Perth North PHN

Needs Assessment on a page

WA Primary Health Alliance | **phn** PERTH NORTH, PERTH SOUTH, COUNTRY WA
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Overview

The Perth North PHN is home to 1.15 million Western Australians, spanning 2,975 square kilometres and encompasses 17 local government areas across 9 SA3s. It includes diverse populations such as 215,000 residents born overseas and 25,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ('Aboriginal') residents.

Health needs analysis

Health status

- Compared to other parts of WA, the Perth North PHN region has a relatively healthy population, however there some residents at risk of poor health related to social determinants of health.
- Key concerns in the region include high rates of chronic conditions, clinician-diagnosed depression and anxiety, residents overweight or living with obesity, and an ageing population.

Communities at risk of poorer health outcomes

- Some areas are at risk of poorer health outcomes, particularly those communities experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage and that have higher Aboriginal and migrant populations.
- Key areas are Bayswater-Bassendean, Kalamunda, Mundaring, Swan, Stirling (Balga, Mirrabooka), Perth City and Wanneroo.

Potential priorities based on the health needs analysis

- Reduce risk factors for chronic disease.
- Improve management of chronic conditions.
- Enable access to mental health care.

Service needs analysis

Location characteristics

- Areas with limited access to healthcare services include Stirling, Swan and Wanneroo, followed by Bayswater-Bassendean and Mundaring.
- Wanneroo and Stirling have high rates of potentially preventable hospitalisations (PPHs) due to chronic disease and high rates of GP-type ED presentations, placing avoidable burden on the hospital system.
- There is an opportunity for enhanced care integration and coordination across the health system.

Workforce and service distribution

- Residents living in the inner city and coastal corridor have better access to health services and workforce compared to those living in outer metropolitan areas.

Priority locations based on the health & service needs analysis

- Swan, Wanneroo, Stirling.
- Bayswater-Bassendean, Mundaring.

Triangulation & priorities

Triangulation

Health need	Service need	Triangulation
High rates of chronic conditions.	Chronic diseases are a leading cause of potentially preventable hospitalisations (PPHs).	Enable access to best-practice management for chronic disease.
High prevalence of chronic disease risk factors.	There are fewer health services in areas with high rates of chronic disease risk factors, of which many experience socioeconomic disadvantage.	Reduce risk factors for chronic disease in at-risk areas.
Communities experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage are at greater risk of poor health outcomes.	There is limited access to health services in communities of experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage.	Enable access to health services in areas experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage.

Priorities

- Enable access to best-practice management for chronic disease in at-risk areas.
- Support primary health care providers to deliver best-practice management to people with diabetes and build capacity for patient self-management, by enabling access to multidisciplinary, integrated and allied health care.
- Support primary health care providers to implement effective health interventions for those living with overweight and obesity.