









Disclaimer. While the Australian Government Department of Health has contributed to the funding of this material, the information contained in it does not necessarily reflect the views of the Australian Government and is not advice that is provided, or information that is endorsed, by the Australian Government. The Australian Government is not

This snapshot aims to start the conversation on health in your region.

- Do you think this is a fair representation of the region?
- What surprises you about the information presented?
- · What is helping to support people to stay well in the region?
- · What could be improved to keep people healthy in the region?
- Every community is unique. This Health Snapshot is just an overview of the region and does not show the detail of each community. What contribution can you make to completing the story behind these headline facts and figures?

Country WA Primary Health Network invites you to answer these questions and more online through Primary Health Exchange or call 1300 855 702 to speak to your regional team.

Detailed data can be found in WA Country Health Service Regional Health Profiles: http://www.wacountry.health.wa. gov.au/index.php?id=445

And on the Australian Government Department of Health Primary Health Network website: http://www.health.gov.au /internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/PHN-Home





Acknowledgement

Country WA PHN acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the country on which we work and live and recognises their continuing connection to land, waters and community.

We pay our respect to them and their cultures and to Elders both past and present.



Health Snapshot Great Southern

The Country WA Primary Health Network exists to bridge the gap of health inequity and access by building a collaborative and responsive health care system.





Data sources: Public Health Information Development Unit, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Curtin University, Drug and Alcohol Office, National Health Performance Agency and National Diabetes Services, WA Country Health Service (2015). Information correct at time of publishing (August 2016)

Note: The term Aboriginal refers to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people





Country WA Primary Health Network

Great Southern Health Snapshot 2016



1. What does the Great Southern look like?



38,000 km² 1.5% of the country region

The most densely populated region within Country WA, 59,935 residents (2014), 2.5% of the State population and 12% of Country WA population

Population set to increase to 72,000 by 2025

4.5% of the population are Aboriginal, expected to reach almost 3,500 people by 2025

age	0-9	10-19	20-39	40-54	55-74	75+
i	7,917	7,869	12,985	12,350	14,119	4,695
%	13.2%	13.1%	21.7%	20.6%	23.6%	7.8%
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2. What are the health risks?

ALMOST IN 2 MALES OVERWEIGHT

ALMOST IIN 3 FEMALES OVERWEIGHT





Obesity rates are higher than the State average

93.3% **Fully immunised** at 1 year old

91.2% Fully immunised at 2 years old above State rate: 89.6%

92.4% Fully immunised at 3 years old State rate: 92.6% above State rate: 91.3%



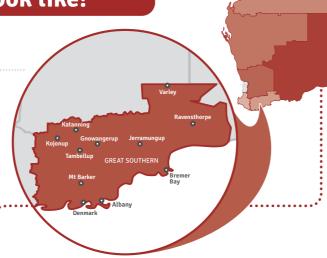


Large amount of mothers smoking while pregnant: more than 1 in 2 Aboriginal mothers and more than 1 in 7 non-Aboriginal mothers

Youth Suicide

in males aged 15 to 24 is

higher than the state rate



3. Why are residents going to hospital?



Leading causes of potentially preventable hospitalisations are diabetes complications and then dental conditions

Dialysis accounted for the highest number of hospitalisations of Aboriginal people

High number of hospitalisation for renal dialysis and chemotherapy



Lower than average State rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations.







7.5%

of adults consuming alcohol at levels considered to be a high risk to health

- Above state average for mental and behavioural disorders
- Anxiety disorders in residents aged 15-64 are 1.3 times higher than the State rate

4. What health services are residents using?





Significantley higher than State rate of people accessing community mental health services for serious psychiatric disorders



of Emergency Department attendances in 2013/14 were classified as **semi or non-urgent**

5. What gaps in health services have been identified?

People living in the region suggest there is a need for more:



Child development services, including medical,

child health nurses, speech pathology, physiotherapy and occupational therapy

Psychologist and suicide prevention programs



Public health programs with emphasis on reducing the stigma of mental illness

aged care





6. What is being prescribed?

Highest rate of opioid use for persistent pain



7. What are the priorities for PHNs?



Keeping people well in the community



Coordinating care for people with multiple long term conditions, especially co-occuring mental and physical health conditions



Services designed to meet the health needs of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged people, including those of Aboriginal heritage



Systems improved to provide more coordinated and inegrated healthcare, helping people get the right care at the right time in the right place



Enhancing workforce capacity to achieve desired improvements

Country WA Primary Health Network wants you to be involved

Share your experience, knowledge and opinion online at phexchange.wapha.org.au Follow us on Twitter @WAPHA_PHNs and Facebook facebook.com/waphaphns

