



Local Area Needs Assessment (LANA)

Summary report 2022

Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

The Sunshine Coast Hospital and Health Service respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Custodians, the Kabi Kabi (Gubbi Gubbi) and Jinibara people on whose land we provide our services.

We also pay our respects to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders, past, present, and future and recognise the strength and resilience that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their ancestors have displayed in laying strong foundations for the generations that follow.



Introduction

The Sunshine Coast is home to a thriving community that is currently undergoing a period of rapid growth and change. It is a desirable location to live, work and play, with growth translating into increased demand for quality healthcare.

This has been accelerated by the effects of the global pandemic and subsequent migration to our region. In an ever-changing environment, adapting to the healthcare needs of our population will be key to the equitable and sustainable delivery of services into the future.

The Sunshine Coast Local Area Needs Assessment (LANA) 2022 has been developed to help navigate our way through these challenges via identification of our collective community health and service needs. Its collaborative planning approach will ensure clarity and direction for our Sunshine Coast population.

This summary has been written by the Sunshine Coast Hospital and Health Service (SCHHS), working alongside the Central Queensland, Wide Bay and Sunshine Coast Primary Health Network (CQWBSC PHN) and the North Coast Aboriginal Corporation for Community Health (NCACCH). Each of these organisations provided leadership and expertise in relation to their specialised service remit.

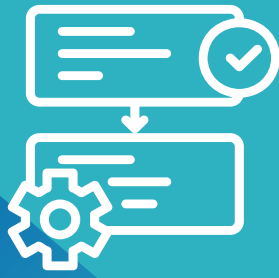
The LANA will continue to build on existing integrated planning functions and enabling plans, guide decision-making and drive implementation. It will be used to inform health service planning, harnessing opportunities for future service development, innovative models of care and emerging technologies.

Findings in the LANA are reflective of a point in time and do not describe all priorities in the Sunshine Coast region. It is recognised that health and service needs will adapt and change as our population transforms and grows.



LANA will be used to inform health service planning, harnessing opportunities for future service development, innovative models of care and emerging technologies.



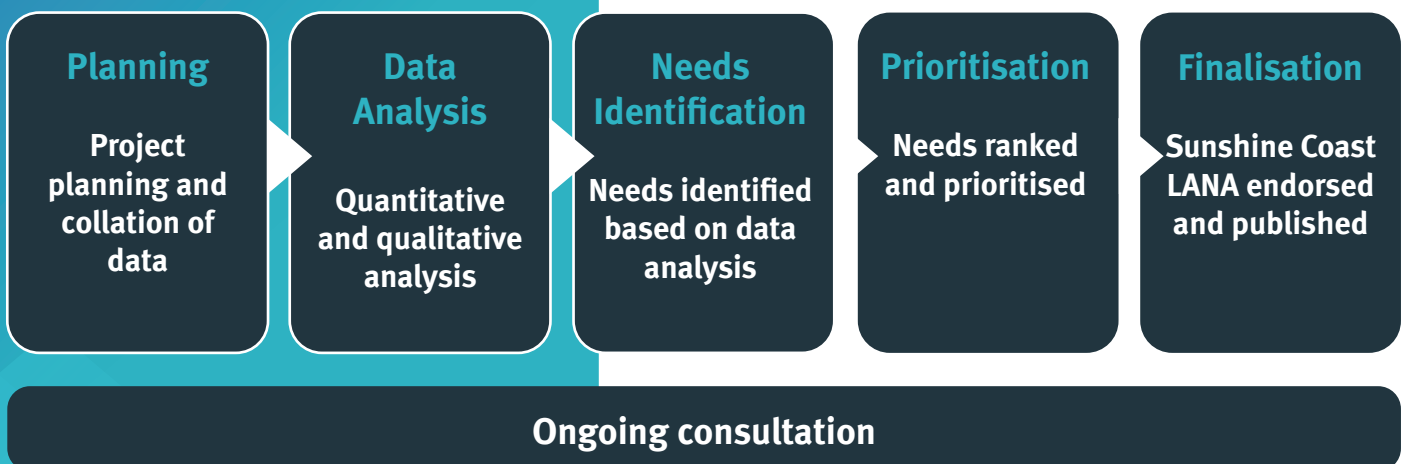


What is a LANA?

A LANA is a detailed assessment of health and service needs, based on data analysis across multiple domains and consultation with local stakeholders, clinicians, consumers and health organisations. It provides a summary of the health and service priority needs of the region. These priority needs were identified in collaboration with our Primary Health Network and our local Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation.

The LANA Process

The LANA was developed through a comprehensive process utilising qualitative and quantitative data analysis, stakeholder consultation, literature scanning and service profiling.



SCHHS Strategic Alignment

The LANA reflects the strategic and operational goals of the SCHHS and will be used to inform local planning initiatives by linking with the following:

- Sunshine Coast Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Equity Strategy 2022-2031
- SCHHS Strategic Plan 2022-2026
- SCHHS Master Clinical Services Plan 2022-2027

Enablers

The development of a response to the identified needs of our population is dependent on a number of enablers, and most importantly positive and purposeful relationships with staff, consumers, service and community partners.

Other key enablers include:

- Service strategies and plans
- Integrated planning
- Funding
- Digital technology
- Partnerships
- Research and innovation
- Infrastructure
- Workforce



Our Population



The Sunshine Coast is home to an estimated **436,695** people, and makes up **9%** of the total Queensland population*



The population of the region has a higher projected annual growth rate of 1.9% compared with 1.7% in Queensland**



The Sunshine Coast region covers 10,061 square kilometres, incorporating coastal, hinterland and rural communities

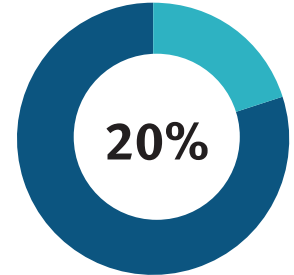
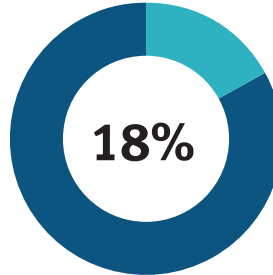
* in 2019 estimated resident population

** growth rate 2016-2019

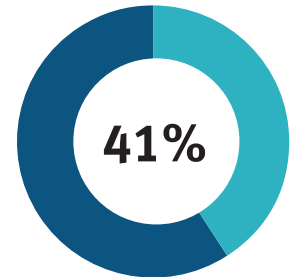
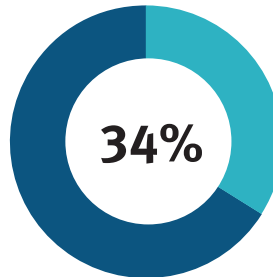


Population age profile

Age profile 2019 - 0-14 years



Age profile 2019 - 15-44 years



SCHHS

QLD



4,220 babies

were born within the Sunshine Coast region in 2019 (Qld 61,735)



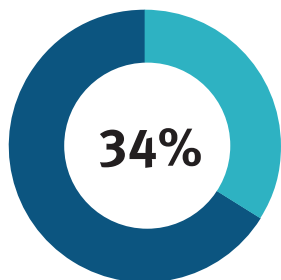
5.9%

people need assistance with a disability (Qld 5.2%)

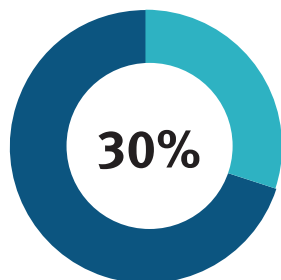
The Sunshine Coast has an older population compared to Queensland.



Age profile 2019 - 45-69 years

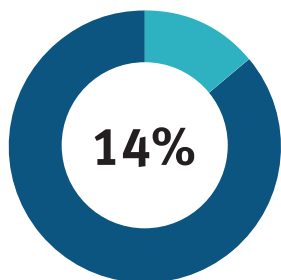


34%

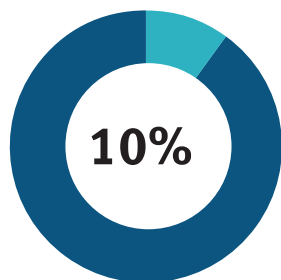


30%

Age profile 2019 - 70+ years



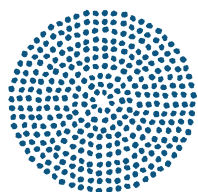
14%



10%

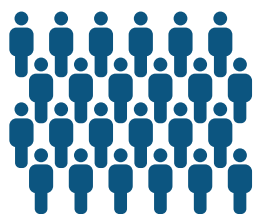
SCHHS

QLD



2.6%

of people identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Qld 4.6%)



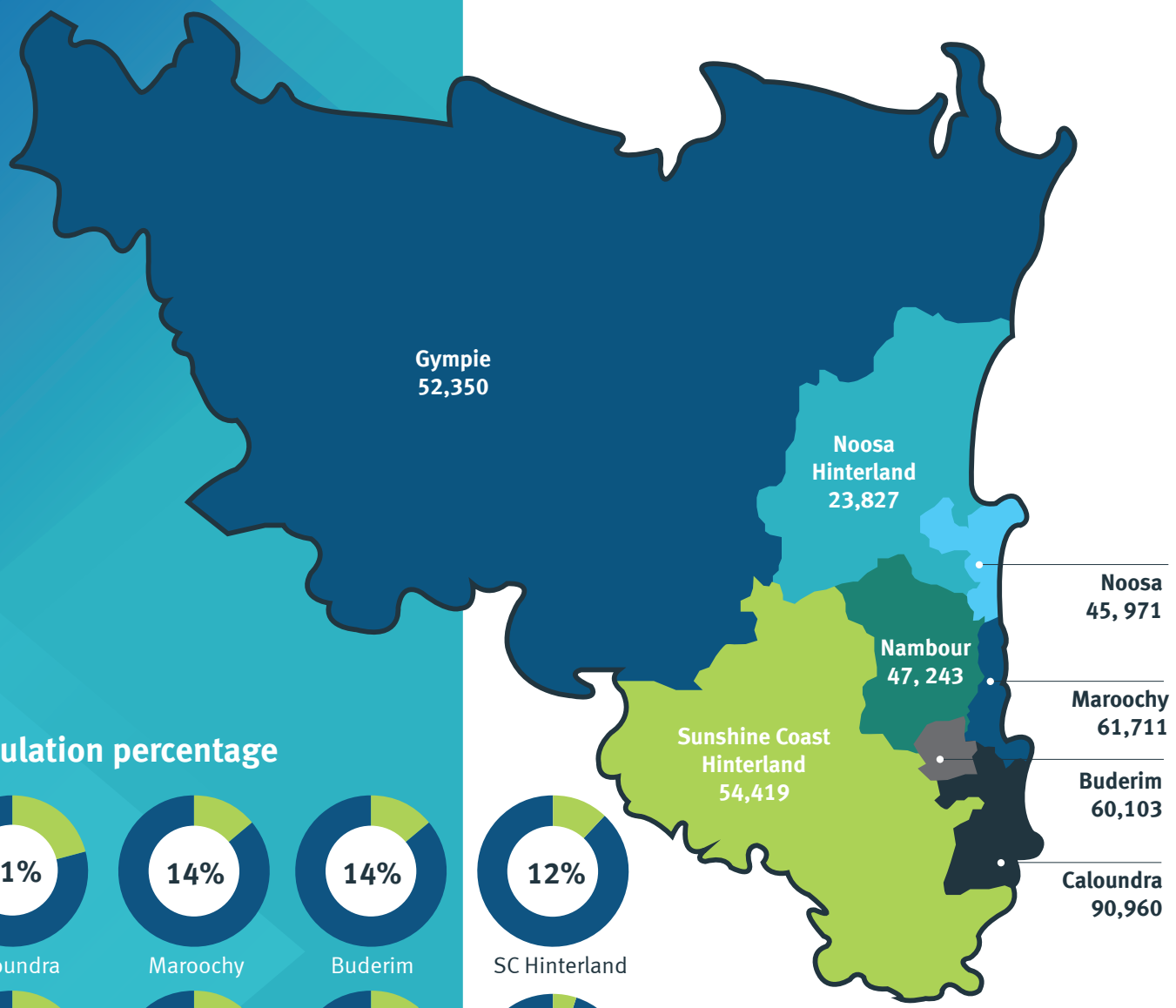
The median age is
44.3 years
(Qld 37.8 years)

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2019 (cat no. 3235.0)

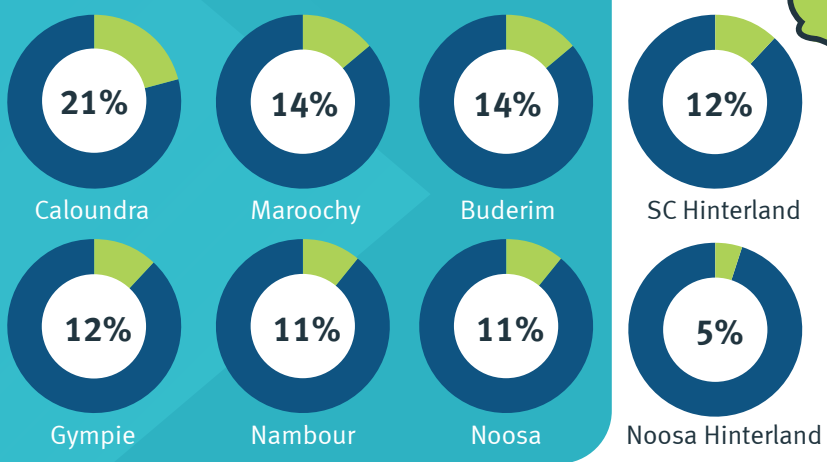


Sunshine Coast Population

The SCHHS geographic catchment is divided into 8 Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s), which are designed to have populations between 30,000 and 130,000 people with similar geographic and socio-economic characteristics. These SA3s are Buderim, Caloundra, Gympie, Maroochy, Nambour, Noosa, Noosa Hinterland and the Sunshine Coast Hinterland.



Population percentage

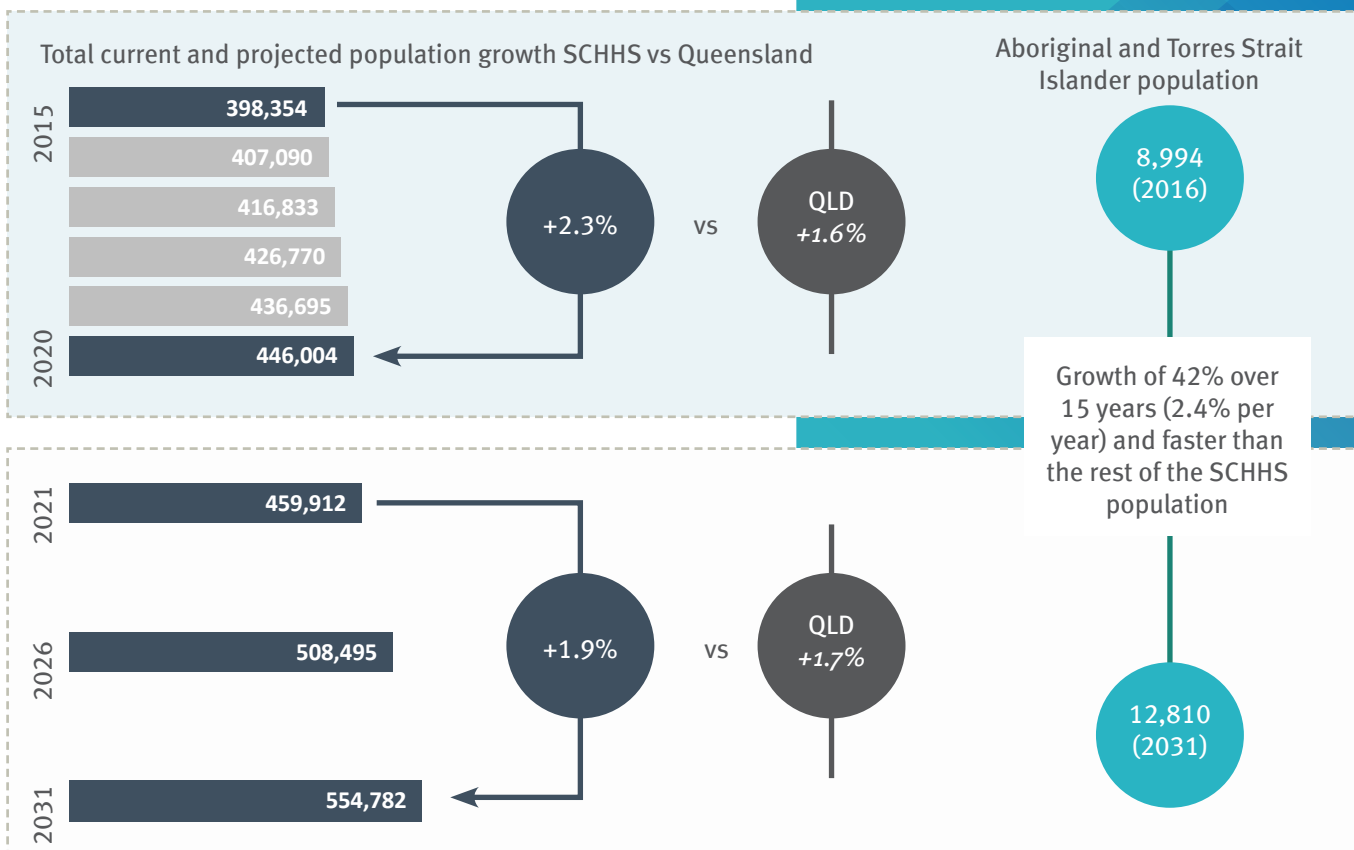


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2019 (cat no. 3235.0)

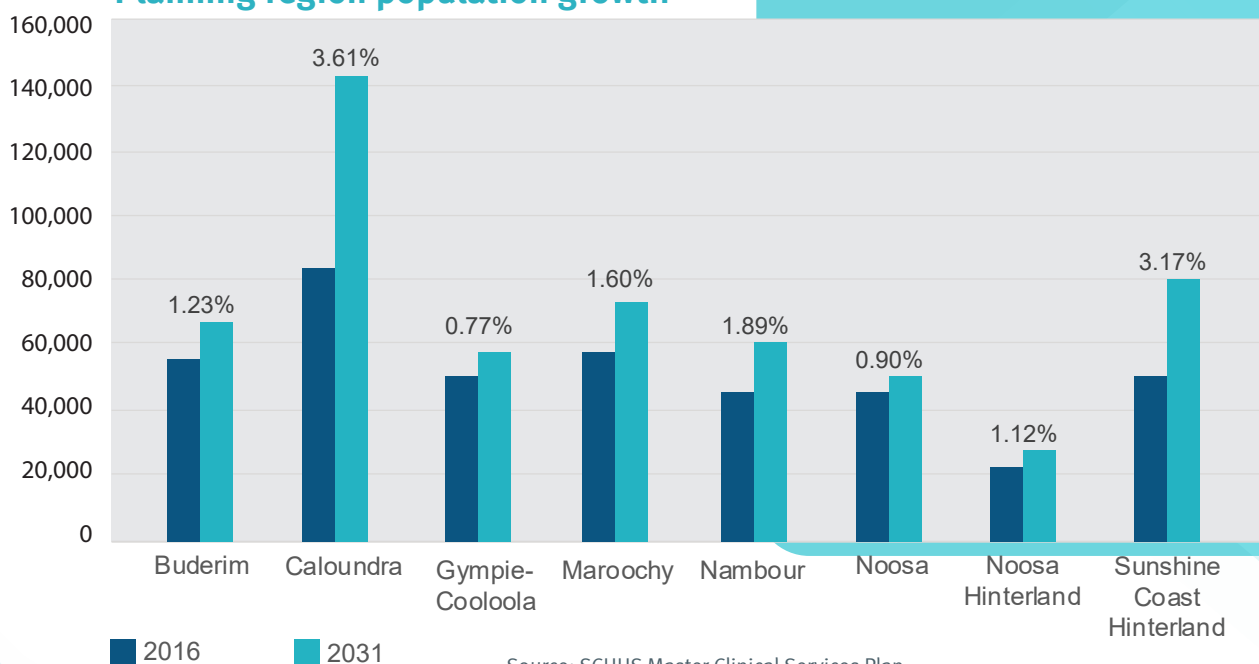


Resident population profile

SCHHS is projected to experience above state average population growth. The Caloundra and Sunshine Coast Hinterland planning regions are projected to have the highest growth.



Planning region population growth



Source: SCHHS Master Clinical Services Plan



Socio-economic profile

Socio-economic status is closely linked with health outcomes. The SCHHS is in line with the rest of Queensland in terms of socio-economic status, however there are variances within our region, with Gympie – Cooloola and Nambour displaying significant socio-economic disadvantage.

Share of population in two most disadvantaged socioeconomic status quintiles (2016)

Gympie - Cooloola

82.4%

Nambour
41.1%

Noosa Hinterland
35.1%

SC Hinterland
26.4%

Maroochy
33.5%

Caloundra
31.2%

Noosa
23.1%

17.5%

Buderim

Source: SEIFA Disadvantage Index Data

Health risk factors

The SCHHS has a higher lifetime risky drinking rate compared to the rest of Queensland. Insufficient activity in children and obese children also ranked as high risk factors for our region.



Lifetime risky drinking

SCHHS -28%

QLD - 22%



Insufficient activity in children

SCHHS -58%

QLD - 53%



Obese children

SCHHS -9%

QLD - 8%

Source: QLD Preventative Health Survey 2019/2020

Burden of disease

The SCHHS has a high burden of disease in these categories, with Gympie – Cooloola and Nambour displaying significant burden of disease across all categories.



Admissions for Ischaemic heart disease

SCHHS -513 per 100,000

QLD - 448 per 100,000



People with asthma

SCHHS -12.5 per 100

QLD - 11.8 per 100



Admissions for stroke

SCHHS -283 per 100,000

QLD - 240 per 100,000



People with osteoporosis

SCHHS -4.2 per 100

QLD - 3.8 per 100



Prostate cancer

SCHHS -180.2 per 100,000

QLD - 162.3 per 100,000



Regional profiles

The SCHHS is made up of eight regional areas, each with their own distinct characteristics. These are based on their location (proximity to access healthcare) and other factors highlighted previously such as burden of disease, socio-economic status, and risk factors.

The LANA highlights variances across the regions, in particular the need to address the disparity of health status outcomes experienced by Gympie residents and the rapid population growth in the southern Sunshine Coast region.

Gympie

Gympie and surrounds, Kilkivan and Cooloola Coast



52,350
population in 2019

12% of total Sunshine Coast population

- Longer travel times to hospital facilities
- Higher levels of socio-economic disadvantage
- Higher median age
- Highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents

Health status and risk factors

Compared to Queensland:

- Higher rates of chronic disease - diabetes, mental health conditions, cardiovascular disease and asthma
- Higher rates of smoking, overweight and obesity
- More developmentally vulnerable children
- Higher infant mortality
- Higher cancer mortality
- More people living with a disability
- Lower rates of GP utilisation and screening

Compared to the Sunshine Coast region:

- Higher utilisation of hospital-based speciality services
- Higher rates of Emergency Department presentations

Caloundra

Buddina to Pelican Waters and inland to Baringa and Nirimba



90,960
population in 2019

21% of total Sunshine Coast population



3.4% annual growth to 2031

Fastest growing region within the Sunshine Coast

- High proportion of growth in the 0-24 year age group

Health status and risk factors

Compared to Queensland:

- Higher rates of lifetime risky drinking
- More people living with a disability
- Higher utilisation of hospital inpatient services for children

Compared to Sunshine Coast region:

- Higher proportion of low urgency Emergency Department presentations
- Higher cancer incidence



Sunshine Coast Hinterland

Hinterland areas from Beerburrum to Kenilworth



54,419
population in 2019

12% of total Sunshine Coast population



3%
annual growth to 2031

- Second fastest growing region within the Sunshine Coast
- Longer travel times to facilities for outlying areas of this region

Health status and risk factors

Compared to Queensland:

- Higher rates of overweight and obesity
- Higher rates of insufficient physical activity
- Lower breast screening rates
- Higher utilisation of hospital inpatient services for children
- Lower childhood immunisation rates
- GP workforce shortage



Nambour

Nambour and surrounding suburbs from Eumundi to Bli Bli



47,243
population in 2019

11% of total Sunshine Coast population

- Second highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents
- Higher proportion of residents aged 0-14 years

Health status and risk factors

Compared to Queensland:

- Lower breast screening rates
- More people living with a disability
- Higher prevalence of mental health conditions
- Higher cancer incidence

Compared to the Sunshine Coast region:

- Higher fertility rates
- Higher obesity rates in pregnancy
- Higher rate of Emergency Department presentations



Maroochy

All coastal areas from Coolumb to Mooloolaba



61,711
population in 2019

14% of total Sunshine Coast population

- Equal highest proportion of people in the 15-44 year age group

Health status and risk factors

Compared to Queensland:

- Higher rates of risky lifetime drinking
- Higher prevalence of mental health conditions
- Lower breast screening rates

Compared to the Sunshine Coast region:

- More developmentally vulnerable children



Buderim

Buderim, Mountain Creek and Sippy Downs



60,103
population in 2019

14% of total Sunshine Coast population

- Lowest median age of all areas of the Sunshine Coast
- Highest proportion of socio-economically advantaged people

Health status and risk factors

Compared to Queensland:

- Higher rates of osteoporosis and arthritis
- Higher rates of risky lifetime drinking
- Higher rates of low birthweight and preterm birth



Noosa

Tewantin, Noosa, Peregian Beach



45,971
population in 2019

11% of total Sunshine Coast population

- Higher median age
- Higher proportion of residents considered socio-economically advantaged

Health status and risk factors

Compared to Queensland:

- Higher utilisation of GP chronic disease management plans
- Lower rates of adequate antenatal visits
- Lower rates of bowel and cervical cancer screening

Compared to the Sunshine Coast region:

- Higher utilisation of inpatient services for adults and children



Noosa Hinterland

Doonan, Cooroy, Pomona and surrounding communities



23,827
population in 2019

5% of total Sunshine Coast population

- Longer travel times to hospital facilities
- Larger proportion of residents in the 45-69 year age group (target age for cancer screening services)

Health status and risk factors

Compared to Queensland:

- Higher obesity rates
- Higher proportion of smokers

Compared to the Sunshine Coast region:

- More developmentally vulnerable children
- Higher utilisation of inpatient services for adults
- Lower rates of antenatal visits
- Lower screening and immunisation rates

Health and Service Needs of the Sunshine Coast

The LANA process identified 13 health and service needs for the Sunshine Coast region. These needs were shortlisted based on criteria using the LANA framework and key methods described below.



Each need was prioritised using a weighted scoring matrix. The SCHHS conducted a structured prioritisation process, involving various stakeholders and data evidence to ensure the most pertinent issues were identified.

LANA needs methods diagram

Population demographics

understanding the structure of our population i.e.growth areas and socio-economic profile

Community feedback

understanding the felt need by consumers and staff

Risk factors

understanding the health characteristics of our population

Burden of disease

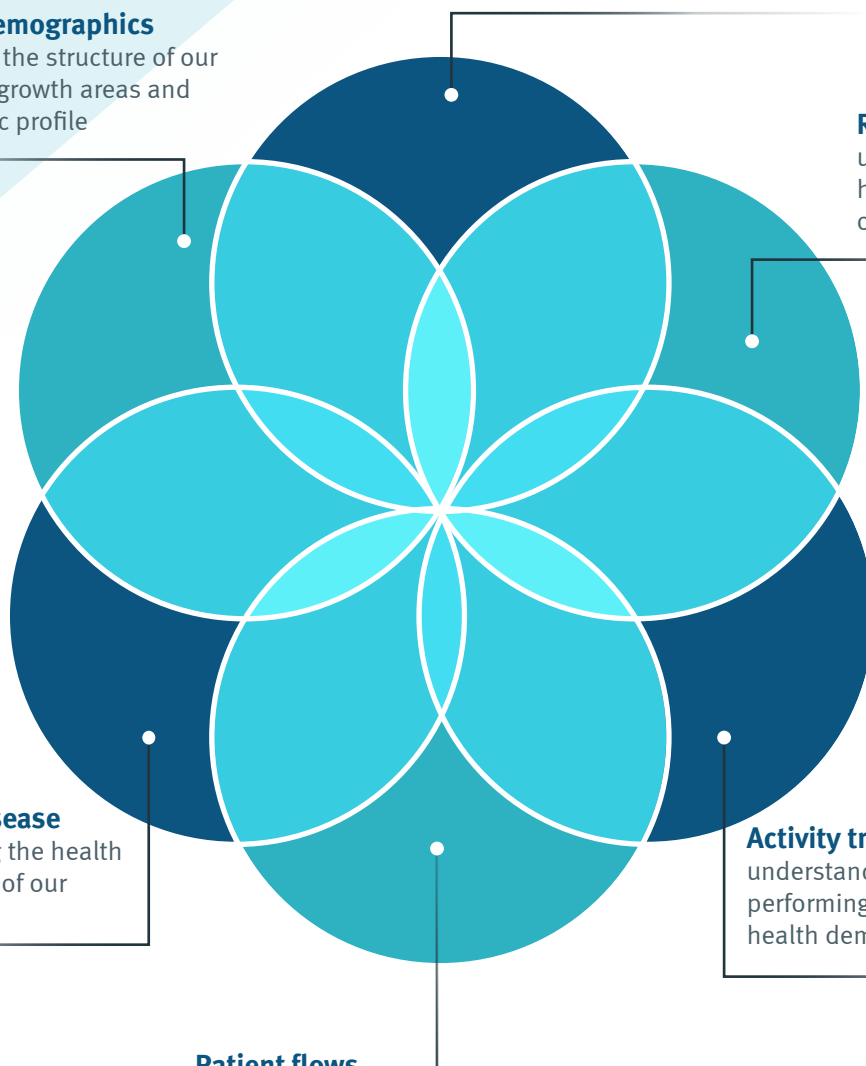
understanding the health and wellbeing of our population

Activity trends

understanding how we are performing and measuring health demand for service

Patient flows

understanding how our consumers move and considering location/access to services



Rank in order of priority	Health and service need
1	Planned care service availability
2	Chronic disease management
3	Access to primary care services
4	Support for mothers, babies and vulnerable children
5	Mental health care delivery
6	End to end cancer treatment
7	Comprehensive trauma services
8	Access to tertiary level care
9	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services
10	Health service access for people living in regional and rural areas
11	Targeted services for older persons
12	Primary prevention/risky health behaviours
13	Connected care for people with disabilities

The following represents an overview of the needs, including supporting data and community feedback used for validation. These are ranked in order of prioritisation.

1

Planned care service availability

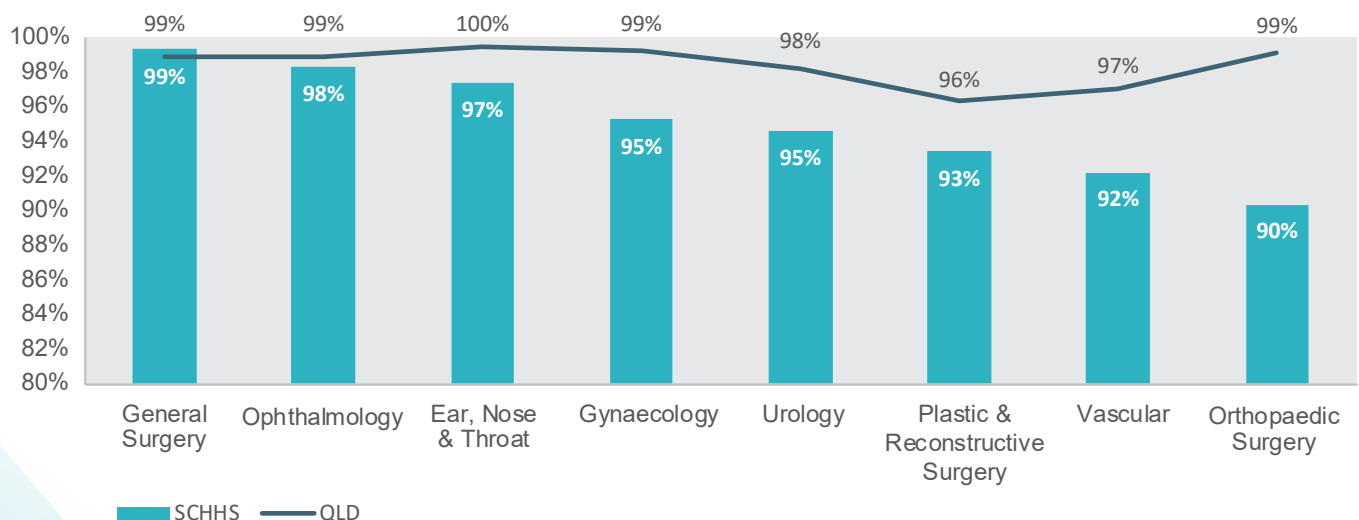
Identified need for timely access to planned care services, including increased access to elective surgery, outpatient and endoscopy services

High percentage of long waits on the outpatient wait lists

Proportion of elective surgery patients treated in time below target for all triage categories, and proportion of patients treated in time was lower for the Sunshine Coast compared to Queensland for Category 1 and 2 patients



SCHHS, elective Surgery % waiting in time by clinical specialty, July 2021



Source: Queensland Health System Performance Reporting, SCHHS Performance Report and System Manager Performance Report Jun 2021

2

Chronic disease management

Identified need for chronic disease detection, management and treatment services in areas with high prevalence, including Gympie and Nambour



Cardiovascular and coronary heart disease are among the leading causes of death for Sunshine Coast residents

Prevalence of chronic disease, including asthma, diabetes, cardiovascular disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is significantly higher than Queensland

SCHHS age standardised rate (per 100 population) of selected chronic diseases by SA3, 2017/18

Chronic disease	Buderim	Caloundra	Gympie-Cooloola	Maroochy	Noosa	SC Hinterland	Nambour	Noosa Hinterland	Queensland
Diabetes mellitus	3.2	3.6	5.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	4.7
Mental and behavioural problems	20.2	20.3	25.9	23.0	20.0	20.4	23.3	21.9	22.7
Heart, stroke and vascular disease	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.7
Asthma	11.9	12.1	14.6	12.0	11.8	11.8	13.8	11.5	11.8
Chronic-obstructive pulmonary disease	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.5
Arthritis	14.2	14.6	14.9	13.1	12.6	13.5	13.7	12.5	13.9
Osteoporosis	4.4	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.8

Source: Public Health Information Development Unit – Social Health Atlases of Australia, derived from ABS National Health Survey 2017-18

3

Access to primary care services

Identified need for timely access to GP services, including access to after-hours care, particularly in rural areas such as Gympie to reduce emergency department presentations, provide referrals to specialist services and manage chronic conditions

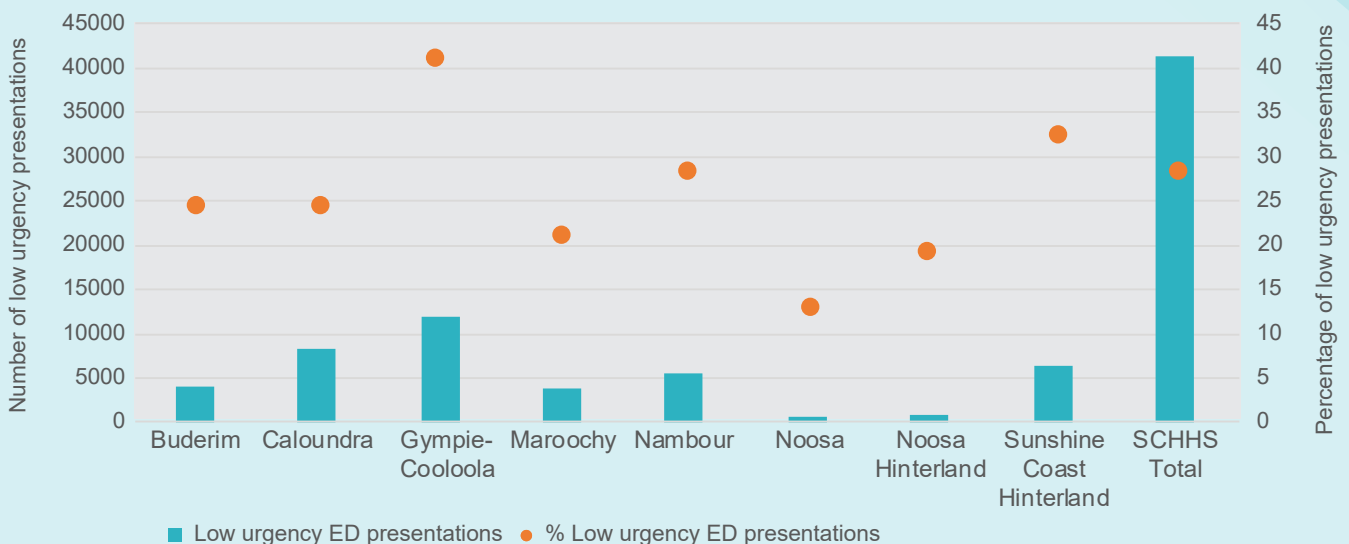
"It is hard getting into my local GP."



Lower GP to population ratios in Noosa Hinterland, Sunshine Coast Hinterland and Gympie, workforce shortage in outer Gympie (Kilkivan and Cooloola) and Sunshine Coast Hinterland

High percentage of low urgency Emergency Department presentations in Gympie

SCHHS, low urgency ED presentations by SA3, 2020/21



Source: Queensland Health Decision System

4

Support for mothers, babies, and vulnerable children

Identified need to address health risk factors with a key focus to improve health screening and prevention behaviours in the Gympie region. Also increasing access to antenatal support services and growing clinical support for mothers, babies and children



- Gympie, Maroochy and Noosa Hinterland have high levels of developmentally vulnerable children

- Gympie has high rates of smoking in pregnancy, maternal obesity, infant mortality rates and lower rates of antenatal attendance

SCHHS, Infant Mortality Rate (deaths under age 1 per 1,000 births), by SA3, 2014-2018

SA3	Infant Mortaliy Rate
Buderim	#
Caloundra	4.2
Gympie - Cooloola	5.5
Maroochy	4.8
Nambour	4.5
Noosa	#
Noosa Hinterland	#
Sunshine Coast Hinterland	7.5
Queensland	4.1

Where number of deaths is between 1 and 4, data has been omitted

Source: Queensland Health Planning Portal, derived from Public Health Information Development Unit, Social Health Atlas, Child and Youth Health

5

“Mental health support is not available when you need it”

Mental health care delivery

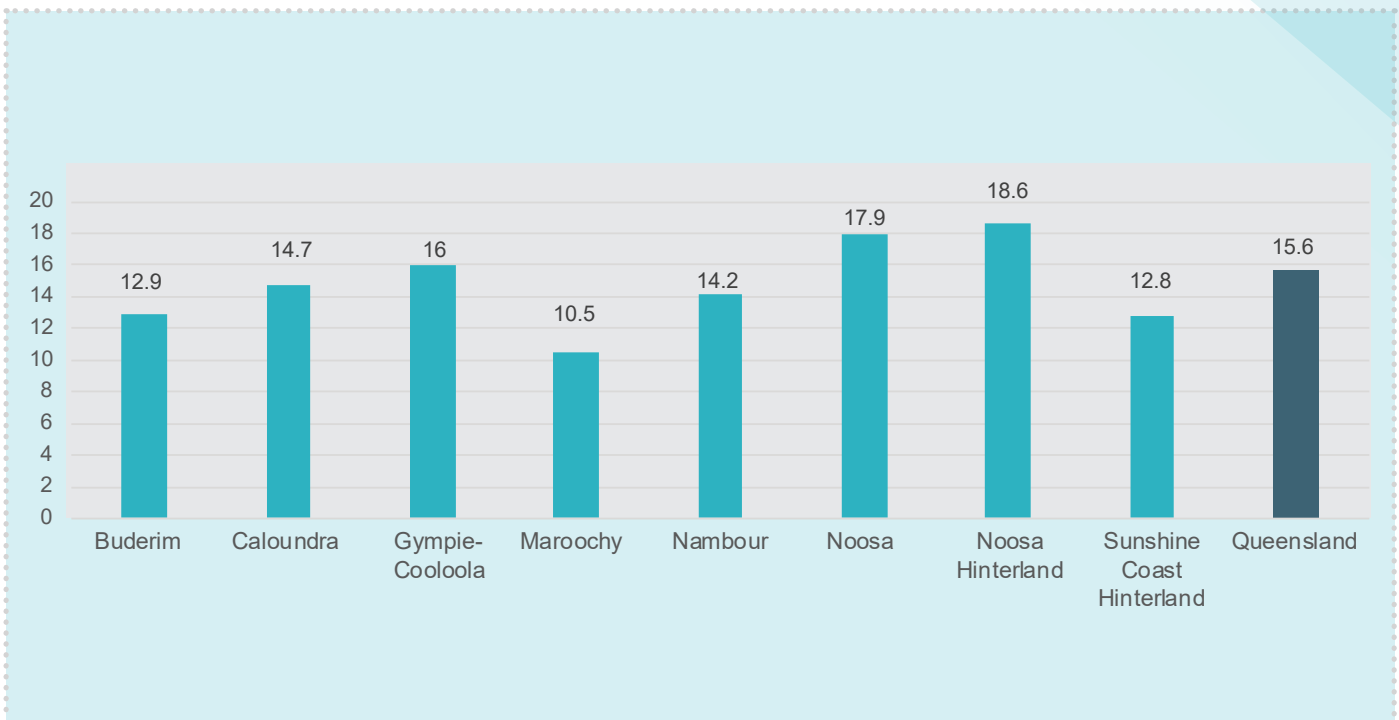
Identified need to improve access across the mental health care continuum, with a focus on Gympie, Nambour, and the Hinterland regions



- Higher suicide rates in the Hinterland and Gympie regions, combined with lower rates of psychologists and psychiatrists per 1,000 population

- High rates of mental and behavioural disorders in Gympie and Nambour, along with high rates of homelessness

SCHHS Suicide rates by SA3, ASR per 100,000, 2015-2019



Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Suicide and Self-harm Monitoring, National Mortality Database

6

End to end cancer treatment

Identified need for cancer care related services, such as early cancer detection and management services, cancer treatment, palliative care and support services, including Voluntary Assisted Dying (VAD)



Cancer is the leading cause of premature death for Sunshine Coast residents

Cancer screening rates are below national targets in a number of areas

SCHHS, Cancer Screening Program participation rates (% eligible population) by SA3, 2018-19

SA3	National Bowel Screening Program (age 50-74)	National Breast-Screen Program (females aged 50-74)	National Cervical Screening Program (females aged 25-74)
Buderim	47%	55%	52%
Caloundra	48%	57%	51%
Gympie-Cooloola	45%	54%	45%
Maroochy	46%	53%	50%
Nambour-Pomona	47%	52%	54%
Noosa	45%	53%	49%
Noosa Hinterland	45%	58%	49%
SC Hinterland	47%	51%	51%
QLD	42%	55%	46%

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Cancer Screening Programs Quarterly Data

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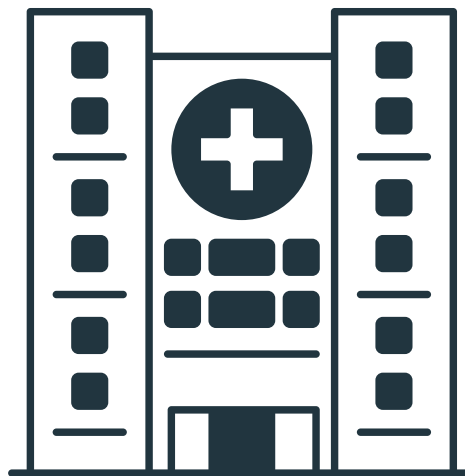
Comprehensive trauma services

Identified need for a comprehensive Trauma service (assessment, treatment and rehabilitation) that can promptly respond to Sunshine Coast community emergencies, including embedding and maintaining appropriate support functions that enable this



Gympie, Nambour and Noosa Hinterland have significantly higher rates of premature death from external causes compared to Queensland

External causes account for the second highest number of years of life lost for all Sunshine Coast residents, with higher rates in all areas except for Noosa and Buderim compared to Queensland



In 2020/21

Sunshine Coast University Hospital ranked

9th out of 35 major trauma centres throughout Australia and New Zealand for severely injured patients

Source: Australia and New Zealand Trauma Registry Annual Report 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021

8

Access to tertiary level care

Identified need to provide tertiary services closer to home, including CSCF L6 cancer services, cardiothoracic services and neurosurgery at SCUH for SCHHS residents



Residents of the Sunshine Coast currently have to travel to Brisbane for services such as cardiothoracic surgery, complex cancer care and neurosurgery

High levels of chronic disease in several areas (asthma, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, COPD), particularly in Gympie and Nambour

SCHHS age standardised rate (per 100 population) of selected chronic diseases by SA3, 2017/18

SA3	Diabetes mellitus	Mental and behavioural problems	Heart, stroke and vascular disease	Asthma	Chronic-obstructive pulmonary disease	Arthritis	Osteoporosis
Buderim	3.2	20.2	4.5	11.9	3.0	14.2	4.4
Caloundra	3.6	20.3	4.6	12.1	3.2	14.6	3.8
Gympie-Cooloola	5.0	25.9	4.8	14.6	3.9	14.9	4.3
Maroochy	3.7	23.0	4.0	12.0	3.3	13.1	4.1
Noosa	3.2	20.0	3.9	11.8	2.9	12.6	3.9
SC Hinterland	3.4	20.4	3.9	11.8	3.2	13.5	4.5
Nambour	3.4	23.3	4.3	13.8	3.8	13.7	4.3
Noosa Hinterland	3.3	21.9	4.2	11.5	3.5	12.5	4.6
QLD	4.7	22.7	4.7	11.8	3.5	13.9	3.8

Source: Public Health Information Development Unit, Social Health Atlas

9

“There is a lack of cultural sensitivity in the communication and delivery of health services”

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services

Identified need to improve health equity and close the gap for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples including increasing availability and access to culturally appropriate healthcare services across the region



Low rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health checks

Low number of Indigenous representation on health workforce

SCHHS, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander median age at death by Indigenous Area, 2014-2018

Indigenous Area Name	Median age at death (years)
Caloundra	66.0
Gympie-Cooloola	58.0
Maroochy	58.0
Noosa	75.5
Median SCHHS Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	61.8
SCHHS median age at death (Indigenous and non-Indigenous combined)	82.0

Source: Queensland Health Planning Portal, derived from Public Health Information Development Unit, Social Health Atlas of Australia: Indigenous Areas

10

Health service access for people living in regional and rural areas

Identified need for transport and innovative models of care to enable better access to health services for this geographically dispersed population

“It’s hard accessing and attending services at SCUH because of limited transport options and parking costs”



High travel times to tertiary services in our regional and rural areas

Top 10 areas by travel time to the Sunshine Coast University Hospital

Area of residence	Travel time (minutes)
Kilkivan	115
Cooloola	106
Gympie Region	82
Gympie-North	65
Gympie-South	64
Noosa Hinterland	51
Noosa Heads	47
Tewantin	46
Maroochy Hinterland	46
Noosaville	45

Source: Google Maps

11

"We need more older persons' mental health services, transition services and in-home services"

Targeted services for older persons

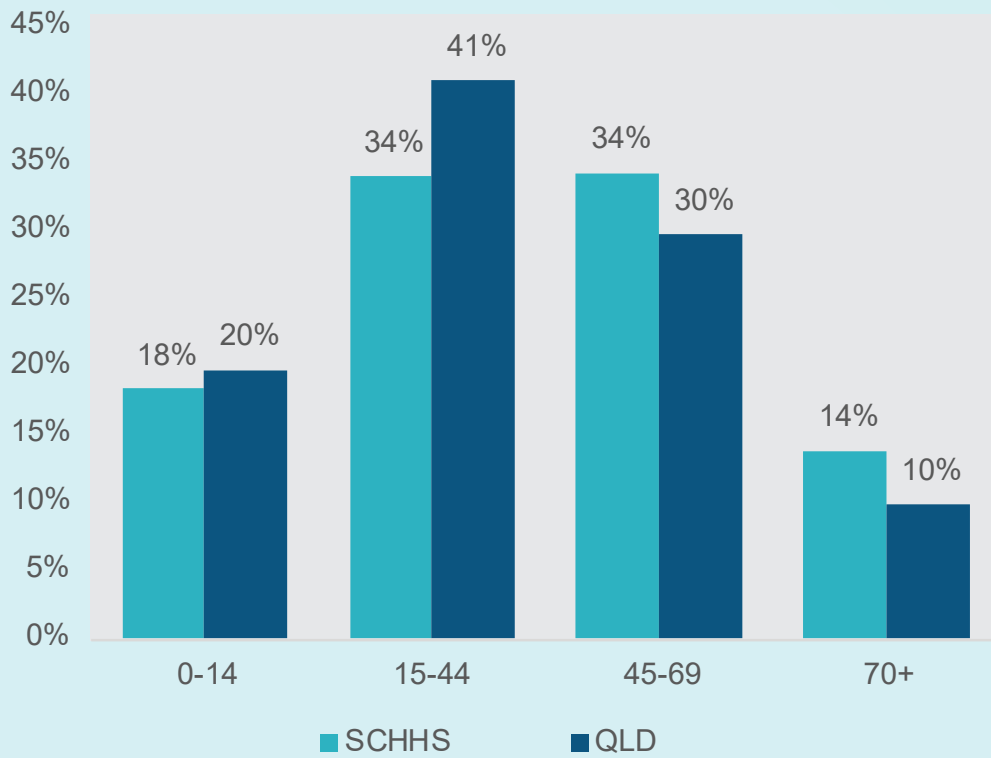
Identified need for improved access and flow of older persons services across the continuum of care to support the Sunshine Coast's ageing population

- Fewer aged care places per population compared to Queensland

- Higher proportion of residents aged 70 years and over, along with high projected growth in this age group



Age profile - Sunshine Coast and Queensland, 2019



Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia, 2019 (cat no. 3235.0)

12

"Its hard to know where to go for the right advice and guidance about my health"

Primary prevention/risky health behaviours

Identified need to minimise risky health behaviours through smoking cessation programs, obesity and healthy lifestyle education programs, immunisation, health screening programs to build a healthier Sunshine Coast community



High rates of overweight/obesity in Gympie and Noosa Hinterland, higher rates of insufficient physical activity in Gympie, Nambour and Sunshine Coast Hinterland

High smoking rates in Gympie and Noosa Hinterland, high risky lifetime drinking in Buderim, Caloundra, Maroochy compared to Queensland

SCHHS residents, insufficient physical activity SA3, 2018/19

SA3	% Insufficient
Buderim	31%
Caloundra	28%
Gympie-Cooloola	53%
Maroochy	32%
Nambour	45%
Noosa	26%
Noosa Hinterland	41%
Sunshine Coast Hinterland	45%
Queensland	42%

Source: Queensland Health Planning Portal

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"Why doesn't the system change to meet the needs of the individual who has complex disabilities and anxieties?"

Connected care for people with disabilities

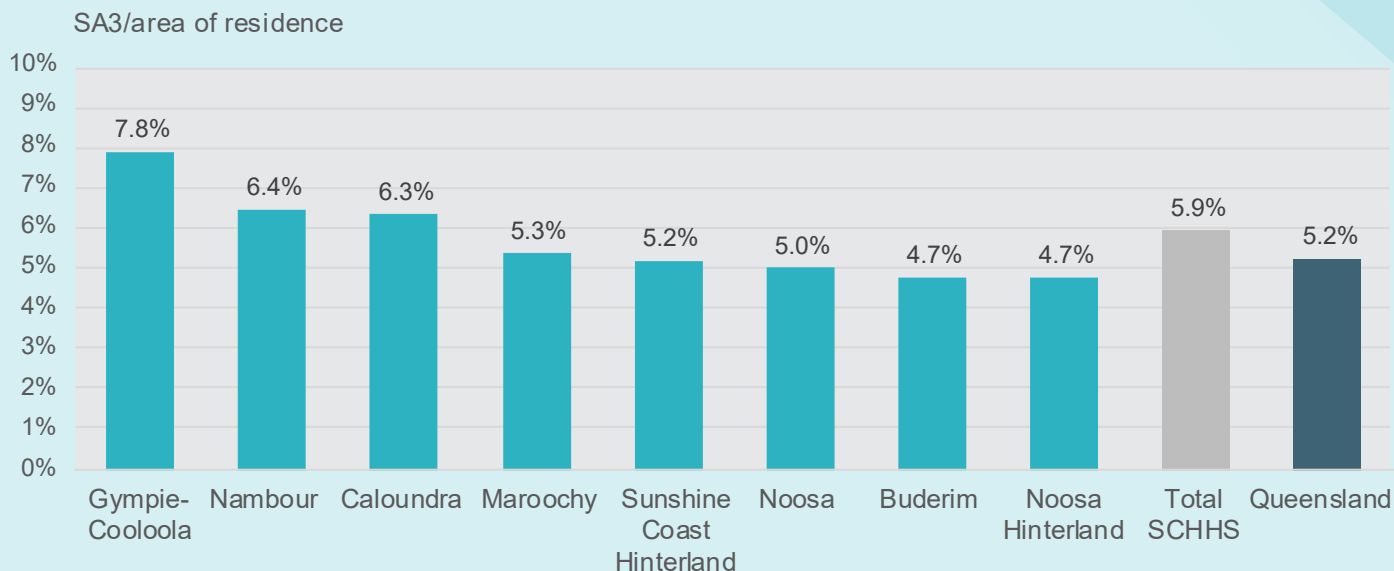
Identified need for better care coordination of services across agencies for people living with a disability



The Sunshine Coast has a high proportion of people living with severe or profound disability, particularly in Gympie, Caloundra and Nambour

High number of National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) packages per population in Nambour and Gympie

SCHHS need for assistance with a profound or severe disability by SA3/area of residence, 2016



Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Regional Profiles, Disability - Need for Assistance with a Profound Disability by SA2 2016



Next steps

The LANA forms a part of our SCHHS integrated planning framework that is inclusive of our healthcare partners. The priorities in this summary will inform health service planning and ensure we respond to the challenge of population growth and diversity in better ways, prepare to meet the needs and expectations of our consumers and build a healthier community.

With our partners, we will aim to prioritise planning health services and making investment decisions together. We seek to improve care pathways and health outcomes for the people in our Sunshine Coast region into the future.

The SCHHS will undertake an annual LANA review to ensure our needs remain relevant, with a full refresh every three years. Future iterations of the Sunshine Coast LANA will be developed in conjunction with the Central Queensland, Wide Bay and Sunshine Coast Primary Health Network to enable joint planning and reduce duplication of effort where appropriate.

Endorsement:

Sunshine Coast Hospital and Health Service

Health Service Planning Unit

Sunshine Coast Hospital and Health Service

Health Service Chief Executive

Dr. Peter Gillies

Sunshine Coast Hospital and Health Board Board Chair

Sabrina Walsh

Acknowledgements

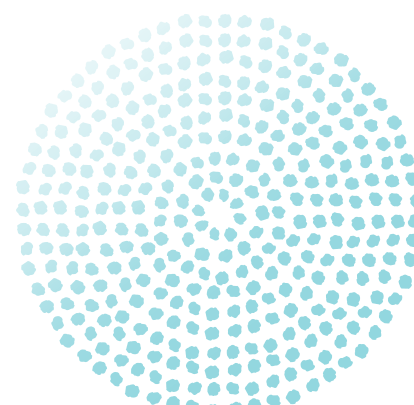
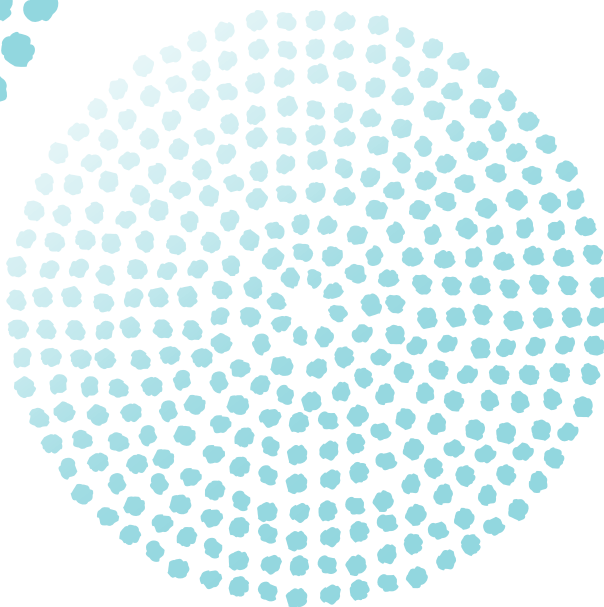
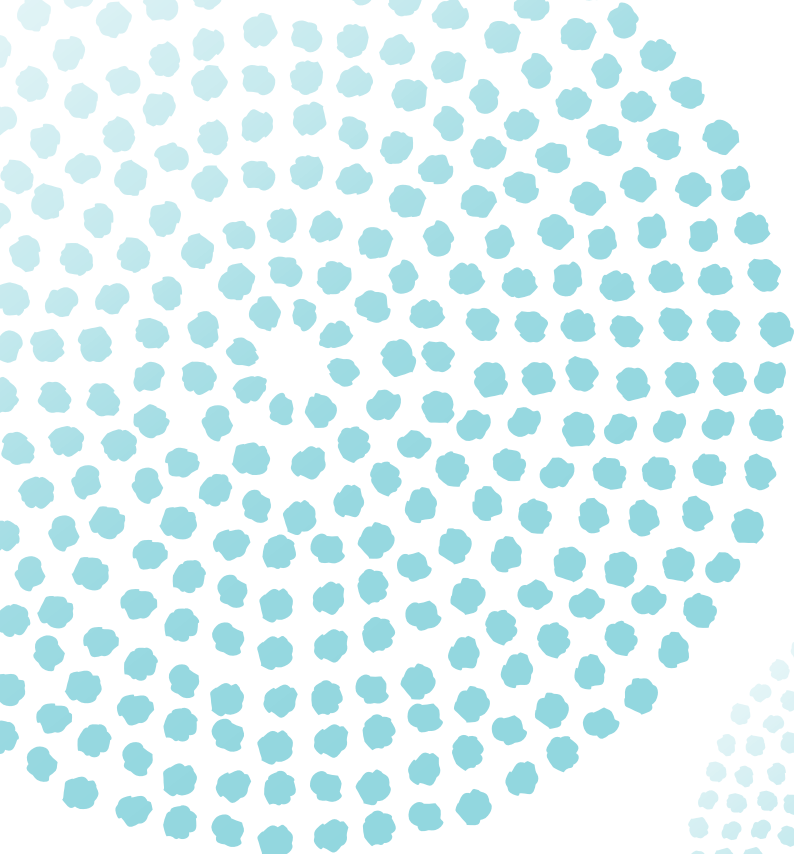
The Sunshine Coast Hospital and Health Service (SCHHS) would like to thank the Central Queensland, Wide Bay and Sunshine Coast Primary Health Network (CQWBSCPHN) and the North Coast Aboriginal Corporation for Community Health (NCACCH) for their continued support throughout the development of the SCHHS Local Area Needs Assessment (LANA).

The project team would also like to thank the community organisations and representatives involved in the SCHHS Master Clinical Service Plan community consultation process and also participants in the 2022 SCHHS Kitchen Table Discussions, from which the consultation data for this report was derived.

These parties include:

- Sundale Aged Care Facility – residents, family members and carers
- Nambour General Hospital – general public
- Gympie Hospital – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community representatives
- Caloundra – general public and enduring disease patient representatives
- Opal Kawana Waters – residents, family members and carers
- Meals on Wheels – volunteers
- University of the Third Age – members and affiliates
- Buderim – young family representatives
- Brightwater – young family representatives
- Kawana Waters State College – students
- Meridan State College – students
- Playgroup Qld – young families
- Buderim Mountain State School – students
- Brightwater State School – students
- Men’s Shed Gympie – members and affiliates
- 2022 SCHHS Kitchen Table Discussion participants
 - Carers of people with disabilities,
 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people,
 - Younger people (Years 10 and 11 school students),
 - Country Women’s Association members,
 - The LGBTI Community Ageing Network and
 - Transcendence Social and Emotional Support group.





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