



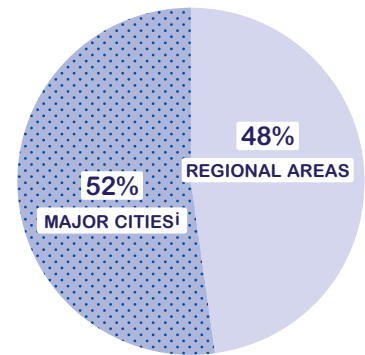
# South Eastern NSW



Most populated Local Government Areas<sup>1</sup>

- Wollongong
- Shoalhaven
- Shellharbour

Proportion of total population by area<sup>1</sup>



## People living in South Eastern NSW

594,000 people live in this region, representing 8% of people in NSW<sup>1</sup>



The number of people living in this region is predicted to grow by **17.7% between 2016-2036<sup>7</sup>**

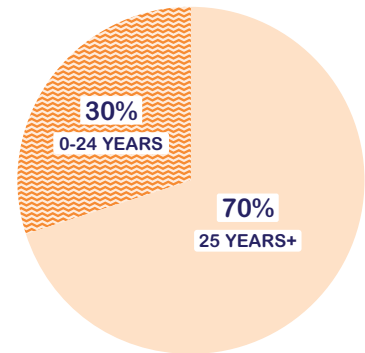
Future growth will largely be in the **65+ years age group<sup>7</sup>**



**20.2%** of people in this region are **65 years or older** compared to 16.3% in NSW<sup>1</sup>

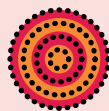
South Eastern NSW has a **growing refugee and migrant population<sup>3</sup>**

Proportion of total population by age<sup>1</sup>



## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

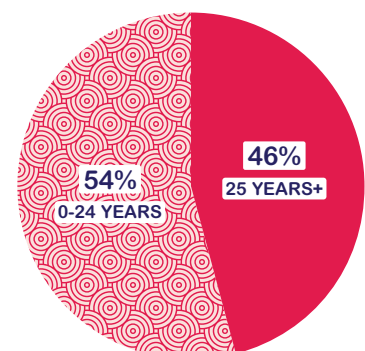
**21,100 (3.6%)** people in this region identified as **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people**, compared to 2.9% in NSW<sup>1</sup>



Local Government Areas most populated by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people<sup>1</sup>

- Shoalhaven
- Wollongong
- Shellharbour
- Eurobodalla

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population by age<sup>1</sup>



The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in this region has a **younger age profile compared to the general population.<sup>1</sup>**

## Social and economic issues

**39.7%**

of people living in South Eastern NSW experience **socioeconomic disadvantage**.<sup>ii</sup> This is higher than the NSW average (38.2%)<sup>i</sup>



People in South Eastern NSW have an unemployment rate of **6.1%** which is almost equal to the NSW average (6.3%)<sup>i</sup>

**4.5%**

of people live in social housing, a **higher percentage** compared to the NSW average (3.7%)<sup>8</sup>



## Mental health and suicide

**1 in 4**

people (27.2%) experience **mental and behavioural conditions**.<sup>iii</sup> This is **higher than the NSW average** (19.1%)<sup>2</sup>



In 2017, the **suicide rate** (14.2 per 100,000) **was 1.3 times higher** than the NSW average (10.8 per 100,000)<sup>4</sup>

In 2017-18, young females **aged 15-24 years were four times as likely** to be hospitalised for self-harm<sup>5</sup>

This region has a high percentage of adults who drink alcohol **at levels posing immediate or long-term risk**<sup>6</sup>

## Use of mental health services

**8,830** people with mental health-related issues **presented at emergency departments** in 2017-18 (3.2% of all presentations)<sup>9</sup>

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people**

with mental health-related issues **present to emergency departments at 2.5 times the rate** of non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people<sup>9</sup>

**11,890** people received **community mental health care**<sup>iv</sup> in 2017-18<sup>10</sup>



**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people** received community mental health services at **3 times the rate** of non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people<sup>10</sup>

**6,870** overnight-admitted **mental health-related separations**<sup>v</sup> took place in public and private hospitals in 2017-18<sup>11</sup>

## Health priorities in South Eastern NSW Primary Health Network<sup>3</sup>



Chronic conditions



Drug & alcohol



End of life care



Prevention initiatives



Aboriginal health



Mental health & suicide prevention

### References

- 1 Australian Bureau of Statistics 2016, *Census of Population and Housing*, TableBuilder. Findings based on use of ABS TableBuilder data.
- 2 Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017-18, National Health Survey, TableBuilder. Findings based on use of ABS TableBuilder data.
- 3 Coordinare, *Primary Health Network Needs Assessment Report November 2018 Update*, NSW: Coordinare.
- 4 Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, *Suicide by Primary Health Network*, NSW 2017 [electronic dataset]. Sydney: Health Stats NSW, NSW Ministry of Health; 2019 (accessed 2019 Oct 22).
- 5 Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, *Intentional self-harm hospitalisations by Primary Health Network, persons of all ages and 15-24 years*, NSW 2017-18 [electronic dataset]. Sydney: Health Stats NSW, NSW Ministry of Health; 2019 (accessed 2019 Oct 22).
- 6 Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, *Alcohol consumption at levels posing: long-term risk, immediate risk, to health by Primary Health Network, persons aged 16 years and over*, NSW 2018 [electronic dataset]. Sydney: Health Stats NSW, NSW Ministry of Health; 2019 (accessed 2019 Oct 22).
- 7 NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, *2016 NSW population projections data* [electronic dataset]. Sydney: NSW Government; 2019 (accessed 2019 Oct 22).
- 8 Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU), *Housing Experiences and Suitability Atlas of Australia – Data by Primary Health Network*, [electronic dataset]. South Australia: PHIDU; 2019 (accessed 2019 Oct 22).
- 9 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *Mental health services provided in emergency departments 2017-18*, Table ED.15 [electronic dataset]. Canberra: AIHW; 2019 (accessed 2019 Oct 22).
- 10 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *State and territory community mental health care services tables 2017-18*, Table CMHC.29 [electronic dataset]. Canberra: AIHW; 2019 (accessed 2019 Oct 22).
- 11 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *Overnight admitted mental health-related care 2017-18*, Table ON.12 [electronic dataset]. Canberra: AIHW; 2019 (accessed 2019 Oct 22).

### Footnotes

- i Major city areas include most capital cities, as well as major urban areas.
- ii Based on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) – an index that summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area.
- iii Includes organic mental problems, alcohol and drug problems, mood (affective) disorders such as depression, anxiety related problems and other mental and behavioural problems.
- iv Community mental health care refers to government-funded and -operated specialised mental health care provided by community mental health care services and hospital-based ambulatory care services, such as outpatient and day clinics.
- v Overnight admitted patient separations refers to those separations when a patient undergoes a hospital's formal admission process, completes an episode of care, is in hospital for more than one day and 'separates' from the hospital.