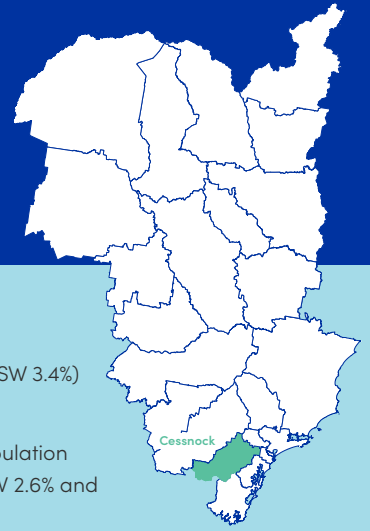


Cessnock LGA

POPULATION HEALTH SNAPSHOT 2024



OUR PEOPLE

87.9% of the population were born in Australia (NSW 65.4%)

6,480 people identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. This is **10.2%** of the population (NSW 3.4%)

4,914 people have a profound or severe disability this is **8.1%** of the population (NSW 6.0%)

The top two nationalities of people born in non-English speaking countries are **0.5%** of the population born in the Philippines (NSW 1.3%) and **0.3%** of the population born in India and Germany (NSW 2.6% and 0.4% respectively).

2022 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Cessnock regional LGA Population **65,878**.

Based on the 2021 population of 62,528, the population is predicted to increase to 89,501 by 2041, at an annual rate of **1.81%**.

In 2022, **20.4%** of the population were aged between 0-14 years (NSW 18.3%) and **12.0%** aged between 15-24 years (NSW 12.2%).

In 2022, **16.5%** of the population were aged 65 + years (NSW 17.5%); and **1.7%** of the population were 85+ years (NSW 2.3%).



ACCESS TO SERVICES

In 2014, **1,349 people** experienced a barrier to health care access with the main reason being **cost** at a rate of **3.4 per 100 people** (NSW 2.5).



In 2014, **1,739 people** experienced a barrier to health care access with difficulty getting to places due to **transport barriers** at a rate of **4.3 per 100 people** (NSW 4.3).

In 2016 **75.9%** of houses were able to access the **internet** (NSW 82.5%).



In 2021, there were **82.7 General Medical Practitioners** per **100,000 population** (NSW 123.8).



There are **22 x General Practices** in the area.



There are **2 x Public Hospitals**.



LIFE EXPECTANCY IN YEARS, 2020

At birth Persons **82.6** (NSW 84.5).

Females **84.8** (NSW 86.6).

Males **80.8** (NSW 82.4)



HEALTH PRIORITIES

Leading health conditions in order from highest priority (most prevalent health concern).

Asthma (**14.6 ASR*** per 100,000) (NSW 10.6)

Mental and behavioural problems (**25.2 ASR*** per 100) (NSW 18.8)

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (**2.9 ASR*** per 100) (NSW 2.2)

People with High or Very High Psychological distress (**16.0 ASR*** per 100) (NSW 12.4)

Arthritis (**19.9 ASR*** per 100,000) (NSW 15.5)

*ASR – Age-standardised rate



POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS & EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PRESENTATIONS

Potentially preventable hospitalisations

In 2020/21, there were **1,154** potentially preventable hospitalisations at a rate of **2,349.4 per 100,000** population (NSW 1,958.8).

Emergency Department Presentations

In 2020/21, **33,982** patients presented to Emergency departments, **15,352** were semi-urgent presentations and **4,208** were non-urgent presentations. Some of these could have potentially been managed in general practice.



FACTORS IMPACTING HEALTH

In 2016, the SEIFA Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage score was **939**, the Cessnock LGA was **MORE DISADVANTAGED** compared to the AUSTRALIAN average (1000).



Note: Health priorities data: It is important to note that the data presented in the health priorities analysis may not encompass all conditions or diseases due to the inherent limitations of available data sources. While efforts have been made to compile comprehensive and accurate information, certain conditions or diseases may not be included.

Conditions include Osteoporosis; Breast Cancer; Uterine Cancer; Leukaemia; Lymphoma; Lung Cancer; Cancer; Diabetes; High or Very High Psychological Distress; Colorectal Cancer; Heart, stroke and vascular disease; Prostate Cancer; Arthritis; Pancreatic Cancer; Mental and behavioural problems; Melanoma of the skin; Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD); and Asthma.

DATA SOURCES

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (2024). [2021 Census Quickstats](#).
- Cancer Institute NSW (2024). [Cancer Statistics NSW](#).
- Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence (2024). [NSW HealthStats NSW](#).
- NSW Government Health, (2024). [Local Health District Maps](#).

- NSW Government Planning (2024). [Projections](#).
- Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU) (2024). [Social Health Atlas of Australia: Data by Local Government Area](#).
- HNECC PHN, Chilli DB data, 2024