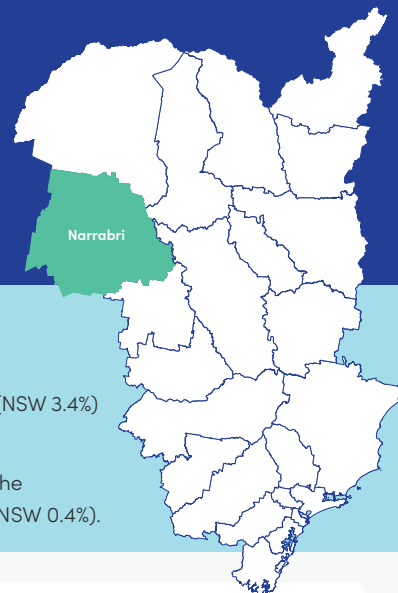


Narrabri LGA

POPULATION HEALTH SNAPSHOT 2021



OUR PEOPLE

83.3% of the population were born in Australia (NSW 65.5%)

2,026 people identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. This is **15.2%** of the population (NSW 3.4%)

566 people have a profound or severe disability this is **4.7%** of the population (NSW 5.6%)

The top two nationalities from people born in non-English speaking countries were **0.4%** of the population born in the Philippines (NSW 1.2%) and **0.2%** of the population born in Germany (NSW 0.4%).

2020 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

Narrabri LGA Population **13,049**

Based on the 2016 population of 13,481, the population is predicted to decrease to 12,421 by 2036, at an annual rate of **-0.41%**

In 2019, **22.3%** of the population were aged between 0-14 years (NSW 18.5%) and **11.0%** aged between 15-24 years (NSW 12.8%)

In 2019, **16.3%** of the population were aged 65+ years (NSW 14.2%); and **1.7%** of the population were 85+ years (NSW 2.2%).



CHILDREN & YOUTH

For every 100 children aged 2-17 years in 2017-18, **20.6** were overweight (NSW 17.0) and **11.1** were obese (NSW 7.4)

In 2018, **26.4%** of children were developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains (NSW 19.9%).



MUMS & BUBS

In 2019, the total fertility rate was **2.26** per female (NSW 1.76)

24.5% of mothers smoked in pregnancy in 2017-19 (NSW 8.9%)

In 2016-18, **7.5%** of babies born were low birth-weight babies (NSW 6.3%)

A first trimester antenatal visit occurred in **81.4%** of pregnancies in 2017-2019 (NSW 76.8%).



OLDER PERSONS

There were **61.9%** of people aged 65+ years receiving aged pensioner in June 2020 (NSW 59.0%)

In June 2020, **8.3%** of the population aged 65+ years had a seniors health card (NSW 10.4%)

Life expectancy in 2018: Females **84.6** (NSW 85.7) Males **79.7** (NSW 81.5).



SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS IMPACTING HEALTH

In 2021, the unemployment rate was **4.8%** (Australia 6.0%)

In 2020, the proportion of the population receiving an unemployment benefit was **12.6%** (NSW 9.0%)

In 2020, **19.1%** of young people 16-21 were receiving an unemployment benefit (NSW 8.1%)

In 2020, **11.7%** of people aged between 22-64 were receiving Jobseeker payment (NSW 9.1%)

In 2016, **0.2%** of people born overseas reported poor proficiency in English (NSW 3.8%)

In 2016, the SEIFA Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage score was **960**, Narrabri LGA was more disadvantaged than Australia (1000).



IMMUNISATION

Who was fully immunised in 2020-21?

96.5% of 1-year old's (NSW 94.9%)

94.2% of 2-year old's (NSW 92.3%)

99.4% of 5-year old's (NSW 95.0%)

HPV VACCINATION

By mid-2017 HPV coverage for females and males aged 15 years was close to **100%**. (NSW 83.0%; 78.2%, respectively)

MENTAL HEALTH

High or very high psychological distress was experienced by **11.6 of every 100 adults** in 2017-18 (NSW 12.4; Australia 12.9)

Mental and behavioural problems were experienced by **20.1 of every 100 people** in 2017-18 (NSW 18.8)

There were **15 hospitalisations for intentional self-harm** in 2017-19 at a rate of **113.6** per 100,000 people (NSW 93.0).

Between 2014-18, **10** people died by suicide at an average annual rate of **17.0** per 100,000 population (NSW 11.0).



HEALTH RISKS

For every 100 adults in 2017-18:

22.4 smoked **tobacco** (NSW 14.4)

24.5 consumed **alcohol** at high risk (NSW 15.5)

34.1 were **overweight** (NSW 35.0)

42.7 were **obese** (NSW 30.9)

23.2 had **high blood pressure** (NSW 23.1)

53.2 ate adequate **fruit** (NSW 52.5)

69.5 undertook low or no **exercise** (NSW 65.3)



CHRONIC DISEASE RATES

For every 100 adults in 2017-18:

Diabetes mellitus **6.7 per 100** (NSW 5.2)

Circulatory system disease **5.2 per 100** (NSW 4.1)

Asthma **13.5 per 100** (NSW 10.6)

COPD **2.7 per 100** (NSW 2.2)

Arthritis **16.8 per 100** (NSW 15.5)

Osteoporosis **2.1 per 100** (NSW 4.2)



POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH)

In 2018/19, there were **503** potentially preventable hospitalisations at a rate of **3,585.1 per 100,000** population (NSW 2,626.9)



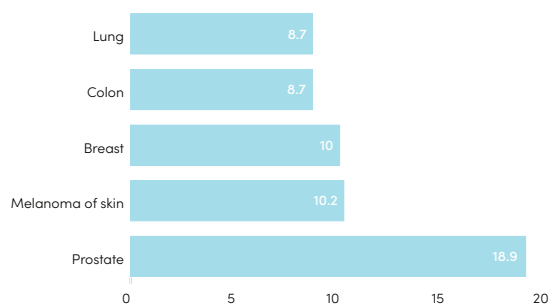
Iron deficiency anaemia was the leading PPH condition at a rate of **600.9 per 100,000** population (NSW 190.3) followed by Diabetes complications (**521.3**) (NSW 148.6) and COPD (**407.6**) (NSW 260.6).

CANCER INCIDENCE

Cancer incidence in 2010-2014 for all cancers was **603.7 per 100,000** population (NSW 552.5)

The age-standardised incidence rate for all cancers in 2017 for males was **765.8 per 100,000 population** (NSW 549.7) and for females was **370.0 per 100,000 population** (NSW 424.0).

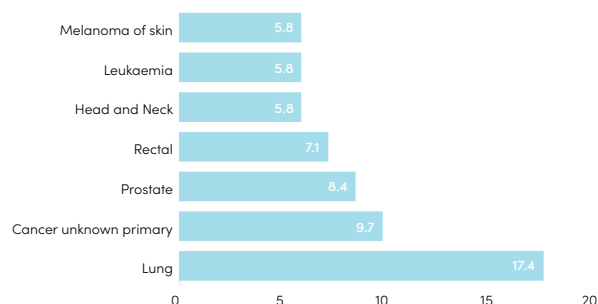
TOP FIVE MOST COMMON CANCER TYPES (PROPORTION OF CASES %, 2013-2017) INCLUDED:



CANCER MORTALITY

The age-standardised mortality rate for all cancers in 2017 for males was **235.4 per 100,000** population and for females was **98.0 per 100,000** population (NSW 182.5; and 118.1, respectively).

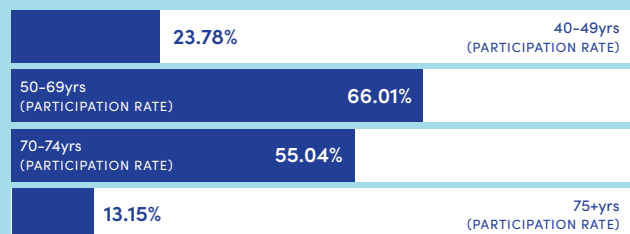
TOP FIVE MOST COMMON CANCER TYPES (PROPORTION OF DEATHS %, 2013-17) INCLUDED:



SCREENING PARTICIPATION



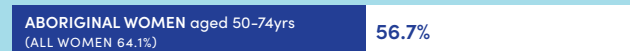
Breast Screening 2019-20



Breast Screening for Culturally & Linguistically Diverse Women 2019-20



Breast Screening for Aboriginal Women 2019-20



Cervical Screening 2015-16

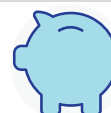


Bowel Screening 2016-17



ACCESS TO SERVICES

In 2014 **184 people** experienced a barrier to health care access with **cost** being the main reason at a rate of **1.9 per 100 people** (NSW 2.5)



In 2014 **374 people** experienced difficulty or couldn't get to places with **transport** at a rate of **3.7 per 100 people** (NSW 4.3)

In 2016 **69.9%** of houses were able to access the **internet** (NSW 82.5%)



7,399 patients presented to Emergency departments in 2017-18, **3,216 were semi-urgent presentations** and **1,571 were non-urgent presentations**. Some of these could have potentially been managed in general practice.

There are **6 x General Practices** in the area and for every full-time GP there are 816 patients.



There are **2 x Public Hospitals**.



DATA SOURCES

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (2021). [2016 Census Quickstats](#)
- Cancer Institute NSW (2021). [Cancer Statistics NSW](#)
- Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence (2021). [NSW HealthStats NSW](#)

- NSW Government Health (2021). [Local Health District Maps](#)
- Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU) (2021). [Social Health Atlas of Australia: Data by Local Government Area](#)
- HNECC PHN, Chilli Data, 2021

**PRIMARY
HEALTH
NETWORK**

phn
HUNTER NEW ENGLAND
AND CENTRAL COAST
An Australian Government Initiative