



The Orange Local Government Area (LGA) covers 284.2km<sup>2</sup> and is one of the larger regional centres in NSW. Located within the functional economic region of Orange, Blayney and Cabonne in Central NSW, Orange LGA is a primary investment and employment hub. It benefits from many industries including resources and mining, tourism, tertiary education, health and residential care, freight and logistics, public administration and agriculture.

### Demographics



The estimated resident population from the 2016 Census was **41,384** an increase of 5% from the 2011 Census.



Median age is **37 YEARS** (NSW: 38 yrs.)  
The median age of 37 years is 3% lower than the NSW average (38 years)



48.8% males | 51.2% females

There are more females (51.2%) than males (48.8%) living in the region



83.4% of the population is **Australian-born** (65.5%, NSW)

**6.3%**

6.3% of the population identified as **Aboriginal** and/or **Torres Strait Islander** compared to 2.9% for NSW.

### Population trends



**0-14 yrs.**  
22% of total population (NSW:19%)



**65 yrs.+**  
16% of total population (NSW: 16%)

Almost two thirds of the population (60%) are aged under 45 years. The younger age group 0-14 years make up 22% while those aged 65 years and older make up 16% of the population.



**10,227 families**



with 1.9 children per family on average (NSW: 1.9)

### Drivers of health

Based on a range of social and economic characteristics that include levels of education attainment, housing and low skilled employment, the ABS Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) score of 978 for the Orange LGA indicates greater disadvantage when compared to the NSW average IRSD of 1002. Orange is ranked in the top 25% most socio-economically advantaged LGAs in the WNSW PHN region. The following sample of determinants known to impact on health outcomes are presented for the Orange area:



6% of the population have a **profound** or **severe disability** (5.6%, NSW)



0.6% of people born overseas report **poor proficiency in English** (3.8%, NSW)



In 2016, levels of **unemployment** were higher than the State average, 6.5% compared to 6.3%



Lower levels of home **internet access** compared to national average: 77.1% (LGA); 82.5% (NSW)



**Higher crime rates** compared to the state average



**Higher rates of domestic and non-domestic assault** compared to the state average

### Health status



**75%**

75% of people surveyed in the WNSW Telephone Community Health Survey 2018 rated their health and wellbeing as good or excellent. (PHN average: 73%)

### Health priority



**45%**

45% of people surveyed in the WNSW Telephone Community Health Survey 2018 reported mental health and alcohol and drug use as serious health concerns facing their community.

### Health service gaps



**18%**

18% of people surveyed in the WNSW Telephone Community Health Survey 2018 reported medical specialists and 13% reported access to hospital services as the most important gaps in health services.

## Vulnerable groups



### Mothers & Babies

1897 babies born to Orange resident mothers between 2016 and 2018

Higher rates of smoking during pregnancy between 2016 and 2018 (17% compared to 9% for NSW).



### Older people

In 2016, 16% of the estimated residential population were aged 65 years and over and predicted to rise to 22% by 2036.

## Chronic disease

Rate of chronic disease-related hospitalisations in Orange LGA as compared to NSW for 2016-2018:

Potentially preventable hospitalisations was 9.4% higher than that for NSW.



Circulatory disease hospitalisations was 10.5% higher than that for NSW.



Asthma hospitalisations were 19.4% lower than the state rate.



Smoking, alcohol and high body mass attributable hospitalisations were lower than NSW averages

## Mental health

The rate of intentional self-harm hospitalisations for Orange LGA residents was double that for NSW for the years 2016-2018.



## Diabetes

4.5% of residents are registered with the National Diabetes Services Scheme (NSW 5.3%)



## Cancer

The most common types of cancer diagnosed in residents between 2011 and 2015 were prostate, breast, melanoma, lung and colon.



## Primary and Community Health Services



- ✓ Local GPs
- ✓ After hours services
- ✓ Medical specialist including: Cardiology, Chronic disease management, dermatology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, general medicine, geriatrics, gynaecology and obstetrics, infectious disease, oncology, nephrology, neurology, pain medicine and palliative medicine



- ✓ Aboriginal services including: GPs, dental, health checks, mental health, drug and alcohol, pregnancy and infant and quit smoking

- ✓ Allied health services including: audiology, chiropractic, diabetic education, dietetics, exercise physiology, nutrition, occupational therapy, optometry, osteopathy, physiotherapy, podiatry, prosthetics and orthotics, social work and speech pathology/therapy



- ✓ Dental and orthodontic services
- ✓ Pharmacy services

- ✓ Aged care services including: aged care assessment, aged care information/referral, case management, meals on wheels, friendly visiting, home care, planned activity groups



- ✓ Community health services including cardiac rehabilitation, community cancer support, food relief, skin cancer clinics, social support, women's health clinic, youth support, disability support, carer and respite support



- ✓ Mental health services including: child and adolescent, counselling, general mental health services, psychology

- ✓ Maternal, child and family health community services including child protection services, immunisation, parenting and family support/education

- ✓ Patient and community transport



- ✓ Diagnostic services including specialist radiology/imaging and specialist pathology

## Orange City Council

Orange City Council supports preventative and health services:



Walking and cycling trails



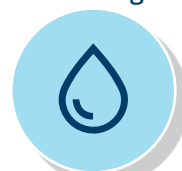
Stationary exercise equipment



Support services for older people, people with disability, children, youth and new migrants



Sporting and exercise facilities and grants programs for sporting bodies



Fresh water stations



Multi-agency Health Liaison Committee

## Future-Proofing

Advocating for:

- Palliative Care Services
- Continued support of Disability Services
- Supporting community organisations and agencies to create a healthy lifestyles for the benefit of the community
- Connectivity

Sources: [www.wnswphn.org.au/publications/references](http://www.wnswphn.org.au/publications/references)

WNSW PHN would like to acknowledge the assistance of the NSW Rural Doctors Network in developing the concept of this document