

# Napier Positive Ageing Strategy: Background document

## *Te Rautaki Tipu Ora o Ahuriri: Te tuarongo o te whare kōrero*

DRAFT – JUNE 2019

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## Introduction

Since mid-2017, we have spoken and connected with a range of Napier residents, from all walks of life of varying ages and ethnicities from all around the city, to hear their thoughts about positive ageing. We have held workshops and discussion groups, given presentations, talked at meetings and with individuals, and run a survey. Everyone we have heard from has been generous in providing us with their ideas and vision for an age friendly Napier.

This report summarises the information we have collected and the stories and ideas we have heard. Where feedback of a particular group differs from the overall picture, this is highlighted. What was striking is the similarity and consistency in responses from the community about the priorities and ideas for positive ageing. That being said, there are also unique issues of importance for some groups of residents (eg, Māori and people in their 50s/early 60s). This document and the accompanying Positive Ageing Strategy (“the Strategy”) are the beginnings of a collaborative approach for making Napier a more age friendly community.

This is a supporting, background document to the Strategy. It consists of several parts. Part One outlines the process used to develop the Strategy, including the background to development, the advisory structures put in place by Council, and the ways in which seniors and other Napier residents provided input to inform and guide the Strategy’s content.

Part Two presents information about the older/senior population living in Napier, sourced from national and local statistics and surveys. This information provides context to the Strategy.

Part Three refers to relevant national and international programmes that provide guidance for the age friendly approach.

## Part One: Strategy Development

### Early Development

The Council has previously received requests to develop a Positive Ageing policy or strategy, including in submissions to Annual and Long Term plans. In 2015, Napier’s Council agreed to the development of a Positive Ageing Strategy with a view to possible future adoption of the Age Friendly City framework.<sup>1</sup> Prior to this, the Napier Connects programme was implemented by the Council in collaboration with other groups and organisations. This programme aimed to reduce social isolation among older people by encouraging a range of activities and projects to strengthen individuals’ connections with their community.<sup>2</sup>

It was determined that the Positive Ageing Strategy would span a range of sectors, services and activities in order to achieve broader outcomes. It will therefore require leadership and collaboration amongst multiple agencies and organisations to achieve its vision.

### Advisory Structure

An advisory structure was established prior to development of the Strategy to ensure it was well informed by agencies, providers and seniors from the Napier community. Two groups were established, each with a terms of reference agreed by group members (Figure 1).

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<sup>1</sup> <https://extranet.who.int/agefriendlyworld/age-friendly-cities-framework/> Accessed May 2018

<sup>2</sup> See <http://www.napier.govt.nz/napier/community-development/seniors/napier-connects-toolkit/>

Figure 1 - Advisory structure for development of Napier's Positive Ageing Strategy, 2017-2018



A Steering Group was set up in May 2017, comprising representatives from agencies and providers who offer services to seniors in the Napier community. Invitations were extended to a range of representatives, many of whom actively attended the 6-8 weekly meetings, and contributed ideas and feedback.

The purpose of the Steering Group was to provide advice and input into Strategy content; seek feedback from and provide information to networks; and assist with community engagement during Strategy development.

Members of the Steering Group (some of whom receive email correspondence but are unable to attend meetings) are:

- Age Concern Napier
- Grey Power Napier
- Hawke's Bay District Health Board
- Hawke's Bay Regional Council
- Health Hawke's Bay
- Housing New Zealand Corporation
- Māori Women's Welfare League (email member)
- Ministry of Social Development
- Napier City Council (lead)
- Red Cross
- Retirement Villages Association Hawke's Bay
- St John Ambulance (email member)
- Sport Hawke's Bay
- Te Kupenga Hauora – Ahuriri
- Te Taiwhenua o Te Whanganui-a-Orotu (email member)
- Volunteering Hawke's Bay.

A Reference Group (who by consensus re-named themselves the 'Living Positively Group') began meeting shortly after the Steering Group, in August 2017. A call for nominations was extended through Steering Group members and other relevant community groups seeking Napier people with lived experience of ageing or being a senior.

The purpose of the Living Positively Group was to provide advice and input from their lived experiences; seek feedback from and provide information to networks; and assist with community engagement during Strategy development.

Fourteen members joined the group from the following organisations and backgrounds:

- Age Concern Napier
- Bryant House
- Grey Power Napier
- Napier City Council retirement housing residents
- Red Cross
- Rotary Clubs of Napier
- Spirit of Napier Lions Clubs
- Sport Hawke's Bay Kiwi Senior programme participants
- Tiare Ahuriri P.A.C.I.F.I.C.A.

The Living Positively Group also met 6-8 weekly. Some members retired from the Group due to poor health or other commitments, and new members subsequently joined.

Both groups played a key role in contributing to and guiding development of Napier's Positive Ageing Strategy.

The advisory structure will be reviewed following adoption and publication of the Strategy to have a focus on ongoing implementation and monitoring.

Two Napier City Councillors are the Council 'champions' for the Strategy. Councillors Maxine Boag and Graeme Taylor both have an interest in ageing, and assisted with guiding the Strategy through the Council approval process.

## **How the Strategy was Informed**

Information and input from seniors living in Napier, and those working with seniors, was key to shaping development of the Napier Positive Ageing Strategy.

Several relevant national and local strategies with a focus on ageing already exist, however development of the Napier Strategy began from scratch to ensure its development was locally relevant. The Living Positively Group and Steering Group identified a potential vision for the Strategy and a set of possible priority areas following a number of meetings and discussions. These were further developed during workshops with providers and agencies, and seniors from the local community.

From this series of activities, key priority areas began to emerge. The range of ideas is shown in the following word clouds, where issues or words identified more often are given greater prominence (Figures 2 and 3).









teenagers during the late 1960s into the 1970s – a time of rapid social change, involving the easier availability of contraception, experimentation with drug taking, and the liberalisation of views on sexuality, motherhood, and working. These discussion groups were held to determine the extent to which the priority areas identified by the older generation resonated with this group.

The next stage of development involved seeking input and ‘testing’ the potential key priority areas with a wider community audience. This was done through presentations, information sessions, discussion groups, and a survey (paper copy and online), where participants were invited to:

- provide their vision for an age friendly Napier
- give feedback on the suggested priority areas
- indicate which of these was most important
- identify anything missing, and
- outline what was working well and what could be improved in each area.

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*Seven potential priority areas were identified and ‘tested’ in discussions with the community.*

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Table 1 lists the face-to-face presentations and discussions held with Napier residents and agencies/ providers to inform the Strategy’s development.

*Table 1 - Workshops, sessions and presentations during Strategy development, 2017-2018*

<b>Group</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>Participants</b>
Workshops with Reference Group (‘Living Positively Group’)	Sept-Oct 2017	12
Workshops with Steering Group	Sept-Oct 2017	12
Seniors workshop 1	22 November 2017	7
Seniors workshop 2	30 November 2017	25-30
Agency/provider workshop	22 November 2017	30
Rotary Napier	12 February 2018	20
Maraenui Kai and Korero Group	19 February 2018	18
Kiwi Seniors Napier	26 February 2018	40-50
Kiwi Seniors Taradale	27 February 2018	30
Taradale Senior Citizens Association	1 March 2018	20
Rotary Greenmeadows	14 March 2018	40
Rotary Taradale	15 March 2018	35
U3A (University of the Third Age)	4 April 2018	80
Discussion groups with 50-64 year olds	10 and 12 April 2018	20
Kahui Pakeke group, Te Kupenga Hauora – Ahuriri	19 April 2018	25
Taradale Lions Club	9 May 2018	18
Hui led by Māori kaumātua and kuia	2 July 2018	8

The survey had the same purpose of inviting a wider group of people to give their input into the Strategy, particularly those who may not otherwise be connected with community and interest groups. The survey was distributed through a variety of groups and venues between February and May 2018 (Table 2). Online and paper versions of the survey were available (with freepost return for the paper survey). The survey was open to Napier residents of all ages.

*Table 2 - Survey distribution channels during Strategy development, 2018*

<b>Group</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>Recipients</b>
Kiwi Seniors Napier	26 February 2018	Est. 30
Kiwi Seniors Taradale	27 February 2018	Est. 30
Grey Power newsletter	March, May 2018	Url link
Taradale Senior Citizens Association	1 March 2018	Est. 10
Summerset Village, Merlot Drive	2 March 2018	180
Masonic and associated villages	2 March 2018	150
NCC Retirement and Council flats	6 March 2018	380
City Library	6 March 2018	50
Taradale Library	8 March 2018	50
Rotary Greenmeadows	14 March 2018	Est. 5
Rotary Taradale	15 March 2018	Est. 5
Meals on Wheels, Red Cross	16 March 2018	150
Facebook posts	March, April 2018	Url link
Grey Power meeting	March-April	Est. 30
U3A (University of the Third Age)	4 April 2018	Est. 40
DHB – NASC (Needs Assessment Service Coordination) 65+, EngAGE	9 April 2018	100
Discussion groups with 50-64 year olds	10 and 12 April 2018	20
Kahui Pakeke group, Te Kupenga Hauora – Ahuriri	19 April 2018	Est. 10
Community newspaper advertisements	April, May 2018	Url link
Taradale Lions Club	9 May 2018	18

From all of the described activities, the following seven areas were confirmed as the Strategy's priority areas:

1. Being informed and involved
2. Being safe
3. Community spirit
4. Getting around
5. Health and wellbeing
6. Housing
7. Things to do.

An additional issue, raised in the discussion groups with those in their 50s and early 60s, was a desire to consider environmental sustainability for future generations. This wasn't specifically identified by the over 65s and is anticipated it will be addressed in the Strategy's implementation plan under one or more of the other priority areas (eg, sustainability of transport options, the impact of climate change and water quality on health and wellbeing, and so on).

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*Younger residents (in their 50s and early 60s) also expressed a desire to focus on environmental sustainability.*

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The seven identified priority areas closely align with both the 10 priority goals of the 2001 national Positive Ageing Strategy and with the Age Friendly City domains (see Part Three). They also largely reflect the original areas identified by both the Steering Group and Living Positively Group. The synergies across all of the discussions reinforce the overall consistency in vision of the Napier community.

## Part Two: Seniors in Napier

Population ageing is a large change affecting many parts of the world, and New Zealand is no exception. In twenty years' time, or possibly earlier, the number of seniors living in Napier will make up a third of the city's population. In a matter of a few years, seniors in Napier will outnumber children under the age of 15 for the first time ever.

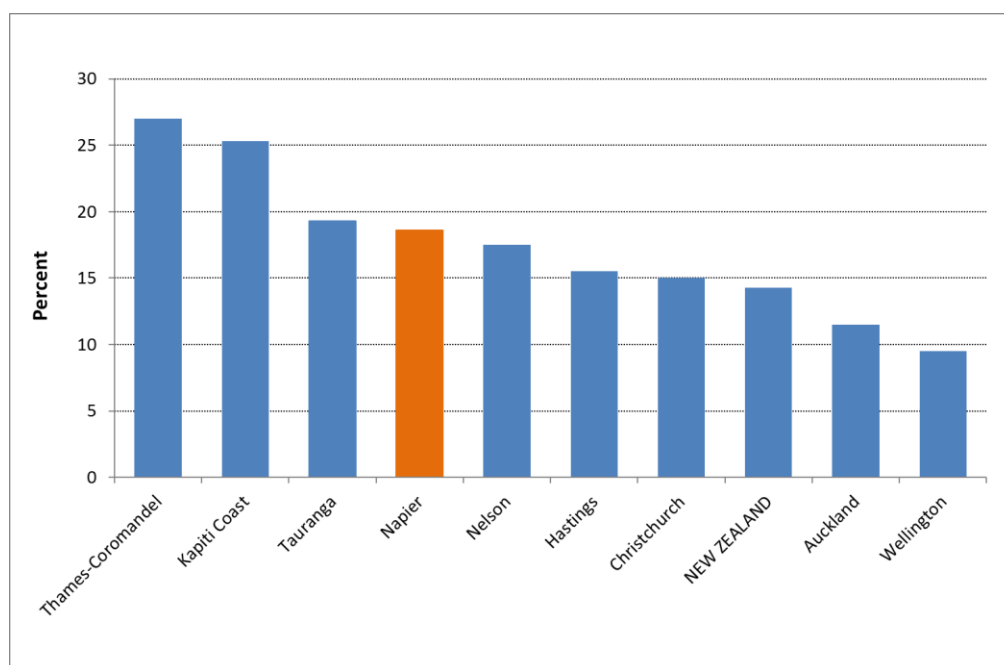
Findings from a recent Attitudes Towards Ageing survey point to challenges ahead for New Zealand as our population ages.<sup>3</sup> The survey of 1,600 New Zealanders sought to understand attitudes towards ageing and older people. Almost two-thirds of those surveyed (62%) are not confident that New Zealand is prepared for the expected increase in the 65+ population over the next thirty years.

Overall, more than eight out of 10 New Zealanders surveyed across all age groups say they have high levels of respect for seniors. Many also value their contribution to society (more than half feel older people are more of an asset than a burden to society, 54%). However, the survey also found a number of older people feel lonely, socially isolated and/or invisible.

### Population Profile

The Census recorded 10,662 people aged 65+ years living in Napier in 2013<sup>4</sup> (19% of Napier). Napier has a slightly higher percentage of seniors compared to the national average of 14% (Figure 4). Other areas have even higher proportions such as Thames-Coromandel with 27% and Kapiti Coast with 25%. Areas with the lowest proportions include Wellington (10%), Porirua City (10%), and Auckland (12%).

Figure 4 - Percent of population 65+ years, Napier, New Zealand and selected cities/districts, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

<sup>3</sup> Office for Seniors, Te Tari Kaumātua. 2016. *Attitudes Towards Ageing: Research commissioned by the Office for Seniors*. Wellington: Ministry for Social Development. <http://www.superseniors.msd.govt.nz/documents/attitudes-towards-ageing-research/attitudes-toward-ageing-summary-report-2016.pdf> Accessed May 2018.

<sup>4</sup> The most recent Census data available at the time of writing.

Just over 500 Māori are aged 65+ in Napier. Māori aged over 65 have a slightly 'younger' age profile than non-Māori. Over two-thirds of Māori in this age group were 65-74 years (69%, compared to 53% of non-Māori). In contrast, just 5% of Māori were aged 85+ (compared to 14% of non-Māori).

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*Just over 500 Māori aged 65+ live in Napier, with a slightly younger age profile overall.*

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Older women outnumber men. Overall, women make up 55% of the 65+ age group. Among older Māori women make up 59%. The percentage of women increases as age increases - of those aged 85+ years, two-thirds (66%) are women. Among Māori aged 85+, nearly eight out of ten are women (78%).

Table 3 shows the age groups of seniors living in Napier for Māori, non-Māori, and the total population.

*Table 3 - Māori, non-Māori and total population aged 65+ years, by sex, Napier, 2013*

		65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	Total 65+
<b>Māori</b>	Male	171	57	6	234
	Female	216	87	21	324
	<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>558</b>
<b>non-Māori</b>	Male	2,538	1,530	480	4,548
	Female	2,856	1,794	906	5,556
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>10,113</b>
<b>Total</b>	Male	2,709	1,587	486	4,782
	Female	3,072	1,881	927	5,880
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>10,662</b>

Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

### **Future population growth**

Napier's older population is expected to grow considerably over the next 25-30 years. While Napier's total population will increase by about 10%, the senior population aged 65+ is expected to increase by 83%, from 10,662 to 19,500. This is similar to the national trend.

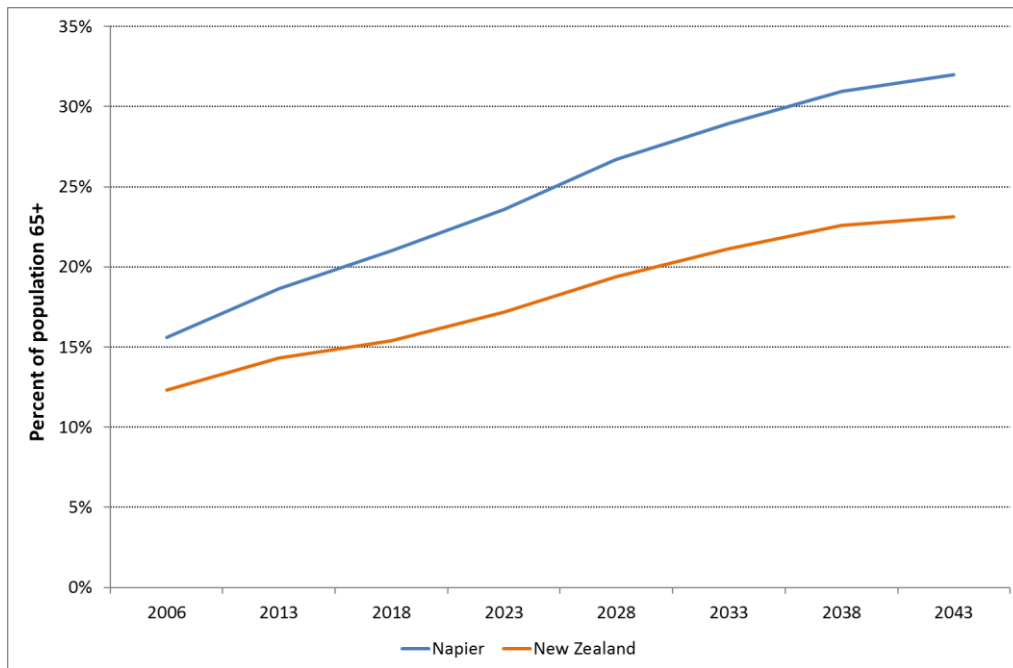
By 2038, almost a third of Napier's population (31%) will be aged 65+, compared to 23% nationally (Figure 5). It is anticipated that the number of seniors in Napier will outnumber children (aged 0-14) from this year.

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*Napier's population of over 65s is expected to almost double in the next 30 years, and for Māori the percentage increase will be even higher.*

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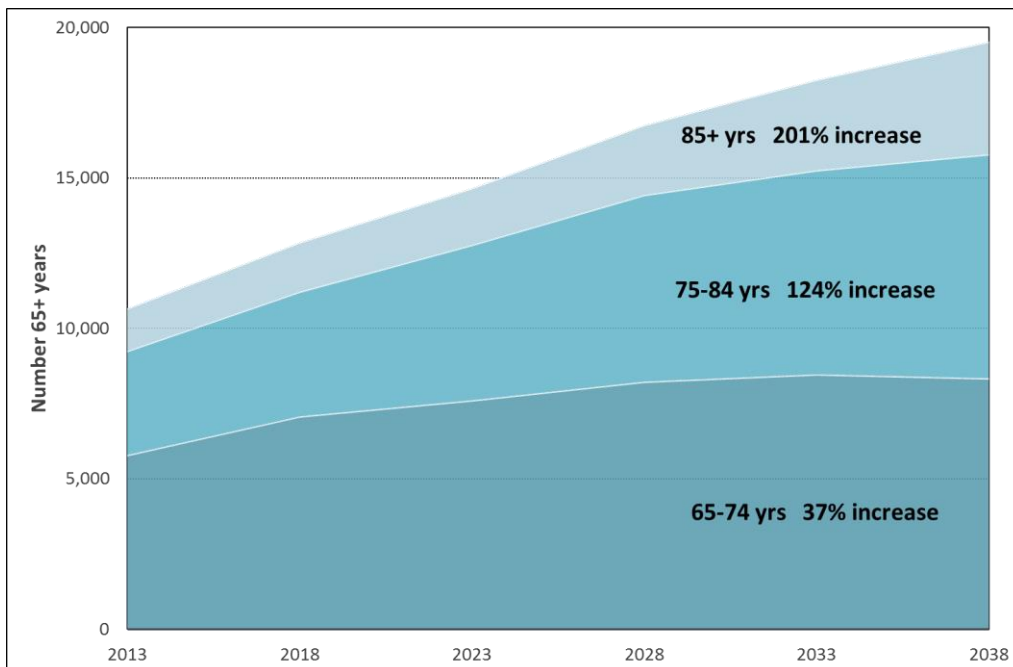
Figure 5 - Actual and projected percent of population 65+ years, Napier and New Zealand, 2006-2043



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections, 2013(base)-2043 update  
[http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse\\_for\\_stats/population/estimates\\_and\\_projections/SubnationalPopulationProjections\\_HOTP2013base-2043.aspx](http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/SubnationalPopulationProjections_HOTP2013base-2043.aspx)

Projected growth rates of Napier seniors are expected to be highest amongst those aged 75-84 and 85+ (Figure 6). Increases are also high for Māori (Figure 7).

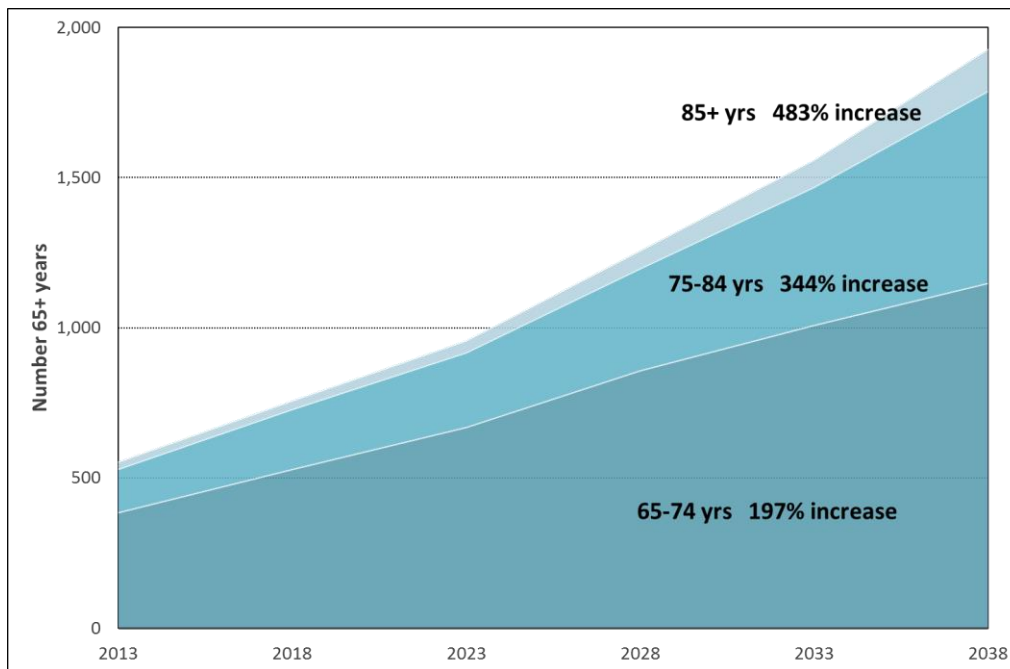
Figure 6 - Actual and projected population growth, 65+ age group, total population, Napier, 2013-2038



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections, 2013(base)-2043 update  
[http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse\\_for\\_stats/population/estimates\\_and\\_projections/SubnationalPopulationProjections\\_HOTP2013base-2043.aspx](http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/SubnationalPopulationProjections_HOTP2013base-2043.aspx)



Figure 7 - Actual and projected population growth, 65+ age group, Māori population, Napier, 2013-2038

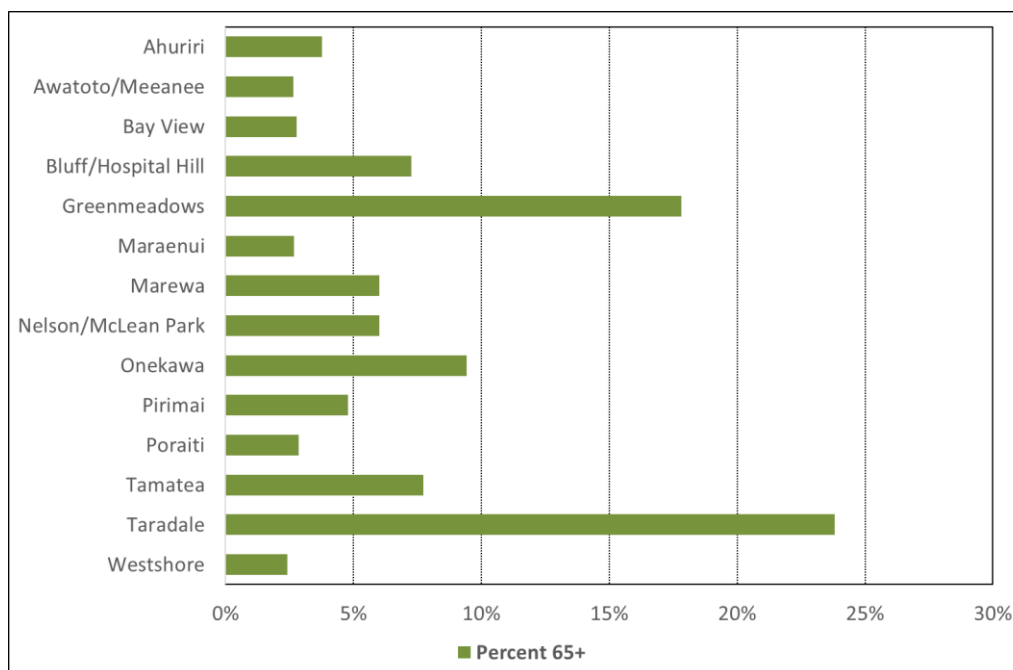


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections, 2013(base)-2043 update  
[http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse\\_for\\_stats/population/estimates\\_and\\_projections/SubnationalPopulationProjections\\_HOTP2013base-2043.aspx](http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/SubnationalPopulationProjections_HOTP2013base-2043.aspx)

### Place of residence

Forty-two percent of Napier’s population aged 65+ lived in the Taradale and Greenmeadows areas at the time of the 2013 Census (Figure 8). About three quarters of Napier’s senior population live more than 2.5 kilometres from the city centre; most live more than 4.5 kilometres from the centre.

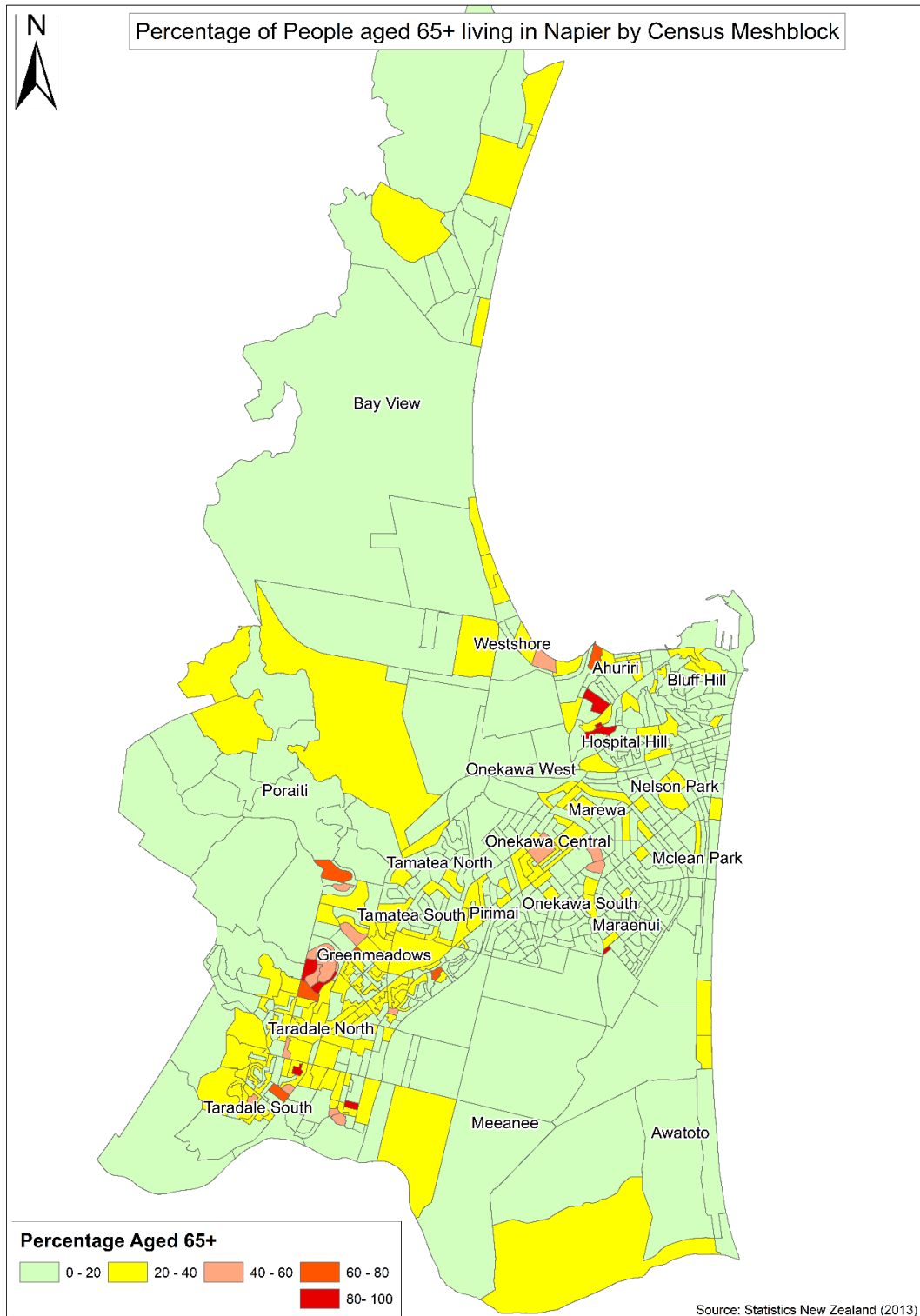
Figure 8 - Percent of population aged 65+ by suburb, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

Figure 9 shows where seniors live in Napier. The orange and red areas have the highest proportion of older people (over 60% of residents are aged 65+). These pockets of high density reflect the locations of retirement villages.

Figure 9 - Distribution of population 65+ years, Napier, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

## Population characteristics

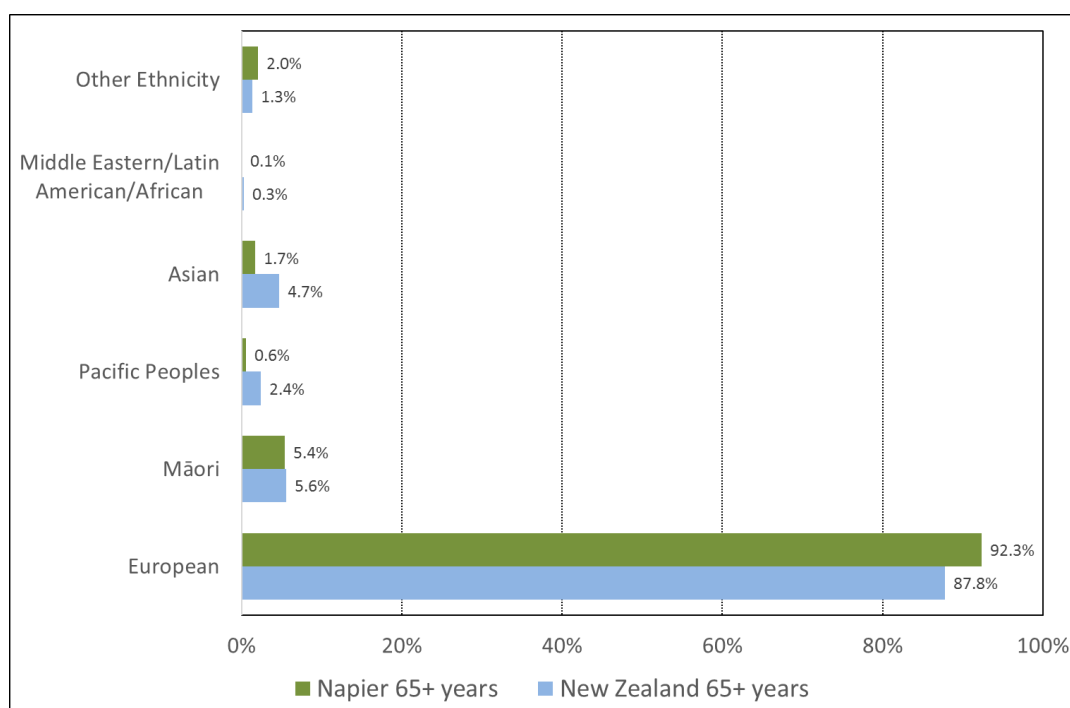
Among those aged 65+, nine out of ten identified as European (92%) (Figure 10). A further 5% identified as Māori, 0.6% Pacific people, and 1.7% Asian. The 'Other' ethnic group makes up another 2% (most people in this group identified New Zealander as one of their ethnicities). Overall, Napier's senior population is less ethnically diverse than both New Zealand's as a whole and the under 65s resident in Napier.

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*Napier residents aged 65+ identify with a range of ethnic groups.*

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Figure 10 - Ethnic groups of population aged 65+, Napier and New Zealand, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

Note: People reporting more than one ethnic group were counted in each stated category.  
Totals do not add to 100%.

Most Napier residents aged 65 and over live in private dwellings (95%) but the proportion decreases with age – of those aged 85+, three quarters live in private dwellings (76%). These levels are the same nationally.

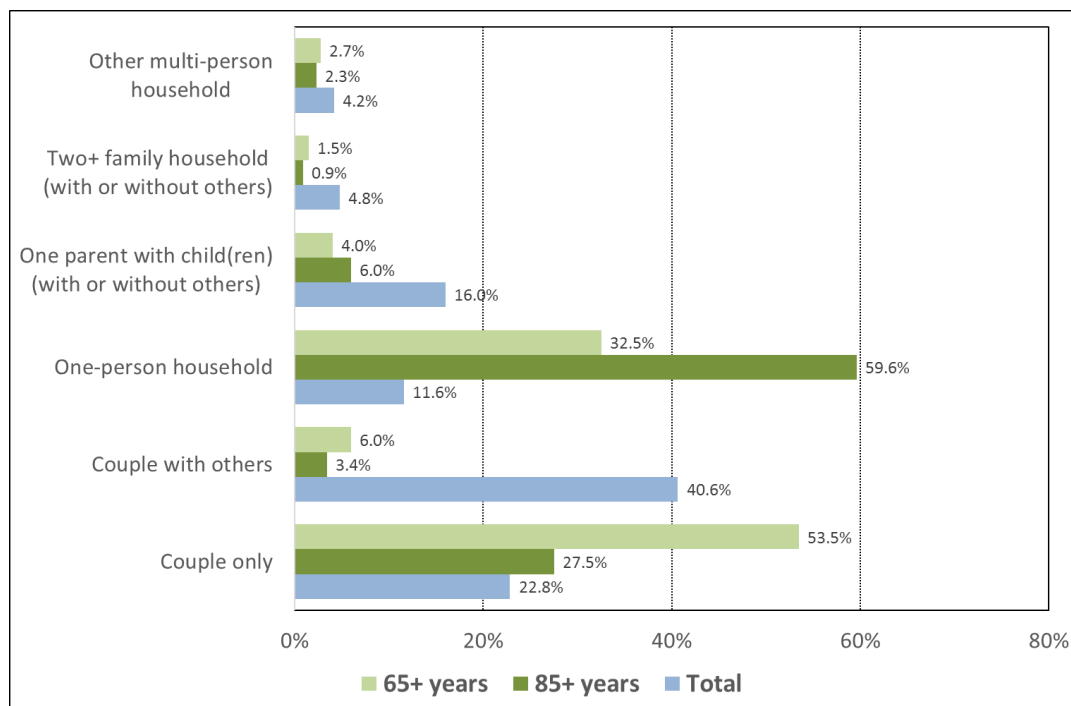
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*Most Napier residents 65+ live in private dwellings and in couple only households.*

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Just over half of the 65+ group who are in private dwellings, live in a couple only household (54%) (Figure 11). A further one-third live alone (33%). This pattern is reversed among those aged 85+.

Figure 11 - Household composition for people living in occupied private dwellings by age group 65+, Napier, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

Older Māori and Pacific residents are more likely to live in households containing either multiple family/whānau members or several families. Napier Māori and Pacific people aged 65+ were three to four times more likely than others to live in dwellings with multiple members from the same family/whānau (27% of Māori 65+ and 41% of Pacific people 65+, compared to 10% of all 65+ year olds).

In addition, Pacific and Asian people aged 65+ were the most likely of all ethnic groups to live in a multi-family/whānau household with more than one family (18% of Pacific and 13% of Asian, compared to 1% of all 65+ year olds).

Māori and Pacific people in Napier were considerably less likely to live in a couple only household (35% of Māori, 24% of Pacific, compared to 54% of all 65+ year olds).

Of those aged 65+ living in non-private dwellings, almost all were in residential care (97%). This represents five percent of Napier’s population aged 65+. Of the 549 Napier residents aged 65+ living in residential care:

- 62% were 85+
- 17% were 80-84
- 10% were 75-79
- 10% were 65-74.

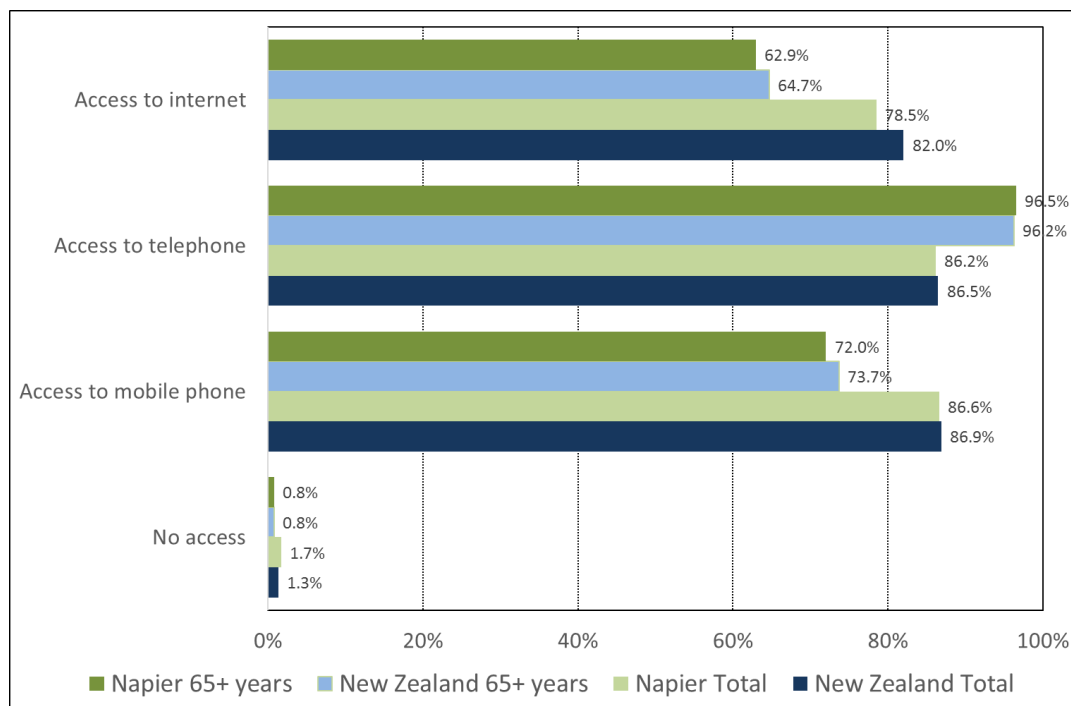
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*Almost two-thirds of Napier residential care residents are aged 85+.*

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Sixty-three percent of people aged 65+ living in private dwelling households have access to the internet (Figure 12). This compares to 82% of those aged 15-64.

Figure 12 - Access to telecommunications in private dwellings 65+, Napier and New Zealand, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

The proportion of people living in households who have access to the internet decreases with age:

- 75% of 65-74 year olds
- 53% of 75-84 year olds
- 28% of 85+ year olds.

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*Household internet access decreases with age.*

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Access to the internet also varies by ethnicity. While older Pacific people have access levels similar to all seniors in Napier (60%), Asians have higher access (66%), but older Māori have lower levels of internet access – less than half, 47%.

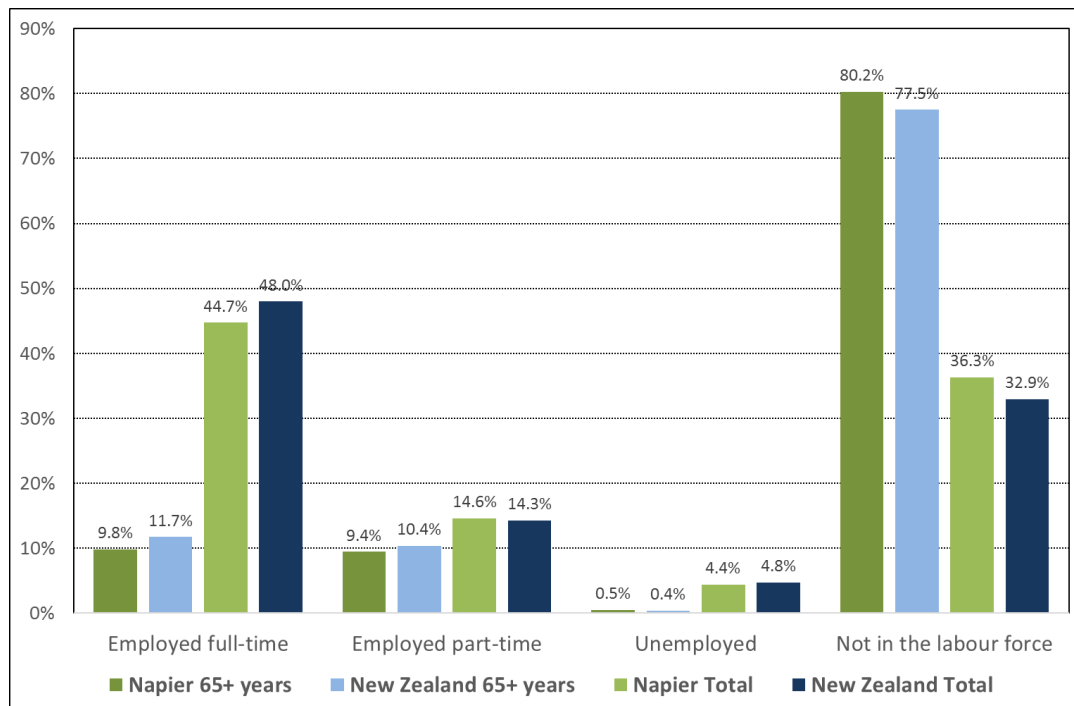
Overall, access to a mobile phone is higher than internet access - 72% of over 65s living in private dwelling households have access to a mobile phone. This is lower amongst the over 85s however – 37%. Mobile phone access is also slightly lower among over 65 Māori (67%) but higher among Pacific people of the same age (80%).

While older Napier residents (including Pacific and Asian residents) have near-universal access to a landline telephone (97%), this is lower amongst Māori at 90%.

In the week before the 2013 Census, one in five 65+ year olds (19%) were in full-time or part-time employment (Figure 13). Slightly fewer older Napier residents work than nationally. Across the three broad age groups within the 65s and over, there is a decline in the percentage employed as people age. Nevertheless, a proportion of people from all three of the age groups are in employment:

- 58% of people aged 65-74 are employed (31% full-time, 27% part-time)
- 13% of people 75-84 are employed (4% full-time, 9% part-time)
- 4% of people 85+ are employed (1% full-time, 3% part-time).

Figure 13 - Employment status 65+, Napier and New Zealand, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

Older Māori were more likely to be in employment in the week before the Census (26% compared to 19% overall) as were Pacific people (21%). Both were mainly in full-time work.

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*One in five older Napier residents work full-time or part-time - older Māori and Pacific people were the most likely to be working.*

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National data indicates the number of older New Zealanders working is increasing over time.<sup>5</sup>

People aged 65+ who were working in the week before the 2013 Census were most likely to be employed as professionals (18%) or managers (16%). Almost equal proportions of employed people aged 65+ were labourers (14%) or clerical/administrative workers (13%).

Māori and Pacific workers in Napier aged 65+ were more likely than average to be employed as community and personal service workers (24% for Māori and 25% for Pacific people compared to 10% for Napier over 65s) or labourers (21% for Māori and 25% for Pacific, compared to 14%).

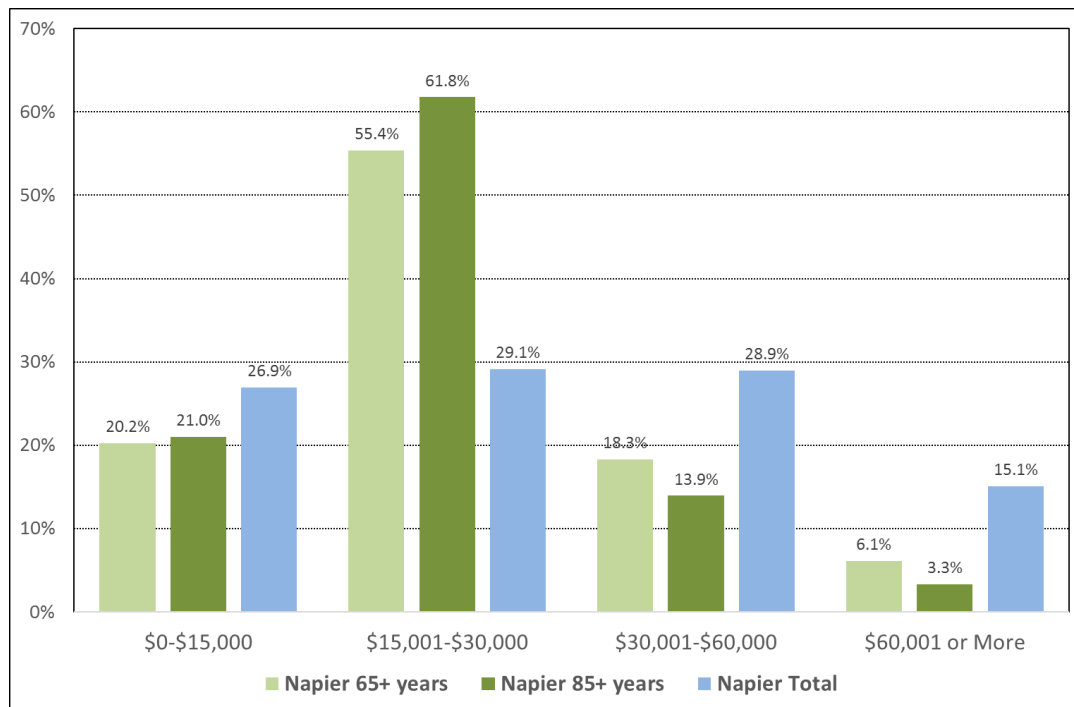
Older Napier residents received a lower personal income than residents of other ages (Figure 14). Half of those 65+ had a personal income of between \$15,000 and \$30,000 in

<sup>5</sup> Statistics New Zealand. 2015. 2013 Census QuickStats about people aged 65 and over.



the 12 months prior to the 2013 Census. While one in five residents 65+ received between zero and \$15,000 in annual income, 24% received more than \$30,000.

Figure 14 - Annual personal income by age group 65+, Napier, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

Older Māori and Pacific people are more likely to have a lower personal income (30% of older Māori and 35% of Pacific earned up to \$15,000 in 2013, compared to 20% of all those over 65). Conversely, older Māori and Pacific people were less likely to earn between \$15,001 and \$60,000 but were equally as likely to earn \$60,001 or more.

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*Older Māori and Pacific people have the lowest annual incomes.*

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The median annual income nationally for people aged 65+ is \$20,900.<sup>6</sup> The most common sources of income are New Zealand superannuation or veterans pension, and interest, dividends, rent or other investments.

Eight out of ten (80%) of Napier residents aged 65+ were involved in some form of unpaid activity in the month before the 2013 Census. Two in 10 were not involved in any unpaid activities.

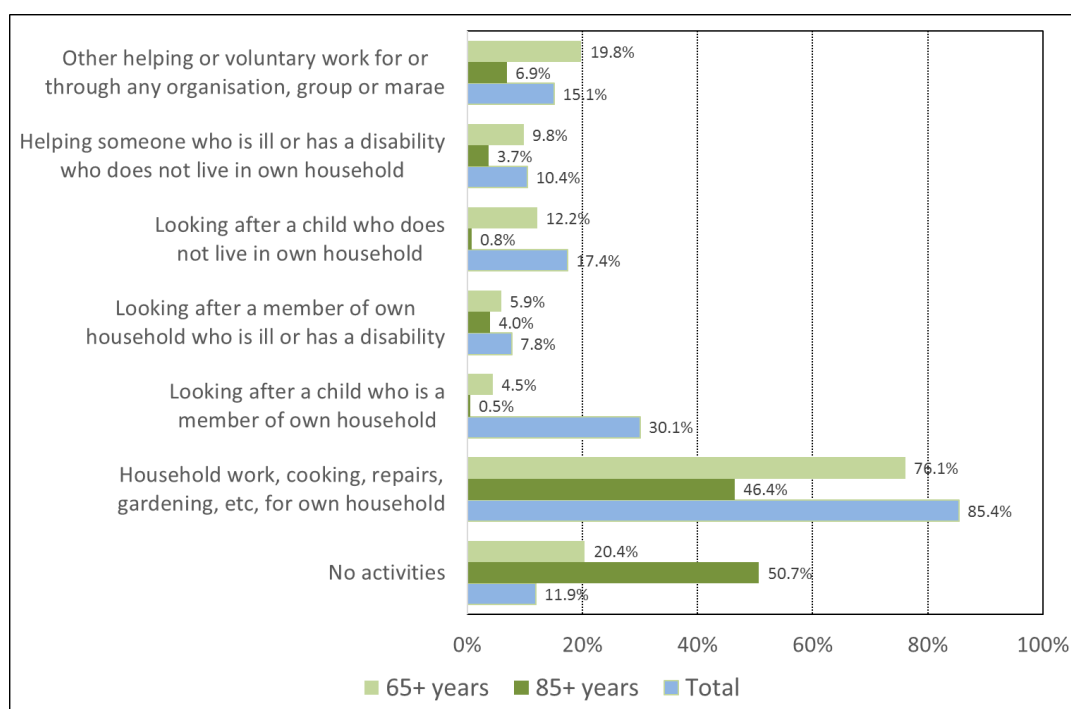
The most common types of unpaid activities for over 65s (Figure 15) were:

- Household work, cooking, repairs, gardening etc for own household (76%)
- Other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae (20%)
- Looking after a child who does not live in own household (12%).

These rates are similar nationally.

<sup>6</sup> Statistics New Zealand. 2015. *2013 Census QuickStats about people aged 65 and over.*

Figure 15 - Unpaid activities by age group 65+, Napier, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

Napier women aged 65+ were slightly more likely than their male counterparts to help or do voluntary work for an organisation, group or marae, and to look after children.

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*Many older Napier residents are involved in unpaid activities, with older women being more likely than older men to do voluntary work for an organisation.*

---

While residents aged 85+ are less likely to do unpaid work overall, a number volunteer for an organisation, group or marae (7%) or look after others who are ill or have a disability (8%).

Overall, Māori and Pacific people aged 65+ were less likely to do unpaid activities, possibly because they are more likely to be working. However, both Māori and Pacific people over 65 are more likely than average to look after a child who is a member of their household (10% of Māori and 19% of Pacific people, compared to 4% of all over 65s).

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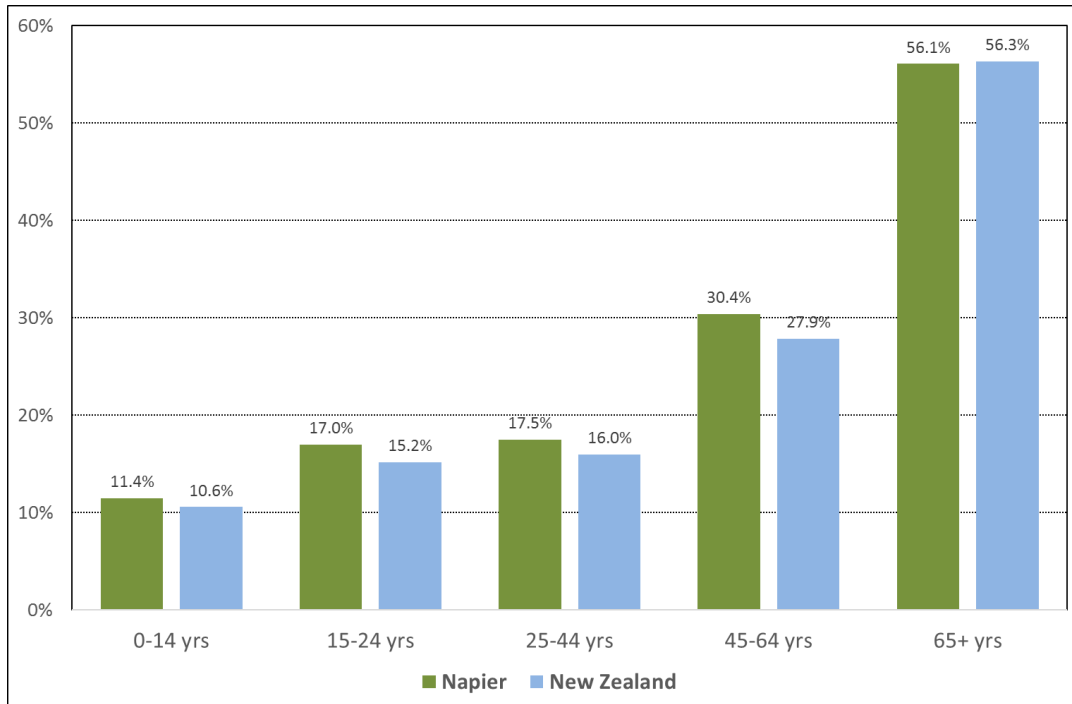
*Older Māori are less likely to do unpaid work overall, but are much more likely to look after a tamariki who is a member of their whānau, or to be in full-time employment.*

---

## People with Disabilities

In 2013, 56% of Napier residents aged 65+ identified they live with a disability (5,600 people). Disability rates increase with age - amongst those aged 80+, the rate was 76%. Napier's rates are similar to the overall New Zealand trend (Figure 16).

Figure 16 - Disability rates by age group, Napier and New Zealand, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

The most common disability identified by Napier over 65s was physical limitations<sup>7</sup> (85%), followed by a sensory disability - hearing (50%), vision (17%). Some people identified multiple impairments.

People with disabilities aged 65+ make up just over a third of Napier's total population living with a disability (37%), compared to 33% nationally. The proportion is higher when looking at the 55+ age group, which comprises over half of all people living with a disability in Napier (53%). Napier's ageing population means there will be an increasing proportion of people experiencing disability in our community in the future.

---

*Older Māori are more likely than non-Māori to have a disability, particularly Māori men.*

---

National survey data indicates that people with a disability are more likely than those without to have lower incomes, no educational qualification, and be less likely to be employed.<sup>8</sup> Older men and women are equally likely to have a disability, and older Māori are slightly more likely than older non-Māori to have a disability (particularly so amongst Māori men).<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> 'Physical' includes both mobility and agility impairments (Statistics NZ definition).

<sup>8</sup> Office for Disability Issues. *Key Facts About Disability in New Zealand*. <http://www.odi.govt.nz/home/about-disability/key-facts-about-disability-in-new-zealand/> Accessed 17 July 2018.

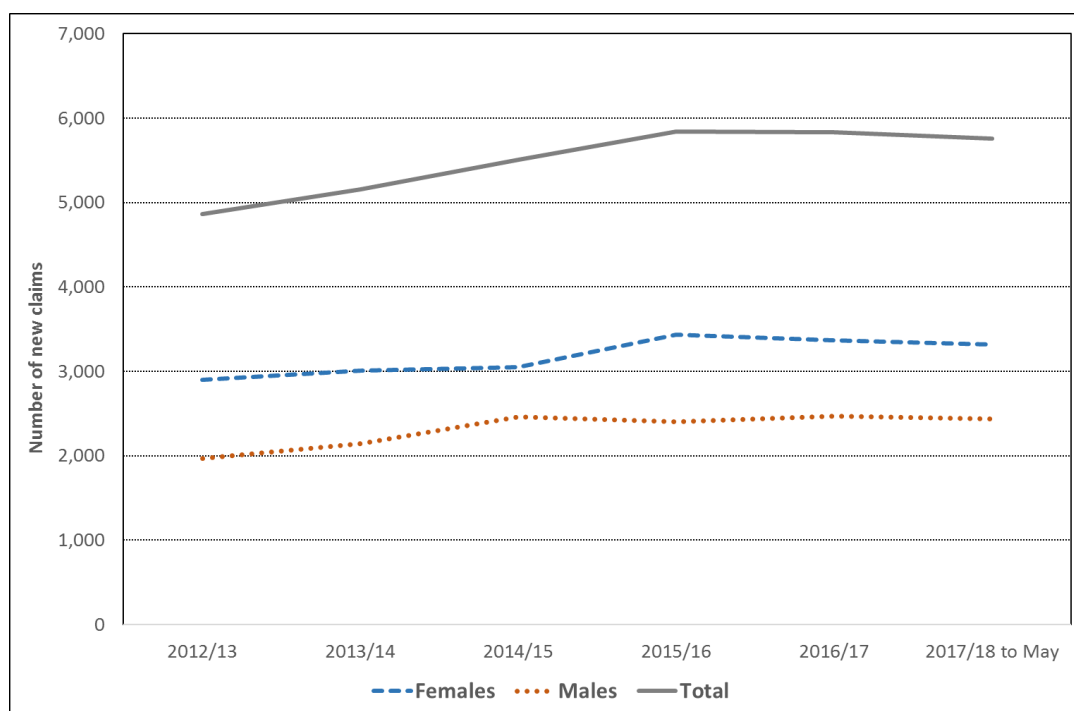
<sup>9</sup> Statistics New Zealand. *2013 Disability Survey*. Customised data.

## Injuries

New Zealand's Accident Compensation Corporation received almost 5,800 new claims from Napier residents aged 65+ for the 11 months from July 2017 to the end of May 2018.<sup>10</sup> Over half of these claims were lodged for older women (58%), a trend which has remained consistent over time (Figure 17). The reverse is the case for those aged under 65, where more claims are lodged for males (53%) than females. Four percent of all new claims lodged by Napier's over 65s, were from claimants identifying as Māori.

The number of new claims amongst older Napier residents is increasing over time, likely to be driven by the growing ageing population.

Figure 17 - Number of new claims to ACC, 65+ by sex, Napier, financial years 2012/13-2017/18

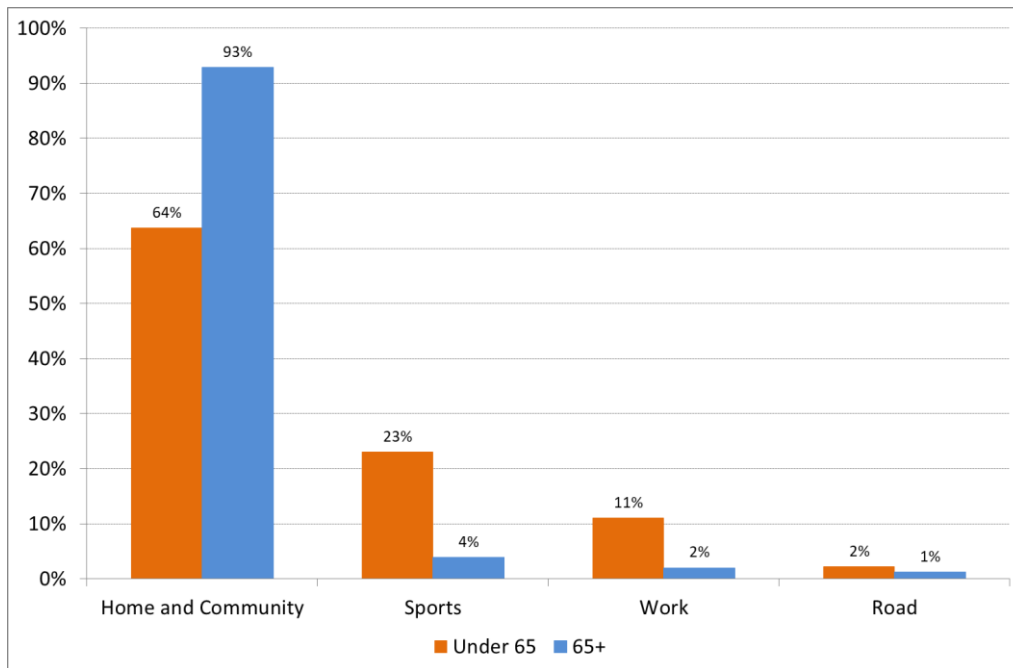


Source: ACC data request

Injury locations differ markedly, but not unexpectedly, by age. Older Napier residents are more likely than younger residents to be injured in the home or community environment (93% compared to 64%, Figure 18). In contrast, younger residents are more likely than seniors to be injured while playing sports, or working.

<sup>10</sup> This figure is likely to increase once full financial year data become available.

Figure 18 - Number of new claims to ACC, by age group and claim category, Napier, 2017/18



Source: ACC data request

ACC data shows claim frequency is rising fastest amongst seniors, mainly for falls in the home which is the most common cause of injury amongst older people.<sup>11</sup> Nationally, up to 60% of people aged over 65 experience a fall and many of these result in injury, hospitalisation or sometimes death.<sup>12</sup>

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*Injuries in the home, mainly falls, are more common among older residents.*

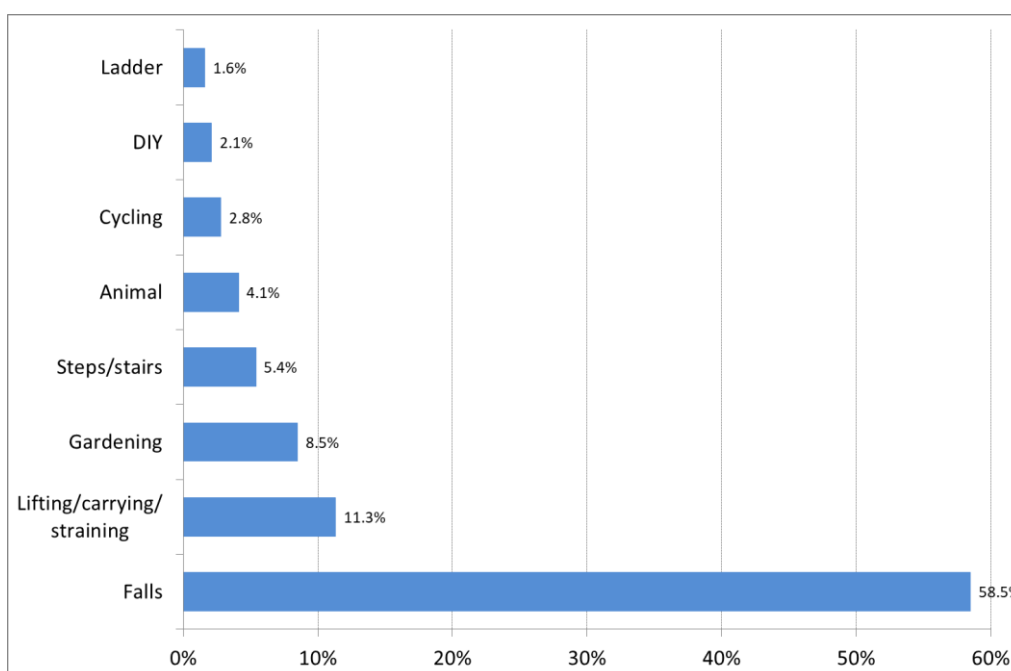
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Falls account for almost two-thirds (59%) of new ACC claims amongst those aged 65 and over in Napier (compared to 33% amongst the under 65s). Injuries where the largest number of new claims were made by the over 65s include falls (59%), lifting/carrying/straining (11%), gardening (9%), and steps and stairs (5%) (Figure 19). All of these occurred in the home and community setting.

<sup>11</sup> Accident Compensation Corporation. *Annual Report 2017. Investing in New Zealanders*. Wellington: New Zealand Government.

<sup>12</sup> Safe Communities Foundation NZ. 2016. *Falls Injuries and Prevention. Fact Sheet 8*.

Figure 19 - Largest number of new claims to ACC by claim type, 65+, Napier, 2017/18



Source: ACC data request

The cost of claims among the over 65s living in Napier for falls alone is \$3.13 million per year. This is the highest cost for any one injury, followed at a distance by treatment injuries at \$554,000 per year. Injuries associated with lifting/carrying/straining, gardening, steps and stairs, and bicycling all cost over \$200,000 each per year.

ACC has launched a nationwide injury prevention programme to reduce the number of falls and to improve recovery from falls.<sup>13</sup> This programme is coordinated locally by Enliven Hawke's Bay.<sup>14</sup>

## Napier Social Monitor Survey

The Napier Social Monitor survey is commissioned by Napier City Council as part of the Council's Social Indicator Monitoring Programme. The survey has been undertaken since 1998.

A random sample of 400 Napier residents is contacted over the phone and online and asked a number of questions about their current quality of life. The objectives of the Napier Social Monitor are to establish:

- Satisfaction with living in Napier
- Nature of the community and community relationships
- Opportunity to express views about the future direction of Napier City and New Zealand
- Perceptions of safety
- Satisfaction with housing
- Satisfaction with overall health and access to healthcare facilities
- Perception of quality of life
- Current employment, community work and volunteer work

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.livestronger.org.nz/> Accessed August 2018.

<sup>14</sup> <http://psec.org.nz/learn-more/enliven/> Accessed August 2018.



- Involvement in education and training
- Access to a car, smartphone, and the internet.

Information from the Social Monitor also informed development of the Positive Ageing Strategy. Data presented here is from the 2017 Social Monitor comparing responses from those aged 65+ (96 people) to those aged 55-64 (61 people) and all age groups as a whole. In some instances, 2017 and 2014 data are compared (where available).

Many of the seniors surveyed for the 2017 Monitor have lived in Napier for more than 10 years (91%). Participants were from a range of suburbs. Slightly more older men than older women responded (55% compared to 45%), and 14% of all older respondents identified as Māori. The relatively small sample size means sub group analysis is only possible by age group (55-64 and 65+).

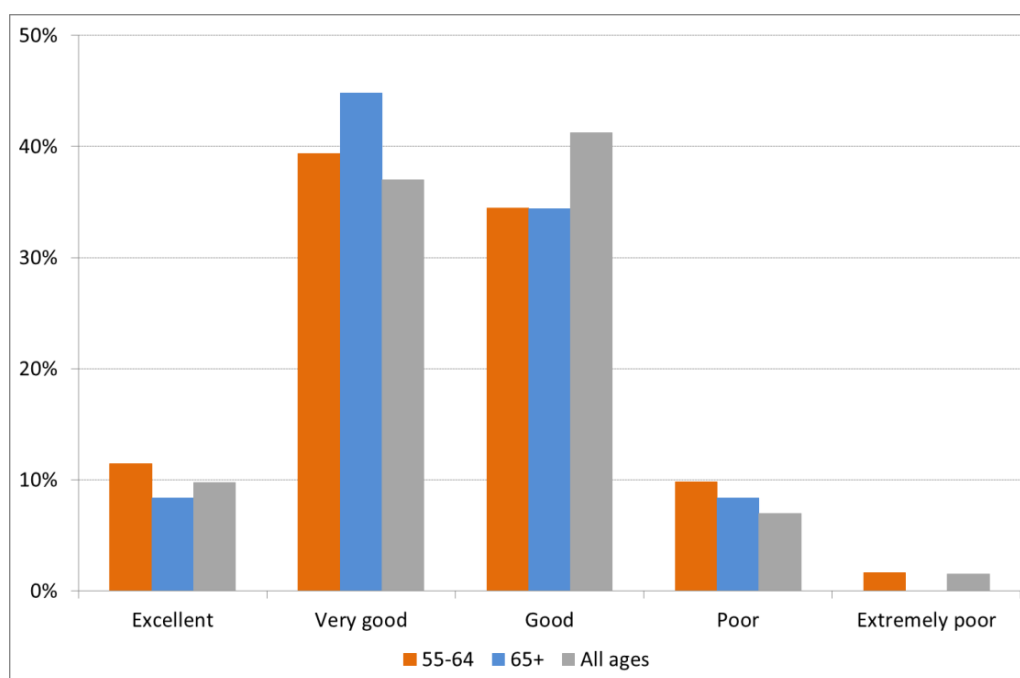
Overall, the data indicates:

- Seniors are reasonably positive about living in Napier, although the level of positivity has declined slightly for a number of indicators since the 2014 survey.
- Overall, seniors have high levels of perceived safety for themselves and whānau/family living in Napier. Fewer however feel *very* safe compared to three years ago.
- Many of the seniors surveyed live in their own home, with the majority indicating satisfaction with their current housing (regardless of whether they rent or own).
- Seniors are generally positive about their current personal health, however higher levels report poorer health than any other age group.
- While seniors have higher interaction with social service groups, those undertaking volunteer activities appear to be declining. This is the case across all age groups but is especially noticeable amongst seniors.
- A portion of seniors are still actively engaged in employment, and a portion are also interested in further training and education.
- One in five seniors don't have access to the internet, indicating a reliance on other forms of communication to source information. Internet access levels are likely to increase in the future as 55-64 year olds (who have much higher internet use) age.

### Napier community

Respondents were asked to rate how well the people of Napier take care of and provide for each other. The majority of those aged 65+ (88%) view Napier as good, very good or excellent as a caring community (compared to 85% of 55-64 year olds; 88% overall). A small percentage of seniors rate Napier as poor or extremely poor (8.3%) (Figure 20).

Figure 20 - How well Napier cares and provides for each other, by age group, 2017



Source: Napier Social Monitor, Napier City Council, 2017

Note: Totals may not add to 100% as 'don't know' and 'not specified' responses not shown.

These results are slightly less positive than in 2014, when 90% of seniors felt Napier was good, very good or excellent at being a caring community.

The survey asked if people used the service(s) of any social service organisation such as Age Concern, St John Ambulance, RSA, Birthright, WINZ, Lifeline and so on. One in five seniors (21%) use at least one social service organisation. This compares to 10% of those aged 55-64 years, and 20% overall.

Compared to the previous survey, the proportion of those aged 65+ using a social service organisation increased (from 15% in 2014 to 21% in 2017).

Twenty percent of seniors are a member of a voluntary social service group. In comparison, 16% of 55-64 year olds and 12% of all ages are members of such a group.

### Community relationships

Respondents were asked to rate the current relationship between different ethnic groups in Napier. Two-thirds of seniors (67%) rate the relationship as either very or fairly satisfactory. This compares to 51% of 55-64 year olds and 57% overall (Figure 21).

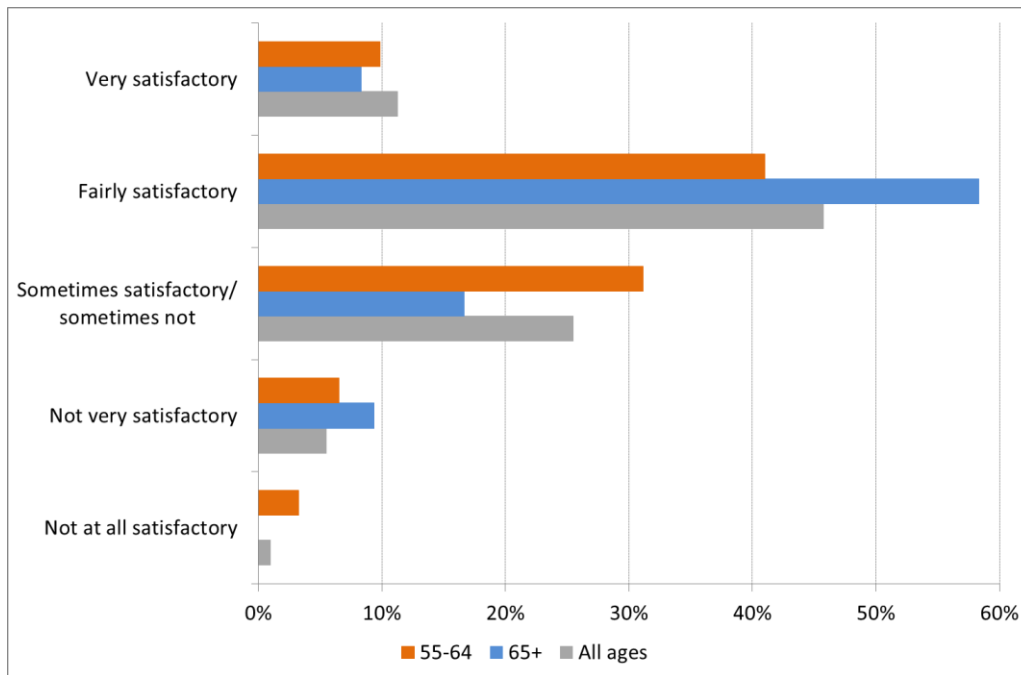
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*Many seniors are positive about relationships between different ethnic groups in Napier.*

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A further 17% of seniors rate the relationship as sometimes satisfactory and sometimes not. An additional 9% rate it as not very satisfactory.

Figure 21 - Views on current relationship between different ethnic groups in Napier, by age group, 2017



Source: Napier Social Monitor, Napier City Council, 2017

Note: Totals may not add to 100% as 'don't know' and 'not specified' responses not shown.

These results are more positive than in 2014, when 48% of seniors perceived the relationship between different ethnic groups in Napier as very or fairly satisfactory.

### Views on future direction of Napier City

Respondents were asked how much opportunity they have to express their views about the future direction of Napier. One in four seniors aged 65+ (42%) feel they have very little, no or virtually no opportunity and 22% have just enough (Figure 22).

Seniors are more likely than any other age group however to say they have plenty or quite a lot of opportunity to state their views about the future of Napier (34%, compared to 26% of 55-64 year olds and 30% overall).

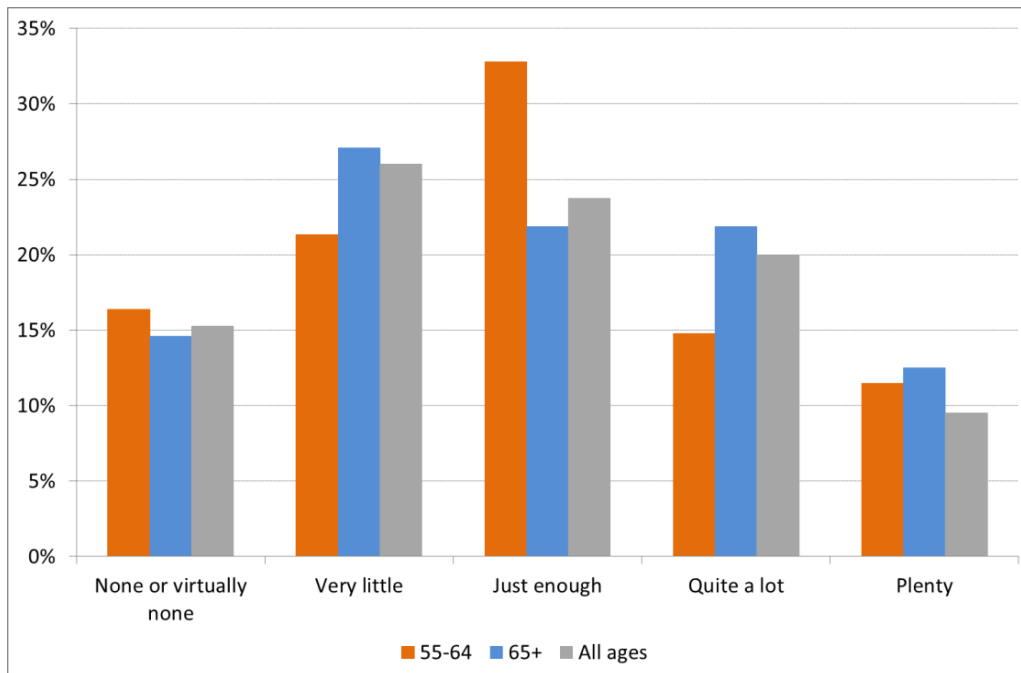
Respondents aged 65+ who felt they had plenty or quite a lot of opportunity to express their views increased slightly between 2014 and 2017 (from 32% to 34%).

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*Older people are more likely than other age groups to feel they have an opportunity to express their views about the future direction of Napier.*

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Figure 22 - Opportunity to express views about future direction of Napier, by age group, 2017



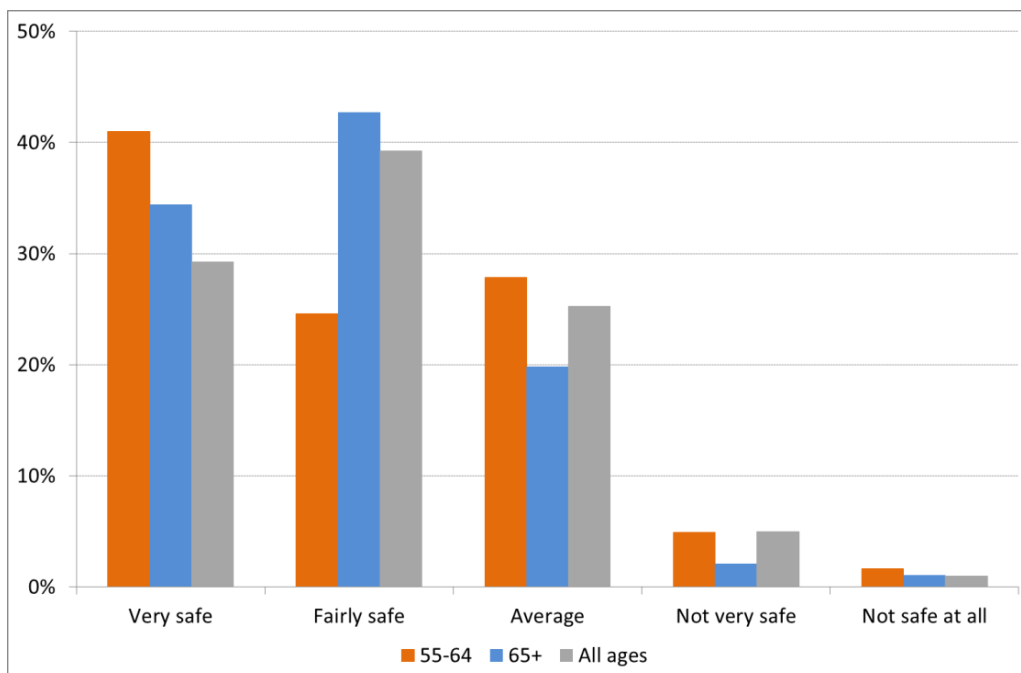
Source: Napier Social Monitor, Napier City Council, 2017

Note: Totals may not add to 100% as 'don't know' and 'not specified' responses not shown.

### Safety

Almost all respondents aged 65+ rate their feeling of safety in Napier for themselves and other whānau/family members as average or better (97%) (Figure 23). Most give a rating of very or fairly safe (77%) and a further 20% give a rating of average. Seniors are the most likely age group to feel they and other whānau/family members in Napier are safe (77%, compared to 66% of 55-64 year olds, and 69% of all ages surveyed)

Figure 23 - Feeling of safety in Napier, by age group, 2017



Source: Napier Social Monitor, Napier City Council, 2017

Note: Totals may not add to 100% as 'don't know' and 'not specified' responses not shown.

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*77% of older residents feel very or fairly safe in Napier.*

---

Overall, views on personal safety amongst seniors are more positive than in 2014, but the percentage feeling very safe is lower than it was three years ago (42% in 2014 down to 34% in 2017).

### Housing

Most survey respondents aged 65+ and 55-64, live in their own home (94% and 92%, respectively). This compares to 83% of all age groups surveyed. Of the small proportion of surveyed seniors renting, some say they are renting because that is their preferred choice, and others because house prices are too expensive.

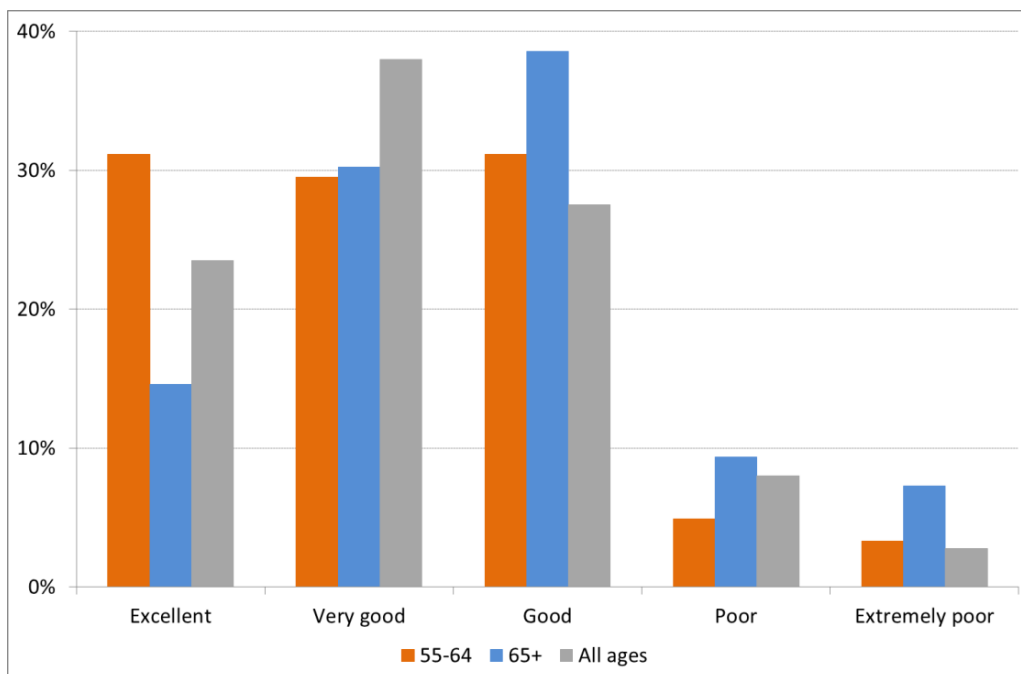
The proportion of people satisfied (very or fairly satisfied) with their current housing is 96% among seniors, and 95% among 55-64 year olds (compared to 94% overall).

### Health and wellbeing

Seniors are mostly happy with their current personal health, with 83% rating it as excellent, very good or good (Figure 24). This is lower however than 55-64 year olds (92%) and all ages (89%).

Almost one in ten seniors (9%) rate their personal health as poor and a further 7% as extremely poor; the highest of all ages surveyed.

Figure 24 - Personal health rating, by age group, 2017



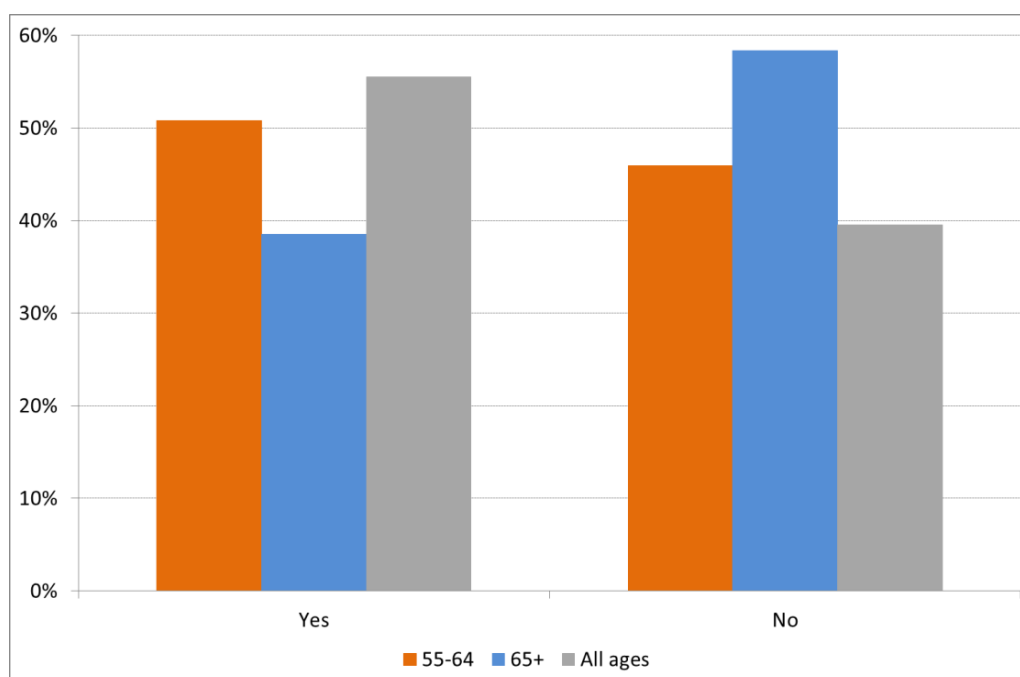
Source: Napier Social Monitor, Napier City Council, 2017

Note: Totals may not add to 100% as 'don't know' and 'not specified' responses not shown.

People were asked if their quality of life had improved over the last five years. Over one-third of seniors (39%) agree that it has improved, with 59% reporting no improvement (Figure 25). Improved quality of life was reported by 51% of 55-64 year olds and 56% of all ages surveyed.

Slightly fewer seniors reported an improved quality of life during the past five years in the 2014 survey (34%).

Figure 25 - Quality of life improved during last five years, by age group, 2017



Source: Napier Social Monitor, Napier City Council, 2017

Note: Totals may not add to 100% as 'don't know' and 'not specified' responses not shown.

## Work, training, social services

### Volunteer community work and other work

Over a quarter of seniors undertake regular volunteer community work (26%). This compares to 25% of 55-64 year olds, and 28% of all ages surveyed. This figure for seniors has decreased since the 2014 survey, when 37% reported they did regular volunteer community work. A similar (but less obvious) trend was also the case for all other age groups.

Just over one in ten seniors are in the workforce (3% work full-time, 8% work part-time). The majority of the remainder (80%) are retired.

The majority of those aged 55-64 years are either in full-time (48%) or part-time (18%) employment.

### Training

Respondents were asked if they would consider some sort of education or training (beyond high school level) in something that interests them. One in ten 65+ year olds indicated an interest in future learning, compared to 53% of 55-64 year olds, and 55% of all ages surveyed.

### Communication, information

Seniors are more likely to have access to the internet than to a smartphone (Figure 26). Eighty percent indicate they have access to the internet (compared to 98% of 55-64 year olds, and 93% of all ages surveyed). This includes accessing the internet at home, work, school, or in public spaces like the library.

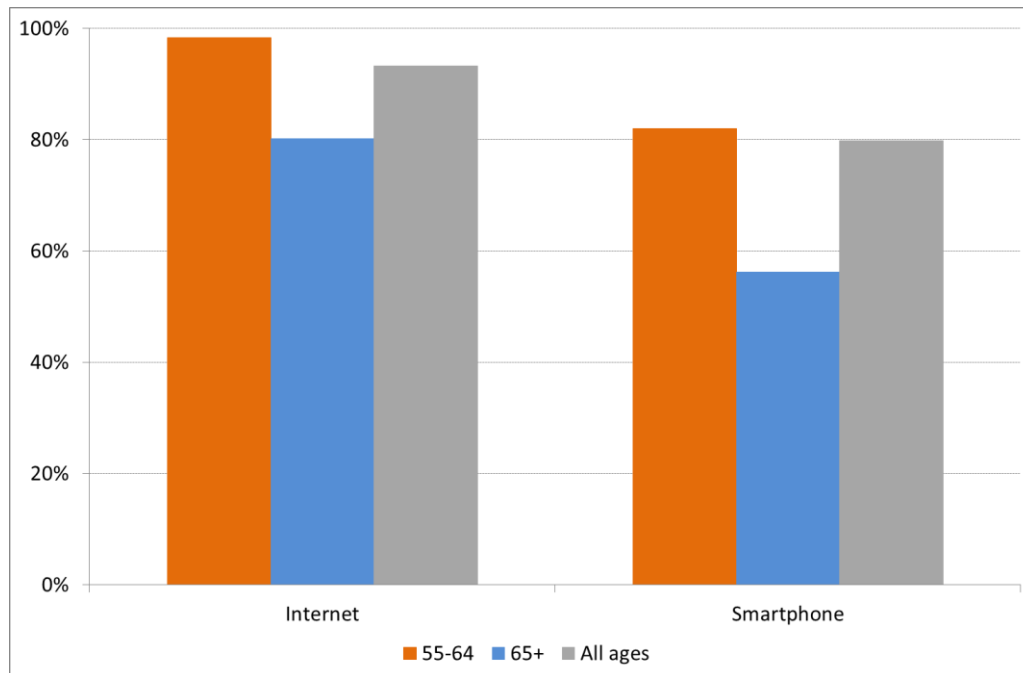
In comparison, 56% of seniors have access to a smartphone. This is lower than the 82% of 55-64 year olds, and 80% of all age groups surveyed.

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*Older residents are less likely to have access to a smart phone or the internet.*

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Figure 26 - Access to internet or smartphone, by age group, 2017



Source: Napier Social Monitor, Napier City Council, 2017

Note: Totals may not add to 100% as 'don't know' and 'not specified' responses not shown.

### Transport

Nine out of ten respondents aged 65+ have access to a car during the day (90%). Car access is higher amongst those aged 55-64 years (97%) and all ages (93%).

## Napier Positive Ageing Strategy Survey

The Napier Positive Ageing Strategy Survey helped inform development of the Strategy, and provided people with an opportunity to give their views about what would make Napier a more age friendly city.

The survey was distributed both electronically and as hard copy between February and May 2018 through a number of avenues (as discussed earlier).

The survey asked for:

- ideas for an age friendly Napier vision
- feedback on the suggested priority areas
- an indication of the most important priority areas
- identification of any missing priority areas
- views about what is currently working well and what could be improved in each priority area.

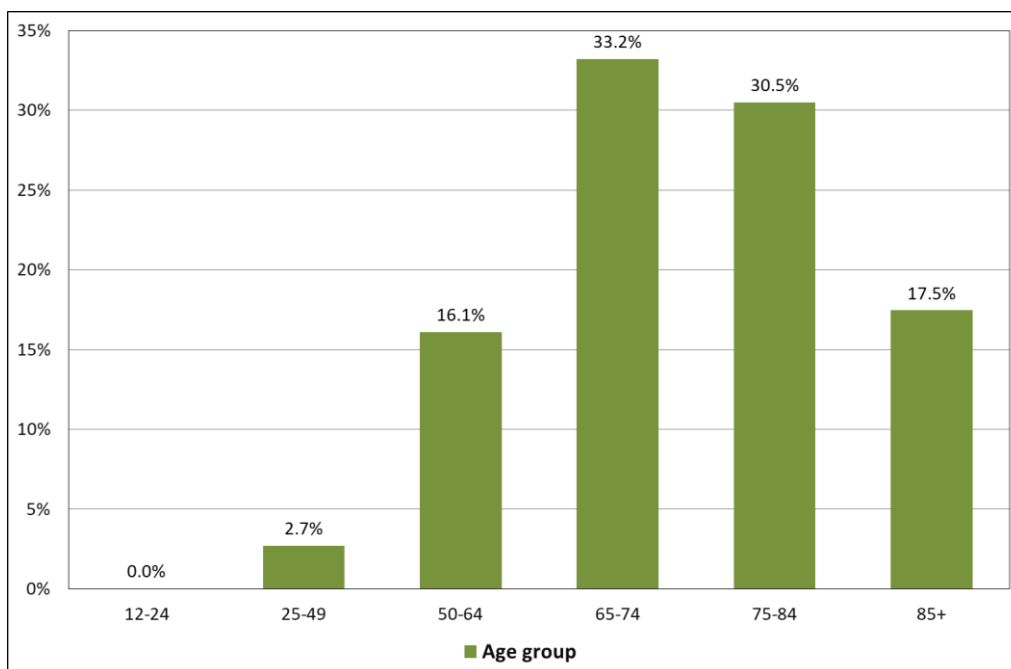
Respondents to the survey were also given the opportunity to provide their name and contact details if they were interested in providing feedback on the draft version of the Strategy once developed.

Information collected in the survey not only assisted with informing development of the Strategy, but will also be valuable for guiding the Strategy's implementation plan.

### Who responded

A total of 385 residents responded to the survey. While the survey is not necessarily representative of Napier's population, it provides valuable information from a cross-section of residents, most of whom are aged 65+ years (81%, Figure 27).

Figure 27 - Age group of survey respondents, 2018

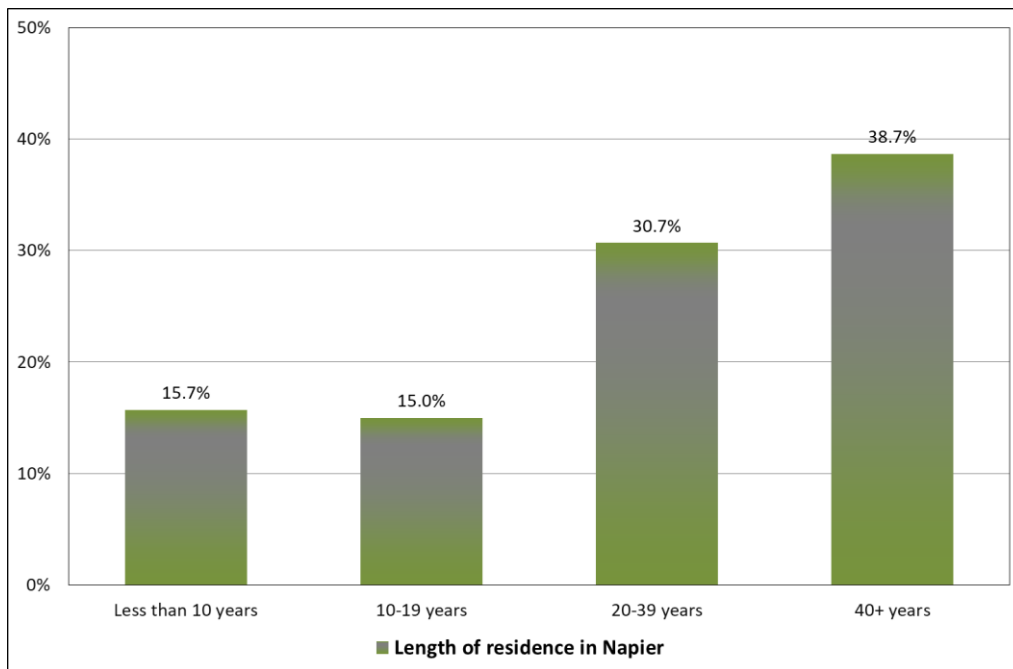


Source: Napier Positive Ageing Survey, Napier City Council, 2018



Perspectives about ageing were provided by residents who have lived in Napier for anywhere between less than 10 years (16%) to 40 or more years (39%) (Figure 28).

Figure 28 - Number of years resided in Napier, 2018



Source: Napier Positive Ageing Survey, Napier City Council, 2018

Almost three quarters of respondents were female (73%), 90% identified New Zealand European as at least one of their ethnic groups, and seven percent as Māori. A further seven percent identified at least one other ethnicity, including a Pacific ethnicity.

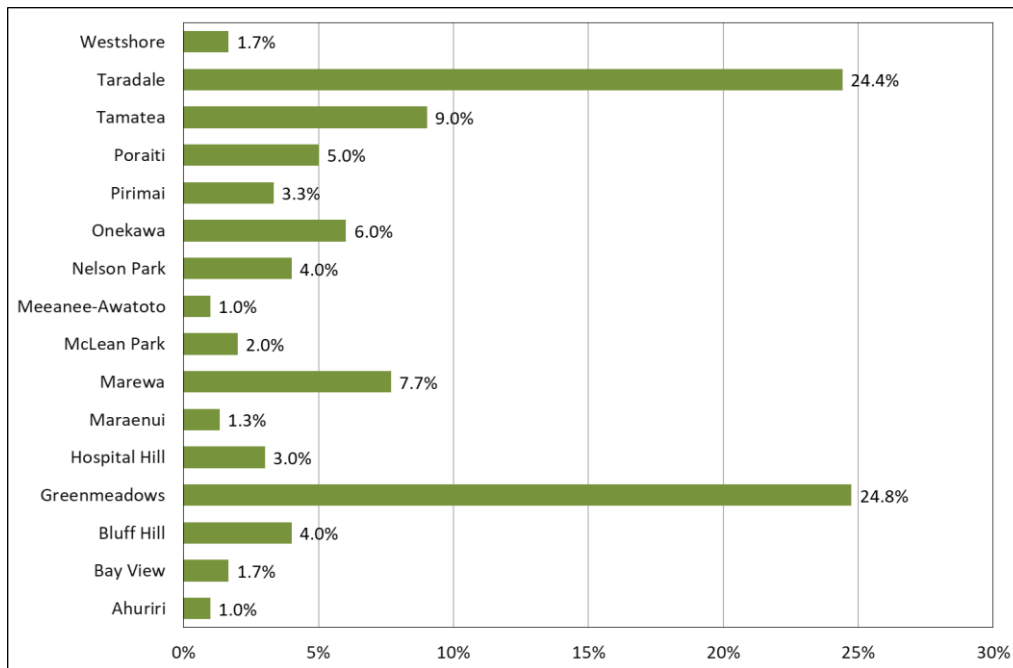
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*Seven percent of survey respondents identified as Māori, and a further seven percent as another ethnicity (non-Māori, non-European).*

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Half of the survey respondents live in either Greenmeadows (25%) or Taradale (24%). Responses were received from residents living in all of Napier's suburbs (Figure 29).

Figure 29 - Place of residence of survey respondents, 2018



Source: Napier Positive Ageing Survey, Napier City Council, 2018

### Meaning of 'Positive Ageing'

The survey asked for peoples thoughts about the meaning of 'positive ageing'. We received a range of responses, with many people providing detailed feedback.

The responses are illustrated below in 'word clouds', where words and descriptions identified more often are given greater prominence. Three word clouds are shown: one for respondents aged 65 and over (Figure 30), a second for respondents of all ages identifying as Māori (Figure 31), and a third for respondents aged under 65 (Figure 32).

There are commonalities across all three word clouds, and also some key differences:

- all groups identify **safety** as an important part of positive ageing
- having access to **activities** is also important to all
- Māori and the younger age group were most likely to identify being **healthy**, while the older cohort (65+) were more likely to mention being **fit and active**
- Māori and the older age group mentioned **transport** and being **happy** as important
- In addition, Māori interpret positive ageing as being **financially secure** and having **access** to services and amenities
- Older people (65+) view positive ageing as being **fulfilling** and involving **friends and family**
- Those under 65 years see positive ageing as a time to be **valued** and **respected**.

Figure 30 - Views of 'Positive Ageing', survey respondents aged 65+, 2018



Source: Positive Ageing Survey, Napier City Council, 2018

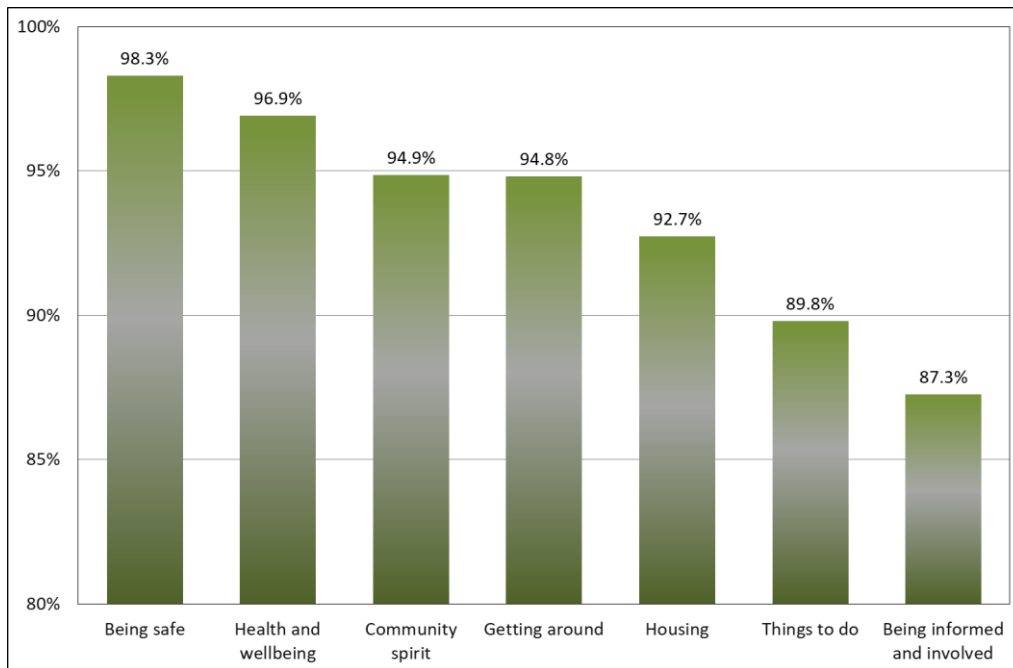




- Health and wellbeing (97%)
- Community spirit (95%)
- Getting around (95%)
- Housing (93%).

Slightly fewer agreed that Things to do (90%) and Being informed and involved (87%) are priority areas, however these proportions are still high.

Figure 33 - Percent of respondents saying 'yes, this is a priority area', all ages, 2018



Source: Positive Ageing Survey, Napier City Council, 2018

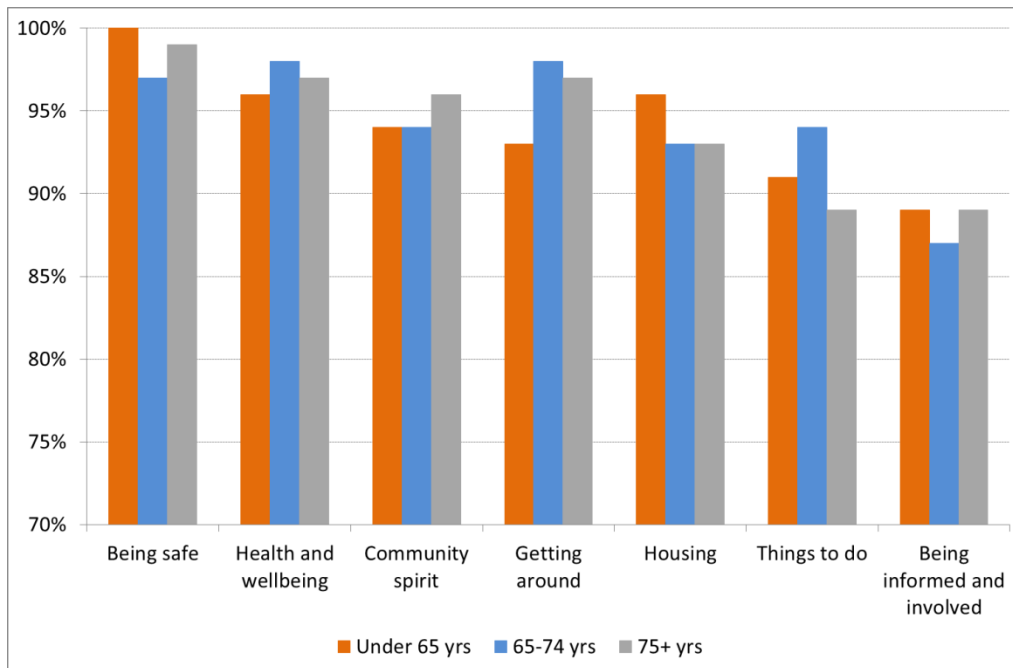
Respondents identifying as Māori were even more positive about the following priority areas:

- Being safe (100%)
- Getting around (100%)
- Health and wellbeing (100%)
- Being informed and involved (95%)
- Community spirit (95%)
- Things to do (95%).

Housing rated slightly lower among Māori than overall, with 90%.

Responses to the priority areas were slightly different amongst the various age groups surveyed (Figure 34). Getting around was a higher priority amongst older people (65-74 and 75+) as was Health and wellbeing. Have things to do was of particular importance to 65-74 year olds, perhaps reflecting a recent or imminent retirement lifestyle change for some in this age group.

Figure 34 - Percent of respondents saying 'yes, this is a priority area', by age group, 2018

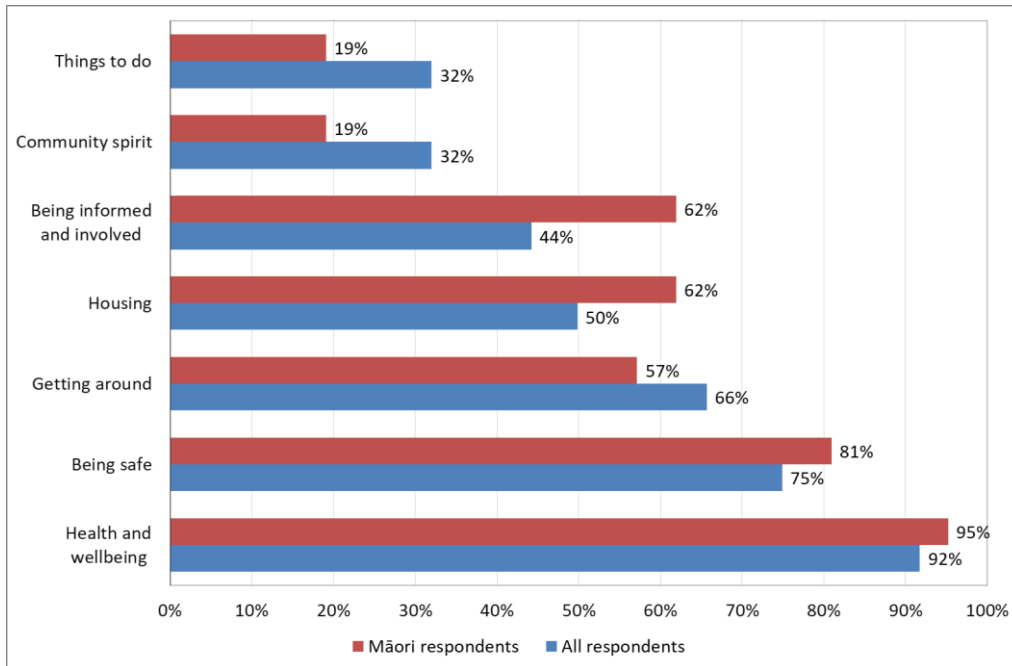


Source: Positive Ageing Survey, Napier City Council, 2018

The survey also asked which *four* of the priority areas are the most important to people. The purpose of this question was to determine the extent of importance across all seven priority areas. This information will help inform timing and phasing of actions in the Strategy's implementation plan.

Health and wellbeing was the priority area that scored most highly in the rankings overall (92%), followed by Being safe (75%) and Getting around (66%) (Figure 35). Māori were more likely than overall to prioritise Health and wellbeing, Being safe, Housing, and Being informed and involved.

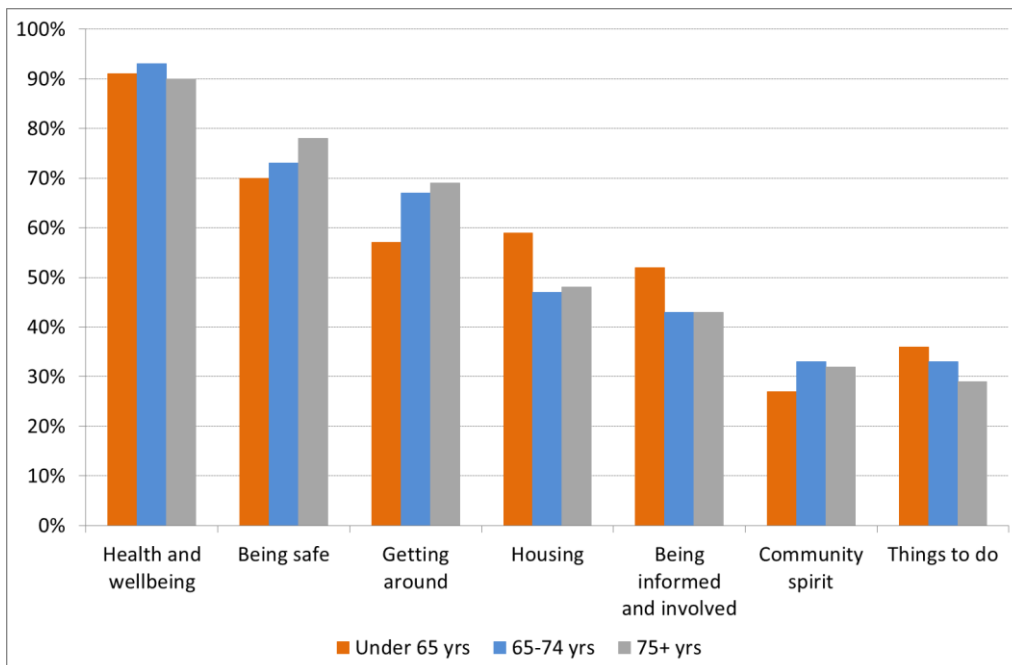
Figure 35 - Top priority areas selected by respondents, all ages by ethnicity, 2018



Source: Positive Ageing Survey, Napier City Council, 2018  
 Note: respondents could select up to four areas.

Older respondents were more likely than the under 65s to prioritise Being safe and Getting around, and less likely to prioritise Housing and Being informed and involved (Figure 36).

Figure 36 - Top priority areas selected by respondents, by age group, 2018



Source: Positive Ageing Survey, Napier City Council, 2018  
 Note: respondents could select up to four areas.

The survey asked if anything was missing from the list of priority areas. Just over a third of respondents provided ideas. The analysis of these identified that many people had outlined examples of activities that could be developed under one or more of the proposed priority



areas. Other people gave ideas that are reflected in one or more of the Strategy's five underlying principles (access, inclusion, respect, participation, and diversity).

The survey also collected information about what is working well now and what could be done to improve things, in each area, and overall. A wide range of innovative and practical ideas were provided by respondents relating to services, activities and programmes. These will be assessed and considered during development of the Strategy's implementation plan.

Overall, responses to the survey provide additional support for the priority areas identified for Napier's Positive Ageing Strategy. Importantly, the survey was also a way of generating discussion in the community about planning for an ageing population and identifying what we can do collectively to foster an age friendly city.

## Part Three: International and National Linkages

### Age Friendly Cities

The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed an age friendly cities and communities model to help communities prepare for the growing number of older people and their needs and expectations.

The aim of an age friendly community is to foster healthy and active ageing across a range of domains covering both the physical and social environments. The eight age friendly community domains help to identify and address enablers and barriers to the well-being and participation of older people.<sup>15</sup> The domains are such that they overlap and interconnect with each other:

1. Outdoor spaces and buildings
2. Transportation
3. Housing
4. Social participation
5. Respect and social inclusion
6. Civic participation and employment
7. Communication and information
8. Community and health care.

Age friendly communities hold the views and values of older people at their core, while also taking into account the perspectives of other age groups who at some point in the future will themselves be seniors living in the community. An age friendly community is barrier-free, designed for diversity, inclusive, and cohesive. Age friendly environments enable people of all ages to stay active, connected and able to contribute to the economic, social, and cultural life in their community while retaining autonomy and health.<sup>16</sup>

The global Age-Friendly Cities Project began in 2006, to support countries, cities and communities looking to become age friendly.<sup>17</sup> WHO's global network now has over 500 members from 37 countries around the world.

Hamilton City submitted their Age Friendly Plan 2018-2021 to WHO in February 2018, the first city in New Zealand to seek recognition from the Age Friendly Global Network of Cities and Communities.<sup>18</sup> Hamilton's plan is supported by Hamilton City Council and led by an expert Steering Group. It covers nine key themes including the eight domains of the WHO framework, plus 'safety'. The plan also includes 48 actions for completion over the next four years.

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<sup>15</sup> <https://extranet.who.int/agefriendlyworld/age-friendly-cities-framework/> Accessed May 2018

<sup>16</sup> <https://extranet.who.int/agefriendlyworld/why-become-more-af/> Accessed May 2018

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.superseniors.msd.govt.nz/about-superseniors/office-for-seniors/age-friendly-communities.html> Accessed May 2018.

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.hamilton.govt.nz/our-city/community-development/Pages/Hamilton-Age-Friendly-Plan---2018-2021.aspx> Accessed May 2018

## New Zealand Positive Ageing Strategy 2001

A national strategy for positive ageing was published in 2001 by the Office for Seniors Citizens, Ministry of Social Policy (now Ministry of Social Development).<sup>19</sup> At the time of preparing the Napier Positive Ageing Strategy, the Office for Seniors was seeking nationwide input on a revised New Zealand Positive Ageing Strategy.

The 2001 Strategy outlines Government's commitment to positive ageing and confirms the value of older people in society. The vision of the Strategy is:

*A society where people can age positively, where older people are highly valued and where they are recognised as an integral part of families and communities. New Zealand will be a positive place in which to age when older people can say that they live in a society that values them, acknowledges their contributions and encourages their participation.*<sup>20</sup>

The Strategy identifies 10 priority goals which aim to guide central and local government agencies and communities to develop their own plans and initiatives for positive ageing.

The 10 goals are:

1. Income – secure and adequate income for older people
2. Health – equitable, timely, affordable and accessible health services for older people
3. Housing – affordable and appropriate housing options for older people
4. Transport – affordable and accessible transport options for older people
5. Ageing in the Community – older people feel safe and secure and can age in the community
6. Cultural Diversity – a range of culturally appropriate services allows choices for older people
7. Rural Services – older people living in rural communities are not disadvantaged when accessing services
8. Positive Attitudes – people of all ages have positive attitudes to ageing and older people
9. Employment Opportunities – elimination of ageism and the promotion of flexible work options
10. Opportunities for Personal Growth and Participation – increasing opportunities for personal growth and community participation.

The Strategy also provides a framework for developing and implementing policy that may have an impact on older people. An action plan was produced, which sits alongside the Strategy. This consists of specific projects from a wide range of government agencies working towards achievement of the ten goals. The Office for Seniors prepares monitoring reports and a revised action plan each year.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> <http://www.superseniors.msd.govt.nz/about-superseniors/office-for-seniors/positive-ageing-strategy.html> Accessed May 2018

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/planning-strategy/positive-ageing/vision.html> Accessed May 2018

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/planning-strategy/positive-ageing/action-plan-and-annual-report/index.html> Accessed May 2018

In 2014, the Strategy's progress was reviewed.<sup>22</sup> The review identified opportunities for further work, including meeting the needs of an increasingly diverse older population, and responding to access issues for older people living in rural communities.

### **Healthy Ageing Strategy, New Zealand**

The Ministry of Health produced a ten-year Healthy Ageing Strategy in late 2016. This aligns with the New Zealand Health Strategy, and is a refresh and replacement of the earlier 'Health of Older People Strategy 2002'. The Healthy Ageing Strategy's vision is that "older people live well, age well, and have a respectful end of life in age-friendly communities".<sup>23</sup> The Strategy's approach is to maximise health and wellbeing for all older people.

Five outcome areas are identified in the Strategy (Figure 37), which together form the framework for policies, funding, planning and service delivery:

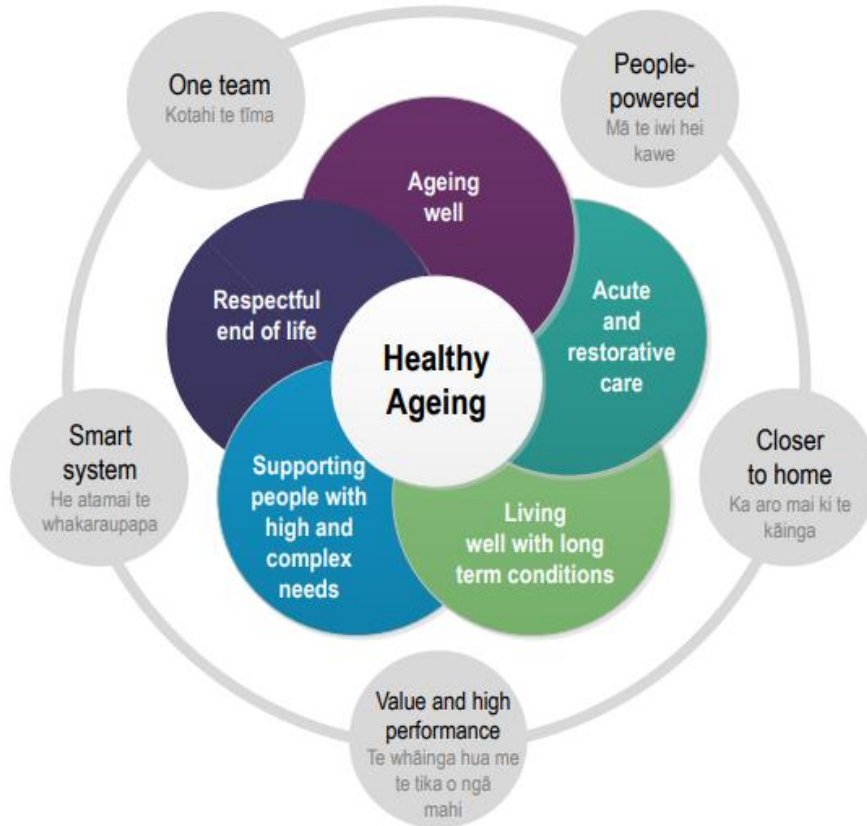
1. Prioritise healthy ageing and resilience into and throughout people's older years
2. Enable high quality acute and restorative care, for effective rehabilitation, recovery and restoration after acute events
3. Ensure people can live well with long-term conditions
4. Better support people with high and complex needs
5. Provide respectful end-of life care that caters to physical, cultural, and spiritual needs.

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<sup>22</sup> <http://www.superseniors.msd.govt.nz/documents/msd-17470-2014-ageing-strategy-report-final.pdf> Accessed May 2018

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/healthy-ageing-strategy> Accessed May 2018

Figure 37 - Health Ageing Strategy Framework, 2016



Source: Ministry of Health, *Healthy Ageing Strategy: A strategic framework*, 2017<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/pages/has-snapshot-01-a-strategic-framework-july17.pdf>  
Accessed May 2018

## Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals established by the United Nations.<sup>25</sup> The goals came into effect in January 2016. They aim to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all, across a range of social and economic development issues (including poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanisation, innovation, environment, and social justice).

Ageing is an issue that is of relevance to several of the SDG's, in particular:

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere – for all men and women
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture including for older persons
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages through universal health coverage including financial risk protection
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries, by promoting the social, political and economic inclusion of all, irrespective of age
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by ensuring universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces including for older people.

There are 169 targets for the 17 goals, and between 1 and 3 indicators have been set for each target to measure progress over time.



<sup>25</sup> <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>, Accessed May 2018

## Timeline

Date	Activity
2012-2016	Napier Connects programme implemented and toolkit developed
2014	Napier City Council (NCC) and Councillor representatives visit Tauranga City Council to learn about age friendly approach
2015	NCC agrees to Positive Ageing Strategy development with potential Age Friendly City status in the future
May 2017	Positive Ageing Strategy Steering Group established
Aug 2017	Positive Ageing Strategy Reference Group (Living Positively Group) established
Nov 2017-Jun 2018	Information gathering – workshops, presentations, meetings, media
Feb-May 2018	Survey distributed
May 2018	Community Connects Grant application – OPERAT project
Jun 2018	NCC representative attends National Age-Friendly Communities Forum, hosted by the Office for Seniors, Wellington
Jun-Jul 2018	Collation, analysis of information
Aug 2018	Draft Positive Ageing Strategy to Steering and Reference Groups for comment
Oct-Nov 2018	OPERAT project underway
Oct 2018	International Day of Older Persons celebrated in Napier
June 2019	Draft Positive Ageing Strategy to Council
June/July 2019	Draft Positive Ageing Strategy released for feedback
Aug/Sep 2019	Feedback analysed, Positive Ageing Strategy revised
Est. Nov 2019	Final draft presented to Council
Est. Nov 2019	Napier Positive Ageing Strategy approved by Council

## Linkages

- Improving Health Services for Older People in Hawke's Bay Strategy 2011-2026, Hawke's Bay District Health Board, 2011
- Matariki – Hawke's Bay Regional Social Inclusion Strategy, 2019
- Napier City Vision, Napier City Council, 2015
- Napier Disability Strategy, Napier City Council, 2019
- Napier Library Strategy, Napier City Council, 2018
- Napier Long Term Plan 2018-2028, Napier City Council, 2018
- Napier Youth Strategy 2018-2023, Napier City Council, 2018
- New Zealand Positive Ageing Strategy, Ministry for Social Development, 2001
- Regional Public Transport Plan 2015-2025, Hawke's Bay Regional Council, 2015
- Safer Napier Strategic Plan 2017-2021, Safe Communities and Napier City Council, 2016