

# Using Technological Innovations Across Megaregions to Enhance the Mobility and Access of Seniors

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#### **Main Topics:**

- Aging Trends in Megaregions
- Aging and the Shared Economy
- Focus Groups: Insights from Seniors
- Preliminary Conclusions



# **Aging in Megaregions: Challenges and Potential**

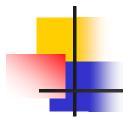
- The Silver Tsunami: those 65+
  - 2030 = 20+% of US population
  - 2030 = 20% of 65+ will be 80+
- 2016 = 83% of those 65+ lived in metropolitan regions
  - 55% lived in Suburban Areas
  - 28% lived in Principal Cities



## Seniors are Aging in Low Density Places Driving More

- Seniors less likely to move than:
  - younger people
  - seniors just a few decades ago
- Aging in place = automobility
  - 1996: 6.6% moved; 76% had licenses
  - 2001: 3.8% moved: 82% had licenses
  - 2008: 3.7% moved: 86% had licenses
  - 2013: 3.7% moved: 91% had licenses
  - 2016: 3.2% moved: 94% had licenses

## Seniors Who Moved 2015 – 2016 Moved "Out"



- 3.2% moved = 4.3% of all movers
- They moved to or stayed in:
  - Suburbs 55% (+)
  - A Principal City 32% (-)
  - Non-Metro area 13% (+)
- Two seniors moved "out" for every one that moved "in"

## The Reality of Aging in Place in the U.S.

- Seniors are good drivers but
  - their skills decline as they age
  - it's expensive to maintain a car
  - they eventually stop driving
  - then face limited suburban mobility & access
- Lost mobility = social isolation that leads to increased morbidity

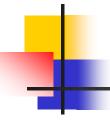


- Home delivery can compensate for mobility losses
- Vetted service personnel can address home and repair needs
- Restaurant deliveries can offset inability to dine out
- Meal kit services can improve health through proper nutrition



### Qualitative Research: Focus Groups Asking Seniors:

- their perceptions, opinions, and attitudes about:
  - Local grocery delivery
  - Other local product deliveries
  - Local restaurant deliveries
  - TN services (Lyft, Uber)
  - Meal kit services
  - On-line clothing shopping
  - On-line shopping for staples, craft supplies
  - Local chore/task services



#### **Ten Diverse Focus Groups**

- Two pilot groups 11 participants
- Eight actual focus groups 79 participants:
  - 68 98 years old
  - 83 women, 7 men
  - 14 married/partnered
  - 84% still drove



- Many participants had not heard about most of these services
  - Men were more likely to know about and have used some services
- There were many misconceptions about what services were/did
- There was some interest in learning more as discussions progressed

#### **Focus Group Discussions**

Use Now or Used in the Past?	YES	% of Total Respondents
Local grocery delivery	4	5.1%
Local delivery of other products	2	2.5%
Local restaurant delivery	2	2.5%
Transportation network services	2	2.5%
Meal kit delivery services	3	3.8%
On-line clothing shopping	6	7.6%
On-line staples/craft shopping	4	5.1%
Local chore/task services	0	na
		N = 79



## Common Discussion Themes I

- No internet or smart phone experience
- Unwilling to give credit card info
- Reluctant to pay for services they could do themselves
- Paying for local transportation seems a strange/foreign idea



## Common Discussion Themes II

- Concerns about quality, ease of returns
- Fear of drivers in TN services
- Anxiety about home deliveries
- Unwilling to travel alone



#### **Methodolgical Problems**

- Not representative groups; all were at least minimally active
- Male participants were generally married to women participants
- Staff were often present; often "contributed"
- Participants may have been reluctant to discuss costs



#### **Preliminary Assessement**

- Age effects: fear of traveling alone, going online
- Cohort effects: post-WW II suburbanization, automobility
- Period effects: confused by new technology; sharing on-line
- Potential for future use by current seniors or cohorts now <65?</p>