



Driving Innovation to Create Aging-friendly Communities



Ramona Mullahey
American Planning
Association
Private Practice
Division

June 19, 2020

Aging nation

Where people age 60 and up outnumber those under 20

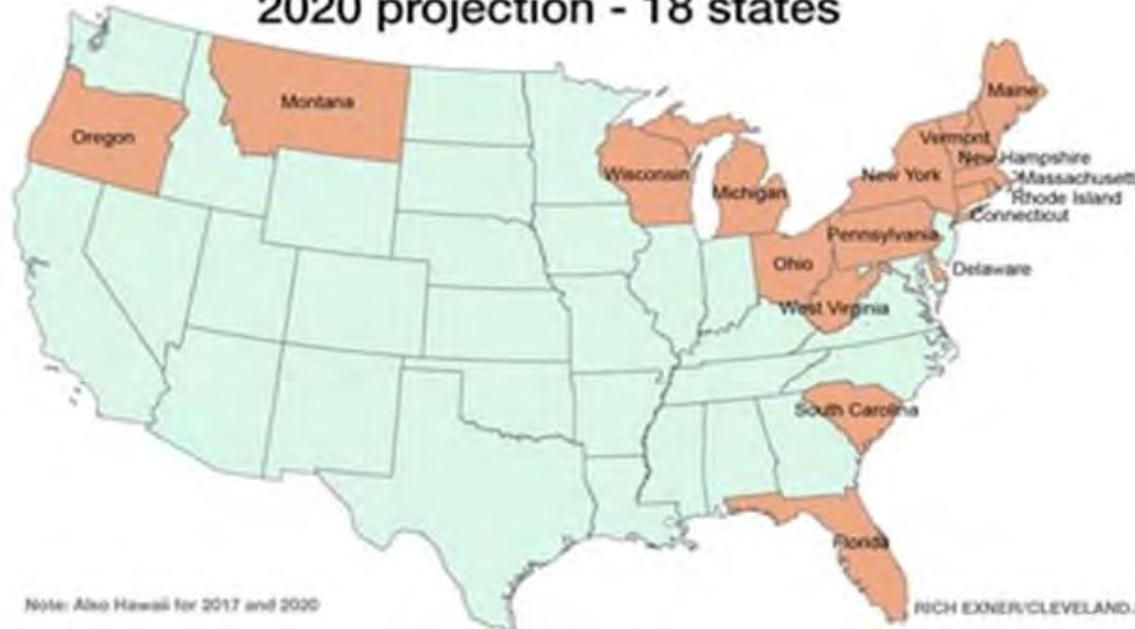
2010 - No states



2017 - 11 states



2020 projection - 18 states



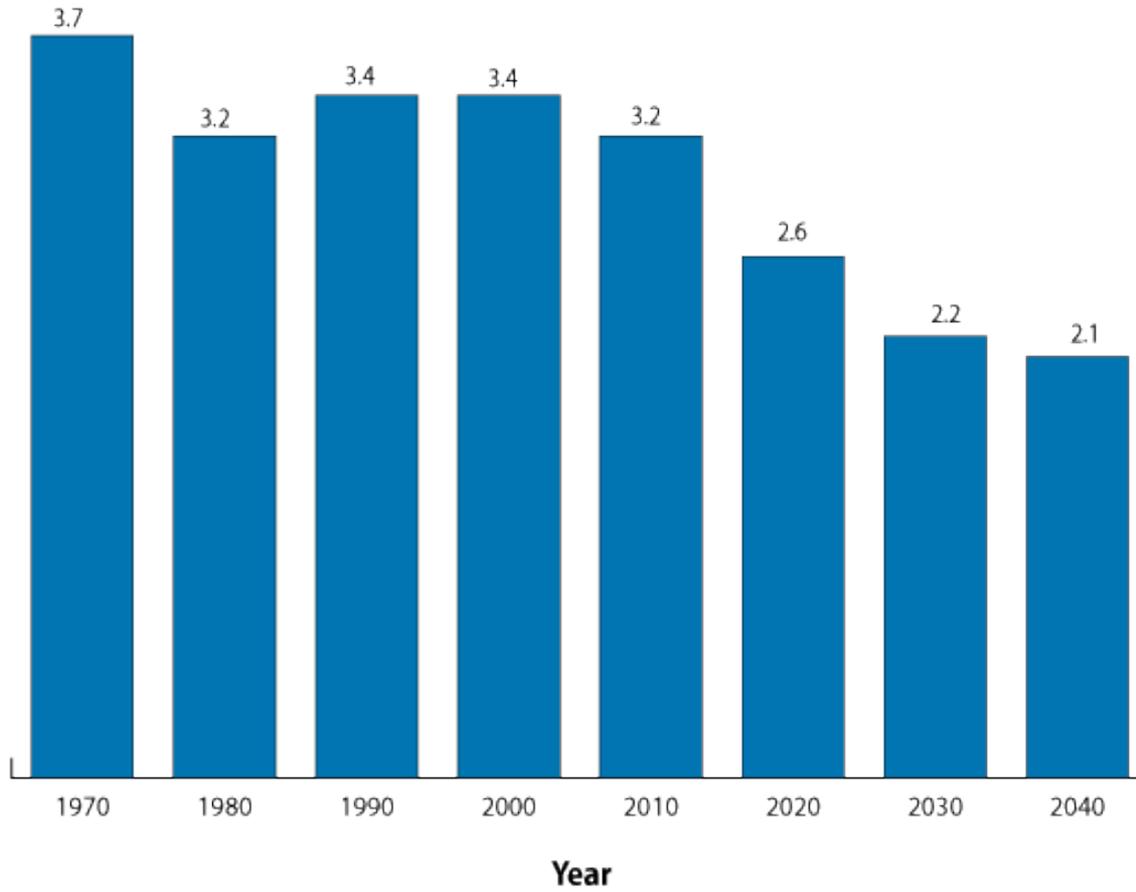
Note: Also Hawaii for 2017 and 2020

RICH EXNER/CLEVELAND.COM

By 2030, all baby boomers will be older than age 65.

Older people are projected to outnumber children for the first time in U.S. history

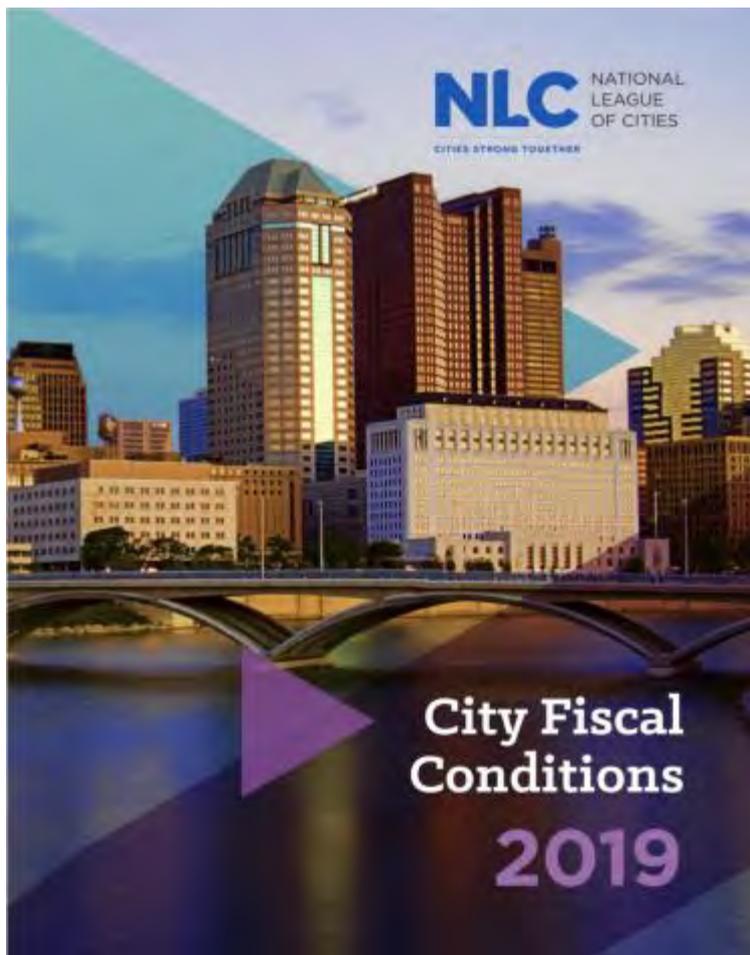
Number of Workers Per Social Security Beneficiary, 1970-2040



As the population ages, the ratio of older adults to working-age adults, also known as the old-age dependency ratio, is projected to rise.

The number of workers sharing the cost of supporting Social Security beneficiaries will soon plummet unless future employment patterns change dramatically.

Source: Table IV.B2 in Social Security Administration (2008b).



Clarence E. Anthony
CEO and Executive Director
National League of Cities

“...the economy and local fiscal conditions are not one-size-fits all. While some places are doing incredibly well, others are edging towards the next downturn.”

But in this year’s City Fiscal Conditions report, it is clear that communities across the country — and their residents and businesses — are experiencing varying economic realities.

We found that most big city finance officers are now confident that there will be a recession in 2020 or 2021.



Challenges and choices facing an aging population & communities

The COVID-19 Recession Will Be Different

Unemployment and new workforce trends

Widening disparities by race and income

Caregiving, health insurance, and health delivery system

Social connection, technology





Budget

Speakers



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Planning Across Generations: Are we making progress?

Mildred E. Warner

Xue Zhang

Department of City and Regional Planning
Cornell University

Driving Innovation to Create Age-Friendly Communities
APA Webinar
June, 2020

Contact: www.mildredwarner.org | mwarner@cornell.edu

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Shifting the Framework



- An *All Ages* Approach
 - Children, families, singles, older adults
- Link Planning, Design, Services and Participation
- Build New Institutional Partnerships
- Address differences across the urban - rural divide



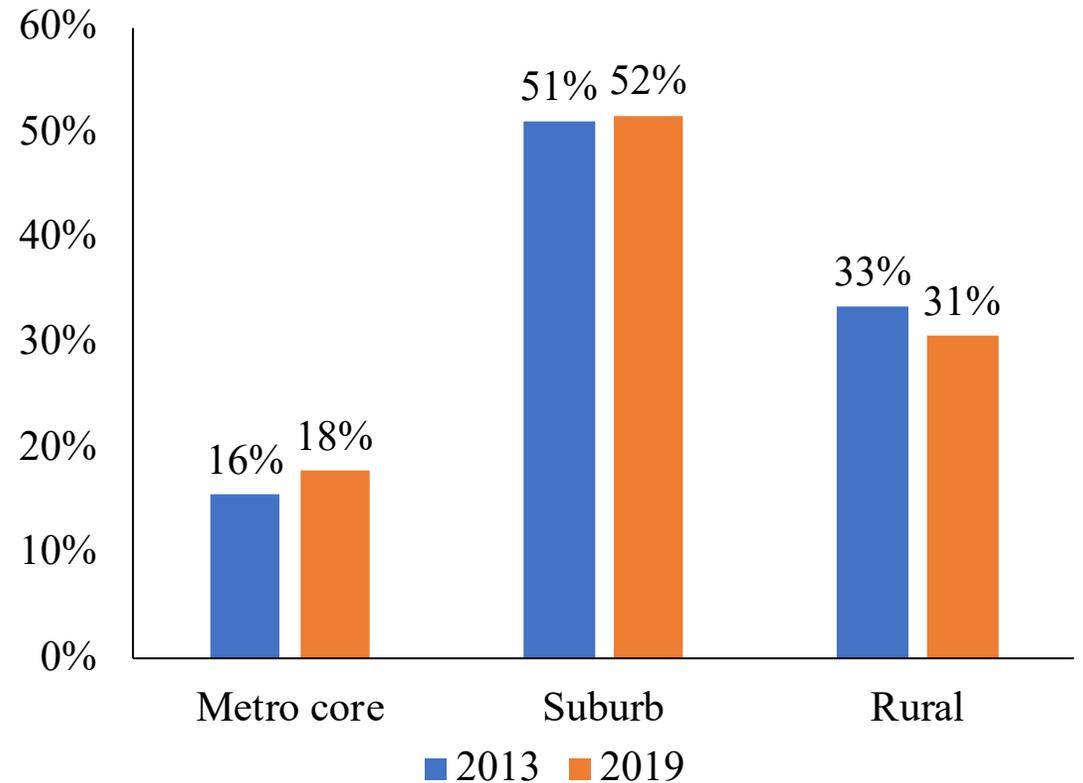
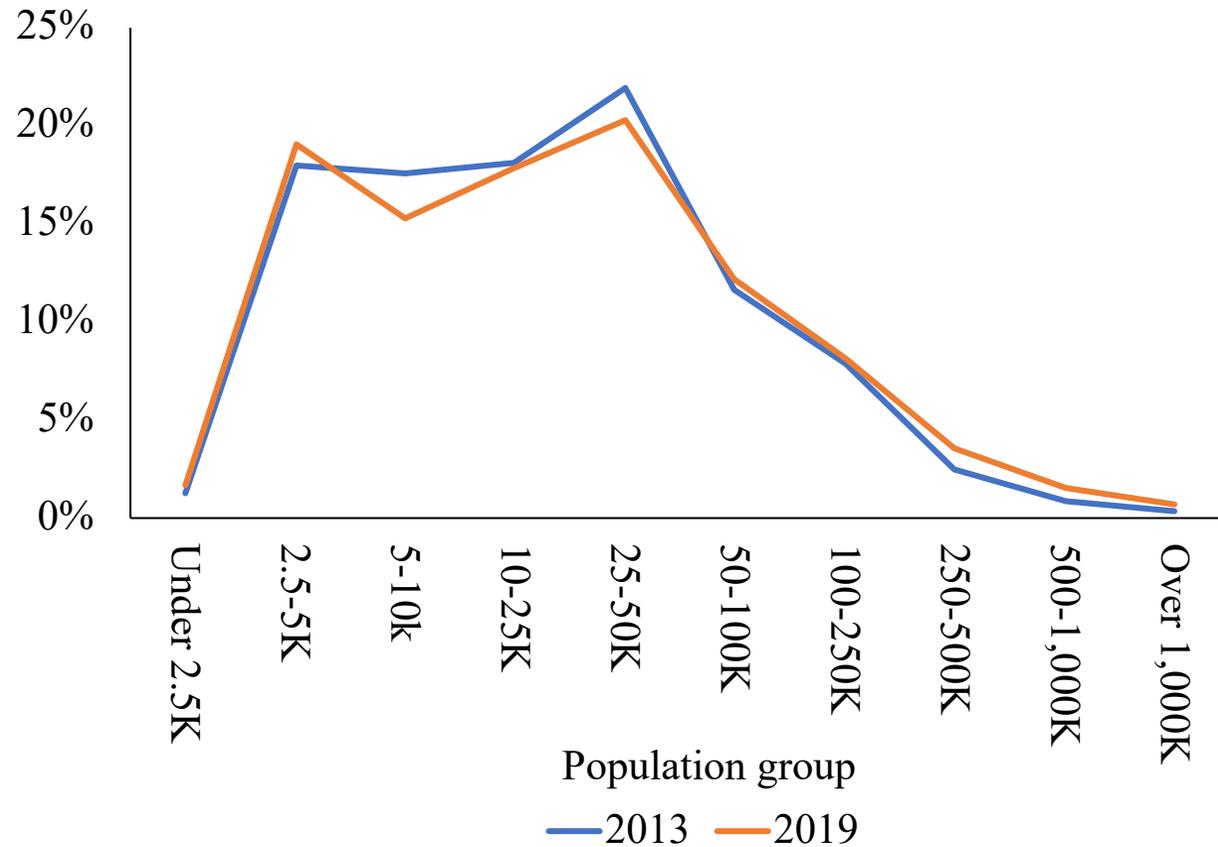
Empirical Evidence on Current Practice

- 2013 Planning Across Generations Survey (ICMA)
 - 1478 city managers responded
 - Warner, Mildred E. and Xue Zhang, 2019. “Planning Communities for All Ages,” *Journal of Planning Education and Research*
- 2019 Planning for All Ages Survey (ICMA)
 - 1312 city managers responded
- Have we made progress?



Surveys are representative samples of US communities

2019 - more cities, fewer rural communities



N₂₀₁₃=1474, N₂₀₁₉=1312





Survey Elements

- Built Environment

- Street
- Neighborhood
- Housing

- Zoning

- Street
- Neighborhood
- Housing

Percent of community covered

- Planning

- Comprehensive
- Economic Development
- Transportation
- Emergency

- Engagement

- Families with Children, Youth, Seniors

- Barriers, Motivators

- Attitudes

- Services

- Formal and Informal
- Mobility, Health, Education, Economic

- Cross-Agency Partnerships

- Services, Information, Trust
- Joint Use with Schools

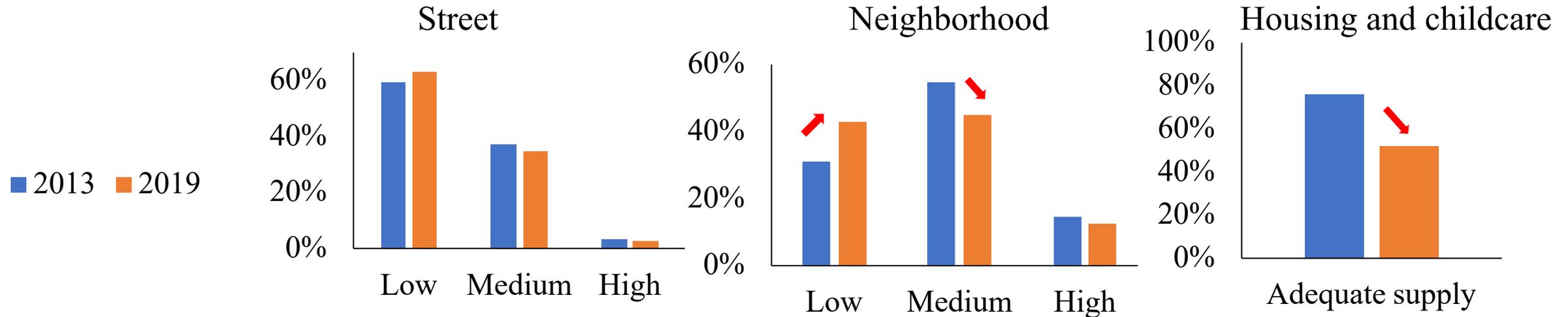
- Governing Board



Built environment: No change in Streets.

Neighborhoods and Housing *less* likely to be age-friendly

More communities report low (<25%) coverage, fewer report medium (25-75%) coverage



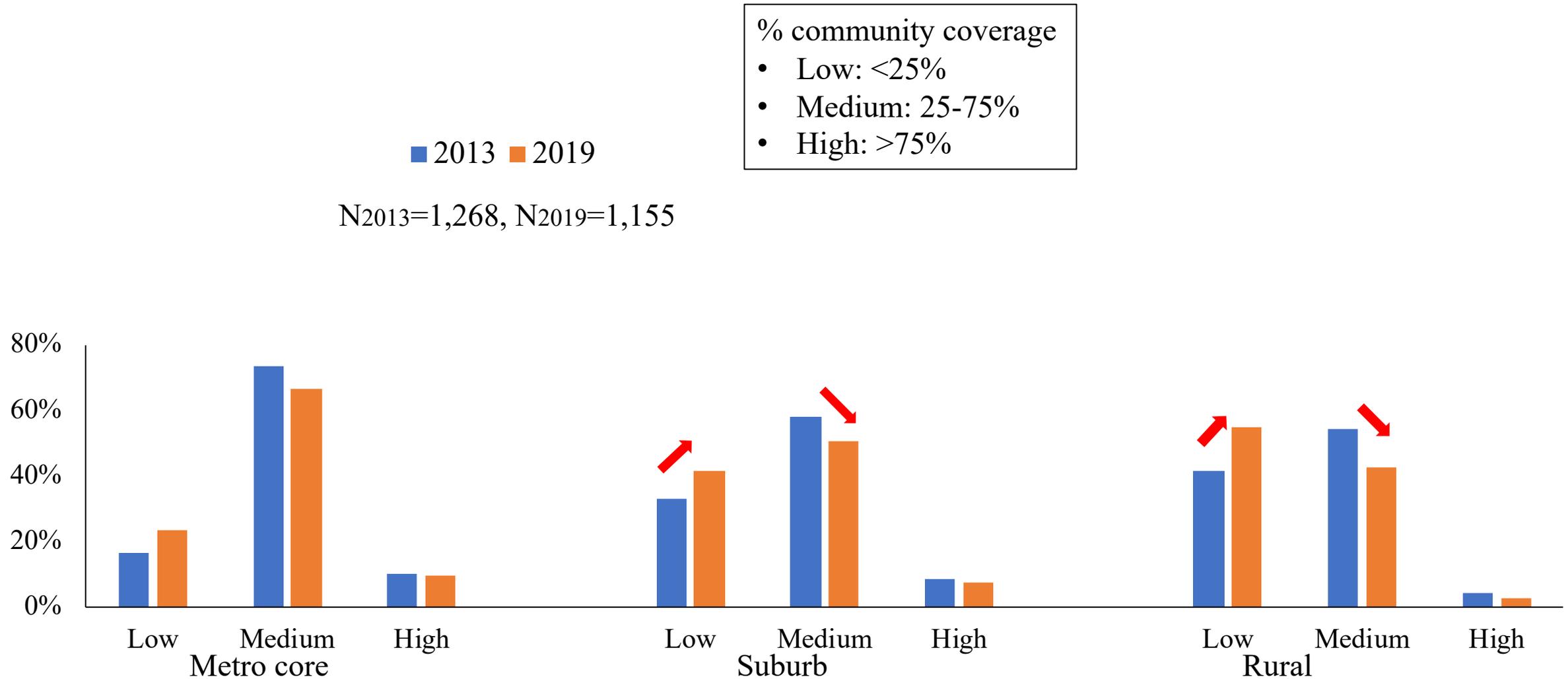
% community coverage

- Low: <25%
- Medium: 25-75%
- High: >75%

- Sidewalk system connecting residences and services
- Bike lanes
- Complete streets
- Neighborhood schools
- Park or playground within 1/2-mile of every resident
- Public gathering spaces
- A mix of retail, services, and housing
- Fresh food markets
- Affordable housing
- Family-size housing
- Rental housing
- Senior housing
- Intergenerational housing
- Subsidized housing
- Affordable, quality childcare

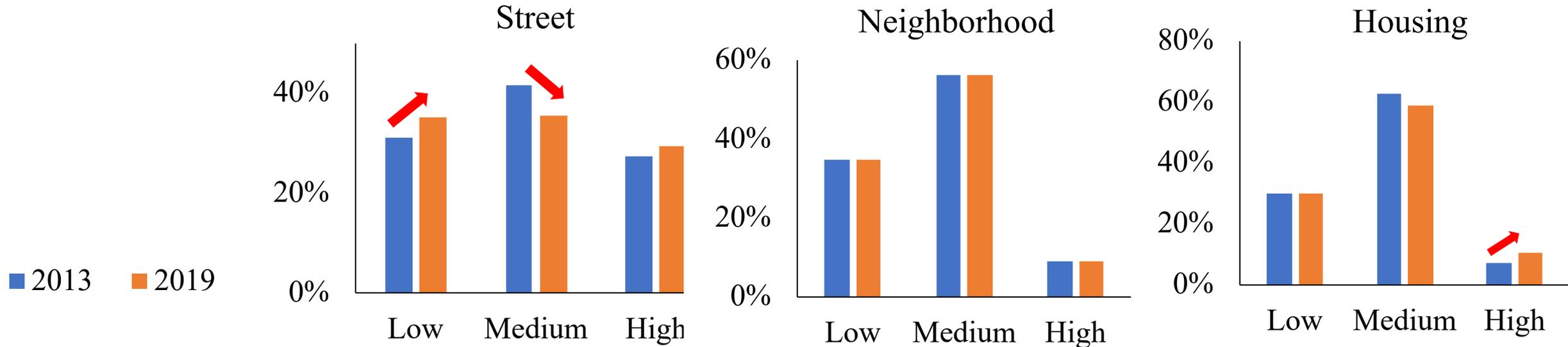


Built environment – This drop is primarily a suburban and rural effect



Zoning – Stalled.

Streets - More communities report low (<25%) coverage, fewer report medium (25-75%) coverage



% community coverage

- Low: <25%
- Medium: 25-75%
- High: >75%

- Mandate sidewalk system
- Contain pedestrian-friendly design guidelines
- Require street connections between adjacent developments
- Require “complete streets”

- Provide density bonuses
- Allow childcare centers
- Allow childcare business in residential units by right
- Promote parks or recreation facilities in all neighborhoods
- Allow mixed-use

- Promote affordable housing
- Allow family-sized housing
- Allow multi-family housing
- Mandate universal design



Planning – A long way to go.

More communities have comprehensive plans in 2019, but only half address needs of all ages.

Transportation plans most likely to address needs of seniors

	Comprehensive Plan (N=1297)	Economic development plan (N=1247)	Emergency Plan (N=1235)	Transportation Plan (N=1287)*
Yes	81% 	52% 	91%	58%
Of those with plans, the plan addresses the need of:	N=1047	N=660	N=1128	N=741
Families with children	50%	32%	47% 	51%
Seniors	53%	32%	57% 	69%
Women*	12%	13%	30%	26%
Schools or school siting	39%			
Childcare		21% 		

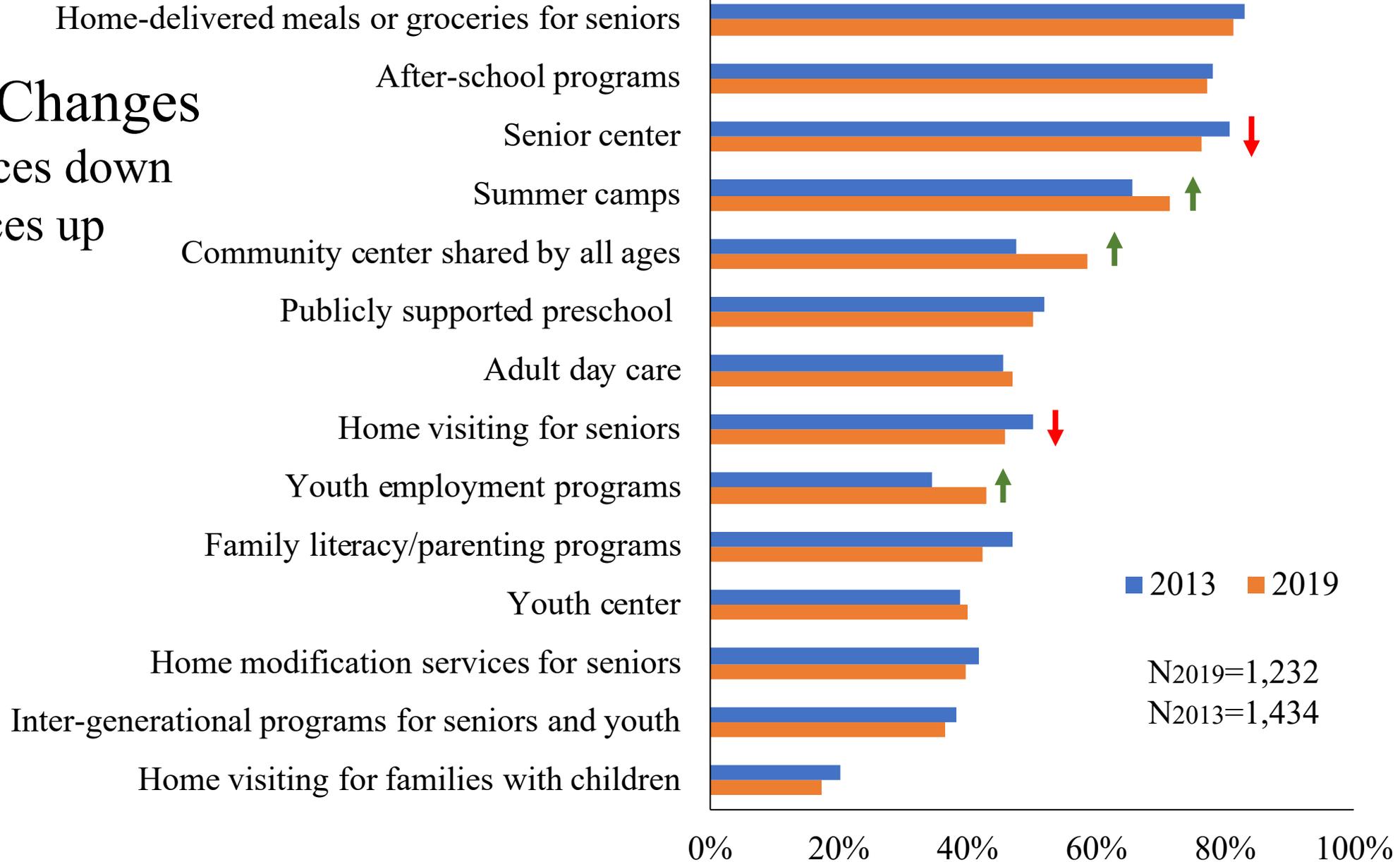
Note: * new in 2019



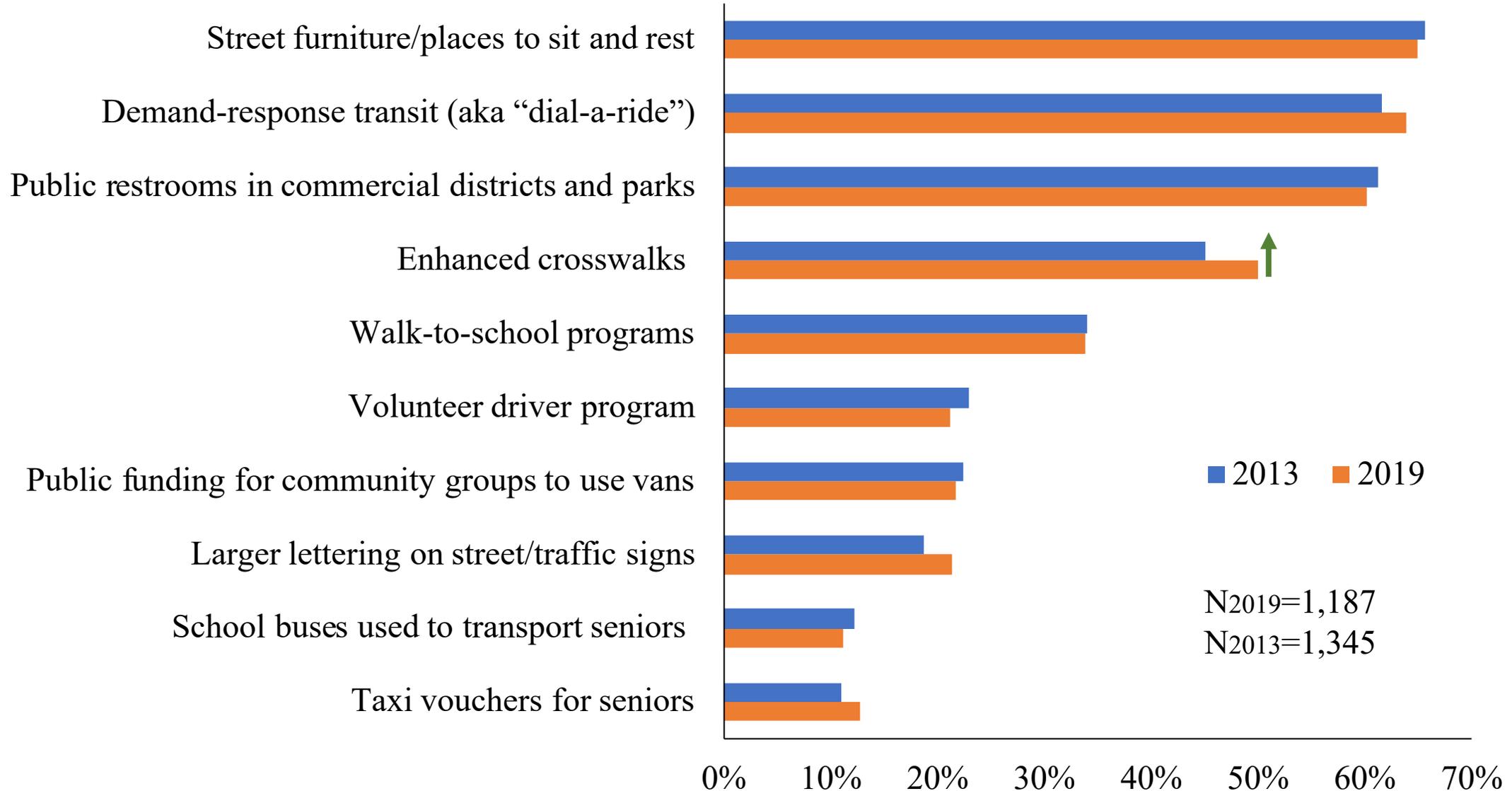
Services: Few Changes

Some senior services down

Some youth services up



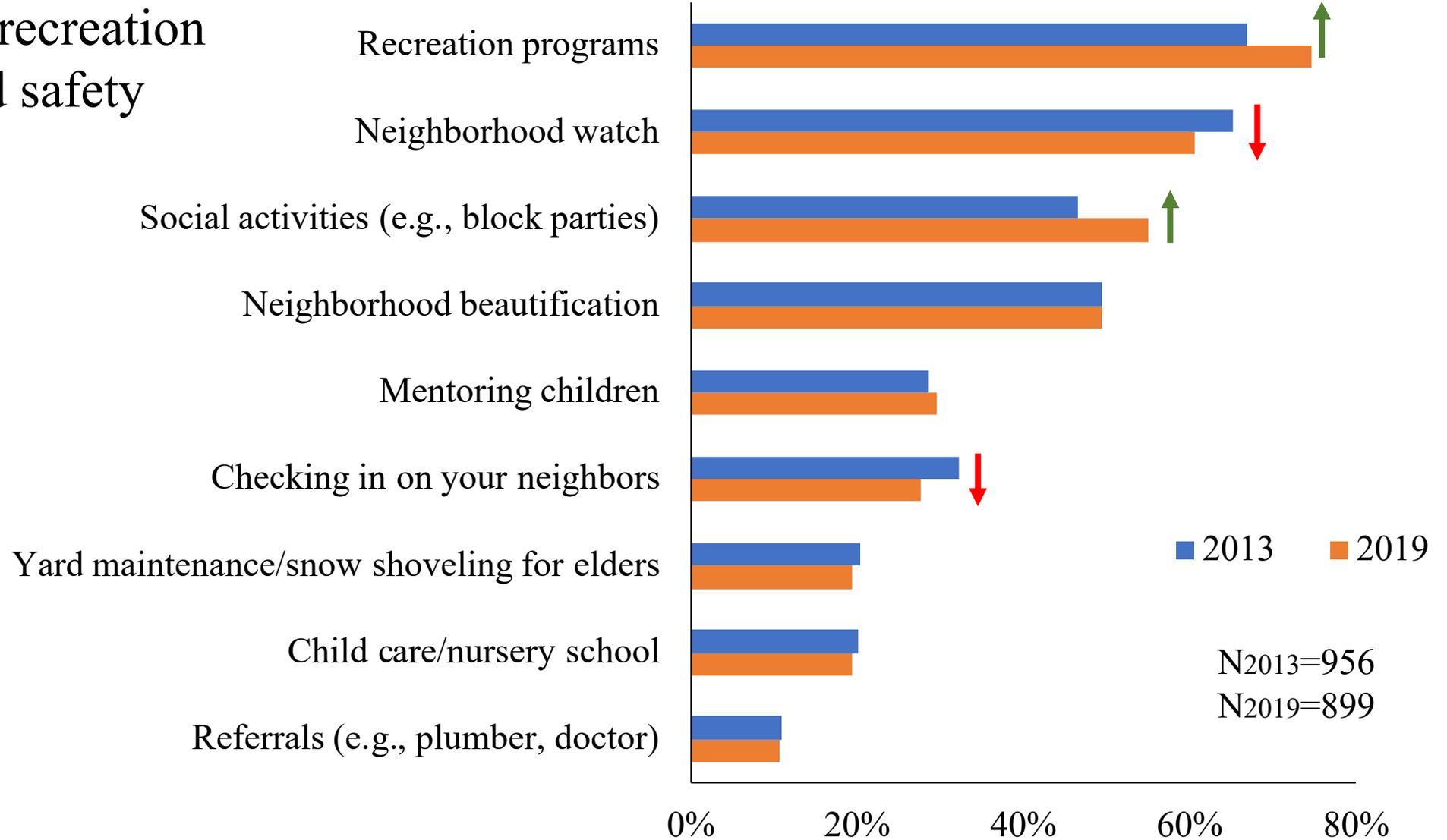
Mobility services – Little Change



Informal services

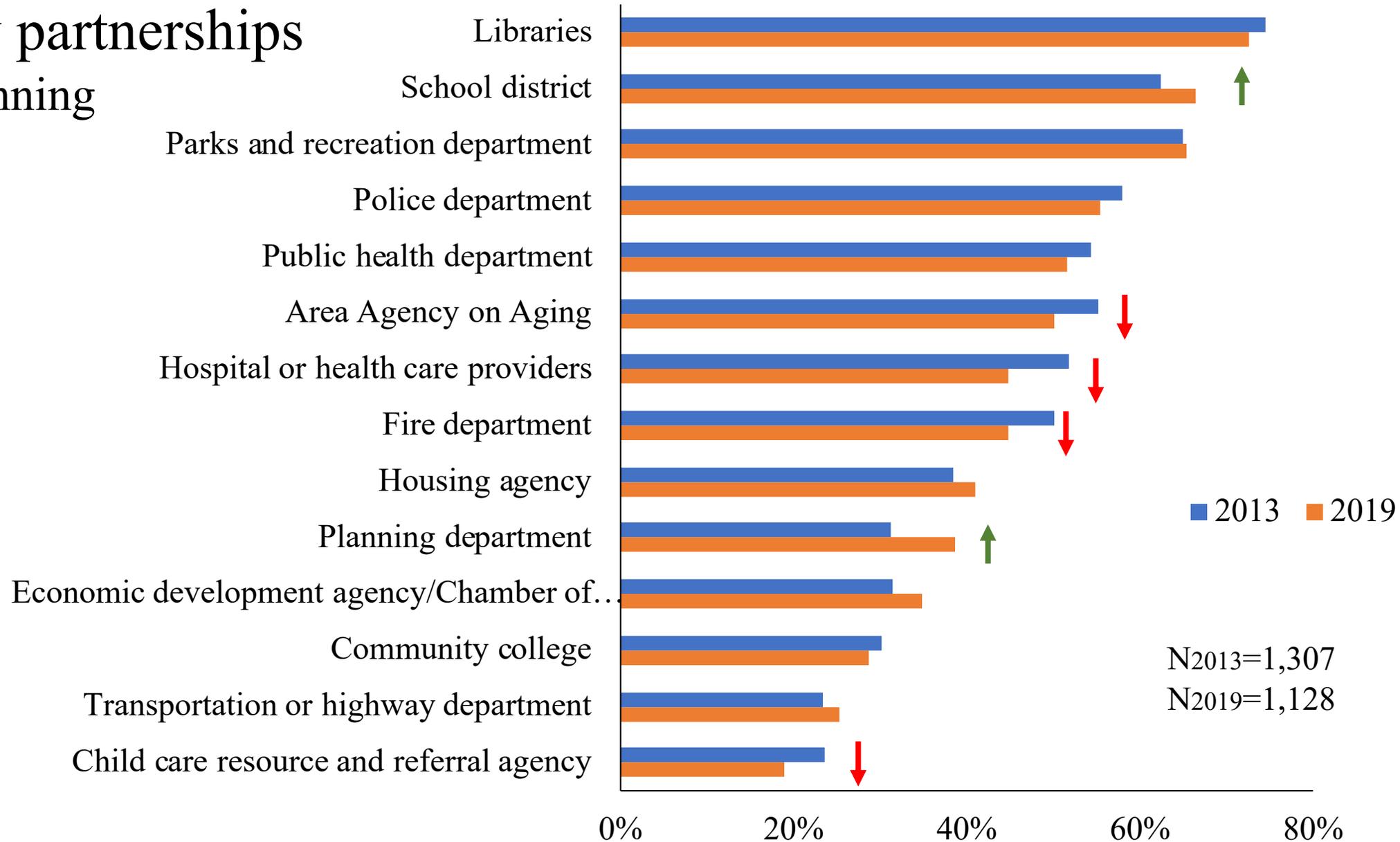
More social & recreation

Less health and safety



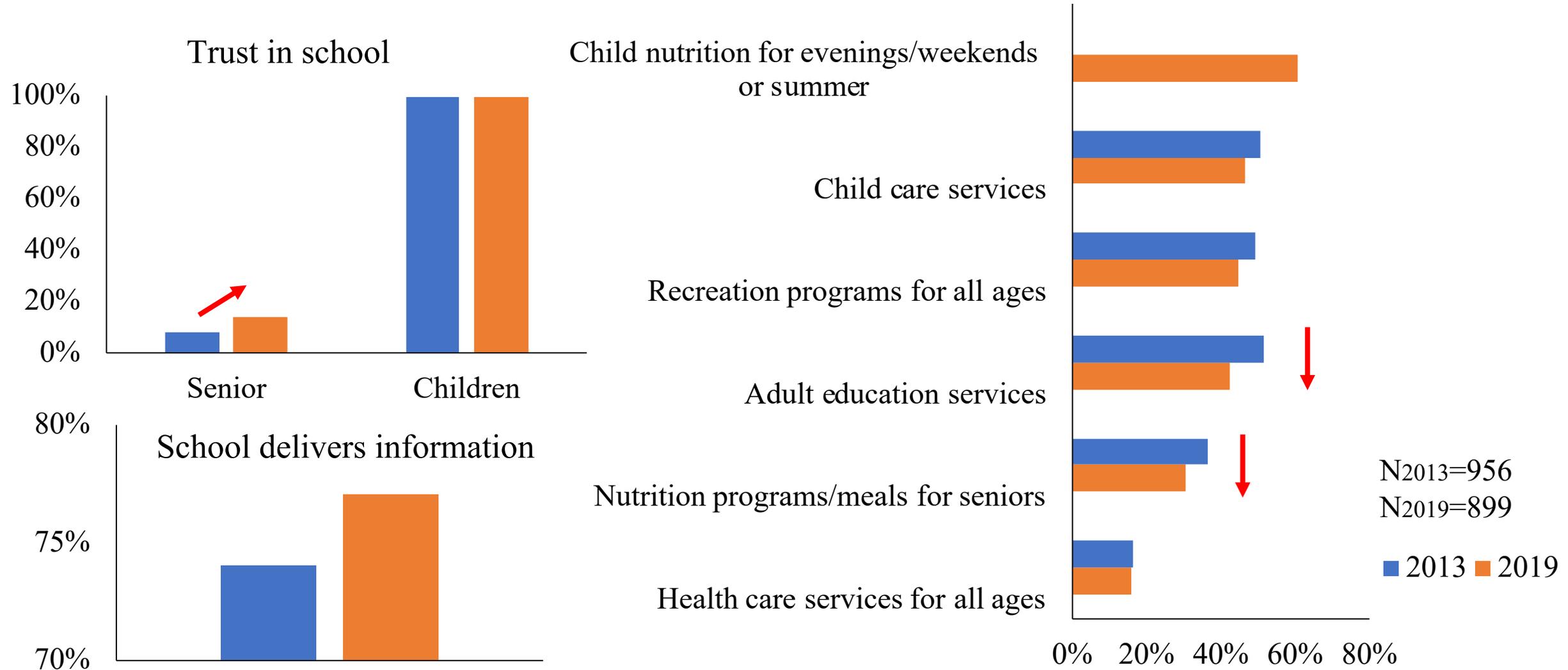
Cross-agency partnerships

Schools and Planning agencies are reaching out



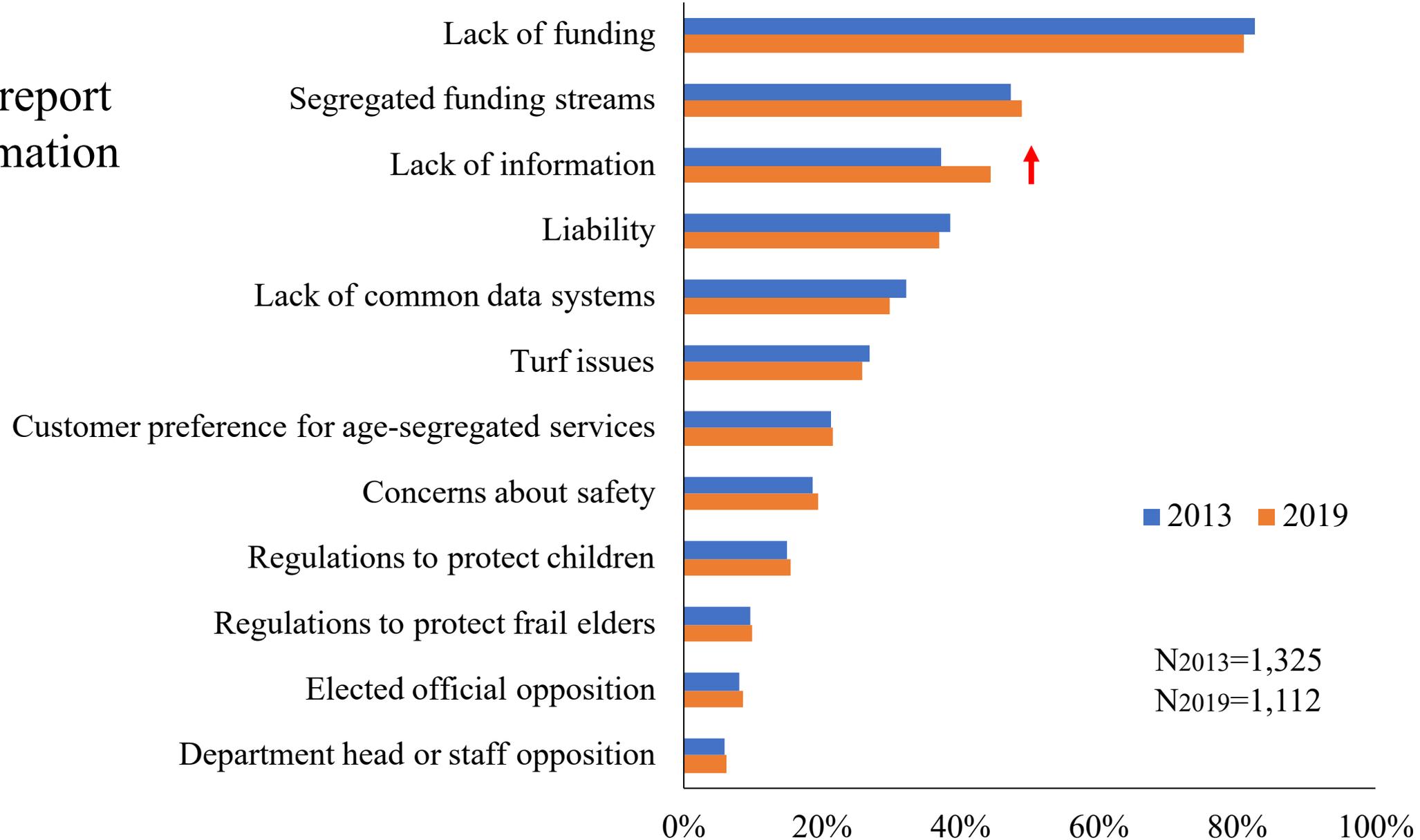
Joint use between communities and schools – More Talk, Less Action

More information and trust, but fewer services



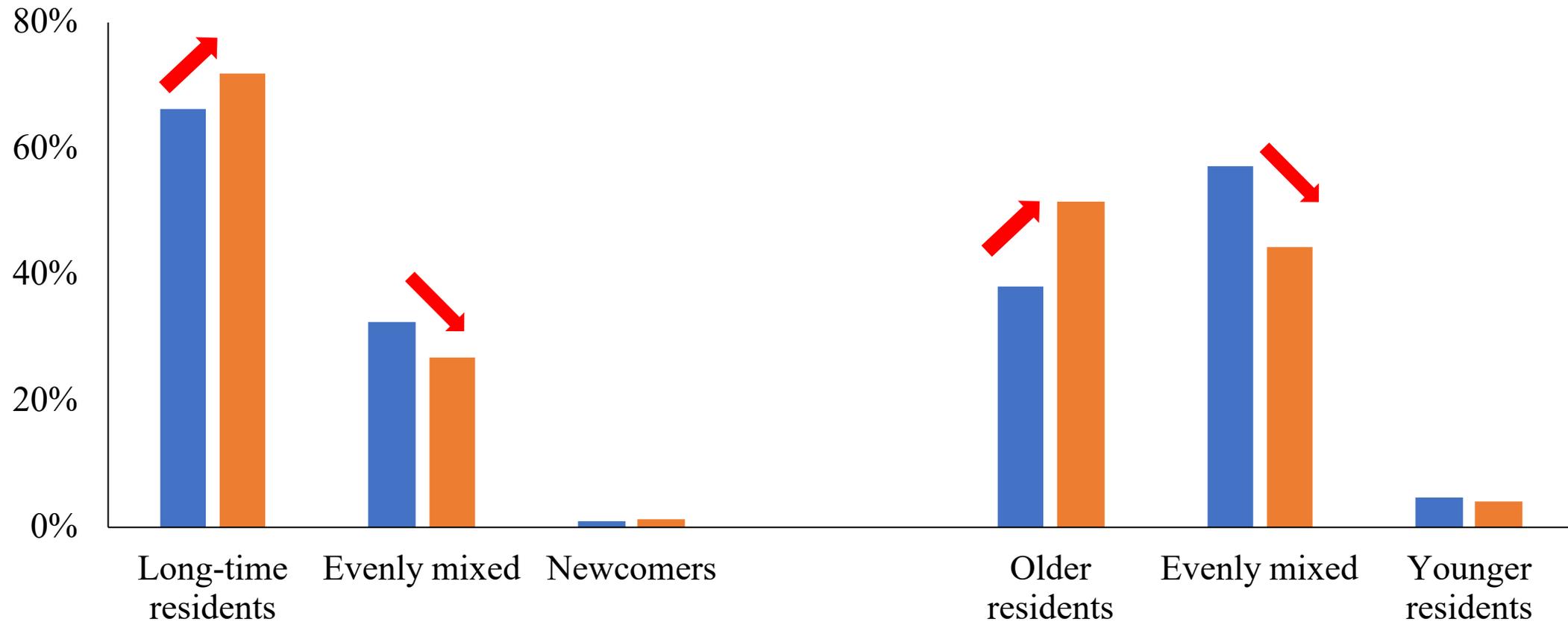
Barriers

More places report lack of information



Governing board – Losing the middle

More long-time and older resident control



Division – Less common vision

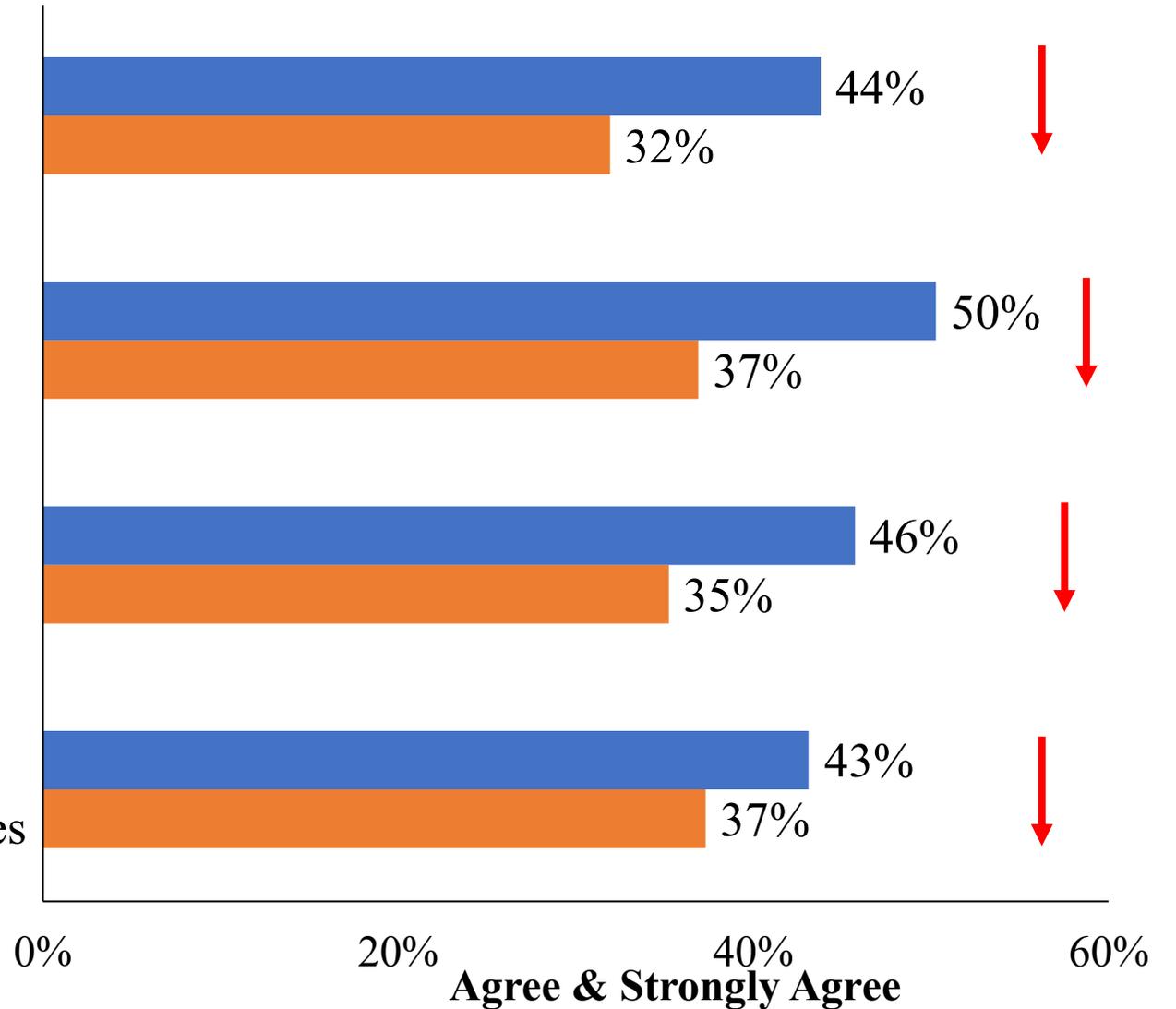
Senior participation has led to a common vision regarding planning for all ages

Participation of families with children has led to a common vision regarding planning for all ages

My community is not divided by race, class, or old-timer/newcomer divisions

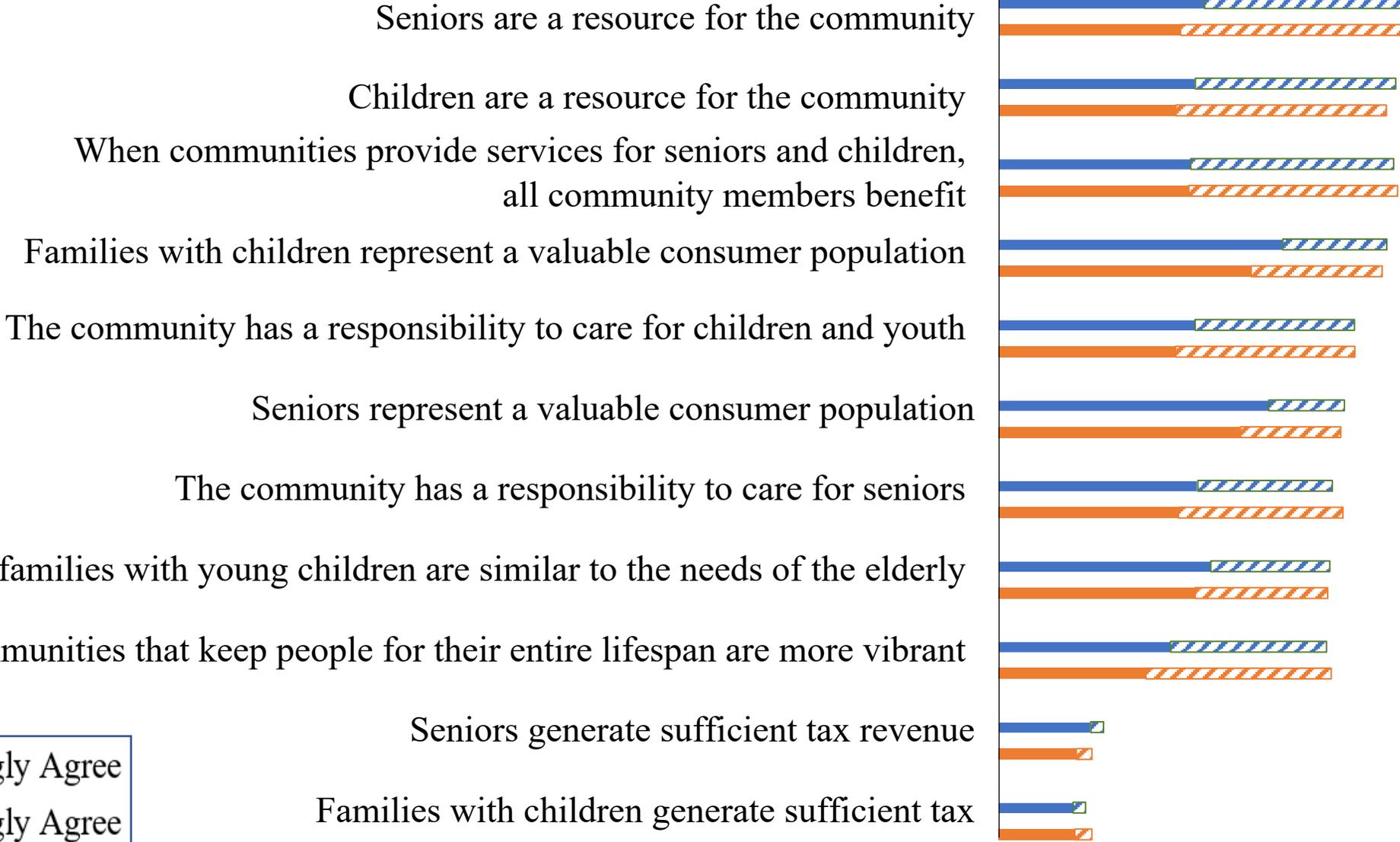
Ethnic or cultural diversity has led to new approaches to planning or programming for all ages

■ 2013 ■ 2019



Positive Attitudes

More report
Strongly Agree

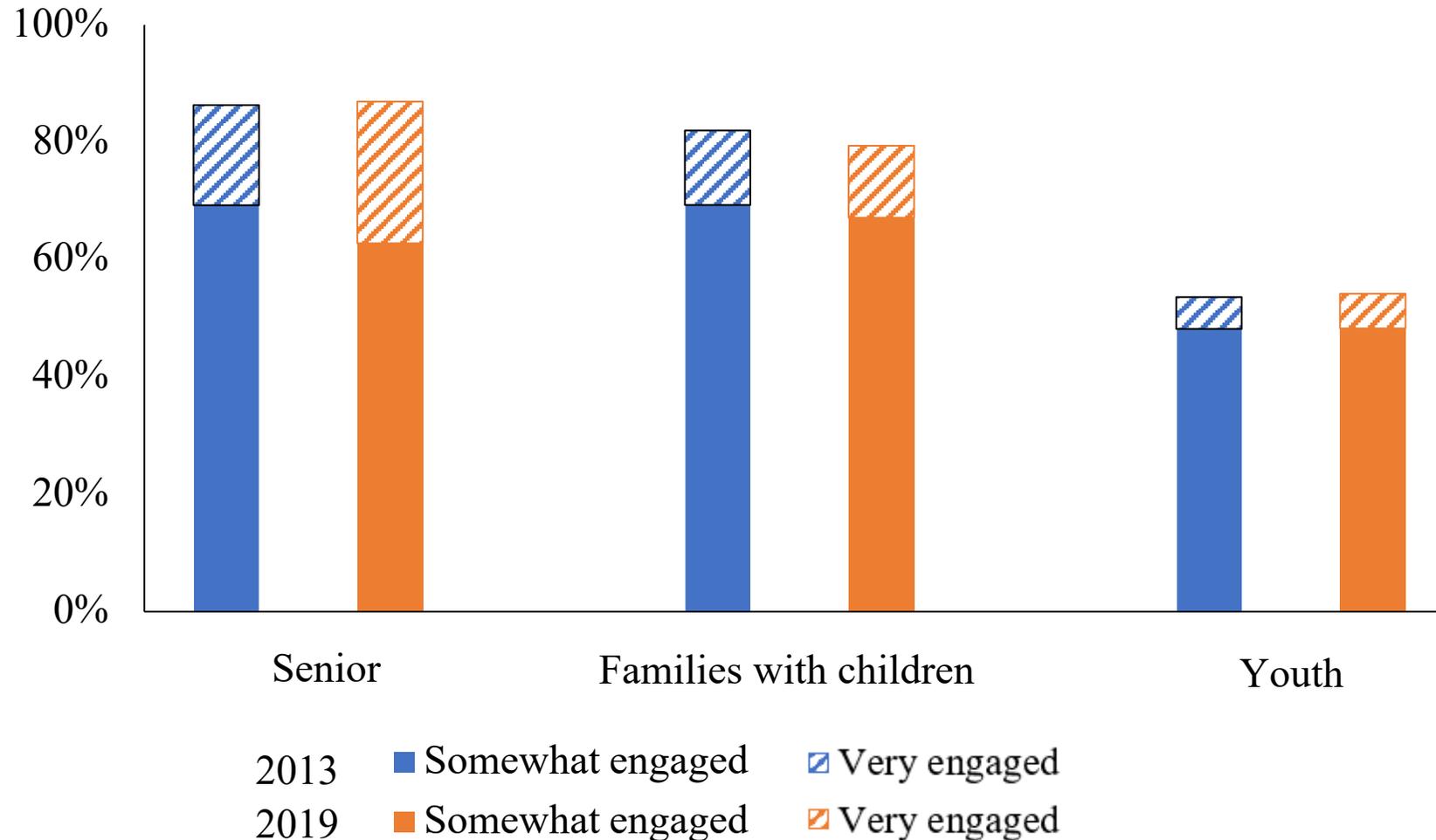


2013 ■ Agree ▨ Strongly Agree
2019 ■ Agree ▨ Strongly Agree

0% 50% 100%

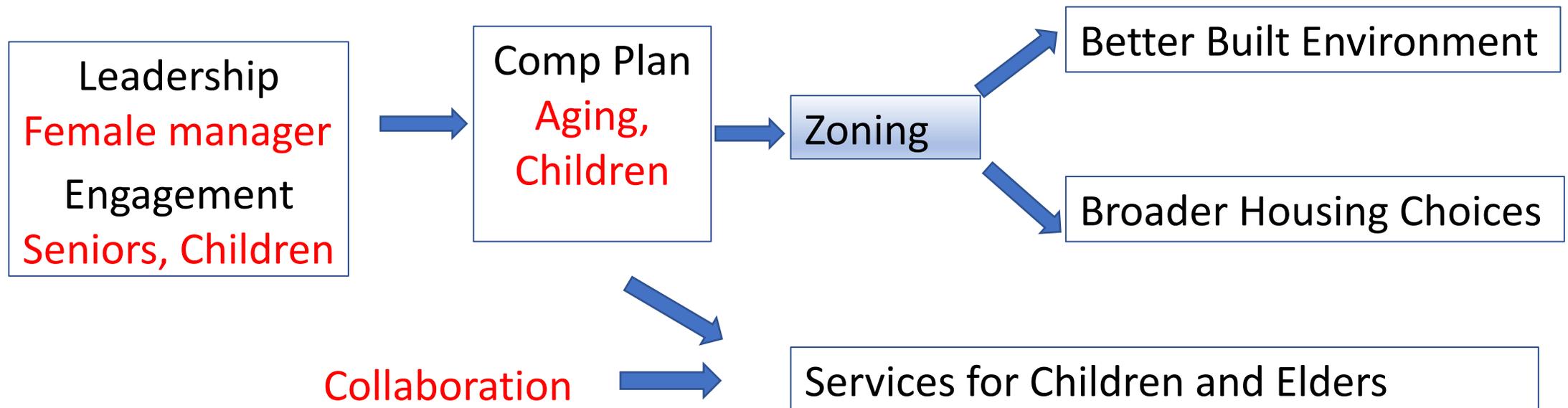


Engagement: seniors more likely to be very engaged

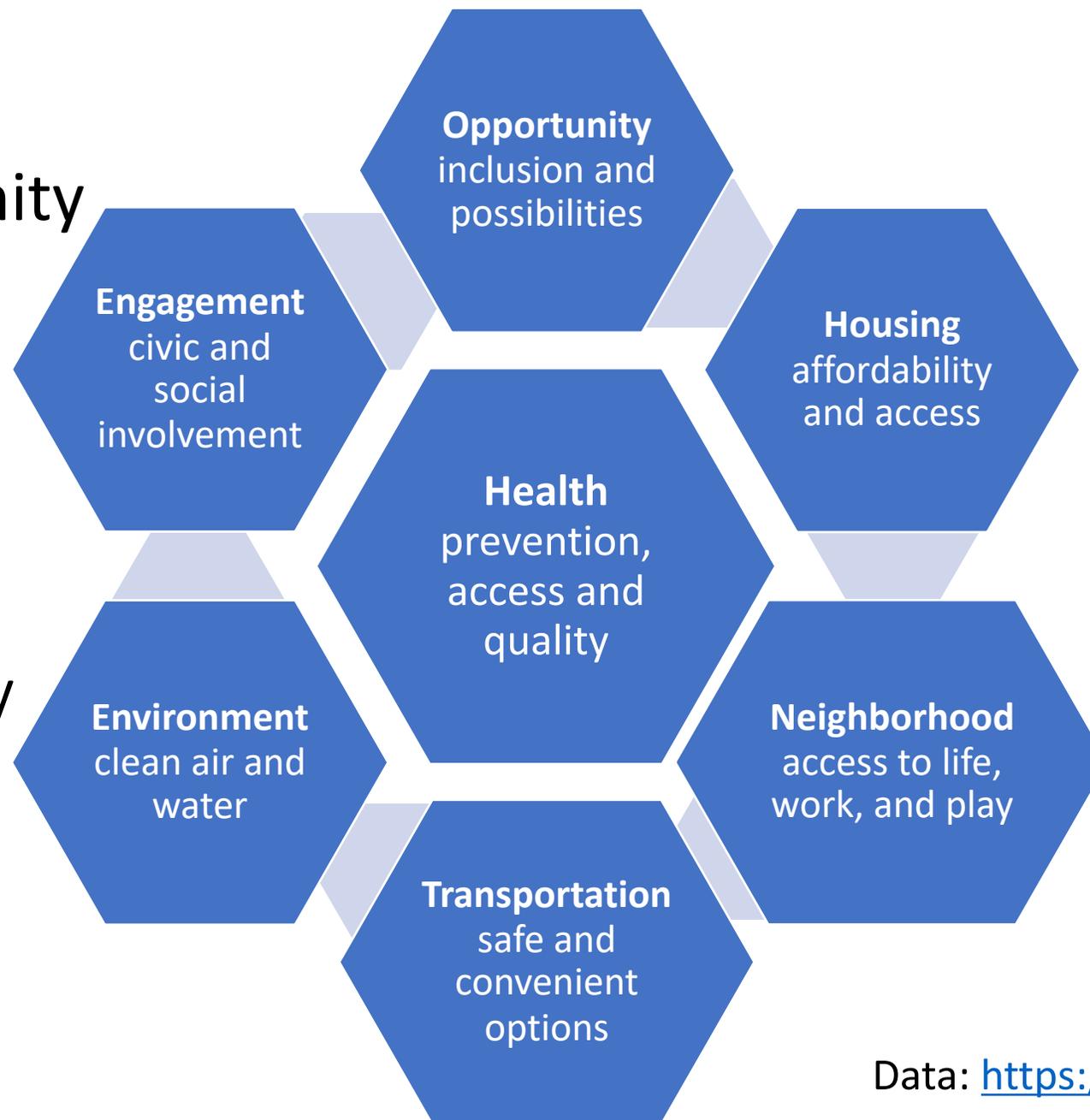


What Leads to Change?

- **Engagement** of seniors and families with children
- **Community Leadership** – elected officials, developers, planning and zoning board
- **Planning** – comprehensive planning and zoning and building codes



What leads to better community health?



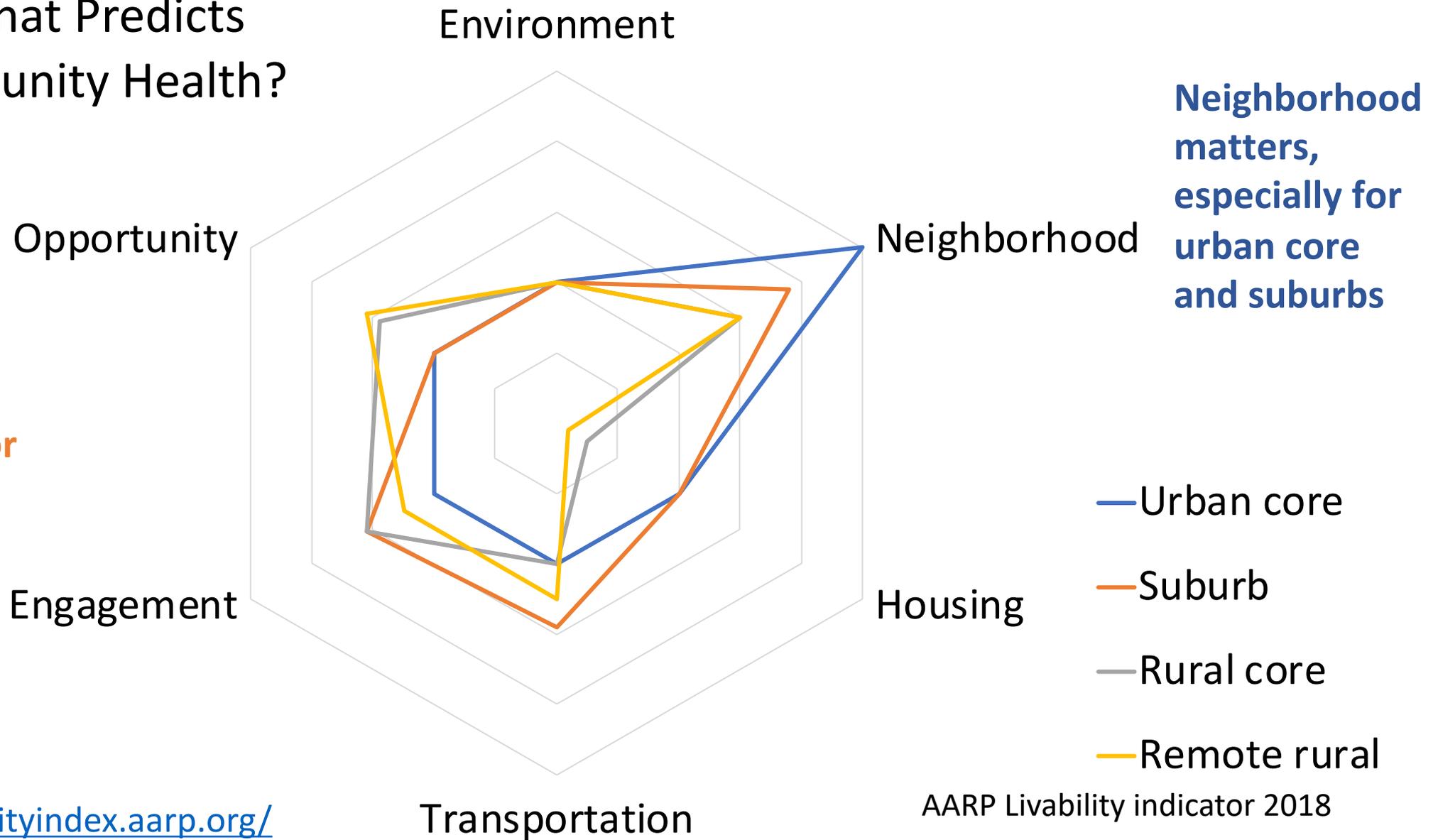
Data

- AARP Livability indicators

Data: <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>

Results: What Predicts Better Community Health?

Engagement & opportunity matter most for rural



Neighborhood matters, especially for urban core and suburbs

- Urban core
- Suburb
- Rural core
- Remote rural

Data: <https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/>

AARP Livability indicator 2018



Why is the Age-Friendly Movement Stalled?

- More progress in streets and mobility, less in neighborhood and housing
 - Planning Boards need training on how to incorporate age friendly
 - Urban bias in age friendly designs leaves suburbs and rural areas behind
- Planning needs to reach out and build cross-agency partnerships
 - And support informal engagement
- Engagement is critical
 - Division is rising
 - Need to build common vision across difference – An *All Ages* Approach





RESOURCES

Available at

www.mildredwarner.org

Articles

- Warner, Homsy and Morken. 2017. “Planning for Aging: Stimulating a Market and Government Response in Place,” *Journal of Planning, Education and Research*.
- Warner, Xu and Morken. 2017. “Differences in Availability of Community Health-Related Service Provision for Seniors,” *Journal of Aging and Health*.
- Zhang, Warner and Firestone. 2019. “Overcoming Barriers to Livability for All Ages: Inclusivity Is the Key,” *Urban Planning* .
- Warner and Zhang. 2019. “Planning Communities for All Ages,” *Journal of Planning Education and Research*
- Zhang, Warner, and Wethington. 2020 “Age-Friendly Planning Promote Equity in Community Health Across the Rural-Urban Divide in the US?,” *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*
- Warner and Zhang. 2020. “Serving an Aging Population: Collaboration is Key,” *Local Government Studies*
- Warner and Zhang, 2020. “Age-Friendly Cities – Do Female Managers Matter?”

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Funding provided by the USDA National Institute for Food and Agriculture



San Antonio Senior Centers Assessment Innovations in Age Friendly Planning

For the Department of Human Services, City of San Antonio, Texas



University of North Texas

June 19, 2020

Research Team:

Brian Collins, Ph.D., Principal Investigator

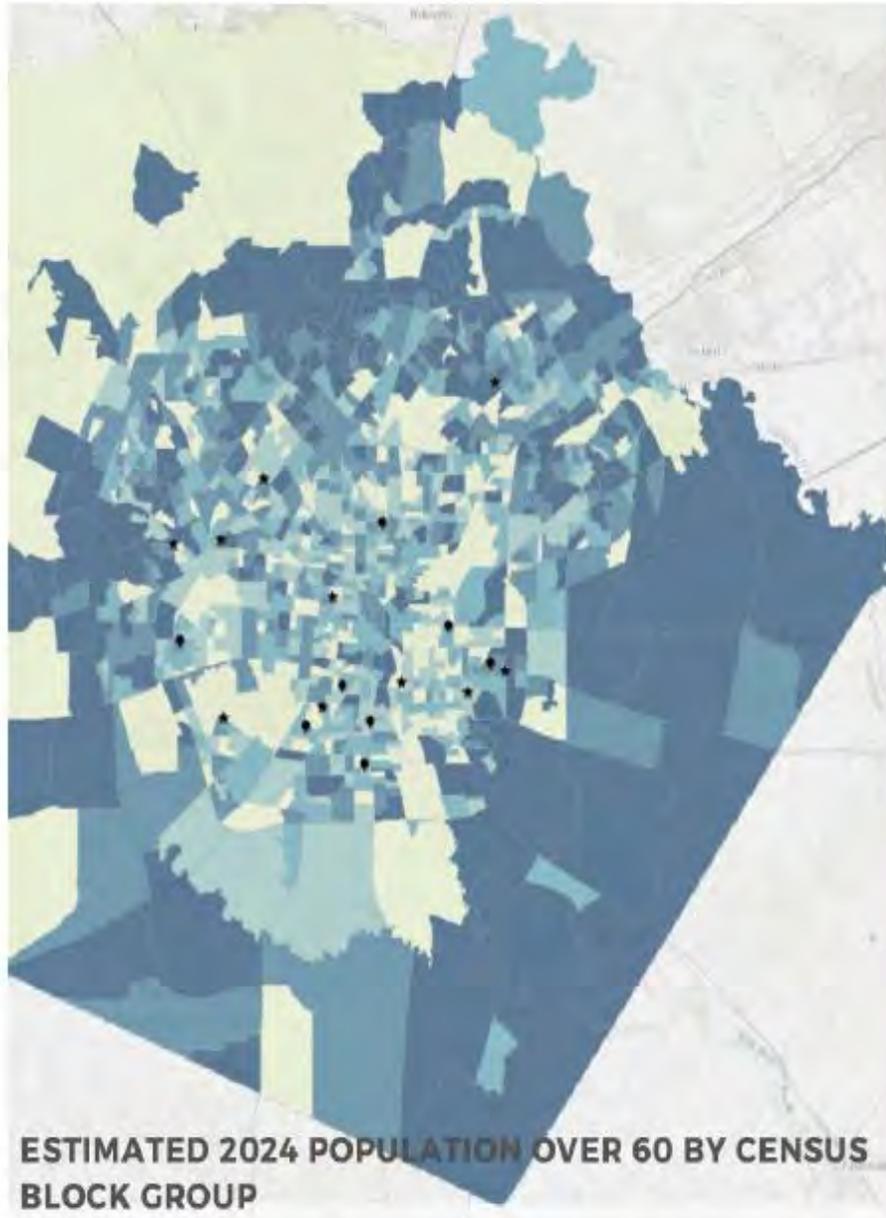
Laura Keyes, Ph.D., AICP, Co-Investigator

Chetan Tiwari, Ph.D., Co-Investigator

Qiwei Li, Ph.D.

Julie Winkler, Ph.D. and

Solymer Rivera



Older Adults in San Antonio

60 years and older

17%

Of San Antonio population (243,000)

95%

Live within 5 mile radius of City of San Antonio Senior Center

10%

Participate in programming

San Antonio's Age Friendly City Initiative

- Member of Age Friendly City through AARP Age Friendly Communities network
- Ongoing mayoral support
- Completion of major planning initiatives:
 - Successfully Aging and Living in San Antonio (SALSA)
 - San Antonio Housing Policy Framework
 - Age Friendly San Antonio: Strengthening Livability in San Antonio, AARP Age Friendly Cities Network
 - SA Tomorrow: Comprehensive Plan, Sustainability Plan, Multi-modal Transportation Plan
- Project examines the capacity for the city to support policy initiatives for a growing older adult population across all services and departments

Strategic Plan Focus



1 Evolving Demand for Senior Services

2 Location Decisions for Future Senior Centers

3 Age Friendly Policy Integration Across City Departments



Task 1 Research Purpose



What type of senior center is best for supporting older adults?



What factors influence the use of senior center programming?



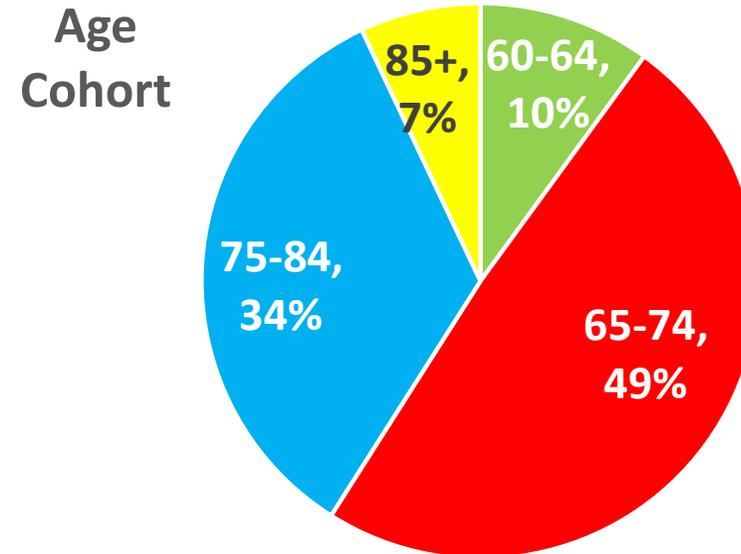
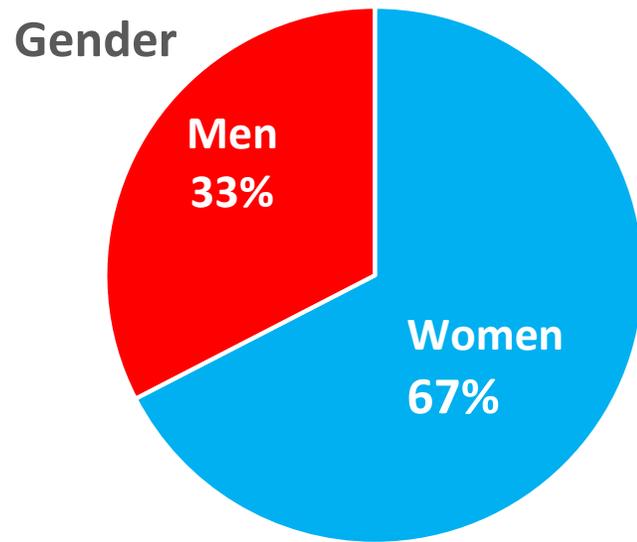
What type of programming balances the variation in desires and competencies across older adult life span?



What skills among staff support the evolution in programming for older adults?

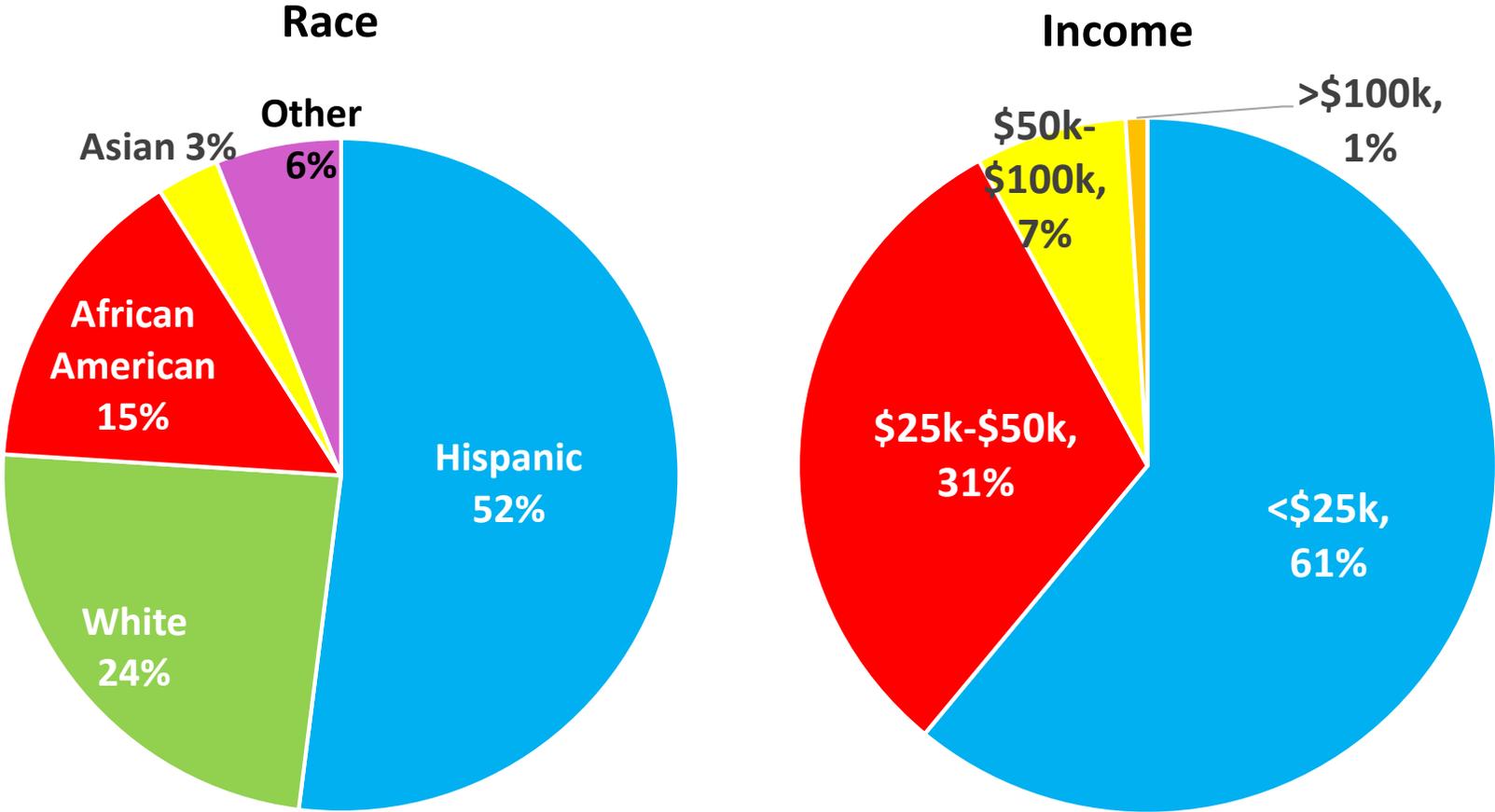
Profiles of Current Users

- Only 10% of older adults in San Antonio currently participate in senior centers.
- Current Users:



N=867

Profiles of Current Users



Key Usage Differences by Age

Age 60-64:

- ↑ Field trips, computer classes and volunteer opportunities;
- ↑ Financial assistance (general finance, housing, meals, and rent)

Age 65-74:

- ↑ Library
- ↑ Social services

Age 75-84:

- ↓ Social services

Age 85+:

- ↑ Higher need for health-related services & daily life support
- ↓ All activities and general services



Key Usage Differences by Subgroup

Women:

- Arts & crafts
- Field trips
- Dance classes
- Computer classes



Men:

- Meal plans
- Games
- Health screening
- Exercise classes



Key Usage Differences by Subgroup

Hispanic

- Crafts
- Meal program

African American

- Tax Assistance
- Home visits
- Rent assistance
- Meal program

White

- Library
- Puzzles & games

Asian

- Field trips
- Dance
- Computer Classes



Key Usage Differences by Subgroup

Income Under \$25,000

- Social and financial assistance
- Rent assistance



Income \$25,000 to \$50,000

- Exercise programs
- Games and field trips



Income \$50,000+

- Volunteerism

Task 2 Senior Center Location Decision Support Tool: ESRI Storyboard

storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/b2811d6f82304c418508b9b9ca2f9564

San Antonio Senior Center Assessment

San Antonio Senior Center Assessment

San Antonio Senior Center Assessment

Decision Support Tool

Prepared for the City of San Antonio by University of North Texas |
November 22, 2019



ESRI Storyboard Mapping Purpose

- Consider the possibilities for future senior center locations
- Provide a system to consider how to fine tune existing centers relative to program offerings
- Develop protocol to inform the placement of future senior center locations that align with age friendly policy actions:
 - Accessible, walkable, healthy lifestyle, community focused, diversity of participants, and opportunities for social interaction.

Mapping Components

- Includes a description of the current and projected 60+ populations in the context of existing senior centers and partner sites;
- Identifies proposed areas for locating new centers based on an attractiveness index that was derived from literature, San Antonio Age Friendly Cities planning survey, WHO Age Friendly Cities' domains, and the AARP Age Friendly Cities Livability Index (exhibit 1); and
- Shows relationships between services available at senior centers, probability utilization, and market potential for services (exhibit 2).

The Decision Support Tool

- **The Decision Support tool** is accessible through the ESRI Story Board
Link: <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/b2811d6f82304c418508b9b9ca2f9564>

San Antonio Senior Center Assessment



Existing Senior Center Locations

type

- ★ Comprehensive
- ◆ City

San Antonio Census Block Groups

popesto60

- > 483 - 994
- > 358 - 483
- > 276 - 358
- > 205 - 276
- 0 - 205



San Antonio Senior Center Assessment

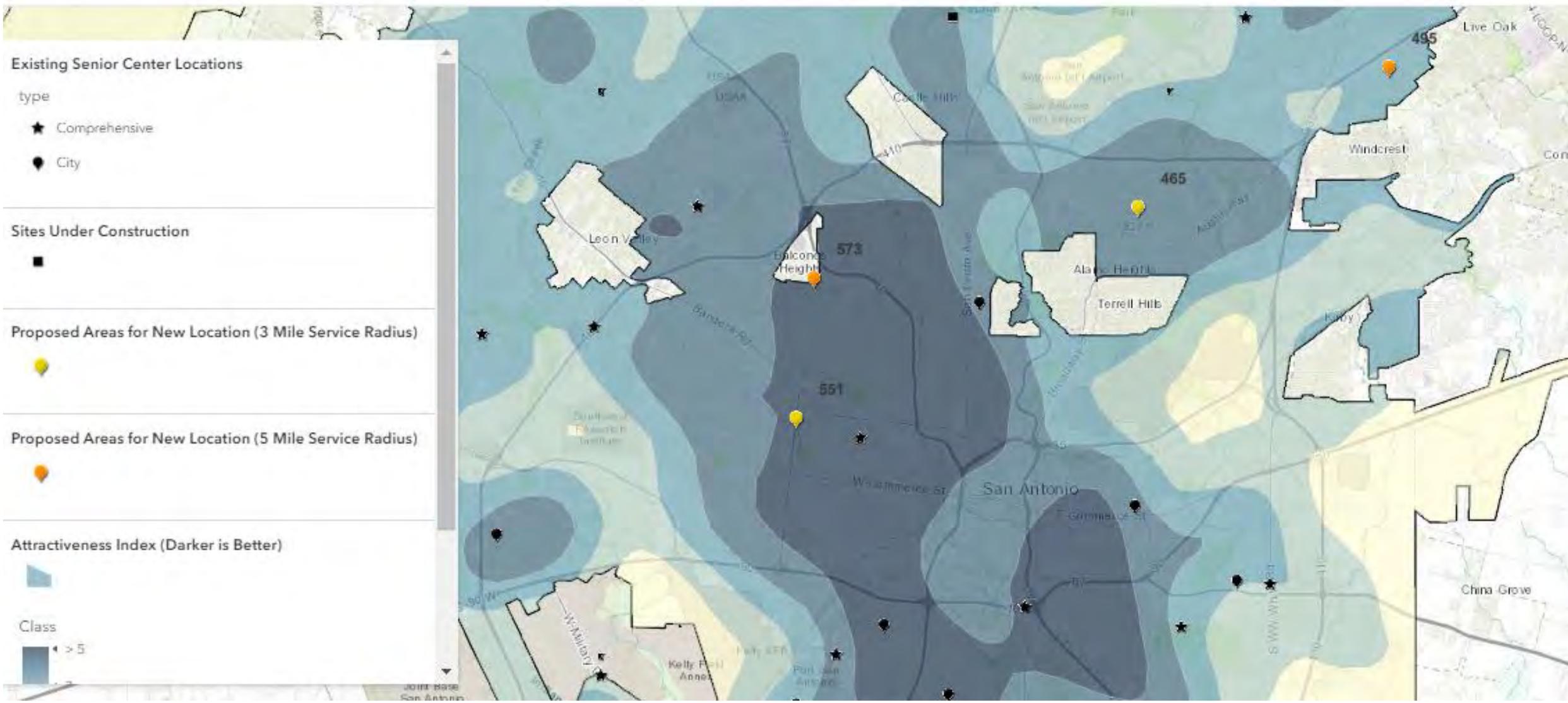


Exhibit 2: Service Utilization

- Visualizes the probabilities of potential acceptance of the given services based upon the population features from specific block groups, and
- Series of service maps show relationships between services available at senior centers, probability of service utilization, and market potential for selected services provided by City of San Antonio Senior Services

Arts



Library



Computer



Interpreting the Service Utilization Maps

- The darkest blue indicates the highest probability (top 20%) of utilization based upon city-wide survey results.
- Each circle on the map represents a senior center location.
 - Larger circles represent greater market potential measured as the total 60+ population that are contained within 5 miles of each location.
 - The color on each circle indicates presence (green) or absence (red) of services.
- Two key takeaways from these maps:
 - (1) larger green circles overlaid on darker blue polygons represent locations that are servicing areas with large 60+ populations and also a high probability of service utilization, and
 - (2) large red circles overlaid on darker blue polygons represent areas with large 60+ populations and opportunities for providing new services with high expected utilization.

Planning Considerations for Site Location

- Once a location for the potential senior center is determined, planners are suggested to look at the probability map and see what kind of services are more likely to be interesting to the population living in that area given their demographics.
- Final decision should combine the: attractiveness of a location, probability of service acceptance, number of the population living in that area, services that will be provided, and feasibility of a senior center building.
- Geographic variation exist in the levels of attractiveness thus making certain areas of the city more suited for locating a senior center given those locations proximity to other related services deemed important by the literature and surveys of older adults.



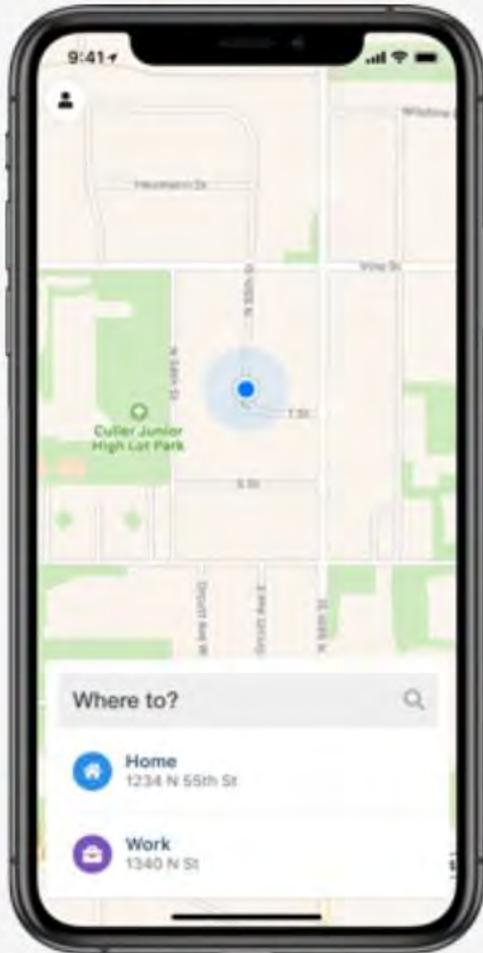
Paratransit Innovations from the U.S. and Abroad

Jana Lynott
Senior Transportation Policy Advisor
AARP Public Policy Institute

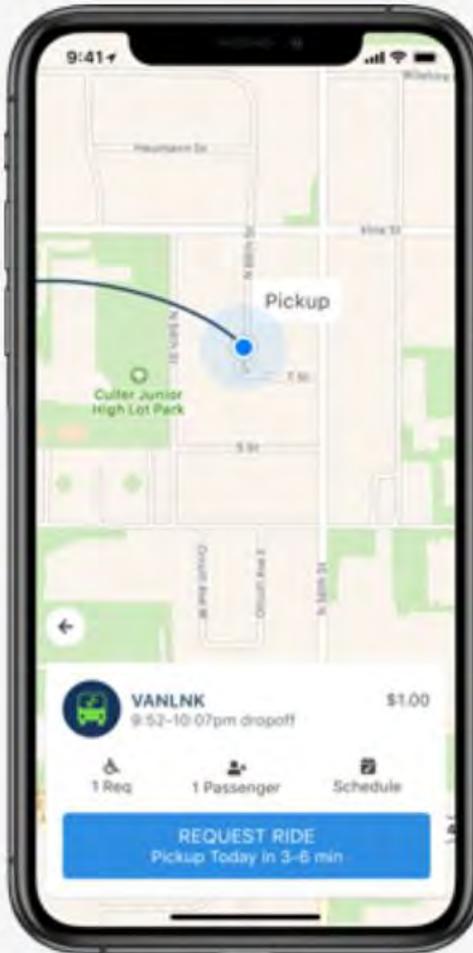
AARP[®]
Real Possibilities



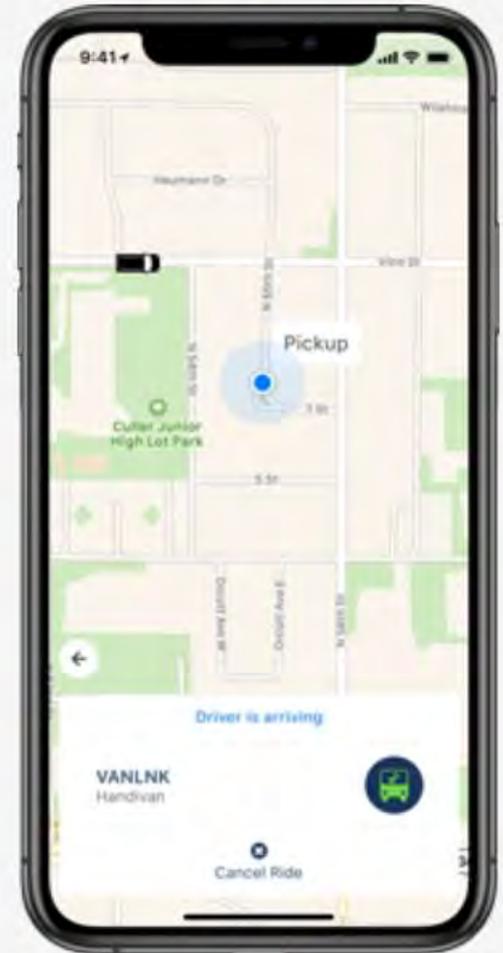
Schedule a ride with the tap of a button



Get picked up where you want



Share your ride with others heading the same way



Universal Mobility

as a service

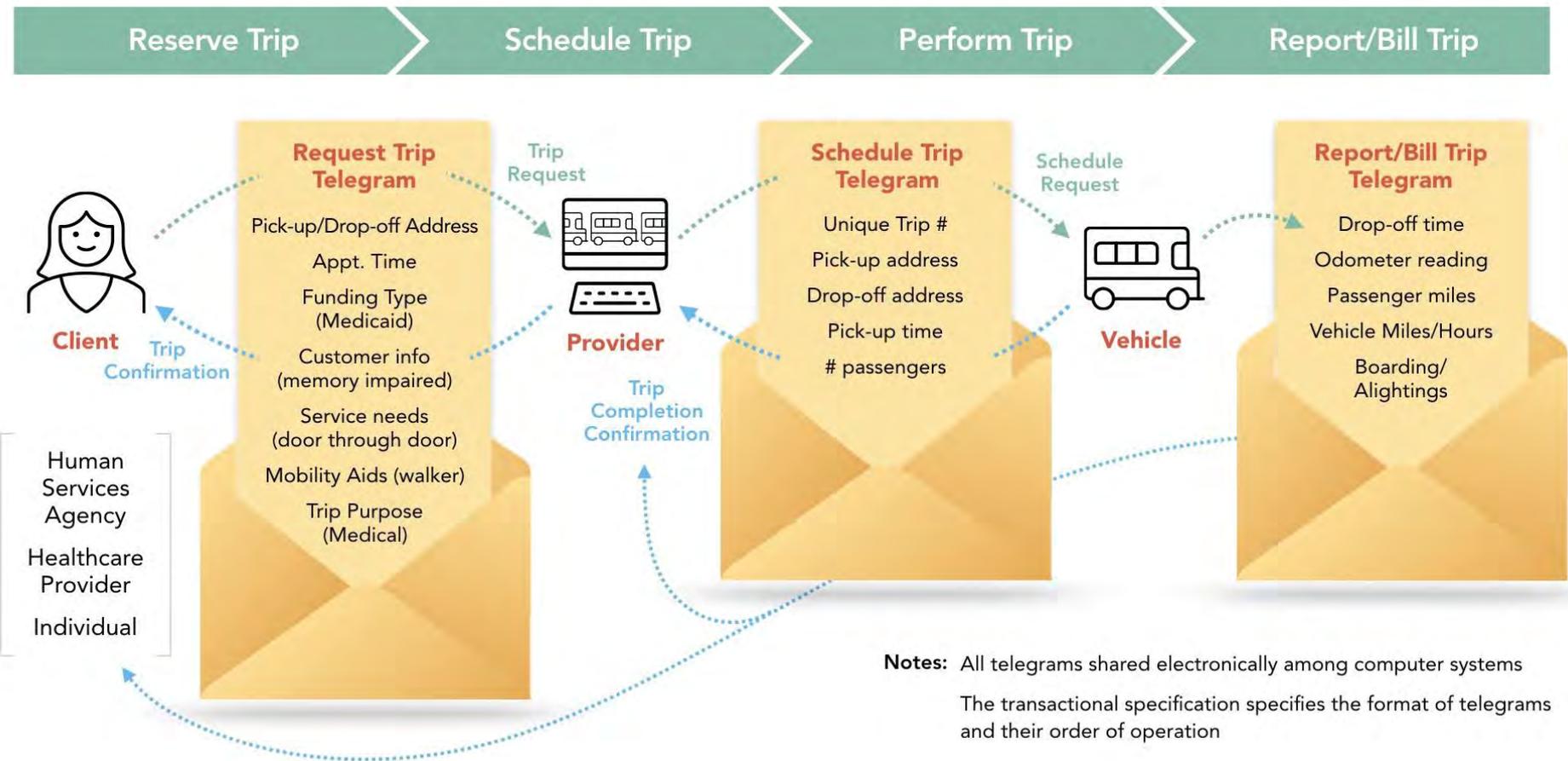


- ▶ A single, integrated network of traditional and non-traditional services that together serve EVERYONE
- ▶ Universal Design
- ▶ With or without AVs
- ▶ One stop shopping
 - ▶ Easy Discovery
 - ▶ Easy Booking
 - ▶ Easy Mode Transfers
 - ▶ Easy Payment

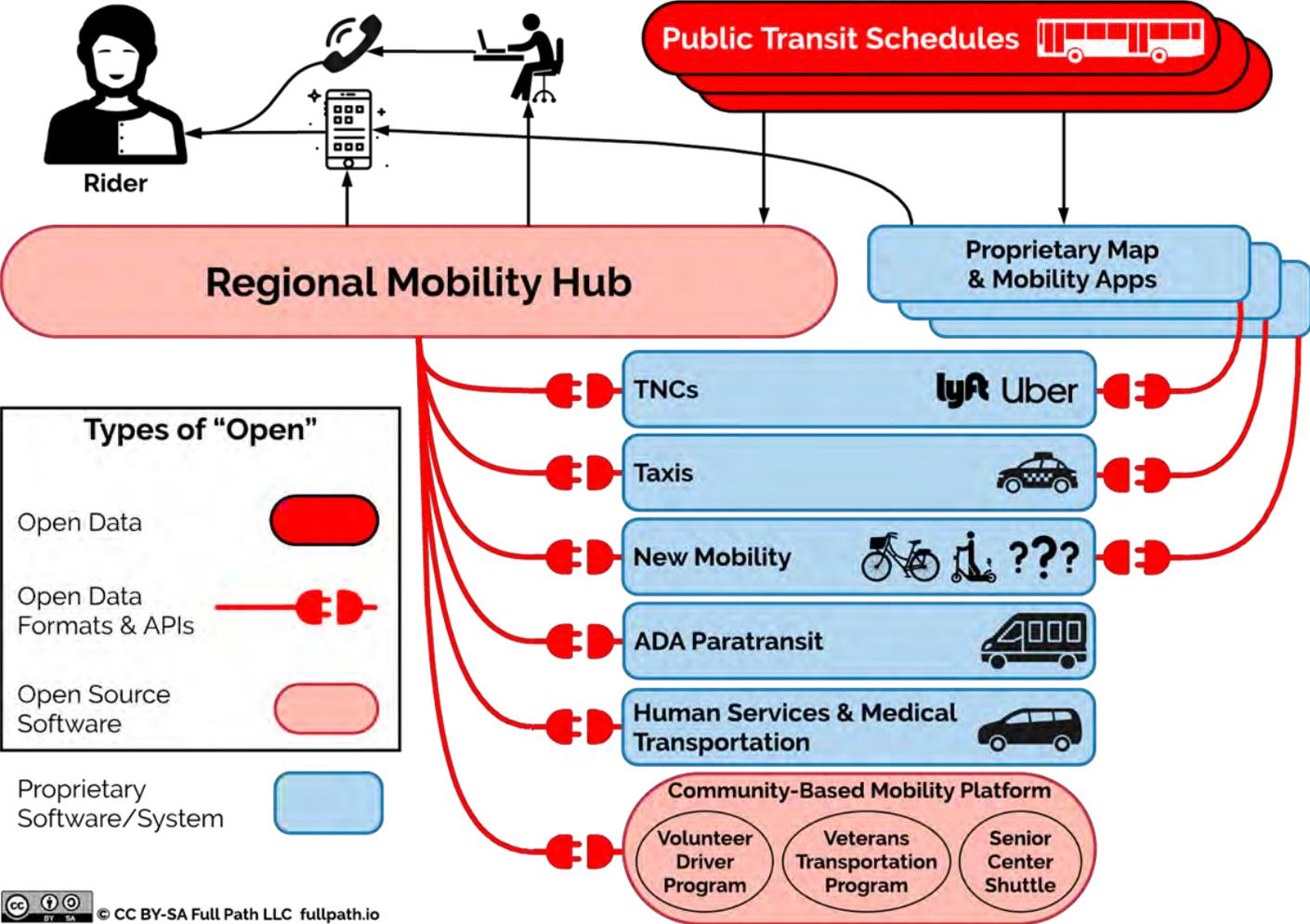
Transactional Data Spec for DRT

A common data format that allows trip data to be shared electronically

Trip Cycle Supported by Data Specification



Example Open & Universal Mobility Platform Architecture



An Open Platform Future



FlexDanmark

- “On-demand” transportation for all citizens
- 95% on-time performance defined as 15 min window
- 5.7 million annual trips
 - 15,000 trips/day on average
 - Peak day at +24,000 trips
 - 250,000+ returning customers every year
- Portal used by hospitals, medical offices, and human service agencies to connect clients to transportation
- High level of institutional coordination
 - 5 public transit authorities
 - 1 Nationwide system
 - 550+ providers (all private sector)
- Cost allocation built into the software
- Automated interface and common data standard

www.aarp.org/futureoftransportation

Contact Info

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