



Den Haag

Older people monitor 2023



June 2023

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Mapping the position of Hague older people

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Anita van der Velden

Information

welzijn@denhaag.nl

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Summary

The municipality of The Hague considers it important to have regular access to the most up-to-date information on The Hague's older people or older citizens. Various institutions and organisations in the city also show an interest in this. For this reason, an older people Monitor is drawn up periodically.

The monitor brings together a multitude of already available data on older people in The Hague, mainly quantitative data. The Hague has been a member of the World Health Organisation's Age-friendly Cities network since 2014. The themes covered largely match the domains to measure and monitor the 'age-friendliness' of a city.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

In the period 2014-2023, the number of over-65s in The Hague has steadily increased; from 70,213 in 2014 to 84,552 in 2023. In the coming years, the number of over-65s will continue to increase. This growth is relatively greater than the growth of the total population of The Hague, which will increase ageing.

The ratio between the group of 65-74-year-olds and the group of over-75s has changed quite a bit over the past 13 years. While this ratio was still about the same in 2011; in 2023, the proportion of 65-74-year-olds within the group of the older people has risen to 56.1%. Compared to 2011, the number of 65-74-year-olds increased the most at 45%, the number of 75-84-year-olds increased by 32% and the number of 85 years and older decreased by 11%. In the coming years, the number of over-75s is expected to grow faster than the number of 65-74-year-olds.

There are more women than men aged 65 and over in The Hague. Of all over-65s in 2023, 54.4% will be women and 45.6% men. Both the number of men and women aged 65 and over has increased in recent years. The number of men in this age group is growing faster than the number of women. As a result, the proportion of men within the group of older citizens is increasing. This trend is expected to continue in the coming years. However, the number of women will remain higher than the number of men.

By 2023, 35% of The Hague's over-65s will have a migration background. The number of older people with a migration background has increased more than the number of older people with a Dutch background in recent years. In the coming years, the share of over-65s with a migration background is expected to increase further from 35% in 2023 to 41% in 2030.

As the number of over-65s grows, so does the number of households headed by an over-65. The majority (almost 60%) of these households are single-person households. This will also remain the largest group in the coming years.

Over the years, few major changes can be seen in the distribution of Hague older people across the city. The least number of older people live in Laak and Leidschenveen-Ypenburg. These districts are also the least ageing. In Leidschenveen-Ypenburg, ageing did increase in recent years. The Escamp district is home to most older citizens over 65, followed by the Loosduinen district. Loosduinen is, together with Scheveningen and Haagse Hout, the district with the most ageing population. Relatively speaking, these districts also have the oldest older citizens.

HEALTH

Among Hague older people aged 65 and over living independently, 56.2% rate their own health as good or very good. On average for The Hague (aged 18 and over), this percentage is 65.2%. The healthy life expectancy at 65 in The Hague is 10.6 years. This is shorter than the national average of 13.1 years.

Half (50.6%) of over-65s in The Hague report having a long-term illness or condition. This proportion is significantly higher than the average among all residents aged 18 and over in The Hague (34.5%). A third (32.2%) of older people face a functional impairment.

On average in The Hague (18 years and older), this share is 19.3%. Due to health problems

nearly half (49.4%) of over-65s report being limited or severely limited in daily life.

In terms of mental health, 9.3% of over-65s in The Hague reported experiencing (very) much stress in the past four weeks prior to the survey. This is lower than average; among Hague adults aged 18 and over, the percentage is 27.2%. Among older people of The Hague, 46% have a moderate to high risk of having an anxiety disorder or depression; on average among residents of The Hague aged 18 and older, the percentage is 59.9%.

In 2020, The Hague has almost 4,000 people aged 65 and over living (still) at home with dementia; this is almost 5% of the number of older people in The Hague. As age increases, the proportion of people (living at home) with dementia also increases; from 1.8% in the 65-74 age group and 6.6% in the 75- 83 age group to 13% of the number of older people aged 85 and over.

In terms of social health, we see that over-65s are more likely to feel that they do not have sufficient control over their own lives than the average in The Hague (18 years and older); 15.4% compared to 10.8%.

When it comes to lifestyle, older people 'score' better on certain aspects and less well on others than average among all residents of The Hague. Of older citizens in The Hague, 34.7% meet the exercise guideline. This share is lower than the average among all residents of The Hague aged 18 and older (49.4%). Over-65s are less likely to meet the guideline in terms of eating vegetables and raw vegetables, but more likely to meet the guideline for eating fruit than the average among all residents of The Hague aged 18 and older. People over 65 are also more likely to eat breakfast at least five days a week than average. Older citizens of The Hague more often (54.5%) comply with the alcohol guideline than the average among the group aged 18 and over (49.5%). The Hague older people are more often overweight but smoke less than average.

HOMEOWN

In 2022, a small proportion (4.7%) of Hague older people lived independently, or intramurally.

Three quarters of older people households living independently in The Hague live in a flat and a quarter live in a single-family house. In this respect, older citizens do not differ much from the Hague average. However, older households are somewhat more likely (38%) to live in housing cooperatives than the average (30%). Of The Hague's 65-plus households, 17% live in a house intended especially for older citizens.

The majority of older households (77%) say they definitely do not want to move in the next two years. The willingness to move is significantly lower among older households than average; of all households in The Hague, 50% definitely do not want to move.

The 65-plus households that might want to move indicate as the main reasons they would do so for their health or care needs. Almost half of the relocating older households say they would like to move to an older home, preferring an older home in a residential complex.

PUBLIC SPACE

In general, Hague older people seem reasonably satisfied with their living environment, giving it a rating of 7.4.

Nearly two-thirds of Hague's over-65s feel that the neighbourhood they live in has not improved over the past year, but has not deteriorated either. However, a quarter indicate that the neighbourhood has deteriorated. People over 65 less often say their neighbourhood has improved than all residents of The Hague put together.

Older people in The Hague give an average rating of 7.1 for safety in their neighbourhood. Nevertheless, 18% indicate that they sometimes feel unsafe in their neighbourhood and 4% often feel unsafe. In general, older citizens feel less unsafe in their own neighbourhood than the average person living in The Hague, but are more likely to say they do not open their door at night.

MOBILITY

On average, Hague older people move 2 times per person per day. By a move, we mean a movement outdoors from a starting point to an end point. Over-65s in The Hague move less often than the average person in The Hague. Within the group of over-65s, it seems that the older people are, the fewer trips they make.

Hague older people mainly travel by car (as drivers), on foot or by bicycle. The most important reason for Hague older people to travel is to do grocery shopping and/or to shop and to walk or tour. Comparison with the year 2018 shows that the percentage of trips with a social purpose decreased from 30% to 18% and the percentage of trips walking or touring as a purpose increased from 5% to 20%. The Covid-19 measures might have played a role in this.

There are a number of (subsidised) facilities in The Hague that help older people stay mobile for longer. For instance, there are neighbourhood buses that older people can use to get to certain facilities and there is a shopping assistance service that helps older people do their daily shopping. In addition, older people can contact the municipality for individual and collective transport facilities under the Wmo, such as a mobility scooter or transport by Taxibus.

PARTICIPATION

If we look at social or civic participation, we see that 16% of Hague 65-75-year-olds work. A third (34%) of Hague's over-65s sometimes engage in voluntary work and also a third (33%) are informal carers.

The neighbourhood where older people of The Hague live can influence the extent to which older people participate. Older citizens of The Hague give an average score of 7.4 for the liveability of their neighbourhood. Almost 60% of older people in The Hague feel at home in their own neighbourhood and 64% feel that people in their neighbourhood interact in a pleasant way. Half say they live in a pleasant neighbourhood where people help each other. For the physical quality of the living environment, over-65s give a rating of 6.5.

In The Hague, there are several facilities subsidised by the municipality where activities are organised and where older people can meet. For instance, there are neighbourhood centres, community centres, locations of Haags Ontmoeten and clubs for older people.

Whether older people can participate also partly depends on whether they have sufficient financial resources. In 2021, 65-plus households had an average of 29,400 euros to spend, which is less than an average household in The Hague (32,800 euros). Almost 20% of older people in The Hague indicate that their financial position has deteriorated in the last year. The proportion of older people who say they have improved is lower than average in The Hague; 5% compared to 21%. 10% of over-65s sometimes have to cut back on things like food and clothing or wait to pay bills due to lack of money. In addition, 4% of over-65s are in debt. The proportion of over-65s with debts is lower than average among all residents of The Hague.

RESPECT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Almost 60% of over-65s in The Hague feel at home in their own neighbourhood and almost two-thirds think that people in their neighbourhood interact in a pleasant way. However, almost 40% of over-65s feel (also) that people in their neighbourhood hardly know each other. A third of over-65s themselves have a lot of contact in their neighbourhood.

In general, older people feel that they are treated with sufficient respect; 15% of over-65s in The Hague indicate that they are sometimes treated disrespectfully by strangers on the street, 10% in public transport and by staff in shops and/or businesses, and 9% by government agencies. By acquaintances, such as partner, family and friends, older people are least likely to be treated disrespectfully.

More than half of over-65s (54.2%) feel lonely, the average for The Hague is 58.5%. 14.5% of older people feel seriously to very seriously lonely. Both the proportion of adults (18-64 years) and the proportion of older people who feel lonely has increased in recent years. Of the over-65s in The Hague, 6.8% feel moderately to severely socially excluded. This share is lower than the average for all residents of The Hague aged 18 and over (11.9%).

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

In order for older people to live independently for as long as possible, it is important that there are good facilities for older people. Equally important is that older people know that these facilities exist and who they can turn to for help.

Older citizens of The Hague have several sources at their disposal to stay informed about facilities and activities. Internet, door-to-door magazines and neighbourhood newspapers, but also family, friends, acquaintances and neighbours can be a source of information. In addition, there are various (subsidised) facilities in The Hague aimed at providing information and advice. Scattered across the city, there are libraries and older people can contact older advisers at the Servicepunten XL. At a number of district offices there is an Advice and Information Desk or an Information and Help Point set up or one can contact the municipality's Social Counsellors.

A lot of information can be found via the internet. 82% of over-65s in The Hague use the internet, with over-75s using the internet less often than 65-74-year-olds. Internet use among older people in The Hague is less than average among the entire population of The Hague.

COMMUNITY AND HEALTHCARE

Good healthcare and facilities are necessary to stay healthy and independent. Many older people receive support when it comes to their health. For instance, over-65s use GPs and medical specialists more often than average (of all residents of The Hague). They also have more frequent contact with home care. Of all over-65s in The Hague, 13% use domestic support through the WMO.

Some of the help to older people can also be given informally, for instance by the partner, family, acquaintances and/or volunteers. 16% of over-65s in The Hague receive informal care. This means that they regularly receive voluntary help from someone close to them because of an illness and/or disability. Among 65-74-year-olds, the proportion receiving informal care is smaller than among those aged 75 and over.

1 Introduction

The municipality of The Hague considers it important to have regular access to the most up-to-date information on The Hague's older people. Various institutions and organisations in the city also show an interest in this.

This up-to-date information is periodically compiled in older people Monitor. In January 2010, older people Monitor was published for the first time. The present monitor is the eighth in a row.

The monitor brings together a multitude of already available data on older people in The Hague, mainly quantitative data. Themes covered are:

- demographics,
- health,
- housing,
- public space,
- mobility,
- participation,
- respect and social inclusion,
- communication and information,
- community and healthcare.

These themes largely align with the domains to measure and monitor the 'age-friendliness' of a city according to the World Health Organisation's Network of Age-friendly Cities. The Hague has joined this network since 2014.

1.1 RESEARCH APPROACH

This older Monitor draws on already existing sources and surveys within the municipality, focusing the findings on the target group of people over 65.

1.1.1 Sources used

The following sources were used to compile the monitor:

- Basic registration of persons,
- Population projections,
- CBS Poverty Monitor,
- Haaglanden Health Guide,
- Research Underway in the Netherlands,
- Resident survey The Hague,
- Safety monitor,
- Social Map The Hague
- Report 'Developments in the Hague housing market 2021, outcomes Woon 2021'
- Integral report Research The Hague Age-friendly City 2020
- data from external websites and from internal municipal records More

information on these sources can be found in the annex.

1.1.2 Target

The focus in this monitor is on Hague residents aged 65 and over. In the monitor, the terms over-65s, older people and older are used interchangeably. Where possible, a distinction is made between 65- to 74-year-olds and over-75s.

1.1.3 Trends

The monitor not only looks at the current situation, but also (where possible) at the past so that trends may be detected. For themes and topics that have also been presented in previous monitors, the series is supplemented with the most up-to-date data available.

1.1.4 Representativeness and reliability

Data from a number of sources used relate to a sample (see annex). Although the results are weighted so that statements can be made about the entire population, reliability and accuracy margins must be taken into account. In short, this means that the outcomes presented may actually differ by a few percent.

When calculating the margins, 95% reliability is usually assumed. This means that if the survey is repeated 100 times, 95 times a value within the margins will be found. The degree of accuracy decreases the smaller the number of respondents (see also the appendix). This should be taken into account when interpreting the results.

1.2 REPORT FORMAT

The structure of the report is as follows. Chapter 2 provides a description of the over-65s in The Hague. This includes questions such as: how large is the group 65-plus, what characterises this group and where do they live in The Hague? Chapter 3 then deals with the theme of health. Subsequent chapters address the various themes of 'age-friendly The Hague': housing (chapter 4), public space (chapter 5), mobility (chapter 6), participation (chapter 7), respect and social integration (chapter 8), communication and information (chapter 9) and community and healthcare (chapter 10).

2 Demographic characteristics

This chapter describes older citizens in The Hague. It covers all Hague residents aged 65 and over. The data in this chapter come from the files of the Basisregistratie Personen (BRP) and Den Haag in Cijfers. More information can be found in the appendix and on the website of Den Haag in Cijfers: <https://denhaag.incijfers.nl>.

2.1 NUMBER OF older PEOPLE IN THE HAGUE

On 1 January 2023, The Hague had 84,552 residents aged 65 and over (see table 2.1). The number of over-65s increased by 14,339 compared to 2014, an increase of 20%. The total population of The Hague increased by 10 per cent during this period. As a result, the share that over-65s occupy in The Hague's total population increased slightly by 1.2 percentage points in the period 2014-2023. But there is currently no far-reaching ageing in The Hague; in 2023, the proportion of older people in The Hague will be 15%. As in other large cities, ageing in The Hague is below the national average and the average in the smaller municipalities in the Netherlands.

The grey pressure, i.e. the ratio of the number of over-65s to the number of 15-64-year-olds, has increased slightly over the last 9 years in The Hague, from 20.1% in 2014 to 21.8% in 2023.

The number of over-65s will continue to increase in the coming years. So will the share they occupy in the total population of The Hague. The ageing population in The Hague will therefore increase. It is expected that in 2030 there will be over 100,000 residents of The Hague aged 65 and over, accounting for 16.6% of the entire population of The Hague. The long-term projection (table 2.2c) shows that the group of older people aged 65 and over will have increased to over 122,000 by 2040; this is almost 20% of the total population in The Hague in 2040.

Table 2. 1 Number of older (aged 65 and over) in The Hague and share of total population

| | actual data | | | | | forecast | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2023 | 2025 | 2030 |
| Total population | 509.682 | 520.697 | 533.026 | 546.335 | 563.122 | 578.038 | 610.623 |
| Number of older 65+ | 70.213 | 73.310 | 76.465 | 79.890 | 84.552 | 88.413 | 101.084 |
| <i>Ageing</i> | | | | | | | |
| % older 65+ of total population | 13,8% | 14,1% | 14,3% | 14,6% | 15,0% | 15,3% | 16,6% |
| <i>Grey pressure</i> | | | | | | | |
| % older 65+ of 15-64-year-olds | 20,1% | 20,6% | 21,0% | 21,4% | 21,8% | 22,1% | 24,0% |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

The growth or decline in the proportion of older people is partly due to the structure of the population. In addition, growth or decline in the number of older people is determined by migration to and from The Hague and by mortality. Every year, more than 4,000 people die in The Hague, about 80 per cent of whom are in the 65 and older age category. In 2020 and in 2021, the number of deceased is around 4,500. Although no cause of death is available in the 2020 and 2021 death rates, COVID-19 may have played a role.

Both in all of The Hague and also among the over-65s, the number of deceased has increased compared to 2019. Up to and including 2019, the number of deceased over-65s was around 3,400, while in 2020 and 2021 it is around 3,800. The proportion of deceased over-65s compared to the total population did not increase in 2020 and 2021 compared to previous years.

2.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HAGUE OLDER PEOPLE

How can older people in The Hague be characterised? This section looks at a number of characteristics; age, gender, origin, marital status, household composition and form of housing.

2.2.1 Age

In 2023, 56.1% of older people will be between 65-74 years old. This is 8.4% of the total population of The Hague (see table 2.2b). 43.9% of The Hague's older people are 75 years or older. This is 6.6% of all residents of The Hague.

The ratio between the group of 65-74-year-olds and the group of over-75s has changed quite a bit over the past 13 years. In 2011, this ratio was still about the same; in 2023, the proportion of 65-74-year-olds within the group of older people has risen to 56.1%. Compared to 2011, the number of 65-74-year-olds increased by 14,756, a rate of 45%. The number of 75-84-year-olds increased by 6,888 people (+32%) and the number of 85-year-olds and over decreased by 11%.

If we look to the future using projections, we see that the number of over-75s will start to grow more strongly. The total group aged 65-plus will therefore 'age slightly' over the next seven years.

Table 2.2a Distribution of older people group by age (number and percentage)

| | actual data | | | | | forecast | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2023 | 2025 | 2030 |
| <i>Number</i> | | | | | | | |
| 65 - 74 years | 39.105 | 41.592 | 44.418 | 46.596 | 47.411 | 48.723 | 54.824 |
| 75 years and over | 31.108 | 31.718 | 32.047 | 33.294 | 37.141 | 39.690 | 46.260 |
| Total older 65+ | 70.213 | 73.310 | 76.465 | 79.890 | 84.552 | 88.413 | 101.084 |
| <i>Percentage</i> | | | | | | | |
| 65 - 74 years | 55,7% | 56,7% | 58,1% | 58,3% | 56,1% | 55,1% | 54,2% |
| 75 years and over | 44,3% | 43,3% | 41,9% | 41,7% | 43,9% | 44,9% | 45,8% |
| Total older 65+ | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

Table 2.2b Share of older people in total population by age

| | actual data | | | | | forecast | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2023 | 2025 | 2030 |
| <i>Number</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total population (=100%) | 509.682 | 520.697 | 533.026 | 546.335 | 563.122 | 578.038 | 610.623 |
| <i>Percentage</i> | | | | | | | |
| 65 - 74 years | 7,7% | 8,0% | 8,3% | 8,5% | 8,4% | 8,4% | 9,0% |
| 75 years and over | 6,1% | 6,1% | 6,0% | 6,1% | 6,6% | 6,9% | 7,6% |
| Total older 65+ | 13,8% | 14,1% | 14,3% | 14,6% | 15,0% | 15,3% | 16,6% |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

Table 2. 2cNumber and proportion of older people based on long-term forecast*

| | <i>Forecast</i> | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2023 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 |
| <i>Number</i> | | | | | |
| Total older 65+ | 84.552 | 88.413 | 101.084 | 112.271 | 122.589 |
| Total population (=100%) | 563.122 | 578.038 | 610.623 | 618.984 | 630.300 |
| <i>Percentage</i> | | | | | |
| 65 - 74 years | 8,4% | 8,4% | 9,0% | 9,7% | 10,1% |
| 75 years and over | 6,6% | 6,9% | 7,6% | 8,4% | 9,4% |
| Total older 65+ | 15,0% | 15,3% | 16,6% | 18,1% | 19,4% |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

* long-term forecast: ARvdS 2000 variant

2.2.2 Gender

There are more women than men aged 65 and over in The Hague. Of all over-65s in 2023, 54.4% will be women and 45.6% men (see table 2.3a). Especially in the higher age groups, the proportion of women is higher (see Figure 2.3b). This is not surprising since life expectancy for women is higher than for men, see the box 'Life expectancy in the Netherlands' on the next page.

In previous years too, the number of women outnumbered men. However, the share that women occupy in the entire older people group has been declining in recent years. The number of men has been rising faster than the number of women in recent years. Among men aged 65 and over, an increase can be seen in all age categories. Among women, the number increases in the age group 65 to 84 years and the number of women aged 85 and above has decreased in recent years.

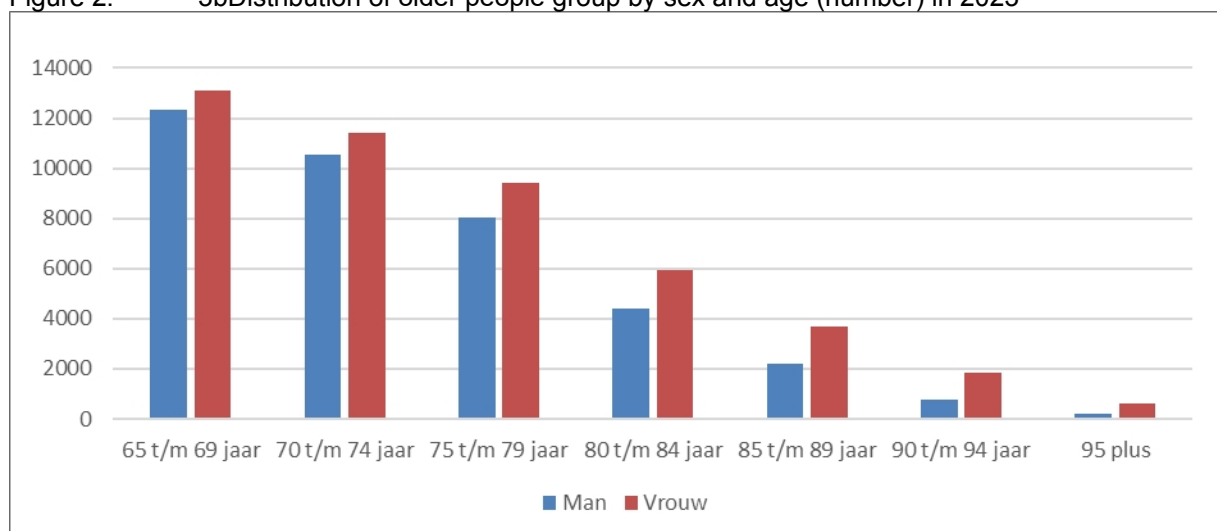
In the coming years, the number of older people aged 65 and above will continue to increase. Over the next seven years, the number of men is expected to increase by 21% and the number of women by 18%. As a result, the share of women in the total group of over-65s will continue to fall to 53.7% in 2030.

Table 2.3a Distribution of older people group by gender (number and percentage)

| | <i>actual data</i> | | | | | <i>forecast</i> | |
|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2023 | 2025 | 2030 |
| <i>Number</i> | | | | | | | |
| Men | 30.147 | 32.253 | 34.178 | 36.071 | 38.545 | 40.563 | 46.767 |
| Women | 40.066 | 41.057 | 42.287 | 43.819 | 46.007 | 47.850 | 54.317 |
| Total older 65+ | 70.213 | 73.310 | 76.465 | 79.890 | 84.554 | 88.413 | 101.084 |
| <i>Percentage</i> | | | | | | | |
| Men | 42,9% | 44,0% | 44,7% | 45,2% | 45,6% | 45,9% | 46,3% |
| Women | 57,1% | 56,0% | 55,3% | 54,8% | 54,4% | 54,1% | 53,7% |
| Total older 65+ | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

Figure 2. 3b Distribution of older people group by sex and age (number) in 2023



Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

Life expectancy in the Netherlands

Life expectancy at birth for men and women in the Netherlands in 2021 was 79.7 years for men and 83.0 years for women. Women thus live on average just over 3 years longer than men. Life expectancy at birth increased by 9.3 years for men and 10.3 years for women over the period 1950-2021.

Due to deaths from COVID-19, life expectancy in 2020 and 2021 was lower for both men and women than in previous years.

Highly educated men live 5.8 years longer than low-educated men, highly educated women 4.3 years longer than low-educated women. This is an average difference of 4.4 years in between the highly and low educated.

Life expectancy at birth for Dutch men is one of the highest in the European Union (EU). Life expectancy for Dutch men is about two years higher than the EU average, while that for Dutch women is about the same as the EU average.

Source: National Public Health Compass 2022

2.2.3 Origin

Of all older people in The Hague in 2023, 34.8% have a migration ^{background1}. This concerns 29,433 people (see table 2.4a). Migrant older people are on average younger than older people with a Dutch background (see Figure 2.4b). The rule applies; the higher the age, the smaller the proportion of migrant older people. Of all older people with a migration background, 37% are aged 75 years or older. In comparison; 48% of all older people of Dutch background are 75 years or older.

Compared to 2014, the number of older people increased from 70,213 to 84,552; this is a 20% increase. The number of older people with a Dutch background increased by 8% while the number of older people with a migration background increased by 54%.

In the coming years, the number of migrant older people will increase more strongly than the number of older people with a Dutch background. As a result, the proportion of migrant older people among the over-65s will also continue to increase in the coming years; from 34% in 2022 to an expected 41% in 2030.

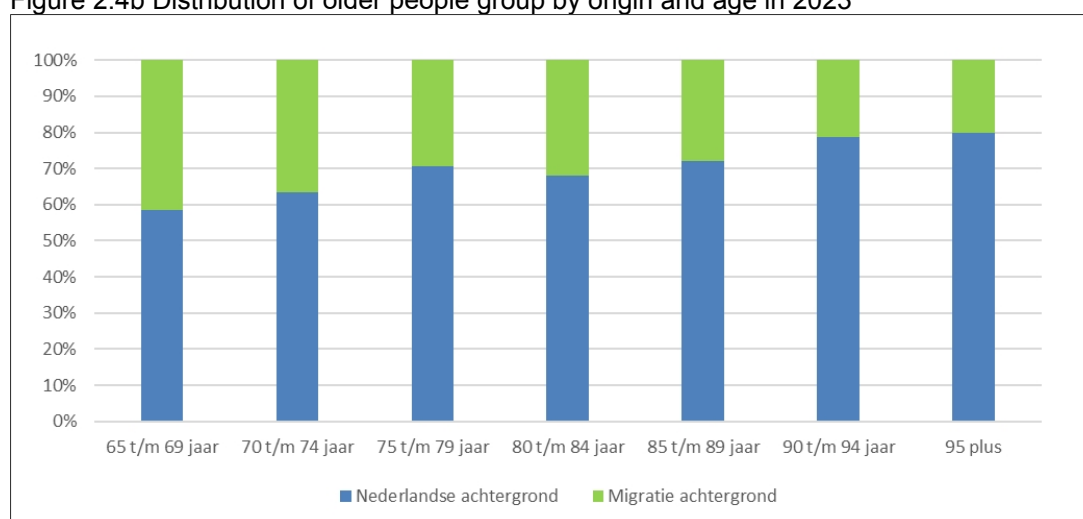
¹ Based on the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) definition. According to this definition, a person has a migration background if one of both parents was born abroad. Forecast figures are only available based on this definition. In the text and tables/figures, we speak of older people with a migration background or migrant older people.

Table 2.4a Distribution of older people group by origin (number and percentage)

| | actual data | | | | | Forecast based on 2022 figures | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2023 | 2025 | 2030 |
| <i>Number</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dutch background | 51.112 | 52.334 | 53.229 | 54.192 | 55.119 | 56.099 | 59.099 |
| Migration background | 19.101 | 20.976 | 23.236 | 25.698 | 29.433 | 32.547 | 41.412 |
| Total older 65+ | 70.213 | 73.310 | 76.465 | 79.890 | 84.552 | 88.646 | 100.511 |
| <i>Percentage</i> | | | | | | | |
| Dutch background | 72,8% | 71,4% | 69,6% | 67,8% | 65,2% | 63,3% | 58,8% |
| Migration background | 27,2% | 28,6% | 30,4% | 32,2% | 34,8% | 36,7% | 41,2% |
| Total older 65+ | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023, forecast 2022

Figure 2.4b Distribution of older people group by origin and age in 2023



Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

2.2.4 Origins

Within the group of migrant older people, the seven largest groups (totalling three quarters) are of Surinamese, Indonesian, German, Moroccan, Turkish, Antillean and Central and Eastern European origin. Furthermore, the composition of the group is very diverse. Table 2.5 shows the number and proportion of older people with a migration background by country of origin over the period 2014 to 2023.

Forecast data on these groups are not available in 2023.

Within the group of migrant older people, almost a quarter (24%) have a Surinamese background. This is a share of 8.4% of all older people in The Hague. Both the number and share of older people with a Surinamese background have grown in recent years; from 2014, the number of older people with a Surinamese background increased by 80% to 7,067 people in 2023.

One fifth of all migrant older people have an Indonesian background. This is almost 7% of all older people in The Hague. In recent years, the number of older people with an Indonesian background has grown less rapidly than the total number of migrant older people. From 2014, the number increased by 23% and the total number of migrant older people increased by 54% during that period.

Over 20% of all older people with a migration background come from the 'other western countries' category. The four largest countries of origin within this group are Germany (2,597 older people), Great Britain (631 older people), Belgium (513 older people) and Soviet Union (450). The number of older people with a German background decreased by 8% from 2014. Furthermore, the 'other western countries' category is very diverse.

The number of older people with a Turkish (2,187) or Moroccan background (2,279) increased by about 70% over the period 2014-2023. Their share within the group of migrant older people is 7.4% and 7.7%, respectively.

The number of older people from Antillean and Eastern European backgrounds almost doubled from 2014. Their share within the group of migrant older people is 3.8% and 3.4%, respectively.

The proportion of older people from the other non-western countries category within the group of migrant older people is 13.8% in 2023 and has more than doubled in number over the period 2014-2023; from 1,680 to 4,049 people. The 'other non-western countries' category consists of countries in South America, Asia and Africa. A fifth of older people in the 'other non-western countries' category have origins in China or Hong Kong. Otherwise, the composition in this category is very diverse.

| Number | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2023 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Turkish | 1.264 | 1.482 | 1.614 | 1.801 | 2.187 |
| Moroccan | 1.358 | 1.540 | 1.736 | 1.969 | 2.279 |
| Surinamese | 3.901 | 4.418 | 5.162 | 6.034 | 7.067 |
| Antillean | 559 | 659 | 796 | 950 | 1.112 |
| Indonesian | 4.650 | 4.892 | 5.198 | 5.394 | 5.715 |
| Eastern European | 520 | 597 | 675 | 820 | 1.011 |
| Other non-Western countries | 1.680 | 2.070 | 2.527 | 3.071 | 4.049 |
| Other western countries | 5.169 | 5.318 | 5.528 | 5.659 | 6.013 |
| Total migrant older people 65+ | 19.101 | 20.976 | 23.236 | 25.698 | 29.433 |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

Table 2.5b Distribution of the group of migrant older people by origin group (percentage)

| Percentage | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2023 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Turkish | 6,6% | 7,1% | 6,9% | 7,0% | 7,4% |
| Moroccan | 7,1% | 7,3% | 7,5% | 7,7% | 7,7% |
| Surinamese | 20,4% | 21,1% | 22,2% | 23,5% | 24,0% |
| Antillean | 2,9% | 3,1% | 3,4% | 3,7% | 3,8% |
| Indonesian | 24,3% | 23,3% | 22,4% | 21,0% | 19,4% |
| Eastern European | 2,7% | 2,8% | 2,9% | 3,2% | 3,4% |
| Other non-Western countries | 8,8% | 9,9% | 10,9% | 12,0% | 13,8% |
| Other western countries | 27,1% | 25,4% | 23,8% | 22,0% | 20,4% |
| Total migrant older people 65+ | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100,0% |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

2.2.5 Marital status

Almost half of older people (47.5%) are married or registered as partners (see table 2.6), almost a fifth of the number of older people (18.8%) are widow/widower or surviving partner and a fifth (20.3%) are divorced. In recent years, the number and share of divorced Hague older people has increased. The proportion and number of 'widowed/remaining partner' is decreasing.

Table 2. 6Distribution of older people group by marital status (number and percentage)

| | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2023 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Number</i> | | | | | |
| married / registered partner | 33.107 | 34.961 | 36.749 | 38.340 | 40.144 |
| segregated | 12.016 | 13.192 | 14.430 | 15.653 | 17.181 |
| divorced/remarried partner | 17.687 | 17.174 | 16.584 | 16.284 | 15.906 |
| otherwise | 7.403 | 7.983 | 8.702 | 9.613 | 11.321 |
| Total older 65+ | 70.213 | 73.310 | 76.465 | 79.890 | 84.552 |
| <i>Percentage</i> | | | | | |
| married / registered partner | 47,2% | 47,7% | 48,1% | 48,0% | 47,5% |
| segregated | 17,1% | 18,0% | 18,9% | 19,6% | 20,3% |
| divorced/remarried partner | 25,2% | 23,4% | 21,7% | 20,4% | 18,8% |
| otherwise | 10,5% | 10,9% | 11,4% | 12,0% | 13,4% |
| Total older 65+ | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, BRP 2014-2023

2.2.6 Composition of households

One in five households in The Hague is headed by a person aged 65 and over (22%). These are over 60,000 households (see table 2.7). Almost 60% of these are single-person households. In recent years, this share has declined slightly, while the absolute number of one-person households has increased.

Table 2.7 Composition of households whose head is over 65 (number and percentage)

| | actual data | | | | | forecast | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2022 | 2025 | 2030 |
| <i>Number</i> | | | | | | | |
| Single household | 31.011 | 32.120 | 32.922 | 34.038 | 35.597 | 37.978 | 43.103 |
| Living together without children | 17.372 | 18.274 | 19.106 | 19.796 | 20.374 | 21.287 | 23.111 |
| Living together with children | 1.701 | 1.975 | 2.188 | 2.398 | 2.578 | 3.118 | 4.089 |
| Single-parent family | 1.397 | 1.491 | 1.678 | 1.859 | 2.031 | 2.465 | 3.216 |
| Total number of households | 51.481 | 53.860 | 55.894 | 58.091 | 60.580 | 64.848 | 73.519 |
| <i>Percentage</i> | | | | | | | |
| Single household | 60,2% | 59,6% | 58,9% | 58,6% | 58,8% | 58,6% | 58,6% |
| Living together without children | 33,7% | 33,9% | 34,2% | 34,1% | 33,6% | 32,8% | 31,4% |
| Living together with children | 3,3% | 3,7% | 3,9% | 4,1% | 4,3% | 4,8% | 5,6% |
| Single-parent family | 2,7% | 2,8% | 3,0% | 3,2% | 3,4% | 3,8% | 4,4% |
| Total number of households | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2022

In the coming years, the number of households headed by people over 65 will continue to grow and all household types will increase in number. In absolute terms, the number of single-person households will increase the most. From 35,597 in 2022 to over 43,000 in 2030; an increase of about 7,500 single-person households. However, the proportion of one-person households among older people will remain roughly the same, at around 59%.

2.3 WHERE DO HAGUE older people LIVE?

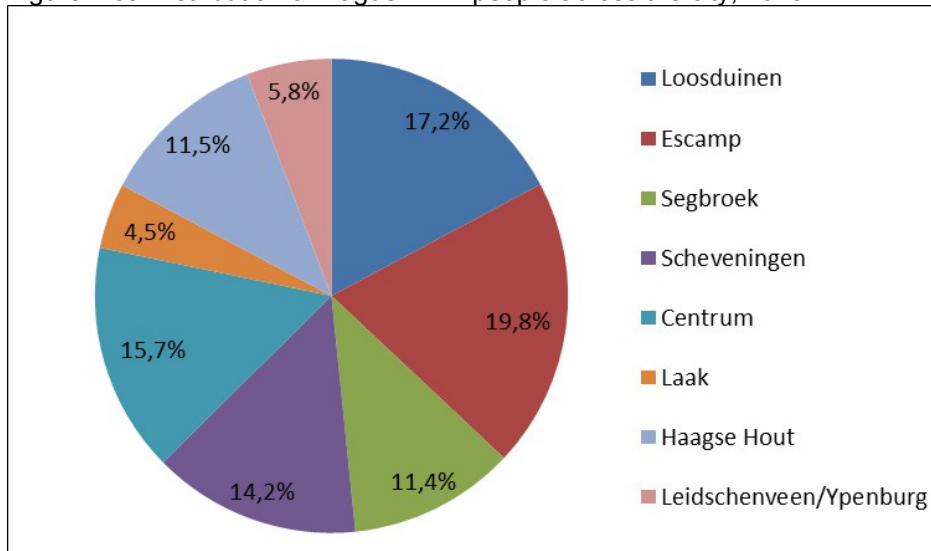
There are two ways to indicate where older people living in The Hague live: the distribution of all older people living in The Hague across the city and the proportion of older people in the population per district.

2.3.1 Spread across the city

Of all the over-65s living in The Hague, 20% live in the Escamp district. Loosduinen also has a considerable number of older people; 17.2%. Leidschenveen-Ypenburg (5.8%) and Laak (4.5%) have the least number of older people living in The Hague.

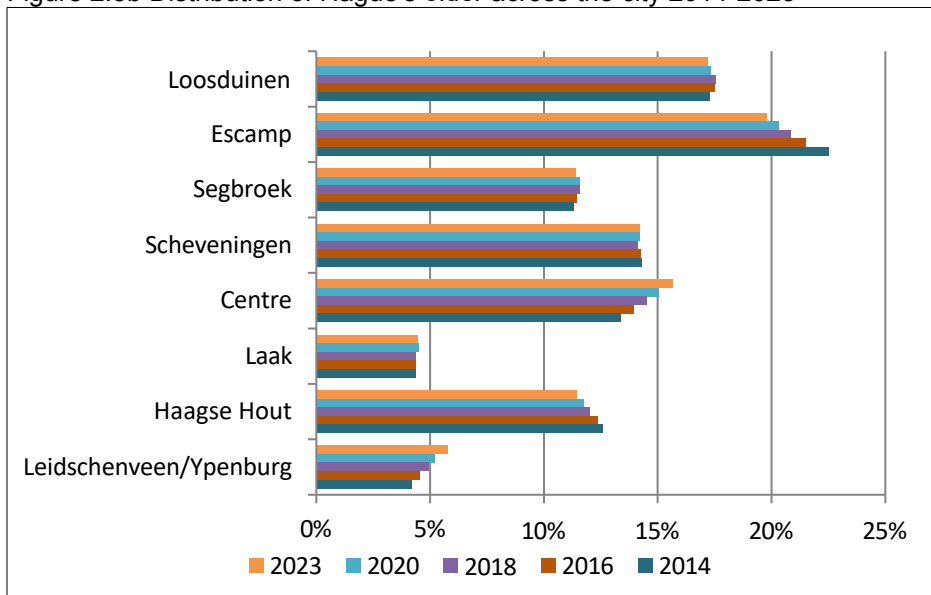
The picture for 2023 is similar to previous years (see figure 2.8b). However, we do see that the share of older people in Leidschenveen-Ypenburg and Centrum increases slightly every year. The proportion of older people living in Escamp and Haagse Hout is decreasing.

Figure 2.8a Distribution of Hague older people across the city, 2023



Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

Figure 2.8b Distribution of Hague's older across the city 2014-2023



Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

2.3.2 Share of over-65s by borough

When looking at the share that older citizens occupy in the population of the respective district, Loosduinen is the most aged (see table 2.9 and figure 2.10). Almost 28% of the inhabitants of Loosduinen district are 65 years or older. Haagse Hout and Scheveningen also have a relatively high proportion of older people; of all residents in these districts, almost 20% are 65-plus. Loosduinen, Haagse Hout and Scheveningen are not only among the most ageing districts; in relative terms, older people population in these districts is also the oldest. The latter also applies to Escamp. In Haagse Hout, 53% of older people group is 75 years or older. In Loosduinen, this share is 49%, in Scheveningen 47% and in Escamp 44%.

Leidschenveen-Ypenburg and Laak are the least aged of all districts; 10.1 per cent and 8.2 per cent of all residents in these districts are 65 years or older, respectively. However, the number and share of older people in Leidschenveen-Ypenburg is increasing; in the period 2014-2023, the share of older people increased by 4 percentage points.

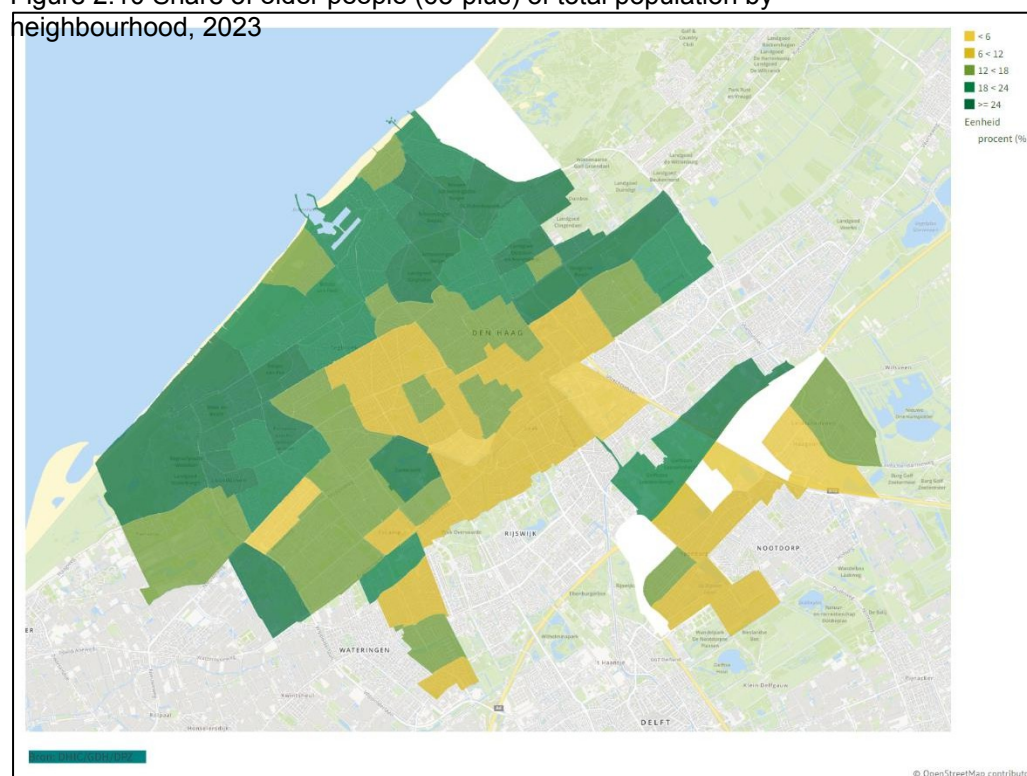
older people population in this borough is relatively younger than in the other boroughs; 64% of older people are aged 65-74. In Laak and Centrum, the group aged 65-plus is also relatively young; 65% and 63% respectively are aged 65-74.

Table 2.9 Share of older people (65-plus) of total population by district, 2014 - 2023

| | 2014 | | 2016 | | 2018 | | 2020 | | 2023 | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | number | % | number | % | number | % | number | % | number | % |
| Loosduinen | 12.137 | 26,5% | 12.826 | 27,7% | 13.428 | 27,9% | 13.859 | 27,9% | 14.554 | 27,6% |
| Escamp | 15.815 | 13,3% | 15.775 | 13,0% | 15.931 | 12,8% | 16.223 | 12,7% | 16.723 | 12,8% |
| Segbroek | 7.943 | 13,1% | 8.407 | 13,8% | 8.855 | 14,4% | 9.241 | 14,8% | 9.636 | 15,3% |
| Scheveningen | 10.049 | 18,6% | 10.471 | 18,9% | 10.807 | 19,1% | 11.376 | 19,5% | 12.023 | 19,8% |
| Centre | 9.405 | 9,5% | 10.220 | 10,0% | 11.094 | 10,6% | 12.027 | 11,3% | 13.237 | 12,0% |
| Hook | 3.079 | 7,7% | 3.207 | 7,7% | 3.356 | 7,7% | 3.605 | 7,9% | 3.783 | 8,2% |
| Haagse Hout | 8.849 | 20,3% | 9.064 | 20,3% | 9.202 | 20,2% | 9.397 | 20,0% | 9.691 | 19,2% |
| Leidschenveen/Ypenburg | 2.936 | 6,1% | 3.340 | 6,9% | 3.792 | 7,8% | 4.162 | 8,6% | 4.905 | 10,1% |
| The Hague total | 70.213 | 13,8% | 73.310 | 14,1% | 76.465 | 14,3% | 79.890 | 14,6% | 84.552 | 15,0% |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

Figure 2.10 Share of older people (65-plus) of total population by neighbourhood, 2023



Source: Municipality of The Hague, Urban Development Department - The Hague in Figures 2023

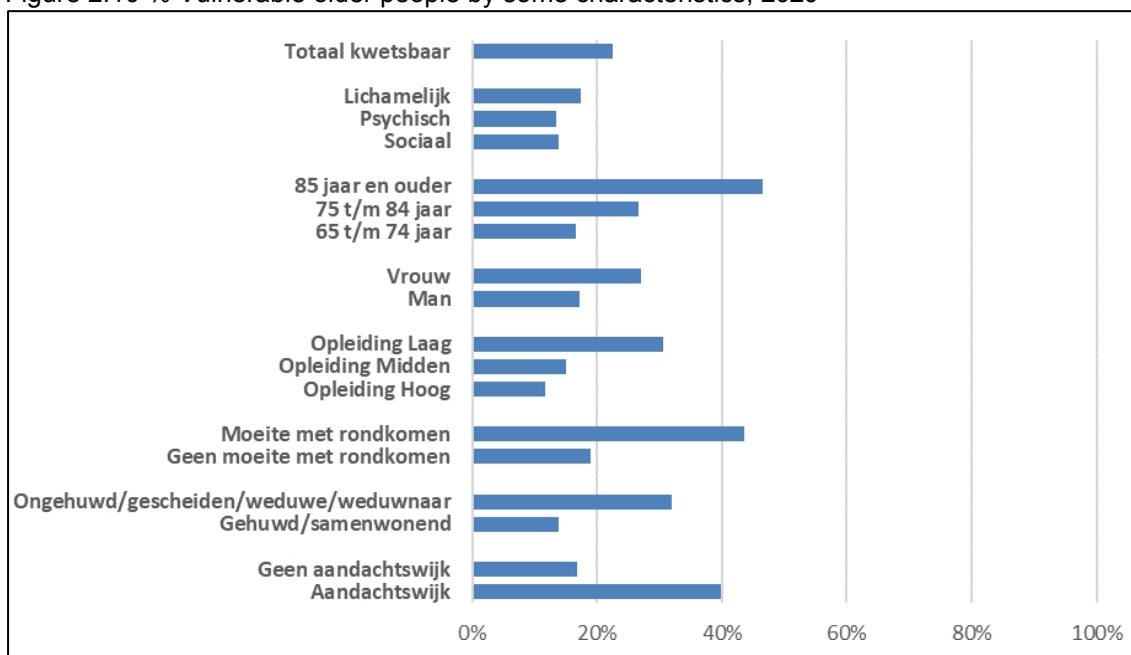
2.4 FRAIL OLDER PEOPLE

Frailty in older people is a process of accumulating physical and/or social deficits in functioning, increasing the risk of serious health problems (functional limitations, hospitalisation, death). Vulnerability was measured using the Tilburg Frailty Indicator (TFI); a set of questions that addresses physical, psychological and social components, combined with personal characteristics, such as age and income (Haaglanden Health Guide, 2022).

The physical components include, for example, balance keeping, hearing and vision impairments and fatigue for no apparent reason. The questions on the psychological components concern being able to cope with problems, complaints about memory and feelings of gloom and nervousness. The social components deal with whether one receives enough support from others, misses people around him or her and lives alone. The completed responses form a physical, psychological and social vulnerability score and an overall vulnerability score (Haaglanden Health Guide, 2022).

According to the Haaglanden Health Guide, 22.5% of older people in The Hague are vulnerable. Figure 2.10 shows the percentage of frail older people by a number of characteristics.

Figure 2.10 % Vulnerable older people by some characteristics, 2020



Source: Haaglanden Health Guide

3 Health

GGD Haaglanden surveys the health of residents in the Haaglanden region every four years and publishes the results in the Haaglanden Health Guide. The most recent survey of this quadrennial monitor (also called the Health Meter 2020) was conducted in autumn 2020; at the time of an increasing number of infections, but still before the severe lockdown. Subsequently, an additional survey was conducted in autumn 2020; the Corona Adult Health Monitor which included data on the impact of Covid 19. These figures are not included in older people Monitor but can be viewed in GGD Haaglanden's [Corona dashboard](#).

The Health Guide shows that 56.2% of older people in The Hague rate their own health as good or very good. On average for The Hague (18 years and older), this percentage is 65.2%. Compared to 2020, this percentage has decreased by almost 12 percentage points. The percentage of older people with (very) good perceived health decreased by 2.6 percentage points.

Valuing one's own health depends on a number of factors. For instance, having a disability or chronic condition or the obstacles that older people experience in daily life and leisure time may be influential. Besides this physical health, aspects of mental and social health and lifestyle also play a role.

This chapter covers a number of health-related aspects. The data come mainly from the surveys mentioned above. The results of these surveys are based on a sample and represent an approximation of the actual situation. More information on the survey can be found in the appendix and on the Haaglanden Health Guide website, <https://gezondheidsgids.ggdhaaglanden.nl>.

3.1 HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy is the number of years individuals are expected to live from birth. Another measure is life expectancy at age 65; it gives the number of years of life expected at age 65. A measure of life expectancy that includes quality of life is life expectancy in good perceived health. This is the average number of life years people can expect to spend in good perceived health from birth or at age 65.² Healthy life expectancy at 65 is 10.6 years in The Hague. This is shorter than the national average of 13.1 years. The healthy life expectancy for women is longer than that for men; 11 years compared to 10.1 years.

3.2 PHYSICAL HEALTH

This section looks at a number of factors related to physical health. How many older people face a functional impairment or chronic condition? And do they experience obstacles/limitations in daily life (partly because of this)?

3.2.1 Functional impairment or chronic condition

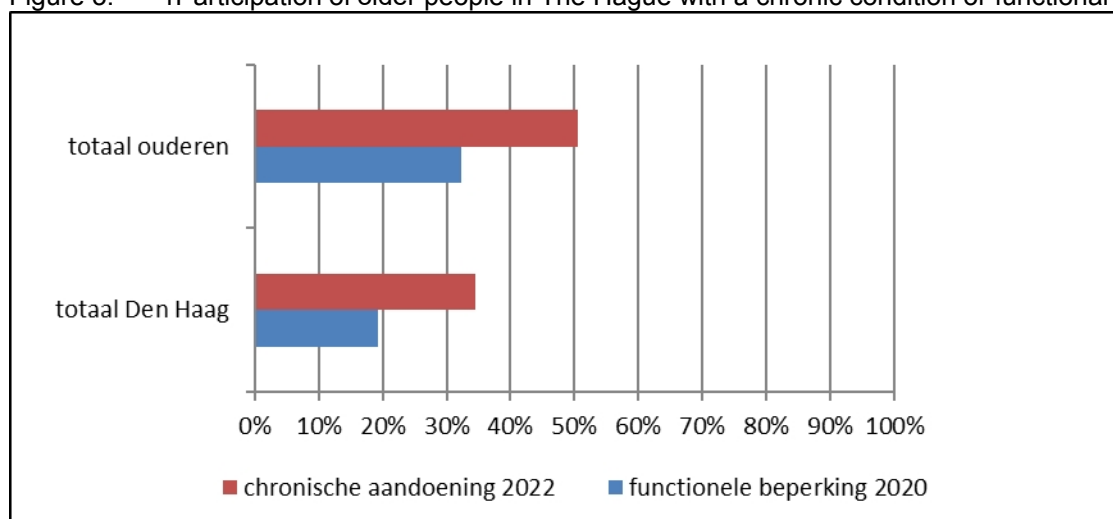
In 2022, half (50.6%) of the over-65s in The Hague report having a long-term illness or condition (see Figure 3.1). This proportion is significantly higher than the average among all residents aged 18 and over in The Hague (34.5%).

Of all over-65s, a third (32.2%) face a functional impairment in 2020. On average in The Hague (18 years and older), this proportion is 19.3%.

Over a quarter (26.4%) of older people report having a mobility impairment, 11.4% a sight impairment and 8% involve a hearing impairment. The difference with total The Hague in 2020 is mainly seen in mobility limitations.

² Source: Haaglanden Health Guide

Figure 3. 1Participation of older people in The Hague with a chronic condition or functional impairment



Source: Haaglanden Health Guide

Table 3.2 Share of older people in The Hague with a functional disability, 2012-2020

| | 65 years and over | | | Total The Hague (18 years and over) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | 2012 | 2016 | 2020 | 2020 |
| % functional limitations | 36,3% | 32,6% | 32,2% | 19,3% |
| % hearing impaired | 7,9% | 8,6% | 8,0% | 6,1% |
| % vision impairment | 13,4% | 11,7% | 11,4% | 8,5% |
| % mobility limitations | 29,1% | 26,3% | 26,4% | 12,5% |

Source: Haaglanden Health Guide

3.2.2 Limitations in daily life

The Health Meter 2020 asked whether Hague residents are limited or severely limited (for six months or more) in daily life due to health problems. Of the over-65s, almost half (49.4%) indicated being limited or severely limited in daily life. On average for The Hague (18 years and over), this percentage is 27.1%.

3.2.3 Falls in older people

Falls are a major problem among older people. The injuries they sustain in the process have a great impact on their independence, ability to live at home for longer and quality of life. Targeted fall prevention is therefore important.

Fall prevention course 'The Hague Remains Standing'

One third of over-65s in The Hague have an increased risk of falling. This is why the municipality of The Hague is taking action to reduce the number of fall accidents among over-65s. There are several factors that influence how high the risk of falling is. For instance, decreased muscle strength, reduced vision, but also environmental factors such as loose cords. These factors can be addressed in fall prevention training.

'The Hague Remains Standing'

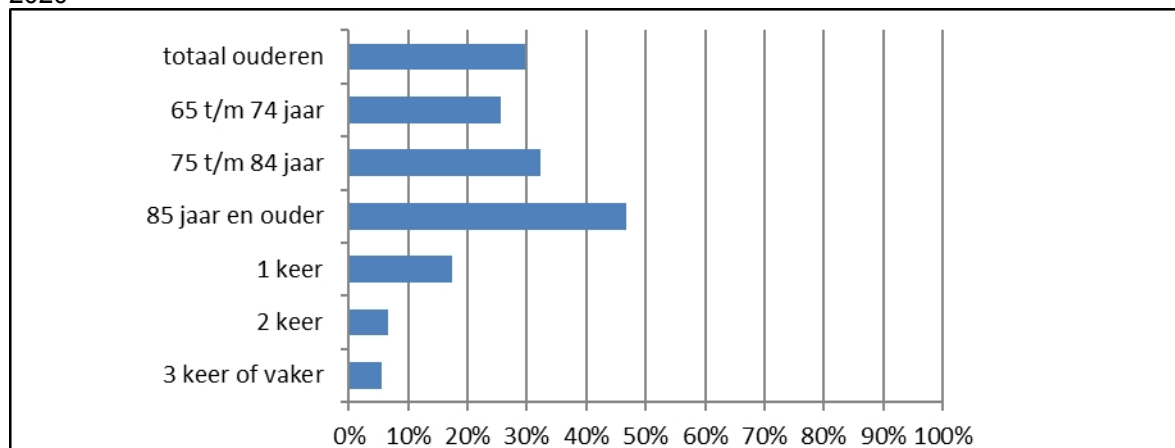
For Hague older people aged 65 and over, fall prevention group classes are offered in six city districts in The Hague. During the 13-week fall prevention course, they work on improving balance, mobility and muscle strength, with the aim of reducing the risk of falling. The group classes are taught under the guidance of professional exercise coaches and physiotherapists. The cost for the course is 50 euros and a 50% discount is obtained with a Stork Pass.

By 2022, about 250 older people will have participated in the fall prevention course. In 2023, the number of fall prevention training courses will be further increased.

Source: municipality of The Hague, OCW older policy and Social Map The Hague

The Health Meter 2020 also focuses on fall accidents among older people. Almost 30% of over-65s reported having fallen at least once in the year preceding the survey. Some 12% even fell twice or more. Over-85s report having fallen more often (47%) than older people aged 75-84 (32%) and older people aged 65-74 (26%). The over-85s are also more at risk of falling (56%). A third of older people are afraid of falling.

Figure 3.3 Fall rate of older people in The Hague who fell in the past year, by age and fall frequency, 2020



Source: Haaglanden Health Guide

The table below shows the number of falls involving hospitalisation over the years 2013 to 2019. During this period, the number of fall accidents decreased from 1,317 to 1,175. The proportion of older people aged 85 years and over is the highest but fell from 45% to 39% over the period 2013-2019. The proportion of 'younger' older people increased from 22% to 28%.

Table 3.4 Number of fall accidents Hague older people with hospitalisation, 2013-2019

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of falls | 1.317 | 1.286 | 1.260 | 1.255 | 1.250 | 1.235 | 1.175 |
| Share 65-74 years | 22% | 24% | 28% | 27% | 28% | 28% | 28% |
| Share 75-84 years | 33% | 34% | 31% | 32% | 33% | 32% | 33% |
| Share 85 years and over | 45% | 42% | 40% | 41% | 40% | 40% | 39% |

Source: Waarstaatjegemeente.nl, March 2023

3.3 MENTAL HEALTH

This section looks at two aspects related to mental health. Do older people in The Hague experience (chronic) stress or have an increased risk of an anxiety disorder or depression? And how many older people with dementia are there in The Hague?

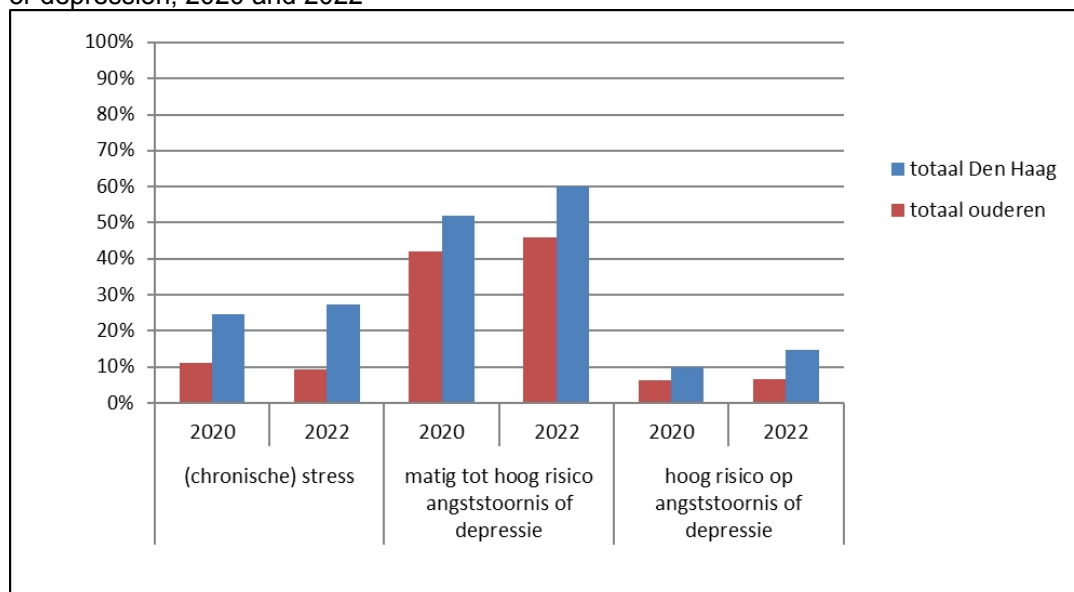
3.3.1 (Chronic) stress, anxiety and depression

Having (chronic) stress and anxiety disorders is not a specific older people problem. It does make older people, especially in combination with other disabling diseases and conditions, extra vulnerable. It stops own initiatives and hinders socialising.

Of Hague's over-65s, 9.3% experienced (very) much stress in the past four weeks prior to the survey (see Figure 3.5). This is lower than average; among Hague adults aged 18 and over, the percentage is 27.2%. This percentage has increased compared to 2020, while the percentage of older people with (chronic) stress shows a slight decrease.

Of The Hague's older people, 46% have a moderate to high risk of an anxiety disorder or depression and 6.6% have a high risk. The percentage of over-65s with a moderate or high risk is lower than average; of all Hague residents aged 18 and over, 59.9% have a moderate or high risk of an anxiety disorder and depression and 14.6% have a high risk. Compared to 2020, these percentages have increased. However, the increase in the percentage of older people with an anxiety disorder or depression rose less sharply than the percentage among the group 18 years and older.

Figure 3.5 Share of older people in The Hague with (chronic) stress and risk of an anxiety disorder or depression, 2020 and 2022



Source: Haaglanden Health Guide

3.3.2 Dementia

Dementia is the name for a combination of symptoms in which the brain can no longer process information properly. Dementia is an umbrella term for more than 50 diseases. The most common form of dementia is Alzheimer's disease. A growing number of people in the Netherlands are affected by dementia. These include the people with dementia themselves, and their loved ones. For all these people, dementia has a major impact on their lives. As the number of people with dementia increases, so does the pressure on ^{care}³.

Vektis provides insight into the use of care based on claim data. In addition, Vektis plots the dementia population and the prognosis of the number of people with dementia to be expected.

In 2020, The Hague has almost 4,000 people aged 65 and over living (still) at home with dementia; this is almost 5% of the number of older people in The Hague. As age increases, the proportion of people (living at home) with dementia also increases; from 1.8% in the 65-74 age group and 6.6% in the 75- 83 age group to 13% of the number of older people aged 85 and over (see table 3.6).

Table 3.6 Number and percentage of older people living at home with dementia in The Hague, 2020

| | Number | Percentage |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 65-74 years | 871 | 1,8% |
| 75 to 84 years | 1.635 | 6,6% |
| 85 years and over | 1.342 | 13,1% |
| Total older 65+ | 3.848 | 4,7% |

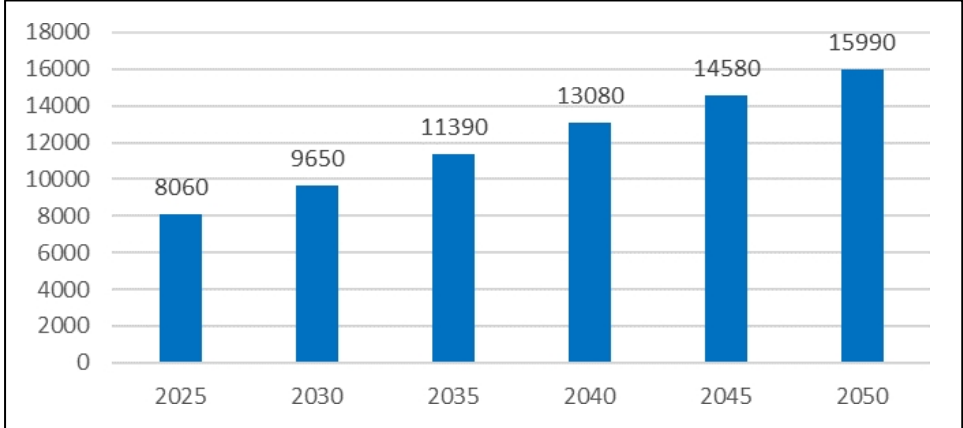
Source: Vektis

Figure 3.6 shows Vektis' forecast of the number of people with dementia aged 40 and over and the forecast of the number of people expected to have dementia. More information on dementia can be found at <https://www.vektis.nl/intelligence/publicaties/factsheet-dementie>.

³ Source : <https://www.zorgvoorbeter.nl/>

According to Vektis, there were 6,829 people aged 40 and over with dementia in The Hague in 2020, 63% of whom live at home and 37% in a care institution. Due to the ageing population, the number of people with dementia is expected to increase significantly. As shown in the figure below, it is estimated that the number of over-40s in The Hague with dementia will double from 8,000 in 2025 to almost 16,000 in 2050. Nationally, the number of people aged 40 and over with dementia is rising at a slightly slower rate. The forecast also includes people in care and nursing homes (see figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7 Number of over-40s with dementia expected in The Hague, 2025-2050



Source: Vektis

3.4 SOCIAL HEALTH

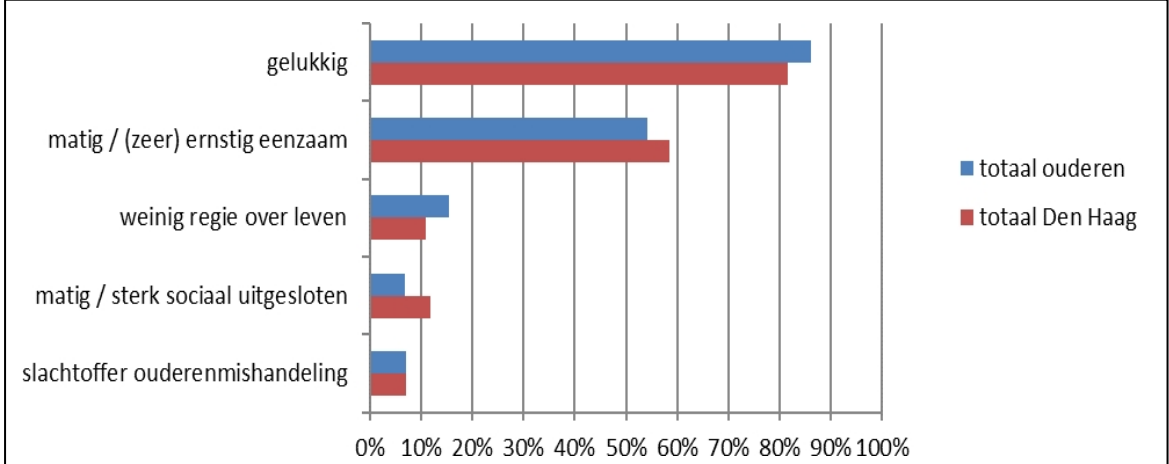
This section looks at some aspects related to social health. Are Hague older people happy? Do they feel in control of their own lives? And to what extent do Hague older people experience domestic violence? In addition, loneliness and social exclusion also play a role in social health. These issues are discussed in detail in Chapter 8.

3.4.1 Happiness

There is a relationship between happiness and health. People who are healthy are more likely to feel happy than those with poorer health. Also, happy people live longer than people who are less happy.

The Hague 2021 Inhabitants Survey asks to what extent people feel happy. Of The Hague's over-65s, 88% say they feel quite or very happy (see Figure 3.8). The average among all residents of The Hague aged 18 and over is slightly lower at 81%.

Figure 3. 8 Social health of older people in The Hague using a number of indicators



Source: Haaglanden Health Guide 2020, % loneliness Health monitor 2022, % happy Inhabitants survey 2021

3.4.2 Control of own life

Directing one's own life refers to the extent to which a person feels in control of changes taking place in his or her life. People who feel in control of their own lives are better able to cope with problems, including health problems⁴.

According to the Haaglanden Health Guide 2020, 15.4% of over-65s feel they have too little control over their own lives (see figure 3.8). This proportion is higher than the average among all residents of The Hague aged 18 and over (10.8%).

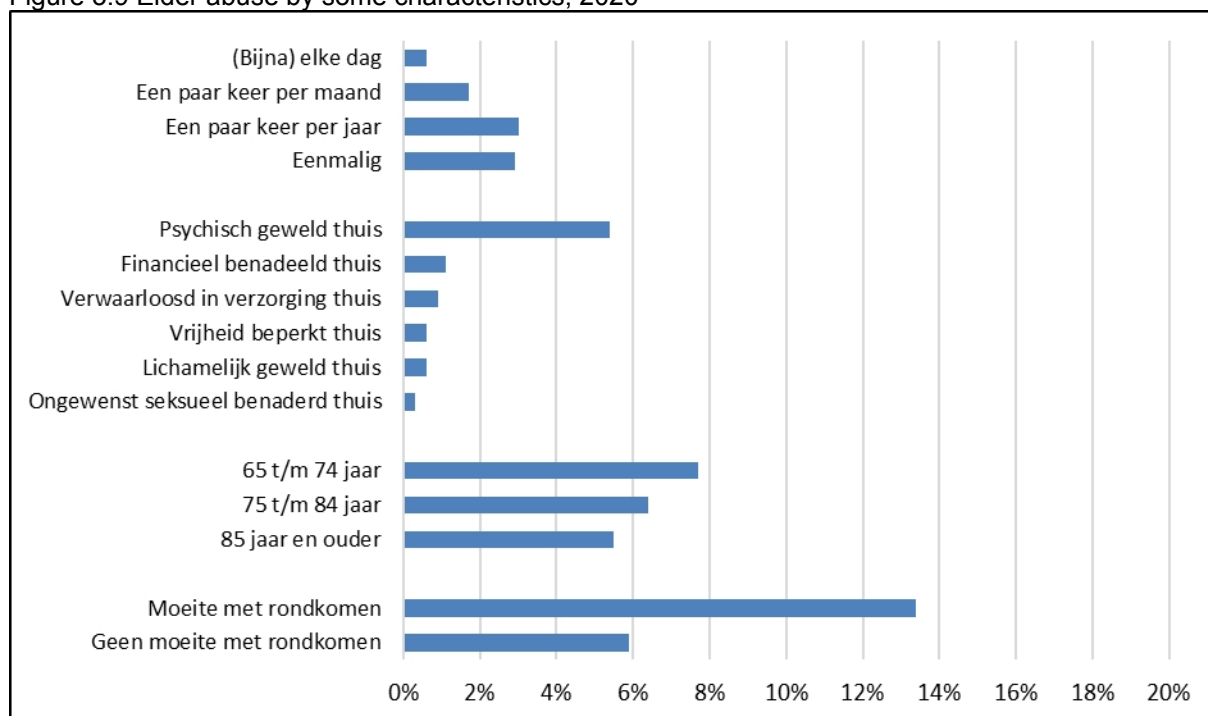
3.4.3 Elder abuse

Elder abuse is the acts and omissions of all those in a recurrent personal or professional relationship with the older person (someone aged 65 or over) that cause physical and/or psychological and/or material harm to the older person and involve some form of partial or total dependency on the part of the older person⁴.

Elder abuse differs from other domestic violence in that the perpetrator does not necessarily have to come from within the domestic circle, but can also be a professional caregiver. It may involve intentional mistreatment such as deliberate financial exploitation or sexual abuse, but also unintentional mistreatment as in cases of derailed informal care where the mistreatment is a result of overburdening or incompetence of the informal caregiver or professional⁴.

In the Health Meter 2020, 7.1% of over-65s in The Hague indicated that they have ever been victims of one or more forms of elder abuse (see Figure 3.8). Figure 3.9 shows some characteristics of older people who reported having been victims of elder abuse. 3% of older people reported having been abused a few times a year and 2.9% said it happened once. The majority of cases involve psychological abuse (5.4%). Older people aged 65-74 are more likely to say they have been victims (7.7%) than older people aged 75 and above. Among older people who have difficulty making ends meet, 13.4% report having been maltreated, while among older people who have no difficulty making ends meet, the percentage is 5.9%.

Figure 3.9 Elder abuse by some characteristics, 2020



Source: Haaglanden Health Guide 2020

⁴ Source: Haaglanden Health Guide

Reports Safe Home

Safe Home is the advice and reporting centre for anyone experiencing domestic violence or child abuse. Safe Home focuses on immediate safety in various types of domestic violence including elder abuse.

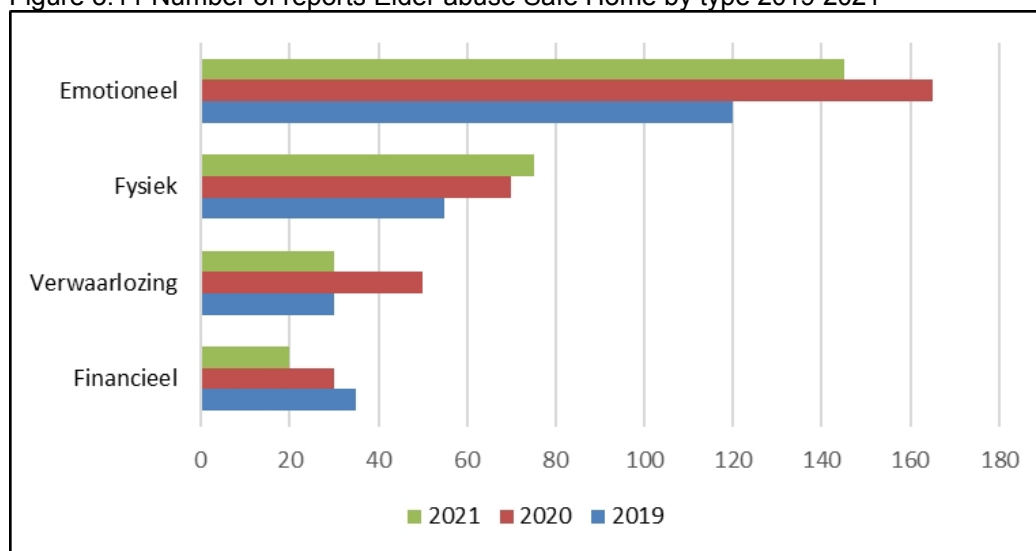
Table 3.10 shows the number of reports of elder abuse in The Hague over the years 2017 to 2021. The table shows an increase in the number of reports up to 2020 after which in 2021 the number of reports decreased again. Figure 3.11 shows the reports by type. Emotional abuse is the most reported, followed by physical abuse.

Table 3.10 Number of reports Elder abuse Safe Home 2017-2021

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of reports Elder abuse The Hague | 80 | 115 | 152 | 190 | 150 |

Source: 2017 and 2018 Safe Home Haaglanden (RIS305564), 2019-2022 CBS Statline

Figure 3.11 Number of reports Elder abuse Safe Home by type 2019-2021

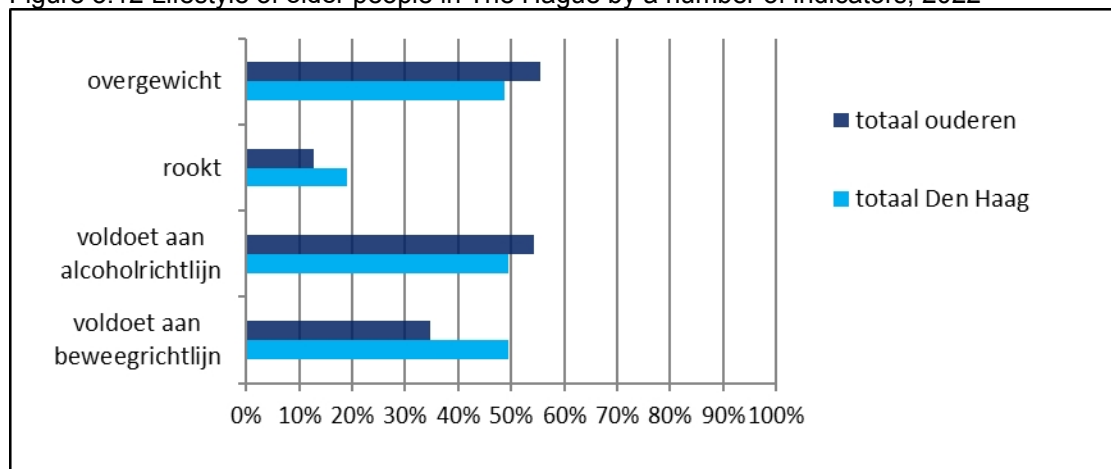


Source: CBS Statline

3.5 AGE

This section looks at some aspects related to lifestyle that can influence health. To what extent do older people in The Hague exercise? Do they eat healthily? How much do they smoke and drink?

Figure 3.12 Lifestyle of older people in The Hague by a number of indicators, 2022



Source: Haaglanden Health Guide

3.5.1 Move

Sufficient exercise reduces the risk of chronic diseases (such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease), depressive symptoms and, in older people, bone fractures, among others. The exercise guidelines indicate how much exercise is needed for good health. For adults, 2.5 hours of moderate-intensity exercise per week and muscle and bone-strengthening activities twice a week are recommended. For older people, balance exercises are additionally recommended⁵. In 2022, 34.7% of older people in The Hague meet this standard (see Figure 3.12). This proportion is lower than the average among all residents of The Hague aged 18 and over (49.4%)⁵.

3.5.2 Nutrition and obesity

Nutrition

Eating enough fruit and vegetables has positive effects on people's health. Eating fruit and vegetables, for example, lowers the risk of cardiovascular disease, stroke and diabetes. Besides eating enough fruit and vegetables, eating breakfast is also important for health. Breakfast is the first meal in a day, it breaks the fast after a period of sleep and thus triggers digestion. In addition, breakfast provides energy and nutrients for a good start to the new day⁵.

A healthy diet consists of vegetables, fruits, legumes, dairy, nuts, cereal products and tea, according to the 2015 Good Nutrition Guideline. Red meat, sugary drinks, alcohol and salt should be consumed on a limited basis. The recommendation is to eat at least 2 ounces of vegetables, 2 ounces of fruit and 90 grams of brown bread, wholemeal bread or other wholemeal products daily. The Nutrition Centre further recommends not skipping breakfast⁵.

By 2020, 34.8% of the over-65s in The Hague meet the guideline for eating enough vegetables; at least 5 days a week 250 grams of vegetables/raw vegetables. 56.5% of older people eat an average of 200 grams of fruit daily, meeting the guideline. In addition, 90.5% of over-65s have breakfast at least five days a week.

Over-65s are less likely to meet the guideline in terms of eating vegetables and raw vegetables, but more likely to meet the guideline for eating fruit than on average among all residents of The Hague aged 18 and over. Over-65s are also more likely to eat breakfast at least five days a week than average.

Overweight

Being overweight can have serious health consequences. The risk of certain diseases and conditions, such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease, increases as BMI (body mass index), an indicator of obesity, or abdominal girth increases⁵.

Over half (55.5%) of The Hague's over-65s will be (severely) overweight by 2022 (see Figure 3.11). This percentage is higher than average; of all Hague residents aged 18 and over, 48.7% are (seriously) overweight. Being (seriously) overweight means having a BMI of 25 or higher.

3.5.3 Smoking and alcohol

Smoking

It is well known that smoking is addictive and bad for health. Smoking increases the risk of many diseases, such as cancer and respiratory disease, is associated with poorer quality of life, increased absenteeism and higher healthcare use⁵.

Of the over-65s in The Hague, 12.7% smoked in 2022 (see Figure 3.12). 87.3% therefore did not smoke, which incidentally does not mean that they never smoked. The proportion of smokers among over-65s is lower than average among residents of The Hague aged 18 and over (19%). The proportion of smokers among adults and older people has declined in recent years.

⁵ Source: Haaglanden Health Guide

Alcohol

Drinking alcohol carries several health risks. For example, moderate alcohol consumption is associated with a higher risk of breast cancer and diabetes, and high alcohol consumption is associated with more risk of stroke and breast, colon and lung cancer.

The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport has made reducing excessive alcohol drinking one of the spearheads of its health policy, as there are many health gains to be made here. The ambition is to substantially reduce the number of excessive drinkers by ²⁰³⁰⁶.

In 2022, 54.5% of over-65s in The Hague report having drunk no alcohol or no more than 1 glass of alcohol per day in the year prior to the survey (see figure 3.12), thus complying with the alcohol guideline. This proportion is higher than the average among all residents of The Hague aged 18 and over (49.5%).

In the Health Meter 2020, 7% of older people report drinking more than 21 glasses (men) or more than 14 glasses (women) of alcohol per week (excessive drinker). 5.3% are heavy drinkers, drinking six or more glasses of alcohol (for men) or four or more glasses of alcohol (for women) at least one day a week. The proportion in the 18 and over age group who are excessive drinkers or heavy drinkers are 4.7% and 6.9%, respectively.

⁶ Haaglanden Health Guide

4 Housing

In Chapter 2, we saw where over-65s live in The Hague. In this chapter, we look at various aspects surrounding the living situation of older citizens in The Hague. How many of them do not live independently and how many do? What type of housing do the older people living independently have? Do they want to move? Do older people have adaptations in their homes to enable them to continue living at home for longer?

The data we present in this chapter come from the Basic Registration of Persons (BRP), ABF Research's report 'Developments in The Hague Housing Market, outcomes Residential 2021' and the Safety Monitor. This is indicated in the text and/or with a footnote. More information on the sources used can be found in the appendix.

The data from the BRP refer to all older citizens living in The Hague. The results from the WoON and the Safety Monitor refer to older citizens living independently.

4.1 SELF-EMPLOYED VERSUS NON-SELF-EMPLOYED

By 2022, almost 4,000 older people will be living non-self-contained, or inpatient (see table 4.1). This is a small proportion of all over-65s, at 4.7%. The proportion of older people living intramurally has decreased slightly in recent years. Two-thirds of the group of older people living non-independently are 80 years or older. Of all over-80s in The Hague, 13% live intramurally. Among older people aged 65 to 80, this share is about 2%.

Table 4. 1 Distribution of older people group by form of housing (absolute and percentage)

| | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 2020 | 2022 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Number</i> | | | | | |
| Independent | 66.034 | 69.338 | 72.344 | 75.544 | 78.873 |
| Intramural | 4.179 | 3.972 | 4.121 | 4.346 | 3.889 |
| Total older 65+ | 70.213 | 73.310 | 76.465 | 79.890 | 82.762 |
| <i>Percentage</i> | | | | | |
| Independent | 94,0% | 94,6% | 94,6% | 94,6% | 95,3% |
| Intramural | 6,0% | 5,4% | 5,4% | 5,4% | 4,7% |
| Total older 65+ | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, BRP 2014-2022

The city districts with the highest number of older people not living independently are Loosduinen and Escamp. In Loosduinen, 982 older people live intramurally and in Escamp 730. This is followed by the districts of Haagse Hout and Scheveningen with 694 and 662 older people living intramurally, respectively.

Survey Age Friendly Cities and Communities Questionnaire (AFCCQ)

In 2020, a survey was conducted by The Hague University of Applied Sciences, through the AFCCQ, on the findings of 400 older people on the age-friendliness of the city. The questionnaire consists of 74 questions divided into the eight World Health Organisation domains and an additional domain on financial situation.

Housing-related findings:

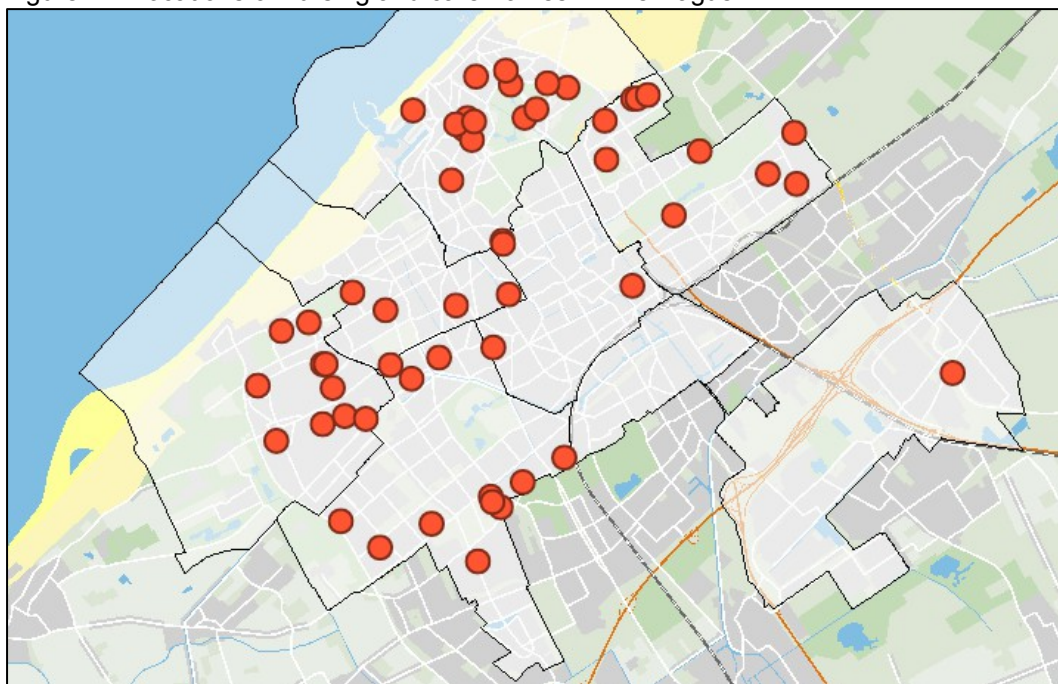
First, an analysis of the individual questions confirms the positive picture regarding the housing situation. For instance, the accessibility of housing, safety and maintenance of housing, affordability of housing costs, presence and accessibility of facilities such as shops, restaurants, GP and public transport in the immediate neighbourhood are scored positively. Respondents also generally feel safe in their own neighbourhood.

Source: *The Hague Age-friendly City 2020 survey, Integral Report*

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](https://www.councilinformation.nl/RIS308365/Bijlage_1_Onderzoek_Den_Haag_Seniorvriendelijk_Stad_2020)

The following figure shows the locations of nursing and care homes in The Hague.

Figure 4.2 Locations of nursing and care homes in The Hague



Source: Social Map The Hague March 2023, edit OCW/Business Analytics

About older people living non-autonomously, we only know that they live intramurally. About over-65s living independently, we have more information. Among other things, what type of homes they live in or whether they have plans to move.

4.2 TYPE OF LIVING SITUATION

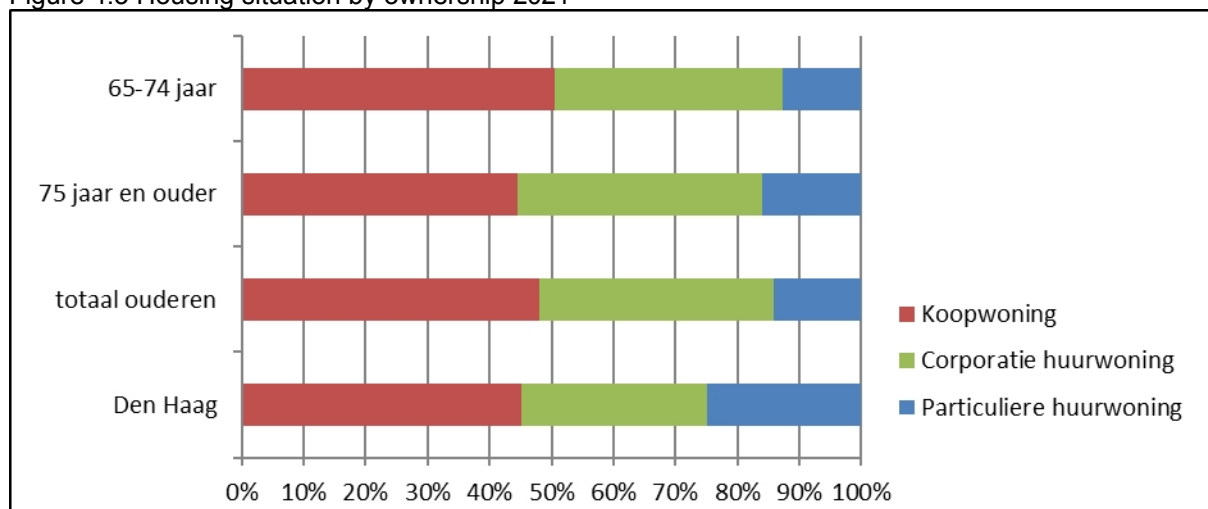
The study 'Developments in the Hague housing market 2021, outcomes Woon 2021', commissioned by the municipality of The Hague and conducted by ABF Research, shows that more than three quarters of older households living independently in The Hague live in flats and a quarter in single-family homes.

Looking at home ownership, 48% of Hague 65-plus households live in a owner-occupied house (see Figure 4.3). Older households aged 65-74 are more likely (51%) to live in a owner-occupied house than those aged 75-plus (44%). Of Hague's 65-plus households, 38% live in a housing association house. This share is higher than average; of all households in The Hague, 30% live in a housing association rental house. 14% of older households live in private rented housing.

The distribution of older households by housing type shows that 44% live in rental flats, 32% in owner-occupied flats, 16% in owner-occupied single-family houses and 8% in rental single-family houses. Older people do not differ much from the Hague average in this respect.

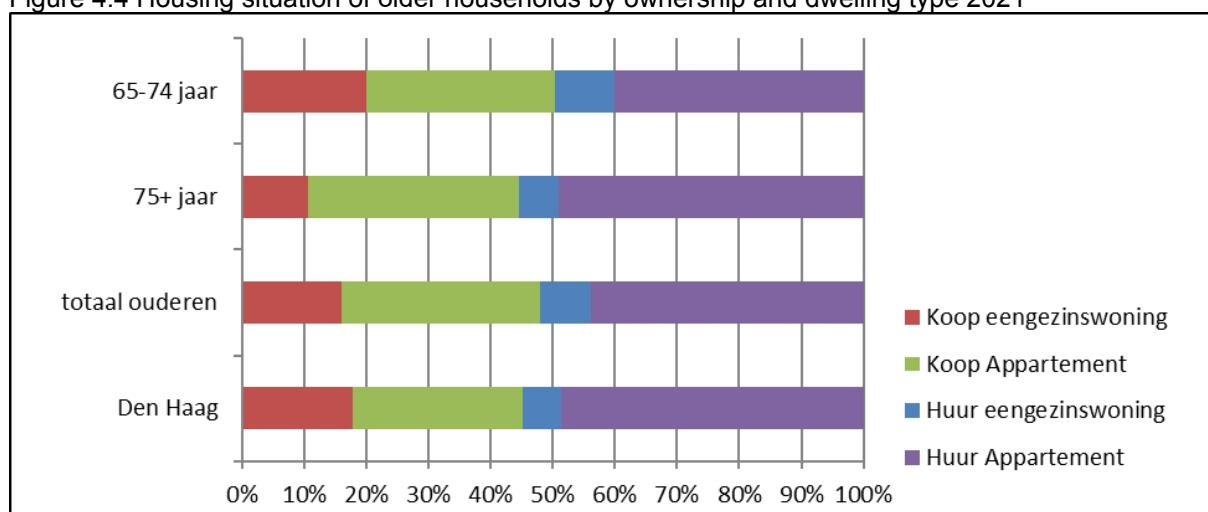
Of The Hague's older households, 17% live in housing specifically for older people (see table 4.5).

Figure 4.3 Housing situation by ownership 2021



Source: ABF Research, Developments in the Hague housing market, outcomes Residential 2021

Figure 4.4 Housing situation of older households by ownership and dwelling type 2021



Source: ABF Research, Developments in the Hague housing market, outcomes Residential 2021

The table below shows the housing situation of older households over the period 2015-2021. Compared to 2015, the share of Hague older households living in a owner-occupied house has increased and the share living in a housing association rental house has decreased.

Table 4.5 Housing situation of older households by ownership and type of dwelling, 2015 - 2021

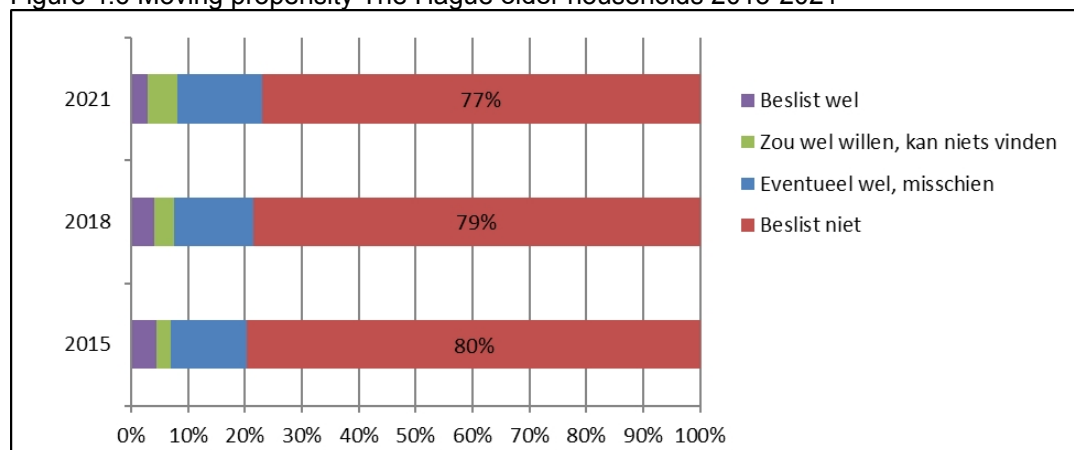
| | 2015 | 2018 | 2021 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| % owner-occupied house | 40% | 47% | 48% |
| % corporation rental housing | 44% | 38% | 38% |
| % private rented housing | 16% | 15% | 14% |
| | | | |
| % housing intended for older people | 18% | 15% | 17% |
| | | | |
| % sale single-family house | 13% | 17% | 16% |
| % buy flat | 26% | 30% | 32% |
| % rent single-family house | 11% | 7% | 8% |
| % rent flat | 49% | 46% | 44% |

Source: ABF Research, Developments in the Hague housing market, outcomes Residential 2021

4.3 TO MOVE OR NOT TO MOVE

The majority of older households (77%) say they definitely do not want to move in the next two years (see Figure 4.6). The willingness to move is clearly lower among older households than average; of all households in The Hague, 50% would definitely not want to move.

Figure 4.6 Moving propensity The Hague older households 2015-2021



Source: ABF Research, Developments in the Hague housing market, outcomes Residential 2021

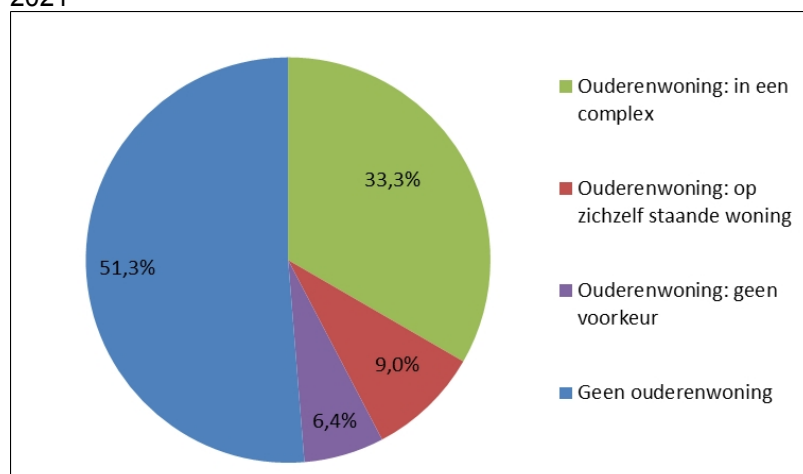
Those over-65 households who would possibly want to move indicated as the main reasons they would do so for their health or care needs (46%), because of their current home (24%), or because of the living environment/neighbourhood they currently live in (15%).

Compared to 2015, the propensity to move among older households seems to have increased. However, the differences are not very large (see table 4.6).

4.4 HOUSING NEEDS OF OLDER PEOPLE HOUSEHOLDS

The survey also focuses on the housing preferences of households that indicate they want to move. Of older people households willing to move, 90% indicated a preference for a flat and 10% for a single-family house. Almost half (49%) of older households that indicate they want to move prefer older housing. Figure 4.7 shows which type of older people's home is preferred. Most older people who want to move to an older people's home prefer a home in a residential complex.

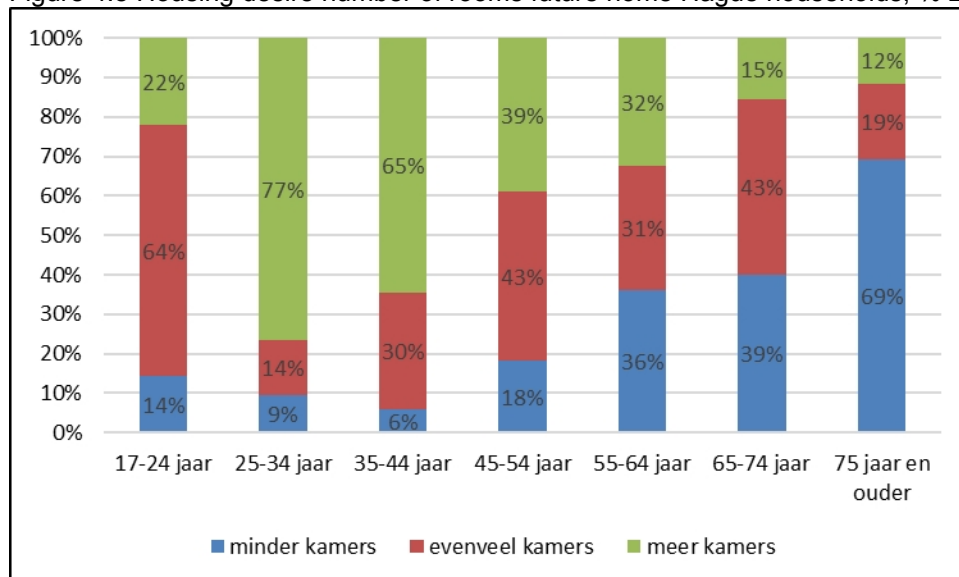
Figure 4.7 Percentage of older households willing to move to housing specifically for older people 2021



Source: ABF Research, Developments in the Hague housing market, outcomes Residential 2021

Households indicating they would like to move were asked whether they would like to live larger or smaller. Chart 4.8 shows clear differences between age groups; while 77% of households aged 25-34 would like to move to a house with more rooms, 69% of those aged 75+ prefer a house with fewer rooms than their current ^{home7}.

Figure 4.8 Housing desire number of rooms future home Hague households, % 2021



Source: ABF Research, Developments in the Hague housing market, outcomes Residential 2021

4.5 HOME ADAPTATIONS

To continue living independently at home for longer, it is possible to get aids and/or home modifications through the municipality (Social Support Act).

Assistive devices are separate facilities such as electric wheelchairs, buggies and transfer aids. Home adaptations are ground- and nail-fixed in the home. Examples of home adaptations include stair lifts, electric door openers or door openers, ramps and wall brackets.

Table 4.9 shows housing facilities granted from 2017 to 2022. From 2022, housing facilities are registered as aids and no longer under housing adaptations. As a result, compared to 2021, the number of aids is higher and the number of housing adjustments is lower. Of the clients who received a provision of a housing aid in 2022, 57% are aged 65 and older. Of those who were provided housing adaptations or reimbursed for housing adaptations, 61% are aged 65 and older.

Table 4.9 Number of residential facilities granted (2017 - 2022)

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2021 | 2022 | 2022 65-plus |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
| Living aids | 3.504 | 3.575 | 3.596 | 3.414 | 4.213 | 2.416 |
| Home adaptations | 2.804 | 2.685 | 2.600 | 1.291 | 615 | 373 |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, OCW service (registration WMO)

⁷ Source: ABF Research, Developments in the Hague housing market, outcomes Residential 2021

Healthy Long Home programme

Most older people, even when they become frail, want to continue living in their own homes. Technology can help them remain self-reliant and in touch with their (social) environment. The municipality is therefore working with partners and residents to develop and implement innovative care technology. This technology helps older people to stay healthy and independent for longer.

Via the website www.technologievoorthuis.nl, information and support can be obtained on, among other things, which aids can help to live healthily, pleasantly and independently at home for longer. Products can also be tested and/or borrowed at various lending points around the city. Residents can take a tour of the iZiervaar flat on Friday. In this three-room flat on Steenhouwersgaarde, there are over 90 smart solutions that can make the lives of older people more pleasant and easier.

Source: www.denhaag.nl & technologievoorthuis.nl

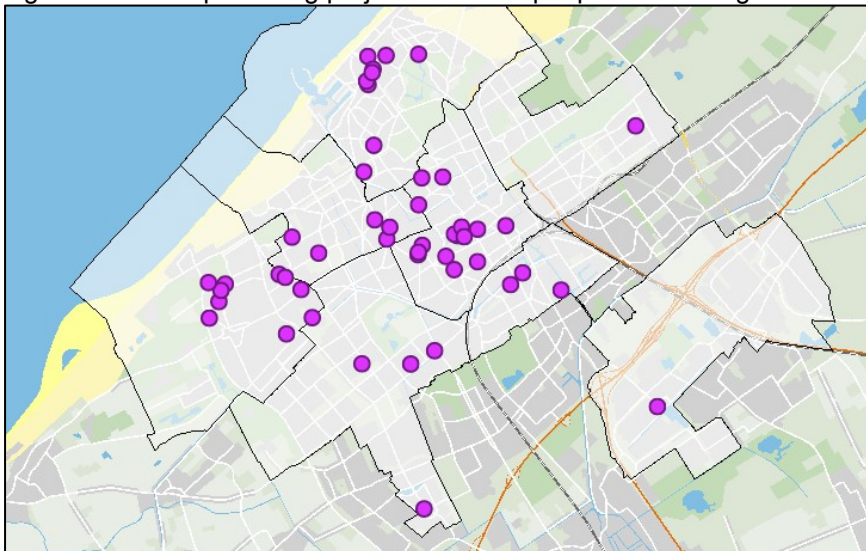
4.6 SPECIAL HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS

A special form of housing for older people is group living. Group living is a housing concept that started in The Hague around 1984. These groups were originally intended for people over 50. The idea was to live in a group with a number of contemporaries. For companionship and also to take care of each other a bit. This is how the first housing groups for older people were created.

A housing group for older citizens generally consists of 20 households sharing a communal space and together forming an independent association. Each housing group determines its own constitution and culture.⁸

By 2022, there are 49 projects in The Hague where older people can live in groups. It is not known how many over-65s in The Hague use group living. Figure 4.10 shows group living projects on the map.

Figure 4.10 Group housing projects for older people in The Hague



Source: Group Living Centre, March 2023

City workshops age-friendly The Hague

Atelier Samenkracht offers older people a platform in dialogue meetings to share and actively promote their wishes and possibilities in the field of 'participating and being meaningful' with each other and with representatives of local institutions. In The Hague, several ateliers have been organised in different neighbourhoods to discuss themes related to an age-friendly city.

Some housing-related findings:

- Help older people move by hiring a housing coach to help with the inventory of housing needs, the search for a house and financing, up to and including cleaning up/unpacking the old house.
- There is a need for affordable lifetime homes, flats with lifts and balconies.
- older people see both advantages and disadvantages when it comes to mixed living with young and old.
- There is a need for courtyards for starters and older people.
- There is a need for new forms of living, where meeting and mutual contact are basic principles.

Source: *Hulsebosch Advies/SamenKracht.Nu* (2020)

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](#)

5 Public space

In this chapter, we look at various aspects related to the public space, or living environment of older people in The Hague. Are they satisfied with the neighbourhood they live in? And do they feel safe there?

The data presented in this chapter comes from the Safety Monitor. More information on this can be found in the appendix. The results from the Safety Monitor refer to older people living independently.

5.1 APPRECIATION OF THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

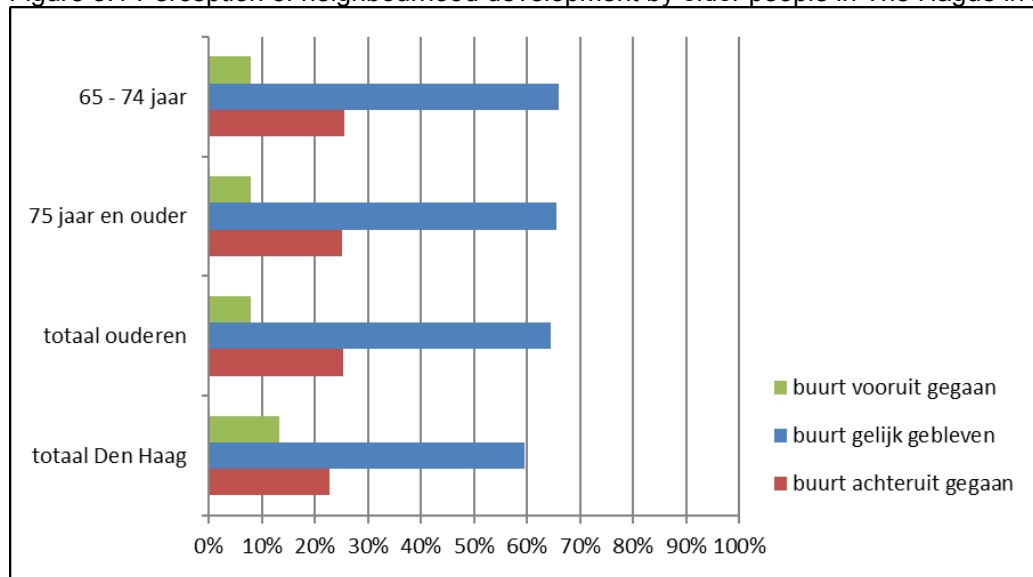
In general, Hague older people seem reasonably satisfied with their living environment. They give an average rating of 7.4 for their living environment. All Hague residents combined give an average of 7.2 for their living environment.

5.1.1 Neighbourhood development

How has the neighbourhood in which Hague's over-65s live developed? Has it improved, deteriorated or remained the same?

Almost two-thirds (64.5%) of Hague's over-65s indicate that the neighbourhood they live in did not improve in the year prior to the survey, but did not deteriorate either (see figure 5.1). However, a quarter (25.4%) indicated that the neighbourhood had deteriorated. A relatively small proportion (8%) of over-65s feel that the neighbourhood has improved. This gives them a lower score than the Hague average of 13.3%.

Figure 5.1 Perception of neighbourhood development by older people in The Hague in 2021



Source: Municipality of The Hague, Security monitor 2021

The Safety Monitor also focuses on perceived nuisance in the neighbourhood.

The five biggest neighbourhood problems that the over-65s themselves experience as a major nuisance are (in 2021):

1. parking problems
2. speed
3. dog shit on the street
4. litter on the street
5. aggressive traffic behaviour

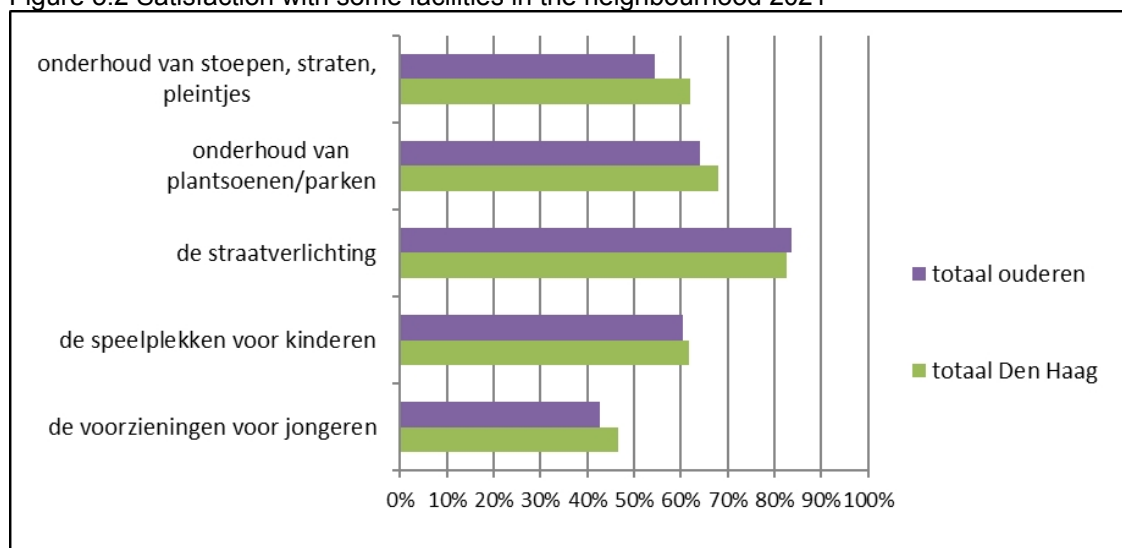
The first four problems in particular are what over-65s would like to see addressed by the municipality.

5.1.2 Satisfaction with facilities in the neighbourhood

For a number of facilities in the neighbourhood, people were asked to what extent they were satisfied with them. More than 80% of older citizens aged 65 and over are satisfied with street lighting, almost 70% are satisfied with the maintenance of parks and gardens in the neighbourhood and more than 60% are satisfied with the maintenance of pavements, streets and squares. People are less satisfied with facilities for young people (43%). Comparison with the satisfaction of the average person living in The Hague shows no major differences.

For the physical quality of the living environment, over-65s give a rating of 6.5. This figure does not deviate from the Hague average.

Figure 5.2 Satisfaction with some facilities in the neighbourhood 2021

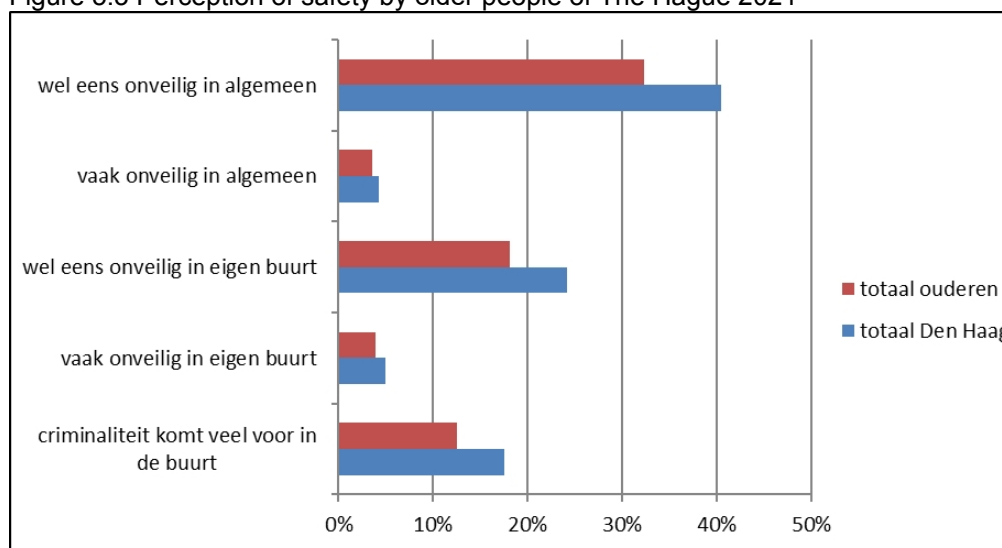


Source: Municipality of The Hague, Security monitor 2021

5.2 SAFETY

Safety is an important issue in the theme of public space. Do older people feel safe in general, in the neighbourhood and in their homes?

Figure 5.3 Perception of safety by older people of The Hague 2021

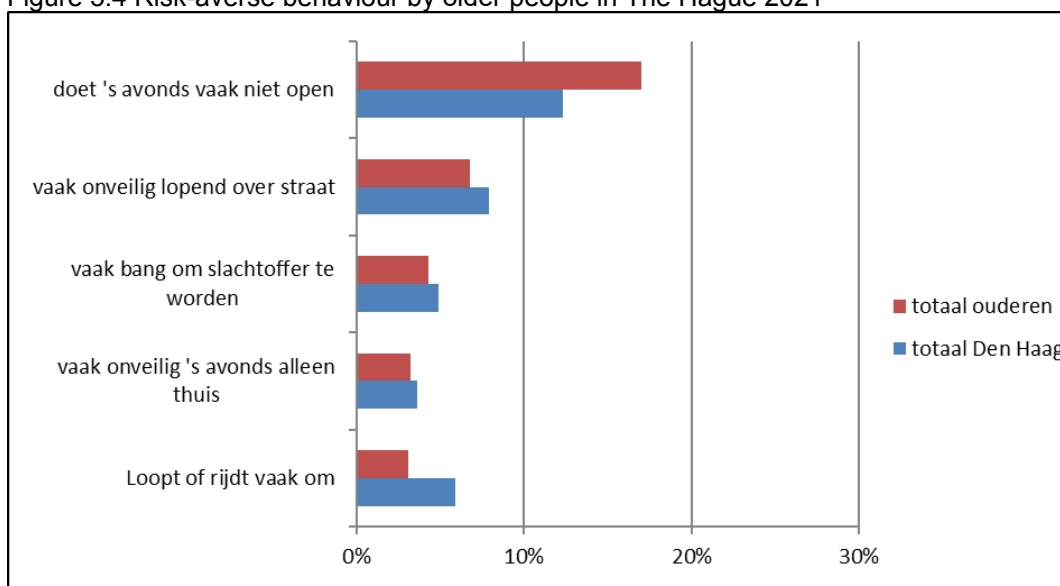


Source: Municipality of The Hague, Security monitor 2021

Older people in The Hague give an average rating of 7.1 for safety in their neighbourhood. Nevertheless, 18% indicate that they sometimes feel unsafe in the neighbourhood (see figure 5.3) and 4% often feel unsafe. 13% of older people feel that crime is common in the neighbourhood. A third of older people in general sometimes feel unsafe. This is lower than the (general) feeling of insecurity of the average person living in The Hague (40 per cent).

To avoid unsafe places, some of older people (3.1%) do walk or drive around (see Figure 5.4). The proportion of older people who feel unsafe in the streets at night is even slightly higher (6.8%). A small proportion of older people (3.2%) also do not feel safe in their own homes at night. 17% of older people do not open the door in the evening; this is higher than the Hague average of 12%. 4% of older people say they are often afraid of being victimised.

Figure 5.4 Risk-averse behaviour by older people in The Hague 2021



Source: Municipality of The Hague, Security monitor 2021

Survey Age Friendly Cities and Communities Questionnaire (AFCCQ)

In 2020, a survey was conducted by The Hague University of Applied Sciences, through the AFCCQ, on the findings of 400 older people on the age-friendliness of the city. The questionnaire consists of 74 questions divided into the eight World Health Organisation domains and an additional domain on financial situation.

Findings regarding outdoor space and buildings:

Outdoor space and buildings is a domain that, although still positive, scores lower than the other domains. If we look at the individual questions, we see that this lower score is mainly related to the following factors: insufficient toilets being clean and easily accessible, the accessibility of the neighbourhood and nearby shops for those using a walker or wheelchair, and to a slightly lesser extent the quality of public space, the presence of seats and benches and the safety of pedestrian crossings. In contrast, accessibility to public buildings, safety of streets and neighbourhoods, proximity to shops and ease of getting around the neighbourhood on foot are clearly rated positively.

Source: *The Hague age-friendly City 2020 survey, Integral Report*

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](https://www.councilinformation.nl/RIS308365/Bijlage_1_Onderzoek_Den_Haag_Seniorvriendelijk_Stad_2020)

6 Mobility

In this chapter, we look at various aspects related to the mobility of Hague older people. How often do Hague older people go out and about? What means of transport do they use to do so? For what purpose do they go out? And what (subsidised) facilities can older citizens of The Hague make use of to keep them mobile?

The data we present in this chapter come from the Onderweg In Nederland (ODiN) survey and data from internal registrations within the municipality and/or registrations from organisations. This is indicated in the text and/or with a footnote. More information on this can be found in the appendix.

The results from the ODiN and the Safety Monitor refer to older people living independently. We have no information from these surveys on older people living in nursing or care homes.

6.1 MOBILITY AMONG HAGUE older people

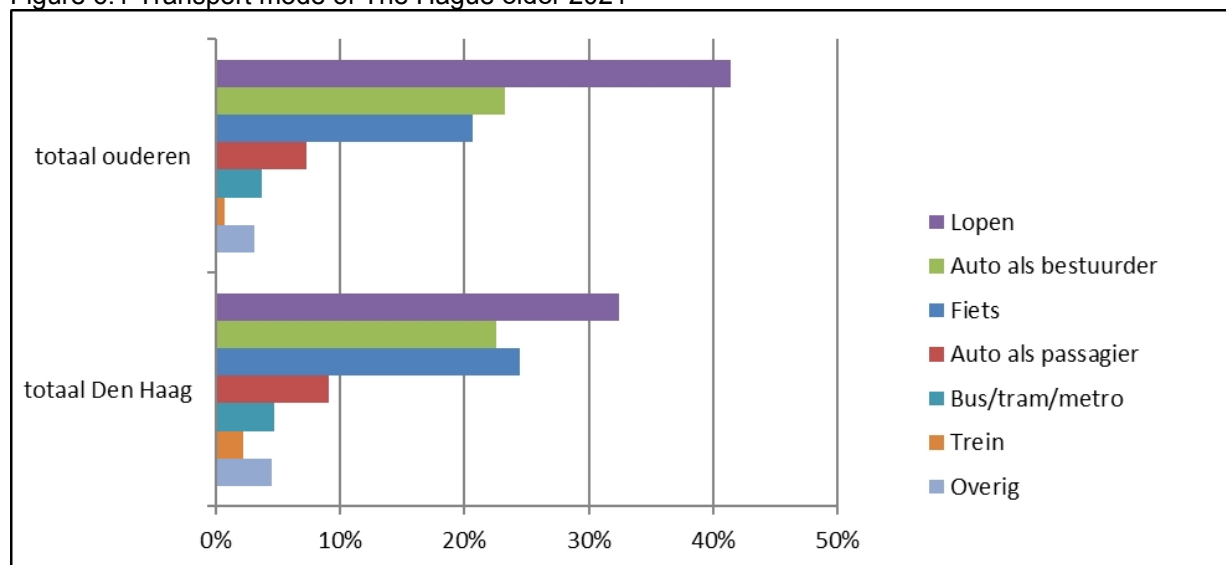
On average, Hague older people move 1.9 times per person per day. By a displacement, we mean a movement outside the home from a starting point to an end point. Within a displacement, several trips can be made by different means of transport. For example, a trip from home to a shop in the centre of The Hague may consist of several trips; trip 1 walking from home to the tram stop, trip 2 by tram to the city centre and trip 3 walking to the shop in question.

Over-65s in The Hague move slightly less often on average per day per person than all residents of The Hague put together. On average, all residents of The Hague make 2.2 trips per person per day. Within the group of over-65s, it seems that the older the group, the fewer trips they make (65-74 years 2.2 and 75 years and older 1.4 trips per day).

Transport

Older people in The Hague mainly travel on foot (41%), by car (30%), or by bicycle (21%). 5% of journeys by over-65s are made by public transport. Compared to The Hague as a whole, we do not see major differences in mode of transport (see Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Transport mode of The Hague older 2021



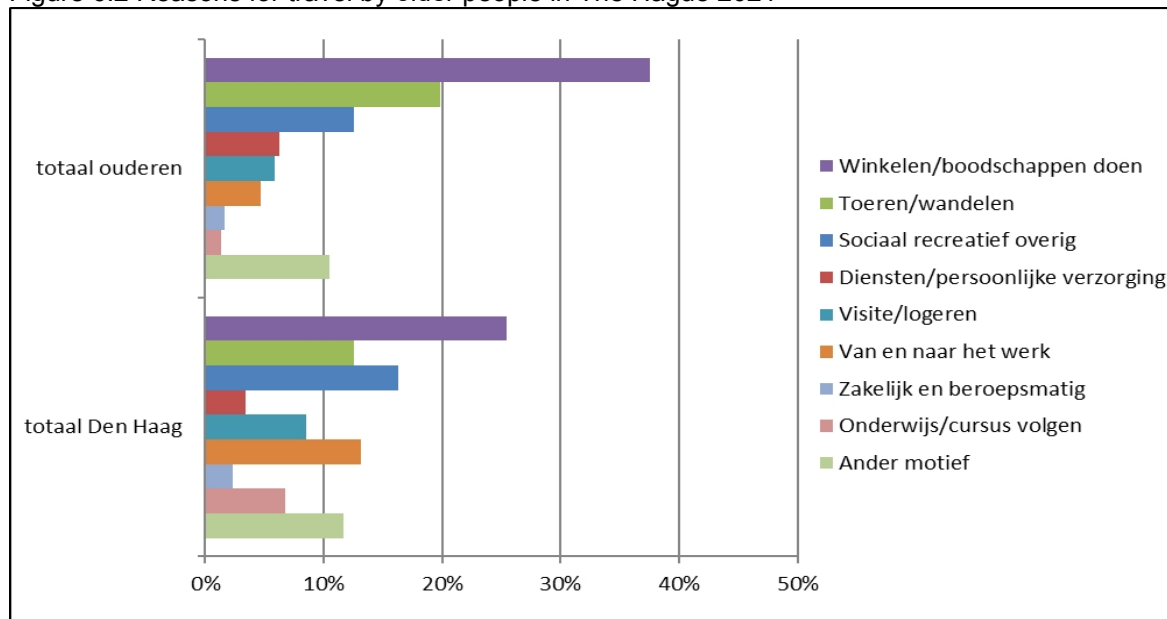
Source: Municipality of The Hague, Research Onderweg In Nederland 2021

Reasons for relocation

Doing groceries and shopping is the main reason for older people in The Hague to travel (38%). One-fifth of trips have walking or touring as their purpose. Almost a fifth of trips have a social purpose; visits (6%) or some other social recreational purpose (13%). Logically, older people travel less often for work and education than average.

Comparison with the year 2018 shows that the percentage of trips with a social purpose decreased from 30% to 18% and the percentage of trips walking or touring as a purpose increased from 5% to 20%. The Covid-19 measures might have played a role in this.

Figure 6.2 Reasons for travel by older people in The Hague 2021



Source: Municipality of The Hague, Research Onderweg In Nederland 2021

Survey Age Friendly Cities and Communities Questionnaire (AFCCQ)

In 2020, a survey was conducted by The Hague University of Applied Sciences, through the AFCCQ, on the findings of 400 older people on the age-friendliness of the city. The questionnaire consists of 74 questions divided into the eight World Health Organisation domains and an additional domain on financial situation.

Findings regarding transport:

Public transport in the city is generally appreciated positively: it suits one's needs and is affordable, bus and tram stops are easily accessible and boarding a tram or bus is also easy. The majority of respondents can also get around the neighbourhood without any problems. Two aspects are assessed less positively: the ability to park close to home and the number of disabled parking spaces in the city.

Source: *The Hague Age-friendly City 2020 survey, Integral Report*

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag, Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](#)

6.2 (SUBSIDISED) FACILITIES AIMED AT MOBILITY

There are a number of facilities in The Hague that can help older people stay mobile for longer. For instance, there are district buses that older people can use to get to certain facilities and there is a shopping assistance service that helps older people do their daily shopping. In addition, older people can contact the municipality for transport facilities under the Wmo, such as the Taxibus. In this section, we look at the coverage of some of these facilities. Incidentally, these facilities are not exclusively for older people, but older people do form an important target group.

Wmo facilities

To stay mobile, over-65s in The Hague can turn to the municipality through the Social Support Act (Wmo) for various transport facilities, such as taxi bus passes, mobility scooters and/or a financial allowance for transport costs.

Table 6.3 shows the number of transport facilities provided through the Wmo over the past five years. Of the clients who had a pass for transport with AV070 in 2022, 72% are aged 65 years and above. The proportion of older people among the vehicles and financial allowances provided is 57% and 52% respectively.

Table 6.3 Transport facilities WMO The Hague 2018-2022

| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2022 65 plus |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| Pass holders taxi bus (AV070) | 15.402 | 15.495 | 16.644 | 15.732 | 14.639 | 10.516 |
| Mobility scooters, (three-wheel) bikes, enclosed outdoor vehicles | 7.662 | 7.651 | 7.169 | 7.489 | 7.391 | 4.236 |
| Financial reimbursement of transport costs | 1.742 | 1.759 | 2.278 | 1.658 | 1.727 | 903 |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, Dienst OCW (registration Wmo)

Message guidance service

The Shopping Assistance Service accompanies older and disabled people who have few contacts, have difficulty walking or feel unsafe with the aim of combating isolation⁹. Every day, the Assistance Service goes to shops where older people can do their weekly shopping. Participants are collected from their homes, after which shopping is done in small groups. The companions provide an arm and help, for example, with finding the desired items and carrying the shopping bags. Afterwards, a cup of coffee is enjoyed together, after which participants are brought back home. For people who need shopping assistance but cannot go along themselves, groceries are delivered to their homes. Besides grocery shopping, the Shopping Assistance Service also offers daily outings with accompaniment and transport and holidays several times a year. Around 6,000 Hague residents subscribe to the Shopping Assistance Service.

District buses

The Hague has 10 district bus organisations¹⁰. Each district bus has its own (defined) driving area. This is often within a city district. Residents of that area can be transported within that catchment area by appointment and at low cost. The district bus picks people up at home and takes them to their destination, such as the doctor/hospital, physiotherapist, pedicure or hairdresser, supermarket and shops, family and/or the district office. How many people are transported per year and how many kilometres are driven annually is not known.

Guiding and Driving

The welfare organisation Wijkz, through its service points XL in 7 city districts (excluding Scheveningen district), offers various services. Guidance and Driving is a transport service for residents aged 60 and over. A team of volunteer drivers provides assistance with transport (by own car) and guidance at the destination. In 2022, 1,262 participants used Guided and Driving by Wijkz and 4,741 trips were carried out¹¹.

City workshops age-friendly The Hague

Atelier Samenkracht offers older people a platform in dialogue meetings to share and actively promote their wishes and possibilities in the field of 'participating and being meaningful' with each other and with representatives of local institutions. In The Hague, several ateliers have been organised in different neighbourhoods to discuss themes related to an age-friendly city.

Some findings regarding transport:

- Make sure the regional taxis and AV070 are also equipped to take people with rollators, which is sometimes not possible because of the fuel tanks in the boot.
- There is a need to bring a dog, this is not always possible.

Source: Hulsebosch Advies/SamenKracht.Nu (2020)

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](#)

⁹ Source: www.bbddenhaag.nl (accessed January 2023)

¹⁰ Source: www.denhaag.nl (accessed January 2023)

¹¹ Source: Wijkz, March 2023

7 Participation

This chapter deals with the various aspects surrounding the participation in society of Hague older people. Here, we look at work, providing informal care, volunteering, whether older people are involved in neighbourhood activities and whether older people and their neighbours help each other. Then we look at the opportunities or conditions that exist to participate. Does the neighbourhood where older people live invite participation? Are there enough activities and meeting places for older people? And do over-65s have sufficient financial resources to participate?

The data presented in this chapter come from the Safety Monitor and the Inhabitants Survey, the Adults and older people Health Monitor, CBS and registrations from organisations. This is indicated in the text and/or with a footnote. More information on this can be found in the appendix. The outcomes refer to older people living independently. We have no information on older people living in nursing or care homes.

7.1 WORK

In 2021, over 7,500 older people aged 65 to 75 were employed, which is 16% compared to the total working and non-working population in that age group. The employment rate for all of The Hague (15 to 75-year-olds) is 64%. Almost half of employed 65- to 75-year-olds are self-employed; for all of The Hague, this share is 21%. Furthermore, over a third of working 65-75-year-olds have a permanent contract and 16% have a flexible contract. For the group of 15 to 75-year-olds, this is 50% and 29% respectively.

Table 7. 1Employment rate Hague 15-75 year olds by position in employment 2021

| | 15 to 75 years | 65 to 75 years |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| number of persons employed | 267.500 | 7.520 |
| % net employment rate | 64% | 16% |
| % employee on permanent contract | 50% | 36% |
| % employee with a flexible contract | 29% | 16% |
| % self-employed | 21% | 48% |

Source: CBS Statline, March 2023

Table 7. 1Employment rate Hague 65-75 year olds 2019-2021

| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| number of persons employed | 7.140 | 7.170 | 7.520 |
| % net employment rate | 16% | 15% | 16% |

Source: CBS Statline, March 2023

7.2 PROVIDING INFORMAL CARE AND VOLUNTEERING

Of the over-65s in The Hague, one-third (33%) indicated that they had provided informal care in the year prior to the survey. That is, they regularly provided help on a voluntary basis to someone close to them who needed help due to a chronic illness and/or disability. The proportion among all Hague residents aged 18 and over is 26%.

A third (34%) of The Hague's over-65s did volunteer in the year prior to the survey. For all of The Hague, the figure is 31%.

Table 7. 2Provided informal care and voluntary work by older people of The Hague 2016-2022

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2019 | 2020 | 2022 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| % provide informal care | 28% | 26% | 30% | 26% | 33% |
| % volunteering | 31% | 27% | 33% | 31% | 34% |

Source: residents' survey The Hague

City workshops age-friendly The Hague

Atelier Samenkracht offers older people a platform in dialogue meetings to share and actively promote their wishes and possibilities in the field of 'participating and being meaningful' with each other and with representatives of local institutions. In The Hague, several ateliers have been organised in different neighbourhoods to discuss themes related to a age-friendly city.

Some findings regarding citizenship:

- older citizens mean a lot to society. Their efforts should not be trivialised by society yet by the older people themselves.
- Corona makes it harder to actively participate in society. Look at what is possible.
- The need is expressed to make volunteering appeal to your talents, expectations and intelligence, rather than starting from what needs to be done (the task).

Source: Hulsebosch Advies/SamenKracht.Nu (2020)

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](#)

7.3 BURENHULP

In previous ^{research¹²}, 9% of older people in The Hague indicated that they were involved in neighbourhood consultations or activities to improve the neighbourhood. 79% of over-65s said that they sometimes did something for their neighbours and/or that their neighbours did something for them. In many cases, parcels were accepted for each other. Slightly more than half of older people said they looked after each other's plants, garden and/or pets during holidays. A fifth of the over-65s said they help each other with grocery shopping. Looking after each other when sick, cooking and/or eating together and babysitting children are less commonly done. Other things mentioned include taking out the rubbish, emptying the letterbox when one is on holiday, chores, keeping an eye on things and having coffee and/or drinks together.

Neighbourhood help

The welfare organisation Wijkz offers various services through its service points XL in seven city districts (excluding Scheveningen district). Through the Neighbourhood Help service, residents can ask for help with (occasional) small jobs in or around the house. The employees of the Neighbourhood Help service discuss supply and demand and ensure that the right neighbours get in touch with each other. In 2022, there were 13 locations in the 7 districts of The Hague where Burenhulp can be used. In 2022, there were 2,526 residents aged 60 and over with a request for help through Burenhulp and 366 participants actually wanted to offer ^{help¹³}.

Survey Age Friendly Cities and Communities Questionnaire (AFCCQ)

In 2020, a survey was conducted by The Hague University of Applied Sciences, through the AFCCQ, on the findings of 400 older people on the age-friendliness of the city. The questionnaire consists of 74 questions divided into the eight World Health Organisation domains and an additional domain on financial situation.

Findings on Citizenship and Employment:

The Citizenship and Employment domain also scores positively in the AFCCQ. Respondents report having sufficient opportunities to interact with younger generations as well and feel that they are valued members of society. Scores on a number of individual questions are significantly lower. Six questions have low scores in all districts of the city. These are mainly questions related to being informed and involved in what happens in the neighbourhood, being heard in participation and decision-making, and the extent to which municipal plans that concern older people have actually come about with older people.

Opportunities for gainful employment that matches one's own skills and interests are rated as insufficient. In contrast, opportunities for volunteering that match one's own skills and interests are rated positively. Which does not alter the fact that only a limited number of respondents indicated that they are regularly active as volunteers.

Source: *The Hague Age-friendly City 2020 survey, Integral Report*

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](#)

¹² Source: Municipality of The Hague, Resilience measurement 2015

¹³ Source: Wijkz, March 2023

7.4 (SOCIAL) QUALITY OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT

The neighbourhood in which older people in The Hague live can influence the extent to which older people participate. Do they feel at home with the people in the neighbourhood? Do local residents get on pleasantly with each other? Are activities undertaken together in the neighbourhood? These questions and more, have been addressed in the chapter 5. We briefly repeat the results here.

We have seen that almost 60% of older people in The Hague feel at home in their own neighbourhood and that 64% feel that people in their neighbourhood interact in a pleasant way¹⁴. Half (49.6%) say they live in a pleasant neighbourhood where people help each other (see figure 8.1).

Besides the social aspect, the physical aspect of the neighbourhood can also play a role in the participation of older people. What do over-65s think about the liveability of their neighbourhood? Are the roads, paths and green spaces in the neighbourhood well maintained?

Chapter 5 on public spaces already showed that older citizens of The Hague give an average of 7.4 for the liveability of their living environment and that all residents of The Hague rate this with an average of 7.2. Over 60% of older citizens of The Hague are satisfied with the maintenance of roads, paths and squares in their neighbourhood (see Chapter 5 Figure 5.3). In addition, almost 70% are satisfied with the maintenance of flowerbeds, parks and gardens in the neighbourhood. For the physical quality of the living environment, over-65s give a rating of 6.5.

7.5 ACTIVITIES AND (SUBSIDISED) FACILITIES

There are several facilities in The Hague that the municipality subsidises where activities are organised and where older people can meet. These include neighbourhood and community centres and the various meal facilities. Some of these facilities, such as the community centres, are accessible to every resident of the Hague. Other facilities, such as older people societies, are exclusively intended for older people.

The Hague municipality's [Social Map](#) website allows you to look up organisations and activities related to support and care in your neighbourhood.

In 2022, 112 grants were awarded to 84 organisations¹⁵ from the Subsidy Scheme Together Social and Vital. These organisations are committed to strengthening the vitality, participation or self-reliance of vulnerable residents of The Hague. This includes organising activities for older people living independently.

Neighbourhood centres, community centres, Neighbourhood Houses of the Future and Neighbourhood Rooms

Neighbourhood and community centres are the places where older people can go for a cup of coffee and various activities. These accommodations are managed by the various welfare institutions in the city. Neighbourhood Centres of the Future are also open to older people. These accommodations are often managed by sports clubs, schools, cultural or care institutions. They share accommodation with other organisations. Neighbourhood rooms are meeting places for and by local residents. The primary goal is to promote social cohesion in the neighbourhood and prevent loneliness¹⁶.

By early 2023, there are 71 community and neighbourhood centres and 10 community rooms in The Hague. Figure 7.4 shows these locations on the map.

Older people societies

Older people clubs are places where older people can come together and where activities are organised, aimed at relaxation and/or personal development. As such, older citizens' clubs are also places where older people can gain social contacts and develop a social network. Older people societies are spread throughout the city. In 2022, subsidies were granted by the municipality of The Hague to 121 older people societies¹⁷.

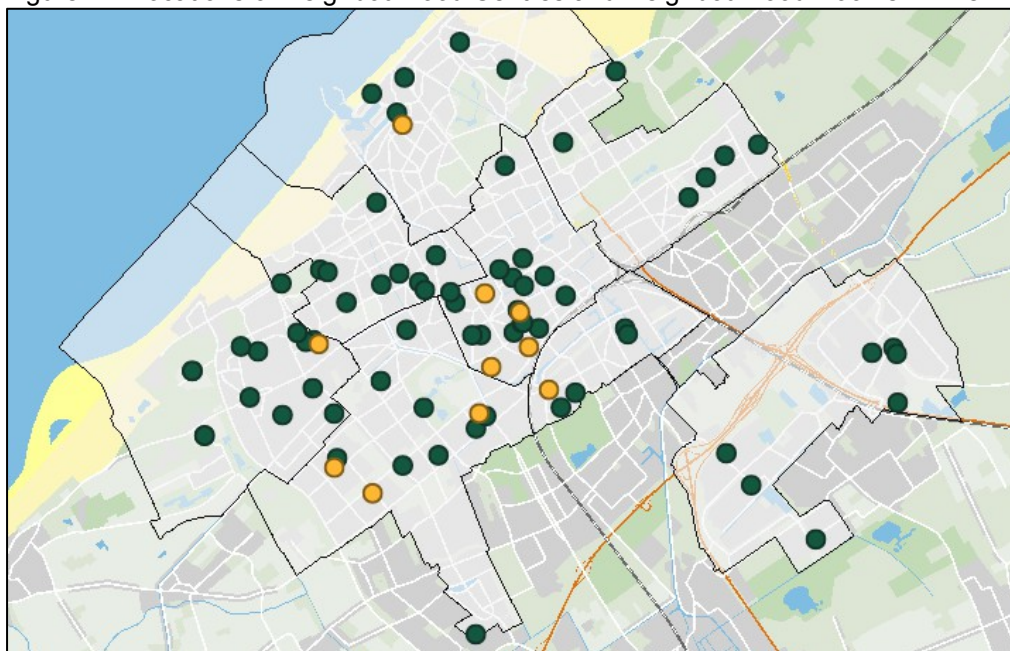
¹⁴ Source: Safety monitor. The results refer to people aged 65 and over living independently.

¹⁵ Source: older people policy municipality of The Hague

¹⁶ Source: www.denhaag.raadsinformatie.nl/document/3374989 (accessed 30-09-2016).

¹⁷ Source: annual report 2022 WMO

Figure 7.4 Locations of Neighbourhood Centres and Neighbourhood Rooms in The Hague



Source: Social Map The Hague March 2023, edit OCW/Business Analytics

* legend: green=District and Neighbourhood Centres, yellow=Neighbourhood Rooms

Survey Age Friendly Cities and Communities Questionnaire (AFCCQ)

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Findings on Social Participation:

The various aspects of social participation also score generally positively. For instance, the range of leisure activities on offer, the opportunity to meet people and take part in activities, the number of times one talks to friends or family, the relationships in the neighbourhood and the accessibility and affordability of activities and information about activities and events all score positively. The only question that scores significantly lower in all city districts relates to (insufficient) attention to people at risk of loneliness.

Source: *The Hague Age-friendly City 2020 survey, Integral Report*

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](https://ris308365.bijlage.1.onderzoek.den.haag.seniorvriendelijk.stad.2020.councilinformation.nl)

Hague Meeting

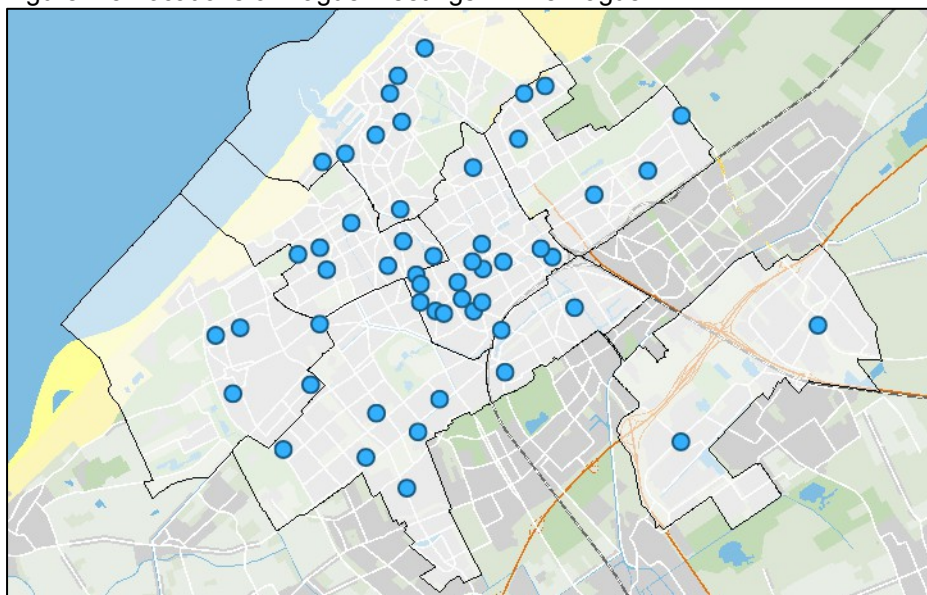
[Haags Ontmoeten](#) is a facility aimed at enhancing the living enjoyment and vitality of older people. At Haags Ontmoeten, all older people and their informal carers are free to walk in. It is a place to meet, share experiences and relax. People can also come here for information and advice. Due to the corona period, less use was made of Haags Ontmoeten.

Meanwhile, the number of participants has increased again: in 2022, an average of 2,128 participants and 373 informal carers used Haags ^{Ontmoeten}¹⁸.

The number of sites increased from 42 in 2020 to 57 in 2022. Figure 7.5 shows these on the map. Several Haags Ontmoeten locations can be found in all city districts. The districts Leidschenveen-Ypenburg and Laak have the least number of locations.

¹⁸ Source: annual report WMO 2022

Figure 7.5 Locations of Hague Meetings in The Hague



Source: website Haags Ontmoeten, March 2023

Meals

Older people who cannot manage to make their own meals can use meal facilities. For example, they can take meals at care institutions, community centres, care homes, migrant organisations, churches and community centres in their own area. Or have these meals delivered to their homes. At some care institutions, older people with a Ooievaarspas can eat at a discount or have meals delivered¹⁹. According to the Social Map The Hague, there are 160 locations in the city where it is possible to have a meal together with local residents.

Previous research among meal users²⁰ shows that not only the meal itself is the main reason for using meal services, but that social contacts also play an important role. Besides the meal and social contacts, other reasons were mentioned; the meal is a reason to get out of the house, to get through the day and it makes people feel safe that they are being 'looked after'.

Over 27,250 meals will have been provided by 2022 (see table 7.6). The number of hot meals provided annually shows a declining trend from 2015.

Table 7. 6Number of users of meal services for older people 2020-2022

| | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Hot meals | | | | | | |
| Number of hot meals provided | 68.501 | 54.497 | 51.485 | 41.000 | 34.000 | 27.250 |

Source: Municipality of The Hague: 2015 -2017 Haeghe group, 2019 Dienst SZW, 2020-2022, Dienst OCW/Ouderenbeleid

¹⁹ Source : www.denhaag.nl

²⁰ Source: Municipality of The Hague (2010), *Meetings between older people over meals*.

City workshops age-friendly The Hague

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Some findings on social participation:

- Participating in society is very important for ageing well, here it is important that people encourage each other to keep participating.
- Neighbourhood apps are appreciated so people can keep each other informed.
- Amateur culture clubs play an important role in participation, this should not be cut.
- What you want to do hinges on your physical fitness. There is a need among older people to work on their fitness together.

Source: Hulsebosch Advies/SamenKracht.Nu (2020)

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](#)

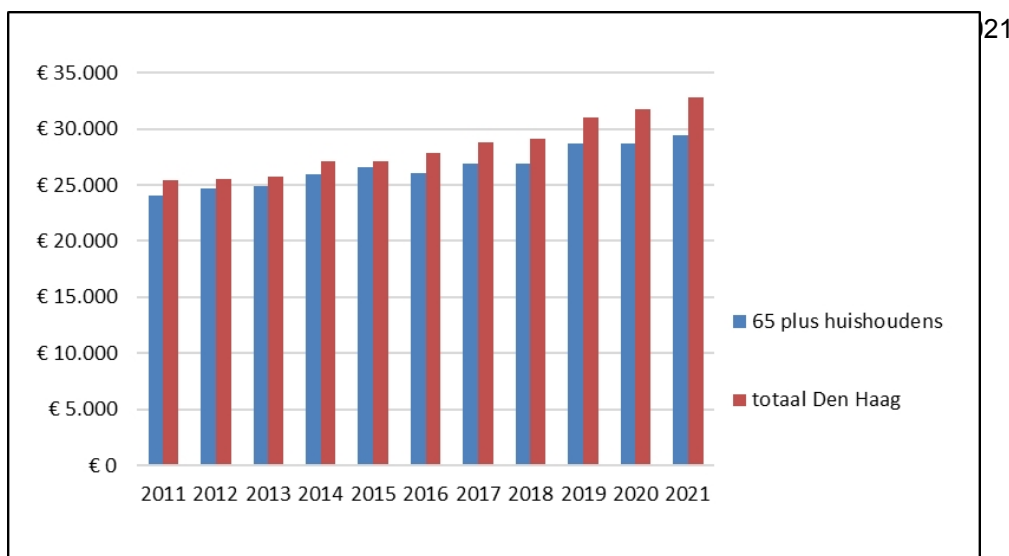
7.6 FINANCIAL MEANS

Whether older people can participate also partly depends on whether they have sufficient financial resources.

7.6.1 Income

Figure 7.7 shows the average standardised disposable income of households headed by people over 65 compared to the total number of households in The Hague²¹. The standardised disposable income is the income that households can use for private consumption, adjusted for differences in household size and composition. This makes the welfare level of different types of households comparable. Standardised income is a measure of the welfare of (the members of) a household.

In 2021, 65-plus households had 29,400 euros to spend, which is less than an average household in The Hague (32,800 euros). The graph shows that the average disposable household income increased from 2011; however, the average disposable household income of over-65s rose less sharply than the Hague average.



Source: CBS Statline

²¹ Source: CBS Statline March 2023

Minima households

The Poverty Monitor focuses on minimum households, the target group for the municipality's poverty policy. Different income limits are used within the poverty policy. The table below shows the (minimum) households of people with an income of 110 per cent of the Statutory Social Minimum (Wsm)²².

In 2020, there will be 53,400 households in The Hague with an over-65s as the main breadwinner. Of these, 15.5% (8,300 households) have an income up to 110% of the legal social minimum. This share is higher than the average for all households in The Hague (14.2%).

Long-term minima account for 13.2 per cent of the number of households headed by people aged 65 and over. That is, these households live on an income of up to 110 per cent of the social minimum for more than three years. This proportion is higher than for all of The Hague (9.4%).

Table 7. 8Number and share of minimum households among older people in The Hague, 2020

| | Number | | Share | |
|--|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | The Hague | 65plus | The Hague | 65plus |
| Total households | 240.800 | 53.400 | 100% | 100% |
| Households with income up to 110% of WSM | 33.800 | 8.300 | 14,2% | 15,5% |
| Households with long-term income up to 110% of WSM | 22.600 | 7.200 | 9,4% | 13,2% |

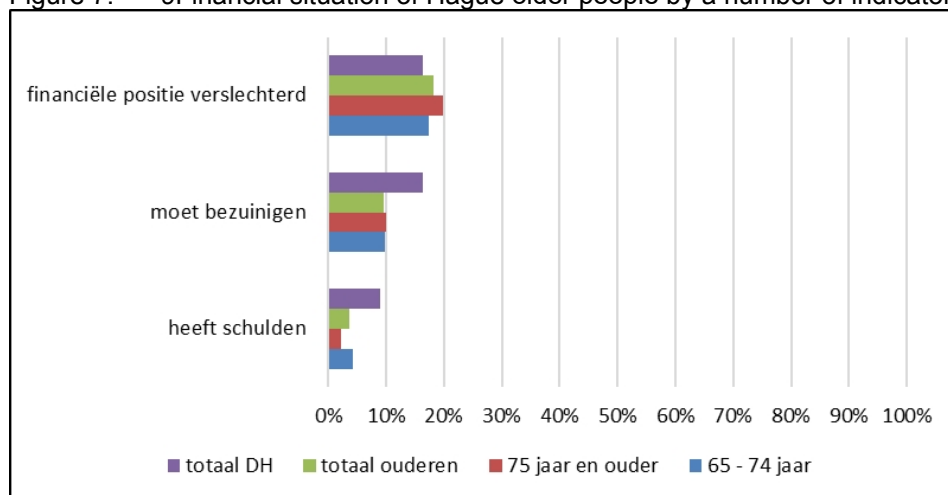
Source: CBS / poverty monitor The Hague

7.6.2 Making ends meet

The level of (household) income does not say everything about the financial position of older people in The Hague. What is important is whether they can make ends meet on their income. This is about the perception of older people regarding their own financial position, not taking into account the development of the level of the older people's income in recent years.

In the Inwonersonderzoek Den Haag 2021, 18% of older people in The Hague indicate that their financial position has deteriorated in the last year (the year prior to the survey) (see figure 7.9). This is slightly higher than the average for all of The Hague (16%). Older people in The Hague are less likely (5%) to see improvement in their financial situation than the average in The Hague (21%). 10% of over-65s in The Hague sometimes have to cut back on things like food and clothing or have to wait to pay the phone bill and/or the energy bill due to a lack of money; for all of The Hague this is 16%. In addition, 4% of over-65s have debts. This share is lower than average. Of all residents of The Hague aged 16 and over, 9% have debts. This percentage excludes mortgage debt and study debt.

Figure 7. 9Financial situation of Hague older people by a number of indicators 2021



Source: Municipality of The Hague, Inhabitant survey

²² The statutory social minimum is the current assistance standard for the relevant household type. These standard amounts are set every six months. For over-65s, the net state pension benefit is the standard amount for the statutory social minimum.

Table 7.10 Financial situation of older people in The Hague, 2016 - 2021

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2019 | 2021 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| % with worsened financial position | 33,3% | 22,5% | 26,5% | 18,2% |
| % having to make cuts | 18,2% | 18,8% | 14,0% | 10,0% |
| % in debt | 5,4% | 3,4% | 5,8% | 3,7% |

Source: Municipality of The Hague, Inhabitant survey

Survey Age Friendly Cities and Communities Questionnaire (AFCCQ)

In 2020, a survey was conducted by The Hague University of Applied Sciences, through the AFCCQ, on the findings of 400 older people on the age-friendliness of the city. The questionnaire consists of 74 questions divided into the eight World Health Organisation domains and an additional domain on financial situation.

Findings regarding Finance:

With regard to the financial situation, the majority of respondents indicated that they can make a good living on their income and meet their basic needs without any problems. For some 14 per cent of respondents, however, this is not the case. Where one can turn to in case one cannot make ends meet is not clear to a large proportion of respondents.

Source: *The Hague Age-friendly City 2020 survey, Integral Report*

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag, Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](https://www.ris308365.nl/Bijlage_1_Onderzoek_Den_Haag_Seniorvriendelijk_Stad_2020)

7.6.3 Income support facilities

Low-income people in the Netherlands have the option of using income support facilities, such as the care allowance and the rent allowance. Residents of The Hague can also use municipality schemes to increase income or reduce expenses.

According to The Hague Poverty Monitor 2020, 91% of 65-plus households with an income of up to 110% of the Statutory Social Minimum used these schemes. In table 7.11 shows the use of some of these schemes for the over-65 group and for all of The Hague.

Table 7.11 Range of income support facilities, 2020

| | Number | | Share | |
|---|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | The Hague | 65plus | The Hague | 65plus |
| Households with income up to 110% of ^{WSM} ²³ | 33.800 | 8.600 | 100% | 100% |
| Use of at least one municipal scheme | 28.200 | 7.800 | 83% | 91% |
| Hague health insurance | 18.100 | 5.900 | 54% | 69% |
| Special assistance | 3.600 | 200 | 11% | 3% |
| Municipal tax waiver | 18.000 | 4.600 | 53% | 53% |
| Stork pass | 25.400 | 7.000 | 75% | 82% |
| Compensation for the chronically ill and disabled | 7.900 | 2.800 | 23% | 33% |

Source: CBS / poverty monitor The Hague

²³ The statutory social minimum is the current assistance standard for the relevant household type. These standard amounts are set every six months. For over-65s, the net state pension benefit is the standard amount for the statutory social minimum.

Group health insurance

Households with a minimum income can join a low-cost collective health insurance scheme: De Haagse Zorgverzekering. The municipality has made agreements with health insurer VGZ and depending on the chosen package and/or income, the municipality contributes to the participant's premium and/or excess. In 2020, 69% (5,900 households) of households with an income of 110% headed by people over 65 have made use of this scheme. For total The Hague, this share is 54%.

Special assistance

Special assistance is provided when a low-income, necessary and non-deferrable expenses cannot be paid by themselves. In 2020, 3% (200) of households with an income of 110% headed by people aged 65 and over have made use of this scheme. For total The Hague, this share is 11%.

Stork pass

The Stork Pass allows low-income people to participate in sports, cultural and recreational activities through discounts. In 2020, 82% (7,000 households) of 65-plus households with an income of 110% of the legal social minimum owned a Ooievaarspas. For total The Hague, this share is 75%.

Municipal tax waiver

Low-income individuals may be eligible for remission of municipal charges and/or taxes. In 2020, 53% (4,500 households) of 65-plus households with an income of 110% of the legal social minimum have made use of this. For total The Hague, this share is also 53%.

Allowance for the chronically ill and disabled

The allowance for the chronically ill and disabled is intended for all chronically ill and disabled people with a minimum income. The allowance is 125 euros and can be applied for once a year. In 2020, 33% (2,800 households) of the number of 65-plus households with an income of up to 110% of the legal social minimum used this scheme. For total The Hague, this share is 23%.

8 Respect and social inclusion

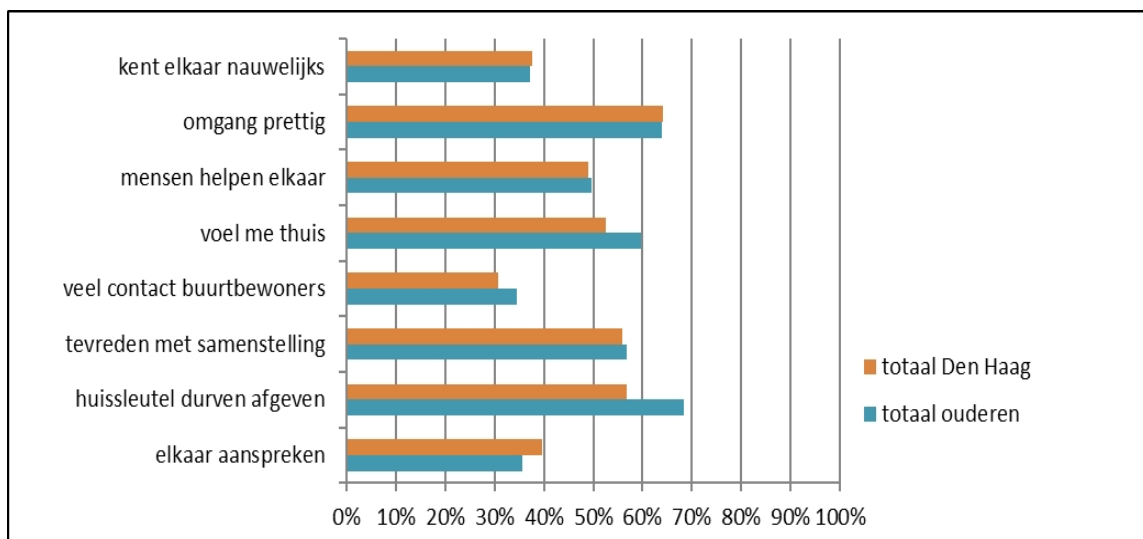
In this chapter, we look at different aspects around respect and social inclusion. Do older people feel at home in their own neighbourhood? Do they have a lot of contact with neighbours? Are older citizens of The Hague treated with respect? And to what extent do older citizens of The Hague feel lonely?

The data we present in this chapter come from the Safety Monitor, the Haaglanden Health Guide, the 2020 Adult and Older Persons Health Monitor, GGDs, CBS and RIVM and other surveys. The sources are indicated in the text and/or with a footnote. More information can be found in the appendix.

The results of the Safety Monitor, the Health Guide and the Health Monitor refer to older people living independently. We have no information on older people living in nursing or care homes.

8.1 SOCIAL COHESION IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

The figure below shows some aspects from the Safety Monitor around social cohesion in the neighbourhood. Almost 60% of Hague's over-65s feel at home in the neighbourhood they live in (see figure 8.1). Almost two-thirds (64%) say that people in their neighbourhood interact with each other in a pleasant way and almost 70% dare to hand over their house key to neighbours in case of prolonged absence. Half of older people indicate that they live in a pleasant neighbourhood where people help each other and are satisfied with the composition of the population. About a third (34.5%) of older people in The Hague say they have a lot of contact in the neighbourhood and a similar proportion (35.6%) dare to speak to each other about undesirable behaviour. However, almost 40% of over-65s feel (also) that people in their neighbourhood hardly know each other.



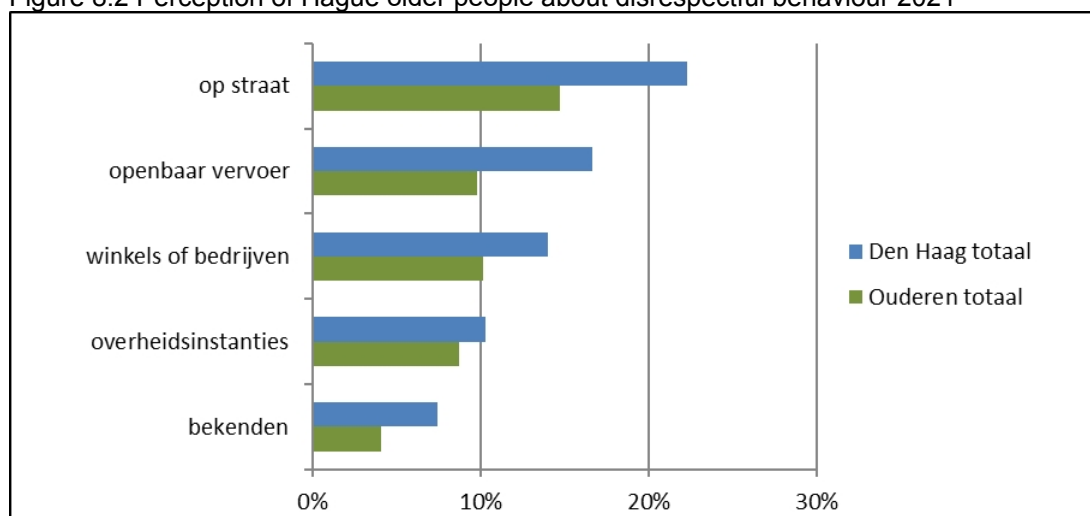
Source: Municipality of The Hague, Security monitor 2021

8.2 DISRESPECTFUL BEHAVIOUR

The Safety Monitor also includes questions on disrespectful behaviour. Here, people can indicate the extent to which it sometimes happens that someone treats them disrespectfully.

In general, older people feel that they are treated with sufficient respect; 15% of over-65s in The Hague indicate that they are sometimes treated disrespectfully by strangers on the street (see figure 8.2). 10% of older people indicate that this occasionally occurs on public transport and by staff in shops and/or businesses. 9% of older people feel that they are not always treated with respect by staff of public bodies and 4% by acquaintances such as partner, family or friends. Compared to all residents of The Hague, older citizens of The Hague seem to be treated with more respect.

Figure 8.2 Perception of Hague older people about disrespectful behaviour 2021



Source: Municipality of The Hague, Security monitor 2021

City workshops age-friendly The Hague

Atelier Samenkracht offers older people a platform in dialogue meetings to share and actively promote their wishes and possibilities in the field of 'participating and being meaningful' with each other and with representatives of local institutions. In The Hague, several ateliers have been organised in different neighbourhoods to discuss themes related to an age-friendly city.

Some findings on respect and social inclusion:

The generation gap seems to be widening. The need is felt to engage with residents about their similarities and differences, especially between young and old. There is an idea to pair an older person with a child plus parent through the school. Based on themes (e.g. playing outside), there is then an exchange of stories and values and norms 'how things were done then and now, how do we do it, how are we used to it'.

Source: Hulsebosch Advies/SamenKracht.Nu (2020)

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](#)

8.3 LONELINESS AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

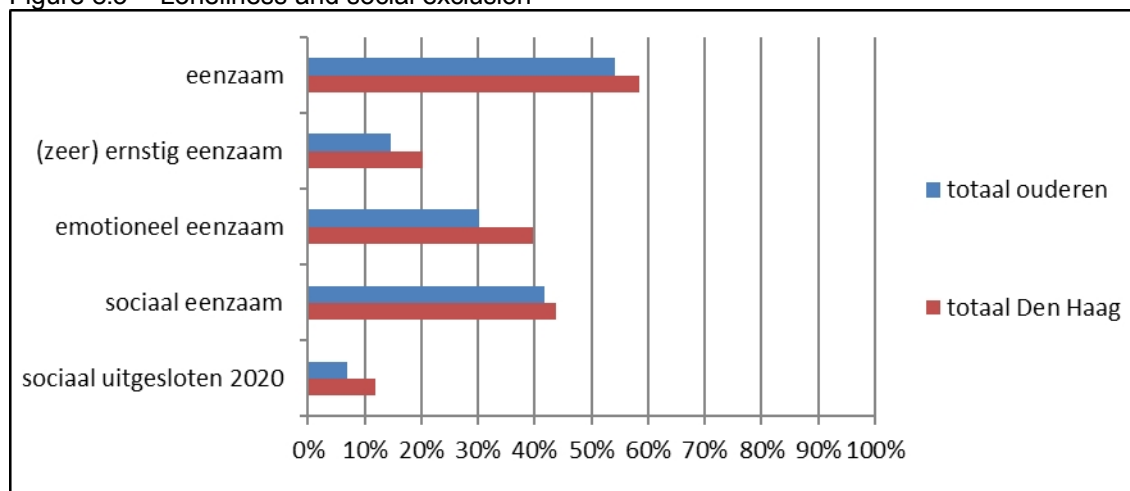
There are three forms of loneliness: emotional, social and existential loneliness. In emotional loneliness, a person experiences a strong lack of an intimate relationship or an emotionally close bond with a partner or friend. In social loneliness, a person misses meaningful relationships with a broad group of people, such as colleagues, acquaintances, neighbours or people with similar interests. In existential loneliness, a person feels alone in existence itself, for example by confronting mortality or the lack of meaning.

According to the Health Monitor Adults and ^{Elderly}²⁴, more than half (54.2%) of people over 65 were moderately to very seriously lonely in the year prior to the survey (see figure 8.3). On average for The Hague, this proportion is 58.5%. Of the over-65s, 14.5% were severely to very severely lonely. This share is also slightly lower than the average among residents of The Hague aged 18 and over (20.2%). Loneliness thus does not seem to be reserved for older people.

Emotional loneliness is present in 30.2% of those aged 65 and over, the share among the group aged 18 and over is almost 40%. Social loneliness is present in 41.7% of older people in The Hague, the proportion among the group aged 18 and above who feel socially lonely is 43.8%.

²⁴ Source: Adults and older people Health Monitor 2022, GGDs, CBS and RIVM

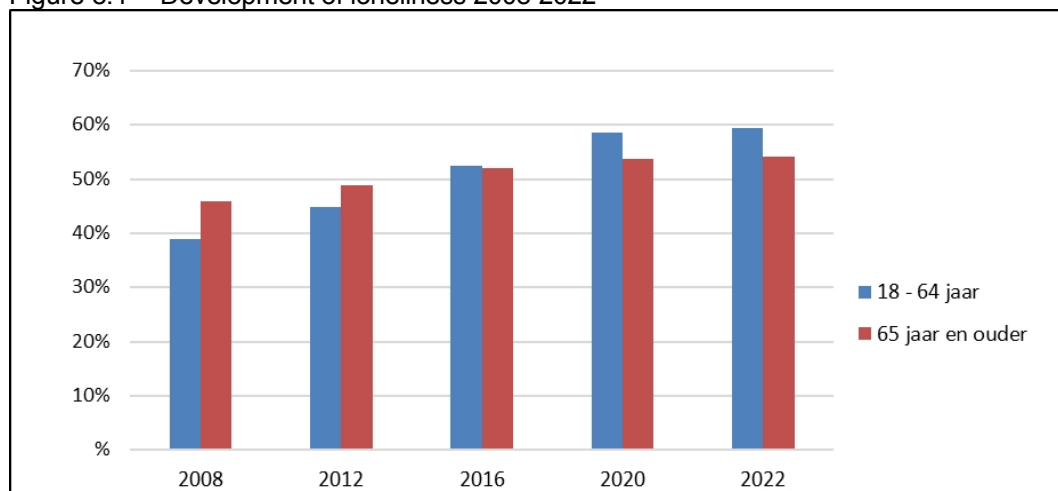
Figure 8.3 Loneliness and social exclusion



Source: % loneliness: Adults and older peopleHealth Monitor 2022 GGDs, CBS and RIVM,
% socially excluded: Haaglanden Health Guide 2020

Figure 8.4 shows the trend in the percentage of residents who feel lonely (moderate to very severe). The proportion of adults (18-64 years old) feeling lonely rose from 39% in 2008 to 59% in 2022. The proportion of older people who reported feeling lonely rose slightly less sharply; from 46% in 2008 to 54% in 2022.

Figure 8.4 Development of loneliness 2008-2022



Source: Haaglanden Health Guide

Social exclusion is a broad concept and refers to the inability of groups or individuals to participate fully in social life due to individual and societal factors. There is a link between social exclusion and perceived health²⁵. People who perceive their own health as (very) poor are more likely to feel socially excluded.

In 2020, 6.8% of The Hague's over-65s feel moderately to strongly socially excluded (see figure 8.3). This proportion is lower than the average for all residents of The Hague aged 18 and over (11.9%).

²⁵ Source: Haaglanden Health Guide

To combat adult loneliness, the municipality of The Hague cooperates with various institutions in the city; in doing so, the municipality subsidises several projects in the field of combating loneliness.

Older people in the neighbourhood

In 2015, a nationwide 'older people in the Neighbourhood' project was launched with the aim of combating loneliness among low-income older people within the G4 cities. From the libraries, a wide range of activities is organised for these older people. Some examples are film evenings, lectures, coffee mornings and digital skills courses. In The Hague, the project is implemented by Bibliotheek Den Haag from various locations in the city.

By 2022, over 1,300 people will have been reached by older people in the Quarter activities and over 800 people by older people in the Quarter consultation hours.

Survey Age Friendly Cities and Communities Questionnaire (AFCCQ)

In 2020, a survey was conducted by The Hague University of Applied Sciences, through the AFCCQ, on the findings of 400 older people on the age-friendliness of the city. The questionnaire consists of 74 questions divided into the eight World Health Organisation domains and an additional domain on financial situation.

Findings regarding Respect and Social Inclusion:

Respondents indicated that they encountered few nasty remarks or discrimination because of their age. However, a significant proportion of respondents do not know where to go for help or with a complaint in case they face age discrimination.

Source: The Hague Age-friendly City 2020 survey, Integral Report

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](#)

9 Communication and information

To live independently for as long as possible, it is important that there are good facilities and activities for older people. What is important here is that older people know that these facilities and activities exist and who they can turn to for help.

This chapter deals with the different aspects around communication and information. How many older people use the internet? Where can older people in The Hague go with questions? And are these facilities near older people?

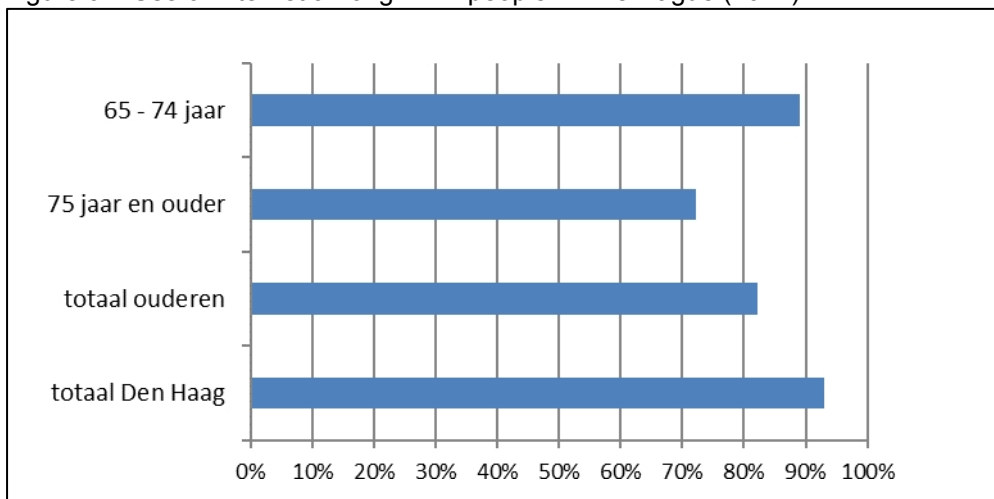
9.1 INTERNET USAGE

There are several bodies in The Hague that can provide information and advice to older people and help them apply for certain facilities, for instance. In addition, a lot of information can be found on the internet. Not only about facilities, but also about activities in the neighbourhood and opportunities to participate.

The Hague Inhabitants Survey asks whether people use the internet. 82% of over-65s in The Hague say they use the internet (see figure 10.1). Internet use among older people in The Hague is lower than average among the entire population of The Hague (93%). The group of over-75s use the internet significantly less often (72%) than 65-74-year-olds (89%).

Nothing is known about the frequency of internet use among older people in The Hague and whether this is via a home computer.

Figure 9.1 Use of internet among older people in The Hague (2021)



Source: Municipality of The Hague, Inhabitants survey 2021

City workshops age-friendly The Hague

Atelier Samenkracht offers older people a platform in dialogue meetings to share and actively promote their wishes and possibilities in the field of 'participating and being meaningful' with each other and with representatives of local institutions. In The Hague, several ateliers have been organised in different neighbourhoods to discuss themes related to an age-friendly city.

Some findings regarding communication and information:

- There is a need for paper-based information, such as a paper city guide or older citizen guide.
- The connection between GPs and older people's counsellors is considered important.
- Digitisation is seen as a major concern by older people.

Source: Hulsebosch Advies/SamenKracht.Nu (2020)

More information via the link: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag, Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(raadsinformatie.nl\)](#)

9.2 (SUBSIDISED) FACILITIES AIMED AT INFORMATION AND ADVICE

Older citizens of The Hague have several sources at their disposal to stay informed about facilities and activities. Internet, door-to-door magazines and neighbourhood newspapers, but also family, friends, acquaintances and neighbours can be a source of information. In addition, there are several (subsidised) facilities in The Hague aimed at providing information and advice.

District offices: Advice and information desks and Social Counsellors

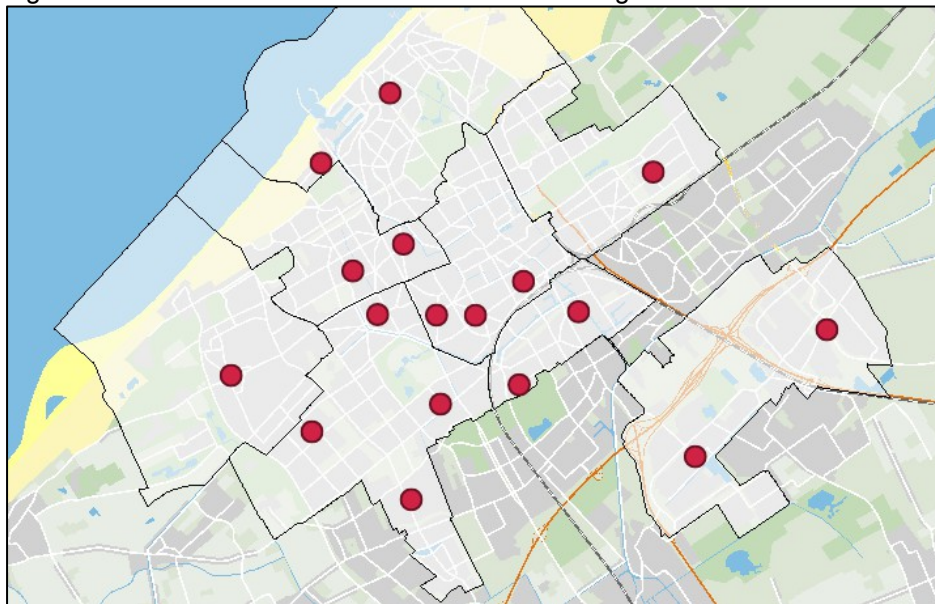
Every district of The Hague has a district office where residents can get legal advice and/or help applying for various facilities. Two district offices (Centrum and Leyweg) have so-called Advice and Information desks set up for this purpose, and at six district offices, people can contact the Social Counsellors. The Social Counsellors also have consulting hours in Loosduinse Hof, at the Municipal Credit Bank and at Rubenshoek Health Centre.

Service points XL

Older people (and other residents of The Hague) can also visit Service Points XL for information on matters such as housing, welfare and care. At a Servicepunt, there are computers for general use. There are volunteers who can help with using the computer and filling in online forms. Residents can also go to a Servicepunt XL for help with administration and finances, help in finding necessary care, support options and facilities, a social worker, a client support worker or an older person's counsellor, help (from neighbours) in the immediate area and help in finding voluntary work.

The welfare institution ^{Wijkz}²⁶, through its service points XL in 7 city districts (excluding Scheveningen district), offers various services. In 2022, 4,230 older people were supported. The Hague has 17 Service Points ^{XL}²⁷. Figure 9.3 shows the locations of these service points.

Figure 9.3 Locations of Service Points XL in The Hague



Source: www.denhaag.nl, March 2023, edit OCW/Business Analytics

Older people counsellors/advisers

Older people advisers, employed by the welfare organisations, can help older people with all kinds of questions and problems related to ageing. The older citizens' adviser/adviser informs and advises on services and facilities in the field of housing, welfare and care and refers older people person onwards if necessary. In addition, they coordinate the work of volunteers involved in work for older people.

²⁶ Source: Wijkz

²⁷ Source : www.denhaag.nl

The welfare institution Wijkz, through its service points XL in 7 city districts (excluding Scheveningen district), offers various services. In 2022, Wijkz employed 28 older people counsellors/counsellors. Together with volunteers, they support older people in various areas and offer various services, such as signalling home visits among over-75s, voluntary transport services, help with administration, neighbourhood help service and Welfare on Recipe. By 2022, 2,368 older people have been supported by Wijkz's older counsellors. Table 9.4 shows a number of services and the reach of these services.

Signalling home visits 75-plus

In 2022, 6,754 letters were sent by welfare organisation Wijkz (excluding Scheveningen district) to residents aged 75 and older with the aim of visiting every resident in this age category at home every year and identifying whether there is a need for (informal care) support, the use of facilities, help or information about activities. If necessary, professional help is offered and called in. By 2022, 588 older people aged 75 and over will have been visited.

Wellbeing on prescription

Many people who regularly visit the GP suffer from physical complaints, stress, headaches, gloom or poor sleep. As medication is not always the solution to these complaints, the GP may prescribe 'Wellbeing on Prescription'. Through 'Wellbeing on Prescription', patients are referred to the well-being coach. The welfare coach offers information, advice and support. In 2022, 593 older people were referred to a welfare coach.

Table 9.4 Supply and range of services Wijkz in 7 districts of The Hague (excluding Scheveningen)

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2019 | 2022 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| Number of older people supported through Service Point XL | | | | 4.230 |
| Number of older people supported by older people counsellors | | | | 2.368 |
| Number of older people counsellors/advisors | 34 | 33 | 28 | 28 |
| <i>Signalling home visits 75-plus</i> | | | | |
| Number of letters sent to older people aged 75 and above | | | | 6.754 |
| Number of signalling home visits to older people 75-plus | 2.133 | 1.556 | 1.232 | 588 |
| <i>Wellbeing on prescription</i> | | | | |
| Number of older people referred Wellbeing on Prescription | approx. 146 | approx. 270 | approx. 118 | 593 |

Source: registration Wijkz

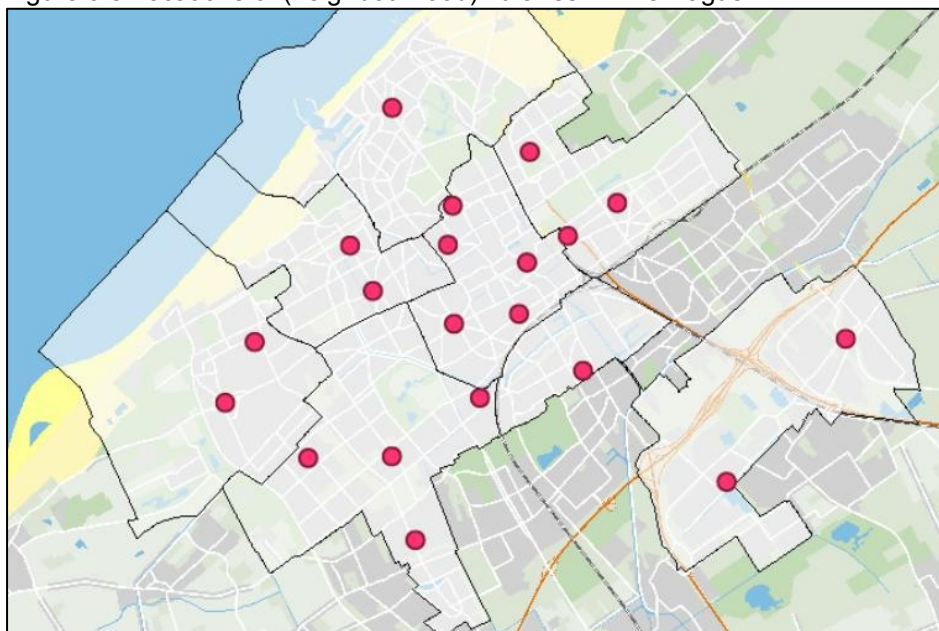
Libraries

Residents of The Hague can also visit public libraries for all kinds of information and activities. The Hague will have 18 public (neighbourhood) ^{libraries²⁸} by March 2023. Neighbourhood libraries have a limited collection and limited opening hours and are intended for the less mobile older (and children up to the age of 12).

For questions and/or help on digital contact with the government, people can visit the Digital Government Information Point. This information point can be found in four libraries in The Hague: Transvaalkwartier Library, Schilderswijk Library, Escamp Library and in the Central Library.

²⁸ Source: websites libraries in The Hague

Figure 9.5 Locations of (neighbourhood) libraries in The Hague



Source: websites of libraries in The Hague, March 2023

Survey Age Friendly Cities and Communities Questionnaire (AFCCQ)

In 2020, research was conducted by The Hague University of Applied Sciences, through the AFCCQ, on the experiences of 400 older people on the age-friendliness of the city. The questionnaire consists of 74 questions divided into the eight World Health Organisation domains and an additional domain on financial situation.

Findings regarding communication and information:

Respondents expressed satisfaction with the information they receive regarding activities for older people in their neighbourhood or that is relevant to their health. They are also satisfied with the readability and language of the information they receive from the municipality or other civil society organisations.

What scores lower is satisfaction with how they are listened to in case of a complaint and how they are spoken to when contacting the municipality or another social agency.

Source: The Hague Age-friendly City 2020 survey, Integral Report

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 raadsinformatie.nl](#)

10 Community and healthcare

Good healthcare and facilities are necessary to continue living healthily and independently. A number of facilities have already been reviewed in the previous chapters. This chapter looks at the use of professional care and the receipt of informal care. This data comes from Vektis files, the CBS website and the Haaglanden Health Guide. This is indicated in the text and/or with a footnote. More information on this can be found in the appendix.

10.1 PROFESSIONAL CARE

In this section, we look at the support older people receive when it comes to health and the barriers they experience. For example, how often do they use a GP or home care? And do they get help with housework?

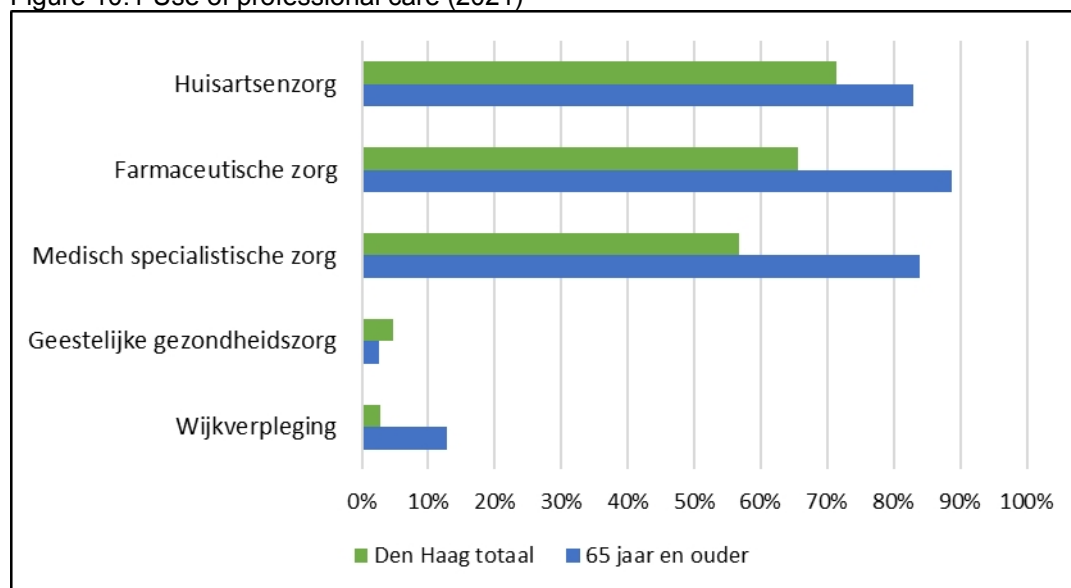
10.1.1 Healthcare

Vektis provides insight into the use of care based on claim data and makes it available by area level and age group. These Vektis files show that in 2021, a large proportion of people over 65 in The Hague had contact with a GP (83%), pharmaceutical care (87%), a medical specialist (59%) or a mental health specialist (3%).

The Hague's over-65s have more frequent contact with the GP, a medical specialist and pharmaceutical care than average. Of all residents in The Hague, 72% have visited a GP, 66% pharmaceutical care and 57% a medical specialist. Only the percentage of residents visiting a mental health specialist is slightly higher than for older people in The Hague.

13% of Hague's over-65s will have had contact with home care (district nurse) in 2021. This proportion is higher than average. Of all residents aged 19 and over, 3% have had contact with home care.

Figure 10.1 Use of professional care (2021)



Source: Vektis

Table 10.2 Use of professional care The Hague older people (2016-2021)

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | Number |
| GP care | 88,6% | 88,2% | 83,3% | 83,3% | 82,1% | 82,9% | 69.179 |
| Pharmaceutical care | 89,0% | 89,2% | 89,2% | 88,9% | 88,2% | 88,6% | 73.972 |
| Specialist medical care | 85,8% | 85,9% | 86,1% | 85,7% | 81,9% | 83,8% | 69.965 |
| District nurse | 13,1% | 13,1% | 13,7% | 13,4% | 13,0% | 12,8% | 10.685 |
| Mental health care | 3,4% | 3,1% | 3,1% | 3,1% | 2,8% | 2,7% | 2.236 |

Source: Vektis

Survey Age Friendly Cities and Communities Questionnaire (AFCCQ)

In 2020, a survey was conducted by The Hague University of Applied Sciences, through the AFCCQ, on the findings of 400 older people on the age-friendliness of the city. The questionnaire consists of 74 questions divided into the eight World Health Organisation domains and an additional domain on financial situation.

Findings regarding Social and Health Services:

In general, respondents show satisfaction with the supply and quality of care and welfare facilities in their city, the accessibility of these facilities as well as the information they have about them. In contrast, there are relatively low scores when it comes to the domestic care one receives, the support one receives in case of informal care and the care and assistance one receives in case of illness or disability. Communication about crisis situations the city is also an issue.

Source: *The Hague Age-friendly City 2020 survey, Integral Report*

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag, Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](#)

10.1.2 Household assistance

Residents who depend on help and are no longer self-reliant can apply to the municipality for domestic support through the WMO. In 2021, there are over 15,000 clients with household support (see table 10.3), two-thirds of whom (65%) are in the age category of 65 years and older. Of all over-65s in The Hague, 13% use household support through the WMO. The number of domestic support users has increased compared to 2017 and is mainly due to the increase in the number of older people using it.

Table 10.3A number of WMO domestic support users (2017 - 2021)

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of domestic support users | 14.300 | 14.200 | 15.500 | 15.364 | 15.316 |
| Number of household support users 18 to 65 years | 4.900 | 5.200 | 5.500 | 4.988 | 4.831 |
| Number of household support users 65-plus | 9.300 | 9.000 | 10.000 | 10.376 | 10.485 |
| % users household support 65-plus | 13% | 12% | 13% | 13% | 13% |

Source: up to 2019 CBS/ Research use household support in The Hague, 2020 and 2021 Vektis

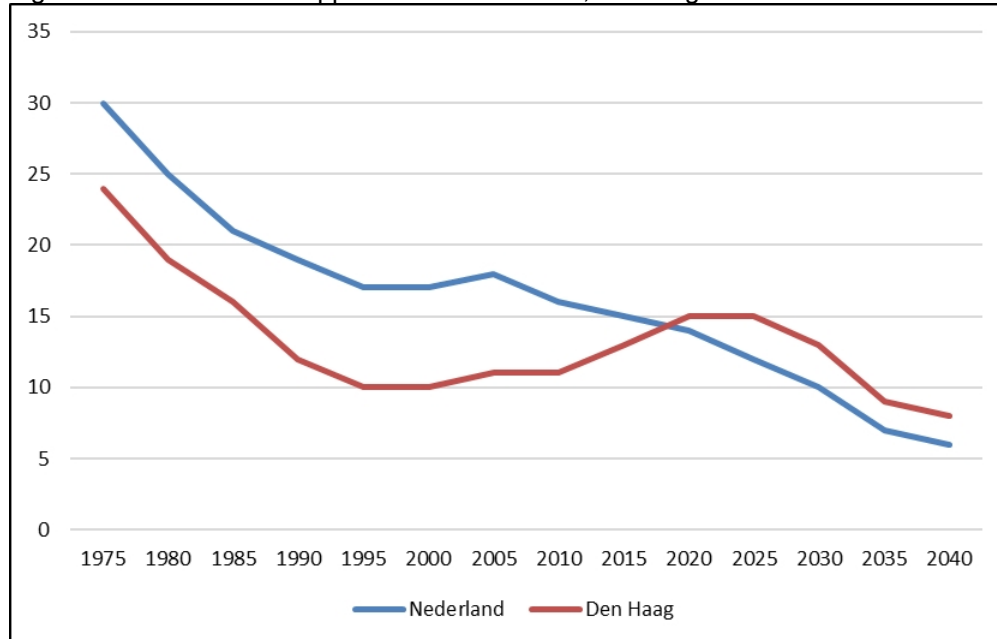
10.2 INFORMAL CARE; OLDEST OLD SUPPORT RATIO

The likelihood of an 85-plus having care needs is relatively high. Often, the over-85s are on their own because their partner has died. Informal care for this group then usually falls on the children of these older people, often people aged between 50 and 75. The question is whether there will be enough potential to provide this informal care in the future. To reflect the ratio between these age groups, an indicator called the Oldest Old Support Ratio has been developed for this purpose. This indicator shows the ratio between the age group capable of providing this informal care (50- to 75-year-olds) and those aged 85 and ^{over}²⁹.

²⁹ Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency

The following figure shows the OOSR for The Hague and the Netherlands over the period 1975-2040. The value of the indicator in The Hague in 2020 is 15, meaning that for every 85-plusser there are 15 potential informal caregivers. Nationally, this ratio is 14. Nationally, the ratio has been decreasing for years and is expected to decrease further to 6 in 2040. The OOSR in The Hague actually increased over the period 1995-2020. The share of The Hague's potential informal carers is expected to start decreasing to 8 by 2040, slightly more favourable than the national figure.

Figure 10.4 Oldest Old Support Ratio 1975-2040, The Hague and the Netherlands



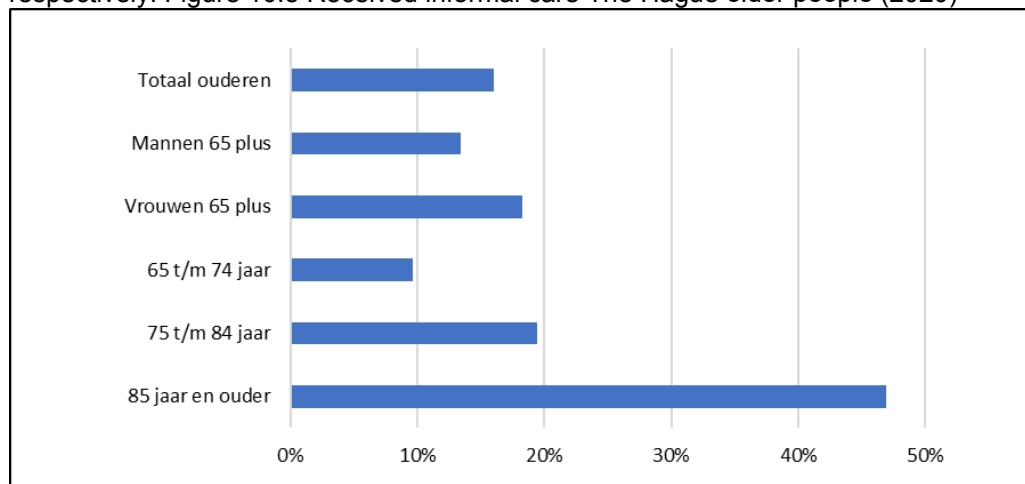
Source: Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency

10.2.1 Informal care

In the Health Meter 2020, 16% of Hague's over-65s indicated that, in the year prior to the survey (2020), they received informal care. That is, they regularly received voluntary help from someone close to them because of a chronic illness and/or disability. Among 65-74 year-olds, 10% reported having received informal care, among 75-84 year-olds 20%, and among 85-year-olds, almost half (47%) reported having received informal care.

Women are slightly more likely to receive informal care than men, 18% compared to 13% respectively.

Figure 10.5 Received informal care The Hague older people (2020)

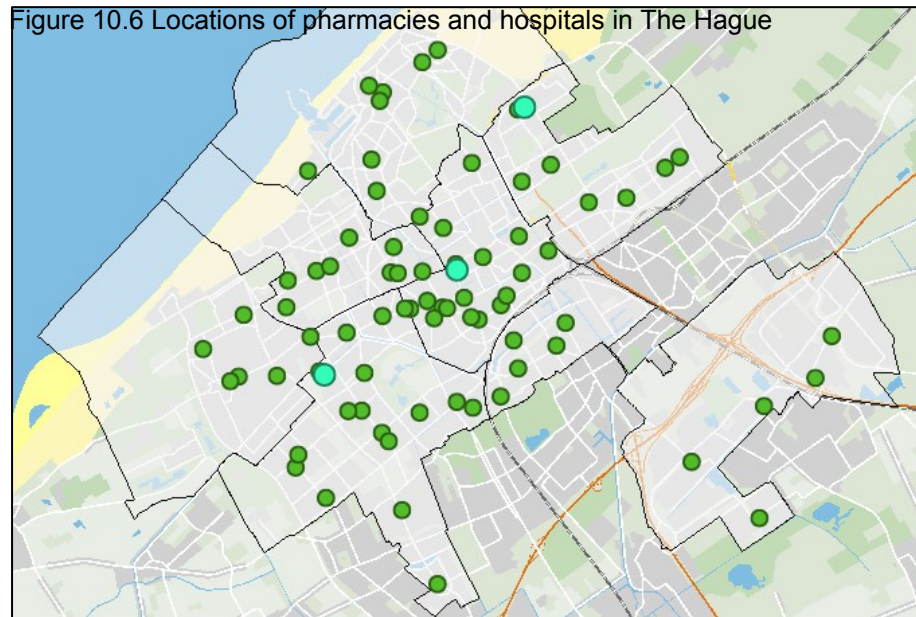


Source: Haaglanden Health Guide 2020

10.3 PRESENCE OF HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

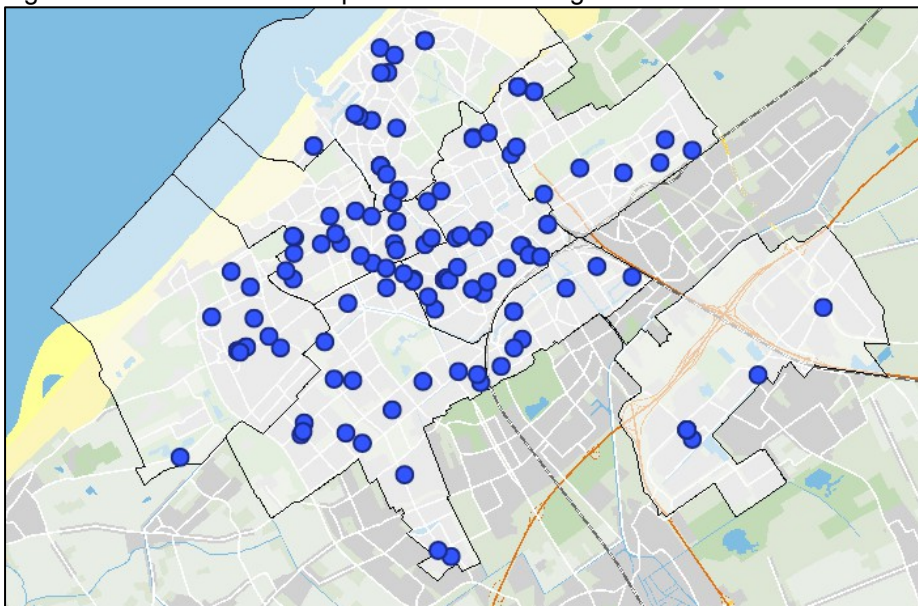
This section presents three maps showing the locations of healthcare facilities. We mention only the facilities that are most relevant to older people: the GP, hospital and pharmacy and the physiotherapist.

According to the Hague Social Map data, there are 3 hospitals, about 80 pharmacies, about 150 GP practices and about 160 physiotherapy practices in The Hague (March 2023). Each GP practice or physiotherapy practice may employ several GPs or physiotherapists.



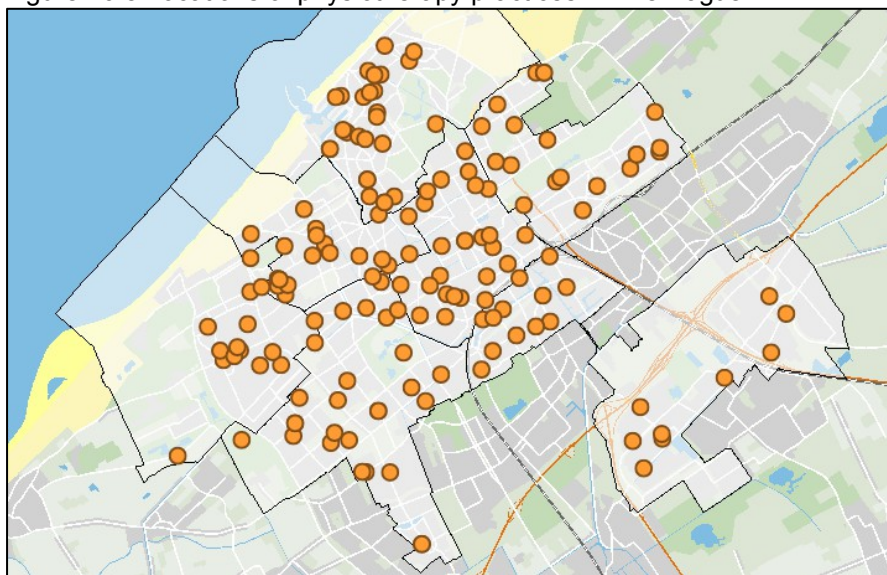
Source: Social Map The Hague, March 2023
*legenda: green=pharmacy, light blue=hospital

Figure 10.7 Locations of GP practices in The Hague



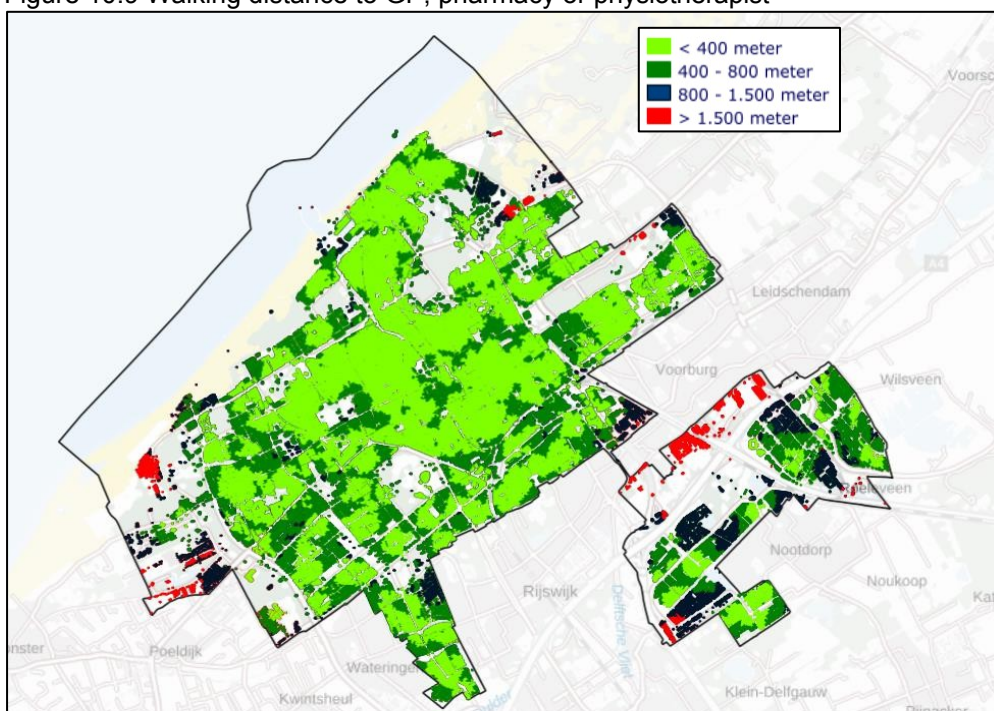
Source: Social Map The Hague, March 2023

Figure 10.8 Locations of physiotherapy practices in The Hague



Source: Social Map The Hague, March 2023

Figure 10.9 Walking distance to GP, pharmacy or physiotherapist



Source: Woonzorgwijzer, <https://dh.wzwkaart.nl/>, June 2023

City workshops age-friendly The Hague

Atelier Samenkracht offers older people a platform in dialogue meetings to share and actively promote their wishes and possibilities in the field of 'participating and being meaningful' with each other and with representatives of local institutions. In The Hague, several ateliers have been organised in different neighbourhoods to discuss themes related to a age-friendly city.

Some findings regarding social and health facilities:

- There is a need for places for older people to congregate. This can also be done precisely in low-threshold, inconspicuous places such as in shops.
- A proportion of older people would appreciate a periodic check-up at the GP, also to prepare them for possible coming old age complaints.

Source: Hulsebosch Advies/SamenKracht.Nu (2020)

More information via: [RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](#)

Annex: summary of sources and studies used

This report has used a number of different sources and surveys to gather information about older people in The Hague:

- Basic registration of persons,
- Population projections,
- CBS Poverty Monitor,
- Haaglanden Health Guide,
- Research Underway in the Netherlands,
- Resident survey The Hague,
- Safety monitor,
- Social Map The Hague
- Report 'Developments in the Hague housing market 2021, outcomes Woon 2021'
- Integral report Research The Hague Age-friendly City 2020

Key Register of Persons (BRP)

All residents of The Hague are registered in the Basisregistratie Personen (formerly the Gemeentelijke Basis Administratie, GBA). This file lists all residents, including various characteristics such as age, gender, country of birth, home address, etc. This file is managed by the Civil Affairs Department. Because changes can occur in the BRP every day, so-called 'frozen' files were used for this study. The reference date is 31 December of each year; this means that the file reflects the situation on 1 January (of the following year). Via the website [Home - The Hague in Figures](#), the population data are made available digitally.

Use outcomes in this monitor

Outcomes are presented from five years; 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2023. Therefore, when a year is mentioned in the text, for example 2023, it refers to the numbers on 1 January 2023.

Population forecast

Every year, the Urban Development Department of the municipality of The Hague produces a forecast of trends in population structure, household composition and population trends by ethnic groups.

The forecast is made on the basis of insights regarding demographic characteristics such as birth, mortality, domestic and foreign migration and on the basis of the short-term Urban Development Investment Programme housing construction programme. The calculation uses a municipal population forecast model (GBPRO) developed by the Association of Statistics and Research (VSO). Via the website [Home - The Hague in Figures](#), the population forecasts are made available digitally.

Use outcomes in this monitor

This report uses forecasts for the period 2025-2030. The forecast reflects the most likely future developments based on current insights. The figures presented indicate the long-term direction. This does not mean that the figures will come out exactly as they are every year.

Poverty Monitor

The Poverty Monitor aims to monitor the development of the size and composition of the target group for the poverty policy of the Municipality of The Hague, including the use of income support schemes. For the study, registrations of various schemes are linked together, such as population data, income data and facility use data. Previously, the Hague Poverty Monitor was commissioned by the Hague municipality and conducted by KWIZ. In 2020, the Hague Poverty Monitor was created through cooperation with the Urban Data Centre The Hague and CBS. As a result, comparison with the figures presented in previous editions of older people Monitor is not possible. More figures can be found on the CBS website: [Poverty Monitor Municipality of The Hague, 2020 \(cbs.nl\) Home - The Hague in Figures](#).

Use outcomes in this monitor

This report uses the results of the 2020 survey.

Haaglanden Health Guide

The Health Survey is conducted once every four years among a part of the population of The Hague aged 18 and over living independently. The Health Survey asks questions about health, lifestyle and living conditions. An additional survey was conducted in autumn 2020; the Corona Health Monitor Adults which included data on the impact of Covid 19. These figures are not included in older people Monitor but can be viewed in the [Corona dashboard](#) of GGD Haaglanden.

The Health Survey is conducted via the internet or in writing among a representative sample of the population of The Hague (aged 19 and older living independently). To obtain such a representative picture, the results have been weighted in the analyses so that statements can be made about the entire population.

Results of the Health Survey are published on the Haaglanden Health Guide website: [Home - Haaglanden Health Guide \(ggdhaaglanden.nl\)](#)

Use outcomes in this monitor

This report presents various outcomes of the Health Survey (or Health Meter) 2020 and 2022 for the over-65 target group. These are the weighted outcomes. Because a sample was used and the outcomes are weighted, we may assume that the outcomes are representative of the entire population of older people in The Hague. However, reliability and accuracy margins must be taken into account (see box). Incidentally, it is also important to take into account here that persons in nursing and care homes (often older people) are not included in the sample.

When interpreting the figures, it should be taken into account that the coronapandemic and associated measures may have had an impact on the behaviour and health of the interviewee himself.

Research Underway in the Netherlands (ODiN)

The Onderweg in Nederland survey is a national survey that is conducted on an ongoing basis. Also among part of the population of The Hague. ODiN examines the travel behaviour of the Dutch population by place of origin and destination, time of travel, means of transport used and motives for travel.

The ODiN was conducted via the internet, through telephone interviews and through face-to-face interviews among a representative sample of the Dutch population. When drawing the sample, the distribution by age, sex and ethnicity was taken into account in order to get a representative picture of the entire population (aged 0 and older). For the same reason, the results were also weighted (retrospectively) so that statements can be made about the entire population.

Use outcomes in this monitor

This report presents various ODiN 2021 outcomes for the 65-plus target group. These are the weighted outcomes.

Because a sample was used and the results were weighted, we may assume that the results are as representative as possible for the entire population of older people in The Hague. However, reliability and accuracy margins must be taken into account (see box). Incidentally, it is also important to take into account that persons in nursing and care homes (often older people) are not included in the sample.

Resident survey The Hague

The Inwonersonderzoek Den Haag (Inhabitants' Survey The Hague) is a survey conducted among part of the population of The Hague. The Inwonersonderzoek covers a large number of current policy topics, including culture, welfare, youth, citizenship, care and sports. Several departments within the Hague municipality provide input for the questionnaire.

The Inhabitants Survey consists of a number of different questionnaires and is conducted by telephone or internet among a representative sample of the population of The Hague. Not everyone is asked the same questions. When drawing the sample, the distribution by district, age, gender and ethnicity was taken into account in order to get a representative picture of the entire population of The Hague (aged 16 and over). For the same reason, the results were also weighted (retrospectively) so that statements can be made about the entire population.

Use outcomes in this monitor

This report presents some of the results of the Inhabitant Survey for the 65-plus target group. These are the weighted outcomes.

Because a sample was used and the results were weighted, we may assume that the results are as representative as possible for the entire population of older people in The Hague. However, reliability and accuracy margins must be taken into account (see box). Incidentally, it is also important to take into account that persons in nursing and care homes (often older people) are not included in the sample.

Reliability and accuracy margins

Reliability and accuracy margins must be taken into account in the various surveys that use a sample of the population of The Hague. In short, this means that the results presented may actually differ by a few percent. The degree of accuracy decreases the smaller the number of respondents. When calculating margins, 95% reliability is usually assumed. This means that if the survey is repeated 100 times, 95 times a value within the margins will be found.

Table B1.1 Margins of accuracy at 95% confidence level

| N | Percentage (outcomes) | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| | 5% / 95% | 10% / 90% | 20% / 80% | 30% / 70% | 40% / 60% | 50% |
| 100 | 4,3 | 5,9 | 7,8 | 9,0 | 9,6 | 9,8 |
| 200 | 3,0 | 4,2 | 5,5 | 6,3 | 6,8 | 6,9 |
| 300 | 2,5 | 3,4 | 4,5 | 5,2 | 5,5 | 5,6 |
| 500 | 1,9 | 2,6 | 3,5 | 4,0 | 4,3 | 4,4 |
| 700 | 1,6 | 2,2 | 3,0 | 3,4 | 3,6 | 3,7 |
| 1000 | 1,4 | 1,9 | 2,5 | 2,8 | 3,0 | 3,1 |

Safety monitor

The Safety Monitor is a national survey conducted biannually. Also among part of the population of The Hague. The Safety Monitor asks questions about perceptions of liveability and safety.

The Safety Monitor consists of one questionnaire and is conducted by telephone or internet among a representative sample of the population of The Hague. When drawing the sample, the distribution by city district, age, sex and ethnicity was taken into account in order to obtain a representative picture of the entire population of The Hague (aged 16 and over). For the same reason, the results were also weighted (retrospectively) so that statements can be made about the entire population. More figures from the Safety Monitor can be found on the website [Home - The Hague in Figures](#).

Use outcomes in this monitor

This report presents various outcomes of the Safety Monitor 2021 for the 65-plus target group. These are the weighted outcomes.

Because a sample was used and the results were weighted, we may assume that the results are as representative as possible for the entire population of older people in The Hague. However, reliability and accuracy margins must be taken into account (see box). Incidentally, it is also important to take into account that persons in nursing and care homes (often older people) are not included in the sample.

The Hague Social Map

The Hague Social Map ([Home Page - Sociale Kaart Den Haag](#)) is there to help professionals, residents and their networks find their way through the multitude of organisations and their offerings in the field of welfare, housing and care. The underlying data is maintained by the municipality of The Hague in cooperation with city partners and various organisations in The Hague.

Use outcomes in this monitor

The data presented refer to the state in March 2023.

Report 'Developments in the Hague housing market 2021, outcomes Woon 2021

The Housing Research Netherlands is a national survey conducted once every three years. Also among part of the population of The Hague. The WoOn asks questions about how people live and want to live. It looks at the composition of households, housing, housing costs, housing preferences and living environment, among other things.

The WoOn was conducted via the internet, using telephone interviews and face-to-face interviews among a representative (at random) sample of the population of The Hague. The results are weighted (retrospectively) to give a representative picture of the entire population of The Hague aged 18 and over.

Use outcomes Woon in this monitor

This report presents the outcomes from the report 'Developments in the Hague housing market 2021, outcomes Woon 2021', conducted by ABF Research. The outcomes relate to households aged 65 and over. These are the weighted outcomes. Because a sample was used and the outcomes are weighted, we may assume that the outcomes are as representative as possible for the entire population of older people in The Hague. However, reliability and accuracy margins should be taken into account (see box). Incidentally, it is also important to take into account here that persons in nursing and care homes (often older people) are not included in the sample.

Integral Report Research The Hague Age-friendly City 2020

In early 2020, an integral monitor was developed by The Hague University of Applied Sciences in cooperation with Hulsebosch Advies and AFEdemy, investigating the state of affairs of The Hague as a age-friendly city and also looking at current trends concerning older people. A questionnaire was also developed (Age Friendly Cities and Communities Questionnaire (AFCCQ)) and dialogue meetings (Stadsateliers) were organised where older citizens were asked about their findings. Almost 400 older people completed the questionnaire and 50 older people participated in the City Workshops. The questions asked to older people addressed eight topics that, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO), collectively define the age-friendliness of a city.

The full report can be downloaded at:

[RIS308365 Bijlage 1 Onderzoek Den Haag Seniorvriendelijk Stad 2020 \(councilinformation.nl\)](https://www.councilinformation.nl/RIS308365/Bijlage_1_Onderzoek_Den_Haag_Seniorvriendelijk_Stad_2020)

Use outcomes in this monitor

This report presents the various findings from the City Workshops and from the AFCCQ.