

Planning for Aging: Does Gender Matter?

Mildred E. Warner, Department of City and Regional Planning Cornell University

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Planning Across Generations

Contact: www.mildredwarner.org | mew15@cornell.edu

A Gender Lens Requires a Multi-Generational Planning Approach





Does Gender Matter? YES!

- Women live longer, have lower income and wealth
- Women bear a greater share of the care burden:
 - o For children, for elders and for partners
- Poor and minority women are especially vulnerable



Planners and Gender Bias

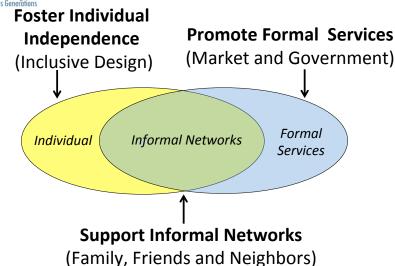
- Transportation planning is biased toward commuting instead of mobility
 - This creates challenges for women, children and seniors.
- Planners give insufficient attention to formal care supports for women:
 - o Child care, elder care, social supports
- Planners give almost no attention to informal networks for care support
 - Family, friend and neighbor networks

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Three Arenas for Planning



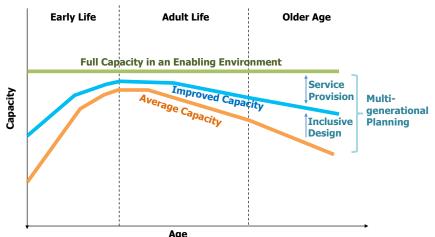
Suburbs and Rural have more seniors

	Metro Core	Suburban	Rural
Population 65+ years old ¹	13%	14%	17%
Population growth in 65+ years old ²	8%	14%	9%
Population less than 18 years old ¹	24%	25%	23%
Poverty rate 65+ years old ³	9%	9%	12%
Poverty rate under 18 years old ³	19%	16%	23%
Per capita income ³	\$25,000	\$24,000	\$20,000
Services for Seniors ⁴	30	23	22

United States Counties, n = 3,031; \$ (2007=100). Sources: ¹ US Census 2010 ² US Census 2000 and 2010 ³ American Community Survey 2005-2009, ⁴ Maturing of America Survey, n=1414

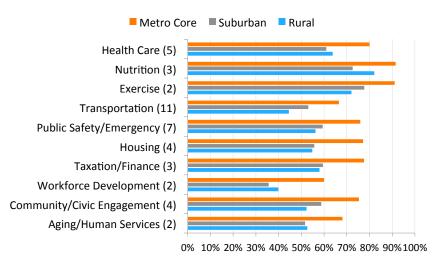


Take a Lifelong Approach The link between design and services



Age
Source: Warner et al. 2013, based in part on WHO (2007) functionality curve.

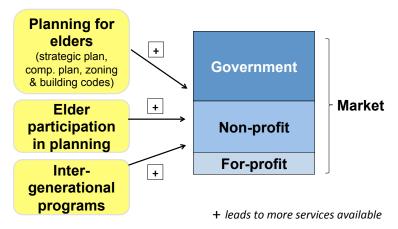
Rural and suburbs lag in elder service delivery.



Source: N=1,430 local governments, 2010 Maturing of America survey. *Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of survey questions in each category.*

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Planning and Participation increase service delivery levels by 3-6 services



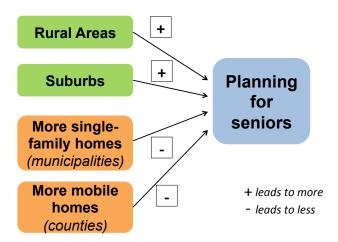
Regression results controlled for population, poverty, metro status, government finance and city manager government.

Planning Matters!

- Planning and elder participation Stimulate both a government and a market response
- Potential for Multi-generational Planning Limited evidence of tradeoff between needs of elders and needs of children
- Capacity constraints not as strong as feared Rural and suburbs do more after controlling for population size
- New Urbanism is not the only approach Address physical design, service delivery and informal networks

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Rural and Suburbs do more planning



Regression results controlled for population, poverty, metro status, government finance and council manager government.



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