

MLHD at a glance

POPULATION AND HEALTH INDICATOR DATA 2023

Revised October 2023 (amended)

The purpose of this document is to provide a concise summary of available health and population data for the residents of Murrumbidgee Local Health District as of October 2023. Please access the [MLHD population and health statistics webpage](#) for more in-depth reports and local data or [HealthStatsNSW](#) for latest published data for NSW, LHDs and LGAs.

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Health
Murrumbidgee
Local Health District

EPIDEMIOLOGY

NSW HEALTH | MURRUMBIDGEE LHD PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT

MLHD-EPIDEMIOLOGY@HEALTH.NSW.GOV.AU

WWW.MLHD.HEALTH.NSW.GOV.AU/ABOUT-US/POPULATION-DATA-AND-HEALTH-STATISTICS

Murrumbidgee LHD



Murrumbidgee Local Health District (MLHD) spans 125,243 square kilometres across southern New South Wales, stretching from the Snowy Mountains in the east to the plains of Hillston in the northwest and along the Victorian border. As one of 15 local health districts and specialty networks across the NSW health system, it operates 33 public hospitals, 12 community health centres, employs approximately 4,000 staff and is supported by 33 Local Health Advisory Committees.

The MLHD as of June 30, 2022, had an [estimated resident population](#) (ERP) of 249,164. 19.2% of the population are aged under 15 years and 21.5% are aged 65 years or over. The age structure differs by LGA with some areas having 28 to 32 per cent of the population aged 65 years and over.

The main change in the population is the increasing proportion and number of older people impacting the demand on health services:

- MLHD population increased by more than 1000 people aged 65+ every year since 2016 Census.
- there is a projected increase of 8000 people aged 75+ years from 2021 to 2031

Aboriginal Australians generally experience worse health outcomes than non-Aboriginal people. Chronic diseases occur more often and at a much younger age. Aboriginal people have been disadvantaged across many areas of life which continues to affect their health today. MLHD has a relatively high proportion of Aboriginal residents compared to NSW.

- The Aboriginal population is 14,553 (2021 URP)
- Aboriginal people make up 5.9% of the MLHD population compared to 3.4% of NSW
- Traditional custodians of the land covered by the District are the Wiradjuri, Yorta Yorta, Baraba Baraba, Wemba Wemba and Nari Nari.

The **Culturally and Linguistically Diverse** community may experience barriers when accessing local health services. Refugees in particular may have health problems due largely to physical and psychological trauma, deprivation of basic resources and poor access to health care prior to arrival. The MLHD had 18,560 people who spoke a language other than English at home and made up 7.5% of the MLHD population (2021, 26.5% in NSW) with approximately 3,200 people experiencing difficulty with spoken English.

Communities that are **socially disadvantaged** have lower levels of education and incomes with higher financial stress and vulnerability of families, as well as lower health literacy levels. They also have lower private health cover rates with subsequent higher demand on the public health system. 9% of the MLHD population live in areas of highest socioeconomic disadvantage in Australia (2021 Census). There are pockets of very high disadvantage in many LGAs particularly Wagga Wagga, Griffith, and Murray River.

MLHD has a significantly higher **hospitalisation** rate for all causes and potentially preventable causes compared to NSW. MLHD also has significantly high rates of death from **suicide** and incidence of **cancers**.

The MLHD population has a higher prevalence of many lifestyle **health risk factors** than NSW averages, most significantly smoking and being above healthy weight.

Population

Population 249 164 (2022 ERP)

21.5% of the population are 65+ yrs (53,491)

Population increases by 1000 people aged 65+ yrs every year

Projected increase of 8000 people aged 75+ yrs from 2021 to 2031

The proportion of the population aged less than 65 years is projected to decrease whereas the proportion aged 65 years and over will increase to over 25% in most LGAs and some to over 30%

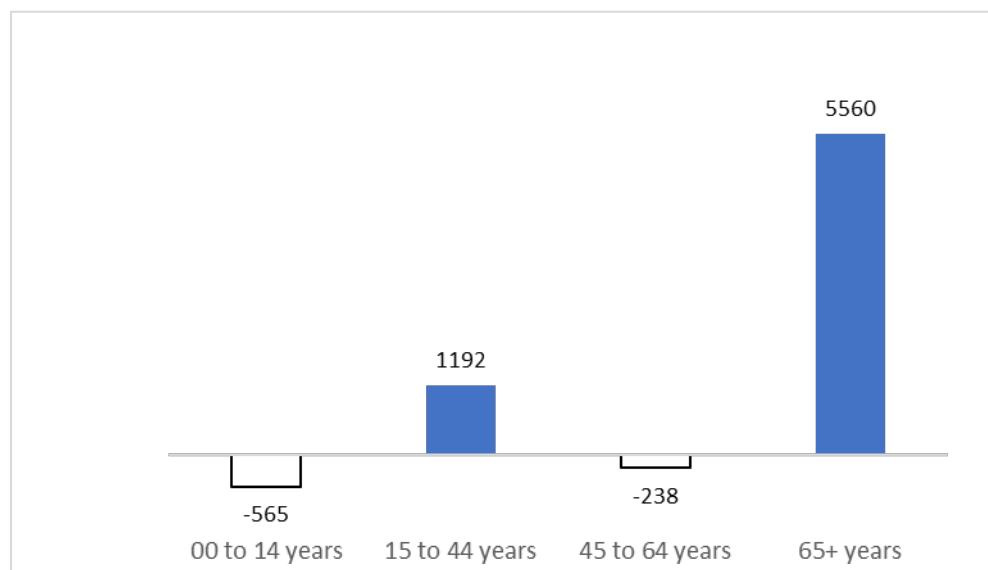
The average person born in MLHD can expect to live to: 79.7 years for males and 84.5 years for females (NSW 82.4 males and 86.6 females, 2020)

The MLHD population has increased by 10,313 people from 2016 to 2021 (4.3%) Census years (an increase of 5,867 people aged 65+ years). The Estimated Resident Population for 2022 is higher by 1,077 people than the 2021 URP.

Federation, Greater Hume, Griffith, Lockhart, Murray River, Carrathool and Wagga Wagga LGAs have increased by 5% or more from 2016 to 2021 Census years.

Details by LGA

POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE GROUP MLHD, CENSUS 2016 TO 2021



Social disadvantage

All LGAs are considered more disadvantaged than the Australian average

Narrandera and Junee LGAs have highest levels of disadvantage among MLHD LGAs

There are pockets of very high disadvantage in many LGAs particularly Wagga Wagga, Griffith, and Murray River.

9% of the MLHD population live in areas of very high socioeconomic disadvantage

1 in 17 people have a profound or severe disability (15,341; 6.6% of MLHD; 6.0% of NSW)

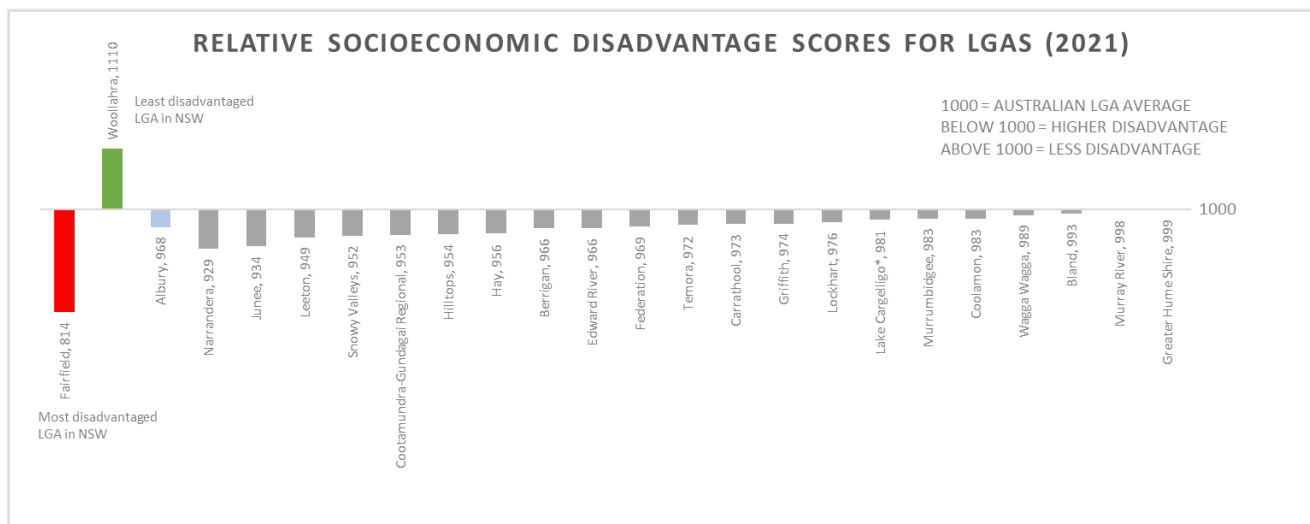
5.4% of families are low income, welfare-dependent families (with children) (4.6% in NSW) and 5.4% of women (15-54 yrs) in MLHD received a single-parenting payment (3.1% in NSW).

54,000 people are Pensioner Concession Card holders (27% of the population compared to 21% NSW)

24% of children were assessed as developmentally vulnerable in one or more domains in their first year of school (2021), the major contributors being low emotional maturity and social competence.

Details by LGA

[Maps](#)



Culturally And Linguistically Diverse population

18,560 people speak a language other than English at home and make up 7.5% of the MLHD population (26.5% in NSW, 2021)

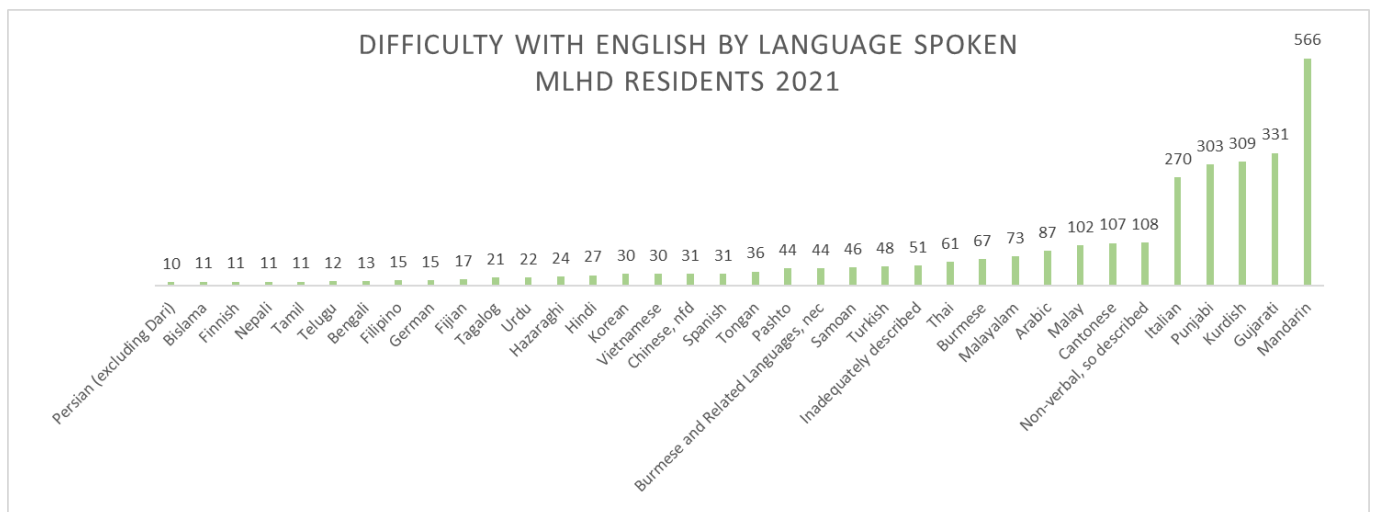
17,558 people were born in a non-English speaking country, 7.1% of MLHD

Permanent migrants entering Australia under the Offshore Humanitarian Program (refugee) have settled in Griffith (34), Wagga (200) and Leeton (10) from 2012 to 2016, Albury had 209.

Major languages other than English spoken at home in MLHD are Italian; Punjabi; Mandarin

Major languages spoken by people who reported having difficulty with spoken English were Mandarin, Gujarati, Kurdish, Punjabi and Italian (around 3,200 people total).

Details by LGA



Aboriginal people

Aboriginal population 14,550 (2021 URP)

The number of people identifying as Aboriginal in 2021 Census has increased by 27% an increase of 3,000 people from 2016 Census

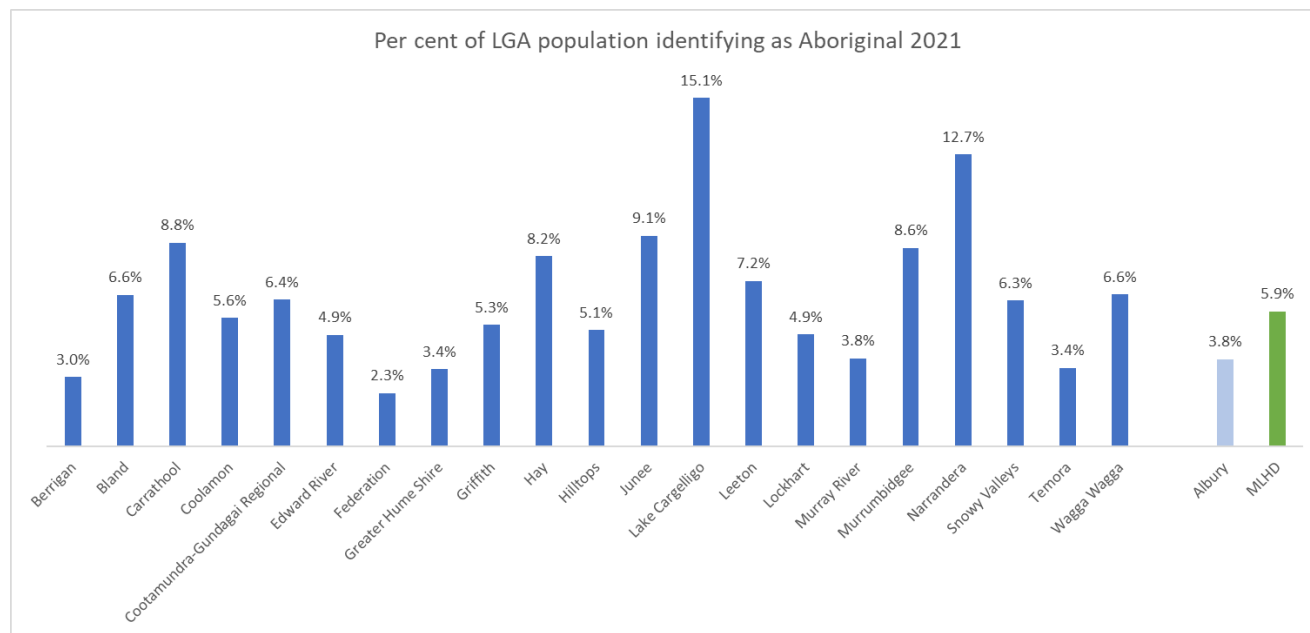
Aboriginal people make up 5.9% of the MLHD population 3.4% of NSW.

Traditional custodians of the land covered by the District are the Wiradjuri, Yorta Yorta, Baraba Baraba, Wemba Wemba and Nari Nari

Aboriginal people born in NSW can expect to live on average, 8-9 years less than non-Aboriginal people: males 71 years, females 76 years (2015-2017)

Only 9% of the Aboriginal population were aged 65+ years (compared to 23% Non-Aboriginal population).

Details by LGA



Hospitalisations

There were **118,089 hospital admissions for MLHD residents in the 2021-22 year, significantly less than the previous year with 120,862. Age-standardised rates for both years were significantly higher than NSW.** The 2019-20 to 2021-22 admission rates were affected by reduced surgery and admission practices due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

6,558 Potentially Preventable Hospitalisations (PPH) in 2021-22 (close to 5.6% of all admissions). PPH for 2020-21 to 2021-22 years were significantly lower than 2018-19 and 2019-20 years. Age-standardised rates in MLHD were significantly higher than NSW and all other LHDs except Far West and Mid North Coast.

22,503 Hospital bed days a year were potentially preventable (2021-22), 3,400 from Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, 3,300 Congestive Cardiac Failure and 3,100 cellulitis. The highest number of PPH admissions were for urinary tract infections (863), dental conditions (819) and COPD (738).


14% of all hospital admissions in MLHD were for dialysis (2021-22)

Significantly higher hospitalisation rate for all causes and potentially preventable causes in MLHD compared to NSW (2021-22)

Significantly higher rate of preventable hospitalisations in Wagga Wagga, Griffith, Cootamundra-Gundagai and Narrandera LGAs (2019-20 to 2020-21)

Significantly higher rate than NSW for hospitalisation for cardiovascular disease, injury, diabetes, cancer, respiratory diseases (incl COPD and asthma) and dialysis, lower rates for mental disorders and nervous system and sense disorders.

HealthStats NSW

A day in Murrumbidgee				
6 people die	2 people die from heart disease/stroke	2 people die from cancer	1 death was potentially preventable	
323 residents of MLHD are admitted to hospital	10 hospital admissions are related to smoking	3 hospital admissions are related to above healthy weight	4 hospital admissions are for COPD	18 hospital admissions were potentially preventable
7 babies are born	1 baby is born to a mother who smoked	350 residents of MLHD presented to ED	4900 people visit a GP	650 people visit a specialist

2023_10 Update

Mental Health

43 deaths from suicide on average a year (2019-2021)

The suicide rate has been increasing since 2013.

Significantly higher suicide rate compared to NSW (2021). The hospitalisation rate for self-harm in persons all ages was significantly higher than NSW in 2021/22 with the highest rates in those aged 15-24 years, contributed to by the significantly higher rate in females, rates for males were not different from NSW.

15.5% of adults experienced high or very high levels of psychological distress in MLHD the prevalence has increased from 2015 to 2021 but is not significantly different from NSW at 16.9%.

Self-harm related hospitalisation rate significantly higher than NSW for residents of: Wagga Wagga, Hilltops and Albury LGAs (2019-20 to 2020-21).

HealthStats NSW

Cancer

Significantly higher incidence of total cancers for males as well as deaths from all cancers. Males also had higher incidence and death rates from prostate cancer. Females had higher incidence of skin cancer. (Compared to NSW: 2016-2020)

Significantly high incidence of cancers (total 2016-2020):

Bland, Carrathool, Cootamundra-Gundagai, Snowy Valleys, Wagga Wagga and Leeton for males and Federation and Wagga Wagga for females.

Significantly high mortality from cancers (total 2016-2020):

Carrathool, Edward River, Greater Hume, Narrandera, Snowy Valleys and Wagga Wagga.

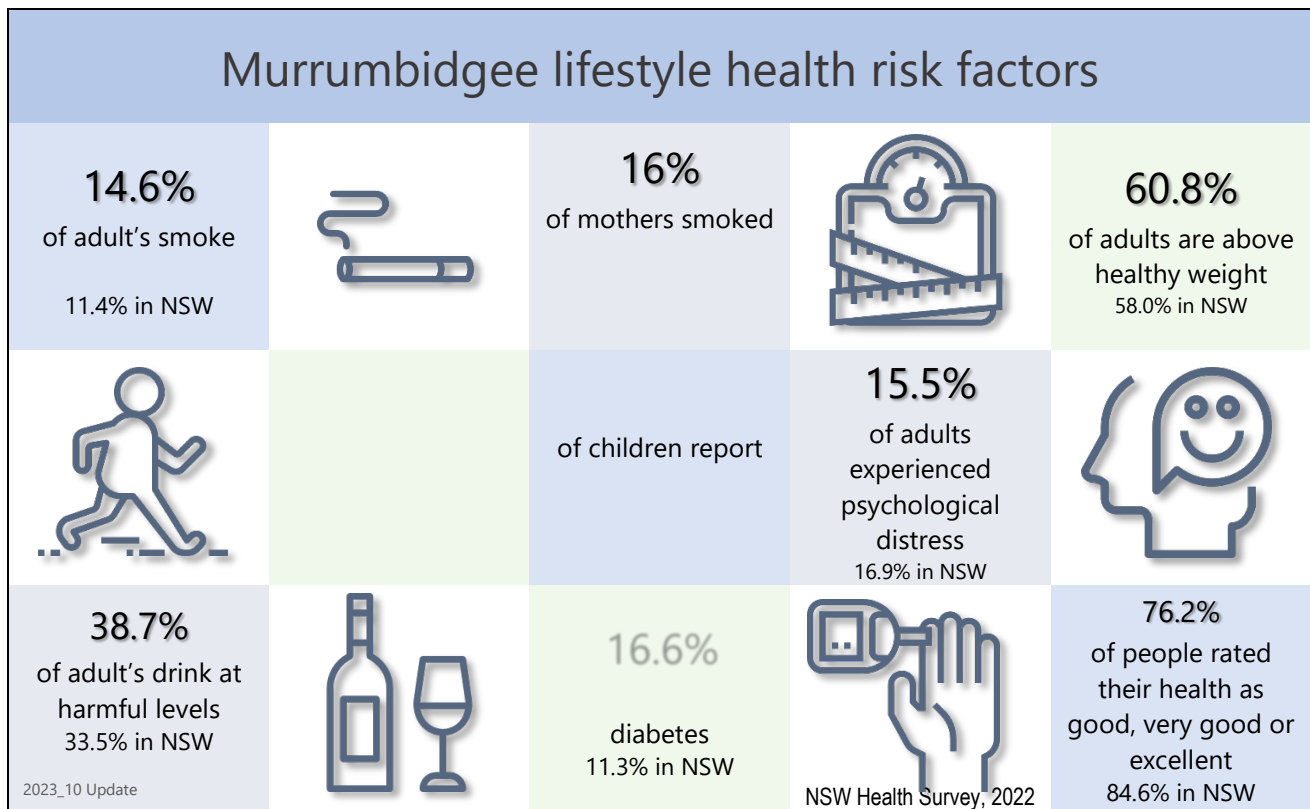
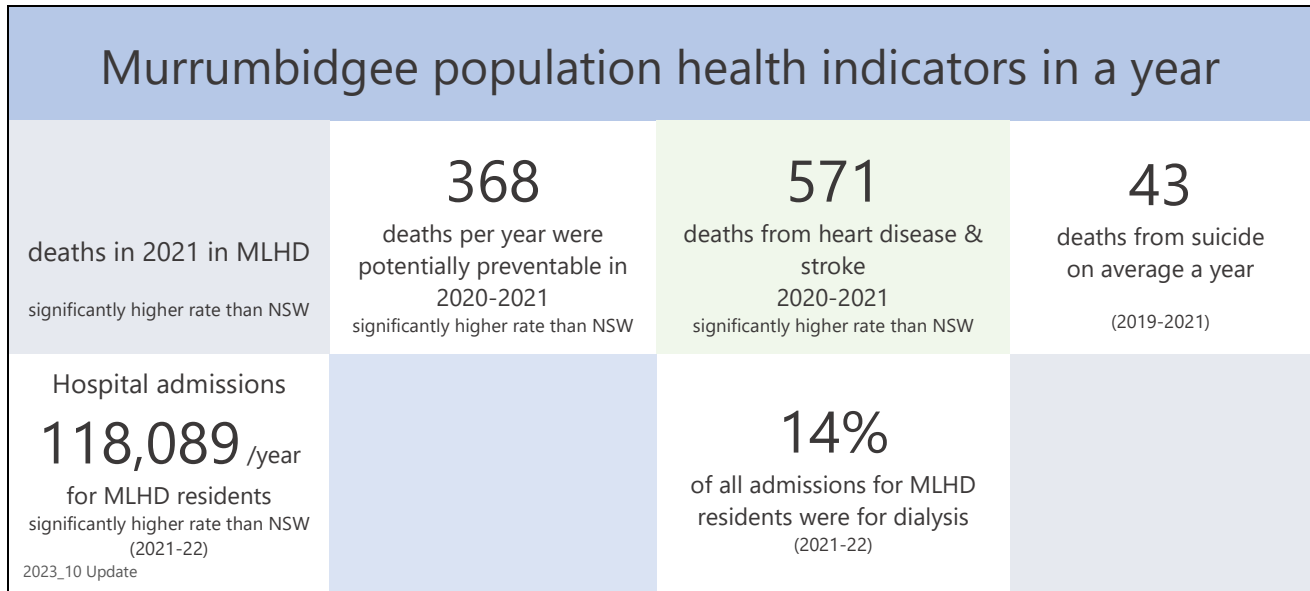
Significantly high incidence of cancer compared to NSW (by type 2016-2020):

- Bowel: Cootamundra-Gundagai, Snowy Valleys
- Breast: Federation, Wagga Wagga
- Prostate: Berrigan, Bland, Carrathool, Cootamundra-Gundagai, Narrandera, Snowy Valleys, Wagga Wagga
- Lung: Junee, Leeton, Federation
- Skin: Junee
- Oesophageal: Federation, Greater Hume
- Bladder: Murrumbidgee

Cancer Institute NSW

Significantly high death rate compared to NSW (by type 2016-2020)

- prostate cancer: Bland
- breast cancer: Wagga Wagga
- bowel cancer: Greater Hume



Health and lifestyle

14.6% of adults smoke (MLHD 2022, 11.4% in NSW)

38.7% of adults drink alcohol at long-term risk levels to health (MLHD 2021, significantly higher than NSW 33.5%)

47.5% of adults reported insufficient exercise (NSW 2021, 39.4%)

5.0% of adults reported adequate vegetable consumption (NSW 2022, 54.4%) and 37.5% reported adequate fruit intake (NSW 2022, 37.7%)

60.8% of adults were above healthy weight (MLHD 2022, was not significantly higher than NSW 58.0%)

31.9% of adults have obesity (MLHD 2022, significantly higher than NSW 23.2%)

52% of mothers having babies in MLHD in 2021 were above healthy weight (NSW 43%)

13.1% of non-Aboriginal mothers had smoked during pregnancy (MLHD 2021; NSW 6.3%) compared to 47.2% of Aboriginal mothers (NSW 39.5%) a total of 16.3% of mothers (NSW 7.9%). The rate has been steadily decreasing since 2001. In 2021, 18% of mothers who smoked, quit in the 2nd half of pregnancy.

16.6% of adults reported ever being diagnosed with diabetes (MLHD 2019; NSW 11.3%)

30.9% of adults reported ever being diagnosed with High Blood Pressure (MLHD 2019, NSW 24.8%)

HealthStats NSW

35.8% of adults reported ever being diagnosed with High cholesterol (MLHD 2019; NSW 29.5%)

Notifiable conditions

There were 114,361 notifiable conditions reported for residents of MLHD (including Albury LGA) in 2022. Approximately 108,600 of these were for Novel Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) and 3,230 for influenza. The majority of the remainder were made up of bloodborne and sexually transmitted infections (986) and enteric/gastro-intestinal infections (855).

As of March 2023, over 95% of the population aged 16 and over in MLHD had received 2 doses of COVID-19 vaccine; just over 70% had completed the 3rd dose and 50% of the eligible population received 4 doses. Approximately 50% of 5-15 year olds had received 2 doses.

The 2016 to 2020 average annual influenza notifications were close to 2000 per year, this dropped to 2 cases in 2021 then increased to 3,229 cases in 2022. MLHD averaged approximately 40 deaths associated with influenza annually (2014-2019) prior to the COVID pandemic, the average number of influenza deaths per year dropped to 32 for 2019-2020. The impact of seasonal influenza was reduced due to the precautions taken to limit the spread of COVID-19 in 2020-2021. The reported rate of influenza vaccination among older residents has also increased to over 89% (2020-2021).

There were 1000 cases of blood borne or sexually transmitted infections notified in MLHD on average per year (includes Albury LGA). The majority of these are chlamydia (approx. 800 notified cases annually).

Infection with *Chlamydia trachomatis* has become a major public health problem because of the long-term consequences of infection experienced predominantly by women. These relate mainly to the development of pelvic inflammatory disease and include chronic pelvic pain, ectopic pregnancy and infertility. A high proportion of infections are asymptomatic, resulting in untreated disease, ongoing transmission, and an increased risk of sequelae.

There were 619 cases of campylobacter notified in 2022 significantly more than the 2017-2021 average. Campylobacter is one of the most common causes of bacterial gastroenteritis it is mainly spread to humans by eating or drinking contaminated food (mainly poultry), water or unpasteurised milk. Campylobacter can also be spread via the hands of an infected people, or from contact with cats, dogs and farm animals that carry the bacteria. Hand hygiene and appropriate food preparation and storage are the keys to prevention.

Full immunisation rates for children in MLHD in 2020 were 96% of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal infants at 1 year of age; 94% at 2 years for both groups; and 98% of Aboriginal and 96% non-Aboriginal children at age 5. Rates were higher in MLHD than the average for NSW.

Details by disease

Appendix 1

Table 1 - Estimated Resident Population and Projections to 2031 – all ages and 65+ years and 75+ years

Key to table

ERP 2022	Estimated Resident Population – is latest estimate of population from Australian Bureau of Statistics as of August 2023, for 30 June 2022
PRJ 2031	Projected Population for 2031 from NSW Department of Planning (2022 projection series).
2021 to 2031	Is the increase (+ve) or decrease (-ve) in the population from projections for 2021 to 2031.
65+ %	the percent of the population aged 65 years or over either for the URP or the projection
75+ %	the percent of the population aged 75 years or over either for the URP or the projection

Local Government Area	All ages			65 and over population					75 and over population				
	ERP 2022	PRJ 2031	2021 to 2031	ERP 2022	65+ %	PRJ 2031	65+ %	2021 to 2031	ERP 2022	75+ %	PRJ 2031	75+ %	2021 to 2031
Berrigan	8653	9279	511	2843	32.9	3012	32.9	331	1268	14.7	1524	16.4%	340
Bland	5494	6046	43	1248	22.7	1640	22.7	330	573	10.4	839	13.9%	221
Carrathool	2829	2729	-41	416	14.7	551	14.7	101	186	6.6	236	8.6%	37
Coolamon	4465	4943	616	1022	22.9	1184	22.9	151	479	10.7	628	12.7%	126
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	11404	11106	-34	3229	28.3	3101	28.3	102	1524	13.4	1573	14.2%	158
Edward River	8457	9089	15	2108	24.9	2618	24.9	424	981	11.6	1400	15.4%	381
Federation	12854	13039	445	3931	30.6	4731	30.6	957	1805	14.0	2559	19.6%	893
Greater Hume Shire	11267	12100	1217	2425	21.5	2889	21.5	553	1010	9.0	1383	11.4%	445
Griffith	27014	28908	1845	4472	16.6	5756	16.6	1154	2093	7.7	2831	9.8%	651
Hay	2834	2741	-120	665	23.5	759	23.5	146	346	12.2	337	12.3%	52
Hilltops	19239	19089	460	4569	23.7	5382	23.7	916	2071	10.8	2807	14.7%	840
Junee	6465	7293	539	1260	19.5	1483	19.5	263	537	8.3	746	10.2%	252
Lake Cargelligo	1793	1576	-158	354	19.7	442	19.7	58	142	7.9	231	14.6%	50
Leeton	11454	11271	-31	2059	18.0	2709	18.0	585	995	8.7	1397	12.4%	364
Lockhart	3370	3834	537	804	23.9	942	23.9	166	365	10.8	482	12.6%	135
Murray River	13016	13930	1504	3728	28.6	4582	28.6	1079	1633	12.5	2346	16.8%	758
Murrumbidgee	3566	3934	39	769	21.6	1000	21.6	231	319	8.9	440	11.2%	107
Narrandera	5721	5551	-238	1336	23.4	1384	23.4	87	679	11.9	684	12.3%	120
Snowy Valleys	14936	14350	2	3479	23.3	3663	23.3	327	1548	10.4	1969	13.7%	499
Temora	5996	6576	285	1599	26.7	1693	26.7	105	778	13.0	876	13.3%	127
Wagga Wagga	68337	69500	3665	11175	16.4	14129	16.4	3459	5193	7.6	6888	9.9%	2166
MLHD	249164	256883	11099	53491	21.5	63649	21.5	11524	24525	9.8	32177	12.5%	8721

Appendix 2

Table 2 - Estimated Resident Population and characteristics by LGA

Key to table

ERP 2022	Estimated Resident Population – is latest estimate of population from Australian Bureau of Statistics as of August 2023, for 30 June 2022
Median Age	The age in years where 50% of the population and below this age and 50% over this age
PRJ 2031	Projected Population for 2031 from NSW Department of Planning (2019 projection series).
65+ %	the percent of the population aged 65 years or over either for the URP or the projection
SEIFA	The Socioeconomic index of relative disadvantage based on 2021 ABS Census Characteristics indicating lower levels of education and incomes, lower skilled workforce with higher financial stress and vulnerability of families. 1000 is the standard for all Australia – a score below 1000 indicates disadvantage and scores above less disadvantage
SEIFA Decile	Ranks and groups all LGAs in NSW. Decile 1 - 10% most disadvantaged LGAs to Decile 10 – least disadvantaged LGAs in NSW

Local Government Area	Population ERP 2022		Aboriginal population URP 2021		65+ yrs population ERP 2022		Median Age Years	Projected population 2031		65+ yrs projected population 2031		SEIFA disadvantage ranking in NSW#	
	Num.		Num.	%	Num.	%		Num.	%	Num.	%	Score	Rank
Berrigan	8653		263	3.0	2843	32.9	52.8	9279	3012	33.5	966	4	
Bland	5494		365	6.6	1248	22.7	43.5	6046	1640	25.8	993	7	
Carrathool	2829		253	8.8	416	14.7	36.6	2729	551	30.0	973	5	
Coolamon	4465		244	5.6	1022	22.9	43.1	4943	1184	29.1	983	6	
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	11404		728	6.4	3229	28.3	49.1	11106	3101	32.2	953	3	
Edward River	8457		410	4.9	2108	24.9	46.2	9089	2618	28.4	966	4	
Federation	12854		300	2.3	3931	30.6	51.4	13039	4731	31.5	969	5	
Greater Hume Shire	11267		376	3.4	2425	21.5	43.7	12100	2889	26.7	999	7	
Griffith	27014		1434	5.3	4472	16.6	37.7	28908	5756	23.8	974	5	
Hay	2834		238	8.2	665	23.5	48.3	2741	759	30.8	956	3	
Hilltops	19239		974	5.1	4569	23.7	44.6	19089	5382	29.7	954	3	
Junee	6465		587	9.1	1260	19.5	41.4	7293	1483	23.6	934	2	
Lake Cargelligo	1793		269	15.1	354	19.7	NA	1576	442	24.5	981	6	
Leeton	11454		823	7.2	2059	18.0	37.5	11271	2709	25.8	949	3	
Lockhart	3370		162	4.9	804	23.9	46.1	3834	942	30.8	976	5	
Murray River	13016		492	3.8	3728	28.6	49.7	13930	4582	32.5	998	7	
Murrumbidgee	3566		290	8.6	769	21.6	44.9	3934	1000	24.6	983	6	
Narrandera	5721		723	12.7	1336	23.4	43.6	5551	1384	27.9	929	2	
Snowy Valleys	14936		944	6.3	3479	23.3	45.1	14350	3663	30.9	952	3	
Temora	5996		207	3.4	1599	26.7	47.5	6576	1693	29.9	972	5	
Wagga Wagga	68337		4471	6.6	11175	16.4	35.2	69500	14129	25.1	989	7	
MLHD	249164		14550	5.9	53491	21.5		256,883	63649	27.5			
NSW			3.4		17.4		38.7		20.5	1000	=Aust		

1 = highest disadvantage (top 10% of LGAs in NSW)

Shading indicates areas higher or "worse" than NSW with darkest shading the "highest" LGAs in MLHD.

Appendix 3

Table 3 – Social and cultural characteristics by LGA

Key to table

ERP 2022	Estimated Resident Population – is latest estimate of population from Australian Bureau of Statistics as of August 2023, for 30 June 2022
Median Age	The age in years where 50% of the population and below this age and 50% over this age
Developmental vulnerability	2021 Australian Early Development Census, in first year of schooling based on domains of Physical health and wellbeing, Social competence, Emotional maturity, Language and cognitive skills (school-based), Communication skills and general knowledge
SEIFA	The Socioeconomic index of relative disadvantage based on 2021 ABS Census Characteristics indicating lower levels of education and incomes, lower skilled workforce with higher financial stress and vulnerability of families. 1000 is the standard for all Australia – a score below 1000 indicates disadvantage and scores above less disadvantage
SEIFA Decile	Ranks and groups all LGAs in NSW. Decile 1 - 10% most disadvantaged LGAs to Decile 10 – least disadvantaged LGAs in NSW

Local Government Area	Population URP 2021	Aboriginal % of URP 2021	65+ yrs % of ERP 2021	Median Age	Children developmentally vulnerable 1 or more domains 2021	Non-English Speaking Country of Birth %	NES* Difficulty with spoken English %	SEIFA disadvantage score	Decile ranking in NSW#
Berrigan	8653	3.1	32.9	52.8	36.7	4.1	0.3	966	4
Bland	5494	6.1	22.7	43.5	23.5	3.0	0.2	993	7
Carrathool	2829	8.6	14.7	36.6	18.9	10.8	1.8	973	5
Coolamon	4465	5.4	22.9	43.1	3.6	2.0	0.1	983	6
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	11404	6.4	28.3	49.1	20.2	3.5	0.6	953	3
Edward River	8457	4.4	24.9	46.2	31.0	3.1	0.2	966	4
Federation	12854	2.3	30.6	51.4	14.4	3.2	0.2	969	5
Greater Hume Shire	11267	3.3	21.5	43.7	20.0	3.0	0.0	999	7
Griffith	27014	5.3	16.6	37.7	26.6	19.2	4.4	974	5
Hay	2834	7.9	23.5	48.3	9.8	3.5	0.6	956	3
Hilltops	19239	5.1	23.7	44.6	17.4	4.3	0.6	954	3
Junee	6465	9.4	19.5	41.4	16.9	5.7	1.7	934	2
Lake Cargelligo	1793	15.1	19.7	NA	32.2	3.2	0.3	981	6
Leeton	11454	7.4	18.0	37.5	30.9	8.2	1.9	949	3
Lockhart	3370	4.9	23.9	46.1	26.8	1.7	0.2	976	5
Murray River	13016	3.8	28.6	49.7	23.0	3.9	0.6	998	7
Murrumbidgee	3566	8.5	21.6	44.9	34.3	3.8	0.3	983	6
Narrandera	5721	12.6	23.4	43.6	21.7	3.3	0.2	929	2
Snowy Valleys	14936	6.4	23.3	45.1	26.5	4.5	0.3	952	3
Temora	5996	3.1	26.7	47.5	13.6	3.0	0.2	972	5
Wagga Wagga	68337	6.6	16.4	35.2	23.5	8.5	1.3	989	7
MLHD	249164	5.8	21.5		23.5	7.1	1.2		
NSW		3.4	17.4	38.7	21.1	23.0	4.0	1000	=Aust

1 = highest disadvantage (top 10% of LGAs in NSW), *NES = non-English speaking country of birth
Shading indicates areas higher or "worse" than NSW with darkest shading the "highest" LGAs in MLHD.

Appendix 4

Table 4 – Population change (URP) by LGA, MLHD, all ages and 65 years and over, Census 2016 to Census 2021

Key to table

URP 2021 Usual Resident Population – the count of usual residents of an area from Australian Bureau of Statistics Census as of August 2021

Local Government Area	All ages			65 and over		
	2021 URP	Change 2016 to 2021		2021 URP	Change 2016 to 2021	
		(Num)	(%)		(Num)	(%)
Berrigan	8,679	202	2.4%	2,830	400	16.5%
Bland	5,544	-403	-6.8%	1,271	-13	-1.0%
Carrathool	2,861	139	5.1%	440	37	9.2%
Coolamon	4,364	41	0.9%	1,030	22	2.2%
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	11,393	235	2.1%	3,229	348	12.1%
Edward River	8,449	-393	-4.4%	2,098	116	5.9%
Federation	12,905	637	5.2%	3,926	548	16.2%
Greater Hume Shire	11,163	809	7.8%	2,456	394	19.1%
Griffith	27,091	1458	5.7%	4,479	348	8.4%
Hay	2,885	-57	-1.9%	676	30	4.6%
Hilltops	19,269	775	4.2%	4,634	476	11.4%
Junee	6,422	135	2.1%	1,249	239	23.7%
Lake Cargelligo	1,779	8	0.5%	356	-10	-2.7%
Leeton	11,456	283	2.5%	2,061	31	1.5%
Lockhart	3,327	206	6.6%	803	101	14.4%
Murray River	12,840	1149	9.8%	3,663	535	17.1%
Murrumbidgee	3,367	-473	-12.3%	727	67	10.2%
Narrandera	5,708	-136	-2.3%	1,329	42	3.3%
Snowy Valleys	14,901	494	3.4%	3,457	255	8.0%
Temora	6,051	-45	-0.7%	1,652	185	12.6%
Wagga Wagga	67,633	5249	8.4%	11,197	1716	18.1%
Murrumbidgee LHD	248,087	10313	4.3%	53,563	5867	12.3%

Shaded areas – LGAs of note for high growth/decline percentage

Appendix 5

Table 5 – Notifiable conditions for MLHD residents including Albury LGA

Notifiable conditions	2022	2021	2017 to 2021 average	2021 compared to 2016-2020 average#
Bloodborne and sexually transmitted	1,025	986	1140.8	LOWER
Chancroid	0	0	0.0	
Chlamydia	802	777	837.6	
Gonorrhoea	87	45	99.8	
Hepatitis B - Newly Acquired	0	1	1.0	
Hepatitis B - Unspecified	32	29	27.0	
Hepatitis C - Newly Acquired	2	0	0.8	HIGHER
Hepatitis C - Unspecified	79	100	136.4	LOWER
Hepatitis D	0	0	0.0	
LGV	0	0	1.0	
Syphilis - >2 years or unk duration	13	11	17.0	
Syphilis - Infectious*	10	23	20.2	LOWER
Syphilis - Unspecified	0	0	0.0	
Enteric	882	855	779.0	HIGHER
Botulism	0	0	0.0	
Campylobacter	619	627	472.0	HIGHER
Cholera	0	0	0.0	
Cryptosporidiosis	19	20	28.0	LOWER
Giardiasis	69	45	90.6	LOWER
Haemolytic uraemic syndrome	0	0	0.2	
Hepatitis A*	0	0	1.2	
Hepatitis E	0	1	0.4	
Listeriosis	5	0	0.4	HIGHER
Rotavirus	37	6	30.2	
STEC/VTEC	18	15	13.6	
Salmonellosis	113	141	139.8	LOWER
Shigellosis	1	0	2.6	
Typhoid	0	0	0.0	
Paratyphoid	1	0	0.0	
Respiratory and other	112,196	2,857	2436.0	HIGHER
Influenza	3,229	2	1713.0	HIGHER
Lead Poisoning	25	27	39.4	LOWER
Legionellosis*	14	6	5.4	HIGHER
Leprosy	0	0	0.0	
Meningococcal Disease*	1	2	2.8	
Novel Coronavirus 2019*	108,574	2,794	1585.0	HIGHER
Pneumococcal Disease (Invasive)	33	23	30.6	
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)		0		
Tuberculosis	7	3	10.8	
Vaccine-preventable	21	213	196.4	LOWER

Notifiable conditions	2022	2021	2017 to 2021 average	2021 compared to 2016-2020 average#
Adverse events following immunisation**	14	206	64.4	LOWER
Haemophilus influenzae type b	0	0	0.2	
Measles*	0	0	0.2	
Mumps	0	0	0.4	
Pertussis*	7	7	131.2	LOWER
Rubella*	0	0	0.0	
Tetanus	0	0	0.0	
Vectorborne	224	16	159.4	HIGHER
Barmah Forest*	1	3	2.2	
Chikungunya	0	0	0.4	
Dengue*	0	0	5.0	LOWER
Japanese Encephalitis	9	0	0.0	HIGHER
Malaria	3	0	3.6	
Ross River*	211	13	148.2	HIGHER
Zika virus*	0	0	0.0	
Zoonoses	11	19	15.2	
Anthrax	0	0	0.0	
Brucellosis*	1	0	0.2	HIGHER
Leptospirosis	1	3	1.6	
Monkeypox	0	4	0.0	
Psittacosis*	1	0	2.0	
Q fever	8	12	11.4	
Miscellaneous	2	0	2.6	
Acute Rheumatic Fever*	0	0	0.6	
Rheumatic Heart Disease	0	0	0.4	
CJD (classic)*	2	0	0.8	HIGHER
Chlamydia - Congenital	0	0	0.6	
iGAS	0	0		LOWER
Other	0	0	0.2	
Grand Total	114,361	4,946	4729.4	HIGHER

*Confirmed and Probable cases; **Suspected cases;

Statistically significant difference in number of notifications in latest year compared to average of 5 years 2017 to 2021

→Campylobacter has been notifiable since 2017, therefore the YTD mean included is for previous three years instead of five years. The novel coronavirus has been notifiable since 2020 and the YTD mean included the previous year's notifications only.

Appendix 6

Table 6 – Percentage of LGA population by age group receiving COVID vaccine

Percentage of population receiving doses of COVID vaccine

Coverage as of 22 March 2023

LGA 2021 Name of Residence	Received dose 1 % (5-15)	Received dose 2 % (5-15)	Received dose 1 % (16+)	Received dose 2 % (16+)	Eligible received 3 doses % (16+)	Eligible received 4 doses % (30+)	LGA ERP Population (5+)
Albury	59.40%	51.00%	>95%	>95%	73.80%	46.50%	52,349
Berrigan	55.40%	43.80%	>95%	>95%	77.20%	50.10%	8,236
Bland	57.50%	50.20%	>95%	>95%	71.70%	50.10%	5,183
Carrathool	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Coolamon	58.10%	49.50%	>95%	>95%	70.20%	46.40%	4,119
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	59.70%	52.40%	>95%	>95%	76.70%	53.80%	10,762
Edward River	47.20%	41.30%	81.80%	80.80%	71.20%	46.60%	7,986
Federation	57.70%	48.90%	>95%	>95%	76.40%	55.70%	12,209
Greater Hume Shire	50.60%	43.30%	>95%	>95%	71.50%	44.80%	10,447
Griffith	59.50%	52.90%	>95%	>95%	64.50%	36.40%	25,419
Hay	68.60%	61.20%	>95%	>95%	73.60%	51.20%	2,711
Hilltops	54.70%	47.70%	>95%	>95%	72.70%	50.30%	18,071
Junee	54.80%	46.50%	86.40%	85.60%	71.40%	51.30%	6,119
Lachlan	64.20%	48.40%	>95%	>95%	70.00%	45.80%	5,759
Leeton	46.50%	40.30%	>95%	>95%	67.00%	43.20%	10,736
Lockhart	53.90%	48.10%	>95%	>95%	74.40%	50.90%	3,106
Murray River	62.00%	55.10%	>95%	>95%	75.10%	49.60%	12,085
Murrumbidgee	66.10%	56.70%	>95%	>95%	68.30%	42.70%	3,351
Narrandera	49.20%	43.20%	>95%	>95%	68.20%	44.70%	5,385
Snowy Valleys	48.10%	42.20%	>95%	94.50%	70.90%	50.50%	14,069
Temora	59.10%	55.10%	>95%	>95%	71.50%	49.80%	5,713
Wagga Wagga	63.50%	56.30%	>95%	94.50%	72.60%	45.60%	63,167

Data source: The Australian Government Department of Health (DoH) has provided access to the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) in order for jurisdictions to effectively administer their vaccination programs, including to monitor vaccination coverage rates and adverse side effects. The DoH retains sole responsibility for public reporting and jurisdictions must ensure that they do not publish any AIR data without written approval from DoH. (<https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/covid-19-vaccination-geographic-vaccination-rates-lga?language=en#may-2023>)

Notes: NSW residents only. Reported age is age at March 2023. >95% includes instances where the number of vaccines administered is greater than the estimated population.

Appendix 7

Summary table of health determinants for MLHD

Social determinants of health Murrumbidgee LHD				
<p>Population</p> <p>249 164</p> <p>2022 ERP</p>	<p>21.5%</p> <p>of the population are</p> <p>65+ yrs</p> <p>(53,491)</p>	<p>Population increases by 1000 people aged 65+ every year</p>	<p>Projected increase of 8000 people aged 75+ yrs from 2021 to 2031</p>	<p>The average person born in MLHD can expect to live to:</p> <p>males 80 years</p> <p>females 85 years</p> <p>(NSW 82 males and 87 females, 2020)</p>
<p>Aboriginal population</p> <p>14,550</p> <p>2021</p>	<p>Aboriginal people make up</p> <p>5.9%</p> <p>of the MLHD population</p> <p>3.4% of NSW</p>	<p>Only 9% of the Aboriginal population were aged 65+ years</p>	<p>Traditional custodians of the land covered by the District are the Wiradjuri, Yorta Yorta, Baraba Baraba, Wemba Wemba and Nari Nari</p>	<p>Aboriginal people born in NSW can expect to live to:</p> <p>males 71 years</p> <p>females 76 years</p> <p>(2015-2017)</p>
<p>Speak a language other than English</p> <p>18 560</p>	<p>People who speak a language other than English make up</p> <p>8%</p> <p>of the MLHD population</p> <p>(27% in NSW)</p>	<p>Non-English speaking country of birth</p> <p>17 558</p> <p>7% of MLHD</p>	<p>Permanent migrants entering Australia under the Offshore Humanitarian Program have settled in Griffith, Wagga and Leeton (2012 to 2016)</p>	<p>Major languages other than English</p> <p>Italian</p> <p>Punjabi</p> <p>Mandarin</p>
<p>All LGAs are considered more disadvantaged than Australian average</p>	<p>9% of the MLHD population live in areas of very high socioeconomic disadvantage</p>	<p>1 in 17 people have a profound or severe disability</p> <p>15,341 people, 6.6% of MLHD 6.0% of NSW</p>	<p>5.4% of families low income, welfare-dependent families (with children) – compared to 4.6% in NSW</p>	<p>54,000 Concession card holders (27% of the population compared to 21% NSW)</p>

Appendix 8

LGAs ranked by socioeconomic health risk factors

Key to table



Selected social determinants from Australian Bureau of Statistics Census as of August 2021

Figures Percentage of total LGA population

Coloured rank Rank among all LGAs in MLHD - top "worst" is red – to lowest dark blue

Table of Indicators, as percent of total population of LGA

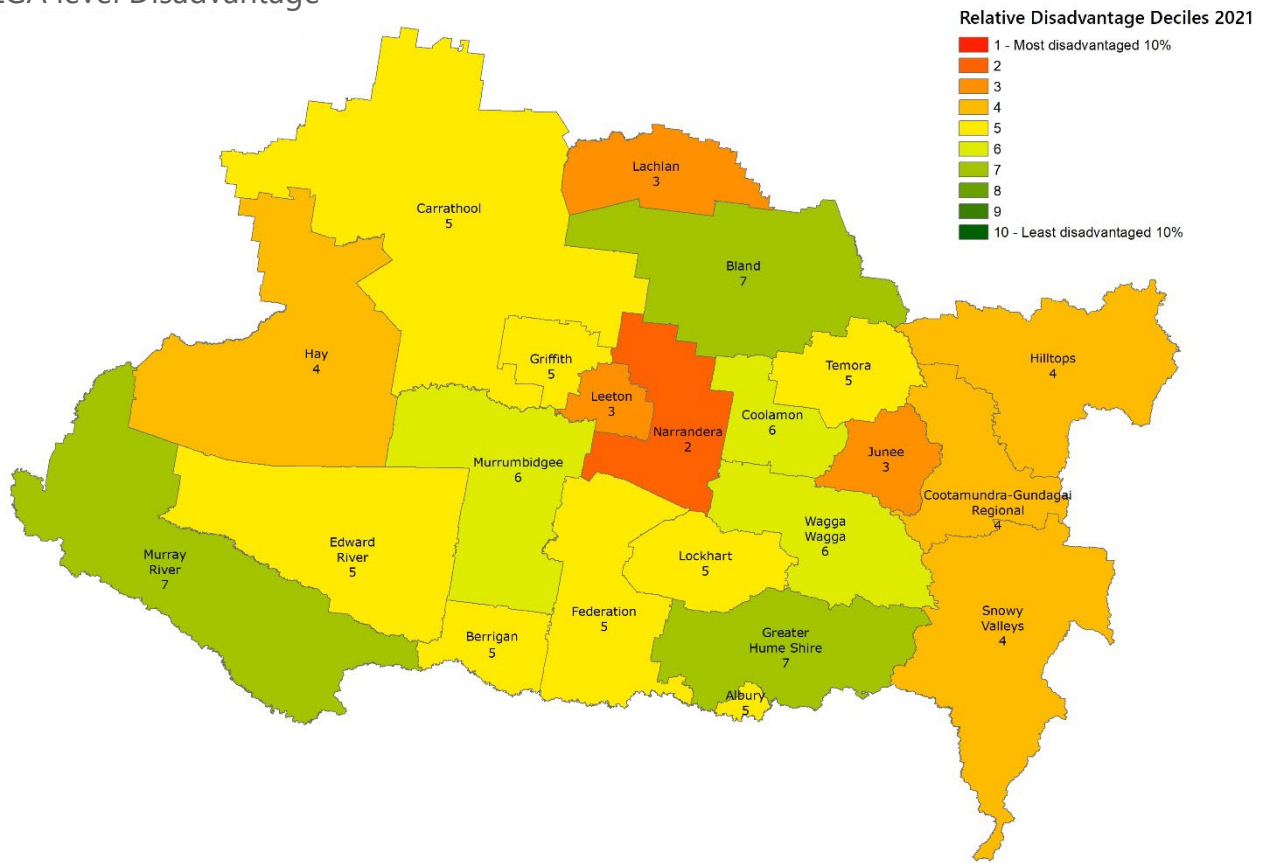
MLHD LGAs	Albury	Bergham	Bland	Carrathool	Collinwood	Coonambidgega Regional	Edward River	Federation	Greater Hume Shire	Griffith	Hay	Hilltops	June	Lake Cargelligo	Leeton	Lockhart	Murray River	Murrumbidgee	Narrandera	Snowy Valleys	Temora	Wagga Wagga	New South Wales
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples (Census) (%)	3.8	3.0	6.6	8.8	5.6	6.4	4.8	2.3	3.4	5.3	8.3	5.1	9.2	15.1	7.2	4.9	3.8	8.6	12.7	6.3	3.4	6.6	3.4
Households where mortgage repayments are more than 30% of imputed household income (%)	10.3	12.5	9.2	7.7	9.2	7.9	8.2	10.3	10.8	10.5	6.9	11.4	7.5	16.4	9.5	11.1	10.3	9.1	10.1	9.6	9.0	9.3	17.3
Households where rent payments are more than 30% of imputed household income (%)	31.2	27.8	15.2	13.7	22.2	28.3	30.0	29.8	23.9	22.9	21.7	31.5	28.4	15.2	26.0	20.6	26.7	13.9	27.7	24.7	29.0	28.3	35.5
Persons born overseas: Not proficient in English (%)	8.2	3.2	1.9	12.2	2.0	8.4	3.7	3.1	0.7	18.5	7.6	7.6	18.6	11.9	16.6	3.2	7.3	5.1	2.8	3.1	3.4	10.4	12.8
Persons completed year 12 or equivalent (%)	47.6	32.7	33.9	38.4	34.4	34.7	36.1	33.1	38.4	42.1	35.4	36.4	30.5	33.9	34.5	34.7	36.3	34.8	32.7	35.9	34.4	49.4	58.9
Persons with no long-term health condition(s) (%)	55.0	47.4	55.0	57.1	53.0	50.7	51.0	49.9	54.5	59.8	50.1	52.4	45.4	68.9	54.1	51.8	55.2	51.4	51.1	52.8	53.8	56.9	61.0
Speaks a language other than English at home (%)	8.6	3.0	2.7	9.8	1.3	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	23.2	4.1	5.2	4.6	3.1	9.7	1.9	3.5	4.1	3.4	4.4	2.5	9.1	26.6
Working age population (aged 15-64 years) (%)	61.8	52.1	57.9	64.8	55.2	54.7	57.8	54.3	57.7	64.3	61.3	57.3	65.0	57.9	61.0	52.9	54.9	62.1	56.1	58.6	55.6	63.4	64.3
65+ yrs (%)	19.0	32.1	22.0	15.8	23.4	27.6	24.1	29.6	21.8	16.0	22.5	23.4	18.6	19.8	17.3	25.6	28.0	20.7	22.8	22.6	26.7	15.9	17.2
Count of Rankings 1 to 3 across all indicators*	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	2	4	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0

Colour graduation indicates:  to  *Overall ranking is a count of the number of times the LGA is rated in the top 3 "highest risk" LGAs in the LHD

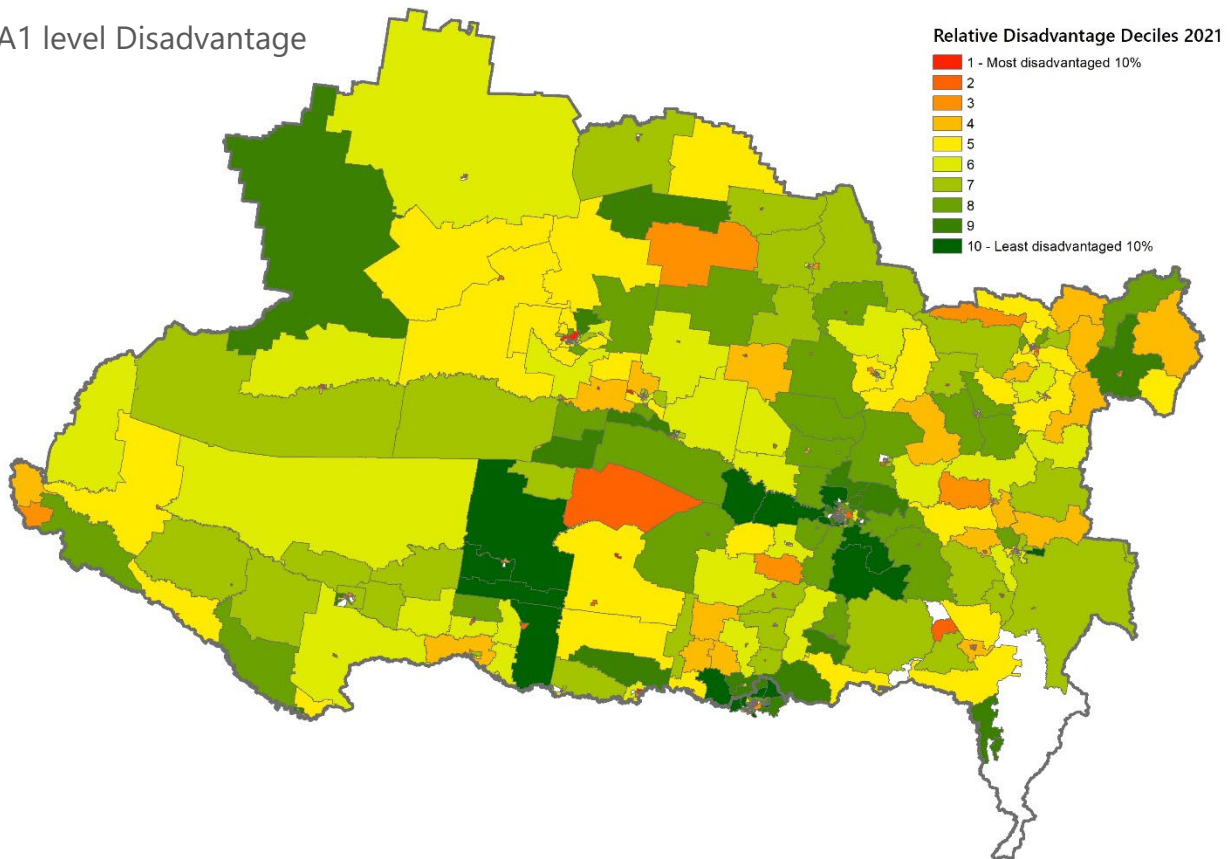
Appendix 9

LGAs Socioeconomic disadvantage maps – ABS 2021

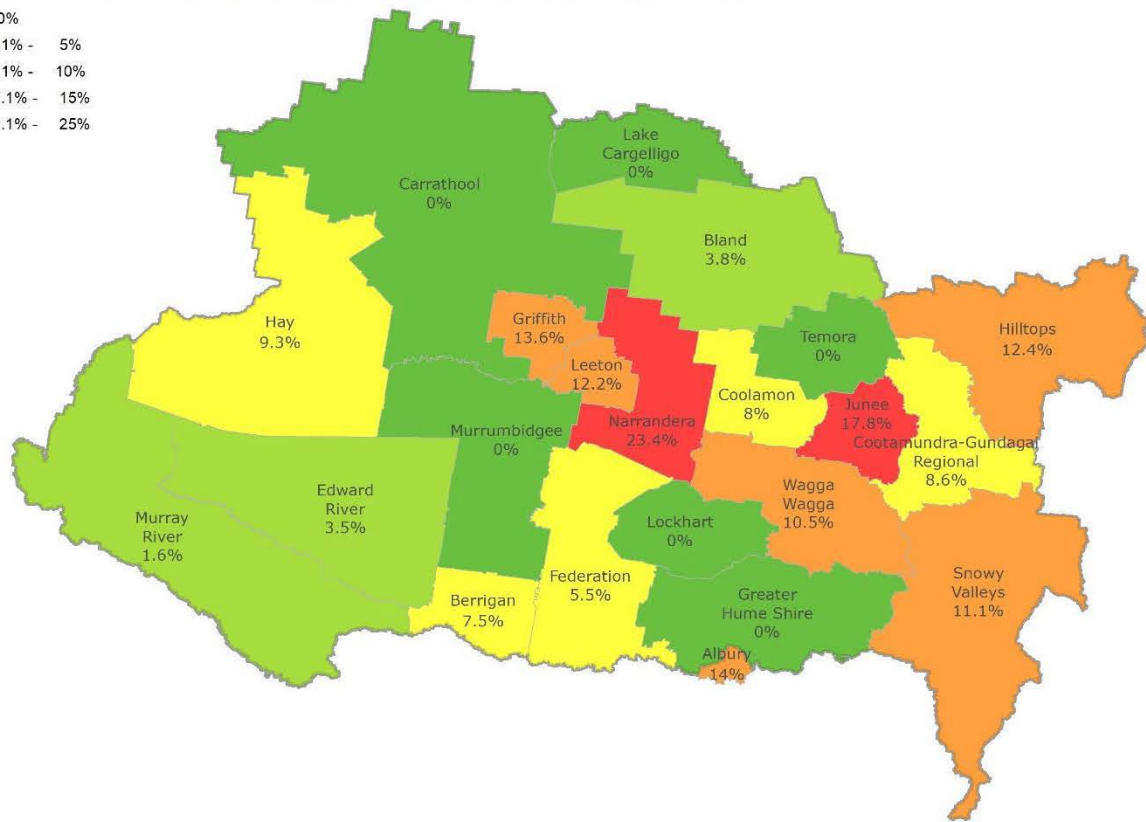
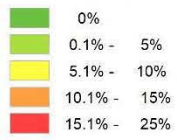
LGA level Disadvantage



SA1 level Disadvantage



Per cent of LGA population living in the most highly disadvantaged areas



Data Sources

The data quoted in this document are from two main sources the ABS Census and Health Statistics NSW, the methods, coding and additional information about the data can be accessed via the following websites:

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics – [Census 2021](#) data from TableBuilder
2. Australian Bureau of Statistics – [Regional population by age and sex](#) – accessed October 2023
3. Social Health Atlas of Australia, Public Health Information Development Unit (PHIDU), <http://phidu.torrens.edu.au/>
4. NSW Department of Planning and Environment – population projections <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-Demography/Population-projections>
5. Health Statistics NSW, Centre for Epidemiology and Evidence, NSW Ministry of Health 2023, Sydney. www.healthstats.nsw.gov.au
 - NSW Admitted Patient Data
 - ABS Deaths
 - NSW Health Survey: adult and children reports (2021, 2019)
 - NSW Perinatal Data Collection
6. Cancer Institute NSW online statistics: <https://www.cancer.nsw.gov.au/research-and-data/cancer-data-and-statistics/data-available-now/cancer-statistics-nsw/cancer-incidence-and-mortality>

Supporting information

Murrumbidgee Population Health and Demographic Reports can be found at www.mlhd.health.nsw.gov.au/about-us/population-data-and-health-statistics

Additional reading

- National Rural Health Alliance Fact Sheets <http://ruralhealth.org.au/factsheets/thumbs>
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Burden of Disease and Injury, published 2023 <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-data/health-conditions-disability-deaths/burden-of-disease/overview>