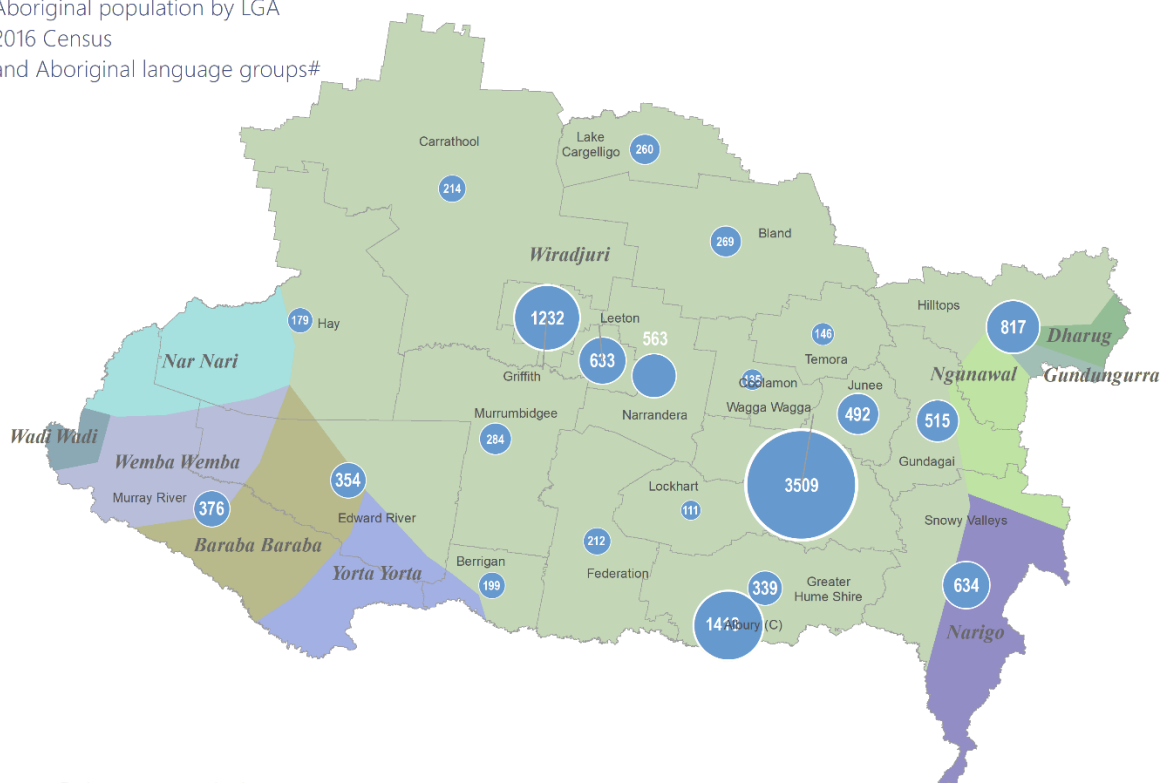


# The Aboriginal population in MLHD

<b>14,083</b>	Aboriginal people in MLHD (2016 ABS ERP, 11,461 Census URP 2016)	Increasing numbers of people identifying as Aboriginal in last 2 Census years
<b>5.8%</b>	MLHD population is Aboriginal (2.9% in NSW)	Higher percentage of Aboriginal people compared to NSW
<b>21.7%</b>	Lake Cargelligo area population identified as Aboriginal	Area with highest percentage of Aboriginal people in MLHD
<b>4,238</b>	Aboriginal people in Wagga Wagga	LGA with largest Aboriginal population in MLHD
<b>6%</b>	Aboriginal people in MLHD are aged 65 years or over (Non-Aboriginal 21%)	Very small percentage of older people compared to MLHD

## Location and population numbers

Aboriginal population by LGA  
2016 Census  
and Aboriginal language groups#



Language Regions are an approximation  
# Names and Regions of Aboriginal Australia as used in the Encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia (D Horton, General Editor, 1994)

Produced by Epidemiology, MLHD Public Health Unit 2020

Figure 1 - Aboriginal population by LGA and language groups, 2016 Census

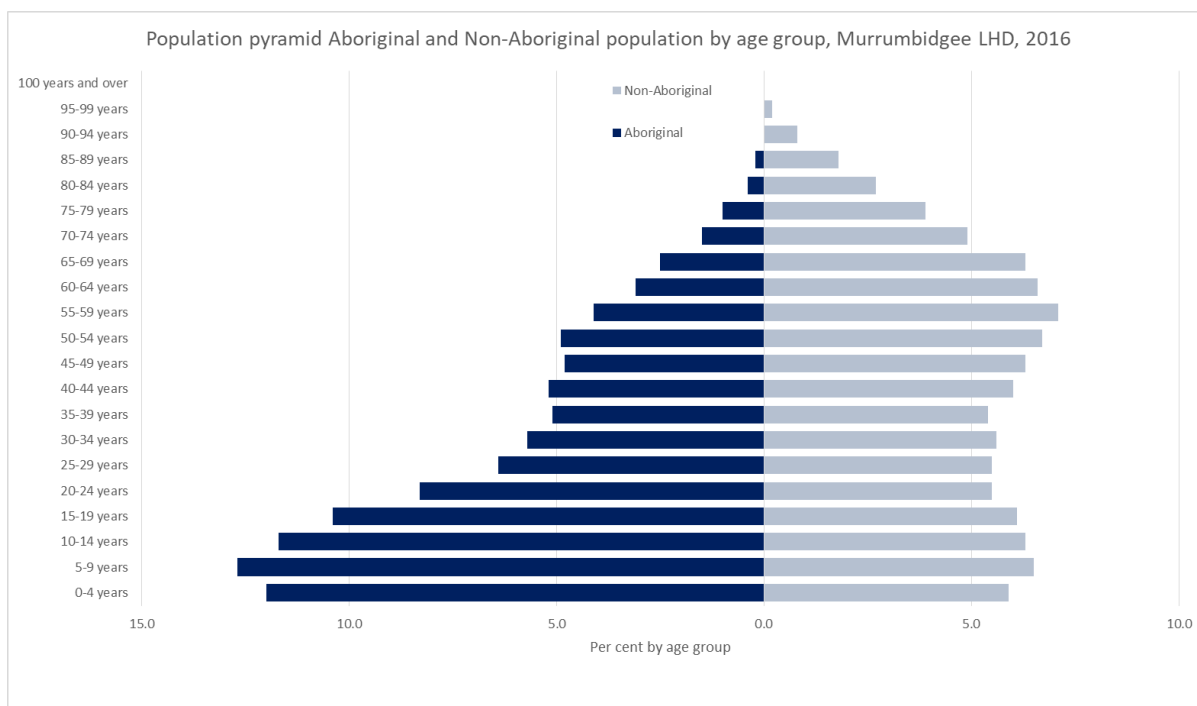
Detailed report on Aboriginal Health in MLHD available from  
[www.mlhd.health.nsw.gov.au/about-us/population-data-and-health-statistics](http://www.mlhd.health.nsw.gov.au/about-us/population-data-and-health-statistics)

# Aboriginal Population by LGA

Estimated Resident Populations for Aboriginal People - 2016









	Aboriginal People	Total Population	Aboriginal population as proportion of total population (%)
Berrigan (A)			3.0
Bland (A)	334	6,024	5.5
Carrathool (A)	270	2,793	9.7
Coolamon (A)	171	4,390	3.9
Cootamundra Gundagai Regional (A)	621	11,291	5.5
Edward River (A)	444	8,991	4.9
Federation (A)	260	12,445	2.1
Greater Hume Shire (A)	404	10,519	3.8
Griffith (C)	1,557	26,356	5.9
Hay (A)	226	2,984	7.6
Hilltops (A)	987	18,756	5.3
Junee (A)	605	6,414	9.4
Lachlan (A) part b	403	1,821	22.1
Leeton (A)	787	11,407	6.9
Lockhart (A)	136	3,173	4.3
Murray River (A)	445	11,872	3.7
Murrumbidgee (A)	365	3,929	9.3
Narrandera (A)	709	5,949	11.9
Snowy Valleys (A)	774	14,611	5.3
Temora (A)	175	6,210	2.8
Wagga Wagga (C)	4,238	63,906	6.6
<b>Murrumbidgee LHD</b>	<b>14,083</b>	<b>242,620</b>	<b>5.8</b>

## Age profile differences










Detailed report on Aboriginal Health in MLHD available from [www.mlhd.health.nsw.gov.au/about-us/population-data-and-health-statistics](http://www.mlhd.health.nsw.gov.au/about-us/population-data-and-health-statistics)

## Lifestyle risk factors

	<b>26%</b>	Aboriginal adults <b>smoke daily</b> in NSW (Non-Aboriginal 10%, 2018-2019)	<b>2 x</b> more likely than Non- Aboriginal	Decreased from 34% in 2008- 2009
	<b>52%</b>	Aboriginal <b>mothers smoked</b> during pregnancy in MLHD (15% Non-Aboriginal, 43% NSW Aboriginal mothers, 2019)	<b>3.5 x</b> more likely than Non- Aboriginal	Decreased from 63% in 2001
	<b>49%</b>	Aboriginal adults <b>drank alcohol at risk levels</b> in NSW (33% Non-Aboriginal, 2019)	<b>1.5 x</b> more likely than Non- Aboriginal	Has ranged between 40% and 50% from 2002 to 2019
	<b>36%</b>	Aboriginal adults do <b>insufficient exercise</b> (38% Non-Aboriginal, 2019)	Similar rate to Non- Aboriginal	Decreased from 49% in 2002
	<b>3%</b>	Aboriginal adults ate <b>recommended amount of vegetables</b> in NSW (6% Non-Aboriginal, 2019)	<b>2 x</b> less likely than Non- Aboriginal	Has ranged between 3% and 10% from 2002 to 2019
	<b>33%</b>	Aboriginal adults ate <b>recommended amount of fruit</b> in NSW (41% Non-Aboriginal, 2019)	<b>1.2 x</b> less likely than Non- Aboriginal	Decreased from 42% in 2002
	<b>15%</b>	Aboriginal people in NSW had experienced <b>food insecurity</b> (6% Non-Aboriginal, 2014)	<b>2.5 x</b> more likely than Non- Aboriginal	
	<b>67%</b>	Aboriginal adults in NSW were <b>above healthy weight</b> (55% Non-Aboriginal, 2019)	<b>1.2 x</b> more likely than Non- Aboriginal	Increased from 50% in 2002

# Health status indicators – Closing the Gap




National Closing the Gap reports: <https://www.closingthegap.gov.au/previous-reports>

<b>436</b>	Aboriginal life expectancy NSW (Non-Aboriginal 80.2 males, 83.5 females 2015-2017)	<b>8 to 10 years less</b> than Non-Aboriginal	Increased 1.3 years for females and 0.4 years for males (since 2010-2012)	Nationally not on target 
<b>30 deaths</b>	Aboriginal child (0-4 yrs) deaths in NSW a year (92/100,000 compared to 69/100,000 non-Aboriginal 2014-2018)	<b>1.3 x higher</b> than Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal have both declined however not at same rate	Gap increasing 
<b>96.2%</b>	Aboriginal <b>children fully immunised at 1 year</b> in MLHD (2019)	Same as Non-Aboriginal	Increased from 80% in 2008 to 96% in 2019	Gap closed 
<b>95%</b>	Aboriginal babies <b>healthy birth weight</b> in MLHD (96% in non-Aboriginal, 2019)	Similar rate to Non-Aboriginal population	Increase from an average around 92% for Aboriginal babies in MLHD 2002-2017	Gap closed 
<b>43.7%</b>	Aboriginal children aged 4 to 5 yrs were enrolled in <b>preschool</b> MLHD (59.9% total population, PHIDU 2018)	<b>1.3 x less likely</b> to be enrolled than general population	Trend not available	Gap remains 
<b>10%</b>	of youth <b>suicides</b> are Aboriginal people in NSW (2014-2018)	<b>2 x more likely</b> than Non-Aboriginal	Rate has doubled from 2006-2010 to 2014-2018	Gap increasing 
<b>25%</b>	of deaths for Aboriginal population were due to <b>cancer</b> in NSW (28% Non-Aboriginal, 2014-2018)	<b>1.2 x more likely</b> than Non-Aboriginal	Decreasing in non-Aboriginal population but increased slightly in Aboriginal population 2006-2010 to 2014-2018	Gap increasing 

Detailed report on Aboriginal Health in MLHD available from [www.mlhd.health.nsw.gov.au/about-us/population-data-and-health-statistics](http://www.mlhd.health.nsw.gov.au/about-us/population-data-and-health-statistics)

# Health status indicators – Closing the Gap

National Closing the Gap reports: <https://www.closingthegap.gov.au/previous-reports>

<b>12%</b>	of deaths for Aboriginal population were due to <b>respiratory disease</b> in NSW (9% Non-Aboriginal, 2014-2018)	<b>2 x more likely</b> than Non-Aboriginal	Increasing in Aboriginal populations only 2006-2010 to 2014-2018	Gap increasing 
<b>14%</b>	of deaths for Aboriginal population were due to <b>injury</b> in NSW (6% Non-Aboriginal, 2014-2018)	<b>1.8 x more likely</b> than Non-Aboriginal	Increasing in Aboriginal populations only 2006-2010 to 2014-2018	Gap increasing 
<b>24%</b>	Aboriginal adults reported <b>psychological distress</b> in NSW (17% non-Aboriginal 2019)	<b>1.4 x more likely</b> than Non-Aboriginal	Has ranged between 16% and 30% from 2003 to 2019	Gap remains 

# MLHD facility Aboriginal health performance Indicators

(from Aboriginal Health Indicators Dashboard , MLHD)



## 2019/20 financial year in MLHD facilities

217 unplanned readmissions  
within 28 days  
4.1% better than 5.6% target

609 patients who readmitted  
to ED within 48 hours  
6.8% - higher than 5.1% target

192 patients Discharged  
against medical advice  
3.3% - higher than 2.1% target

828 patients left ED before  
treatment could be completed  
5.9% - higher than 1.0% target

21 Acute Mental Health  
patients who readmitted  
within 28 days  
16% - higher than 13.0%  
target

166 mental health patients  
followed up within 7 days of  
discharge  
78.3% better than 70.0%  
target

## 2018/19 comparison

279 unplanned readmissions within  
28 days  
4.6% better than 4.7% target

563 patients who readmitted to ED  
within 48 hours  
6.8% - higher than 5.1% target

144 patients Discharged against  
medical advice  
2.1% - higher than 1.0% target

813 patients left ED before  
treatment could be completed  
5.6% - higher than 1.0% target

22 Acute Mental Health patients  
who readmitted within 28 days  
16.9% - higher than 13.0% target