Child and Age-friendly Communities:

Linking ECE to the Economy and Broader Society

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Mildred E. Warner

Department of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University

www.mildredwarner.org/planning | mew15@cornell.edu

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The Economic Importance of Early Care and Education

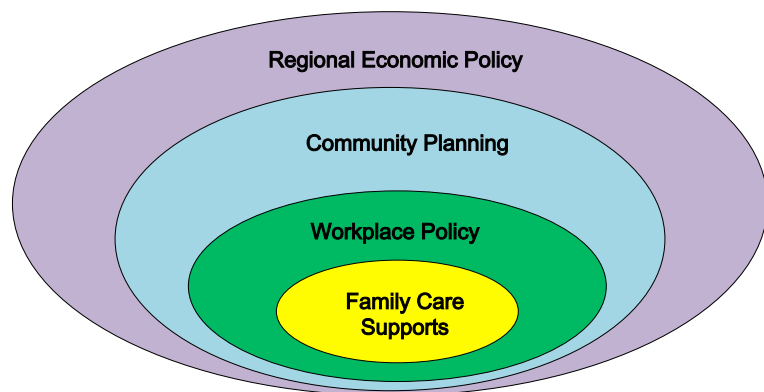**Children** - Human development

Parents – Labor mobilization, career ladders

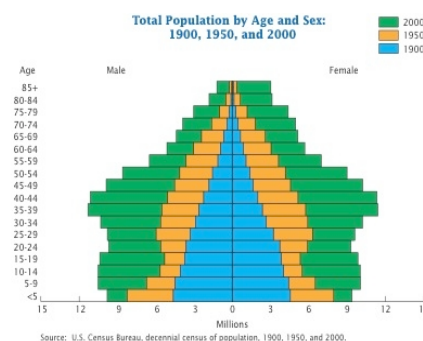**Workers** – Better wages and working conditions, career ladders

Regions– Critical social infrastructure for economic development

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We Need a Comprehensive Approach to Economic and Community Development

Regional Economic Policy

Community Planning

Workplace Policy

Family Care Supports

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Aging Population Creates Care Needs At Both Ends of the Life Cycle

Total Population by Age and Sex:
1900, 1950, and 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census of population, 1900, 1950, and 2000.

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The Promise of Multi-generational Planning

Common Vision

Inclusive Design

Shared Services

Planning Across Generations

Core Principles
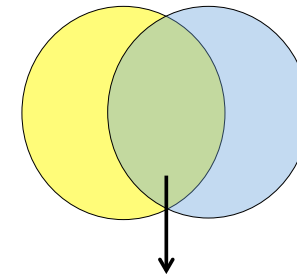
Planning Across Generations

unicef

World Health Organization

Child-Friendly Cities

Basic Services
Safe Water
Safe Streets
Opportunity to Play
Civic Participation
Family Support
Protection from
Exploitation

Many Common Elements
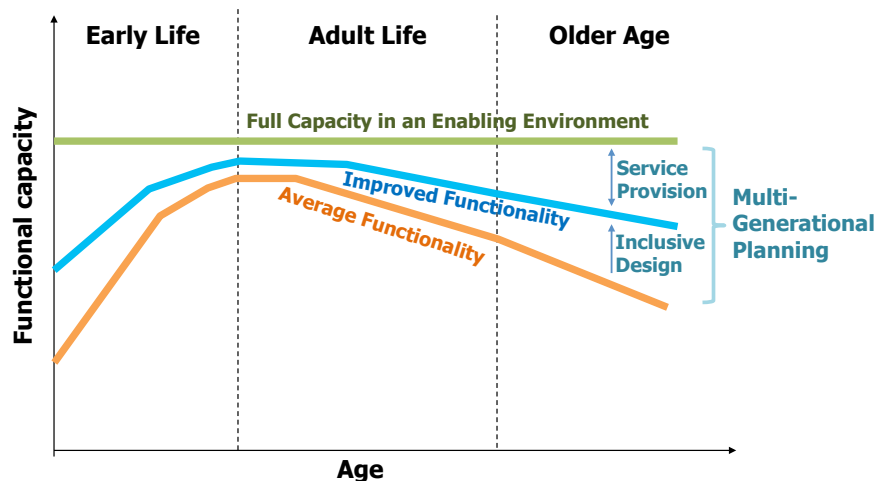
Age-Friendly Cities

Housing
Transportation
Services (Health)
Outdoor Spaces
Communication
Civic and Social
Participation
Respect

A Framework for Multigenerational Planning
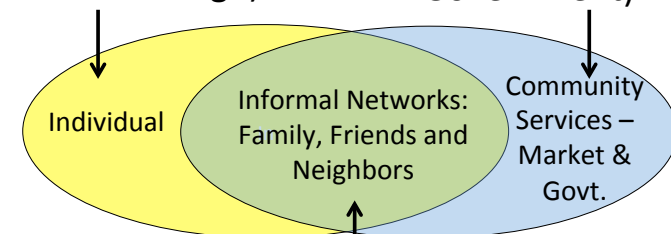### The link between design and services

Planning Across Generations

Early Life | **Adult Life** | **Older Age**

Functional capacity

Full Capacity in an Enabling Environment

Improved Functionality

Average Functionality

Service Provision

Inclusive Design

Multi-Generational Planning

Age

Source: Author based on WHO, Global Age Friendly Cities, 2007

Three Challenges for Planning

Planning Across Generations

Foster Individual Independence (Inclusive Design)

Promote Community Services (Market and Government)

Individual

Informal Networks: Family, Friends and Neighbors

Community Services – Market & Govt.

Support Informal Networks

Slide 10 (top-left)

Early Care and Education : Most care is informal
Most of the iceberg lies below the water line

1.7 million paid workers (CPS 2000)

Formal

800,000 paid workers (BLS 2000)

900,000 additional paid workers (CPS 2000)

Informal

800,000 additional paid workers (Burton, et al 2002)

Family, Friends and Neighbors

2.4 million unpaid care workers (93% unpaid relatives) (Burton, et al 2002)

Parents

Unpaid Parental Care (12% of total U.S. Paid Work Time, 2005 ATUS: Approx. 17 million worker equivalents)
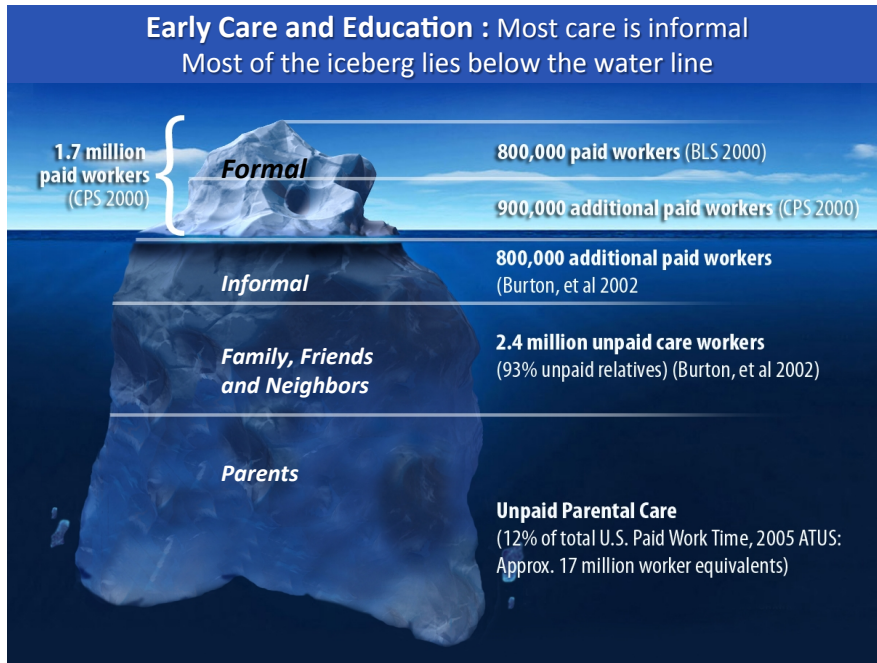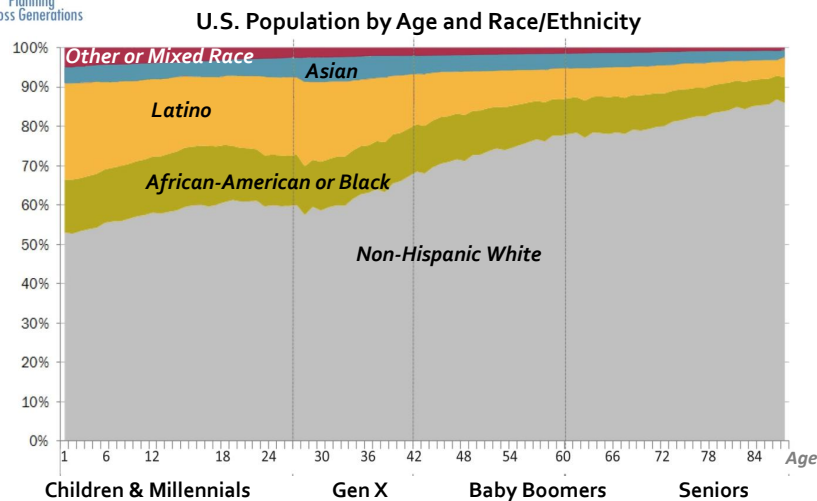
Slide 10 (top-right)

Planning Across Generations

How do we proceed?

- Build Coalitions
  - across age groups
  - with planners and developers
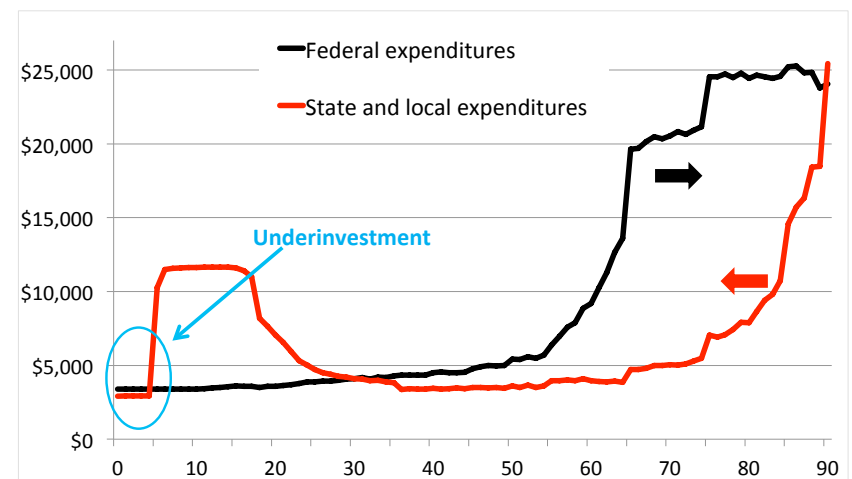- Innovations in Planning and Service Delivery

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Slide 11 (bottom-left)

Planning Across Generations

Diversity and the Need for a New Social Compact

U.S. Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity

Other or Mixed Race
Asian
Latino
African-American or Black
Non-Hispanic White

Age

Children & Millennials | Gen X | Baby Boomers | Seniors

PolicyLink. 2011. "The Changing Face of America: Demographic Change and the New Policy Agenda." Presentation by Manuel Pastor at PolicyLink Equity Summit, 2011.   11

Slide 12 (bottom-right)

Planning Across Generations

Government Spending by Age (2004)

— Federal expenditures
— State and local expenditures

Underinvestment

Based on estimates by Edwards, Ryan D. 2010. Forecasting Government Revenue and Expenditure in the U.S. Using Data on Age-Specific Utilization, Working Paper no. WP10-01.   12

Community Planning and Service Delivery

- Surveyed attitudes, actions, zoning and planning
- 2013 Planning Across Generations Survey, 1478 city managers
- 2008 Family Friendly Planning Survey, 944 planners
- 2010 Maturing of America Survey, 1414 city managers
- Data tables that follow show % responding yes to question

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Attitudes Toward Multi-generational Planning

Chart categories (top to bottom):
- Seniors are a resource for the community
- Children are a resource for the community
- Services for seniors and children benefit all community members
- Familes with children represent a valuable consumer population
- The community has a responsibility to care for children and youth
- Seniors represent a valuable consumer population
- The community has a responsibility to care for seniors
- The needs of families with young children are similar to the needs of the elderly in physical environment
- Communities that keep people for their entire lifespan are more vibrant
- Seniors generate sufficient tax revenue to cover the cost of services they demand
- Families with children generate sufficient tax revenue to cover the cost of services they demand

ICMA Planning Across Generation Survey, 2013 (1,478 city managers responding)

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Most trusted institutions
used for information and service delivery

| Trusted Institutions	Most trusted by..		Used for information & service delivery
	Seniors	Families with children	
Schools	8%	99%	74%
Employers	51%	88%	39%
Fire department	92%	86%	75%
Police	92%	84%	80%
City/county information and referral services	95%	82%	-
Community nonprofits	92%	81%	74%
Local retail providers	87%	79%	45%
Religious institutions	96%	74%	42%
Health care providers	96%	73%	40%

ICMA Planning Across Generation Survey, 2013 (1,478 city managers responding)
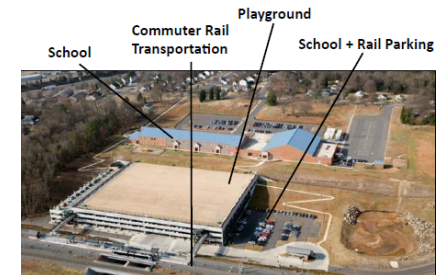
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Education – Shared Services

- Joint use agreements *56%*
- Childcare services *50%*
- Participate in school district educational facility planning *28%*
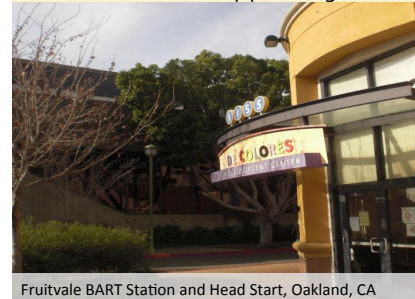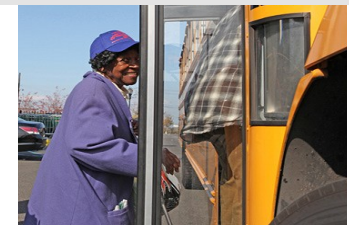

Fruitvale BART Station and Head Start, Oakland, CA

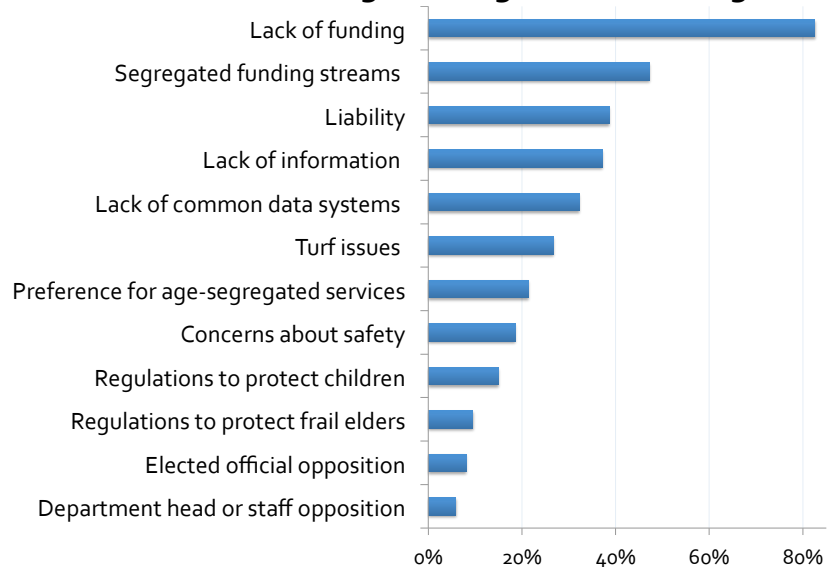LongView Retirement Community + child care program in Ithaca, NY

Labels: School, Commuter Rail Transportation, Playground, School + Rail Parking

In Charlotte, NC, the community built a school, light rail station for commuters, and parking for both (with a playfield atop the parking garage).

Seniors can ride school buses to the supermarket through Age-Friendly NYC. *Photo: Getty Images, NYC* 10 % of communities do this nationwide.
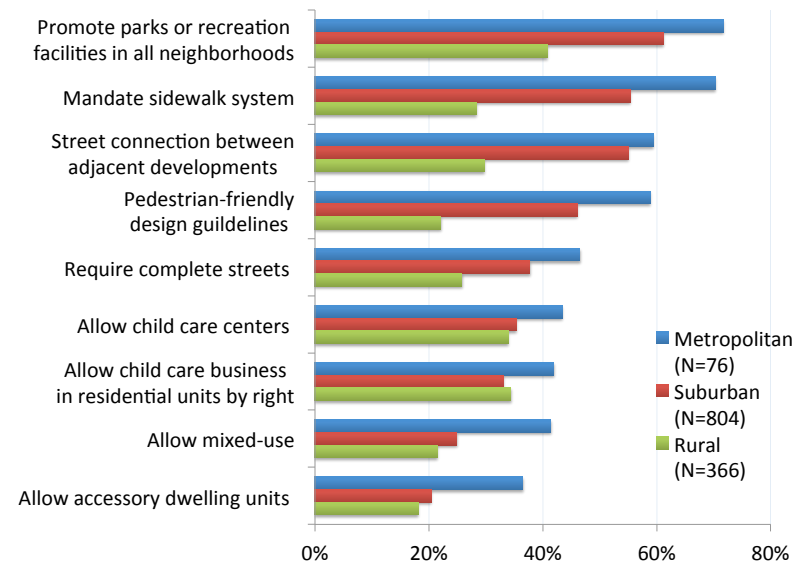
Barriers to Joint Programming for Different Ages

Lack of funding
Segregated funding streams
Liability
Lack of information
Lack of common data systems
Turf issues
Preference for age-segregated services
Concerns about safety
Regulations to protect children
Regulations to protect frail elders
Elected official opposition
Department head or staff opposition

0% 20% 40% 60% 80%

ICMA Planning Across Generation Survey, 2013 (1,478 city managers responding)

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## Built Environment: Planning regulations in communities

Promote parks or recreation facilities in all neighborhoods
Mandate sidewalk system
Street connection between adjacent developments
Pedestrian-friendly design guildelines
Require complete streets
Allow child care centers
Allow child care business in residential units by right
Allow mixed-use
Allow accessory dwelling units

■ Metropolitan (N=76)
■ Suburban (N=804)
■ Rural (N=366)

0% 20% 40% 60% 80%

ICMA Planning Across Generation Survey, 2013 (1,478 city managers responding)

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Before *After*

Housing
- Family-sized housing (2+ BR) 75%
- Affordable housing 28%
- Accessory dwelling units 21%
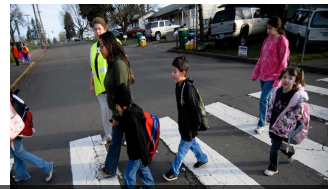
Transportation & Mobility
- Sidewalks 48%, Bike lanes 7%
- Walk-to-school programs 34%
- Complete streets 17%

Child Care
- Adequate supply of child care 50%
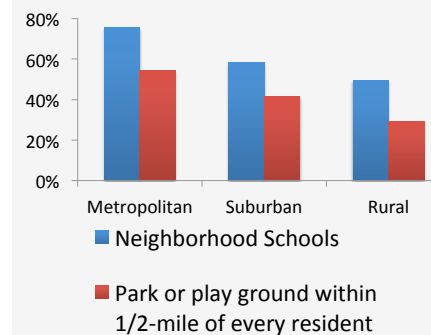- Family home child care by right 35%

Mixed Use Development
- Allow mixed use 25%
- Require parks/playgrounds 56%

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Park Access

80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
Metropolitan   Suburban   Rural

■ Neighborhood Schools
■ Park or play ground within 1/2-mile of every resident

Solutions
Tucson Schoolyard Parks

- Identified need through City-led "playspace audit"
- Clear, specific goal: every resident within ½ mile of park
- Elected officials championed the issue
- Overcame security/liability concerns
- City attorney helped craft agreement
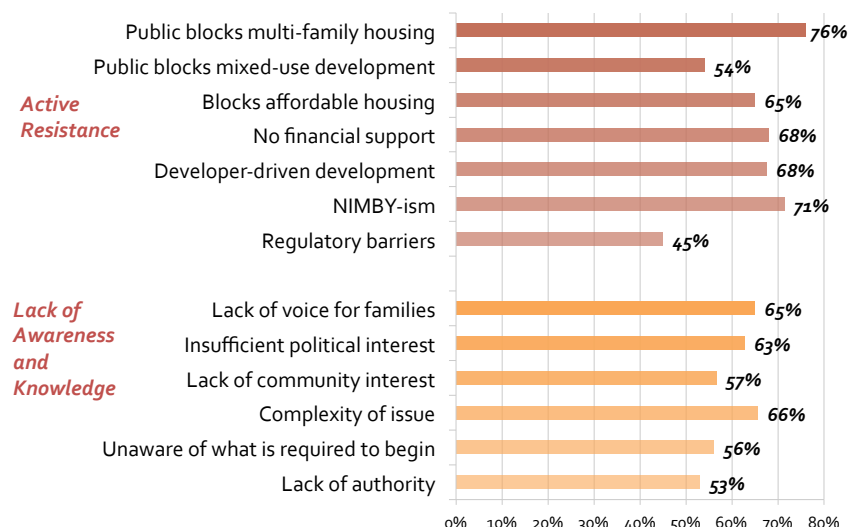- Police department officially involved
- Low cost

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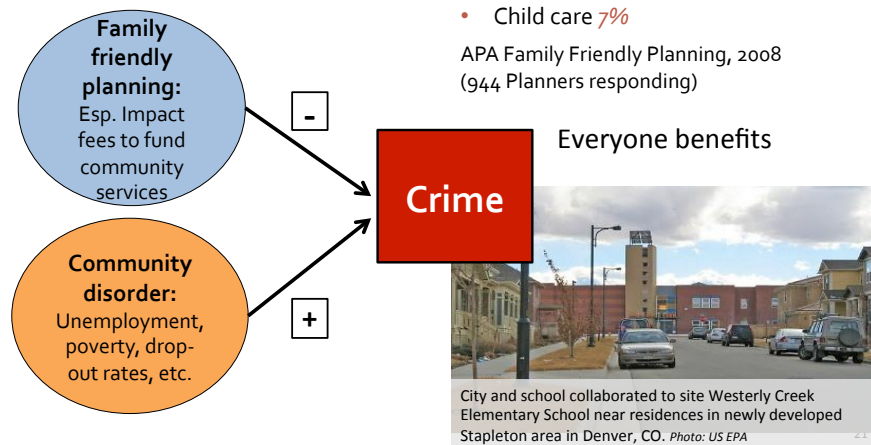
Finance with new partners : Developers, Police

Use impact fees to subsidize…

- Parks & recreation facilities *45%*
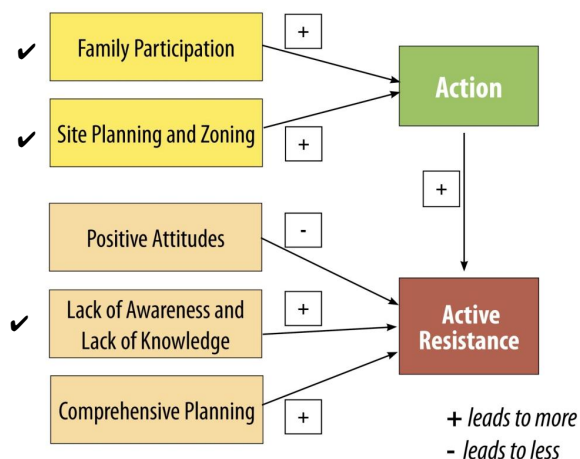- Schools *22%*
- Transit *16%*
- Child care *7%*

APA Family Friendly Planning, 2008
(944 Planners responding)

Everyone benefits

Family friendly planning: Esp. Impact fees to fund community services

Community disorder: Unemployment, poverty, drop-out rates, etc.

[-]

[+]

Crime

City and school collaborated to site Westerly Creek Elementary School near residences in newly developed Stapleton area in Denver, CO. *Photo: US EPA*

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Barriers to Building Multi-Generational Communities

Active Resistance

- Public blocks multi-family housing — 76%
- Public blocks mixed-use development — 54%
- Blocks affordable housing — 65%
- No financial support — 68%
- Developer-driven development — 68%
- NIMBY-ism — 71%
- Regulatory barriers — 45%

Lack of Awareness and Knowledge

- Lack of voice for families — 65%
- Insufficient political interest — 63%
- Lack of community interest — 57%
- Complexity of issue — 66%
- Unaware of what is required to begin — 56%
- Lack of authority — 53%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80%

Source: APA Family Friendly Planning Survey, 2008, (944 planners responding)

Planning Leads to Action, Ignorance Leads to Resistance

✔ Family Participation [+]
✔ Site Planning and Zoning [+]

→ **Action**

Positive Attitudes [-]
✔ Lack of Awareness and Lack of Knowledge [+]
Comprehensive Planning [+]

[+]

→ **Active Resistance**

+ leads to more
- leads to less

Key variables from regression results.

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Planning Across Generations

Similar Results Found in Survey on Services for Seniors

- <u>2010 Maturing of America Survey</u>
  - Conducted by ICMA for National Assoc. of Area Agencies on Aging, APA, NLC, NACO, Partners for Liveable Communities. Funded by MetLife
  - 1,414 cities and counties across the US
- Measured **41 services for seniors** (housing, health, workforce dev., transportation, nutrition, recreation, civic engagement) **Average** municipality provides **23 services**
- ◆ Measured **7 planning actions** for aging in place
- ◆ Measured **elder participation** in the planning process and **inter-generational programming**

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What leads to higher service levels?

Planning for elders
(strategic plan, comp. plan, zoning & building codes)

+

Elder participation in planning

+

Inter-generational programs

+

Government

Non-profit

For-profit

Market

+ *leads to more services available*
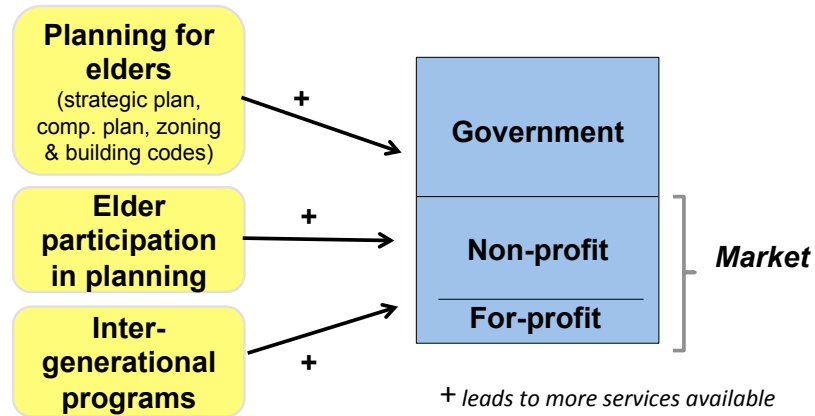
Both a government and a market response

Results controlled for population, poverty, metro status, government finance and council manager government. Avg. service level, 23 services

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A Strategy for the Future

Common Vision

Inclusive Design

Shared Services

Planning Across Generations

Issue Briefs:
- Joint Use with Schools
- Health Impacts
- Rural Differences
- Gender Concerns
- Informal Networks
- Child Care

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

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