



Key area: Enhancing opportunities for participation and social connection Kia maha ngā ara tūhonohono

This key area for action in the strategy seeks to address the following sub-areas:

1. [Supporting people to participate in their community](#)
2. [Valuing and respecting and decision-making](#)
3. [Safety, including freedom from elder abuse and neglect](#)
4. [Digital inclusion](#)
5. [Responding to change](#)
6. [Volunteering](#)
7. [Recognising and responding to diversity.](#)

1. Supporting people to participate in their community

The strategy outcomes we want to achieve in this sub-area are:

- As we age, we remain socially connected and actively participate in our communities.
- Reduced loneliness amongst older people.

This summary table focuses on those aged 65+. [Appendix 1 Graphs and Notes](#) contains more graphs by age group.

Proposed indicators	Source	Is it moving in the right direction for those aged 65+? ¹	
Extent and quality of contact with family/whānau and friends	IANZ ¹ indicator to be developed	—	
Interim indicator (until the above IANZ indicator is available) - Contact with friends: percentage of people who had face-to-face contact with friends who do not live with them at least once a week	Treasury Living Standards indicator from General Social Survey (GSS)	×	<p>74.0%</p>
Volunteering rate: percentage of people who reported having done voluntary work for at least one organisation or directly for a person	IANZ indicator from GSS	—	54.4% in 2016

¹ The assessment is based on statistical significance (where available) or consistent change in recent years.



No trend data



No change or statistically insignificant change



Positive change – good outcome



Negative change – poor outcome

Initial indicators for Better Later Life - He Oranga Kaumātua 2019 to 2034

from another household in the previous four weeks															
Cultural and recreational engagement: percentage of people who engaged in cultural or recreational activities in the previous four weeks	GSS	—	89.8% in 2016												
Loneliness (private dwellings): percentage of people in private dwellings who reported feeling lonely at least some of the time	GSS	≈	<table border="1"> <caption>Loneliness (private dwellings) data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>~10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>~15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>11.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2014	~10%	2016	~15%	2018	11.2%				
Year	Percentage														
2014	~10%														
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Loneliness (residential care): percentage of people in aged residential care who say or indicate that they feel lonely	interRAI data visualisation tool – assessments for those in aged residential care	✓	<table border="1"> <caption>Loneliness (residential care) data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>~8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>~7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>~6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>~6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>6.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2015	~8%	2016	~7%	2017	~6%	2018	~6%	2019	6.7%
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No trend data
 No change or statistically insignificant change
 Positive change – good outcome
 Negative change – poor outcome

Between 2008 and 2018, face to face contact with friends decreased for all age groups, particularly for those aged 15-24 and 75+. The percentage of older people having face-to-face contact with friends they do not live with is similar to the overall average. [Note: Treasury excluded the 2014 data as the questions were quite different to those asked before and after that time.]

The proportion of people doing voluntary work generally increases with age, peaking at the 65-74 age group, but dropping for the 75+ age group.

There is a small decline in participation rates in at least one cultural or recreational activity (active or passive) as people ageⁱⁱ. [Note: this is a broader measure than the IANZ “cultural participation” indicator, which focuses on participation in Māori cultural activities.]

According to the General Social Survey (GSS), older people in private dwellings are less likely than younger people to feel lonely at least some of the time (11.2% of those aged 65+ in 2018 compared to 19.4% of those aged 15-49). This indicator is quite variable, showing significant increases between 2014 and 2016, followed by a significant decrease between 2016 and 2018. [Note: we considered using the percentage feeling lonely “most or all of the time”, but this is even more variable and the sample errors too high.]

The General Social Survey (like most surveys run by Stats NZ) only covers those in private dwellings, so excludes those in aged residential care. InterRAI assessments provide a supplementary source of loneliness data for older people in long-term care facilities.

Data from interRAI assessments shows that the proportion of people aged 65+ in long-term care feeling lonely decreased from 8.4% in the year to June 2015 to 6.7% in 2019. InterRAI data also shows that 22.2% of people receiving home care in the community felt lonely in the year to June 2019, up slightly from 21.3% in 2015.

2. Valuing and respecting and decision making

The strategy outcomes we want to achieve here are:

- All older people are respected and valued.
- Everyone has opportunities to contribute to society regardless of age.
- People are supported to make choices and have the right to make decisions about their lives as they age.

Proposed indicators	Source	Is it moving in the right direction for those aged 65+?									
Older people feel respected and valued	Not currently available	—									
Experience of discrimination: percentage of people who reported having been subject to discrimination including racism, sexism, ageism	IANZ indicator from GSS	≈	<table border="1"> <caption>Discrimination Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>~8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>~7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>6.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2014	~8%	2016	~7%	2018	6.7%
Year	Percentage										
2014	~8%										
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2018	6.7%										
Intergenerational knowledge transfer	IANZ indicator to be developed	—									
Sense of purpose/life worthwhile: percentage of people who rated their sense of purpose highly	IANZ indicator from GSS	≈	<table border="1"> <caption>Sense of Purpose Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>~85%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>87.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>87.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2014	~85%	2016	87.9%	2018	87.9%
Year	Percentage										
2014	~85%										
2016	87.9%										
2018	87.9%										
Locus of control	IANZ indicator to be developed	—									

Enduring Power of Attorney (EPA): Percentage of people receiving interRAI assessments who have an EPA ⁱⁱⁱ	interRAI data, year ended June - home care or long-term care facility (LTCF)	✘	<table border="1"> <caption>EPA Percentage Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Home care (%)</th> <th>LTCF (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>52.5%</td> <td>75.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>52.5%</td> <td>75.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>52.5%</td> <td>75.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>52.5%</td> <td>75.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Home care (%)	LTCF (%)	2016	52.5%	75.4%	2017	52.5%	75.4%	2018	52.5%	75.4%	2019	52.5%	75.4%
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Enduring Power of Attorney (broader population)	Not currently available	-																
Advanced Care Plan: Percentage of people receiving interRAI assessments who have an Advanced Care Plan	interRAI data, year ended June - home care or long-term care facility (LTCF)	✘	<table border="1"> <caption>Advanced Care Plan Percentage Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Home care (%)</th> <th>LTCF (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>4.1%</td> <td>21.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>4.1%</td> <td>21.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>4.1%</td> <td>21.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>4.1%</td> <td>21.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Home care (%)	LTCF (%)	2016	4.1%	21.7%	2017	4.1%	21.7%	2018	4.1%	21.7%	2019	4.1%	21.7%
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- No trend data
 ≈ No change or statistically insignificant change
 ✓ Positive change – good outcome
 ✘ Negative change – poor outcome

Older people are less likely to say they experienced discrimination than younger people. There has been no significant change in this indicator between 2014 and 2018.

Older people are a little more likely than average to rate their sense of purpose highly. This has declined slightly between 2014 and 2018, but these differences are not statistically significant.

Data from interRAI assessments indicate that the proportion of people with EPAs increases with age. People in long-term care facilities are more likely than those receiving a home care assessment to have an EPA. [Note: the drop in the proportion of those receiving a home care assessment who have an EPA is affected by an interRAI coding change in 2016.]


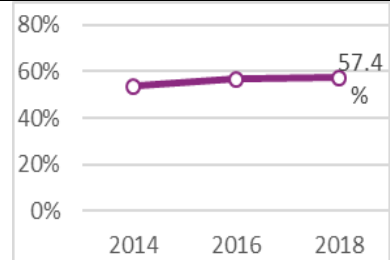

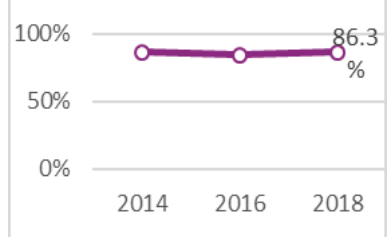




The percentage of people receiving interRAI assessments who have an Advanced Care Plan does not show the same pattern of increase with age as the EPA data. People in long-term care facilities are much more likely than those receiving a home care assessment to have an Advanced Care Plan, but this proportion has fallen between 2016 and 2019. [Note: this data was also affected by a coding change in 2016 and also by differing interpretations of Advanced Care Plan.]

3. Safety, including freedom from elder abuse and neglect

What the strategy seeks to achieve here is:

- As people age, they feel and are safe.
- The prevalence of elder abuse and neglect is reduced, and those who experience abuse are well supported.

Initial indicators for Better Later Life - He Oranga Kaumātua 2019 to 2034

Proposed indicators	Source	Is it moving in the right direction for those aged 65+?									
Perceived safety (alone out at night): percentage of people who feel safe or very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night	IANZ indicator from GSS		 <table border="1"> <caption>Perceived safety walking alone at night</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>~55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>~56%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>57.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2014	~55%	2016	~56%	2018	57.4%
Year	Percentage										
2014	~55%										
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Perceived safety (alone at home at night): percentage of people who feel safe or very safe at home by themselves at night	GSS		 <table border="1"> <caption>Perceived safety at home at night</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>~85%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>~85%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>86.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2014	~85%	2016	~85%	2018	86.3%
Year	Percentage										
2014	~85%										
2016	~85%										
2018	86.3%										
Victim of crime: percentage of people who had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months	IANZ "victimisation" indicator from Ministry of Justice (MoJ), NZ Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS)		18.0% in 2018								
Elder abuse rate	Not currently available										
Interim indicator (until elder abuse rate is available) – percentage of people who were victims of family violence (which includes elder abuse)	IANZ "domestic violence" indicator from NZCVS		Data for 65+ not yet available								
Elder abuse victims well supported	Not currently available										

 No trend data
  No change or statistically insignificant change
  Positive change – good outcome
  Negative change – poor outcome

Older people are the least likely to say they feel safe or very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night (particularly those aged 75+) and this has not changed significantly between 2014 and 2018. [Note: the safety indicators from the GSS are calculated excluding 'not applicable' responses. Older people are more likely to answer this question 'not applicable' (22% for those aged 65+ compared with 9% overall), perhaps because they don't go out at night as much as younger people.]

However, the percentage of people who feel safe or very safe alone at home at night is similar for older and younger people.

The proportion of people who had a crime committed against them in the past 12 months is highest for those aged 20-29 (39.9% in 2018) and lowest for older people (18.0% for those 65+ in 2018). Data by type of crime shows that 9% of people aged 65+ were victims of personal crime and 11% were victims of household crime.

4. Digital inclusion

The outcomes the strategy wants to achieve in this sub-area are:

- As people age, they safely use technology to improve their lives.
- People who do not use technology can still access the services they need.

Proposed indicators	Source	Is it moving in the right direction for those aged 65+?									
Digital inclusion: percentage of people who use the internet in their day-to-day lives	Not currently available	—									
Interim indicator (until digital inclusion indicator is available) - No internet in household: percentage of people in households where nobody has owned a computer or internet-enabled device in the last 12 months	MoJ, NZCVS, customised data	—	15.8% in 2018								
Cybercrime: percentage of people who experienced cybercrime	MoJ, NZCVS	—	not yet available by age group								
Perceived safety of online transactions: percentage of people feeling safe or very safe when using the internet for online transactions	GSS	≈	<table border="1"> <caption>Perceived safety of online transactions (2014-2018)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>~55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>~60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>61.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percentage	2014	~55%	2016	~60%	2018	61.9%
Year	Percentage										
2014	~55%										
2016	~60%										
2018	61.9%										
Access to services for those who do not use technology	Not currently available	—									

No trend data
 No change or statistically insignificant change
 Positive change – good outcome
 Negative change – poor outcome

Digital inclusion was identified as a key gap in the IANZ indicators in a review by national and international subject matter experts^v. In future, we hope to draw on data collected for the Department of Internal Affairs’ Digital Inclusion Outcomes Framework^v. The main digital inclusion indicator will track the percentage of people

who use the internet in their day-to-day lives. There will also be indicators of motivation, access, skills, and trust, which are the key inputs to digital inclusion.

In the interim, we propose to use “no internet in household” data from the NZCVS. It shows that older people are less likely than younger age groups to live in households with a computer or internet-enabled device. The sample error is too large to break down the 65+ age group further, but it may be possible to do this in future by combining data for two years. [Note: this is not the same as access to the internet as people may use the internet away from home (for example at work, at the library) and may not be able to access devices owned by others in the household.]

We propose to use cybercrime data from the NZCVS, which the Ministry of Justice advises is the most inclusive and robust measure. Cybercrime data from the 2018 survey was not split by age group as sample errors were too large at that level for that variable. However, the Ministry of Justice expects to be able to provide age breakdowns by combining data for two years.

Cybercrime can be reported to the Police, CERT NZ or Netsafe, but tends to be underreported. In the June 2019 quarter, CERT NZ received reports of 712 cyber security incidents about individuals, including 123 for those aged 65+^{vi}. In the same quarter, Netsafe received a total of 6,274 reports, 22.9% of which were from people aged 65+.^{vii}

The proportion of people saying they feel safe or very safe using the internet for online transactions reduces with age. This proportion is calculated excluding those who answered “not applicable”. The proportion who answered “not applicable” also increases with age - from 4.3 percent for those aged 15-49 to 10.3 percent of those aged 50-64 and 35.3 percent of those aged 65+ - presumably reflecting lower levels of use of the internet by older people.

5. Responding to change

In this area what the strategy aims to achieve is “People can successfully transition through and adapt to life changes”.

We have not identified any suitable indicators for this outcome.

6. Volunteering

We have not yet identified any suitable indicators for what we want to achieve in this sub-area, which is “those who wish to volunteer can do so”.

The IANZ volunteering rate indicator used in the [Supporting people to participate in their community](#) sub-area above tells us the proportion of people who volunteer, but does not tell us about those who wish to volunteer but are not able to for some reason.

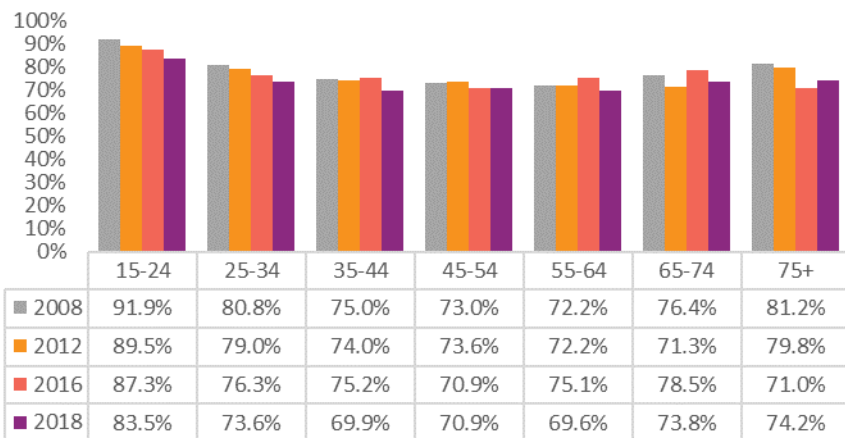
In 2016, 16.1% of people aged 65+ said there was no barrier to volunteering. The main reason for not volunteering in 2016 was health problems (30.2 percent) followed by not enough time (19.2 percent). “Not enough time” was the main reason given by those under 65.^{viii}

7. Recognising and responding to diversity

The outcome we want to achieve here is “Recognise older people are as diverse as any other group, with individual aspirations and needs”. We have not yet identified any suitable indicators for this outcome.

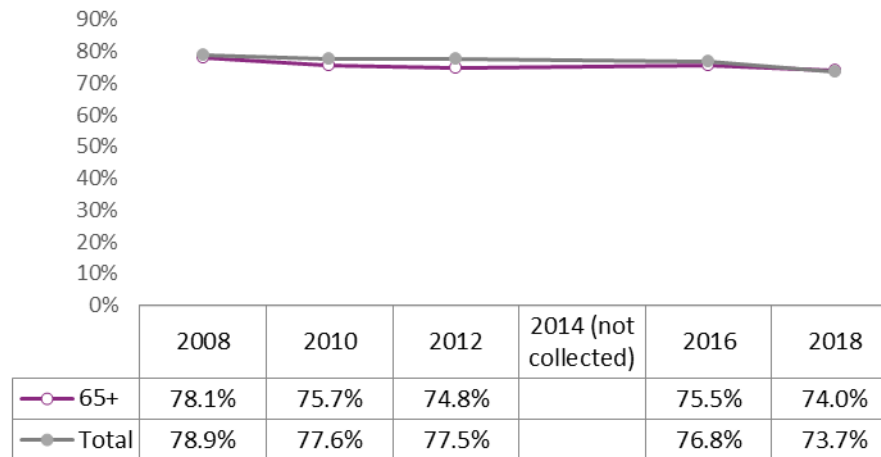
Appendix 1 Graphs and notes

Percentage of people who had face to face contact with friends who do not live with them at least once a week, by age group



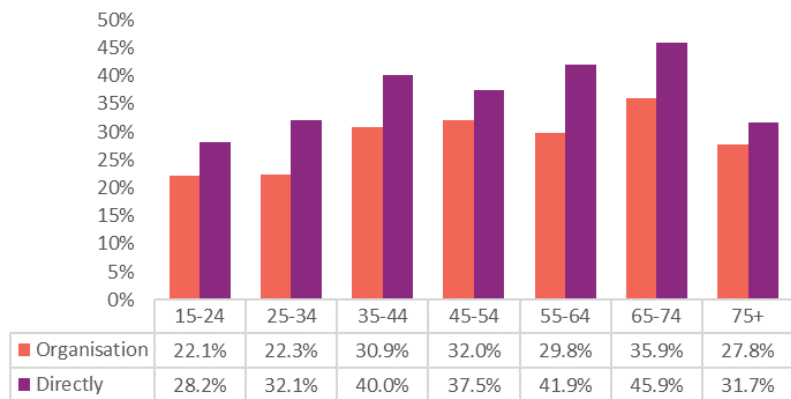
Source: Stats NZ, General Social Survey, Treasury Living Standards "Social support" indicator (up to 2016) and Wellbeing statistics: 2018

Percentage of older people who had face to face contact with friends who do not live with them at least once a week



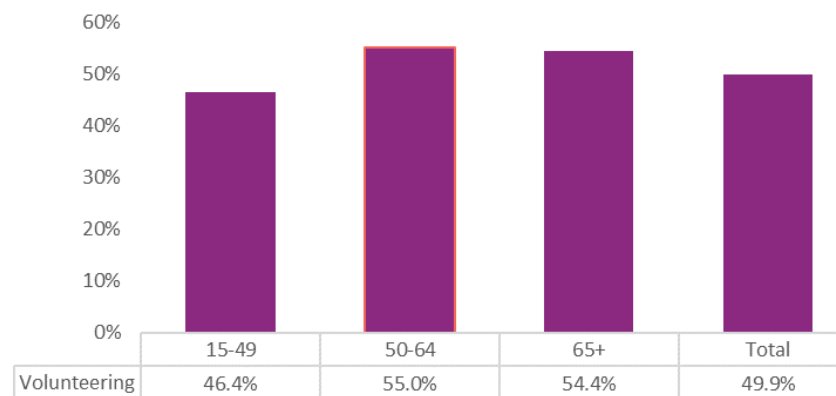
Source: Stats NZ, Treasury Living Standards indicator from General Social Survey

Percentage of people who reported having done voluntary work for at least one organisation or directly for a person for another household, 2016



Source: Stats NZ, IANZ indicator from General Social Survey^{ix}

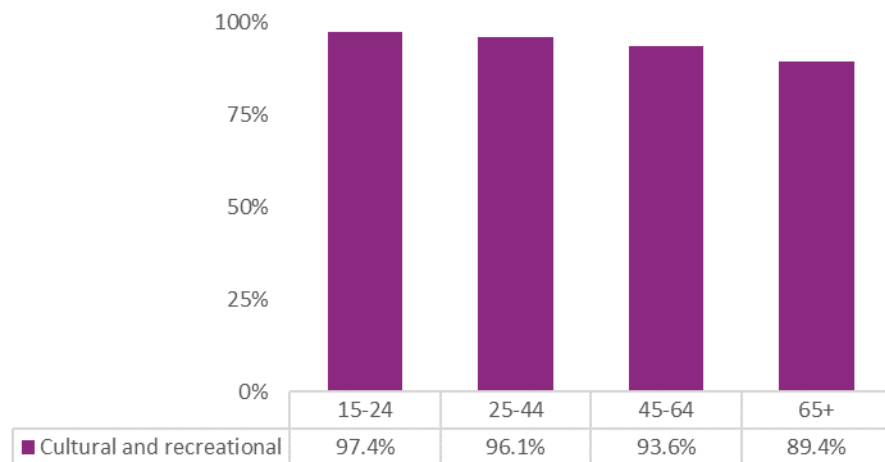
The percentage of people aged 15 years or older who reported having done voluntary work for at least one organisation, or directly for a person in another household, 2016.



Source: Stats NZ, General Social Survey, customised data

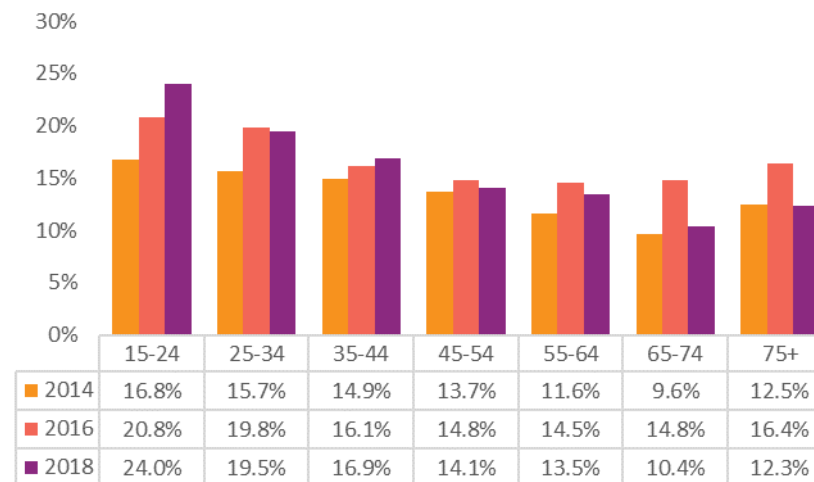
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Participation in cultural and recreational activities, by age group, year ended March 2016



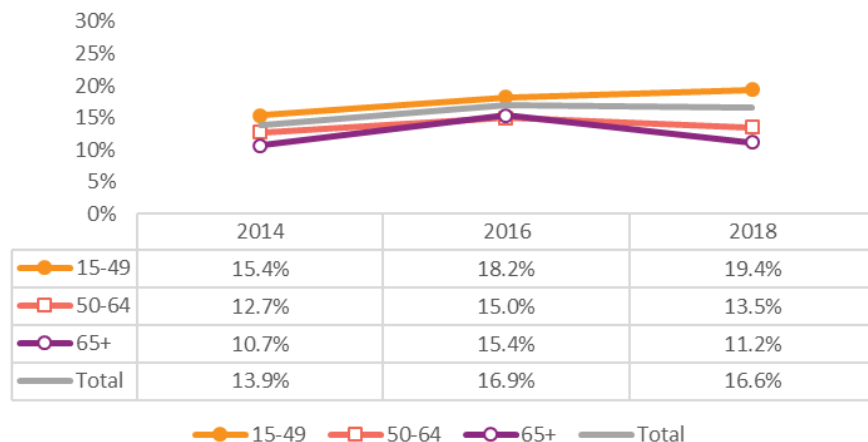
Source: Stats NZ, General Social Survey, customised data

Percentage of people who feel lonely at least some of the time



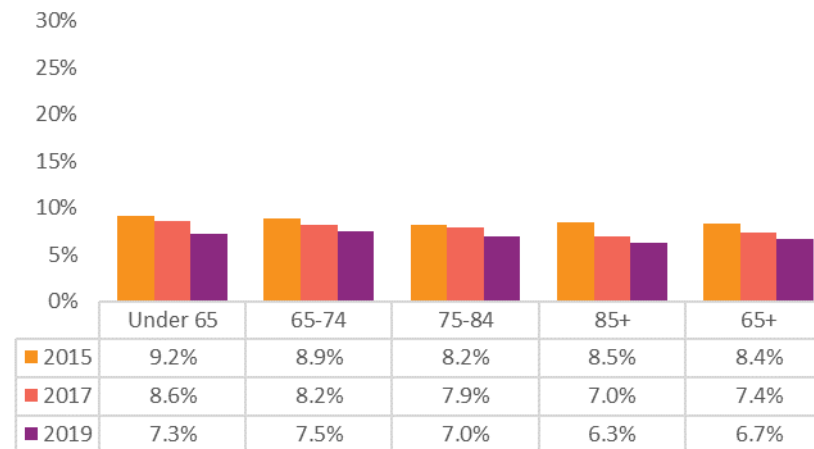
Source: Stats NZ, IANZ indicator from General Social Survey^x

Percentage of people who feel lonely at least some of the time, broad age groups



Source: Stats NZ, General Social Survey, customised data

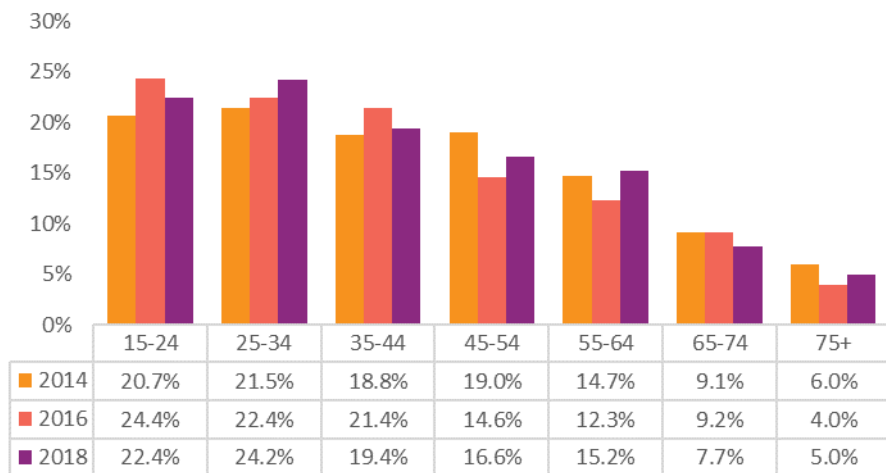
Percentage of people in long-term care who say or indicate that they feel lonely, year ended June



Source: interRAI data visualisation tool

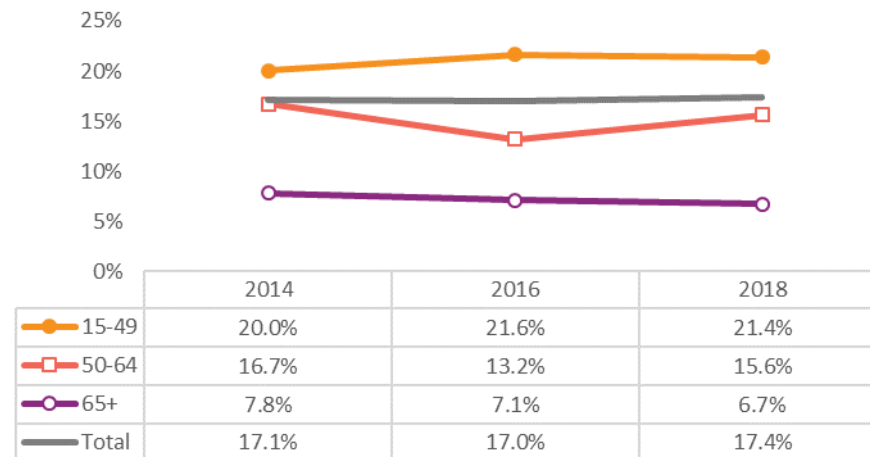
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Percentage of people who have been subject to some form of discrimination in the previous 12 months



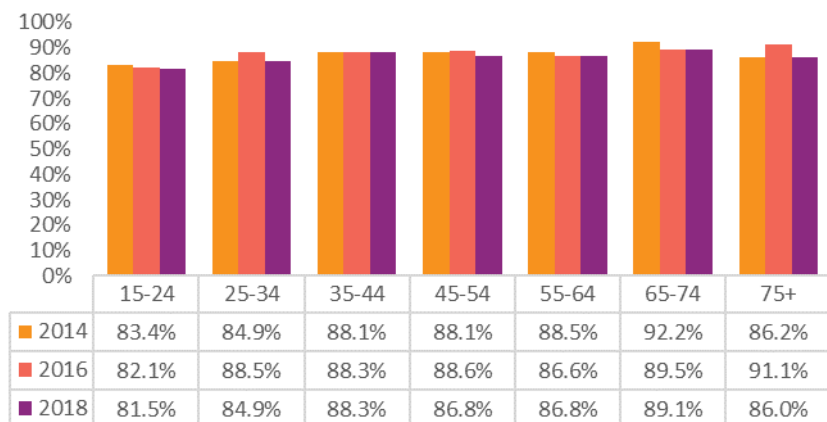
Source: Stats NZ, IANZ indicator from General Social Survey^{xi}

Percentage of people who have been subject to some form of discrimination in the previous 12 months, broad age groups



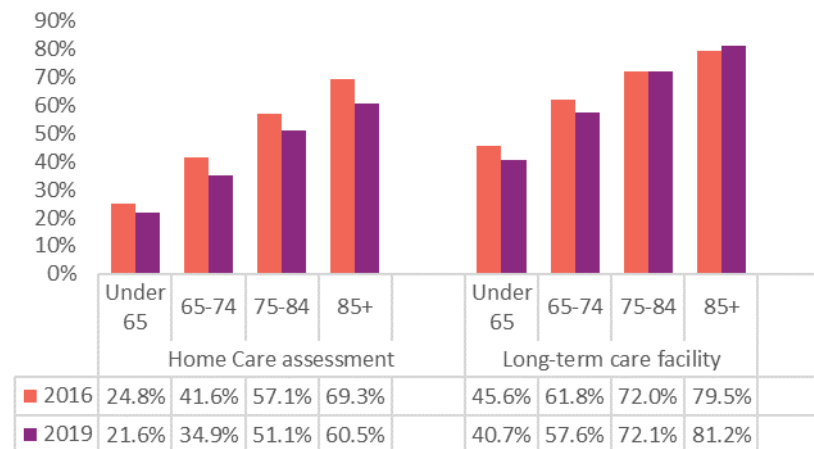
Source: Stats NZ, General Social Survey, customised data

Percentage of people who rated their sense of purpose at 7 or higher, where 0 is not at all worthwhile and 10 is completely worthwhile



Source: Stats NZ, IANZ indicator from General Social Survey

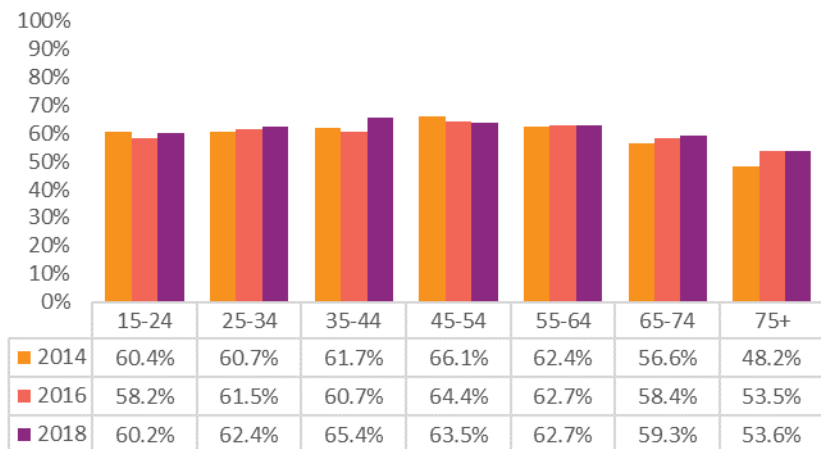
Percentage of people receiving interRAI assessments who have an EPA, year ended June



Source: interRAI data visualisation tool

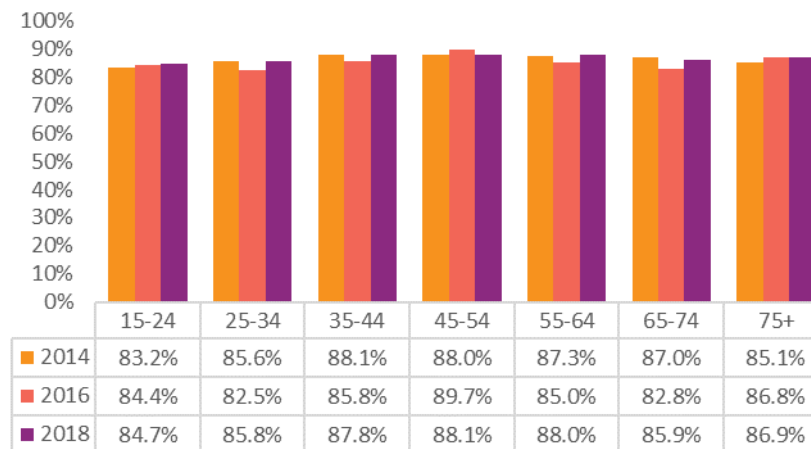
Initial indicators for Better Later Life - He Oranga Kaumātua 2019 to 2034

Percentage of people who feel safe or very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark



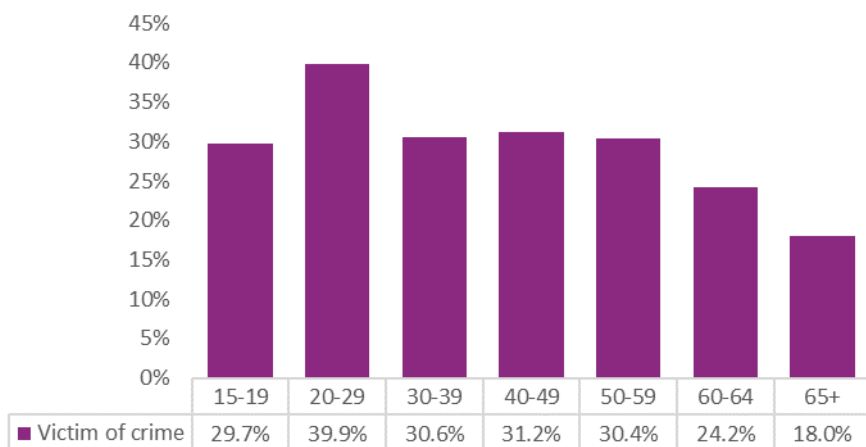
Source: Stats NZ, General Social Survey, IANZ "Perceptions of safety" indicator^{xii}

Percentage of people who feel safe or very safe at home by themselves at night



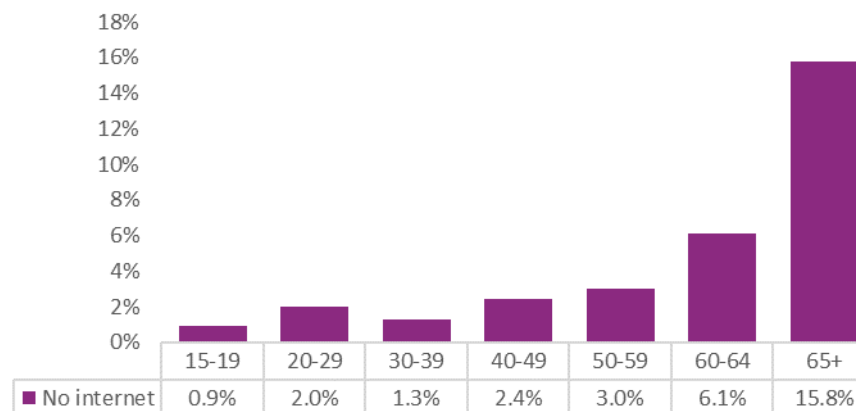
Source: Stats NZ, General Social Survey, 2014-2018 time series spreadsheet

Percentage of people who said they had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months, 2018



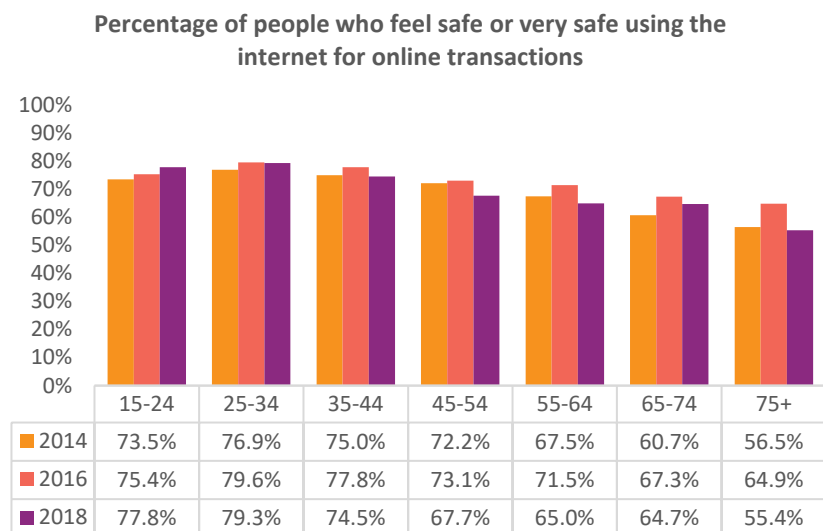
Source: Stats NZ, IANZ "victimisation" indicator from Ministry of Justice, NZ Crime and Victims Survey

Percentage of people in households where nobody has owned a computer or internet-enabled device in last 12 months, 2018



Source: Ministry of Justice, NZ Crime and Victims Survey, customised data

Initial indicators for Better Later Life - He Oranga Kaumātua 2019 to 2034



Source: Stats NZ, General Social Survey, 2014-2018 time series spreadsheet

Notes

ⁱ Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa – Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand. See <https://wellbeingindicators.stats.govt.nz/>

ⁱⁱ For more information see <https://www.stats.govt.nz/reports/kiwis-participation-in-cultural-and-recreational-activities> - note Stats NZ has revised the data slightly since producing their report.

ⁱⁱⁱ An Enduring Power of Attorney is a legal document in which a person appoints someone to make decisions about their life when they are not able to make or communicate these decisions. These can relate to property or personal care and welfare.

^{iv} <https://www.stats.govt.nz/reports/indicators-aotearoa-new-zealand-nga-tutohu-aotearoa-key-findings-from-consultation-and-engagement> pp 14-15

^v For more information <https://www.digital.govt.nz/digital-government/digital-transformation/digital-inclusion/digital-inclusion-outcomes-framework/>

^{vi} <https://www.cert.govt.nz/about/quarterly-report/>

^{vii} <https://www.netsafe.org.nz/the-kit/fy19-q4/>

^{viii} For more information see <https://www.stats.govt.nz/reports/volunteering-and-donations-by-new-zealanders-in-2016> - note Stats NZ has revised the data slightly since producing this report.

^{ix} <https://wellbeingindicators.stats.govt.nz/en/volunteering/>

^x <https://wellbeingindicators.stats.govt.nz/en/loneliness/>

^{xi} <https://wellbeingindicators.stats.govt.nz/en/experience-of-discrimination/>

^{xii} <https://wellbeingindicators.stats.govt.nz/en/perceptions-of-safety-feelings-of-safety/>