

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES

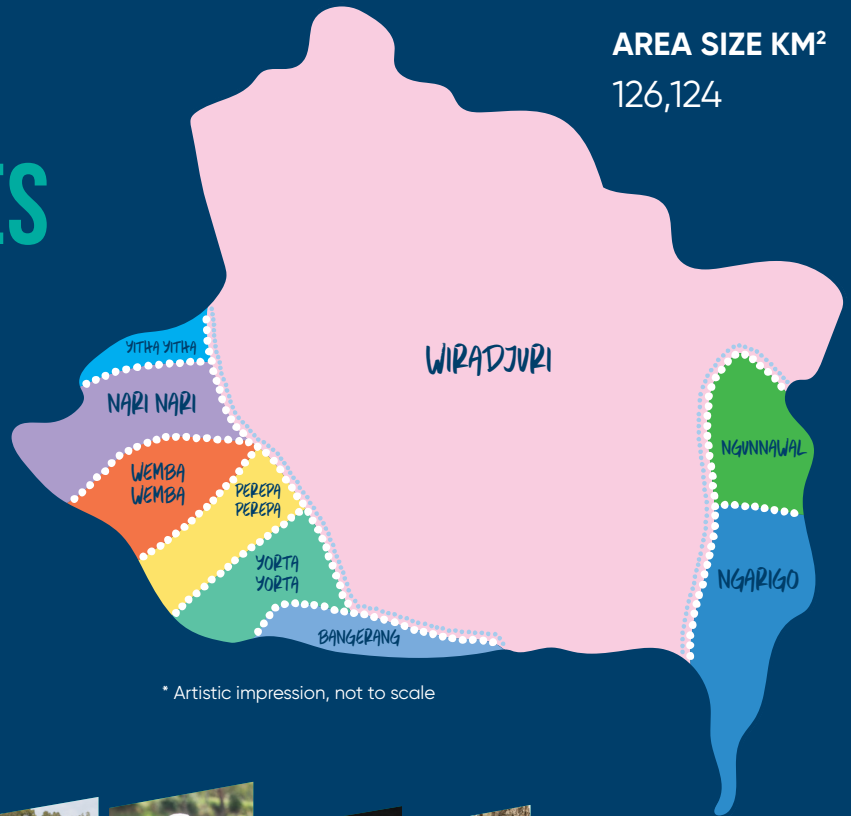
PROFILE

MPHN HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT
2022-2025



ABORIGINAL NATIONS WITHIN THE MURRUMBIDGEE REGION INCLUDE:

Wiradjuri, Yitha Yitha, Nari Nari, Wemba Wemba, Perepa Perepa, Yorta Yorta, Bangerang, Ngunnawal and Ngarigo



AREA SIZE KM²
126,124

* Artistic impression, not to scale



We acknowledge we work on the traditional lands of many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clan groups and nations. We commit to working in collaboration with our region's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and peoples to improve their health, emotional and social wellbeing in the spirit of partnership.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES POPULATION IN THE MURRUMBIDGEE

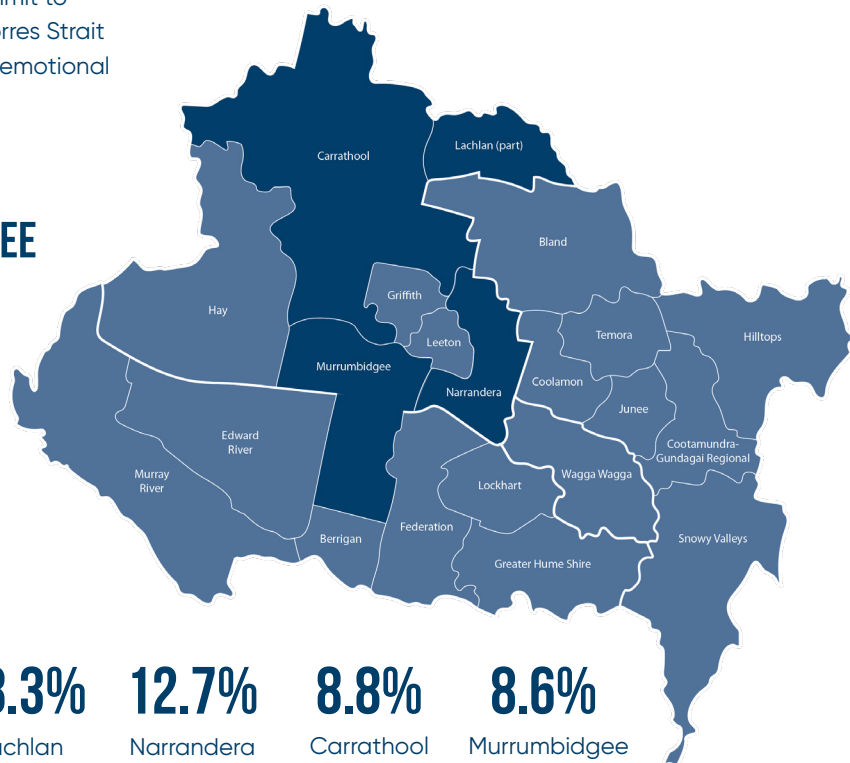
5.9%

of our population identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

NSW 3.4%
AUS 3.2%

14,548

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples living in the Murrumbidgee region according to the last census

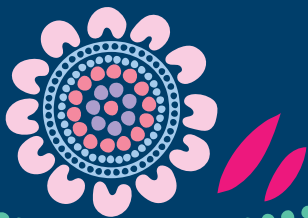


According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Local Government Areas within our region with the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as a percentage of the total population include:

18.3% Lachlan (part b)
12.7% Narrandera
8.8% Carrathool
8.6% Murrumbidgee

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing, August 2021.
Available at: <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/search-by-area>. Accessed: 24/04/2023





ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES PROFILE

LIFE EXPECTANCY

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH OF PEOPLE BORN IN NSW 2015-17



75.9 YEARS

compared to **83.5 years** for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women



70.9 YEARS

compared to **80.2 years** for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2018. Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2015-2017. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia

AGE PROFILE

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples population in the Murrumbidgee region is

YOUNGER than non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples



PEOPLE AGED UNDER 25 YEARS

50.5%

compared to **30.9%** of all people within the Murrumbidgee region

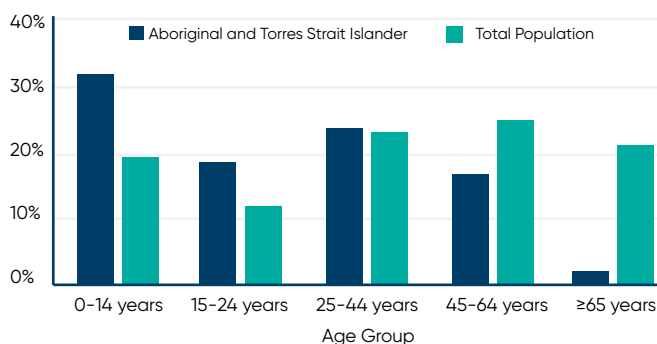


Figure 1: MPHN Population age distribution comparing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to the total population

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2021. Available at: <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/search-by-area>. Accessed: 24/04/2023

EARLY YEARS



LOW* BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES

Babies born with a birth weight less than 2,500 grams in the Murrumbidgee region in 2022

10.9%

compared to **6.4%** for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

+58.7%

low birth weight babies are born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers compared to non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers



CHILDHOOD IMMUNISATION

Children immunised in the Murrumbidgee region in 2020

1 YEAR

95.8%

compared to **96.5%** for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

2 YEARS

94.0%

compared to **94.0%** for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

5 YEARS

98.0%

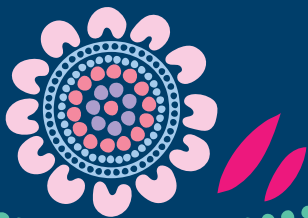
compared to **96.4%** for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Across the Murrumbidgee region, the immunisation rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children compared to Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children is

SIMILAR ACROSS ALL AGE GROUPS

Source: Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence. HealthStats NSW. Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health Available at: <https://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/#/r/106358> Accessed: 24 April 2023.





ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES PROFILE

CHRONIC DISEASES

Across Australia the leading chronic diseases among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples aged 15 years and older are:



CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE



DIABETES



KIDNEY DISEASE

Within the Murrumbidgee region, for each of these chronic diseases Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have a

HIGHER PREVALENCE 

compared to total population

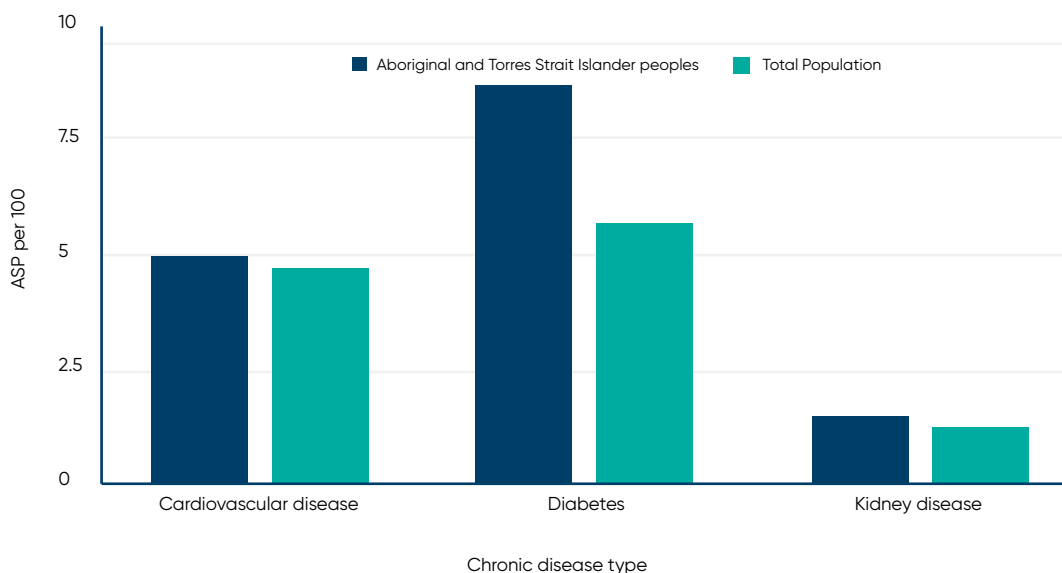


Figure 2: MPHNS comparing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to the total population for prevalence of cardiovascular disease, diabetes and kidney disease for adults 15 years and over.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing, August 2021. Available at: <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/search-by-area>. Accessed: 24/04/2023



CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE DEATHS

189.0 

per 100,000 compared to **131.0 per 100,000** for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples from 2016 to 2020 in NSW



TYPE 2 DIABETES HOSPITALISATIONS

371.4 

per 100,000 compared to **88.9 per 100,000** for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples from 2016 to 2020 in NSW



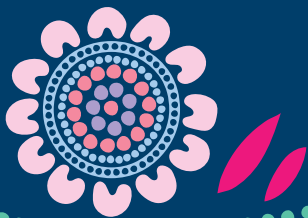
CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE DEATHS

113.9 

per 100,000 compared to **50.8 per 100,000** for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples from 2016 to 2020 in NSW

Source: Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence. HealthStats NSW. Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health Available at: <https://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/#/r/107805>. Accessed: 24/04/2023





ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES PROFILE

MENTAL HEALTH

The 2021 ABS Census showed across the Murrumbidgee region, compared to Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, the prevalence of those living with a mental health condition such as depression or anxiety was **2 X HIGHER** among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.



LIVING WITH A MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION

People aged 15 years and older living with a mental health condition in the Murrumbidgee region

19.6% 

compared to 11.0% for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing 2021. Available at: <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/search-by-area>. Accessed: 24/04/2023



SUICIDE RATES

In NSW, between 2016-2020 suicide rates among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were

2 X HIGHER 

when compared to non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Source: Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence. HealthStats NSW. Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Available at: <https://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/#/r/107804>. Accessed: 24/04/2023



MENTAL HEALTH RELATED EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS

It is estimated mental health related Emergency Department visit rates are

MORE THAN 5 X HIGHER

among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

5,718.7 

per 100,000

compared to 1,327.8 per 100,000 for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

CANCER




Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have a

SLIGHTLY HIGHER 

rate of cancer diagnosis than non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are approximately

40% **MORE LIKELY** 

to die from cancer than non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples



LUNG CANCER 

is the most common cancer among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

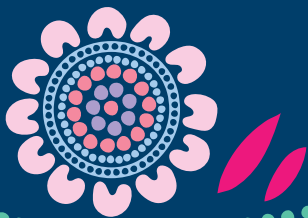
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are approximately

50% **MORE LIKELY** 

to be diagnosed with lung cancer than non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2018. Cancer in Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people of Australia. Available at: <https://www.cancer australia.gov.au/affected-cancer/indigenous/cancer-statistics>. Accessed: 24/04/2023





HOSPITALISATIONS

The rate of hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the Murrumbidgee region is

MORE THAN DOUBLE that of non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples



CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE HOSPITALISATIONS

APPROXIMATELY 50% HIGHER

among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Source: Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence. HealthStats NSW. Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Available at: <https://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/#/r/107807>. Accessed: 24/04/2023



DIALYSIS HOSPITALISATIONS

OVER 7% HIGHER

among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Source: Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence. HealthStats NSW. Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Available at: <https://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/#/r/106476>. Accessed: 24/04/2023



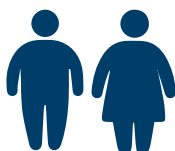
ALCOHOL ATTRIBUTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS

ALMOST 2 X HIGHER

among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Source: Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence. HealthStats NSW. Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health. Available at: <https://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/#/r/105394>. Accessed: 24/04/2023

RISK FACTORS



OBESITY

45.5%

People aged more than 15 years who are classified as 'Obese' in 2021 in NSW **compared to 22.3%** non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Source: Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence. HealthStats NSW. Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health, Available at: <https://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/#/r/107806>. Accessed: 24/04/2023



SMOKING

29.6%

People aged more than 15 years who are current smokers in 2021 in NSW **compared to 11.5%** non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Source: Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence. HealthStats NSW. Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health, Available at: <https://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/#/r/106627>. Accessed: 24/04/2023



ALCOHOL DRINKING LONG-TERM RISK IN ADULTS WHO CONSUME ALCOHOL*

43.0%

People aged more than 15 years whose alcohol consumption rate was classified as long-term risk* in 2021 in NSW **compared to 33.2%** non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

*Long-term risk defined as having an alcohol consumption of 2 standard drinks on a day when usually drinking

Source: Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence. HealthStats NSW. Sydney: NSW Ministry of Health, Available at: <https://www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au/#/indicator?name=-beh-alc-longrisk-phs&location=NSW&view=Trend&measure=prevalence&groups=Aboriginality&compare=Aboriginality&filter=Aboriginality,Aboriginal,Non-Aboriginal>. Accessed: 24/04/2023

