

Perth South PHN

Needs Assessment on a page

Overview

The Perth South PHN is home to 1.08 million Western Australians, spanning 5,000 square kilometres and encompasses 18 local government areas across 12 SA3s. It includes diverse populations such as 230,000 residents born overseas and 32,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ('Aboriginal') residents.

Health needs analysis

Health status

- Compared to other parts of WA, the Perth South 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, anxiety, alcohol and drug misuse, residents overweight or living with obesity, and an ageing population.

Communities at risk of poorer health outcomes

- The Perth South PHN has some of the lowest socioeconomic areas in the Perth metropolitan region. These areas are at risk of poorer health outcomes, have increased lifestyle factors for chronic disease, a higher prevalence of chronic disease and higher hospitalisation rates.
- Key areas are Armadale, Gosnells, Kwinana, Mandurah, Rockingham.

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 Kwinana, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Canning and South Perth.
- Some areas have high rates of potentially preventable hospitalisations (PPHs) due to chronic disease placing avoidable burden on the hospital system. These include Armadale, Belmont-Victoria Park, Kwinana, Rockingham, and Gosnells.
- There is an opportunity for enhanced care integration and coordination across the health system.

Workforce and service distribution

- Residents living in the outer metropolitan area and lower socioeconomic areas have a lower supply of health workforce and services.

Priority locations based on the health & service needs analysis

- Armadale, Gosnells, Kwinana, Mandurah, Rockingham

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.