## ) Infographic



## Aboriginal Health Snapshot for South Eastern NSW PHN

Population (South Eastern NSW/Australia)				( 		
0 0 0 0	Life expectancy at birth:					
TTT		Crookwell	1 • Wollong 2 • Shellharb	-		
25,806		Goulburn	<b>X</b> iama			
people are identified as			Nowra			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Males: 9.3 years lower than non-Aboriginal males (70.9 vs 80.2)	Bungendore	5 Jervis Bay			
<b>= 4.2%</b> of total population	Females: 7.6 years	ACT Queanbeyan				
or the region	lower	Braidwood	South Eastern NSW	Aboriginal persons	% Aboriginal†	% tot Aborigi
nigher than NSW and Australian verage proportions)	than non-Aboriginal females (75.9 vs 83.5)	Batemans Bay	1 Wollongong	6444	3.1%	25.0
	1	ίς το βάλος	2 Shellharbour	3178	4.5%	12.3
Social determinants (South Eastern NSW/Australia)		Cooma	3 Kiama	478	2.2%	1.99
2.5 x higher* _ <u>= ﷺ =</u>	3 x more likely*	{ • { <u>&lt;</u>	4 Shoalhaven	6808	6.7%	26.4
unemployment rate	to have significant disability	Jindabyne	5 Jervis Bay	234	58.2%	0.9
		8 Narooma	6 Eurobodalla	2591	6.8%	10.1
.3%		Bega	7 Bega Valley 8 Snowy Monaro Regional	1275 545	3.8% 2.7%	4.9 2.1
f Aboriginal school children evelopmentally vulnerable		Bombala Eden	9 Queanbeyan- Palerang	2107	3.6%	8.2
omain of childhood develop mpared to 20.4% for non-Aboriginal	oment ///	$\langle \rangle$	10 Goulburn Mulwaree	1447	4.8%	5.6
·	- ^ - ^ - ^	† Aboriginal population as a proportion of total LGA population (%)	11 Yass Valley	477	2.9%	1.9
ignificantly more likely b be residing in overcrowde ouseholds		of total LGA population (%) If Aboriginal population as a proportion of total Aboriginal population of SENSW PHN (%)	12 Upper Lachlan Shire	222	2.8%	0.9
than non-Aboriginal people Health status (Austral	ia / NSW)	Mortality (NSW)	Prevent (South Eastern N		healt	h
Aboriginal adults in NSW:	Aboriginal population	Biggest			- 2020 f	
66%	in NSW:	causes $(\Lambda)$	Immunisat	tion (De	C 2020 H	igure
were either obese		of death	l year = 95.1 (higher than Aust		ongl	
or overweight		are heart disease,	rate but lower tha			>
~~~ 22.5%	o~o	chronic lower	NSW PHN non-Ab same age)	ooriginal ra	tes for 🛛	Ì
had high or very	<b>Higher prevalence</b>	respiratory disease and diabetes	2 year = 94.	3%	Ş	$\mathbf{S}$
high levels of	of most major		(higher than Aust	ralian nati		-
psychological distres	s long-term chronic – conditions such as	Health service	rate, NSW state a non-Aboriginal ra			N PHN
were current smoker	diabetes and asthma	utilisation (South Eastern NSW)				
52.3%			non-Aboriginal ra			
reported having used an illicit drug in their lifetime in Australia (Aboriginal persons aged 14 and over)			National Breast Cancer Screening Program			
			Lower numb	oer of eli	gible	
Maternal health (South Eastern NSW)		>1.7 x higher* all-cause hospitalisation rates	Aboriginal women participated in the			
Significantly higher# proportions of low birth weight babies and preterm births		2.8 x higher*	program		्र	<b>ה</b>
		total potentially preventable hospitalisation rates	than the populati for eligible wome Eastern NSW PHI	n in South		<u> </u>
<i>c</i> :		Lower Aboriginal health assessment				
Very significantly higher <sup>#</sup> proportion of Aboriginal mothers were		(MBS item 715) uptake	Note: In this report to			

proportion of Aboriginal mothers were found to be smoking during pregnancy

# compared to non-Aboriginal mothers

\* than non-Aboriginal people

figures

Lower than Australian and NSW average

to persons identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait

Islander. Additionally different time periods are applicable for different indicators illustrated in this snapshot.