

Aging Services: What Does the Future Hold?

Robyn I. Stone DrPH

**Executive Director, Institute for the Future of Aging Services (IFAS)
Senior Vice President of Research, American Association of Homes
and Services for the Aging (AAHSA)**

Virginia Association of Nonprofit Homes for the Aging (VANHA)

Lakewood Manor

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**“The more sand has
escaped from the
hourglass of our life, the
clearer we should see
through it.”**

Jean-Paul Sartre

What are your Goals?

- **Real estate option for 55+**
- **Lifestyle options**
- **Facilitating “aging in place”**
- **Serving the larger community beyond a campus**
- **Providing continuum of care/integrated model**
- **End of life/palliative care**

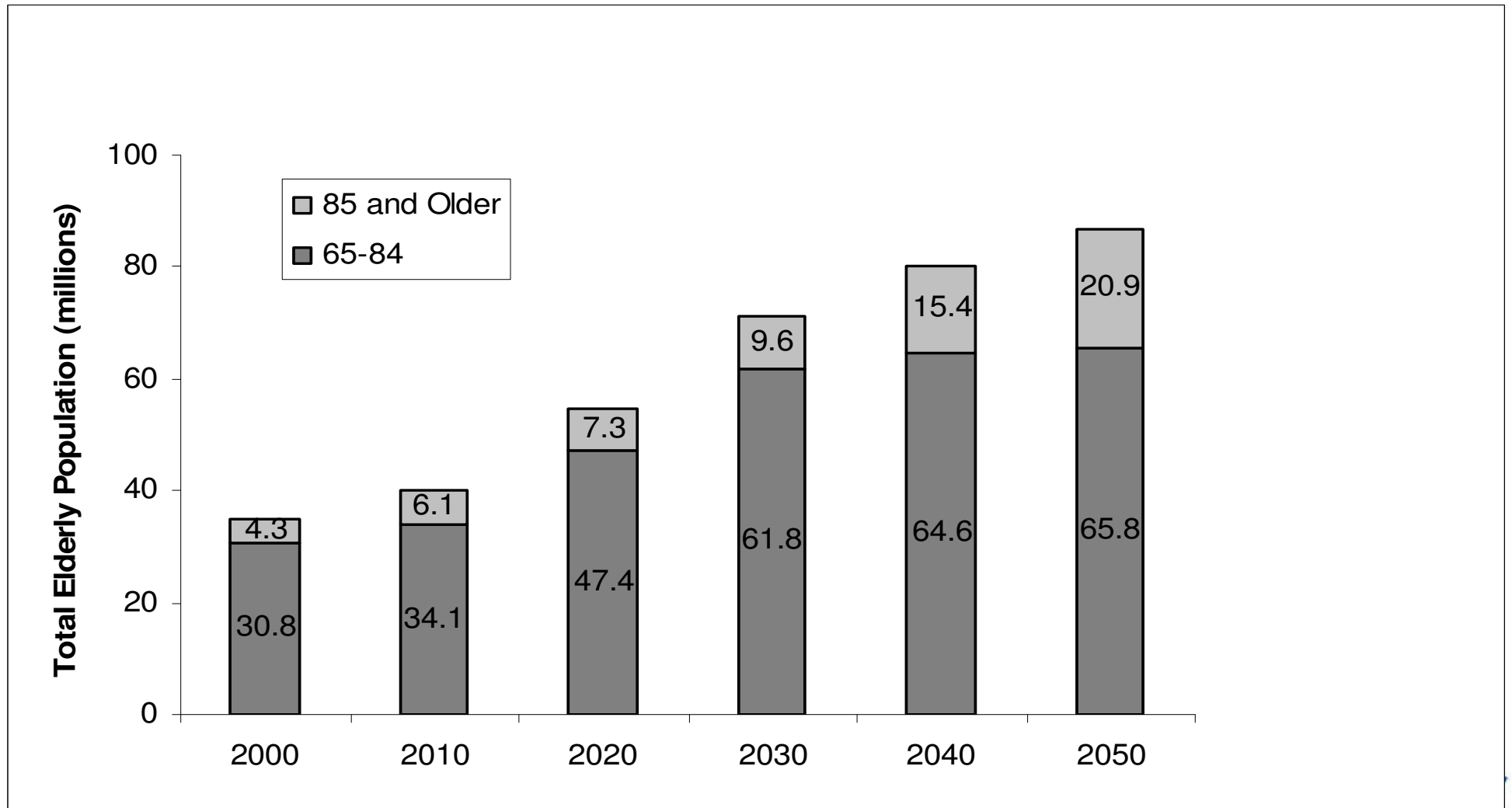
Defining Aging Services

- **Blurred boundaries between acute, primary, chronic LTC and preventive services**
- **Focus on function, well-being, health status, lifestyle**
- **Broad range of services and supports from wellness to end of life**
- **Housing and services equally important**
- **Formal and informal care**

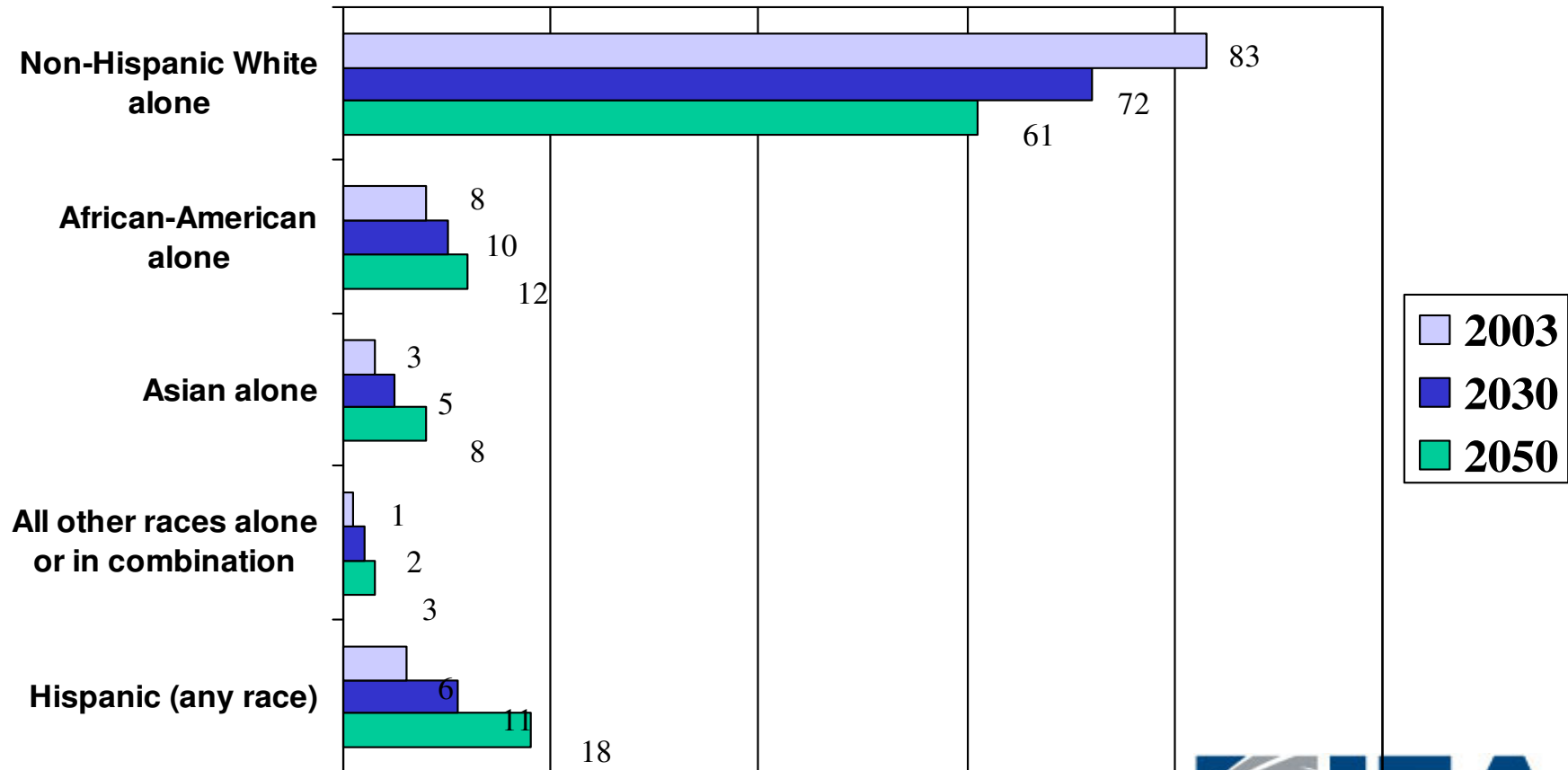
Factors Influencing Our World View

- **Demographics (Aging and Immigration)**
- **Economics**
- **Globalization**
- **Technology**
- **Values**

Total Projected Elderly Population in U.S. through 2050

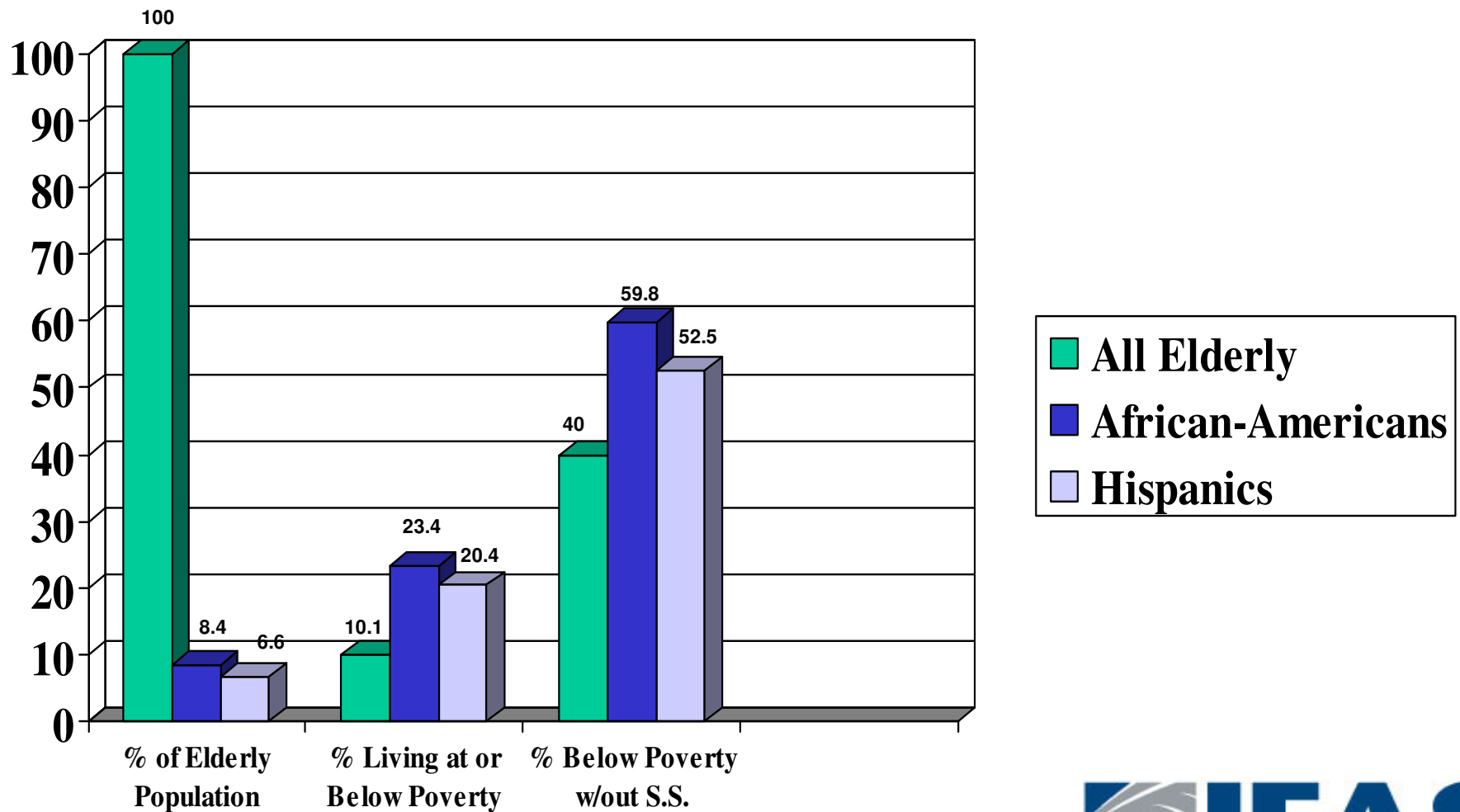


Population Aged 65+ by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2003, 2030, and 2050 (Percent)

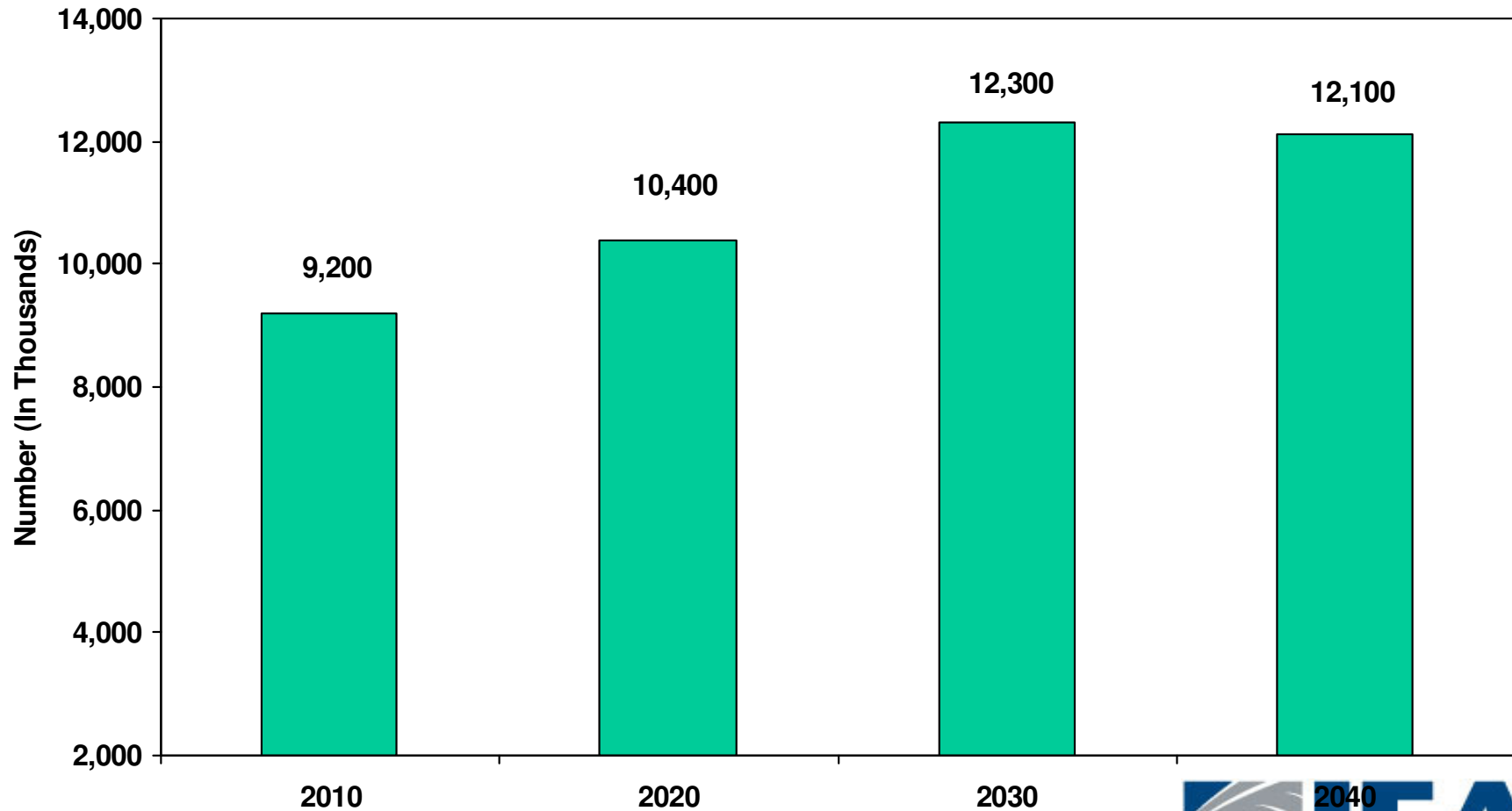


Source: US Census Bureau

Minority Elderly (2005)



Projections of the Number of People Age 65+ Who Will Need Long-Term Care



Source: Congressional Budget Office (1999)



Number of People with Alzheimer's Disease, by Age Group (in Millions)

Year	Age 65-74	Age 75-84	Age 85+	Total
2010	0.3	2.4	2.4	5.1
2020	0.3	2.6	2.8	5.7
2030	0.5	3.8	3.5	7.7
2040	0.4	5.0	5.6	11.0
2050	0.4	4.8	8.0	13.2

Source: National Institute on Aging

Given in 2030

- **Population aging (wide geographic variation)**
- **Younger disabled surviving birth, extended longevity**
- **Increasing gap between haves/have-nots**
- **Increased ethnic/cultural diversity among consumers/caregivers**
- **Six-generation families in the norm**

Givens in 2030 cont'd

- **Young-old vs. Old-old**
- **Decreased availability of traditional low wage workforce**
- **More proactive/demanding consumers**
- **Transportation problems**
- **Lack of affordable senior and disabled housing**
- **Retirement is reinvented**

TABLE 1-1. U.S. Population by Age Group, 1960-2030 (millions)

*Estimated Population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, CPS Reports P-25, Numbers 917, 1095.

Age Group	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
0 to 4	20.3 B	17.2	16.5	18.4	19.2	21.4	22.9	24.3
5 to 14	35.7 B	40.8 A	34.8	35.2	41.1	40.5	44.5	47.3
15 to 24	24.2	35.8 A	42.5 B	36.8	39.4	43.0	42.2	46.6
25 to 34	22.7	25.1	37.4 B	43.2 Y	39.8	41.6	45.1	44.9
35 to 44	24.1	23.0	25.8	37.6 Y	45.1 B	41.1	42.8	46.7
45 to 54	20.6	23.3	22.7	25.2	38.0 B	44.8 O	40.9	42.9
55 to 64	15.6	18.7	21.8	21.1	24.4	36.2 O	42.7 O	39.4
65 to 74	11.0	12.5	15.7	18.1	18.4	21.3	31.8 O	37.9 M
75 and over	5.6	7.6	10.1	13.1	16.7	19.0	22.9	33.5 M
TOTAL	180	204	227	249	282	309	336	364

Note: Race and ethnic categorizations used in this table were made consistent between 1980 and 2006 by using the bridged race classification provided in the IPUMS.

Source: Calculated by the authors from 2006 American Community Survey and the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Group	Percentage with at least a college degree		Percentage owning a home	
	Aged 42-60 in 2006	Aged 42-60 in 1980	Aged 42-60 in 2006	Aged 42-60 in 1980
Non-Hispanic:				
White	32%	15%	77%	81%
African American	19%	7%	49%	57%
Asian	46%	27%	64%	65%
Hispanic/Latino	14%	7%	52%	57%
All men	30%	19%	70%	78%
All women	28%	10%	71%	77%
Total	29%	14%	71%	77%

Impact of Aging on Health Expenditures

- **Increases due to population aging are small**
- **Technological advances are expensive**
- **Declining disability rates and lengthening life spans**
- **Aging population will shift expenditures to Medicare & Medicaid**
- **Burden of uncovered health expenses likely to be heavier for future elders**

Retirement

- **New definition**
- **80% of baby boomers anticipate working at least part-time past traditional retirement age**
- **Gradual retirement, “bridge jobs”**
- **More job flexibility**
- **Redistribution of work**
- **Haves and have nots**

Lifelong Learning

- Valued part of the new retirement lifestyle
- College and university-based life long learning institutes
- Faith-based, volunteer run Shepherd's Centers
- OASIS centers (consortium of business and not for profits NFP's to challenge lives of 50+)
 - Volunteer outreach
 - Peer leaders
- SeniorNet
- Elder Hostel
- Center for Creative Retirement

Aging and Migration

- **5% annual interstate relocation**
- **Three types of migrants**
 - **Amenity-seeking migrants (46%)**
 - **Assistance-seeking migrants (28%)**
 - **Severely disabled migrants (26%)**
- **Aging boomers in existing places will dwarf senior migration**
- **Elder-friendly community**
 - **Addresses basic needs**
 - **Optimizes physical and mental health/well-being**
 - **Maximizes independence**
 - **Promotes social & civic engagement**

Uncertainties

- **LTC financing-relative roles of public and private sector**
- **Role of biotech, IT, pharmacotech, etc**
- **Adoption of universal design**
- **Effects of globalization on workforce**
- **Role of terrorism, natural disasters and pandemics**

Aging Services Delivery System

- **Range of home and community-based services**
- **Nursing homes for post-acute & end of life care**
- **Residential options (affordable AL, housing w/services co-housing)**
- **Technology improves home-based care**
- **Increased focus on primary/secondary prevention**

Devolution to Communities

- **Planning and implementation at community level**
- **Services and supports built around informal or formal NORCs (population-based service delivery)**
- **Standardized electronic records facilitate integration of acute, primary and LTC**
- **Increased consumer choice facilitated by availability of comparative quality information**

From Aging in Place to Aging in Community

- **Infrastructure**
- **More intense use of existing space**
- **Mobility**
- **Technology**
- **Return of retail**