phn
NORTH WESTERN
MELBOURNE

An Australian Government Initiative

Children and Families Area Profile

Data as at November 2017

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1 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES AREA PROFILE

Summary

- The NWMPHN area has a high number of children and young people aged 0-17 years, with an estimated population of over 330,000. This is forecast to grow by more than 50 per cent to more than 520,000 children and young people by 2031.
- NWMPHN is experiencing significant change in the number and location of children and families.
    - High volumes of additional children are forecast to reside in the growth areas of Hume, Melton and Wyndham local government areas (LGAs) – with more than 100,000 additional children forecast to reside in these areas by 2031.
    - The inner-city LGAs of Maribyrnong, Melbourne and Yarra are forecast to have a very high proportional change in children aged 0-17 years (80-190% growth).
- The recent growth in annual births from the early 2000's peaked in 2012. Since then, most areas in the NWMPHN area have had a declining annual volume of births – except for Melbourne and Wyndham LGAs. More than half of the total births in our region are in Brimbank, Hume, Melton, Wyndham.
- Improvements in the health of infants and children is possible as there are reported high levels of some risk factors (overweight and obesity, low fruit intake, low breastfeeding rates). The growth areas generally report a higher rate of these risk factors and the prevalence is largely consistent with socioeconomic factors.
- Population based surveys of child health and wellbeing reflect the above determinants, with higher proportions of children Hume, Wyndham, Yarra and Brimbank identified as being developmentally vulnerable in two or more of the domains of physical, educational and emotional wellbeing.

1.1 Analysis notes

Throughout this profile, colour schemes have been added to tables to provide a ranking within a comparison population. In most analyses where Local Government Area (LGA) values or rates are displayed, the colours correspond to the decile of the value within the distribution comprised of Greater Melbourne LGAs.

In other words, the 31 Greater Melbourne LGA's are ranked in order and arranged into approximately 10 groups (~3 in each). For purposes of consistency, if an LGA within the NWMPHN catchment is performing worse than the median Greater Melbourne LGA it is red, the deeper the red the worse it is. The better performing LGAs are coloured varying shades of green.

1.2 About child and family health

The first 1000 days of a child's life, from conception to the age of two, provide a unique opportunity to establish protective factors that will enable a healthier future.[1] The brains of infants are 'sculpted' by their external environment in the early years as they mature and develop.

The health system plays a key role in supporting parents to provide the nurturing environment infants need to develop the brain architecture and neural pathways to respond to stresses in life. Conversely,

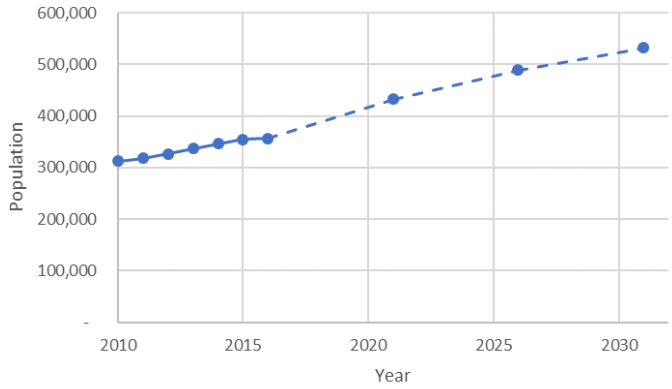
[1] Arabena, K. (2015, Kerry Arabena et al, Making the World of Difference: The First 1000 Days Scientific Symposium Report (Melbourne: Indigenous Health Equity Unit, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, 2015), p 5.). Making the World of Difference: The First 1000 Days Scientific Symposium Report. Melbourne: Indigenous Health Equity Unit, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health.

infants raised in an environment where they are subject to major stresses are at higher risk of developing chronic diseases later in life. [2]

This document provides information on the key population groups and associated health issues.

The growth in children and young people in our region means this population is a key focus for NWMPHN. Figure 1 (below) illustrates the growth of 14 per cent from 2010 to 2015 (44,000 people) and shows the forecast growth of an additional 174,000 people (49 per cent) through to 2031.

Figure 1: NWMPHN area estimated population aged 0-17 2010-2016 and forecast to 2031



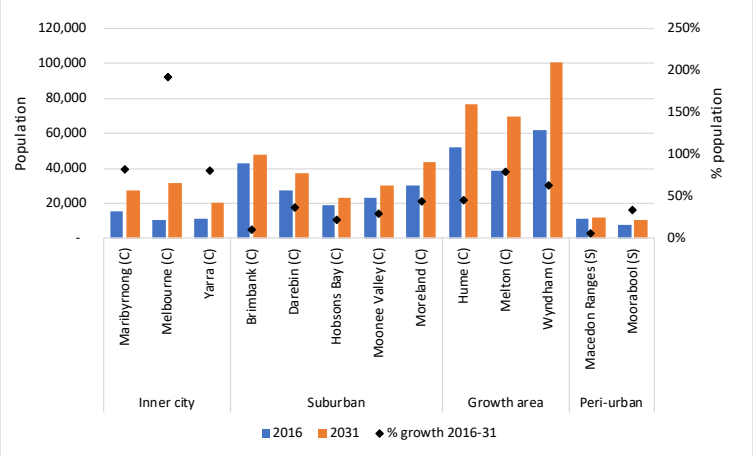
Source: ABS ERP2010-2015, Census 2016 and DELWP VIF2016

[2] Oberklaid, F. (2007, December). Brain development and the life course - the importance of the early caretaking environment. Putting Children First, the newsletter of the National Childcare Accreditation Council, pp. 8-11.

2 POPULATION

This existing population of children and young people and the forecast growth is not evenly distributed across the catchment. As shown in Figure 2 (below) growth is expected to be highest in the outer west and north growth areas as well as the inner city.

Figure 2: Projected population growth aged 0-17 years by LGA in NWMPHN catchment - 2016 to 2031



Source: ABS ERP 2016 and DELWP VIF2016

A number of key issues are apparent from these forecast data, including:

- Large numbers of additional children are forecast to reside in the growth areas of Hume, Melton and Wyndham LGAs – with more than 100,000 children forecast to reside in these areas by 2031. This will require a significant expansion of services to address the growing population demand.
- The inner-city LGAs of Maribyrnong, Melbourne and Yarra are forecast to have a very high proportional change in children aged 0-17 years (80-190% growth). A high proportional change in population challenges areas to provide an adequate range of services in general and specialty areas.

2.1 Births

There has been a growth in overall births across Victoria since the early 2000's. This has been a key component of the overall population change and a driver for the changing demographic profile of our community.

Table 8 provides an overview of the total births by LGA since 2015 and indicates that:

- Overall, the recent growth in annual births peaked in 2012. Since then, most areas in the NWMPHN area have had a declining annual volume of births – except for the Melbourne and Wyndham LGAs.
- More than half of the total births are in Brimbank, Hume, Melton and Wyndham.

Table 9 and Table 10 provide estimations of the teenage pregnancy volume and per capita rate. These data illustrate that while the overall proportion and number of births to teenagers have decreased in recent years, the higher per capita rate in Brimbank, Melton, Hume and Wyndham has remained.

2.2 Household composition

The Australian census provides an estimate of the composition of households across Australia. These data illustrate the variation in composition across the NWMPHN area, with a predominance of persons in marriage relationships in the suburban and growth area locations, in conjunction with dependent children (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

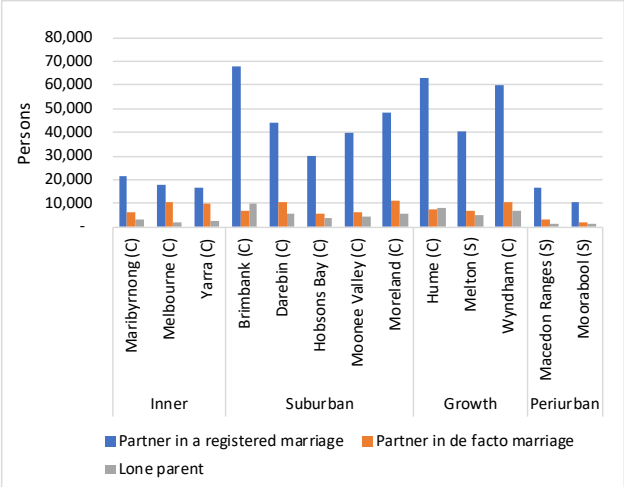


Figure 3: Persons in marriage, or lone parent by LGA (ABS 2011)

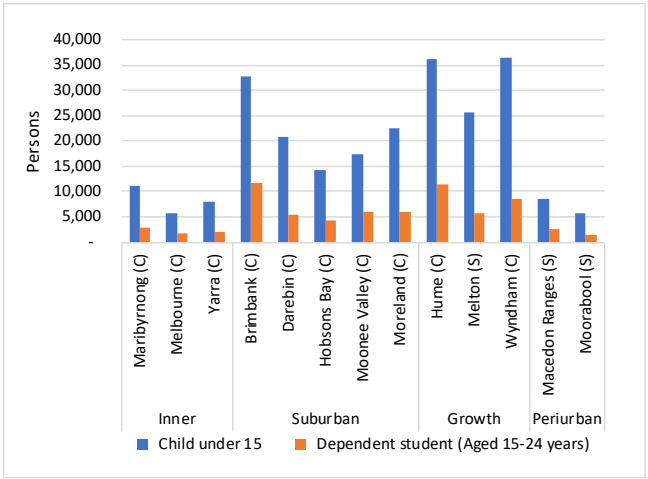


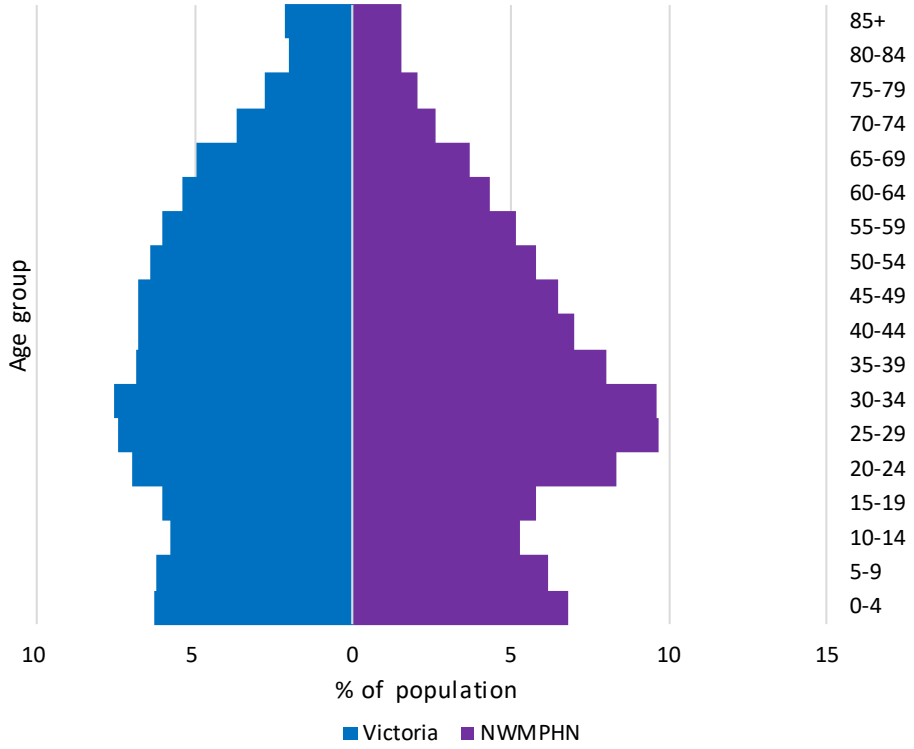
Figure 4: Persons child under age 15 or dependent student age 15-24 years (ABS 2011)

3 TARGET POPULATIONS

Overall, the NWMPHN area has a younger age profile than the overall Victorian community (see Figure 5, below). Within the overall population of children, there are particular ages and developmental stages of importance for planning the delivery of health care services. These include:

- Birth to 1 year.
- School commencement.
- Adolescence.
- Adult transition.

Figure 5: Population pyramid of the 2016 NWMPHN and Victorian population (ABS Census 2016)



See Figure 9 to Figure 12 for the current and forecast age breakdown by LGA.

This data illustrates the variation in age profile across the region with some areas having an age distribution similar to the overall Victorian community and others having substantially different compositions. In particular:

- The LGAs of Melbourne, Maribyrnong, Yarra and Moreland have very high proportions of people in the 20-34 year cohort, reflecting the proximity to tertiary education opportunities and inner Melbourne employment
- Melton and Wyndham have high proportions of the population aged 0-4 and 30-39, consistent with the high numbers of births from those areas
- Macedon Ranges and Moorabool have a higher proportion of older people with 17 and 25 per cent respectively aged over 65 years which may be reflective of their status as peri-urban/rural areas.

4 CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH IN NORTH WESTERN MELBOURNE PHN

4.1 Determinants of Health

The achievement of good health outcomes is dependent on several factors including behavioural determinants, that can have a beneficial or detrimental effect on health. Table 1 (below) outlines the achievement of some measures LGA and indicates a significant variation across the region with many areas having high rates when compared to Victorian and Australian levels:

- High levels of overweight and obesity, in particular within Brimbank, and the growth area LGAs.
- All areas, excluding Melbourne and Yarra, having low rates of adequate fruit intake, with the worst performing in the growth area LGAs.
- All areas are below the national average for breastfeeding at 3 months and eight of the 13 areas are below the national average at 6 months.
- The prevalence of smoking during pregnancy in the Moorabool community is almost double the national rate and significantly higher than other areas in the NWMPHN area.

Table 1: Selected determinants of health

Region	LGA Name	Children aged 2-17 years (modelled estimates) overweight (but not obese) 2014–15 SR	Children aged 2-17 years (modelled estimates) obese 2014–15 SR	Estimated number of people aged 4-17 years with adequate fruit intake 2014–15 SR	% smoking during pregnancy 2012-14	% Fully breastfed babies at 3 mth (modelled estimates) 2014–15	% Fully breastfed babies at 6 mth 2014–15
Inner city	Maribyrnong (C)	125.9	110.0	92.6	8.4	63.0	20.7
	Melbourne (C)	110.0	101.5	103.8	7.3	61.3	28.8
	Yarra (C)	122.3	79.7	100.8	7.7	61.3	23.7
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	133.4	132.7	91.7	10.5	62.1	24.9
	Darebin (C)	128.9	100.7	94.2	6.4	60.4	21.8
	Hobsons Bay (C)	120.3	97.5	93.5	8.7	62.7	23.1
	Moonee Valley (C)	115.4	96.6	99.4	9.6	64.7	22.9
	Moreland (C)	125.7	104.3	92.8	9.2	62.4	23.8
Growth area	Hume (C)	121.0	140.1	90.8	13.4	61.1	26.0
	Melton (C)	112.6	130.2	93.2	15.5	64.0	20.4
	Wyndham (C)	122.3	126.5	90.9	9.6	65.5	22.8
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	110.4	85.4	99.2	12.0	60.8	22.1
	Moorabool (S)	110.0	105.3	99.0	23.7	64.3	23.3
Victoria		**118.1**	**101.4**	**97.3**	**15.0**	**63.4**	**23.0**
Australia		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**12.3**	**67.9**	**24.7**

Source: PHIDU 2017 Highlights on a red (poorer performance) to green (better performance) scale. SR=standardised ratio. Note: The standardised ratio is a measure of the overall experience of a comparison population (LGA) in terms of the standard population (Australia) by calculating the ratio of observed prevalence to expected prevalence in the comparison population.

5 IMMUNISATION

The Australian immunisation program is aimed at achieving a target immunisation rate of 95 per cent, which would allow for herd immunity for even the most infectious diseases such as measles.

This target provides sufficient immunity to prevent transmission of other vaccine preventable diseases and supports Australia's contribution to achieving measles elimination in the Western Pacific Region.

A figure of 92 per cent has been achieved or exceeded in most areas of NWMPHN – the area with the lowest rate is the LGA of Melbourne and some locations in the inner north (see Table 2 below).

There are likely to be several reasons for this small number of children not being fully immunized, including varied knowledge of the importance of the program through language and cultural barriers, and difficultly in access to general practice and other immunisation providers.

Table 2: Proportion of enrolled children that are fully immunised by age group and SA3 area (2015/16)

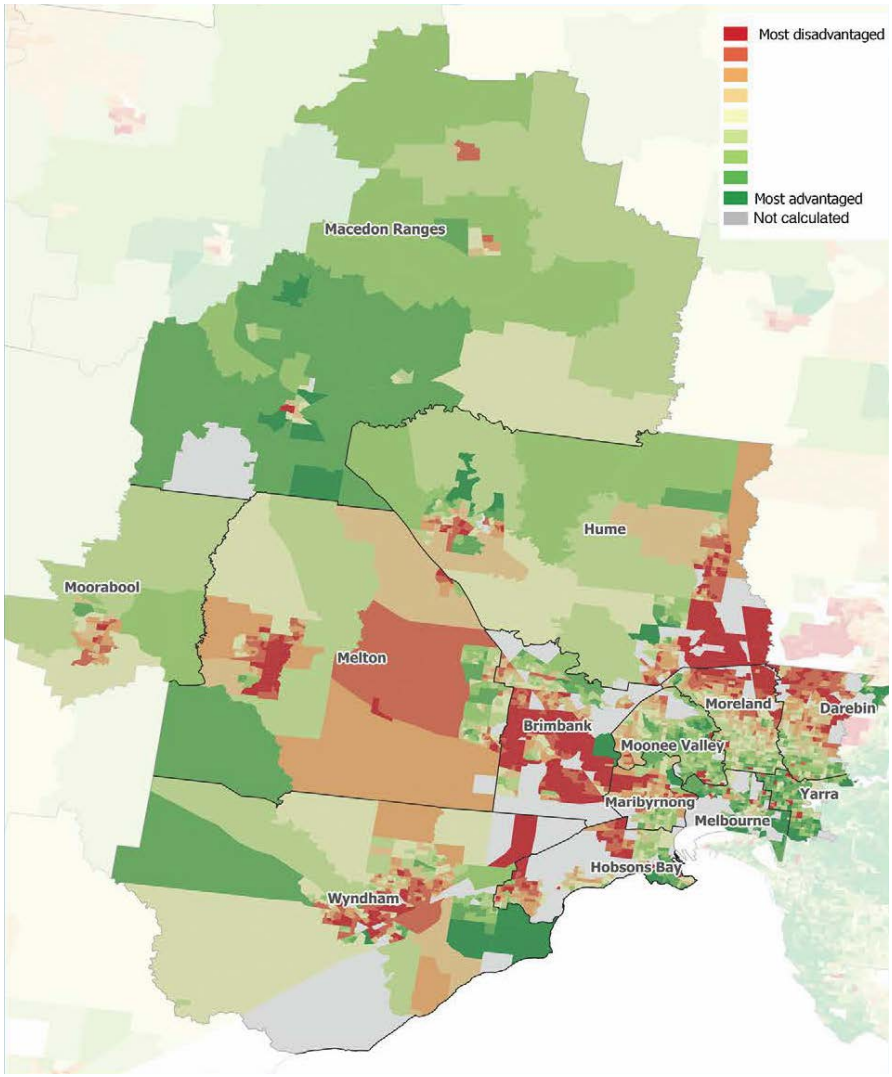
SA4	SA3	1 year	2 year	5 year
Melbourne - Inner	Brunswick - Coburg	92.9	92.1	93.3
	Darebin - South	95.1	91.3	93.6
	Essendon	93.5	89.9	93.3
	Melbourne City	90.2	85.6	86.9
	Yarra	92.9	90.2	91.7
Melbourne - North East	Darebin - North	92.8	89.5	90.8
Melbourne - North West	Keilor	93.8	89.2	95.6
	Macedon Ranges	92.2	90.4	93.4
	Moreland - North	90.6	91.3	92.5
	Sunbury	95.7	92.8	95.2
	Tullamarine - B/meadows	91.7	90.3	93.3
Melbourne - West	Brimbank	91.7	89.5	93.2
	Hobsons Bay	93.8	93.4	94.6
	Maribyrnong	91.8	90.7	92.4
	Melton – Bacchus Marsh	92.9	91.3	95.4
	Wyndham	92.9	90.2	93.1

Source: Medicare Australia, AIR Highlights on a red (poorer performance) to green (better performance) scale

The Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage is a standardized approach developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for the measurement of socio-economic disadvantage. Figure 6 illustrates the variation across the region with some highly advantaged areas and some very disadvantaged areas.

Of interest for child and family health is the highly disadvantaged areas within the high population growth areas of Wyndham, Melton and Hume. These data will be updated in early 2018 with data from the 2016 census. This is expected to show some changes, particularly in the inner suburban locations due to the extensive residential growth in these areas since 2011.

Figure 6: Deciles of Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSD) 2011 by SA1



Source: ABS Census 2011

6 EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Participation in and achievement of educational outcomes has been strongly linked to opportunities for employment, development of good social networks, and ultimately better physical and mental health.

Given the geographic and economic variation across the NWMPHN region, there is a similarly wide variation in both educational achievement and rates of families and young people receiving welfare benefits. Lower rates of educational achievement and higher rates of welfare are generally seen in the growth areas (Table 3 and 4, below). The low rates of school leaver participation in the Melbourne LGA requires investigation.

Table 3: Selected educational achievement indicators by LGA

Region	LGA Name	% school leaver participation in higher education 2016	% Learning or Earning at ages 15 to 19 2011	People who left school at Year 10 or below, or did not go to school 2011 Standardised rate
Inner city	Maribyrnong (C)	52.9	82.5	73.4 **
	Melbourne (C)	13.1	85.6	30.6 **
	Yarra (C)	45.0	82.6	48.7 **
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	49.8	82.5	97.7 **
	Darebin (C)	48.8	84.6	79.8 **
	Hobsons Bay (C)	48.1	82.5	87.3 **
	Moonee Valley (C)	59.0	88.4	73.7 **
	Moreland (C)	47.4	82.5	80.5 **
Growth area	Hume (C)	43.9	80.4	106.8 **
	Melton (C)	40.7	79.7	101.0
	Wyndham (C)	41.7	81.1	93.9 **
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	33.0	86.6	84.1 **
	Moorabool (S)	25.8	82.5	105.8 **
Victoria		39.3	83.8	85.7 **
Australia		33.6	80.1	**100.0**

*Source: PHIDU 2017. Highlights on a red (poorer performance) to green (better performance) scale. *statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, **statistically significant at the 99% confidence level*

Table 4: Selected social welfare indicators by LGA

Region	LGA Name	% Young people aged 16 to 24 receiving an unemployment benefit June 2014	% low income, welfare-dependent families (with children) June 2014)	% children in low income, welfare-dependent families June 2014
Inner city	Maribyrnong (C)	3.8**	10.6**	23.2**
	Melbourne (C)	0.6**	6.8**	28.3**
	Yarra (C)	2.3**	9.2**	26.6**
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	4.1**	14.9**	34.4**
	Darebin (C)	2.8**	8.7**	20.6**
	Hobsons Bay (C)	3.6**	8.7**	20.8**
	Moonee Valley (C)	2.1**	5.5**	13.1**
	Moreland (C)	3.0**	8.3**	20.8**
Growth area	Hume (C)	4.6**	17.4**	36.1**
	Melton (C)	5.0	16.0	28.5
	Wyndham (C)	4.5**	14.3**	26.0**
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	2.8**	6.7**	14.7**
	Moorabool (S)	5.2**	10.0**	21.4**
Victoria		**3.4****	**9.8****	**22.6****
Australia		**4.0**	**10.3**	**23.3**

*Source: PHIDU 2017. Highlights on a red (poorer performance) to green (better performance) scale. *statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, **statistically significant at the 99% confidence level*

6.1 Prevalence of ill health

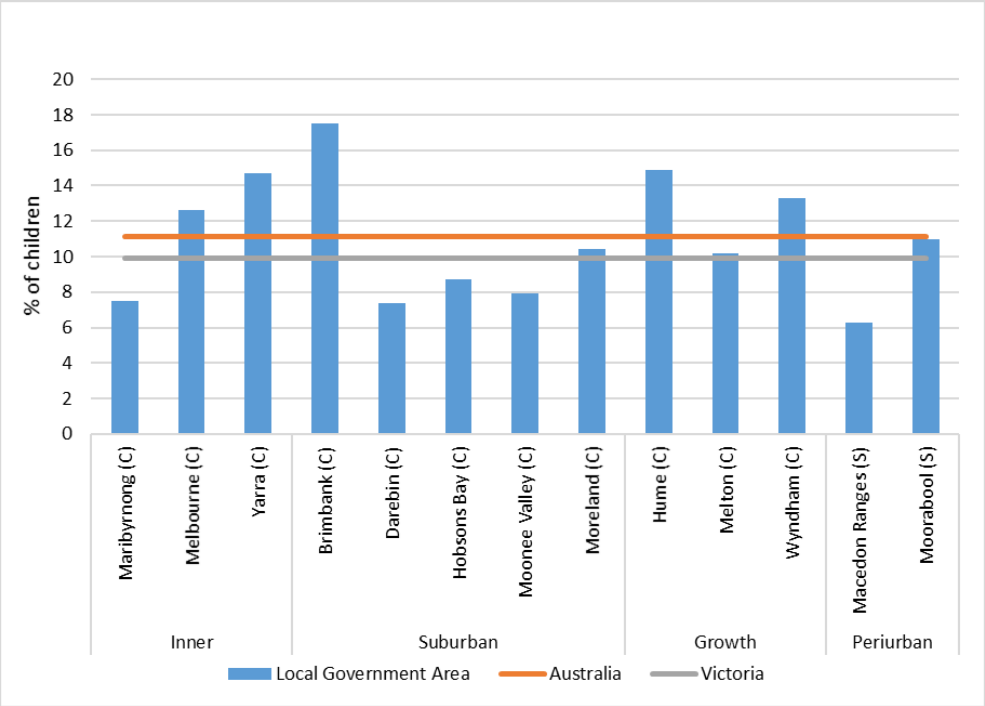
The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) is a nationwide collection of early childhood development data at the time children commence their first year of full-time school. The AEDC collects data relating to five key areas of early childhood development that have been shown to predict later health, wellbeing and academic success.

These are referred to as 'domains', and include:

- Physical health and well being.
- Social competence.
- Emotional maturity.
- Language and cognitive skills.
- Communication skills and general knowledge.

Figure 7 (below) provides an overview of the proportion of children in the LGAs in our region that are identified as being developmentally vulnerable in two or more of the domains. Several LGAs report levels higher than the overall Victorian and Australian levels.

Figure 7: Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable in two or more domains – 2015 (AEDC)



6.2 Child safety

Maintaining child safety and preventing and effectively intervening in cases of family violence is of growing importance to the Victorian community. Data on the overall levels of reported family violence incidents has illustrated an increasing level of reports in recent years.[3] This is largely considered as a response to a reduction in the stigma associated with reporting and the increased availability of services to support families.

Table 11 provides an overview of the overall incident rates by municipality and illustrates a higher per capita rate in the growth and peri-urban areas.

Table 12 shows reported prevalence of childhood bullying and child protection cases. As the child protection data is not recent, this should be interpreted with caution as the prevalence may have changed since 2010. Notwithstanding these limitations, there appears to be higher per capita rates of child protection issues in the inner and suburban areas, and higher levels of reported bullying in the growth and peri-urban areas.

[3] *Crime Statistics Agency, 2017*

7 SERVICE RESPONSE

7.1 Use of services

The assessment of the level of service use can be used as a measure of both the adequacy of the availability of services and the impact of the condition on a population. The data below provides initial analysis on the level of service availability in hospitals and general practice.

7.1.1 Variation in practice

The Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (ACSQHC) has developed the Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation. This report is aimed at identifying variation in utilisation of services in a range of medical and surgical services, as well as pharmaceutical prescribing.

Some of this observed variation will be warranted and associated with need-related factors such as underlying differences in the health of specific populations, or personal preferences.

However, the weight of evidence suggests that much of the variation documented in the atlas is likely to be unwarranted and may reflect differences in clinicians' practices, in the organisation of health care, and in people's access to services. It may also reflect poor quality care that is not in accordance with evidence based practice.

While the atlas highlights variation in a range of different procedures and treatments, it does not provide information about what the ideal rates for these interventions should be. The average rates displayed in the atlas are not necessarily the ideal.

There was some limited focus on surgical interventions in children, specifically tonsillectomy and myringotomy. With regard to tonsillectomy, there was no pattern in the admission rates and socioeconomic status. Rates were highest in inner regional areas and lowest in remote areas. Potential reasons for the variation include differences in:

- health insurance status and the accessibility of private hospitals, where most tonsillectomies are undertaken
- the availability of ENT surgeons, which varies across states and territories and is lower in remote areas
- public hospital elective surgery waiting times for tonsillectomy
- the decision-making criteria of individuals and specialists in assessing the need for tonsillectomy.

Across Australia, there was a correlation between higher rates of myringotomies and higher socio-economic status. This was seen in metropolitan, inner regional and remote areas, but was reversed in outer regional areas, which also had lower rates of surgery than other remote categories.

Table 5: Number admissions to hospital per 100,000 people aged 17 years and under, age standardised, by SA3, 2012–13

SA4	SA3	Myringotomy		Tonsillectomy	
		No.	Decile	No.	Decile
Melbourne - Inner	Brunswick - Coburg	371	10	556	8
	Darebin - South	472	8	420	10
	Essendon	372	9	408	10
	Melbourne City	245	10	374	10
	Yarra	414	9	351	10
Melbourne - North East	Darebin - North	313	10	518	9
Melbourne - North West	Keilor	503	8	494	9
	Macedon Ranges	780	3	786	4
	Moreland - North	370	10	582	8
	Sunbury	910	2	801	4
	Tulla - Broadmeadows	287	10	607	7
Melbourne - West	Brimbank	275	10	438	10
	Hobsons Bay	515	7	521	9
	Maribyrnong	324	10	345	10
	Melton - B Marsh	613	5	742	5
	Wyndham	408	9	611	7

Source: ACSQHC 2015 Highlights on a red (lower) to green (higher) scale
Data is provided in deciles of the overall Australian rate. 1= the lowest 10% to 10 =highest 10%

8 EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PRESENTATIONS

Children are high users of emergency department services, with more than 26 per cent of the total volumes in the cohorts aged 0-14 years (Figure 8). Children aged 0-4 make up more than half of this use, and are clearly the highest users of emergency departments across all age groups.

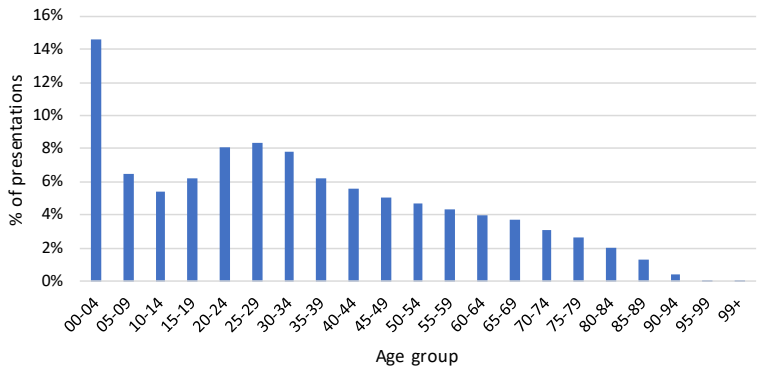


Figure 8: Proportion of Victorian emergency department presentations by age group, 2015-16

Across Victoria, there are varied per capita rates of presentations for children for the total presentation volume and Primary Care Type presentations.[4] Table 6 (below) illustrates the variation in rates across the local government areas in the NWMPHN. This illustrates a possible trend with inner Melbourne locations having higher rates than more distant locations, likely in response to the greater access to emergency departments as well as availability of alternative modes of care.

[4] Primary Care Type presentations have been defined as those with all of the following features: ATS 4 or 5, referred by self, arrived by self, discharged home or to residential facility.

Table 6: Victorian emergency department total and Primary Care Type presentations people aged 00-14 years by LGA of residence, 2015-16

Region	LGA Name	Presentation rate per 1000 aged 00-14	PCT presentation rate per 1000 aged 00-14
Inner city	Maribyrnong (C)	366	224
	Melbourne (C)	472	304
	Yarra (C)	318	191
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	328	183
	Darebin (C)	290	148
	Hobsons Bay (C)	470	328
	Moonee Valley (C)	297	179
	Moreland (C)	338	196
Growth area	Hume (C)	306	150
	Melton (C)	251	129
	Wyndham (C)	318	175
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	145	59
	Moorabool (S)	190	90
Victoria		**297**	**155**

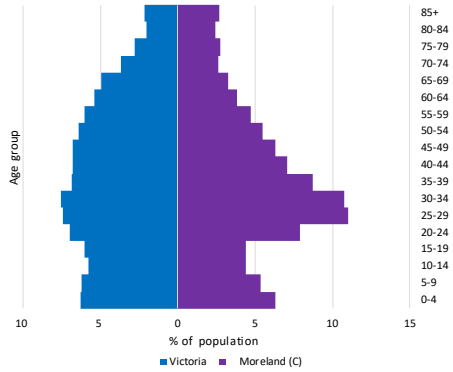
Source: VEMD Highlights on a red (lower) to green (higher) scale

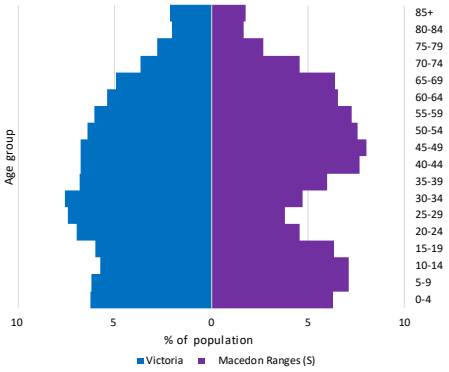
9 ADDITIONAL DATA TABLES

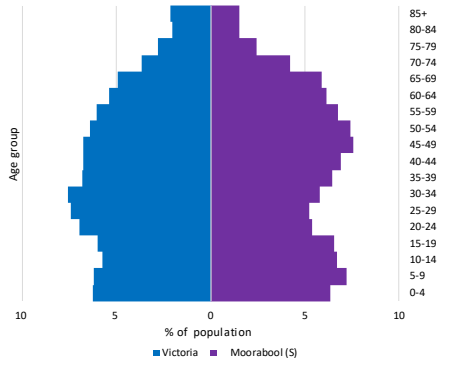
9.1 Population pyramids – 2016 population by age (ABS Census 2016)

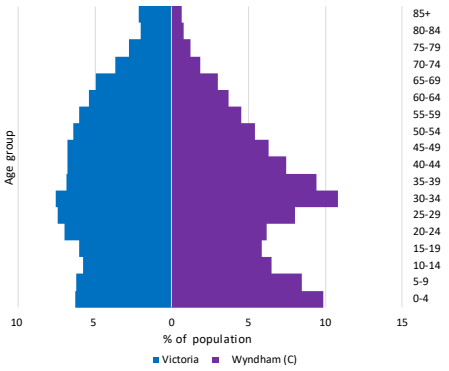
Figure 9: Population pyramids for NWMPHN LGA's compared to Victorian population (ABS 2016)

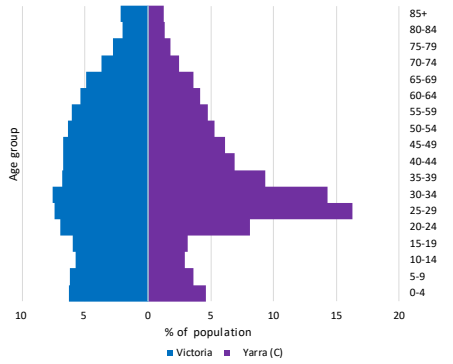
Source:











Source: ABS Census 2016

9.2 Projected population growth

Table 7: People aged 0-17 years, 2016 ERP and 2031 projection by LGA and region

Region	LGA	2016	2031	Growth 2016-2031	% growth 2016-2031
Inner	Maribyrnong (C)	15,154	27,749	12,595	83%
	Melbourne (C)	10,884	31,830	20,946	192%
	Yarra (C)	11,079	20,110	9,031	82%
Inner Total		37,117	79,690	42,573	115%
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	43,019	47,953	4,934	11%
	Darebin (C)	27,142	37,212	10,070	37%
	Hobsons Bay (C)	19,111	23,401	4,290	22%
	Moonee Valley (C)	23,302	30,379	7,077	30%
	Moreland (C)	30,031	43,563	13,532	45%
Suburban Total		142,605	182,509	39,904	28%
Growth	Hume (C)	52,228	76,690	24,462	47%
	Melton (C)	38,775	69,814	31,039	80%
	Wyndham (C)	61,590	100,507	38,917	63%
Growth Total		152,593	247,011	94,418	62%
Periurban	Macedon Ranges (S)	11,292	12,043	751	7%
	Moorabool (S)	7,737	10,363	2,626	34%
Periurban Total		19,029	22,406	3,377	18%
Grand Total		**351,344**	**531,615**	**180,271**	**51%**

Source: ABS ERP for 2016 population, VIF2016 for 2031

Note: 0-17 population was estimated using the sum of 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 60% of the 15-19 age groups.

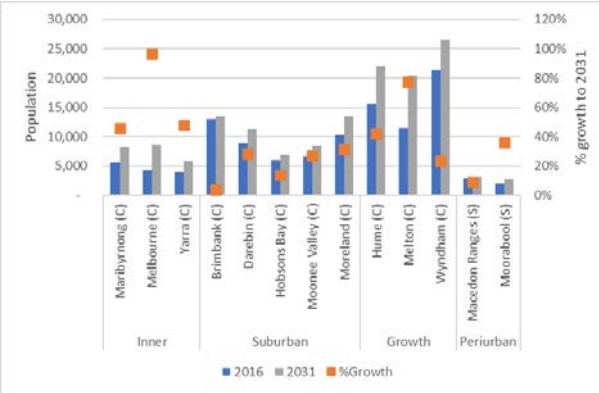


Figure 10 Population aged 0-4 years - 2016 to 2031 by LGA

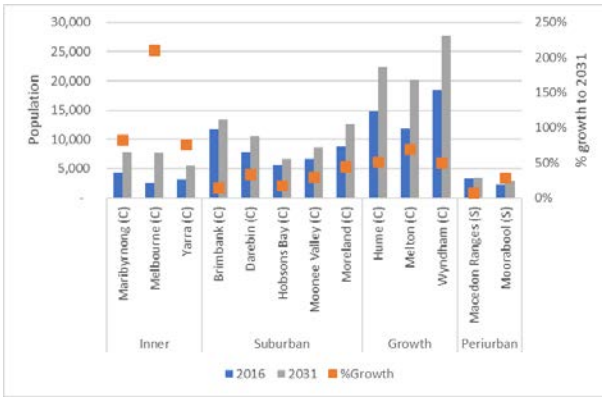


Figure 11 Population aged 5-9 years - 2016 to 2031 by LGA

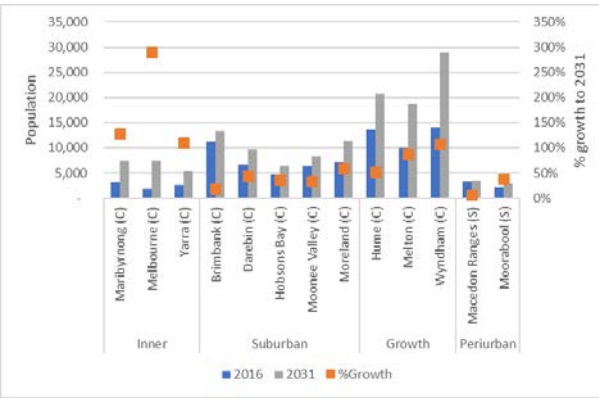


Figure 12 Population aged 10-14 years - 2016 to 2031 by LGA

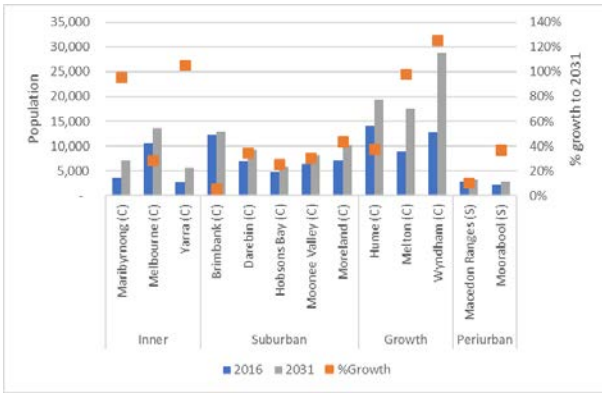


Figure 13 Population aged 15-19 years - 2016 to 2031 by LGA

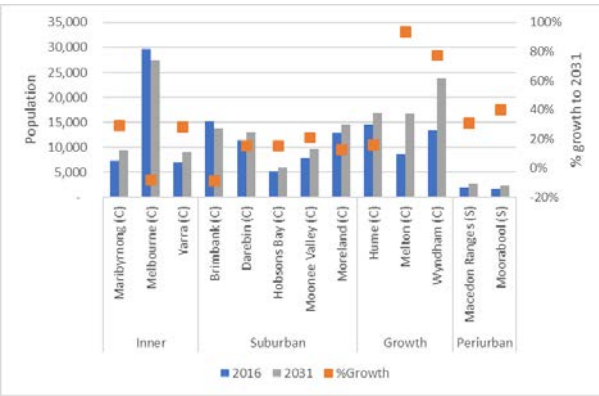


Figure 14: Population aged 20-24 years - 2016 to 2031 by LGA

Source: VIF2016

Table 8: Number of births by LGA in NWMPHN 2010-2015

Region	LGA Name	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Growth 2010-15	% growth 2010-15	% of NWMPHN
Inner city	Maribyrnong (C)	1,363	1,257	1,431	1,366	1,342	1,288	- 75	-5.5%	5.6%
	Melbourne (C)	860	968	1,015	1,001	1,111	1,209	349	40.6%	5.2%
	Yarra (C)	1,088	1,030	1,150	1,055	1,077	1,055	- 33	-3.0%	4.5%
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	2,706	2,802	3,033	2,815	2,800	2,810	104	3.8%	12.1%
	Darebin (C)	2,162	2,058	2,189	2,021	2,049	1,932	- 230	-10.6%	8.3%
	Hobsons Bay (C)	1,354	1,327	1,330	1,265	1,250	1,261	- 93	-6.9%	5.4%
	Moonee Valley (C)	1,298	1,366	1,419	1,390	1,310	1,307	9	0.7%	5.6%
	Moreland (C)	2,222	2,311	2,391	2,279	2,353	2,349	127	5.7%	10.1%
Growth area	Hume (C)	2,536	2,692	3,053	2,910	3,070	2,987	451	17.8%	12.9%
	Melton (c)	2,017	2,035	2,246	2,076	2,098	2,137	120	5.9%	9.2%
	Wyndham (C)	2,894	3,173	3,816	3,886	3,975	4,058	1,164	40.2%	17.5%
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	441	480	462	446	501	452	11	2.5%	1.9%
	Moorabool (S)	330	311	369	359	389	342	12	3.6%	1.5%
Total NWMPHN		21,271	21,810	23,904	22,869	23,325	23,187	1,916	9.0%	100.0%
Victoria		70,572	71,444	77,405	73,969	74,224	73,568	2,996	4.2%	
Australia		**298,147**	**296,464**	**304,082**	**302,493**	**294,112**	**299,798**	**1,651**	**0.6%**	

Source: ABS 3301.0 Births, Australia 2015 Released at 11.30am (Canberra time) 08 November 2016

Table 9: Teenage fertility rate 2007-2012 - Rate of live births to women aged under 19 years in the calendar year (per 1,000 women in this age group)

Region	LGA Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Inner city	Maribyrnong (C)	14.7	11.8	7.7	10.4	7.5	4.7
	Melbourne (C)	1.4	0.0	3.2	1.8	2.3	2.7
	Yarra (C)	12.5	9.5	5.1	6.8	9.6	0.0
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	9.6	8.4	12.7	9.3	10.3	10.7
	Darebin (C)	9.0	8.2	5.9	11.4	9.1	9.0
	Hobsons Bay (C)	10.3	10.9	13.8	11.1	9.9	9.7
	Moonee Valley (C)	3.2	5.1	1.9	4.2	3.5	1.6
	Moreland (C)	12.2	10.6	8.3	8.2	8.4	7.6
Growth area	Hume (C)	15.1	12.3	10.6	11.6	10.3	9.9
	Melton (S)	12.4	13.2	15.3	12.9	14.8	12.3
	Wyndham (C)	15.8	13.8	11.7	13.1	10.7	15.7
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	8.8	8.1	3.3	4.6	5.9	5.2
	Moorabool (S)	14.1	21.5	9.0	5.0	9.7	11.5
Victoria		**10.7**	**10.9**	**10.4**	**10.4**	**10.6**	**10.4**

Source: VCAMS, Highlights on a red (poorer performance) to green (better performance) scale

Table 10: Teenage fertility 2007-2012 – Absolute number of live births to women aged under 19 years in the calendar year

Region	LGA Name	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Inner city	Maribyrnong (C)	25	20	13	17	13	8
	Melbourne (C)	5	-	11	6	8	9
	Yarra (C)	17	13	7	9	13	-
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	60	54	82	60	65	67
	Darebin (C)	32	29	21	39	31	30
	Hobsons Bay (C)	26	28	35	27	24	23
	Moonee Valley (C)	10	16	6	13	11	5
	Moreland (C)	45	39	30	29	30	27
Growth area	Hume (C)	96	81	71	78	68	67
	Melton (S)	37	42	52	45	54	47
	Wyndham (C)	70	65	58	67	58	87
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	13	12	5	7	9	8
	Moorabool (S)	13	21	9	5	10	12
Victoria	**Victoria**	**1,808**	**1,885**	**1,807**	**1,811**	**1,835**	**1,798**

Source: VCAMS, Highlights on a red (poorer performance) to green (better performance) scale

Table 11: Family incident rate per 100,000 population by region and local government area - April 2012 to March 2017

Area	LGA	Apr 2013 - Mar 2014	Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017
Inner city	Maribyrnong (C)	1,009	1,005	1,062	923
	Melbourne (C)	943	953	1,052	1,005
	Yarra (C)	846	853	1,004	1,063
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	1,062	1,167	1,335	1,162
	Darebin (C)	1,110	1,067	1,102	1,016
	Hobsons Bay (C)	1,023	1,137	1,189	1,112
	Moonee Valley (C)	842	818	880	857
	Moreland (C)	887	962	1,071	1,026
Growth area	Hume (C)	1,525	1,543	1,505	1,498
	Melton (C)	1,234	1,425	1,488	1,494
	Wyndham (C)	1,125	1,116	1,324	1,251
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	1,007	818	865	931
	Moorabool (S)	1,038	1,132	1,453	1,421
Victoria		**1,028**	**1,101**	**1,168**	**1,261**

Source: Crime Statistics Agency, 2017 Highlights on a red (poorer performance) to green (better performance) scale

Table 12: Selected child safety indicators

Region	LGA Name	Proportion of children who are bullied (2015)	Rate of substantiated child abuse per 1000 aged 0-17 (2010-11)	Rate of children on child protection orders per 1000 aged 0-17 (2010)
Inner city	Maribyrnong (C)	24.9	5.9	7.2
	Melbourne (C)	27.2	5.8	19.4
	Yarra (C)	24.5	7.7	9.3
Suburban	Brimbank (C)	30.4	6.7	5.3
	Darebin (C)	29.3	6.8	6.8
	Hobsons Bay (C)	27.8	5.1	4.2
	Moonee Valley (C)	25.9	2.5	3.6
	Moreland (C)	31.6	4.6	3.8
Growth area	Hume (C)	36.4	6.0	3.8
	Melton (C)	35.7	5.0	4.5
	Wyndham (C)	36.1	5.7	2.6
Peri-urban	Macedon Ranges (S)	32.0	2.7	2.9
	Moorabool (S)	40.4	6.5	4.3
Victoria		**33.0**	**6.7**	**5.4**

Source: VCAMS Highlights on a red (poorer performance) to green (better performance) scale

Table 13: PBS prescriptions dispensed, age standardised, by SA3, 2013–14 – decile

SA4	SA3	Asthma medicines people aged 3 to 19 years	Asthma and related respiratory admissions to hospital people aged 3 to 19 years#
Melbourne - Inner	Brunswick - Coburg	9	1
	Darebin - South	8	6
	Essendon	9	5
	Melbourne City	8	1
	Yarra	5	5
Melbourne - NE	Darebin - North	7	7
Melbourne - NW	Keilor	7	1
	Macedon Ranges	5	7
	Moreland - North	6	1
	Sunbury	2	7
	Tulla - Bmeadows	6	3
Melbourne - West	Brimbank	4	1
	Hobsons Bay	8	5
	Maribyrnong	6	1
	Melton - B Marsh	5	4
	Wyndham	7	6

Sources: National Health Performance Authority analysis of Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) statistics 2013–14 (data supplied 10/04/2015) and Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2013. Full data specifications at http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/623427. *Highlights on a red (lower) to green (higher) scale*

 # Sources: National Health Performance Authority analysis of Admitted Patient Care National Minimum Data Sets from 2010–11 to 2012–13 (data supplied 09/04/2014) and Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2013. Full data specifications at http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/623427

Sources: National Health Performance Authority analysis of Admitted Patient Care National Minimum Data Set 2012–13 (data supplied 09/04/2014) and Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2013. Full data specifications at http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/623427

** Sources: National Health Performance Authority analysis of Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) statistics 2013–14 (data supplied 19/03/2015) and Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population 30 June 2013. Full data specifications at http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/623427*