

# ALL OUR FUTURES

The Impact of Ageing Communities  
in the  
Western Bay of Plenty Sub- Region.

## SMARTGROWTH REPORT

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## PREFACE

This report examines the impact of population ageing within the SmartGrowth study area. It seeks to highlight the demographic changes that will, and are projected to occur, during the period 2001 to 2050. It will link population ageing to Smart Growth policy goals that contribute to sustaining economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being. The report will draw on international trends, New Zealand and regional data to highlight relevant issues.

Further it seeks to inform a dialogue in the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region to enable local authorities and community decision makers to be responsive and innovative in building communities of all ages. The challenge is one which requires firstly, a knowledge of changing demographic patterns. Secondly, a shift in attitude to be more inclusive and engage more fully with older people in all our family, community and civic activities. Thirdly the leadership challenge is to ensure that sustainability policies embrace and progress building communities where elders are valued for their past and continuing investment in the regions wealth and wellbeing

Given the dynamic growth and population ageing factors of the region, the report will focus on key planning issues that have been highlighted in international planning and research projects associated with the policy reform needed to adjust to demographic ageing. It is important to note that this region like others has two ageing constructs, the ageing of the older old and the impact of an ageing population or 'demographic transition'.

This report, All Our Futures was commissioned as part of the SmartGrowth project to provide a focus for considering the planning implications of population ageing in the sub-region of the Western Bay of Plenty.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The SmartGrowth Western Bay of Plenty sub-region has a high ratio of elder residents. The region is home to many people who choose to enjoy the latter years of their lives as members of local communities. The region is undergoing a demographic transition where within the next twenty-five years there will be more people aged over 45 years than in younger age groups. It will affect all our futures.

Survivorship is a phenomenon of post-modern human achievement that deserves and drives new approaches for achieving equitable resource sharing and social inclusion in community planning and development strategies. The implementation of sustainable growth strategies in the region can build on Tangata whenua values that respect and honour the role of elders as an integral part of a cultural well being that provides for future generations.

To maximise the potential of ageing communities, the SmartGrowth Strategy outcomes have potential to ensure that intensified development planning includes sustainable live, work and play environments that integrate the diverse needs of generationally different elders, as valuable members of the community. It will be necessary to set urban standards that demand congruency from developer driven projects in order to achieve sustainable environments that enable and engage ageing communities for the wellbeing of people of all ages. The Government approach to sustainable development 'requires that future generations of older people will have the opportunities to participate in family, community and vocational activities'<sup>1</sup>.

- a range of affordable living accommodation options
- service delivery access in buildings – wheelchair, ambulance.
- indoor and outdoor environments that are age– safe
- planned civic, cultural and recreational spaces for walking, cycling, roller blading, dancing, meeting / education places, gardens.
- pedestrian environment priority
- integrated community and social service delivery
- affordable, accessible public transport

The economic and social sustainability of the region will be affected by the capacity of decision-makers and the community to integrate:

- equitable growth management and resource sharing
- the choice and opportunity needed to enable older people to continue

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<sup>1</sup> Positive Ageing in New Zealand. Status Report 2001 Ministry of Social Development.

to be engaged in appropriate work opportunity

- education and training components in economic development strategies to respond to the skilled and experience rich ageing population. These may include workforce development to meet health and social service requirements and re-training options for 50+ work opportunities
- elder focused participatory approaches to community decision making processes that recognises diversity, and values the voluntary contribution of elders to family, community and civic affairs.
- community health and social care services that are elder focused and accessible.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

A move towards integrated planning approaches that support older people now, and the ‘boomer’ demographic transition, will require an ongoing process of research, evaluation and consultation with generations of elder community members.

It is recommended that:

- 1 SmartGrowth
  - Apply a **Planning For Ageing Communities** checklist (Appendix V) to audit the draft SmartGrowth strategy to ensure that growth strategies are sustainable for ageing communities.
- 2 Sub Regional Local Governments
  - Adopt and structure a **Positive Ageing Strategy** goal within the Long Term Community Plan, and an annual objective setting process based on the ten objectives of the Positive Ageing Strategy.
  - Establish a joint sub-regional **Elder Forum** to advise, assist and monitor policy development beginning with SmartGrowth strategic planning phases.
  - Initiate an **Ageing Communities Research Programme** in collaboration with national and regional agencies.

## 2 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Smart Ageing

The SmartGrowth Bay of Plenty sub-region already has proportions of older people (15.6%) similar to that of current developed lead ageing nations, Tauranga District 17.2% and Western Bay of Plenty District 14% (Fig1.). It is recognised internationally that a wide range of policy measures are required in order to prepare for the changes in work and retirement patterns expected in less than ten years time when the baby- boomer cohort reaches 65 years.

The ageing of communities will, according to the United Nations and OECD, have a profound impact on economic, political and social conditions. Population ageing will affect the economy; education, health provision, long term care systems, housing design and the future development and sustainability of cities.

New Zealand, including the Bay of Plenty sub-region has considered itself a relatively ‘young’ country. Urban development in this sub-region has grown to provide services and facilities such as the Queen Elizabeth Youth Centre to ensure young people had active interest filled lives. As the proportion of people aged over 50 increases some of that focus will have to change.

Older people differ from younger New Zealand population groups.<sup>2</sup> The differences include, the ratio of men and women, marital status, living arrangements, geographical distribution and geographical mobility. There are also marked differences between people aged 65-74 and people aged 85 and over.<sup>3</sup> Recognising generational difference and planning for aged diversity is a major policy challenge in all areas of decision making. Unlocking barriers to enable the autonomy, independence, choice, dignity and participation of elders in community life will drive dynamic and innovative responses to the process of development.

People will seek a much wider range of opportunities to go on working, learning, playing and living life to the full. It won’t be enough to have senior citizens halls, and membership bowling clubs. It will require more thought about the location of shopping centres, accessibility of public transport, including the construction of appropriate recreational and cultural facilities near to where people live.

*‘We should look at ageing as a positive achievement, reflecting higher living standards, best practice in health, and less physical pressure*

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<sup>2</sup> Wellington City Council Strategic Plan includes an Elder definition.

<sup>3</sup> Fuller data on ageing statistics can be found in *Health of Older People in New Zealand: A Statistical Reference*. 2002 Ministry of Health, and in a statistical review compiled by Judith Davy and Susan Gee 2002 entitled *Life at 85+* published by NZiRA.

*in work.*' (Johnson, 1996)<sup>4</sup>

## 2.2 Global Ageing Context

The numbers of older people are now greater than in any time in history. Population ageing is a worldwide phenomenon. Six countries account for 54% of the world's elders, China, USA, Japan, Germany, and the Russian Federation. Policy reform agenda<sup>5</sup> are addressing population ageing issues as governments worldwide strengthen their capacity to integrate ageing into broader policy development frameworks. Reform is taking into account:

- labour market adjustment
- urbanisation
- lifelong individual development
- lifestyle wellness
- feminisation of survivorship
- viability of intergenerational social support systems.<sup>6</sup>
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## 2.3 Ageing Communities in the Sub-region

Statistics 2001 show that the Tauranga District, 17.2% (15,663) and Western Bay of Plenty District, 14% (5,475) have proportions of people over 65yrs that are higher than the national average of 12% (450,000). **There will be a 72.1% sub-region increase in the number of people 80+ 2001-2011.** These figures are consistent with high ageing population European nations that are significantly engaged in strategic policy development projects.<sup>7</sup>

In this sub-region it will be important to understand the characteristics of older people, their strengths and requirements in order to inform policy processes.

Table 1 Showing 2001 Census Usually Resident Population

		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
<b>Western BOP District</b>	<b>Maori</b>	2403	948	1731	1002	315	6399
	<b>non-Maori</b>	6834	2748	8145	8946	5160	31833
	<b>Total</b>	9237	3696	9876	9948	5475	38232
		0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
<b>Tauranga District</b>	<b>Maori</b>	5418	2436	3990	1800	453	14112
	<b>non-Maori</b>	14274	7965	20808	18546	15213	76794
	<b>Total</b>	19692	10401	24798	20346	15666	90906

<sup>4</sup> Paul Johnson in Downing Lecture 1996 quoted in Borowiski, Encel, Ozanne. 1997.

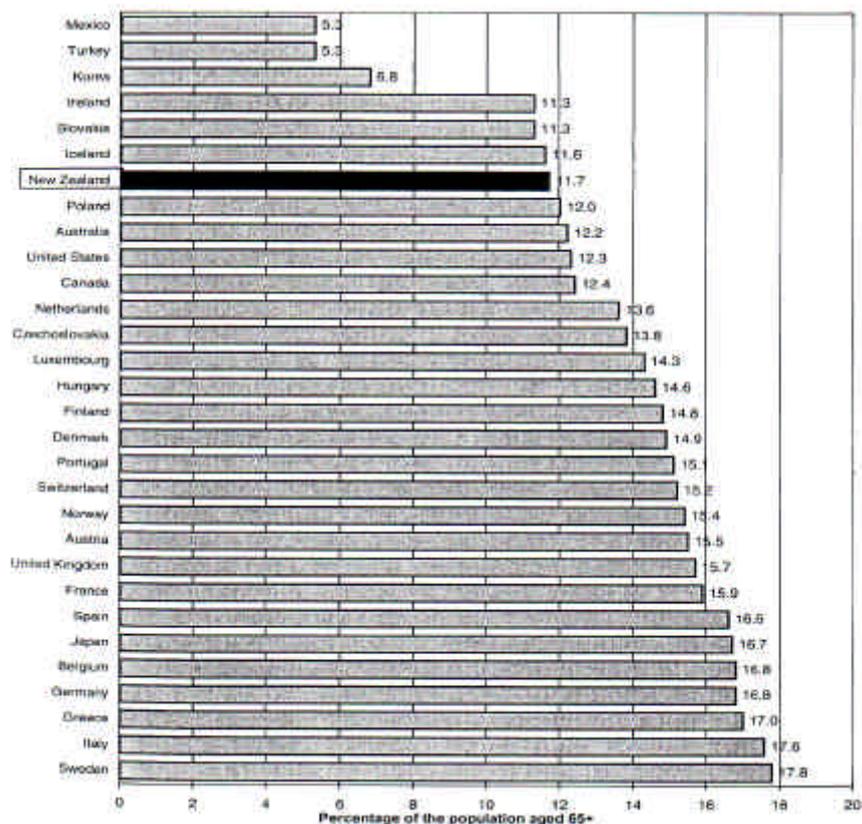
<sup>5</sup> OECD 2000. Reforms for an Ageing Society outlines fiscal and social policy change.

<sup>6</sup> UN 2002 World Population and Ageing 1950-2050 provides overview of demographic trends

<sup>7</sup> OECD 2002 & 2003 project examples included in reports

Innovative policy approaches are needed at a local government level to maximise this longevity as a fully human achievement.

Figure 1. Showing population percent aged 65 and over: 1999, (OECD 2001)



### 3 REPORT FOCUS

This report will:

- Examine through a literature review, the experience of other ageing nations and regions in New Zealand to highlight issues for policy development in the Smart Growth context.
- Demonstrate the changing, ageing demographic profile of the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region, including Tangata whenua, 2001-2050.
- Include the views of elders on housing options and social care.
- Analyse the local authority policy implications of communities ageing.
- Contribute to meeting an information gap in New Zealand, as Local Authorities strive to meet the challenge and growing diversity of ageing populations.
- Inform the process of sustaining socially inclusive communities of all ages.
- Contribute to discussion and consideration of strategies for the

development of long term goals, planning, policy mechanisms and effective partnerships to progressively plan for all of our futures.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

The methods used in this study include:

- Congruency, an overview linking relevance of SmartGrowth goals to demographic transition and ageing communities.
- Focused literature review
- Sub-region demographic analysis
- Survey summary of elder views
- Policy analysis showing congruency with Government strategies
- Sub-regional policy framework linking impact of ageing to planning for social, cultural economic and environmental wellbeing.

## 5 SMARTGROWTH CONTEXT

### 5.1 Engagement

The initiation of the Smart Growth project<sup>8</sup> and the adoption of the draft vision for the region, signals a willingness by Local Governments, Iwi and the Strategic Partners to engage the community in:

- comprehensive co-operative planning activities
- critical examination of social, economic cultural and environmental sustainability
- policy analysis and planning criteria
- setting a priority agenda for policy reform.

The Local Government Act 2002 requires Local Authorities to facilitate communities to develop a long-term community plan. It is expected that the SmartGrowth research and consultative processes will engage people in the region in planning processes through which they will become more acutely aware of ageing as a critical factor to be considered in short and long term planning.

### 5.2 Research

Various background reports have been produced to inform the SmartGrowth process, including reviews of population trends, the values of Tangata whenua, economic activity, transport and land use in the region. The demographic and migration data shows the age, gender, and ethnicity structure of the population, in

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<sup>8</sup> SmartGrowth planning principles defined by American projects.[www.smartgrowth.org](http://www.smartgrowth.org)

addition to where people of all ages choose to live, have come from, or moved to. The reports generally examine issues related to how and where people work, live and play and how this activity will impact on the environment.

### 5.3 Demographic profiles

The report *Profiles 2001* produced by Environment Bay of Plenty notes,

*'An understanding of changing age structures is an essential component of planning and policy development.'* (2002)

A contract with the University of Waikato has provided Smart Growth with demographic data. Professor Richard Bedford and Dr. Colin Mcleay at the Tauranga Campus have shown the impact of migration in the Western Bay of Plenty Sub-region. Statistics New Zealand has published a number of reports that highlight population ageing<sup>9</sup>. This report will further examine the regional demographic transition.

### 5.4 Challenges

The SmartGrowth challenge is to evaluate the options in the context of population ageing<sup>10</sup> and suggest strategic directions<sup>11</sup> that will support Local Government to best manage their responsibilities for future wellbeing. The UN states that the challenge for the future is:

*"To ensure that people everywhere will be enabled to age with security and dignity and continue to participate in their societies as citizens with full rights"*  
(United Nations, 2001a, para. 9).

This goal provides SmartGrowth with a firm foundational planning ethic for building communities of all ages. The goals for ageing communities are congruent with principles that underpin sustainable development policy.

*Economic and social development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*  
Agenda 21

The New Zealand government *Positive Ageing Strategy* adopted in 2000 provides the goal and 10 objectives to guide policy reform. It promotes the participation of

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<sup>9</sup> Statistics New Zealand. New Zealand Ageing. 2000.

<sup>10</sup> The UK Better Government programme engages local authorities in planning for ageing communities

<sup>11</sup> Some NZ local Govts. have strategic goals e.g. North Shore City Council: a city where older people have access to affordable accommodation which is conveniently located and secure. Ref. Creating Communities of All Ages. 40+ Project Victoria University.

older people in all levels of decision making as a means of achieving independence and to create a society where people can enjoy a meaningful older lifecourse (Appendix I).

## 6 REPORT CONGRUENCY

*The future demographic outlook for New Zealand is remarkably different in terms of growth patterns, population dynamics and structural make up than that of the previous 100 years.*

Khawaja 2000<sup>12</sup>

### 6.1 Sustainability

This report seeks to reflect the SmartGrowth Goal and sub regional SmartGrowth vision statement. In particular it is noted that the term sustainable development adopted by the New Zealand Government requires planning criteria necessary for the well being of people of all ages and for future generations.<sup>13</sup> The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment notes that ‘values, cultural and ethical frameworks are all critical to underpinning elements to the implementation of sustainable development’ (2002:7)

### 6.2 Ageing Communities.

An examination of the impact of ageing communities is extremely relevant to the Smart Growth project goal:

*To prepare for the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region an agreed strategy for sustainable urban and rural development, specifically for the next twenty years and generally for the next fifty years, together with associated implementation mechanisms for Councils individually and collectively.*

The sub - region is one of the fastest growing regions in New Zealand. There is also a high demographic ratio of elders now and projected in future demographic profiles.

The proportion of people aged 65+ in the Tauranga District, at 17.2%, and Western Bay District, 14%, already exceed the projected national ratio of 13% for 2010,

<sup>12</sup> Khawaja, M. 2000. Population Ageing in New Zealand, Statistics New Zealand.

<sup>13</sup> Creating Our Future. 2002 Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment.

NZ future 65+ projections are: 22% by 2031, and 25% by 2051.

The lead time of seven years until the baby-boomer cohort begins to reach 65yrs in 2010, allows limited time for progressing strategic regional planning processes.

Many European countries including Japan have aged ahead of New Zealand; their policy experience provides a basis for 'learning lessons' and policy comparison.

A major UK study of the family and community life of older people stated,

*Community and personal social networks may well sustain and support, but they may also fall apart given failing health and social resources ...the urban environment itself may provide the biggest challenge and threat to integrity and security in old age. (Phillipson, Bernard & Ogg. 2001:259)*

### 6.3 Government Strategies

This research paper seeks to show a congruent position with a number of recent Government Acts, Reports and Strategies. Relevant references will be included. The following are selected excerpts that require policy compliance or recognition.

#### 6.3.1 Local Government Act 2002

This report seeks to reflect responsible action in regard to the Act. In particular Clause 3c and Clause 8 that states:

*The purpose of Local authorities is to enable local decision making by and on behalf of, individuals in their communities to democratically promote and action their social, economic environmental and cultural well being in the present and in the future.*

The Act also requires Local Government to enable the community to undertake long term planning.

*...allow communities to discuss the relative importance and priorities of identified outcomes to the present and future social economic environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community. (Section 91: 2)*

Further to:

*Identify other organisations and groups and if practicable, secure their agreement to the process. (Section 91: 3)*

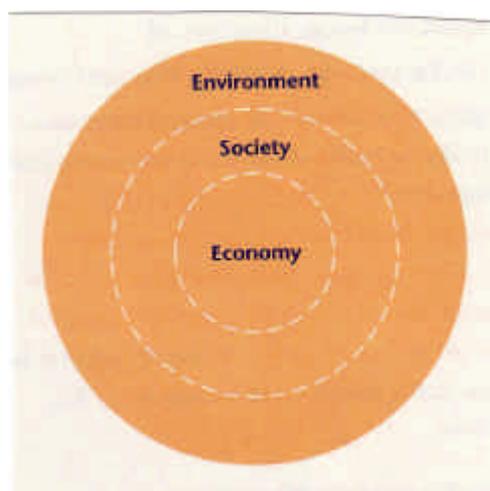
#### 6.3.2 Creating Our Future 2002

Sustainable growth and development is the basis

*“Sustainable development is an evolving process intended to improve the well-being of society for the benefit of current and future generations.”*

for planning for tomorrow's needs.

The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment view expressed in the report, is that a 'strong sustainability' model is consistent with the Environment Act 1986, in order to meet the needs of present and future generations. Values, cultural and ethical frameworks are considered as critical underpinning elements.



This model recognises that the economy is a subset of society (i.e. it only exists in the context of a society), and that many important aspects of society do not involve economic activity (2002:7). It provides a strong platform for the SmartGrowth project.

### 6.3.3 *New Zealand Positive Ageing Strategy 2001*

This key strategy was adopted by Government to establish a set of principles as a framework for integrating policies across the government sector to meet the needs of ageing communities. Annual objectives are defined by the government sector as a basis for action to achieve policy change. The aim of the New Zealand Positive Ageing Strategy is:

*To improve opportunities for older people to participate in the community in the ways that they choose.<sup>14</sup>*

### 6.3.4 *New Zealand Health of Older People Strategy 2002*

The strategy includes health sector action to support positive ageing. It is an important factor in reducing health-care costs. The report acknowledges the complex factors that contribute to the well being of older people. Diversity in

<sup>14</sup> Ministry of Social Policy Senior Citizens Unit 2001

older old age demands a diversity of appropriate social care services including the family, whanau, community, iwi, health service providers, hospitals and housing options. Planning for active ageing<sup>15</sup> is a local imperative to assist people to remain active in later life. The Strategy includes eight objectives that support action to meet the vision of:

*Older people participate to their fullest ability in decisions about their health and wellbeing and in family, whanau, and community life.*<sup>16</sup>

### 6.3.5 He Korowai Oranga Maori Health Strategy 2001.

Many Maori communities in this region are classified as having high 'deprivation' decile ratings. It is known that Maori people tend to age earlier than non-Maori and planning for disability is a critical factor in home care and whanau support strategies.

There will be a significant national increase in the age of the NZ Maori population over the next fifty years with a 270% increase in the numbers over 65+. The biggest change will be the numbers of pakeke 85+ (older Maori people).

Currently older Maori 65+ make up 4% of the NZ population this is expected to increase to 13% in 2051. Older pakeke Maori 85+ are 2% of the NZ population in 2001. The need for culturally appropriate health services is integrated into Health of Older People Strategy 2000, and He Korowai Oranga Maori Health Strategy 2001.

### 6.3.6 Two reports prepared for the Ministry of Social Development on New Zealand living standards are relevant.

*Ahuatanga Noho o te Hunga Pakeke Maori* The report on the *Living Standards Of older Maori 2002*,

*Living Standards of Older New Zealanders.* 2003.

The research was initiated by the Super 2000 Task Force. Both reports analyse data utilising a Material Well-being Scale, and discuss the material wellbeing of older people and Tangata whenua.

The reports highlight the key factors that influence or potentially determine wellbeing and therefore inform planning processes.

It is unfortunate that gender difference is not accounted for in the analysis, given firstly the significant impact of living alone and the increasing numbers of

<sup>15</sup> For further explanation see Appendix IV

<sup>16</sup> Ministry of Health 2001

‘survivor’ elder women.

## 7 POPULATION AGEING IN THE WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY SUB-REGION.

### 7.1 Demographic Transition

New Zealand is a nation transitioning from a younger to a more mature and ageing population. Ageing communities and elder migration are dynamic demographic features of the Bay of Plenty region. The older population is growing at a faster rate than the total population. Statistics New Zealand projects that by 2051, there will be 65% more people aged 65 and over, than children in New Zealand.

Fig. 3 Population age structure in NZ 2001 and projected for 2051 (5yr age groups)



The most rapidly growing segment is in the numbers of people aged 85+. The NZ increase is from 38,000 in 1996, to 290,000 in 2051. In the sub region the number of people aged 80+ is projected to increase from 5090 in 2001 to 35,460 in 2051.

The size of the older of population in this region is affected by three key factors. First that people are living longer, second by a declining birth rate (except Maori), third by the migration of people who make lifestyle choices. This means that there are increasingly more older than younger people as a proportion of the population.



OECD Ageing and Transport 2001

An important feature of human ageing is the greater longevity of women. People aged 85 or over are predominately women, many of whom are widowed and live alone. The most significant population increase will be in this older-old group of 'survivors'. In 2001, 70% of people 85+ were women, 80% of those aged 95+. There are implications in regard to housing, social networks, poverty, chronic health problems, emotional isolation disability, dependency and care.

One rest home in this region currently cares for five women over 100 years old, the oldest being 107 yrs

In 2001 there were 400 New Zealanders aged 100 years or over.

It is projected that this region will be home to 35,500 people aged 80 years and over in 2051.<sup>17</sup>

It is projected that there will be 12,000 people over 100 years old in New Zealand in 2051.

<sup>17</sup> Bedford projected population growth in report prepared for Smart Growth.

Three quarters of people 80+ live alone in NZ.

## 7.2 Changing Age Balance

The majority (two thirds) of NZ older people live in urban areas.<sup>18</sup> The pattern of older people shifting to warmer and increasingly less dense secondary urban centres is feature of New Zealand demographic change that affects this region.<sup>19</sup> The young old balance is shifting throughout the world. The 2001 census showed that the median age in both the Tauranga and Western Bay of Plenty districts was higher than other Bay of Plenty districts and higher than New Zealand as a whole.<sup>20</sup>

*Table 2 Showing Median age Districts, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand 2001*

District	Median age 2001
Tauranga	39
Western Bay of Plenty	37
Bay of Plenty	35
Total NZ	35

The young–old ratio in the sub-region is projected to shift within the next 25 years. There will be more people over 45 years living in the region, than those in younger age groups.

Population projections for the next twenty years indicate that the number of people 65+ in this region will double.

- This shift is influenced by the baby boomer cohort becoming older, declining birthrates, migration lifestyle choice and youth exit.
- Increased migration to ‘retirement communities’ may accelerate the transition.

The Western Bay of Plenty District is expected to have the largest proportion of people 65+ by 2026 in the Bay of Plenty 25%.  
 NZ projections - 18% in 2011, 26% in 2051.  
 In the WBOP, the NZ % is projected to be reached 25 years ahead.

<sup>18</sup> Ministry of Health 2002. Health of Older people: a Statistical reference, p.30.

<sup>19</sup> Khawaja. Dept of Statistics Population Ageing in New Zealand.

<sup>20</sup> Statistics NZ 2001. Census data in Environment Bay of Plenty 2002 *Profiles 2001*.p32.

- By 2021 the Western Bay of Plenty district will have more people over 45 years than the number in younger age groups under 44 years.
- Tauranga will have more older people than young 2021-2026.

Table 3 Showing district demographic transition, 0-44 & 45+ 2001-2021-2026

District	2001	2021	2026
Tauranga 0-44	56400	72870	61700
Tauranga 45+	36840	62980	68310
WBOP 0-44	23440	26050	27330
WBOP 45+	15830	27610	29510

It is important to note the significant difference in demographic patterns shown in the regional Maori profiles. There are few older-old and a more youthful sector, reflecting a higher birthrate and a high premature death rate (Fig 3,4, 5, 6 & 7).

The NZ Maori population 65 and over is expected to increase by 500% by 2051

Table 4 Showing Sub- region Maori population. 2001

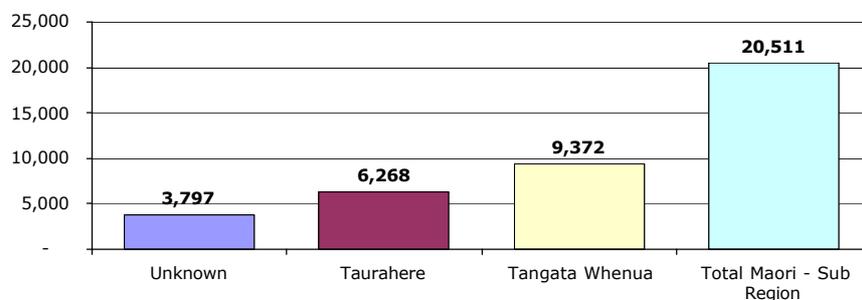
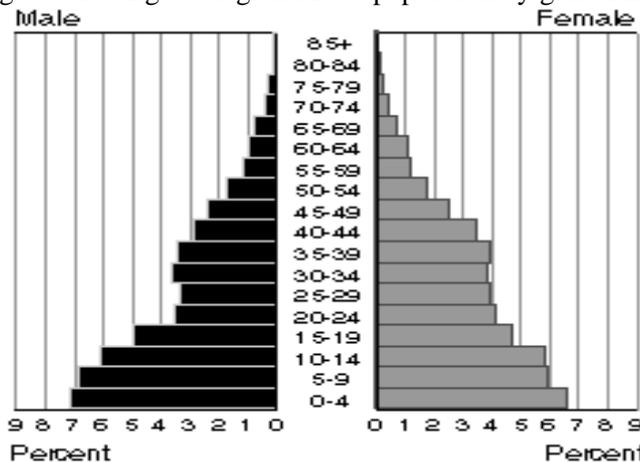


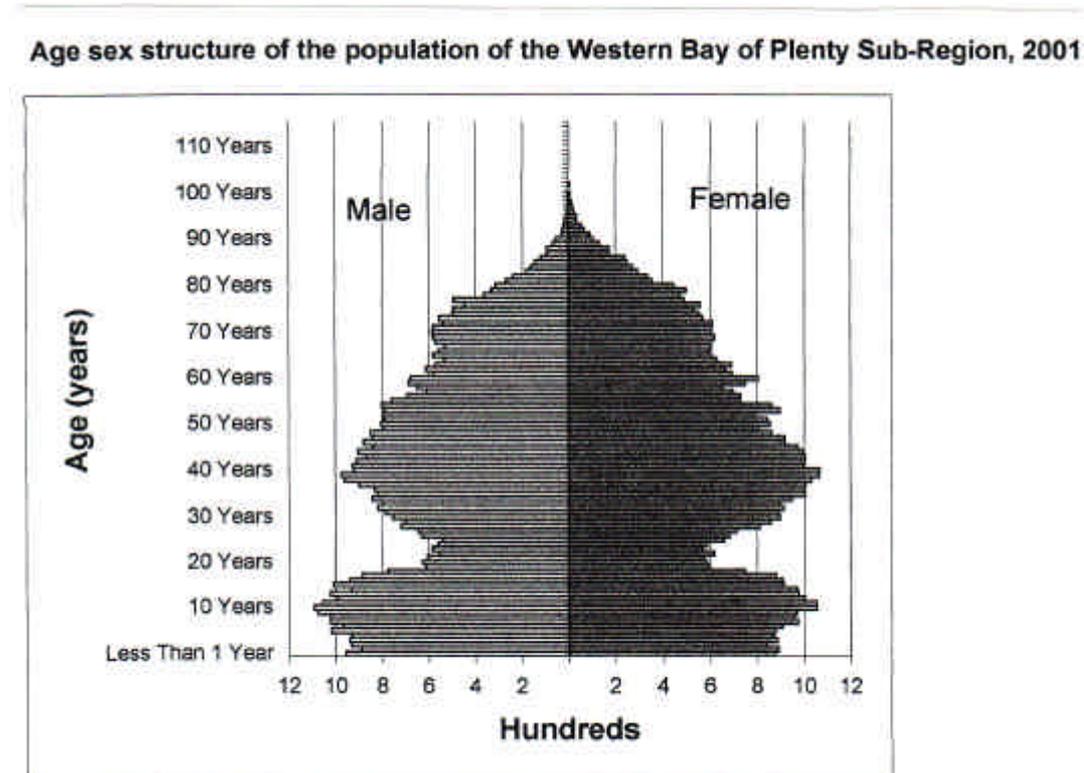
Fig 4 Showing sub-region Maori population by gender 2001



### 7.3 Sub-Regional Demographic Profile.

This region will experience rapid population ageing over the period to 2030, as the baby-boomer cohort ages.

Fig 5



There is a peak in the structural ageing of the district as the numbers of older-old 80+ increase over the next ten years prior to the gradual ageing of the baby boom cohorts over the next twenty years to reach 70+ in 2031. This level of survivorship not reflected in the Maori population, which is more youthful.

The impact of the ageing of baby-boom cohorts, generally regarded as those born between the years 1945-1965, is a key contributor to demographic change. Bedford describes the baby boom period in New Zealand as comprising three sectors.

- The first or early baby boom includes births from 1942-51.
- The second or late baby boom includes births from 1952-61.

- The third is the baby-blip of 1982-91.

Points to note in the District population pyramids are:

- The numbers of young people Western Bay of Plenty District are as high as their 'boom' parent group,
- young Maori outnumber their parents in both districts.
- the number of immanent older - old in the Tauranga District
- the premature death of Maori, especially Tauranga.

Fig 6 Showing Maori and non -Maori population Western Bay of Plenty District Council

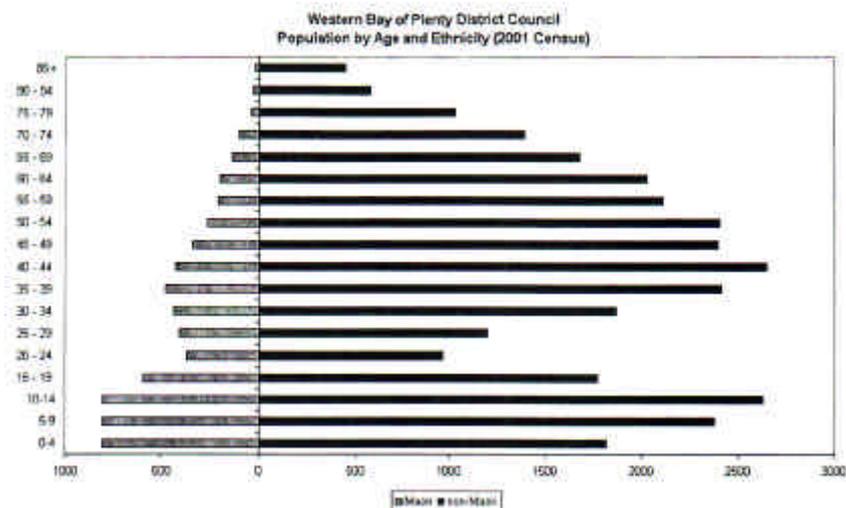
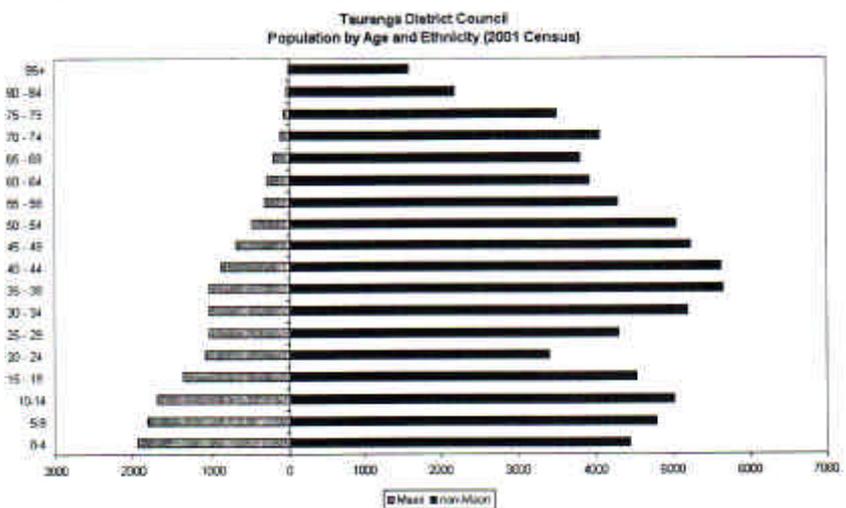


Fig 7 Showing Maori and non-Maori population Tauranga District Council.



The diversity of older people can be disguised if population data is does not show, ethnicity and gender, or is expressed in median or percentage terms. It is important when examining population data on ageing to differentiate age cohorts. Aggregated numbers such as 65+ or even 85+ normalises generations, and

therefore masks or minimises diversity. Aggregation also has potential therefore to promote and consolidate ageist assumptions.

The most significant increase of 72.1% is in the numbers of older –old people aged over 80yrs in the next 10yrs 2001-2011(5090–8760).  
Women (5220) will out number men (3530)

*Table 5 Showing sub-region population 65+2001-2021*

District	2001	2021
Tauranga	15,910	28,2000
Western Bay of Plenty	5,610	12,250

The sub-region has a growing proportion of older people that are in themselves ageing. While the distribution of age groups in the past has been reasonably well spread, there is a growing consolidation of ‘retirement zones’. This shift is influenced by:

- the expansion of residential complexes
- natural ageing of suburban and rural areas
- growth in traditional retirement areas such as Omokoroa
- new suburbs attracting modern housing and later life lifestyle choice including apartment living.
- health service and shopping accessibility
- changing property values

In the future there will be proportionally more older people and more young living in the Western Bay District, than in the Tauranga District

Another feature of the sub region is the number of people who move within the districts exercising location and housing options, including the move to residential care facilities. There is also a trend to 'trade down' thereby capitalising on property to achieve additional income.

#### 7.4 Socio- Economic Characteristics

The social and economic consequences of the demographic dynamic will:

- affect labour force capacity
- influence regional economic stability
- provoke urban change
- influence intergenerational social care relationships

These changes are not to be viewed negatively, but interpreted as change that is different from patterns of the past. It will require different responses, produce different outcomes, and create new opportunities. It will demand new approaches to policy and planning that recognises diversity in all aspects of social and economic endeavour. Most older people live in their own homes. Increasing numbers of older people live alone. One third of NZ men and two thirds of women 85+ in private dwellings live alone.

- 57% of NZ people 85+ live in their own homes with assistance.
- 31% of women and 24% of men over 85+ live in care.
- Very few non-pakeha are in care.
- 62% of 85+ people living alone have no car.

Since most elders live in urban settings, ageing will, according to the OECD, demand change in urban design and development, the provision and design of housing, land use, transportation, and the urban environment. It will influence forms of governance and citizen participation.

*'It will influence the lifestyle of all citizens and the trajectory of urban development'* <sup>21</sup> (OECD 2003)

While increased survivorship is occurring and people are living longer healthy lives, this human achievement drives a major socio-economic shift in order to respond to the lifestyle needs of older people. It is expected that by 2051 there will be 1.18 million people over 65 years in New Zealand,<sup>22</sup>

*'Adjusting successfully to this ageing of the population will require major changes in public policy and social attitudes. These changes will affect all age groups in the population and hence all society and not simply the elder*

<sup>21</sup> OECD 2003. *Ageing Housing and Urban Development*.

<sup>22</sup> *New Zealand Statistical Data on Lives of People 85+*, 2002 reviewed by Davy, J. & Gee, S.

Ministry of Research Science and Technology. 1998.<sup>23</sup>

## 7.5 Capacity Building

There is an unprecedented opportunity to value and harness effectively the wisdom and contribution elders make to the economy and wellbeing of communities.

*'I look forward to the day when all over the world older people will know that they are not a category apart, but individuals whose wisdom and experience we cherish.'*

Koffe Annan Secretary General United Nations. Madrid 2000

Ageing is part of all of our lives. The Smart Growth research and consultative processes will assist the development of informed perspectives for viewing policy and planning action for sustaining ageing communities. The social, economic, cultural and environmental issues are relevant not only for today's elders but sustainability is relevant for people of all ages tomorrow.

Most change in social and economic policy significantly impacts on the aged. International research shows that this is particularly so for older-old women, who tend to live longer and live alone in latter years. Promoting, innovating, growing and sustaining caring socially inclusive communities is vital.<sup>24</sup>

In recent years the macro concerns regarding dependency ratios, expressed as an ageing economic 'burden', and the 'crisis of care' have dominated international debate influencing fiscal reform strategies. The extreme discourse in New Zealand during the eighties and nineties diverted attention from the fact that wellbeing flows mostly from factors that are related to the quality of our community life.

The Western Bay of Plenty sub-region, can through the SmartGrowth agenda, build capacity to strengthen policy frameworks to comprehensively address and maximise ageing population issues.

Key factors that influence this capacity include:

- economic, social, cultural, and environmental context of the region. The relativity of pension incomes and essential living costs will impact on the ability of elders to maintain living standards and contribute to

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<sup>23</sup> Report titled *The Intergenerational Impact of Ageing: A Research Strategy* 1998. prepared by the Royal Society of NZ for the Ministry of Research Science and Technology

<sup>24</sup> Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment. 2002. *Creating a Sustainable Future*. P6, p38

community life.

- community setting context of community and urban planning, transport, housing, employment, social services, community
- information, education, recreation and cultural amenities.
- accessible person centred co-ordinated health services that recognise autonomy, dignity and participation in decision making at all levels, personal and political.
- social and cultural attitudes that offer respect and dignity to elders and pakeke and a value for their contribution to family whanau and community.
- recognition of elders as valuable members of family, whanau, and the community, as consumers, volunteers, wisdom keepers and guardians for the future

## 7.6 Social Challenges

Ageing in the twenty-first century will be strongly influenced by patterns of social stratification.<sup>25</sup> The impact of ideology during the 1980s and 1990s in NZ has influenced financial capacity for elder lifestyle choice and wellness. The Bay of Plenty sub-region has experienced several decades of under employment and limited opportunity for high incomes affecting capacity to support a meaningful later life.

Health data shows that most elders live in the community and that old age is not for the most people, synonymous with ill health or dependency.<sup>26</sup> New international policy reform paradigms are now being integrated in New Zealand policy.

- ‘active ageing,’ includes re-training, employment, healthy recreation and engagement with communities of active elders.
- ‘ageing in place’ will involve partnership efforts to ensure access to quality social care and disability support for the frail, so that they may continue to live in their own homes ( Appendix IV)

The immanent ageing of significant numbers of resident and potential migrant ‘baby-boomers’ born between the years 1945-1965, or according to Bedford the New Zealand ‘boom’ 1942-1961 indicates an urgent need for comprehensive

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<sup>25</sup> In the UK it is suggested that black women suffer a ‘triple jeopardy’ gender, ethnicity and age. Local Government efforts now focus on social inclusion and participation.

<sup>26</sup> Health of Older People Strategy 2002

planning approaches. There is a need to integrate healthy lifestyle recreation, education, cultural options, with transport mobility, shopping facilities, social wellbeing, security and health care services. A NZ study into factors influencing the ability of older people to maintain independent living provides a comprehensive analysis of policy development potential.<sup>27</sup> It is clear that changing work patterns, particularly the involvement of midlife women in the workforce,<sup>28</sup> are influencing changes to intergenerational social care and support mechanisms and demand for home support and day care services for older people. The UN highlights the significance of social support planning for people 80+ who are primarily women who tend to live longer than men.<sup>29</sup>



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<sup>27</sup> Note reference in literature review to study by Dwyer, Gray and Renwick.

<sup>28</sup> NZiRA A statistical Analysis 80+

<sup>28</sup> UN 2002. 'In most countries older women greatly outnumber men... they also have less education, less work experience, and less access to public assistance and other private income sources' (p. 3).

<sup>29</sup> UN 2002. 'In most countries older women greatly outnumber men... they also have less education, less work experience, less access to public assistance and other private income sources' (p. 3).

Increasingly the older-old will be supported by family generations of younger old, particularly women. Traditional patterns of care influences women's capacity for economic well being in old age.

## 7.7 Intergenerational Context

At this time living generations in New Zealand and the Western Bay of Plenty, include multi-generation families that span the rigid modern life-course experience of the present older-old, to that of a post-modern life-course. The modern linear course was a product of industrialism and a strict social order including schooling, hard work within a 'male wage earner welfare state.' The productivity based work life career pattern prepared for a 'displaced,' 'segregated,' 'retired,' period of diminishing life. The post-modern culture based in consumerism experienced by 'baby-boomers' offers freedom from constraints and stereotypes based on gender, ethnicity and age-based norms. There is more flexibility in work roles, tolerance, technology and a freedom of information and knowledge. The 'baby-boomer' cohort will expect more from life, local government, employment opportunity, and the services they use. Older people of different cultures and age cohorts need to be actively engaged in planning process in order to inform change. This is particularly relevant in regard to pakeke older Maori, and the older-old frail who live alone. Research to inform an understanding of generational difference is a key element in planning for diverse communities of all ages.

Photograph Showing a Family of Five Generations



Courtesy of Bay of Plenty Times

## 8 LITERATURE REVIEW

### 8.1 Introduction

It is not intended to provide a comprehensive literature review in this report on the subject of ageing. The goal is to provide a focused analysis of material that both informs the New Zealand local government context and utilises the international experience in policy reform.

This section will highlight relevant material from selected publications and websites in both international and New Zealand categories. A summary of key issues will be included in each section. This review seeks to identify economic and social policy development references in gerontology that provide policy and planning linkages. Additional resources are noted in the Bibliography.

The international body of work in the field of gerontology is expanding, supported in recent decades by major funding projects initiated by international agencies such as the OECD, WHO, UN, EEC. Governments and municipalities are building capacity through specific projects that define diversity and social care. An excellent example is the UK Better Government for Older People Programme that engages research and action with voluntary organisations, universities, local and central government and pilot project funding.

The United Nations (UN), World Health Organisation (WHO) and Organisation for Economic Cooperative Development (OECD) have all been active in research and the promotion of policy reform to meet the socio-economic and social care needs of ageing populations. The OECD undertakes specific comparative research between the 29 member countries to inform and strengthen policy responses to strategic planning for ageing communities. This work informs this study and provides a valuable Smart Growth platform.

## 8.2 International Literature

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The OECD has taken a major role in providing leadership to assist member countries transition to an ageing society. Ageing is a key priority theme. A number of reports have followed the World Bank publication *Averting the Old Age Crisis* published in 1994. The World Bank promoted a crisis focus on a potential economic 'burden' and an impending 'crisis' for old age incomes, and health care, it stimulated fiscal reform in developed nations. A neo-liberal reaction in New Zealand generated 'task force' action, heated political and public economic debate resulting in an alienation of elder New Zealanders.

### *A Maintaining Prosperity in an Ageing Society, 1998*

This report alerted countries to the complexity of issues for economic and social policy action beyond aged income reform. With a focus on economic capacity the document notes.

*Over the next twenty - five years around 70 million people will retire, to be replaced by just 5 million workers.*

This contrasts strongly with the past period where 45 million new pensioners were replaced in the workforce with 120 million baby -boomers.)

Further, the following critical policy issues raised by the OECD are relevant to Smart Growth.

- Will it continue to be possible to share societies' resources between the working generation and non-working members in ways that do not give rise to unacceptable societal and intergenerational conflicts?
- How can the contribution of older people to society and economic prosperity be enhanced?
- What are the effective steps to enhance the employability of older workers, develop suitable job opportunities, enhance lifelong learning

and promote active ageing?

### B *Reforms for An Ageing Society 2000*

This is an OECD report that comprehensively evaluates policy reform progress in 29 member countries. It notes fiscal and health care reform efforts to meet the combining needs of the baby boom generation. Slow progress is reported in changing retirement trends to increase earnings, work flexibility and to lengthen working life.

The OECD suggests:

- strategic frameworks are needed to 'harmonise ageing reforms over time,' to ensure adequate attention to implementation and the build up of public understanding and support.
- 'lifelong learning', education and training for middle and older aged people are essential to the management of economic stability.
- recognition of aged diversity.
- workplace for all ages, retention of older workers, assistance to find employment, encouragement of suitable treatment, skill development, retraining, education, lifelong learning.
- research and statistical data gathering is essential to informing the strategic framework processes, mapping change and assisting public awareness.
- information and referral centres for community care and advice.

### C *Ageing and Transport: Mobility Needs and Safety Issues, 2001*

This is an OECD report prepared by road safety research practitioners, transport planners, engineers, medical professionals and policy makers. It examines planning needed to maintain the safety and lifelong mobility. The report dispels myths, and misconceptions about older road users, while giving direction to guide safety, infrastructure provision, and accessibility.

The report emphasises that the baby-boomers will age over the next three decades tripling the number of people over 80 years.

- Active planning is needed to rethink strategies, policies, services
- People prefer to drive themselves and remain independent.
- Alternative transport is needed to support disabled and frail
- Safer roads, and roadside pedestrian environments,
- Link with land use planning.
- Priorities for policy action include, support for older people to continue to drive safely, provision of suitable transport options to the private car, safer vehicles for older people, educational campaigns,

research and development-health improvements.

*D Ageing, Housing and Urban Development. 2003*

Report on conference held in Oslo, Norway.

Since cities are home to the majority of elders in OECD countries, the document reports on papers presented and conference conclusions. The report suggests:

- adapting governance to better take into account ageing and the contribution of innovation to all age groups, mainstream age sensitive policies.
- Policy focus on financing, provision and design of housing and urban development for circumstances and needs of older people.
- The place of technology in the living environment.
- Improving accessibility in home, employment, services and facilities, ITC, and finance.
- Activating, 'voices and choices', 'people and places'.
- Development of governance guidelines for integration of older people in economy and society. Decentralisation, accelerated housing and service costs, independent living support, house improvement, finance, tax relief for 80+, housing finance options, shared housing options, deferred payments, sales plans, reverse mortgages.

*E Ageing and Social Policy in Australia. 1997. eds. Borowski, Encel & Ozanne.*

This publication reflects the breadth of research in gerontology and analyses major themes in the area of ageing and social policy both in an Australian context and from an international comparative perspective. Topics covered include: employment, education, housing and incomes, ethnicity, legal matters, gender, Aboriginal Australians.

Issues raised include:

- most economic and social policies impact on aged
- increasing residential mobility
- erosion of family context for care
- place of poor-old-alone
- housing research uncovered an intense depth of meaning attached to home – sense of self, independence, and sanctuary.
- domiciliary service delivery needs to: provide more choice; more say in priorities; certainty, more opportunity for older people to manage disabilities and enjoy quality of life
- continual reform
- advocates for elderly needed.
- joint ventures with local Government to ensure appropriate housing

stock variety and choice.

F *Old Age in a New Age*. Davis D. 2000. Keynote Address International Council for Caring Communities. USA.

The United Nation's Inclusive Cities programme gives special attention to the governance needs of older people as 'equal shareholders' in cities. Inclusive cities have two key characteristics, they:

- provide all citizens with access to urban goods and services.
- allow for full participation in decision making.

Urban governance is taken to mean the effective mobilisation and use of resources, strategic planning, participatory urban management, promotion of civic cultural values. Key suggestions include:

- listening to older people
- participation in decisions that affect them
- recognising diversity of needs and potential
- opportunity for innovation, adding local knowledge to good practice e.g. housing maintenance assistance. (French Project)
- inter-sectorial development strategies, targeting of resources, building community capacity, housing, health and social services, facilities, information, transport and recreation. ('Village of Happiness – multigenerational housing park/lifelong development 420 residents, 2 million visitors. Kobe, Japan) Oslo city wide housing options co-operative venture with central government.
- mainstreaming best practice for older people.

G *Too Young To Go: A review of good practice in employment of mature workers, implications for policy and practice*. NSW Committee on Ageing. 2001. Australia. [www.coa.nsw.gov.au](http://www.coa.nsw.gov.au)

The report is based on the economic impact of mature unemployment, early retirement, depreciating employability, impact on retirement incomes, industry and government. It examines

- the predicted shortage of labour when baby-boomers retire
- achieving living standards and older quality of life and wellbeing
- policy approaches to mature labour displacement and inequity

The report provides a comprehensive coverage of labour issues related to the demographic transition and changing mature worker needs and opportunities. The focus is suggesting a range of policy reforms to increase employability and income capacity.

H *Better Government for Older People Programme: Evaluation Report 2000*.  
 Boaz, A, & Hayden, C. UK.  
[www.bettergovernmentforolderpeople.gov.uk/reference/pub](http://www.bettergovernmentforolderpeople.gov.uk/reference/pub)

*“ We need to value and celebrate older people for the experience they bring and the active contribution they can make. They are an essential part of the Britain I want to build.”*  
 Tony Blair, Prime Minister. 1998.

The Better Government for Older People Programme is part of the UK’s Modernising Government Agenda. It is ‘about integration, joined-up government and making a difference by listening and working together,’ with 28 pilots in local authorities throughout the UK. The aspirations of government are according to Blair 2000, ‘we need new strategies for engaging with older people and providing better services ... Government at all levels needs older people to be fully engaged and involved in deciding priorities and helping shape the policies to meet them.’ The report notes the need to deliver more integrated strategies; citizen centred services, planning and investment in positive support for older people, their organisations, and communities. The thrust for investment is clear. ‘what contribution will increased numbers of older people be making to society and communities?’ ‘Unless we harness the skills, experience and abilities of this population our society is likely to be poorer both economically and in terms of quality of life.

Recommendations are made in five key areas:

- combating age discrimination
- engaging older people
- better decision – making
- better meeting older people’s needs
- promoting a strategic and joined up-approach

Better decision making included local government action on wellbeing by a strategic approach to the challenges of an ageing population, including leadership, bureaucracy attitude change, sustainable systems, capacity building, partnerships, resourcing for current generation now and over next 20 years.

I *World Population and Ageing 1950-2050*. 2002 United Nations. New York.

This report overviews the world population ageing process, focusing on five relevant public policy issues. It provides a concise picture of trends, issues and implications. The difference in developed and developing nation ageing is outlined including emphasis on feminisation, poverty, work, family change and support systems.

### 8.3 New Zealand Literature

*A Factors Affecting the Ability of Older People to Live Independently*. 2000. Dwyer, M., Gray, A., Renwick, M. Ministry of Social Policy.

Research undertaken as part of International Year of Older Persons 1999 investigated factors that contribute to independence and community participation in order to assist policy development. The study included a literature search, focus groups and indepth interviews.

The report is a valuable resource as a window on the current needs and aspirations of older people today. The summary includes excellent policy links to: positive attitudes to older people, income, support with health and disability, housing and security, transport, recreation, work and public amenities. Opinions of older people are included. Key 'ageing in place' findings for local Government include:

- housing choice, supported housing, maintenance assistance
- participation in local decision making, inclusion
- transport and mobility
- high need for certainty, unpredictability of essential costs, and erosion of investments for income.
- access to health services and amenities
- cost focused policies result in older people being viewed negatively.

*B Creating Communities of All Ages*. 2000. Gee. S. Victoria University 60+ project.

A research project was undertaken in New Zealand to examine Local Government roles and links with older people. The report documents and summarises the active engagement of various local governments with older people and their communities. There is no uniform pattern of involvement. Some include older citizens in decision making, others support older people's centres, or library access and a few allow free access to amenities. Comment from leaders and older people are included. The good practice guides are very helpful (Appendix II).

*C Te Pumanuwa Hauora (1997) Oranga kaumatua. The Health and Wellbeing of Older Maori People*. A report prepared for the Ministry of Health and Te Puni Kokiri Wellington, and

Health Care Needs of Older Maori: A Study of Kaumatua and Kuia. Flett, R., Hirini, P., Long, N., Mac Donald, C., Millar M. in *Social Policy Journal of New Zealand*. 1999. Ministry of Social Policy

These reports focus on the place and wellbeing of Kuia and Kaumatua following nation wide studies. The socio-economic and cultural factors influencing health

status are emphasised along with a need for support for daily living. Barriers to access to health care included, costs, transport, location, and knowledge.

The importance of kuia, koroua, and kaumatua leadership roles as elders within their whanau and communities is highlighted in Te Pumanawa Haurora. 33% of Kuia were kaikaranga, or ceremonial callers, and 53% of koroua were kaikorero speakers, upholding the mana of whanau, hapu and iwi.

*Kaumatua have treasured and often specialised areas of expertise that are imparted within a relationship of trust and respect for Maori protocols and practices. He Oranga Kaumatua I Aotearoa.2001<sup>30</sup>*

*D Positive Ageing in New Zealand: diversity, participation and change. 2001 MSD.*

A valuable overview of the status of older people in New Zealand. The report contains statistical data in policy areas that will provide a basis for monitoring change and planning policy reform.

*E Communities and Government 2001 Ministry of Social Policy.*

Outlines community building and partnership capacity for decision making, between government agencies and the voluntary sector.

## 8.5 Review of Smart Growth Reports

It is evident that the specialist reports have not given in-depth consideration to the impact of ageing communities in the sub-region. Assumptions appear to have been made on the basis of a continuing broad demographic spectrum, with a continuation of traditional family, work and unpaid care patterns.

This is not the case now, and will not be the case over the next half century.

In particular the impact of ageing communities needs to be fully reflected in:

- housing, urban and rural development and intensification
- community safety and social environments
- security for the aged (poor) in cost assessment of growth
- transport and mobility options
- economic development, work, retraining, education
- green space and recreational planning
- access to amenities, shopping, health services, social centres
- issues related to ‘survivorship’ and life at 80+

<sup>30</sup> The Positive Ageing Report 2001 notes the importance of Maori elder roles.

### Key SmartGrowth Questions Include:

- How does the report or strategy reflect the young-old demographic transition?
- Does the view account for a shift to the ‘boomer’ paradigm?
- What attitudes towards older people are reflected in the approach? Do they reflect the goals of the Government Positive Ageing Strategy?
- Do short term and long term strategies embrace fully the need to overcome the social exclusion of the very old?
- Has international knowledge about ageing policy been integrated?
- What research is vital to inform the process of understanding elder diversity and cultural difference?

## 10 A SURVEY OF ELDER VIEWS

In an attempt to inform the Smart Growth process an independent survey of elders was conducted. Fifty questionnaires were completed at two separate meetings of older people.

The inquiry focused on housing choice, maintaining property, wellness and support. The survey comprised three scenarios with options. (Appendix III) Participants were asked to respond given that they had attained the age of 85 years.

58% of the respondents were aged 70-79years, 24% 80+,  
50% respondents were female, 50% male.

Scenario 1 asked about living choice at 85+ given intensified development.

24% not sell  
30% sell and get new apartment  
8% move elsewhere  
26% move to retirement village

Scenario 2 inquired about ways to keep well given housing option. Priority actions were: exercise, eat well, social links, keep busy, maintain active brain, be happy.

Scenario 3 inquired about help needed to manage life, and the ability to pay given living choice. Respondents indicated the following priority expectation of assistance:

housework, transport, gardening, shopping, meals, house maintenance.

Assistance would come from: retirement complex, paid help, WINZ / State, family and health services.

Fewer respondents answered question regarding ability to pay, 14% expected to pay for assistance.

#### Key Points:

- contrary to popular assumptions the survey indicated that many older people are willing to make changes in living accommodation later in life.
- the respondents indicated that there is a willingness to sell an existing home if new housing options are available in the same location.
- apartment living is a favourable option
- retirement complex living is popular, providing freedom from home and property maintenance, and security.
- staying put is preferred by some
- maintenance issues are not expected to be a worry in apartments and retirement complexes
- intergenerational family living is not considered a favourable option
- family support is not expected
- key healthy lifestyle promotion messages about staying well are known.
- looking at managing future living and care costs is difficult.

It is possible to assume that some people who choose to live and 'retire' in the region are also those who are prepared to relocate to accommodation that best meets their frail ageing needs.

The survey reflects international trends on diminishing reliance on, and availability of, family support.

## 11 SUMMARY

A three part framework has been adopted, as a format for summarising the issues to be considered in planning for the future needs of ageing communities. There is a complimentary need to provide:

- a useful tool for identifying and informing Smart Growth of key issues for ageing communities.
- integrated information in an accessible format that is relevant to sub-regional Local Government strategic planning and policy development.

The Ministry of Social Policy utilises nine topic headings to discuss desired national social wellbeing outcomes in *Social Reports 2001,2003*<sup>31</sup>  
Included are: health, knowledge and skills, safety and security, paid work, human rights, culture and identity, economic standard of living, social connectedness,

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<sup>31</sup> The Social report 2001 produced by the Ministry of Social Policy is a Social Monitoring publication. It provides information on the overall social health and wellbeing of New Zealand society.

environment. These headings provide a useful framework for discussing community wellbeing, required by Local Government Act 2002. The Ministry also used nine headings to set objectives and actions for the Positive Ageing Strategy 2000. These include: income, health, housing, transport, ageing in place, cultural diversity, rural, attitudes, and employment.

An examination of strategy themes used by OECD countries reveals an emphasis on independence, autonomy, participation, choice and dignity congruent with UN principles for a society of all ages. These may serve as useful key themes for monitoring the sustainability issues related to diversity in ageing communities.

The SmartGrowth principles that emerged from American efforts to improve planning approaches to sprawling cities<sup>32</sup> are very relevant given ageing populations.

This report will utilise a three part framework as a basis for analysis. The sections are:

- 1 Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Context.
- 2 Community Context
- 3 Regional Service Infrastructure

The SmartGrowth process offers the prospect of planning for quality 'live, work and play' environments that will maximise a considered inclusion of the needs of ageing communities.

### 11.1 The Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Context.

#### Economy

- Older people are vulnerable to macro-economic change. The capacity to contribute economically as a consumer, as a volunteer worker, and the degree, to which elders are able to participate in family community and cultural activities at a local level, is affected. This factor has been noted in research with Kaumatua (Durie 2000).
- The ability to achieve income in addition to 'super' is dependent on wage levels and savings during midlife. Women are significantly disadvantaged. International research highlights increased numbers of older women who are poor and live alone.
- Student debt, low wage levels, periods of unpaid work, and cost of care giving for young and dependent elders will affect baby boom women.
- Older people's savings are eroded by low or fluctuating interest rates. This contributes to insecurity.
- Maintaining a skilled regional workforce capacity will become a major challenge given a 'retiring' boomer generation.
- Older- old frail people living alone, and those reliant solely on the

<sup>32</sup> Dr. Colin McLeay paper *Contextualising Tauranga* 2002 outlines the historical development and principles that define the Smart Growth planning process.

pension as an income are likely to have difficulty meeting the rising essential services costs e.g. rates and electricity. New forms of equity sharing will be necessary.

#### Attitudes

- The degree to which the older-old become trapped in their homes will depend on the development of a caring community, civic attitudes to older people, and the effects of ageing in place health service delivery capacity.
- Proactive programmes to overcome ageism are essential to ensure:
  - social inclusion
  - planned approaches to the educational and recreation needs of active ageing challenges
  - workforce development for provision of care services
  - workforce opportunity for older people
  - elder abuse and neglect is recognized in all sectors.
- Positive views of being older will grow with boomer maturity.

#### Employment

- Effort to train and retrain midlife people for suitable work options is needed to maintain a regional workforce, and provide supplementary incomes.
- People aged 50-70 years offer a valuable skill resource as a regional asset.
- Region offers mature workforce for specific business development e.g. technology. The attraction of suitable employment industries may be necessary.

#### Social Connectedness

- Increased engagement between people of all ages is vital. Housing development planning should include community spaces both indoor and outdoor options, particularly allowance for gardening spaces, and safe walking environments.
- Intergenerational cohesion is an essential component to be considered in urban planning, recreation developments, civic leadership and decision making.

- Living arrangements are changing, more people live alone. New relationships are being formed in later life, including a variety of supportive living arrangements.
- Home service delivery will expand.
- Friends are supplementing and replacing family care and support.
- Caregivers are increasingly and integral part of the support structure, often a primary relationship. Providing for carer independent living space will become more common.
- Meeting places for social interaction should be planned as an integral part of development projects.
- Strategic planning for elder engagement is necessary.<sup>33</sup>

#### Healthy environments

- High-density environments will need to provide safe, well constructed, well lit neighborhood pedestrian climates<sup>34</sup>, with access to quality garden spaces, convenient shopping, and library facilities.
- Neighbourhood planning inclusive of essential community health and social services linked to public transport will minimise cross city travel, assist social connection and ensure safe access.
- Cars will continue to be important to the baby-boomer culture. Mobility is essential, so that independence is maintained, and support to and from family and friends

## 11.2 The Community Context

Community and urban planning focus for environments that build and enhance community connection will enable elders and assist in building intergenerational cohesion support and communication.

- Informal meeting space s/places can provide indoor and outdoor connection
- Focus on enhancing mobility options, access and opportunity for frail elders.<sup>35</sup>

#### Housing

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<sup>33</sup> Kapiti Coast District Council strategic plan states: “Community involvement is seen as achieving full participation in community life...older people.” An outcome is that “older people have a supportive and enriching environment.”

<sup>34</sup> Horewhenua District Council conducts ‘safety audits’ looking at issues such as lighting, safe road crossings, and footpaths. Christchurch involves people in pedestrian planning to encourage walking in the city.

<sup>35</sup> Whakatane and Rodney consult with disabled and older people’s groups to ensure they are dealing appropriately with access and mobility issues.

- Planning for the integration of housing options is needed to: accommodate people who live alone, disabled, co-housing choices, and supported living options, including quality, cost relative housing options for older people who are economically disadvantaged
- Co-housing options such as Abbeyfield provide supportive environments.
- Promotion of housing design for ageing in place environments
- Assistance to adapt ‘old’ houses for ‘ageing in place’ environments is essential.
- ‘Safe’ help with ‘quality’ house repairs is a major issue- cost and abuse, especially for elder women – link advisory service.
- Housing can isolate, create injury risk, or provide social connection.
- Papakaianga housing for elders provides opportunity to maintain cultural wisdom and roles, and a valuing of elders in an intergenerational context
- Local Government approaches to housing support varies throughout New Zealand.<sup>36</sup> Aged diversity in the next 25yrs will highlight the need for a considered sub- regional / central government approach based on:
  - demographic trends
  - income data
  - a leadership role to create a positive environment for ageing
  - research on rented housing prices and demand

#### Services

- Flexible service spaces to allow for community social support initiatives.<sup>37</sup>
- Planned information service centres
- Local Government can provide leadership and undertake the role of a facilitator to empower older people by:
  - Ensuring access to information and knowledge
  - Actively promoting elder involvement in the institutions that have decision making power over matters that affect older people.
  - ensuring the provision of basic needs
  - facilitating access to resources which promote

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<sup>36</sup> Christchurch City Council owns and administers 2150 housing units for older people. It also provides and administers social and recreational activities for tenants. Two policies contribute to a supportive approach- “A Tenant Participation policy”, and a “Tenants Charter.”

<sup>37</sup> Both Rotorua and Hamilton City Councils have supported the building of purpose built Elder Centre facilities used for sharing resources, meetings, recreational activity, events and café meals.

wellbeing such as cultural and recreation and educational opportunity.

- recognition of the value of older people
- undertaking training to eliminate structural ageism.

## 11.3 Regional Service Infrastructure

### Transport

- Public transport options for frail, linked to community health, shopping and social facilities.
- Efforts to enhance mobility will alleviate dependency, e.g. driver education

### Safety and Security

- Aged safety is a concern. Research is needed to investigate age safe environments / neighbourhood planning criteria
- Other safety measures include, secure building options advice, neighbourhood support community policing age awareness/ services.
- Local government rating relativity to pension income levels
- Quality consumer advice to avoid age commodification and exploitation.
- Promotion of neighborhood adoption of grandparents for mutual care and concern.

### Education and Training

- Lifelong education provision for elders is vital focus for tertiary providers, community organisations, health professionals, and elder organisations.
- Increased opportunity for community education for elders by elders.
- Accessible, cost friendly, library facilities.
- Training for volunteer contributions
- Enhanced retraining for 50+ work options

### Information Technology

- potential technology skill development can be integrated with health and social service provision as a key enabler for access to community service delivery, and connection with family, whanau and support networks
- Improvements in integrated home technologies have potential to assist older frail.
- Affordable access to library and information technology will become increasingly important.

### Employment

- Link appropriate work options for older people, skills, wisdom, mentoring
- Overcoming barriers - age discrimination in workplace, valuing older worker contribution
- Work based training opportunity for re-skilling
- Attraction of employers with age suitable occupations

### Health Services

The future cost of health care will be affected by the capacity of local government to make responsible decisions in regard to housing, community development, infrastructure service planning and provision for an active ageing lifestyle. An inclusive culture for ageing is vital for positive ageing, so that elders can fully participate as community members, consumers, and ratepayers. Issues include:

- Location and cost of access to health, care and social support services, civic amenities.
- Community action to recognise and remedy elder abuse and neglect
- Availability of information, advice and advocacy
- Community support capacity for 'ageing in place'
- Local government leadership, innovation and response to creating healthy communities, planning for ageing participation.
- Workforce development, training, re training.
- Volunteer co-ordination
- Local / regional culturally appropriate initiatives
- Intersectorial collaboration to achieve goals.

## APPENDIX

I Goals of the Positive Ageing Strategy

II Local Government Good Practice Guides

III Elder Survey

IV Key Ageing policy Concepts

V Planning for Ageing Communities Checklist

VI Demographic Ageing Profiles

VII Cohort Analysis

## I The New Zealand Positive Ageing Strategy Goals 2000

## **THE GOALS OF THE POSITIVE AGEING STRATEGY**

The 10 Positive Ageing goals were developed through nationwide consultation with older people. They reflect the priority issues that were identified to improve opportunities for older people to participate in the community in the way they choose. The goals are:

1. Secure and adequate income for older people
2. Equitable, timely, affordable and accessible health services for older people
3. Affordable and appropriate housing options for older people
4. Affordable and accessible transport options for older people
5. Older people feel safe and secure and can "age in place"
6. A range of culturally appropriate services allows choices for older people
7. Older people living in rural communities are not disadvantaged when accessing services
8. People of all ages have positive attitudes to ageing and older people
9. Elimination of ageism and the promotion of flexible work options
10. Increasing opportunities for personal growth and community participation

## II Local Government Good practice Guides

From:

Creating Communities of All Ages: Local Government and Older New

Zealanders. 2000. 40+ Project Victoria University and Age Concern New Zealand.

#### Political voice—Summary of suggestions for good practice

- develop proactive mechanisms for older people to input into strategic decision making e.g.
  - partnership with older people's organisations
  - invite representation and consultation
  - forums, meetings, focus groups, presentations
  - designated individuals responsible for older persons issues on Council
  - consultation group such as a Council of Elders
- implement a variety of methods for consultation to reach oldest old
- affirm the value of involvement in consultation, clarify expectations, and provide feedback
- ensure an older persons' focus in Strategic, Annual and District Plans
- develop, monitor and update an Older Persons Policy
- have a contact point for general advice and information and a centralised suggestion and complaints system
- support/provide a focal point such as a Services Centre or Celebrating Age Centre
- provide information and advice such as local guides and directories of community services and organisations
- have advocacy on behalf of older people as a functional objective
- collaborate with older peoples' organisations
- provide training for Council staff e.g. on myths, stereotypes and ageing



### Keeping Active—Summary of suggestions for good practice

- Provide and maintain recreational facilities and older adults programmes
- Provide and maintain walking tracks (including wheelchair-friendly tracks), support walking groups, sponsor walking events
- Offer exercises and discounts for older people
- Provide grants and support to community groups
- Support and collaborate with other people, clubs, groups and organisations
- Sponsor social and educational events through venues, transport, funding, publicity
- Provide a focal point for older people for meeting, refreshments and rest
- Maintain libraries - including large print texts, audio collections, a service for home-bound users, web page for older adults, support and opportunity for computer use and training, tea/coffee facilities
- Sponsor and support for arts initiatives and projects involving older people
- Encourage and recognise volunteering by older people



**Mobility and transport – Summary of suggestions for good practice**

- Sponsor driver education e.g. Safe With Age, Older Drivers Seminars
- Signage - road signs in larger font, street signs at every intersection, pedestrian signage: clear, eye level and large text
- Increase safety at intersections - visibility and approach, reduce number of uncontrolled intersections
- Lighting - reduce glare
- Provide disabled car parks
- Adopt physical design of lanes and provide training to drivers to reduce falls and injuries
- Designate seating on buses, provide seat and shelter at stops
- Consult older people on bus and train timetables - regularity, route, and convenience
- Provide public transport concessions and the Total Mobility Scheme for rail workers
- Offer minivan services (with board and door to door service routes)
- Enhance pedestrian safety - footpaths, kerbs, crossing design, audible signals and timing, provide seating along pedestrian routes for resting
- Conduct a safety walk - lighting, road crossings, footpaths
- Develop a pedestrian strategy and promote walking for recreation and health
- Create disability groups and older people organisations
- Provide experiential training to Council officers (including bus drivers, planners) on effects of disability such as 'Through Other Eyes' workshops



3

III GREY POWER SMARTGROWTH SURVEY

*Western Bay of Plenty GreyPower is actively involved in the SmartGrowth project. We are a SmartGrowth Stakeholder and meet, along other major organisations, with the project team each month. We consider it important to reflect the views of older people as plans for the future of this sub-region are debated.*

Please assist by answering the following questions.

Age ...	Male/ female
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Scenario One	
The Council has rezoned the area where you live. It is now a high density zone. A developer has offered you a tidy sum because the land is a suitable site for building a four-story apartment complex. At 85yrs of age you have choices. PLEASE TICK YOUR PREFERENCE	
Not sell	
Sell and get new apartment in complex	
Move somewhere else	
Move to retirement complex	
Move in with family	

Scenario Two	
Now at 85+ You have chosen to live at.....	
What are three things that you think you will do to stay well	1
	2
	3
Scenario Three	
You have moved or stayed And now need help managing life	
What do you think you will need help with	
How will you get this assistance	
Will you be able to pay	

#### IV Key Ageing Policy Concepts Used in Literature.

##### Active Ageing:

A concept that positively enables people to maintain wellness and active engagement in community life.

- trend away from early retirement of 80's and 90's to flexible transitions from work to later lifestyle
- recognise potential and actual labour market 50 –70+
- need to create work opportunity suitable for older people, place of technology, new jobs offering less physical environment, utilise and value skills wisdom and experience
- recognise age diversity- value of skill input to region
- actively challenge workplace ageist attitudes
- ensure that lifelong learning and retraining options are linked to new opportunity. Encourage mid-life change 45-50yrs
- examine active social and cultural and citizenship engagement for people in community life.
- Governance that provides leadership, values older citizens, celebrates their diversity, wisdom and needs by ensuring their participation.

### Ageing in Place:

This concept embraces the value for older people to continue living in their own home, with disability support services available.

- more emphasis on local passive participatory leisure opportunity
- plan service centres, link access options, and public transport
- monitor provision of a diversity of housing options
- develop community information systems focused on aged services and availability of technological access
- co-ordinate capacity building
- focus support to family care-givers
- locate long term care provision

## V SMARTGROWTH CHECKLIST

- How does the report or strategy reflect the young-old demographic transition?
- Does the view account for a shift to the ‘boomer’ paradigm?
- What attitudes towards older people are reflected in the approach? Do they reflect the goals of the Government Positive Ageing Strategy?
- Has there been engagement with elders, pakeke, kuia koroua, kaumatua?
- Do short term and long term strategies embrace fully the need to overcome the social exclusion of the very old?
- Is the policy creating aged dependency, or facilitating autonomy independence, choice and dignity?
- Has international and New Zealand knowledge about ageing policy been integrated?
- What research is vital to inform the process of understanding elder diversity and cultural difference?

VI (a) Sub-Region Population Projections 2001-1051(Bedford 2003)

**WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY REGION (SMARTGROWTH REGION)**

**Projected Resident Population by Age and Sex at 30 June 2006-2051: 2001 Base**

Version 7 Projection: Assuming Medium Fertility, Medium Mortality and Medium Migration

Year	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	All Ages
2001	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350
2006	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350
2011	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350
2016	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350
2021	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350
2026	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350
2031	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350
2036	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350
2041	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350
2046	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350
2051	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350

(b) Western Bay of Plenty District Council Pop. Projections 201-2051

Population Projections Prepared for Professor Jack Beillard and Mr. CIZARRIS		WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT																
Table 2A		Variant 1 Projection: Assuming Medium Fertility, Medium Mortality and Medium Migration																
Year	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	All Ages			
2001	2,886	3,381	3,536	2,526	1,376	1,650	2,325	2,825	2,202	3,176	2,810	2,795	2,390	2,392	1,542	1,100	665	33,305
2006	2,636	3,182	3,696	2,160	1,636	1,010	2,137	2,010	2,010	3,076	3,600	3,167	2,592	2,342	1,752	1,100	665	43,105
2011	2,016	3,070	4,488	3,870	2,156	1,750	1,956	1,956	2,156	3,810	3,750	3,160	3,385	2,555	2,285	1,540	655	42,705
2016	2,700	3,584	4,420	3,120	2,200	2,300	2,600	2,600	2,600	3,940	3,570	3,570	3,780	3,420	2,590	2,010	1,285	50,205
2021	2,870	3,120	3,350	3,080	2,090	2,090	2,780	2,590	2,590	3,290	3,690	3,690	4,370	4,530	3,190	2,300	1,695	53,805
2026	2,980	3,300	3,440	3,020	2,080	2,440	2,640	2,640	2,640	3,440	3,540	3,540	4,370	4,660	3,790	2,660	1,950	57,405
2031	3,030	3,420	3,620	3,110	2,080	2,420	2,730	2,730	2,730	3,580	3,580	3,580	4,710	4,950	4,020	3,430	2,410	66,605
2036	3,030	3,450	3,750	3,090	2,190	2,420	2,690	2,690	2,690	3,520	3,520	3,520	4,400	4,870	4,090	3,470	2,690	63,205
2041	3,070	3,400	3,790	3,410	2,390	2,420	2,690	2,690	2,690	3,550	4,050	4,250	4,250	4,740	4,350	3,470	3,470	65,305
2046	3,150	3,400	3,790	3,440	2,490	2,400	2,760	2,760	2,760	3,480	3,680	4,480	4,680	4,200	4,460	4,200	3,700	67,005
2051	3,250	3,450	3,600	3,440	2,490	2,400	2,830	2,830	2,830	3,410	3,610	4,250	4,650	4,690	4,110	4,080	3,640	68,405
<b>Male</b>																		
2001	1,376	1,736	1,796	1,286	756	600	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,426	1,380	1,365	1,110	1,040	690	430	170	18,605
2006	1,340	1,690	1,840	1,340	820	750	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,690	1,675	1,675	1,320	1,320	1,030	670	380	21,505
2011	1,320	1,530	1,680	1,180	1,120	860	1,040	1,220	1,220	1,710	1,640	1,640	1,690	1,490	1,170	770	510	22,305
2016	1,380	1,530	1,750	1,430	1,250	1,140	1,340	1,460	1,460	1,860	1,860	2,050	1,980	1,780	1,380	950	610	23,205
2021	1,470	1,680	1,790	1,570	1,120	1,220	1,400	1,270	1,310	1,940	1,840	2,040	2,280	2,050	1,690	1,100	750	25,705
2026	1,520	1,670	1,790	1,570	1,110	1,120	1,400	1,290	1,340	1,940	1,840	2,040	2,280	2,050	1,690	1,100	750	26,105
2031	1,520	1,670	1,790	1,570	1,110	1,120	1,400	1,290	1,340	1,940	1,840	2,040	2,280	2,050	1,690	1,100	750	26,105
2036	1,520	1,670	1,790	1,570	1,110	1,120	1,400	1,290	1,340	1,940	1,840	2,040	2,280	2,050	1,690	1,100	750	26,105
2041	1,520	1,670	1,790	1,570	1,110	1,120	1,400	1,290	1,340	1,940	1,840	2,040	2,280	2,050	1,690	1,100	750	26,105
2046	1,520	1,670	1,790	1,570	1,110	1,120	1,400	1,290	1,340	1,940	1,840	2,040	2,280	2,050	1,690	1,100	750	26,105
2051	1,520	1,670	1,790	1,570	1,110	1,120	1,400	1,290	1,340	1,940	1,840	2,040	2,280	2,050	1,690	1,100	750	26,105
<b>Female</b>																		
2001	1,280	1,640	1,730	1,230	620	850	1,260	1,130	1,130	1,450	1,430	1,430	1,180	1,350	850	470	395	14,600
2006	1,280	1,640	1,730	1,230	795	750	1,130	1,400	1,400	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,260	1,110	840	440	280	15,200
2011	1,270	1,630	1,720	1,180	1,095	810	1,010	1,170	1,170	1,660	1,660	1,660	1,580	1,280	900	490	370	15,800
2016	1,310	1,600	1,690	1,480	1,170	1,170	1,150	1,330	1,330	1,830	1,830	2,070	2,070	1,830	1,280	580	580	16,500
2021	1,400	1,620	1,680	1,480	875	1,120	1,240	1,320	1,320	1,830	1,830	2,070	2,070	1,830	1,280	580	580	17,100
2026	1,430	1,620	1,680	1,480	875	1,120	1,240	1,320	1,320	1,830	1,830	2,070	2,070	1,830	1,280	580	580	17,100
2031	1,470	1,620	1,680	1,480	875	1,120	1,240	1,320	1,320	1,830	1,830	2,070	2,070	1,830	1,280	580	580	17,100
2036	1,470	1,620	1,680	1,480	875	1,120	1,240	1,320	1,320	1,830	1,830	2,070	2,070	1,830	1,280	580	580	17,100
2041	1,470	1,620	1,680	1,480	875	1,120	1,240	1,320	1,320	1,830	1,830	2,070	2,070	1,830	1,280	580	580	17,100
2046	1,470	1,620	1,680	1,480	875	1,120	1,240	1,320	1,320	1,830	1,830	2,070	2,070	1,830	1,280	580	580	17,100
2051	1,470	1,620	1,680	1,480	875	1,120	1,240	1,320	1,320	1,830	1,830	2,070	2,070	1,830	1,280	580	580	17,100

Note: Changes in population, population density and sex ratio are not always shown in the related tables. These projections were produced in November 2002.

(c) Tauranga District Council Population Projections 2001-2051



**COHORT ANALYSIS, WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY (SMARTGROWTH REGION)**

**Table 1: Population growth by ten year birth cohorts, 2001-2051**

Projection variant: 2001 base, modified medium migration assumptions 1996-2001 held constant

Year	Pre-1922		1922-1931		Depression (1932-41)		Early B-Boom (1942-51)		Late B-Boom (1952-61)	
	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age
2001	5090	80+	10530	70-79	12590	60-69	15530	50-59	18820	40-49
2006	3050	85+	9170	75-84	13170	65-74	17230	55-64	20620	45-54
2011			8760	80+	12770	70-79	18990	60-69	22490	50-59
2016			5570	85+	11500	75-84	19870	65-74	24850	55-64
2021					12490	80+	19420	70-79	27280	60-69
2026					8280	85+	17710	75-84	28510	65-74
2031							19380	80+	27690	70-79
2036							12810	85+	25350	75-84
2041									28200	80+
2046									19490	85+
2051										

Year	Transition (1962-71)		Fertility Decline (1972-81)		Fertility Bilps (1982-91)		Fertility Decline (1992-01)	
	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number	Age
2001	18470	30-39	13050	20-29	19120	10-19	19310	0-9
2006	20830	35-44	14950	25-34	17730	15-24	21840	5-14
2011	23110	40-49	17410	30-39	16890	20-29	22930	10-19
2016	25220	45-54	19670	35-44	18770	25-34	21330	15-24
2021	27420	50-59	21700	40-49	21220	30-39	20560	20-29
2026	30210	55-64	23670	45-54	23530	35-44	22610	25-34
2031	33030	60-69	25710	50-59	25550	40-49	25270	30-39
2036	34360	65-74	28290	55-64	27500	45-54	27750	35-44
2041	31500	70-79	30680	60-69	29510	50-59	29900	40-49
2046	30380	75-84	32080	65-74	32020	55-64	31990	45-54
2051	15460	80+	31220	70-79	34550	60-69	34340	50-59

(e) Sub- Region Cohort % increase 2001-2050

**COHORT ANALYSIS, WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY (SMARTGROWTH REGION)**

**Table 2: Tracking the size of some of the age groups, 2001-2051**

Year	80+	70-79	60-69	50-59	40-49	30-39	20-29
<b>2001</b>	5090	10530	12590	15530	18820	18470	13050
<b>2011</b>	8760	12270	18990	22690	23110	17410	16890
<b>2021</b>	12490	19420	27280	27420	21700	21220	20560
<b>2031</b>	19380	27890	33030	25710	25550	25270	
<b>2041</b>	28200	33500	30880	29510	29900		
<b>2051</b>	35460	31220	34550	34140			

**Table 3: Percentage change in the size of some age groups, 2001-2051**

Period	80+	70-79	60-69	50-59	40-49	30-39	20-29
<b>2001-11</b>	72.1	21.3	50.8	44.8	22.8	-5.7	29.4
<b>2011-21</b>	42.6	52.1	43.7	21.9	-6.1	21.9	21.7
<b>2021-31</b>	55.2	43.6	21.1	-6.2	17.7	19.1	
<b>2031-41</b>	45.5	20.1	-6.5	14.8	17.0		
<b>2041-51</b>	25.7	-6.8	11.9	15.7			

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