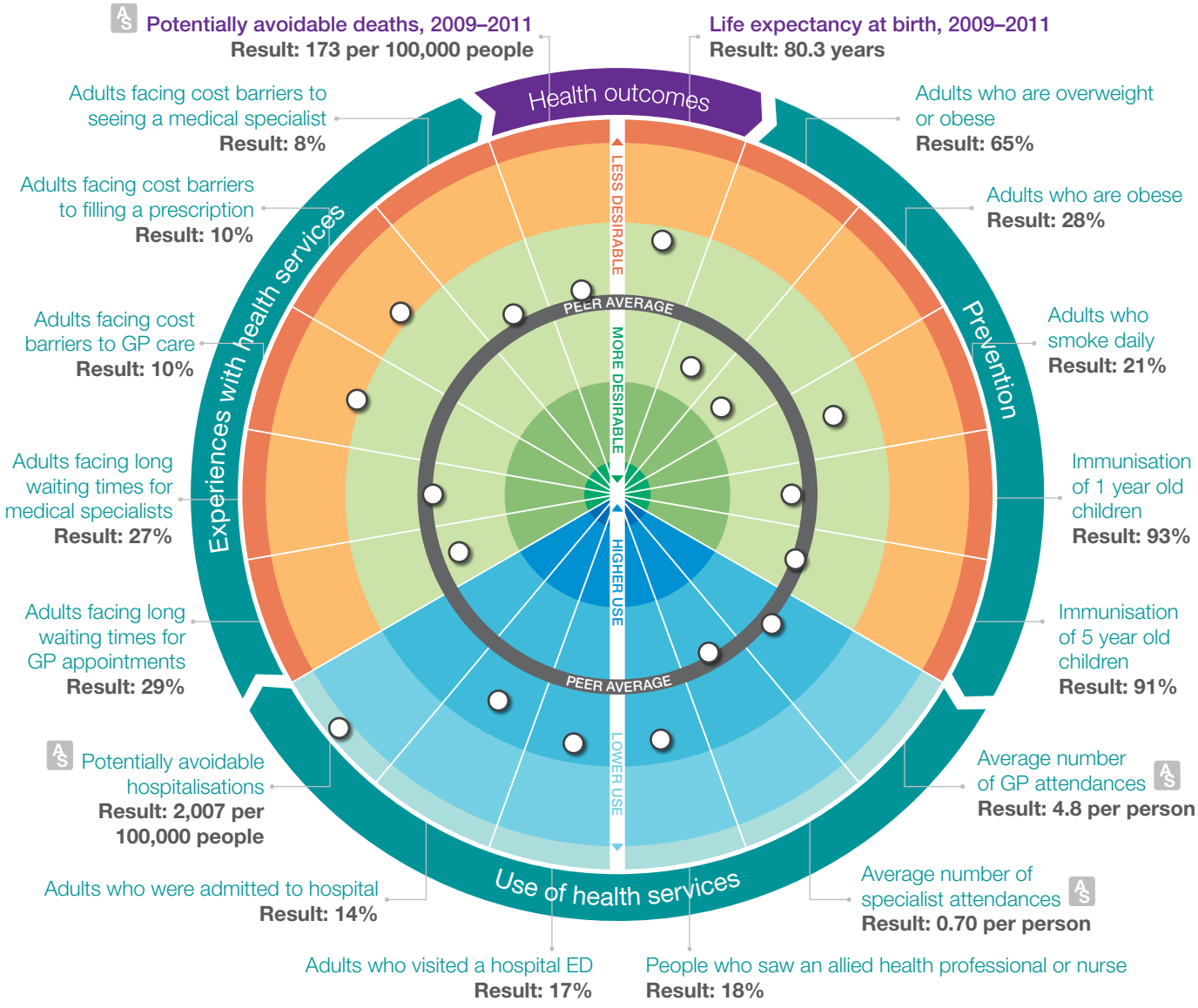
ML map reference: **601**

Tasmania

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **512,333**

Total land area: **68,018km²**

Indigenous population: **4.7%**

Population split: **49.9%** male, **50.1%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
60% (18–64 years)
17% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
53% (low)
34% (medium)
13% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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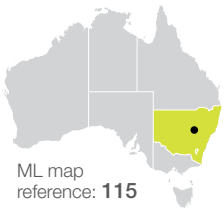
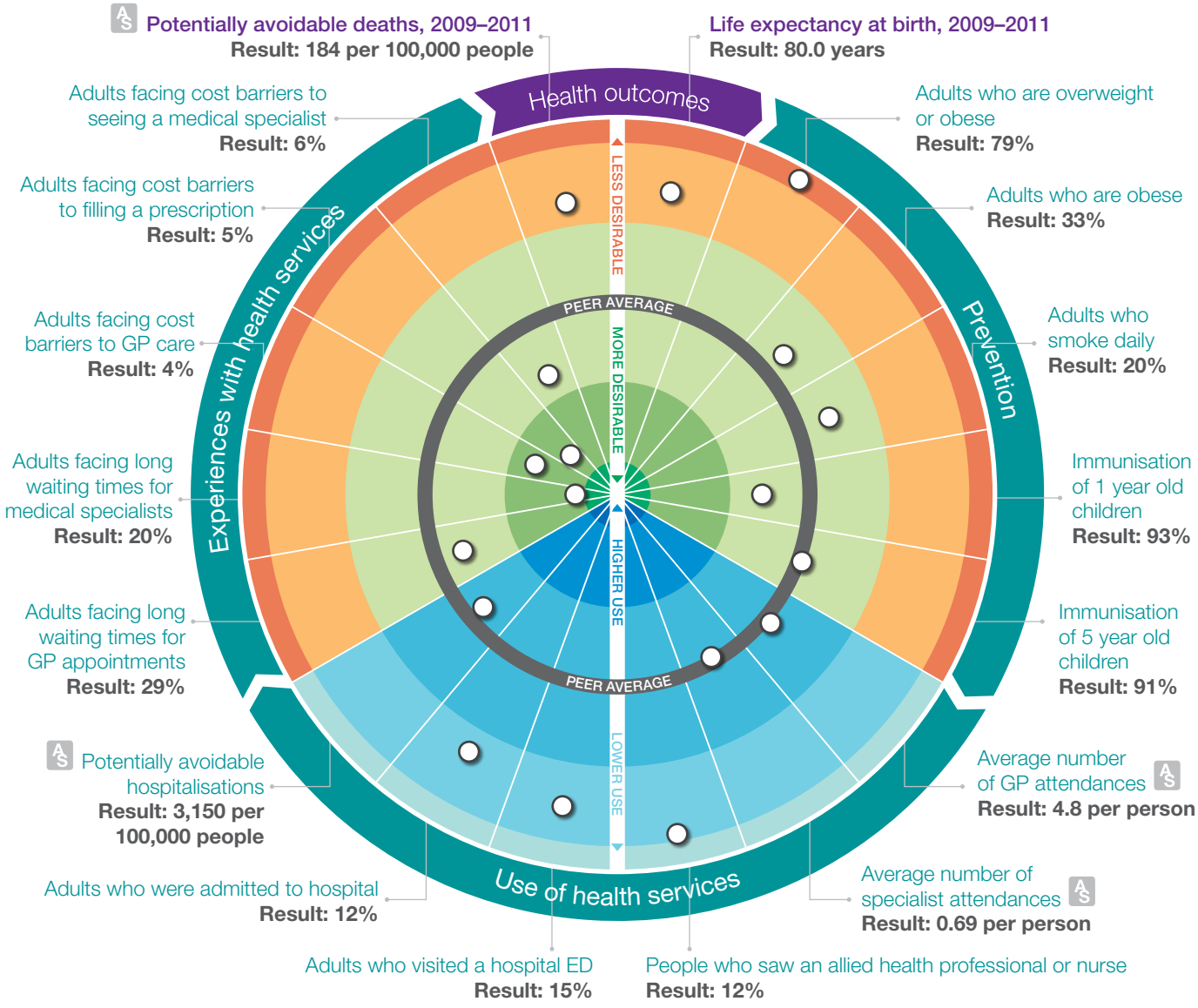


Western NSW

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **256,486**

Total land area: **117,845km²**

Indigenous population: **9.7%**

Population split: **50.1%** male, **49.9%** female

Age proportions:
25% (0–17 years)
58% (18–64 years)
17% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
50% (low)
34% (medium)
16% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- AS Age standardised data
- NP Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.
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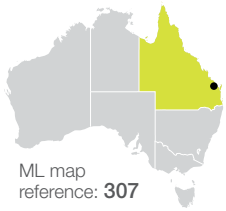
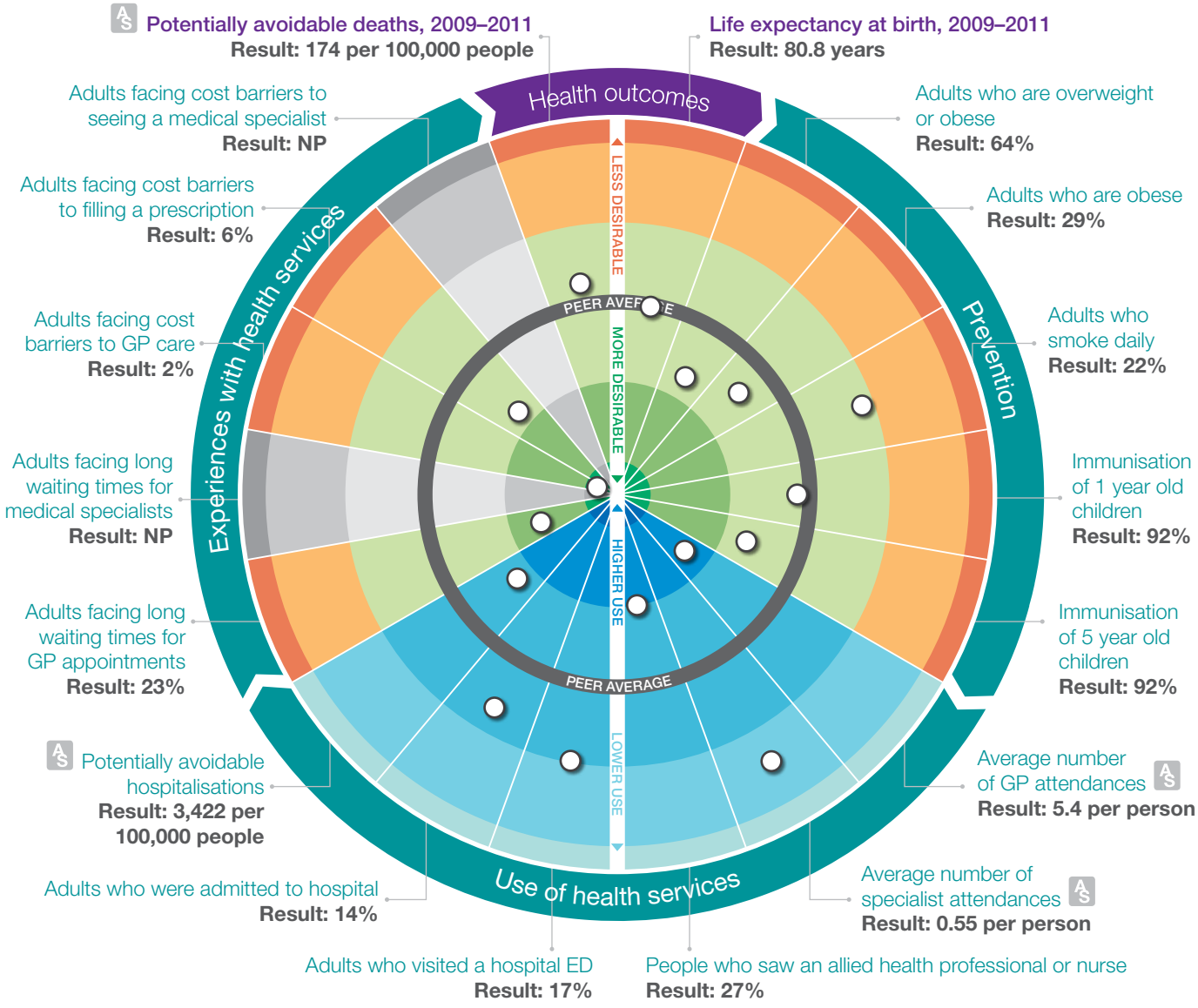


ML map reference: **307**

Wide Bay

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Regional 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **208,576**

Total land area: **36,974km²**

Indigenous population: **4.2%**

Population split: **49.5%** male, **50.5%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
56% (18–64 years)
21% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
76% (low)
21% (medium)
3% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.
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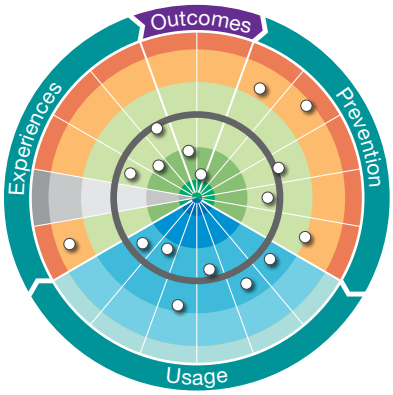
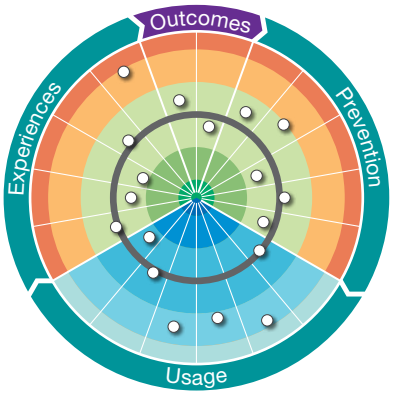
Regional 2 peer group overview

Comparison of Medicare Local catchments' results at a glance

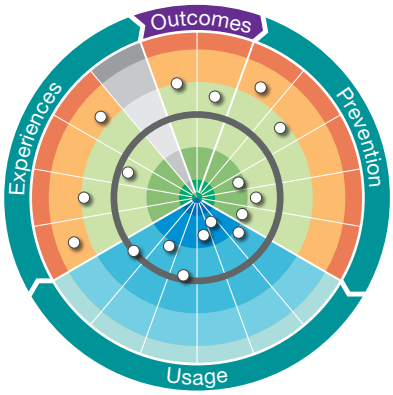
Country South SA



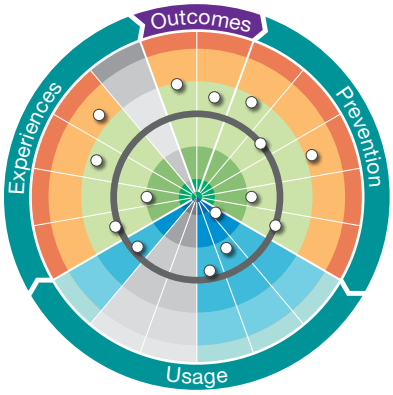
Darling Downs-SW Queensland



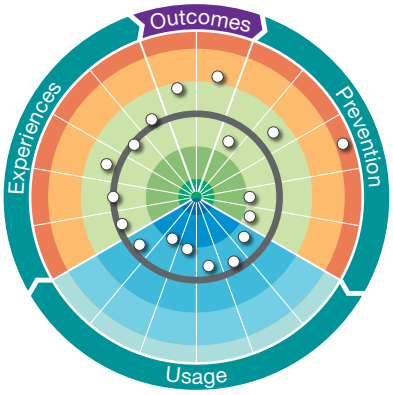
Gippsland



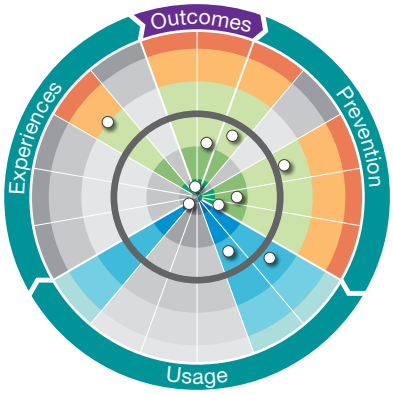
Goulburn Valley



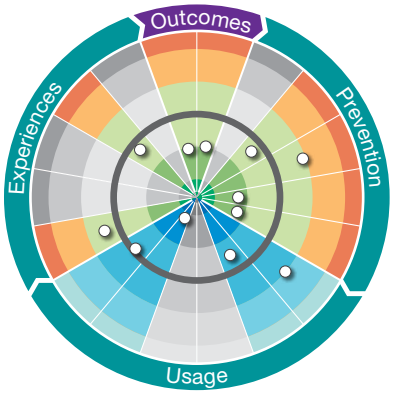
Grampians



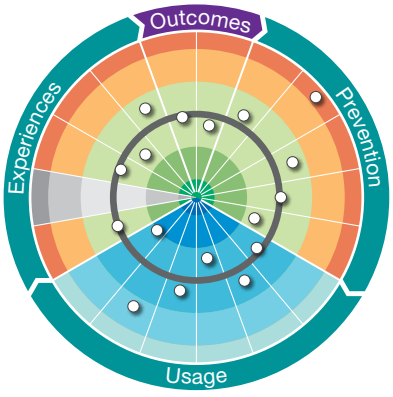
Great South Coast



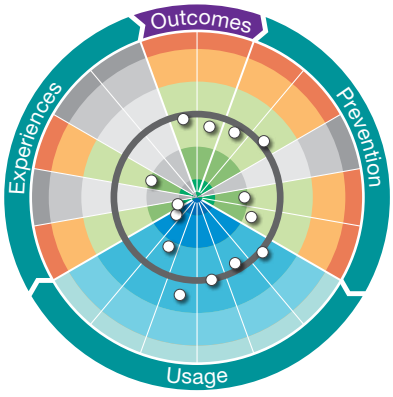
Hume



Loddon-Mallee-Murray



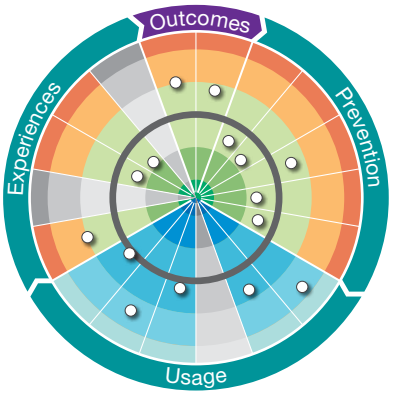
Murrumbidgee



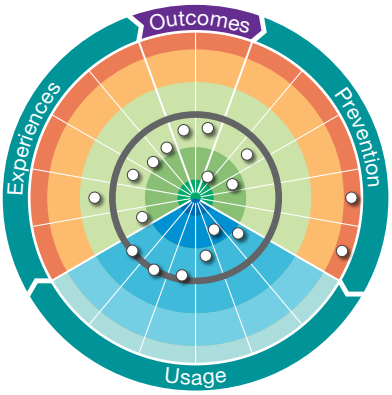
Regional 2 peer group overview

Comparison of Medicare Local catchments' results at a glance

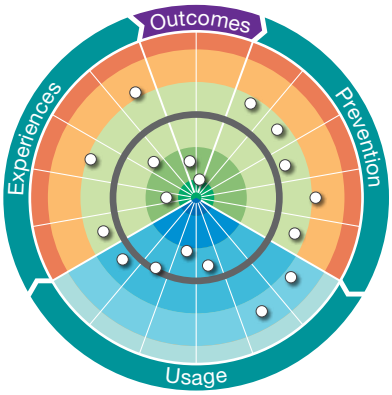
New England



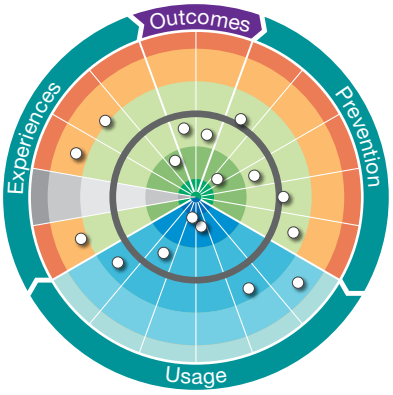
North Coast NSW



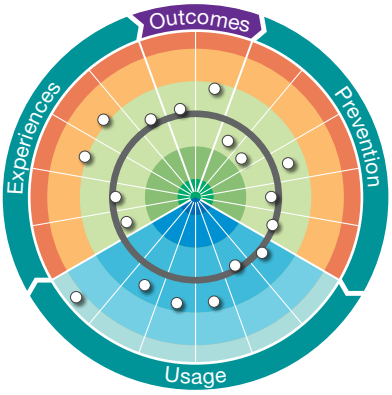
South West WA



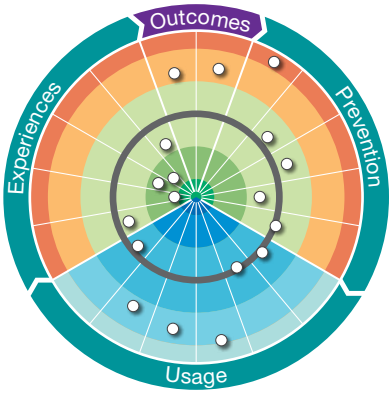
Southern NSW



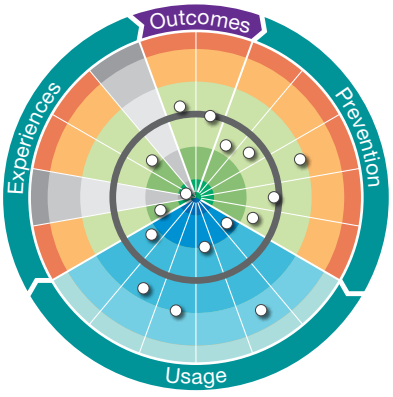
Tasmania

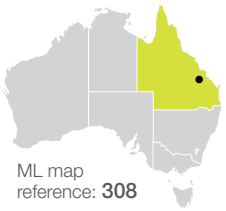


Western NSW



Wide Bay

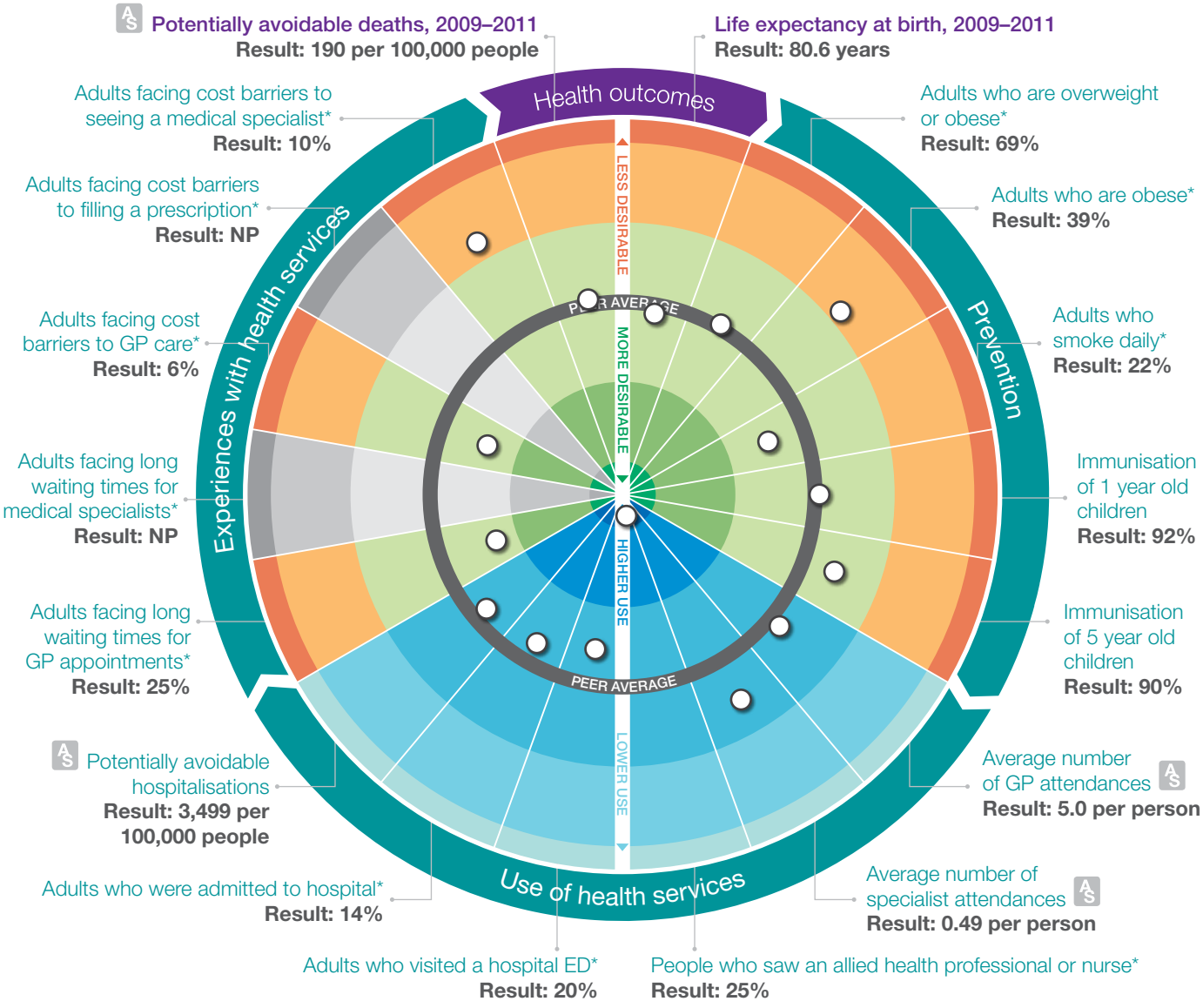




ML map reference: **308**

Central Queensland

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Rural 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **216,479**

Total land area: **110,959km²**

Indigenous population: **6.0%**

Population split: **51.5%** male, **48.5%** female

Age proportions:
26% (0–17 years)
63% (18–64 years)
11% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
39% (low)
41% (medium)
20% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

* Result is shown relative to combined Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer group results.

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. If there was insufficient data available, Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer groups results were combined to allow comparison of the result to a rural peer group average. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.

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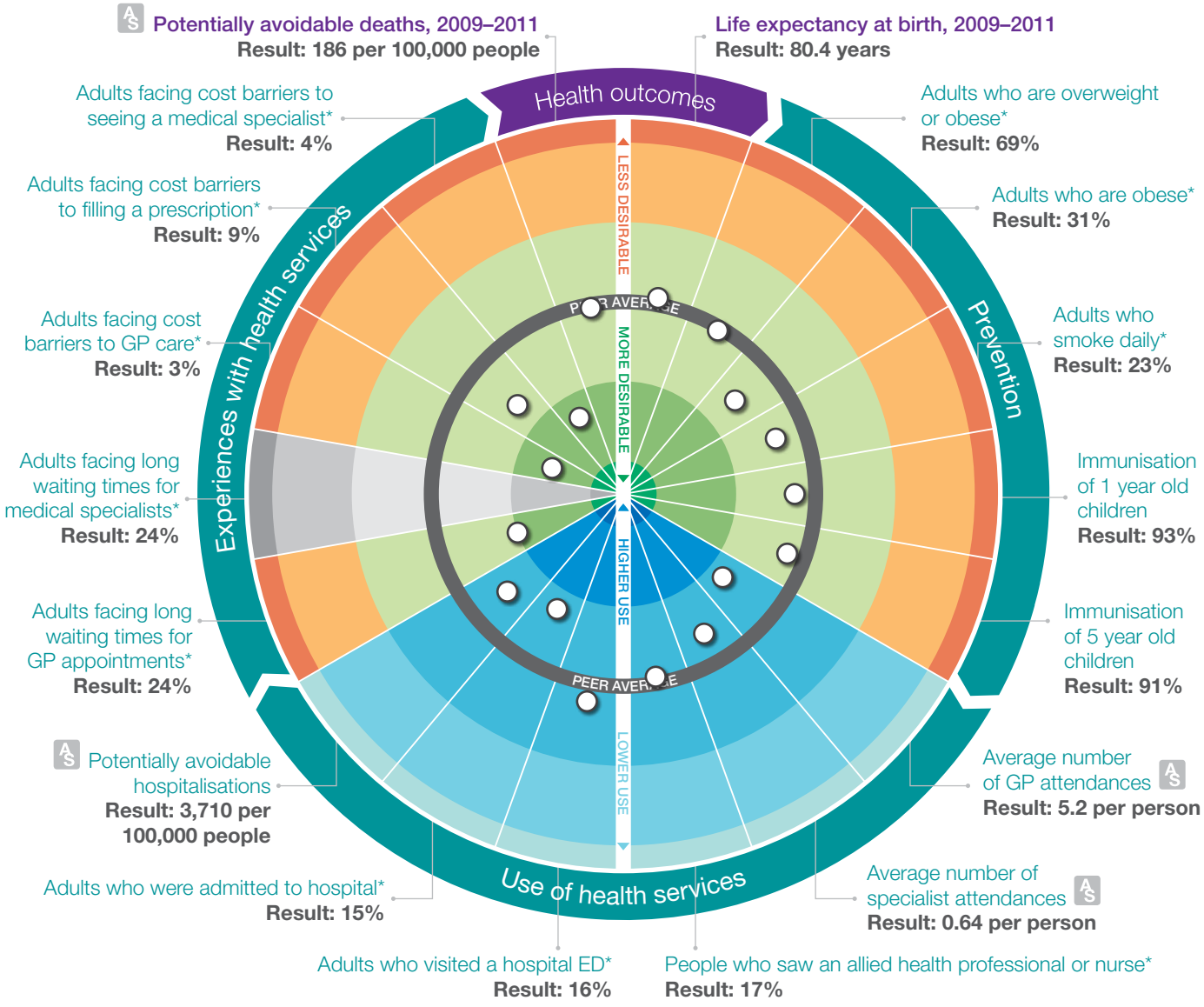
ML map reference: **405**

Country North SA

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Rural 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **198,966**

Total land area: **903,379km²**

Indigenous population: **6.6%**

Population split: **51.2%** male, **48.8%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
60% (18–64 years)
17% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
58% (low)
32% (medium)
10% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

* Result is shown relative to combined Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer group results.

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. If there was insufficient data available, Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer groups results were combined to allow comparison of the result to a rural peer group average. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

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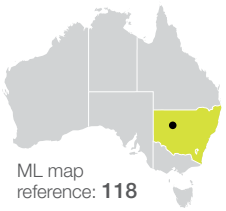
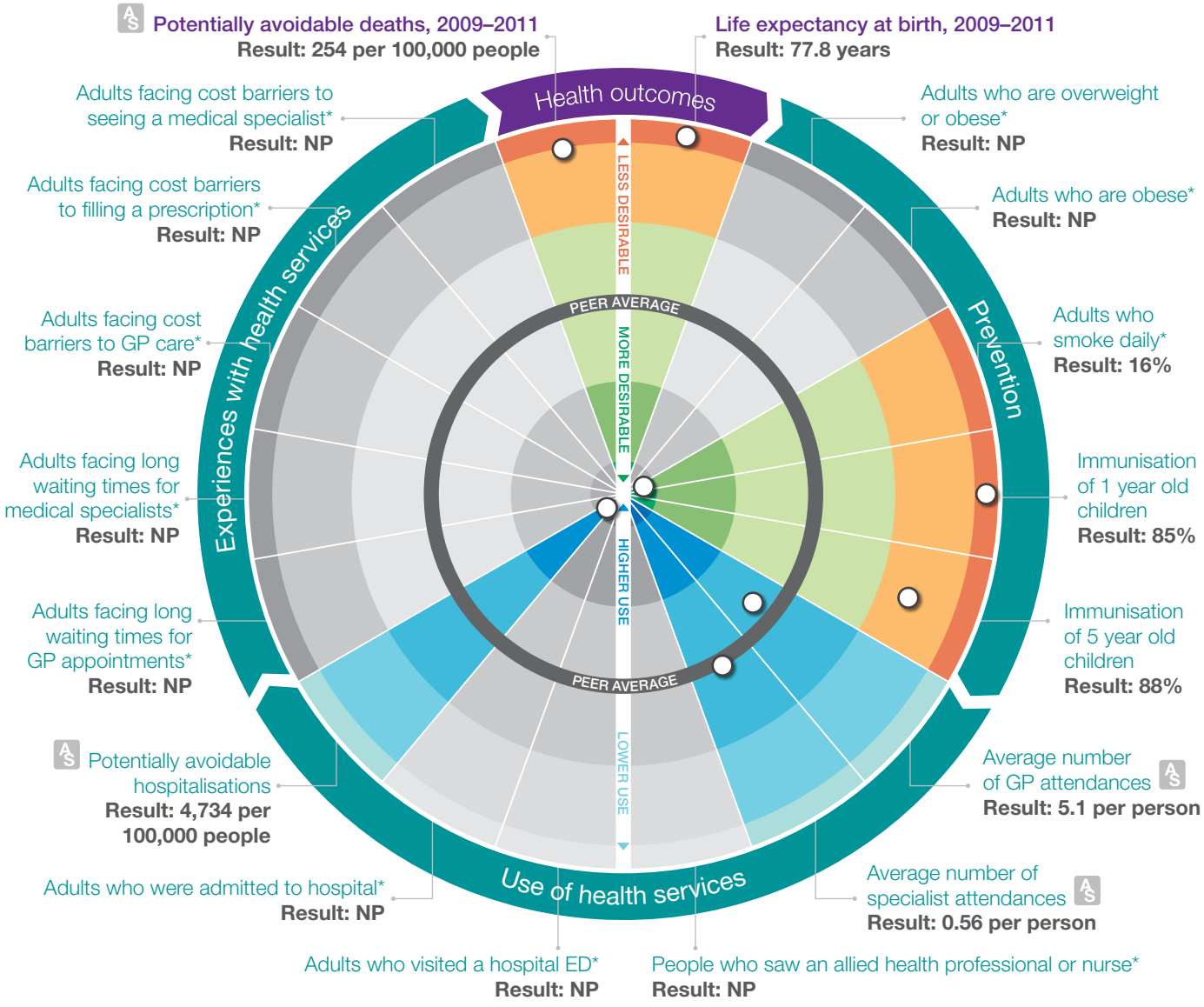


Far West NSW

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Rural 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

- Total population: **38,522**
- Total land area: **275,512km²**
- Indigenous population: **20.9%**
- Population split: **51.1%** male, **48.9%** female
- Age proportions: **23%** (0–17 years), **60%** (18–64 years), **17%** (65+ years)
- Socioeconomic status: **77%** (low), **19%** (medium), **4%** (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- NP Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

* Result is shown relative to combined Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer group results.

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. If there was insufficient data available, Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer groups results were combined to allow comparison of the result to a rural peer group average. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.

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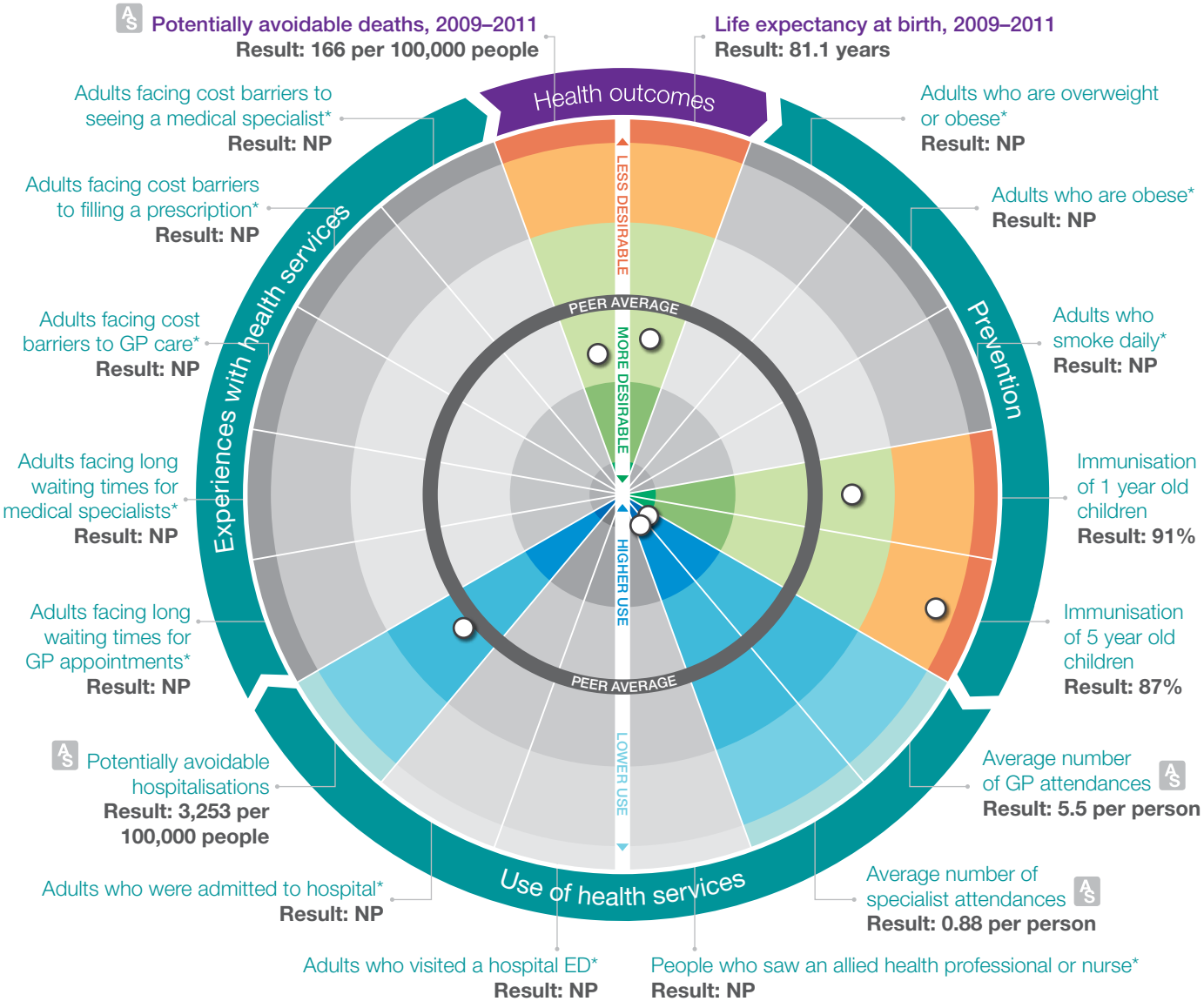
ML map reference: **213**

Lower Murray

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Rural 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **67,135**

Total land area: **75,172km²**

Indigenous population: **5.5%**

Population split: **50.1%** male, **49.9%** female

Age proportions:
25% (0–17 years)
59% (18–64 years)
16% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
65% (low)
31% (medium)
4% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

* Result is shown relative to combined Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer group results.

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. If there was insufficient data available, Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer groups results were combined to allow comparison of the result to a rural peer group average. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.

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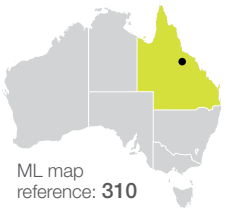
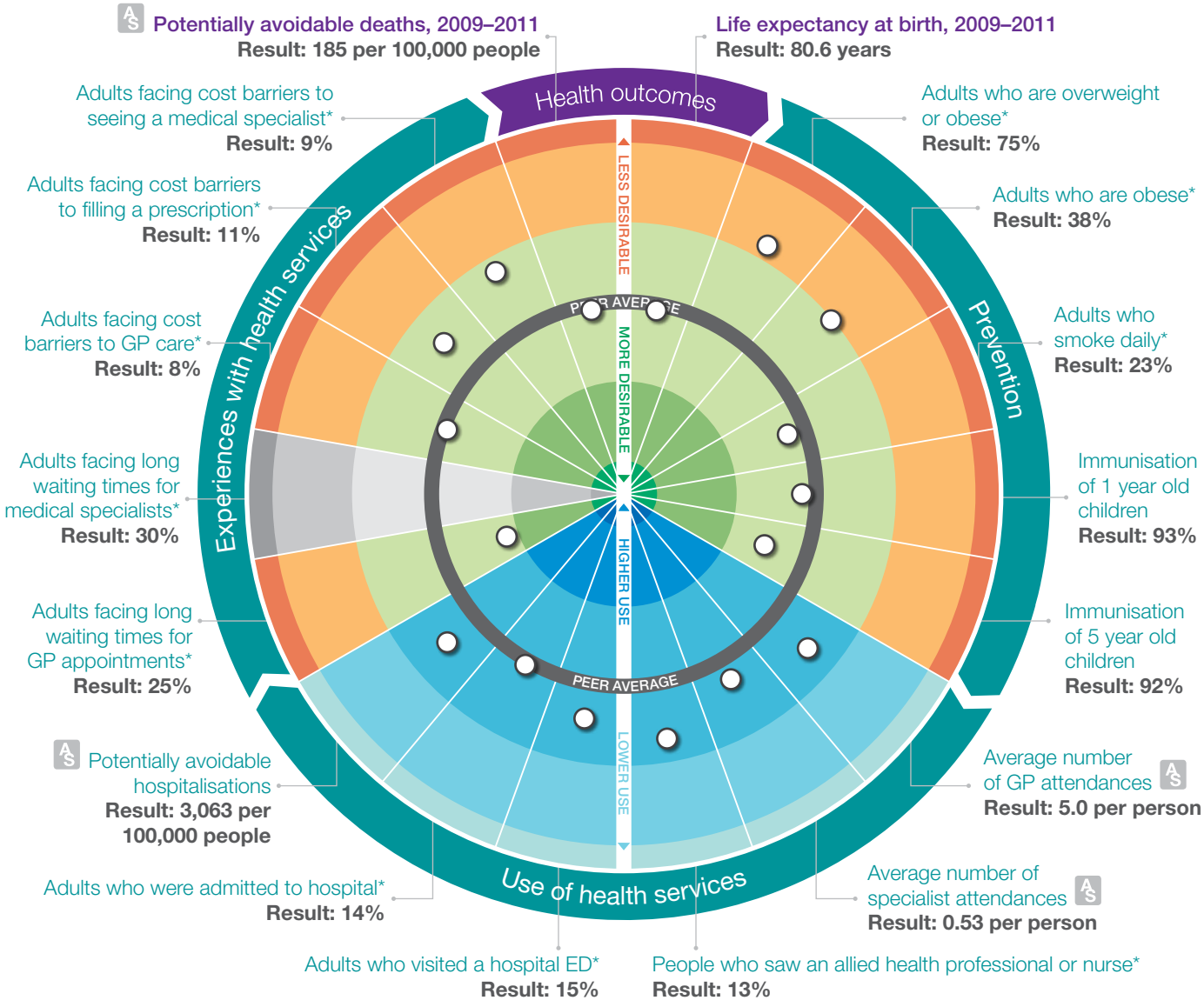


ML map reference: **310**

Townsville-Mackay

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Rural 1 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **409,939**

Total land area: **239,180km²**

Indigenous population: **6.9%**

Population split: **51.4%** male, **48.6%** female

Age proportions:
25% (0–17 years)
64% (18–64 years)
11% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
38% (low)
41% (medium)
21% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

Medicare Local results

Age standardised data

NP Not publishable

These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

* Result is shown relative to combined Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer group results.

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. If there was insufficient data available, Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer groups results were combined to allow comparison of the result to a rural peer group average. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

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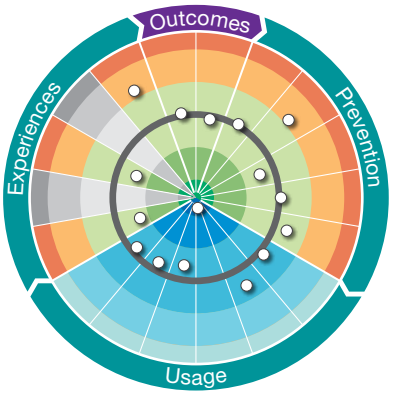
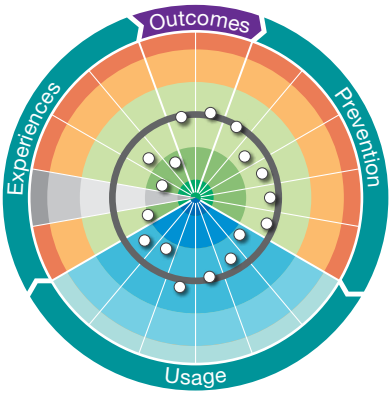
Rural 1 peer group overview

Comparison of Medicare Local catchments' results at a glance

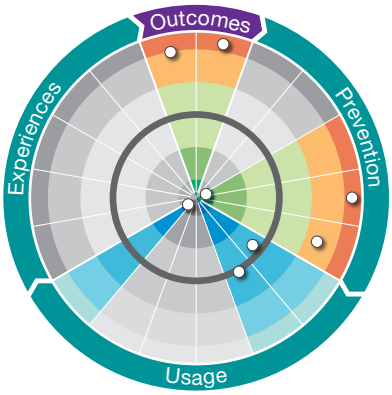
Central Queensland



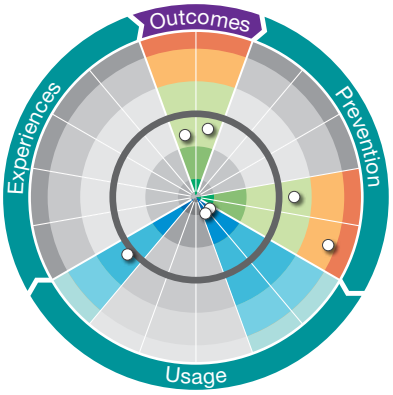
Country North SA



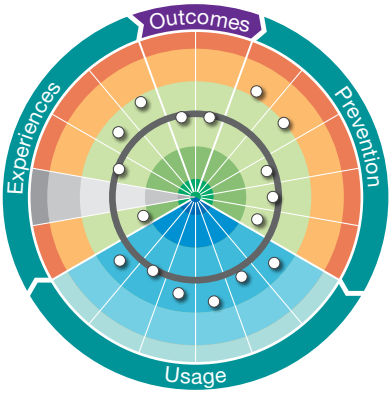
Far West NSW

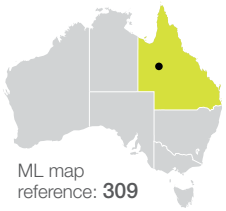


Lower Murray



Townsville-Mackay

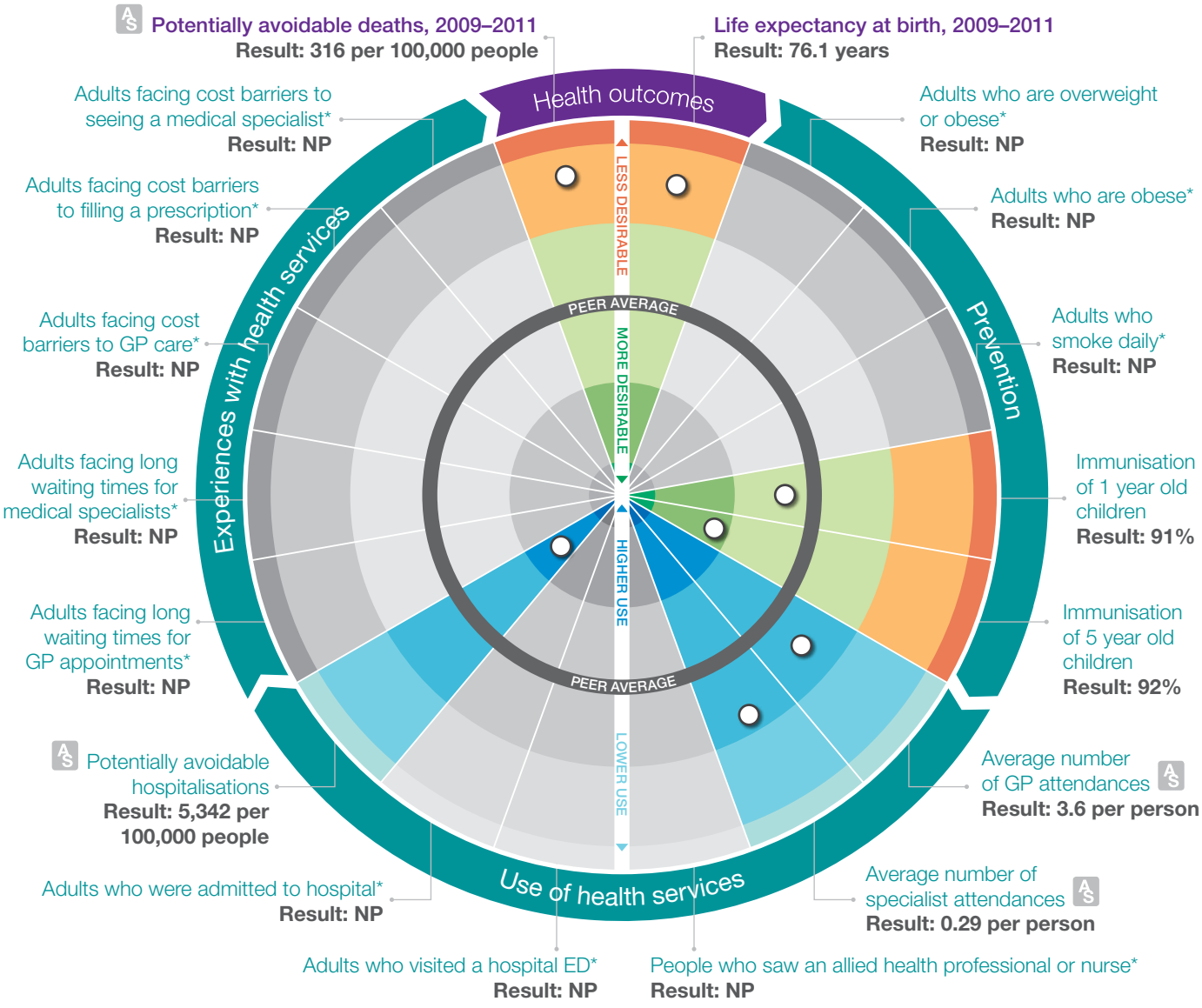




ML map reference: **309**

Central & NW Queensland

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Rural 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

- Total population: **44,873**
- Total land area: **634,891km²**
- Indigenous population: **22.9%**
- Population split: **53.1%** male, **46.9%** female
- Age proportions: **27%** (0–17 years), **64%** (18–64 years), **9%** (65+ years)
- Socioeconomic status: **43%** (low), **44%** (medium), **13%** (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

* Result is shown relative to combined Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer group results.

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. If there was insufficient data available, Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer groups results were combined to allow comparison of the result to a rural peer group average. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.

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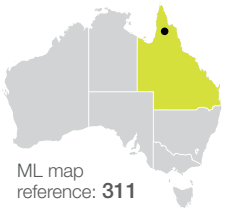
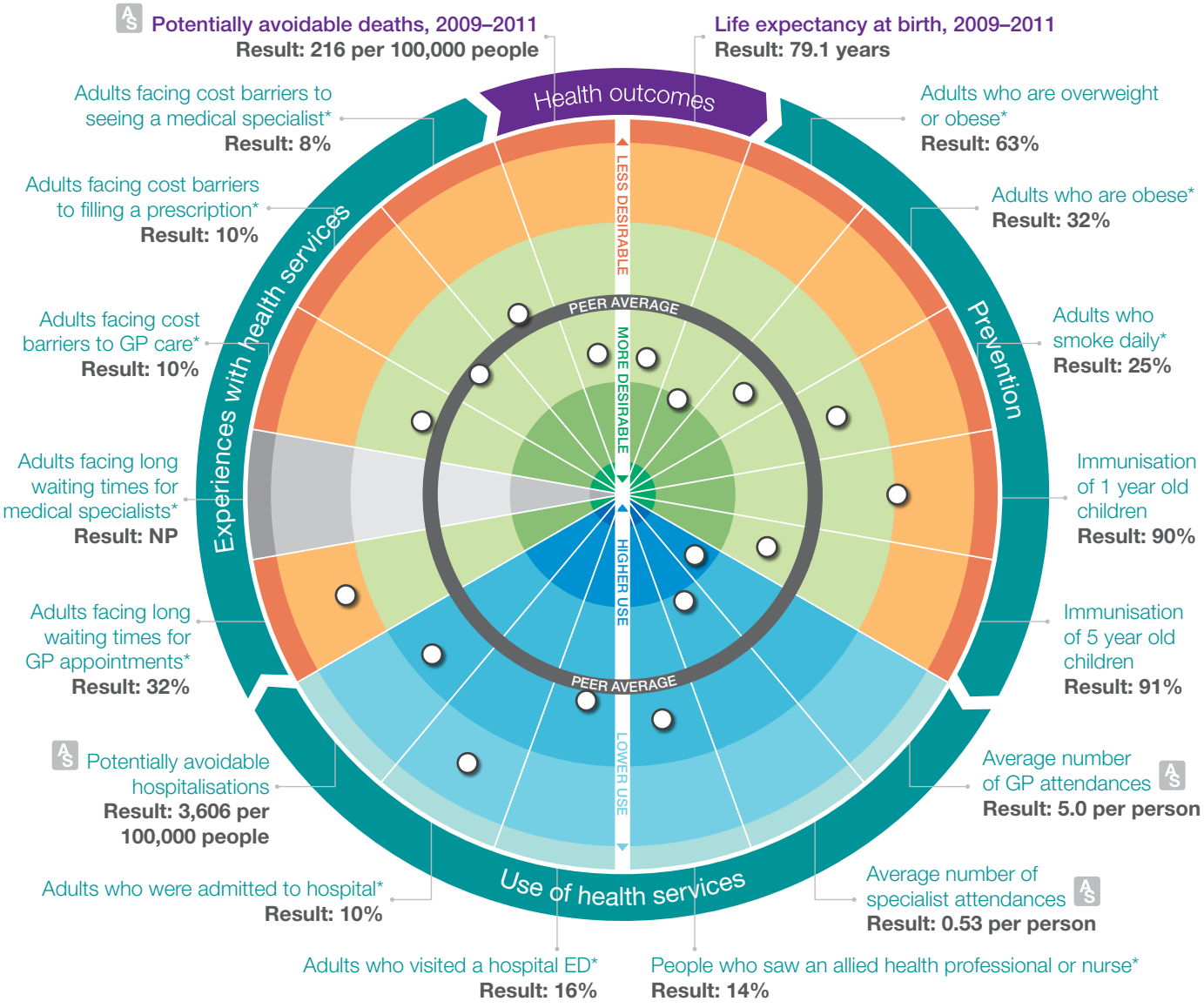


ML map reference: **311**

Far North Queensland

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Rural 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **266,290**

Total land area: **270,956km²**

Indigenous population: **17.7%**

Population split: **50.5%** male, **49.5%** female

Age proportions:
26% (0–17 years)
62% (18–64 years)
12% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
54% (low)
32% (medium)
14% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

* Result is shown relative to combined Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer group results.

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. If there was insufficient data available, Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer groups results were combined to allow comparison of the result to a rural peer group average. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.

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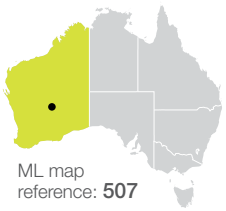
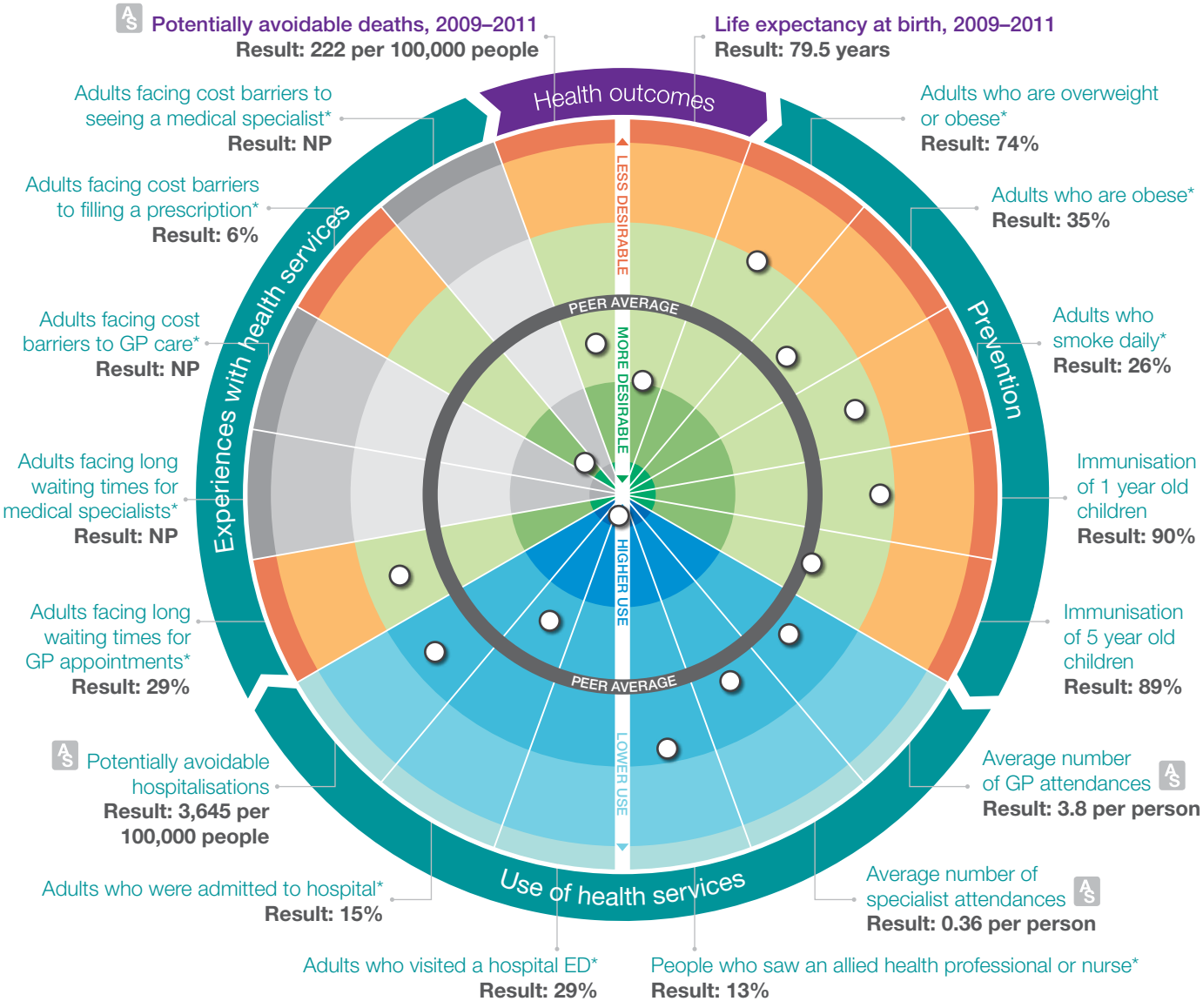


ML map reference: **507**

Goldfields-Midwest

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Rural 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

- Total population: **130,011**
- Total land area: **1,373,296km²**
- Indigenous population: **12.1%**
- Population split: **52.5%** male, **47.5%** female
- Age proportions: **25%** (0–17 years), **65%** (18–64 years), **10%** (65+ years)
- Socioeconomic status: **44%** (low), **36%** (medium), **20%** (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

* Result is shown relative to combined Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer group results.

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. If there was insufficient data available, Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer groups results were combined to allow comparison of the result to a rural peer group average. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.

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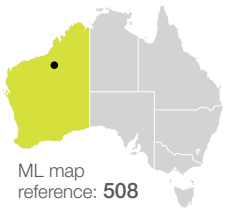
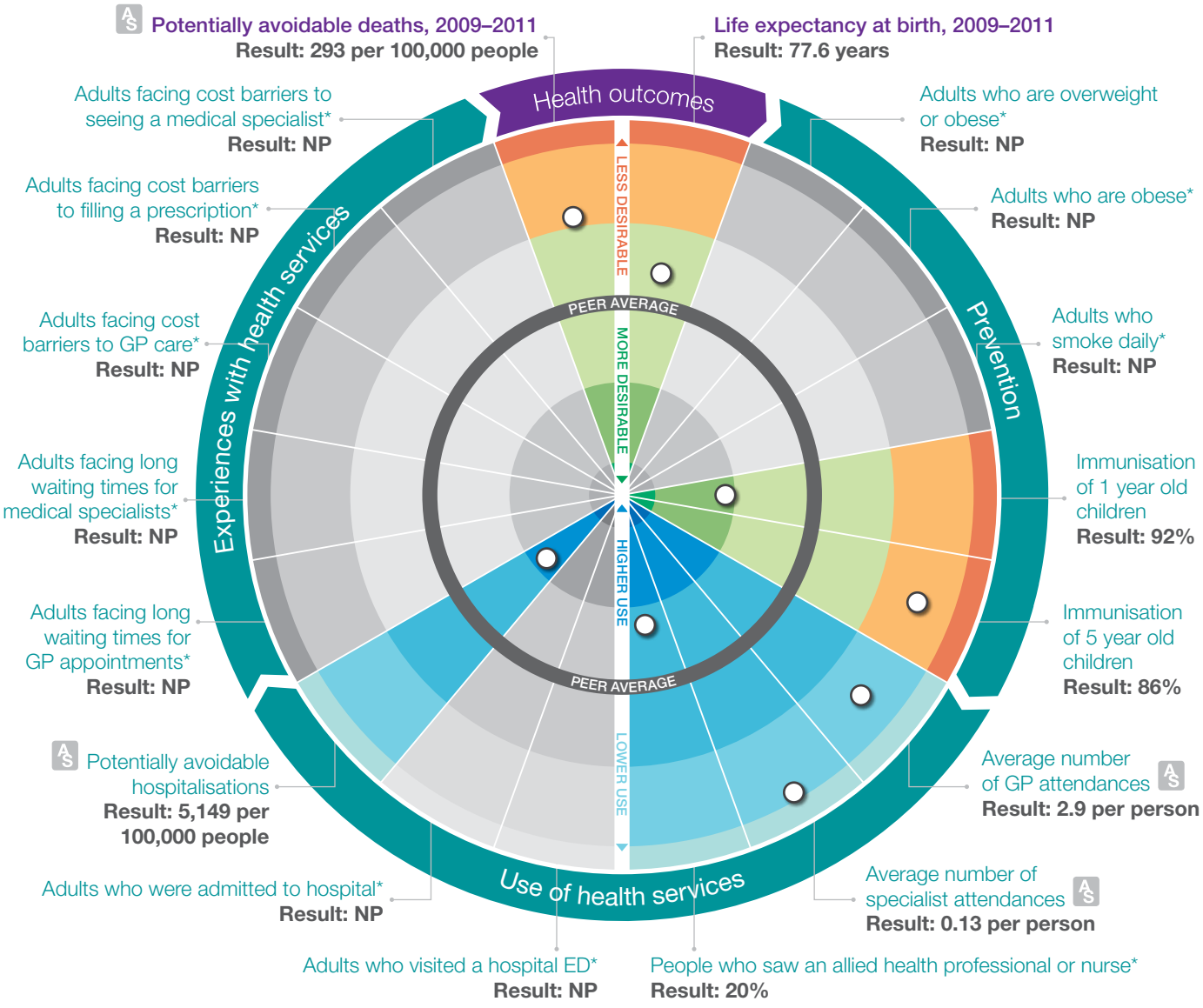


ML map reference: **508**

Kimberley-Pilbara

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Rural 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

Total population: **101,907**

Total land area: **925,390km²**

Indigenous population: **27.3%**

Population split: **58.6%** male, **41.4%** female

Age proportions:
23% (0–17 years)
74% (18–64 years)
3% (65+ years)

Socioeconomic status:
36% (low)
33% (medium)
31% (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

* Result is shown relative to combined Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer group results.

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. If there was insufficient data available, Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer groups results were combined to allow comparison of the result to a rural peer group average. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

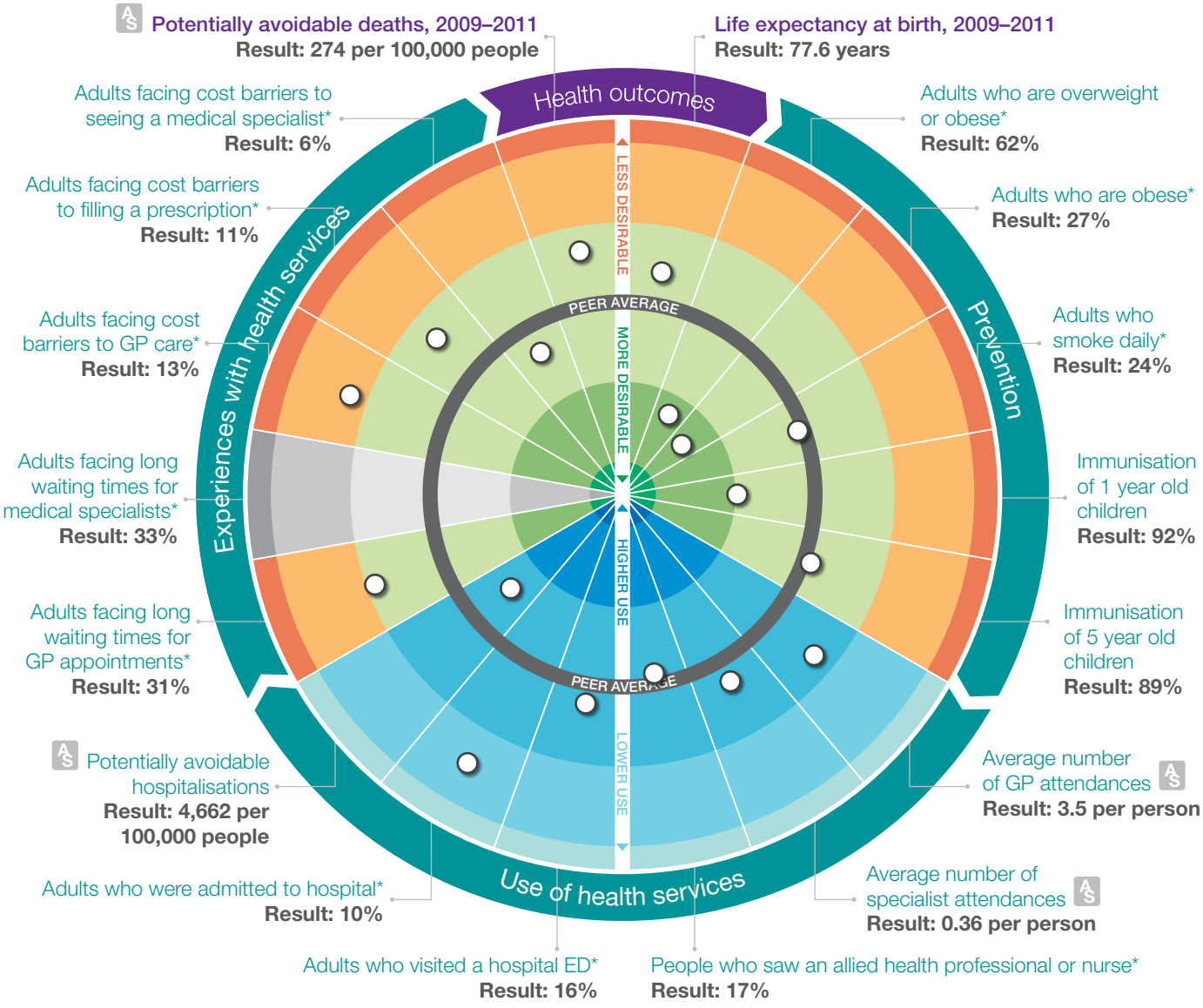
Source: Data sources for each of the measures are listed on page 22.

For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement at www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au

ML map reference: **701**

Northern Territory

Medicare Local catchment results relative to Rural 2 peer group results, 2011–12



Medicare Local catchment profile

- Total population: **235,182**
- Total land area: **1,348,190km²**
- Indigenous population: **29.8%**
- Population split: **52.5%** male, **47.5%** female
- Age proportions: **27%** (0–17 years), **67%** (18–64 years), **6%** (65+ years)
- Socioeconomic status: **40%** (low), **33%** (medium), **27%** (high)

Medicare Local catchment legend

- Medicare Local results
- Age standardised data
- **NP** Not publishable
- These data are not available for publication for this Medicare Local catchment

* Result is shown relative to combined Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer group results.

Notes: Results for the Medicare Local catchment are presented relative to the average result for Medicare Local catchments in the same peer group. If there was insufficient data available, Rural 1 and Rural 2 peer groups results were combined to allow comparison of the result to a rural peer group average. Each coloured band represents one standard deviation from the peer group average. For more information, refer to this report's Technical Supplement.

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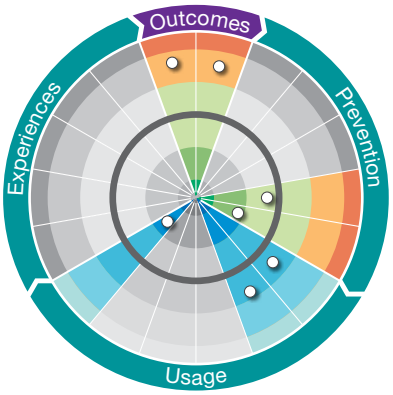
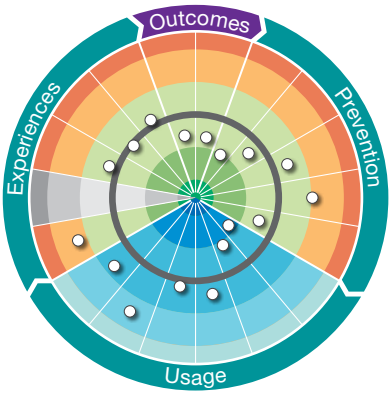
Rural 2 peer group overview

Comparison of Medicare Local catchments' results at a glance

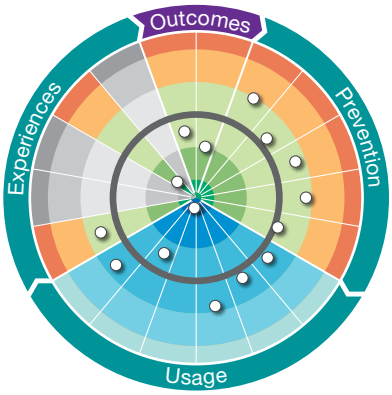
Central & NW Queensland



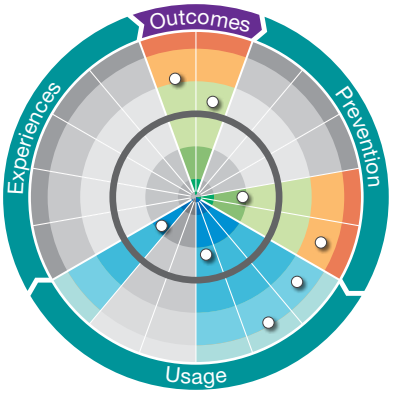
Far North Queensland



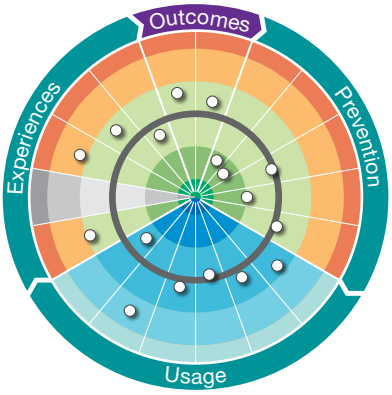
Goldfields-Midwest



Kimberley-Pilbara



Northern Territory



References

1. Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development [Internet] OECD Health Data; 2011 [cited 2013 Nov 21]. Available from: http://www.compareyourcountry.org/health/index.php

2. Gay, JG et al. Mortality Amendable to Health Care in 31 OECD Countries. 2011

3. Nolte E, McKee CM. Variations in amenable mortality – Trends in 16 high-income nations. Health Policy. 2011;103:47-52

Acknowledgements

This report has benefited from advice from a number of individuals and organisations with interest and expertise in understanding the public reporting of avoidable death and life expectancy measures.

The National Health Performance Authority established a report advisory committee to provide advice around various aspects of this work. The committee was comprised of:

- Bjorn Jarvis, Director, Demography, Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Jennifer Mayhew-Larsen, Unit Head, Hospitals Information Improvement Unit, Hospitals, Classifications and Performance Group, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
- Mark Metherell, Communications Manager, Consumers Health Forum of Australia
- Helen Moore, Principal Epidemiologist and Manager, Biostatistics and Reporting, Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health
- Jennie Roe, Manager, Partnerships, Strategic Communications and Governance, Australian National Preventive Health Agency
- Vanessa Vanderhoek, General Manager, Policy and Strategy, Australian Medicare Local Alliance.

Committee members did not have any role in the writing of this report.

The Authority received advice from both its Primary Health Care Advisory Committee and Jurisdictional Advisory Committee with regard to methods and content.

The report relies on data provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), the Australian Government Department of Health (DoH), and previously reported data provided by state and territory governments (for the selected potentially avoidable hospitalisations measure). These data were used to calculate the performance measures in this report. The Authority conducts checks to ensure data quality, and also relies on the data quality work of the ABS, DoH and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Thanks are extended to all those who contributed.

About the Authority

The National Health Performance Authority has been set up as an independent agency under the *National Health Reform Act 2011*. It commenced full operations in 2012.

Under the terms of the Act, the Authority monitors and reports on the performance of Local Hospital Networks, public and private hospitals, primary health care organisations and other bodies that provide health care services.

The Authority's reports give all Australians access to timely and impartial information that allows them to compare fairly their local health care organisations against other similar organisations and against national standards.

The reports let people see, often for the first time, how their local health care organisations measure up against comparable organisations across Australia.

The Authority's activities are also guided by a document known as the Performance and Accountability Framework agreed by the Council of Australian Governments. The framework contains 48 indicators that form the basis for the Authority's performance reports.

The Authority's role will include reporting on the performance of health care organisations against the 48 indicators in order to identify both high performing Local Hospital Networks, Medicare Locals and hospitals (so effective practices can be shared), and Local Hospital Networks and Medicare Locals that perform poorly (so that steps can be taken to address problems).

The Authority releases reports on a quarterly basis, and also publishes performance data on the MyHospitals website (**www.myhospitals.gov.au**), the MyHealthyCommunities website (**www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au**) and on **www.nhpa.gov.au**

The Authority consists of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and five other members, appointed for up to five years. Members of the Authority are:

- Ms Patricia Faulkner AO (Chairman)
- Mr John Walsh AM (Deputy Chairman)
- Dr David Filby PSM
- Professor Michael Reid
- Professor Bryant Stokes AM RFD (on leave)
- Professor Paul Torzillo AM
- Professor Claire Jackson.

The conclusions in this report are those of the Authority. No official endorsement from any Minister, department of health or health care organisation is intended or should be inferred.

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