Bundaberg Region Social Plan
Seniors and Ageing Plan

Bundaberg City Council
November 2006
Bundaberg Region Social Plan

Seniors and Ageing Plan

Dr Jim Cavaye
Cavaye Community Development

Assisted by Mal McCullough
McCullough Group

November 2006
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### Abbreviations

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACAT</td>
<td>Aged Care Assessment Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>BuCC</td>
<td>Bundaberg City Council</td>
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<td>BCD</td>
<td>Bundaberg Community Development</td>
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<td>BSCAT</td>
<td>Building Stronger Communities Action Team</td>
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<td>BSC</td>
<td>Burnett Shire Council</td>
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<td>CH</td>
<td>Community Health</td>
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<td>COTA</td>
<td>Council on the Ageing</td>
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<td>SCDW</td>
<td>Seniors Community Development Worker</td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>Department of Communities</td>
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<td>DES</td>
<td>Department of Emergency Services</td>
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<td>DET</td>
<td>Department of Employment and Training</td>
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<td>DH</td>
<td>Department of Housing</td>
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<td>DHA</td>
<td>Department of Health and Ageing</td>
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<td>DLGP</td>
<td>Department of Local Government, Planning, Sport and Recreation</td>
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<td>DSDTI</td>
<td>Department of State Development Trade and Innovation</td>
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<td>EQ</td>
<td>Education Queensland</td>
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<td>HACC</td>
<td>Home and Community Care</td>
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<td>QPS</td>
<td>Queensland Police Service</td>
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<td>QT</td>
<td>Queensland Transport</td>
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<td>REIQ</td>
<td>Real Estate Institute of Queensland</td>
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<td>RPAC</td>
<td>Regional Planning Advisory Committee</td>
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Executive Summary

The Bundaberg Region, and the Burnett Shire in particular, has a higher proportion of people over the age of 55 years than most Australian regions. Indeed, the proportion of aged people in the Wide Bay Burnett Region is expected to double within 25 years.

This continued high proportion of aged persons raises many issues not only with regard to the services required and the needs and assets of seniors, but also for the economic and social future of the region.

As part of the Bundaberg Region Social Plan, the Seniors and Ageing Plan provides a set of goals and strategies for action to address the needs of seniors and the community issues involved in an ageing population.

The plan was developed by accessing a range of existing information and through discussions with representatives of seniors groups such as U3A and Senior Citizens, and with aged care providers in the region.

Ageing in the Bundaberg Region

The Bundaberg Region has a higher proportion of the population aged from 55-59 years and over compared to Queensland. The region has a pronounced “youth gap” – a decreased proportion of people aged between 19 and 39 years. There are major differences in the age of the population between Bundaberg City and Burnett Shire. Burnett Shire has a much greater “youth gap” and a substantially higher proportion of middle aged and retirement aged people.

The composition of the population has become substantially more aged. Between 1991 and 2001 the proportion of the population in all categories from 0 to 39 years has reduced considerably. The proportion of the population in each age group from 40 to 90 and over has markedly increased. The population increase in Burnett Shire is more concentrated in the ages of 50-70 years than in Bundaberg City.

Net migration into the Wide Bay Burnett Region, shows that both families and older persons are migrating to the region. However, there is substantial in-migration of people of both middle and older age groups. Indeed, the projected net in-migration of 1,800 people over 55 years from 2004 to 2008 is the highest of any region in Queensland.
Issues and Opportunities

Issues and opportunities were raised by community members on the following topics:

Service Delivery – access to services and collaboration between service providers. Improving awareness of the availability of services, particularly for new residents moving to the region. Improving transitions to care, the skills of aged care staff and improving access to aged care services,

Balanced community – ensuring interaction between older persons and all other sectors of the community. Overcoming social isolation and encouraging older persons to participate in the community,

Economic Development – attracting and retaining skilled workers in health and aged care and developing economic opportunities related to the ageing population,

Housing and Accommodation – improving the availability of housing, aged care and respite places, including dementia,

Health and safety – improving public infrastructure such as footpaths and crossings, and encouraging greater home and personal safety,

Transport – enhancing transport options for seniors,

Promotion and Awareness – improving the “welcome” that migrants receive and helping them become more aware of services and opportunities to be involved in the community.
Introduction

The Bundaberg Region, and the Burnett Shire in particular, is expected to remain a key area attractive to seniors. The region already has a significantly higher proportion of people over the age of 55 compared to Queensland as a whole. The relative concentration of seniors in the Bundaberg region is expected to continue. The number of people over the age of 55 in the Wide Bay Burnett region is expected to double within 25 years.

This continued high proportion of aged persons raises many issues not only with regard to the services required and the needs and assets of seniors, but also for the economic and social future of the region.

This Seniors and Ageing Plan assesses ageing trends in the region, outlines key issues raised by community members and recommends strategies and actions to address key issues.

This Seniors and Ageing Plan is part of the Bundaberg Region Social Plan. The broader Social Plan document describes issues and actions on many social topics and the ageing issues outlined in the Seniors and Ageing Plan need to be considered in the context of the overall social issues in the region.

Development of the Seniors and Ageing Plan

The Seniors and Ageing Plan was developed using the methodology described in the Social Plan. The Social Plan involved a series of small group discussions with community members on specific topics, three open community forums, discussions groups with particular community sectors, feedback forms and submissions. Two discussion sessions were held specifically on ageing with:

- representatives of seniors groups such as U3A and Senior Citizens,
- aged care providers in the region such as retirement villages and aged care homes.

Demographic trends were analysed and information was also gained from relevant reports.
Ageing in Australia

The fastest growth of population in Australia, and in much of the western world, is in the over 65 years age group. By 2031 the number of aged Australians will more than double, with 1 in 5 Australians being over 65 years (ABS, 2004). In the last century, life expectancy has increased from 55 years to 76.5 years for men and from 59 years to 81.9 years for women. In Queensland, by 2051 the number of people over 65 years is expected to more than treble with the median age rising from 35.0 years to 47.3 years. The Queensland Government has described ageing “as one of the most significant demographic trends shaping our world” (Office of Economic and Statistical Research, 2003).

There are major differences between regions in how the ageing of the population is developing. Several types of regions are becoming more aged as follows:

- Regions where people are ageing in situ such as long-lived populations remaining in rural areas such as the Darling Downs and Central Queensland and in some suburban areas such as inner Adelaide and Southern Melbourne,
- Regions receiving retirement migration such as the Sunshine Coast and Hervey Bay,
- Regions that experience the out-migration of young people. This is particularly severe in inland pastoral regions such as western Queensland.
- Regions that received an influx of young people three or four decades previously that are now ageing. A typical scenario is an outer suburb with young families ageing as the area becomes a middle suburb. This can occur in regional areas that have experienced previous growth.

The key issues involved in ageing for regional areas are expected to be:

- The provision of services for older people such as housing, healthcare and aged care, including the increased cost of public services,
- The potential volunteer and partial retirement workforce offered by older people,
- The opportunities for mentoring and skills transfer between older people and younger entrepreneurs,
- The economic and investment opportunities for regions with an increasing proportion of people funding their retirement and receiving transfer payments, and the employment opportunities in services for aged people,
• The economic implications of some aged people on low incomes, and a proportion of aged people with limited superannuation funds,

• Managing the reduction in gross regional product associated with ageing. GRP per head of population is a key driver of regional economic performance and it is strongly associated with population growth. However, if population growth is concentrated in age groups over 55, regional productivity will decline. Australian Local Government Association and National Economics (2004) shows that a 1 per cent rise in population over 55 leads to a 0.4 per cent reduction in regional productivity.

• A trend towards partial retirements and superannuation arrangements that allow “transition to retirement” provides an economic opportunity for regions.

Regions where older people can experience leisure such as hobby farms or “seachange”, or regions with scenic or cultural assets are likely to have strong aged population growth if they are within 2 hours of a significant service centre.
Current Activities; Issues and Opportunities

Current Activities

A range of actions on ageing and seniors issues are already underway in the region as follows.

Seniors Network
A network representing seniors groups has been established in Bundaberg. The role of the Network is to:

- Provide a central point for information sharing,
- Develop the ability to advocate with one voice on seniors issues,
- Provide opportunities to sharing resources to avoid duplication,
- Facilitate the development of joint activities and actions as appropriate,
- Work with all groups to ensure that seniors can readily participate in the community.

The network meets quarterly and is considering working parties on particular topics. A coordinator position is proposed for the network. It would organise action and network members would follow up with their respective groups.

Multi-Purpose Learning Facility
A proposal has been forwarded to Bundaberg City Council to develop a multi purpose learning facility as part of the redevelopment of the showgrounds. This facility will be heavily utilised by U3A.

Issues and Opportunities

The key issues raised in the community discussions are outlined below.

Many residents recognised the effects of an ageing population. Some key points were:

- Bundaberg is being used as a base by “grey nomads” while they travel,
- The community remains conservative with an inability to change quickly,
Recommendations

- Aged people are increasing demand for personal care services, and health and allied services, sourced from care facilities and from the community generally,
- There is an increasing need for social infrastructure, both hard and soft,
- Although tourism in the mature age sector is increasing, the level of tourist dollars are not increasing at the same rate, due to the limited daily spending,
- The lifestyle that people originally moved to the coast for is under threat from greater levels of development.

People involved in discussions noted that a Seniors and Ageing Plan was required to proactively manage the expected impacts, opportunities and service demands from an ageing community.

Recommendations

It is recommended that a Community Implementation Board – Seniors and Aged Care be established to oversee the following strategies and actions.
Goals and Strategies

Balanced Community

There was strong community support for the concept of a “balanced community” with opportunities for interaction between older people, young people and the community at large. People did not want elderly people separated from the rest of the community. They felt that housing, services, facilities and community activities should foster interaction between generations where possible. This may include:

- The building of smaller retirement villages among current neighbourhoods rather than in separate locations,
- Planning that encourages the integration of older and young people such as seniors and youth activities being located or operating within the same facility,
- Access to services and transport as a priority consideration in housing and project planning,
- Greater numbers of ‘community spaces’ that encourage people to gather together,
- Greater use of school and TAFE facilities for use as learning centres at night and on weekends,
- A planning scheme that encourages developers to incorporate essential services such as bus parks, hard walk footpaths, wireless ICT, and a proportion of ‘aged specific units’ within their developments.

Residents felt that there were many socially isolated older people, both within the general community in their own homes and in retirement villages. Many language and cultural barriers contribute to the isolation of elderly people from an ethnic or indigenous background. People involved in discussions felt that there were many reasons for social isolation but overcoming isolation would be a priority. This may include:

- considering the needs of seniors in community events and activities,
- senior citizen organisations being supported to develop an outreach role,
- the recognition of individual needs in the general development of appropriate community engagement and interaction in the community,
- having key people that seniors trust, such as Meals on Wheels deliverers, being in a position to refer people to social and support opportunities.
Goal: Develop opportunities for interaction and the participation of older persons in the community

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME</th>
<th>GOALS</th>
<th>STRATEGIES</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>TIME FRAME</th>
<th>PRIME RESPONSIBILITY</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>LINKED AREAS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overcoming social isolation and enhancing the engagement of seniors in the community</td>
<td>Development of opportunities for interaction between older people and the community Support links between older persons groups,</td>
<td>• Support the seniors network and existing older persons groups particularly in developing an outreach role to assist seniors and the broader community to better interact with each other • Investigate specific opportunities to develop greater community contact with residents of retirement homes and aged care facilities • Investigate and lobby for a dedicated Seniors Community Development Worker • Consider changes to the planning scheme to encourage the integration of aged accommodation with general community housing • Incorporate the needs of seniors in community events and activities • Develop the role of people that seniors trust, such as Meals on Wheels deliverers, in referring people to social opportunities. • Encourage community organisations, schools etc. to build links with seniors and develop specific opportunities such as mentoring arrangements</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>BCD</td>
<td>Implementation Committee</td>
<td>Aged Care/retirement Agencies BuCC BSC Seniors Network BCD</td>
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<td>Foster the participation of older persons in the community</td>
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<td>Implementation Committee</td>
<td>BuCC</td>
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<td>Long</td>
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<td>Short</td>
<td>BuCC-Events</td>
<td>Implementation Committee</td>
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<td>Implementation Committee</td>
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<td>Implementation Committee</td>
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Housing and Accommodation

People felt that current housing developments do not lend themselves to the development of a “balanced community” with opportunities for interaction being seniors and the general community. There is a need for greater integration of retirement housing with the general community and greater opportunities for community involvement with seniors.

The concept of ‘universal housing’ needs to be considered. This involves housing that can be easily modified to meet the needs of an older person as they age so they can continue to live in the general community.

In a retirement village or aged care facility, seniors may pay up to 85% of their income in accommodation and care costs. This leaves little discretionary funds and may be a factor in increased social isolation. More affordable housing for seniors may need investigation.

Community members involved in discussions clearly preferred greater diversity of retirement and aged care housing and greater mixing of different housing stock, rather than large retirement villages on the edges of the city. A suggestion was for the planning scheme to encourage developers to incorporate essential services and a number of aged specific units within their developments.

Managing housing demand as the “wave” of baby boomers pass through their older years is a particular issue. However, consideration also needs to be given to the future of large numbers of retirement and aged care units after the wave. Some people feared the creation of enclaves.
### Goal: Ensure the development of appropriate age care accommodation

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<th>OUTCOME</th>
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<th>PRIORITY</th>
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<th>PRIME RESPONSIBILITY</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>LINKED AREAS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintaining access to appropriate aged care accommodation and housing</td>
<td>Reducing unmet need and waiting lists for aged care accommodation and services</td>
<td>• Lobby state and federal government to gain more aged care &amp; HACC places</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Med</td>
<td>DH DHA</td>
<td>Aged care providers HACC disability forum RPAC</td>
<td>Housing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Better managing transitions to care</td>
<td>• Develop stronger links with private developers interested in construction of appropriate aged care accommodation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Med</td>
<td>BuCC</td>
<td>Aged care facilities</td>
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<td>• Gain input from seniors groups and aged care providers to investigate the issues of affordability and access to retirement housing services</td>
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<td>SCDW</td>
<td>Aged care agencies ACAT</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Develop appropriate transition strategies and programs including specialist transition staff</td>
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<td>Med</td>
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Goals and Strategies

Service Delivery

Many people recognised the need for an improvement in the way that aged care services collaborate and share information and resources. A more seamless pathway of service provision through collaborative case planning would reduce often stressful and repetitive situations for individuals and families. Greater partnership in service delivery would also reduce competition between agencies for the same funding and create greater synergies in service delivery.

Some specific suggestions were:

- Establishment of a centralised contact point for seniors and families to access information,
- Greater in-service training of the management and staff in relation to responsibilities, accountabilities and transparencies of aged care services,
- Greater consistencies in funding from state and federal agencies,
- Adequate resourcing to fund ‘Ageing in Place’, for example HACC services.

There needs to be greater community awareness of the difference between people being aged and people requiring frail aged care. The needs of both groups were markedly different.

Waiting lists for both community and residential aged care support services are now exceeding twelve months. The large number of older people on waiting lists for residential care are currently being cared for by family and community services until a residential place becomes available. This places great strain on families and community services. A whole-of-government response is needed to reduce waiting lists for access to appropriate accommodation and other services.

Services need to be developed for ‘transitions’ from family/community support to a semi supported or frail age facility. There is a need for specialist transition support staff to support families and individuals through the process of having an aged person move from their home to a care facility.

There is also a need for review of the training, qualifications, recruitment and remuneration of care staff to more fully reflect the need for people with life skills and aptitude in these roles.
### Goals and Strategies

**Goal:** Improve the quality and accessibility of aged care services

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<th>OUTCOME</th>
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<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>LINKED AREAS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing aged care services</td>
<td>Improving the availability of aged care services</td>
<td>• Identify and link with initiatives to attract and retain aged care and health professionals</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Med</td>
<td>DSDTI BuCC BSC Aged care services</td>
<td>Skills formation strategy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Improving access to quality aged care services</td>
<td>• Develop a culture amongst services providers of consultative service decision making</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>SCDW</td>
<td>Aged care agencies</td>
<td>Employment</td>
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<td>• Develop greater coordination and resource sharing between aged care services</td>
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<td>Med</td>
<td>SCDW</td>
<td>Aged care agencies</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Develop a system of integrated case management and referral between services</td>
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<td>Med</td>
<td>SCDW</td>
<td>DH DHA</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Greater training of the staff of aged care services</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Med</td>
<td>Aged care agencies</td>
<td>DET Community Industry training services</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Lobby for consistencies in equitable funding from state and federal agencies</td>
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<td>Long</td>
<td>BuCC BSC SCDW</td>
<td>DH DHA</td>
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Goals and Strategies

Health and Safety
A long term, high profile community awareness campaign would encourage older people to develop and maintain a healthier lifestyle and plan ahead to support their own old age requirements. Programs also can encourage community members to develop and maintain their self support and independence.

Encouraging seniors to engage with the community and to participate in personal development activities would help overcome social isolation and improve personal motivation.

Community programs that promote safety and security would also contribute to the safety of seniors. Improving the standard of footpaths and more aged person crossings would improve safety for aged people.

Some older people, particularly indigenous people, are sometimes intimidated by the health system and hospitals reducing their access to appropriate care and placing a burden on their families.

The equity of benefits between self funded retirees and pensioners was raised as an issue and may require further government review.
**Goal:** Ensure adequate health and physical safety for older persons

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<th>OUTCOME</th>
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<th>PRIME RESPONSIBILITY</th>
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<th>LINKED AREAS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Maintaining the health and safety of older persons</td>
<td>Having adequate physical safety of public spaces for older persons</td>
<td>• Investigate building planning schemes that encourage developers to include aged specific infrastructure</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Med</td>
<td>BuCC, BSC</td>
<td>DLGP</td>
<td>Housing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Improving home and personal safety for aged persons</td>
<td>• Investigate the opportunities to appropriately improve footpaths and pedestrian access from aged care facilities to community facilities</td>
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<td>Short</td>
<td>BuCC, BSC</td>
<td>DLGP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Developing appropriate infrastructure for older persons</td>
<td>• Conduct and maintain an audit of the safety of public footpaths and community access facilities</td>
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<td>Med</td>
<td>Bucc, BSC</td>
<td>BSC &amp; BuCC, Access Committee</td>
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<td>• Improve the outreach of health services in the community with the delivery of basic services in less “clinical” environments</td>
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<td>DH</td>
<td>CH, DHA, Aged care agencies</td>
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<td>• Maintain public education about home safety and security</td>
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<td>Short</td>
<td>BSCAT</td>
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<td>• Develop a home care safety information pack for the ageing population</td>
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<td>Med</td>
<td>SCDW</td>
<td>Aged care agencies</td>
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<td>• Investigate the opportunities for a multi-purpose facility for seniors</td>
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<td>Med</td>
<td>BuCC</td>
<td>SCDW, Seniors Network</td>
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<td>• Promote and develop active ageing programs, ie 10,000 steps</td>
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<td>Med</td>
<td>Population Health</td>
<td>Seniors Network, B’berg &amp; Burnett Health lifestyle committee</td>
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**Economic Development**

People recognised key economic issues related to ageing:

- Orienting businesses and the community to the needs and opportunities involved in a more mature aged workforce,
- Employment and economic opportunities in the aged care and allied services sector,
- The opportunities for aged people and retirees to offer skills and time to the community as volunteers.

The increasing demand for aged care services makes the attraction and retention of aged care and health professionals particularly important. This may involve better development and promotion of the lifestyle assets of the region, having appropriate housing available, business development in sectors, such as ICT, and developing more higher order retailing.

**Goal:** Development of policies that support the economic needs of seniors

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<th>OUTCOME</th>
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| Ensuring appropriate policy settings are in place to address the ageing of the population in the region | Investigate and develop local policies with regard to seniors | • Review the planning scheme and opportunities to encourage more integrated housing  
• Continue to lobby for support for self-funded retirees | 2 | Med | BuCC BSC | DLGP  
BuCC BSC  
Enid Cullen  
COTA | |
| | Lobby state and federal governments for appropriate changes to policy | • Lobby the Federal Government to investigate the opportunity for an incentive scheme to employ mature aged workers  
• Investigate the opportunity of establishing a levy for new developments where a proportion is directed to aged care infrastructure | 2 | Long | Seniors Network | COTA, Chamber of Commerce | |
| | | | 3 | Long | BuCC BSC | COTA, Volunteering Qld | |
## Goals and Strategies

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<th>OUTCOME</th>
<th>GOALS</th>
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<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>TIME FRAME</th>
<th>PRIME RESPONSIBILITY</th>
<th>PARTNERS</th>
<th>LINKED AREAS</th>
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| Ensuring appropriate policy settings are in place to address the ageing of the population in the region | Ensure skills requirements are met relating to the health sector    | • Ensure issues are communicated to local representatives on State and Federal Government decision making bodies  
• Develop a formal process to recognise volunteers and the role they play within the community  
• Development of a promotional campaign to increase the employment of a mature workforce  
• Undertake a skills audit of the aged care, health and allied services sector  
• Develop a strategy to ensure skill requirements of the aged care, health and allied services sector are met | 1        | Short      | Enid Cullen                                      | DLGP                                                          | DSD, Chamber of Commerce, Seniors Network                                |
|                                                                        |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2        | Short      | Seniors Network                |                                                                           |                                                                            |
|                                                                        |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3        | Long       | Seniors Network                |                                                                           |                                                                            |
|                                                                        |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3        | Med        | BuCC, BSC                      |                                                                           |                                                                            |
|                                                                        |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3        | Long       | BuCC, BSC                      |                                                                           |                                                                            |
Transport
The creation of shopping centre shuttle buses that transport small numbers of people directly to neighbourhoods instead of long trips around the city was a common issue. This needs to be considered in the development of appropriate current and future public transport services in the city.

**Goal:** To provide for the transport needs of seniors

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</table>
| Improved transport and community access for older persons | Ensuring adequate transport options for older persons | • Investigate the transport options for people in retirement villages on the edge of the city  
• Liaise with shopping centres about transport options for aged persons  
• Incorporate the needs of older persons in the development of transport options  
• Work with State Government to further develop policies relating to disabled parking | 1 | Short | BuCC  
BSC | RPAC  
CSDW  
QT | Seniors Network  
QT Seniors Network  
QT Regional Access Committee |
| | | | 1 | Med | SCDW | Seniors Network  
QT Seniors Network  
QT Regional Access Committee |
| | | | 2 | Med | SCDW | Seniors Network  
QT Seniors Network  
QT Regional Access Committee |
| | | | 1 | Med | BuCC  
BSC  
BuCC & BSC Access committee | Seniors Network  
QT Seniors Network  
QT Regional Access Committee |
Promotion and Awareness

Many people felt that retirees that move to the Bundaberg region, particularly from urban centres, expect metropolitan levels of service. These expectations place pressure on existing services. Greater communication about available services would help people better adjust their expectations.

**Goal:** To promote current services and community activities to seniors

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<tr>
<td>Improved integration of seniors and seniors migrating to the region</td>
<td>Greater awareness of services by older persons moving to the region Improving the “welcome” and opportunities for new residents to be involved in the community</td>
<td>• Develop a “Welcome Pack” for new residents relevant to seniors • Ensure that information about available services is up to date on the Council and associated websites and is available through Real Estate Agents and other key contact services • Improve the availability of information about community organisations and events in locations that older persons attend (such as golf clubs, bowls clubs etc)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>CSDW</td>
<td>BuCC, BSC, BCD</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>BCD</td>
<td>Chamber of Commerce Division of GPs Community Seniors Network</td>
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<td>BuCC-Events Aged Care agencies</td>
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Implementation of the Seniors and Ageing Plan

It is recommended that the Seniors and Ageing Plan be implemented as part of the Bundaberg Region Social Plan. This involves the establishment of Community Implementation Board (CIB) for Seniors and Ageing that would responsible for overseeing the implementation of strategies in the Seniors and Ageing Plan.

The CIB would be constituted in the way described in the overall Social Plan as follows:

- Chairperson – Shall be a community member and not a councillor, council officer or from a funding body and elected from the 10 member Board.
- Deputy Chairperson – Shall be a community member and not a councillor, council officer or from a funding body and elected from the 10 member Board.
- Councillor from Bundaberg City – appointed by Council.
- Officer from Bundaberg City – appointed by Council CEO.
- Representative from sector funding body – nominated by funding body.
- 5(five) nominees from stakeholders within the current network or committee.

The CIB would have the following roles in implementing the strategies in the Seniors and Ageing Plan:

- Improve co-ordination of relevant sector stakeholder services.
- Promote of high levels of community engagement.
- Enhance communication between sector stakeholders and the community.
- Promote the ongoing interests of the relevant sector.
- Develop a whole of government approach to the stakeholder issues.
- Encourage high levels of co-operation and collaboration between stakeholders.
- Make recommendations to Council on stakeholder projects or issues.
 Implementation of the Seniors and Ageing Plan

- Undertake research and report to Council on options available, support, engagement, funding, referral.
- Produce a quarterly report to Council on the Boards operations.
- Develop an annual report for inclusion on the Council’s annual, State of the Community report.
References


