Australian Journal of Primary Health **26**, 43–51
https://doi.org/10.1071/PY19043_AC

Supplementary Material

Identifying hotspots of type 2 diabetes risk using general practice data and geospatial analysis: an approach to inform policy and practice

Nasser Bagheri[A,G], *Paul Konings*[B], *Kinley Wangdi*[C], *Anne Parkinson*[B], *Soumya Mazumdar*[D], *Elizabeth Sturgiss*[E], *Aparna Lal*[F], *Kirsty Douglas*[E] *and Nicholas Glasgow*[B]

[A]Centre for Mental Health Research, Research School of Population Health, Australian National University, 63 Eggleston Road, Acton 2601, Australia.

[B]Department of Health Services Research and Policy, Research School of Population Health, Australian National University, 62 Eggleston Road, Acton, ACT 2601, Australia.

[C]Department of Global Health, Research School of Population Health, Australian National University, 62 Eggleston Road, Acton, ACT 2601, Australia.

[D]Healthy People and Place Unit, Population Health, Liverpool Hospital, South West Sydney Local Health District, New South Wales Health, 52 Scrivener Street, Warwick Farm, NSW 2170, Australia.

[E]Department of General Practice, Monash University, 270 Ferntree Gully Road, Notting Hill, Vic. 3168, Australia.

[F]National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, Research School of Population Health, Australian National University, 62 Eggleston Road, Acton, ACT 2601, Australia.

[G]Corresponding author. Email: nasser.bagheri@anu.edu.au

Figure S1. Distribution of diagnosed type 2 diabetes

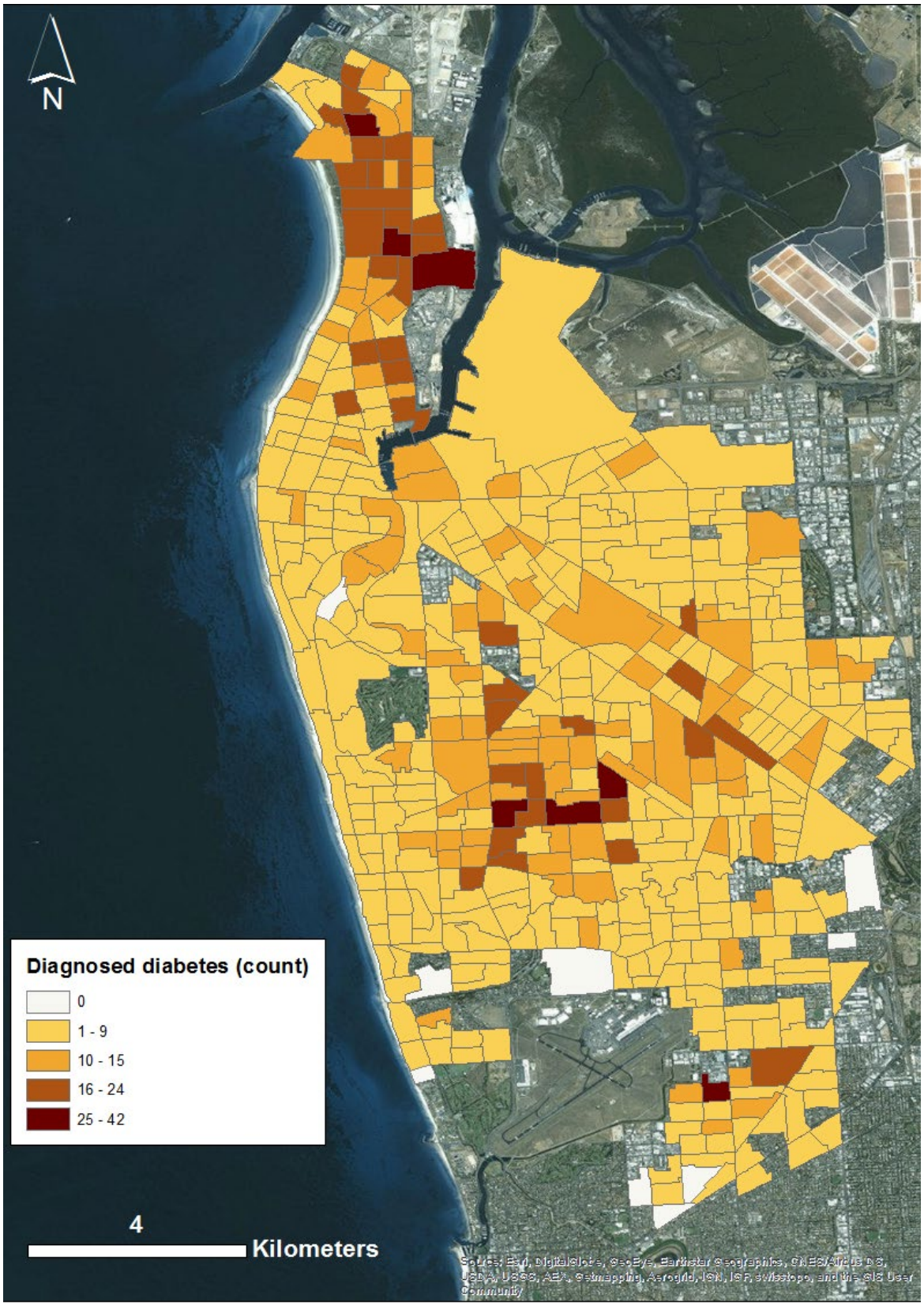


Figure S2. Distribution of socio-economic status (SES) at statistical area level 1

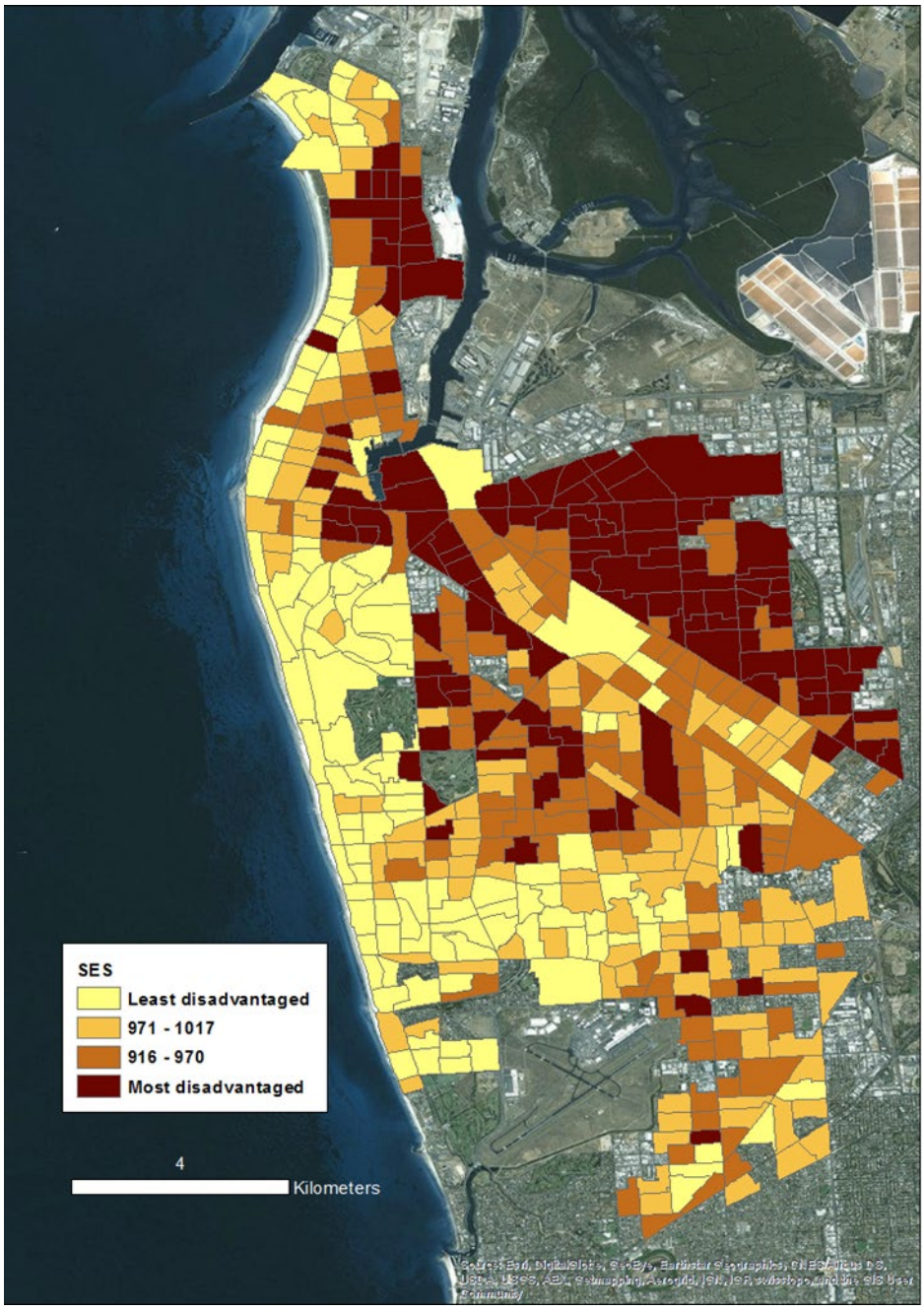
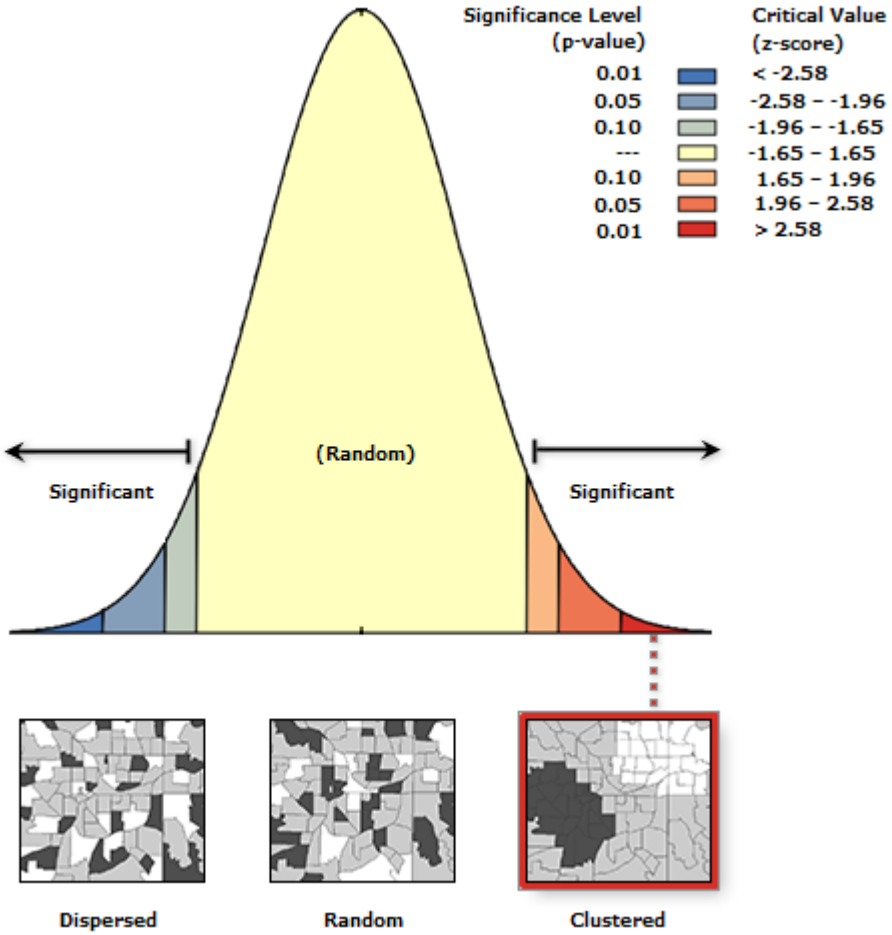


Figure S3. Global Moran's I

Moran's Index: 0.107218
z-score: 10.916604
p-value: 0.000000



Given the z-score of 10.9166039762, there is a less than 1% likelihood that this clustered pattern could be the result of random chance.

Global Moran's I Summary	
Moran's Index:	0.107218
Expected Index:	-0.002146
Variance:	0.000100
z-score:	10.916604
p-value:	0.000000

Dataset Information	
Input Feature Class:	Diabetic risk score
Input Field:	DIABETES_RISK_SCORE_NOAGE_IMPUTED.CSV.DIABETIC_RISK_SCORE
Conceptualization:	FIXED_DISTANCE
Distance Method:	EUCLIDEAN
Row Standardization:	False
Distance Threshold:	1858.2075 Meters
Weights Matrix File:	None
Selection Set:	False

Figure S4. Diabetes risk score without age

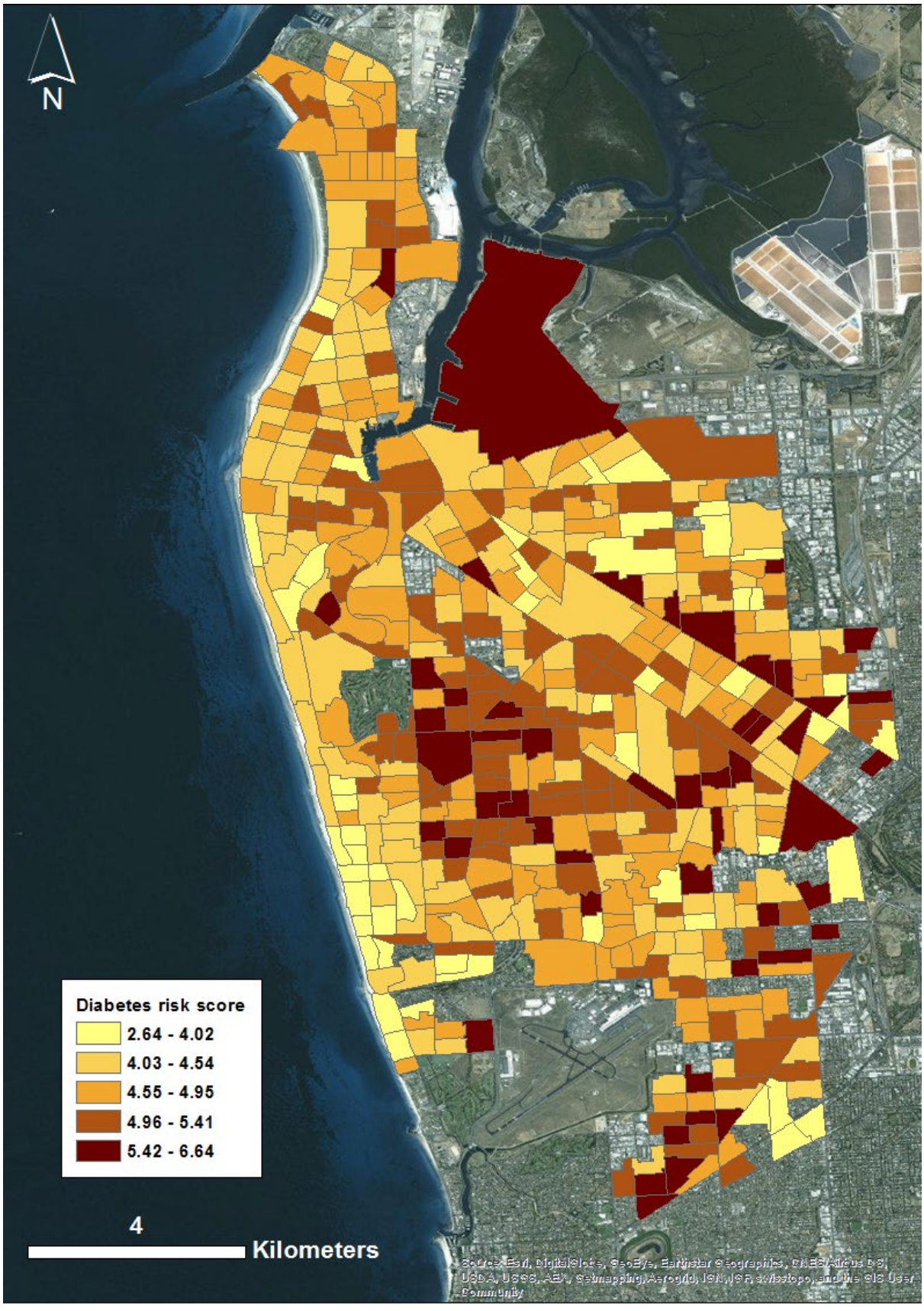


Figure S5. Diabetes hotspots without age

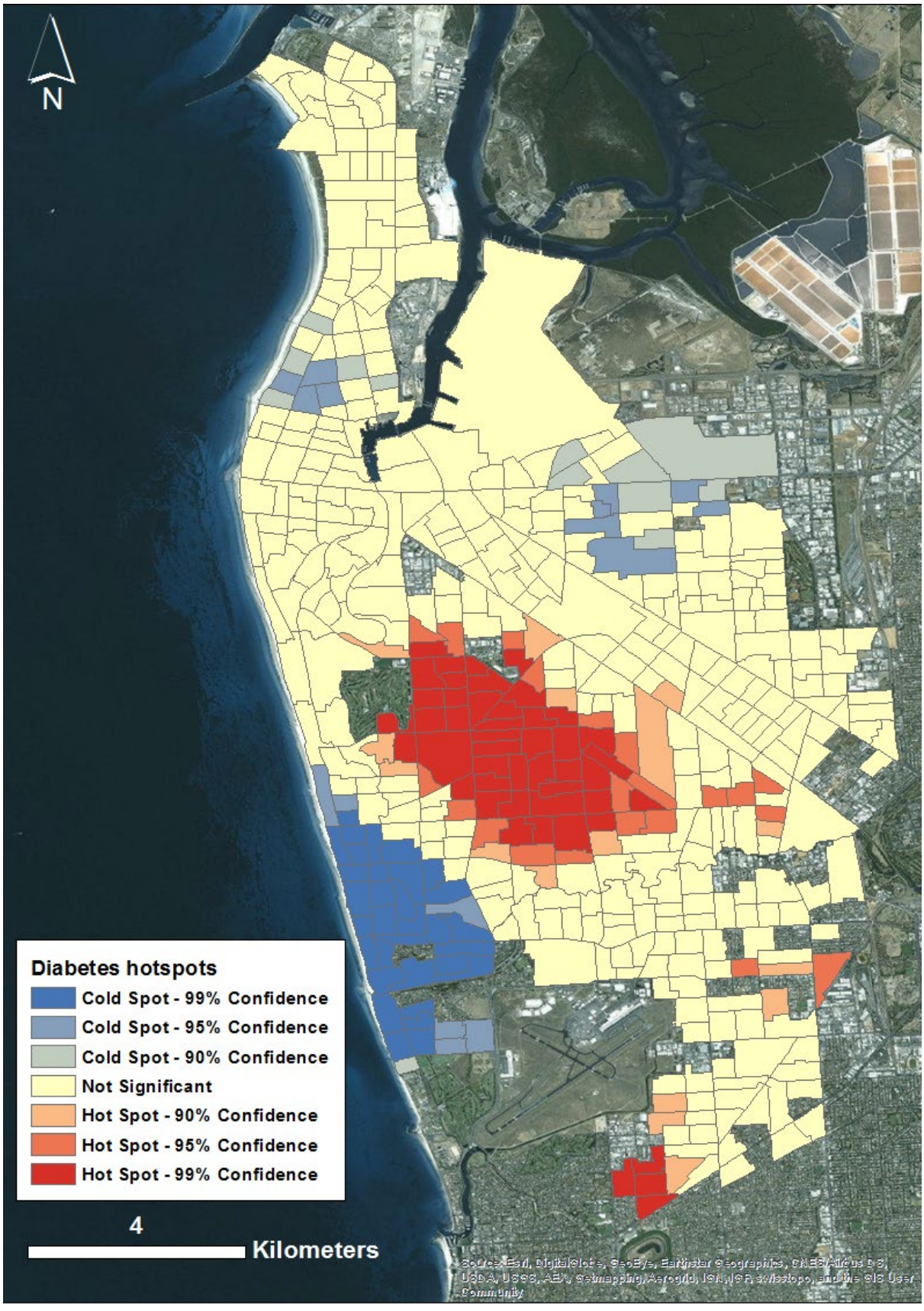


Figure S6. Diabetes clusters without age

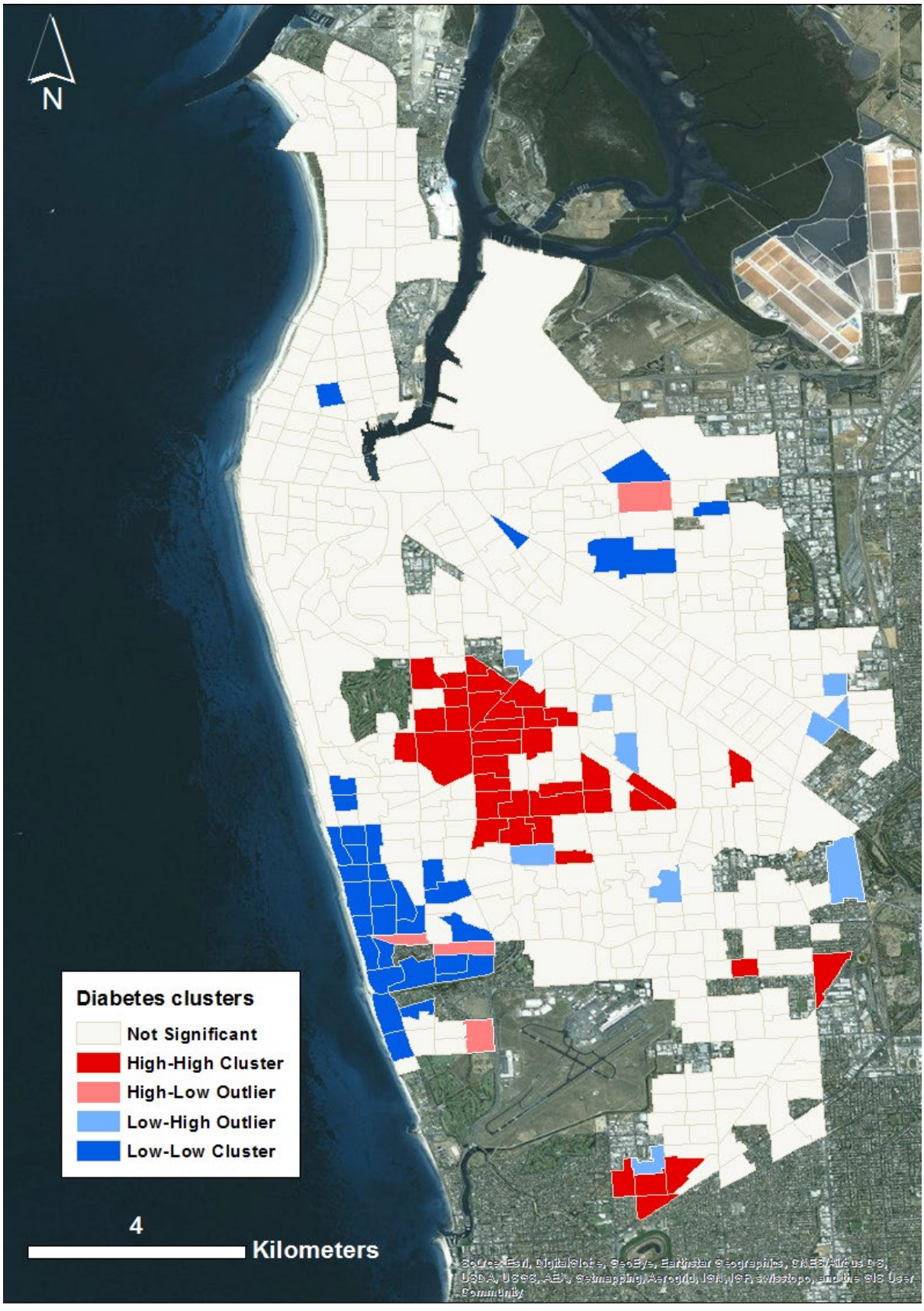


Table S1: Correlation of predicted risk of T2D using AUSDRISK† with SEIFA*

Characteristics	Diabetes risk	SEIFA*
Diabetes	1	
SEIFA	-0.0879 1	1
P value	0.0476	

†The Australian T2D risk assessment tool; *SEIFA- Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas