

CONNECT

A woman with short dark hair, wearing a wide-brimmed straw hat, dark sunglasses, a blue and white striped long-sleeved shirt, and light blue trousers, is sitting on a set of wide, light-colored stone steps. She is smiling and looking towards the left. A bright green backpack is on her back. The background shows more stone steps leading up a hill under a clear blue sky. The overall scene is bright and sunny.

The Longevity Revolution

HOW DOES A LIFE
PLAN COMMUNITY
EVOLVE FOR THE
100-YEAR LIFE?

**PERKINS —
EASTMAN**
DESIGN RESEARCH



CONNECT

About the Series

During the past few years, we all have felt the sting of disconnection and the senior living sector is not an exception. Whether institutional inertia, the increased use of technology, or the pandemic long shadow, our priorities have shifted. Now we can concentrate on getting back to our established past, and to plan and leap forward to a future built on meaningful and intentional connections. Our CONNECT series will explore a number of ways the senior living sector can strengthen, create, or reinvest in those bonds that connect us. Throughout 2022, we will look at the emotional and social elements that bring us together as communities, the physical spaces that invite and encourage interaction, the technology that unites rather than isolates, and the organizational missions that drive our collective passion as planners, operators, and change-makers. Join us in this journey to CONNECT.

Key Takeaways

It has been proposed that the first person who will live to 150 years old has already been born. While there has been much discussion about the advances in both preventative and reactive medicine that are changing the bounds of what is possible for human longevity, there have been comparatively few conversations about how we address quality of life over that longer lifespan. In this paper (the first of a multi-part series focused on envisioning a future built on meaningful and intentional connection), Perkins Eastman's senior living team tackles a fundamental question: How do environments for aging reinvent themselves to support the human who will live twice as long as their grandparents?





The Longevity Revolution

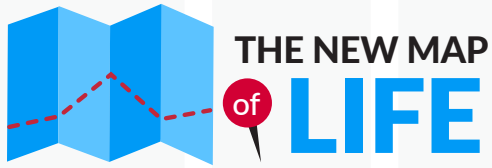
HOW DOES A LIFE PLAN COMMUNITY EVOLVE FOR THE 100-YEAR LIFE?

People are living longer than ever before. According to the co-director of the “Lab on Aging” at Harvard Medical School, the first modern person who will live to 150 has already been born. People now have access to both preventative and reactive medicinal advances that are removing the greatest barrier to longevity—disease.

People are harnessing advances in technology that allow them to better understand both the short- and long-term implications of their daily routine, enabling them to make better decisions for their health. At the same time, more people are proactively embracing wellness into their routines and are able to enjoy higher quality of life for longer. With this in mind, life plan communities will need to be strategic about providing wellness-focused, purpose-driven, socially vibrant communities to the centenarian consumer.

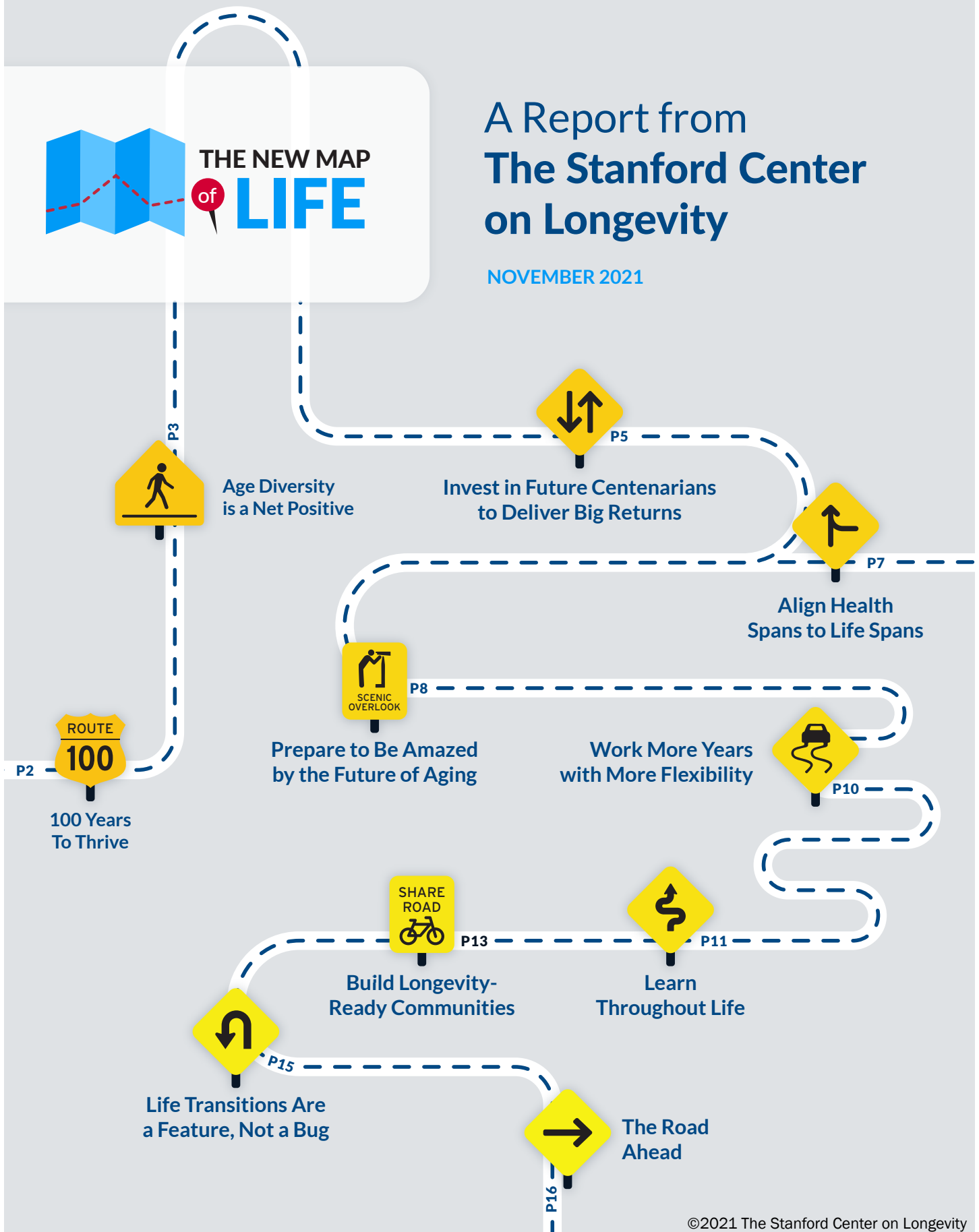
This longevity revolution is occurring at a global scale and will have many ripple effects. By 2050, the number of persons aged 80 years or older is expected to triple

around the world.¹ This has begun to change the demographics of several developed countries. In the United States specifically, there will be more elderly than children by 2060. These shifts begin to modify the societal structure that the senior living sector currently operates within. The traditional model depends on the larger population of youth to care for a smaller percentage of elders. It is designed to accommodate aging adults who lived half as long as this new generation. The traditional model is distinct and generally isolates its cohort of older adults who were likely more frail and, after working labor intensive jobs, were ready to rest rather than create a whole third act of life.



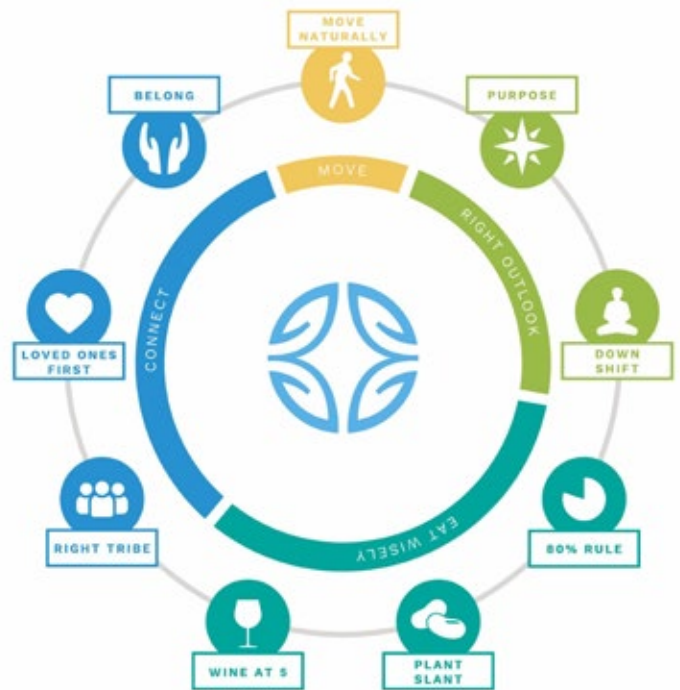
A Report from The Stanford Center on Longevity

NOVEMBER 2021



The Stanford Center on Longevity stepped back, acknowledged these revolutionary demographic changes and proposed a “New Map of Life,” a map that integrates previously distinct phases of life to be more synergistic throughout the human lifespan. Their New Map of Life™ initiative envisions “a society that supports people to live secure and high-quality lives for a century or more” by re-examining models for lifelong learning, working, living, financing, and creating intergenerational partnerships throughout the human lifetime. Adults who are living longer will no longer be resting, they will be active and a vital part of our society and our living environments will need to reflect those seismic shifts.

Not only should our new communities reflect these changes, they should also promote a wellness-focused lifestyle. There are lessons to be learned from the world’s “Blue Zones,” regions around the world where teams of researchers have identified groups of people with the highest proportions of centenarians and delved into their lifestyles to find common approaches that may contribute to their longevity. The research teams found nine core articulated principles that they grouped into four main themes: “Move,” “Connect,” “Eat Wisely,” and “Right Outlook.” These themes illuminate opportunities for the senior living providers and provide a framework for designing life plan communities for the 100-year life.



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Power 9:

Nine healthy lifestyle habits shared by people who've lived the longest



Left: The New Map of Life courtesy of [The Stanford Center on Longevity](#)

Above: The Power 9, courtesy of [Blue Zones](#)





Paradise Valley Estates: The Ridge | Fairfield, California

Move

It is widely understood that regular exercise prevents cardiovascular disease and improves overall physical and psychological health. A Washington State University study found that people are more likely to live to 100 if they live in neighborhoods with high levels of walkability.² Movement, for Blue Zone centenarians, is primarily achieved through regular, integrated daily activities such as their daily walk to the store, time in their garden, or meal preparation. Stanford's longevity research also advocates integrated physical activities by promoting communities that are walkable and that incorporate urban green areas.

Life plan communities in addition to incorporating wellness centers can be intentional about integrating walking paths as an opportunity to encourage more movement. Designers can consider, when locating different activities, how residents can increase movement as they traverse from their homes to visit neighbors, grab coffee,

attend tai chi class, and enjoy an evening dinner with friends.

At Paradise Valley Estates: The Ridge in Fairfield, California, the campus' 8-acre addition was designed to encourage movement. The site plan is focused around a creek along which an outdoor walking path meanders through native plantings and connects each residence to the community dining venues and Main Street amenities, offering a connection to the natural environment. There are also community gardens and a woodworking studio on campus for Ridge residents to stay active.

Life plan communities can also take advantage of their location to make connections outside their walls to encourage walkability. Communities located on sites with high walkability scores and by transit-oriented neighborhoods will help connect residents beyond their campus for both added movement and social connectivity.



Enso Village | Healdsburg, California

Connect

Both Stanford's Longevity and Blue Zones research identify the value of social engagement to combat isolation and foster personal networks that support healthy outcomes. Daily positive lifestyle changes are more easily accomplished when the "tribe" values and shares improved diet, integrated exercise, quality sleep, and when residents can support each other's mental health and life choices. The traditional structure of life plan communities inherently provide the opportunity to create this socially supportive network. Developers can identify niche markets and tailor life plans to people with shared values—whether spiritual, cultural, personal interests, etc.

Enso Village, a Zen-inspired life plan community sponsored by the Zen Center and Kendal Corporation, a Quaker organization, is under construction in Healdsburg, CA. It is promoted as a community with a "focus on mindful aging, the joys of nature, environmental stewardship, contemplative care and healthy life choices" for older adults. The project pre-sales sold 70% of the apartments in the first 7 weeks attesting to just how much people are craving communities designed around shared values.

As people live longer, the likelihood of living single, either due to divorce or widowhood, increases. Building plans can offer new unit types that provide a co-living option where several single people can choose to live together in a larger apartment as a family.



Several apartments can be arranged in a wing of a building to reinforce the feeling of a smaller identifiable neighborhood. Homes can be arranged in pocket neighborhood configurations with shared green space and entry porches oriented toward one another.

As people live longer, it will become more the norm to have several generations of people living on campus together. A centenarian may have 80-year old children and 60-year old grandchildren. There may need to be new configurations of homes on a campus to accommodate these extended multi-generational families.







Inspirata Pointe at Royal Oaks | Sun City, Arizona

Eat Wisely

One of the cornerstones of longevity, is demonstrated in the Blue Zone tenet of Eating Wisely, which incorporates the principles of a plant-based diet, eating until only 80% full, and having a glass of wine every day. Life plan communities understand the value of bringing people together over a glass of wine and quality, healthy food in an inspired setting. Longevity research also promotes integrating healthy food outlets to make healthy eating the convenient, easy choice for residents.

Communities can encourage these positive behaviors by increasing the variety and quality dining space offerings. There can also be grab-and-go marketplaces for residents who are looking for convenience, juice bars, and cafés to ensure that healthy food remains the convenient, easy choice for residents throughout the day.

Inspirata Pointe, an addition to the Royal Oaks Campus in Arizona, offers several new well-designed dining venues that increase residents' choice of healthy food options throughout the day and includes a great indoor/outdoor bar to enjoy happy hour.

Wearable technology and blood sugar monitoring, which has been made more accessible due to improvements in technology, also allows personalized nutritional monitoring to improve longevity.³ These strategies can be paired with an on-site or local community garden that is accessible to residents, encouraging a farm-to-table mindset and a further appreciation for healthy food. The hands-on involvement in a community garden also ties into the remaining Blue Zone principles.

The common garden is the place where seniors from the Choice in Aging adult day program and the affordable tax-credit funded senior housing can enjoy watching and interacting with children attending the Choice in Learning Montessori school.



Choice in Aging | Pleasant Hill, California

Right Outlook

Life plan communities that foster longevity will encourage residents to find their right outlook on life. The Blue Zones explore concepts of “purpose” and “down-shifting,” which involve harnessing one’s calling in life and avoiding stress. As people live longer, there is greater opportunity for them to explore their “Third Act” and they will be looking for purpose-driven communities that resonate with them. Purpose-driven communities can take many shapes, but could include the aforementioned community gardens, shared meals, and mentorship within inter-generational settings, teaching, and volunteering. This principle is highly individualized and will look different for each resident and each community, but ultimately gives

each resident a “why” to get up each morning. This pursuit of purpose should also remain grounded in an environment that provides ways to dispel unavoidable stress. There should be spaces that encourage reflection, moments to meditate, or quiet spaces to nap or pray, in addition to the livelier spaces that provide outlets to shed stress.

The Choice in Aging Campus in Pleasant Hill, California, offers the seniors who participate in their adult day program an opportunity to interact with preschoolers who attend Choice in Learning, the on-campus Montessori school. One gentleman, a former art teacher, who now has memory challenges, enjoys using his skills to teach art to the

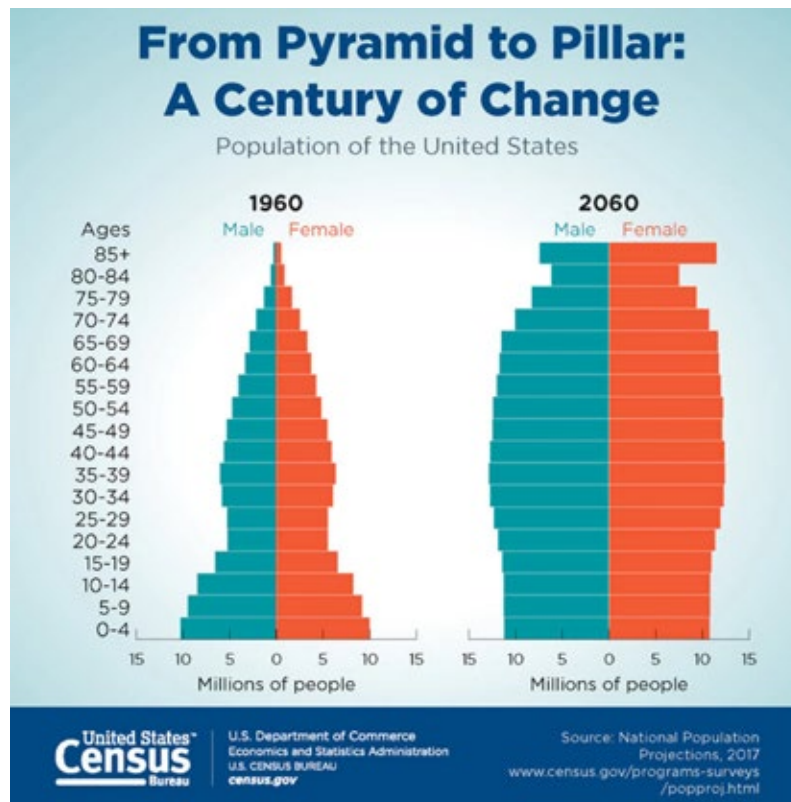
children on campus and they enjoy the projects he initiates.

Communities that provide residents opportunities to get involved in social justice work or environmental advocacy are also desired, and the Longevity Revolution research highlights the need for resilient design that reduces hazardous environments for all. Some life plan communities can be structured like ecovillages, which are communities that work together in an effort to produce the least possible negative impact on the natural environment through the design of their spaces and through positive resident behavior choices.⁴



Conclusion

By following the principles outlined in Blue Zone Communities and underscored by the Longevity Research generated by Stanford, life plan communities can provide resilient environments that focus on quality of life and longevity for the new centenarian consumer. The senior living sector is positioned to lead the way in providing wellness-focused, purpose-driven, socially vibrant communities that benefit not only the elders they are planned for, but also the members of the communities in which they are situated in. This will make health and longevity more accessible to a wider demographic and add momentum to the Longevity Revolution.



Discussion Starters

What is the implication of the future census patterns?

Workforce housing needed; tech will take care of reduced number of staff; need to rely on immigration

85% of the people say they want to stay in their own home. It is important to provide continuity in one's environment. How can senior services support the greater volume of seniors who may not want to be in a life plan community?

Create a Medicare Advantage Plan; create home-based services; provide adult day programs; build satellite communities by repurposing existing infrastructure

A Future Family may have a 120 year old, a 90 year old and a 65 year old. How will your community adapt to this family?

Provide large multi-generational homes on campus; provide co-living apartments; address more niche markets relating to family's needs such as faith-based, ethnicity, etc.; provide multi-family housing adjacent to senior living projects

In the future there will be more widows, divorcees, and childless seniors. How will our communities adapt to meet their needs?

Provide adult day programs; offer room-mate matching services (Bed "Match" and Beyond); be more urban connected and transit-oriented developments; up the ratio of service providers/care givers

Above: From Pyramid to Pillar courtesy of [US Census Bureau](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popproj.html)

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Endnotes

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