

# *Older Adults profile*

Data as at November 2018

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We acknowledge the peoples of the Kulin nation as the Traditional Owners of the land on which our work in the community takes place. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present.



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# 1 OLDER ADULTS PROFILE

## Summary

### Population

- Age is a key determinant of health, with disease prevalence and health service usage both increasing as people get older.
- In 2016, there were an estimated 188,000 people aged greater than 65 years residing in the municipalities within North Western Melbourne Primary Health Network (NWMPHN), representing one in every five people. Brimbank, Moreland and Darebin have the highest overall numbers of older adults, with Macedon Ranges having the highest proportion (17 per cent).
- The population of older adults (aged 65 years or more) in the NWMPHN area is forecast to grow by 55 per cent to 292,000 people by 2026 and continue increasing to 348,000 people by 2031.
- The older adult population (65+) has a diverse social and cultural mix:
  - a. 31 per cent speak a language other than English at home. This increases to 40 per cent in inner city areas.
  - b. One in eight (13 per cent) of all homeless people on Census night in 2016 were aged 55 or over—almost 6,400 Victorians, with a higher proportion of males than females.

### Health

- More than one-third of Australians aged 75 and over reported they had very good or excellent health. People in older age groups generally have healthier lifestyles across a range of health determinants.
- Despite the higher likelihood of healthier lifestyles, ageing is associated with increasing rates of chronic disease, with more than 85 per cent of people aged over 65 years having a chronic disease. Almost 30 per cent have three or more chronic diseases, compared to less than three per cent in those aged 0-44 years.
- Older adults have a greater intensity of health care usage:
  - a. Per capita rates of general practice service use increased from an average of 9.9 per person in 2007 to 12.6 per person in 2017 for people over 85.
  - b. The largest volume of emergency department presentations is provided to people aged 20-45, but the adult per capita rates are highest in people aged over 75 years.
  - c. Admitted patient hospitalisations are highest in both volume and per capita rates for the elderly, with the age specific per capita rates for NWMPHN residents higher than the overall Victorian population.

### Care

- There has been an increasing age profile of people in residential aged care, with over time higher proportions of residents in older age groups. This is an indication of the success of the Home Care program in providing additional options for consumers prior to residential care. This shift is also reflected in the decline in the per capita rates of Residential Care and increase in the per capita rates for Home Care across all age groups.
- Despite these shifts in the modalities of aged care, an additional 4,000 beds are required in the NWMPHN area by 2026, and a further 3,100 by 2031.

## 2 ABBREVIATIONS

ABS – Australian Bureau of Statistics

AIHW – Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

CAGR – Compound Annual Growth Rate: CAGR is the growth rate over a period of years

DALY – Disability Adjusted Life Years. DALY is a measure of overall disease burden, expressed as the number of years lost due to ill-health, disability or early death.

ERP – Estimated Residential Population. ERP is the official measure of the population of Australia, and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. The ERP includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months and excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months.

NWMPHN – North Western Melbourne PHN

YLL - Years of life lost, measure in years lost due to premature death before life expectancy

VIF2016 - Victoria in the Future 2016 population forecasts

## 3 ANALYSIS NOTES

Various data sources have been used to compile this report. These data sources do not always use the same boundaries, and in some cases assumptions have been made to estimate data for NWMPHN.

## 4 ABOUT AGEING

As in most developed countries, Australia's population is ageing. Understanding the characteristics of older adults (those aged 65 years and over), as well as their needs is becoming increasingly important in planning effective and equitable health services.

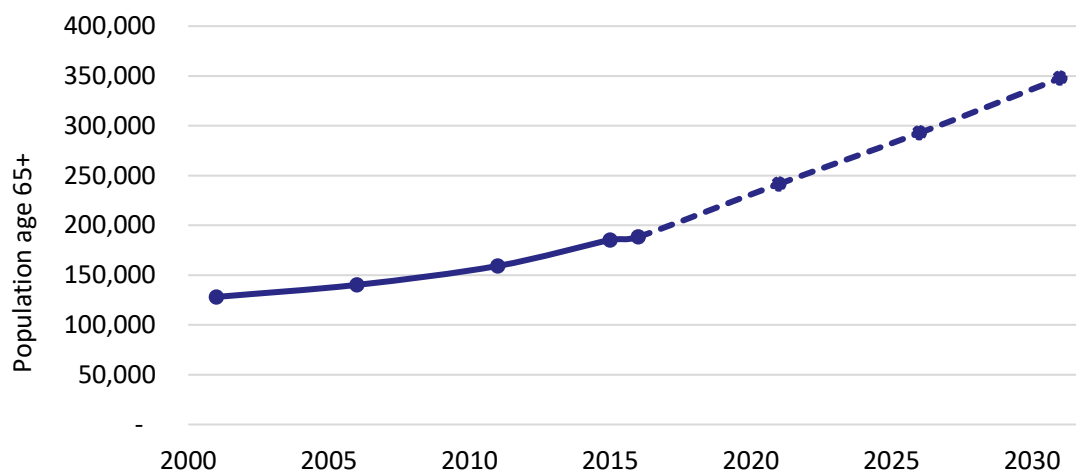
In 2016 there were an estimated 188,000 older adults residing within the North Western Melbourne Primary Health Network (NWMPHN) area, representing one in every five people. The characteristics of older persons impact on the type and amount of health and support services required in each part of our region.

This report describes some of the demographic and service usage features of this population.

## 5 POPULATION IN NWMPHN CATCHMENT

The population in NWMPHN aged greater than 65 years is forecast to experience significant growth in coming years. The population is forecast to grow by 55 per cent to 292,000 people by 2026 and to 348,000 people by 2031 - comprising 14.5 per cent of the total population (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Estimated residential population FY2001-FY2016 and forecast to 2031 of people aged 65+ in NWMPHN catchment

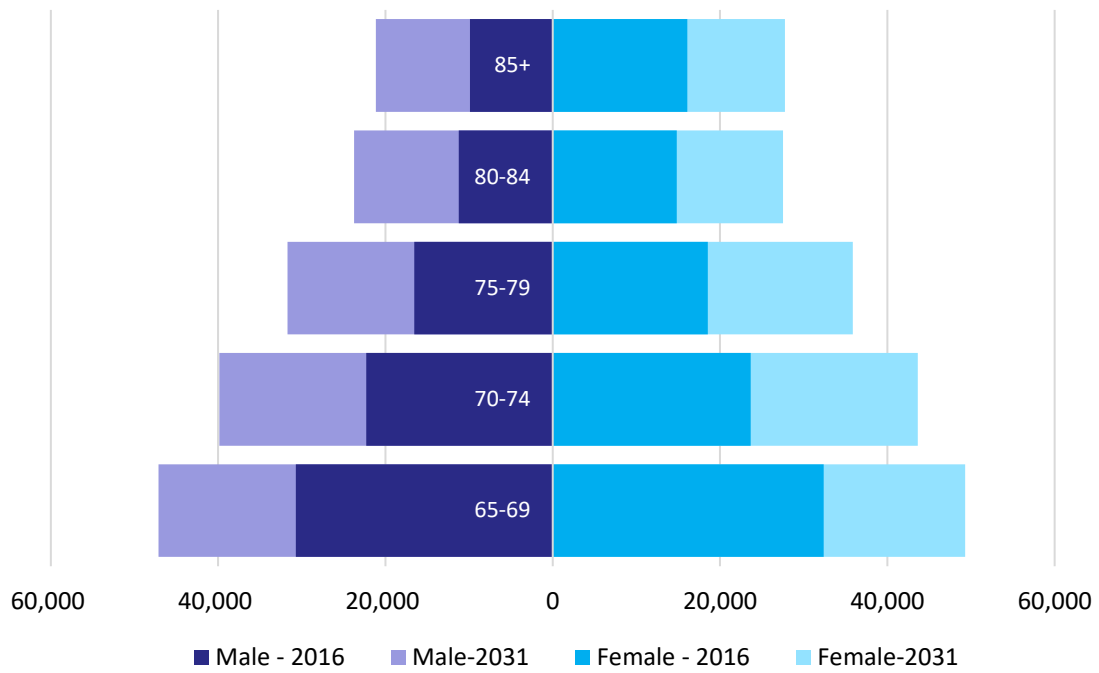


Source: ABS ERP, VIF2016

There is substantial variation across sex in this age grouping. 51 per cent of 65-69 year olds are female compared with 62 per cent of those aged 85 years or older (Figure 2).

Additionally, the older cohorts are expected to have higher proportional population growth with 58 per cent growth forecast for the 65-69 year group and 95 per cent growth forecast for people aged greater than 85 years (Table 19).

Figure 2: Age and sex distribution of people age 65+ in NWMPHN area – 2016 and forecast 2031



Source: ABS ERP, VIF2016



## 6 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The older adult population has a varied distribution across the local government areas (LGAs) that make up NWMPHN. The highest numbers of people aged greater than 65 years are located in Brimbank, Moreland and Darebin, with the highest proportion of population located in Macedon Ranges - 17 per cent of the total population (Table 1).

Increasing residential density in Melbourne LGA is leading to increased numbers of people across all ages. In the 65 and older group, this is forecast to grow from 8,827 to 25,797 people by 2031 (190 per cent increase).

Further detail by five year age group is provided in Table 16 and Table 19 in Appendix 2.

*Table 1: Estimated Residential Population 2016 and 2031 forecast aged greater than 65 years by LGA – NWMPHN*

Area	LGA	2016 ERP	% of 2016	% 65+ 2016 ERP	2031	Growth 2016-31	% growth 2016-31
<b>Inner</b>	Maribyrnong (C)	7,984	4%	10%	14,945	6,961	87%
	Melbourne (C)	8,827	5%	6%	25,797	16,970	192%
	Yarra (C)	9,111	5%	11%	17,585	8,474	93%
<b>Inner Total</b>		<b>25,922</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>58,327</b>	<b>32,405</b>	<b>125%</b>
<b>Suburban</b>	Brimbank (C)	26,364	14%	14%	42,554	16,190	61%
	Darebin (C)	20,870	11%	14%	27,864	6,994	34%
	Hobsons Bay (C)	13,139	7%	15%	20,679	7,540	57%
	Moonee Valley (C)	18,746	10%	16%	26,325	7,579	40%
	Moreland (C)	22,339	12%	14%	28,972	6,633	30%
<b>Suburban Total</b>		<b>101,458</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>146,393</b>	<b>44,935</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>Growth</b>	Hume (C)	20,370	11%	10%	44,219	23,849	117%
	Melton (C)	11,430	6%	8%	31,309	19,879	174%
	Wyndham (C)	16,362	9%	8%	43,766	27,404	167%
<b>Growth Total</b>		<b>48,162</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>119,293</b>	<b>71,131</b>	<b>148%</b>
<b>Peri-urban</b>	Macedon Ranges (S)	7,877	4%	17%	13,679	5,802	74%
	Moorabool (S)	4,953	3%	16%	9,962	5,009	101%
<b>Peri-urban Total</b>		<b>12,830</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>23,641</b>	<b>10,811</b>	<b>84%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>188,372</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>347,654</b>	<b>159,282</b>	<b>85%</b>
<b>Victoria</b>		<b>922,367</b>		<b>16%</b>	<b>1,449,371</b>	<b>527,004</b>	<b>57%</b>

Source: ABS 2016 ERP, VIF2016 for 2031 projection.

## 7 Cultural and economic diversity

### 7.1 Cultural

The older adult population in NWMPHN has a diverse social and cultural mix, with 64 per cent of older adults being born overseas and 31 per cent speaking a language other than English at home (Table 2). The figures are higher in inner city areas, with 40 per cent speak a language other than English.

Maribyrnong has the highest proportion of older adults who speak a language other than English at home (46 per cent), while Brimbank has the highest proportion born overseas (82 per cent).

Rates of both indicators gradually drop as you move further out of central Melbourne. In the Peri-urban region (Macedon Ranges and Moorabool) only three per cent of the population speak a language other than English at home.

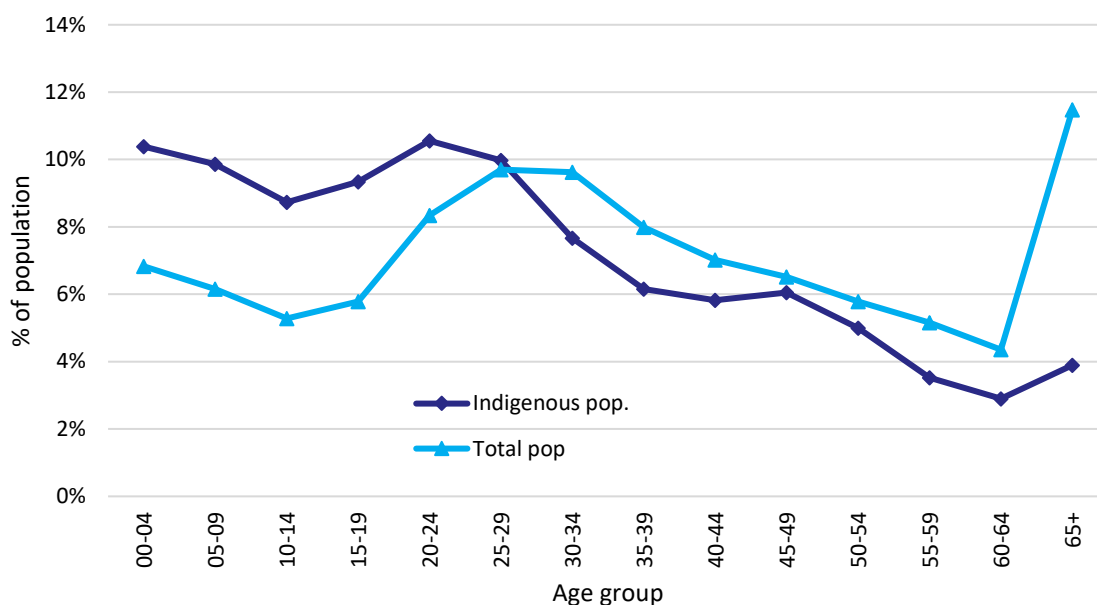
*Table 2: Number and proportion of people aged 65 years or greater that speak a language other than English at home, or are born overseas (ABS 2016 Census)*

Area	LGA	Speaks a language other than English at home		Born overseas	
		Number	% of total 65+ pop.	Number	% of total 65+ pop.
Inner city	Maribyrnong (C)	2,193	46%	5,667	71%
	Melbourne (C)	900	27%	4,805	54%
	Yarra (C)	1,766	42%	5,140	57%
<b>Inner city Total</b>		<b>4,859</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>15,612</b>	<b>60%</b>
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	6,378	33%	21,708	82%
	Darebin (C)	4,758	38%	14,716	70%
	Hobsons Bay (C)	1,638	24%	7,981	61%
	Moonee Valley (C)	2,564	27%	11,131	59%
	Moreland (C)	4,976	36%	15,713	70%
<b>Suburban Total</b>		<b>20,314</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>71,249</b>	<b>70%</b>
Growth area	Hume (C)	3,264	29%	12,968	64%
	Melton (C)	1,104	19%	6,882	60%
	Wyndham (C)	1,719	22%	9,424	58%
<b>Growth area Total</b>		<b>6,087</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>29,274</b>	<b>61%</b>
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	37	2%	2,773	35%
	Moorabool (S)	46	4%	1,793	36%
<b>Peri-urban Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4,566</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>31,343</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>120,701</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>Victoria</b>		<b>71,746</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>431,419</b>	<b>47%</b>

Source: ABS Census 2016

Aboriginal populations have a different age profile to that of the total population with lower proportions of people in older age groups (Figure 3). In NWMPHN there were 395 people aged over 65 years that identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander in the 2016 census, 0.2 per cent of the total catchment population aged over 65 years. Additional data on the age distribution by LGA is provided in Table 20.

Figure 3: Age profile of Indigenous population and total population for NWMPHN LGAs (2016)



## 7.2 Economic

With regard to participation in the labour force, 11 per cent of the population aged over 65 years in the NWMPHN population participate in paid labour force. This decreases with age and is varied across the region, with the highest participation rates in Melbourne and Yarra (Table 3).

Table 3: Number and proportion of people aged 65 years or greater that are in the labour force

Area	LGA	Number	65-74	75-84	85+	Total aged 65 +
Inner city	Maribyrnong (C)	735	16%	2%	1%	9%
	Melbourne (C)	1,882	30%	10%	4%	21%
	Yarra (C)	1,638	28%	5%	3%	18%
<b>Inner city Total</b>		<b>4,255</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	2,093	12%	2%	1%	8%
	Darebin (C)	1,633	15%	2%	1%	8%
	Hobsons Bay (C)	1,248	16%	2%	1%	10%
	Moonee Valley (C)	2,113	20%	3%	1%	11%
	Moreland (C)	1,803	17%	2%	1%	8%
<b>Suburban Total</b>		<b>8,890</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>9%</b>
Growth area	Hume (C)	2,045	15%	2%	2%	10%
	Melton (C)	1,203	15%	2%	2%	11%
	Wyndham (C)	1,883	17%	2%	2%	12%
<b>Growth area Total</b>		<b>5,131</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>11%</b>
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	1,330	23%	6%	4%	17%
	Moorabool (S)	680	18%	6%	3%	14%
<b>Peri-urban Total</b>		<b>2,010</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>20,286</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>11%</b>

Source: ABS Census 2016 ABS cat. no. 6202.0 - Labour Force, Australia, Jun 2018

Note: Persons in the labour force are defined as those aged over 15 years that are either employed or unemployed. This excludes those people not looking for work.

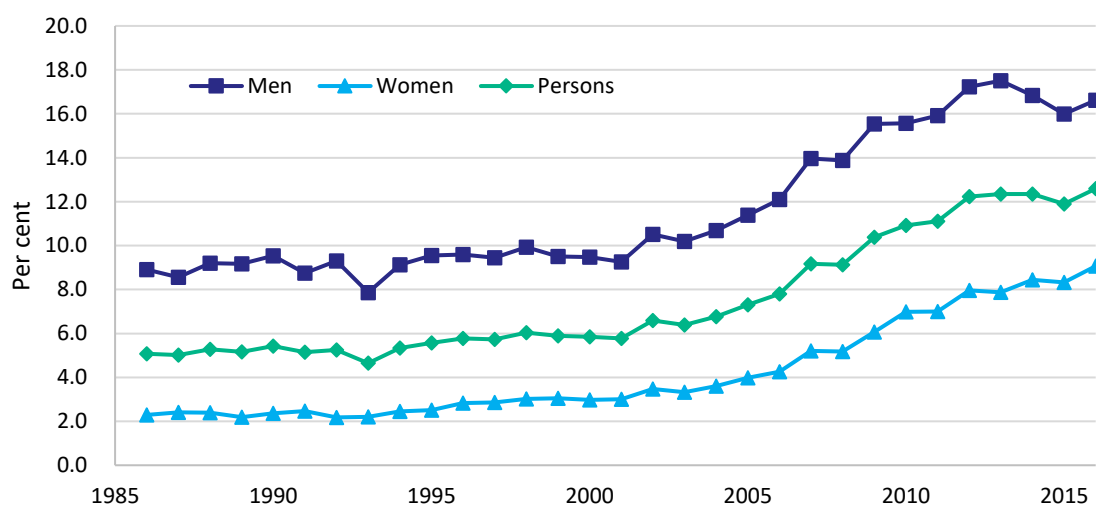
Within these participation rates, there are decreasing proportions of people in full time employment and a gap between women and men in full time and part time employment (Table 4).

Table 4: Proportion of employed persons aged 65 and over working full time and part time, by sex, 1986, 1996, 2006 and 2016, as at June

Year	Men		Women	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
1986	57.2	42.8	34.1	65.9
1996	57.9	42.1	31.0	69.0
2006	57.5	42.5	30.7	69.3
2016	52.1	47.9	23.9	76.1

Source: ABS 2016a. Labour force, Australia, detailed—electronic delivery, April 2017. ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001. Canberra: ABS.

Figure 4: Employment rate, people aged 65 and over, by sex, June 1986 to June 2016



Source: ABS 2016a. Labour force, Australia, detailed—electronic delivery, April 2017. ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001. Canberra: ABS.

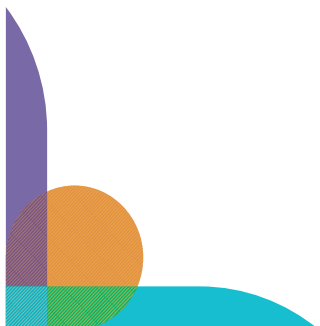


The proportion of Australians aged 65 and over that owned their home has had a minor increase across the past decades from 83.4 per cent in 1988-89 to 84.4 per cent in 2013-14. In comparison, all other age groups have declining home ownership rates (Table 5).

*Table 5: Home ownership rates, by age group, 1988-89, 2000-01 and 2013-14*

Year	Age group					All
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1988-89	59.7	74.4	83.1	84.4	83.4	72.7
2000-01	50.8	69.1	79.2	83.6	84.2	70.4
2013-14	38.6	62.7	73.6	80.5	84.4	67.2

Sources: ABS 4130.0 Housing occupancy and costs 1988-89, 2000-01 and 2013-14.



### 7.3 LGBTIQ

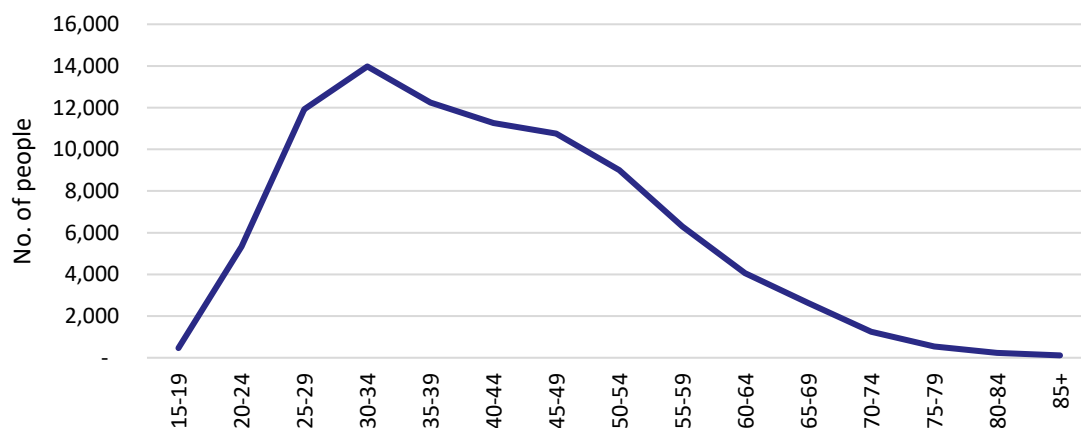
Older Australians who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or queer (LGBTIQ) have lived through a period of social and cultural transition. Many have likely suffered first hand stigma, discrimination, criminalisation, family rejection and social isolation. The rights of people who identify as LGBTIQ have substantially improved over the last 50 years, however, accessing appropriate services remains difficult for many older LGBTIQ Australians.

There are very little data for the older Australian LGBTIQ community. According to the Census in 2016, there were around 22,750 male same-sex couples and 22,285 female same-sex couples in Australia, a 39 per cent increase since the 2011 Census, with only 5.3% of people in same-sex couples aged 65 or over, compared with 20% of people in opposite-sex couples.

In the 20 years to 2016, the reported number of same-sex couples has more than quadrupled, and the number of same-sex couples among people aged 65 and over is expected to increase over the coming decades.<sup>1</sup> This increase may reflect people's increased willingness to disclose their sexual or gender identity due to reduced stigma associated with homosexuality, coupled with improved legal rights for same-sex couples and increasing numbers of people entering this cohort related to the ageing of the 'baby boomer' population.

Younger people accounted for almost all of the increase in the number of same-sex couples between the 2011 and 2016 Censuses. Half (51%) of the increase was for the cohort aged 20-29 years in 2016, with an additional 35% of the increase in the cohort aged 30-39 years in 2016.

Figure 5: Same sex relationship as reported for couples by age group and sex, count of partners in couple families - 2016



Source: ABS Volume 2071.0 Census of Population and Housing: Reflecting Australia - Stories from the Census, 2016 - Same-Sex Couples

### 7.4 Homelessness

One in eight (13 per cent) of all homeless people on Census night were aged 55 or over—almost 3,300 Victorians in 2016, with a higher proportion of males than females. Of this group, the largest proportion of accommodation type are those living in boarding houses.

<sup>1</sup> ABS 2013. Australian social trends, July 2013. Same sex couples. Canberra: ABS. Viewed 15 March 2016.

Table 6: Homeless persons, Victoria-Sex by age of person–2016

Total Homeless Persons										
Sex	Under 12	12–18	19–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 +	Total
Male	1,727	1,041	2,571	3,225	1,990	1,782	1,161	606	283	14,386
Female	1,650	965	1,789	2,276	1,398	1,087	654	374	237	10,432
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,372</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>4,360</b>	<b>5,502</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>24,817</b>
Sex										
Male	12%	7%	18%	22%	14%	12%	8%	4%	2%	100%
Female	16%	9%	17%	22%	13%	10%	6%	4%	2%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: ABS 20490DO004\_2016 Census of Population and Housing: Estimating homelessness, 2016

Consistent with this prevalence of homelessness, 1 in 10 (10.2 per cent) of people requesting assistance from Specialist Homelessness Services were aged 55 or over- almost 12,000 people (2016). However, in contrast to the prevalence of homelessness detailed earlier, females are higher users than males of Specialist Homelessness Services (Table 7).

Table 7: Clients of Specialist Homelessness Services by age and sex, 2016–17, adjusted for non-response - Victoria

Age group	Males		Females		All clients	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0–9	7,321	17.8	6,891	10.0	14,212	12.9
10–14	2,905	7.1	2,730	4.0	5,635	5.1
15–17	1,886	4.6	2,468	3.6	4,354	4.0
18–24	5,299	12.9	10,126	14.7	15,425	14.0
25–34	6,640	16.1	15,684	22.8	22,324	20.3
35–44	7,413	18.0	14,396	20.9	21,810	19.8
45–54	5,389	13.1	9,509	13.8	14,897	13.6
55–64	2,629	6.4	4,198	6.1	6,828	6.2
65+	1,640	4.0	2,777	4.0	4,416	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68,778</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109,901</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: AIHW  
<https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-statistics/health-welfare-services/homelessness-services/data>



## 8 Health profile

### 8.1 Health determinants

According to the 2014-15 National Health Survey, more than one-third of older Australians aged 75 and over reported they had very good or excellent health. Older age groups generally report having healthier lifestyles with reduced proportions that are overweight or obese; having high/very high psychological distress; smoking; or having inadequate fruit or vegetable intake (Table 8).

Table 8: Proportion of population reporting selected health determinant by age group - Australia<sup>2 3</sup>

	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	75 +	85 +	Total 18 +
<b>Total Overweight/Obese (BMI 25 or more)</b>	70.6	74.7	74.3	73.2	69.3	58.2	63.4
<b>Psychological distress: High/Very high distress level</b>	12.4	11.0	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.0	11.7
<b>Total current smoker</b>	19.0	15.5	8.8	4.7	4.0	0.4	16.0
<b>Inadequate fruit intake</b>	51.5	46.5	39.6	41.2	39.6	35.3	50.2
<b>Inadequate fruit and/or vegetable intake</b>	95.6	94.6	91.7	92.2	92.6	93.8	94.8
<b>Self-reported health status: Excellent/Very good</b>	56.5	49.1	44.5	34.3	34.5	34.5	56.2

Source: ABS National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 – Australia

### 8.2 Chronic disease

Ageing is associated with increasing rates of chronic disease, with more than 85 per cent of people aged over 65 years having a chronic disease. Almost 30 per cent have three or more chronic diseases, compared to less than three per cent in those aged 0-44 years (Table 9).

Table 9: Number of selected chronic diseases by age group, Proportion of persons - Australia

	0 (no selected chronic diseases)	1	2	3 or more
0-44 years	65.3	25.0	7.3	2.4
45-64 years	34.4	31.2	19.8	14.8
65 years +	13.6	26.6	30.6	29.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>

Source: National Health Survey: First Results, 2014-15 – Australia

<sup>2</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2015. National Health Survey: First results, 2014-15—Australia. ABS cat. no. 4364.0. Canberra: ABS.

<sup>3</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2014. Healthy life expectancy in Australia: patterns and trends 1998 to 2012. Cat. no. AUS 187. Canberra: AIHW.

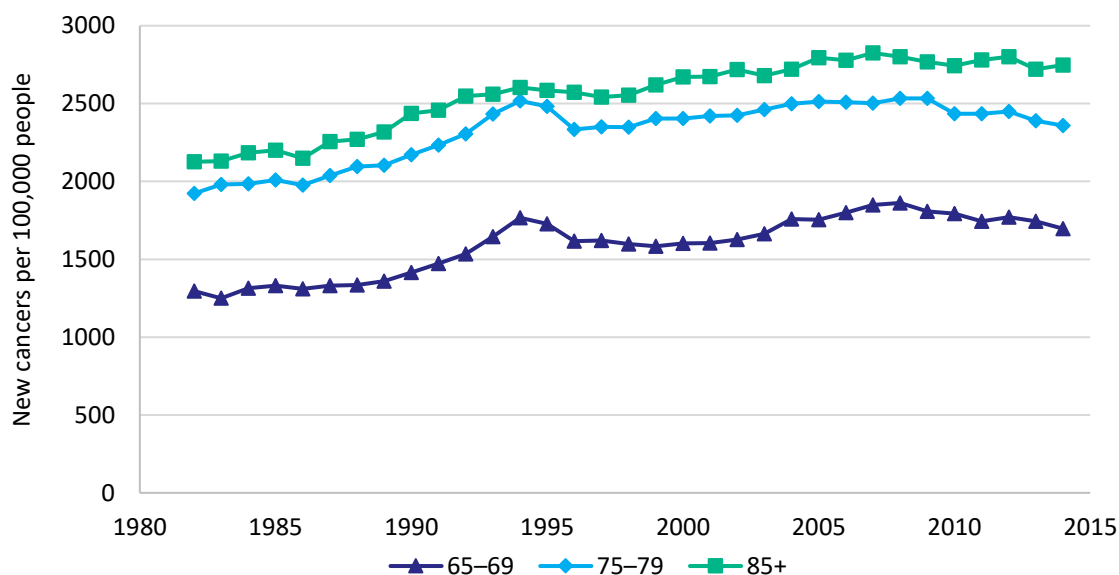


Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) is a measure of overall disease burden, expressed as the number of years lost due to ill-health, disability or early death. For people aged 55-74 years, cancer is the highest contributor to overall average DALY levels in both males and females.

As the population ages, cardiovascular disease is the highest contributor to the overall DALY level from 75 years and older. From age 85 years, neurological conditions contribute as the second highest DALY group, as the prevalence of dementias increase.

In relation to the prevalence of cancers, the per capita rates in elderly people increased from the 1980's to the early 2000's. Since that time there has been a plateau or decline in the rates across the older cohorts (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Age-specific and crude incidence rates of all cancers combined (ICD-10 codes C00–C97, D45, D46, D47.1, D47.3–D47.5), year of diagnosis and age group at diagnosis (Australia). per 100,000 people



Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2017 Australian Cancer Incidence and Mortality (ACIM) books: all cancers combined Canberra: AIHW. <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/acim-books>>

The reasons for the decline in per capita rates are likely to be multifactorial with cancer screening programs contributing to some of the health gain. The participation rates in the programs generally peak before age 65 years with some decline in participation in older cohorts (See Table 21, Table 22, in the appendix).



### 8.3 Mental health disorders

The data produced in the Burden of Disease studies illustrates the declining prevalence of mental health disorders with advancing age (Figure 12 and Figure 13). This is supported by survey data from the National Mental Health Survey that illustrates the varied rates of reported mental health issues by age group and sex, with overall 12-month prevalence declining from 25 per cent in 25-34 year olds to 5.9 per cent in those aged 75-85 years.

Table 10: Proportion of the population with a 12-month mental disorders, by age group (years)

Age	Anxiety disorders			Affective disorders			Substance Use disorders			Any 12-month mental disorder		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
16-24	9.3	21.7	15.4	4.3	8.4	6.3	15.5	9.8	12.7	22.8	30.1	26.4
25-34	11.5	21.2	16.3	7.0	8.7	7.9	11.3	3.3	7.3	22.8	26.9	24.8
35-44	14.9	21.2	18.1	8.4	8.3	8.3	6.5	2.6	4.6	20.8	25.9	23.3
45-54	13.9	21.2	17.6	6.3	7.8	7.1	4.4	3.2	3.8	18.6	24.2	21.5
55-64	8.9	13.8	11.3	2.6	5.9	4.2	1.6	0.6	1.1	10.9	16.3	13.6
65-74	5.6	7.0	6.3	-	-	2.8	-	-	0.6	7.7	9.5	8.6
75-85	2.5	5.2	4.0	-	-	1.8	-	-	0.8	4.8	6.9	5.9
<b>Total 16-85 yr</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Volume 43260DO001\_2007 National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing: Summary of Results, 2007

## 8.4 Dementia

Dementia describes a syndrome characterised by the gradual impairment of brain function. Skills commonly affected include memory, cognition and personality. Dementia presents a significant challenge to health and aged care in Australia, and affects almost 1 in 10 (8.8%) people aged 65 and over. Just over 1% of people with dementia are estimated to be under 60, while people aged 85 and over account for 43% of cases. While dementia is not caused by age, it does primarily affect older adults.<sup>4</sup>

Some studies have indicated that age-specific risk rates for dementia may be decreasing, and the age of onset increasing, in line with changes to particular risk factors such as improved cardiovascular health.<sup>5</sup>

Dementia is one of the leading contributors to burden of disease and disability, and people with dementia are frequent users of health and aged care services. Because of the degenerative nature of the condition, an individual's need for assistance generally increases as the disease progresses, with almost half of the people in residential aged care having dementia (Table 30).

People with dementia are also at higher risk of:

- Having multiple long term health conditions.
- Hospitalisations, including potentially preventable hospitalisations.
- Complications from hospitalisation including falls, pressure ulcers.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016. Australia's health 2016. Australia's health series no. 15. Cat. no. AUS 199. Canberra: AIHW.

<sup>5</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016. *ibid*

<sup>6</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2012. Dementia in Australia. Cat. no. AGE 70. Canberra: AIHW.



## 8.5 Polypharmacy

Research has confirmed a significant association between polypharmacy — defined here as five or more regular prescription medications<sup>7</sup> — and adverse outcomes among older adults living in the community.

Polypharmacy is associated with the prevalence of chronic diseases, for which one or more medicines may be indicated, and as such increases with age.

Medications can, of course, prolong life and prevent serious morbid events in older adults. People aged 80 years and over are at highest risk of cardiovascular events, and the absolute benefits of primary and secondary prevention may be greatest in this group.<sup>8</sup> Medications can also improve quality of life through symptom control and maintenance of function.

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<sup>7</sup> Gnjjidic D, Hilmer SN, Blyth FM, et al. Polypharmacy cutoff and outcomes: five or more medicines were used to identify community-dwelling older men at risk of different adverse outcomes. *J Clin Epidemiol* 2012; 65: 989-995.

<sup>8</sup> Ruth E Hubbard, Nancye M Peel, Ian A Scott, Jennifer H Martin, Alesha Smith, Peter I Pillans, Arjun Poudel and Leonard C Gray. *Med J Aust* 2015; Polypharmacy among inpatients aged 70 years or older in Australia. 202 (7): 373-377. || doi: 10.5694/mja13.00172

## 8.6 Disability

Over half (53%) of the total population over the age of 85 is living with disability and severe or profound core activity limitation<sup>9</sup>. Within the NWMPHN area, the Brimbank LGA has the highest number of people with a disability and need for assistance, in line with the generally higher rates in Suburban areas compared to the rest of the region (Table 11).

Table 11: Proportion of the population with disability and need for assistance, by age group, 2016

Area	LGA	Number	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
Inner city	Maribyrnong (C)	2,252	15%	35%	53%	28%
	Melbourne (C)	1,353	6%	21%	42%	15%
	Yarra (C)	1,825	9%	29%	53%	20%
<b>Inner city Total</b>		<b>5,430</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>21%</b>
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	6,945	16%	35%	60%	26%
	Darebin (C)	5,670	14%	32%	51%	27%
	Hobsons Bay (C)	3,011	11%	27%	54%	23%
	Moonee Valley (C)	4,111	10%	26%	52%	22%
	Moreland (C)	6,611	15%	32%	57%	30%
<b>Suburban Total</b>		<b>26,348</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>26%</b>
Growth area	Hume (C)	5,203	17%	33%	56%	26%
	Melton (C)	2,487	15%	29%	59%	22%
	Wyndham (C)	3,261	12%	28%	51%	20%
<b>Growth area Total</b>		<b>10,951</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>23%</b>
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	956	6%	16%	42%	12%
	Moorabool (S)	714	8%	18%	44%	14%
<b>Peri-urban Total</b>		<b>1,670</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>44,399</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>24%</b>

Source: ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing, General Community Profile DataPack

<sup>9</sup> Core activities are communication, mobility and self-care. For core activity limitations, the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (ABS SDAC) provides information on four levels of severity—profound limitation (people with the greatest need for help or who are unable to do an activity); severe limitation (people who sometimes need help and/or have difficulty); moderate limitation (people who need no help but have difficulty); mild limitation (people who need no help and have no difficulty, but use aids or have limitations).

## 8.7 End of life care

The options for end of life care is of major importance to older adults as the vast majority of deaths are in the people aged 65 years or older (84 per cent of Victorian deaths in 2017)<sup>10</sup>. As this age group is forecast to grow significantly in coming years well developed end of life care has a greater importance.

Death can either be caused by sudden, unexpected events or be the result of longer-term chronic health conditions. While it is important to recognise that these sudden, unexpected circumstances are a type of pathway to death, end-of-life discussions are commonly associated with Australians experiencing a chronic and progressive decline in health and function associated with older age.

End-of-life care is provided in many health care settings in Australia, including neonatal units, paediatric services, hospitals, general practices, and residential and community aged care services. Support services are also delivered to people in their own homes. Services targeted towards older adults provide the majority of end-of-life care and tend to be the focus of discussion about system-wide improvements.<sup>11</sup>

The end-of-life experience for Australians has become increasingly institutionalised over the last century, with only around 20% of Australians dying outside of hospital or residential aged care in the first decade of the 21st century (Broad et al. 2013)-one of the lowest rates in the developed world.<sup>12</sup>

There is a reported mismatch between consumer preference with a majority (58%) of people would prefer to die at home, yet this is not reflected in the current practice.

Supporting the delivery of effective palliative care is a key program for PHN through:

- improving linkages between primary health care professionals (GPs, practices nurses, Residential Aged Care staff) and both community and inpatient services palliative care services;
- co-ordinating access to resources for primary health care providers regarding palliative care services;
- co-ordinating access to quality palliative care education for health care professionals.

Definitions of end-of-life care and palliative care

**End-of-life care:** includes physical, spiritual and psychosocial assessment, care and treatment delivered by health professionals and ancillary staff. It also includes the support of families and carers, and care of the patient's body after their death. People are 'approaching the end of life' when they are likely to die within the next 12 months.

This includes people whose death is imminent (expected within a few hours or days) and those with:

- advanced, progressive, incurable conditions
- general frailty and co-existing conditions that mean that they are expected to die within 12 months
- existing conditions, if they are at risk of dying from a sudden acute crisis in their condition
- life-threatening acute conditions caused by sudden catastrophic events.

**Palliative care:** an approach to treatment that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing life-limiting illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering. It involves early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of pain and other problems (physical, psychosocial and spiritual).

Source: ACSQHC 2015.

<sup>10</sup> ABS 3303.0 Causes of Death, Australia, 2017

<sup>11</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016. Australia's health 2016. Australia's health series no. 15. Cat. no. AUS 199. Canberra: AIHW.

<sup>12</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016. *ibid* p369

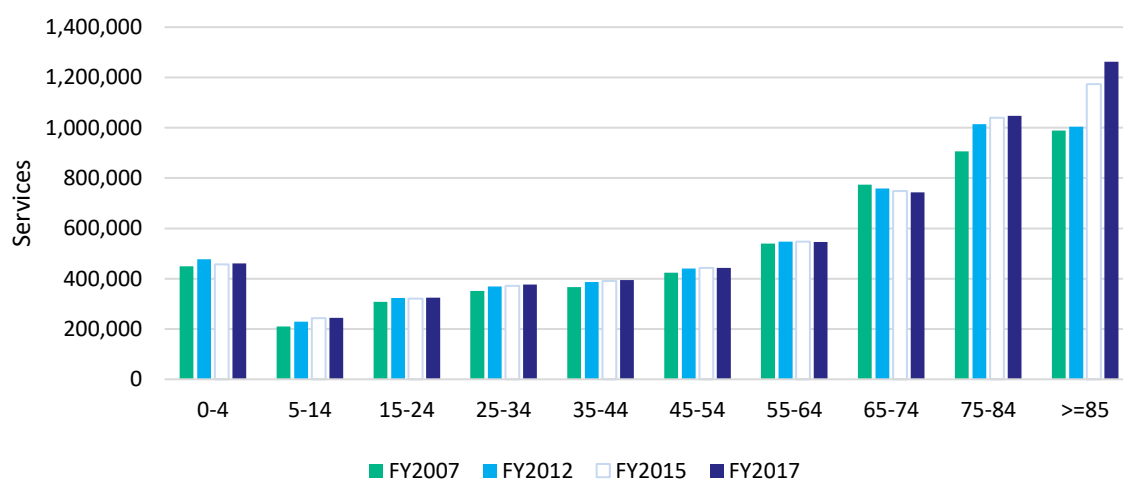
<sup>13</sup> Foreman LM, Hunt RW, Luke CG & Roder DM 2006. Factors predictive of preferred place of death in the general population of South Australia. *Palliative Medicine* 20(4):447-53.

## 9 Health services

Consistent with the prevalence of chronic disease and disability, ageing is associated with increasing use of health care services and hospitalisation.

- Figure 7 illustrates that older adults have a greater intensity of health care usage with increased per capita rates of general practice services, with this rate increasing over time.
- Figure 8 illustrates that while the largest volume of emergency department presentations is provided to people aged 0-4, the per capita rates are highest in the elderly.
- Figure 9 illustrates that admitted patient hospitalisations are highest in both volume and per capita rates for the elderly, with the age specific per capita rates for NWMPHN residents higher than the overall Victorian population. Additionally, elderly people have longer average lengths of stay when hospitalised (Table 25 and Table 26).

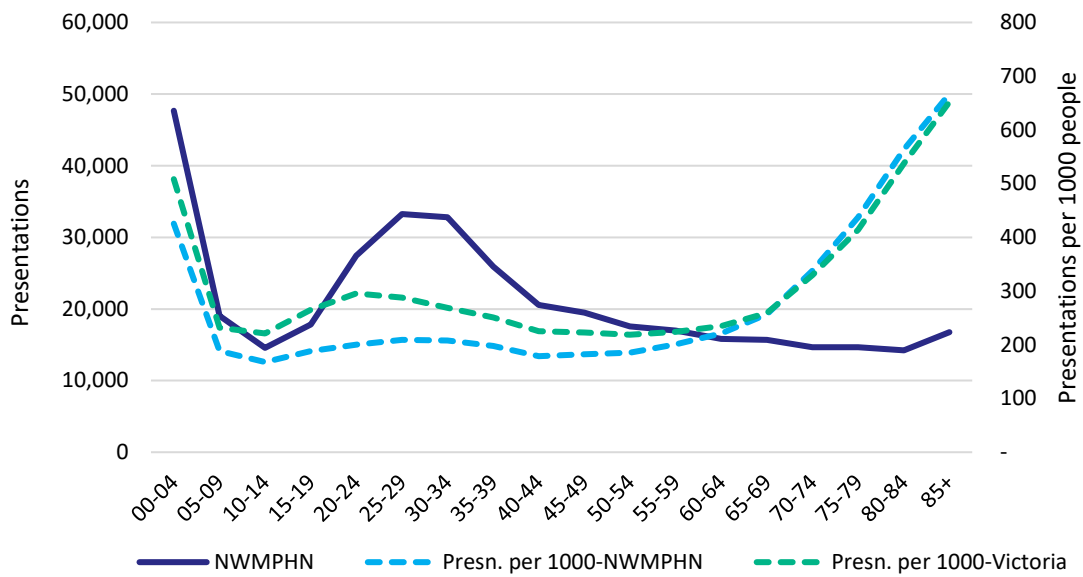
Figure 7: General Practitioner services per 100,000 people -Victoria



Source: <http://medicarestatistics.humanservices.gov.au/statistics>

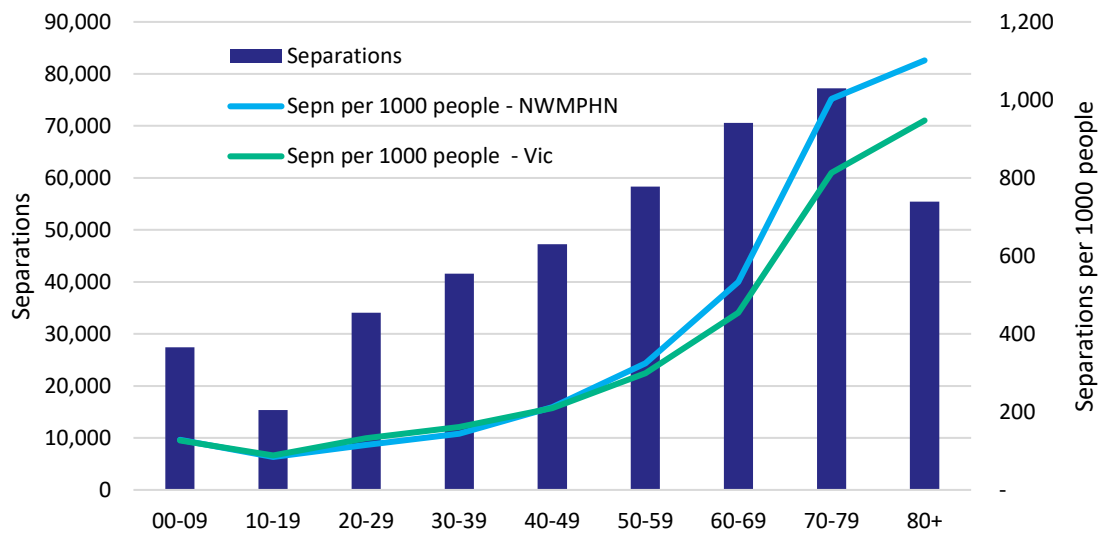


Figure 8: Emergency department presentations and per capita rates by age group for NWMPHN residents (2016-17)



Source: VEMD

Figure 9: Admitted emergency or elective hospital separations by age group – NWMPHN area 2016/17 (VAED)



Source: VAED

## 10 Aged care system

Australia's aged care system provides a range of services to assist elderly consumers in living in their home or in assisting living facilities. This sector has been subject to a range of reforms in recent years to reflect changing consumer demands and expectations.

A key element of the sector reforms has been the expansion and strengthening of the options for home care. This has resulted in significant growth in this part of the sector. Table 12 and Table 13 illustrate the growth of Home Care and Residential Care between 2011 and 2017 for residents in the Metro North and Metro West Aged Care Planning Regions of Melbourne (which includes the NWMPHN region).

Over this time there has been a 41 per cent growth in Home Care compared to a 10 per cent growth in Residential Care.

Table 12: Number of Home Care clients (Metro North, Metro West) 2011-2017

Age group	2011	2017	Growth	% growth	CAGR
0-49	6	7	1	17%	2.6%
50-54	20	27	7	35%	5.1%
55-59	48	62	14	29%	4.4%
60-64	99	138	39	39%	5.7%
65-69	229	334	105	46%	6.5%
70-74	396	585	189	48%	6.7%
75-79	563	793	230	41%	5.9%
80-84	781	1,029	248	32%	4.7%
85-89	674	921	247	37%	5.3%
90-94	263	438	175	67%	8.9%
95-99	56	101	45	80%	10.3%
100+	8	11	3	38%	5.5%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>

Source: <https://www.gen-agedcaredata.gov.au/>

Table 13: Number of Residential Care clients (Metro North, Metro West) 2011-2017

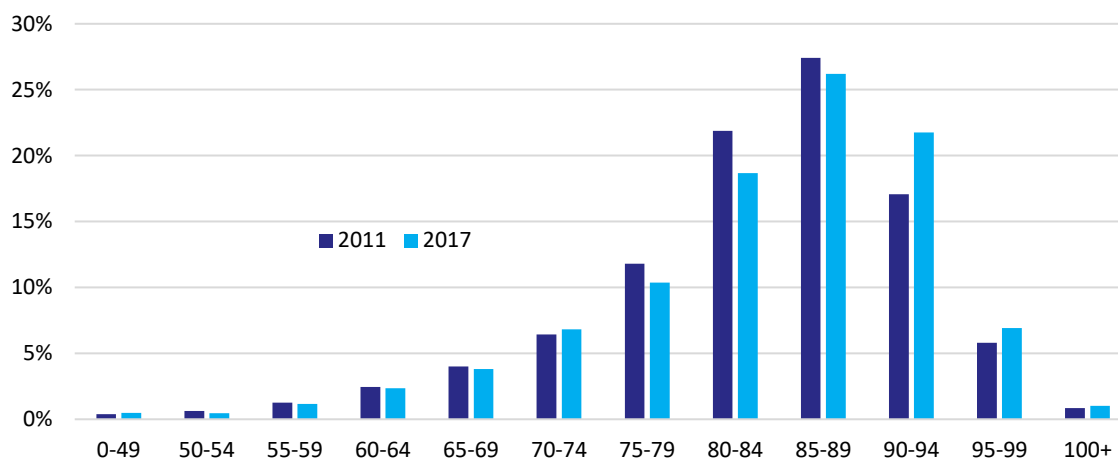
Age group	2011	2017	Growth	% growth	CAGR
0-49	42	55	13	31%	4.6%
50-54	67	54	-13	-19%	-3.5%
55-59	134	136	2	1%	0.2%
60-64	260	273	13	5%	0.8%
65-69	424	445	21	5%	0.8%
70-74	679	794	115	17%	2.6%
75-79	1,246	1,206	-40	-3%	-0.5%
80-84	2,309	2,173	-136	-6%	-1.0%
85-89	2,894	3,052	158	5%	0.9%
90-94	1,802	2,533	731	41%	5.8%
95-99	612	805	193	32%	4.7%
100+	89	118	29	33%	4.8%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,558</b>	<b>11,644</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

Source: <https://www.gen-agedcaredata.gov.au/>

Additionally, Figure 10 illustrates the change in age profile of Residential Aged Care clients from 2011 to 2017, with higher proportions of residents in the older age groups. This is an indication of the success of the Home Care program in providing additional options for consumers prior to residential care.

This is also reflected in the decline in the per capita rates of Residential Care and increase in the per capita rates for Home Care across all age groups (Table 13).

Figure 10: Proportion of Residential Aged Care residents by age group - 2011 and 2017



Source: <https://www.gen-agedcaredata.gov.au/>

Table 14: Aged Care clients, per 1000 people by care type and aged group – Victoria 2011 and 2017

Age group	Home Care		Residential care	
	2011	2016	2011	2016
0-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-54	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
55-59	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.2
60-64	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.6
65-69	3.9	4.7	6.0	5.7
70-74	8.3	9.3	13.1	12.2
75-79	14.9	17.9	31.6	28.2
80-84	26.9	31.8	76.4	70.4
85+	46.2	49.0	238.3	223.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>

Source: <https://www.gen-agedcaredata.gov.au/>

## 10.1 Care needs in residential care

Consumers access residential aged care services for a range of care needs. Data is available on the assessment of the care needs for clients on measures of activities of daily living; behavioural issues; complex health needs; and dementia. These data are provided in Table 27 to Table 30.

These data illustrate that the proportion of residents with high care needs across all domains, except for dementia, has increased in recent years. This is consistent with the ageing of the population and the increased availability of home care options for consumers with lower care needs.

The Commonwealth government aged care reforms have a number of aims including increasing access to consumer directed care with the expectation that the market will continue to develop services catering to specific special needs groups (such as services specialising in provision of care for: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders; people from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) backgrounds; LGBTI people; and homeless people).<sup>14</sup>

## 10.2 Supply of residential care beds

There were over 55,000 residential aged care places in Victoria in 2016, with the most in metropolitan areas, reflecting the population distribution of Victoria. The ratio of beds to population aged 70 years or greater illustrates the greatest metropolitan supply is in the Eastern Melbourne PHN region, however the NWMPHN region has the highest estimated growth demand.

Within the North and West Metro Regions of Victoria, most beds are provided by private providers, with a very small and declining proportion provided by the Government sector (Figure 11).

The Australian Government plans for aged care services on a regional basis, with a target of 78 generic residential aged care beds per 1000 people aged 70 years or greater by 2022. Based on this planning ratio, an additional 4,028 beds are required in the NWMPHN area in the decade to 2026, and a further 3,100 in the five years to 2031 (Table 15). Detail at an LGA level is available in Table 31.

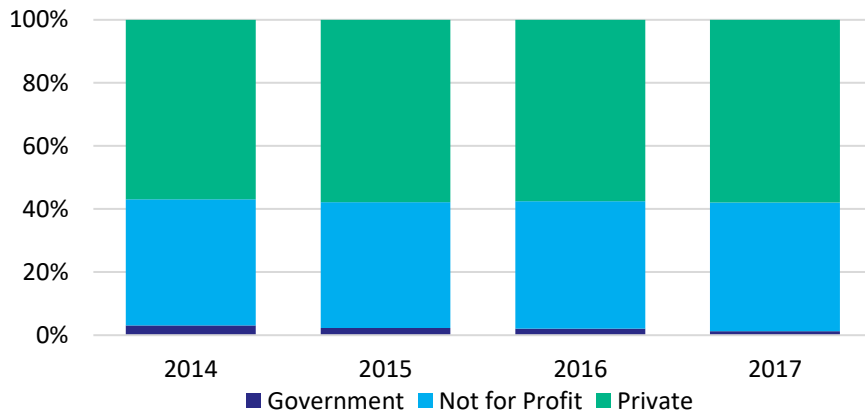
Table 15: Residential aged care places by PHN region 2016, and projections to 2031

PHN	Residential Places	Places per 1000 70+	Beds required			Growth in beds required 2018-2031		
			2021	2026	2031	2021	2026	2031
Eastern Melbourne	14,300	82	15,207	17,859	20,722	1,678	4,420	7,389
North Western Melb.	10,508	72	13,052	16,082	19,597	1,386	4,028	7,130
South Eastern Melb.	13,074	70	16,140	18,818	22,017	1,395	3,959	7,018
Gippsland	3,332	79	3,615	4,259	4,913	332	995	1,668
Murray	6,536	81	7,140	8,458	9,856	1,035	2,423	3,888
Western Victoria	7,267	83	7,495	8,832	10,251	620	1,975	3,429
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>55,017</b>		<b>62,649</b>	<b>74,308</b>	<b>87,356</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>30,523</b>

Source: <https://www.aen-agedcaredata.gov.au/> Places at 30 June 2018.

<sup>14</sup> <https://agedcare.health.gov.au/aged-care-reform/aged-care-roadmap>

Figure 11: Proportion of residential aged care beds in North and Western Metro Regions by Provider type, and year



Source: <https://www.gen-agedcaredata.gov.au/>

## Appendix 1: Supplementary data tables

Table 16: Estimated Residential Population 2016 and 2031 forecast, aged greater than 65 years by LGA– NWMPHN municipalities

Area	LGA	2016	2031	% 65+ 2016	% 65+ 2031	% of 2016	% of 2031	Growth 2016-31	% growth 2016-31	Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)
Inner	Maribyrnong (C)	7,984	14,945	10%	11%	4%	4%	6,961	87%	4.3%
	Melbourne (C)	8,827	25,797	6%	11%	5%	7%	16,970	192%	7.4%
	Yarra (C)	9,111	17,585	11%	14%	5%	5%	8,474	93%	4.5%
<b>Inner Total</b>		<b>25,922</b>	<b>58,327</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>32,405</b>	<b>125%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	26,364	42,554	14%	19%	14%	12%	16,190	61%	3.2%
	Darebin (C)	20,870	27,864	14%	15%	11%	8%	6,994	34%	1.9%
	Hobsons Bay (C)	13,139	20,679	15%	19%	7%	6%	7,540	57%	3.1%
	Moonee Valley (C)	18,746	26,325	16%	18%	10%	8%	7,579	40%	2.3%
	Moreland (C)	22,339	28,972	14%	13%	12%	8%	6,633	30%	1.7%
<b>Suburban Total</b>		<b>101,458</b>	<b>146,393</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>44,935</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Growth	Hume (C)	20,370	44,219	10%	15%	11%	13%	23,849	117%	5.3%
	Melton (C)	11,430	31,309	8%	12%	6%	9%	19,879	174%	6.9%
	Wyndham (C)	16,362	43,766	8%	12%	9%	13%	27,404	167%	6.8%
<b>Growth Total</b>		<b>48,162</b>	<b>119,293</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>71,131</b>	<b>148%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	7,877	13,679	17%	24%	4%	4%	5,802	74%	3.7%
	Moorabool (S)	4,953	9,962	16%	22%	3%	3%	5,009	101%	4.8%
<b>Peri-urban Total</b>		<b>12,830</b>	<b>23,641</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10,811</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>188,372</b>	<b>347,654</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>159,282</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
				<b>16%</b>						
<b>Victoria</b>		<b>922,367</b>	<b>1,449,371</b>		<b>19%</b>			<b>527,004</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>



Table 17: Estimated Residential Population 2016 aged greater than 65 years by LGA, and all ages – NWMPHN municipalities

NWMPHN area	Region	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Total 65+	All ages	% 65+
<b>Inner city</b>	Maribyrnong (C)	2,414	1,617	1,414	1,168	1,371	7,984	82,288	10%
	Melbourne (C)	3,184	2,102	1,376	913	1,252	8,827	135,959	6%
	Yarra (C)	3,134	2,174	1,546	1,182	1,075	9,111	86,657	11%
<b>Inner city Total</b>		<b>8,732</b>	<b>5,893</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>25,922</b>	<b>304,904</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Suburban</b>	Brimbank (C)	9,173	6,403	4,600	3,261	2,927	26,364	194,319	14%
	Darebin (C)	5,169	4,232	4,178	3,561	3,730	20,870	146,719	14%
	Hobsons Bay (C)	3,932	2,926	2,357	1,958	1,966	13,139	88,778	15%
	Moonee Valley (C)	5,281	4,103	3,572	2,827	2,963	18,746	116,671	16%
	Moreland (C)	5,295	4,263	4,492	3,968	4,321	22,339	162,558	14%
<b>Suburban Total</b>		<b>28,850</b>	<b>21,927</b>	<b>19,199</b>	<b>15,575</b>	<b>15,907</b>	<b>101,458</b>	<b>709,045</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Growth area</b>	Hume (C)	7,394	5,175	3,550	2,368	1,883	20,370	197,376	10%
	Melton (C)	4,764	2,920	1,762	1,087	897	11,430	135,443	8%
	Wyndham (C)	6,450	4,072	2,713	1,674	1,453	16,362	217,122	8%
<b>Growth area Total</b>		<b>18,608</b>	<b>12,167</b>	<b>8,025</b>	<b>5,129</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>48,162</b>	<b>549,941</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Peri-urban</b>	Macedon Ranges (S)	2,947	2,104	1,245	771	810	7,877	46,100	17%
	Moorabool (S)	1,873	1,340	775	482	483	4,953	31,818	16%
<b>Peri-urban Total</b>		<b>4,820</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>12,830</b>	<b>77,918</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>61,010</b>	<b>43,431</b>	<b>33,580</b>	<b>25,220</b>	<b>25,131</b>	<b>188,372</b>	<b>1,641,808</b>	<b>11%</b>

Source: ABS Stats ERP



Table 18: Estimated Residential Population 2016 and forecast to 2031 aged greater than 65 years by LGA – NWMPHN municipalities

Area	Local Government Area	2016 ERP	2021	2026	2031	Growth 2016-2031	% growth 2016-2031	CAGR
<b>Inner</b>	Maribyrnong (C)	7,984	9,444	12,752	14,945	6,961	87%	4.3%
	Melbourne (C)	8,827	16,655	21,567	25,797	16,970	192%	7.4%
	Yarra (C)	9,111	12,620	15,104	17,585	8,474	93%	4.5%
<b>Inner Total</b>		<b>25,922</b>	<b>38,719</b>	<b>49,423</b>	<b>58,327</b>	<b>32,405</b>	<b>125%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>Suburban</b>	Brimbank (C)	26,364	33,174	37,958	42,554	16,190	61%	3.2%
	Darebin (C)	20,870	22,655	24,895	27,864	6,994	34%	1.9%
	Hobsons Bay (C)	13,139	15,411	18,169	20,679	7,540	57%	3.1%
	Moonee Valley (C)	18,746	21,306	23,807	26,325	7,579	40%	2.3%
	Moreland (C)	22,339	24,683	26,386	28,972	6,633	30%	1.7%
<b>Suburban Total</b>		<b>101,458</b>	<b>117,229</b>	<b>131,215</b>	<b>146,393</b>	<b>44,935</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Growth</b>	Hume (C)	20,370	26,388	34,425	44,219	23,849	117%	5.3%
	Melton (C)	11,430	20,124	25,379	31,309	19,879	174%	6.9%
	Wyndham (C)	16,362	23,095	32,493	43,766	27,404	167%	6.8%
<b>Growth Total</b>		<b>48,162</b>	<b>69,607</b>	<b>92,298</b>	<b>119,293</b>	<b>71,131</b>	<b>148%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
<b>Periurban</b>	Macedon Ranges (S)	7,877	9,574	11,702	13,679	5,802	74%	3.7%
	Moorabool (S)	4,953	6,359	8,071	9,962	5,009	101%	4.8%
<b>Periurban Total</b>		<b>12,830</b>	<b>15,933</b>	<b>19,773</b>	<b>23,641</b>	<b>10,811</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>188,372</b>	<b>241,488</b>	<b>292,708</b>	<b>347,654</b>	<b>159,282</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

Source: VIF2016, ABS ERP





Table 19: Estimated Residential Population 2016 and forecast to 2031, by age group and LGA – NWMPHN municipalities

Age group	NWMPHN area	Local Government Area	2016ERP	2021	2026	2031	Growth	% growth	CAGR
Persons 65-69	Inner	Maribyrnong (C)	2,414	3,170	4,220	4,588	2,174	90%	4.4%
		Melbourne (C)	3,184	5,128	6,171	7,104	3,920	123%	5.5%
		Yarra (C)	3,134	3,874	4,411	4,876	1,742	56%	3.0%
		<b>Inner Total</b>	<b>8,732</b>	<b>12,172</b>	<b>14,801</b>	<b>16,569</b>	<b>7,837</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
	Suburban	Brimbank (C)	9,173	10,311	10,604	10,629	1,456	16%	1.0%
		Darebin (C)	5,169	5,997	7,089	7,674	2,505	48%	2.7%
		Hobsons Bay (C)	3,932	4,431	5,352	5,612	1,680	43%	2.4%
		Moonee Valley (C)	5,281	5,817	6,411	6,675	1,394	26%	1.6%
		Moreland (C)	5,295	6,174	7,197	7,945	2,650	50%	2.7%
		<b>Suburban Total</b>	<b>28,850</b>	<b>32,729</b>	<b>36,652</b>	<b>38,535</b>	<b>9,685</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
	Growth	Hume (C)	7,394	9,235	11,288	13,196	5,802	78%	3.9%
		Melton (C)	4,764	6,569	7,483	8,716	3,952	83%	4.1%
		Wyndham (C)	6,450	8,371	10,638	13,166	6,716	104%	4.9%
		<b>Growth Total</b>	<b>18,608</b>	<b>24,176</b>	<b>29,409</b>	<b>35,077</b>	<b>16,469</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
	Periurban	Macedon Ranges (S)	2,947	3,027	3,369	3,500	553	19%	1.2%
Moorabool (S)		1,873	2,046	2,302	2,734	861	46%	2.6%	
	<b>Periurban Total</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>5,073</b>	<b>5,672</b>	<b>6,233</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	
Persons 70-74	Inner	Maribyrnong (C)	1,617	2,218	3,119	3,885	2,268	140%	6.0%
		Melbourne (C)	2,102	4,249	5,263	6,036	3,934	187%	7.3%
		Yarra (C)	2,174	3,246	3,724	4,207	2,033	94%	4.5%
		<b>Inner Total</b>	<b>5,893</b>	<b>9,712</b>	<b>12,106</b>	<b>14,127</b>	<b>8,234</b>	<b>140%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
	Suburban	Brimbank (C)	6,403	8,995	9,645	10,088	3,685	58%	3.1%
		Darebin (C)	4,232	5,025	5,554	6,670	2,438	58%	3.1%
		Hobsons Bay (C)	2,926	3,781	4,138	4,969	2,043	70%	3.6%
		Moonee Valley (C)	4,103	5,046	5,429	6,025	1,922	47%	2.6%
		Moreland (C)	4,263	5,280	5,760	6,764	2,501	59%	3.1%
		<b>Suburban Total</b>	<b>21,927</b>	<b>28,126</b>	<b>30,525</b>	<b>34,516</b>	<b>12,589</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
	Growth	Hume (C)	5,175	7,297	8,992	11,096	5,921	114%	5.2%

Age group	NWMPHN area	Local Government Area	2016ERP	2021	2026	2031	Growth	% growth	CAGR	
		Melton (C)	2,920	5,307	6,385	7,391	4,471	153%	6.4%	
		Wyndham (C)	4,072	6,264	8,346	10,705	6,633	163%	6.7%	
		<b>Growth Total</b>	<b>12,167</b>	<b>18,868</b>	<b>23,723</b>	<b>29,192</b>	<b>17,025</b>	<b>140%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	
	Periurban	Macedon Ranges (S)	2,104	2,802	2,968	3,324	1,220	58%	3.1%	
		Moorabool (S)	1,340	1,749	2,065	2,324	984	73%	3.7%	
		<b>Periurban Total</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>4,551</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>5,648</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	
	Persons 75-79	Inner	Maribyrnong (C)	1,414	1,513	2,194	2,814	1,400	99%	4.7%
			Melbourne (C)	1,376	3,075	4,197	4,956	3,580	260%	8.9%
			Yarra (C)	1,546	2,345	3,081	3,510	1,964	127%	5.6%
		<b>Inner Total</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>6,933</b>	<b>9,472</b>	<b>11,280</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>160%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	
Suburban		Brimbank (C)	4,600	6,245	8,152	8,970	4,370	95%	4.6%	
		Darebin (C)	4,178	4,182	4,626	5,213	1,035	25%	1.5%	
		Hobsons Bay (C)	2,357	2,753	3,625	3,897	1,540	65%	3.4%	
		Moonee Valley (C)	3,572	3,862	4,646	5,052	1,480	41%	2.3%	
		Moreland (C)	4,492	4,268	4,811	5,296	804	18%	1.1%	
<b>Suburban Total</b>		<b>19,199</b>	<b>21,309</b>	<b>25,859</b>	<b>28,428</b>	<b>9,229</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>		
Growth		Hume (C)	3,550	4,735	6,798	8,604	5,054	142%	6.1%	
		Melton (C)	1,762	3,536	4,986	6,132	4,370	248%	8.7%	
		Wyndham (C)	2,713	3,836	6,215	8,399	5,686	210%	7.8%	
<b>Growth Total</b>		<b>8,025</b>	<b>12,107</b>	<b>17,999</b>	<b>23,136</b>	<b>15,111</b>	<b>188%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>		
Periurban		Macedon Ranges (S)	1,245	1,909	2,560	2,752	1,507	121%	5.4%	
	Moorabool (S)	775	1,238	1,681	1,994	1,219	157%	6.5%		
	<b>Periurban Total</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>3,147</b>	<b>4,241</b>	<b>4,747</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>135%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>		
Persons80-84	Inner	Maribyrnong (C)	1,168	1,121	1,382	1,751	583	50%	2.7%	
		Melbourne (C)	913	2,177	2,951	3,783	2,870	314%	9.9%	
		Yarra (C)	1,182	1,496	1,990	2,640	1,458	123%	5.5%	
	<b>Inner Total</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>4,794</b>	<b>6,323</b>	<b>8,175</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>151%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>		
	Suburban	Brimbank (C)	3,261	3,995	5,113	7,011	3,750	115%	5.2%	
		Darebin (C)	3,561	3,599	3,510	4,000	439	12%	0.8%	

Age group	NWMPHN area	Local Government Area	2016ERP	2021	2026	2031	Growth	% growth	CAGR	
		Hobsons Bay (C)	1,958	2,066	2,428	3,146	1,188	61%	3.2%	
		Moonee Valley (C)	2,827	3,240	3,430	4,203	1,376	49%	2.7%	
		Moreland (C)	3,968	4,173	3,749	4,274	306	8%	0.5%	
		<b>Suburban Total</b>	<b>15,575</b>	<b>17,074</b>	<b>18,231</b>	<b>22,634</b>	<b>7,059</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	
	Growth	Hume (C)	2,368	2,735	4,081	6,198	3,830	162%	6.6%	
		Melton (C)	1,087	2,422	3,179	4,465	3,378	311%	9.9%	
		Wyndham (C)	1,674	2,241	3,705	5,987	4,313	258%	8.9%	
		<b>Growth Total</b>	<b>5,129</b>	<b>7,398</b>	<b>10,965</b>	<b>16,651</b>	<b>11,522</b>	<b>225%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	
	Periurban	Macedon Ranges (S)	771	948	1,642	2,248	1,477	192%	7.4%	
		Moorabool (S)	482	696	1,144	1,551	1,069	222%	8.1%	
		<b>Periurban Total</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>203%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	
	Persons 85 and over	Inner	Maribyrnong (C)	1,371	1,423	1,837	1,907	536	39%	2.2%
			Melbourne (C)	1,252	2,026	2,985	3,918	2,666	213%	7.9%
Yarra (C)			1,075	1,659	1,898	2,352	1,277	119%	5.4%	
		<b>Inner Total</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>6,720</b>	<b>8,176</b>	<b>4,478</b>	<b>121%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	
Suburban		Brimbank (C)	2,927	3,629	4,444	5,855	2,928	100%	4.7%	
		Darebin (C)	3,730	3,852	4,117	4,307	577	15%	1.0%	
		Hobsons Bay (C)	1,966	2,381	2,626	3,055	1,089	55%	3.0%	
		Moonee Valley (C)	2,963	3,341	3,891	4,370	1,407	47%	2.6%	
		Moreland (C)	4,321	4,788	4,870	4,693	372	9%	0.6%	
		<b>Suburban Total</b>	<b>15,907</b>	<b>17,991</b>	<b>19,948</b>	<b>22,281</b>	<b>6,374</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	
Growth		Hume (C)	1,883	2,385	3,267	5,125	3,242	172%	6.9%	
		Melton (C)	897	2,290	3,346	4,605	3,708	413%	11.5%	
		Wyndham (C)	1,453	2,381	3,590	5,508	4,055	279%	9.3%	
	<b>Growth Total</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>7,057</b>	<b>10,202</b>	<b>15,238</b>	<b>11,005</b>	<b>260%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>		
Periurban	Macedon Ranges (S)	810	888	1,163	1,855	1,045	129%	5.7%		
	Moorabool (S)	483	630	879	1,359	876	181%	7.1%		
	<b>Periurban Total</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>149%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>		
<b>Total Persons 65-69</b>			<b>61,010</b>	<b>74,150</b>	<b>86,534</b>	<b>96,414</b>	<b>35,404</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	

Age group	NWMPHN area	Local Government Area	2016ERP	2021	2026	2031	Growth	% growth	CAGR
<b>Total Persons 70-74</b>			<b>43,431</b>	<b>61,258</b>	<b>71,386</b>	<b>83,482</b>	<b>40,051</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>Total Persons 75-79</b>			<b>33,580</b>	<b>43,496</b>	<b>57,572</b>	<b>67,590</b>	<b>34,010</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
<b>Total Persons 80-84</b>			<b>25,220</b>	<b>30,910</b>	<b>38,305</b>	<b>51,258</b>	<b>26,038</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
<b>Total Persons 85 and over</b>			<b>25,131</b>	<b>31,675</b>	<b>38,912</b>	<b>48,909</b>	<b>23,778</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

Source: ABS Stats ERP, VIF2016

Table 20: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population by age group (2016)

Area	Region	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total age specified	% of total
<b>Inner city</b>	Maribyrnong (C)	32	31	30	36	48	46	44	37	30	27	29	16	13	16	435	<b>4.3%</b>
	Melbourne (C)	14	11	7	56	89	73	50	33	36	30	21	18	10	18	466	<b>4.6%</b>
	Yarra (C)	26	18	15	27	64	56	42	26	29	23	20	19	19	11	395	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>Inner city</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>12.8%</b>
<b>Suburban</b>	Brimbank (C)	100	94	75	72	78	72	53	44	47	51	46	28	27	33	820	<b>8.1%</b>
	Darebin (C)	124	85	91	101	131	117	83	66	73	77	77	50	32	63	1,170	<b>11.6%</b>
	Hobsons Bay (C)	42	44	49	41	42	47	36	25	32	31	24	20	23	23	479	<b>4.7%</b>
	Moonee Valley (C)	24	38	37	37	46	45	34	24	26	31	22	23	6	23	416	<b>4.1%</b>
	Moreland (C)	67	58	62	54	97	104	95	48	39	50	40	23	39	40	816	<b>8.1%</b>
<b>Suburban</b>		<b>357</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>3,701</b>	<b>36.6%</b>
<b>Growth area</b>	Hume (C)	172	168	145	155	155	112	92	81	74	98	67	44	39	58	1,460	<b>14.4%</b>
	Melton (C)	147	155	128	131	118	132	93	96	77	65	50	45	22	33	1,292	<b>12.8%</b>
	Wyndham (C)	218	220	171	174	155	165	129	103	93	90	67	52	39	47	1,723	<b>17.0%</b>
<b>Growth area</b>		<b>537</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>44.2%</b>
<b>Peri-urban</b>	Macedon Ranges (S)	36	30	29	26	19	16	10	21	16	18	20	8	14	18	281	<b>2.8%</b>
	Moorabool (S)	51	48	46	37	28	26	16	20	18	22	23	11	11	12	369	<b>3.6%</b>
<b>Peri-urban</b>		<b>87</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>6.4%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,053</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>10,122</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>% of total</b>		<b>10.4%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: ABS Data Geopack 2016

Table 21: Participation in the National Cervical Screening Program by age and SA3 (% of eligible population), 2015-2016

SA4	SA3	Age group									
		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69
Melbourne - Inner	Brunswick - Coburg	38.9	53.3	61.8	67.4	67.3	68.9	69.1	64.8	64.5	59.9
	Darebin - South	40.2	53.4	65.5	70.0	71.2	71.8	74.2	76.6	69.2	66.8
	Essendon	38.6	46.7	55.2	62.4	66.4	67.1	71.4	67.8	69.6	61.7
	Melbourne City	17.3	35.9	46.0	51.1	55.7	56.8	57.0	56.6	59.8	57.3
	Yarra	42.2	55.8	64.3	67.3	66.0	68.4	71.7	70.6	69.1	63.8
	Darebin - North	29.3	42.3	52.5	58.9	60.7	64.3	62.3	58.2	57.5	56.4
Melbourne - North West	Keilor	39.0	49.3	59.1	61.0	65.6	65.1	67.7	67.3	68.9	60.7
	Macedon Ranges	52.9	61.4	58.5	61.3	65.7	68.5	68.5	70.2	63.2	59.6
	Moreland - North	31.9	40.9	50.1	57.0	64.0	64.5	63.2	63.4	58.9	59.3
	Sunbury	38.7	45.4	43.0	48.4	49.5	55.4	54.3	57.1	55.8	55.0
	Tullamarine - Broadmeadows	25.6	39.2	48.7	53.0	57.9	60.6	60.8	60.6	55.8	51.7
Melbourne - West	Brimbank	28.2	40.4	49.4	55.9	61.1	64.1	65.1	61.4	60.6	52.8
	Hobsons Bay	40.5	45.9	58.5	64.0	67.4	67.7	71.8	66.8	66.3	54.7
	Maribyrnong	30.5	42.2	55.5	64.3	66.0	68.7	66.5	64.2	58.9	53.1
	Melton - Bacchus Marsh	33.5	44.2	50.5	55.4	57.1	59.6	57.6	57.6	56.1	50.8
	Wyndham	32.3	41.3	48.1	53.4	55.8	59.6	56.7	53.2	52.0	44.4
<b>North Western Melbourne</b>		<b>29.9</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>55.0</b>
<b>Victoria</b>		<b>36.8</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>59.5</b>
<b>Australia</b>		<b>39.7</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>54.2</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of state and territory cervical screening register data.



Table 22: Participation in BreastScreen Australia by SA3 and age group (% of eligible population), 2015-2016

SA4	SA3	Age group						
		50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	50-74	50-69
Melbourne - Inner	Brunswick - Coburg	54.0	52.0	52.9	52.4	41.4	51.4	52.9
	Darebin - South	52.6	52.4	53.4	55.8	37.6	51.4	53.3
	Essendon	58.3	57.0	60.6	57.9	49.7	57.5	58.4
	Melbourne City	40.0	39.6	43.9	44.7	36.9	41.2	41.8
	Yarra	50.3	48.4	51.8	52.0	40.7	49.3	50.5
	Darebin - North	49.2	44.6	49.6	54.9	42.6	48.2	49.3
Melbourne - North West	Keilor	57.4	58.8	65.6	66.2	53.2	60.4	61.9
	Macedon Ranges	59.0	60.9	65.4	61.4	53.9	60.6	61.5
	Moreland - North	54.1	52.4	54.9	55.2	48.7	53.2	54.0
	Sunbury	54.8	57.0	62.6	61.9	51.8	57.7	58.5
	Tullamarine - Broadmeadows	51.2	49.9	53.6	56.0	45.6	51.5	52.3
Melbourne - West	Brimbank	51.7	50.3	56.5	56.1	42.7	52.0	53.3
	Hobsons Bay	54.0	53.7	55.5	57.7	45.8	53.8	55.0
	Maribyrnong	51.3	50.5	54.0	51.6	40.3	50.5	51.7
	Melton - Bacchus Marsh	50.1	50.1	54.3	55.3	45.1	51.4	52.1
	Wyndham	49.3	47.2	50.1	52.3	44.2	48.9	49.4
<b>North Western Melbourne</b>		<b>51.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>52.6</b>
<b>Victoria</b>		<b>52.1</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>54.6</b>
<b>Australia</b>		<b>50.0</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>55.1</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of state and territory BreastScreen register data.





Table 23: Participation in the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program by SA3, people aged 50–74 (% of eligible population), 2015-2016

SA4	SA3	Age 50–74
Melbourne - Inner	Brunswick - Coburg	37.1
	Darebin - South	40.2
	Essendon	41.9
	Melbourne City	36.5
	Yarra	40.4
	Darebin - North	36.3
Melbourne - North West	Keilor	42.9
	Macedon Ranges	45.0
	Moreland - North	36.3
	Sunbury	42.7
	Tullamarine - Broadmeadows	34.7
Melbourne - West	Brimbank	38.0
	Hobsons Bay	40.7
	Maribyrnong	38.4
	Melton - Bacchus Marsh	36.8
	Wyndham	36.4
<b>North Western Melbourne</b>		<b>38.2</b>
<b>Victoria</b>		<b>41.9</b>
<b>Australia</b>		<b>40.9</b>

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare analysis of National Bowel Cancer Screening Program register data.



Figure 12: DALY rate per 1000 people for males and females by disease group – Victoria 2011

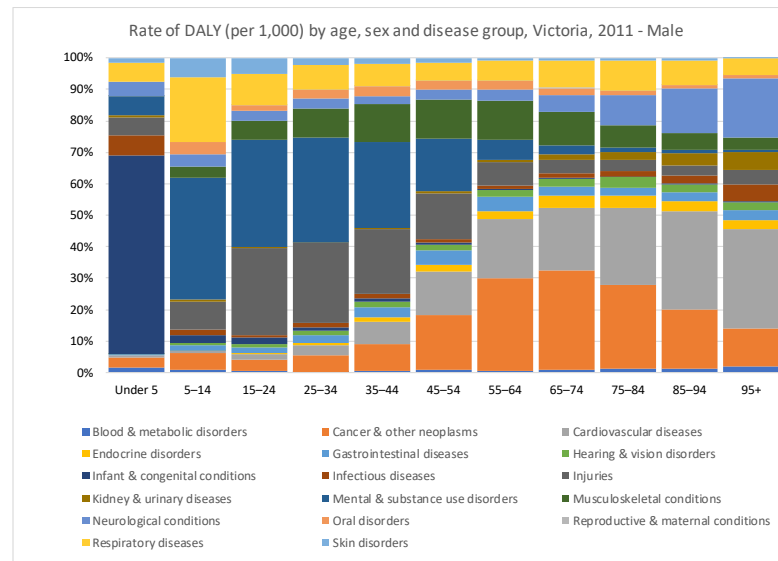
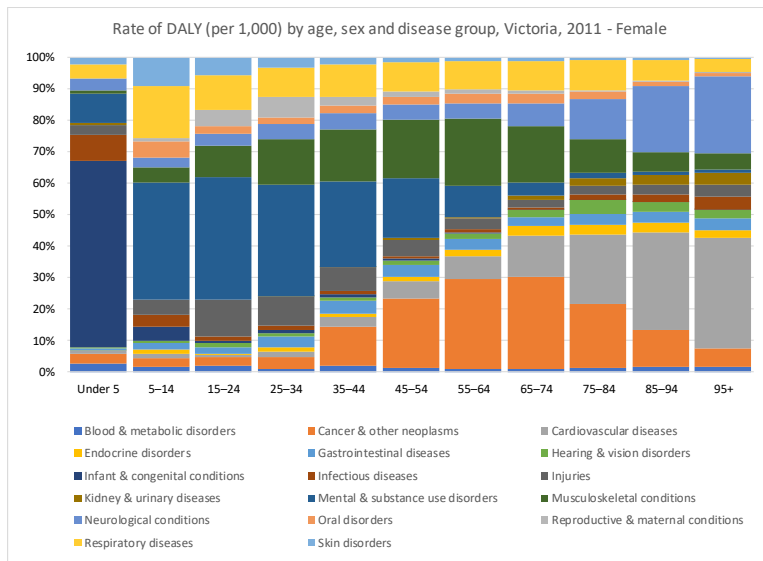


Figure 13: DALY rate per 1000 people for males and females by age group and disease group – Victoria 2011

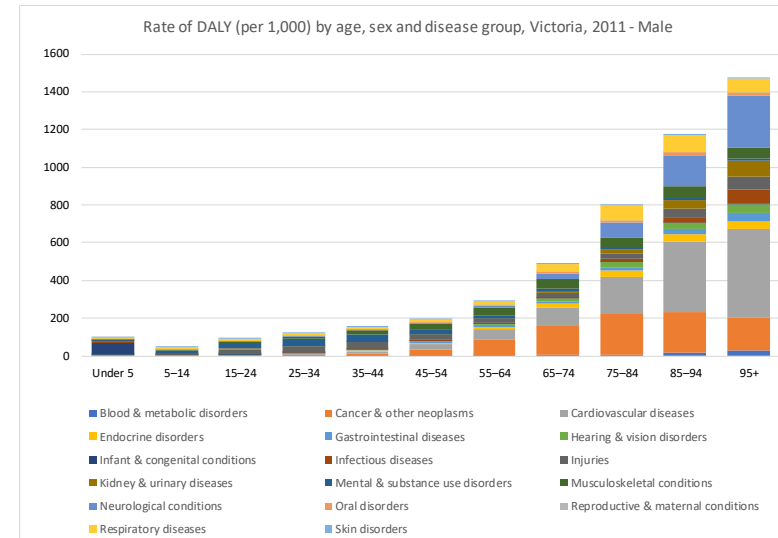
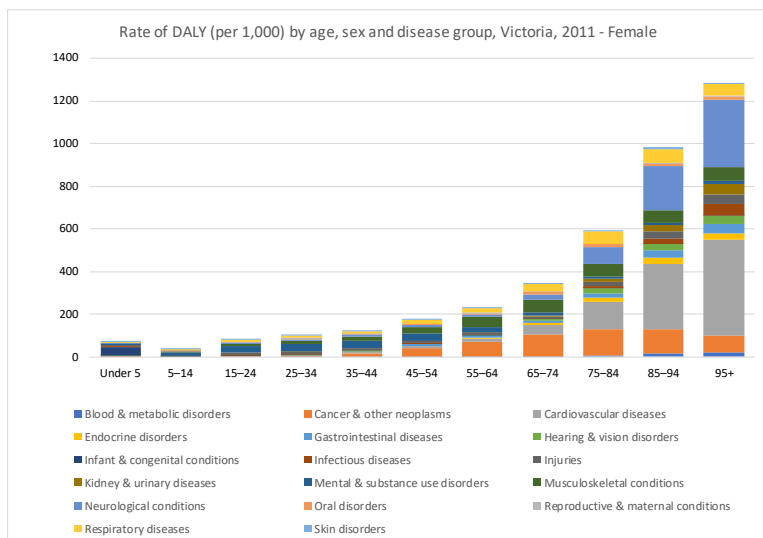




Table 24: Emergency department presentations, and per capita rates by age group - NWMPHN residents 2016/17

Age Group	Presentations	Estimated Residential Population 2016	Presentations per 1000 people
00-04	47,676	112,129	425
05-09	19,033	101,095	188
10-14	14,553	86,688	168
15-19	17,852	94,926	188
20-24	27,453	136,944	200
25-29	33,260	159,216	209
30-34	32,815	158,003	208
35-39	25,943	131,248	198
40-44	20,578	115,220	179
45-49	19,480	106,990	182
50-54	17,584	94,897	185
55-59	16,983	84,611	201
60-64	15,831	71,510	221
65-69	15,682	61,010	257
70-74	14,667	43,431	338
75-79	14,678	33,580	437
80-84	14,223	25,220	564
85+	16,759	25,131	667
<b>Total</b>	<b>385,050</b>	<b>1,641,849</b>	<b>235</b>

Source: VEMD from Polar Explorer

Table 25: Public hospital separations, bed days, ALOS and per capita rates for NWMPHN residents (2016-17)

Age Group	Separations	Bed days	Average LOS (days)	Separations per 1000 people	Bed days per 1000 people
00-09	94,015	212,108	2.3	127	287
10-19	61,648	132,650	2.2	88	190
20-29	113,450	243,761	2.1	133	285
30-39	137,769	312,006	2.3	162	366
40-49	168,828	389,873	2.3	210	485
50-59	220,086	510,608	2.3	299	694
60-69	277,839	700,223	2.5	455	1,146
70-79	311,578	874,091	2.8	813	2,280
80+	234,559	986,327	4.2	947	3,983

Source: VAED via Polar Explorer



Table 26: Public hospital separations, bed days, ALOS and per capita rates for Victorian residents (2016-17)

Age Group	Separations	Bed days	Average LOS (days)	Separations per 1000 people	Bed days per 1000 people
00-09	27,440	64,671	2.4	129	303
10-19	15,341	34,779	2.3	84	191
20-29	34,067	75,717	2.2	115	256
30-39	41,589	91,227	2.2	144	315
40-49	47,225	106,428	2.3	213	479
50-59	58,344	129,273	2.2	325	720
60-69	70,605	170,036	2.4	533	1,283
70-79	77,242	206,655	2.7	1,003	2,683
80+	55,451	230,865	4.2	1,101	4,585

Source: VAED via Polar Explorer



Table 27: Proportion of people in residential aged care with Activities of Daily Living care needs by year – Victoria 2013-2017

Activities of Daily Living	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
High	47%	48%	52%	58%	60%
Medium	28%	29%	29%	27%	27%
Low	23%	21%	18%	14%	13%
Nil	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: <https://www.gen-agedcaredata.gov.au/>

Table 28: Proportion of people in residential aged care with Behavioural care needs by year – Victoria 2013-2017

Behavioural	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
High	58%	59%	65%	70%	72%
Medium	23%	22%	21%	19%	18%
Low	14%	14%	10%	8%	7%
Nil	5%	5%	4%	3%	2%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: <https://www.gen-agedcaredata.gov.au/>

Table 29: Proportion of people in residential aged care with Complex Care Needs by year – Victoria 2013-2017

Complex health care score	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
High	39%	44%	56%	66%	61%
Medium	28%	26%	24%	20%	25%
Low	26%	23%	17%	11%	13%
Nil	7%	6%	4%	3%	2%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: <https://www.gen-agedcaredata.gov.au/>

Table 30: Proportion of people in residential aged care with Dementia by year – Victoria 2013-2017

Dementia status	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Yes	50%	50%	50%	50%	49%
No	45%	46%	47%	47%	49%
Not stated	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: CareNeeds\_201213to201617\_GENdata

Note: Confidentialised dataset which provides selected information about people with a recorded Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI) assessment for each year 2007–08 to 2016–17. Records only the last valid ACFI assessment for people in permanent residential care on 30 June.



Table 31: Residential aged care places by LGA for NWMPHN region 2018, and projections to 2031

LGA	No. Residential facilities	Resi Places June 2018	Places per 1000 people 70+	Beds required at 78 places per 1000 people aged 70+			Additional beds required to maintain 78 beds per 1000 people aged 70+		
				2021	2026	2031	2021	2026	2031
Brimbank (C)	18	1,275	65	1,783	2,134	2,490	508	859	1,215
Darebin (C)	19	1,364	84	1,299	1,389	1,575	(65)	25	211
Hobsons Bay (C)	9	756	75	856	1,000	1,175	100	244	419
Hume (C)	12	932	63	1,338	1,805	2,420	406	873	1,488
Macedon Ranges (S)	6	414	75	1,021	1,300	1,588	607	886	1,174
Maribyrnong (C)	9	670	112	489	666	808	(181)	(4)	138
Melbourne (C)	5	700	83	899	1,201	1,458	199	501	758
Melton (C)	4	366	39	1,057	1,396	1,762	691	1,030	1,396
Moonee Valley (C)	16	1,169	81	1,208	1,357	1,533	39	188	364
Moorabool (S)	4	139	39	673	900	1,128	534	761	989
Moreland (C)	20	1,714	96	1,444	1,497	1,640	(270)	(217)	(74)
Wyndham (C)	8	1,048	87	1,148	1,705	2,387	100	657	1,339
Yarra (C)	8	305	42	682	834	991	377	529	686
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>10,852</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>17,181</b>	<b>20,955</b>	<b>3,048</b>	<b>6,329</b>	<b>10,103</b>

Source: VIF2016, AIHW GEN, ABS ERP 2016



Figure 14: Residential aged care sites in NWMPHN by organisation type (30 June 2018)

