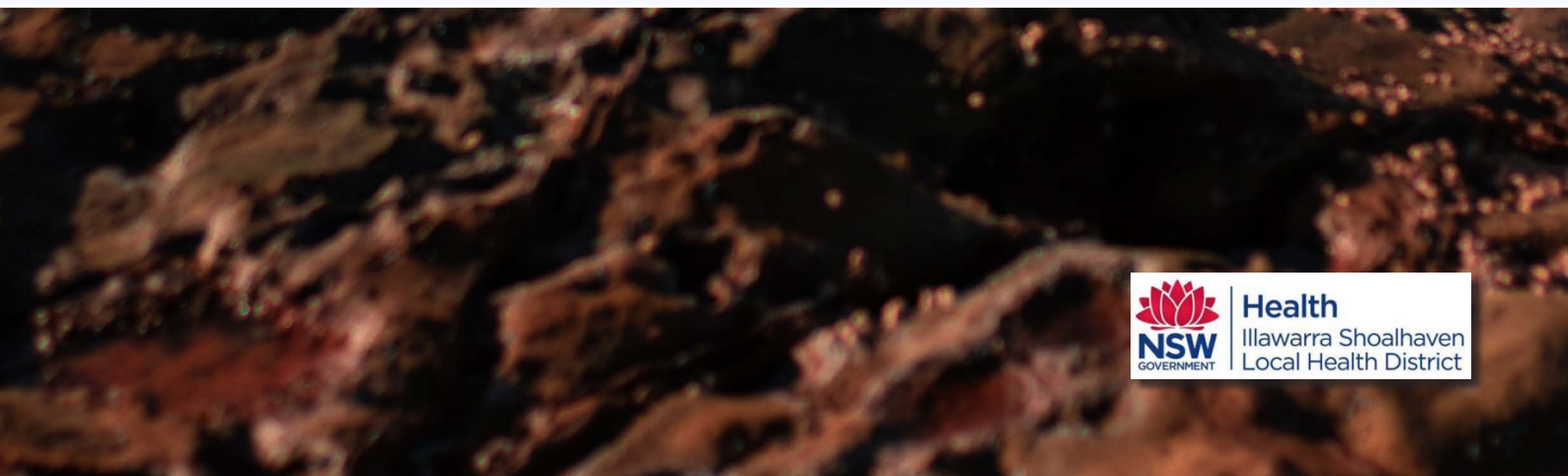# Illawarra Shoalhaven Local Health District
Community Needs Assessment 2021

Measuring health and wellbeing for the ISLHD

Health
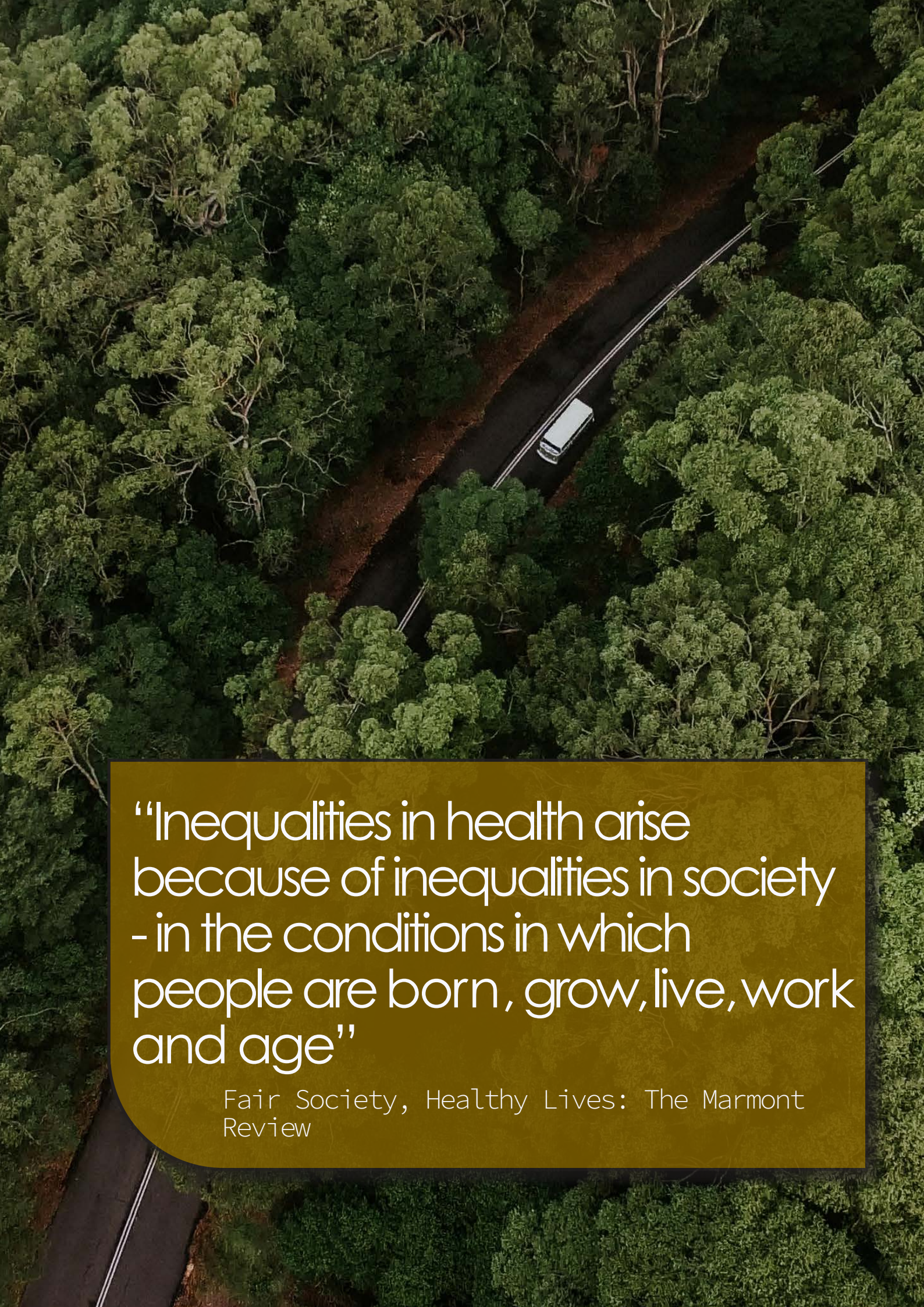**Illawarra Shoalhaven**
Local Health District
NSW GOVERNMENT

Contents

"Inequalities in health arise because of inequalities in society - in the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age"

Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmont Review

Introduction

Context

The ISLHD Community Health Needs Assessment details different needs of the region based on physical environmental, socio-demographic, health prevalence and hospital admission indicators of the District.

This document uses data from two different sources; from the Australian Urban Observatory (AUO) and from the Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU), and analyses the identified needs at the suburb and 'Population Health Area' (PHA) level. This offers the benefit of giving an overview of the needs of the ISLHD community at a more granular level than the Local Government Area (LGA) level, which is commonly used for the clinical service planning process of services offered from the Districts hospitals.

This data is divided by the Districts four LGA regions; Wollongong, Shellharbour, Kiama and Shoalhaven. Each region has the following number of PHAs and suburbs:

Region	PHAs	Suburbs
Wollongong	10	55
Shellharbour	4	14
Kiama	1	5
Shoalhaven	8	No AUO data

PHIDU has created these areas using the ABS's Statistical Area 2's (SA2). More information regarding PHA's can be found at http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/help-and-information/about-our-data/geographical-structures/pha-overview.

Updates from previous Community Needs Assessment

This updated addition includes additional data from both PHIDU and from the AUO. From PHIDU, this version of the needs assessment includes more recent data, as well as admission and ED attendance data, which is compared against the areas of identified need. The AUO data that is included analyses livability rates at the suburb level.

New to this version is the inclusion of data regarding the major contributors to the national burden of disease as well as the modifiable risk factors that impact that burden. In addition, there are area profiles that have been added for the three major areas of need that have been identified in the region.

The maps on the following several pages display varying comparisons and correlations based on the need of the Districts population.

First 2000 days:

The first 2000 days map uses data from the Australian Early Development Census to display rates of vulnerabilities in 2 or more areas. This data provides an overview of a childs development when they first enter school across five different indicators, which include physical health, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills, and communication skills.

This map demonstrates that there are high priority areas around Lake Illawarra, which have some of the highest rates of vulnerabilites in the state.

ISLHD social and health indicators:

Comparing all PHA's across the state, the maps display the correlation between social and health related indicators in ISLHD. The needs assessment analyses 61 social-related indicators and 51 health-related indicators in order to identify the areas of need in the region.

It can clearly be seen that areas with high social disadvantage also have high health disadvantages

ISLHD total need - all indicators:

A total of 112 indicators across both the social and health areas provide an overview of the health and well-being for ISLHD residents. This map is the key output of these indicators. All the maps on the subsequent pages are then compared against this map, which is the total measure of ISLHD communities health and well-being.

ISLHD need and admission rates:

These maps compare the total needs in the region against admission and ED presentation rates at public hospitals across 74 different indicators. This allows for the comparison of needs in the community against ISLHD services rates, and allows for the investigation of areas that may be either over or under serviced based on their indicated need.

ISLHD health workforce ratios:

These maps display the rates of healthcare workers per 100,000 population across several different categories including general practitioners and dental practitioners, and compares the ISLHD LGA against the rest of New South Wales.

This data is only available at the LGA level .

ISLHD need and population density:

Comparing all PHA's across the state, the maps display the comparison between the overall need throughout ISLHD and how the Districts population is distributed geographically. Of note, Southern Illawarra has some areas that are the most disadvantaged in NSW and also have high population density. Shoalhaven has some areas that are the most disadvantaged in NSW, however these areas also have very low population density.

Glossary of commonly used acronyms:

ABS: Australian Bureau of Statistics

AUO: Australian Urban Observatory

LGA: Local Government Area

LHD: Local Health District

PHIDU: Public Health Information Develepment Unit

PHA: Population Health Areas

SA2: Statistical Area 2

How to read this document

This document compares areas within the Illawarra Shoalhaven against the performance of rest of the state. Much of this data is represented by placing data into quintiles.

This is displayed throughout the document by different coloured boxes. Areas that fall within the 0 to 20th percentile are identified as areas of high priority, meaning that they are in the most disadvantaged in the state for that indicator. This is often represented by the example below.

Scores for othe total social, health, and overall need are calculated through counting how many times an area falls into each quintile across all indicators. The more often an area falls into the more disadvantaged quintiles, the higher it's need score is. This is done for every indicator for every area in the state, which provides a state-wide analysis of need and allows for the comparison of all areas for all indicators.

Least disadvantaged in NSW	Q1	80th - 100th percentile
	Q2	60th - 80th percentile
	Q3	40th - 60th percentile
	Q4	20th - 40th percentile
Most disadvantaged in NSW	Q5	1st - 20th percentile

An Overview of ISLHD

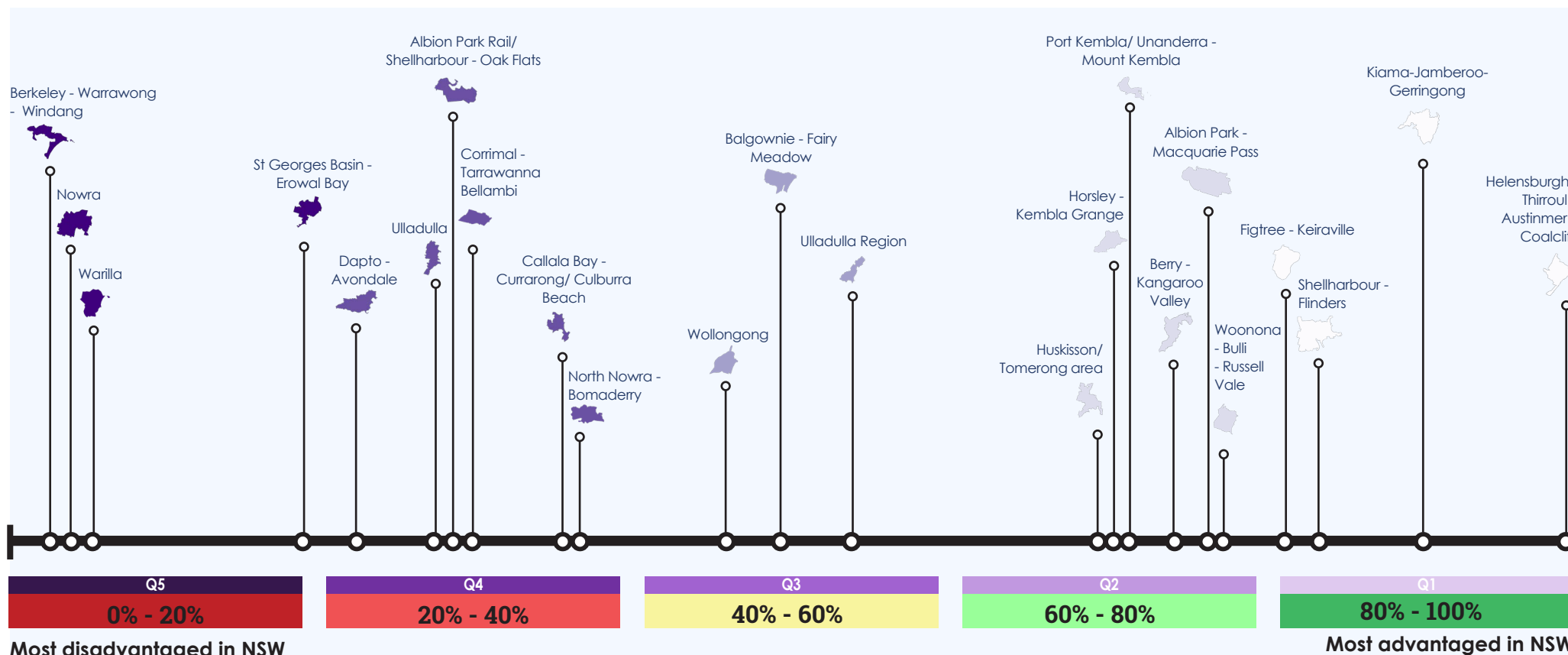**70,000** ISLHD residents live in the most disadvantaged **6%** of the entire state

This is nearly **1** in **5** people

Population breakdown of each quintile:

Q5:	Q4:	Q3:	Q2:	Q1:
89,156	97,824	59,025	76,605	82,007
22%	24%	15%	19%	20%

Our most advantaged area is better off than 98% of NSW

However, this area is in the **43rd** percentile of the state for admissions and ED presentations

Berkeley - Warrawong - Windang

Nowra

Warilla

St Georges Basin - Erowal Bay

Dapto - Avondale

Ulladulla

Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats

Corrimal - Tarrawanna Bellambi

Callala Bay - Currarong/ Culburra Beach

North Nowra - Bomaderry

Balgownie - Fairy Meadow

Ulladulla Region

Wollongong

Port Kembla/ Unanderra - Mount Kembla

Horsley - Kembla Grange

Huskisson/ Tomerong area

Albion Park - Macquarie Pass

Berry - Kangaroo Valley

Woonona - Bulli - Russell Vale

Figtree - Keiraville

Shellharbour - Flinders

Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong

Helensburgh/ Thirroul - Austinmer - Coalcliff

Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
0% - 20%	**20% - 40%**	**40% - 60%**	**60% - 80%**	**80% - 100%**

**Most disadvantaged in NSW**

Most advantaged in NSW

Modifiable Risk Factors

These **5** risk factors contribute to nearly **30%** of the total burden of disease in Australia.

PHA:

1. Helensburgh, Thirroul - Austinmer - Coalcliff
2. Woonona - Bulli - Russell Vale
3. Corrimal - Tarrawanna - Bellambi
4. Balgownie - Fairy Meadow
5. Figtree - Keiraville
6. Wollongong
7. Unanderra - Mount Kembla
8. Berkeley - Warrawong - Windang
9. Horsley - Kembla Grange
10. Dapto - Avondale
11. Warilla
12. Albion Park Rail, Shellharbour - Oak Flats
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14. Shellharbour - Flinders
15. Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong
16. Berry - Kangaroo Valley
17. North Nowra - Bomaderry
18. Nowra
19. Callala Bay - Currarong, Culburra Beach
20. Huskisson - Tomerong
21. St Georges Basin - Erowal Bay
22. Ulladulla Region
23. Ulladulla

Smoking
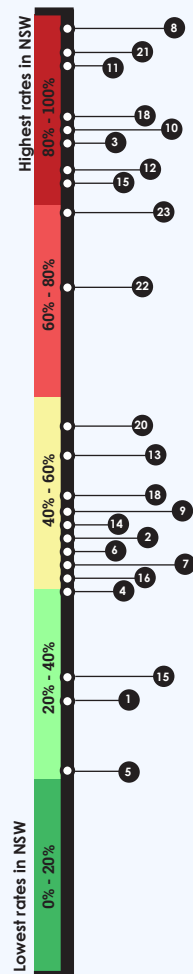
Obesity

Harmful use of alcohol
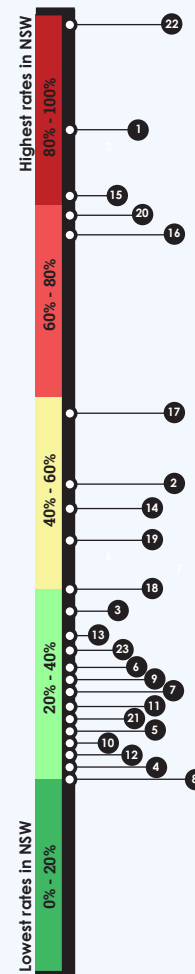
Physical inactivity

High blood pressure

Highest rates in NSW — 80% - 100% — 60% - 80% — 40% - 60% — 20% - 40% — 0% - 20% — Lowest rates in NSW

Major Burdens of Disease

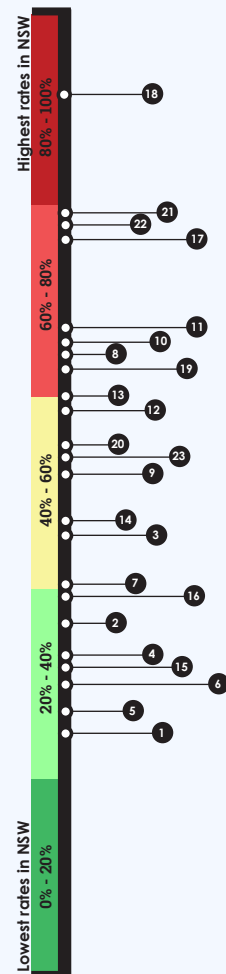These **5** diseases make up **62%** of the total burden of disease in Australia.

PHA:

1. Helensburgh, Thirroul - Austinmer - Coalcliff
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20. Huskisson - Tomerong
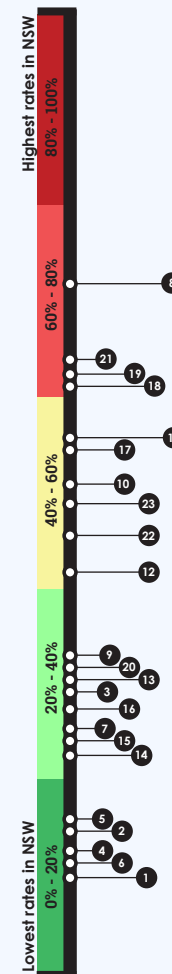21. St Georges Basin - Erowal Bay
22. Ulladulla Region
23. Ulladulla

Cancer — 44% modifiable
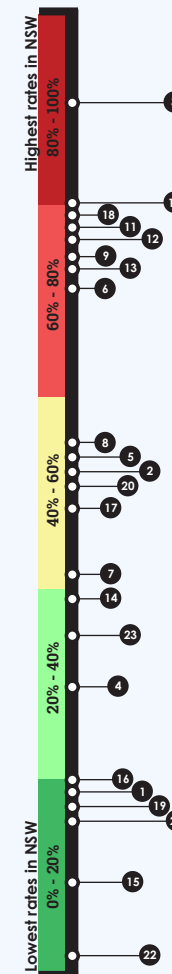
Heart & vascular disease — 69% modifiable

Injuries* — 30% modifiable

Mental health conditions — 21% modifiable

Respiratory disease — 40% modifiable

* is activity, not prevalence, data

First 2000 Days

We know the **in utero** experience of a baby followed by a child's **early life** experience predicts their chances of **succeeding at school**, of **doing well in life** and of **having chronic diseases as an adult.**
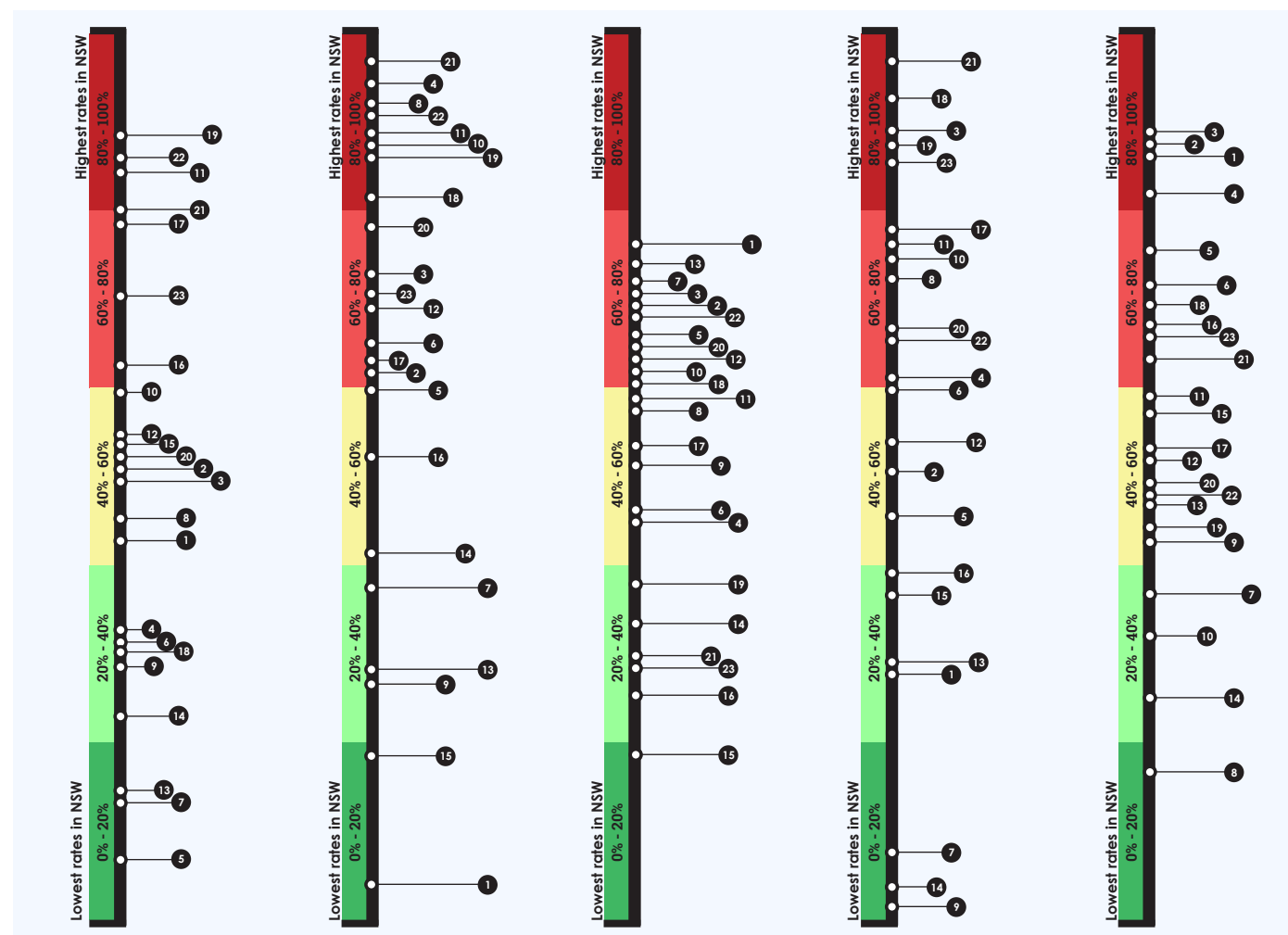
PHA:

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19. Callala Bay - Currarong, Culburra Beach
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22. Ulladulla Region
23. Ulladulla

Developmental vulnerabilities

First 2000 Days

PHA:

1. Helensburgh, Thirroul - Austinmer - Coalcliff
2. Woonona - Bulli - Russell Vale
3. Corrimal - Tarrawanna - Bellambi
4. Balgownie - Fairy Meadow
5. Figtree - Keiraville
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20. Huskisson - Tomerong
21. St Georges Basin - Erowal Bay
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23. Ulladulla

Least disadvantaged in NSW

Most disadvantaged in NSW

ISLHD Social and Health Indicator Performance

PHA:

1. Helensburgh, Thirroul - Austinmer - Coalcliff
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5. Figtree - Keiraville
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20. Huskisson - Tomerong
21. St Georges Basin - Erowal Bay
22. Ulladulla Region
23. Ulladulla

SOCIAL INDICATORS

HEALTH INDICATORS

Least disadvantaged in NSW

Most disadvantaged in NSW
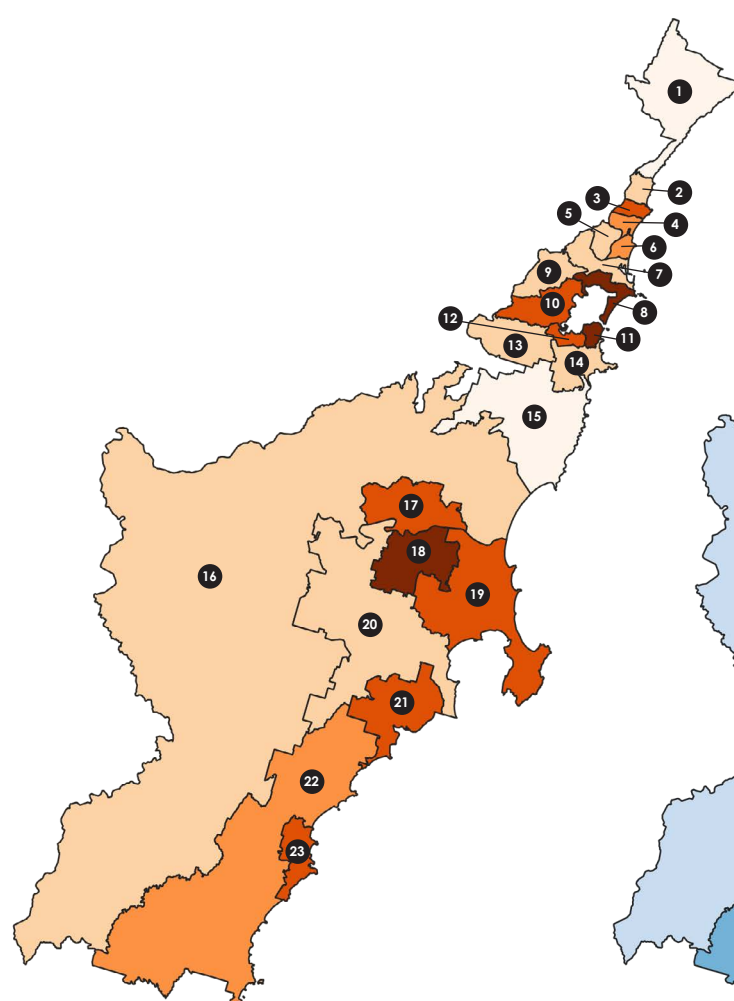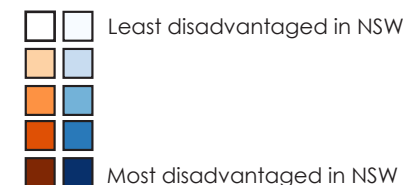
ISLHD Total Need - All Indicators

PHA:

1. Helensburgh, Thirroul - Austinmer - Coalcliff
2. Woonona - Bulli - Russell Vale
3. Corrimal - Tarrawanna - Bellambi
4. Balgownie - Fairy Meadow
5. Figtree - Keiraville
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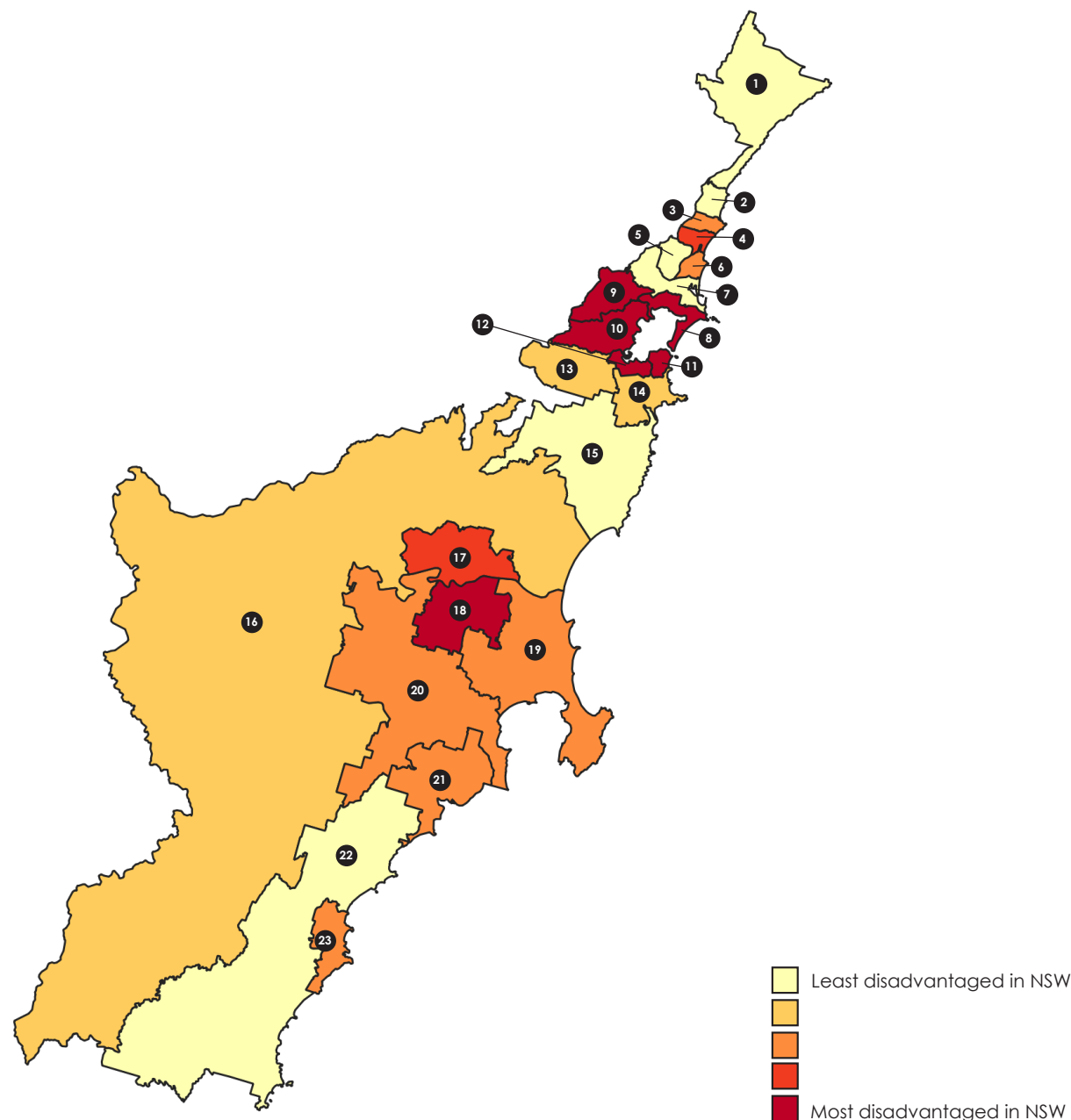21. St Georges Basin - Erowal Bay
22. Ulladulla Region
23. Ulladulla

Least disadvantaged in NSW

Most disadvantaged in NSW
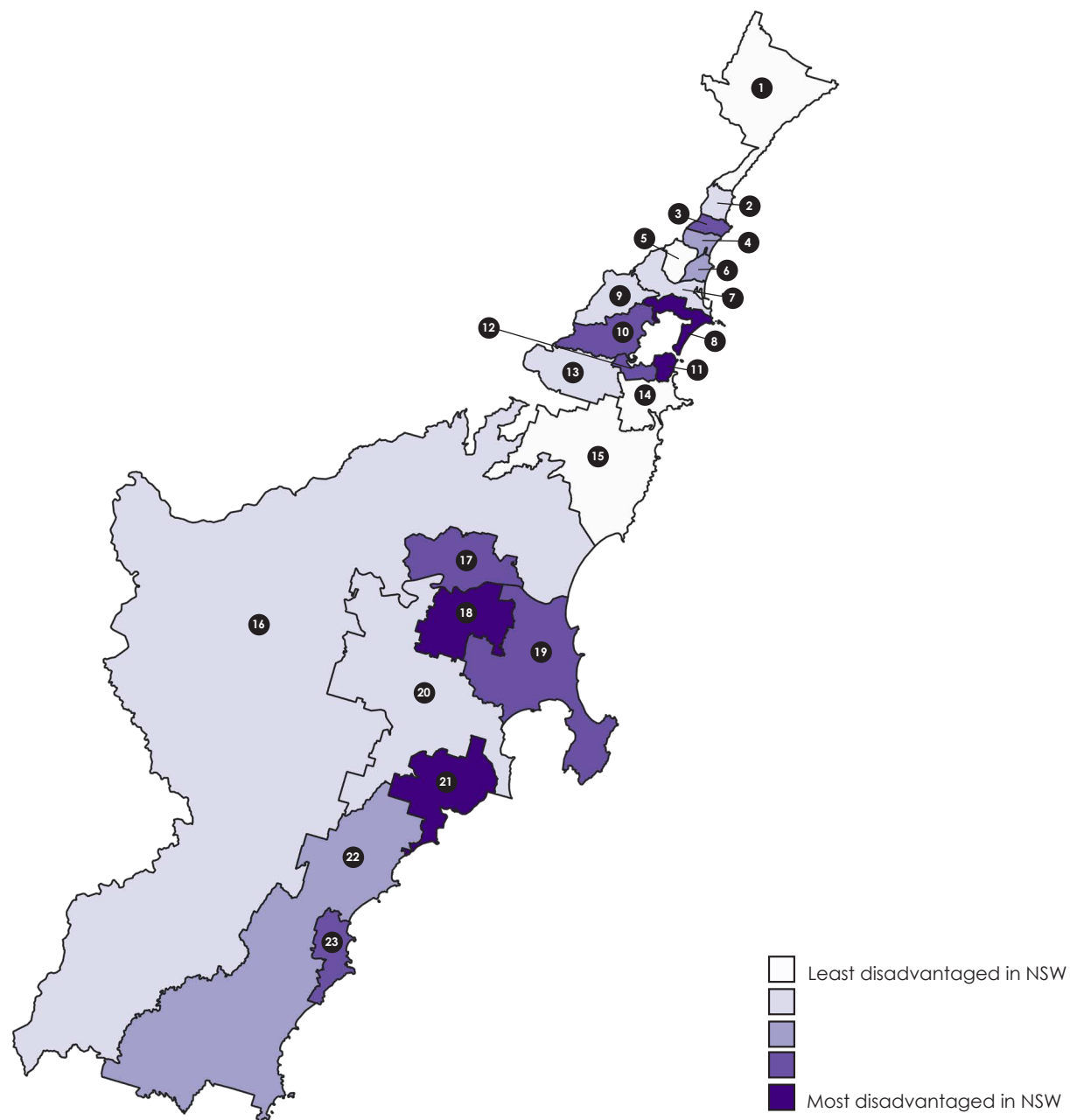
ISLHD Need and Admission Rates

PHA:

1. Helensburgh, Thirroul - Austinmer - Coalcliff
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23. Ulladulla

Least disadvantaged in NSW

Most disadvantaged in NSW

ISLHD Health Workforce Ratios (per 100,000)

TOTAL NEED

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Wollongong
Rate: 99.5
Percentile: 74th

Shellharbour
Rate: 80.3
Percentile: 40th

Kiama
Rate: 69.5
Percentile: 24th

Shoalhaven
Rate: 81.4
Percentile: 45th

DENTAL PRACTITIONERS

Wollongong
Rate: 71
Percentile: 58th

Shellharbour
Rate: 55
Percentile: 27h

Kiama
Rate: 48
Percentile: 20th

Shoalhaven
Rate: 46
Percentile: 16th

Least disadvantaged in NSW

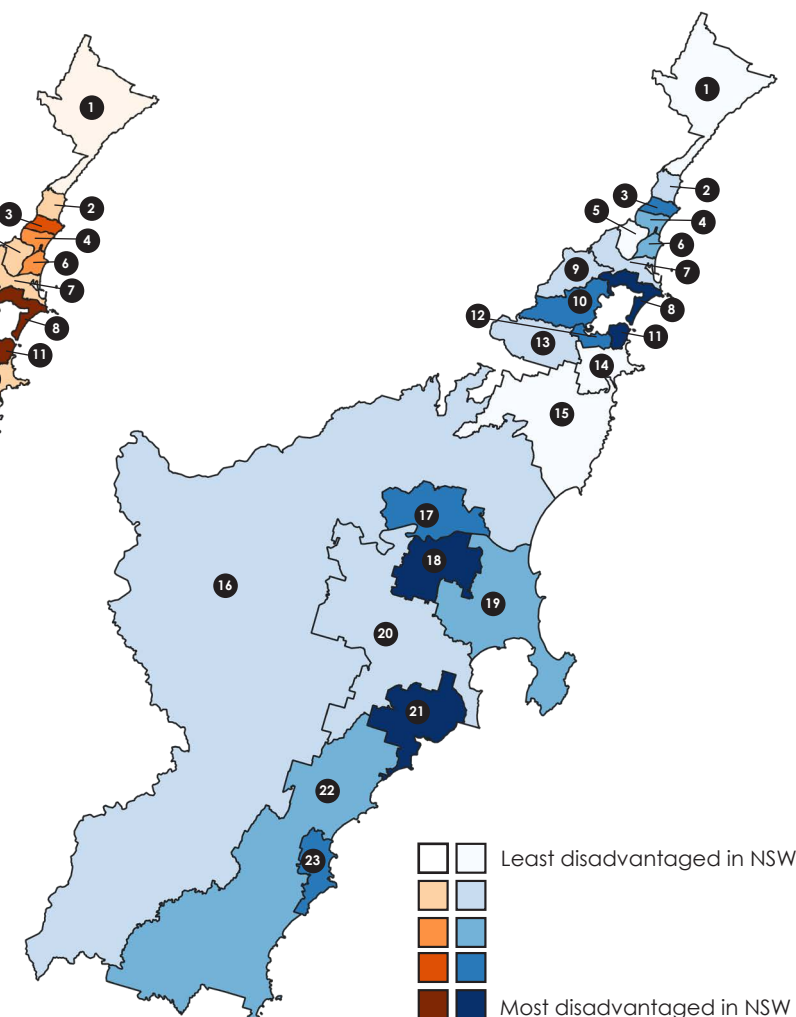Most disadvantaged in NSW
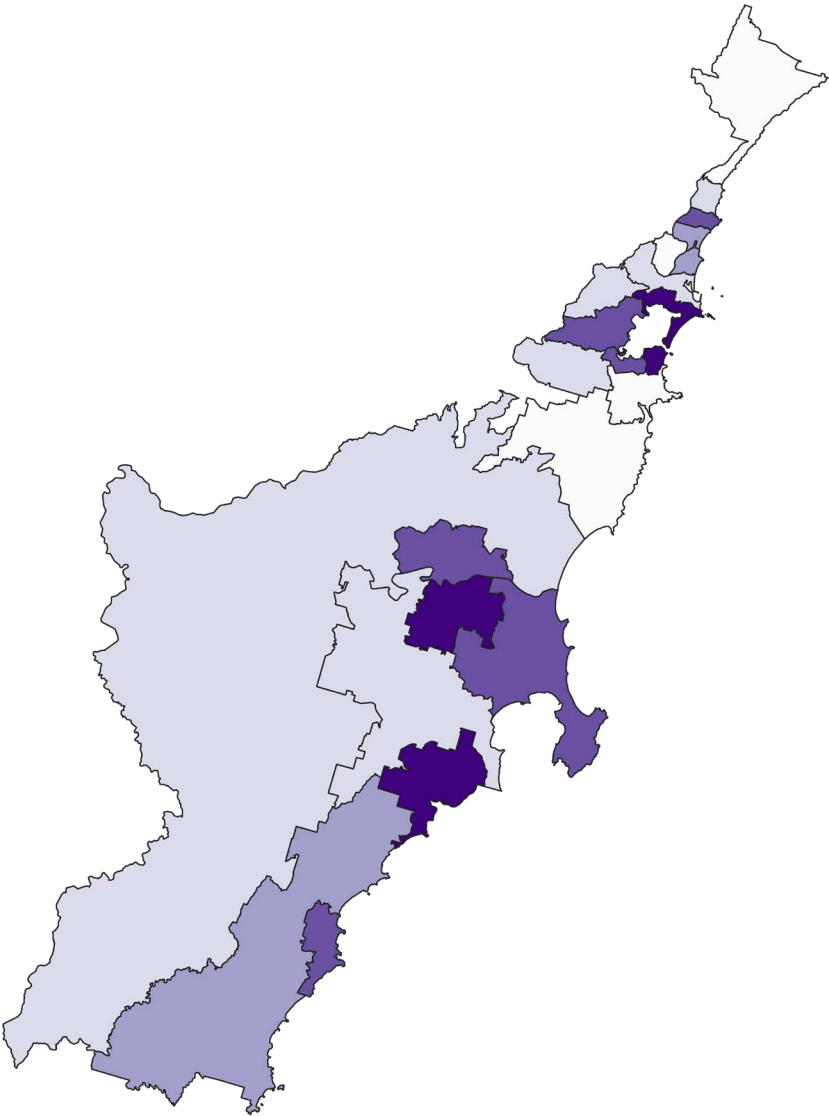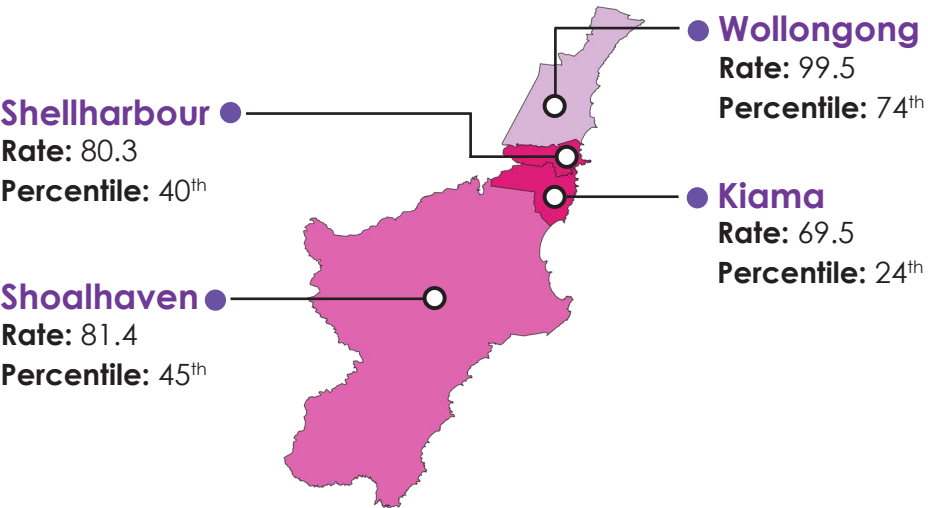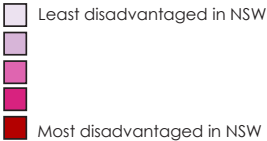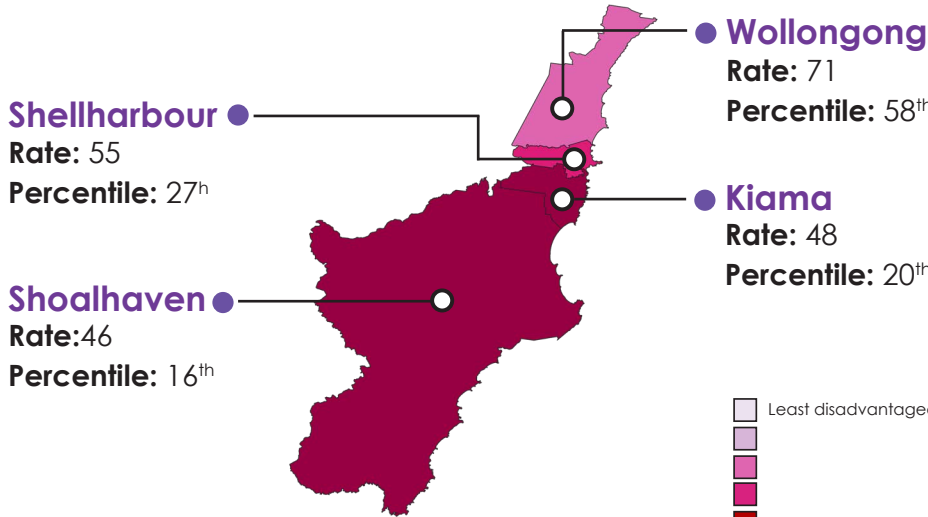
ISLHD Need and Population Density

PHA:

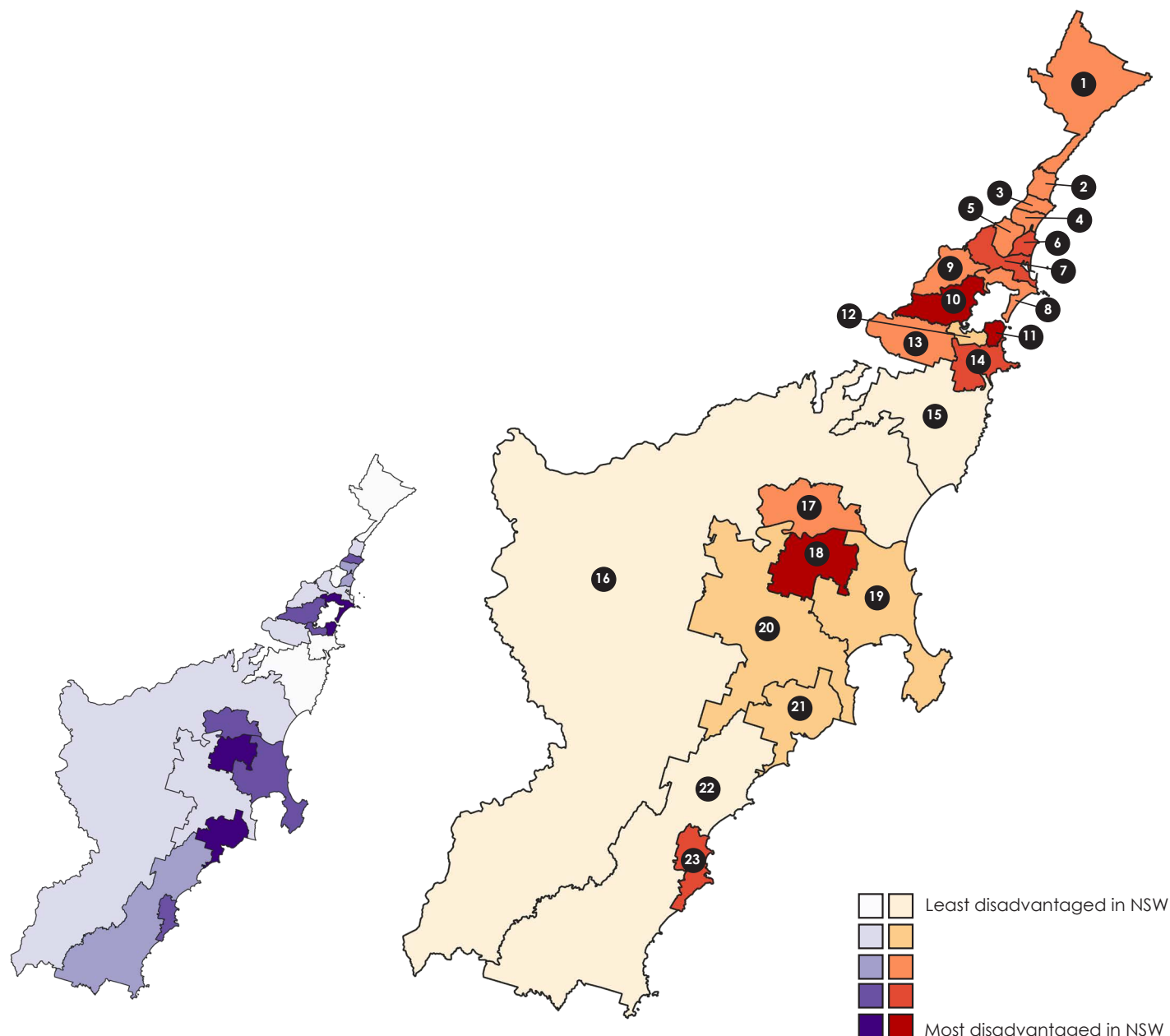1. Helensburgh, Thirroul - Austinmer - Coalcliff
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4. Balgownie - Fairy Meadow
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22. Ulladulla Region
23. Ulladulla

People/km²

- 3 - 22
- 22 - 102
- 102 - 159
- 159 - 197
- 197 - 328
- 328 - 415
- 415 - 1145
- 1145 - 1284
- 1284 - 1696
- 1696 - 2839
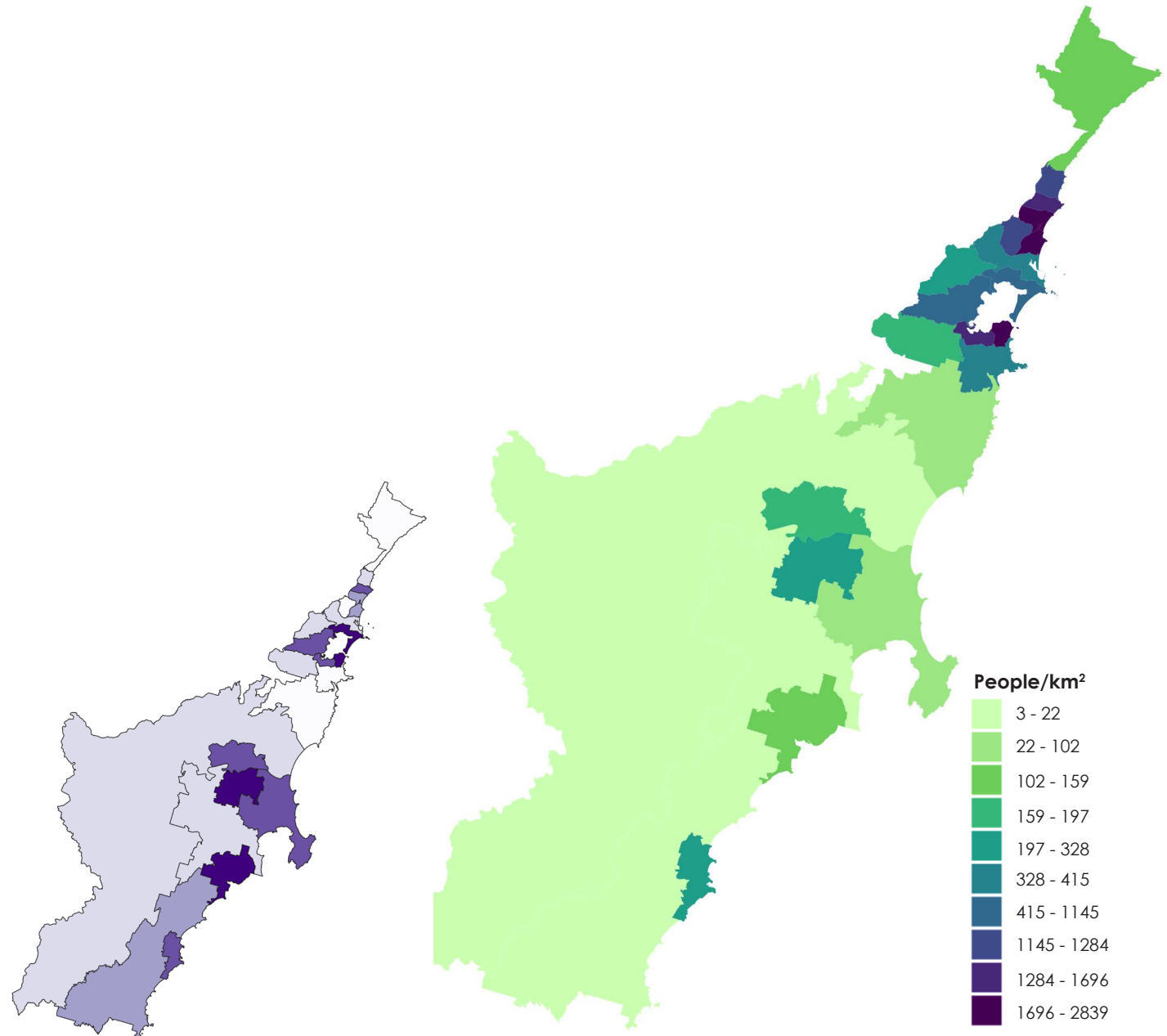
ISLHD Need and Service Locations

"Because the presence or absence of health care has the potential to directly impact emergent health outcomes in a neighbourhood, the neighbourhood itself becomes an important unit of analysis for examining health care accessibility." - Neighbourhoods and potential access to health care: The role of spatial and aspatial factors

ISLHD services are well distributed to meet the needs of the District. The current opportunities for improvement are to increase access to community services in the areas on the east of Lake Illawarra, These are priority areas for the District, with high population density and with few services in close proximity.

Other opportunities to better match the distribution of services with the need of specific areas would be add more community services in the north of Wollongong, as well as offering greater coverage of outreach services in the Shoalhaven.
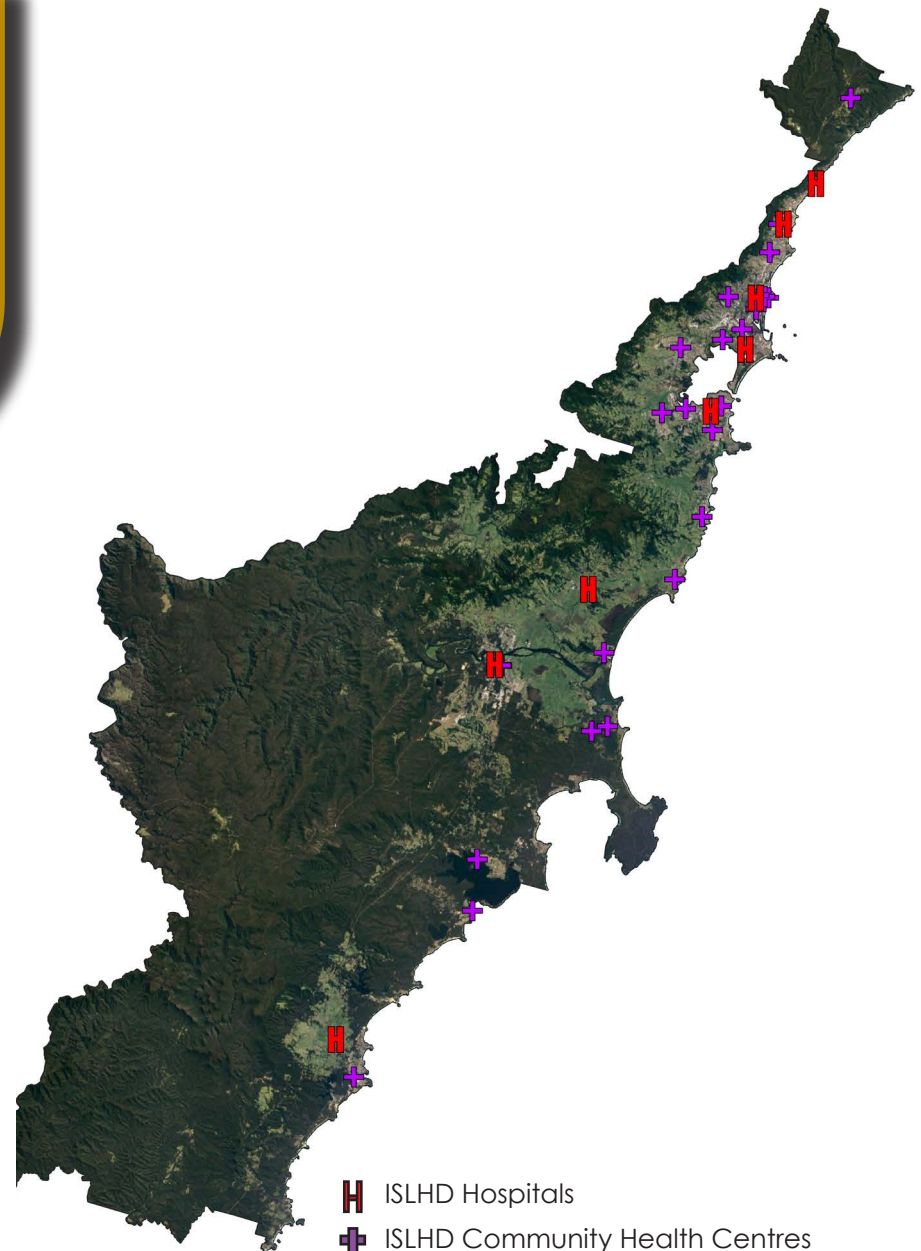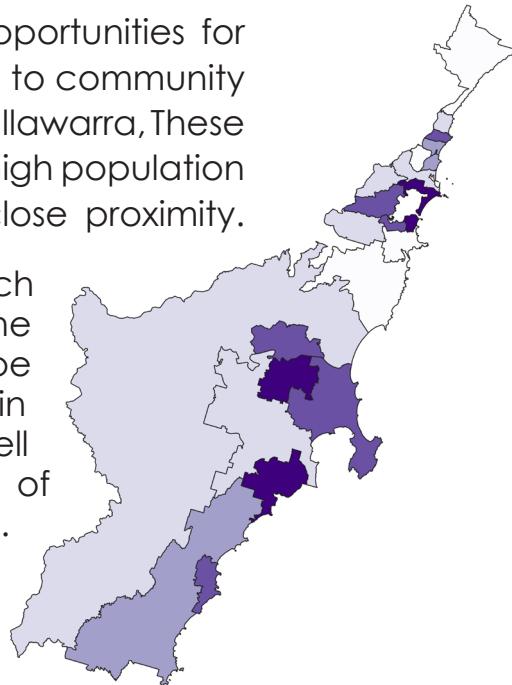
H ISLHD Hospitals

✚ ISLHD Community Health Centres

WOLLONGONG

LGA

Overview of Wollongong LGA

BALGOWNIE - FAIRY MEADOW
Population: 21,858
First Nations: 2.1%
65+: 18.9%
CALD: 17.3%
Pop/km2: 1,775

CORRIMAL - TARRAWANNA - BELLAMBI
Population: 15,955
First Nations: 4.5%
65+: 19.0%
CALD: 10.8%
Pop/km2: 1,441

DAPTO - AVONDALE
Population: 24,032
First Nations: 5%
65+: 20.1%
CALD: 7.2%
Pop/km2: 424

WOLLONGONG
Population: 32,039
First Nations: 1.9%
65+: 15.4%
CALD: 25.5%
Pop/km2: 2,863

Least disadvantaged in NSW

Most disadvantaged in NSW

Area Profile: Berkeley - Warrawong - Windang

THE NEEDIEST 5 %

This area is more disadvantaged than __ % of NSW:

Percentile	Indicator
100%	For rate of age pensioners
99%	For rate of people who are have a severe or profound disability
	For rate high or very high psychological distress
	For adequate fruit intake
98%	For developmentally vulnerable children - physical health and wellbeing
	For rates of smokers
	For developmentally vulnerable children in two or more domains
97%	For rate of unpaid assistance to persons with a disability
	For national SEIFA rank
	For developmentally vulnerable children - emotional maturity
96%	For rate of pensioner concession cards
	For rate of diabetes
	For SEIFA score
	For rate of people who are able to access support in time of crisis
95%	For rate of children <15 living in jobless families
	For developmentally vulnerable children - communication skills
	For rate of unemployment

Population Statistics

Population:	**28,830**	
First Nations:	**5%**	
65+:	**20.2%**	
CALD:	**21.3%**	
Density:	**1,155**	(/km2)

Age Profiles
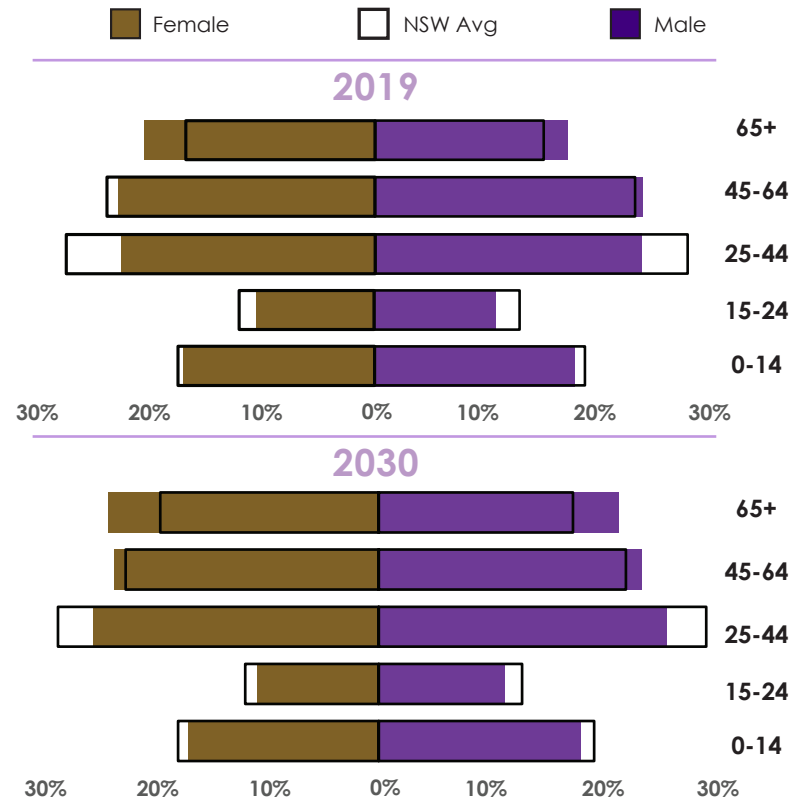
Legend: Female, NSW Avg, Male

2019

Age groups: 65+, 45-64, 25-44, 15-24, 0-14
Scale: 30% 20% 10% 0% 10% 20% 30%

2030

Age groups: 65+, 45-64, 25-44, 15-24, 0-14
Scale: 30% 20% 10% 0% 10% 20% 30%

AUO Liveability (percentile):

- **Berkeley:** 57th
- **Port Kembla:** 55th
- **Cringilla:** 49th
- **Lake Heights:** 46th
- **Warrawong:** 69th
- **Primbee:** 25th
- **Windang:** 31st
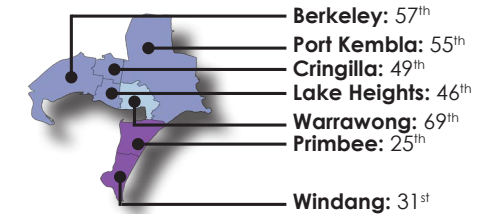
Admission: 46th percentile

Indicators:	74			
Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
3	17	26	21	7

Total need: 5th percentile

Indicators:	112			
Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
58	20	14	13	8

Health: 16th percentile

Indicators:	51			
Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
16	12	7	12	5

Social: 2nd percentile

Indicators:	61			
Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
42	8	7	1	3

Health care centres:

- Port Kembla Hospital
- Community Health Centre, Winnima Way, Berkeley

Wollongong - Social Data Table

Least disadvantaged in NSW — Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
Most disadvantaged in NSW — Q5

General	Helensburgh/ Thirroul - Austinmer - Coalcliff	Woonona - Bulli - Russell Vale	Corrimal - Tarrawanna - Bellambi	Balgownie - Fairy Meadow	Figtree - Keiraville	Wollongong	Port Kembla Industrial/ Unanderra - Mount Kembla	Berkeley - Warrawong - Windang	Horsley - Kembla Grange	Dapto - Avondale
Population	20,782	20,346	15,955	21,858	21,816	32,039	15,905	28,830	8,856	24,032
First Nations Population	2.3	2.8	4.5	2.1	1.6	1.9	0.0	5.0	2.8	5.0
65+	14.7	16.5	19.0	18.9	16.4	15.4	16.5	20.2	10.6	20.1
CALD and Migration										
Born overseas in Non-English Speaking country	5.3	6.1	10.8	17.3	17.9	25.5	12.8	21.3	8.9	7.2
% of Population that are Humanitarian Migrants	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	2.9	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.0
% of Population that are Family Migrants	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.0
% of Population that are Skilled Migrants	1.9	1.5	1.1	2.1	2.8	3.9	1.6	0.5	1.9	0.8

SEIFA
- SEIFA IRSD
- Minimum Score
- Maximum Score
- SEIFA Australian Rank

Early Child Development
- Developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains
- Developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains
- Physical health and wellbeing - vulnerable
- Physical health and wellbeing - at risk
- Social competence - vulnerable
- Social competence - at risk
- Emotional maturity - vulnerable
- Emotional maturity - at risk
- Language and cognitive skills - vulnerable
- Language and cognitive skills - developmentally at risk
- Communication skills and general knowledge - vulnerable
- Communication skills and general knowledge - at risk

Housing/Transport
- Rent assistance from Centrelink
- Social housing (rented dwellings)
- Social housing (people in rented dwellings)
- Privately rented dwellings
- Privately rented dwellings (persons)
- Mortgage stress
- Rental stress
- Financial stress from mortgage or rent
- Low income houses
- Persons in severely crowded dwellings (/10,000)
- No motor vehicle
- Internet access

Families
- Single parent with children < 15 years
- Jobless families with children < 15 years
- Children < 15 years in jobless families
- Children in families where the mother has low educational attainment
- Providing unpaid child care

Access
- Have a difficulty or cannot get to places needed with transport
- Experienced a barrier to accessing healthcare when needed it in the last 12 months

Community Strength (modelled estimates)
- Voluntary work for an organisation or group (% of 15+yo)
- People (18+) who did unpaid voluntary work in the last 12 months
- People (18+) who are able to get support in times of crisis
- People (18+) who Re carers to relatives living outside the household
- People (18+) who felt very safe walking alone in local area after dark
- People (18+) who disagree/strongly disagree with acceptance of other cultures
- People (18+) who had experienced discrimination in last year

Education
- "Preschool enrolments - children aged 4 and 5 years old
- In secondary school at age 16 (2011)
- People who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school
- Learning or earning (2011)
- Participation in vocational education and training

Income Support
- Age pensions
- Disability support pensioners
- Female sole parent pensioners
- Unemployment beneficiaries
- Long-term unemployment beneficiaries
- Youth unemployment beneficiaries
- Low income families (with children)
- Children in low income families
- Health care card holders
- Pensioner concession cards
- Seniors Health Card holders

Labour Force
- Unemployment (2019)
- Labour force participation (2019)
- Female labour force participation (2016)

Wollongong - Health Data Table

Least disadvantaged in NSW
- Q1
- Q2
- Q3
- Q4

Most disadvantaged in NSW
- Q5

Column headers (both tables):
- Helensburgh/ Thirroul - Austinmer - Coalcliff
- Woonona - Bulli - Russell Vale
- Corrimal - Tarrawanna - Bellambi
- Balgownie - Fairy Meadow
- Figtree - Keiraville
- Wollongong
- Port Kembla Industrial/ Unanderra - Mount Kembla
- Berkeley - Warrawong - Windang
- Horsley - Kembla Grange
- Dapto - Avondale

Child and Youth Health

| Immunisation - Age 1 |
| Immunisation - Age 2 |
| Immunisation - Age 5 |
| Immunisation - HPV (females) |
| Immunisation - HPV (males) |

Mothers and babies

| Low birth weight babies |
| Smoking during pregnancy |
| Fully breastfeed at 3 months* |
| Fully breastfeed at 6 months* |
| Introduction of solid food to babies* |

Screening

| Bowel screening participation |
| Bowel screening outcomes |
| Breast screening participation |
| Breast screening outcomes | (N/A for Corrimal - Tarrawanna - Bellambi) |
| Cervical screening participation |
| Cervical screening outcomes - low grade abnormalities |
| Cervical screening outcomes - high grade abnormalities |

Self-assessed health*

| Fair or poor health |

Cancer incidence

| Colorectal cancer (ASR/100,000) |
| Melanoma (ASR/100,000) | (N/A for Horsley - Kembla Grange) |
| Lung cancer (ASR/100,000) |
| Lymphona (ASR/100,000) | (N/A for Corrimal - Tarrawanna - Bellambi, Figtree - Keiraville, Horsley - Kembla Grange) |
| All cancers(ASR/100,000) |

Chronic Disease and Conditions*

| Diabetes mellitus |
| High blood cholesterol |
| People with mental and behavioural problems |
| Circulatory system diseases |
| Respiratory system diseases |

Asthma

| COPD |

Psychological Distress*

| High or very high psychological distress |

Health Risk Factors*

| Smokers |
| Harmful use of alcohol |
| High blood pressure |
| Overweight Adult (not obese) |
| Obese Adult |
| Overweight Children (not obese) |
| Obese Children |
| Adequate fruit intake (adults) |
| Adequate fruit intake (children) |
| No/low exercise (adults) |

Aged Care and Disability

| Assistance to persons with a disability (unpaid) |
| Profound or severe disability |
| Profound or severe disability, living in the community (0-64yo) |
| Residential Aged Care Places |

Mortality

| Median age of death (male) |
| Median age of death (female) |
| Median age of death (persons) |
| Deaths from avoidable causes (persons) |

Hospital Utilisation

| ED Presentations (2012/13)(per 100,000) |
| Total admissions - public (2016/17) (per 100,000) |
| Total admissions - private (2102/13)(per 100,000) |

Wollongong - Admissions Data Table

Legend:

Least disadvantaged in NSW	Q1
	Q2
	Q3
	Q4
Most disadvantaged in NSW	Q5

Column headers (both tables):
1. Helensburgh/ Thirroul - Austinmer - Coalcliff
2. Woonona - Bulli - Russell Vale
3. Corrimal - Tarrawanna - Bellambi
4. Balgownie - Fairy Meadow
5. Figtree - Keiraville
6. Wollongong
7. Port Kembla Industrial/ Unanderra - Mount Kembla
8. Berkeley - Warrawong - Windang
9. Horsley - Kembla Grange
10. Dapto - Avondale

(Cell values are represented as colour-coded quintiles Q1–Q5; no numeric text appears in cells.)

Admissions by Principle Diagnosis
- Infectious and parasitic diseases
- All cancers
- Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases
- Diabetes
- Mental health related conditions
- **Mood affective disorders**
- Nervous system diseases
- Eye and adnexa diseases
- Ear and mastoid process diseases
- Circulatory system diseases
- Ischaemic heart disease
- Heart failure
- Stroke
- Respiratory system diseases
- Asthma
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Digestive system diseases
- Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases
- Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases
- Genitourinary system diseases
- Chronic kidney disease
- Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
- Congenital malformations, deformations and abnormalities
- Injury, poisoning and other external causes

Admissions by Procedure
- Tonsillectomy
- Myringotomy, 0 to 9 years
- Hysterectomy, females aged 30 to 59 years
- Caesarean section, females aged 15 to 44 years
- Birth with an outcome of delivery, females aged 15 to 44 years
- Coronary artery bypass graft
- Coronary angioplasty
- Cardiac catheterisation
- Hip fracture
- Knee replacement
- Knee arthroscopy
- Fibre optic colonoscopy
- Fibre optic colonoscopy excision

Vaccine preventable hospitalisations
- Pneumonia and influenza
- Total vaccine-preventable conditions

Admissions by principal diagnosis of injury or poisoning, by external cause
- Transport crash injury
- Falls
- Injury due to exposure to inanimate mechanical forces
- Injury due to exposure to animate mechanical forces
- Intentional self-harm
- Assault
- Other diagnosis of injury or poisoning, by external cause

Admissions for same day renal
- Same-day admissions for dialysis for kidney disease

Potentially preventable hospitalisations - by broad age groups
- Potentially preventable conditions, 0 - 14 years
- Potentially preventable conditions, 15 - 24 years
- Potentially preventable conditions, 25 - 44 years
- Potentially preventable conditions, 45 - 64 years
- Potentially preventable conditions, 65+

Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations - Acute Conditions
- Acute cellulitis - Public hospitals*
- Acute convulsions and epilepsy - Public hospitals*
- Acute dental conditions - All hospitals
- Acute ear, nose and throat infections - Public hospitals
- Acute urinary tract infections - Public hospitals
- Total acute conditions - Public hospitals

Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations - Chronic Conditions
- Chronic angina - Public hospitals
- Chronic asthma - Public hospitals
- Chronic congestive cardiac failure - Public hospitals
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) - Public hospitals
- Chronic iron deficiency anaemia - Public hospitals
- Total chronic conditions - Public hospitals

ED presentations, total - by principal diagnosis
- Total Presentations
- Certain infectious and parasitic diseases
- Mental and behavioural disorders
- Diseases of the circulatory system
- Diseases of the respiratory system
- Diseases of the digestive system
- Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
- Diseases of the genitourinary system
- Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
- Other diseases/ conditions

Wollongong - Livability Data Table

Least disadvantaged in NSW — Q1
— Q2
— Q3
— Q4
Most disadvantaged in NSW — Q5

Column headers (suburbs):
Helensburgh, Stanwell Park, Scarborough, Clifton, Wombarra, Coledale, Austinmer, Thirroul, Bulli, Woonona, Russell Vale, Bellambi, Corrimal, East Corrimal, Towradgi, Tarrawanna, Fernhill, Balgownie, Fairy Meadow, Mount Pleasant, Mount Ousley, Mount Keira, Keiraville, Gwynneville, North Wollongong, Figtree, West Wollongong, Wollongong, Mangerton, Coniston, Mount Saint Thomas, Kembla Heights, Mount Kembla, Cordeaux Heights, Unanderra, Farmborough Heights, Dombarton, Kembla Grange, Berkeley, Lake Heights, Cringila, Warrawong, Port Kembla, Primbee, Windang, Wongawilli, Huntley, Horsley, Dapto, Brownsville, Koonawarra, Kanahooka, Avondale, Yallah, Haywards Bay

Livability
- Liveability Index (100 is average)

Social Infrastructure
- Social Infrastructure Index (# of social infrastructure destinations/16)
- Avg distance to nearest playground (m)

Walkability
- Avg distance to closest activity centre (m)
- Avg dwelling density per hectare
- **Avg street connectivity per square kilometre**
- Avg number of daily living destination types present within 1600m
- Walkability for Transport Index

Public Transport
- Avg distance to closest public transport stop (m)
- % of dwellings within 400m of a bus stop (%)
- % of dwellings within 400m of public transport with regular 30 minute weekday service

Employment
- % of employed persons living and working in the same local area (%)

Public Open Space
- Avg distance to closest public open space (m)
- % of dwellings within 400m or less distance of public open space (%)
- Avg distance to closest public open space larger than 1.5 hectares (m)
- % of dwellings within 400m of public open space larger than 1.5 hectares (%)
- % of dwellings within 400m or less distance of any local park
- % of dwellings within 800m or less distance of any neighbourhood park
- % of dwellings within 400m or less distance of a neighbourhood recreation (%)
- Avg distance to closest public open space with a nearby public toilet

Housing
- % of dwellings that are government owned or community housing (%)
- % of households spending more than 30% of income on housing costs (%)
- % of rental households spending more than 30% of income on housing costs (%)
- % of mortgaged households spending more than 30% on housing costs (%)
- % of households spending more than 30% of household income on housing costs (%)

Food Security
- % of dwellings without any food outlet within 3.2km (%)
- % of dwellings within 1km of a supermarket (%)
- Avg distance to closest healthy food outlet
- Avg distance to closest fast food outlet (m)

Alcohol Access
- Avg number of on-licences within 400m (# of licenses)
- Avg number of off-licences within 800m (# of licenses)
- Avg distance to closest off-licence alcohol outlet (m)

SHELLHARBOUR & KIAMA

LGAs

Overview of Shellharbour and Kiama LGAs

**ALBION PARK -
MACQUARIE PASS**

Population: **14,706**
First Nations: **4.2%**
65+: **12.4%**
CALD: **5.7%**
Pop/km2: **196**

**ALBION PARK RAIL, SHELL-
HARBOUR - OAK FLATS**

Population: **17,262**
First Nations: **4.4%**
65+: **18.8%**
CALD: **9.9%**
Pop/km2: **1,311**

**KIAMA-JAMBEROO
-GERRINGONG**

Population: **22,025**
First Nations: **2.2%**
65+: **24.4%**
CALD: **4.6%**
Pop/km2: **90**

SHELLHARBOUR - FLINDERS

Population: **17,384**
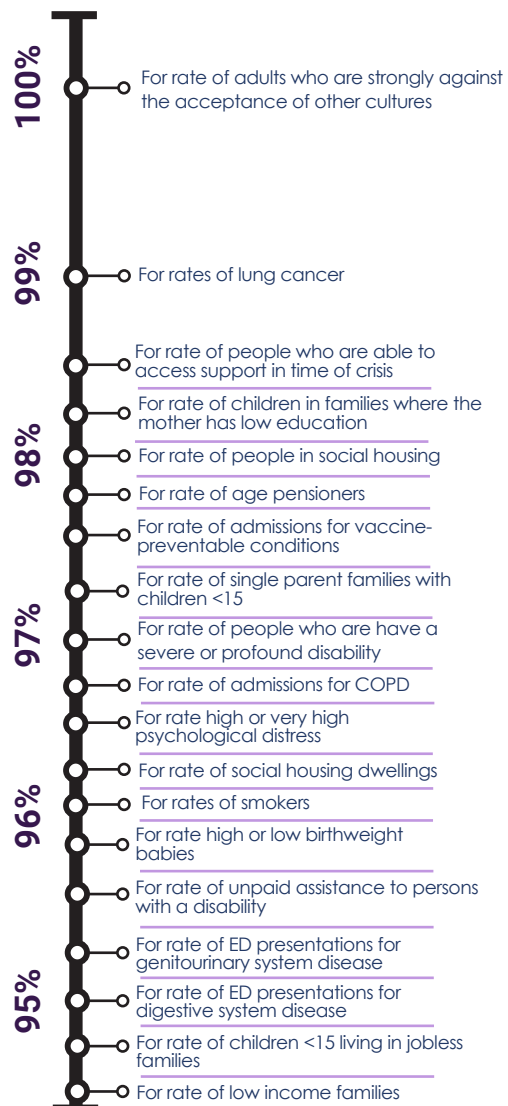First Nations: **3.0%**
65+: **13.5%**
CALD: **9.5%**
Pop/km2: **351**

Least disadvantaged in NSW

Most disadvantaged in NSW
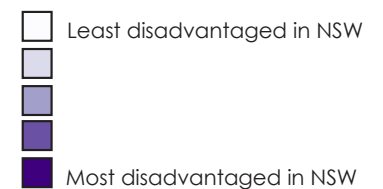
Area Profile: Warilla

THE NEEDIEST 5 %

This area is more disadvantaged than _ % of NSW:

100% — For rate of adults who are strongly against the acceptance of other cultures

99% — For rates of lung cancer

For rate of people who are able to access support in time of crisis
For rate of children in families where the mother has low education
98% — For rate of people in social housing
For rate of age pensioners
For rate of admissions for vaccine-preventable conditions
For rate of single parent families with children <15
97% — For rate of people who are have a severe or profound disability
For rate of admissions for COPD
For rate high or very high psychological distress
For rate of social housing dwellings
96% — For rates of smokers
For rate high or low birthweight babies
For rate of unpaid assistance to persons with a disability
For rate of ED presentations for genitourinary system disease
95% — For rate of ED presentations for digestive system disease
For rate of children <15 living in jobless families
For rate of low income families

Population Table

👥	Population:	21,039
🏴	First Nations:	6%
🧓	65+:	21.7%
🌏	CALD:	11.0%
👥	Density:	2,219 (/km2)

Age Profiles

Legend: Female | NSW Avg | Male

2019

Age	
65+	
45-64	
25-44	
15-24	
0-14	

(Axis: 30% 20% 10% 0% 10% 20% 30%)

2030

Age	
65+	
45-64	
25-44	
15-24	
0-14	

(Axis: 30% 20% 10% 0% 10% 20% 30%)

AUO Liveability (percentile):

- **Mount Warrigal:** 49th
- **Lake Illawarra:** 43rd
- **Warilla:** 54th
- **Barrack Heights:** 45th
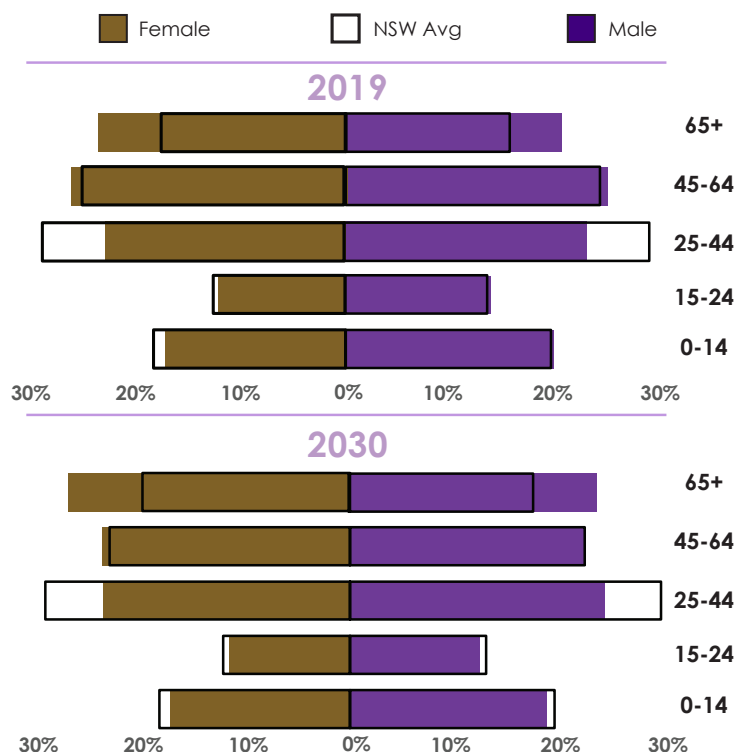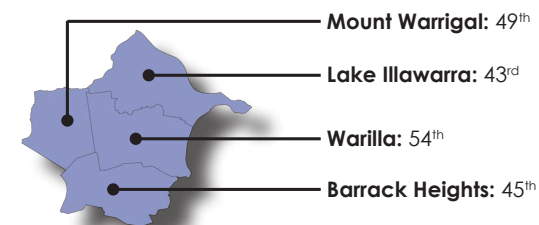
Admission: 20th percentile

Indicators: 74				
Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
26	20	18	5	5

Total need: 6th percentile

Indicators: 112				
Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
54	21	19	10	8

Health: 13th percentile

Indicators: 51				
Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
17	11	10	8	5

Social: 5th percentile

Indicators: 61				
Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
37	10	9	2	3

Health care centres:

- Shellharbour Hospital
- Community Health Centre, Belfast Ave, Warilla

Shellharbour & Kiama - Social Data

Least disadvantaged in NSW — Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
Most disadvantaged in NSW — Q5

General	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Population	14,706	17,262	22,025	17,384	21,039
First Nations Population	4.2	4.4	2.2	3.0	6.0
65+	12.4	18.8	24.4	13.5	21.7
CALD and Migration					
Born overseas in Non-English Speaking country	5.7	9.9	4.6	9.5	11.0
% of Population that are Humanitarian Migrants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
% of Population that are Family Migrants	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2
% of Population that are Skilled Migrants	0.7	0.8	1.1	2.2	0.5
SEIFA					
SEIFA IRSD					
Minimum Score					
Maximum Score					
SEIFA Australian Rank					
Early Child Development					
Developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains					
Developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains					
Physical health and wellbeing - vulnerable					
Physical health and wellbeing - at risk					
Social competence - vulnerable					
Social competence - at risk					
Emotional maturity - vulnerable					
Emotional maturity - at risk					
Language and cognitive skills - vulnerable					
Language and cognitive skills - developmentally at risk					
Communication skills and general knowledge - vulnerable					
Communication skills and general knowledge - at risk					
Housing/Transport					
Rent assistance from Centrelink					
Social housing (rented dwellings)					
Social housing (people in rented dwellings)					
Privately rented dwellings					
Privately rented dwellings (persons)					
Mortgage stress					
Rental stress					
Financial stress from mortgage or rent					
Low income houses					
Persons in severely crowded dwellings (/10,000)					
No motor vehicle					
Internet access					

Families	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Single parent with children < 15 years					
Jobless families with children < 15 years					
Children < 15 years in jobless families					
Children in families where the mother has low educational attainment					
Providing unpaid child care					
Access					
Have a difficulty or cannot get to places needed with transport					
Experienced a barrier to accessing healthcare when needed it in the last 12 months					
Community Strength (modelled estimates)					
Voluntary work for an organisation or group (% of 15+yo)					
People (18+) who did unpaid voluntary work in the last 12 months					
People (18+) who are able to get support in times of crisis					
People (18+) who Re carers to relatives living outside the household					
People (18+) who felt very safe walking alone in local area after dark					
People (18+) who disagree/strongly disagree with acceptance of other cultures					
People (18+) who had experienced discrimination in last year					
Education					
"Preschool enrolments - children aged 4 and 5 years old					
In secondary school at age 16 (2011)					
People who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school					
Learning or earning (2011)					
Participation in vocational education and training					
Income Support					
Age pensions					
Disability support pensioners					
Female sole parent pensioners					
Unemployment beneficiaries					
Long-term unemployment beneficiaries					
Youth unemployment beneficiaries					
Low income families (with children)					
Children in low income families					
Health care card holders					
Pensioner concession cards					
Seniors Health Card holders					
Labour Force					
Unemployment (2019)					
Labour force participation (2019)					
Female labour force participation (2016)					

Shellharbour & Kiama - Health Data

Legend:

Disadvantage level	Quintile
Least disadvantaged in NSW	Q1
	Q2
	Q3
	Q4
Most disadvantaged in NSW	Q5

Left table

	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Child and Youth Health					
Immunisation - Age 1					
Immunisation - Age 2					
Immunisation - Age 5					
Immunisation - HPV (females)					
Immunisation - HPV (males)					
Mothers and babies					
Low birth weight babies					
Smoking during pregnancy					
Fully breastfeed at 3 months*					
Fully breastfeed at 6 months*					
Introduction of solid food to babies*					
Screening					
Bowel screening participation					
Bowel screening outcomes					
Breast screening participation					
Breast screening outcomes					N/A
Cervical screening participation					
Cervical screening outcomes - low grade abnormalities					
Cervical screening outcomes - high grade abnormalities					
Self-assessed health*					
Fair or poor health					
Cancer incidence					
Colorectal cancer (ASR/100,000)					
Melanoma (ASR/100,000)					
Lung cancer (ASR/100,000)					
Lymphoma (ASR/100,000)	N/A				
All cancers (ASR/100,000)					

Right table

	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Chronic Disease and Conditions*					
Diabetes mellitus					
High blood cholesterol					
People with mental and behavioural problems					
Circulatory system diseases					
Respiratory system diseases					
Asthma					
COPD					
Psychological Distress*					
High or very high psychological distress					
Health Risk Factors*					
Smokers					
Harmful use of alcohol					
High blood pressure					
Overweight Adult (not obese)					
Obese Adult					
Overweight Children (not obese)					
Obese Children					
Adequate fruit intake (adults)					
Adequate fruit intake (children)					
No/low exercise (adults)					
Aged Care and Disability					
Assistance to persons with a disability (unpaid)					
Profound or severe disability					
Profound or severe disability, living in the community (0-64yo)					
Residential Aged Care Places					
Mortality					
Median age of death (male)					
Median age of death (female)					
Median age of death (persons)					
Deaths from avoidable causes (persons)					
Hospital Utilisation					
ED Presentations (2012/13)(per 100,000)					
Total admissions - public (2016/17) (per 100,000)					
Total admissions - private (2102/13)(per 100,000)					

Legend (SEIFA disadvantage quintiles):
- Least disadvantaged in NSW — Q1 (dark green)
- Q2 (light green)
- Q3 (yellow)
- Q4 (light red)
- Most disadvantaged in NSW — Q5 (dark red)

Columns for both tables:
1. Albion Park - Macquarie Pass
2. Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats
3. Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong
4. Shellharbour - Flinders
5. Warilla

Admissions by Principle Diagnosis

Condition	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Infectious and parasitic diseases					
All cancers					
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases					
Diabetes					
Mental health related conditions					
Mood affective disorders					
Nervous system diseases					
Eye and adnexa diseases					
Ear and mastoid process diseases					
Circulatory system diseases					
Ischaemic heart disease					
Heart failure					
Stroke					
Respiratory system diseases					
Asthma					
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)					
Digestive system diseases					
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases					
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases					
Genitourinary system diseases					
Chronic kidney disease					
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period					
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities					
Injury, poisoning and other external causes					

Admissions by Procedure

Procedure	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Tonsillectomy					
Myringotomy, 0 to 9 years					
Hysterectomy, females aged 30 to 59 years					
Caesarean section, females aged 15 to 44 years					
Birth with an outcome of delivery, females aged 15 to 44 years					
Coronary artery bypass graft					
Coronary angioplasty					
Cardiac catheterisation					
Hip fracture					
Knee replacement					
Knee arthroscopy					
Fibre optic colonoscopy					
Fibre optic colonoscopy excision					

Vaccine preventable hospitalisations

Condition	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Pneumonia and influenza					
Total vaccine-preventable conditions					

Admissions by principal diagnosis of injury or poisoning, by external cause

Condition	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Transport crash injury					
Falls					
Injury due to exposure to inanimate mechanical forces					
Injury due to exposure to animate mechanical forces					
Intentional self-harm					
Assault					
Other diagnosis of injury or poisoning, by external cause					

Admissions for same day renal

Condition	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Same-day admissions for dialysis for kidney disease					

Potentially preventable hospitalisations - by broad age groups

Condition	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Potentially preventable conditions, 0 - 14 years					
Potentially preventable conditions, 15 - 24 years					
Potentially preventable conditions, 25 - 44 years					
Potentially preventable conditions, 45 - 64 years					
Potentially preventable conditions, 65+					

Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations - Acute Conditions

Condition	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Acute cellulitis - Public hospitals*					
Acute convulsions and epilepsy - Public hospitals*					
Acute dental conditions - All hospitals					
Acute ear, nose and throat infections - Public hospitals					
Acute urinary tract infections - Public hospitals					
Total acute conditions - Public hospitals					

Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations - Chronic Conditions

Condition	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Chronic angina - Public hospitals					
Chronic asthma - Public hospitals					
Chronic congestive cardiac failure - Public hospitals					
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) - Public hospitals					
Chronic iron deficiency anaemia - Public hospitals					
Total chronic conditions - Public hospitals					

ED presentations, total - by principal diagnosis

Condition	Albion Park - Macquarie Pass	Albion Park Rail/ Shellharbour - Oak Flats	Kiama-Jamberoo-Gerringong	Shellharbour - Flinders	Warilla
Total Presentations					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases					
Mental and behavioural disorders					
Diseases of the circulatory system					
Diseases of the respiratory system					
Diseases of the digestive system					
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue					
Diseases of the genitourinary system					
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes					
Other diseases/ conditions					

Shellharbour & Kiama Livability

Legend:
- Least disadvantaged in NSW — Q1
- Q2
- Q3
- Q4
- Most disadvantaged in NSW — Q5

Column headers: Shellharbour | Lake Illawarra | Mount Warrigal | Warilla | Albion Park Rail | Oak Flats | Blackbutt | Shellharbour City Centre | Barrack Heights | Barrack Point | Tullimbar | Albion Park | Flinders | Shellharbour | Shellcove | Kiama | Minnamurra | Kiama Downs | Bombo | Kiama | Kiama Heights

Livability

Livability Index (100 is average)

Social Infrastructure

Social Infrastructure Index (# of social infrastructure destinations/16)

Avg distance to nearest playground (m)

Walkability

Avg distance to closest activity centre (m)

Avg dwelling density per hectare

Avg street connectivity per square kilometre

Avg number of daily living destination types present within 1600m

Walkability for Transport Index

Public Transport

Avg distance to closest public transport stop (m)

% of dwellings within 400m of a bus stop (%)

% of dwellings within 400m of regular public transport

Employment

% of employed persons living and working in the same local area (%)

Public Open Space

Avg distance to closest public open space (m)

% of dwellings within 400m or less distance of public open space (%)

Avg distance to closest public open space larger than 1.5 hectares

% of dwellings within 400m of public space larger than 1.5 hectares

% of dwellings within 400m distance of any local park

% of dwellings within 800m distance of any neighbourhood park

% of dwellings within 400m of a neighbourhood recreation

Avg distance to closest public open space with a nearby public toilet

Housing

% of dwellings that are government owned or community housing (%)

% of households in the bottom 40% of incomes spending more than 30% of income on housing costs (%)

% of rental households in the bottom 40% of incomes spending more than 30% of income on housing costs (%)

% of mortgaged households in the bottom 40% of incomes spending more than 30% on housing costs (%)

% of households spending more than 30% of household income on housing costs (%)

Food Security

% of dwellings without any food outlet within 3.2km (%)

% of dwellings within 1km of a supermarket (%)

Avg distance to closest healthy food outlet

Avg distance to closest fast food outlet (m)

Alcohol Access

Avg number of on-licences within 400m (# of licenses)

Avg number of off-licences within 800m (# of licenses)

Avg distance to closest off-licence alcohol outlet (m)

SHOALHAVEN

LGA

Overview of Shoalhaven LGA

NORTH NOWRA - BOMADERRY
Population: 16,173
First Nations: 6.9%
65+: 22.0%
CALD: 5.1%
Pop/km2: 161

CALLALA BAY - CURRARONG, CULBURRA BEACH
Population: 8,784
First Nations: 6.6%
65+: 31.1%
CALD: 5.3%
Pop/km2: 36

ULLADULLA REGION
Population: 5,128
First Nations: 2.7%
65+: 29.4%
CALD: 4.3%
Pop/km2: 8

ST GEORGES BASIN - EROWAL BAY AREA
Population: 18,670
First Nations: 7.1%
65+: 31.2%
CALD: 5.2%
Pop/km2: 161

ULLADULLA
Population: 15,618
First Nations: 4.1%
65+: 30.7%
CALD: 5.0%
Pop/km2: 334
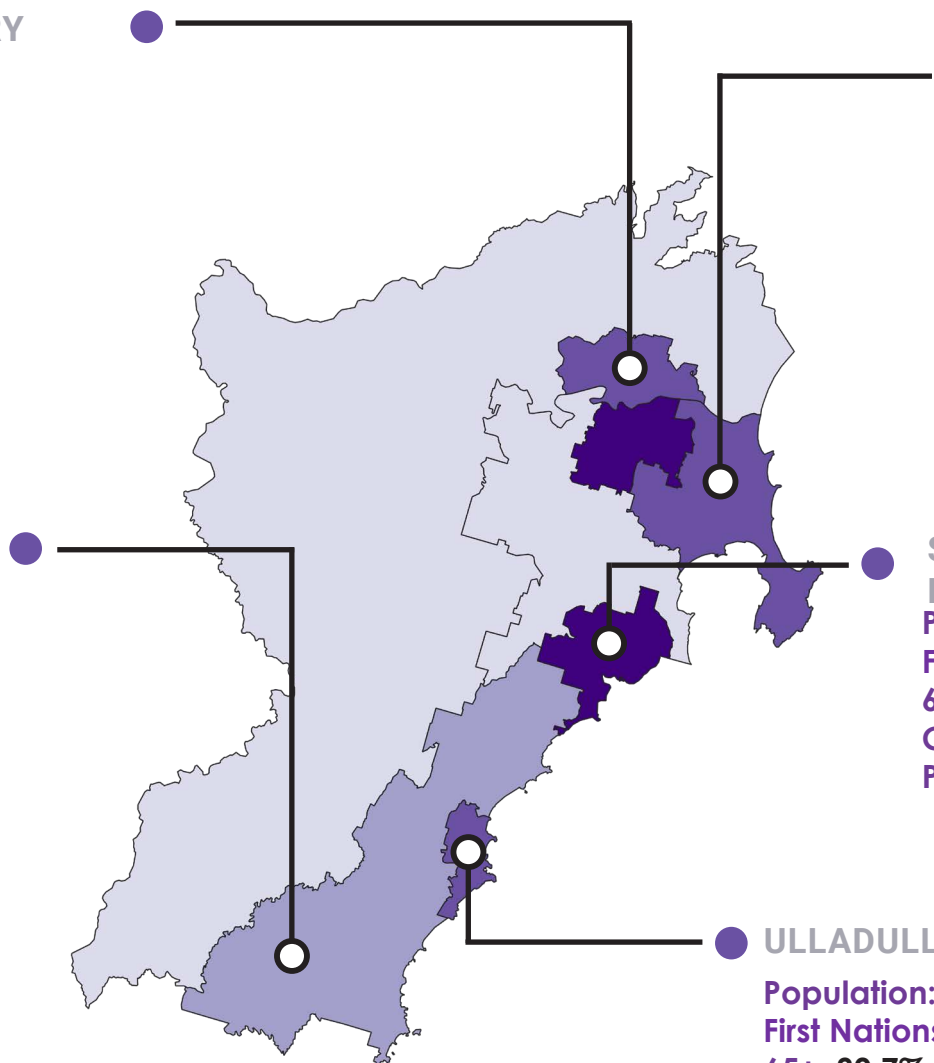
Area Profile: Nowra

THE NEEDIEST 5 %

This area is more disadvantaged than _ % of NSW:

99%
- For rate of admissions for mental health related conditions

98%
- For rate of ED presentations for infectious diseases
- For rate of people learning or earning
- For rate of babies fully breastfed by 3 months of age
- For rate of ED presentations for digestive system disease

97%
- For rate of admissions for chronic angina
- For rate of ED presentations for genitourinary system disease
- For rate of admissions for preventable conditions, 45 - 64 year olds
- For rate of ED presentations for mental and behavioural disorders

96%
- For rate of labour force participation
- For rate of admissions for preventable conditions, 0 - 14 year olds
- For rate of people with a severe or profound disability living in the community

95%
- For rate of people in social housing
- For rate of people who cannot get to places needed with transport
- For rate of admissions for mood affective disorders
- For rate of unemployment
- For rate of ED presentations for injury, poisoning and external causes
- For rate of admissions for cardiac failure

Population:	**20,617**
First Nations:	**12%**
65+:	**17.3%**
CALD:	**5.8%**
Density:	**203** (/km2)

Age Profiles

Legend: Female | NSW Avg | Male

2019

65+
45-64
25-44
15-24
0-14

30% 20% 10% 0% 10% 20% 30%

2030

65+
45-64
25-44
15-24
0-14

30% 20% 10% 0% 10% 20% 30%
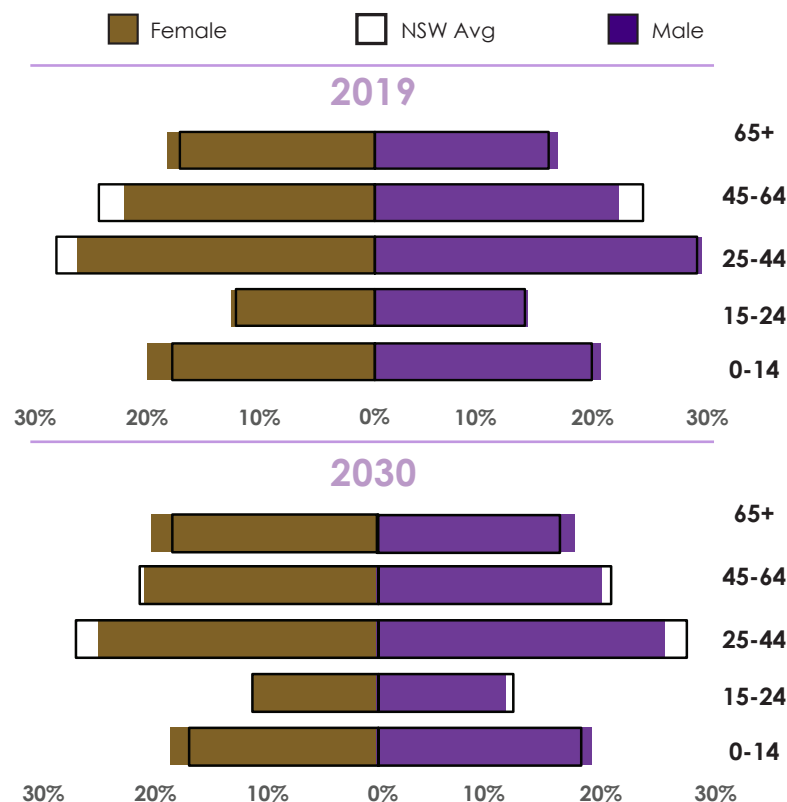
NB: no AUO liveability data available for Nowra

Admission: 46th percentile

Indicators:	74			
Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
32	17	17	7	1

Total need: 5th percentile

Indicators:	112			
Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
52	25	18	8	10

Health: 7th percentile

Indicators:	51			
Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
19	9	13	6	5

Social: 7th percentile

Indicators:	61			
Q5	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
33	16	5	2	5
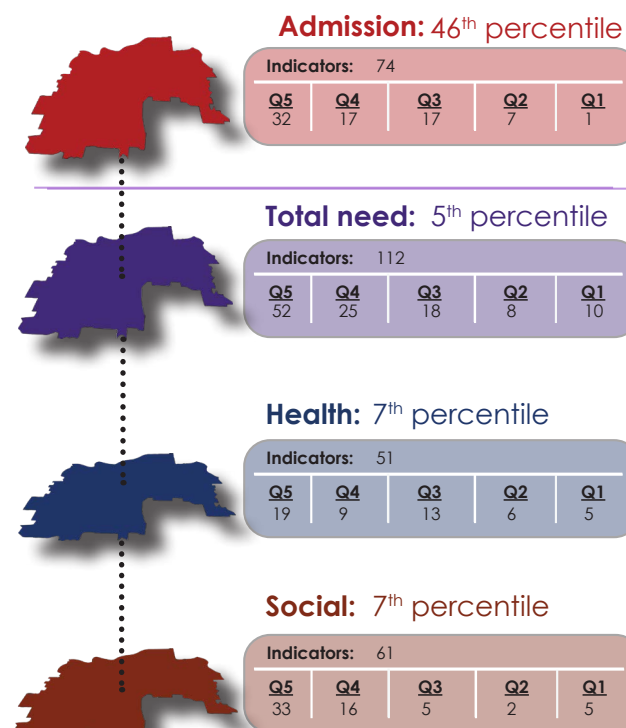
Health care centres:
- Shoalhaven Hospital
- Community Health Centre, Berry Street, Nowra
- Community Health Centre, Warrigee Street, Nowra
- Community Health Centre, Lawrence Ave, Nowra

Shoalhaven - Social Data Table

Least disadvantaged in NSW — Q1
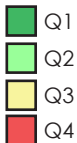Q2
Q3
Q4
Most disadvantaged in NSW — Q5

Left Table

General	Berry - Kangaroo Valley	Callala Bay - Currarong/ Culburra Beach	Huskisson/ Tomerong area	North Nowra - Bomaderry	Nowra	St Georges Basin - Erowal Bay area	Ulladulla	Ulladulla Region
Population	9,017	8,784	7,775	16,173	20,617	18,670	15,618	5,128
First Nations Population	2.4	6.6	3.9	6.9	12.0	7.1	4.1	2.7
65+	34.2	31.1	25.3	22.0	17.3	31.2	30.7	29.4
CALD and Migration								
Born overseas in Non-English Speaking country	4.8	5.3	6.7	5.1	5.8	5.2	5.0	4.3
% of Population that are Humanitarian Migrants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
% of Population that are Family Migrants	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9
% of Population that are Skilled Migrants	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.4

SEIFA
SEIFA IRSD
Minimum Score
Maximum Score
SEIFA Australian Rank

Early Child Development
Developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains
Developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains
Physical health and wellbeing - vulnerable
Physical health and wellbeing - at risk
Social competence - vulnerable
Social competence - at risk
Emotional maturity - vulnerable
Emotional maturity - at risk
Language and cognitive skills - vulnerable
Language and cognitive skills - developmentally at risk
Communication skills and general knowledge - vulnerable
Communication skills and general knowledge - at risk

Housing/Transport
Rent assistance from Centrelink
Social housing (rented dwellings)
Social housing (people in rented dwellings)
Privately rented dwellings
Privately rented dwellings (persons)
Mortgage stress
Rental stress
Financial stress from mortgage or rent
Low income houses
Persons in severely crowded dwellings (/10,000)
No motor vehicle
Internet access

Right Table

Columns: Berry - Kangaroo Valley, Callala Bay - Currarong/ Culburra Beach, Huskisson/ Tomerong area, North Nowra - Bomaderry, Nowra, St Georges Basin - Erowal Bay area, Ulladulla, Ulladulla Region

Families
Single parent with children < 15 years
Jobless families with children < 15 years
Children < 15 years in jobless families
Children in families where the mother has low educational attainment
Providing unpaid child care

Access
Have a difficulty or cannot get to places needed with transport
Experienced a barrier to accessing healthcare when needed it in the last 12 months

Community Strength (modelled estimates)
Voluntary work for an organisation or group (% of 15+yo)
People (18+) who did unpaid voluntary work in the last 12 months
People (18+) who are able to get support in times of crisis
People (18+) who Re carers to relatives living outside the household
People (18+) who felt very safe walking alone in local area after dark
People (18+) who disagree/strongly disagree with acceptance of other cultures
People (18+) who had experienced discrimination in last year

Education
"Preschool enrolments - children aged 4 and 5 years old
In secondary school at age 16 (2011)
People who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school
Learning or earning (2011)
Participation in vocational education and training

Income Support
Age pensions
Disability support pensioners
Female sole parent pensioners
Unemployment beneficiaries
Long-term unemployment beneficiaries
Youth unemployment beneficiaries
Low income families (with children)
Children in low income families
Health care card holders
Pensioner concession cards
Seniors Health Card holders

Labour Force
Unemployment (2019)
Labour force participation (2019)
Female labour force participation (2016)

36

Shoalhaven - Health Data Table

Least disadvantaged in NSW — Q1 · Q2 · Q3 · Q4 — Most disadvantaged in NSW — Q5

Child and Youth Health	Berry - Kangaroo Valley	Callala Bay - Currarong/ Culburra Beach	Huskisson/ Tomerong area	North Nowra - Bomaderry	Nowra	St Georges Basin - Erowal Bay area	Ulladulla	Ulladulla Region
Immunisation - Age 1								
Immunisation - Age 2								
Immunisation - Age 5								
Immunisation - HPV (females)								
Immunisation - HPV (males)								
Mothers and babies								
Low birth weight babies								N/A
Smoking during pregnancy								
Fully breastfeed at 3 months*								
Fully breastfeed at 6 months*								
Introduction of solid food to babies*								
Screening								
Bowel screening participation								
Bowel screening outcomes								
Breast screening participation								
Breast screening outcomes		N/A						
Cervical screening participation								
Cervical screening outcomes - low grade abnormalities								
Cervical screening outcomes - high grade abnormalities								
Self-assessed health*								
Fair or poor health								
Cancer incidence								
Colorectal cancer (ASR/100,000)								
Melanoma (ASR/100,000)								
Lung cancer (ASR/100,000)								
Lymphona (ASR/100,000)	N/A		N/A			N/A		N/A
All cancers(ASR/100,000)								

Chronic Disease and Conditions*	Berry - Kangaroo Valley	Callala Bay - Currarong/ Culburra Beach	Huskisson/ Tomerong area	North Nowra - Bomaderry	Nowra	St Georges Basin - Erowal Bay area	Ulladulla	Ulladulla Region
Diabetes mellitus								
High blood cholesterol								
People with mental and behavioural problems								
Circulatory system diseases								
Respiratory system diseases								
Asthma								
COPD								
Psychological Distress*								
High or very high psychological distress								
Health Risk Factors*								
Smokers								
Harmful use of alcohol								
High blood pressure								
Overweight Adult (not obese)								
Obese Adult								
Overweight Children (not obese)								
Obese Children								
Adequate fruit intake (adults)								
Adequate fruit intake (children)								
No/low exercise (adults)								
Aged Care and Disability								
Assistance to persons with a disability (unpaid)								
Profound or severe disability								
Profound or severe disability, living in the community (0-64yo)								
Residential Aged Care Places								
Mortality								
Median age of death (male)								
Median age of death (female)								
Median age of death (persons)								
Deaths from avoidable causes (persons)								
Hospital Utilisation								
ED Presentations (2012/13)(per 100,000)								
Total admissions - public (2016/17) (per 100,000)								
Total admissions - private (2102/13)(per 100,000)								

Shoalhaven - Admission Data Table

Least disadvantaged in NSW — Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5 — Most disadvantaged in NSW

Columns (both tables): Berry - Kangaroo Valley | Callala Bay - Currarong/ Culburra Beach | Huskisson/ Tomerong area | North Nowra - Bomaderry | Nowra | St Georges Basin - Erowal Bay area | Ulladulla | Ulladulla Region

Admissions by Principle Diagnosis

- Infectious and parasitic diseases
- All cancers
- Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases
- Diabetes
- Mental health related conditions
- **Mood affective disorders**
- Nervous system diseases
- Eye and adnexa diseases
- Ear and mastoid process diseases
- Circulatory system diseases
- Ischaemic heart disease
- Heart failure
- Stroke
- Respiratory system diseases
- Asthma
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- **Digestive system diseases**
- Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases
- Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases
- Genitourinary system diseases
- Chronic kidney disease
- Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
- **Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities**
- Injury, poisoning and other external causes

Admissions by Procedure

- Tonsillectomy
- Myringotomy, 0 to 9 years
- Hysterectomy, females aged 30 to 59 years
- Caesarean section, females aged 15 to 44 years
- Birth with an outcome of delivery, females aged 15 to 44 years
- Coronary artery bypass graft
- Coronary angioplasty
- Cardiac catheterisation
- Hip fracture
- Knee replacement
- Knee arthroscopy
- Fibre optic colonoscopy
- Fibre optic colonoscopy excision

Vaccine preventable hospitalisations

- Pneumonia and influenza
- Total vaccine-preventable conditions

Admissions by principal diagnosis of injury or poisoning, by external cause

- Transport crash injury
- Falls
- Injury due to exposure to inanimate mechanical forces
- Injury due to exposure to animate mechanical forces
- Intentional self-harm
- Assault
- Other diagnosis of injury or poisoning, by external cause

Admissions for same day renal

- Same-day admissions for dialysis for kidney disease

Potentially preventable hospitalisations - by broad age groups

- Potentially preventable conditions, 0 - 14 years
- Potentially preventable conditions, 15 - 24 years
- Potentially preventable conditions, 25 - 44 years
- Potentially preventable conditions, 45 - 64 years
- Potentially preventable conditions, 65+

Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations - Acute Conditions

- Acute cellulitis - Public hospitals*
- Acute convulsions and epilepsy - Public hospitals*
- Acute dental conditions - All hospitals
- Acute ear, nose and throat infections - Public hospitals
- Acute urinary tract infections - Public hospitals
- Total acute conditions - Public hospitals

Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations - Chronic Conditions

- Chronic angina - Public hospitals
- Chronic asthma - Public hospitals
- Chronic congestive cardiac failure - Public hospitals
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) - Public hospitals
- Chronic iron deficiency anaemia - Public hospitals
- Total chronic conditions - Public hospitals

ED presentations, total - by principal diagnosis

- Total Presentations
- Certain infectious and parasitic diseases
- Mental and behavioural disorders
- Diseases of the circulatory system
- Diseases of the respiratory system
- Diseases of the digestive system
- Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
- Diseases of the genitourinary system
- Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes
- Other diseases/ conditions

The Australian Urban Observatory

"A liveable place is somewhere that is: safe, attractive, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable; with affordable and diverse types of housing, public open space, local shops, health and community services, leisure and cultural opportunities; with opportunities for employment and education all accessible by convenient public transport, walking and cycling."

- Australian Urban Observatory

The Australian Urban Observatory (AUO) is a digital platform that transforms complex urban data into easily understood liveability maps across Australia's 21 largest cities. The maps and data provided in this report regarding the liveability and other indicators are at the suburb level for the city of Wollongong, which ranges from Helensburgh in the north down to Kiama in the south. At this stage, as the AUO only provides data for major urban areas across Australia, there is no data available for the Shoalhaven region.

The data is provided across 9 different domains and includes 34 different indicators.

All data is licensed from the Australian Urban Observatory. More information can be found at https://auo.org.au/

The 9 domains:

- Liveabilitiy
- Walkability
- Social infrastructure
- Alcohol environment
- Public transport
- Food environment
- Public open space
- Environment
- Housing affordability

Wollongong City Overview

The average number of social infrastructure destinations accessible within recommended distances from dwellings across all areas of Wollongong is **6** out of a total of **16**

Overview:

Of note for the city of Wollongong, for nearly all indicators, the further the suburb is from the more dense city centre, the lower the scores that suburb receives. Areas with the lowest scores are often in the northern and western suburbs, where there are fewer services, less infrastructure, and lower population density.

Of interest is the fact that areas that have been identified within the PHIDU data as having lower levels of need in out District, such as in the north, are identified within the AUO data as being less liveable. This may be due to the physical make-up of the area and how remote it is from the city centre.

The Liveability Index:

The Australian Urban Observatory provides an overarching indicator, the Liveability Index, which "... combines the domains of liveability found to be associated with health and wellbeing outcomes: walkability and access to social infrastructure, public transport, larger public open space, affordable housing and local employment."

This single indicator provides a good overview of how an area will perform across all indicators.

Highest performing suburb

Lowest performing suburb

LIVEABILITIY
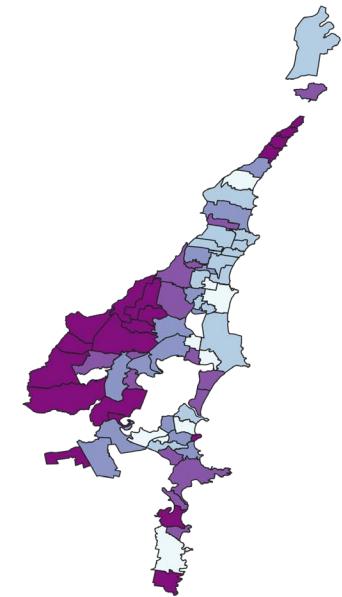
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

LOCALLY EMPLOYED
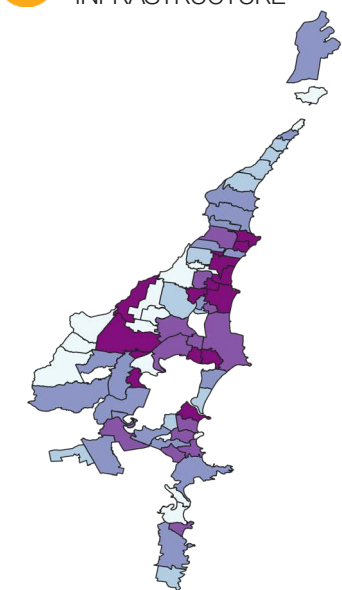
HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Wollongong City Walkability

Overview:

"Walkability measures the ease of walking in an area. Neighbourhoods with shops and services to walk to, small blocks and good street connectivity, and higher population density tend to be more walkable.

Walkability is calculated as a composite index that includes access to daily living destinations (something to walk to), dwelling density (population needed to supply services and destinations) and street connectivity (a way to get there) within a reasonable walking distance of home."

- AUO Scorecard Wollongong

Highest performing suburb

Lowest performing suburb
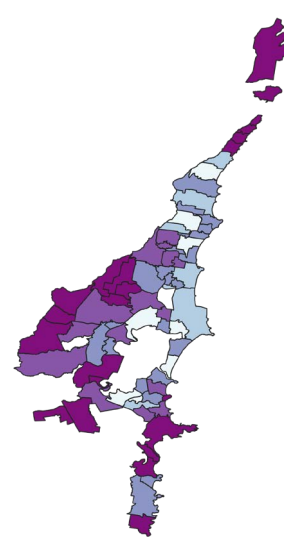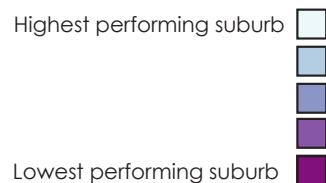
AVG. DISTANCE TO CLOSEST ACTIVITY CENTRE
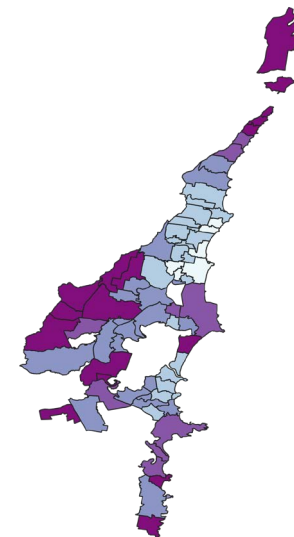
AVG. DWELLING DENSITY PER HECTARE
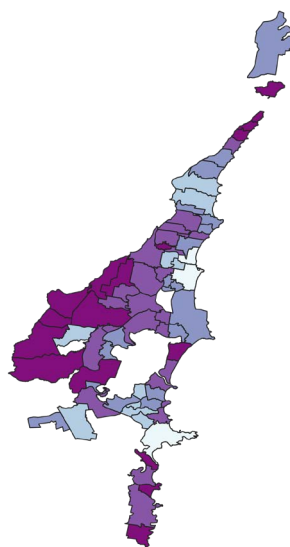
AVG. STREET CONNECTIVITY PER KM^2
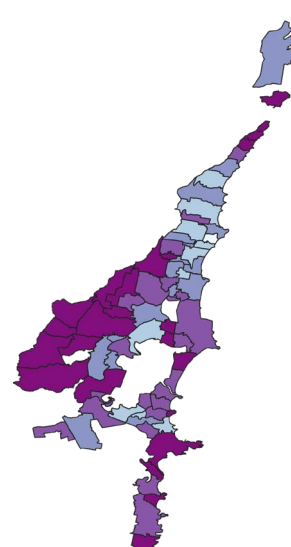
AVG. NUMBER OF OF DAILY LIVING DESTIONS WITHIN 1.6^{KM}
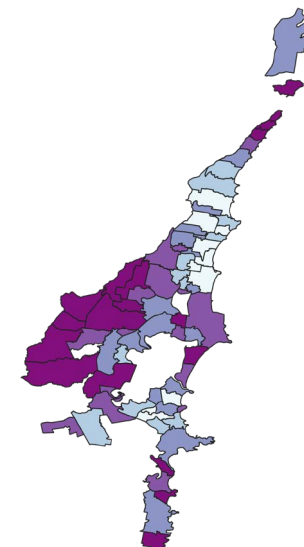
WALKABILITY FOR TRANSPORT INDEX

Wollongong City Public Transport

The percentage of residences with proximate access to regular public transport in Wollongong is

33%

Overview:

"Living close to public transport supports health and wellbeing in a number of ways: by encouraging walking and reducing dependence on driving; and, providing residents with access to employment and amenities.

People who live close to public transport are more likely to use it, and in turn achieve daily recommended physical activity. Having a public transport stop near home and work, increases the likelihood of using public transport. While living within 400m of a public transport stop with a service every 30 minutes, is likely to encourage more walking ."

- **AUO Scorecard Wollongong**

Highest performing suburb

Lowest performing suburb

AVG. DISTANCE TO CLOSEST PUBLIC TRANSPORT

% OF DWELLINGS WITHIN 400^M OF A BUS STOP

% OF DWELLINGS WITHIN 400^M OF A BUS STOP WITH REGULAR (EVERY 30 MIN) SERVICES
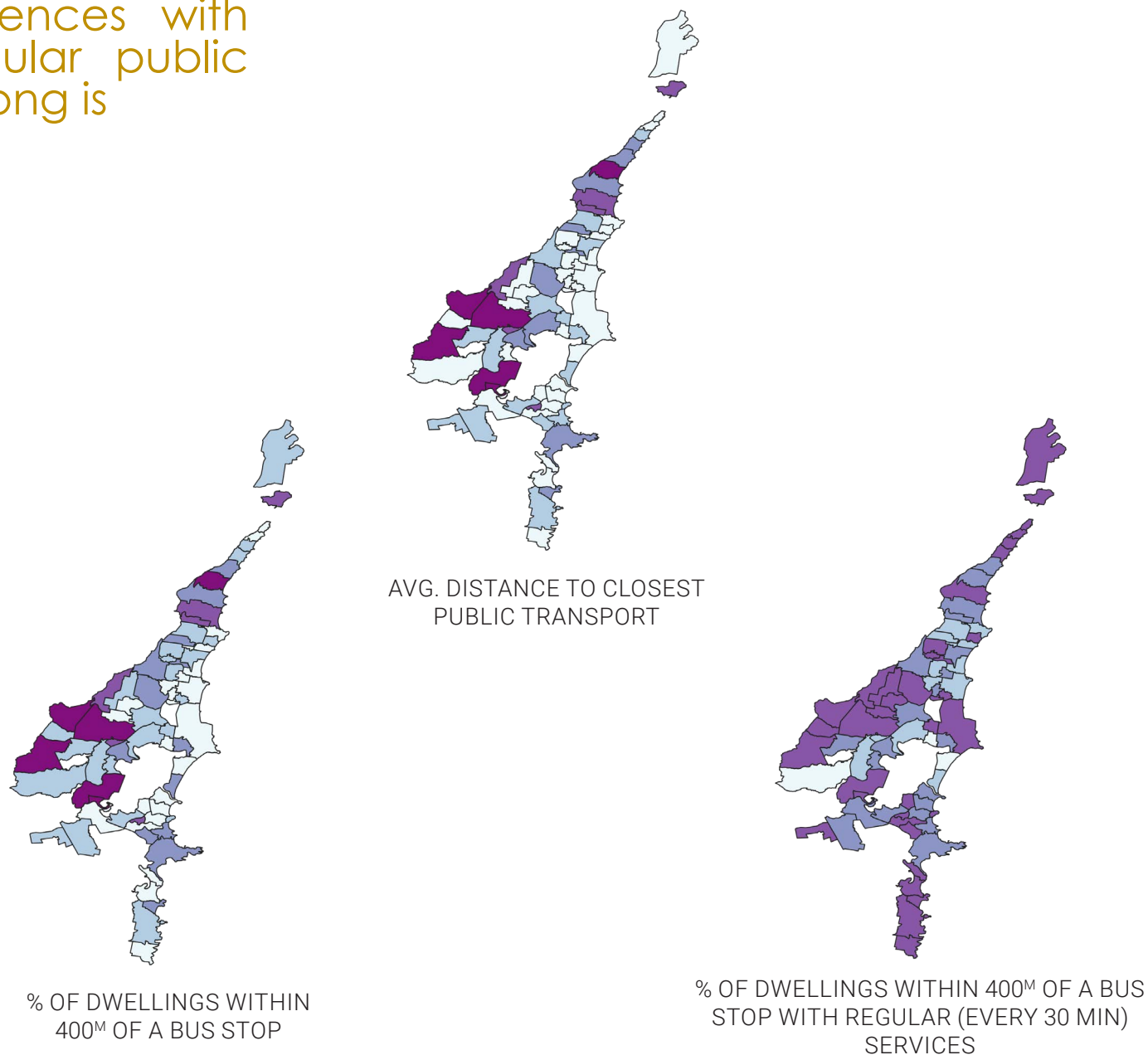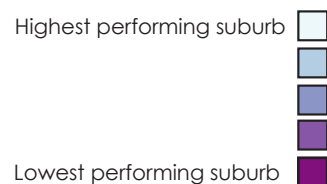
# Wollongong City Food and Alcohol Environment

Overview:

"Being close to a supermarket supports healthy eating and active living by providing easy access to fruit, vegetables and healthy food within a walkable distance. In disadvantaged areas, living within 800m of a supermarket reduces the risk of overweight and obesity.

Access to alcohol has been linked to harmful alcohol consumption and alcohol-related violence. For those living in disadvantage areas where there are fewer alcohol outlets, there appears to be a protective affect with enhanced self-reported health."
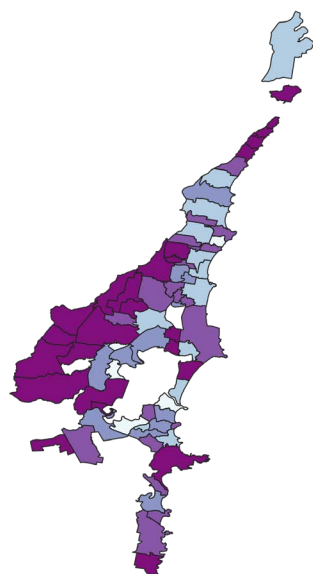
 - **AUO Scorecard Wollongong**

Highest performing suburb

Lowest performing suburb
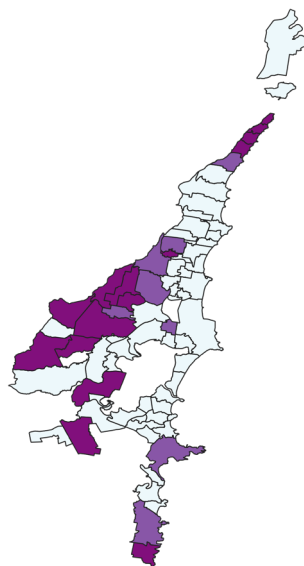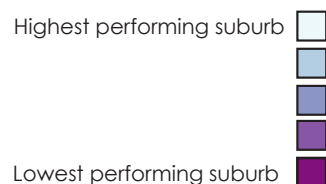
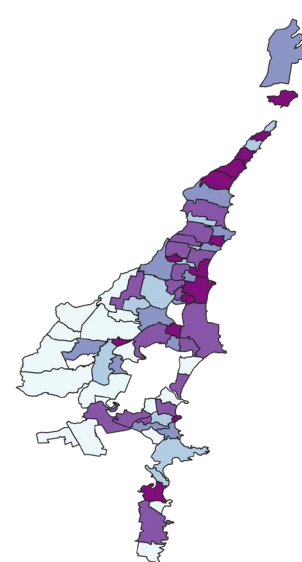% OF HOUSES WITHOUT ANY FOOD OUTLET WITHIN 3.2^{KM}
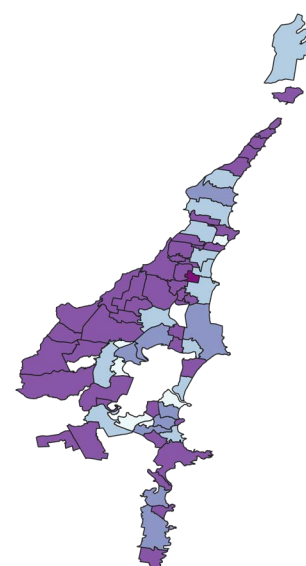
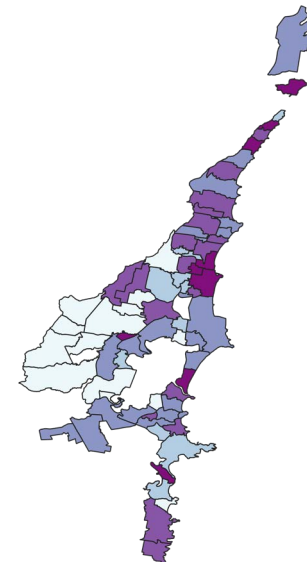% OF HOUSES WITHIN 1^{KM} OF A SUPERMARKET
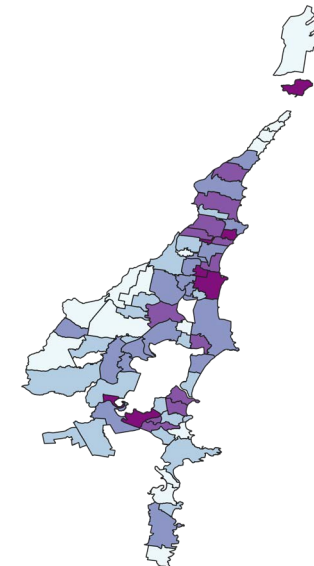
AVG. DISTANCE TO CLOSEST FAST FOOD OUTLET

AVG. DISTANCE TO CLOSEST HEALTHY FOOD OUTLET

AVG. DISTANCE TO CLOSEST OFF-LICENCE VENUE

AVG. DISTANCE TO CLOSEST ON-LICENCE VENUE

Wollongong City Public Open Space

The percentage of Wollongong residences living within 400m of public open space of at least 1.5 hectars is

43%

Overview:

"Pubic open space includes parks, open areas and places where people can congregate for active and passive recreation and enjoyment. Parks are one form of public open space that usually include grassed areas and gardens, and some green recreational space. Parks support both the physical and mental health of people living nearby and are important for supporting the local ecology and biodiversity of an area."

- AUO Scorecard Wollongong
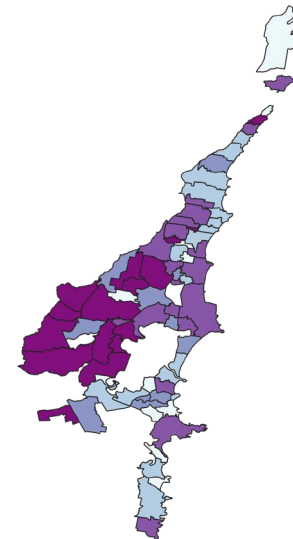
Highest performing suburb

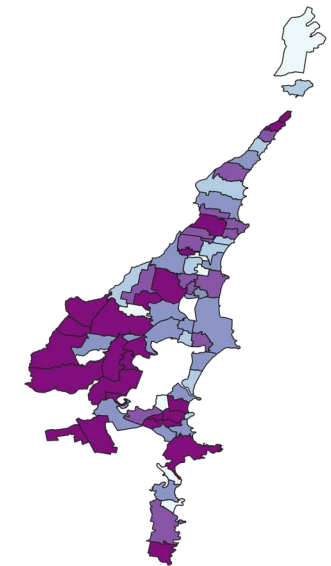Lowest performing suburb
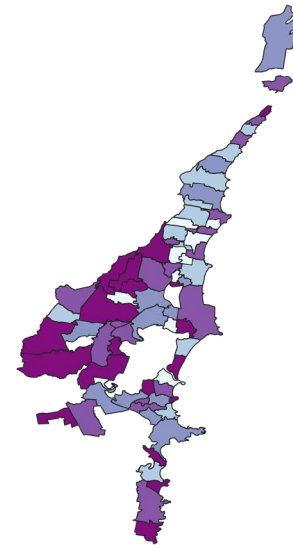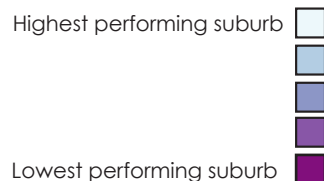
% OF HOUSES WITHIN 400^M OF ANY LOCAL PARK (>0.4^{HA} - <1^{HA})
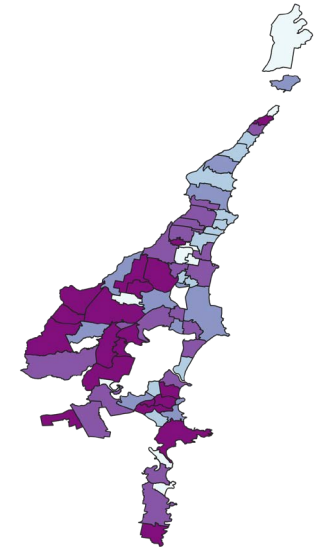
AVG. DISTANCE TO CLOSEST PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

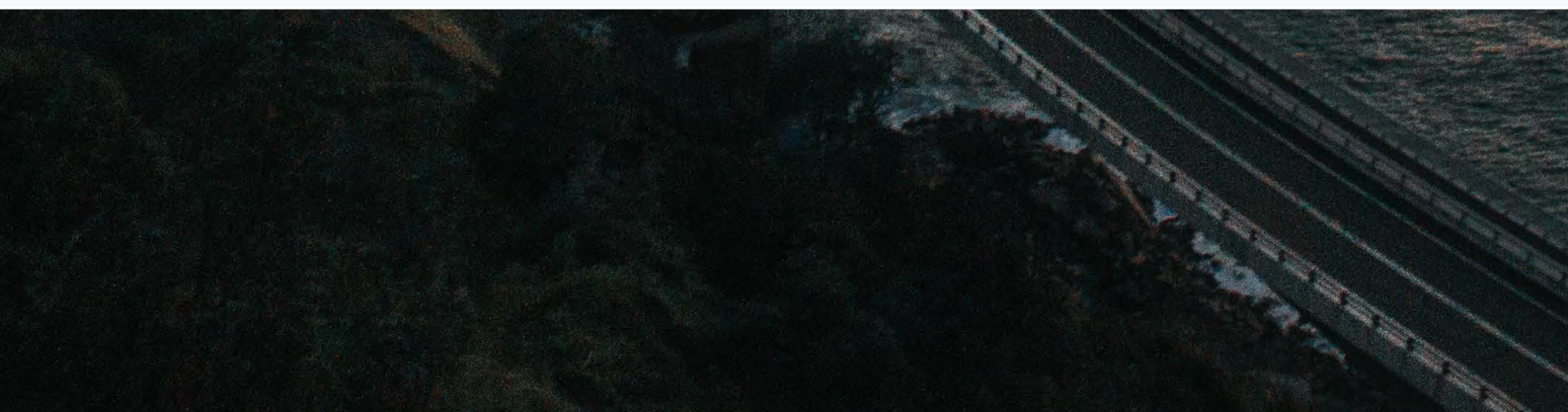% OF HOUSES WITHIN 400^M OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

% OF HOUSES WITHIN 400^M OF ANY NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK (>1^{HA} - <5^{HA})

Technical notes and methodology

Data Sources

Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU)

The PHIDU is located at Torrens University Australiia and provides free onlince access to a range of data, highlighting socioeconomic and geographical variatins in health.   More information about the unit, as well as metadata on all indicators can be found at here: https://phidu.torrens.edu.au/help-and-information/help-guides-and-faq/accessing-the-notes-on-the-data

Methodology

Need scores are calculated through counting how many times an area falls into each quintile across all indicators. The more often an area falls into the lower quintiles, the higher it's need score is. This is done for every indicator for every area in the state, which provides a state-wide analysis of need and allows for the comparison of all areas for all indicators.

An example is provided below:

	Social					Health					Total
Quintile	5	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	2	1	
Count	42	8	7	1	3	7	7	7	14	17	397
Methodology	42x5 +	8x4 +	7x3 +	1x2 +	3x1 +	7x5 +	7x4 +	7x3 +	14x2 +	17x1 =	397

Workforce data (pg. 15):

National Health Workforce Data Set (NHWDS), 2018. Accessible at https://hwd.health.gov.au/datatool.html

Illawarra Shoalhaven Local Health District Needs Assessment:

Compiled by ISLHD Planning and Strategic Commissioning Unit. For any queries or for more information, please contact Alex York on 02 4221 6727 or email:

ISLHD-HealthServicePlanning@health.nsw.gov.au

Other references:

- **All PHIDU data:** Based on Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU) material from: Social Health Atlas of Australia, New South Wales: Population Health Area (online) 2021, https://phidu.torrens.edu.au/social-health-atlases/data#social-health-atlas-of-australia-population-health-areas

- **All AUO data:** Australian Urban Observatory, RMIT University, auo.org.au. DOI: 10.25956/5dcb85fa3bdfc.

- **Page 7&8 figures:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2015, 'Burden of Disease Study', https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-data/health-conditions-disability-deaths/burden-of-disease/overview

- **Page 4 quote:** Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England post-2010. (2010). Fair society, healthier lives: The Marmot review. (n.p.): The Marmot Review.

- **Page 16 quote:** Bissonnette, L, Wilson, K, Bell, S & Ikram Shah, T 2012, 'Neighbourhoods and potential access to health care: The role of spatial and aspatial factors', Health & Place, Volume 18, Issue 4, Pages 841-853
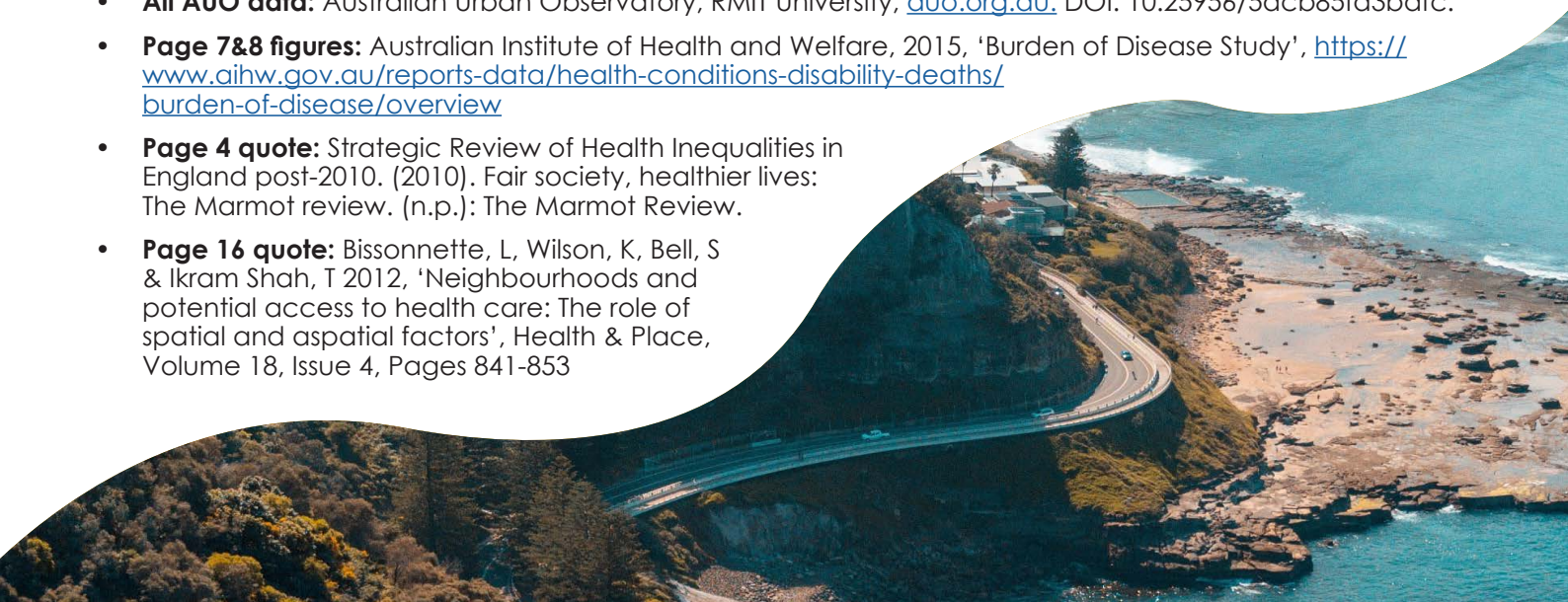
Data Sources
Social indicators:

Inidcator	Year	Data Source
General		
Population	2019 (ERP)	ABS 3235.0 Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 30 June 2019
Aboriginal Population	2016	ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016
65+	2019 (ERP)	ABS 3235.0 Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 30 June 2019
CALD and Migration		
Born overseas in Non-English Speaking country	2016	ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016
% of Population that are Humanitarian Migrants		
% of Population that are Family Migrants		
% of Population that are Skilled Migrants		
SEIFA		
SEIFA IRSD	2016	ABS Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), 2016 data
Minimum Score		
Maximum Score		
SEIFA Australian Rank		
Early Child Development		
Developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains	2018	2018 Australian Early Development Census
Developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains		
Physical health and wellbeing - vulnerable		
Physical health and wellbeing - at risk		
Social competence - vulnerable		
Social competence - at risk		
Emotional maturity - vulnerable		
Emotional maturity - at risk		
Language and cognitive skills - vulnerable		
Language and cognitive skills - developmentally at risk		
Communication skills and general knowledge - vulnerable		
Communication skills and general knowledge - at risk		
Housing/Transport		
Rent assistance from Centrelink	2020	Department of Social Services, June 2020; and the ABS Census: Dwellings, 2016
Social housing (rented dwellings)	2016	ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016
Social housing (people in rented dwellings)		
Privately rented dwellings		
Privately rented dwellings (persons)		
Mortgage stress		
Rental stress		
Financial stress from mortgage or rent		
Low income houses		
Persons in severely crowded dwellings (/10,000)		
No motor vehicle		
Internet access		

Inidcator	Year	Data Source
Families		
Single parent with children < 15 years	2016	ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016
Jobless families with children < 15 years		
Children < 15 years in jobless families		
Children in families where the mother has low educational attainment		
Providing unpaid child care		
Access		
Have a difficulty or cannot get to places needed with transport	2014	Produced by the ABS from the 2014 General Social Survey
Experienced a barrier to accessing healthcare when needed it in the last 12 months		
Community Strength (modelled estimates)		
Voluntary work for an organisation or group (% of 15+yo)	2016	ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016
People (18+) who did unpaid voluntary work in the last 12 months	2014	Produced by the ABS from the 2014 General Social Survey
People (18+) who are able to get support in times of crisis		
People (18+) who Re carers to relatives living outside the household		
People (18+) who felt very safe walking alone in local area after dark		
People (18+) who disagree/strongly disagree with acceptance of other cultures		
People (18+) who had experienced discrimination in last year		
Education		
"Preschool enrolments - children aged 4 and 5 years old	2018	ABS Preschool Education, Australia, 2018
In secondary school at age 16 (2011)	2016	ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016
People who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school		
Learning or earning (2011)		
Participation in vocational education and training	2019	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
Income Support		
Age pensions	2020	Department of Social Services, June 2020; and the ABS Census: Dwellings, 2016
Disability support pensioners		
Female sole parent pensioners		
Unemployment beneficiaries		
Long-term unemployment beneficiaries		
Youth unemployment beneficiaries		
Low income families (with children)		
Children in low income families		
Health care card holders		
Pensioner concession cards		
Seniors Health Card holders		
Labour Force		
Unemployment (2019)	2019	Small Area Labour Markets - Australia, Department of Employment, Skills, Small and Family Business, March Quarter 2019
Labour force participation (2019)		
Female labour force participation (2016)	2016	ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016

Data Sources

Healthindicators:

Inidcator	Year	Data Source
Child and Youth Health		
Immunisation - Age 1	2018	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register, Medicare Australia, 2018
Immunisation - Age 2		
Immunisation - Age 5		
Immunisation - HPV (females)		
Immunisation - HPV (males)		
Mothers and babies		
Low birth weight babies	2016-18	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Smoking during pregnancy		
Fully breastfeed at 3 months*	2014-15	Modelled estimates and were produced by the ABS
Fully breastfeed at 6 months*		
Introduction of solid food to babies*		
Screening		
Bowel screening participation	2016-17	Department of Health from the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program
Bowel screening outcomes		
Breast screening participation	2015-16	BreastScreen NSW
Breast screening outcomes		
Cervical screening participation	2015-16	1) NSW Department of Health and NSW Central Cancer Registry, 2015 and 2016 2) Average of the ABS Estimated Resident Population, 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016
Cervical screening outcomes - low grade abnormalities		
Cervical screening outcomes - high grade abnormalities		
Self-assessed health*		
Fair or poor health	2017-18	2017-18 National Health Survey
Cancer incidence		
Colorectal cancer (ASR/100,000)	2014-15	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) of the Australian Cancer Database (ACD) 2015
Melanoma (ASR/100,000)		
Lung cancer (ASR/100,000)		
Lymphona (ASR/100,000)		
All cancers(ASR/100,000)		

Inidcator	Year	Data Source
Chronic Disease and Conditions*		
High blood cholesterol	2011-12	2011-12 National Health Survey
Diabetes mellitus	2017-18	2017-18 National Health Survey
People with mental and behavioural problems		
Circulatory system diseases		
Respiratory system diseases		
Asthma		
COPD		
Psychological Distress*		
High or very high psychological distress	2017-18	2017-18 National Health Survey
Health Risk Factors*		
Smokers	2017-18	2017-18 National Health Survey
Harmful use of alcohol		
High blood pressure		
Overweight Adult (not obese)		
Obese Adult		
Overweight Children (not obese)		
Obese Children		
Adequate fruit intake (adults)		
Adequate fruit intake (children)		
No/low exercise (adults)		
Aged Care and Disability		
Assistance to persons with a disability (unpaid)	2016	ABS Census of Population and Housing, August 2016
Profound or severe disability		
Profound or severe disability, living in the community		
Residential Aged Care Places		
Mortality		
Median age of death (male)	2014-18	2014 to 2018 Cause of Death Unit Record Files Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the National Coronial Information System
Median age of death (female)		
Median age of death (persons)		
Deaths from avoidable causes (persons)		
Hospital Utilisation		
ED Presentations (2012/13)(per 100,000)	2017/18	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Total admissions - public (2016/17) (per 100,000)		
Total admissions - private (2102/13)(per 100,000)		

Data Sources

Admission indicators:

Inidcator	Year	Data Source
Admissions by Principle Diagnosis		
Infectious and parasitic diseases		
All cancers		
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases		
Diabetes		
Mental health related conditions		
Mood affective disorders		
Nervous system diseases		
Eye and adnexa diseases		
Ear and mastoid process diseases		
Circulatory system diseases		
Ischaemic heart disease		
Heart failure	2017/18	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Stroke		
Respiratory system diseases		
Asthma		
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)		
Digestive system diseases		
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases		
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases		
Genitourinary system diseases		
Chronic kidney disease		
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period		
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities		
Injury, poisoning and other external causes		
Admissions by Procedure		
Tonsillectomy		
Myringotomy, 0 to 9 years		
Hysterectomy, females aged 30 to 59 years		
Caesarean section, females aged 15 to 44 years		
Birth with an outcome of delivery, females aged 15 to 44 years		
Coronary artery bypass graft		
Coronary angioplasty	2017/18	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Cardiac catheterisation		
Hip fracture		
Knee replacement		
Knee arthroscopy		
Fibre optic colonoscopy		
Fibre optic colonoscopy excision		
Vaccine preventable hospitalisations		
Pneumonia and influenza	2017/18	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Total vaccine-preventable conditions		

Inidcator	Year	Data Source
Admissions by principal diagnosis of injury or poisoning, by external cause		
Transport crash injury		
Falls		
Injury due to exposure to inanimate mechanical forces		
Injury due to exposure to animate mechanical forces	2017/18	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Intentional self-harm		
Assault		
Other diagnosis of injury or poisoning, by external cause		
Admissions for same day renal		
Same-day admissions for dialysis for kidney disease	2017/18	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Potentially preventable hospitalisations - by broad age groups		
Potentially preventable conditions, 0 - 14 years		
Potentially preventable conditions, 15 - 24 years		
Potentially preventable conditions, 25 - 44 years	2017/18	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Potentially preventable conditions, 45 - 64 years		
Potentially preventable conditions, 65+		
Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations - Acute Conditions		
Acute cellulitis - Public hospitals*		
Acute convulsions and epilepsy - Public hospitals*		
Acute dental conditions - All hospitals		
Acute ear, nose and throat infections - Public hospitals	2017/18	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Acute urinary tract infections - Public hospitals		
Total acute conditions - Public hospitals		
Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations - Chronic Conditions		
Chronic angina - Public hospitals		
Chronic asthma - Public hospitals		
Chronic congestive cardiac failure - Public hospitals		
COPD - Public hospitals	2017/18	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Chronic iron deficiency anaemia - Public hospitals		
Total chronic conditions - Public hospitals		
ED presentations, total - by principal diagnosis		
Total Presentations		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases		
Mental and behavioural disorders		
Diseases of the circulatory system		
Diseases of the respiratory system		
Diseases of the digestive system		
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2017/18	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Diseases of the genitourinary system		
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes		
Other diseases/ conditions		