

Tasman's Ageing Population



A background paper on Tasman's demographic trends and on the characteristics of our older residents. This will inform planning and responding to our ageing population. The report considers the implications of an ageing population, with a particular focus on Council's activities.

July 2018

KEY FINDINGS

By 2038:

- The number of older people (65+) will almost double and will make up more than a third of Tasman's population
- One in five Tasman residents will be 75 years or over
- Younger age groups will decline
- There will be over twice as many older people as there are children
- Tasman will be the second oldest population in the country

This may mean:

- Slower population growth
- Labour market shortages and more people working past the age of 65 years
- A growing consumer group for products and services preferred by older people
- Demand for smaller, accessible houses
- More residents on limited incomes
- More residents with disabilities and health issues
- Demand for more accessible footpaths, seating and toilets
- An increasing number of volunteers
- A need to adapt the way information and services are provided

Throughout the report, we use the terms 'older people' and 'older resident' to refer to those aged 65 years and over. This is a wide age bracket and, where possible, we've provided data for those aged 65-74 years and 75 years and over. Within any age group or segment of the population, there is a range of needs, abilities, and characteristics. We acknowledge that the characteristics of future older people won't necessarily be the same as the current generation.

Front page photo: Opera in the Park, Tim Cuff

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DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Tasman's population is ageing

Tasman's population is ageing, which means we have an increasing number and percentage of residents aged 65 and over¹.

In the twenty years between 1996 and 2016, the number of older residents in Tasman more than doubled and reached 20% of the population². Over that time, half of Tasman's total population increase was from this age group.

The number of older residents is projected to almost double over the next twenty years, increasing from 11,100 in 2018 to 20,500 by 2038. As a proportion of the total population, this age group will increase its share from 22% in 2018 to 36% by 2038.

Most of the increase in our older population will be from those aged 75 years and over, with their number more than doubling between 2018 and 2038. The 75+ age group will contribute 20% of the total population by 2038 and will make up over half of Tasman's older (65+) population.

Table 1: Tasman population by age group, 2018-2038

| Age Group | 2018 | 2028 | 2038 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Under 15 years | 9,500 | 8,800 | 8,500 |
| 15-39 years | 11,900 | 12,600 | 11,800 |
| 40-64 years | 18,800 | 17,700 | 16,300 |
| 65 years and over | 11,100 | 16,500 | 20,500 |
| 65-74 years | 6,600 | 8,500 | 9,000 |
| 75 years and over | 4,500 | 8,000 | 11,500 |
| Total Population | 51,300 | 55,700 | 57,200 |

Since 2015, Tasman's older residents have outnumbered residents aged under 15. By 2028 there will be almost twice as many older people (65 years +) as there are children (<15 years). The number of residents in younger age groups is projected to decrease over the next twenty years.

¹ Refer to Technical Notes for further information on Council's population projections.

² Stats NZ, Population Estimates

Figure 1: Tasman population by age group, 2008-2043

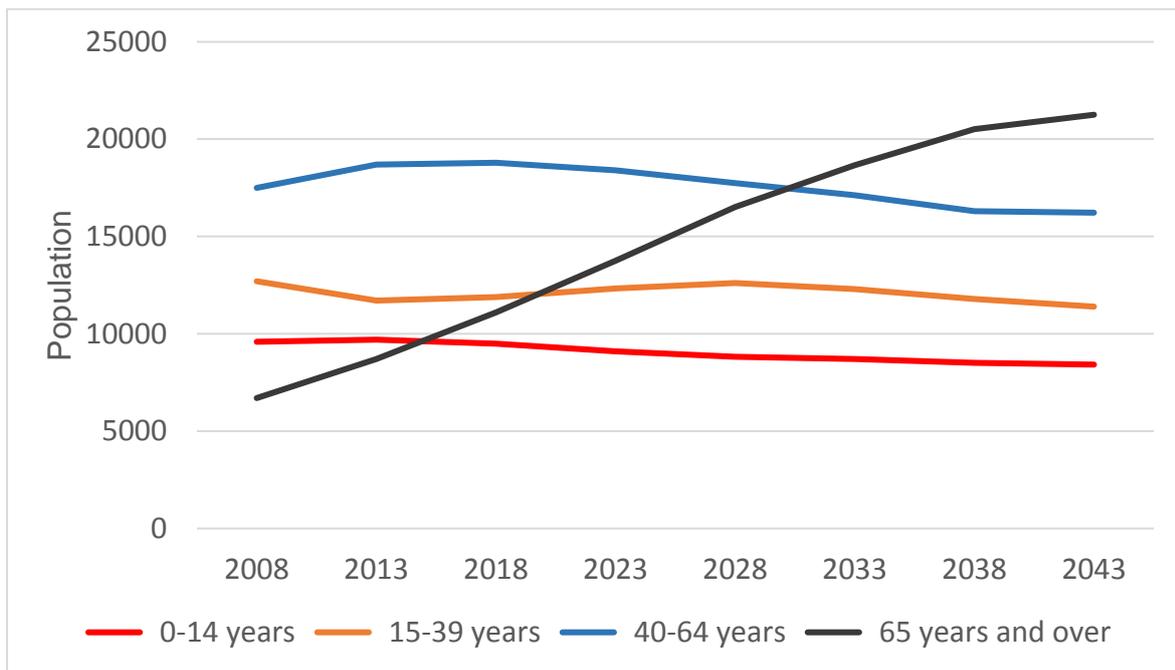
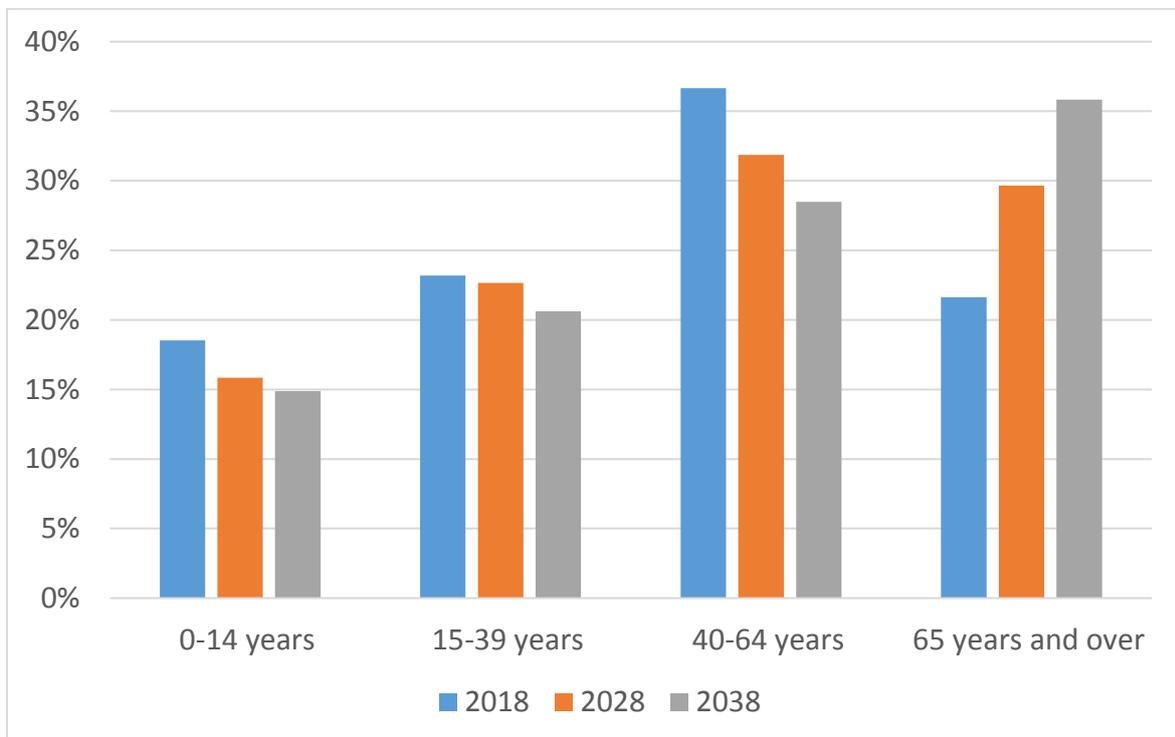


Figure 2: Tasman population share by age group, 2018-2038

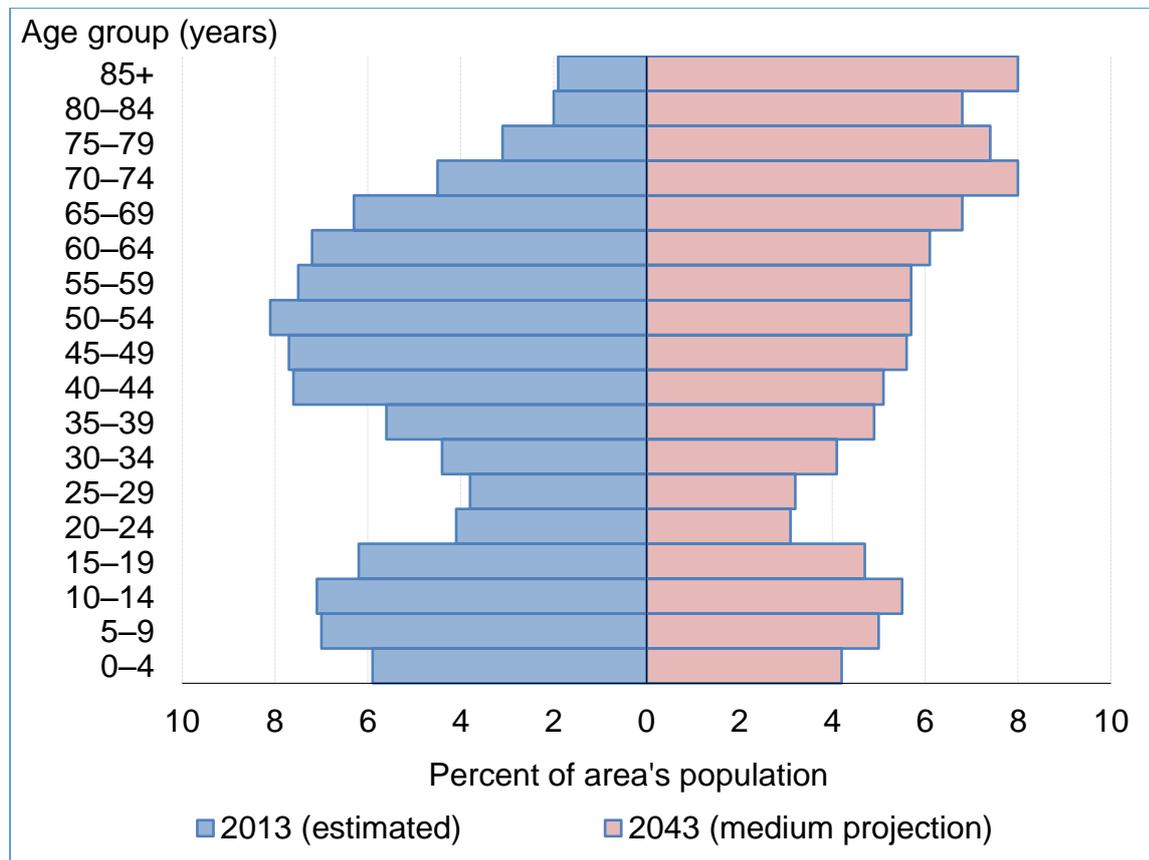


Why is our population ageing?

The main demographic factors underlying Tasman's ageing population are:

- Increasing life expectancy
- Ageing of the baby boomer cohort (generally regarded as those born in the years 1946-1965, who started turning 65 from 2011)
- Decreasing fertility rates (women having fewer children on average, as well as a decreasing number of women of child-bearing age)
- Younger residents leaving the District for study, travel or work
- Older resident moving or returning to live in the District

Figure 3: Tasman population share by age group, 2013 and 2043



Tasman will be leading the country in ageing

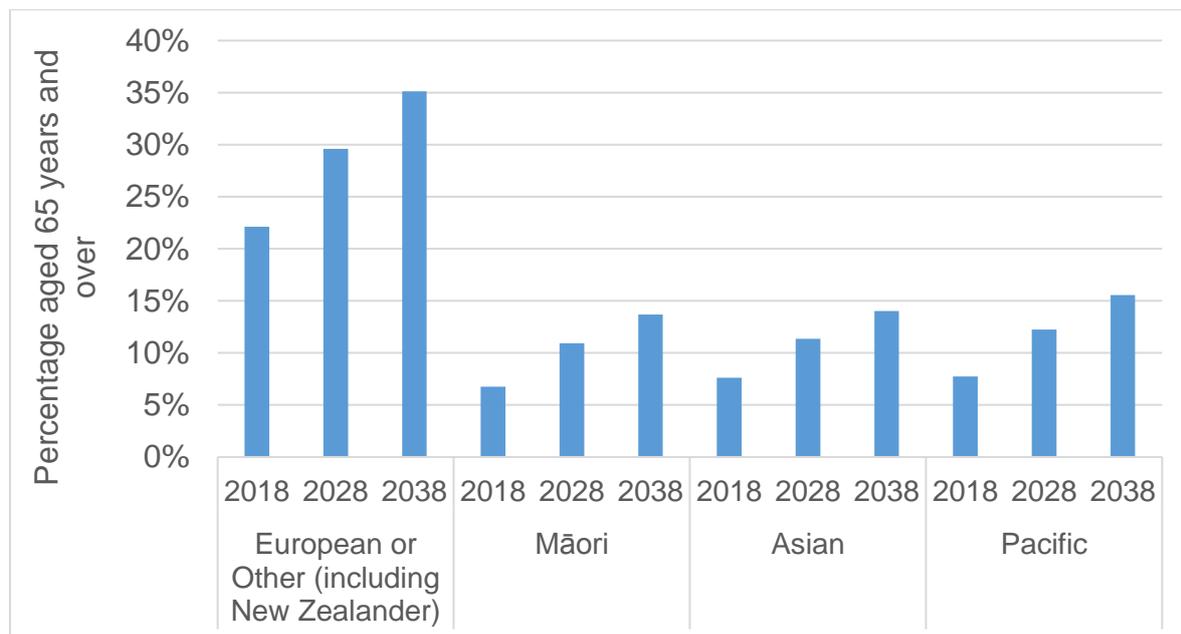
Comparing all 67 local authorities in New Zealand in 2017, the proportion of each authority's population aged over 65 currently ranges from 10% in Wellington City to 31% in Thames-Coromandel. Tasman's proportion (21% in 2017) was 16th highest.

However, Tasman's proportion is projected to have the biggest increase in the future and will be the second highest by 2038³, with 36% of our population projected to be 65 years and over. Thames-Coromandel is projected to still have the highest share (42% of its population).

All of our ethnic populations will be ageing

Although our Māori, Asian and Pacific populations are much younger than our NZ European population, all ethnic groups are projected to have an increase in the proportion aged 65 and over.

Figure 4: Percentage of ethnic populations aged 65 years and over, 2018-2038



Our older population is projected to become more culturally diverse. The proportion of older Tasman residents who identify as Māori, Asian or Pacific peoples is projected to increase from 4% in 2018 to 8% in 2038.

³ Stats NZ, Medium Population Projections

Ageing in both our urban and rural settlements

The demographics of Tasman's population varies across the District. Settlements with older populations include Murchison and Motueka, where already more than a quarter of the population are aged 65 years and over. At the other end of the spectrum, the Wakefield and Brightwater communities have a younger population, with 15% currently aged 65 years and over.

By 2038, Mapua/Ruby Bay is projected to have the oldest population in the District, with 40% aged 65 years and over. The majority of Tasman's settlements will have more than a third of their population aged 65 years and over.

Table 2: Percent of population aged 65 years and over, by settlement, 2018-2038

| Settlement | 2018 | 2028 | 2038 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Wakefield | 15% | 22% | 31% |
| Brightwater | 15% | 22% | 28% |
| Upper Moutere | 16% | 26% | 36% |
| Tapawera | 17% | 24% | 28% |
| Riwaka | 17% | 21% | 25% |
| Tasman | 18% | 28% | 36% |
| Coastal Tasman | 18% | 28% | 36% |
| St Arnaud | 20% | 32% | 37% |
| Takaka | 22% | 31% | 36% |
| Collingwood | 23% | 34% | 38% |
| Pohara/Ligar Bay/Tata Beach | 23% | 34% | 38% |
| Richmond | 23% | 31% | 37% |
| Kaiteriteri | 24% | 31% | 34% |
| Marahau | 24% | 31% | 34% |
| Mapua/Ruby Bay | 24% | 32% | 40% |
| Motueka | 27% | 32% | 37% |
| Murchison | 27% | 35% | 39% |

IMPLICATIONS OF AN AGEING POPULATION

Population growth slowing over time

Tasman's total population is expected to grow by 4,400 residents between 2018 and 2028, to reach 55,700. After 2028, our population is projected to keep growing, but at a slower rate, and is likely to plateau after 2038, at around 57,200. A key driver of this trend is the ageing population. As the population ages, older people increasingly outnumber younger people. Deaths are expected to increase while births are expected to either decline, or increase at a much slower rate.

In 2017, there were 459 births in Tasman and 372 deaths. In 2004, there were 555 births and 309 deaths.

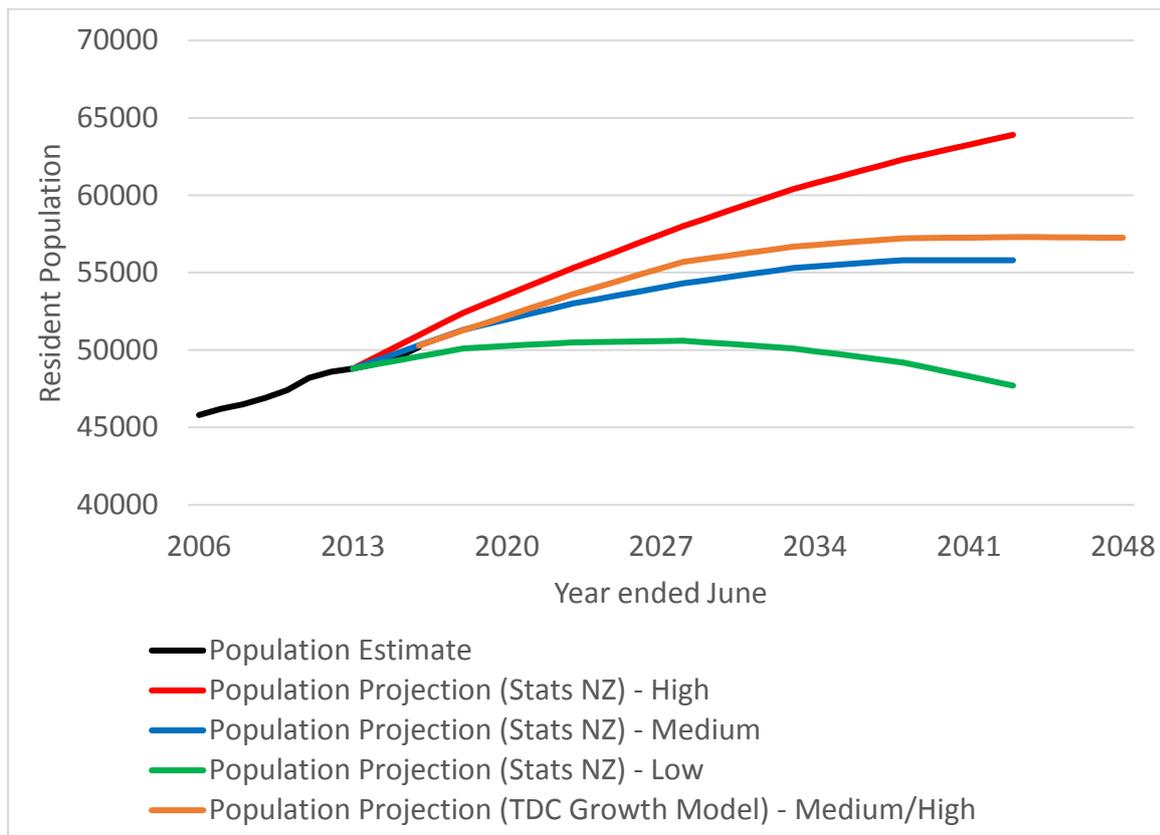
Once deaths outnumber births, by 2028, there will be a natural decline in the population, and growth will depend on Tasman's migration gains continuing (more people moving to the District than leaving).

After 2028, as the gap between births and deaths widens, population growth will slow.

The following graph shows the population growth Council is planning for, compared with the low, medium and high growth population projections for the whole District, published by Statistics New Zealand⁴.

⁴ Refer to Technical Notes for further information on population projections.

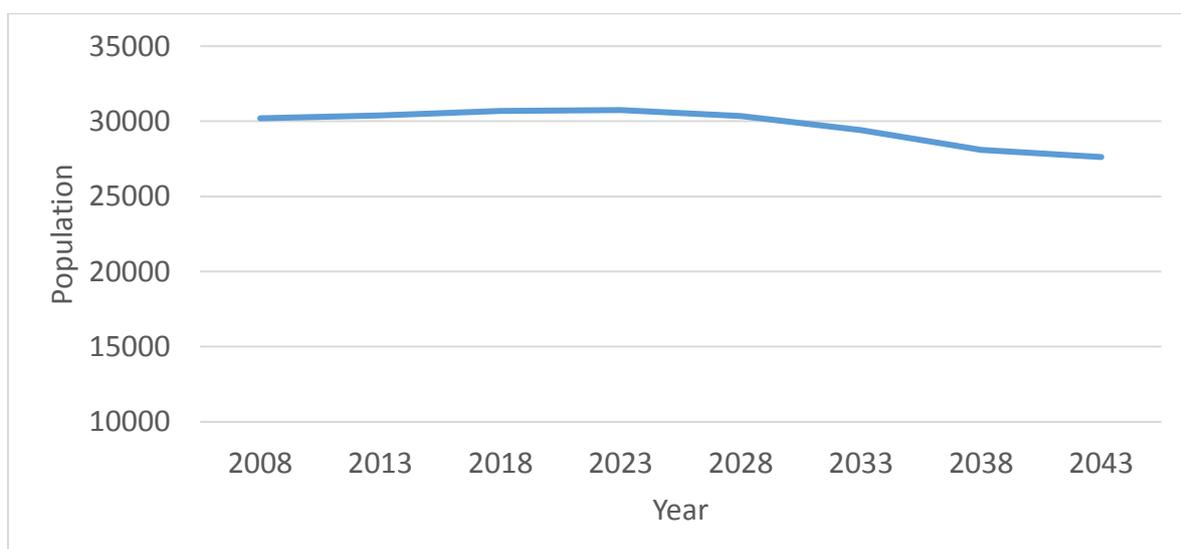
Figure 5: Tasman estimated and projected population, 2006-2048



Smaller working-age population and potential labour market shortages

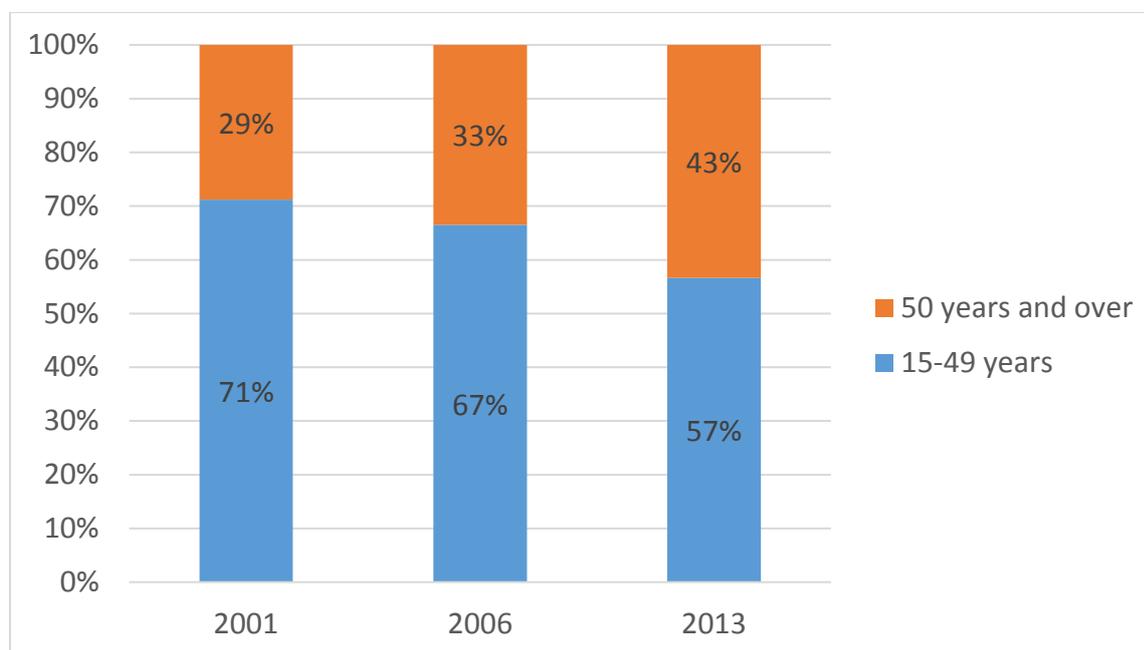
The demographic trends and projections suggest that the conventional ‘working age’ population (15-64) in Tasman will remain at current levels until 2028 and then decline in later years.

Figure 6: Tasman projected population, 15-64 years, 2008-2043



The portion of Tasman's workforce aged 50 years and over has increased from 29% in 2001 to 43% in 2013⁵.

Figure 7: Tasman workforce by age, 2001-2013



In particular, the primary sector and health care sector in Tasman both have relatively older workforces, with 47% and 55% aged over 50, respectively. The horticulture industry is already experiencing labour shortages. Workforce demand in the health sector is expected to grow dramatically with an ageing population⁶.

More older people in employment

Labour force participation by those aged 65 years and over is likely to become an increasingly important resource. In 2013, 8% of Tasman's workforce were aged 65 years and over, compared with 3% in 2001 and 4% in 2006.

In 2013, 22% of older Tasman residents were still in employment, with half working full-time and half working part-time. This rate was similar to the national average (21%) which is relatively high compared with other OECD countries. The participation rates for older people is 12% in Australia, 10% in the United Kingdom, and 13% in Canada.

⁵ Unless otherwise specified, all data for previous years is from Stats NZ, Census results

⁶ The National Centre of Mental Health Research, Information and Workforce Development, 2011

Research by the Office for Senior Citizens (2017) suggests that by 2031, about a quarter of older New Zealanders will continue working.

Applying these trends to Tasman’s projected population suggests that Tasman’s potential labour force could be boosted by approximately 4,100 older people in 2028.

Table 3: Tasman labour force, 2013-2043

| | 2013 | 2028 | 2043 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Population aged 15-64 years | 30,400 | 30,400 | 27,600 |
| If maintain 22% participation of those aged 65 years and over | 32,300 | 34,000 | 32,300 |
| If assume 25% participation of those aged 65 years and over | | 34,500 | 32,900 |

Many older workers want to participate in the workforce. In one study, around a third of New Zealanders who weren’t in paid work at 65 years said they would like to be employed⁷. Mature age workers looking for jobs are out of work twice as long as younger job-seekers⁸.

A study from the Ministry for Social Development (MSD) (2015) noted that participation rates vary between genders, with 45% of 65-69 year old men participating in the labour force, compared with 31% of 65-69 year old women. However, participation rates for both genders in that age group were both likely to increase.

Research by Treasury (2010) into the retirement decisions of older New Zealanders found that health is a significant factor in the decision to work or not. A 2011 report by MSD noted there can be positive effects on health and wellbeing for those who work beyond the traditional retirement age, with the mix of effects depending on the individual’s circumstance, the job and the workplace. An earlier study by MSD in 2009 found that factors which would encourage older workers to stay in work included variable hours of work, more unpaid leave, work with less responsibility or physical demands, and working from home.

⁷ McPherson, 2012

⁸ NZ Human Rights Commission, 2014. For the purposes of the survey which provided these results, mature age workers were defined as being aged 50 years and over. However, the average perception of survey participants viewed older workers as being 59 years and over.

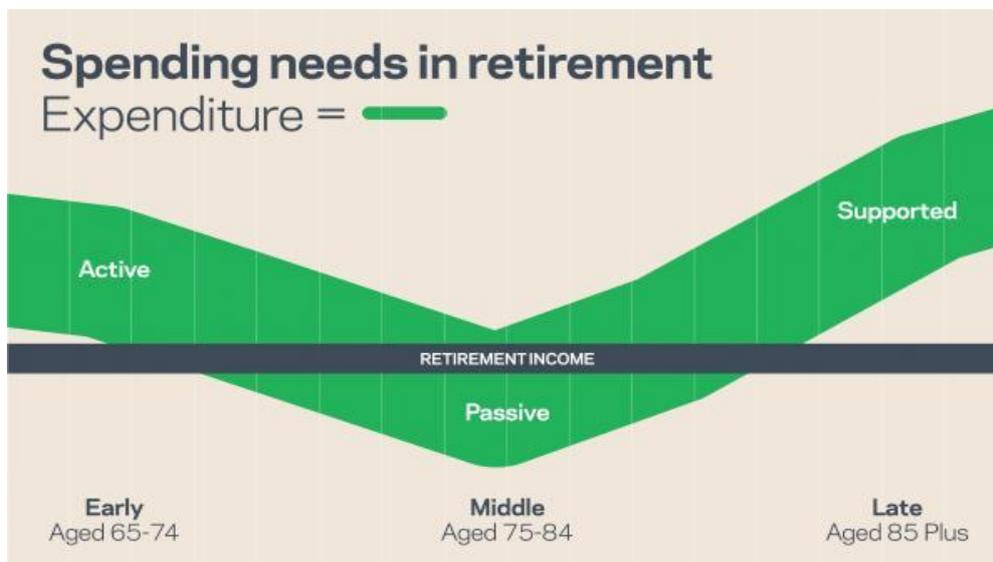
A growing consumer group

Older people will be contributing to both the local and national economy. There will be growing opportunities for businesses providing products and services tailored to the older population. Due to increased numbers of older people and an increase in the number who are working past retirement, the total value of expenditure by older people nationally is projected to rise from around \$20.7 billion per year in 2016 to around \$42.4 billion in 2031⁹.

On present patterns of expenditure, some 28 per cent of expenditure is expected to be spent on groceries, clothing and footwear, and a further 22 percent is expected to be spent on housing and housing related items. Health (11%), transport (13%) and recreation and culture (11%) are other important market segments.

However, spending varies throughout retirement, as people's abilities and needs change.

Figure 8: Expenditure and income patterns in retirement¹⁰



⁹ Office for Senior Citizens, 2017

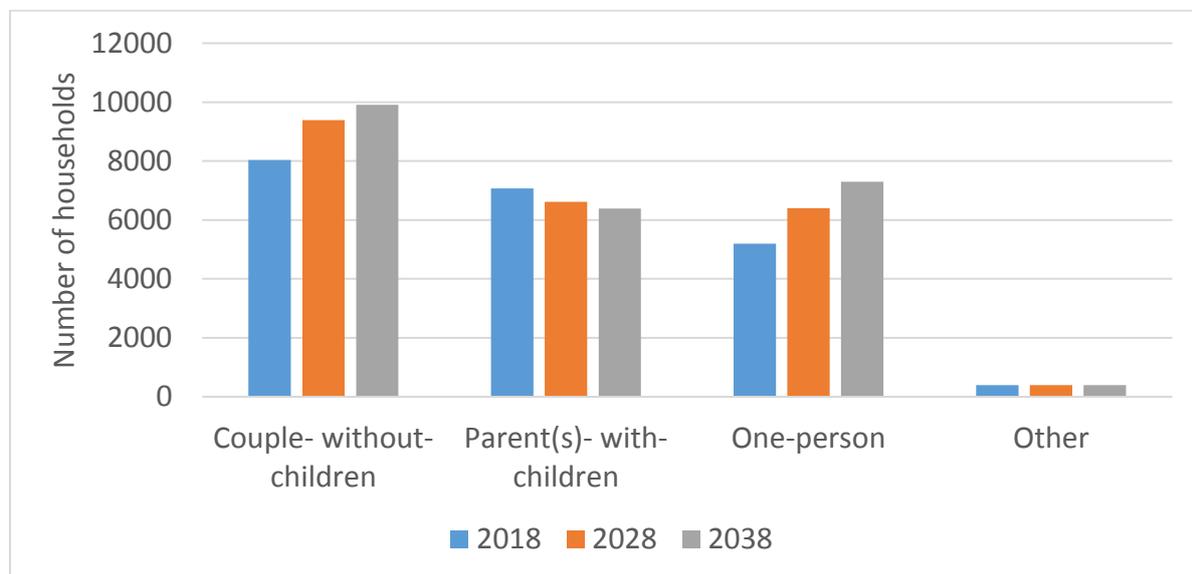
¹⁰ Churton, T, 2017

Demand for more houses and smaller houses

The ageing population is driving an increase in the number of one-person households and couple-without-children households. In 2013, 24% of older people lived on their own and 61% lived with a partner, without children.

The average household size is projected to decrease from 2.4 residents per household in 2018, to 2.3 in 2028, and 2.2 in 2038. The combination of smaller households and population growth means demand for new housing is likely to outstrip population growth, and is expected even in settlements with no population growth projected.

Figure 9: Tasman households by type, 2018-2038



Despite significant growth in Tasman's older population and a trend for smaller households, just over half of the 2928 new houses built in Tasman between 2001 and 2013 had four or more bedrooms. About a third had three bedrooms and 11%, or 318, had one or two bedrooms.

Two-thirds of Tasman's older residents live in single-storey stand-alone houses and 16% live in two-storey houses.

Research indicates that although older people generally prefer smaller dwellings, it is difficult for people to downsize due to a lack of affordable and/or smaller dwellings¹¹. A Council survey has revealed an interest among older people for an alternative to

¹¹ Saville-Smith, K et al, 2016; Tasman District Council, 2017

retirement villages and a need for more compact housing for elderly people wishing to downsize.¹²

As older people remain healthier for longer, they generally have a preference to 'age in place', being able to live in the community, with some level of independence, rather than in residential care. In recent years, there has been a decrease in aged residential care use in Tasman, Nelson and Marlborough, as across the rest of New Zealand, with an increase in the provision of home-based support services¹³.

In 2013, four percent of Tasman's older people lived in residential care for older people¹⁴, with more than half of these aged 85 years and over. The national rate was 5%. Nelson had the highest rate of residential care in the country, with 8% of their older residents living in residential care.

Demand for affordable housing to rent

Currently, the majority (82%) of Tasman's older residents own or partly own¹⁵ their home. While home ownership rates for older residents have been relatively constant between 2001 and 2013, the rate has been declining in younger age groups. In 2013, 76% of 40-64 year olds owned their own home, compared with 81% in 2001. For 15-39 year olds, the rate has declined from 38% to 27% over the same period.

Future generations of older people are more likely to be renting. Tasman's house prices increased sharply during 2016 and 2017, with an average increase of 14% per year. Data for March 2016¹⁶ indicates that at least 80% of first-home buyer households could not comfortably afford a typical 'first-home' priced house, and two-thirds of rental households could not comfortably afford typical rents.

There is evidence that some older people in Tasman are currently experiencing rental affordability issues, with 44% of those who rent receiving the accommodation

¹² Tasman District Council consultation on Richmond Housing Choice Plan Change, 2013

¹³ Nelson Marlborough District Health Board, 2015

¹⁴ Accommodation in this category includes rest homes, continuing care hospitals, and dementia units. It excludes independent self-care flats within a retirement village or complex.

¹⁵ Includes people whose home is in a family trust

¹⁶ Housing Affordability Measures, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, reported by Tasman District Council, [Urban Development Capacity Monitoring Report](#), March 2018

supplement¹⁷. This can give rise to making difficult trade-offs in order to afford accommodation, such as adequate heating, food and transport. Lack of security of tenure in private rental properties can result in more frequent moves, impacting on the ability to age in place and make social connections.¹⁸

An increasing demand for safe, warm, low-maintenance and accessible housing

Increasing numbers of older people, many of whom will be women on their own, will require housing which is secure and easily maintained, with access to public transport, health, and other services¹⁹.

Older people are likely to spend more time in their homes. Physical barriers and poor design can make homes difficult to live in, and can compromise safety. The design and standard of housing will need to consider the physical and health effects of ageing. This will also enable people to age in place and lessen the impact of falls. Universal design²⁰, represented by Lifemark in New Zealand, ensures housing is functional and accessible for all abilities and all ages. Lifemark recognises that Tasman District will be one of the oldest nationally and is keen to encourage more universal design in new developments. Tasman's Resource Management Plan encourages this in its appended Urban Design Guide.

Cold, damp houses are directly linked to excess mortality from cardiovascular and respiratory disease amongst the elderly, and the exacerbation of conditions such as arthritis and asthma²¹.

Data²² for Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough indicates that while the majority reported no problem with dampness, 31% reported their home was sometime colder than they would like and 9% reported their home was often or always colder than they would like. About half reported that minor repairs and maintenance is needed.

¹⁷ Saville-Smith, K and James, B, 2017

¹⁸ Auckland Council, 2016

¹⁹ Stats NZ, 2013

²⁰ Refer to Technical Notes for further information

²¹ Canterbury District Health Board, 2012

²² Stats NZ, General Social Survey

More land needed for retirement villages

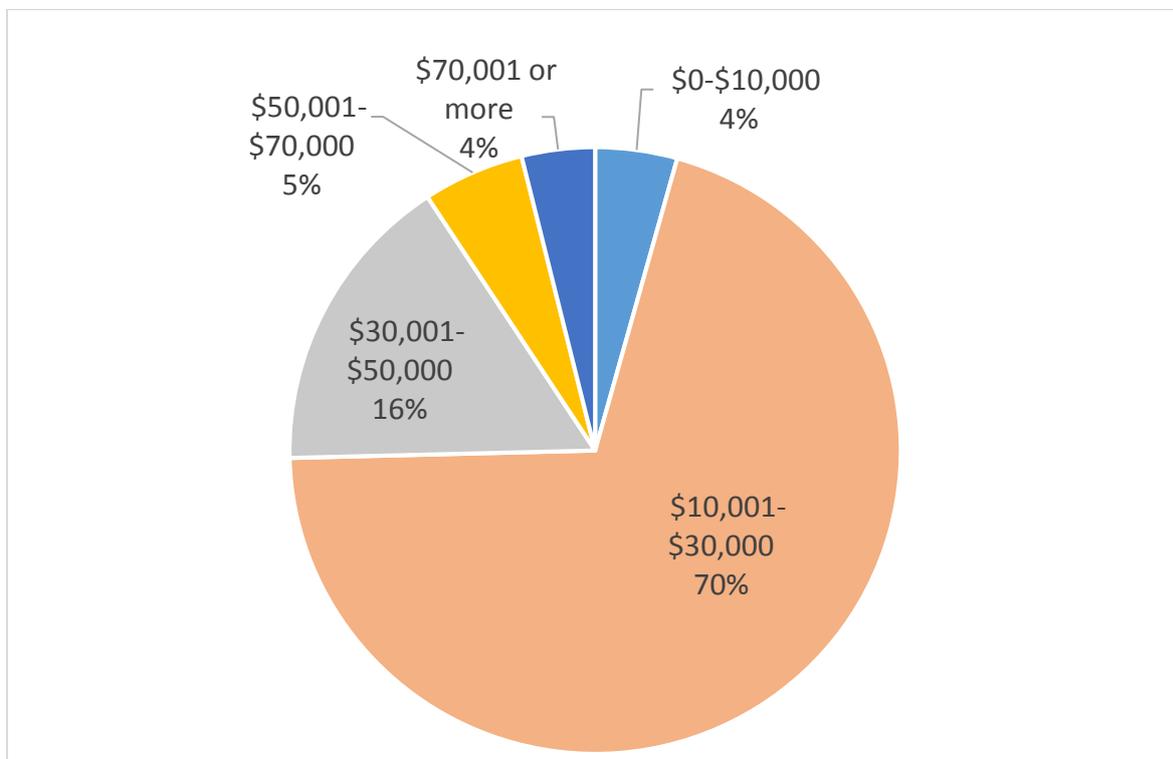
Due to the significant capital investment, the average size of retirement villages is increasing²³. As the number of people over 75 years increases, retirement villages are expected to provide more care and medical facilities.

On average, a right to occupy (RTO) a retirement village unit costs two-thirds of the price of an average 2-3 bedroom house²⁴. It is also worth noting that since it is a right to occupy the unit only, the occupier does not benefit from the full increase in capital value of the property, unlike an average house. In most retirement villages the occupier benefits from about one third of the increase in capital value. There are also monthly management fees to pay.

An increasing number of residents on limited incomes

In 2013, three-quarters of Tasman's older residents had a personal annual income below \$30,000. In 2013, 38% relied on one source of income, which in most cases would have been NZ superannuation.

Figure 10: Tasman older residents' personal income, 2013



²³ Owens, M, 2018

²⁴ Churton, T, 2017

The majority (92%) received income from NZ superannuation or veterans pension and almost half (46%) also received income from interest, dividends, rent or other investments. A quarter received income from wages/salary or from self-employment.

The increasing age of the population is likely to have an impact on residents' ability to pay for services and rating increases. In recent Long Term Plans, Council has identified rates affordability as a key issue. We've set an upper cap on rates revenue increases of 3%, excluding growth (although the rates paid on individual properties will vary and may increase by more than 3%).

Despite lower than average incomes, older people in New Zealand generally report higher net worth²⁵ and higher material and financial wellbeing²⁶. Generally, older people have accumulated net worth over their lifetime. The current cohort tend to own their own home outright and/or have retirement savings. More than two-thirds (68%) of older people in Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough²⁷ report having enough, or more than enough, income to meet everyday needs. However, 22% report having just enough and 10% report not having enough.

[An increasing number of residents with disabilities and health issues](#)

It is expected that people will spend a greater proportion of their older years in reasonable health, with severe ill-health delayed to the last few years. As life expectancy has increased, disability rates of those aged between 60 and 80 years have declined²⁸. However, the absolute number needing assistance will increase, due to the increase in the number of older people as the population ages.

The 2013 Disability Survey found that 60%²⁹ of older people in Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough/West Coast households identified as having a disability. The impairment rates for older people are significantly higher than for younger age

²⁵ Statistics NZ, Household Net Worth Statistics: Year ended June 2015

²⁶ Statistics NZ, General Social Survey

²⁷ Due to sample sizes, results are not available for Tasman separately

²⁸ A disability is defined as any limitation in activity resulting from a long-term condition or health problem. Long term is defined as six months or longer. Statistics NZ, Disability Survey.

²⁹ This data is for older people in private dwellings and does not include older people in residential care.

groups. For example, 29% of the 45-64 year age group identified as having a disability.

The most common disability was 'physical' with 47% of older people reporting mobility and/or agility impairments. Mobility impairments include having difficulty with or being unable to walk about 350 metres without resting, walk up or down a flight of stairs, carry an object as heavy as five kilograms for a 10 metre distance, move from room to room, or stand for periods longer than 20 minutes. Agility impairments includes having difficulty with or being unable to bend over to pick something up off the floor, dress or undress themselves, cut their own food, or get themselves in or out of bed.

Thirty-one percent reported a sensory impairment, which includes hearing and vision impairments. Hearing impairments includes having difficulty hearing or being unable to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person and/or a conversation with at least three other people. Vision impairments includes having difficulty seeing or being unable to see ordinary newsprint and/or the face of someone from across a room, even when wearing corrective lenses.

[An increasing number of residents with dementia](#)

Dementia is a degenerative condition that affects a person's memory and their ability to do everyday tasks. It is caused by a range of diseases, of which Alzheimer's is the best known. The prevalence of dementia increases with age³⁰.

In 2016, just over 62,000 people in New Zealand had dementia (1.3% of the population), and the number had increased 29% over the previous five years.

As the older population grows, there will be an increase in the number of people with dementia, with the total for New Zealand projected to almost triple to 170,000 by 2050, to 2.9% of the population.

This has implications for the design of physical environments, including simple layout, adequate lighting, contrasting colours, and the use of recognisable pictures in signs³¹.

³⁰ Alzheimers New Zealand, 2016

³¹ Alzheimers New Zealand, Dementia Friendly Recognition Programme

Changes in transportation needs

An ageing population is creating demand for diversification of transport types. The transport system will need to respond to the changing demographic e.g. safe pedestrian facilities (including mobility scooters) and improved public transport³².

A 2012 research report by NZ Transport Agency made the following recommendations to meet the needs of an ageing population:

- Pedestrian safety regarding both injuries from motor vehicle crashes and non-motor vehicle accidents on the road and roadside will need greater attention as the number of older pedestrians' increases.
- Encouragement to cycle should be sensibly moderated by knowledge of older cyclists' frailty and increased vulnerability to injury in the event of a crash.
- Attention is needed to make public transport and special transport more acceptable to and useable by older passengers.
- Further encouragement for people to take their transport needs into account when making housing decisions is needed.
- Urban planning needs to ensure that community services and facilities are more accessible by public transport and non-motorised forms of transport, including walking.

A Ministry of Transport report in 2009 recognised that road safety for people over the age of 75 is an emerging issue. "The road safety risk is **to** older New Zealanders rather than **from** them". They have a lower risk of being in a crash than other road users, but a higher risk of being seriously injured.

With half of Tasman's older people living in rural communities beyond Richmond and Motueka (and 37% of residents aged 75 years and over), social isolation is a higher risk for those who can no longer drive, particularly in combination with a lack of public transport or proximity to services. Council are planning to investigate further extensions to public transport services.

³² Tasman District Council, Transportation Activity Management Plan, 2018

There is a small but increasing number of older people that are using technologies such as electric bikes as their primary form of transport. This can be for a number of reasons, but the most common are to:

- reduce transportation costs
- overcome transportation distances when they could no longer drive
- incorporate transport as a form of exercise.

An increasing need for accessible footpaths, seating and toilets

The increasing number of residents with physical and/or sensory impairments has implications for the design and maintenance of our physical environment and transportation network. High quality pedestrian facilities and alternative modes of transport will support older people to continue being mobile and participating fully in society. Footpaths need to be smoother, flatter and wider. Footpaths also need to be able to accommodate mobility scooters easily.

Seating in public places allows people to stop for a rest during outings and also offer a place to connect socially. Public benches need to have arms and/or central hand rails so that older people can easily get in and out of seats, and should be in pleasant shaded areas. The configuration of seating also has the potential to positively or negatively affect social interaction.

An ageing population also has implications on the number and accessibility of public toilets.

Increasing demand for accessible walkways, cycleways and recreation opportunities

Physical activity has a strong influence on physical and mental health. Adequate levels of physical activity can reduce the risk of premature death and poor health across a number of serious diseases and conditions³³. Physical activity can improve agility, mobility and balance and reduce the risk of falling. Approximately half of Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough older people reported being physically active for at least 30 minutes on five or more days, compared with 70% of 45-64 year

³³ Ministry of Health, 2013

olds. People living in Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough reported a higher rate of physical activity than the rest of New Zealand³⁴.

National data³⁵ shows that the most popular physical activities for 65-74 year olds are walking, swimming, cycling and fishing. This reflects an overall trend towards non-organised activities, as opposed to sports code-based recreation.

For people aged over 75, the most popular activities were walking and bowls.

A need for opportunities for social connection

The majority of respondents to a 2016 Age Concern Nelson Tasman survey said loneliness and social isolation were key issues facing older people.

However, the 2014 General Social Survey³⁶ showed that in Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough, as well as generally for New Zealand, older people were less likely to feel lonely than younger age groups. Three quarters (75%) of Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough older people reported feeling lonely “none of the time” in the previous four weeks, compared with two-thirds (66%) for all age groups.

Twenty percent of older people reported feeling lonely “a little of the time” in the previous four weeks. A small number reported having felt lonely some, most, or all of the time in the previous four weeks (the small number meant the sampling error was too high for specific results to be reported).

National research by MSD³⁷ found that 10% of New Zealanders aged 65-74, and 13% of those aged over 75 feel lonely all, most, or some of the time.

The majority (96%) of older people in Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough and across New Zealand reported that the amount of contact with family and friends was “about right”³⁸.

Nevertheless, there is a growing awareness of the vulnerability of an increasing number of older people, including the experience of abuse or neglect. National

³⁴ Nelson Marlborough District Health Board, 2015

³⁵ Sport New Zealand, 2015 and 2016

³⁶ Statistics New Zealand

³⁷ MSD, 2016

³⁸ General Social Survey, Statistics New Zealand

research³⁹ found that around one in ten older people reported some form of abuse. Specific groups which face higher rates of abuse include women, Māori and those who are separated, divorced or widowed. The United Nations and the World Health Organisation define elder abuse as, “a single, or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust which causes harm or distress to an older person”. Such abuse can be physical, psychological or emotional, sexual and/ or financial in nature. It can also be the result of intentional or unintentional neglect.

An increasing number of volunteers

Volunteering rates increase with age. According to the 2013 Census, 22% of Tasman’s older residents help or volunteer for organisations, groups or marae, 10% help someone in another household who is ill or has a disability and 12% look after children who aren’t living with them. Five percent look after a child who lives in the same household and 6% look after someone in the same household who is ill or has a disability.

Table 5: Unpaid activities by age, Tasman and New Zealand, 2013

| Unpaid Activity | Tasman | | | New Zealand |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 15-39 years | 40-64 years | 65 years and over | 65 years and over |
| Looking after a child who is a member of own household | 45% | 34% | 5% | 6% |
| Looking after a member of own household who is ill or has a disability | 6% | 8% | 6% | 6% |
| Looking after a child who does not live in own household | 18% | 18% | 12% | 13% |
| Helping someone who is ill or has a disability who does not live in own household | 6% | 13% | 10% | 9% |
| Other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae | 14% | 19% | 22% | 19% |

³⁹ Office for Senior Citizens, 2015

A need to adapt the way information and services are provided

The increase in the number of older residents with hearing and/or vision impairments will mean we need to provide information in a variety of ways and consider using Universal Design to make print accessible (such as font types and formatting)⁴⁰.

An increasing number of residents with dementia means it will be important to provide signage that allows for line of sight orientation, and uses both words and pictures.

There may also be a need for additional training for people working in customer service.

Nationally⁴¹, 16% of New Zealanders aged 60 and over don't have access to the internet. However, this compares with 4% of 45-59 year olds which means internet access for older people should increase over time. Cost may be a limiting factor for those on low incomes.

⁴⁰ Office for Disability Issues, 2011

⁴¹ Internet NZ, 2017

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Which population projections are we using?

This report uses population projections from Council's Growth Model which are based on a combination of Statistics New Zealand medium and high projections for different parts of the District. Statistics New Zealand provides three population projections (low, medium, and high growth) that incorporate different fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions for each geographic area, and illustrate a range of possible scenarios.

After considering recent estimated population and dwelling growth rates, Council's Growth Model has used Statistics New Zealand's high growth projections for Richmond, Brightwater, Wakefield, Motueka, and Mapua/Ruby Bay and medium growth projections for the rest of the District, for 2018-2028. We have used medium growth projections for the whole District for 2028-2048. All projections used are Statistics NZ Subnational Population Projections 2013(base)-2043 update (released 22 February 2017).

What is meant by 'the demographic transition' and 'population ageing'?⁴²

The demographic transition refers to the shift from relatively high fertility rates and high mortality rates to, first, relatively low mortality rates, and subsequently to relatively low fertility rates. Population ageing refers to the gradual transformation of the age structure and is intrinsically linked with the demographic transition. Both the transition and ageing has occurred, or is occurring, in other countries, often at a much faster pace than being experienced in New Zealand.

Are there standard definitions of 'baby boomers', 'generation X', and 'generation Y'?⁴³

Baby boomers are usually regarded as those born in the years 1946–65, although the definition of the baby boom period varies between sources and between countries. The baby boom was associated with high fertility rates and high numbers

⁴² Stats NZ, Frequently asked questions – Population statistics

⁴³ Ibid

of births. New Zealand's annual total fertility rate was at least 3.5 births per woman during 1946–65, and at least 3.0 births per woman during 1945–72.

Generation X and generation Y are essentially marketing terms, common in the United States, and are less obviously tied to an observable demographic phenomenon unlike the baby boomers. Statistics NZ has no official or standard definition of generation X and generation Y.

If one subscribes to the 1946–65 baby boom working definition, then generation X could be the 15-year period after the baby boom (1966–80) and generation Y could be the 20-year period after generation X (1981–2000).

What is Universal Design?

A Universal Design approach designs inclusively for human diversity and various life situations, such as old age, disability, injury, childhood and pregnancy. It can apply to the design of buildings, environments, products, services and information so that they can be accessed and understood by all people, regardless of their age or ability.

Click on the following links for further information:

http://www.aucklanddesignmanual.co.nz/design-thinking/universal_design

<http://superseniors.msd.govt.nz/finance-planning/choosing-where-you-live/universal-design.html>

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