

Age-Friendly Chicago

Findings from a Community-Wide Baseline Assessment

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LIST OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

CASL	Chinese American Service League
CCHR	Chicago Commission on Human Relations
CHA	Chicago Housing Authority
CLESE	Coalition for Limited English Speaking Elderly
CMAP	Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning
CTA	Chicago Transit Authority
DFSS	Department of Family and Support Services
IRB	Institutional Review Board
LGBTQ	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer
OEMC	Office of Emergency Management and Communication
SOAR	Streeterville Organization of Active Residents
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Background

In July of 2012, the city of Chicago was designated as an Age-Friendly City by the World Health Organization. As part of this designation, the city recently completed a baseline assessment to help understand the current strengths, needs, and priorities for maintaining and improving its current Age-Friendliness in eight domains (see Figure 1).

The assessment included 1) a methodological assessment of other age-friendly programs and indicators world-wide, 2) identification and prioritization of age-friendly indicators most important to older Chicagoans, and 3) collection of qualitative and quantitative data from Chicago residents to assess the current age-friendliness of the city. Findings from this 3-phase assessment include information and opinions from over 2,600 participants in the form of both qualitative and quantitative data. Participants included community members, gerontologists, researchers, doctors, social workers, government agencies, business partners, community outreach and advocacy groups, and organizations serving minority and hard-to-reach populations.

Methods

Forty-one professional and community stakeholders who possess direct experience with older adults in Chicago were asked to review a comprehensive list of indicators used to assess age-friendly cities and environments world-wide. From that exhaustive list, they were asked to rank them in the order of importance to older adults living in Chicago using a standard research methodology. Stakeholders included researchers, community workers, and government affiliates; they represented a diverse sample through their work or personal experience with disability, the LGBTQ community, and different racial, ethnic and/or religious groups.

After compilation of the indicators ranked as most important to older adults living in Chicago, a community survey was developed and widely disseminated in both an online and paper formats. The survey was open for 3 months, from June through August of 2014. Paper copies of the survey were distributed to all Chicago regional senior centers, key satellite centers, religious organizations, nursing homes and assisted living facilities, other facilities frequented by older adults, and at key community events. Links to the online survey were disseminated through aldermanic email groups, on-line community and educational newsletters, libraries, and community partner websites. Links to the survey were also shared through word-of-mouth by Chicagoans themselves. Surveys were available in English, Spanish, Polish, and Chinese languages. Questions in the survey reflected the prioritized indicators of age-friendliness within each age-friendly domain, as well as basic demographic and health questions and opportunities for open-ended comments.

Results

Over 2,600 older adults, with representation from all geographic regions of Chicago, have taken the survey. The data from community respondents shows us how satisfied Chicago residents are with each Age-Friendly domain. The figure below compares the satisfaction ratings by Chicago residents to the priority rankings completed by stakeholders. Overall, Chicagoans rate the age-friendliness of Chicago highly. As a group, they are mostly satisfied or very satisfied with each of the indicators determined to contribute to the age-friendliness of Chicago. As illustrated in figure 2, the domain with the highest level of satisfaction scores by

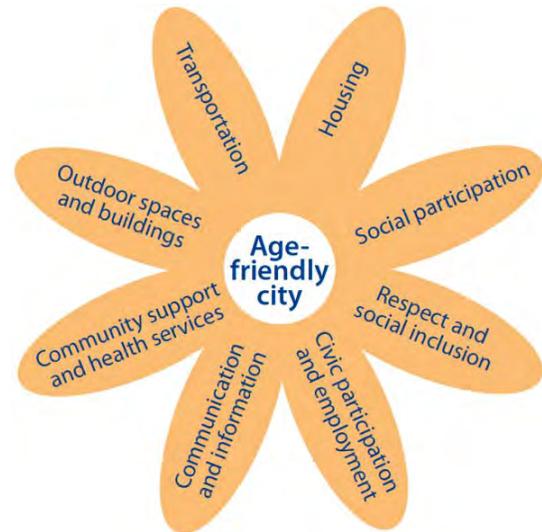
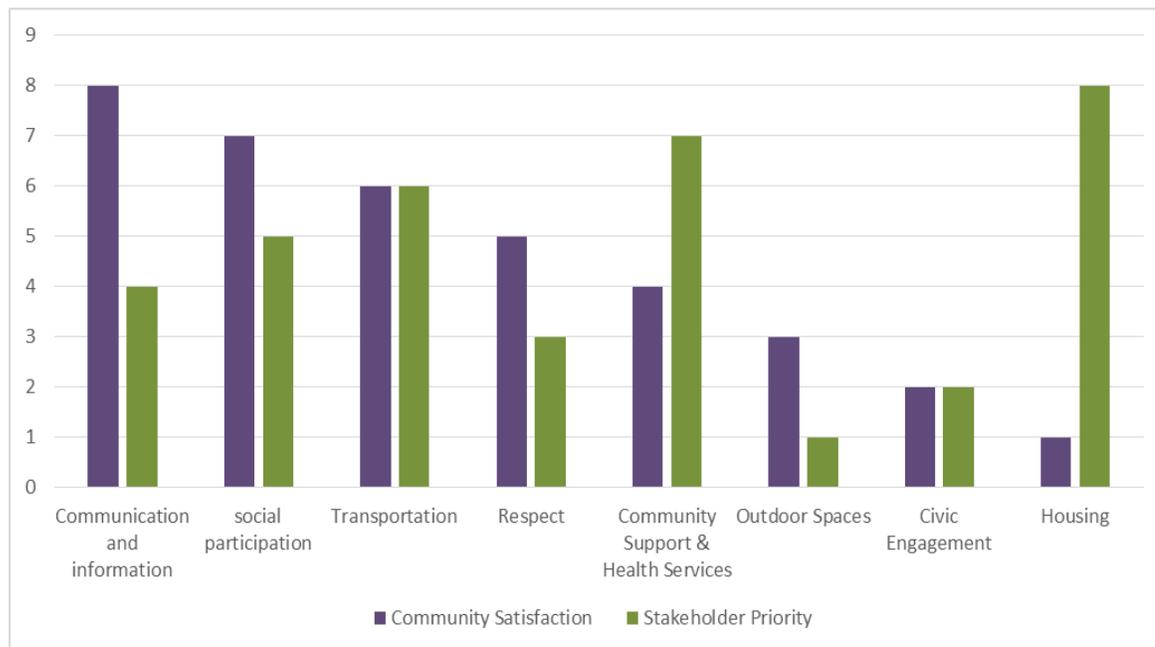


Figure I: Age-Friendly City Domains (WHO)

survey respondents were *Communication and Information*, followed by *Social Participation*. While, the highest prioritized domains by stakeholders were *Housing* and *Community Support and Health services*. Both domains ranked as highest priorities by stakeholders correspond with low satisfaction ratings from older adults, suggesting that planning for these initiatives should take precedence. Transportation was the third highest priority area as ranked by stakeholders, and similarly the third highest domain in satisfaction scores by Chicago residents.

Figure II: Age-Friendly Satisfaction and Prioritization by Domain



In addition to the survey data, findings from 8 earlier focus groups with over 100 participants total, stakeholder surveys taken by over 100 gerontology professionals (including government agency heads), neighborhood research audits, and qualitative analyses have helped to add depth and richness to the understanding of the current age-friendliness of Chicago. In combination, this information has pinpointed both Chicago’s strengths on which to build on as well as opportunities for growth and enhancement in order to support and sustain an aging population well into the future.

Findings indicate that all eight domains are interrelated. Affordable housing, health care resources and community assets all work together to create an age-friendly city. Many survey respondents were living in communities where they felt they would be able to stay in their current homes as they age. However several noted environmental and financial factors which could threaten this ability such as crime (particularly in the vicinity of homes and transit stations), pedestrian safety, few transit options, changes to commercial services (such as the closure of local grocery stores), uncertainty about healthcare and support service options for older adults (particularly amongst limited English speakers), and changes in property taxes.

Conclusions

From the baseline assessment of Chicago’s age-friendliness, we have learned that based on international indicators, older Chicagoan’s feel their city is Age-Friendly. Two of the three domains that are most important to older Chicagoans are those to which the city is most responsive, transportation and social participation. We have learned that older adults take pride in their city and are supportive of efforts to continue living independently in their communities. Our recommendations for policy development are based on stakeholder prioritization of domains combined with satisfaction ratings of Chicago residents.

Recommendations

Based on these findings we recommend that the city continue to champion existing assets such as senior centers, parks and outdoor spaces, transit choices, while considering initiatives to build capacity in the following areas:

- Caregiver recognition and support
- Falls reduction (Safe accessible streets and conditions for walking)
- Pedestrian street safety (including cycling proficiency)
- Safety of neighborhoods and clean environments
- Accessibility to public buildings
- Age-Friendly businesses
- Transport choices, transit accessibility and safety
- Affordable housing and conditions to age in place at home
- Access to information about health resources and community assets to support aging in place
- Availability of opportunities for leadership and advocacy particularly among limited English speakers
- Flexibility of volunteer opportunities and age friendly employment.

It is also recommended that the city look to novel approaches to Age-Friendly living, such as the Village model, which inclusively targets several of the above listed areas. An additional list of 14 suggested initiatives based on the findings is included in the appendix to the report.

Introduction

“Because we are seniors. We are living longer. Yes we are living longer and they have to come up with a plan for us. That is the price of living longer, yes.”

Chicagoland is the third largest metro area in the United States, with a population of over 9.7 million residents, 2.8 million of whom reside within city limits. Of these, 396,170 are over 60, and 10.3% of the population is aged 65 or over (Koff, 2008). Overall, the number of people aged 65 and older in Illinois is projected to increase by 18% by the year 2030 (US Census, 2010). Data suggests that the number of older Chicagoans is already beginning to increase, with the percentage of people aged 45-64 increasing from 19% to 22% between 2000 and 2010 (Yonek & Hasnain-Wynia, 2011). This report discusses efforts taken in Chicago to develop a baseline assessment of the city’s age-friendliness in order to create a targeted and meaningful action plan with clear indicators to show progress.

As the worldwide population ages, international efforts to accommodate the changing demographics are beginning to take place. The WHO has begun to conceptualize the notion of an ‘Age-Friendly City’ as a model to build capacity to support the health and well-being of older adults and sustain an integrated community. The concept of age-friendliness has been globally coined by the WHO to give value to the physical, social, and environmental factors that can promote or hinder older residents’ ability to age-in-place in cities. Age-friendly cities can benefit not only older adults, but also their families and their communities.

The global age-friendly city network is designed to help cities prepare for the impact of demographic change. Cities around the world have analyzed their communities and neighborhoods through the lens of the WHO’s active aging framework and exchanged findings, interventions, and plans. However, few cities have developed baseline measures specific to their cities for future evaluation purposes. Similar to other metropolitan cities, there is a need to raise awareness amongst communities and the city of Chicago as a whole to ensure the implications of demographic change remain at the forefront of future planning efforts. In order to attend to this need, the Mayor of Chicago recently applied for and received the designation of an Age-Friendly City for Chicago.

This report describes the process underpinning the baseline assessment of the city of Chicago, details the findings, and presents initiatives for consideration in a city-wide action plan. This action plan will be used by the City to maintain the designation of an Age-Friendly City and to improve the ability for Chicagoans of all ages to live healthy, independent lives in their communities.

Methods: Creating a Baseline Assessment for the City of Chicago

“I think Chicago is unique ... it is one of the few cities that offers so many ... amenities for seniors and free of charge. We have concerts. We have ... entertainment.”

In order to determine the age-friendly indicators most relevant to older adults living in Chicago, we analyzed a combination of qualitative and quantitative data. Data triangulation was used to pull together findings from an environmental scan of current age-friendly indicators, focus groups with 106 older adults across the city, surveys with 99 government and professional stakeholders, and interviews using a Q-sort methodology with 41 stakeholders, including representatives who work in each age-friendly domain, as well those who work with hard-to-reach populations.

The environmental scan included a systematic literature review, online searches, and contact and discussion with key stakeholders and representatives from other age-friendly initiatives. The purpose of the scan was to learn about what other Age-Friendly Cities have done for the assessment and evaluation of their initiatives, with a goal of creating an exhaustive list of age-friendly indicators that have been used around the world.

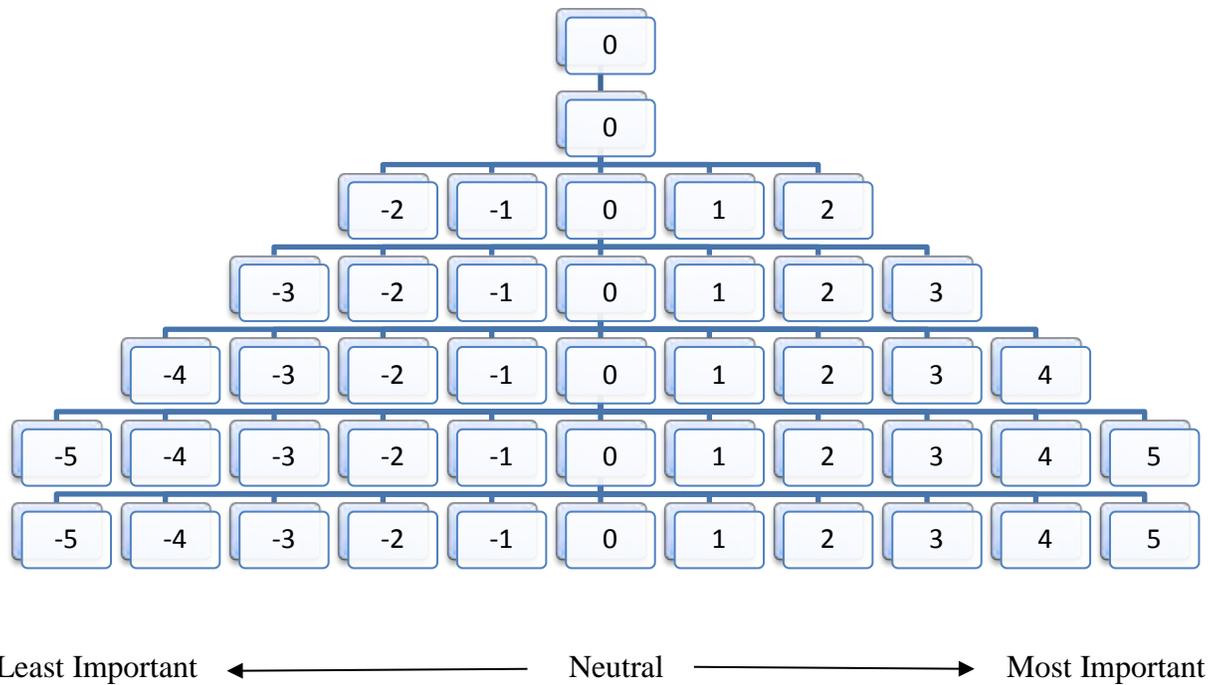
Focus groups were conducted using the WHO-validated Vancouver Protocol (World Health Organization, 2007). They were conducted at the six regional senior centers in Chicago. We asked older Chicago residents to tell us about the eight domains that are specified as being the most important to age-friendliness by the WHO. Those eight domains are: *outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, housing,*

respect and social inclusion, social participation, communication and information, civic participation and employment, and community support and health services. Focus groups were moderated by a researcher from Northwestern University. We obtained signed informed consent from all participants (IRB #STU00075634). Focus groups each lasted approximately 90 minutes. Refreshments were provided and participants received gift cards in recognition of their time and participation. Eight posters (one for each domain) with two or three prompt questions were displayed in large print around the room where the focus groups took place. Focus groups were audio-recorded and transcribed to allow for an in-depth analysis of each narrative. In order to ensure comprehensive sampling of Chicago's diverse population, we conducted one focus group in Spanish and another in Polish. Once focus groups were transcribed, 3 research team members conducted qualitative coding and content analysis using the qualitative software package NVivo. Each participant was also asked to complete a demographics form, which was used to derive basic descriptive information.

Two online stakeholder surveys were sent out to community and professional stakeholders in the city of Chicago. The first survey was sent to self-identified stakeholders who came to a Chicago Age-Friendly Forum to learn about the Age-Friendly initiative, as well as a list of professional contacts in aging-related fields. This survey asked respondents for their professional specialty, work setting, and organization name; it then asked what age-friendly domain their work is most closely related to, and if they felt their work could help Chicago's efforts to be more age-friendly. If yes, participants were asked to describe the work, research, or program. The second stakeholder survey was sent to all Chicago City agency and sister agency heads. It was sent out following a presentation at Chicago City Hall introducing the initiative. This survey asked similar questions as the above stakeholder survey, but also asked questions about the City department or sister agency's interactions with older adults.

Next, we conducted semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders throughout the city. We identified these stakeholders from the existing Age-Friendly listserv, professional contacts and recommendations, respondents to the Chicago City agency survey referenced above, and research of key community service providers, advocates, and members. The final stakeholder group represented a diverse sample of populations within Chicago, including people with disability, the homeless, LGBTQ community members, informal caregivers, and different racial, ethnic, and religious groups. To determine which indicators generated in the environmental scan were most important to older adults living in Chicago, we used Q-sort methodology (Block, 2008). This is a prioritization technique in which each data point (in this case, each indicator) is written on a card. Respondents are asked to sort the cards into columns along a continuum of most to least important (in this case) to older adults living in Chicago. Pre-determined spaces for the columns create a "forced normal" distribution, requiring participants to place a specified number of cards into each column. Each card is only allowed to be used once (Figure 1). Those indicators most frequently placed in the "most important" columns were used to create the community-wide survey. After completion of the Q-sort, we elicited additional indicators from stakeholders not represented in the existing cards that they thought might be more specific to the older Chicagoans they served. While the Q-sort was a structured activity, research team members also engaged in a dialogue before and after the prioritization; conversation topics included ways that stakeholder's work might contribute to the city's age-friendliness, and what steps they felt would help the city become more age-friendly. Qualitative and quantitative material, including information on work setting and demographics, was noted in the interviews and used to add additional context to the analysis.

Figure 1: Q-Sort Methodology



Using prioritized items from the stakeholder interviews and the accumulation of information collected through the focus groups and environmental scan, we created a survey specific to older adults living in Chicago (appendix VI). The survey included demographic items, a global health scale including scores for mental and physical health, and tailored items for each age-friendly domain.

Finally, we disseminated the community wide-survey in both online and paper formats. We obtained an exempt study status from our institution’s IRB (IRB #STU00098390). The survey was available in both formats in English, Spanish, Polish, and Chinese languages. With the help of our partners, we strove to attain a sample population representative of adults aged 60 and over in the city of Chicago. The survey was open for 3 months, from June through August of 2014. It was disseminated with the help of city and stakeholder partners. Paper copies of the survey were distributed to all Chicago regional senior centers, key satellite senior centers, religious organizations, nursing homes and assisted living facilities, other facilities frequented by older adults, and at key community events. Links to the online survey were disseminated through aldermanic email groups, online community and educational newsletters, at libraries, and on community partner websites. Links to the survey were also shared through word-of-mouth by Chicagoans themselves.

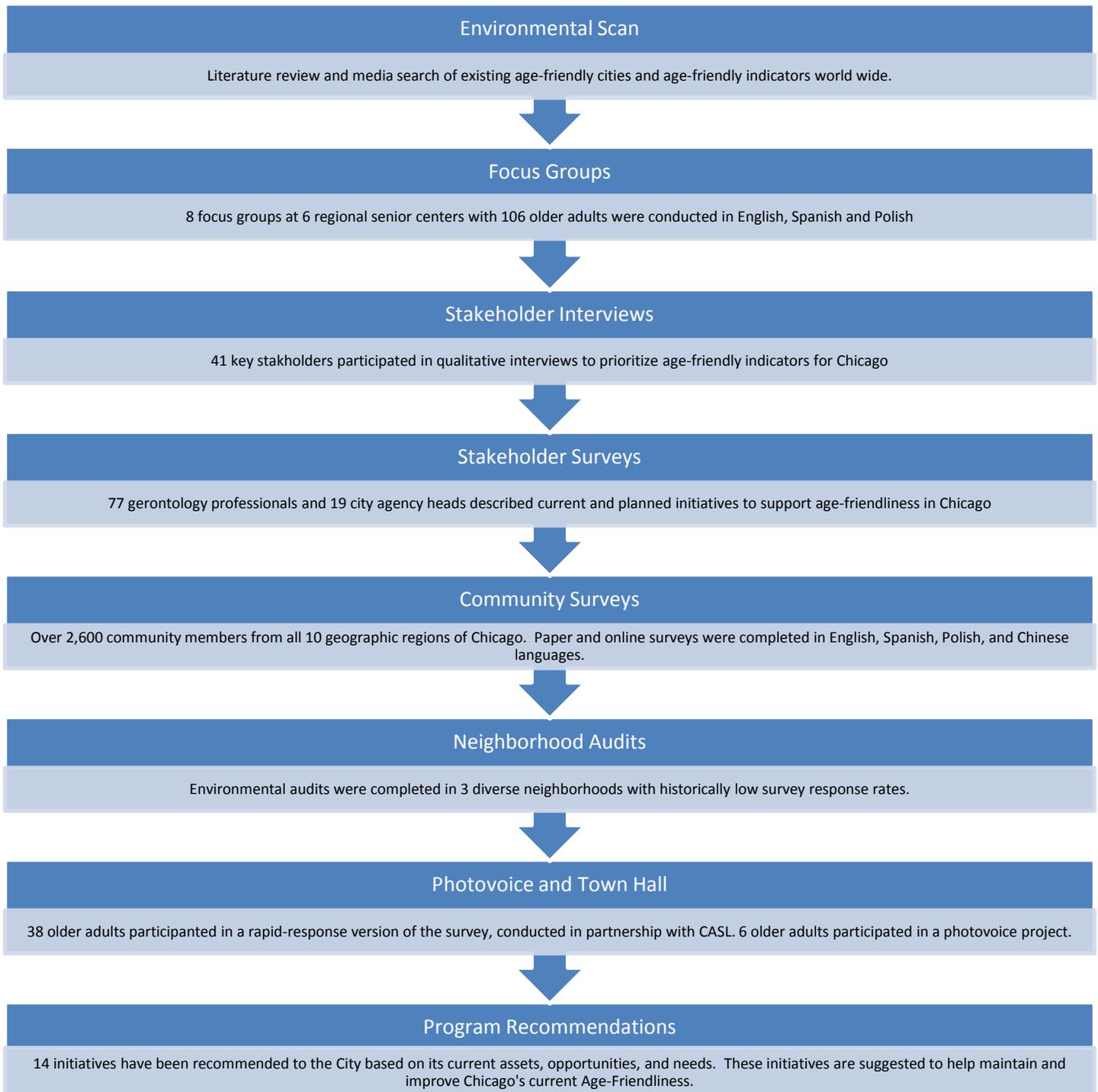
We made sampling African-American, Latino, LGBTQ community members, older adults with disability, and limited English-speaking elders a high priority to ensure these perspectives are included; we engaged key volunteer community members and leaders of minority populations to recommend this survey to their networks and communities, and secured commitment from our stakeholders representing minority or hard-to-reach populations to endorse the survey in their communities and service populations.

The survey deployment was adaptive and responsive to community feedback and need. We responded to requests to increase the number of paper copies of the survey available, particularly for the Spanish and Polish language versions. Many community centers and organizations also made additional paper copies of the survey available using their own resources. In tandem with this project, we developed an Age-Friendly listserv and an Age-Friendly newsletter. An invitation to join the listserv was added to both the online and paper copies of the survey, along with general contact information for the research team. In the Age-Friendly newsletter, distributed to this listserv, we welcomed invitations from readers to distribute the survey to community groups and service organizations we may not have already engaged. As a result, we received emails from community leaders and members asking for copies of the survey distributed to their housing complex, local neighborhood

organization, church group, et cetera. In all cases, we were able to accept invitations and connect with these groups either in person or via email.

In addition, we piloted an in-person rapid-response version of the survey with partners at CASL to assess the feasibility of conducting “town hall” type survey methodology to engage limited English-speaking older adults or older adults with lower literacy levels. With CASL, we surveyed two groups of older adults (Mandarin-speaking and Cantonese-speaking) living in the Chinatown neighborhood of Chicago. Thirty-eight older adults participated in this town-hall pilot, and six in a photovoice project. Those results may be found in Appendix IX.

Figure 2: Process of Baseline Assessment Methods



Results

“I was simply delighted to see this study!!! It is overdue and much needed!”

Summary Focus Group Findings

One hundred and six older adults participated in a total of 8 focus groups (Johnson, Eisenstein, Taromino, McKohy, & Tulas, 2013). The majority of focus group participants were between the ages of 70-79 (53%) and 77% percent of participants were female. Older adults in the study were more likely to be widowed compared to national averages, with 32% reporting widow status compared to the national average of 28%. The proportion of adults living alone in this study was 52%, which is significantly higher than the national average. US census data shows older adults in Chicago reporting more incidents of caregiving compared to national averages: our sample showed 43% of older adults provided some type of caregiving.

Content analysis found *social participation* to be the most frequently coded domain. *Transportation* was also a salient topic, followed by *housing*. The positives of living in the city highlighted by the focus group discussions include the people of Chicago themselves and the opportunities for social participation, as well as a “neighborhood feel” supported by the public parks, block clubs, and neighborhood associations. Focus group participants also told us they valued the walkability of Chicago (closeness of stores, libraries and health centers, accessible parks and open spaces), available and accessible public transportation, and the large variety of choices for housing options. Participants also frequently discussed opportunities for volunteering and advocacy, benefits of participation at the senior centers, and differences between maintained and unmaintained neighborhoods. Participants openly discussed ways in which Chicago did not support independent living for older adults in the city. They spoke of the threat of isolation and loneliness in big cities, their feelings of insecurity, their fears of the cost of future healthcare, the stress of city living, and their perception of inequitable resource distribution throughout the city (Gibson, 2010). Participants also discussed the lack of respect for older adults on public transportation and lack of public transit options in some neighborhoods. While each focus group followed the same guide for discussion, there were unique differences in the coding by site, indicating regional inequalities in the perception of age-friendliness throughout the city.

Summary of Findings from the Environmental Scan

We conducted a comprehensive environmental scan to elicit an exhaustive list of indicators used to assess and evaluate age-friendly cities worldwide. Table 1 shows our main sources and their descriptions. After compiling all the indicators, we removed redundant items and added items on topics that were discussed in the focus groups but were not represented in the existing indicators, and grouped related items. The final list included 60 indicators falling within the WHO Age-Friendly framework. There were 6 indicators in each of the domains of *outdoor spaces and buildings*, *transportation*, and *communication and information*; 7 in *housing*, *community support and social services*, and *social participation*, 9 indicators reflecting the domain of *respect and social inclusion*, and 12 in *civic participation and employment*. These indicators were then carried forward to be ranked for importance by key stakeholders using the Q-sort.

Table 1: *Comparison of Existing Age-Friendly Indicators*

Source	Description
AdvantAge Initiative Indicator Chartbook: National Survey of Adults Aged 65 and Older (Center for Home Care Policy and Research, 2004)	Survey results from 10 US AdvantAge communities
Long-Term Care: An AARP Survey of New York Residents Age 50+ (Burton & Bridge, 2007; Pollard, 2000)	Survey results from New York state residents aged 50 and over
Finding the Right Fit: Age-Friendly Community Planning (Lewis, Denton, Groulx, & Ducak, 2013)	Report developed by the Ontario Seniors' Secretariat (OSS), the Accessibility Directorate of Ontario (ADO), the

	University of Waterloo and McMaster University
Ageing Texas Well: Community Assessment Toolkit (Ageing Texas Well, 2009)	Information, resources, and tools developed by the Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services
Developing Indicators for Age-Friendly Cities (Prasad, Steels, Dagg, & Kano, 2007)	A report and guide prepared by the World Health Organization's Centre for Health Development
Age-Friendly New York City (Age-Friendly NYC, 2014)	Review and recommendations prepared by the New York Academy of Medicine
What makes a city age-friendly? London's contribution to the World Health Organization's Age-Friendly Cities Project (Biggs & Tinker, 2007)	Report including focus groups in the city of London, United Kingdom, prepared by King's College in London and Help the Aged
Focus on... Age-friendly cities (CARDI, 2012)	Review and recommendations on Age-friendliness of Dublin, Ireland, prepared by Centre for Ageing Research and Development in Ireland (CARDI)
Age-Friendly Cities Project: Halifax Site (Keefe & Hattie, 2007)	Report including focus groups for city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, prepared by the Nova Scotia Centre on Aging
Action Plan for an Age-Friendly Portland (The Age-Friendly Portland Advisory Council, 2013)	Review and recommendations for the city of Portland, Oregon, prepared by The Age-Friendly Portland Advisory Council
Haliburton County Age-Friendly Survey (Haliburton County, 2013)	Survey prepared by the University of Waterloo
JAGES-HEART (World Health Organization, 2014)	Japan Gerontological Evaluation Society

Summary of Findings from Semi-Structured Interviews and Surveys with Key Stakeholders

Forty-one stakeholders were included in structured interviews and prioritization of the indicators. Key stakeholders included 13 city agency department heads, 21 community professionals, and 4 researchers. Stakeholders reported their work settings as: governmental (12), social service agency (9), not-for-profit (8), community-based care (2), university or academic program (2), hospital system (2), healthcare (1), and residential or home-based care (1). Each category of stakeholders identified similar priorities for the city of Chicago, with the highest prioritized indicators falling within the domains of *community support and health services, housing, and communication and information*. Stakeholders identified several gaps in the content of existing age-friendly indicators, including pet and service animal friendliness, nutrition and food options, education for bicycle safety, and accessible private transportation. Figure 3 shows the number of indicators from each domain that were prioritized among the top 50% of items. The full list of 60 items, along with their prioritization rankings by stakeholder group is included in Appendix IV.

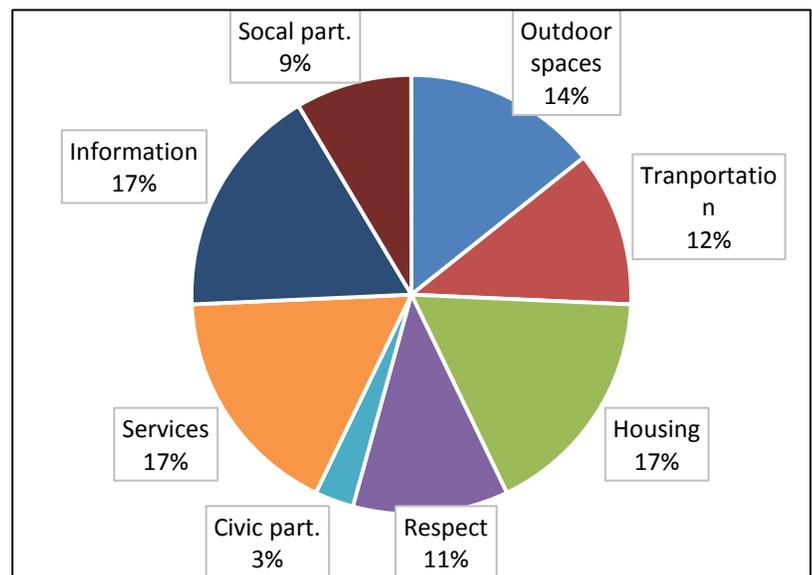


Figure 3: Top 50% of items from each domain prioritized by stakeholders.

Summary of Findings from the Community-Wide Survey

A total of 2,601 participants completed the survey. A majority of respondents completed it in English (n = 2,464), and 87 responded in Spanish, 26 in Polish, and 23 in Chinese. Forty-three percent of respondents were between the ages 65 and 74, 71% were female, and 57% were Caucasian (Table 2).

Table 2: Demographics

	Total (n)	%
Respondents	2,601	100%
Age Category		
<55	106	4.08%
55-64	671	25.80%
65-74	1,122	43.14%
75-84	547	21.03%
≥85	133	5.11%
Missing	22	0.85%
Gender Identity		
Male	710	27.30%
Female	1,857	71.40%
Transgender	10	0.38%
Missing	24	0.92%
Race		
White	1,484	57.05%
Black	621	23.88%
Hispanic	209	8.04%
Asian	173	6.65%
Other	63	2.42%
Missing	51	1.96%
Region*		
North	483	18.57%
North-West	385	14.80%
North-Central	369	14.19%
Central	395	15.19%
Central-West	214	8.23%
South-East	242	9.30%
South	290	11.15%
Missing	223	8.57%
Marital Status		
Single	752	28.91%
Married	893	34.33%
Other	935	35.95%
Missing	21	0.81%
	Total	%

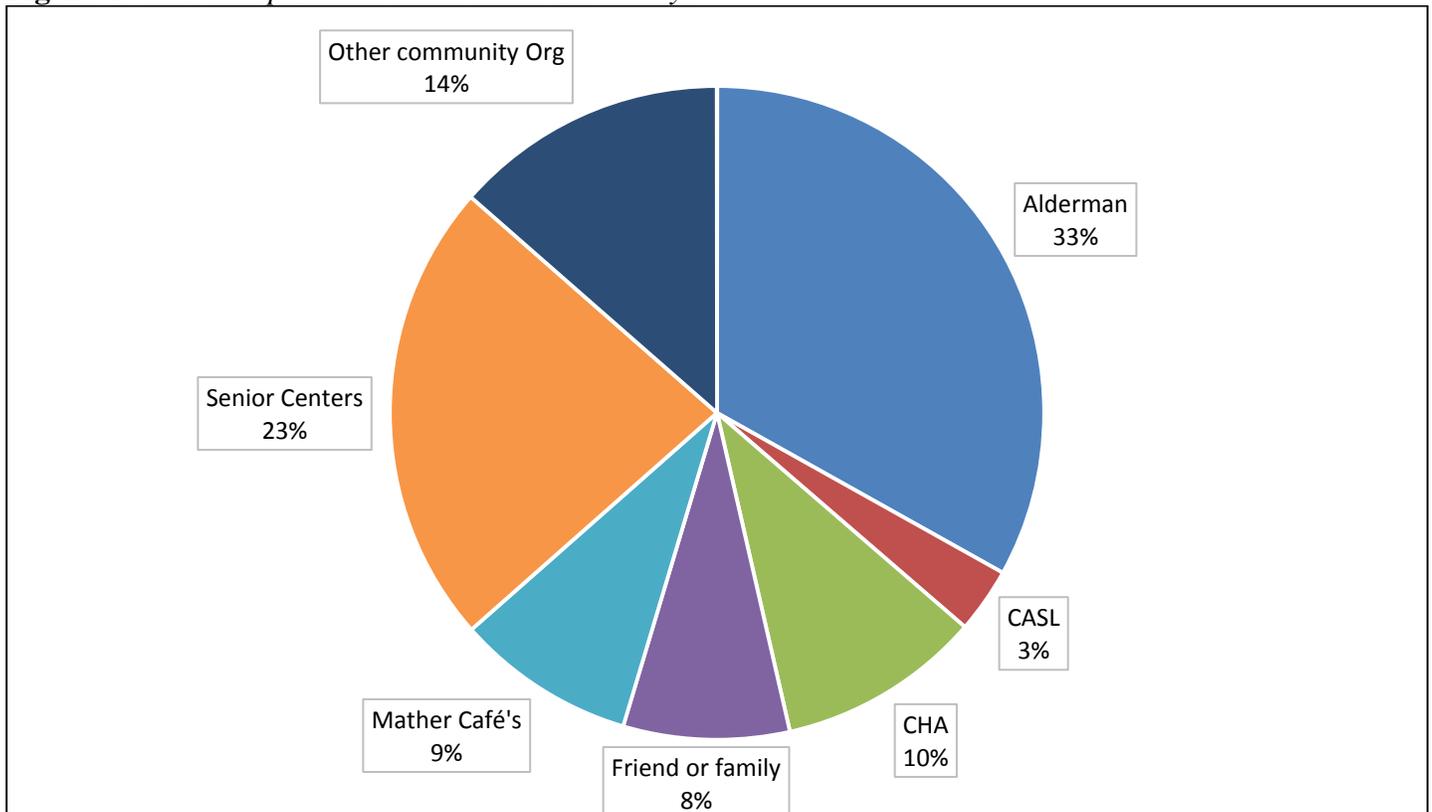
	(n)	
Respondents	2,601	100%
Housing		
Rent	850	32.68%
Own	1,619	62.25%
Missing	46	1.77%
Live Alone (yes)	1308	50.29%
Missing	108	4.15%
Caregiver (yes)	397	15.26%
Missing	70	2.29%
Education		
<12 th grade	226	8.69%
HS Degree/GED	327	12.57%
Some College	324	12.46%
College degree	733	28.18%
Grad degree	744	28.60%
Missing	64	2.26%
Employment		
Employed	695	26.72%
Retired	1,635	62.86%
Other	232	8.92%
Missing	39	1.50%
English 1st Language (yes)	2,257	86.77%
Missing	38	1.46%
Live Below Poverty Level	438	16.84%
Missing	73	2.81%
Felt Isolated or Lonely (yes)	703	27.03%
Missing	49	2.27%
Health**		
Physical Health	2,280	Mean= 48.11
Mental Health	2,323	Mean= 50.91

*See map (Appendix VIII) North zip codes: 60626, 60640, 60645, 60659, 60660; North-West zip codes: 60625, 60630, 60631, 60646, 60656, 60634, 60639, 60641; North Central zip codes: 60613, 60614, 60618, 60647, 60657; Central zip codes: 60601, 60602, 60603, 60604, 60605, 60606, 60607, 60610, 60611, 60622, 60642, 60654, 60661; Central-West zip codes: 60608, 60612, 60624, 60644, 60651, 60609, 60623, 60629, 60632, 60638; South-East zip codes: 60615, 60616, 60637, 60649, 60653; South zip codes: 60617, 60619, 60628, 60633, 60620, 60621, 60636, 60643, 60652, 60655.
 **General population mean score = 50, Standard deviation = 10.

The distribution of respondents suggests a good geographic spread across Chicago, with the highest rate of response in the northern most region (18%), and fewer in the South (11%). Thirty-five percent of the population is married, 62% own their own home, and 15% consider themselves a primary caregiver for another person. Seventeen percent of respondents indicated they live below the poverty level, and 27% reported feeling isolated or lonely. The mean physical health score of the population was slightly below that of the national average, and the mental health score was equal to the national average.

Survey respondents heard about the survey from a variety of dissemination partners and stakeholders (Figure 4). We asked respondents to let us know how they heard about the survey. Of the 2,600 respondents, 1,706 of them (65.6%) responded to that item. Five hundred and sixty-five (33%) of those respondents listed their alderman as the source of hearing about the survey; this included information in aldermanic newsletters, ward events, and block clubs, and other forms of information from the alderman. Senior centers were represented in 23% of responses; this included respondents completing the survey on paper during a visit to the center, or hearing about the survey at the center and completing it online from another location. A significant proportion of respondents (14%) indicated they heard about the survey from a community organization. Some of these organizations included Center on Halsted, Rush Generations, Forward Chicago, and Chicago-area Villages.

Figure 4: Where respondents heard about the survey.



Overall Summary of Age-Friendly Findings

The following section pulls in cumulative findings from the Age-Friendly assessment to date to summarize age friendly features and key areas for improvement recommended for each age-friendly domain. Findings come from focus groups, interviews, the environmental scan, audits, surveys, and adjunct projects. Following the summary of overall findings, detailed findings for each age-friendly domain are presented. Each section includes information on the items in the survey, a table showing each item, the number of respondents (n) to each item, as well as the mean response value for each item (lower numbers representing greater overall satisfaction). After the table is a figure which displays the spread of responses for each item on a scale 5 point scale representing levels of satisfaction with each item. Please note that the figures represent findings reflecting n=100%, where n is the total number of respondents to each individual item.

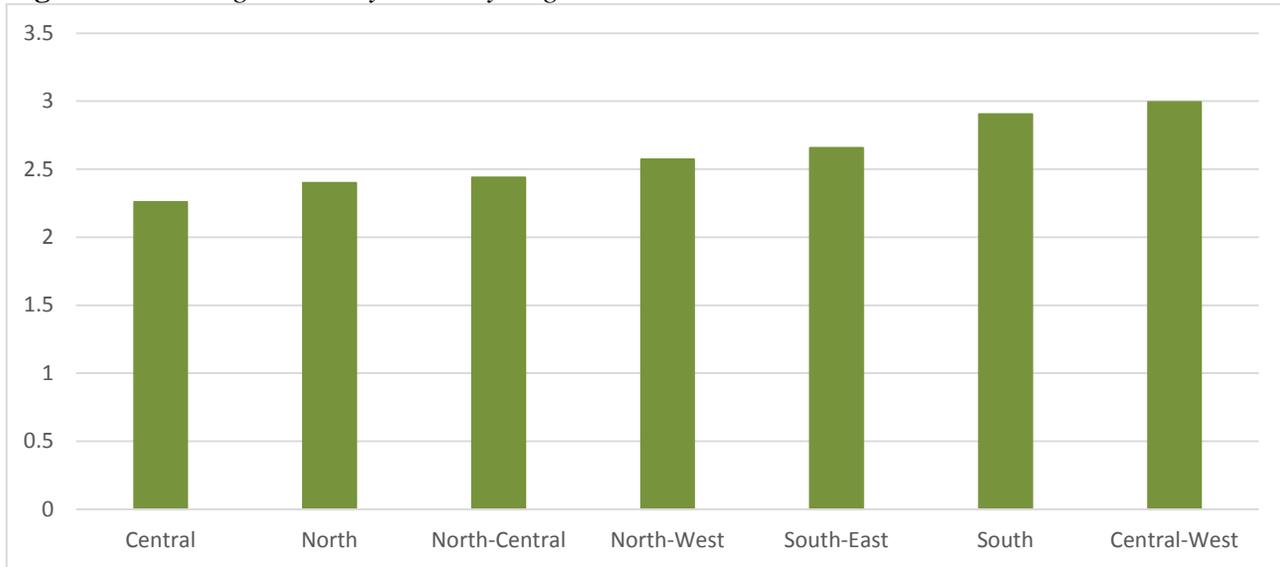
Overall, Chicagoans rate the age-friendliness of Chicago highly. As a group, they are mostly satisfied or very satisfied with each of the indicators determined to contribute to the age-friendliness of Chicago. In Table 3 and Figure 5 below, mean scores are represented for each region and each age-friendly domain. Scores are based on a 5 point Likert scale with lower scores representing greater satisfaction. Each domain index had high internal consistency (alpha > .90). Older Chicagoans are most satisfied with indicators of *communication and information* (m=2.04), and least satisfied with *housing* (m=3.21). Yet, there are significant differences in ratings of each domain by region, with the central region showing the greatest satisfaction with the age-friendliness of the city. In addition to significant differences by region there were significant differences in ratings between age, gender, health, and income.

Table 3: Age-Friendly Total and Domain Specific Mean Scores by Region.

	North	North-West	North-Central	Central	Central-West	South-East	South	TOTAL
Age-Friendly Score	2.40	2.57	2.44	2.26	2.99	2.66	2.90	2.60
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	2.70	2.76	2.67	2.62	3.17	2.77	3.17	2.84
Transportation	2.15	2.41	2.14	2.02	2.58	2.44	2.71	2.35
Housing	2.91	3.35	2.98	2.58	3.73	3.25	3.68	3.21
Community Services	2.54	2.83	2.62	2.10	3.35	2.85	3.31	2.80
Communication and information	1.92	1.97	1.86	1.85	2.43	2.16	2.11	2.04
Respect and Social Inclusion	2.29	2.34	2.40	2.38	2.78	2.51	2.66	2.50
Social Participation	2.04	2.29	2.13	1.95	2.70	2.35	2.45	2.27
Civic Participation	2.67	2.86	2.75	2.55	3.45	2.99	3.32	2.94
Safety	2.97	2.81	2.73	2.59	3.76	3.25	3.94	3.15

**Mean scores based on a 5 point Likert Scale with lowest score equal to greatest satisfaction*

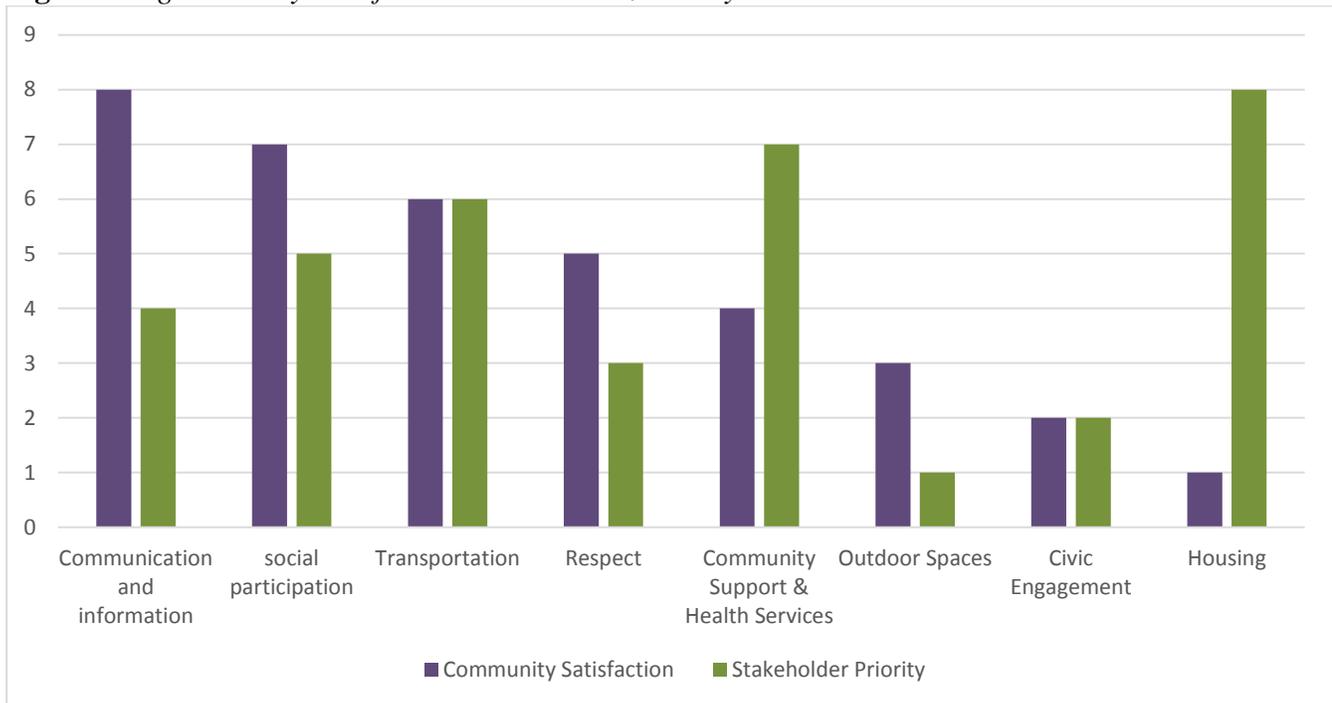
Figure 5: Total Age-Friendly Score by Region



**Mean scores based on a 5 point Likert Scale with lowest score equal to greatest satisfaction*

The data from community respondents shows us how satisfied Chicago residents are with each Age-Friendly domain. Figure 6 compares the satisfaction ratings by Chicago residents to the priority rankings completed by stakeholders. Stakeholders were asked to rank the domains by importance to older Chicagoans. As illustrated in the figure, the highest prioritized domains by stakeholders were *housing* and *community support and health services*. Both domains correspond with low satisfaction ratings from older adults, suggesting that planning for these initiatives should take precedence. *Transportation* was the third highest priority area as ranked by stakeholders, and similarly the third highest domain in satisfaction scores by Chicago residents.

Figure 6: Age Friendly Satisfaction and Prioritization by Domain



Age Friendly Domain 1: Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

Satisfaction Rating by Chicagoans: 6 Priority Ranking by stakeholders: 8 (out of 8 domains)

*“Being mobile in Chicago is my main problem.
That of an older pedestrian is a constant concern.”*

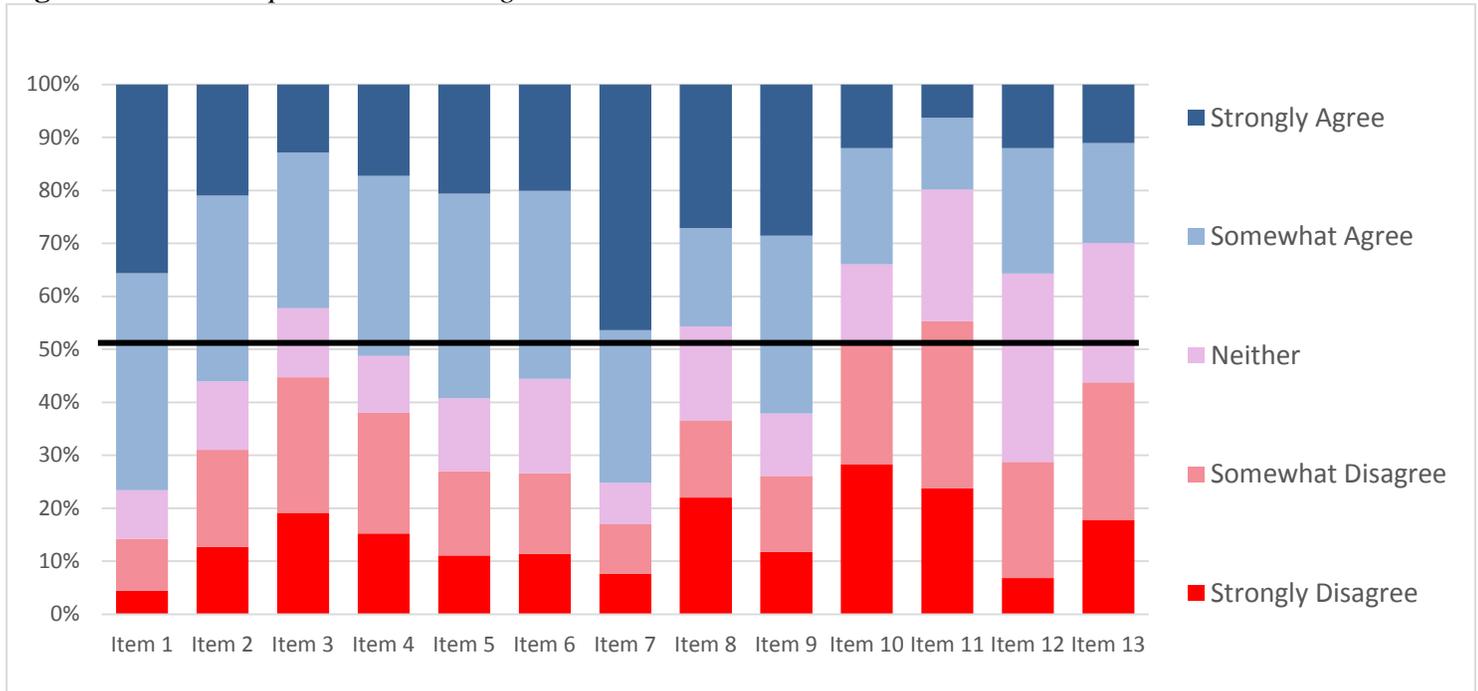
Outdoor spaces and buildings have a major impact on mobility, independence, and the quality of life of older people, often affecting their choices of where to live. Age-friendly features of outdoor spaces and buildings include: conditions for walking; accessibility to public buildings; a clean environment; access to green spaces and parks; and safe accessible streets. The domain of *outdoor spaces and buildings* included 13 items in the survey related to the perceived availability, safety and accessibility of public buildings, parks and green spaces, and businesses (Table 4). It also included items on road conditions and safety of the physical environment, including walkability, sidewalks, bike lanes, and dog parks. Within this domain, the item with greatest satisfaction is ‘parks and green spaces are within easy walking distance from my home.’ Indicators showing the greatest need for improvement include, ‘bicycling conditions are safe for pedestrians,’ and ‘conditions for walking.’ In terms of overall satisfaction, compared to the other age-friendly domains, it is the 6th highest average score. There is significant variation in the satisfaction of outdoor spaces and buildings by region (Table 3).

Table 4: *Outdoor Spaces and Buildings Items*

Indicator	Total n	Mean Score*
1. Community buildings, including senior centers, libraries, post offices, and park districts, are accessible (have elevators or ramps, grab bars, are clear from ice and snow)	2,314	2.06
2. It is easy to use wheelchairs, walkers, and scooters on the sidewalks	1,846	2.67
3. Road conditions are safe for pedestrians	2,435	3.09
4. There is adequate time to cross the street	2,438	2.85
5. Businesses and organizations in my neighborhood, including grocery stores, religious centers, and shops, are accessible (have elevators or ramps, grab bars, are clear from ice and snow)	2,312	2.58
6. Restrooms are readily available and accessible in public and community buildings	2,280	2.62
7. Parks and green spaces are within easy walking distance from my home	2,457	2.03
8. Dog parks are within walking distance from my home	1,727	2.86
9. There are benches and resting areas in public spaces	2,364	2.47
10. Bicycling conditions are safe for pedestrians	2,273	3.34
11. Conditions for walking (presence of sidewalks, cracks, bumps, debris on the sidewalks, snow removal)	2,526	3.53
12. The ease of access to public and community buildings	2,392	2.88
13. The safety of your physical neighborhood environment (where feeling safe means being able to walk or exercise outside without worrying about crime)	2,511	3.21

*Mean scores based on a 5 point Likert Scale with lowest score equal to greatest satisfaction

Figure 7: Outdoor Spaces and Buildings



*Response options for items 11-13: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, Poor

Current age-friendly features of Outdoor Spaces and Buildings:

Available green space and parks

- The City of Chicago devotes 8.5% of its total land acreage to parkland, which ranked it 13th among high-density population cities in the United States in 2012. Since the 1830s, the official motto of Chicago has been *Urbs in horto*, Latin for "City in a garden." (City of Chicago, 2014)
- There are 600 community gardens in Chicago (Chicago Department of Transportation, 2014).

Available facilities

- The Chicago Park District manages 220 facilities in 570 parks covering more than 7,600 acres (3,100 ha) of land throughout the city. This includes 9 lakefront harbors, over 24 miles (39 km) of lakefront, 31 beaches, 17 historic lagoons, 86 pools, 90 playgrounds, 90 gardens, 66 fitness centers, 9 ice skating rinks, 10 museums, and 2 conservatories (City of Chicago, 2014)
- Over 22,000 adults aged 60 and over have accessed over 1,000 activities and programs designed specifically for this population. Activities include senior club events, dances, concerts, lunches, holiday events, and trips. Programs include but are not limited to fitness, aquatic activities, line dancing, arts and programming, and the Senior Olympics. Additionally, many facilities serve as free lunch sites and as distribution sites for the Greater Chicago Food Depository food boxes (City of Chicago, 2014)

Accessible outdoor spaces

- Seventy-five percent of survey participants strongly agreed or somewhat agreed that parks and green spaces were within easy walking distance to them. Focus group participants also enjoyed Chicago's walkability: *"I have a good time walking to places and stores within four or five blocks from my house... I just walk."*
- There are 22 Neighborhood Farmers Markets in Chicago (City of Chicago, 2014). One survey participant observed: *"Our local (North-West) neighborhood association is active with a new farmers' market. These new options enjoy a LOT of participation by seniors..."*

Accessible public buildings

- According to information obtained from key stakeholders, the City's Public Building Commission uses Universal Design when constructing all new facilities and environments. These guidelines seek to go beyond the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act to address all levels of disability; a Chicago-area example of this is the new library in Chinatown.

Conditions for walking

- Chicago is the 4th most walkable city in the US (Walk Score, 2014).
- A windshield audit of Rogers Park indicated that this community area highly supported walkability amongst older adults. (Appendix V)

Conditions for cycling

- Chicago currently has more than 200 miles of on-street protected, buffered, or shared bike lanes, many miles of off-street paths (including the 18.5-mile Lakefront Trail), more than 13,000 bike racks, and sheltered, high-capacity, bike parking areas at many CTA rail stations. The Chicago Streets for Cycling Plan 2020 calls for a 645-mile network of biking facilities to be in place by the year 2020 to provide a bicycle accommodation within a half-mile of every Chicagoan. Some older adults participating in the survey were "*active cyclists who participate in the Active Transportation Alliance.*"
- Sustainable Chicago 2015 includes goals for the city to become the most bike and pedestrian friendly city in the country (Sustainability Council, 2013)

Key areas for improvement in Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

Safe accessible streets and conditions for walking

- The majority of research participants (80%) were physically active. Although the city has taken steps for safer streets, 55.3% of survey participants rated conditions for walking fair or poor (Chicago Department of Transportation, 2014).
- Survey participants explained that snow accumulations near bus stops and in disabled parking spots prevents older adults from accessing these services. "*Walking in community can be hazardous in winter time when ice on sidewalks*" and can "*prevent us from going out for a walk or even to vendors in our neighborhood.*"
- Research participants with disabilities commented on specific street features that hindered their mobility. These included high curbs, which meant they had to ride in wheelchairs in the road, and "*orange breakable, freezable, fragile bumps*" at intersections which they described as "trip traps." In addition, they commented on "*the molded fancy brick walks*" and stated, "*It is hard to use a thin-wheeled chair or other handicapped mobile device on.*"

Falls reduction: According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, one out of three older adults who are 65 or older will fall (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014).

- According to information provided by research participants, particular features that lead to falls include "*unevenness,*" "*unexpected square cuts in cross walks,*" faded cross walks, and "*medallions*" in sidewalks. See, for example, images taken by residents for the Chinatown photovoice project (Appendix IX).

Pedestrian street safety

- Research participants commented on the limited window of time to cross the road at red lights. Intersections without lights or pedestrian crossing lights obscured by trees can also be difficult to negotiate.

Safety of the neighborhood environment

- Evidence from research participants suggests that fear of crime keeps older adults inside their homes and away from activities that benefit their health and well-being. "*Before you would see people sitting outside in front of their house on a hot summer day, kids playing. Nowadays at 6 o'clock in the evening people don't want to walk because there are no people. All you see is cars and they are shooting.*"

- 44% of survey respondents rated the safety of the physical neighborhood environment (where feeling safe means being able to walk or exercise outside without worrying about crime) fair or poor. Fear of crime, coded across all focus groups, was highest in North-West, Central-West and South-West regions.
 - Crimes that made research participants feel particularly unsafe included gun crime and muggings at bus stops. Many felt deterred from going out into their neighborhoods after 6pm and on their own. According to The Chicago Plan for Public Health System Improvement 2012-2016, the highest rates of homicide mortality are seen in Fuller Park, Riverdale, North Lawndale, Greater Grand Crossing, and Englewood (Chicago Department of Public Health, 2012). North Lawndale and Englewood are two community areas with a high proportion of the population aged 55 and above, whose health and safety may be particularly impacted by crime.

Clean environments

- According to The Chicago Plan for Public Health System Improvement 2012-2016, Riverdale has the largest percent of residential vacancies, at 32% of all residential structures, followed by Fuller Park at 18%, and South Chicago and Englewood at 15%. South Chicago and Englewood are two communities with high populations aged 55 and over whose health and safety may be particularly impacted by vacant lots.
- To “*benefit our neighborhood as a whole*” and deter crime, research participants suggested prompt attention to dilapidated buildings, garbage in the streets, graffiti and overgrown lots.

Accessibility to public buildings

- According to research participants, building features that reduce accessibility include revolving doors, “*a death trap for older people;*” older building stock without elevators; and doors not wide enough to accommodate wheelchairs. Features that improve accessibility included “*electrical door access and doors wide enough for both scooters and wheelchairs.*”

Age-friendly businesses

- Survey participants commented that access to gas station, restaurant, and store washrooms is not always available. Research participants praised businesses who they felt looked after their needs. For example, “*kudos to McD's on Cicero for one of the few cleared sidewalks during harsh winter and nice landscaping during summer and accessible Wi-Fi.*”

Bicycling proficiency

- According to research participants, increased bicycle traffic, particularly on sidewalks, diminishes pedestrian safety. Fifty-one percent of survey respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that cycling conditions are safe for pedestrians. Typical comments made by survey respondents include: “*I am very concerned about the bicyclists; they do not obey the traffic signs/signals in any of the neighborhoods I frequent.*”
- More enforcement of traffic laws and bicycling proficiency education is needed.

Age Friendly Domain 2: Transportation

Satisfaction Rating by Chicagoans: 3, Priority Ranking by stakeholders: 3 (out of 8 domains)

“Public transportation is readily available and opens up so many opportunities downtown and elsewhere.”

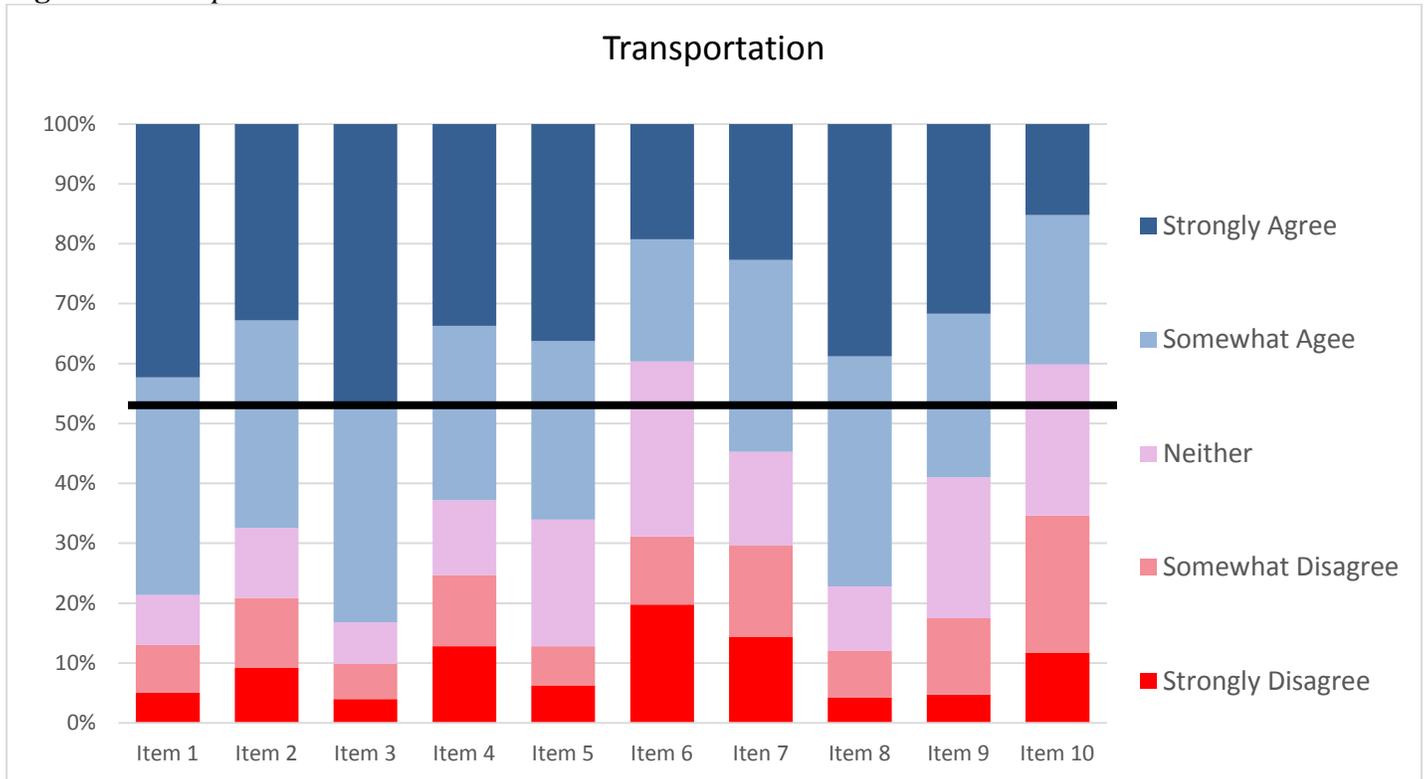
Affordable and accessible public transportation is an essential part of an age-friendly city infrastructure. This domain elicited information from respondents regarding their satisfaction with public transportation options. This includes location of transportation stations, accessibility of various forms of transportation, availability of options for public transit, parking, signage, and safety of transit options. Transportation was the third highest ranked domain, suggesting that older Chicagoans are satisfied with public transit compared to the other domains. Items with the greatest levels of satisfaction included conveniently located CTA train and bus stations. Lower ranked items included availability of ride share programs and safety of transportation.

Table 5: Transportation Items

Indicators	Total n	Mean score*
1. CTA stations are conveniently located	2,404	1.97
2. CTA stations and bus stops are accessible for wheel chairs	1,961	2.30
3. Bus stops are conveniently located	2,409	1.84
4. Taxi cabs are available and accessible to me	2,184	2.41
5. Door-to-door transportation services (like PACE or private services) are available and accessible to me	1,388	2.17
6. There are ride-share programs available in my neighborhood	1,012	2.92
7. Parking, including spaces for people with a disability, is available	2,045	2.67
8. Signs for transportation (like bus stops, CTA stations) are clearly posted and easy to understand	2,406	2.00
9. The availability of transportation (CTA, bus, Metra, PACE, taxi cabs) in the neighborhood	2,432	2.32
10. The safety of transportation in your neighborhood (where feeling safe means safe from crime when waiting at a designated public transportation station or while using public transportation)	2,415	2.91

*Mean scores based on a 5 point Likert Scale with lowest score equal to greatest satisfaction

Figure 8: Transportation



*Response options for items 9-10: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, Poor

Current age-friendly features for Transportation

Availability of transportation

- Research participants consistently rated transportation choices available to them highly, with 59% of survey participants rating them as excellent or very good. Focus group respondents who lived close to bus and train transit were particularly satisfied: *“Where I live, I live close to the train, I’m close to the bus stop. So I have the blue line and the green line. .. And I have the Madison bus and the Jackson bus. So the transportation is the best.”*
- According to research participants, CTA buses and Pace were core community level resources. Pace is an advance reservation ride-sharing service providing para-transit services to individuals with disabilities and senior citizens.

Accessibility of CTA bus and train stations

- Survey respondents strongly agreed or agreed that CTA train (79%) and bus (84%) stations were conveniently located.
- Sustainable Chicago 2015 aims to create healthy communities and connected neighborhoods (Sustainability Council, 2013). Goals include increasing daily transit ridership on CTA trains and buses and prioritizing development around transit stations to improve safety and facilitate more use of public transportation

Accessibility of transportation

- The City of Chicago’s CTA and Pace bus fleets are 100% accessible. Special equipment like lifts, ramps, wheelchair securement areas, priority seating, and visual display announcements have been installed on all CTA and Pace buses to make fixed route bus service accessible to people with disabilities. (RTA Chicago website)
- Priority seating is available on CTA buses and trains.
- The CTA has 1,865 buses that operate over 127 routes and 1,354 route miles. Buses make about 19,000 trips a day and serve 11,104 bus stops. Twenty percent of the city’s bus stops have bus shelters with transit trackers.
- According to the Milken Best Cities for Successful Aging data report the Metro area of Chicago-Napier-Joliet is 1st in the nation for average fare (Chatterjee, DeVol, & Irving, 2012).
- The City of Chicago taxi ordinance aims to create a taxi system that is cleaner, safer, and more accessible. (City of Chicago, 2014). Currently there are 172 wheelchair-accessible cabs managed by Open Taxis, a centralized dispatch center.

Key areas for improvement for Transportation

Transport choices

- According to the Transit Connectivity Index (TCI), areas to the north and northwest areas of Chicago have a higher transit connectivity index than communities that are more often served by bus routes and have much lower access to transit: the far south, southwest, and northwest.(Chicago Department of Public Health, 2012).
- Focus group participants in the South-West group felt they did not have a choice of transportation and that it was essential to own a car *“to get around.”* A focus group participant made the following comment, which exemplifies this concern: *“If it was easy to get around people would do it. They would use it, but when it is so difficult then people drive and there are accidents.”*
- Changes to parking regulations impact seniors who drive in a variety of ways. Research participants reported being unable to shop for groceries, attend activities at senior centers, or invite family or healthcare professionals to park outside their homes. One survey participant unable to walk 20 feet reported difficulty in paying at meters spaced 50ft apart on streets.
- Thirteen percent of survey participants disagreed or strongly disagreed that door-to-door transportation options such as Pace and private services were available to them. Comments showed that lack of choice and unreliable service impacts attendance at health appointments and reduces social connectedness.

Transit accessibility

- Major reasons cited by research participants for not using the CTA trains included lack of escalators and/or elevators in CTA stations. For example, participants commented that the elevated train stations at Morse, Argyle and in the Loop are not accessible.
- The CTA online tracker system appears underutilized by older adults, with several survey respondents requesting “*a central communication site to find out what streets, expressways, CTA lines are being worked on with alternative route options to get around in the city*” so that older adults can plan their routes in advance.

Accessible signage

- Stakeholders and older adults told us that they would like to see bilingual priority seating signs on CTA and bilingual signs at bus stops: “*Sometimes I can't read the words on bus stop because of language barriers.*” Older adults commented that they found the directions on CTA travel map “*too small to decipher; you'll need a magnifying glass*” and some of the loudspeaker announcements at elevated train stations uncomfortably loud.
- While 78.6% of older adults surveyed strongly agreed or agreed that CTA stations were conveniently located and that 83.9% that bus stops were, several requested public seating at bus and train stops, along with “*sun shelters*” and heaters for the winter cold.
- Survey respondents told us that buses start and stop too quickly for most seniors to easily manage without danger of losing balance. As one older adult told us, “*Many seniors will not get up until buses are stopped [for their own safety].*” They also asked that priority seating for seniors be enforced. One focus group participant suggested a ‘Get Up!’ campaign.

Safety of transportation

- Older adults’ perception of the safety of transportation affects their use of it. Thirty-five percent of survey respondents rated safety fair or poor and several commented that they would not use the system after 6pm. Focus groups respondents commented: “*I don't even carry a real purse when I ride transportation... And that's what you have to do to be safe.*”

Age Friendly Domain 3: Housing

Satisfaction Rating by Chicagoans: 8, Priority Ranking by stakeholders: 1 (out of 8 domains)

“Most seniors are on a fixed income and they are having a hard time making ends meet.”

“I would just like to say. I love living in my house. And most seniors would love to live in their own home.”

Chicagoans working to deliver services and support to older adults living in the community told us that affordable housing in a safe neighborhood is essential to the safety and well-being of older adults and an important part of the built environment, affecting quality of life. Key age-friendly features are affordability, universal design, housing options and choices including aging in place, supportive, and assistive living. The Chicago Plan for Public Health System Improvement 2012-2016 defines affordable housing in Chicago as housing that costs up to 35% of household income (Chicago Department of Public Health, 2012). As people get older and their needs change, they consider moving to new homes that can better support their needs. It is important to note that the majority of survey respondents were home owners (66%) or renting (34%). The satisfaction ratings of homeless older adults are therefore not covered by this report (George, 2008). It is also relevant to note that this domain was ranked as the most important domain to attend to by stakeholders and ranked with the lowest satisfaction rankings by Chicagoans.

Housing items were split into two categories 1) Housing, 2) Your home. The items on housing related to the availability of various housing options in a person’s neighborhood. As a domain, respondents were least satisfied with housing options in their neighborhood. These rankings indicated poor perceived availability of supportive housing options, affordable housing options, and housing options with important amenities in respondents’ neighborhoods. It is worthwhile noting that as a domain, these items had fewer respondents than

other domains; on average, 46% of the respondents left these items blank, indicating that many respondents might not have known answers to these items.

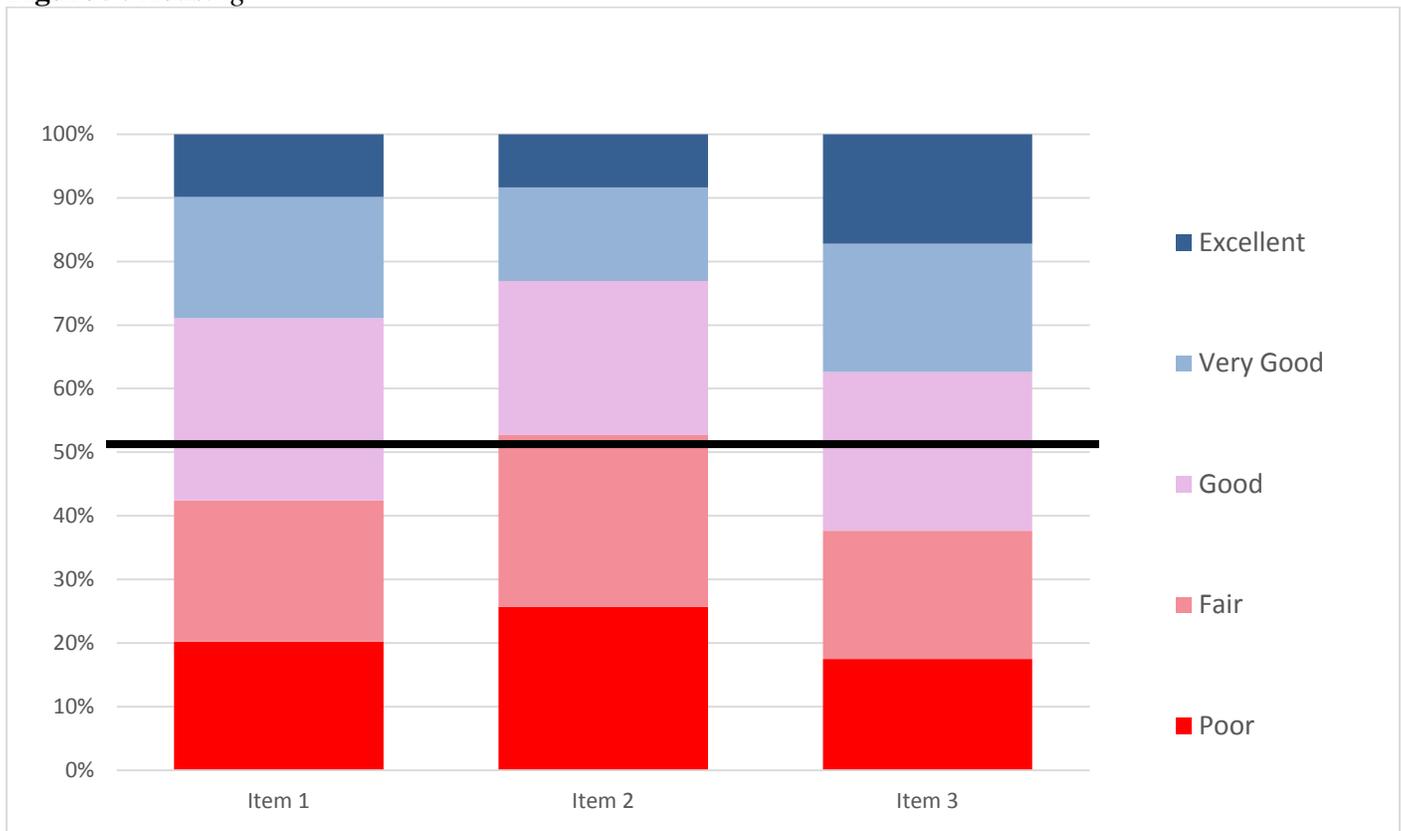
*For ranking purposes the items on “your home” were not included in the domain index.

Table 6: Housing Items

Indicators	Total n	Mean Score*
1. The availability of supportive housing options in your neighborhood (for example, assisted living communities, village networks, co-operatives)	1,604	3.24
2. The availability of affordable housing options in your neighborhood (including subsidized housing options)	1,544	3.47
3. The availability of housing options with amenities that are important to you (for example, pet-friendly options, parking spaces, door staff, exercise rooms, in-building laundry facilities)	1,742	3.01

*Mean scores based on a 5 point Likert Scale with lowest score equal to greatest satisfaction

Figure 9: Housing



Your home

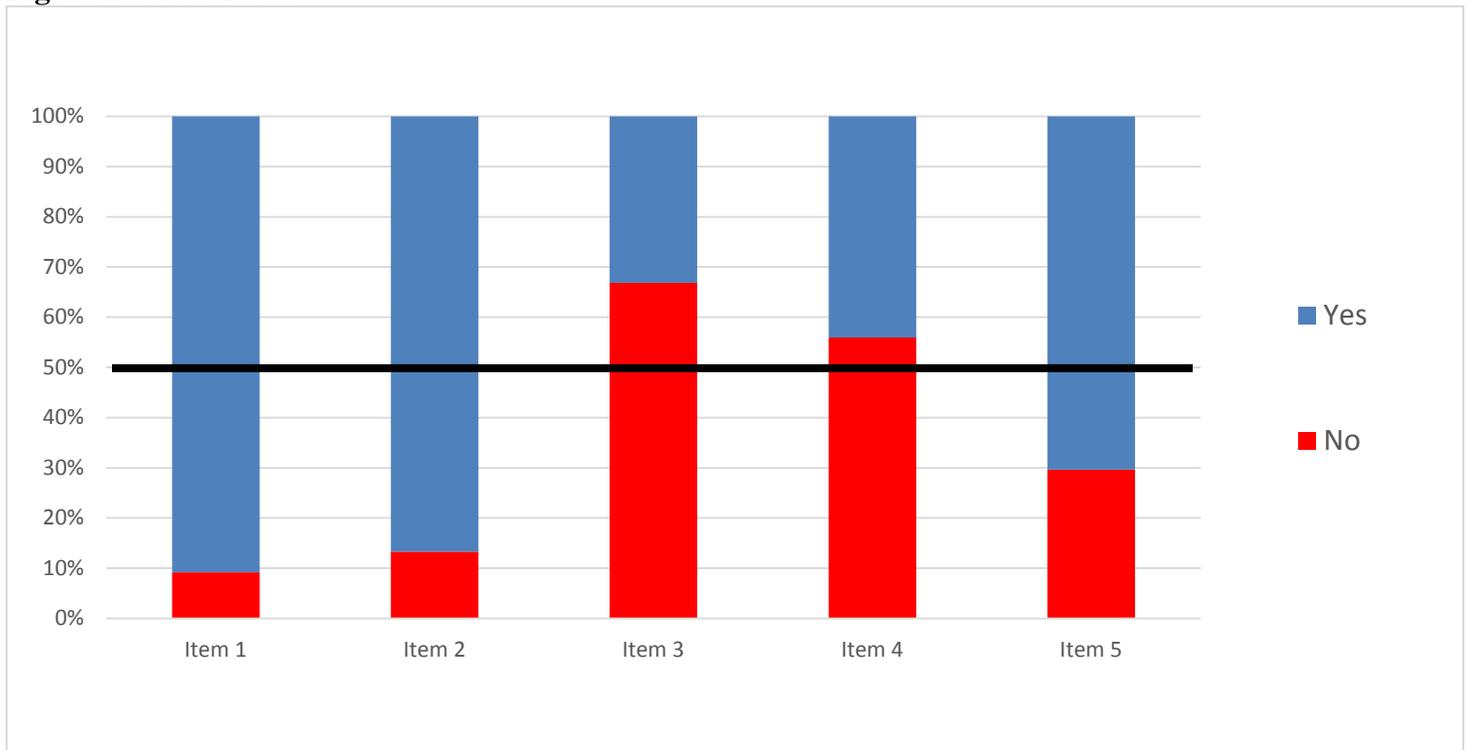
Next, there were 5 items related to the accessibility and comfort of respondents’ homes. This section included items on heat, air conditioning, stairs, and accessibility. Ninety percent of respondents indicated that their home is warm enough in the winter, and 87% responded that it is cool enough in the summer. Thirty-three percent of the sample indicated having stairs leading to the main entrance of their homes, and 44% indicated needing to use stairs in their homes on a daily basis.

Table 7: Your Home Items

Indicators	N	Mean Score*
1. My home is warm enough in the winter	2,456	1.09
2. My home is cool enough in the summer	2,414	1.13
3. There are stairs leading to the main entrance of my home	2,431	1.67
4. I have to go up and down stairs in my home on a daily basis	2,422	1.56
5. The doorways both inside and outside my home are wide enough for a wheelchair to fit through	1,727	1.30

*Mean scores based on a 5 point Likert Scale with lowest score equal to greatest satisfaction

Figure 10: Your Home



Current age-friendly features of Housing

Choice of housing

- Focus group participants (of whom the majority were home owners) told us about a range of housing choices in the city, including more unconventional types of living such as housing co-ops and reverse mortgaged homes. Survey participants who rated the affordability of the housing choices available to them were mixed in their opinions, with 22% indicating they are excellent or very good, 24% good, 27% fair, and 24% poor.
- In further analysis of the survey data, race and income were both found to significant predictors of housing and home responses.

Subsidized and public housing resources

- The CHA has nearly 9,400 senior units in dozens of buildings located throughout Chicago.
- Chicago is responsive to its diversity. For example, the Center on Halsted, CASL, CJE SeniorLife and the South East Asian Center offer culturally appropriate and LGBTQ services and resources for seniors.

- The Senior Letter for MeterSave: Letters are sent to non-metered Chicago water customers receiving the senior sewer exemption informing them of the MeterSave Program and the ability to save water and money by getting a free water meter.
- The Amplified Telephone Distribution from the Chicago Hearing Society offers free landline phones for hard-of-hearing individuals who cannot otherwise use the phone.

Supportive and assisted living

- Chicago is responsive to its diversity. As examples, Casa Central, Chicago Commons, and The Resurrection Project offer supportive and assisted living and resources for mainly Hispanic and African American older adults. Housing Opportunities & Maintenance for the Elderly (H.O.M.E) offers intergenerational living options.

Heat and cold

- The majority of survey respondents reported that their homes were warm enough in the winter (91%) and cool enough in the summer (87%).
- During the winter and summer months, the city operates 113 warming and cooling stations (Stuehrk, 2014).
- The Chicago Department of Buildings enforces building code violations where living conditions are impacting an older adult's quality of life. These include lack of heat, hot and cold water, and electricity.

Key areas for improvement in Housing

Affordable housing

- Housing for the new demographic is an issue across the nation as was recently acknowledged in the report "Housing America's Older Adults" (Joint Center for Housing Studies, 2014). Our key stakeholders from government agencies and nonprofits prioritized housing as the number one age-friendly domain the city needs to address for the needs of older adults.
- Survey respondents (17% of whom were living below the poverty line) were mixed in their rating of the availability of supportive housing options; 29% rated the choices excellent or very good, 29% good, 22% fair, and 20% poor.
- Poverty data for 2009 showed that 38% of women and 30.6% of men aged 65 and over live below the poverty line in the city (City Data, 2014). In 2009, the overall poverty rate for Chicago residents of 27.5%. Given these facts, it is likely that the demand for affordable housing will increase.

Aging in place at home

- According to data from Public Policy and Aging, current nursing home provision across the US will be insufficient to accommodate the baby boomer generation (Society, September 2014). Home modifications can reverse the nursing home trend and help people age in place. As one survey participant commented: *"I don't think we have any accessible condo buildings in our community--most of the housing is older, and condos tend to be 3 or 6-flats with stairs. We really want to stay in this community but are wondering if it will be possible."*
- Thirty-three percent of survey respondents replied that they had to use stairs to enter their homes and 44% responded that they used stairs within their homes on a daily basis. If all of these respondents were to choose to age in place it is likely that they would need to adapt their homes in order to do so. The installation of ramps alone may not be sufficient to allow access to homes, as 30% of survey respondents reported that the doors to their homes were not wide enough to take a wheelchair.
- A majority of adults over the age of 65 live on fixed income (United States Department of Labor, 2008). Survey respondents told us that when property taxes or electricity and gas prices increase they struggle to make ends meet. Small changes can affect *"the ability of older people to stay in their homes."*
- Accessible transportation was a key factor affecting the ratings of housing. For example, one survey respondent commented: *"I'm in a senior building and the bus stops right in front of the building. An uh, everywhere you go, it almost takes you there."*

Hoarding

- According to key stakeholders, hoarding due to an inability to care for one self is a growing problem among older adults in Chicago. Enforcement of this building code violation can lead to eviction from the home and homelessness.

Heating and cooling

- According to data from the Social Impact Research Center, 47% of the poorest seniors (where poverty is below \$12,000) do not have a cooling center within quarter of a mile of their home. On a hot day, walking or waiting for public transit can be unsafe (Stuehrk, 2014).

Age Friendly Domain 4: Respect and Social Inclusion

Satisfaction Rating by Chicagoans: 4, Priority Ranking by stakeholders: 6 (out of 8 domains)

‘They [alderman’s office] sometimes drive by to see if the papers have been on the porch too long. The mailman does that too if the paper stay on the porch. They notify the post office. And the post office sometimes will notify the alderman’

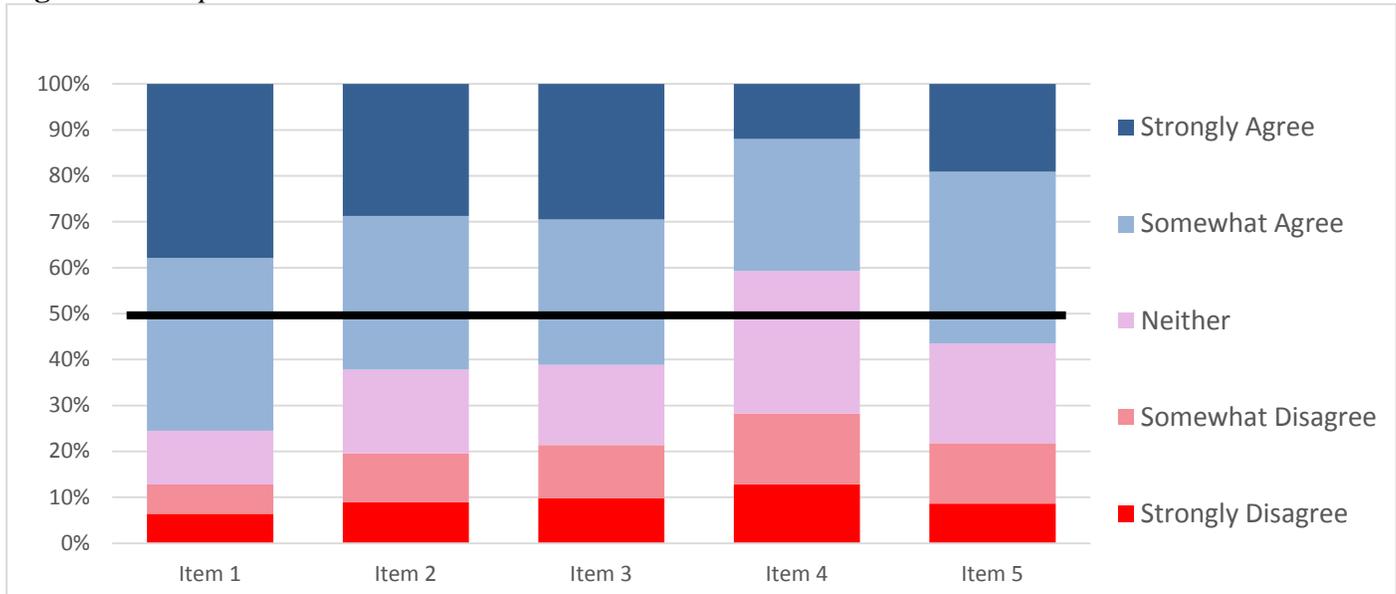
The WHO designates the availability of social networks and places to meet with people of all cultures, ethnicities, ages; the affordability of social, cultural, and religious activities; and opportunities for intergenerational interaction, as key features of respect and social inclusion. Of the 5 items on respect and social inclusion in the survey respondents were most satisfied with social networks in their neighborhoods, including block clubs, community centers, and social clubs. The North and North West regions had the greatest satisfaction with respect and social inclusion, and Central-West had the least.

Table 8: *Respect and Social Inclusion Items*

Indicators	n	Mean Score*
1. There are social networks in my neighborhood (including kinship, block clubs, social clubs, churches, community centers)	2,125	2.06
2. There are opportunities for intergenerational interaction (at schools, youth clubs, senior centers, family activities in the community)	1,866	2.38
3. The social activities in my neighborhood are for people of all age groups and cultures	1,951	2.41
4. Older adults living in my neighborhood feel isolated and lonely	1,565	2.88
5. Older adults in my neighborhood are respected	2,096	2.55

**Mean scores based on a 5 point Likert Scale with lowest score equal to greatest satisfaction*

Figure 11: Respect and Social Inclusion



Current age-friendly features of Respect and Social Inclusion

Social connectedness

- Compared to a study conducted by researchers from the University of California, San Francisco, which indicates 43% of seniors report feeling lonely on a regular basis (Perissonotto, 2012), only 27% of Chicagoans participating in the survey report having felt lonely or isolated in their home at some time, although they do report stronger agreement with the statement ‘older adults living in my neighborhood feel isolated and lonely.’
- Seventy-six percent of survey participants across the city strongly agreed or agreed that there are social networks in their neighborhood, including kinship, block clubs, social clubs, churches, and community centers. Information provided by focus groups showed that churches have a significant social networking role in the North-East, North-West, South-West and Central-West, while block clubs featured strongly in the South-East and senior centers in North-East and Central-West.

Social inclusion and diversity

- The city of Chicago’s older population speaks a range of languages from a broad cultural spectrum. Data from the 2012 ACS suggests that of the city’s 551,535 older Chicagoans aged 55 and over, 5% are of Asian ethnicity (29,506); 36% are African American (199,338) and 16% are Hispanic (87,874) (CLESE, 2012). Evidence from research participants suggests that older adults are aware of opportunities to engage with different age groups and cultures and that communities respect their senior citizens. For example, 62% strongly agreed or agreed that there are opportunities for intergenerational interaction at schools, youth clubs, senior centers, family activities in the community). Sixty-one percent strongly agreed or agreed that the social activities in their neighborhood are for people of all age groups and cultures.
- Information from a windshield audit of the Rogers Park neighborhood noted an abundance of signs acknowledging senior citizens and celebrating diversity, as well as advertising a range of available community services. (Appendix V)
- Fifty percent of survey respondents strongly agreed or agreed that older adults in their neighborhood are respected.
- Survey participants commented on a variety of community activities they had taken part in and enjoyed. For example, *"My neighborhood is a very good place to live. There is involvement in community events and a respect for the elderly. Thank you 45th ward for the security I enjoy."*

Key Areas for Improvement in Respect and Social Inclusion

- Forty-one percent of survey participants agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that older adults living in their neighborhood feel lonely or isolated. While research shows that social connectedness is a way to reduce isolation, it is crucial to ensure a match between person, environment, and activity.
- Survey participant disagreement/strong disagreement (22%) with the statement ‘the social activities in my neighborhood are for people of all age groups and cultures’ suggests there could be improvement in the match of activities and older population and perhaps more variation in where those activities take place. For example, one stakeholder suggested caregiver groups meet in libraries rather than hospitals.
- While the majority of older adults do feel respected, information from research participants highlights particular areas of public life where older adults feel disrespected. For example, focus group participants observed the lack of respect drivers showed to older adults.
- Survey respondents and focus group participants commented on the lack of respect shown to older adults on buses and the disregard for priority seating.
- Complaints about disrespect for property and persons were voiced more frequently by focus group participants in the South-West (17%) and Renaissance Court (26%) focus groups. For example: “*You figure if you’re a senior. But there is no respect for seniors. There isn’t. People walk their dogs during the day ... At 2 o’clock the dog shits on the lawn. They don’t go out and pick it up*”

Age Friendly Domain 5: Social Participation

Satisfaction Rating by Chicagoans: 2, Priority Ranking by stakeholders: 4 (out of 8 domains)

“I like, you know, being a senior. When I retired and didn’t know what to do, and I spent a whole year at home, and I didn’t know what to do. And I all of sudden, I was at church and they said they need someone to come down to the center, and I said I have nothing to do so I came down here and I realized so much was going on.”

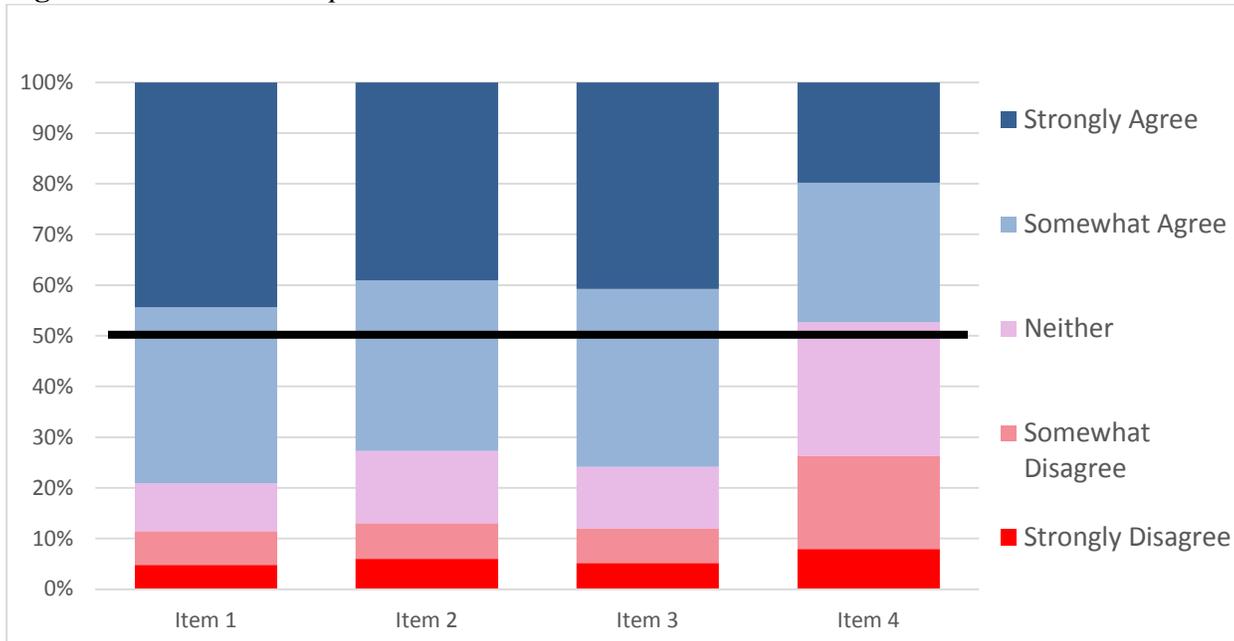
Key age-friendly features of social participation are the availability and affordability of social, cultural, and religious activities, as well as community events and facilities, where older adults can take up activities that promote mental and physical well-being. Social participation was awarded the second highest satisfaction rankings of all the domains by Chicagoans, and the 4th highest by stakeholders in terms of priorities. There were four indicators of Social Participation in the survey. These indicators included items on opportunities for activities related to physical, mental, spiritual, and religious health, as well as an overall item for general social opportunities. Overall, this was the second highest rated domain in the survey, with the greatest satisfaction in the central and northern regions of the city.

Table 9: Social Participation Items

Indicators	n	Mean Score*
1. There are opportunities for me to take part in activities that help my physical well being	2,220	1.93
2. There are opportunities for me to take part in activities that help my mental well being	2,075	2.07
3. Social, religious, and cultural activities are available and affordable	2,192	2.01
4. What is your overall rating for opportunities to participate socially in your community?	2,242	2.67

**Mean scores based on a 5 point Likert Scale with lowest score equal to greatest satisfaction*

Figure 12: Social Participation



*Response options for item 4: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, Poor

Current age-friendly features of Social Participation

Availability and affordability

- Seventy-five percent of survey participants strongly agreed or agreed that social, cultural, and religious activities were available and affordable to them. For many focus group participants, where the activities took place was an important as the activity itself: *“I have been coming here [a senior center] for 10 years. I am very happy. In my case I was very bored, I stressed out a lot, and I come here all the days and I’m very happy. I have very good friends and all activities I love.”* Polling at a town hall event in Chinatown showed strong awareness of available social networks among limited English speakers, with 92% agreeing or strongly agreeing that there were opportunities for social participation.
- A large range of activities relating to health, social services, physical and mental well-being take place in the 21 senior centers run by the DFSS. Focus group participants told us how they benefitted from events and activities in DFSS senior centers. For example, *“I have 17 years in this center, before I came to the center I was nervous really stressed. I often cried without knowing why... My life has changed because here I found a family. Here I’m happy.”*
- Focus group participants told us about a range of neighborhood events and programs they attended to maintain physical and mental well-being. These included health fairs, YMCA programs, the Salvation Army Kroc Center, Niles Fitness Center, and Ping Tom Park; the warm therapy pool at the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago and Chicago Park District swimming facilities; social events at church; and block clubs.

Key areas for improvement for Social Participation

While information obtained from research participants shows the majority are aware that there are community-level activities to be engaged in, a sizable number of survey respondents rated opportunities to participate socially in their community as fair or poor (26%). Evidence from research participants suggests a number of reasons. For example:

- Older adults may not know what is available. One survey participant commented, *“I am curious about activities/social gatherings for the older/aging gay community in my neighborhood.”*

- Survey participants with disabilities noted particular difficulty travelling by public transportation in winter. Others commented about the distances required to travel to access particular activities and preferred teachers. Crowded senior centers and restrictive parking options were also listed.
- Focus group participants observed the need to expand senior center outreach: *“This is a magnificent center. But we older people need a system where ... people can become aware of these centers... this is such a great big center paid for by the government and the city, [but] they are not aware.”*
- Survey participants suggested broadening the appeal of senior centers to all older adults 55 and older.
- Opportunities to take part in activities that help physical and mental well-being may be less accessible to limited English speakers. For example, 17% of those completing the Spanish survey indicated that they strongly disagreed or did not know about activities that support physical well-being compared with 13% of respondents overall.

Age Friendly Domain 6: Communication and Information

Satisfaction Rating by Chicagoans: 1, Priority Ranking by stakeholders: 5 (out of 8 domains)

“I think everyone should have one of those [City Information Guide] hanging someplace where they can see it, if an emergency comes up than you will know where to call. Just look at that sheet. It is right on there.”

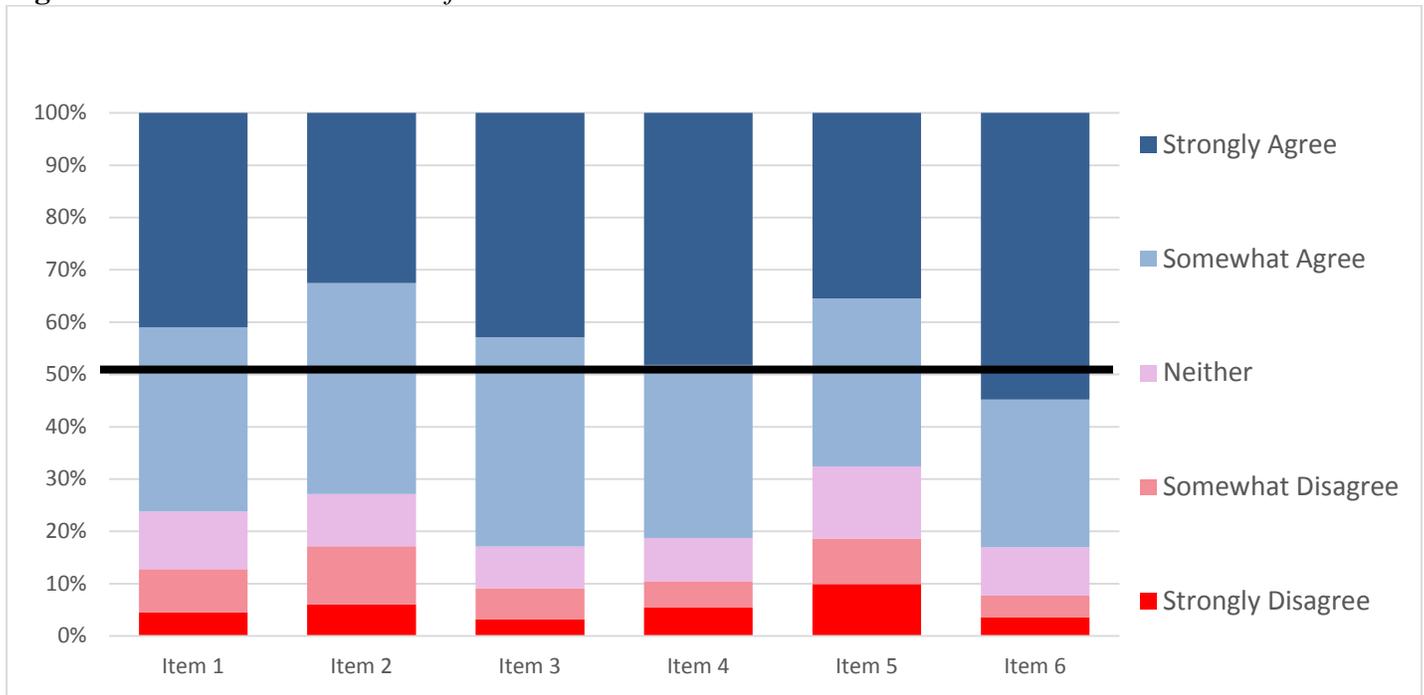
The domain of communication and information showed greater satisfaction than any other domain included in the survey. There were six indicators related to communication and information in the survey. These indicators included content on ability to access information on healthcare services and health-related information, what to do in case of emergency, availability of access to computers, education on technology, and information in various languages. Overall, there was greatest satisfaction with the item, ‘I can access information I need in a language and format I easily understand,’ and least satisfaction with, ‘I know where I can go to learn about new technologies.’ Findings reveal that older adults are aware of services and opportunities, but may be lacking the education and knowledge to make use of them.

Table 10: *Communication and Information Items*

Indicators	n	Mean Score*
1. If I need information on healthcare services and health-related support, I know where to find it (including disease-specific information, home care options, and caregiving)	2,235	2.00
2. I know what to do in case of an environmental emergency (including a flood, an electrical outage, extreme heat or cold, a fire)	2,313	2.18
3. I know what to do in case of a health-related emergency (including myself or someone nearby experiencing a heart attack, stroke, or fall)	2,349	1.87
4. There are places for me to go to access free computers, internet, and wireless services.	2,009	1.86
5. I know where I can go to learn about new technologies	1,973	2.25
6. I can access information I need in a language and format I easily understand	2,103	1.73

**Mean scores based on a 5 point Likert Scale with lowest score equal to greatest satisfaction*

Figure 13: Communication and Information



Current age friendly features for Communication and Information

Availability of information

- According to information collected from research participants, ‘go-to’ places for support at the local community level included Forward Chicago, CJE SeniorLife, Lincoln Park Village, SOAR, North Center Senior Campus, Mather More than a Cafes, senior centers, fitness centers, churches, community health centers, universities, aldermen, district meetings, community police, the Catholic Charities, and for CHA residents, their CHA resident supervisor.
- Seventy-six percent of survey participants strongly agreed or agreed that ‘If I need information on healthcare services and health-related support, I know where to find it (including disease-specific information, home care options, and caregiving). Eighty-three percent strongly agreed or agreed that they could access the information they needed in a language and format they understood. Of note, only 60% of Spanish survey participants agreed or strongly agreed with the latter item.
- Key stakeholders reported on the City’s initiatives to expand public computer access at the city's senior centers and deploy assistive technologies. Eighty-one percent of research participants strongly agreed or agreed that ‘there are places for me to go to access free computers, internet, and Wi-Fi.’

Emergency preparedness

- Eighty-three percent of survey respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they knew what to do in case of a health-related emergency, including if they or someone nearby was experiencing a heart attack, stroke, or fall.
- Seventy-three percent of survey respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they know what to do in case of an environmental emergency, including a flood, an electrical outage, extreme heat or cold, or a fire. This may be lower among non-English speakers. For example, 56% of those polled in Chinatown strongly agreed or agreed that they know what to do in case of an environmental or health emergency, and 66% of Spanish language survey respondents agreed or strongly agreed.
- During severe weather conditions, city police districts have contact lists and phone trees to ensure that seniors are safe and do not need additional assistance.

- The Chicago OEMC's emergency planning projects aim to be responsive to the functional needs of older adults, including but not limited to issues relating to mobility, audio-visual accessibility, and cognitive impairment.

Key Areas for Improvement of Communication and Information

Access to information

- Although information about community-level resources is increasingly available online, access and use is dependent on availability of the internet, on computer literacy, and proficiency in English. Not all older adults know where to learn how to use the internet. Seventeen percent of survey respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that they knew where to go to learn about technologies. Forty-two percent of Spanish language survey respondents selected strongly disagree or 'don't know' to this statement.
- Research participants identified things that improved their access to information, such as paper copies of online information. Our experience of delivering an online survey suggests that while many older adults know where to locate the internet and free wireless, they do not feel comfortable navigating a website. Approximately half of all surveys completed were paper copies.
- Visual literacy can be a powerful alternative to textual literacy when communicating with older adults with limited English-speaking skills. For example, in order to elicit levels of satisfaction with age-friendly indicators from older adults who speak Chinese, we conducted a pilot photovoice project, which produced valuable data from a population who otherwise wouldn't be able to participate in this survey (Appendix IX).
- Research participants commented that bilingual translation would be particularly valuable on transit and in community health centers and hospitals.
- Although the City website is densely packed with information about services, we observed in all focus groups that older adults were getting their information through newsletters, Spanish language TV channels, leaflets, by word-of-mouth, sites where they socialized, and through the radio. The most-cited sources of reliable information were senior centers and communications from aldermen.
- Focus group participants had mixed experiences with reporting broken sidewalks and street lights to the 311 service: *"You have to take care on what needs to be done. You can't forget to call 311. And document ... don't give up"*

Age Friendly Domain 7: Civic Participation and Employment

Satisfaction Rating by Chicagoans: 7, Priority Ranking by stakeholders: 2 (out of 8 domains)

"Are you interested in volunteering? Participation is something we as senior citizens, we can all do something. We can't do as much as we used to. But, we can do something. I mean in the neighborhood"

"I ... ask everyone I come across if they know of any employment opportunities, so I'm asking you - got work? I have a great deal of... experience."

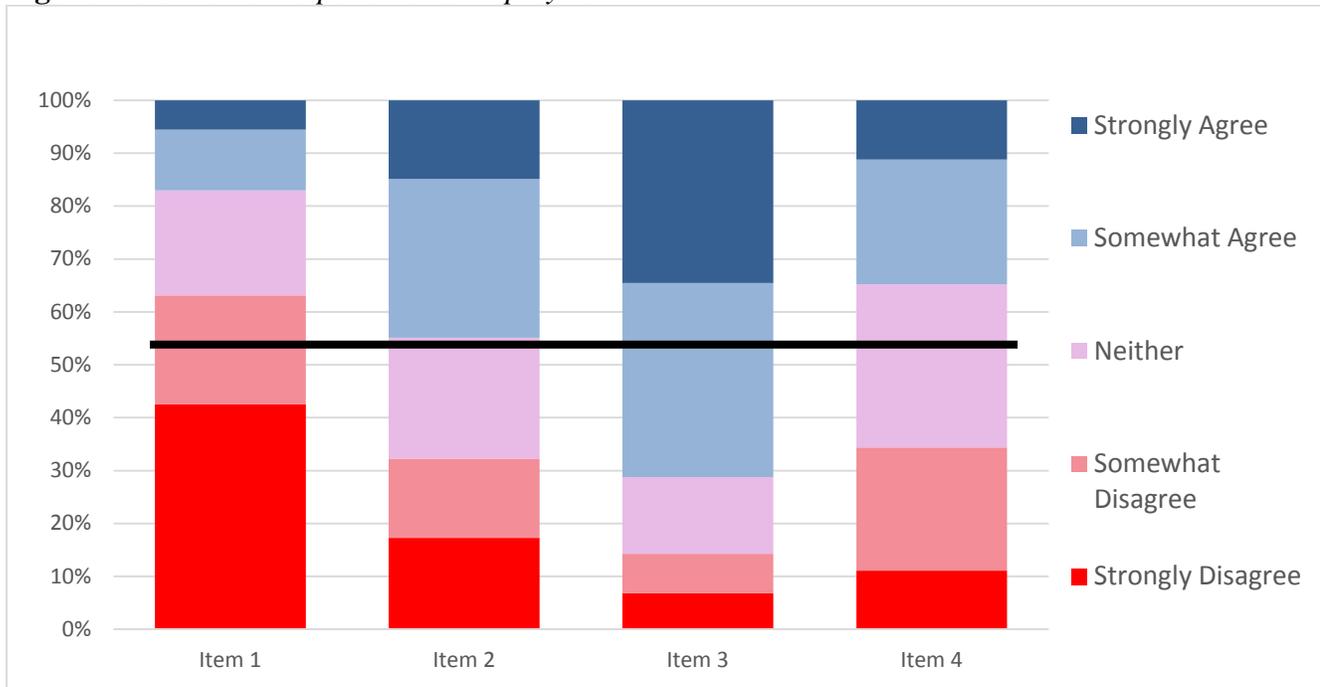
Volunteering, advocacy, taking part in government-sponsored programs like foster grandparents, Experience Corps, RespectAbility, and CivicVentures, are all examples of age-friendly civic engagement (Proscio, 2012). At the heart of the civic participation agenda is how best to reach out to the untapped potential of the "Third Age" and encourage newly retired older people to volunteer their skills and experience to meet social needs. At the same time, many older adults will continue to need to work. There were four indicators for civic participation and employment in the survey. These included items on flexible job opportunities, as well as volunteering and advocacy opportunities. Overall, this domain was rated seventh out of eight by survey respondents, with the lowest ratings of satisfaction in the Central-West (3.45) region and highest rating in Central region (2.55).

Table 11: Civic Participation and Employment Items

Indicators	n	mean score*
1. There are flexible job opportunities for people aged 60 and over	1,443	3.83
2. There are opportunities for leadership and advocacy	1,657	2.90
3. There are opportunities for involvement in volunteer activities	2,014	2.15
4. What is your overall rating for civic participation in your community?	2,029	3.00

*Mean scores based on a 5 point Likert Scale with lowest score equal to greatest satisfaction

Figure 14: Civic Participation and Employment



*Response options for item 4: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, Poor

Current age friendly features of Civic Participation and Employment

Engagement

- Seventy-one percent of survey respondents strongly agreed or agreed that there were opportunities to volunteer in their neighborhood. Research participants told us that they volunteered at a range of settings, including senior centers, food distribution services, hospitals, aldermanic offices, and religious charity groups.
- Survey respondents reported a variety of civic engagement activities. For example, they reported membership in civic organizations such as housing watch dogs, Action Now, Can TV, Cease Fire, Forward Chicago, and SOAR.
- Many older adults are in contact with their aldermen. Over 500 survey respondents indicated that they had learned about the survey through communications from their aldermanic office.

Availability of volunteer options

- Research participants who do volunteer find it rewarding. For example, one focus group participant in the North-East commented: “We got all the names of the seniors and we checked them out, you know and got their vital signs and see what they need. We make sure their house is [alright]... it gave more pep to my life.”

Key areas for improvement in Civic Participation and Employment

Availability of opportunities for leadership and advocacy

- According to the AdvantAge survey, 90% of older adults in North-West Chicago voted in local elections, suggesting a high level of engagement with community-based civic activity and opportunities for leadership and advocacy. However, only 45% of survey respondents agreed or strongly agreed that there were opportunities for leadership and advocacy in their communities.
- Thirty-four percent of survey respondents rated the opportunities for civic engagement poor or fair in their community. Ratings for opportunities for civic participation were lower among limited English speakers, with 41% of Spanish and Polish language survey respondents choosing fair or poor, and 11% selecting ‘don’t know.’ Stakeholders commented that a lack of documentation deters civic engagement.

Flexibility of volunteer opportunities

- The majority of survey research participants (64%) recorded that they were retired. The lowest rate of retirement was in Central-West (9%) and the highest in the North (19%), suggesting it may be harder to recruit older volunteers in some regions.
- Several focus group and survey participants commented on the number of volunteer activities they were engaged in. Most were senior-related. Twenty percent of survey respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that there were opportunities for intergenerational activity available to them.
- Satisfaction with the availability of volunteering opportunities was lowest amongst limited English speakers, with 40% of Spanish language survey respondents strongly agreeing or agreeing on the availability of volunteer opportunities, and 14% replying that they did not know about opportunities. Stakeholders commented that informal, culturally sensitive support networks are an alternative to formal volunteering networks, but are rarely measured for effectiveness. For example, one focus group participant living in a Section 8 building commented, “*We help each other, we say hello when we see [each other], and it’s good there.*”

Availability of flexible age-friendly employment

- Fifteen percent of survey participants were employed, and this figure is likely to increase. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, workers aged 55-64 are expected to climb by 36.5%, with a dramatic 80% growth of workers between the ages of 65 and 74, and those aged 75 and up (United States Department of Labor, 2008). By 2016, workers aged 65 and over are expected to account for 6.1% of the total labor force, up sharply from their 2006 share of 3.6%. However, 63% of survey participants disagreed or strongly disagreed that there are flexible job opportunities for people aged 60 and above in their neighborhood.

Celebrating caregivers

- According to US National Alliance for Caregiving, 17% of American households include a caregiver for an older adult aged 50 or over. Forty-three percent of focus group study participants and 16% of survey participants reported some caregiving (MetLife Foundation, 2009). Reports of caregiving ranged from 8% in the South-East region to 21% in the North region.
- A 2009 report by the AARP Public Policy Institute Family (Feinberg, 2011) calculated that caregivers provided the equivalent of 450 billion dollars’ worth of care to their adult parents and other loved ones, ‘an amount that makes caregivers one of the largest and most overlooked pillars of the U.S. healthcare system.’

Age Friendly Domain 8: Community Support and Health Services

Satisfaction Rating by Chicagoans: 5, Priority Ranking by stakeholders: 7 (out of 8 domains)

“I have read about healthcare communities, in which home health visits, etc. are available to folks living at home within a certain radius. I think this is a good idea & am going to explore this.”

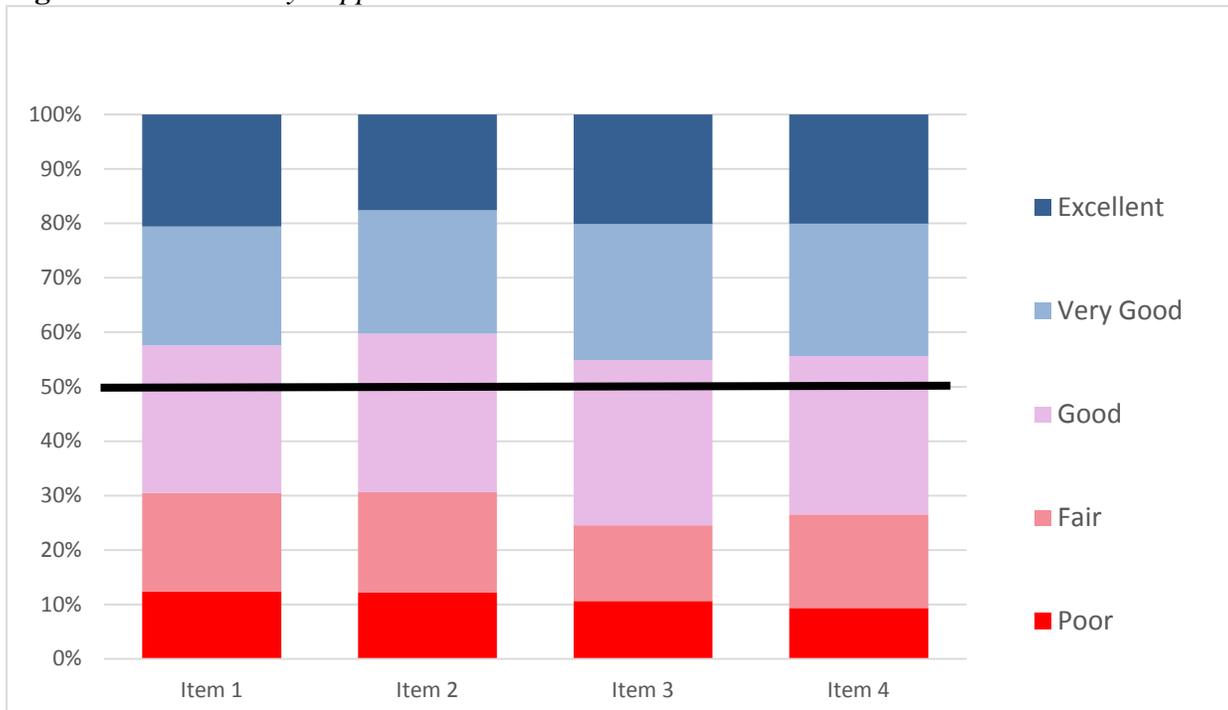
Community-based support for older adults and access to health services are vital to maintaining health and independence through the life course. Policy leaders of both service providers and health providers are increasingly aware that existing healthcare and aging service structures are at capacity. Age-friendly community support and services are deemed by the WHO to be those that offer service accessibility, support older adults in identifying the resources they need as and when they require them, provide emergency and planning care, and are affordable. The majority of research participants (80%) were reported being physically active and rarely or never bothered by emotional problems (62%). The needs of older adults living with dementia in long-term care facilities or nursing homes in the community are therefore not covered in this section. This domain covered items related to the availability, affordability, and trustworthiness of community support and services, including home maintenance services, home health aides, financial services, and healthcare options.

Table 12: *Community Support and Health Services items*

Indicators	n	mean score*
1. Availability of affordable trustworthy home maintenance services (plumber, electrician, handyman, cleaning services)	1,883	2.80
2. Availability of affordable trustworthy home health aides (including visiting nurses)	1,068	2.85
3. Availability of affordable trustworthy financial services and information	1,661	2.70
4. Availability of affordable trustworthy healthcare options in your neighborhood	1,747	2.71

*Mean scores based on a 5 point Likert Scale with lowest score equal to greatest satisfaction

Figure 15: *Community Support and Health Services*



Services less than a mile away

We asked respondents to tell us how many miles away from their home they travelled for a list of common services. Of those who indicated using a pharmacy, health clinic, or healthy food options, close to or

more than half had those services within a mile of their homes. Almost all respondents stated that they go to a doctor, primary care physician, or nurse practitioner, but only 18% went to one within a mile of their homes. This finding underscores the importance of public transportation options in maintaining health. Less than 20% of respondents who go to an ophthalmologist, dentist, physical therapist, or mental health practitioner go to one that is less than a mile from their homes. Interestingly, only 25% of the sample stated that they go to a psychologist, psychiatrist, therapist, or other mental healthcare provider.

Table 13: *Services within 1 mile of a person’s home*

Services	Total who use this service	Service is Less than a mile away	Percent
Doctor, primary care physician, or nurse practitioner	2,415	443	18.34%
Eye Doctor (ophthalmologist)	2,292	393	17.15%
Dentist	2,220	483	21.76%
Pharmacy	2,289	1399	61.12%
Physical Therapist	1,161	326	28.08%
Psychologist, psychiatrist, therapist, or other mental health services, including support groups	668	129	19.31%
Health clinic for preventive support (flu shots, vaccinations, blood pressure or blood sugar checks)	1,882	875	46.49%
Healthy food options (fresh fruit and vegetables, healthy menu options)	2,328	1361	58.46%

Figure 16: *Services in Neighborhood*

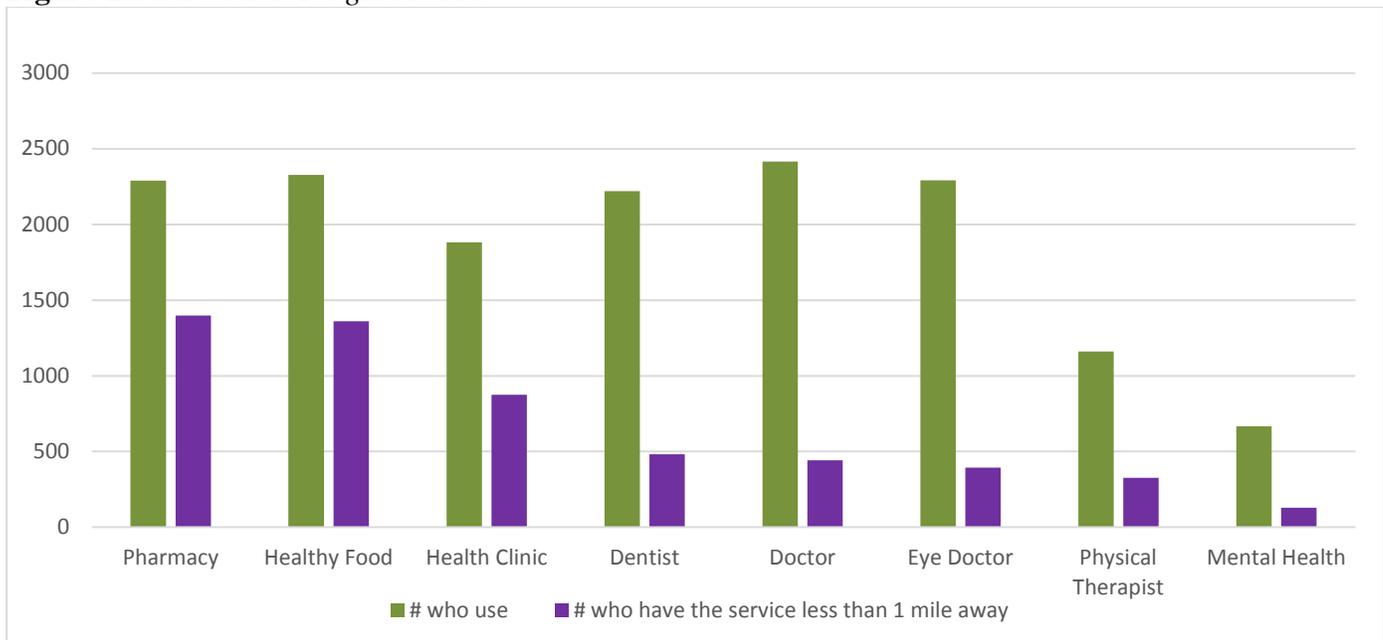


Table 14: Services less than a mile away by Region

Number of Services	North	North-West	North-Central	Central	Central-West	South-East	South	TOTAL
0 Services less than a mile away	109, 16.59%	123, 18.72%	51, 7.76%	39, 5.94%	110, 16.74%	78, 11.87%	147, 22.37%	657, 27.63%
1-3 services less than a mile away	316, 26.79%	209, 17.17%	228, 18.74%	160, 13.15%	80, 6.57%	105, 8.63%	119, 9.78%	1,217, 51.18%
4-8 services less than a mile away	58, 11.51%	53, 10.52%	90, 17.86%	196, 38.89%	24, 4.76%	59, 11.71%	24, 4.76%	504, 21.19%

Current age-friendly features for Community Support and Health Services

Aging in place support

- Aging in place is the preference of most older adults who can afford to do so. Those that do can expect to live into their 80s and 90s. Research participants and key informants identified supportive features of their environments that were enabling them to age comfortably and safely within their community of choice. For example,
 - According to information collected as part of a walking audit in one community area, Rogers Park, community-level resources that support aging in place incorporate community health, mental health and well-being, and the physical environment.
 - Older adults in Chinatown photographed the senior housing where they lived, Ping Tom Park where they exercised, and the CASL Center where they socialized (Appendix IX).
 - Survey participants mentioned ‘village’ models. One asked, *“Is the city aware of this and do they help citizens start such programs in their neighborhood?”*

Access to healthcare and healthy foods

- Among survey respondents, 61% said that they travel less than a mile to visit their pharmacy and 41% that they travelled less than a mile to their health clinic.
- Fifty-eight percent of survey respondents said that they had access to healthy foods within less than a mile.
- The Greater Chicago Food Depository delivers food boxes to senior centers and CHA buildings and also offers cooking guidance.
- The Chicago Health Atlas provides citywide information about health trends and affordable local resources (Chicago Health Atlas, 2014). Southsidehealth.org provides information about resources like healthcare, housing (including senior housing), food options, and gyms in some neighborhoods on the South Side of Chicago (MAPS Corps, 2014), .
- A profile of Health and Health Resources within Chicago’s 77 communities includes maps of available community assets and healthcare resources for four community areas in Chicago: Albany Park, Chicago Lawn, South Lawndale, and Auburn Gresham (Yonek & Hasnain-Wynia, 2011).

Safety and protection

- The city provides several protective services for older adults in addition to 311 and 911. According to information provided by research participants, these include: CCHR, focusing on age discrimination in the workplace, housing issues, and public accommodations, and community tensions; the Daly Center for Abuse; the Wellbeing Task Force; the Community Police Senior Ambassador program; and street safety seminars. Police also respond to medical bracelets data to track lost and confused older adults, and the fire department conducts home safety checks.

Key areas for improvement

Aging in place support

- The majority of the older adults who participated in the survey were aging in place with the ability to undertake everyday physical activities such as carrying groceries and walking up stairs; 80% reported

being completely or mostly able, and 6% a little or not at all. Given that those being polled may be unaware of home services or unsure of their personal relevance, there seems to be uncertainty of the trustworthiness of the services currently on offer. For example,

- Thirty percent strongly disagreed or disagreed that affordable trustworthy home maintenance services (like a plumber, electrician, handyman, or cleaning services) and trustworthy home health aides (including visiting nurses) were available. This rate may be higher among non-English speakers and low income older adults unable to afford these services. For example, 48% of those polled in the Chinatown town hall rated choices of affordable healthcare options, home maintenance, and financial services fair or poor, and 25% reported being ‘undecided.’
- Twenty-three percent disagreed or strongly disagreed that affordable trustworthy financial services and information were available.

Access to affordable care

- According to The Chicago Plan for Public Health System Improvement 2012-2016, a lack of available locally-based healthcare options is a barrier to staying healthy (Chicago Department of Public Health, 2012).
- Twenty-seven percent of survey participants strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement that affordable trustworthy healthcare options were available in their neighborhood. Analysis of research participant responses suggests a low local availability of some specific healthcare options for older adults. Thirty-two percent of respondents recorded that their doctor and dentist was over 5 miles away from their homes. Forty-eight percent told us that they had never used a physical therapist and of those that did, 23% travelled between 1 and 5 miles to access the service. Seventy-one percent said they had never used mental health services, including support groups. Of those that did, 23% had to travel over a mile to access these services.
- Survey respondents from South, South East, Central-West, North, and North-West regions recorded the lowest proximity to services less than a mile away (4.76% -11.71%) while those from the North-West (17.86%) and Central (39%) regions reported higher levels of proximity to services within a mile or less.
- Information from a windshield audit from the Rogers Park neighborhood and comments made during the survey suggest that older adults consider locally available healthcare services important community assets: *"Lakeview is a pretty nice community. I do get a lot of senior services and recently had physical therapy in the home. Still have a nurse come and check me."*

Neighborhood safety

- Neighborhood security is a key issue for all research participants, with 43.8% rating it fair or poor. This varies by neighborhood and whether respondents indicated that English was their first language. For example, 51% of participants at the Chinatown town hall participants rated neighborhood safety fair, poor, or undecided. This rating was in line with the top concerns identified by the Community Vision Plan for Chinatown study (Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, 2014). Photovoice evidence suggests why this might be the case in Chinatown. (Appendix IX)
- According to the Chicago Public Health System report, homicide mortality rates vary by community areas. The highest rates are seen in Fuller Park, Riverdale, North Lawndale, Greater Grand Crossing, and Englewood. North Lawndale and Englewood are also areas with high numbers of older adults. Survey comments from these neighborhoods included, *"Walking in my neighborhood can be quite dangerous. Could be more police presence."*

Additional resources

- The three most likely chronic illnesses to affect an older adult aging in place are arthritis, diabetes, and heart conditions. Survey participants commented on resources that would enhance their health and well-being. These included freely available aquatic facilities with warm water therapy sessions, more senior centers, a strong partnership with the aging and disability resource centers to ensure the city becomes a

leading place for older adults and individuals with disabilities to live, and more free disabled parking spaces on the streets.

Discussion

The response to the community-wide survey exceeded conservative estimates. Many older adults used the comments section of the survey to articulate how important they thought the survey was. A typical comment read: *“Thanks for doing this survey; I hope we’ll hear the results!”* One challenge resulting from the large response rate was a corresponding increase in complexity of the analysis. To address this problem, we sourced additional funds for a statistician to consult for data quality control, data preparations, and further analyses. Enthusiasm from the research community also resulted in three students in the Masters of Public Health program at UIC joining the project for intern experience. Without these students, it would have been difficult to meet the demand for on-site visits (where project team members visited a site and set up a computer to allow online completion of the survey) and for paper copy distribution of the survey at large community events such as the Alderman’s Maifest Lunch organized by Forward Chicago and the Mather Edgewater Luncheon.

While being a community engaged project, the Age-Friendly initiative is nevertheless primarily a policy-building exercise, collecting data to enable government agencies to improve and develop services and an environment that sustains older adults as they age in place. The core elements of what constitutes an age-friendly community and its indicators are defined and described by the WHO for use by government agencies and community groups. Older adults of all ages, ethnicities, and education levels are surveyed. One lesson we learned is that the generic model of age-friendliness as defined by the WHO is not a one size fits all one. The one senior center that declined to partner with us in disseminating the survey did so because they had wanted to be included in the development of the survey from the outset, and because they felt the questions didn’t match the experience or needs of their mainly Hispanic members. At our town hall event with CASL, questions which attracted the most ‘don’t know’ responses were those focused on housing. We observed, for example, that respondents to questions about supportive housing polled 26% ‘don’t know’ answers, suggesting that they either hadn’t thought about these options, were uncertain what they might be, or did not understand the question. We plan to address the shortcomings of the generic approach by working further with communities interested in building on the survey data findings.

We received some feedback that the language used in the Spanish language survey was overly “formal” and not accessible to older adults taking the survey. In addition, we received anecdotal feedback that Polish language speakers are not familiar with Likert-scale survey design distinctions – response items in a range from strongly agree to strongly disagree, for instance. Some survey respondents felt the survey was long and time-intensive. Overall, however, response to the survey was very positive. Research team members were warmly received at in-person meetings and events, and many survey respondents expressed thanks to researchers at Northwestern, to the City of Chicago, and to the sponsors of this project in the comments section of the survey.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The purpose of this report is twofold. First, it provides the City of Chicago with age-friendly indicators suited to the city.

Second, this report provides the city with evidence to generate policy initiatives for all older Chicagoans aged 55 and over. To deliver this, we have presented generic regional age-friendly and (un) friendly features that older adults have prioritized for us based on their satisfaction ratings of the indicators included in the survey. Further investigation is necessary to determine differences between neighborhoods.

Findings indicate that all eight domains are interrelated. Affordable housing, health care resources and community assets all work together to create an age-friendly city. Many survey respondents were living in communities where they felt they would be able to stay in their current homes as they age. However several noted environmental and financial factors which could threaten this ability such as crime (particularly in the vicinity of homes and transit stations), pedestrian safety, few transit options, changes to commercial services

(such as the closure of local grocery stores), uncertainty about healthcare and support service options for older adults (particularly amongst limited English speakers), and changes in property taxes.

Based on these findings we recommend that the city continue to champion existing assets such as senior centers, parks and outdoor spaces, transit choices, while considering initiatives to build capacity in the following areas:

- Caregiver recognition and support
- Falls reduction (Safe accessible streets and conditions for walking)
- Pedestrian street safety (including cycling proficiency)
- Safety of neighborhoods and clean environments
- Accessibility to public buildings
- Age-Friendly businesses
- Transport choices, transit accessibility and safety
- Affordable housing and conditions to age in place at home
- Access to information about health resources and community assets to support aging in place
- Availability of opportunities for leadership and advocacy particularly among limited English speakers
- Flexibility of volunteer opportunities and age friendly employment.

It is also recommended that the city look to novel approaches to Age-Friendly living, such as the Village model, which inclusively targets several of the above listed areas. An additional list of 14 suggested initiatives based on the findings is included in appendix X.

Next Steps

- Presentation of this report to the DFSS, Mayor's Office and The Chicago Community Trust.
- Further analysis of community-level data for community-based organizations and City departments; requests have been received from Forward Chicago, SOAR, the CHA, and CASL. Presentation of these findings by report, memorandum, or event.
- Dissemination of evidence underpinning Age-Friendly baseline assessment to City of Chicago departments and sister agencies, The Chicago Council on Aging, aldermen, and CMAP's Chinatown Community Vision Plan Steering Committee, to support older adult policy building.
- Presentation of findings at research-based events via poster and presentation. Abstracts have already been accepted at the Gerontological Society of Aging, the American Public Health Association, and the American Society on Aging.
- Source additional funding for the development of initiatives that build the city's capacity for age-friendliness, including community-based engagement programs.

Appendix I: Stakeholder Organizations

CCT Age-Friendly Stakeholder Interviews January - March 2014

Organization Name	Title
Access Living	Executive Director
Casa Central South	Site Director
Catholic Charities	Senior Vice President
Center on Halsted	Senior Services Director
Chicago Advisory Council on Aging	Chair
Chicago Commons	Executive Director
Chicago Fire Department	Fire Commissioner
Chicago Housing Authority	Senior Affairs
Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning	Executive Director of Local Planning
Chicago Park District	Superintendent
Chicago Police Department	Commander, 20 th District
Chicago Read Mental Health Center	Recovery Support Specialist
Chicago Transit Authority	President
City of Chicago OEMC	Policy Analyst
City of Chicago, 47 th Ward Office	Senior Council
CJE SeniorLife	President
CMS Chicago	Vice President, Community Services
Coalition of Limited English Speaking Elderly	Executive Director
Cook County Circuit Court	Presiding Judge
Department of Family and Support Services	First Deputy Commissioner
Department of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection	Commissioner
Department of Housing and Economic Development	Commissioner
Department of Public Health	Chief Innovation and Strategy Officer
Friendly Towers	Program Director
Greater Chicago Food Depository	Executive Director
H.O.M.E.	Executive Director
Healthcare Research Associates	Director
Heartland Housing, Inc.	Associate Director of Real Estate Development
Illinois Department on Aging	Division Director for Planning and Research, Chief Policy Advisor
Life Matters Media	Founder
Lincoln Park Village	Founding Executive Director
Little Brothers – Friends of the Elderly	Executive Director
Mather Lifeways	Manager, Mather More than a Café Southside
Mayor’s Office of People with Disabilities	Commissioner
Metropolitan Planning Council	Senior Advisor
Office of the Governor	Senior Policy Advisor
Resurrection Project	Senior Community Organizer
Retirement Research Foundation	Executive Director
Rush Alzheimer’s Disease Center, Memory Clinic	Advanced Practice Nurse
Rush University Medical Center	Director of Older Adult Programs
Rush University Medical Center, Gerontology	Professor
Senior Services Area Agency on Aging, DFSS	Executive Director
Southeast Asia Center	Executive Director
University of Illinois at Chicago Department of Medicine	Professor
Urban Planning	Senior Project Manager, MWH Americas; President, Friends of Downtown

Appendix II: Focus Group Guide

Focus Group Questions Topics and Open Questions	Prompts	Example Questions
<p>Ice Breaker</p> <p>What is it like to live in Chicago as an older person?</p>	<p>Ask...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good features? • Problems? 	<p>Tell me the good features that you see that make Chicago an age-friendly city.</p>
<p>Topic #1</p> <p><u>Outdoor Spaces and Buildings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is it like to step outside of your home to go for a walk to get fresh air, run errands or visit? • What is it like to go into buildings, such as public offices or stores? 	<p>Ask about...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • design and maintenance of Side-walks and curbs? • street intersections and crosswalks? • traffic volume, noise? • particular times of day, such as Night-time? • weather conditions? • green spaces? walking areas? • street lighting? • protection from sun, rain or wind? • benches, rest areas? • sense of physical safety? • sense of security from criminal victimization? • In buildings: stairs, doors, lift devices, corridors, floors, lighting, signage, toilets, rest areas 	<p>Do you think it is easy to get to grocery stores and other places to run errands?</p> <p>Is it easy to get your wheelchair and walker through the entrances of some stores or other places?</p>
<p>Topic #2</p> <p><u>Transportation</u></p>	<p>Ask about...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable? 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe your experience using public transportation – bus or train, in your community. What is it like to drive in your community? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy to get to? Easy to board? Frequent enough when you want to travel On time? Extensive routes to go wherever one wants? Waiting areas and stops with benches, lighting, protection from the elements? Secure from crime? Adapted transportation for disabled persons? <p>For drivers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legible street signs Legible street numbers Lighting at intersections Easy to understand traffic signals Sufficient and close parking Handicapped reserved parking Drop off and pick up allowance Driver refresher courses 	<p>Do you feel like it is easy for you to travel using the CTA?</p> <p>What other methods do you use in getting to places?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walk or drive?
<p>Topic #3</p> <p><u>Housing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tell me about the house or the apartment in which you live. If your needs change, what are your choices for housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost? Comfort? Physically safe? Security from crime? Proximity to services? <p>Mobility and independence in the</p>	<p>Do you feel that the sidewalk leading into your building is leveled and safe?</p> <p>Do you feel that the streets signs by your home are large enough to read?</p> <p>Are there any street lights by</p>

<p>in the community?</p>	<p>home:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • move about easily? • Reach and store things easily? • do housework and chores? 	<p>your home brightly lit?</p>
<p>Topic #4</p> <p><u>Respect and Social Inclusion</u></p> <p>The next area deals with how the community shows respect for, and includes older people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In what ways does your community show, or not show, respect for you as an older person? • In what ways does your community include, or not include you as an older person in activities and events? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politeness? • Listening? • Helpfulness? • Choices offered? • Public recognition of the contributions of older people? • Intergenerational activities? 	<p>How do you think you can be more included in events that occur in the community?</p>
<p>Topic #5</p> <p><u>Social Participation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let's now talk about social 	<p>Are social and leisure activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What would you like to learn? • what's available to you in your area? Do you participate in any? If not, why? • Do you feel like you

<p>and leisure activities....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How easily can you socialize in your community? • Tell me about your participation in other activities, like education, culture, recreation, or spiritual activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible? • Frequent? • Convenient location? • Convenient times? • Offer choices? • Interesting? 	<p>are missing out?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you feel like you are a part of the community?
<p>Topic #6</p> <p><u>Communication and Information</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is your experience getting the information you need in your community, for example, about services or events? • This can be information you get by telephone, radio, TV, in print, internet, or in person. 	<p>Is information...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible? • Useful? • Timely? • Easy to understand? • Difficulties with automated systems, print format and size? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is technology part of your life? • What role does it play? • And if it doesn't, Why not?
<p>Topic #7</p> <p><u>Civic Participation and Employment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell me about your participation in volunteer work or any work at all? • Tell me about your participation in paid work, if you are employed now or if you are looking for paid work?. • Tell me about your participation in public 	<p>Ask about...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of information about opportunities • Accessible opportunities • Variety of opportunities • Attractiveness • Recognition provided • Remuneration (paid work) • Adjustment to older persons' abilities • Adjustment to older persons' 	<p>Would you like to do any volunteer or paid work?</p> <p>Yes- what would it be</p> <p>No- why not?</p>

<p>community affairs, like community associations or municipal councils?</p>	<p>preferences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways used to motivate older persons' participation 	
<p>Topic #8</p> <p><u>Community Support and Health Services</u></p> <p>I want to know more about the health and social services in your community that help Older people living at home.</p>	<p>Ask about...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of services available • Accessibility • Affordability • Responsiveness of services to individual needs 	<p>Do you have clinics that serve the elderly in your community?</p> <p>Are these clinics close by?</p> <p>How long do you have to wait to be seen?</p> <p>Is there enough seating for seniors?</p> <p>Is there parking?</p> <p>Is the signage in these clinics easily seen?</p>

Appendix III: Stakeholder Interview Guide

Hello, thank you for agreeing to take part in this interview and contribute your expertise to the Age-friendly Chicago initiative. In July 2012, Mayor Emanuel secured Chicago's membership in the World Health Organization's Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities and directed the Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) to take the lead in crafting an Age-Friendly Chicago Plan. Researchers at Northwestern University are conducting a baseline assessment of the Age-Friendliness of the City. As part of the assessment we aim to compile a list of age friendly city indicators that are relevant to Chicago and the older population living within the city limits. You have been identified as key stakeholder within the City of Chicago due to your expertise in the area of XXXX. The aim of this interview is to prioritize age-friendly indicators specific to older Chicagoans. We want to capture your opinions on what you believe are top priority indicators to making Chicago Age Friendly. Once we develop a comprehensive list of indicators specific to Chicago, we will ask older Chicagoan's to rate each indicator in order to assess the age-friendliness of the City.

Firstly, we would like to gather some information about you

1. Which professional speciality best describes you? (Please select all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caregiver | <input type="checkbox"/> Geriatric Medicine, dentistry, pharmacy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clergy, ministry | <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community development, education, support, services | <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational, recreational, physical therapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disability education, support, services | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy analyst |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gerontology | <input type="checkbox"/> Researcher |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grant maker | <input type="checkbox"/> Social work, administration, counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban planning, architecture, industrial design |

Other (please specify)

2. Which of the following best describes your work setting? (Please select one)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Area Agency on Aging | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community based support and health services | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential/home based care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community based care | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior center |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government | <input type="checkbox"/> Social service agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare | <input type="checkbox"/> University or academic program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not for profit | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital system |

Other (please specify)

3. Which organization do you work for?

4. Please rank the age friendly domains listed below in the order in which you feel they are important to older adults living in Chicago. Place a number next to each domain where 1 is the most important domain and 8 is the least important.

Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	Respect and Social Inclusion
Transportation	Civic Participation and Engagement
Housing	Communication and information
Social participation	Community Support and Health Services

5. Which age-friendly domain does your work focus on the most? (research or programmatic)? (Please select only one)

- Outdoor spaces and buildings
- Transportation
- Housing
- Social Participation
- Respect and social inclusion
- Civic participation and engagement
- Communication and information
- Community support and health services

6. Do you feel that your work (research or programmatic) could help Chicago in its efforts to be an Age – Friendly City?

- yes
- no

7. If you answered yes to the above question, in what ways could your work help?

Open ended response:

PART 2: INDICATORS

Please read the indicator list below. These items have been compiled from an exhaustive list of age-friendly indicators that are being used on a global level. Some of the items listed will be used to build the Chicago Age-Friendly Community Survey. The items on the community survey will be rated by older Chicagoans on a Likert-type scale (Excellent-Poor) to provide a baseline assessment of the city's age-friendliness. This same survey will be used 4 years from now as an evaluation to monitor improvement. As a stakeholder, we want you to tell us which of these indicators are important for us to include in our survey to community members. Please think about your own clientele when prioritizing these items.

Collecting the data using Q-Methodology

We will be collecting your responses using a research technique called the Q-Sort Methodology. Q-Sort Methodology is a way to capture the subjectivity, beliefs, and opinions of individuals in a systematic manner. By taking into account the individual's subjectivity, we will be able to accurately reflect the viewpoints of key stakeholders like yourself, when it comes to determining which age-friendly indicators are most relevant for older adults living in Chicago.

How Q-Methodology Works

You will be presented with a series of cards, each with one of the below indicators printed on the front. **First**, I will ask you to sort the cards into three piles: Most Important, Neutral, and Least important. **Second**, I will ask that you place each card on the provided Q-table ranking each statement on the continuum of Least Important to Most Important.

Please feel free to take some time to familiarize yourself with the indicators which you will need to sort.

Outdoor Spaces & Buildings

1. Walkability within neighborhoods (sidewalks are not cracked, sidewalks have ample space for wheelchairs, ramps are available, curbs are a feasible distance from the road, etc.)
2. Pathways dedicated to cyclists.
3. Availability of outdoor public spaces in the neighborhood (Parks, green spaces, dog parks)
4. Availability of outdoor public facilities in the neighborhood (Public toilets, outdoor resting areas, benches, lighting)
5. Safety of physical neighborhood environment (Feeling safe from crime to step outside to go for a walk, go to the store, or exercise regardless of weather)
6. The accessibility of public buildings in the neighborhood (Wheelchair access, steps, resting areas inside buildings, elevators, ramps in all weathers)

Transportation

1. Availability of public transportation in your neighborhood (CTA and Metra in all weathers)
2. Accessibility of public transportation (Bus stops and subway stations are conveniently located with clear signage)
3. Safety of public transportation (Feeling safe from crime to ride on the CTA and Metra)
4. Safety of the road conditions in my neighborhood for driving (street signs are clearly labeled, there is no debris in the streets, there is adequate parking, adequate snow clearance and gritting).
5. Safety of the road conditions in my neighborhood for bike riding.
6. Affordability of public transportation

Housing

1. Availability of different housing options (rent, own, co-op, high rise, apartment, stand alone house)
2. Affordable quality housing (heating and cooling are working properly)

3. Homes are livable and safe (feeling safe within the home and stepping outside into private areas such as the yard or garden, housing is modified to accommodate mobility, elevators are working)
4. Affordable accessible housing (housing that includes no step entrance, wider doorways, grab bars in bathrooms, first floor bedrooms and bathrooms)
5. Availability of services in the neighborhood (handy man, home repair services options, pharmacies, access grocery stores)
6. Diversity of housing communities (intergenerational, different cultures, male and female, varying income levels, different religious affiliations)
7. Basic resources are in proximity to housing (grocery stores, pharmacy, medical center)

Respect and Social Inclusion

1. Older adults feel respected (in their neighborhoods, on public transportation, fast responses to 311, fire, police and city agencies calls)
2. Older adults do not feel isolated or lonely in their homes
3. Older adults do not feel alienated from their neighbors/neighborhoods
4. Inclusivity of media representation of older adults (are older adults represented equally in things such as newspapers, magazine stands, advertisements)
5. Inclusivity of public information about services and activities for all age groups and cultures (are older adults included in brochures for family events, college courses, 311 services, police and fire flyers)
6. Opportunities for intergenerational interaction (at schools, youth clubs senior centers, family activities in the community)
7. Accessibility of venues for entertainment and community activity
8. Availability of social networks beyond family (kinship, block club, social clubs)
9. Availability of social and cultural activities for diverse populations

Civic Participation and Employment

1. Availability of volunteer activities
2. Availability of volunteer training opportunities that enable older adults to volunteer
3. Availability of flexible job opportunities for people aged 60 and over
4. Accessibility of workplaces to meet the needs of older adults in employment
5. Inclusivity of older adults in job advertisements
6. Availability of re-training programs for older adults wanting to continue in employment beyond retirement
7. Availability of knowledge about age discrimination in the workplace
8. Availability of leadership roles for older adults within the community
9. Availability of advocacy opportunities in your neighborhood
10. Conveniently located and accessible venues for voting
11. Opportunities to inform planning and implementation of policy and services for older adults (accessing aldermen, using 311, becoming advocates)
12. Availability of meaningful unpaid service in a wide range of civic and educational settings

Community Support Services & Health

1. Availability of private home based care services (respite services, caregivers, home health aides, nurses senior centers, physical fitness)

2. Affordability of private home based care services (respite services, caregivers, home health aides, nurses senior centers, physical fitness)
3. Availability of primary care physicians/community health centers
4. Availability of public community support/ home based care (respite services, caregivers, home health aides, nurses senior centers, physical fitness)
5. Affordable of public community support/ home based care (respite services, caregivers, home health aides, nurses senior centers, physical fitness)
6. Affordable health care services
7. Conveniently located emergency centers

Communication and Information

1. Availability of information about leisure activities
2. Availability of information about community support and health services in your neighborhood (easy to find and in diverse formats – hard copy, telephone, TV etc)
3. Accessibility of information about community support and health services in your neighborhood in various languages, on free TV, using local media as well as national, using social media, large print, hearing loop, literacy aware)
4. Visibility/Audibility of health promotion activities (automated phones are clear, large print is used, options in different languages)
5. Accessibility of 311 and 911 (always get through, automated systems are clear)
6. Availability of free computers and internet in public facilities (library, senior center, church, hospitals)

Social Participation

1. Affordability of sport, cultural, religious and leisure events
2. Diversity of sport, cultural, religious and leisure events
3. Conveniently located activities that promote social cohesion (block parties, neighborhood festivals)
4. Initiatives that promote recognition of older adults contribution to your neighborhood (hall of fame)
5. Activities that support independent living (block clubs, social club, church, senior center)
6. Availability of activities that promote physical wellbeing (senior center programs)
7. Availability of activities that promote mental wellbeing (senior center, church)

PART 3: INDICATOR SUGGESTIONS

At this point we want to give you a chance to provide feedback and suggest any indicators that you believe we have not already captured in the list above. If there was anything you believe we missed, would you mind sharing that with me now? This piece is very important in trying to make sure there aren't any indicators specific to the populations of older adults that are represented in Chicago that were missed in the above indicator list (ie, any indicators that are relevant to the population that you work with that you would like to see represented here?)

Any final thoughts that you would like to leave us with today?

Thank you for participating in the interview today. We greatly appreciate your time and input! We hope to continue working with you as we move forward with this project. In a few months, once we have the survey finalized, we will be asking you to help us distribute the survey broadly to older adults living in Chicago.

Appendix IV: Prioritization Chart of Age-Friendly Indicators

Legend			
1st Quartile	2nd Quartile	3rd Quartile	4th Quartile

Item	Domain	Text	Avg Rank	Gov Rank	Comm Rank	Research Rank
5	out	Safety of physical neighborhood environment	11.4211	11.0769	11.5238	12.0000
16	hous	Affordable accessible housing	10.7895	10.3846	11.0476	10.7500
19	hous	Basic resources are in proximity to housing	10.3421	10.4615	10.0952	11.2500
45	com	Affordability of public community support/ home based care	9.6842	9.6154	9.7143	9.7500
7	tran	Availability of public transportation in your neighborhood	9.6579	9.2308	10.0952	8.7500
1	out	Walkability within neighborhoods	9.5526	10.4615	8.6667	11.2500
43	com	Availability of primary care physicians/community health centers	9.4474	9.6923	9.1429	10.2500
14	hous	Affordable quality housing	9.3684	8.6154	9.8571	9.2500
46	com	Affordable health care services	9.3158	9.3077	9.2857	9.5000
9	tran	Safety of public transportation	9.2632	8.8462	9.2857	10.5000
44	com	Availability of public community support/ home based care	9.2368	9.2308	9.2857	9.0000
8	tran	Accessibility of public transportation	9.1316	9.3077	8.9048	9.7500
15	hous	Homes are livable and safe	8.8947	8.2308	9.0000	10.5000
21	res	Older adults do not feel isolated or lonely in their homes	8.8947	8.6154	9.1429	8.5000
60	soc	Availability of activities that promote mental wellbeing	8.5526	8.0000	8.9524	8.2500
12	tran	Affordability of public transportation	8.5263	8.1538	8.5714	9.5000
6	out	The accessibility of public buildings in the neighborhood	8.4474	8.7692	8.1429	9.0000
58	soc	Activities that support independent living	8.1053	8.3077	8.0476	7.7500
59	soc	Availability of activities that promote physical wellbeing	8.0789	8.6923	7.7619	7.7500
17	hous	Availability of services in the neighborhood	8.0000	7.7692	7.9524	9.0000
27	res	Availability of social networks beyond family	7.9211	7.2308	8.3333	8.0000

3	out	Availability of outdoor public spaces in the neighborhood	7.5789	8.0769	7.1905	8.0000
42	com	Affordability of private home based care services	7.5263	7.6923	7.1905	8.7500
4	out	Availability of outdoor public facilities in the neighborhood	7.2895	7.6923	6.8571	8.2500
22	res	Older adults do not feel alienated from their neighbors/neighborhoods	7.2895	6.6923	7.3333	9.0000
20	res	Older adults feel respected	7.2895	7.3846	7.5714	5.5000
13	hous	Availability of different housing options	7.2632	6.6923	7.5238	7.7500
31	civ	Availability of flexible job opportunities for people aged 60 and over	7.1842	6.6154	7.5238	7.2500
49	info	Availability of information about community support and health services in your neighborhood	7.1316	7.6923	6.9048	6.5000
41	com	Availability of private home based care services	7.0789	6.3846	7.3810	7.7500
50	info	Accessibility of information about community support and health services in your neighborhood	7.0526	7.2308	6.8095	7.7500
25	res	Opportunities for intergenerational interaction	6.8158	6.6923	6.8095	7.2500
34	civ	Availability of re-training programs for older adults wanting to continue in employment beyond retirement	6.6842	6.9231	6.6667	6.0000
52	info	Accessibility of 311 and 911	6.6316	6.8462	6.7143	5.5000
39	civ	Opportunities to inform planning and implementation of policy and services for older adults	6.3158	5.8462	6.8571	5.0000
53	info	Availability of free computers and internet in public facilities	6.2368	6.6154	6.6667	2.7500
36	civ	Availability of leadership roles for older adults within the community	6.2105	5.3846	7.0000	4.7500
47	com	Conveniently located emergency centers	6.2105	5.3846	6.8571	5.5000
56	soc	Conveniently located activities that promote social cohesion	6.1842	6.5385	5.7619	7.2500
18	hous	Diversity of housing communities	6.1316	5.7692	6.0952	7.5000
30	civ	Availability of volunteer training opportunities that enable older adults to volunteer	6.0789	6.4615	5.8571	6.0000
51	info	Visibility/Audibility of health promotion activities	6.0789	6.6923	5.9048	5.0000

24	res	Inclusivity of public information about services and activities for all age groups and cultures	6.0263	7.1538	5.6190	4.5000
32	civ	Accessibility of workplaces to meet the needs of older adults in employment	6.0000	5.8462	6.1905	5.5000
40	civ	Availability of meaningful unpaid service in a wide range of civic and educational settings	5.9211	6.4615	5.7143	5.2500
26	res	Accessibility of venues for entertainment and community activity	5.7632	6.4615	5.0476	7.2500
10	tran	Safety of the road conditions in my neighborhood for driving	5.7105	5.9231	5.4762	6.2500
29	civ	Availability of volunteer activities	5.6053	5.9231	5.2381	6.5000
28	res	Availability of social and cultural activities for diverse populations	5.3421	5.5385	4.9524	6.7500
37	civ	Availability of advocacy opportunities in your neighborhood	5.3158	4.7692	5.6190	5.5000
38	civ	Conveniently located and accessible venues for voting	5.0000	5.9231	4.7619	3.2500
54	soc	Affordability of sport, cultural, religious and leisure events	4.6316	4.9231	4.5714	4.0000
35	civ	Availability of knowledge about age discrimination in the workplace	4.1053	4.1538	4.3810	2.5000
48	info	Availability of information about leisure activities	4.0789	4.9231	3.5714	4.0000
33	civ	Inclusivity of older adults in job advertisements	4.0526	3.8462	4.2857	3.5000
23	res	Inclusivity of media representation of older adults	4.0263	4.0000	4.4762	1.7500
57	soc	Initiatives that promote recognition of older adults contribution to your neighborhood	3.9474	4.1538	4.1429	2.2500
11	tran	Safety of the road conditions in my neighborhood for bike riding	3.5263	3.6154	3.4762	3.5000
55	soc	Diversity of sport, cultural, religious and leisure events	3.2105	2.6923	3.2381	4.7500
2	out	Pathways dedicated to cyclists	2.8421	2.3846	2.9524	3.7500

Appendix V: Walking Audit Tool

1. Physical Environment: Outdoor spaces & buildings, Transportation, Housing					2. Mental Health & Well-being: Social Participation, Respect & Social Inclusion, Civic Participation & Employment				
Item	Specify	Y/N	Count	Subjective assessment / Description	Item	Specify	Y/N	Count	Subjective assessment / Description
Green space or Office/Institutions				Small Medium Large	Community	senior center			
Restaurant/Cafe				Fast Food Chain	Faith-based	farmer's			
Recreation (ex. fitness centers)					Social interactions (older adults with others)				what faiths? Intergen. same gener.
Retail/Business				Types?	Older adults on street				
Hotel/Lodging				Chain Local	job/volunteer	OA's as			
Empty									
Amenities	Garbage cans				3. Community Health & Resources: Communication & Information, Community Support & Health				
	water fountains								
	benches								
	street/sidewalk lights								
Aesthetics	Trees/flowers			None A few A Lot	Street signs	street names			Clear/Large Small
	Community art			None A few A Lot		Disability			
	Litter/dumping			None A few A Lot	Directional sign				
	graffiti			None A few A Lot	Numbers on				
Noise pollution				None A few A Lot	Information				
CTA stops	condition			Poor Fair Good*	Aids for low				
Bus stops				bench w/cover none	Information in	languages			what language
Metra station	condition			Poor Fair Good	Hospital/Health				
alternative				What types?	Dentist				
Bike lane - coverage in community				Little Some A Lot	Pharmacy				
Parking	Street parking				Mental Health				
	Lot				Food Options	Grocery store			Healthy food ads?
	Garage					Corner store			Healthy food ads?
	Handicap sign				Advertisements				Type
Sidewalk	condition			Poor Fair Good*	4. Additional Observations				
	Size			Narrow Standard	Ex. Safety, quality of parks, presence				
	Curb cuts				Attach photos				
	Debris			None A Few A Lot					
Traffic	volume			Little Some A Lot*					
	lanes per side			1-L 2-L Over 2-L					
	crossing aids/walks			Mid block					
Residential	single-family home								
	apartments/condos								
	senior housing				* denotes descriptions in procedures				



Age-Friendly Chicago: A Community Survey

About the Survey

Dear Survey Participant,

In July 2012, Mayor Emanuel secured Chicago's membership in the World Health Organization's Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities. Researchers at Northwestern University are working with the city to find out how "Age-Friendly" older Chicagoans think their city is.

We value your opinion as an older adult living in the City of Chicago.

This survey should take between 10 and 15 minutes to complete. **You may skip any questions you don't want to answer, and your responses will be kept anonymous.**

Thank you in advance for your participation.

Best wishes from,

The Buehler Center on Aging, Health & Society at Northwestern University

The Survey

About you

1. What is your age category (please choose only one answer)
 - a. Under 55
 - b. 55-64
 - c. 65-74
 - d. 75-84
 - e. Over 85

2. What is your current gender identity? (please choose only one answer)
 - a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Transgender
 - d. Male to Female
 - e. Female to Male
 - f. Other, if other, please specify:

3. What is your current relationship status (please choose only one answer)
 - a. Single
 - b. Married
 - c. Partnered and living together
 - d. Partnered and living separately
 - e. Separated
 - f. Divorced

- g. Widowed
4. Do you own or rent your primary residence? (Please choose only one answer)
- a. Rent
 - b. Own
 - c. Not applicable
5. Besides you, do you have any of the following people living in your household (Please choose all that apply)
- a. A child or children under 18
 - b. A child or Children 18 or over
 - c. Adult relative or friend 18 or over (besides a spouse)
 - d. Spouse or partner
 - e. None
 - f. Other, if other, please specify: _____
6. Do you have any kind of healthcare coverage, including employer-provided health insurance, private health insurance, or government plans such as Medicare or Medicaid? (Please choose only one answer)
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Not sure
7. What is your race or ethnicity? (please choose all that apply)
- a. White or Caucasian
 - b. Black or African American
 - c. Asian
 - d. American Indian or Alaskan Native
 - e. Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
 - f. Hispanic, Spanish or Latino
 - g. Other, if other, please specify: _____
8. What is the highest level of education you have completed? (only one answer)
- a. K-12th grade (no degree)
 - b. High school degree or GED
 - c. Post-high school education or training (no degree)
 - d. 2-year college degree
 - e. 4-year college degree
 - f. Post-graduate study
 - g. Graduate or professional degree

9. Which of the following best describes your current employment status? (please choose only one answer)

- a. Self-employed, part time
- b. Self-employed, full time
- c. Employed, part time
- d. Employed, full time
- e. Retired, not working at all
- f. Not in labor workforce for other reasons
- g. Unemployed but looking for work

10. Are you the primary caregiver for any of the following? (check all that apply)

- a. Your spouse
- b. Your parent or other adult relative
- c. Your adult child
- d. Your grandchildren under the age of 18
- e. Your friend
- f. None

11. Is English your first language?

- a. Yes
- b. No

12. In 2008, the government-defined poverty threshold for a person living alone was \$10,400. Is your annual income above or below this amount?

- a. Above
- b. Below
- c. Not sure

13. What is your 5 digit zipcode? ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

14. Have you ever felt isolated or lonely in your home?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

15. Please rate the amount you agree or disagree with the following statements about the community buildings and outdoor spaces in your neighborhood, please circle the number that corresponds with your response from 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree), or 0 (Don't know, Not applicable):

	Strongly Agree	Some-what Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Some-what Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know / N/A
Community buildings, including senior centers, libraries, post offices, and park districts, are accessible (have elevators or ramps, grab bars, are clear from ice and snow)	1	2	3	4	5	0
It is easy to use wheelchairs, walkers, and scooters on the sidewalks	1	2	3	4	5	0
Road conditions are safe for pedestrians	1	2	3	4	5	0
There is adequate time to cross the street	1	2	3	4	5	0
Businesses and organizations in my neighborhood, including grocery stores, religious centers, and shops, are accessible (have elevators or ramps, grab bars, are clear from ice and snow)	1	2	3	4	5	0
Restrooms are readily available and accessible in public and community buildings	1	2	3	4	5	0
Parks and green spaces are within easy walking distance from my home	1	2	3	4	5	0
Dog parks are within walking distance from my home	1	2	3	4	5	0
There are benches and resting areas in public spaces	1	2	3	4	5	0
Bicycling conditions are safe for	1	2	3	4	5	0

pedestrians						
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16. Please rate the following items in your neighborhood for older adults, please circle the number that corresponds with your response from 1 (Excellent) to 5 (Poor):

	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know/ N/A
Conditions for walking (presence of sidewalks, cracks, bumps, debris on the sidewalks, snow removal)	1	2	3	4	5	0
The ease of access to public and community buildings	1	2	3	4	5	0
The safety of your physical neighborhood environment (where feeling safe means being able to walk or exercise outside without worrying about crime)	1	2	3	4	5	0

Transportation

17. Please rate the amount you agree or disagree with the following statements about transportation in your neighborhood, please circle the number that corresponds with your response from 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree):

	Strongly agree	Some-what Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Some-what Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know/ N/A
CTA stations are conveniently located	1	2	3	4	5	0
CTA stations and bus stops are accessible for wheel chairs	1	2	3	4	5	0
Bus stops are conveniently located	1	2	3	4	5	0
Taxi cabs are available and accessible to me	1	2	3	4	5	0
Door-to-door transportation services (like PACE or private services) are available and	1	2	3	4	5	0

accessible to me						
There are ride-share programs available in my neighborhood	1	2	3	4	5	0
Parking, including spaces for people with a disability, is available	1	2	3	4	5	0
Signs for transportation (like bus stops, CTA stations) are clearly posted and easy to understand	1	2	3	4	5	0

18. Please rate the following items in your neighborhood for older adults, please circle the number that corresponds with your response from 1 (Excellent) to 5 (Poor):

	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know/ N/A
The availability of transportation (CTA, bus, Metra, PACE, taxi cabs) in the neighborhood	1	2	3	4	5	0
The safety of transportation in your neighborhood (where feeling safe means safe from crime when waiting at a designated public transportation station or while using public transportation)	1	2	3	4	5	0

Housing

19. Please rate the following items in your neighborhood for older adults, please circle the number that corresponds with your response from 1 (Excellent) to 5 (Poor):

	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know/ N/A
The availability of supportive housing options in your neighborhood (for example, assisted living communities, village networks, co-operatives)	1	2	3	4	5	0
The availability of affordable housing options in your neighborhood (including subsidized housing options)	1	2	3	4	5	0
The availability of housing options with amenities that are important to you (for example,	1	2	3	4	5	0

pet-friendly options, parking spaces, door staff, exercise rooms, in-building laundry facilities)						
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Your Home

20. Please answer the following questions about your own home:

	Yes	No	Not Sure
My home is warm enough in the winter	1	2	0
My home is cool enough in the summer	1	2	0
There are stairs leading to the main entrance of my home	1	2	0
I have to go up and down stairs in my home on a daily basis	1	2	0
The doorways both inside and outside my home are wide enough for a wheelchair to fit through	1	2	0

Community Support and Health Services

21. Please indicate the approximate distance you travel for the following services:

	Less than 1 mile	Approximately 1-5 miles	Over 5 miles away	I have never used this service
My doctor, primary care physician, or nurse practitioner	1	2	3	4
My eye doctor (ophthalmologist)	1	2	3	4
My dentist	1	2	3	4
My pharmacy	1	2	3	4
My physical therapist	1	2	3	4
My psychologist, psychiatrist, therapist, or other mental health services, including support groups	1	2	3	4
A health clinic for preventative support (like flu shots, other vaccinations, blood pressure or blood sugar checks)	1	2	3	4
Healthy food options (fresh fruits and vegetables, healthy	1	2	3	4

menu options)				
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22. Please rate the following items in your neighborhood for older adults, please circle the number that corresponds with your response from 1 (Excellent) to 5 (Poor):

	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know / Not Applicable
Availability of affordable trustworthy home maintenance services (plumber, electrician, handyman, cleaning services)	1	2	3	4	5	0
Availability of affordable trustworthy home health aides (including visiting nurses)	1	2	3	4	5	0
Availability of affordable trustworthy financial services and information	1	2	3	4	5	0
Availability of affordable trustworthy healthcare options in your neighborhood	1	2	3	4	5	0

Communication and Information

23. Please rate the amount you agree or disagree with the following statements about communication and information for older adults, please circle the number that corresponds with your response from 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree):

	Strongly Agree	Some-what Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Some-what Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know/ N/A
If I need information on healthcare services and health-related support, I know where to find it (including disease-specific information, home care options, and caregiving)	1	2	3	4	5	0
I know what to do in case of	1	2	3	4	5	0

an environmental emergency (including a flood, an electrical outage, extreme heat or cold, a fire)						
I know what to do in case of a health-related emergency (including myself or someone nearby experiencing a heart attack, stroke, or fall)	1	2	3	4	5	0
There are places for me to go to access free computers, internet, and wifi	1	2	3	4	5	0
I know where I can go to learn about new technologies	1	2	3	4	5	0
I can access information I need in a language and format I easily understand	1	2	3	4	5	0

Respect and Social Inclusion

24. Please rate the amount you agree or disagree with the following statements about respect and social inclusion in your neighborhood, please circle the number that corresponds with your response from 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree):

	Strongly Agree	Some-what Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Some-what Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know/ N/A
There are social networks in my neighborhood (including kinship, block clubs, social clubs,	1	2	3	4	5	0

churches, community centers)						
There are opportunities for intergenerational interaction (at schools, youth clubs, senior centers, family activities in the community)	1	2	3	4	5	0
The social activities in my neighborhood are for people of all age groups and cultures	1	2	3	4	5	0
Older adults living in my neighborhood feel isolated and lonely	1	2	3	4	5	0
Older adults in my neighborhood are respected	1	2	3	4	5	0

Social Participation

25. Please rate the amount you agree or disagree with the following statements about social participation in your neighborhood, please circle the number that corresponds with your response from 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree):

	Strongly Agree	Some-what Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Some-what Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know/ N/A
There are opportunities for me to take part in activities that help my physical well being	1	2	3	4	5	0
There are opportunities for me to take part in activities that	1	2	3	4	5	0

help my mental well being						
Social, religious, and cultural activities are available and affordable	1	2	3	4	5	0

26. What is your overall rating for opportunities to participate socially in your community?

- a. ___ Excellent
- b. ___ Very Good
- c. ___ Good
- d. ___ Fair
- e. ___ Poor
- f. ___ Don't Know/Not Applicable

Civic Participation and Employment

27. Please rate the amount you agree or disagree with the following statements about civic participation and employment for older adults in your neighborhood, please circle the number that corresponds with your response from 1 (strongly agree) to 5 (strongly disagree):

	Strongly Agree	Some-what Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Some-what Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know/ N/A
There are flexible job opportunities for people aged 60 and over	1	2	3	4	5	0
There are opportunities for leadership and advocacy	1	2	3	4	5	0
There are opportunities for involvement in volunteer activities	1	2	3	4	5	0

28. What is your overall rating for civic participation in your community?

- a. ___ Excellent
- b. ___ Very Good
- c. ___ Good
- d. ___ Fair
- e. ___ Poor
- f. ___ Don't Know/Not Applicable

Your Health

29. Please rate the following items about yourself, please circle the number that corresponds with your response from 1 (Excellent) to 5 (Poor):

	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know/ N/A
In general, would you say your health is:	1	2	3	4	5	0
In general, would you say your quality of life is:	1	2	3	4	5	0
In general, how would you rate your physical health?	1	2	3	4	5	0
In general, how would you rate your mental health, including your mood and your ability to think?	1	2	3	4	5	0
In general, how would you rate your satisfaction with your social activities and relationships?	1	2	3	4	5	0
In general, please rate how well you carry out your usual social activities and roles (This includes activities at home, at work, in your community, and responsibilities as a parent, child, spouse, employee, friend, etc)	1	2	3	4	5	0

30. To what extent have you been able to carry out your everyday physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, carrying groceries, or moving a chair?

- a. ___ Completely
- b. ___ Mostly
- c. ___ Moderately
- d. ___ A Little
- e. ___ Not at All

31. How often have you been bothered by emotional problems, such as feeling anxious, depressed, or irritable, in the last seven days?

- a. ___ Never
- b. ___ Rarely
- c. ___ Sometimes
- d. ___ Often
- e. ___ Always

32. How would you rate your fatigue on average?

- a. ___ None

- b. ___Mild
- c. ___ Moderate
- d. ___Severe
- e. ___Very Severe

33. How would you rate your pain on average? Please circle the number that corresponds with your response from 0 (no pain) to 10 (worst pain):

0 (no pain)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (worst pain)
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Your Thoughts

34. How did you hear about us? _____

35. Do you have any other comments or questions that you would like to share?

End of survey

Dear Participant,

Many thanks for completing this survey. Your thoughts and selections are very important to us. For more information about the Buehler Center's Age Friendly research and preliminary findings, please visit our website at www.aging.northwestern.edu/science.php

If you would like to be added to our age friendly listserv, please email buehler-center@northwestern.edu with "age friendly" in the subject line or message. Listserv participants receive a quarterly update on research in progress and notification of Age Friendly Chicago related events.

If you know of other members of your community or friends who would like to take this survey, please feel free to forward the link to them. If you would like posters and bookmarks to advertise the survey in your community, or paper copies to distribute to citizens with limited access to computers, please email a request to buehler-center@northwestern.edu and we would be happy to contact you.

Many best wishes from,

The Buehler Center on Aging, Health & Society
Dr. Rebecca Johnson & Dr. Amy Eisenstein
750 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 601
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Email: buehler-center@northwestern.edu



Appendix VII: Survey Data Tables

Demographics by Region

	North	North-West	North-Central	Central	Central-West	South-East	South	Total
Respondents n, %	480, 20.33%	382, 16.18%	367, 15.54%	395, 16.73%	214, 9.06%	240, 10.17%	283, 11.99%	2361, 90.77%
Age Category								
<55	23, 24.47%	13, 13.83%	10, 10.64%	11, 11.70%	14, 14.89%	8, 8.51%	15, 15.96%	94, 3.98%
55-64	138, 22.66%	122, 20.03%	75, 12.32%	105, 17.24%	57, 9.36%	34, 5.58%	78, 12.81%	609, 25.79%
65-74	190, 18.57%	164, 16.13%	184, 17.99%	175, 17.11%	95, 9.29%	100, 9.78%	115, 11.24%	1023, 43.33%
75-84	106, 20.83%	65, 12.77%	84, 16.50%	81, 15.91%	38, 7.47%	73, 14.34%	62, 12.18%	509, 21.56%
≥85	23, 18.25%	18, 14.29%	14, 11.11%	23, 18.25%	10, 7.94%	25, 19.84%	13, 10.32%	126, 5.34%
Gender Identity								
Male	131, 20.29%	109, 16.87%	109, 16.87%	105, 16.25%	70, 10.84%	64, 9.91%	58, 8.98%	646, 27.40%
Female	348, 20.41%	270, 15.84%	256, 15.01%	285, 16.72%	143, 8.39%	176, 10.32%	227, 13.31%	1705, 72.31%
Transgender	1, 14.29%	3, 42.86%	1, 14.29%	2, 28.57%	0, 0.00%	0, 0.00%	0, 0.00%	7, 3.27%
Race								
White	363, 26.40%	274, 19.93%	296, 21.53%	332, 24.15%	34, 2.47%	60, 4.36%	16, 1.16%	1375, 58.79%
Black	40, 7.11%	13, 2.31%	18, 3.20%	22, 3.91%	127, 22.56%	116, 20.60%	227, 40.32%	563, 24.07%
Hispanic	15, 8.11%	64, 34.60%	24, 12.97%	19, 10.27%	3, 1.62%	32, 17.30%	28, 15.14%	185, 7.91%
Asian	41, 25.95%	17, 10.76%	19, 12.03%	14, 8.86%	14, 8.86%	52, 32.92%	1, 0.63%	158, 6.76%
Other	16, 27.59%	8, 13.79%	6, 10.35%	7, 12.07%	1, 1.72%	8, 13.79%	12, 1.72%	58, 2.48%
Marital Status								
Single	155, 20.61%	79, 11.52%	111, 16.18%	99, 14.43%	86, 12.54%	79, 11.52%	77, 11.22%	686, 29.06%
	North	North-West	North-Central	Central	Central-West	South-East	South	Total

Married	160, 19.61%	162, 19.85%	124, 15.20%	177, 21.69%	47, 5.76%	61, 7.48%	85, 10.42%	816, 34.56%
Other	164, 19.09%	140, 16.30%	127, 14.44%	119, 13.85%	79, 9.20%	102, 11.87%	125, 14.55%	859, 36.38%
Housing								
Rent	163, 20.79%	93, 11.86%	95, 12.12%	99, 12.63%	109, 13.90%	138, 17.60%	87, 11.10%	784, 33.50%
Own	300, 20.18%	274, 18.43%	258, 17.35%	287, 19.30%	89, 5.99%	96, 6.46%	183, 12.31%	1487, 65.55%
Live Alone								
	238, 19.59%	172, 14.16%	207, 17.04%	208, 17.12%	96, 7.90%	157, 12.92%	137, 11.28%	1215, 52.92%
Caregiver								
	74, 20.61%	62, 17.27%	47, 13.09%	56, 15.60%	39, 10.86%	29, 8.08%	52, 14.49%	359, 15.45%
Education								
<12 th grade	13, 6.40%	40, 19.70%	7, 3.45%	15, 7.39%	53, 26.11%	43, 21.18%	32, 15.76%	203, 8.70%
HS Degree/GED	37, 12.21%	62, 22.44%	41, 13.53%	21, 6.93%	51, 16.83%	40, 13.20%	51, 16.83%	303, 12.99%
Some College	73, 24.42%	51, 17.06%	36, 12.04%	35, 11.71%	31, 10.37%	21, 7.02%	52, 17.39%	299, 12.82%
College Degree	152, 22.69%	103, 15.37%	100, 14.93%	108, 16.12%	70, 10.45%	50, 7.46%	87, 12.99%	670, 28.47%
Grad Degree	161, 23.27%	88, 12.72%	151, 21.82%	174, 25.15%	16, 2.31%	55, 7.95%	47, 6.79%	692, 29.66%
Employment								
Employed	78, 22.47%	53, 15.27%	61, 17.59%	74, 21.33%	24, 6.92%	25, 7.20%	32, 9.22%	347, 14.75%
Retired	285, 18.99%	238, 15.82%	240, 15.96%	234, 15.56%	141, 9.38%	167, 11.10%	199, 13.23%	1504, 63.92%
Other	46, 20.81%	43, 19.46%	23, 10.41%	23, 10.41%	28, 12.67%	30, 13.57%	28, 12.67%	221, 9.39%
English 1st Language								
	440, 91.48%	311, 82.06%	329, 90.14%	356, 91.28%	178, 84.76%	184, 76.67%	279, 96.54%	2077, 88.23%

	North	North-West	North-Central	Central	Central-West	South-East	South	Total
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Live Below Poverty Level								
	55, 11.53%	47, 12.57%	42, 11.48%	36, 9.21%	79, 38.73%	92, 38.98%	54, 19.22%	405, 17.39%
Felt Isolated or Lonely								
	136, 28.45%	120, 31.83%	106, 29.20%	68, 17.39%	79, 37.80%	69, 28.63%	64, 22.54%	642, 27.40%

Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

	Total (Mean Score)	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. Community buildings, including senior centers, libraries, post offices, and park districts, are accessible (have elevators or ramps, grab bars, are clear from ice and snow)	2314 (2.06)	35.65% (825)	40.92% (947)	9.20% (213)	9.81% (227)	4.41% (102)
2. It is easy to use wheelchairs, walkers, and scooters on the sidewalks	1846 (2.67)	20.96% (387)	35.10% (648)	12.89% (238)	18.31% (338)	12.73% (235)
3. Road conditions are safe for pedestrians	2435 (3.09)	12.85% (313)	29.36% (715)	13.06% (318)	25.59% (623)	19.14% (466)
4. There is adequate time to cross the street	2438 (2.85)	17.23% (420)	34.04% (830)	10.71% (261)	22.76% (555)	15.26% (372)
5. Businesses and organizations in my neighborhood, including grocery stores, religious centers, and shops, are accessible (have elevators or ramps, grab bars, are clear from ice and snow)	2312 (2.58)	20.59% (476)	38.62% (893)	13.96% (318)	15.96% (369)	11.07% (256)
6. Restrooms are readily available and accessible in public and community buildings	2280 (2.62)	20.04% (457)	35.53% (810)	17.85% (407)	15.22% (347)	11.36% (259)
7. Parks and green spaces are within easy walking distance from my home	2457 (2.03)	46.40% (1140)	28.82% (708)	7.81% (192)	9.36% (230)	7.61% (187)
8. Dog parks are within walking distance from my home	1727 (2.86)	27.10% (468)	18.59% (321)	17.83% (308)	14.48% (250)	22.00% (380)

9. There are benches and resting areas in public spaces	2364 (2.47)	28.55% (675)	33.59% (794)	11.76% (278)	14.34% (339)	11.76% (278)
10. Bicycling conditions are safe for pedestrians	2273 (3.34)	12.01% (273)	21.95% (499)	14.69% (334)	23.01% (523)	28.33% (644)
		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
11. Conditions for walking (presence of sidewalks, cracks, bumps, debris on the sidewalks, snow removal)	2526 (3.53)	6.25% (158)	13.58% (343)	24.86% (628)	31.51% (796)	23.79% (601)
12. The ease of access to public and community buildings	2392 (2.88)	12.04% (288)	23.62% (565)	35.58% (851)	21.95% (525)	6.81% (163)
13. The safety of your physical neighborhood environment (where feeling safe means being able to walk or exercise outside without worrying about crime)	2511 (3.21)	11.07% (278)	18.84% (473)	26.32% (661)	25.97% (652)	17.80% (447)

Transportation

	Total (Mean Score)	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. CTA stations are conveniently located	2404 (1.97)	42.30% (1017)	36.31% (873)	8.36% (201)	7.95% (191)	5.07% (122)
2. CTA stations and bus stops are accessible for wheel chairs	1961 (2.30)	32.79% (643)	34.63% (679)	11.68% (229)	11.63% (228)	9.28% (182)
3. Bus stops are conveniently located	2409 (1.84)	47.03% (1133)	36.16% (871)	6.89% (166)	5.89% (142)	4.03% (97)
4. Taxi cabs are available and accessible to me	2184 (2.41)	33.70% (736)	29.12% (636)	12.45% (272)	11.90% (260)	12.82% (280)
5. Door-to-door transportation services (like PACE or private services) are available and accessible to me	1388 (2.17)	36.24% (503)	29.83% (414)	21.11% (293)	6.56% (91)	6.27% (87)
6. There are ride-share programs available in my neighborhood	1012 (2.92)	19.27% (195)	20.36% (206)	29.25% (296)	11.36% (115)	19.76% (200)
7. Parking, including spaces for people with a disability, is available	2045 (2.67)	22.69% (464)	32.03% (655)	15.70% (321)	15.16% (310)	14.43% (295)
8. Signs for transportation (like bus stops, CTA stations) are clearly posted and easy to understand	2406 (2.00)	38.78% (933)	38.45% (925)	10.76% (259)	7.81% (188)	4.20% (101)

		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
9. The availability of transportation (CTA, bus, Metra, PACE, taxi cabs) in the neighborhood	2432 (2.32)	31.66% (770)	27.30% (664)	23.30% (572)	12.75% (310)	4.77% (116)
10. The safety of transportation in your neighborhood (where feeling safe means safe from crime when waiting at a designated public transportation station or while using public transportation)	2415 (2.91)	15.20% (367)	24.93% (602)	25.22% (609)	22.90% (553)	11.76% (284)

Housing

	Total (Mean Score)	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
1. The availability of supportive housing options in your neighborhood (for example, assisted living communities, village networks, co-operatives)	1604 (3.24)	9.85% (158)	19.08% (306)	28.68% (460)	22.19% (356)	20.20% (324)
2. The availability of affordable housing options in your neighborhood (including subsidized housing options)	1544 (3.47)	8.35% (129)	14.70% (227)	24.22% (374)	27.01% (417)	25.71% (397)
3. The availability of housing options with amenities that are important to you (for example, pet-friendly options, parking spaces, door staff, exercise rooms, in-building laundry facilities)	1742 (3.01)	17.22% (300)	20.15% (351)	24.97% (435)	20.15% (351)	17.51% (305)

Your Home

	Total (Mean Score)	Yes	No
1. My home is warm enough in the winter	2456 (1.09)	90.84% (2231)	9.16% (225)
2. My home is cool enough in the summer	2414 (1.13)	86.70% (2093)	13.30% (321)
3. There are stairs leading to the main entrance of my home	2431 (1.67)	33.16% (806)	66.84% (1625)
4. I have to go up and down stairs in my home on a	2422	44.01%	55.99%

daily basis	(1.56)	(1066)	(1356)
5. The doorways both inside and outside my home are wide enough for a wheelchair to fit through	1727 (1.30)	70.35% (1215)	29.65% (512)

Respect and Social Inclusion

	Total (Mean Score)	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. There are social networks in my neighborhood (including kinship, block clubs, social clubs, churches, community centers)	2125 (2.06)	37.88% (805)	37.60% (799)	11.72% (249)	6.35% (135)	6.45% (137)
2. There are opportunities for intergenerational interaction (at schools, youth clubs, senior centers, family activities in the community)	1866 (2.38)	28.72% (536)	33.49% (625)	18.17% (339)	10.72% (200)	8.90% (166)
3. The social activities in my neighborhood are for people of all age groups and cultures	1951 (2.41)	29.47% (575)	31.68% (618)	17.48% (341)	11.58% (226)	9.79% (191)
4. Older adults living in my neighborhood feel isolated and lonely	1565 (2.88)	11.95% (187)	28.75% (450)	31.05% (486)	15.40% (241)	12.84% (201)
5. Older adults in my neighborhood are respected	2096 (2.55)	19.08% (400)	37.45% (785)	21.66% (454)	13.17% (276)	8.64% (181)

Social Participation

	Total (Mean Score)	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. There are opportunities for me to take part in activities that help my physical well being	2220 (1.93)	44.37% (985)	34.77% (772)	9.37% (208)	6.67% (148)	4.82% (107)
2. There are opportunities for me to take part in activities that help my mental well being	2075 (2.07)	39.08% (811)	33.64% (698)	14.27% (296)	6.99% (145)	6.02% (125)
3. Social, religious, and cultural activities are available and	2192 (2.01)	40.74% (893)	35.13% (770)	12.09% (265)	6.89% (151)	5.16% (113)

affordable						
		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
4. What is your overall rating for opportunities to participate socially in your community?	2242 (2.67)	19.80% (444)	27.52% (617)	26.32% (590)	18.42% (413)	7.94% (178)

Communication and Information

	Total (Mean Score)	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. If I need information on healthcare services and health-related support, I know where to find it(including disease-specific information, home care options, and caregiving)	2235 (2.00)	40.98% (916)	35.21% (787)	11.05% (247)	8.23% (184)	4.52% (101)
2. I know what to do in case of an environmental emergency (including a flood, an electrical outage, extreme heat or cold, a fire)	2313 (2.18)	32.56% (753)	40.29% (932)	9.99% (231)	11.11% (257)	6.05% (140)
3. I know what to do in case of a health-related emergency (including myself or someone nearby experiencing a heart attack, stroke, or fall)	2349 (1.87)	42.87% (1007)	40.02% (940)	7.96% (187)	6.00% (141)	3.15% (74)
4. There are places for me to go to access free computers, internet, and wifi	2009 (1.86)	48.18% (968)	33.05% (664)	8.31% (167)	5.03% (101)	5.43% (109)
5. I know where I can go to learn about new technologies	1973 (2.25)	35.48% (700)	32.08% (633)	13.84% (273)	8.67% (171)	9.93% (196)
6. I can access information I need in a language and format I easily understand	2103 (1.73)	54.78% (1152)	28.25% (594)	9.27% (195)	4.18% (88)	3.52% (74)

Civic Participation and Employment

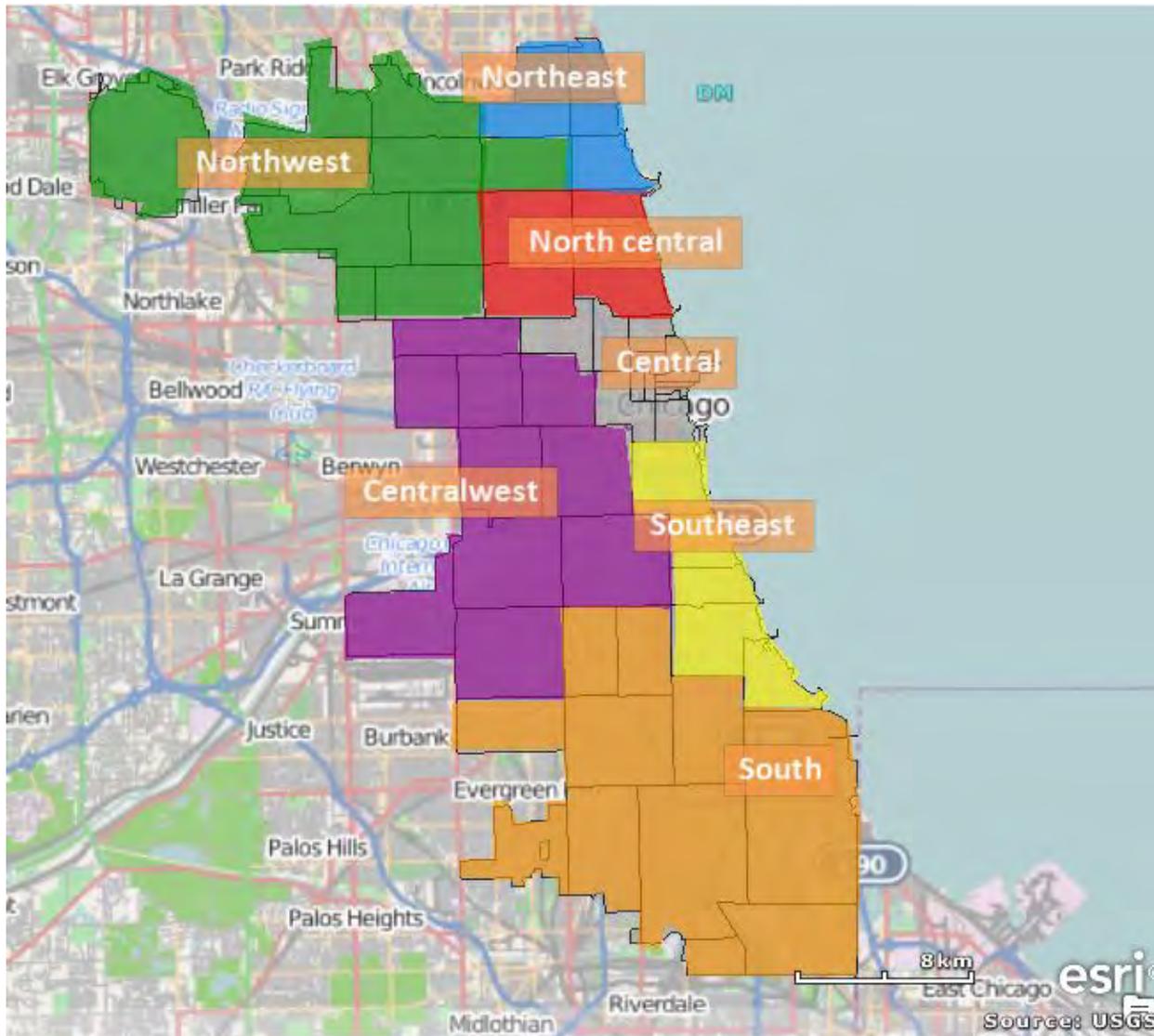
	Total (mean score)	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
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1. There are flexible job opportunities for people aged 60 and over	1443 (3.83)	5.54% (80)	11.50% (166)	19.82% (286)	20.58% (297)	42.55% (614)
2. There are opportunities for leadership and advocacy	1657 (2.90)	14.85% (246)	30.05% (498)	22.81% (378)	15.03% (249)	17.26% (286)
3. There are opportunities for involvement in volunteer activities	2014 (2.15)	34.56% (696)	36.69% (739)	14.50% (292)	7.45% (150)	6.80% (137)
		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
4. What is your overall rating for civic participation in your community?	2029 (3.00)	11.19% (227)	23.56% (478)	30.90% (627)	23.26% (472)	11.09% (225)

Community Support and Health Services

	Total (mean score)	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
1. Availability of affordable trustworthy home maintenance services (plumber, electrician, handyman, cleaning services)	1883 (2.80)	20.55% (387)	21.88% (412)	27.14% (511)	18.06% (340)	12.37% (233)
2. Availability of affordable trustworthy home health aides (including visiting nurses)	1068 (2.85)	17.60% (188)	22.66% (242)	29.12% (311)	18.45% (197)	12.17% (130)
3. Availability of affordable trustworthy financial services and information	1661 (2.70)	20.11% (334)	24.98% (415)	30.34% (504)	13.91% (231)	10.66% (177)
4. Availability of affordable trustworthy healthcare options in your neighborhood	1747 (2.71)	20.03% (350)	24.33% (425)	29.08% (508)	17.23% (301)	9.33% (163)

Appendix VIII: Map of Survey Regions



Zip Codes

North-East: 60626, 60640, 60645, 60659, 60660

North-West: 60625, 60630, 60631, 60646, 60656, 60634, 60639, 60641

North-Central: 60613, 60614, 60618, 60647, 60657

Central: 60601, 60602, 60603, 60604, 60605, 60606, 60607, 60610, 60611, 60622, 60642, 60654, 60661

Central-West: 60608, 60612, 60624, 60644, 60651, 60609, 60623, 60629, 60632, 60638

South-East: 60615, 60616, 60637, 60649, 60653

South: 60617, 60619, 60628, 60633, 60620, 60621, 60636, 60643, 60652, 60655.

Appendix IX: A View from Chinatown

Introduction and Overview

The City of Chicago’s older population speaks a range of languages and has a broad spectrum of educational qualifications and cognitive abilities. Data from the 2012 ACS suggests that of the city’s 551,535 older Chicagoans of 55 and above, 5% are of Asian ethnicity (29,506); 36% are African American (199,338) and 16% are Hispanic (87,874). We knew from our environmental scan that most age-friendly community surveys have been conducted in English and that none have captured participation rates equivalent to Chicago’s minority population numbers. The AdvantAge Initiative 2003 National Survey, a random digit dial (RDD) telephone survey of a nationally representative sample of 1,512 non-institutionalized adults age 65 and over had achieved the following levels of participation by race and ethnicity: White non-Hispanic (82%), Black non-Hispanic (8%), Other (3%) and Race unknown (1%) (Center for Home Care Policy and Research, 2004). Research literature also suggests that minority and hard-to-reach older adults are less likely to complete online surveys than their Non-Hispanic White contemporaries. Another age-friendly project in Denver has found it necessary to focus separately on the Hispanic experience of growing older (Latino Community Foundation of Colorado, 2014). Several stakeholders advised us that some of the generic, policy-sourced age-friendly questions might prove culturally ambiguous. Civic participation in policy creation, for example, was one category considered largely irrelevant for non-white Hispanic groups, particularly for those who were undocumented. Volunteering was another contested term for non-whites and people of Asian descent. Much of what the literature considers ‘voluntary’ is hidden within these groups and is rather associated with helping out family and community in a personal capacity, not as an organized activity. Given these limitations, we knew that the policy orientation of the survey questions, coupled with the project’s choice of survey delivery, might make the task of achieving a representative sample of Chicagoans challenging.

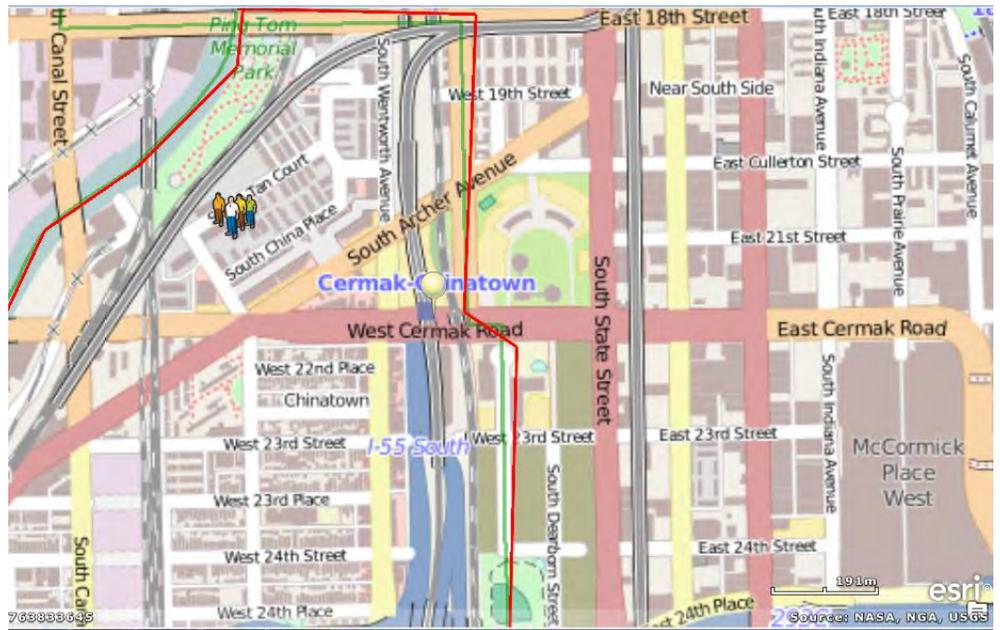
“Bottom up” community engagement is key component of the WHO’s Age-Friendly project. To address survey limitations, we worked with CLESE to provide a Spanish and Polish language translation of the survey and with CASL to provide a Chinese language version. We also created flyers, posters, and paper copy versions in English, Spanish, Polish and Chinese languages, which our partners could disseminate to older adults without either access to computers or necessary computer skills. Project team members, with the help of stakeholders including the City of Chicago’s Council on Aging, senior center directors, the CHA, young volunteers, and many other nonprofits, disseminated and collected these surveys at a range of venues across the 77 community areas that comprise the city of Chicago. Following additional feedback from CASL translators that many older Chinese adults prefer visual rather than textual literacy, we also arranged a “deep-dive” community engagement event to present an abridged version of the survey in a visual format using an audio response polling system, as well as to pilot a small photovoice project to document what age (un)friendly city looks like to neighborhood residents.

Table 1: Chinese speaking participation in the age friendly baseline assessment methods

Public input opportunity	Number of participants
Online Community Survey : Chinese responses	23
Town Hall survey event: Mandarin	19
Town Hall survey event : Cantonese	19
Photovoice : CASL	6
Total	67

Deep dive community engagement in Chinatown

CASL is located in the heart of Chinatown, approximately 1.3 miles to the south of the Chicago Loop, within the Armour Square community area. Adjacent neighborhoods include the Near South Side to the north and east, Bridgeport to the south, and Pilsen to the west. According to *The Chinatown Community Vision Plan*, CASL has developed into Chinatown's primary community organization since its inception in 1978 (Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning, 2014). The largest employer in Chinatown, CASL provides services to approximately 17,000 clients and their families each year. Its reach



extends out of Chinatown's core neighborhood and through Chicago, the region, and the Midwest, making it the largest and "most comprehensive social services agency dedicated to serving the needs of Chinese Americans." CASL was chosen as a partner for a deep dive community age-friendly engagement project for several reasons, including:

- Opportunity for the DFSS to contribute to the CMAP Chinatown Community Vision Plan (2013).
- A long history of delivering culturally appropriate services, including housing, to older adults.
- The location of CASL within an area with a statistically higher population of adults over the age of 65 than the rest of the city. According to US census data, 18% of the population is over the age of 65, compared to 10.7% and 10.3% in the Greater Chinatown and Chicago areas, respectively.
- While many community areas are made up of a diversity of minority groups, residents of Chinatown are predominantly of Asian descent, providing cultural insight into the opinions and experiences of one particular cultural group in a particular geographic location.

The following information provides a detailed look at the deep dive engagement tools used to gather additional input from older adult consumers of a social service agency dedicated to the needs of Chinese Americans.

Online and paper copy Community Survey: Chinese language version

In order to encourage all older members of CASL to complete the online or paper copy survey, the project team reached out to CASL's Department of Older Adults. Their staff translated the survey into the Chinese language and posted information about it and links to it on CASL's online newsletter. School-aged student volunteers were briefed to aid residents in CASL's senior housing in completing the survey online; they assisted with both computer skills and survey comprehension. The student team collected 23 surveys. An additional 31 survey respondents independently cited CASL as their source of information for the English version of the survey. The young volunteers received an Age-Friendly "certificate of appreciation" for their help.

Town Hall

This event, which had 38 attendees in total (63% aged 65-74) was intended to introduce the Age-Friendly project to CASL members and enable limited or non-English speaking Chinese older adults to take an abridged version of the survey in a visual format. A PowerPoint presentation in both English and Chinese languages was simultaneously translated into Mandarin, and then Cantonese, by two members of CASL staff. Using an audio response system (Turning Point), participants were invited to poll their levels of agreement to a number of statements and questions.



Table 2: Abridged survey questions for Chinese Town Hall by domains.

Age-Friendly Domain	Town Hall Question
Age-Friendliness	Is Chicago an age-friendly city?
Outdoor Spaces and Building	How do you rate the conditions for walking in your neighborhood? How do you rate the access to community buildings in your neighborhood? How do you rate the safety of your neighborhood?
Transportation	How do you rate the choices of transportation in your neighborhood? How do you rate the safety of transportation in your neighborhood?
Housing	How do you rate the choices of affordable housing in your neighborhood? How do you rate the choices of supportive housing in your neighborhood?
Community Support and Health Services	How do rate the choice of affordable health care options in your neighborhood?' 'How do you rate the choice of affordable trustworthy home maintenance services in your neighborhood?' 'How do you rate affordable trustworthy financial services and information in your neighborhood?'
Communication and Information	'How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement 'I know where to find information about health care services and support?' 'Can you get information about services which support your health in a language and format you can easily understand? 'I know what to do in case of an environmental emergency'; 'I know what to do in case of health-related emergency?'
Social participation and	'There are social groups I can join in my neighborhood' 'I can take part in activities which help my physical and mental wellbeing'

engagement	'older adults in my neighborhood feel respected'
Civic participation and employment	'There are flexible job opportunities for older people in my neighborhood'; 'there are volunteer opportunities for older people in my neighborhood'.

The abridged town hall version of the survey included 21 questions, compared to a total of 62 in the community -wide survey. Question responses by both groups were merged to create overall aggregates. Because the questions mirrored the format of the online survey, it was possible to compare item level results and observe for difference.

PhotoVoice

Six older Chinese Americans volunteered to take part in a photovoice project to help us visualize age-friendliness. Participants attended two 60-minute information sessions hosted by CASL. In the first session, they were introduced to the Age-Friendly project and the results of the town hall. Having discussed how to take photos safely and ethically, participants were then invited to record their neighborhoods age-friendliness in pictures. The overall aim of the project was to offer a photographic answer to the question, 'what does age-friendliness look like?'



The project team processed the photographs and then the volunteers met again to select three photos and annotate the reasons for their selections. The sessions were conducted with simultaneous translation into Mandarin and Cantonese. Moviemaker was used to create a silent moving sequence with abridged information cards in English.

Key findings and results

The findings gathered from all of the outreach strategies described above provide insight into what Chinese American Chicagoans believe makes the city age (un)friendly. The following focuses on participant responses to the questions asked in the Chinese version of the survey, the town hall event, and topics highlighted by the photovoice project. Of particular note is the finding that limited English speakers appear to be less likely to know what to do in case of an environmental or health emergency compared with those who completed the English language version of the survey, and that many limited English speakers appeared unsure about the choices of affordable housing available to them. Satisfaction with the safety of their neighborhood was also low, a finding which is similar to that of the Chinatown Vision Plan.

Is Chicago Age Friendly?

Overall, participants at the town hall events responded that Chicago was age-friendly. They adjusted this rating upwards after taking part in the survey, suggesting that on reflection, there are many things about the city that older adults do find age-friendly.

Current age-friendly features

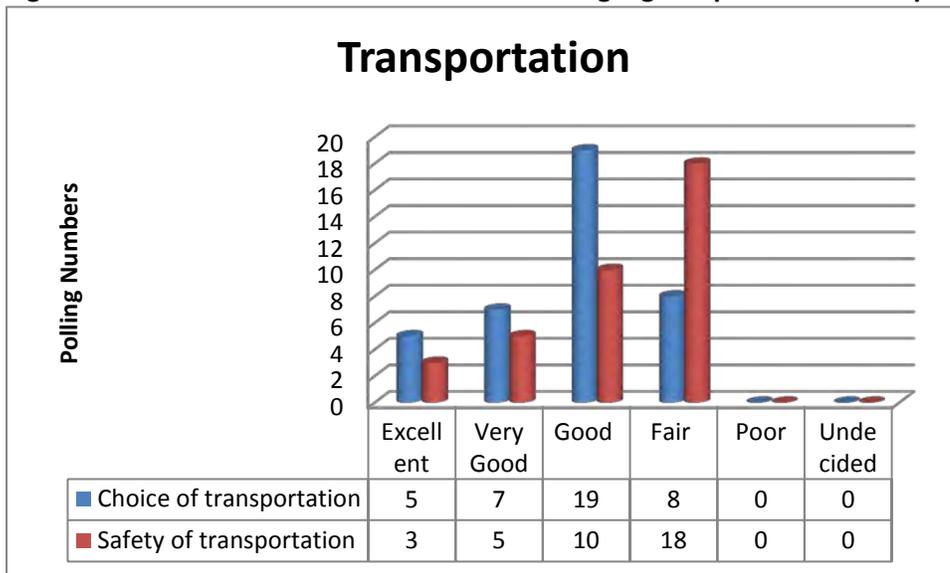
- Ninety-two percent agreed or strongly agreed that there were opportunities for social participation
- Sixty-seven percent of Mandarin speakers and 76% of Cantonese speakers agreed with the statement that they could get information about health services in a language and format they could easily understand.
- Sixty-four percent rated choices of transportation and safety of transportation excellent, very good, or good.

- Fifty-six percent agreed or strongly agreed that they knew what to do in case of environmental or health emergency. However, 20% were undecided and 9 % disagreed or strongly disagreed; the remainder either did not respond or responded that they did not understand the question. Polling suggests older adults were more knowledgeable about what to do in a health emergency than what to do in the case of environmental one.
- Fifty-nine percent rated access to outdoor spaces and buildings excellent, very good, or good.

Areas for improvement

- Fifty-eight percent were undecided, disagreed, or strongly disagreed that there were opportunities for civic engagement and employment for older adults.
- Forty-eight percent rated choices of affordable healthcare options, home maintenance, and financial services fair or poor. A particular note here is that 25% responded as undecided. This suggests that those being polled may have been unaware of these services or unsure of their relevance, or uncertain of the question.
- Ratings for safety of transportation were mixed (see figure 1). Forty-seven percent rated the safety of transportation as fair. Photovoice evidence suggests why this might be the case in Chinatown.
- Safety of the neighborhood was rated least favorably, with 51% of respondents rating this fair, poor, or undecided. This rating was in line with the top concerns identified by the CMAP study. Photovoice evidence suggests why this might be the case in Chinatown.
- Forty-nine percent rated choices of affordable housing fair or poor. Fifty percent were undecided about the choices of supportive housing. This suggests that those being polled may have been unaware of these services, unsure of their relevance, or uncertain of the question.

Figure 1: Combined Mandarin and Cantonese language responses for Transportation



What does Age-Friendliness look like?

Working with older adults as photographers, the photovoice project helped the project team visualize features that are precious to older adults living in their neighborhood, such as the Ping Tom Memorial Garden and Center, CASL, as well as better understand the reasons for some of the lower ratings given by town hall participants, such as those relating to transportation safety. Seven older adults took photos, and six attended the follow up session to select and discuss those photos. We present a selection of photos which also illustrate points made by other older adults across Chicago in the community-based survey. A full-size movie version of the complete project will be made available.

Summary of photos

Many older adults who participated in the Age-Friendly survey talked about the places where they went to meet friends and engage in physical and social activities. The photos to the left, for example, are of one photographer's visit to a Korean grocery for fresh food and vegetables.



Ping Tom Park was also popular for physical activity and the Ping Tom Center for swimming by all ages. Particular features photovoice participants liked included the free swimming lessons for older adults.

The concerns photographers registered included pedestrian safety, such as uneven sidewalks, no sidewalks, and difficulty crossing the road or driving to get to CASL. For example, the panel below illustrates one photographer's record of her concerns about going out. The photograph to the far right is of the pavement in Chinatown Square.

It is not flat and in winter becomes "like a skating rink." The photos to the near right are of Ping Tom Park. She and her friends used to go there to exercise until one day they had their videos and recorded music stolen.



Pedestrian safety was a recurring theme among all survey participants. Photovoice participants were also concerned about this. The photos on the left document pedestrian crossing lights obscured by trees and the multiple lanes the photographer has to cross to reach her pharmacy and grocery stores.

The photos on the right record another participant's daily journey to the Ping Tom Center to swim. The photographer was concerned that the cracked sidewalk outside her housing (detailed in the topmost photo) might lead to a fall since this has happened to friends. She explained that the roads approaching the center do not have sidewalks and many are busy with traffic. As the photograph on the right illustrates, the last road she has to cross to reach CASL has no pedestrian crossing.

Housing was a recurrent theme among photographers and survey respondents. The photographers were all living in CASL senior housing (see the photograph at the bottom left of the page). They were very aware that this was not an option available to all. Common to all their photovoice records was the central role that the resources near to their homes played in their lives and the importance of their access to them. These resources were enabling them to age in place. The photographers were concerned to illustrate things they saw as deterrents to their use of those resources, such as crime on



Appendix X: 14 Chicago Age Friendly Initiatives

These 14 initiatives build on the existing strengths and opportunities within the City of Chicago. Implementing any of these initiatives will help to support an Age-Friendly Chicago.

- 1) Corporate challenge: How many businesses in each neighborhood could become age friendly?
 - a. Apply online for age friendly decal
 - b. Display decal in the window
 - i. Allow older adults to use restrooms
 - ii. Keep outdoor walkway clear from ice and snow
 - iii. Maintain good lighting
 - iv. Always maintain courtesy and respect with your older clientele
 - v. Assure accessibility to all patrons (non-slip rugs, door and aisles wide enough for wheelchairs and motorized scooters, ramps where needed, if revolving door – signage to use door slowly: website for further info on making space accessible)
 - vi. Find resources for older adults at: (website)
- 2) Vertical villages
 - a. Enhance emergency preparedness
 - b. Socialization between neighbors
 - c. Opportunity for social participation & additional health & education programming.
- 3) Senior Ambassadors in the Police Departments (cross department initiative with Community Police)
 - a. Train older adult volunteers to be ambassadors to go into senior centers or other locations (libraries, villages, etc) and talk about safety of neighborhoods, what to do in extreme weather, cycling rules of the road, safety checklists for homes, etc.
- 4) Education and training for agency departments (fire fighters, transportation, police)
 - a. Train agency service providers on common issues they may work with older adults: dementia (what to do with someone who is wandering), neglect or abuse (financial, emotional), other common conditions in aging (difficulties with vision, hearing impairment, manifestation of medication mismanagement).
- 5) Design challenge:
 - a. Benches: Accept bench designs for accessibility & comfort for residents of all ages. Winners benches are created.
 - b. Intergenerational Murals – contest for painting murals around the city with intergenerational themes.
- 6) Respect campaign
 - a. Stand up for Seniors on buses
 - b. Check in on your older neighbors
- 7) Replicate forward Chicago and other village models in diverse communities across Chicago.
- 8) Create a caregiver-friendly city
 - a. Caregiver timebanks programs
 - b. Savvy caregiver program and powerful tools for caregivers available across Chicagoland at senior centers, Alzheimer’s associations and other community organizations (train the trainer programs)
- 9) Invite high schoolers to senior centers and other locations for skills exchange & volunteer hours for students.
 - a. Kids teach seniors technology (how to skype to talk to grandchildren, send email, find recipes, etc)
 - b. Seniors help kids with homework, 1-on-1 history lessons, or friendly visiting. Kids could help seniors create life history portfolios.
 - c. Kids practice for solo & ensemble contests, musicals, etc., at senior homes and centers.
- 10) Improvements in Accessibility (cross-department initiative)
 - a. CTA maps to indicate elevator/lift access
 - b. Aim to make taxi cabs 100% wheelchair accessible – accessible dispatch

- 11) Cross department initiatives with CDPH
 - a. Extend play streets to encourage participation of older adults (e.g. benches and chess boards)
 - b. Encourage senior center involvement in the Million Hearts Challenge
 - c. Extend CPR training to senior centers and encourage it as a caregiver program
 - d. Partner services for newly diagnosed HIV program to extend to take full advantage of the increasing numbers of older adults living with HIV to partner them with newly diagnosed individuals.
 - e. Expand the oral health plan to senior centers
 - f. Home based interventions for healthy homes with CFD have already targeted older adults for fire safety education and installing fire detectors.
- 12) Silver Alert – Partnership with CFD – public notification system for missing persons with dementia (adapted from NY)
- 13) Innovative Senior Centers - Pilot innovative models in 3-5 senior centers across the city to re-invent the senior center (adapted from NY).
- 14) Create an up-to-date Age-Friendly website and quarterly newsletter compiling information on events, education, classes, cultural discounts, villages, etc., for all of Chicago.

Appendix XI: References

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