

The Western NSW Primary Health Network (WNSW PHN) is one of 31 PHNs in Australia that work to support and strengthen primary health care and improve health outcomes for the community.

Area Profile



433,379 Km²



We cover the largest area of any PHN in NSW



26 Local Government Areas



2 Local Health Districts



405 GPs



110 General Practices
(including Aboriginal Medical Services)

Demographics



The population is predicted to increase by around 6% by 2036 to

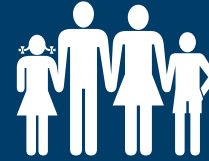
329,470

Over 313,600 people live in our region

313,600

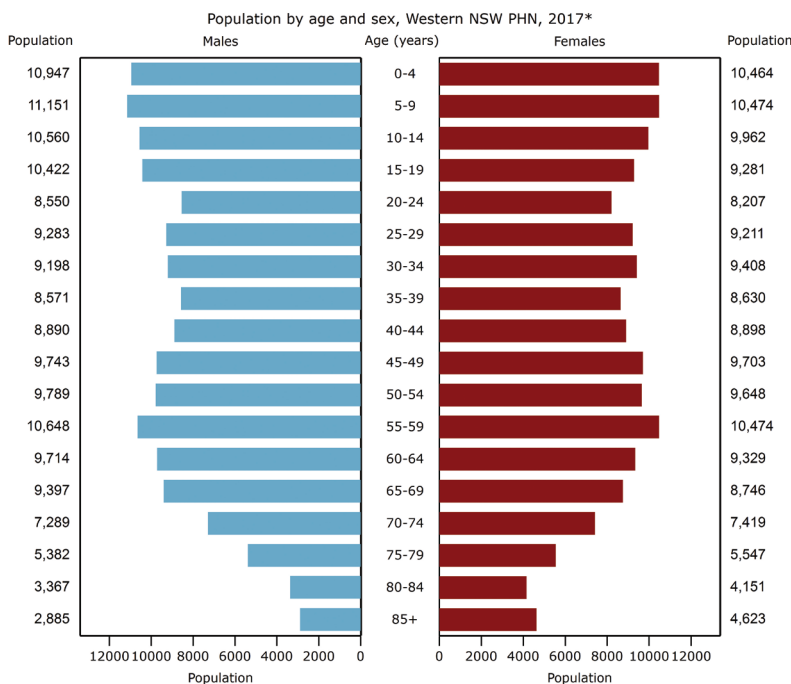
THE BIGGEST GROWTH

is predicted in **Bathurst** (27.5%), **Cabonne** (24.1%) and **Orange** (17.1%) and the largest declines in the Lachlan (-20.6%), Walgett (-17.8%) and Weddin (-15.4) LGAs.



Compared to the NSW population we have **MORE** people under 20 years and 65 years or older

Population by Age and Sex, Western NSW PHN, 2017



10.5%

Our PHN has the **third highest** proportion of the total population identifying as Aboriginal behind the Northern Territory and Western Queensland PHNs

of people in our region identify as **Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander**

Compared to 2.8% Nationally



Please see the **WNSW PHN Aboriginal Health Profile** for more information.

Drivers of health



More than a third of the regions LGAs are classified amongst the **most disadvantaged nationally**



Second highest rate of **single parent families** with children aged younger than 15 years nationally: 27.2% (PHN); 20.4% (Australia)



Higher rates of **low education levels** nationally of people who left school at year 10 or lower: 42.9 per 100 people (PHN); 30.4 per 100 people (Australia)



Higher rates of **young people receiving unemployment benefits** (16-24 years): 6.1% (PHN); 3.5% (Australia)



Lowest levels of **home internet access** nationally: 73% (PHN); 83.2% (Australia)



More than a third of the region's LGAs are **classified as remote or very remote**

Vulnerable groups

Aboriginal People

Poorer health outcomes with rates of preventable hospitalisations more than

2.5x

times that of non-Aboriginal people



Mothers & Babies

- Highest rate of teen pregnancies of any NSW PHN: 5.1% compared to 2.2% (NSW)
- Greater proportion of low birth weight babies born to Aboriginal mothers compared to non-Aboriginal mothers: 11.1%; 6.2%
- Highest rate of smoking during pregnancy of any NSW PHN: 19.6% compared to 8.3% (NSW)

Early Childhood



Higher rates of children in their first year of school considered developmentally vulnerable 12.5% (PHN); 9.6% (NSW)

Disability



Higher proportion of the region's population living with a profound or severe disability: 5.2% (PHN); 4.7% (Australia)

Older People



18.5% of the population aged 65 years and predicted to rise to 25.1% by 2036.

Health status

Lower levels of adults reporting excellent, very good or good health: 85.9% (PHN); 87% (Australia)

Health Risk Factors



22.9%

of people over 16 years smoke, compared with 15% for NSW



26.5%

of people over 16 years are obese, compared with 21.4% for NSW



32% of people over 16 years consume alcohol at levels posing long-term risk, compared with 29.8% for NSW

Mental health



20,155

patients had a **mental health treatment plan** created by a GP in 2015-16

Higher rates of overnight hospitalisations for

anxiety and stress

disorders: 25 (PHN); 14 (Australia) per 10,000 people and **depressive episodes**: 17 (PHN); 12 (Australia) per 10,000 people in 2015-16

5-year average suicide rate **16.0%** higher than NSW



Higher rates of **intentional self-harm** hospitalisations for males 15-24 years: 253.7 (PHN); 189.9 (NSW) per 100,000 in 2015-16

Drug & alcohol



10% higher

Rate of overnight hospitalisations for **drug and alcohol use** than national average in 2015-16

Chronic Disease



More adults reported having a long-term health condition: 52.9% (PHN); 50.2% (Australia) in 2015-16

23,690

patients received a GP Health Assessment for a chronic disease in 2015-16



1,021 patients received GP Chronic Disease treatment plans in 2015-16

OVER 20,000

people are registered with the National Diabetes Service Scheme

11% more people reported having a disease of the circulatory system than the national average

Emergency Department Presentations



Highest in-hours ED attendances of any PHN nationally (in 2015-16):

227 per 1,000 people

56.7% of ED presentations

to the 3 largest regional hospitals were classified as Triage 4 or 5 and 74.1% for Broken Hill in 2016-17.



Highest after-hours ED attendances of any PHN nationally (in 2015-16): 206 per 1,000 people

Hospitalisations

Fewer people admitted to hospital in the preceding 12 months: 9.9% (PHN); 12.7% (Australia)



5.4%

more **potentially preventable hospitalisations** than the Australian average

More potentially preventable hospitalisations due to **chronic disease** than the national average

25.6%

more **smoking attributable hospitalisations** than the NSW average

Immunisation



96%

WNSW PHN leads the country in the rate of **children aged 5 years fully immunised**, the national rate is **93.5%**



Higher than national average rates in other age groups:



Children Aged 1 Year

fully immunised: 95.3% (PHN); 93.8% (Australia)



Children Aged 2 Years

Children aged 2 years fully immunised: 93% (PHN); 90.9% (Australia)

Cancer screening



54.6%

Breast cancer screening participation rate for women aged 50 to 74 years, **higher** than the national rate of 53.7%

52.9%

Cervical cancer screening participation rate for women aged 20 to 69 years, **lower** than the national rate of 56.4%

36.2%

Bowel cancer screening participation rate for people aged 50 to 74 years, **lower** than the national rate of 38.9%

Using health services



4 in 5 adults

visited a GP for their own health in the last 12 months



Average of **5.7** GP attendances per person annually



30.8% of adults saw a specialist in a 12 month period

phn
WESTERN NSW

An Australian Government Initiative

Call **1300 699 167**

wnswphn.org.au

Dubbo

Broken Hill

Bathurst

Orange

Bourke

(Head Office)

Health Profile 2019 Data Sources

AREA PROFILE

1. Australian Government Department of Health (2015), Western NSW PHN Fact Sheet
2. Area of Land "NSW Local Government Area ASGS NonABS Structures Edition 2014", article no: 1270.0.55.003
3. Australian Government Department of Health (2017) <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/PHN-Concordances>
4. NSW Rural Doctors Network (2017): Rural NSW GP Vacancies: A snapshot of General Practitioner vacancies in rural and remote NSW at 30 June 2017
5. Health Workforce Australia (2014) Health Workforce Data

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population

1. Based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated resident populations. Population projections based on data from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health Available at: www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au

Aboriginal population

2. Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016 (Released in September 2017). Available at: <http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data>

DRIVERS OF HEALTH OUTCOMES

Socio-economic disadvantage

1. SEIFA ABS Census 2011 Available at: <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/seifa>
2. Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016 (Released in September 2017). Available at: <http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data>
3. Australian Population and Migration Research Centre, University of Adelaide ARIA+ 2011 and Accessibility Available at: http://www.spatialonline.com.au/ARIA_2011/default.aspx Accessed: 09/05/2017

VULNERABLE GROUPS

Aboriginal people

1. NSW Combined Admitted Patient Epidemiology Data and ABS population estimates (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health. Available at: <http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au>

Mothers and babies

2. NSW Perinatal Data Collection (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health. Available at: <http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au>

Early childhood

3. Compiled by PHIDU based on data from the 2015 Australian Early Development Census Available at: <http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data>

Disability

4. Compiled by PHIDU based on the ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016 (Released in September 2017). Available at: <http://www.phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data>

Older people

5. Western NSW Health Intelligence Unit analysis of population projections extracted from the Populations database (SAPHaRI) NSW Ministry of Health on 27.03.2017

Health status

1. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of Australian Bureau of Statistics, Patient Experience Survey 2015–16. Available at: http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107#_

Health Risk Factors

1. NSW Population Health Survey (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health. Available at: <http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au>

Mental health

1. Australian Government Department of Health (2017) Available at: http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/PHN-MBS_Data
2. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of the National Hospital Morbidity Database 2015-16 and Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2015. Available at: <http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107>

3. Mortality estimates for years up to 2005 are based on Australian Bureau of Statistics death registration data. Data from 2006 onwards were provided by the Australian Coordinating Registry, Cause of Death Unit Record File; the data for the most 2 recent years are preliminary (SAPHaRI, Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health) Available at: <http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au>
4. NSW Combined Admitted Patient Epidemiology Data and ABS population estimates (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health. Available at: <http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au>

DRUG AND ALCOHOL

1. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of the National Hospital Morbidity Database 2015-16 and Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2015. Available at: <http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107>

CHRONIC DISEASE

1. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of Australian Bureau of Statistics, Patient Experience Survey 2015–16. Available at: http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107#_
2. Australian Government Department of Health (2017) Available at: http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/PHN-MBS_Data
3. The National Diabetes Service Scheme (NDSS) December 2017: Australian Diabetes Map Available <http://www.diabetesmap.com.au/#/>
4. Australian Bureau of Statistics (2013) Australian Health Survey 2011-13, Biomedical Results for Chronic Diseases.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PRESENTATIONS

1. National non-admitted patient emergency department care database 2015–16, and Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2015. Available at <http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107>
2. National non-admitted patient emergency department care database 2015–16, and Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2015. Available at <http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107>
3. HIU Analysis of NSW Health HIE – Health Information Exchange date of extraction 17/11/2017

HOSPITALISATIONS

1. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of Australian Bureau of Statistics, Patient Experience Survey 2015–16. Available at: http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107#_
2. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of the National Hospital Morbidity Database 2015–16 and Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2015. Available at: <http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107>
3. NSW Combined Admitted Patient Epidemiology Data and ABS population estimates (SAPHaRI). Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health. Available at: <http://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au>

IMMUNISATION

1. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of Department of Human Services, Australian Immunisation Register statistics 2016–17, data supplied 05 September 2017. Available at: <http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107>

CANCER SCREENING

1. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of BreastScreen Australia data Available <http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107>
2. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of National Bowel Cancer Screening Program (NBCSP) Register Available at: <http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107>
3. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of state and territory cervical screening register data Available at: <http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107>

USING HEALTH SERVICES

1. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of Australian Bureau of Statistics, Patient Experience Survey 2015–16. Available at: http://www.myhealthycommunities.gov.au/primary-health-network/phn107#_