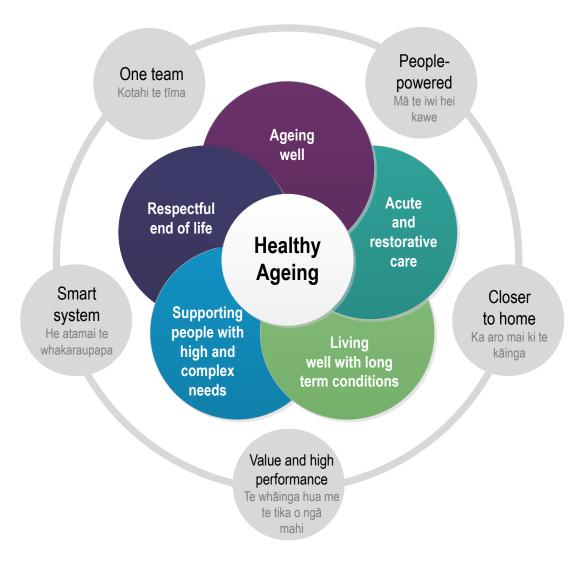# Healthy Ageing Strategy: links with the NZ Health Strategy

The New Zealand Health Strategy provides the overarching framework for the New Zealand health system. It describes the system's desired future, and identifies the cultures and values that underpin its achievement, and a roadmap of actions. The diagram and text on this page shows how the New Zealand Health Strategy and Healthy Ageing Strategy intersect, and where the themes of the Health Strategy will drive healthy ageing initiatives and outcomes.

Figure 3: Healthy Ageing Strategy framework with New Zealand Health Strategy strategic themes

Smart system
- improve data quality and analytical capability, and better use of data sources for quality improvement, evidence-based decision-making, management and reporting
- identifying, cultivating, developing and sharing innovation across the system, and taking advantage of new and emerging technology
- standardised approaches to needs assessment and service coordination for greater consistency of access
- use of IT-enabled patient and clinical monitoring tools for early intervention, supported self-management and communication with health providers
- proactive engagement and strategic alignment between researchers and those involved in policy, service and workforce development for better research commissioning and utilisation

One team
- inter-agency collaboration, e.g. falls prevention (with HQSC, ACC, MoH and DHBs), regional growth (with MBIE, TPK and the Office of Seniors), preventing elder abuse and neglect (with the Office for Seniors, MSD)
- aged-residential care, primary care, pharmacy and ambulance better coordinating care for ARC residents
- multi-disciplinary teams supporting home and community support workers and people with long-term conditions
- workforce development initiatives to enhance capability, capacity, diversity, succession planning, flexibility and stability
- developing the primary palliative workforce and family and whānau care

People-powered
- older people lead age-friendly initiatives in their communities, to improve social connections, housing, transportation, the built environment, employment, government services, communication, and attitudes regarding older people
- older people are more health smart regarding healthy ageing, and are empowered to self-manage and make better informed and healthy choices, enabled by technology
- greater use of advance care plans and EPOAs enabling care, treatment follows consumer preferences, with tailored care and comfort for whānau at difficult times
- more systematic involvement of older people in design, delivery and review of programmes and services for client-centred solutions that support diversity and are responsive to Māori

Value and high performance
- delivering better outcomes relating to people's experience of care, health status and best value use of resources
- increased focus on equity for vulnerable population groups
- shared outcomes framework and performance information provides focus and drives results, supports learning and decision-making and builds a culture of high performance
- investment approaches to falls prevention, social isolation, frailty and social housing as part of a greater focus on prevention and early intervention to reduce downstream costs

Closer to home
- improve care closer to people's homes: acute care, rehabilitation/restorative care, palliative care, home and community support services, long-term condition management, frailty prevention
- focus on wellness and prevention of long-term conditions, with cross-government work to influence the social determinants of health, e.g. family violence, regional development, housing and social connectedness
- health and social services and communities are more age-friendly, connective and responsive to the diverse needs of older people
- services are more connected, coordinated and person-centred so that people with long-term conditions and their families and carers receive the right services at the right time and place