They're Post-Millennial, Pre-Myopic Digital Natives...
How Will You Connect With Gen Z?



BY CATHERINE WOLINSKI / CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

hey are the next up and coming generation—babies, kids, tweens and teens—all under the age of 19. They are known as iGeneration. Homeland Generation. The Plurals. The Founders. Centennials. They are not only digital natives, but social natives as well as device natives, engaging with many, and often. Not tech savvy, but tech innate. This is Generation Z, and they're growing up fast.

These are the children who are coming of age in the shad-

ows of a post-9/11, post-recession world, witnessing their older siblings and parents struggle and sometimes fail. In school, they're being taught in classrooms that emphasize diversity and collaboration. Genders are bending. Ethnicities are blending.

Generation Z is global, cooperative, responsible and walking into your practice, multiple devices in hand. As ECPs, what do you need to know in order to keep up? *VM* spoke with several ODs about the vision needs and eye health challenges facing this newest generation and here's what they had to say.



Who Is Generation Z?

Depending on the source, those defined as "Generation Z" are comprised of a blended makeup of individuals born between 1995 and the present (with some sources starting at 1997, and others with 1998, etc.). For a general understanding, the population group can be loosely defined as anyone aged 0 to 19, with the focus (for marketers, especially) tightening on children, tweens and teens between the ages of 5 and 15.

The U.S. Census Bureau's most recent estimates released in 2014 (via the 2014 American Community Survey and 2014 Population Estimates Program) report those aged 19 years and under make up roughly 26 percent of the population, totaling 83.3 million. That figure exceeds Millennials by 9 million. According to a 2014 report by media agency Sparks and Honey, there are 361,000 babies being born into the world every day, meaning this generation is growing fast, and so, too, is their influence.

In the report titled "Meet Generation Z: Forget Everything You Know About Millennials," Sparks and Honey asked moms of Gen Z-ers how much influence they believed their children had over household purchases. The response was striking—according to these mothers, kids are impacting their parents' buying decisions in every category, from toys (84 percent) to apparel (74 percent) to family vacations (65 percent). Further, for those Gen Z-ers that are able to, they're researching online, shopping online and making responsible decisions about how to spend their (or their parents') money.

"These are the kids I like to call, 'too smart for their own age," said Justin Bazan, OD, owner of Park Slope Eye, in Brooklyn, N.Y. "They've been immersed in a world of information overload." An age group that has grown up "seeing their parents use Google for everything" has made Generation Z more inquisitive and more resourceful than any young population before them.

"These kids are able to access information and

figure things out better than anyone. If I give them information and they want more, they know where to get it," he said. "They're very comfortable navigating the internet to find high quality sources."

This generation is also more diverse than any before it; the Millennials may be multicultural, but Gen Z is multiracial, with children born from parents of mixed races—the fastest growing youth group in the nation,

increasing 50 percent since 2000.

"The demographics of this group is quite interesting," said Carla Adams, OD, owner of Optique EyeCare in Saint Charles, Ill., who is attuned to Gen Z's unique makeup, as well as their buying habits. "This group is coming of age in a stressful time, since the sting of the recession is still palpable. As a result, they tend to be more conservative in their spending, and are less loyal to particular vendors."

Compared to Millennials, who were the first generation to be exposed to electronic devices on a large scale, Gen Z is also even more technologically connected, many multi-tasking across as many as five screens per day (including televisions, mobile phones, tablets, laptops and desktop computers).

"Gen Z is the first to be born with exposure to these devices as toddlers or earlier," said Adams. "They have a near addiction to mobile devices at an early age. This has caused an inordinate amount of stress on their young developing visual systems."

One of the largest areas of concern among optometrists is that the time "iGeneration" members are spending with technology is taking



ents of mixed races—the Andrea Thau, OD, owner of Dr. Andrea P. Thau and Associates in NYC, recomfastest growing youth mends discussing lens options even before a patient is old enough to wear them.

away from their time outside, where they are able to engage in activities that keep their visual systems active and in shape. "Gen Z-ers change how our vision systems were meant to be used—for example, outdoor and unstructured play is being replaced with sedentary lifestyles and screens."

Jessi Lee, OD, a vision therapy and pediatrics specialist at LensCrafters in Buffalo, N.Y., also noted this discrepancy between Gen Y and Gen Z patients, even as a Millennial herself. "One of the biggest things we see is that technology use is starting so much younger now," Lee said. "I consider myself someone who grew up around these things, but it was for school or luxury. Kids are figuring out how to use a smartphone when they're one year old, so that's certainly changing the way their visual systems are developing."

More Myopia, More Problems

This increased screen time from a younger age is something many optometrists are dealing with at their practices, many of whom report increased instances of conditions such as digital eye strain and myopia.

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ARE U.S. PARENTS RISKING THEIR CHILD'S EYES AND LEARNING ABILITY?

Think About Your Eyes took a close look at the opinions of American parents on the importance of eye exams as a part of their child's healthy check-up schedule. The results show a significant lack of awareness on the benefits of healthy vision, and this misunderstanding is putting children's future at risk.

THE CHECKUP CHECKLIST













Only 2% of parents would wait for symptoms to take their child to a pediatrician - or even a dentist - for the first time.

ver, 24% of parents wait for their child to have symptoms before taking them to an eye doctor.

PARENTS ARE MISSING THE MARK



Nearly 50% of parents with children under the age of 6 have never taken their child to an eye doctor.



1/2 of parents falsely believe only children who need glasses or contacts need to see an eye doctor.

60% of parents don't feel on eye exam is an essential part of a child's healthy checkup schedule.

WHAT DID PARENTS PRIORITIZE IN THE LAST YEAR?







THE TRUTH ABOUT OUR CHILDREN'S EYESIGHT



1 in 4 children has a vision problem that can interfere with learning and behavior.



60% of students identified as problem learners have undetected vision problems.



80% of everything through their eyes.

PARENTS NEED TO TAKE ACTION



Parents can't wait for children to say they aren't seeing well - they don't know what "normal" vision is.



Critical issues such as lazy eye, uneven vision, astigmatism and even cancer, can easily go unnoticed by parents and other adults, yet they require early detection from an eye care provider to prevent learning disabilities and possible vision loss in the future.

TO FIND AN EYE DOCTOR NEAR YOU. VISIT THINKABOUTYOUREYES.COM.

Eighty percent of everything children learn comes through their eyes. So why is it that when it comes to eyecare for kids, 60% of parents don't feel an eye exam is an essential part of a child's healthy checkup schedule? Think About Your Eyes performed a survey all about kids' eyecare and below are the findings. Perhaps it's time to take a close look at your kid's vision, and make an appointment with the nearest kids' eye doctor!

- Journess:
 RRC Research conducted this research via an online survey of 1,008 American parents with kids under the age of 18, from March 31-15, 2015.
 The Valent Council
 American Optionseric Association
 For more on Think About Your Eyes: http://www.thinksboutyoureyes.com/

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"The myopic epidemic is a worry for the younger generations, and that includes Gen Z. This is the major trend that is being reported worldwide—children are becoming myopic at an earlier age—and myopia is associated with an increase in cataract, glaucoma and macular degeneration," said Adams, who focuses on preventive care at Optique EyeCare.

"It's very obvious that this age group is spending a lot of time with digital devices," said Nathan Bonilla-Warford, owner of Bright

Eyes Family Vision Care and Bright Eyes Kids in Tampa, Fla. At Bright Eyes Kids, Bonilla-Warford puts an emphasis on pre-myopia treatment, educating parents and patients about the adverse effects digital devices can have on young eyes, such as digital eye strain and developmental vision problems, and ways to avoid them.

"The types of conditions we used to think of as Computer Vision Syndrome, typical of office workers, has become a real mainstream issue. We're seeing the exact same things in this younger generation, only we don't call it Computer Vision Syndrome, because it's not just adults on computers, it's kids, and it's everyday life," Bonilla-Warford said. "Having six year-olds watching You-Tube is not the same as playing tag outside."

Lee also advocates supplementing tech time and near-vision activities with tasks that require multifocal ranges. "You want an equal amount of time reading and getting outside to do things that help work that distance vision," she said. She also added another feature to the popular 20/20/20 rule: "Something I recommend a lot is using a slant board for better visual posture," she said, referring to simple stands that help eliminate neck bending and leaning forward. "It can even be a five-inch binder."

Testing 1, 2, Z

In addition to simple lifestyle adjustments that can help promote healthy eye movements, optometrists, particularly those specializing in vision therapy, are adamant about full-scope testing.

"School and pediatrician screenings are not comprehensive eye exams," said Lee, also noting that even optometrist-administered exams are sometimes not enough to catch issues early.

For example, she said, checking near vision and binocular vision, in addition to distance vision, is essential for this generation, since they



Carla Adams, OD, owner of Optique EyeCare in Illinois, administers a vision test with teen patient, Camille Diaz.

are spending more time viewing things up close, and less time focusing on longer distances. "That's not where kids are spending 90 percent of their day anymore," she said.

Furthermore, children, tweens and teens, as well as their parents, may not recognize when a problem is present, or may not make the connection when an issue is connected to their eye health. Common problems such as headaches, difficulty reading or trouble focusing in school can be improved or even avoided with ample

vision screenings.

"It's important to test those things because kids don't know what to report. We have to educate parents, too, because there can be something underlying going on [in their children's eyes]," Lee said.

At Optique EyeCare, Adams also stresses indepth testing, as well as liberal prescription of specialty lenses. "The most common vision ailments I see in the Generation Z population are binocular vision problems, such as focusing disorders, eye tracking problems and eye teaming

problems," said Adams. "I typically recommend lenses with coating, to reduce exposure to harmful blue light, and lenses to prevent digital eye strain. Specialty products can include multifocal eyeglass lenses, multifocal contact lenses for burgeoning myopes, as well as Ortho-K lenses."

Andrea Thau, OD, president-elect of the American Optometric Association (AOA) and owner of Dr. Andrea P. Thau and Associates in New York City, recommends discussing lens options even before a patient is old enough to wear them. "We discuss contact lenses as an option for all patients who we feel are good candidates, even if they are not ready for that responsibility now," said Thau. "We plant the seed for the future."

Who You Calling 'Four-Eyes'?

Luckily, or at least, on the bright side, increased instances of myopia has made prescribing eyewear to children less of a challenge, several ODs told *VM*. Put simply: glasses aren't un-cool anymore

"The idea of wearing glasses is a lot more popular than it used to be," said Lee. "I don't feel like I have a lot of struggle to get kids to wear

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their glasses. Everybody knows someone who wears them, and glasses are a lot cuter now than they were when I started out."

This experience is reflected across many optometric practices treating Gen Z patients. "It's different now than when I was a kid," said Bonilla-Warford. "Glasses are so popular and trendy and big and bold. Right now, I'm getting more kids who are disappointed they don't need glasses than those who are upset that they do."

According to Thau, they're not only fashion savvy when it comes to frames, but more receptive of eyecare overall than the generations preceding them. "These patients tend to be more serious and responsible than past generations with regard to compliance," said Thau. "They are more open to trying contact lenses and very interested in the fashion side of eyewear. They love sports goggles even worn as regular 'dress' eyewear."

And further, Thau said, this cohort is the first to have vision care readily available to them. "Thanks to the efforts of the American Optometric Association, the Affordable Care Act's Essential Pediatric Vision benefit includes an annual comprehensive eye examination and materials."

In short, Gen Z will be the first generation that has coverage for annual comprehensive eye examinations, which can lead to a lifetime of good eye health, and clear, comfortable binocular vision.

Sports Vision Eyewear

Part of Generation Z's goal-driven mindset is a result of their parents instilling the values of academic and athletic success in them from a young age. This attitude creates a great opportunity for ODs, who might consider educating patients and their families about eyewear that can help their performance, both in the classroom and on the sports field.

"Parents and coaches are often willing to



"Dr. Nate with the "Amazing John John," YouTube personality known for his scientific videos including "How to Get Vision Therapy" and "How to Get Sports Vision Training," which were filmed at Bright Eyes Kids in Tampa (2015).

invest time and resources to make sure their child/student is able to compete at the highest level," said Optique's Adams.

"This is why sports vision and vision therapy is making a resurgence in many communities. Therefore, an optometrist who provides these services will serve a need that is very important. The rehabilitation of an ailing visual system can be the most rewarding experience imaginable for the optometrist and the patient."

Tell Me More! (Or I'll Find Out Myself)

Another facet of Gen Z patients, particularly those in their tweens and teens, is that they are curious in the exam room as well as online on their own—even about visual conditions.

"I find these patients are more interested in hearing about the care we're providing," said Park Slope Eye's Bazan. "My patients love

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Brooke Barber, age 10, happy to be receiving a new pair of frames at Park Slope Eye in Brooklyn, May 2016.



Providing, Not Promoting, to Generation Z

BY CATHERINE WOLINSKI / CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

o how do you market to Generation Z? For many optometrists, marketing to Generation Z means providing, rather than promoting. Andrea Thau, OD, for example, keeps younger patients' attention by offering a wide array of sports goggles and frames. "My practice is all based on word of mouth referral; we don't advertise. Our happy patients refer new patients," she said. "We have expanded our selection of sports goggles to include a wide array of colors and styles, and we have expanded our frame selection for this demographic group."

Dr. Andrea Thau and Associates is not completely immune to the digital boom. "We do encourage our patients to share photos of themselves wearing their contacts or new glasses," Thau said. "They like to receive opinions from their friends during the frame selection process."

Rather than attempt to advertise to children, Nathan Bonilla-Warford, OD, makes an effort to network within the pediatric realm, both online and off. On Bright Eyes' social media channels, he shares useful information and research-based stories that are relevant to Generation Z's eyecare needs. In addition, he writes blog posts that parents (and kids!) can read on his website.

"I wouldn't say we do traditional marketing specifically—we do more children's vision awareness," he said. Outside the office, he initiates "lunch and learn" sessions with other VT specialists and even pediatricians, asking what they've been hearing about digital device use.

Carla Adams, OD, owner of Optique EyeCare, also recommends optometrists introduce their practices to school nurses, coaches, occupational therapists, pediatricians and parent groups. "Each of these pediatric specialists can be made aware of the possible impact of vision therapy via a short letter after the initial exam," Adams said. "YouTube videos and blogs are also timely ways of marketing niche services."

At Park Slope Eye, Justin Bazan, OD has been toying with the idea of meeting Gen Z where they are: Snapchat. "Right now, I'm playing around with adding a Snapchat Geofilter," a location-specific photo filter that can include brand logos and trademarks, which businesses can purchase and "turn on" during a community (or practice) event, Bazan explained.

"If there's a local event, such as a street fair, and I know the patient population is at that event, a geolocation-based filter would be a good way to reach the younger kids and 15 to 25-year-olds."





WisionMonday

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information—the kids crave it. If there's an eye condition or a disease, they want to know about it. Whereas in the past I would talk to the parents, Gen Z is so smart and able to absorb information that I can present to the kid."

Even younger patients are well-equipped to learn, Bazan said, recalling a recent visit from a patient whose parents were interested in Ortho-K treatment. Prior to the appointment, the 12-year-old patient researched Bazan and his practice online, watched several videos about Ortho-K on YouTube, and had garnered a genuine understanding of the topic, Bazan said. "He was able to talk and guide his parents through it. He came really well prepared."

Of course, access to resources has a significant impact on just how savvy kids are; in Park Slope, for example, patients are typically affluent and equipped with devices and education. Bazan said, "In my neighborhood, the kids have a tendency to be very inquisitive by nature. The level of knowledge and willingness to come forward with it is much greater. And not only are they learning, they're willing to share almost impulsively."



Carla Adams, OD, administers a vision test with young patient, Nathan Collier at Optique EyeCare in St. Charles, Ill.

So what's next for the generation coming after Gen Z? "As a society, we're coming to grips with how this technology is affecting us for both good and bad," said Bonilla-Warford. "Having discussions early and giving patients options is very important. Many parents, espe-

cially very good parents, just haven't thought about it or didn't know their options. It's all about education," he said.

Connecting with Gen Z patients and their parents about treatment options starts with conversation, Bonilla-Warford said. "We ask a lot more questions up front, even on our intake form: How much screen time do they get? How much time are they spending outdoors? We start the conversation before they even get in the exam room," he said. "Even before they're myopic, if I can see signs, I start educating them. Proactive education is the only hope we have."

"Gen Z-ers are sure to be a generation in need of specialty optometric care," said Adams. "The desire to stay connected or play on electronic devices will come with consequences. I always end each visit by stressing the importance of annual, professional care. It is important to emphasize that eyes and vision are under more stress than in previous generations, and preventive care is of the utmost importance."

—Catherine Wolinski is a N.Y.-based freelance writer and former associate editor of Vision Monday.

Get the Gist of Generation Z... Some Information on Resources

USA Today, "After Gen X, Millennials, what should next generation be?," Bruce Horovitz, May 2012.

Sparks and Honey, "Meet Generation Z: Forget Everything You Learned About Millennials," June 2014.

Ad Week, "Here come the social natives," Erik Oster, August 2014.

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The New York Times, "Move Over, Millennials, Here Comes Generation Z," Alex Williams, September 2015.

Ad Week, "How Should You Be Marketing to Generation Z Through Social? (Infographic)," Kimberlee Morrison, October 2015.

Inc., "Here's What The Post-Millennial Generation Is Called," Chris Matyszczyk, December 2015.

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Report by Prevent Blindness Calls Children's Eye Health Stakeholders to Action

BY CATHERINE WOLINSKI / CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

NEW YORK—The National Center for Children's Vision and Eye Health at Prevent Blindness (NCCVEH) recently released a report to the public centered on the vision health of school-aged children. Titled the "Children's Vision and Eye Health: A Snapshot of Current National Issues," the study contains an assemblage of information and survey data outlining the current landscape of children's vision and eye health in the U.S., as well as best practices for improving it. Topics include:

Prevalence and Impact

According to the report, the most common vision disorders among U.S. children are refractive errors, including myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism. Some standout statistics include:

- Among younger children (age 6 months to 72 months), 4 percent have myopia and 21 percent have hyperopia.
- Among older children (age 5 to 17 years), 9 percent have myopia; 13 percent have hyperopia; and 15 percent to 28 percent have astigmatism, depending on diagnostic threshold.
- Other (non-refractive) vision disorders affecting U.S. children include vision loss (3 percent), amblyopia (2 percent) and strabismus (2 percent to 4 percent).

Risk Factors

The development of vision problems in children include genetic and environmental components, such as family history, premature birth, existing vision disorders, and neurodevelopmental disorders such as cerebral palsy, Down syndrome and autism. However, according to the report, while some risk factors are unavoidable, the most significant preventable risk factor for visual disorders in children is maternal smoking, with children of women who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy showing higher rates of strabismus, hyperopia and astigmatism.

Access to Care

Vision-related problems shared among U.S. children are also broken down by ethnic group, with findings relating to race and socioeconomic status including the following:

- White children and children from families with higher incomes are more likely to have diagnosed eye or vision disorders.
- African American children have lower overall health care expenditures than Cauca-





sian children, but twice the expenditures for eye/vision-related emergency services.

- More than one third of Hispanic/Latino and non-Hispanic black adolescents, and 24
 percent of all adolescents, with correctable refractive error have inadequate correction.
- Among children with special health care needs, an estimated 6 percent have unmet vision care needs.
- Overall, the economic cost of vision disorders among children amounts to \$10 billion in the U.S. each year.

State-by-State Breakdown

The report concludes with a breakdown of regulations across the country and three "State System Change Snapshots" highlighting exemplary models of current state programs:

Ohio is establishing state-level surveillance of vision health at the individual and
population levels by integrating health data collection (vision screenings, eye examinations, treatment outcomes) into its state immunization information system, known

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VISIONMONDAY.COM JUNE 20, 2016



KIDZ BIZ: Brand Choices for Gen Z Wearers

NEW YORK—Connected. Social. Visual.Technological. Today's kids, tweens and teens are becoming recognized as a priority among ECPs and optical retailers. Eyewear suppliers, too are re-engaging design and development initiatives with new brands for eyewear and sunwear, along with new education and training to better prepare for this opportunity of affording all kids the best in better vision.

In a unique, multi-month, joint editorial initiative, *Vision Monday* and *20/20* will shine their bright lights on a new phenomenon, Generation Z.

Experts agree that today's babies, kids, tweens and teens, born after 1998, with influence beyond their years, are shaping new consumer purchasing and social attitudes. Today's



pre-school, grade school and high schoolers are unlike any generation before them.

Three companies are among the many addressing the category with brands and designs that can enhance the wearing experience for kids of all ages:

LUXOTTICA: Ray-Ban, Disney
NOUVEAU: Nickelodeon, Teenage Mutant Ninja
Turtles, SpongeBob Squarepants, Dora
WILEY-X: Youth Force

Watch for a more extensive look at these and other eyewear players addressing GEN Z in *VM's* upcoming Kidz Biz special section in the August 15 print and digital editions of *VM*. And look for 20/20's Kidz Biz 2016 supplement in July. ■

A Snapshot of Children's Vision and Eye Health

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as ImpactSIIS. The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) has also developed a security protocol and training programs for those authorized to access the vision health module.

 Massachusetts is successfully improving annual vision screening rates throughout the state with a quality improvement process implemented by the Pediatric Physicians' Organization at

Children's Hospital (PPOCH), one of the largest pediatric primary care networks in the country.

Arizona is increasing provision of preventive health services by proposing a
change in Medicaid payment policy and leveraging philanthropic support for
screening in primary care settings. So far, 40 percent of Arizona children have
been enrolled in health insurance through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), the state's Medicaid agency, and a policy change



provides incentive for primary care practices to purchase and use vision screening devices.

Call to Action

Finally, the report concludes by identifying parties such as doctors, parents and teachers who have the power and responsibility to change the current state of children's vision issues. "Each of

these stakeholders has a unique role to play in building and sustaining a comprehensive, effective system," the report stated.

"Working together, they—and you—can forge a stronger vision and eyecare system, ultimately improving the health and wellbeing of all children in your state."

For more information about the "Children's Vision and Eye Health: A Snapshot of Current National Issues" report, visit **nationalcenter.preventblindness.org**.