

FINAL REPORT

SHIRE OF COLLIE

POSITIVE AGEING PLAN



SUPPORTED BY



Government of Western Australia
Department of Local Government and Communities

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PROJECT DETAILS

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In September 2016 the Shire of Collie commissioned Creating Communities to deliver a comprehensive community and stakeholder consultation process to gain input into planning for an age-friendly future in the Shire of Collie. In response to the consultation findings, this report outlines a series of recommendations for achieving age-friendly outcomes that will benefit older people living in the Shire of Collie.

In response to a growing ageing population the Australian ageing context is changing rapidly. Federal and State government policy and funding arrangements across many service areas highlight that there is less funding available, more responsibility on the individual and their family, and a greater emphasis on 'ageing in place'.

'Ageing-in-place' is regarded as the ability of older people to live in their own home and community safely, independently and comfortably, regardless of age, income or intrinsic level of capacity (WHO, 2015). In essence, 'ageing-in-place' is about ensuring access, affordability and attitudes to maximise health and wellbeing outcomes for older people.

The preface of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) *Report on Ageing* highlights that for most older people "the maintenance of functional ability has the highest importance" and "the greatest costs to society are not the expenditures made to foster this functional ability, but the benefits that might be missed if we fail to make the appropriate adaptations and investments" (WHO, 2015). The *Report on Ageing* outlines the five key functional abilities that are essential for older people to be able to age safely in a place that is right for them, to continue to develop personally, to be included and to continue contributing to their communities while retaining their health. These five key areas are:

- Meet their basic needs.
- Learn, grow and make decisions.
- Be mobile.
- Build and maintain relationships.
- Contribute.

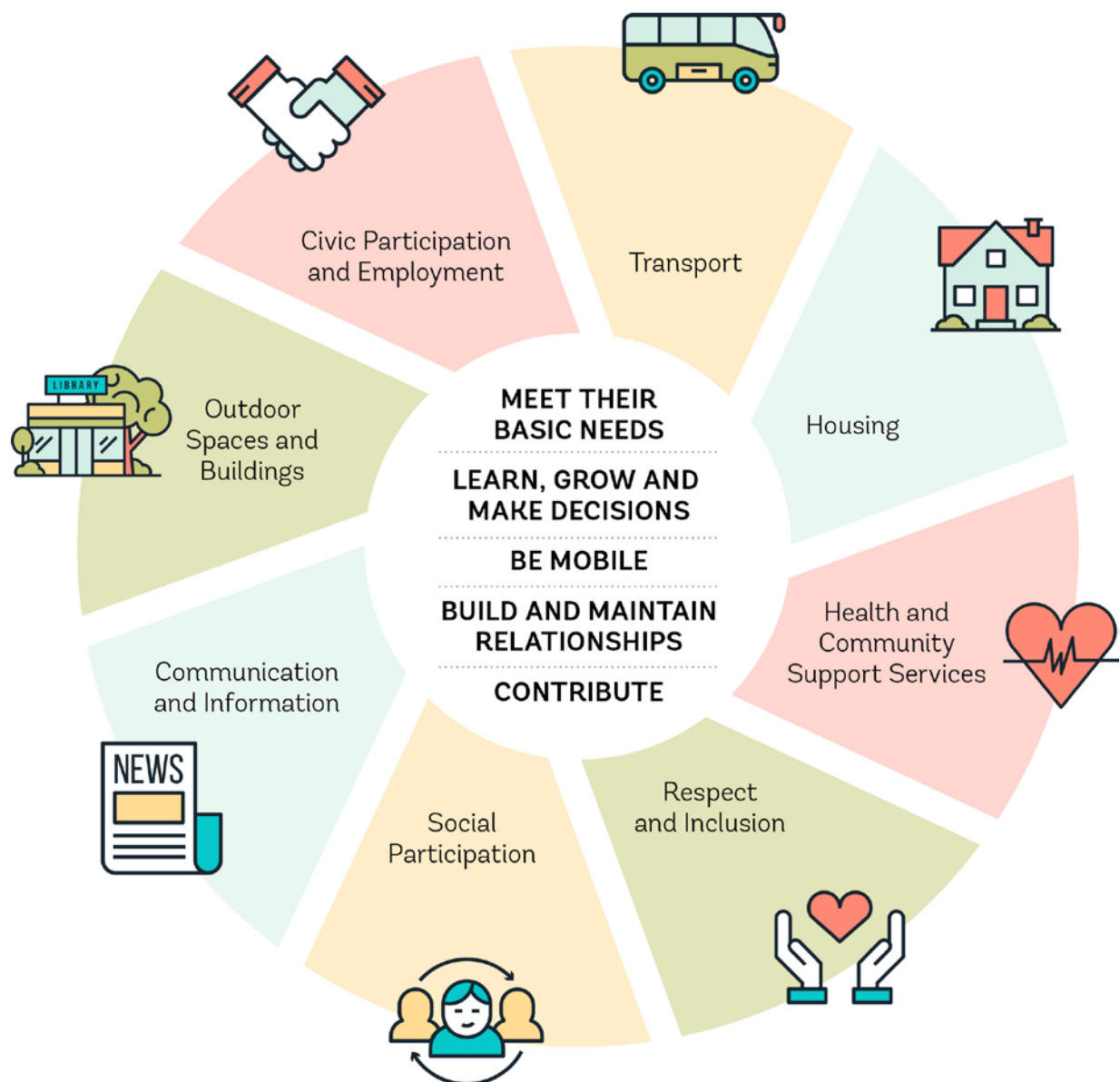
The framework developed in WHO's *Global Age-Friendly Cities Guide* proposed eight essential features that can help to identify and address barriers to the well-being and participation of older people. These features include:

- Transport.
- Housing.
- Health and community support services.
- Social participation.
- Outdoor spaces and buildings.

- Respect and social inclusion.
- Civic participation and employment.
- Communication and information.

To ensure each older person is able to maximise their functional abilities, planning for an age-friendly future requires addressing key issues and opportunities across all eight essential features in a holistic and integrated manner, see figure below.

FIGURE 1: CREATING AN AGE-FRIENDLY FUTURE



1.1. Recommendations

Consultation activities with local thought leaders, community members, carers and service providers sought their feedback on key challenges and opportunities associated with the eight essential features and this feedback was used to inform the development of the recommendations below.

To successfully meet the aspiration of achieving age-friendly outcomes, the key recommendation is that the Shire of Collie must remain committed to this collaborative and coordinated approach articulated in its *Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2022*. This includes elevating the requirements of the ageing population into the higher order thinking of those assigned with the responsibility for the planning and development of the Shire of Collie in the future. Other recommendations include that the Shire of Collie should:

- Encourage the provision of affordable housing options that support older people to ‘age-in-place.’
- Encourage a coordinated and collaborative approach to service delivery in the Shire of Collie.
- Advocate for the respect and inclusion of older people.
- Continue to advocate for the principles of universal design for outdoor spaces and buildings and connectivity between places.
- Facilitate intergenerational engagement through the delivery of appropriate community events and programs.
- Facilitate access to and improve confidence and competence in using information communication technology.
- Foster and encourage volunteerism among older people in the community.
- Advocate for greater availability of ‘life-long’ learning options.
- Advocate for gradual retirement options and flexible work arrangements.

More detailed strategies for implementation are included to accompany these recommendations in Section 5.

BACKGROUND



2. BACKGROUND

2.1. Global and national context

An ageing population is a global trend impacting communities around the world.

It is recognised today that most people can expect to live into their 60s and beyond - and these extra years of life and demographic shifts have profound implications at an individual and societal level on what 'ageing' means and perceived impacts. At an international policy level through its *Active ageing: a policy framework*, the World Health Organisation (WHO) defined 'active ageing' as the "process of optimising opportunities for health, participation and security to enhance quality of life as people age" and that "older persons remain a resource to their families, communities and economies" (WHO, 2002).

In response to the ageing population and to encourage local policy-makers to appropriately plan for an age-friendly future, the Age-Friendly Cities Project was conceptualised by WHO and today has been delivered in 33 cities in 22 countries across the world. WHO outlines that age-friendly cities and communities will:

- Recognise the wide range of capacities and resources among older people.
- Anticipate and respond flexibly to ageing-related needs and preferences.
- Respect older people's decisions and lifestyle choices.
- Protect those who are most vulnerable.
- Promote older people's inclusion in and contribution to all areas of community life.

The framework developed in WHO's *Global Age-friendly Cities Guide* proposes eight interconnected essential features that can help to identify and address barriers to the well-being and participation of older people. These domains – housing, transport, community and health care; social participation; outdoor spaces and buildings; respect and social inclusion; civic participation and employment; communication and information – are seen to overlap and interact with each other and if planned for appropriately, will ensure older people are given the support they need to remain an active and contributing member to society.

In Australia, by 2026, almost 1 in 4 Australians will be aged 60 or over (ABS, 2011). This demographic shift will have profound implications on the provision of health, aged and income support services. Changes to funding and policy are already being implemented, and Federal, State and Local governments are looking to plan for the future needs of the aged population in a changing economic and political context. Currently aged care policy is addressing older people's needs and aspirations through a national aged care system that promotes the independence and wellness of older people; offers a consumer-directed approach; is easy to navigate; and maximises affordability and provision of appropriate incentives (Australian Government Productivity Commission, 2011).

In 2011 the Council of the Ageing ran a series of "Conversations" workshops across the country that sought to obtain feedback from older people on proposed Federal government aged care reforms. Over 3,400 older

people attended these Conversations and revealed a number of key common themes and issues, with particular emphasis on the fact that older Australians want to be seen as valuable and active citizens that are able 'age-in-place' and have greater control of their lives and the choices they make in relation to aged care services and other support (COTA, 2011).

2.2. Local context

The SWDC's *South West Regional Blueprint* notes that the current population growth rate in the region is significantly higher than Australia's national rate and is one of the fastest growing regional populations in Australia, placing even greater demand on regional infrastructure and the places where people will live and the types of communities that will be shared. The Blueprint's themes of "People and Place" and "Community" speaks to the need to ensure the future includes "growing the services we provide, improving accessibility through public transport, ensuring affordable living and generating new opportunities for education and wellbeing" in order to achieve "culturally diverse communities that will support and enhance leadership, inclusion, engagement, collaboration and values."

In 2010, prior to the development of the *South West Regional Blueprint*, the SWDC completed the South West Active Ageing Research Project. This project was the first step in a process to identify what is required to respond to the needs of an ageing population of the South West and ensure the enhanced delivery of appropriate social and physical infrastructure to seniors throughout this region. In conclusion, the report noted that if the South West was to maximise the benefits gained from an ageing population and the contribution made by older residents, planning for the ageing population needed to move to the forefront of public and social policy (SWDC, 2010).

In alignment with the key recommendations of the South West Active Ageing Research Project, the SWDC in partnership with Department of Local Government and Communities has now funded 12 of the LGAs in the South West to complete an age-friendly communities strategies, including the Shire of Collie.

There are currently 9,778 people living in the Shire of Collie, which accounts for 5.5% of the South West region and 0.4% of the State (ABS, 2014). Of the total population, 28.1% are aged 55 and over. By 2026, the Shire of Collie population will grow to 10,190 and of these 33.5% will be older people (Western Australian Planning Commission, 2015). This prediction of a rapidly growing ageing population in the Shire of Collie emphasises that in alignment with the *South West Regional Blueprint*, it is imperative to plan now for how to achieve an age-friendly future that will ensure every older person has an equal opportunity to attain maximum functional ability and a high quality of life.

METHODOLOGY



3. METHODOLOGY

The Shire of Collie engaged Creating Communities to develop an overarching strategic plan to deliver quality outcomes for their ageing population. The process of developing the Positive Ageing Plan was structured around three key activities; Research, Community Engagement and Strategy Development.

A comprehensive outline of the process is provided below.

Step One: Research

Literature Review

Creating Communities conducted a review of relevant literature, including; existing policies and documents, best practice, Government guidelines and comparable approaches at other local government authorities have been referenced throughout this strategy report.

To view the full list of references, see Appendix A.

Community Profile

A demographic audit of the Shire of Collie was conducted and this included analysis of current and projected population demographics, household composition and income, service provision and local facilities. This baseline information was used to inform the development of recommendations in the Positive Ageing Plan.

To view the detail of the community profile, see Appendix B.

Step Two: Community Engagement

Guided by the approach outlined in the Department of Local Government and Communities' *Age-Friendly Communities – A Western Australian Approach* toolkit, Creating Communities delivered the engagement process in three parts:

- One workshop in the Shire of Collie for local thought leaders and community 'champions' held on 6 September, 2016 (19 participants).
- Five focus group sessions in the Shire of Collie held across 21 to 22 September, 2016 (total of 24 participants).
- A survey available both online (using the Shire of Collie's Engagement HQ software) and in hardcopy open from 19 September to 7 October, 2016 (total of 58 respondents).

Feedback and data obtained from participants in the workshop, focus group sessions and survey has been analysed and used to inform the recommendations outlined in this report.

To view the summary of feedback from the workshop and focus group sessions, see Appendix C. To view the survey results, see Appendix D.

Marketing and Media

The delivery of community focus group sessions also offered an opportunity for the Shire of Collie to promote its ongoing investment and focus on prioritising the needs of older people in future strategic planning. Creating Communities assisted this by developing a simple promotional poster for print and digital distribution.

To view the poster design, see Appendix E.

Step Three: Development of Strategic Recommendations

The key findings from the research and community and stakeholder engagement phases have informed the recommendations in this strategy document (see Section 5).

COMMUNITY PROFILE SUMMARY



4. COMMUNITY PROFILE SUMMARY

The Community Profile explores the current state of the key focus areas identified by the World Health Organisation that form part of an age-friendly community. It includes an analysis of the Shire of Collie population, such as age distribution and projections; housing; income and labour force participation; health outcomes; family structure; and, key services and facilities.

The table below is a snapshot of key demographic findings for the Shire of Collie.

TABLE 1: DEMOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOT OF THE SHIRE OF COLLIE

Snapshot of the Shire of Collie

- The Shire of Collie is located 200km south of Perth in the South West region.
- There are currently 9,778 people living in Collie, which accounts for 5.5% of the South West region and 0.4% of the State.
- By 2026, the Collie population will grow to 10,190.
- In 2011, over 1 in 4 Collie residents were 55+ years old.
- By 2026, 1 in 3 Collie residents will be 55+ years old.
- This is an increase of 37.7% from 2011 to 2026.
- The median age of death in Collie is 79.
- Currently, there is a slightly higher proportion of men than women in Collie.
- Most Collie residents were born in Australia, and most only speak English at home.
- Collie has a slightly higher proportion of Aboriginal residents than the South West region overall.
- Collie has a higher proportion of single person households than the South West and the State.
- The top industry of employment in Collie is coal mining.
- Labour force participation in Collie is slightly lower than the South West.
- Older people volunteer more than those aged 15-54.
- Older residents provide more unpaid assistance to people with a disability than residents aged 15-54.
- Collie has a range of care and support services for older people, including seven home and community care services.
- Residential aged care is predominately via facilities in neighbouring towns such as Bunbury.
- Most residents live at the same address as they did 5 years ago.
- The Collie population is slightly less mobile than the South West and the State, with most residents living at the same address as they did 5 years ago.

These findings highlight that there are a number of areas that will require particular attention when planning for an age-friendly future in the Shire of Collie, including improving access to local residential care, accommodating for the needs of those living alone, providing a range employment options for older people and that there is a slightly higher proportion of Aboriginal residents compared to the South West region overall.

To review the detailed demographic findings and data sources, see Appendix B.

KEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS



5. KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides a summary of each domain of functional ability and associated recommendations and potential strategic actions. For ease of reference, the most relevant community consultation and literature review findings regarding the eight essential features have been attributed to each domain. However as outlined in the executive summary, successfully achieving and maintaining each domain of functional ability ultimately requires an integrated approach that effectively addresses all eight essential features.



5.1. Meet Their Basic Needs

- RECOMMENDATIONS
- Encourage the provision of affordable housing options that support older people to ‘age-in-place.’

DOMAIN SUMMARY

In WHO’s Report on Ageing, the most important basic needs identified by older people beyond health and long-term care is adequate housing and personal and financial security.

In 2009, in response to the final report delivered by the State government’s Housing Authority Social Housing Taskforce, the Council of the Ageing (COTA) noted that there was a need to closely consider the changing circumstances of older people in relation to their housing needs, including: an increasing incidence of dementia and the development of appropriate accommodation for people who suffer these conditions; changes in home ownership patterns including an increasing proportion of people entering into retirement either as renters or with a mortgage; and not all Baby Boomers are able to live comfortably in retirement – especially women (COTA, 2009).

Research by the Retirement Living Council indicates that by 2025 the demand for retirement living accommodation is forecast to double from the current level of 5 percent of senior Australians living in retirement villages; but at the current rate of development, there will not be enough retirement villages to meet consumer demand (Property Council of Australia, 2015).

Other research analysing how quality housing design can allow ‘ageing-in-place’ noted that planning legislation is fundamental to ensuring older people’s accommodation is being built to meet the unique physical and emotional needs of older people and at the same time remain responsive to the neighbourhood context (Paduch, 2008).

In regards to personal security, factors such as age, gender, level of physical or mental capacity, socioeconomic status, ethnic or religious background are all important influences on personal risk and how it is experienced. Furthermore the characteristics of neighbourhoods and communities can also have an impact on crime and stress levels and result in older people restricting their movements (WHO, 2015).

Lack of financial security in older age is a major obstacle to healthy ageing and in OECD countries, older women who are living alone are at an increased risk of poverty, including in Australia (WHO, 2015).

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION FINDINGS

Respondents to the community survey gave the focus area of housing a priority ranking of 3 out of 8 areas.

Feedback from participants in the focus group sessions highlighted key considerations for housing in the Shire of Collie including:

- There is a need to improve availability and diversity of housing options – e.g. smaller, lower maintenance units for older people.
- There is a need to develop more aged care facilities due to current overcrowding and increasing demand.
- The cost of living in Collie is relatively high, including rent.
- Smart technology can potentially improve services at current aged care facilities.

Community concern around the lack of diversity in housing options was also reflected in the survey results, where just over half of the respondents either disagreed or strongly disagreed (52%) that there were a good variety

of housing options for older people in the Shire of Collie. In addition, a higher proportion of respondents either disagreed or strongly disagreed (29%) compared to the proportion of respondents who either agreed or strongly agreed (23%) that housing in the Shire of Collie was affordable for older people.

Survey results support the fact that older people in the Shire of Collie are keen to see housing more appropriately designed and constructed to meet the needs of older people, with the proportion of respondents either disagreeing or strongly disagreeing (30%) being twice the number of respondents either agreeing or strongly agreeing (15%) that this was effectively being addressed.

Survey respondents were asked to identify what type of accommodation they would most like to be able to access in the future. Approximately one third of respondents indicated in the future they would like to be

able to access an independent living unit in a retirement village, another third wanted to be able to remain in their own home and just under a quarter wanted to be able to access low-level care accommodation.

Of particular note is that just under half of survey respondents either disagreed or strongly disagreed (48%) that they felt safe living in their homes.

POTENTIAL STRATEGIC ACTIONS

***H** – High (action within 1 year); **M** – Medium (action within 2 years); **L** – Low (action in 3+ years)

| ACTIONS | POTENTIAL PARTNERS | TIMEFRAME* | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/S | ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER LOCAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING |
|--|---|------------|---|--|
| Identify appropriate mechanisms to grow land and house development opportunities in partnership between the public and private sector. | Local government, South West Development Commission, Department of Planning, The Housing Authority, private developers, community housing organisations – e.g. Access Housing, Foundation Housing etc, ageing service providers – e.g. Bethanie Group Inc., St Ives, Southern Cross Care WA, Catholic Homes, Juniper etc, other local service providers | H | Number of new partnerships. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Strategy 3.1.1: Ensure appropriate planning controls for land use and development through the administration of the local planning scheme and strategies - Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2022, Shire of CollieStrategy 3.1.1: Promote the development of high quality residential developments within the community - Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2022, Shire of Collie |
| Advocate for the development of building design guidelines that support housing modifications and access to assistive technologies. | Local government, South West Development Commission, Department of Planning | H | Number of new homes built to guideline specifications. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">South West transformational opportunities – Regional Priorities: Affordable Housing; Active Ageing - South West Regional Blueprint, SWDC |
| Reinvigorate Neighbourhood Watch community safety program. | Local government, WA Police, Neighbourhood Watch (WA) | H | Number of homes participating in Neighbourhood Watch program. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Strategy 1.5.1: Work with the local Police Department and other relevant agencies to provide a safer community - Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2022, Shire of Collie |

5.2. Learn, Grow and Make Decisions



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Encourage a coordinated and collaborative approach to service delivery in the Shire of Collie.
- Advocate for the respect and inclusion of older people.

DOMAIN SUMMARY

The abilities to learn, grow and make decisions include efforts to continue to learn and apply knowledge, engage in problem-solving, continue personal development and to be able to make choices (WHO, 2015).

To achieve this will require improving older people’s choice and control over health care – i.e. ‘health literacy’ – and challenging negative attitudes and stereotypes about older people. Continuing to learn enables older people to have the knowledge and skills to manage their health, keep abreast of developments in information and technology, participate, adjust to ageing and maintain their identity. Fostering the ability for older people to choose and self-manage is particularly important for those with lower intrinsic capacity and functional capability. (WHO, 2015)

It has also been recognised that there is a need to transform health systems away from disease-based curative models and towards the provision of integrated care that is centred on the needs of older people (WHO, 2015).

The Council of the Ageing’s Conversations summary report outlined that older Australians want to have choice about their service and there is a need for good information about options and service quality, along with the support to make the best choices (COTA, 2011). Services should also cater for diversity and not discriminate against the individual (COTA, 2011).

There is an ongoing need to challenge the stereotype of an older person and increase knowledge and understanding of the process of ageing (WHO, 2015). Older Australians have indicated they want to be respected for who they are and that they are valued as contributing members to society (COTA, 2011). In addition older people should be fundamentally recognised as a diverse group of people with individual choices, rights and dignity – i.e. ‘one size does not fit all’ (DLCG, 2016).

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION FINDINGS

Respondents to the community survey identified the focus area of access to health and community support services as the second most important priority out of 8 areas.

Feedback from participants in the focus group sessions highlighted key considerations around health and community services in the Shire of Collie including:

- There is a good range of existing health services (e.g. local hospital, Home and Community Care, GPs) that are regarded positively by the community.
- Some of the health services are consistently at full capacity and challenged by a lack of resources (e.g. local hospital, Valley View).
- There is a need to improve provision of local specialist and community services in the Shire of Collie in order to reduce the need to travel to Bunbury or other major centres to access these services – e.g. oncology treatment.
- Technology is increasingly being used by health services - e.g. telehealth facilities at the local hospital) and offers the potential to further improve the quality of service delivery.
- There is a desire for more information to be available around what health and community support services are available in the Shire of Collie.

There is an opportunity for the Shire of Collie to provide more information and health education support – i.e. a “one-shop-stop.”

The results of the survey supports the perception that there is a good range of health and community services available in the Shire of Collie, with 58% of respondents either agreeing or strongly agreeing that this was the case. In addition over half of survey respondents (55%) indicated that it was easy for older people to access services in their own home. Importantly almost three quarters of the survey respondents (73%) indicated that they perceived employees of health and community service providers are well trained and effective in their roles.

However survey respondents did identify that there is a need to improve the provision of appropriate services addressing those with specific needs (e.g. those suffering from mental health issues, Aboriginal community members etc) and increase coordination and collaboration between services providers.

Respondents to the community survey gave the focus area of respect and inclusion a priority ranking of 4 out of 8.

Feedback from participants in the focus group sessions highlighted key considerations for how to build respect for

and inclusion of older people in the Shire of Collie including:

- Continue to support the generation of respect between younger and older people – i.e. deliver more ‘intergenerational’ programs and events.
- It is perceived by some that cultural differences and inequities still exist in the community.
- Overall, Collie is perceived to be an inclusive and supportive community.

The desire to create more social opportunities between older and younger people was also reflected in the survey results, with 68% of respondents either agreeing or strongly agreeing with this.

Notably 41% of survey respondents either disagreed or strongly disagreed that they were being consulted with appropriately on how services could better ensure their needs and aspirations are being met. In addition, a slightly lower proportion of survey respondents either agreed or strongly agreed (29%) compared to those who either disagreed or strongly disagreed (33%) that they feel respected by younger people.

To review summary of findings on the focus area of communication and information, see section 5.2.4.

POTENTIAL STRATEGIC ACTIONS

***H** – High (action within 1 year); **M** – Medium (action within 2 years); **L** – Low (action in 3+ years)

| ACTIONS | POTENTIAL PARTNERS | TIMEFRAME* | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/S | ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER LOCAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING |
|--|---|------------|---|--|
| Identify an appropriate mechanism to build partnerships and sharing of resources between health and community support service providers across the public, not-for-profit and private sectors. | Local government, South West Development Commission, State government, Federal government, other regional and local service providers | H | Partnership approach to providing a range of affordable housing options in the Shire of Collie. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategy 1.1.4: Support the provision of a range of facilities and services to encourage the retention of the aged in our community - Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2022, Shire of Collie• Strategy 1.1.9: Ensure people with disabilities can access and use Shire facilities and services - Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2022, Shire of Collie• South West transformational opportunities – Regional Priorities: Health; Active Ageing; South West Regional Blueprint, SWDC |
| Develop a calendar of health and community support activities/programs that is accessible by all. | Local government, other regional and local service providers | H | Annual calendar of health and community activities/programs. | |
| Deliver a campaign to promote a positive perception of ageing. | Local government, South West Development Commission, other regional and local service providers | M | Higher levels of respect demonstrated in community (community survey) | |
| Advocate for Cultural Awareness Training for employees of health and community support services. | Local government | H | Number of services offering cultural awareness training to their employees. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategy 1.3.4: Develop stronger links with the local Indigenous community - Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2022, Shire of Collie |

5.3. Be Mobile



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to advocate for the principles of universal design for outdoor spaces and buildings and connectivity between places.

DOMAIN SUMMARY

The ability to be mobile refers to movement in all its forms, whether powered by the body (with or without an assistive device) or a vehicle. Mobility is influenced by not only an individual’s intrinsic capacity but decisions about mobility are in turn shaped by the built environment and the attitudes of others. It is recognised that when older people are not able to move around, their social networks are affected and the community may lose the valuable contribution by these older people to overall community cohesion and function. (WHO, 2015)

In the Department of Planning’s (DOP) Integrated Transport Strategy Framework for the Greater Bunbury Sub-Region, it highlights that the role of the Greater Bunbury transport system is to provide a high level of accessibility for all; provide a high level of connectivity in the network; meet the lifestyle needs of the community by limiting segregation and integrating communities; and be affordable and equitable for all social and age groups within the community (DOP, 2012).

When considering ways to maximise the use of a public transport system by older people, key elements to take into account include the physical accessibility of vehicles and stations/stops, creating a convenient route and timetable, offering free or discount fares and distributing clear information about what public transport is available and how to access it (WHO, 2015).

Liveable Neighbourhoods, an initiative launched by the Department of Planning to embrace ‘new urbanism’ planning concepts, aims to achieve a site-responsive urban design based on safe, sustainable, attractive neighbourhoods interconnected through a street layout that promotes greater use of public transport, walking and cycling, reducing dependency on private vehicles (DOP, 2015). The urban design principles of Liveable Neighbourhoods are particularly important for older people as it emphasises the need to create an environment that accommodates the effective and safe use of different modes of transport when individuals cease to drive.

Environmental characteristics associated with increasing the physical activity of older people include providing safe spaces for walking (i.e. footpaths, parks) and ensuring easy access to local facilities and services (WHO, 2015).

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION FINDINGS

Respondents to the community survey gave the focus area of transport as the top priority out of 8 areas.

Feedback from participants in the focus group sessions highlighted key considerations regarding transport in the Shire of Collie including:

- There is a need for more transport services for older people in order to improve their access to key services and social opportunities (both within the Shire of Collie and between the Shire of Collie and other locations).
- The Home and Community Care (HACC) service offers a good community bus service for its clients. However this transport service can only be accessed by HACC clients.
- Older people feel like they may lose their independence if they start having to rely on others for transport.
- The Seniors Fuel Card is useful for older people.
- It is perceived that there is a lack of disabled parking bays available in the central part of Collie.

Survey respondents indicated that the mode of transport they used most often in descending order of frequency was driving their own car, a family member or carer driving them, walking, catching a taxi and using a community transport service (e.g. the HACC bus).

Just over half of survey respondents either agreed or strongly agreed (53%) that road intersections and signage in Collie are appropriate for older people and just under half the survey respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that roads are well maintained and have adequate lighting - which is positive taking into account the majority of respondents indicated they still drive their own car or a family member/carer drives them. However as highlighted in the focus group sessions, survey respondents identified that there is a need to improve the provision of parking (including disabled parking) in suitable locations for older people.

Respondents to the community survey gave the focus area of outdoor spaces and buildings a priority ranking of 7 out of 8.

Of those who responded to the survey, just under half indicated they were frequent (i.e. daily or three times a week) users of outdoors spaces and buildings in the Shire of Collie.

Feedback from participants in the focus group sessions highlighted key considerations regarding outdoor spaces and buildings in the Shire of Collie including:

- Overall outdoor spaces and buildings in Collie are perceived by the community to be well designed and used.
- It was perceived that many outdoor spaces and buildings meet, if not exceed, ACROD standards.
- Some footpaths in Collie require better maintenance – e.g. along McKinley Street.

- Future design and development needs to take into account gopher access and amenities – e.g. gopher charging stations.
- Opportunity to improve outdoor amenities such as seating and shade.

Similar to the positive feedback about outdoor spaces and buildings in the Shire of Collie obtained through the focus group sessions, just over half of survey respondents either agreed or strongly agreed (51%) that there is adequate provision of well-maintained green spaces that accommodate the needs of older people – e.g. outdoor seating, shaded area etc. Feedback from survey respondents on the quality of footpaths and pedestrian crossings was mixed, with almost an equal proportion either agreeing or strongly agreeing (40%) compared to those either disagreeing or strongly disagreeing (41%) that footpaths and pedestrian crossings are well maintained and safe to use.

Of particular note is that survey respondents identified the need to improve the provision of lighting along footpaths and other outdoor spaces, with a significantly higher proportion either disagreeing or strongly disagreeing (40%) compared to the proportion agreeing (16%) this is being delivered effectively.

To review summary of findings on the focus area of health and community support services, see section 5.2.2.

POTENTIAL STRATEGIC ACTIONS

*H – High (action within 1 year); M – Medium (action within 2 years); L – Low (action in 3+ years)

| ACTIONS | POTENTIAL PARTNERS | TIMEFRAME* | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/S | ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER LOCAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING |
|---|---|------------|--|--|
| Identify an appropriate mechanism for how to grow public transport opportunities in partnership between the public, private and community sector. | Department of Planning, Main Roads (WA), Public Transport Authority, Department of Transport, Local government, local transport service providers – e.g. South West Coachlines etc, Disabilities Services Commission, cycle/walking clubs | H | Partnership approach to improving transport options in the Shire of Collie. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Strategy 3.1.3: Identify urban renewal opportunities within the community - Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2022, Shire of CollieStrategy 3.3.1.: Maintain and further develop local roads and footpath networks at appropriate standards - Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2022, Shire of Collie |
| Assess accessibility of road and footpath network for pedestrians, cyclists and wheelchairs/gophers. | Local government, Main Roads (WA), Disabilities Services Commission, local service providers, cycle/walking clubs, Seniors clubs | H | Higher level of satisfaction with ability to mobilise around community (community survey). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">South West transformational opportunities – Regional Priorities: Regional Road Network - South West Regional Blueprint, SWDC |
| Review quantity, locations and orientation of disabled car park bays. | Local government, Main Roads (WA), Disabilities Services Commission | H | Higher level of satisfaction with provision of disabled car park bays (community survey). | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Future Task 6.1.7 - Local Transport Study for Greater Bunbury - Greater Bunbury Strategy 2013, Department of Planning |

5.4. Build and Maintain Relationships



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Facilitate intergenerational engagement through the delivery of appropriate community events and programs.
- Facilitate access to and improve confidence and competence in using information communication technology.

DOMAIN SUMMARY

Maintaining relationships is often identified by older people as central to their wellbeing (WHO, 2015). However research has found that increasing age was found to have a particularly correlation with exclusion from social relationships, service provision and material consumption (Naughtin, 2008).

It is understood that the ability to build and maintain relationships and social networks are closely related to a range of competencies and levels of intrinsic capacity. Creating more opportunities for social engagement and participation in social networks help reinforce meaningful roles in the community and in turn this can improve a sense of value, belonging and attachment. Loneliness and lack of social contact are known to be associated with a decrease in health status and quality of life. (WHO, 2015)

Creating more opportunities for engagement between different generations is increasingly being understood to benefit both older and younger people in regards to the sharing of different competencies, experiences and interests (WHO, 2015).

Maintaining equitable engagement and participation by older people with Indigenous and CALD backgrounds in social networks requires adherence to principles of a culturally sensitive and responsive approach to the provision of health and other support services. Achieving this will require meeting the demand for culturally competent care workers (including care workers who are from Indigenous and CALD backgrounds) and enabling meaningful involvement of Indigenous and CALD community representatives in the development of policy and design and review of services (Percapita, 2014).

The Council of the Ageing’s Conversations summary report outlines the fact that it was regularly expressed by older Australians that they would like access to good information – ranging from general information about services that are available to more complex information that would help people to make sense of personal circumstances. Furthermore, the report identified that older people also wanted to be able to access a simplified ageing services and care system they can easily navigate. (COTA, 2011)

The Blueprint for an Ageing Australia report outlines that information and communications technology (ICT) has the potential to transform the lives of older Australians and maximise their continued contribution to the nation and society. Furthermore ICT can provide improved health, quality of life and general wellbeing through access to the many services now delivered online, including e-care, education, entertainment and financial management, as well as enhancing social interaction and relationships with family and friends (Percapita, 2014).

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION FINDINGS

Respondents to the community survey gave the focus area of social participation as a priority ranking of 5 out of 8 areas.

Of those who responded to the survey, 41% indicated they frequently (i.e. daily or three times a week) participated in a social activity. However just under a quarter (24%) indicated they rarely participated in a social activity.

Feedback from participants in the focus group sessions highlighted key considerations regarding social participation in the Shire of Collie including:

- There is a need to improve the delivery of community programs, events and groups that encourage older people to attend.
- There is a desire to deliver more community programs, events and groups that improve the level of interaction between different generations.
- It was perceived by some older people to be too difficult to try and get involved in community activities, especially if they are experiencing isolation and loneliness.

Similar to the feedback from the focus group sessions, amongst survey respondents there was a slightly higher proportion of respondents who either agreed or strongly agreed (41%) compared to those who either disagreed or strongly disagreed (33%) that there are enough activities for older people or where

older people are welcome. However importantly 45% of survey respondents felt that activities and events for older people are conveniently located and hosted at appropriate times.

Survey respondents identified that requiring particular attention is ensuring activities and events for older people remain affordable and are well publicised.

Respondents to the community survey gave the focus area of access to communication and information a priority ranking of 6 out of 8 areas.

Feedback from participants in the focus group sessions highlighted key considerations regarding communication and information in the Shire of Collie including:

- There is a desire to have more regularly distributed information available to all residents – e.g. more marketing for key community activities and events, more information on available services in the community.
- Adopt multiple communication tools to disseminate information widely – e.g. print media, websites, online social media platforms etc.
- There is a desire to increase the level of support for older people on how and where they can access this information – e.g. guidance on how to use social media platforms.

- During community activities and events take the opportunity to share important information with the community.
- All information provided to older people should be easy to read – i.e. consider appropriate font size, formatting etc.

Of those who responded to the survey, the top three ways they obtained information about what is happening or services in the Shire of Collie included in descending order the local newspaper, word-of-mouth and the internet. Interestingly the least likely way older people obtained information was through promotional flyers.

Although a good proportion of survey respondents either agreed or strongly agreed (41%) that information about what is happening in the Shire of Collie is distributed regularly and easy to understand and distributed widely, a quarter either disagreed or strongly disagreed (25%) with this.

Interestingly the vast majority of survey respondents (63%) indicated that they are able to use the internet to find out information.

To review summary of findings on the focus area of civic participation and employment, see section 5.2.5.

POTENTIAL STRATEGIC ACTIONS

***H** – High (action within 1 year); **M** – Medium (action within 2 years); **L** – Low (action in 3+ years)

| ACTIONS | POTENTIAL PARTNERS | TIMEFRAME* | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/S | ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER LOCAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING |
|--|---|------------|--|--|
| Establish a series of “Wisdom Workshops” between older and younger people. | Local government, local schools, Seniors clubs, local service providers | H | Number of workshops. Number of individuals participating in workshops. | n/a |
| Provide a ‘one-stop-shop’ information service for older people to access relevant information on local services, facilities, programs and events for older people. | Local government, South West Development Commission, other regional and local service providers | M | Annual information register of local services, facilities, programs and events for older people. | n/a |
| Promote community events that are accessible to and inclusive of older people. | Local government, local service providers | H | Higher numbers of older people attending community events. | • Strategy 11.3: Support participation in community and civic events - Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2022, Shire of Collie |
| Continue to provide free or subsidised information technology training for older people. | Local government | H | Number of individuals participating in ICT program. | • Strategy 11.6.: Support lifelong learning, arts and culture in the community through the provision of library and cultural facilities and services - Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2022, Shire of Collie |

5.5. Contribute



| | |
|-----------------|---|
| RECOMMENDATIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Foster and encourage volunteerism among older people in the community.Advocate for greater availability of ‘life-long’ learning options.Advocate for gradual retirement options and flexible work arrangements. |
|-----------------|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| DOMAIN SUMMARY | COMMUNITY CONSULTATION FINDINGS |
| <p>The ability to contribute covers the many contributions that older people make to their families and communities whether that be through their social networks, place of employment or as a volunteer.</p> <p>It is recognised that volunteering and working are two important ways that adults use to find fulfilment in older age and some studies among older people have found a positive link between volunteering and self-rated assessments of physical health (WHO, 2015).</p> <p>Age discrimination in work places has been well researched. One study explored the major barriers to mature age participation in the workforce and outlined these key barriers to be: ongoing discrimination in employment on the basis of age; significant care-giving opportunities; lack of available flexible work arrangements; discrimination in recruitment practices; insufficient job search skills; lack of appropriate skills due to rapid technological innovation; physical illness, injury and disabilities; superannuation rules; disincentives in the tax and transfer system; and poor quality workplaces (Percapita, 2014). Another study completed by the Australian Human Rights Commission found that significant number of businesses had standard cut-off age rates for hiring (an average age of 50 years old) and believed that older workers were less likely to be promoted and would have greater difficulty adapting to change (Percapita, 2014).</p> <p>Addressing ageism in the workplace will require policy changes and the investment of resources to shift the negative perception and stereotype of mature age employees. In Australia this may include reforming pension systems, offering gradual retirement options and catering for flexible working arrangements (WHO, 2015).</p> | <p>Respondents to the community survey gave the focus area of civic participation and employment as the lowest priority out of 8 areas.</p> <p>Feedback from participants in the focus group sessions highlighted key considerations regarding social participation in the Shire of Collie including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">It is perceived that there are lots of opportunities for volunteering and the local volunteer base is good.There is a need to improve the development of an inclusive workforce - i.e. create more employment opportunities for older people, Indigenous community members.There are limited full-time and part-time employment opportunities available in the Shire of Collie, including for older people.There is an aspiration to improve the level of participation in cultural awareness training within the Shire of Collie. <ul style="list-style-type: none">There is need continue to build trust between older people and their employees. <p>The overwhelming majority of survey respondents either agreed or strongly agreed (76%) that it is important to provide life-long learning for older people.</p> <p>There is a significantly higher proportion of survey respondents who either disagreed or strongly disagreed (43%) compared to those who either agreed or strongly agreed (8%) that there is adequate provision of flexible and appropriately paid opportunities for older works. Similarly, there is significantly higher proportion who either disagreed or strongly disagreed (42%) compared to those who either agreed or strongly agreed (14%) that the qualities of older workers and benefits of employing older workers is being effectively promoted.</p> <p>Of those who responded to the survey, 41% indicated they frequently (i.e. daily or three times a week)</p> <p>participated in a social activity. However just under a quarter (24%) indicated they rarely participated in a social activity.</p> <p>Supporting the feedback from the focus group sessions, survey results indicate that the level of volunteerism is good, with 15% of survey respondents indicating that they frequently (i.e. daily or three times a week) volunteer their time and a further 24% indicating they volunteer once a week.</p> <p>A majority of survey respondents also agreed or strongly agreed (64%) that the contribution of volunteers is duly recognised and just under half of respondents (48%) perceived that voluntary work is available and effectively publicised.</p> <p>To review summary of findings on the focus area of respect and inclusion, see section 5.2.2.</p> |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------|--|--|--|
| POTENTIAL STRATEGIC ACTIONS | *H – High (action within 1 year); M – Medium (action within 2 years); L – Low (action in 3+ years) | | | | |
| ACTIONS | POTENTIAL PARTNERS | TIMEFRAME* | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/S | ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER LOCAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING | |
| Celebrate National Volunteers Week. | Local government, South West Volunteers local service providers, Seniors clubs | M | Number of individuals participating in National Volunteers Week. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Strategy 1.3.1: Work in partnership with community groups to increase volunteer numbers - Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2022, Shire of CollieSouth West transformational opportunities – Regional Priorities: Volunteerism; South West Regional Blueprint, SWDC | |

APPENDICES



6. APPENDIX A – REFERENCES

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7. APPENDIX B – DETAILED COMMUNITY PROFILE

7.1. Introduction

This demographic profile is based on the Shire of Collie Local Government Area (LGA).

The study compares characteristics amongst the population of Collie, and also compares Collie to the overall South West region and the state of Western Australia. The South West region profile is based on Bunbury Statistical Area Level 4 (see below map).

All data is sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011, 2006 and 2001 Census, unless otherwise specified.

Figure 1. Map of the Shire of Collie (LGA).

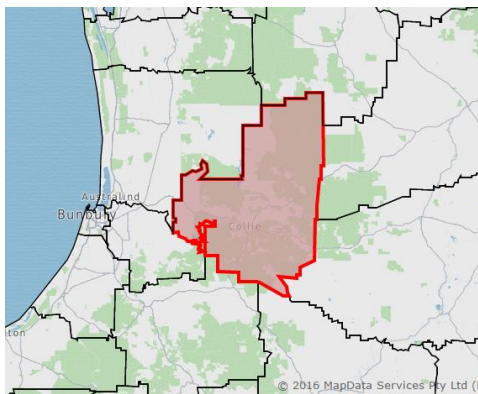


Figure 1. Map of the South West region (Bunbury SA4).

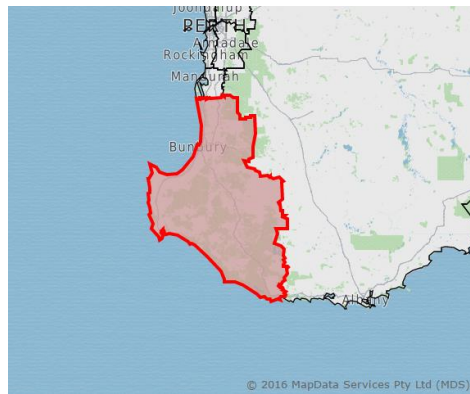


Figure 2. Map of Western Australia (STE).



7.2. Community Profile Overview

Population ageing is one of the foremost challenges facing Australia as the proportion of younger people decreases and the proportion of older people increases (South West Development Commission, 2010). By 2026, almost one in three South West residents will be aged 55 and over and the region will account for 7.9% of the State's older population. The ageing population will have significant implications on a range of public and private health, aged and community support services. Changes to funding and policy are already being implemented, and Federal, State and Local governments are looking to plan for the future needs of the aged population in a changing economic and political context.

The Community Profile explores the current state of the key focus areas identified by the World Health Organisation that form part of an age-friendly community. This will provide a baseline for future strategies and actions to generate improvements and opportunities in these areas for older people.

The Community Profile provides analysis of the Shire of Collie population, such as age distribution and projections; housing; income and labour force participation; health outcomes; family structure; and, key services and facilities. The below is a snapshot of some of the key demographic analysis detailed in the Community Profile.

The Shire of Collie is located 200km south of Perth in the South West region. There are currently 9,778 people living in Collie, which accounts for 5.5% of the South West region and 0.4% of the State (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014). Of the total population, 28.1% are aged 55 and over. By 2026, the Collie population will grow to 10,190, and of these 33.5% will be older people (Western Australian Planning Commission, 2015).

Snapshot of the Shire of Collie

- In 2011, over 1 in 4 Collie residents were 55+ years old
- By 2026, 1 in 3 Collie residents will be 55+ years old
- This is an increase of 37.7% from 2011 to 2026
- The median age of death in Collie is 79
- Currently, there is a slightly higher proportion of men than women in Collie
- Most Collie residents were born in Australia, and most only speak English at home
- Collie has a slightly higher proportion of Aboriginal residents than the South West region overall
- Collie has a higher proportion of single person households than the South West and the State
- The top industry of employment in Collie is coal mining
- Labour force participation in Collie is slightly lower than the South West
- Older people volunteer more than those aged 15-54
- Older residents provide more unpaid assistance to people with a disability than residents aged 15-54
- Collie has a range of care and support services for older people, including seven home and community care services
- Residential aged care is predominately via facilities in neighbouring towns such as Bunbury
- Most residents live at the same address as they did 5 years ago
- The Collie population is slightly less mobile than the South West and the State, with most residents living at the same address as they did 5 years ago.

7.3. Summary of Findings

Table 1. Summary of Community Profile.

| Measure | Shire of Collie (LGA) | South West Region (Bunbury SA4) | WA (STE) | Source |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <i>Total Population (2011)</i> | 9,127 | 158,104 | 2,239,170 | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>Median Age</i> | 39 | 39 | 36 | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>Population aged 55+</i> | 2,477 | 41,942 | 529,302 | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>% aged 55+</i> | 27.1% | 26.5% | 23.6% | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>% aged 15-54</i> | 53.5% | 52.2% | 56.7% | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>% aged 0-14</i> | 19.4% | 21.3% | 19.7% | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>Projected population (2026)¹</i> | 10,190 | 212,170 | 3,274,230 | (Western Australian Planning Commission, 2015) |
| <i>Projected pop. Aged 55+ (2026)</i> | 3,410ⁱ | 68,860 | 864,880 | (Western Australian Planning Commission, 2015) |
| <i>Projected % aged 55+ (2026)</i> | 33.5% | 32.5% | 26.6% | (Western Australian Planning Commission, 2015) |
| <i>% Male</i> | 55.3% | 49.9% | 50.3% | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>% Indigenous</i> | 3.1% | 2.2% | 3.1% | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>% lived at a different address 5 years ago</i> | 31.3% | 39.3% | 39.6% | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>% in labour force</i> | 59.3% | 62.3% | 64.0% | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>% of labour force unemployed</i> | 4.6% | 4.7% | 4.7% | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>Top 3 industries of employment</i> | Coal Mining (12.1%); Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (5.5%); School Education (5.4 %) | School Education (5.7%); Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services (4.0%); Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing (2.9%) | Health Care and Social Assistance (10.4%) Construction (10.2%) Retail Trade (10.1%) | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>Median weekly household income</i> | \$1,339 | \$1,194 | \$1,415 | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |
| <i>Annual Median house price</i> | \$200,000 | N/A | \$383,000 | (REIWA, 2016) |
| <i>Decile rating for IRSAD²</i> | 4 | N/A | N/A | (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011) |

¹ Band C Population Projections (Western Australian Planning Commission, 2015)

² A low numerical score (where 1 is the lowest possible score) indicates greater disadvantage and a relative lack of advantage. A high numerical score (where 10 is the highest possible score) indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage.

7.4. Population

7.4.1. Current Population

At the time of the last Census (2011), the population of Collie was recorded as 9,127 people.

The 2014 population of Collie is estimated to be 9,778. Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is generally considered the most up to date and accurate measure of current population.³

Based on the ERP, Collie accounts for 5.5% of the population of the South West region (2014) and 0.4% of the population of the State.

Population of Collie (2011):⁴

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Collie 9,127 | South West 158,104 | WA 2,239,170 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|

Estimated Resident Population of Collie (2014):

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Collie 9,778 | South West 178,053 | WA 2,573,389 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|

7.4.2. Current Population: Age Distribution

Over a quarter of Collie residents are aged 55 or over (2011) which is slightly higher than the South West region overall and higher than in Western Australia.

Table 1. Age distribution of Collie residents (2011).

| | Collie (S) | South West (SA4) | WA |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 0-14 | 19.4% | 21.3% | 19.7% |
| 15-54 | 53.5% | 52.2% | 56.7% |
| 55+ | 27.1% | 26.5% | 23.6% |
| Median Age | 39 | 39 | 36 |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

Within the over 55 age group, the majority of these residents are aged between 55 and 69.

Table 2. Age distribution for Collie residents aged 55 and over (2011).

| | 55-59 years | 60-64 years | 65-69 years | 70-74 years | 75-79 years | 80-84 years | 85-89 years | 90-94 years | 95-99 years | 100 years and over | Total 55+ |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| People | 688 | 569 | 406 | 262 | 243 | 164 | 110 | 32 | 3 | 0 | 2,477 |
| Percentage of Total Population of Collie | 7.5% | 6.2% | 4.4% | 2.9% | 2.7% | 1.8% | 1.2% | 0.4% | 0% | 0% | 27.1% |

³ The ABS calculates Estimated Resident Population (ERP) based on the census and additional information such as migration, births and deaths as well as adjustments for those who may have reported their location incorrectly in the census forms.

⁴ Note that for the purposes of this profile, the 2011 population is used as a basis for calculation unless otherwise specified.

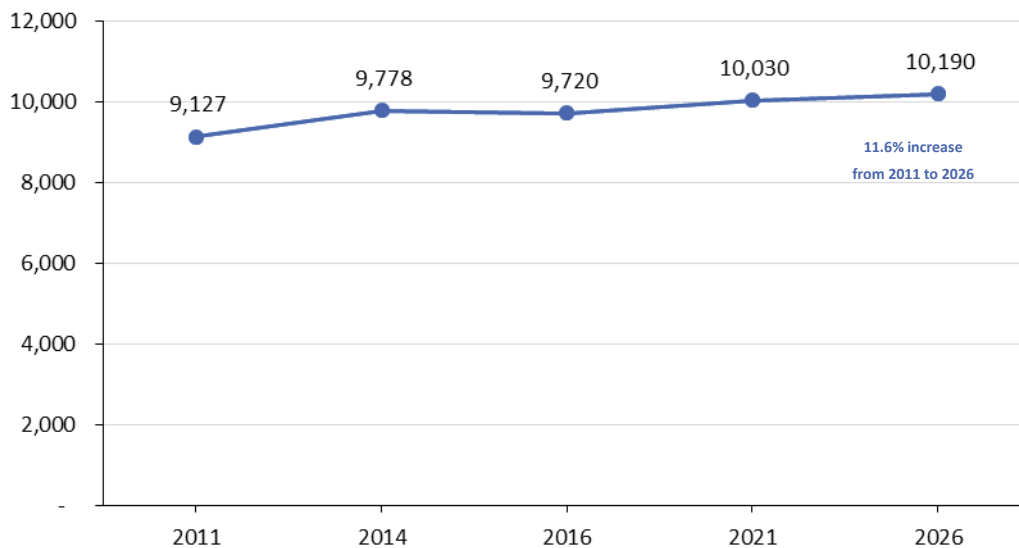
7.4.3. Projected Population

The population of Collie is projected to grow to 10,180 people by 2026, as shown in Figure 3. This is an increase of 11.6% or 1,063 people from 2011 to 2026. The South West region overall is projected to grow by approximately 54,064 people or by 34.2% from 2011 to 2026.

Projected population of Collie by 2026:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Collie 10,190 | South West 212,170 | WA 3,274,230 |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|

Figure 3. Population projections for Collie.



7.4.4. Projected Population: Age Distribution

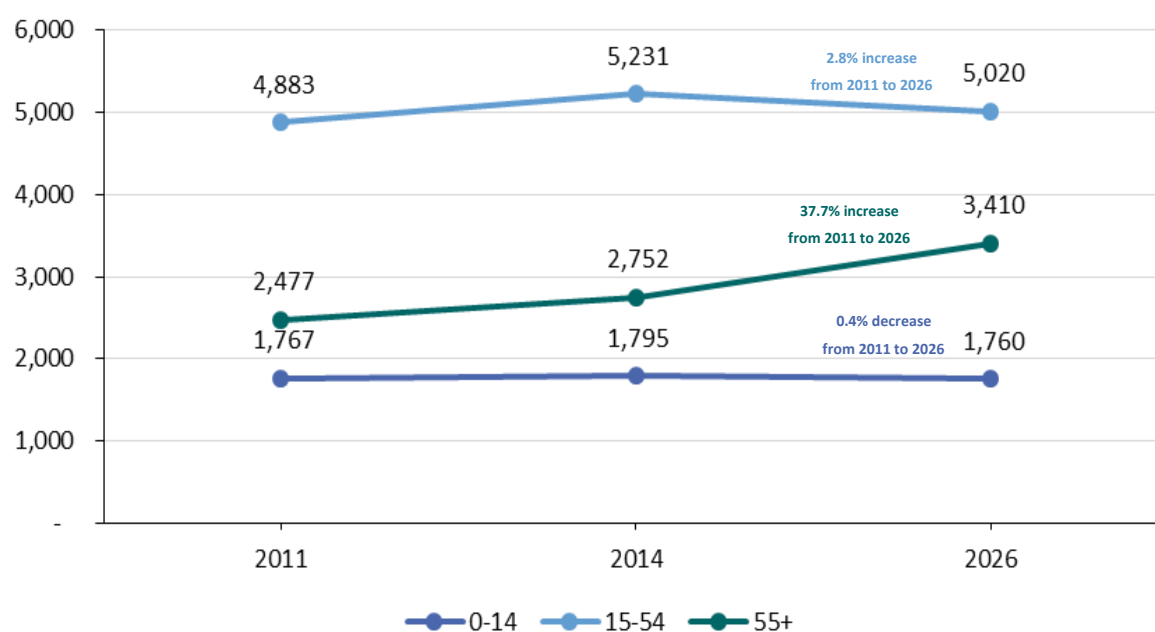
Currently, older residents account for 27.1% of the population of Collie. By 2026, the proportion of older residents in Collie is projected to increase to be approximately a third of the population (33.5%); meaning one in three residents will be aged 55 or over. This is an increase of 37.7% in the number of older residents from 2011 to 2026.

This is significantly higher than Western Australia (26.6%), but similar to the overall trend for the South West region (32.5%). It is clear that by 2026, a large proportion of older West Australian residents will live in the South West region.

Table 3. Projected age distribution in Collie in 2026.

| | Collie (S) | South West (SA4) | WA |
|--------------|------------|------------------|-------|
| 0-14 | 17.3% | 18.5% | 19.5% |
| 15-54 | 49.3% | 49.1% | 53.9% |
| 55+ | 33.5% | 32.5% | 26.6% |

Figure 4. Population projections by age for Collie.



Amongst Collie residents aged 55 and over, the largest projected increases from 2011-2026 are among the 65-79 year age groups.

Table 4. Population projections for Collie residents aged 55 and over, 2011-2026.

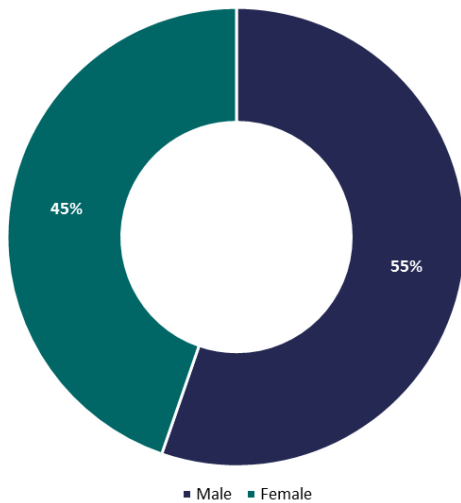
| | Overall 55+ | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80-84 | 85+ |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| Total people in 2011 | 2477 | 688 | 569 | 406 | 262 | 243 | 164 | 145 |
| Projected people in 2026 | 3,410 | 710 | 650 | 660 | 590 | 410 | 240 | 150 |
| People Increase 2011-2026 | 933 | 22 | 81 | 254 | 328 | 167 | 76 | 5 |
| % Increase 2011-2026 | 37.7% | 3.2% | 14.2% | 62.6% | 125.2% | 68.7% | 46.3% | 3.4% |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

7.4.5. Gender

There is a slightly higher proportion of males than females in Collie, compared to the more balanced distribution in the South West region overall (49.6% male) and Western Australia (50.6% male).

Figure 5. Gender distribution in Collie (2014).



7.5. Ethnicity

7.5.1. Birthplace

Most Collie residents were born in Australia and have parents who were both born in Australia. Collie has a significantly higher proportion of Aboriginal residents than the South West overall, but is in line with Western Australia overall.

Key points to note include:

- Most residents of Collie were born in Australia.
- English is the only language spoken at home for most Collie residents.
- 3.1% of Collie residents identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, which is higher than the South West region overall.
- The top three countries of birth in Collie are similar to the South West region overall.

Table 5. Collie resident statistics for ethnicity and birthplace (2011).

| | Collie (S) | South West (Bunbury SA4) | WA |
|---|--|---|---|
| Born in Australia | 79.3% | 75.7% | 62.9% |
| Both parents born in Australia | 65.2% | 59.1% | 43.8% |
| Aboriginal | 3.1% | 2.2% | 3.1% |
| Only speak English at home | 90.9% | 89.4% | 79.3% |
| Top 3 countries of birth (besides Australia) | England (4.6%); New Zealand (3.2%); Germany (0.7%) | England (6.8%); New Zealand (2.9%); South Africa (1.2%) | England (8.6%); New Zealand (3.2%); South Africa (1.6%) |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

7.5.1. Indigenous Status

Collie has a significantly higher proportion of Aboriginal residents than the South West, but is in line with Western Australia overall.

Table 6. Indigenous Status of Collie residents (2011).

| | Collie (S) | South West (Bunbury SA4) | WA |
|---|------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Non-Indigenous | 91.5% | 92.6% | 91.1% |
| Aboriginal | 2.9% | 2.1% | 3.0% |
| Torres Strait Islander | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Not stated | 5.4% | 5.2% | 5.8% |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

7.5.2. Indigenous Disadvantage and Health Outcomes

The disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia is widely documented. The disparity between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples across a range of demographic measures is widely referred to as the 'gap' (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014).

Health Outcomes

In Western Australia, the median age of death for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is 54 years old, which is approximately 26 years less than the overall median of 80 years for Western Australians (PHIDU Torrens University Australia, 2013).

As at 2012, the life expectancy of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia is 69.1 years for men and 73.7 years for women; for men this is 10.6 years less than non-Indigenous men and for women this is 9.5 years less than non-Indigenous women. (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2013). In 2013, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths accounted for 1.9% of all deaths registered in Australia.

Compared to non-Indigenous people, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders are (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2013):

- More than 4 times as likely to be in the advanced stages of chronic kidney disease.
- More than 3 times as likely to have diabetes.
- Twice as likely to have signs of chronic kidney disease.

Labour Force Participation

In Australia, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2014):

- Less likely to be participating in the labour force than non-Indigenous people in this age group by a gap of around 20%.
- More than three times as likely as non-Indigenous people in same age group to be unemployed.
- Less likely than non-Indigenous persons to have completed Year 12 or higher qualifications.

Older Indigenous People

The above disadvantages are experienced across all age groups among Indigenous people, however, they are markedly magnified in those aged 55 years and over. Poor health outcomes, as above, tend to be experienced by older Indigenous people at a higher rate than younger Indigenous people (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2011). Older Indigenous people also tend to utilise aged care services at a younger age than non-Indigenous people.

Notable disparities (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007):

- Older Indigenous people are more than one-and-a-half times as likely as older non-Indigenous people to self-report their health as fair or poor.
- 97% of older Indigenous people reported having at least one long-term health condition in 2005.
- Older Indigenous people are significantly more likely than older non-Indigenous people to have a disability or long-term health condition.
- Older Indigenous people are one-and-a-half times as likely as non-Indigenous people to report a profound or severe core activity limitation.

7.6. Geography, history and heritage

Collie is located in the South West region, 200km south east of Perth and 60km east of Bunbury. Collie is named after the Collie River, which flows into the Darling Range and the Leschenault Estuary (Landgate, 2016). Collie River was named after Dr Alexander Collie, who was a Royal Navy surgeon who explored and discovered the river in 1829.

Collie has a long agricultural and mining history and currently produces all of the state's coal supply (South West Development Commission, n.d.). Other local industries include timber, farming, aquaculture and viticulture. Collie's agricultural production is valued at approximately \$3 million.

There are a number of heritage attractions in Collie, including the Collie Historical Rail Precinct, which historically transported and stored coal and other agricultural goods and was designed by CY O'Conner in 1898.

Collie is the traditional lands of the Nyoongar people, the Collie River and other waterways are particularly significant to the living culture and history of the Nyoongar people (South West Aboriginal Land & Sea Council, 2013).

7.7. Households and families

7.7.1. Housing tenure

Most Collie residents own their home, either outright or with a mortgage.

Key points to note include:

- Compared to the South West and Western Australia overall, Collie has a higher proportion of rented housing.
- Collie has a slightly higher proportion of residents who own their home than the South West region overall.

Table 7. Housing tenure in Collie (2011).

| | Collie (S) | South West (Bunbury SA4) | WA |
|---|------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Owned outright | 30.9% | 25.0% | 25.3% |
| Owned with a mortgage | 32.3% | 27.9% | 31.2% |
| Rented | 17.5% | 2.3% | 2.4% |
| Other tenure type | 1.5% | 21.2% | 23.6% |
| Tenure type not stated or not applicable | 17.7% | 23.6% | 17.5% |

Source: (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

7.7.2. Housing costs and rental affordability

The median house price in Collie is \$200,000. The median weekly rent in Collie is \$195, this is significantly lower than the South West region and the State.

Table 8. Housing costs in Collie (2016).

| | Collie (S) | South West (Bunbury SA4) | WA |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Median house price (2016) | \$200,000 | N/A | N/A |
| Median unit price (2016) | \$243,500 | | |
| Median weekly rent (2011) | \$195 | \$250 | \$300 |

Source: (realestate.com.au, 2016) (REIWA, 2016) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

7.7.3. Household structure and composition

The average number of people per household in Collie is 3.5, which is in line with Western Australia overall and similar to the South West region.

Key points to note:

- Collie has a higher proportion of one person households compared to the South West and Western Australia.

Table 9. Number of persons per dwelling in Collie (2011).

| | Collie (S) | South West (Bunbury SA4) | WA |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| One person | 22.3% | 17.9% | 19.6% |
| Two persons | 28.8% | 28.7% | 28.4% |
| Three persons | 12.9% | 11.6% | 13.1% |
| Four persons | 11.2% | 11.7% | 13.2% |
| Five persons | 5.1% | 4.9% | 5.5% |
| Six persons | 1.9% | 1.5% | 1.8% |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Seven persons | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.5% |
| Eight persons | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Not applicable | 17.1% | 23.4% | 17.6% |
| Average Household size | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

Collie families are predominately couple families with children or couple families with no children, which is similar to the South West and Western Australia.

Table 10. Family composition in Collie (2011).

| | Collie (S) | South West (Bunbury SA4) | WA |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Couple family with no children | 26.6% | 28.2% | 24.9% |
| Couple family with children | 27.8% | 28.2% | 28.9% |
| One parent family | 9.8% | 9.6% | 9.3% |
| Other family | 0.9% | 0.6% | 1.2% |
| Not applicable | 34.9% | 33.4% | 35.7% |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

7.7.4. Population Mobility

Most Collie residents live at the same place as they did five years ago.

- Compared to the South West and Western Australia, a higher proportion of Collie residents live at the same place as they did 5 years ago and a smaller proportion were overseas in 2006.

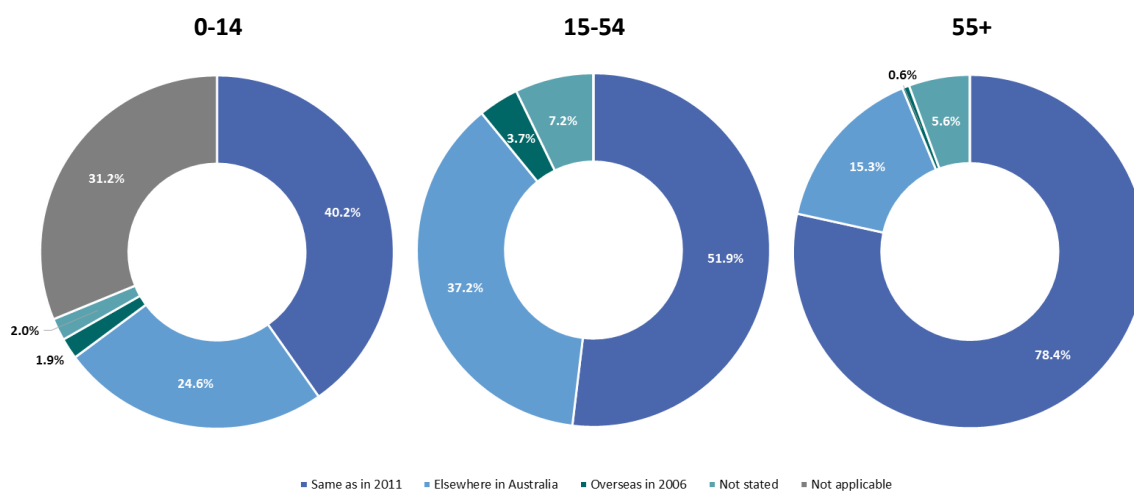
Table 11. Population mobility in Collie: Place of usual residence 5 years ago (2011).

| | Collie (S) | South West (Bunbury SA4) | WA |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Same as in 2011 | 56.8% | 48.0% | 46.9% |
| Elsewhere in Australia | 28.8% | 35.2% | 31.6% |
| Overseas in 2006 | 2.5% | 4.1% | 8.0% |
| Not stated | 5.7% | 5.8% | 6.7% |
| Not applicable | 6.0% | 6.9% | 6.8% |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

Collie residents aged 55 and over show much less mobility than residents in other age groups, with a much higher proportion living at the same place as 5 years ago, as would be expected.

Figure 6. Population mobility in Collie by age (2011).



7.8. Employment and income

7.8.1. Industry of employment and occupation

Collie has a diverse employment industry, which varies considerably to the South West region overall.

Key points to note:

- As would be expected, Collie's top industry of employment is coal mining.
- While Collie and the South West have similar top occupations, Collie has a much higher proportion of technicians and trade workers and labourers.

Table 12. Top industry of employment and occupation in Collie (2011).

| | Collie (S) | South West (SA4) | WA |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Top Three Industries | Coal Mining (12.1%); Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (5.5%); School Education (5.4%) | School Education (5.7%); Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services (4.0%); Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing (2.9%) | School Education (5.1%); Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services (4.1%); Metal Ore Mining (3.3%) |
| Top Three Occupations | Technicians and Trades Workers (27.3%); Labourers (17.4%); Machinery Operators And Drivers (15.7%) | Technicians and Trades Workers (19.2%); Labourers (14.1%); Professionals (13.6%) | Professionals (19.9%); Technicians and Trades Workers (16.7%); Clerical and Administrative Workers (14.4%) |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

7.8.2. Labour force participation

As at 2011, 4.7% of Collie residents were unemployed. This is similar to the South West and Western Australia overall. Labour force participation in Collie is slightly lower than the South West and Western Australia overall.

Table 13. Labour force participation in Collie (2011).

| | Collie (S) | South West (Bunbury SA4) | WA |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------|
| % Unemployed | 4.6% | 4.7% | 4.7% |
| % Labour force participation | 59.3% | 62.3% | 64.0% |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

Of those in the labour force in Collie, most are employed full-time or part-time, which is similar to the South West overall.

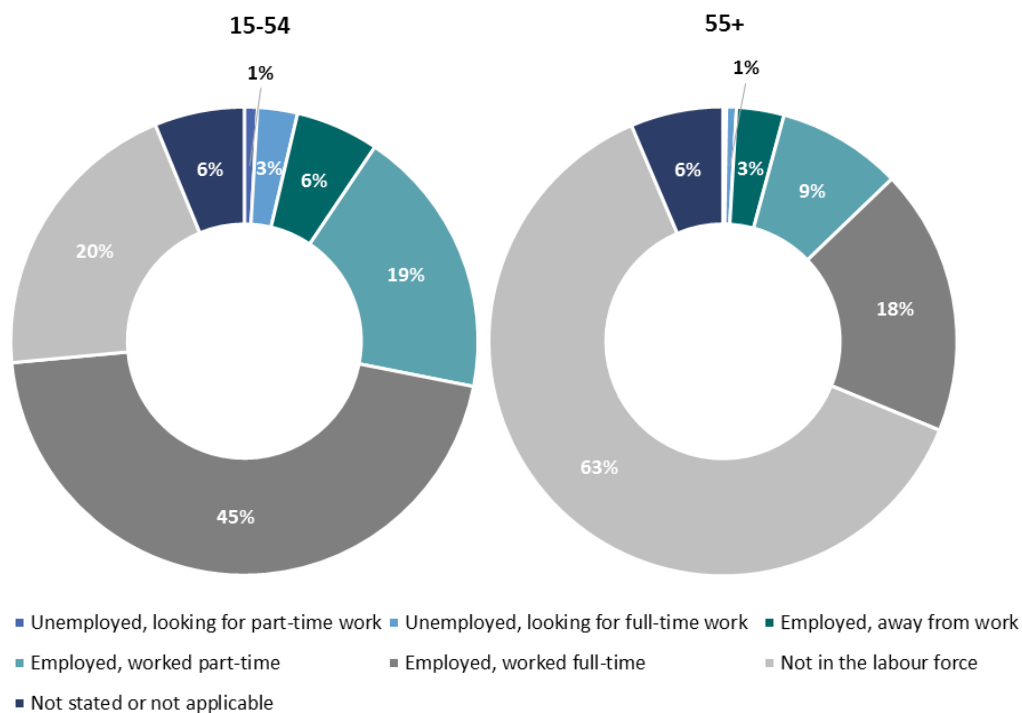
Table 14. Labour force status in Collie (2011).

| | Collie (\$) | South West (Bunbury SA4) | WA |
|--|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Employed, worked full-time | 29.3% | 27.9% | 31.2% |
| Employed, worked part-time | 12.3% | 15.2% | 14.5% |
| Employed, away from work | 4.0% | 3.7% | 3.3% |
| Unemployed, looking for full-time work | 1.7% | 1.5% | 1.4% |
| Unemployed, looking for part-time work | 0.5% | 0.8% | 1.0% |
| Not in the labour force | 27.7% | 25.2% | 23.6% |
| Not stated or not applicable | 24.4% | 25.8% | 24.9% |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

A much smaller proportion of Collie residents aged 55 and over work full-time or part-time compared to residents aged 15-54.

Figure 7. Labour force status by age in Collie (2011).



7.8.3. Household and individual income

The median weekly household income in Collie is \$1,339, which is \$145 more than the South West overall, but slightly less than Western Australia. Collie also has a slightly higher median weekly family income than the South West.

Table 15. Median weekly income in Collie (2011).

| | Collie (\$) | South West (Bunbury SA4) | WA |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Personal | \$558 | \$570 | \$662 |
| Family | \$1,695 | \$1,455 | \$1,722 |
| Household | \$1,339 | \$1,194 | \$1,415 |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

7.9. Volunteering and unpaid work

7.9.1. Volunteering

Overall, approximately 15.9% of all Collie residents volunteer.

- Of those aged 55 and over, 20.2% volunteer, which is slightly higher than those aged 15-54.
- Among older residents, volunteering is more common among the younger age groups, as would be expected.

Table 16. Proportion of Collie residents aged 55 and over who volunteer (2011).

| | Overall 55+ | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85+ | Comparison 15-54 |
|------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| Volunteer | 20.2% | 21.5% | 25.6% | 13.7% | 2.1% | 19.4% |
| Not a volunteer | 69.9% | 70.9% | 67.1% | 67.7% | 81.3% | 72.3% |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

7.9.2. Unpaid Work

Overall, Collie residents aged 55 and over provide more unpaid assistance to people with a disability than Collie residents aged 15-54.

- Amongst Collie residents aged 55 and over, those aged 55-64 provide the most unpaid assistance to people with a disability.
- Generally, the percentage of people aged 55 and over providing unpaid assistance to people with a disability decreases with age, as would be expected.

Table 17. Proportion of Collie residents aged 55 and over who provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability (2011).

| | Overall 55+ | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85+ | Comparison 15-54 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| Provided unpaid assistance | 13.0% | 17.1% | 11.4% | 6.8% | 2.1% | 10.3% |
| No unpaid assistance provided | 76.0% | 75.3% | 80.0% | 70.2% | 81.3% | 81.0% |

(Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011)

7.10.Key services and facilities

Collie and the wider South West region has a broad range of services and facilities relevant to older people. The table below (although not exhaustive) provides an overview of the current key services and facilities, including:

- Hospitals and health services
- Aged care services
 - Residential Care
 - Community Care
 - Retirement Living
- Clubs and recreation services
 - Libraries
 - Community Recreation Centres

| HOSPITALS AND HEALTH SERVICES | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| | NAME | DESCRIPTION | LOCATION | SOURCE |
| HOSPITALS | | | | |
| COLLIE NEIGHBOURING | Collie Hospital | Hospital with Emergency Department | Corner Steere and Deakin Street Collie 6225 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | St John of God Hospital - Bunbury | Hospital without Emergency Department | Corner of Robertson Drive and Bussell Highway Bunbury 6230 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Bunbury Regional Hospital | Hospital with Emergency Department | Corner of Robertson Drive and Bussell Highway Bunbury 6230 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Harvey Hospital | Hospital with Emergency Department | 45 Hayward Street Harvey 6220 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Donnybrook Hospital | Hospital with Emergency Department | 40 Bentleigh Street Donnybrook 6239 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| HEALTH SERVICES | | | | |
| COLLIE | Collie River Valley Medical | General Practice/GP (includes occupational health, preventative health and allied health services) | 24 Harvey Street Collie 6225 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Collie Medical Group | General Practice/GP | 17 Johnston Street COLLIE 6225 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Collie River Dental Centre | Dental | 11 Johnston Street, Collie | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Wade Dental Clinic | Dental | 130 Throssell Street, Collie | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Physio Group South-West | Physiotherapy | 22 Harvey St, Collie | (Collie CCI, 2016) |
| | Walkley Chiropractic Group - Collie Clinic | Chiropractic | 48 Johnston St, Collie | (Collie CCI, 2016) |
| | Chiropractic First | Chiropractic | 55 Throssell St, Collie | (Collie CCI, 2016) |
| NEIGHBOURING | Harvey Medical Group | General Practice/GP | 4 Becher Street Harvey 6220 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Wellington Medical Centre | General Practice/GP | 115 Uduc Road Harvey 6220 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Donnybrook Medical Services | General Practice/GP | 41 Bentley Street Donnybrook 6239 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Better Life Centre | Mobility aids/equipment | 4/76 Spencer St, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Bunbury / Harvey Community Health Service | WA Government | Community Health Centre, Hudson Road | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | WACHS South West Regional Aged Care | WA Government Services Greater Bunbury Care assessments and community care | 8 Spencer St, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Bunbury Older Adult Mental Health Service | Services Greater Bunbury WA Government | 8 Spencer St Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Wanslea | Services Greater Bunbury Grandcare (grandparents raising grandchildren) support services | 110 Scarborough Beach Rd, Perth | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Alzheimer's Australia (WA) | Services Western Australia Respite, Day Centres, advocacy, resources and support | Perth, Albany, York, Kalgoorlie, Mandurah | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Multiple Sclerosis Society of Western Australia | Services Greater Bunbury Massage and physiotherapy, social services and support | 9 Ramsay Street, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Bunbury Cancer Council Support Centre | Services Greater Bunbury | 62 Forrest Avenue, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Leukaemia Foundation of Australia | Services Greater Bunbury | 3 Victoria St, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Western Australian Deaf Society Inc. | Outreach services in Greater Bunbury | 5 Aberdeen Street, East Perth | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | LAMP | Services Greater Bunbury Mental health support services | 226 Bussell Highway, Busselton | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Pathways | Services Greater Bunbury Non-clinical mental health support | 1/14 Rose Street Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| AGED CARE AND SERVICES | | | | |
| | NAME | DESCRIPTION | LOCATION | SOURCE |
| | HOME & COMMUNITY CARE | | | |
| COLLIE | Collie Home Support Service | Home care/housekeeping assistance | 99 Forrest Street COLLIE 6225 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Valley View Residence | Aged Residential Care | 3-5 Vernon Street, Collie | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Living Well Social Centre | | 7 Vernon Street, Collie | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Collie Home Support Service | | | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Collie Senior Citizens & Meals on Wheels | | 99 Forrest Street, Collie | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Silver Chain Community Aged Care | Home care/housekeeping assistance | 52 Johnston Street COLLIE 6225 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| NEIGHBOURING | Community Home Care | Home care/housekeeping assistance | 60 South Western Highway DONNYBROOK 6239 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Hocart Lodge Aged Centre | Aged Residential Care | Hocart Lodge 3 Knowles Street HARVEY 6220 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Harvey Hacc | Home care/housekeeping assistance | 1 Becher Street HARVEY 6220 WA | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Southern Cross Care | Services Greater Bunbury Day Centre, Low to High Care and Respite Care | 102 Beach Rd, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Community Home Care | Services Greater Bunbury Range of personal and in-home care and assistance, such as domestic help and transport | 3 Parade Rd, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Silver Chain | Services Greater Bunbury Range of in-home care and assistance, including domestic, personal care, home hospital and transport | 1 Mitchel Cres, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | St Ives Home Care Bunbury | Services Greater Bunbury Range of in-home low to high care, respite care and personal assistance | 1/1 Spencer St, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Morrisy Homestead Day Respite Centre; and, Leschenault Day Centre | Services Greater Bunbury Respite services, in-home care and assistance, transport | 123 South Western Highway, Bunbury Lot 40a Leisure Drive, Australind | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Bethanie Community Care South West | Services Greater Bunbury Range of low to high care services, including home and domestic assistance and respite care | 86 Blair St, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | South West Community Care (HACC) Also known as: Capel and Dardanup HACC | Services Greater Bunbury Range of in-home assistance, including domestic and personal care, and transport and social services | 15 Albatross Crescent, Eaton | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Baptistcare Home Services South West | Services Greater Bunbury Range of in-home assistance and care, including domestic and personal, and transport and social services | 4 Plaza St, South Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | South West Rural Respite Services | Services Greater Bunbury | 8-10 Prince St, Busselton | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Enable South West | In-home disability care services | 104 Beach Road, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Bunbury Commonwealth Respite and Carelink Centres | Services Greater Bunbury Coordination of access to local services, including respite and care | 2/33 Denning Road Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE | | | |
| | Ocean Star Aged Care | Catholic Homes Inc. Independent Living | 207 Ocean Drive, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Opal Bunbury Gardens | High Care, Respite Care and Dementia Care | 39 Hayes St, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Bethanie Elanora | High Care | 37 Hastie Street, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Bethanie Fields | High Care, Dementia Care and separate Retirement Village | 111 Eaton Dr, Eaton | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Regis Forrest Gardens | Low Care, High Care and Dementia Care | 926 Woodrow St, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Wattle Hill Care | Independent Living, Low to High Care, Respite Care and Dementia Care | 2 Wattle St, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| | Hocart Lodge Harvey | Southern Cross Care WA High Care and Dementia Care | 3 Knowles Street, Harvey | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Treendale Gardens (Multiple Sclerosis Society of Western Australia) | Respite for MS | Australind | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | RETIREMENT LIVING | | | |
| | Carey Park Gardens | | 130-134 Forrest Avenue, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Woodstock West Retirement Village | | 146 Strickland St, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Wattle Hill Lodge | | 2 Wattle St, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Bethanie Elanora | | 37 Hastie Street, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| COMMUNITY CENTRES AND FACILITIES | | | | |
| | NAME | DESCRIPTION | LOCATION | SOURCE |
| COLLIE | Collie Senior Citizens Centre | | 99 Forrest Street COLLIE 6225 WA | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Roche Park Recreation Centre | | Coombe Street | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Mineworkers Memorial Poo | | 87 Throssell St Collie WA 6225 | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Public Library | | Wittenoom and Steere Streets in Collie | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Family Centre | | 5 Forrest Street, Collie | (Collie CCI, 2016) |
| | Collie Childcare and Early Learning Centre | | 81 Forrest St, Collie | (Collie CCI, 2016) |
| | Collie Visitor Centre | | 156 Throssell St, Collie | (Collie CCI, 2016) |
| NEIGHBOURING | Bunbury Public Library | | Parkfield Street, Bunbury | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Withers Community Library | | Hudson Road, Bunbury | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Dalyellup Library | | Norton Promenade, Dalyellup | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Boyanup Library | | 12 Thomas St, Boyanup | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Iluka Capel Library | | Forrest Rd, Capel | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Eaton Community Library | | 20 Recreation Drive, Eaton | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Dardanup Library | | 3 Little Street, Dardanup | |
| | Harvey Library | | Young Street, Harvey | (Shire of Harvey, 2016) |
| | Australind Library | | Mulgara Street, Australind | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Yarloop Library | | Yarloop Primary School | (Shire of Harvey, 2016) |
| | Binningup Library | | Driftwood Way, Binningup | (Shire of Harvey, 2016) |
| | South West Sports Centre | | 1 Rotary Drive, Hay Park Bunbury | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Eaton Recreation Centre | | 18 Recreation Drive, Eaton | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Harvey Recreation and Cultural Centre | | Tom Latch Drive, Harvey | (Shire of Harvey, 2016) |
| | Leschenault Leisure Centre | | Leisure Drive, Australind | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Dr Peter Topham Memorial Swimming Pool | | Hinge Road, Harvey | (Shire of Harvey, 2016) |
| CLUBS AND RECREATION ORGANISATIONS | | | | |
| | NAME | DESCRIPTION | LOCATION | SOURCE |
| COLLIE | Collie Family History Society Inc. | Affiliated Society of the WA Genealogical Society Inc. | | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Country Music Club | We hold monthly dances and an annual round up. | | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Agricultural Society Inc. | Collie Show, the monthly Country Markets and various other events. | | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Family Centre Inc. | Family support programs and counselling service; playgroups; skills development and personal development; support groups; social groups | 5 Forrest Street (within Collie Community House) | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Probus Club of Collie | The club is for semi-retired and retired people to make new friends. We have outings, quest speakers, and offer friendship, fun and fellowship. | Collie Senior Citizens Centre | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Our Community Garden | Creation and maintenance of a community garden featuring vegetable growing, education and social interaction, plus Nyoongar interactive walk. | Prinsep Street South and Bunbury Street, Collie | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Coalfields Cutie Pies | Senior ladies enjoying social outings. | Library Meeting Room, Wittenoom Street, Collie | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Bowling Club | lawn bowls a | | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Golf Club | | | (Collie CCI, 2016) |
| | Riding for the Disabled Association of WA Collie Group Inc. | | | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Badminton Club | | Bridge Street, Collie. (Wallsend ground) | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Bootscooters | | North Collie Hall | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Cycle Club | | | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| NEIGHBOURING | Collie Women's Hockey Association | | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Basketball Association | Roche Park Recreation Centre, Coombe St, Collie | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Coalcrushers | Nordic Walking Group | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Rotary Club | Collie Golf Club. | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Lions Club | Old School Ewington, Palmer Road, Collie | (Lions Clubs, 2016) |
| | Wollaston Lions | Bunbury | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Bunbury Men of Song | Bunbury | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Seniors Recreation Council WA (SRCWA) | Programs for Seniors and support for clubs/groups | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Seniors Expo | Run by the SRCWA | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | RSL | 19 Spencer St Bunbury | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Mens Shed | Not for profit Men work on projects, such as carpentry | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Rotary Club of South Bunbury | Bunbury | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Bunbury Seniors Computer Club | 23 Island Queen Street Withers | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Bunbury Senior Citizens Centre | 1 Stirling St, Bunbury | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Milligan House | Community learning and resource centre | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Hudson Road Family Centre | 95 Hudson Rd, Bunbury | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Bunbury Multicultural Group | Events, activities, education and training | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Bunbury Historical Society | 77 Forest Ave Bunbury | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Bunbury Museum & Heritage Centre | Currently being renovated | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Bunbury Turf Club | Bunbury | (Bunbury CCI, 2016) |
| | Withers Community Garden | Bunbury | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Bel Canto Singers | Choir | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Bunbury Arthritis Social Group (Arthritis & Osteoporosis WA) | 700 Robertson Drv, Bunbury | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Boyanup Country Women's Association | Boyanup | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Boyanup Lions Club | Boyanup | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Boyanup Senior Citizens | Boyanup | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Capel & Districts Garden Club | Capel | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Capel Art Group | Capel | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Capel Country Womens Association | Capel | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Capel Lions Club | Capel | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Capel Mens Shed | Capel | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Capel RSL | Capel | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Capel Senior Citizens | Capel | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Capel City Golf Club | Capel | (Bunbury CCI, 2016) |
| | Dalyellup Community Garden | Dalyellup | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Dalyellup Lions Club | Dalyellup | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Dalyellup Over 50's | Dalyellup | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Dalyellup Singers Group – Sing Australia | Dalyellup | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | South West Rail & Heritage Centre | Boyanup | (Shire of Capel, 2016) |
| | Harvey Railway Station Museum | 15 Harper St, Harvey | (Shire of Harvey, 2016) |
| | Australind & Districts Senior Citizens Club Inc | 8 Mardo Avenue, Australind | (City of Bunbury, 2016) |
| | Burekup & Districts Country Club | Russell Road, Burekup | (Shire of Dardanup, 2016) |
| INDIGENOUS AND OTHER MULTICULTURAL SERVICES | | | |
| NEIGHBOURING | NAME | DESCRIPTION | LOCATION |
| | Goomburrup Aboriginal Corporation | Services Greater Bunbury Small grants | (Department of Health WA), 2016) |
| | South West Aboriginal Medical Service | Services Greater Bunbury Health | Bunbury, Brunswick, Collie, Manjimup (Department of Health WA), 2016) |
| | Southern Aboriginal Corporation | Services Greater Bunbury Housing, health, domestic violence, family, employment | Albany (Department of Health WA), 2016) |
| | Ngalang Boodja Aboriginal Corporation | Services Collie Region Education, environment, health, youth, arts and culture | Collie (Collie CCI, 2016) |
| OTHER | Multicultural Services Centre of WA | Services Greater Bunbury Run a range of programs to support multicultural persons, including health and education | 9A Wittenoom St, Bunbury (Department of Health WA), 2016) |
| | NAME | DESCRIPTION | LOCATION |
| SOURCE | | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| NEIGHBOURING | Centrelink/Medicare Bunbury | | 56 Wittenoom Street, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Centrelink Collie | | 154-158 Forrest St, Collie | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Department of Housing | | Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Disability Services Commission | | 28-30 Wellington St, Bunbury Unit 4 8 Cassowary Bend, Eaton 94 Uduc Rd. Harvey | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | South West Institute of Technology | | Robertson Drive, Bunbury Cnr South West Highway and Uduc Road, Harvey | (Training WA, 2016) |
| | Bunbury Housing Association | Services Greater Bunbury | 99 Victoria Street, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| | Advocacy South West | Disability advocacy | 99 Victoria Street, Bunbury | (Department of Health (WA), 2016) |
| COLLIE | CHURCHES | | | |
| | All Saints Anglican Church | | Venn Street | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Baptist Church | | Cnr Prinsep St & Elouera Rd | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Christian Fellowship | | 11 Johnston Street | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Foursquare Gospel Church | | 46 Johnston Street | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Sanctuary of Inner Peace | | 14A Forrest Street | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Seventh Day Adventist Church | | Cnr Wittenoom & Steere Sts | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | St Brigids Catholic Church | | 13 Medic Street | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Uniting Church | | 43 Venn Street | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |
| | Collie Church of Christ | | Corner Prinsep & Regent Street | (Shire of Collie, 2016) |

7.11. Socio-economic advantage and disadvantage

7.11.1. The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD)

The IRSAD for Collie is 4. A low numerical score (where 1 is the lowest possible score) indicates greater disadvantage and a relative lack of advantage. A high numerical score (where 10 is the highest possible score) indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage. Scores take into account a range of things, such as income and skilled or unskilled employment rates.

Table 18. Shire of Collie IRSAD ranking within Australia (2011).

| | Collie (S) |
|--|------------|
| Decile rating for IRSAD Australia wide | 4 |

A low numerical score (where 1 is the lowest possible score) indicates greater disadvantage and a relative lack of advantage. A high numerical score (where 10 is the highest possible score) indicates a relative lack of disadvantage and greater advantage.

7.12. Health

This section provides a summary of health indicators for Collie. In some cases these are only available for the wider South West region.

The median age of death in Collie is similar to the South West and Western Australian median.

Table 19. Median age of death (2013).

| | Collie (S) | South West (Bunbury SA4) | WA |
|--|------------|--------------------------|------|
| Median age of death | 79 | 80 | 80 |
| Estimated population, aged 15 years and over, with fair or poor self-assessed health ASR per 100 | 17.9 | 14.9 | 13.7 |

Source: (PHIDU Torrens University Australia, 2013)

Table 20. Percentage of respondents to the WA Health and Wellbeing Surveillance System (WAHWSS) Survey reporting national priority area health conditions and injuries.

| | South West | Western Australia |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| Injury (b) | 22.6% | 23.1% |
| Arthritis | 21.3% | 20.0% |
| Current mental health problem(c) | 15.5% | 14.7% |
| Current asthma | 9.9% | 8.8% |
| Diabetes | 6.9% | 6.5% |
| Heart diseases | 5.8% | 5.9% |
| Cancer | 5.3% | 5.3% |
| Osteoporosis | 4.8% | 4.8% |
| Current respiratory problem (a) | 2.2% | 1.8% |
| Stroke | 2.1% | 1.7% |

Source: (Department of Health WA, 2010)

Notes: (a) Respiratory problem other than asthma that has lasted 6 months or more; (b) Injury in the last 12 months requiring treatment from a health professional; (c) Diagnosed with depression, anxiety, stress-related or other mental health problem in the past 12 months.

Table 21. Percentage of respondents to the WA Health and Wellbeing Surveillance System (WAHWSS) Survey reporting health risk behaviours.

| South West | WA |
|---|---|
| Low Veg. intake (84.6%) | Low Veg. intake (86.6%) |
| Drinking at risk for long-term harm (54.0%) (a) | Drinking at risk for long-term harm (50.6%) (a) |
| Insufficient physical activity (48.0%) (b) | Insufficient physical activity (46.3%) (b) |
| Low fruit intake (45.8%) | Low fruit intake (44.8%) |
| Drinking at risk short-term harm (26.2%) (c) | Drinking at risk short-term harm (23.2%) (c) |
| Smoking (16.1%) | Smoking (14.9%) |

Source: (Department of Health WA, 2010)

Notes: (a) Drinks more than 4 standard drinks on any one day; (b) Did not do 150 minutes or more of moderate activity over five or more sessions. (c) Drinks more than 2 standard drinks on any one day.

Table 22. Percentage of respondents to the WA Health and Wellbeing Surveillance System (WAHWSS) Survey reporting health risk factors.

| South West | WA |
|--|---|
| Overweight (42.2%) (a) | Overweight (39.8%) (a) |
| Obese (26.8%) (a) | Obese (26.5%) (a) |
| Current high cholesterol (21.2%) | Current high cholesterol (19.9%) |
| High blood pressure (17.6%) | High blood pressure (17.1%) |
| High or very high psychological distress (8.1%) | High or very high psychological distress (8.7%) |
| Lack of control over life (b) (5.5%) | Lack of control over life (b) (4.1%) |

Source: (Department of Health WA, 2010)

Note: (a) Self-reported height and weight have been adjusted for under-reporting; (b) Often or always feels a lack of control over life in general

Table 23. Percentage of respondents to the WA Health and Wellbeing Surveillance System (WAHWSS) Survey reporting utilisation of health services.

| Result | WA |
|--------|----|
|--------|----|

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Primary health (a) (89.1%) | Primary health (a) (88.3%) |
| Dental (48.0%) | Dental (53.0%) |
| Allied health (b) (51.1%) | Allied health (b) (49.9%) |
| Hospital (c) (32.4%) | Hospital (c) (27.6%) |
| Alternative health (d) (11.4%) | Alternative health (d) (8.9%) |
| Mental health (e) (6.4%) | Mental health (e) (6.9%) |

Source: (Department of Health WA, 2010)

Notes: (a) e.g. medical specialist, general practitioner, community health centre, community or district nurses; (b) e.g. optician, physiotherapist, chiropractor, podiatrist, dietician, nutritionist, occupational therapist, diabetes/other health educator; (c) e.g. overnight stay, accident and emergency department or outpatients; (d) e.g. acupuncturist, naturopath, homeopath or any other alternative health service; (e) e.g. psychiatrist, psychologist or counsellor.

Table 24. The percentage of adults who visited hospital emergency department in the preceding 12 months.

| Geography | Results | | Trend | Comparison to WA |
|------------------------|-----------|--|-------|------------------|
| | 2011/2012 | 2012/2013 | | |
| South West | 21% | 20% | ↓ | ● |
| Peer group: Regional 2 | 19% | 18% (Range from 9% to 26% across all Medicare Local catchments) | ↓ | - |

- Outcome generally equal to that of Peer Group;
 ● Outcome generally higher than that of Peer Group;
 ● Outcome generally lower than that of Peer Group

Source: (National Health Performance Authority (NHPA), 2013) Note: Medicare Locals are grouped together into peer groups based on factors such as remoteness, socioeconomic status and distance to hospitals. This allows Medicare Locals to be compared to other Medicare Locals with similar characteristics, and to the average for their peer group.

Table 25. Average number of GP attendances per person

| Geography | Results | | Trend | Comparison to WA |
|------------------------|-----------|---|-------|------------------|
| | 2011/2012 | 2012/2013 | | |
| South West | 4.5 | 4.6 | ↔ | ● |
| Peer group: Regional 2 | 5.2 | 5.4 (Range from 2.6 to 7.5 across all Medicare Local catchments) | ↓ | - |

- Outcome generally equal to that of Peer Group;
 ● Outcome generally higher than that of Peer Group;
 ● Outcome generally lower than that of Peer Group

Source: (National Health Performance Authority (NHPA), 2013) Note: Medicare Locals into peer groups based on factors such as remoteness, socioeconomic status and distance to hospitals. This allows Medicare Locals to be compared to other Medicare Locals with similar characteristics, and to the average for their peer group.

Table 26. Percentage of adults who saw a GP in the preceding 12 months

| Geography | Results | | Trend | Comparison to WA |
|------------------------|-----------|---|-------|------------------|
| | 2011/2012 | 2012/2013 | | |
| South West | 81% | 78% | ↑ | ● |
| Peer group: Regional 2 | 81% | 82% (Range from 74% to 88% across all Medicare Local catchments) | ↑ | - |

- Outcome generally equal to that of Peer Group;
 ● Outcome generally higher than that of Peer Group;
 ● Outcome generally lower than that of Peer Group

8. APPENDIX C – WORKSHOP & FOCUS GROUP SESSIONS

SUMMARY

8.1. Overview

8.1.1. Positive Ageing Plan Workshop

The Positive Ageing Plan Workshop was held at the Shire of Collie's Council Chambers on 6 September, 2016 and sought feedback from local thought leaders and community 'champions.' A total of 19 participants attended the workshop.

The workshop focused on eliciting feedback on the strengths, barriers, opportunities and priorities for older people and how to improve collaboration to achieve shared outcomes.

8.1.2. Focus Group Sessions

Five focus group sessions in the Shire of Collie were held at venues across Collie from 21 to 22 September, 2016 and sought feedback from older people, carers of older people, service providers, disability advocates and service providers, mental health advocates and service providers and Aboriginal community leaders and stakeholders. A total of 24 participants attended the focus group sessions.

The focus group sessions focused on eliciting feedback on the strengths, barriers, opportunities and priorities for older people and how to improve collaboration to achieve shared outcomes. The focus group sessions also provided the opportunity to gain more detailed feedback on the needs and aspirations for older people with specific needs – e.g. Aboriginal community members, those suffering from mental health issues, individuals with disabilities etc.

The schedule for the focus group sessions was as follows:

| FOCUS GROUP | DATE | TIME | VENUE |
|--|--------------------|------------------|---|
| Community Focus Group Session 1: Older People and Carers | 22 September, 2016 | 9.30am – 11.30am | Senior Citizens Centre, 99 Forrest St |
| Community Focus Group Session 2: Families and Carers | 22 September, 2016 | 12.30pm – 2.30pm | ValleyView Residence, 3-5 Vernon Street |
| Aboriginal Community Leaders and Organisations | 22 September, 2016 | 3.00pm – 5.00pm | Ngalang Boodja, 154 – 158 Forrest St |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|--|
| Service providers and Shire staff | 23 September, 2016 | 9.30am – 11.30am | Shire of Collie Council Chambers, 87 Throssell St |
| Disability Access and Inclusion Committee (incl. disability and mental health providers) | 23 September, 2016 | 1.00pm – 3.00pm | Shire of Collie Council Chambers, 87 Throssell St |

8.2. Detailed Results

8.2.1. Positive Ageing Plan Workshop

Workshop participants were asked to provide feedback on what was working well, what was not working well, key opportunities and perceived priorities. The feedback received was collated and is outlined below.

| WORKING WELL | NOT WORKING WELL |
|---|---|
| <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not much <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Units, but limited social housing (lifestyle, low income) <p>Health and Community Support Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HACC, Silver Chain, MoW, VV, RV, CRVMC and CDH, FC Ancillary – OT, podiatry, physio, chiro, dental (minimal mental health) <p>Social Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong community groups/clubs – i.e. Senior Citizens centre, Probus, bowls, Men's Shed, heritage group, woodturners, CAG, RSL, Lions Club, Rotary Club, Country Women's Association, community garden, art and craft groups etc <p>Outdoor Spaces and Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedestrian network and footpaths, including river walk, Allanson dual use path, rail crossings, bridge Community garden Recreation facilities – e.g. pool, bowls, Nordic walking, outdoor gym equipment Good access to public toilets Margaretta Wilson Centre <p>Respect and Social Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCBA Access ramps etc Cheerio Club Senior's luncheon <p>Civic Participation and Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive volunteering - especially Council, Red Cross, local clubs <p>Communication and Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Library | <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No public bus No train (easy) access Poor taxi services Reliance on family <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of lifestyle village <p>Health and Community Support Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dementia patients are being kept in hospital for too long while waiting for placement Need for an indoors heated therapy pool Gap in mental health service provision Lack of local diabetes treatment and transport to neighbouring dialysis facilities Small population so can be difficult to justify and maintain services because of small service population No Centrelink in Shire of Collie <p>Outdoor Spaces and Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access into some shops Sloping footpath in the old part of town Ageing public infrastructure <p>Communication and Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness of what is being done/what is available No central point to gain information Need greater diversification of communication (not just online) |

| | |
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| OPPORTUNITIES | PRIORITIES |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More education and training for carers of dementia patients • Improve access to public transport – e.g. buses • Overcome isolation by improving level of inclusion • “Third age university” for older people to continue learning • Consider mechanisms for encouraging positive perceptions and respect around older people’s value in the community • More fitness and wellbeing activities and programs for older people • Improve communication and information about programs/activities/events • Employ an additional community development officer at the Shire of Collie • Intergenerational activities – e.g. school students interview older people, “Adopt a Grandparent” Day, “Wisdom Workshops” (where younger and older people share and exchange knowledge and ideas) • Indoor therapy pool • Encourage participation by younger people in local clubs • Implement an older people ‘buddy system’ • Implement an older people and ‘adopt a pet’ program • Reduce stigma and shift mindset / language around the concept of ‘retiring’ • Deliver community events at new amphitheatre once built | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional and better bus services (15 votes) • Heated/therapy pool (7 votes) • Improved communication and information (4 votes) • “Wisdom workshops” (3 votes) • Lifestyle village (2 votes) • Address fact that dementia patients are in hospital for too long while awaiting placement in dementia care • More education and training for carers of dementia patients • Better include and involve those who are most isolated • Implement an older people ‘buddy system’ • Improve communication and information about programs/activities/events |

8.2.2. Focus Group Sessions

Focus group session participants were asked to provide feedback on what was working well and what was not working well. The feedback received was collated and is outlined below.

| WORKING WELL | NOT WORKING WELL |
|--|---|
| <p>Health and Community Support Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The variety of community and health support services available to residents. • Good aged care facilities available to the older residents of Collie. <p>Outdoor Spaces and Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accessibility of buildings & facilities within the Shire. <p>Social Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The many social activities, programs and events available to residents. <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents feel safe living in Collie. • Good customer care. | <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport is very hard to access for older residents. <p>Health and Community Support Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collie needs more specific health and community support services for older residents. • There is currently no home care support for families or any transition support for families of senior residents (which is particularly important for those who are moving from home care into aged care facilities). • There needs to be an emphasis placed on the use of local services over the use of external services. • There is limited funding for essential support services. i.e.- Meals on Wheels, Silver chain & HACC. <p>Outdoor Spaces and Buildings</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accessibility of buildings and facilities within the Shire requires some improvement. <p>Social Participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would benefit the community to have more intergenerational/social programs and events available to residents. <p>Civic Participation and Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a lack of education and professional development opportunities available to older people. <p>Communication and Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a lack of quality information and communication with older people. |
|--|--|

Focus group session participants were then asked to provide feedback on what were the key considerations for each of the eight focus areas. The raw feedback data is outlined below.

| TRANSPORT | HOUSING |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last part of independence is having your driver's license. Would be good to have a 7am to 5.30pm bus route. HACC community bus is only available for clients. Taxi is the only option outside of driving car (if you can afford it). SWAMS is only available to Indigenous people. Need transport services for specific services – e.g. medical appointments. Provide more excursions/outings/social occasions that caters for older people with disability. An in-town bus would be good. Transport is one problem. Transport to medical services - e.g. eye testing, cancer etc. Not enough transport to Bunbury and train station. Although it is driven by numbers, there is still a need for transport in the Shire of Collie to be funded somehow. Not enough parking in Collie's CBD – i.e. both ACROD and regular. HACC community bus is good for clients. Seniors Fuel Card is very good for older people. If do not have a car, rely on family and friends. It would be good if there was a bus available for those wanting to visit the shops. One of the GPs has a list of drivers available (but you pay for these). Need more specialised transport for less mobile/immobile patients. May be a need for more services to come to where the patient is. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lots of people are house-sharing. More transient clients. There are some domestic violence cases in town and this means more emergency accommodation is required. Due to lack of affordability, 'couch surfing' is an option. Cheap rent in Collie and more houses available. Overcrowding in housing for both locals and visitors. Opportunity to place transportable homes in large back yards. Need more small units for elderly – i.e. lifestyle villages. Should investigate surrounding local government and what they are doing in this area. Smart technology could be better incorporated into new buildings. Support is diminishing from families for older people. Lifestyle village. Smart technology. More government assistance required when modifying homes for people with disabilities. Rent is relatively high. |
| HEALTH & COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES | OUTDOOR SPACES & BUILDINGS |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local hospital is full and short-staffed. Valley View is short-staffed and there is concern that the facility is under great pressure. To access oncology treatment you need to go to Bunbury and therefore need transport. No PATS to Bunbury so patients and carers have to go to Perth, especially if the specialist service required isn't available in Bunbury. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about footpaths on McKinley Street. Access to shops are a problem. Access is very good. Overall above the requirements for ACROD. Gophers, could develop gopher/cycle lanes for ease of transport Need more gopher parking bays / charging points. Need more education on gopher driving. |

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silverchain - needs a contract. • Keen to understand from Disabilities Services Commission what services are being provided for in the Shire of Collie. • Centrelink office is in Bunbury and not easy to get to. • Need a couple of computers at the Ngalang Boogja centre to improve computer access. • The Shire can help with a "one-stop" approach. • Good GPs in Collie. • HACC is good. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good access now, for both young and old. • Way-finding signage is underway. • Town has improved enormously over last few years. • Need Collie to be a proud town before other people can like it. • Community garden and art gallery are good cultural facilities now. • Men's Shed is good. |
| HEALTH & COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES continued... | RESPECT & INCLUSION |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collie has a good range of services and a well-equipped hospital. • Hospital has Telehelp – this type of smart technology will be the way of the future. • Need to review the level of support offered at hospital for some services. • Teleconferencing available at CRVMC. • Falls prevention courses at Roche Park. • Need more awareness that some disabilities cannot be seen - e.g. hearing loss. • Have hearing loops inside buildings. • Increasing use of technology to monitor medical conditions – e.g. information sent directly to the specialist via devices worn. • Need more support for minor maintenance work – e.g. leaking taps, light globe changing, garden pruning etc. • Admitting that some help might be needed for tasks is hard. • Senior Citizens Centre- needs to be more inviting and could do a lot more. • Need more assistance from the Shire to help expand PCYC services PCYC and Senior Citizens collaboration - e.g. job sector hub assistance. • Good health centre. • Good range of ancillary services. • The hospital has a good reputation. • Because Collie has an aged care facility people can stay here. • Need to keep services in Collie. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a cultural divide throughout community so more cultural awareness training is required. • Collie previously had challenges with racial tensions however it is slowly improving. • Fair amount of respect for older people currently. • Needs to be considered for all events how older people can attend. • Collie is a caring community – i.e. there is a lot of 'mateship.' • Intergenerational interaction – haven't noticed it as a problem. • Good to promote more intergenerational interaction. • Connections between older and younger generations is important. • Relationship/respect not there as much. • There is cultural shift. • Riverview next to high school - was good for interactions. • Friendships formed in town last for a lifetime. • Day care centres being built next to aged care facilities. • Older people to tell stories to younger generations. • Promote oral histories. • Promote the fact that older people are still valuable community members. • Citizen of the Year is an opportunity to encourage greater integration / sharing of values and respect for others. Older people can use the expertise of younger people - e.g. learning how to use Facebook. |
| SOCIAL PARTICIPATION | COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community involvement can be difficult, especially if you don't have any contacts. • People are reluctant to come forward. • Some may only have regular contact with their doctor. • People don't always think of themselves as old. • People don't want to be involved or don't have any interests. • Could have a community networking group. • Services while people still able are good. • People who aren't involved in group can fall through the gaps. • Need to catch older people earlier and link into a tight community, before they become disengaged and it's too late. • Regional centre with good facilities. • Collie is close to Bunbury. • Only recently the Shire become involved in aged care. • Collie has been large enough to have external services – e.g. HACC. • Activities suitable for all, including access for older people. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need a voice, an invite to attend and have a say on what is happening. • Printed media. • Community radio station is a good avenue. • Need to know who to contact if new in town and where to go for help. • What activities are available for social interaction – currently largely word-of-mouth. • Library is very good for computer training. • Preference of information distribution is hard copy and online. • Need more training on how to use computers and make sure it is tailored for beginners as required. • Promotion of activities - a lot of information on internet now. • Annual Seniors Expo. • Community directory (Chamber of Commerce) is good. • Make sure hard copy information is easy to read. • It feels like in the local newspaper community content and spirit is disappearing. • More social media use. |

| | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver a community engagement project between young and old - e.g. a Community Living wall, profiles of people young and old etc. • “I’m not old enough to” means attendance at “seniors’ activities needs to be encouraged – e.g. activities held at Margareta Wilson Centre, Living Well Social Centre etc. | |
|---|--|

| CIVIC PARTICIPATION & EMPLOYMENT |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not much employment available.• Op Shops are run by volunteers.• Important to keep minds active.• Cultural awareness training for staff at aged care facilities.• Trust factor important, word-of-mouth is important.• Important to build trust within organisation and feel the confidence that staff are not going to leave.• Open more doors for employment opportunities for older people.• Make employment available on the merits of each individual.• Physically-oriented jobs are more difficult for older people.• Centrelink - work for some hours and still receive benefits would be a good balance.• Older people are good to have on committees because they are normally retired and have more time etc.• Not enough employment opportunities - need both full-time and part-time options.• 12 hour shifts can be difficult as you get older.• No opportunity for a couple of days of work per week.• Changing community means may not have a professional available for Board memberships. |

9. APPENDIX D – DETAILED SURVEY RESULTS

9.1. Overview

The Positive Ageing Plan community survey was open from 19 September to 7 October, 2016. It was available in an online version that was accessible via the Shire of Collie’s engagement platform on its website, as well as in a hardcopy format that was available from key locations around Collie. A total of 58 respondents completed the survey.

The survey included 28 closed-ended questions and 6 open-ended questions. Questions were divided into ten key sections:

- About the Respondent (i.e. age, gender, whether identify as an older person or carer or service provider etc.)
- Vision and Opportunities for an Age-Friendly Future
- Outdoor Spaces and Buildings
- Transport
- Housing
- Respect and Social Inclusion
- Social Participation
- Communication and Information
- Civic Participation and Employment
- Health and Community Support Services

The survey data was collated and is presented in detail in the following section.

9.2. Detailed results

Section 1: About You

FIGURE 1: ALL 58 RESPONDENTS ARE RESIDENTS OF THE SHIRE OF COLLIE.

Residents of the Shire of Collie

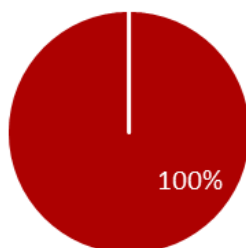


FIGURE 2: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO DESCRIBE IF THEY WERE COMPLETING THE SURVEY AS AN OLDER PERSON (AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER), CARER, SERVICE PROVIDER OR OTHER.

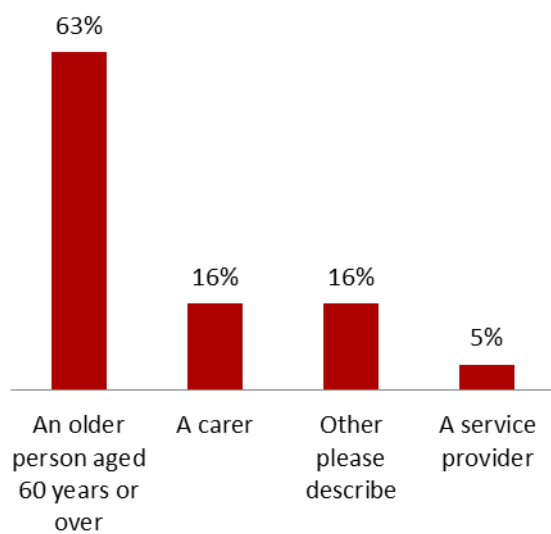


FIGURE 3: OLDER PEOPLE (AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER) WERE ASKED THEIR AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY. (NOTE: ONLY 36 OLDER PEOPLE COMPLETED THIS QUESTION)

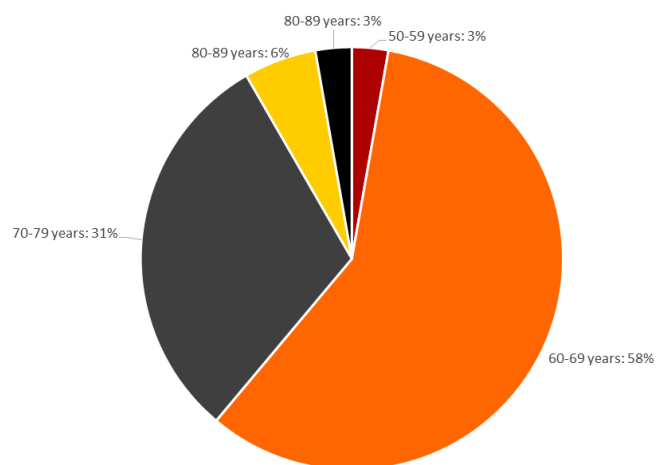


FIGURE 4: OLDER PEOPLE (AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER) WERE ASKED THEIR GENDER.

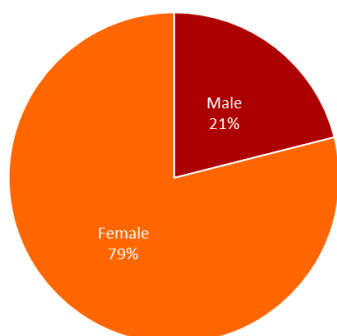


FIGURE 5: OLDER PEOPLE (AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER) WERE ASKED TO DESCRIBE THEIR CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

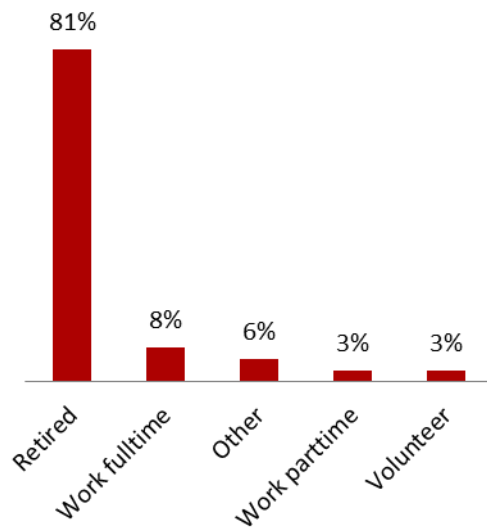


FIGURE 6: OLDER PEOPLE (AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER) WERE ASKED IF THEY HAVE ANY HEALTH PROBLEMS THAT LIMIT THEIR ABILITY TO DO NORMAL DAILY ACTIVITIES.

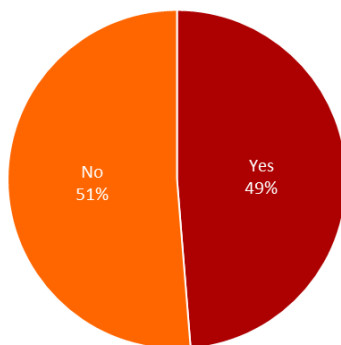


FIGURE 7: CARERS WERE ASKED THEIR AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY. NOTE: 10 CARERS COMPLETED THE SURVEY.

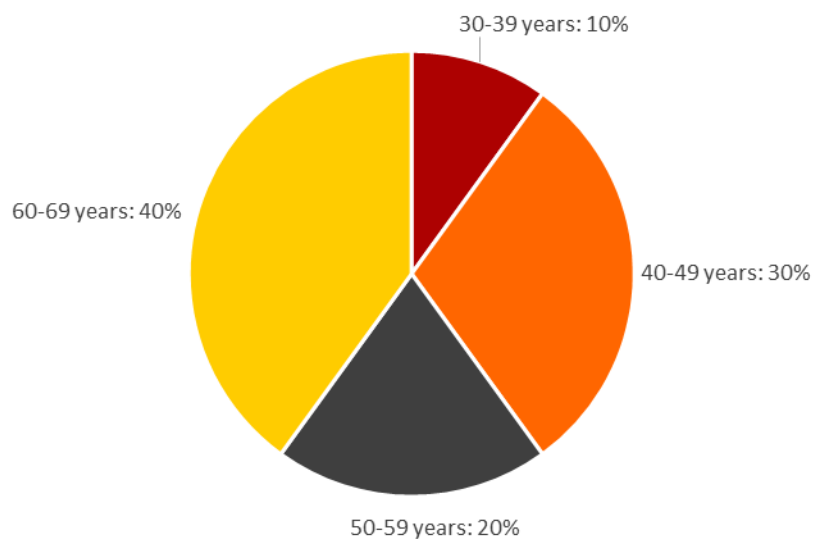


FIGURE 8: CARERS WERE ASKED THEIR SEX.

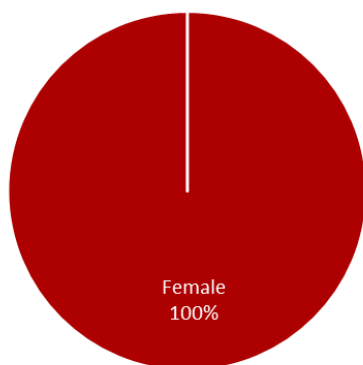


FIGURE 9: CARERS WERE ASKED TO DESCRIBE THEIR CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

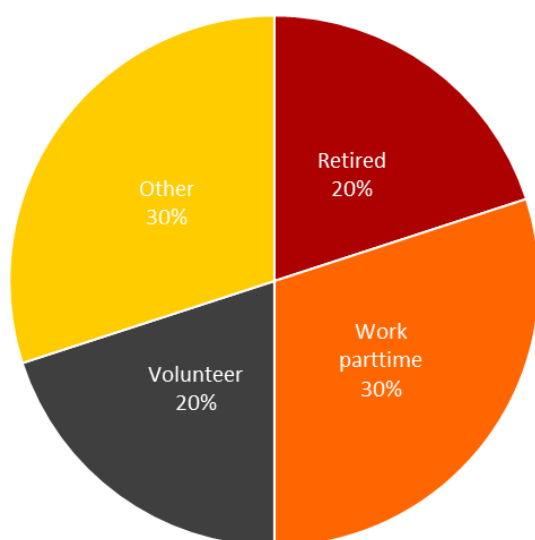


FIGURE 10: CARERS WERE ASKED WHAT LEVEL OF SUPPORT THEY ARE PROVIDING TO AN OLDER PERSON(S) FOR THEIR ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING.

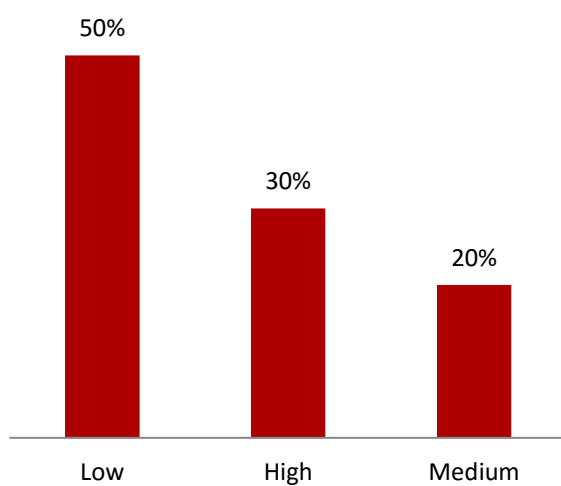


FIGURE 11: CARERS WERE ASKED THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK THEY SPEND PROVIDING CARE FOR AN OLDER PERSON(S).

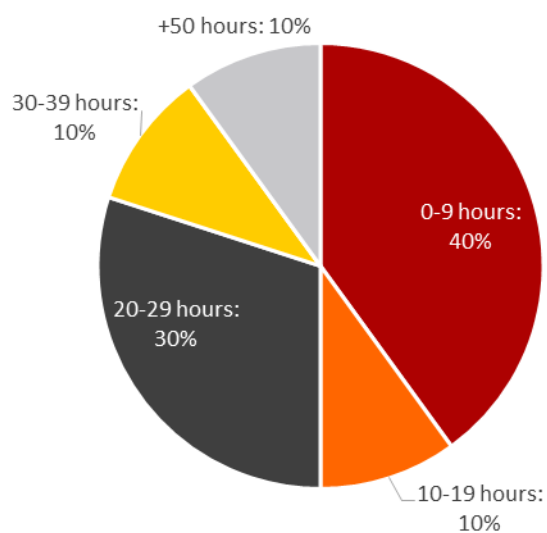


FIGURE 12: CARERS WERE ASKED TO DESCRIBE THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE OLDER PERSON(S) THEY CARE FOR.

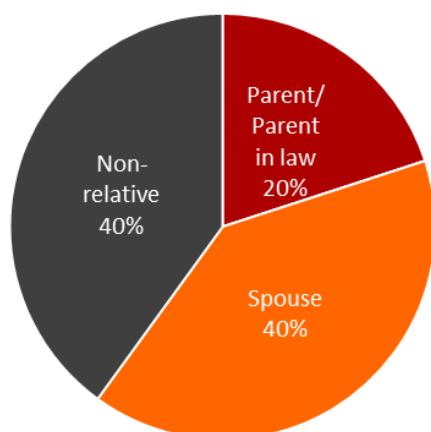


FIGURE 13: CARERS WERE ASKED IF THEY LIVE IN THE SAME HOME AS THE PERSON THEY CARE FOR.

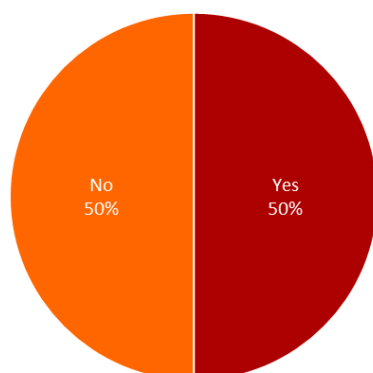
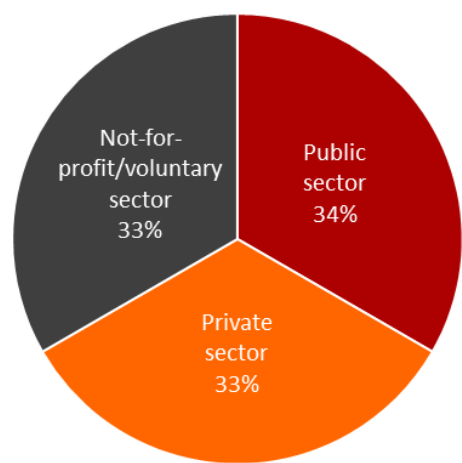


FIGURE 14: SERVICE PROVIDERS WERE ASKED WHAT SECTOR THEY ARE EMPLOYED IN.



Section 2 – Your vision for an age-friendly community in Collie

FIGURE 15: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO DESCRIBE IN 100 WORDS OR LESS WHAT AN AGE-FRIENDLY FUTURE IN COLLIE WOULD LOOK LIKE TO THEM AND THE MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED THEMES ARE LISTED BELOW.

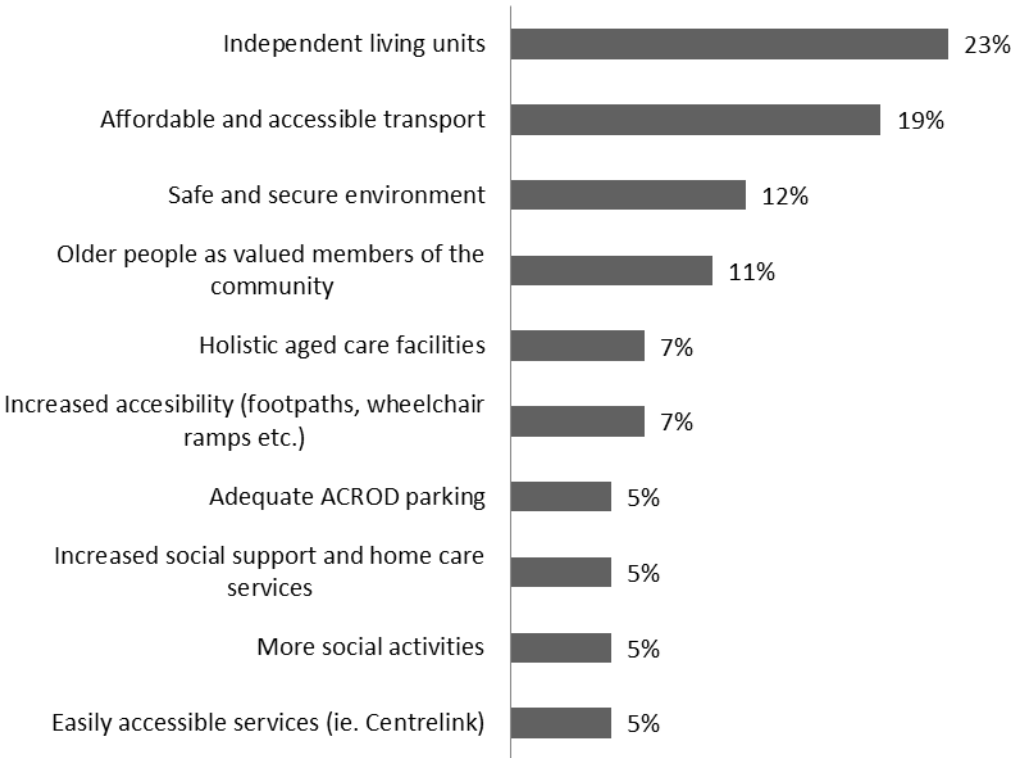


FIGURE 16: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO RANK FROM 1 TO 8 WHAT THEY THINK IS IMPORTANT FOR DEVELOPING AN AGE-FRIENDLY FUTURE IN COLLIE (WHERE 1 IS WHAT THEY CONSIDER MOST IMPORTANT).

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Transport |
| 2 | Community support and health services |
| 3 | Housing |
| 4 | Respect and social inclusion |
| 5 | Social participation |
| 6 | Communication and information |
| 7 | Outdoor spaces and buildings |
| 8 | Civic participation and employment |

FIGURE 17: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO DESCRIBE IN ONE SENTENCE WHAT THEY BELIEVE IS THE KEY OPPORTUNITY/IES FOR THE SHIRE OF COLLIE TO DEVELOP AN AGE-FRIENDLY FUTURE AND THE MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED THEMES ARE LISTED BELOW.

- Provide more transport options
- Develop Independent living units
- Build heated swimming pool
- Improve infrastructure (roads, pathways etc.)

Section 3 – Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

FIGURE 18: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO RATE THEIR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH EACH STATEMENT BELOW RELATING TO OUTDOOR SPACES AND BUILDINGS IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE.

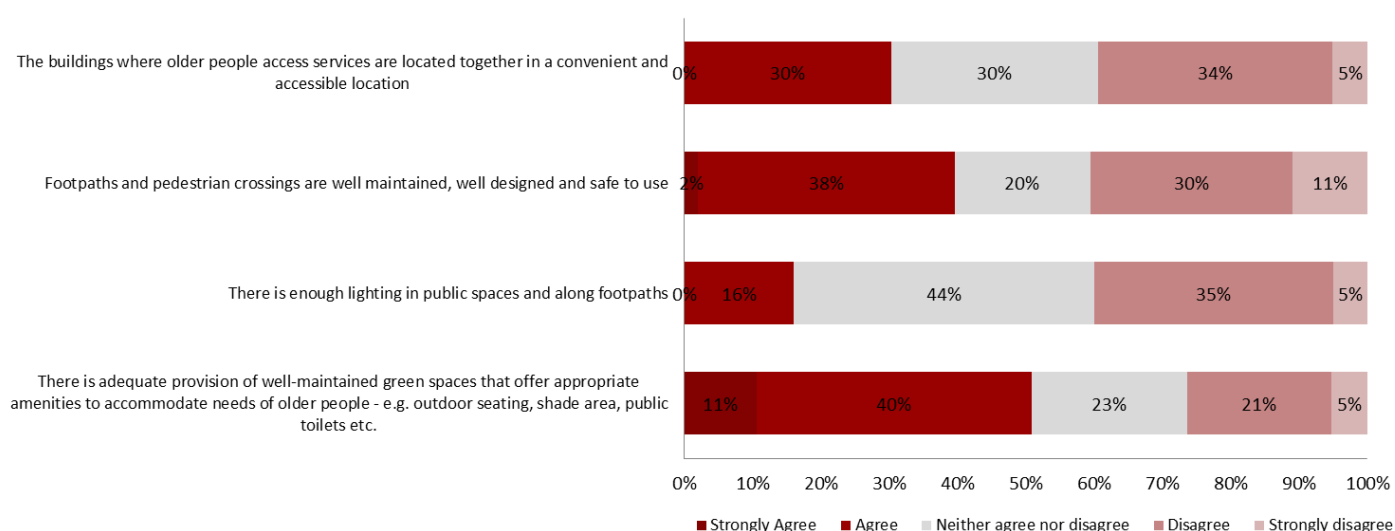
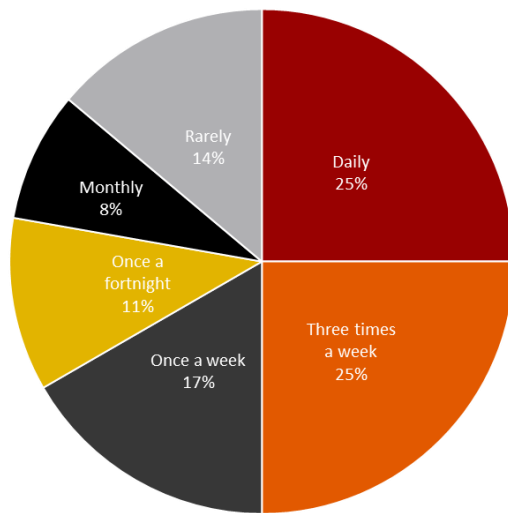


FIGURE 19: OLDER PEOPLE (AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER) WERE ASKED HOW OFTEN THEY ACCESS OUTDOOR SPACES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE.



Section 4 – Transport

FIGURE 20: OLDER PEOPLE (AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER) WERE ASKED TO RANK FROM 1 TO 7 THE WAY THEY MOST COMMONLY TRANSPORT THEMSELVES BETWEEN LOCATIONS (WHERE 1 IS THE MOST COMMON) IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Drive my own car |
| 2 | A family member or carer drives me |
| 3 | Walk |
| 4 | Taxi |
| 5 | Community transport services (e.g. Home and Community Care bus) |
| 6 | Bicycle |
| 7 | Mobility scooter |

FIGURE 21: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED IF A PUBLIC BUS SERVICE WAS AVAILABLE IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE, HOW OFTEN THEY THINK THEY WOULD USE IT.

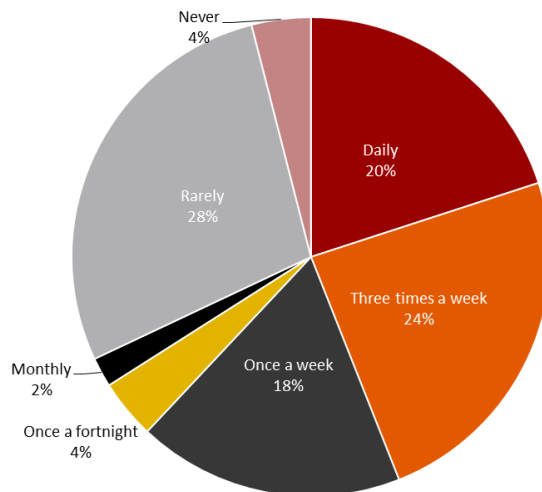
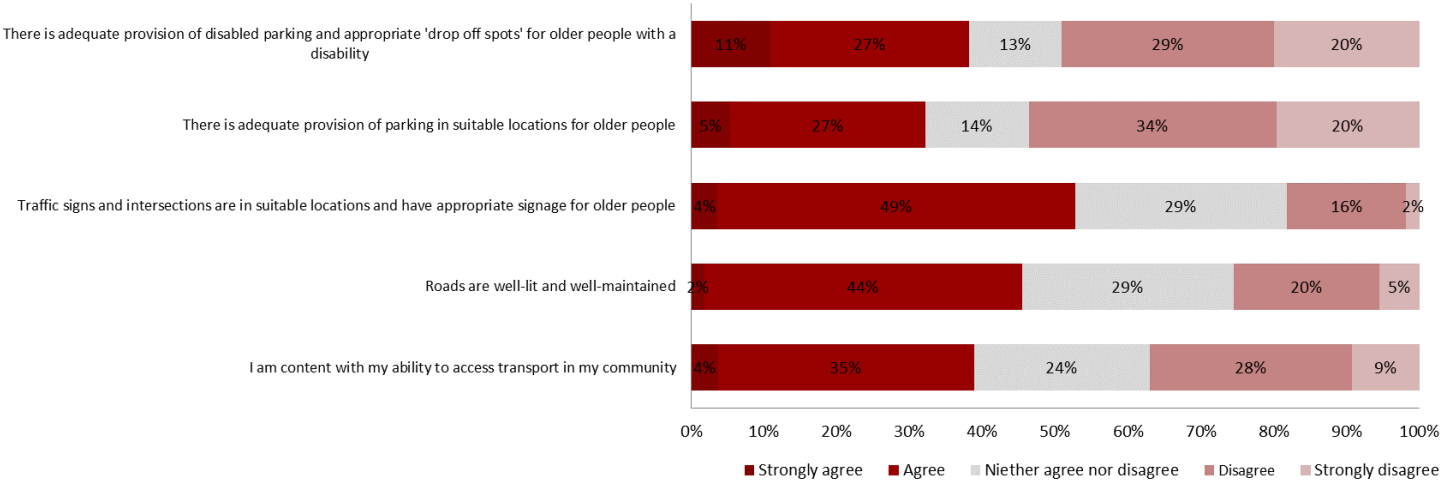


FIGURE 22: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO INDICATE THEIR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENTS REGARDING TRANSPORT IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE.



Section 5 – Housing in the Shire of Collie

FIGURE 23: OLDER PEOPLE (AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER) WERE ASKED WHERE THEY CURRENTLY RESIDE.

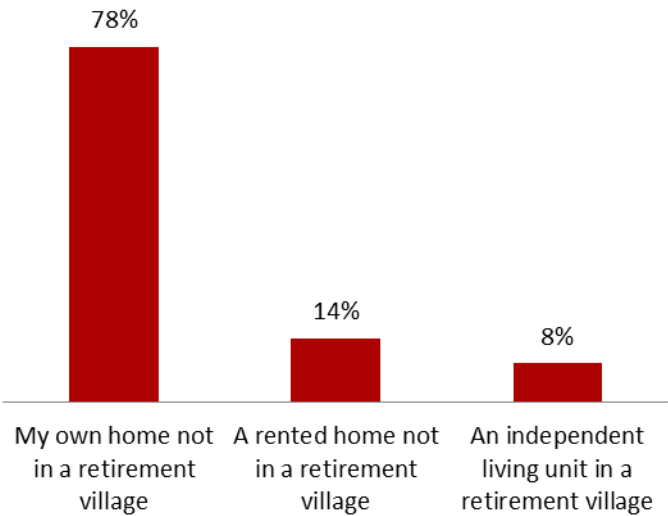


FIGURE 24: OLDER PEOPLE (AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER) WERE ASKED IF THEY WERE TO MOVE TO A DIFFERENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE, THEY WOULD LIKE TO BE ABLE TO MOVE TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING.

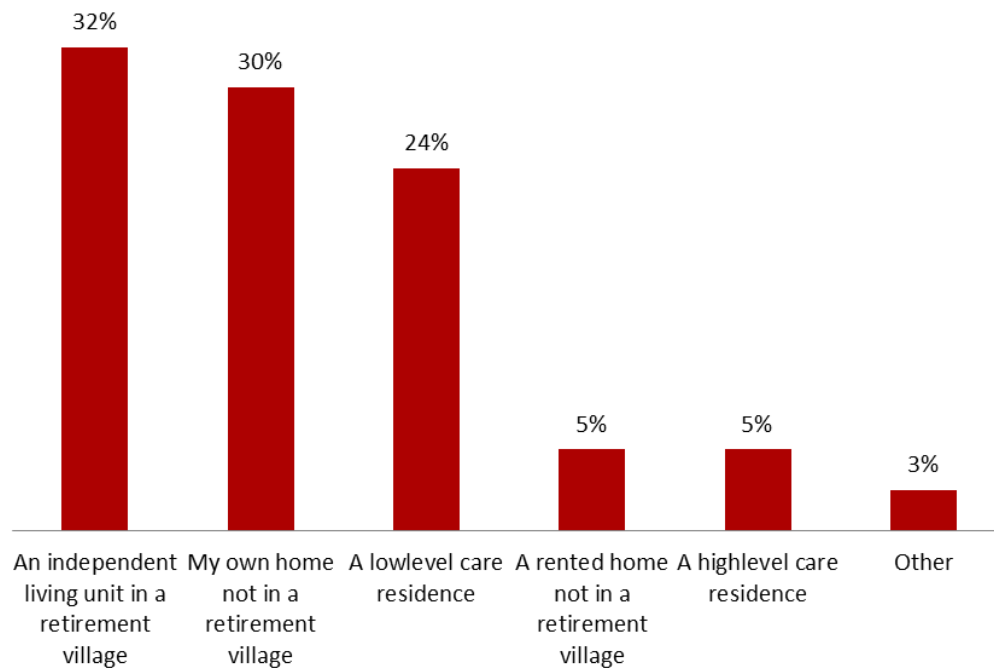
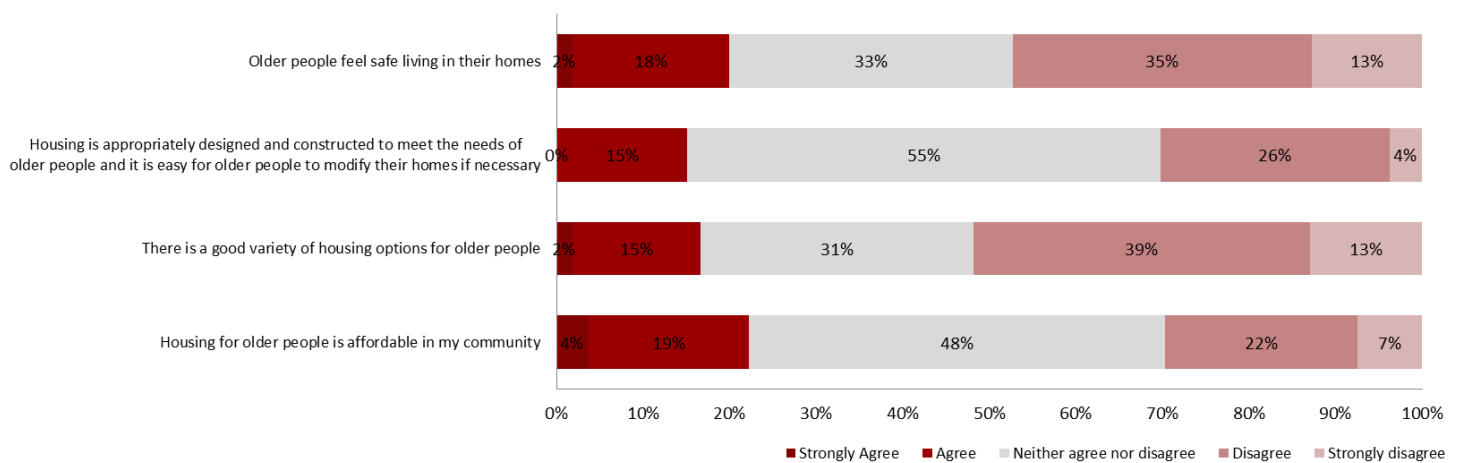
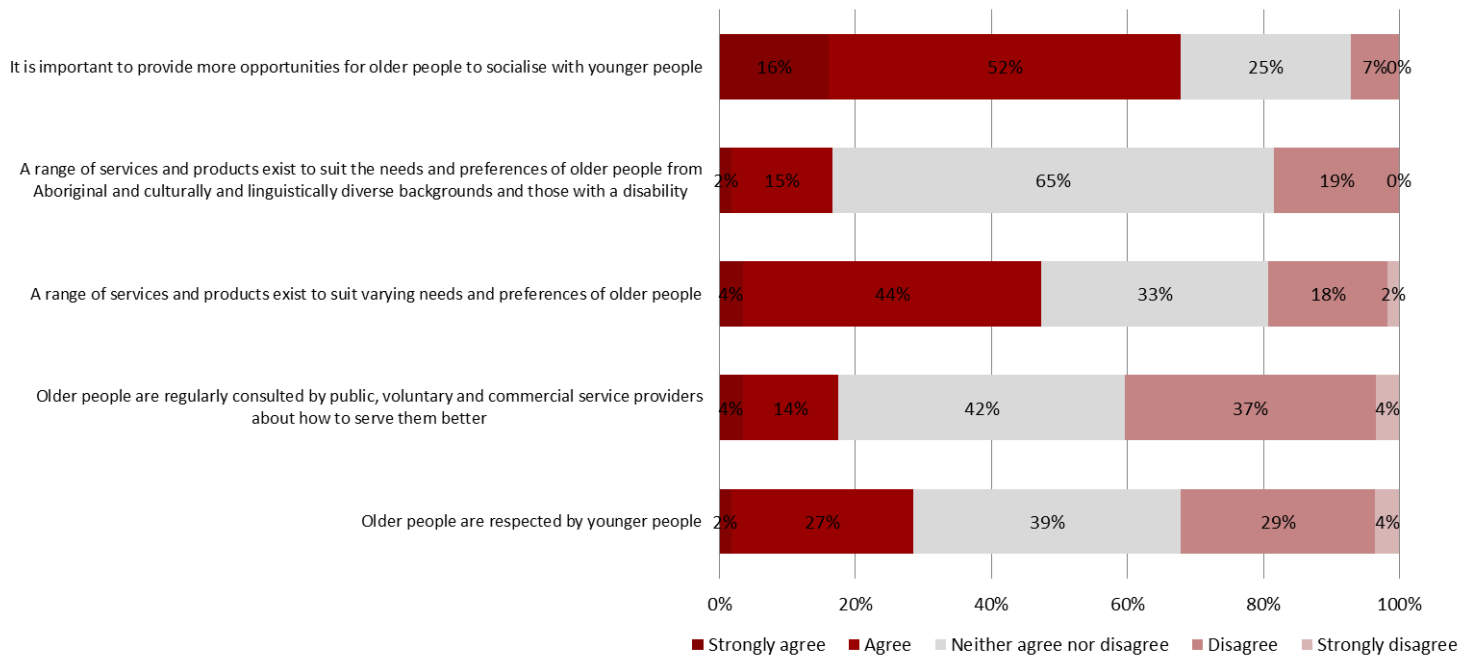


FIGURE 25: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO INDICATE THEIR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENTS REGARDING HOUSING IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE.



Section 6 – Respect and Social Inclusion

FIGURE 26: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO INDICATE THEIR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENTS REGARDING RESPECT FOR AND SOCIAL INCLUSION OF OLDER PEOPLE IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE.



Section 7 – Social Participation

FIGURE 27: OLDER PEOPLE (AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER) WERE ASKED TO INDICATE HOW FREQUENTLY THEY PARTICIPATE IN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS.

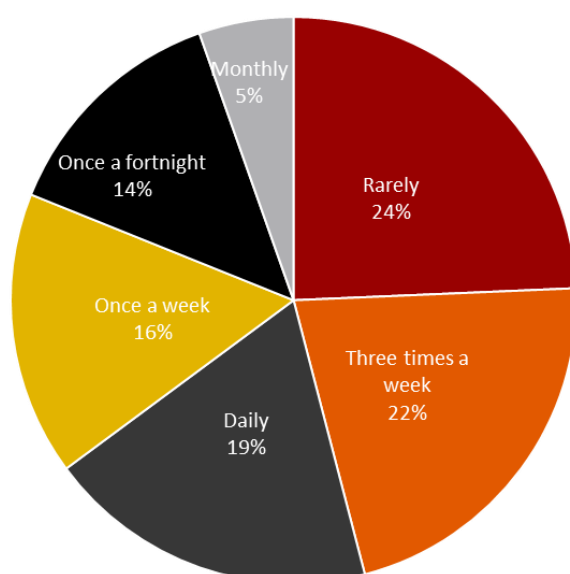
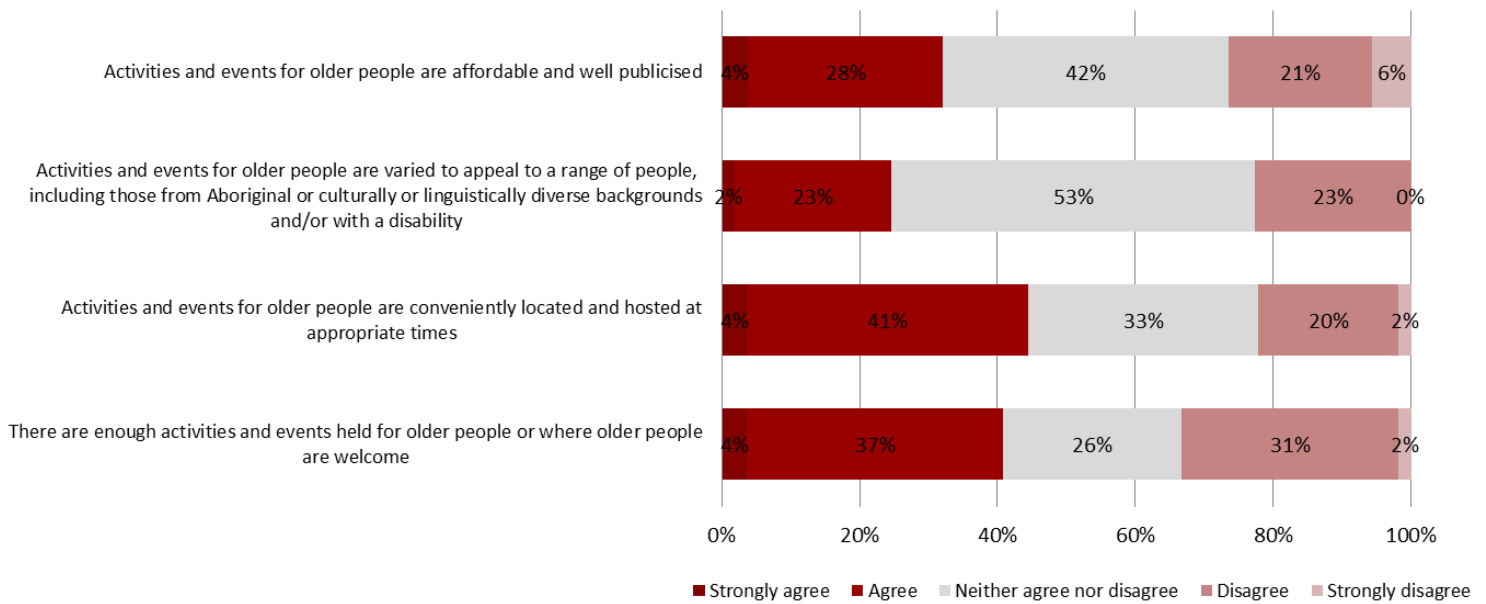


FIGURE 28: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO RATE THEIR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT FOR EACH STATEMENT BELOW RELATING TO SOCIAL PARTICIPATION BY OLDER PEOPLE IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE.



Section 8 – Communication and Information

FIGURE 29: OLDER PEOPLE WERE ASKED HOW THEY OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE OR AVAILABLE SERVICES IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE.

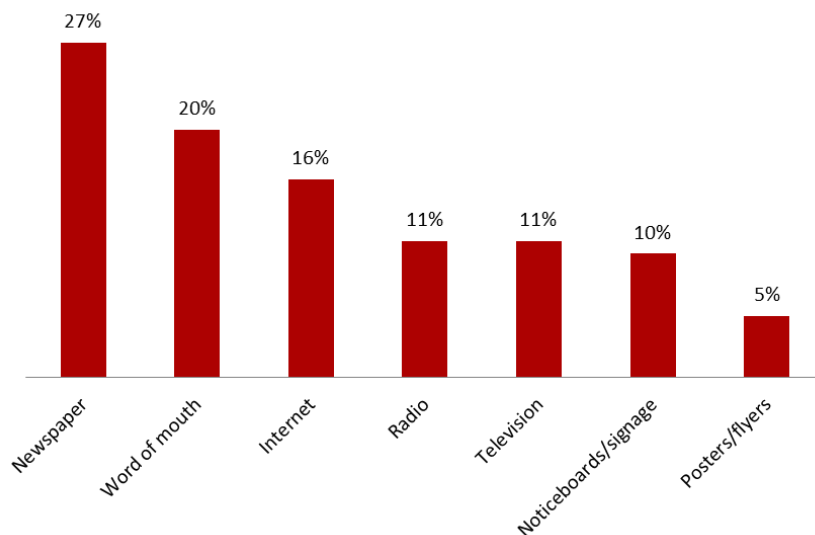
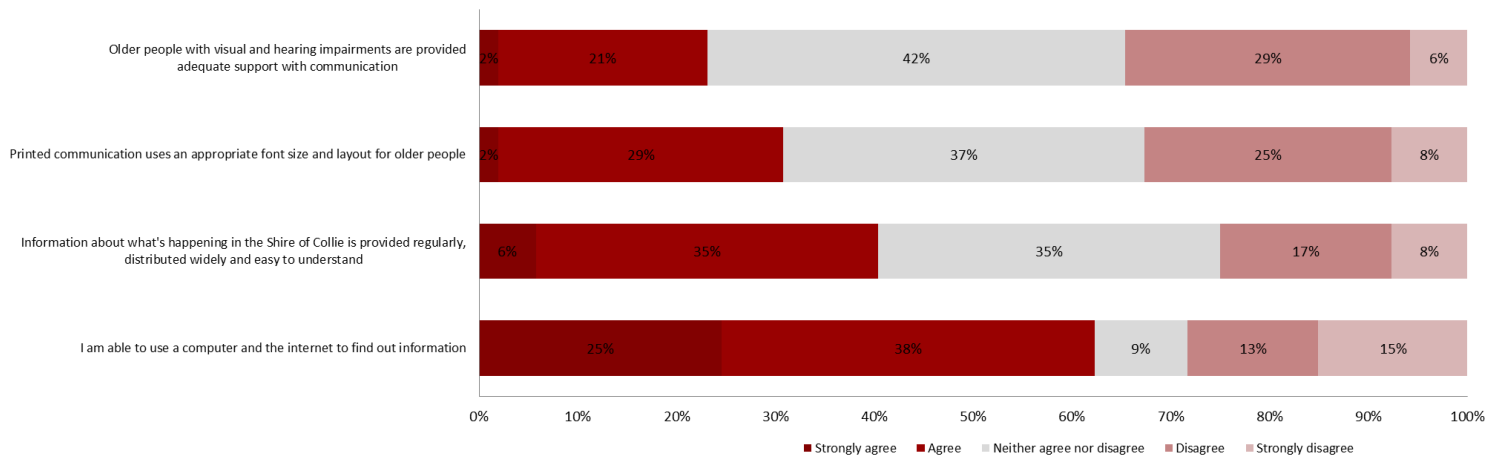


FIGURE 30: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO INDICATE THEIR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENTS REGARDING ACCESSING COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE.



Section 9 – Civic Participation and Employment

FIGURE 31: OLDER PEOPLE (AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER) WERE ASKED TO INDICATE HOW FREQUENTLY THEY VOLUNTEER THEIR TIME.

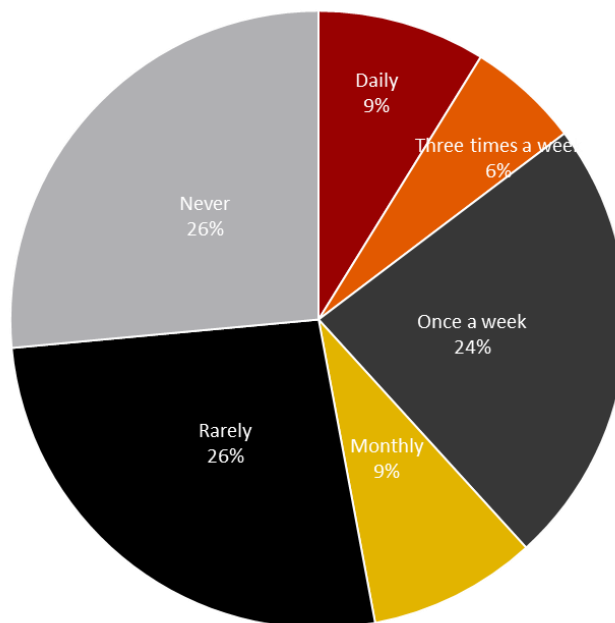
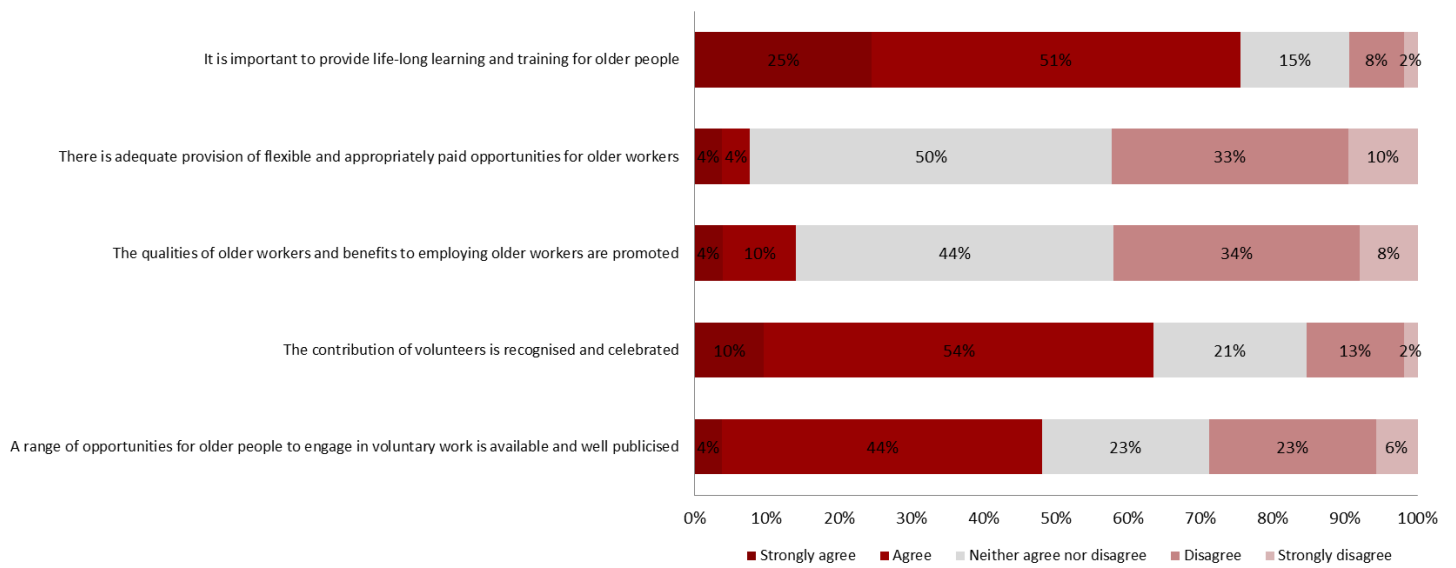


FIGURE 32: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO INDICATE THEIR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENTS REGARDING CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER PEOPLE IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE.



Section 10 – Health and Community Support and Health Services

FIGURE 33: OLDER PEOPLE (AGED 60 YEARS OR OVER) WERE ASKED TO DESCRIBE THE TOP THREE HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES THEY REGULARLY ACCESS.

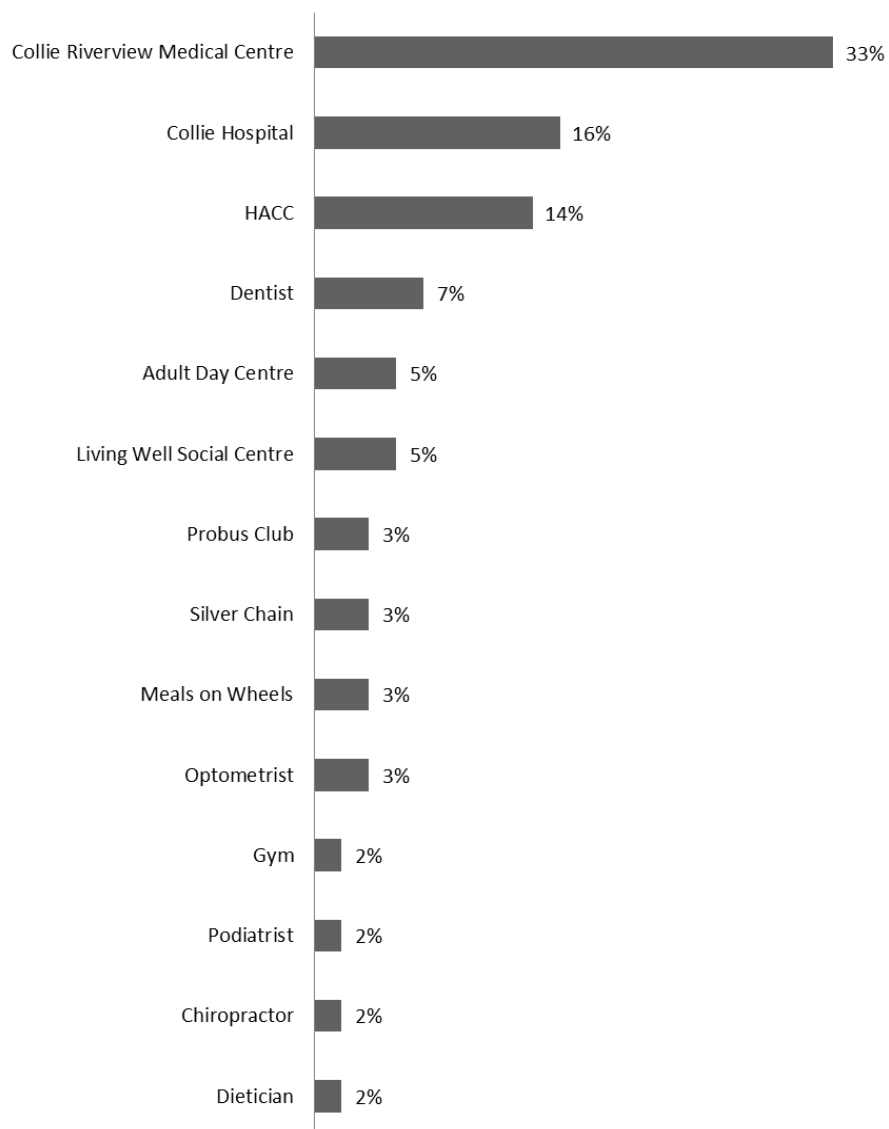
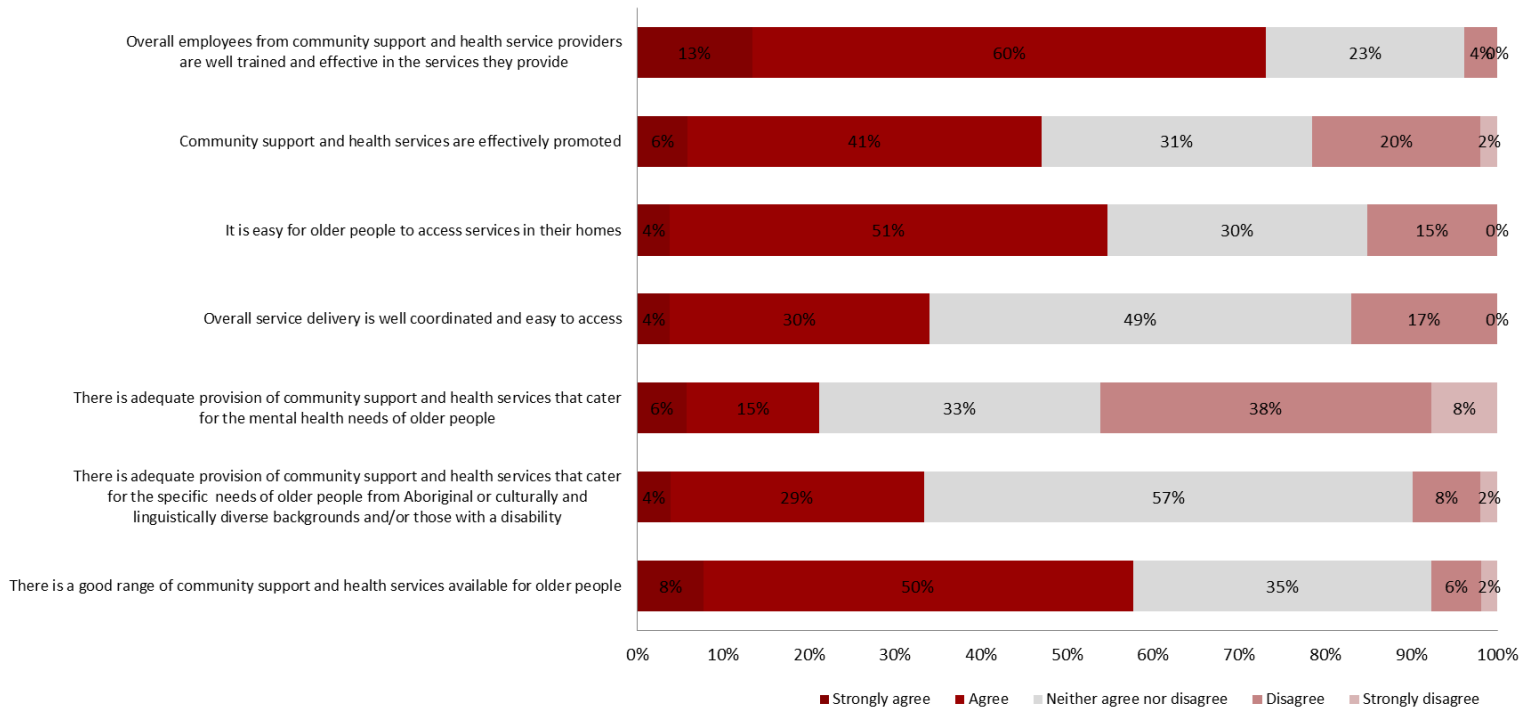


FIGURE 34: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED TO INDICATE THEIR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENTS REGARDING HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES IN THE SHIRE OF COLLIE.



10. APPENDIX E – POSTER DESIGN

What does an age-friendly future in Collie look like to you?

The Shire of Collie is seeking your feedback on how we can further shape our town to be inclusive, accessible and respectful to a growing ageing population.

Join one of our focus groups to have your say in planning for an age-friendly future in Collie:

Families and Carers

Wednesday 21 September
3.00pm – 5.00pm
ValleyView Residence,
3-5 Vernon Street, Collie

Older People and Carers

Thursday 22 September
9.30am – 11.30am
Margaretta Wilson Senior Citizens
Centre, 105 Forrest Street, Collie

Or have your say by completing our online survey at:
yoursay.collie.wa.gov.au

To RSVP or for more information, please contact Elise O'Sullivan at
elise@creatingcommunities.com.au or on (08) 9284 0910 by Monday 19 September



