

Plan Development: Aging and Disability

Human and Community Development Committee
December 8, 2014



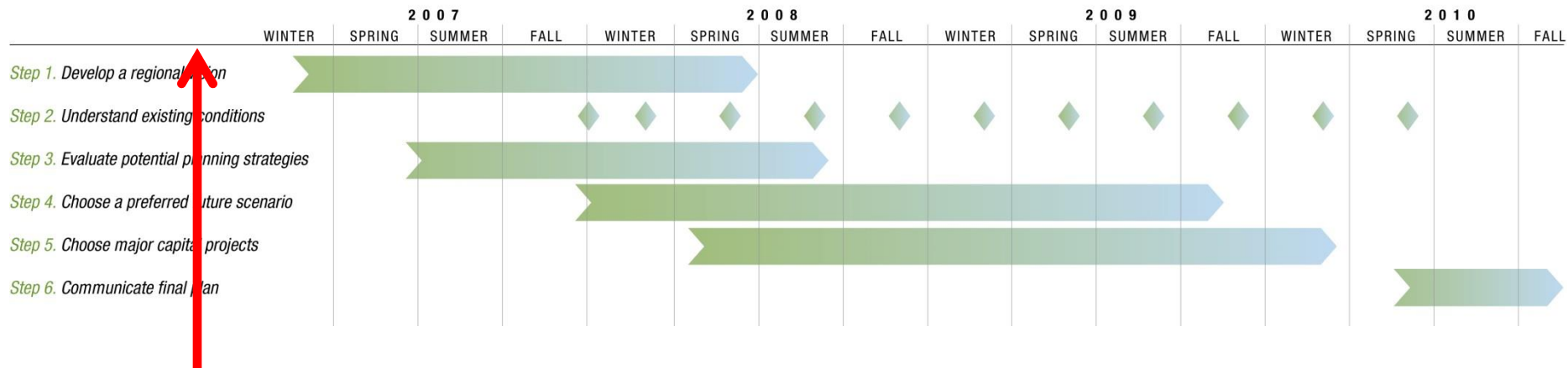
Chicago Metropolitan
Agency for Planning

PLAN DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The next plan will be the successor to GO TO 2040

- Robust outreach process
- Re-examination of topics treated in GO TO 2040
- A deeper dive into some of the topics treated in GO TO 2040

GO TO 2040 Plan Timeline



We are here

OBJECTIVES

- **Take stock of what we already know about HCD topics in planning**
 - GO TO 2040
 - Policy analysis
 - LTA program
- **Review the research and national best practices**
 - What are other regional agencies doing?
 - What does the APA recommend?
 - What is recommended by recent academic literature?
- **Identify regional stakeholders to engage**
- **Understand the implications of HCD subjects on core planning practices in land use and transportation**

AGING AND DISABILITY

Why are we looking at aging and disability in conjunction?

- The needs of seniors and disabled residents are similar
- The planning strategies for meeting these needs are similar
- There is significant overlap between both groups

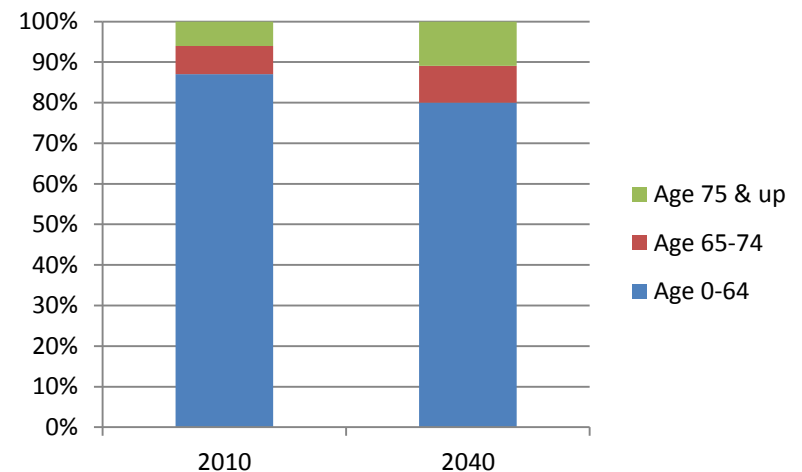
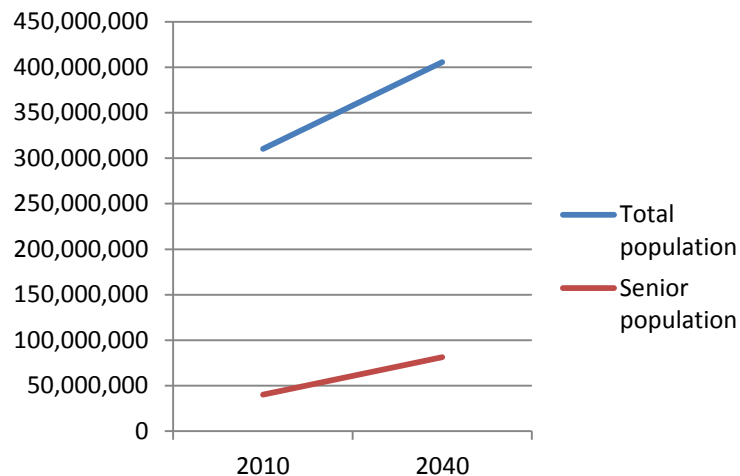
Why is it important to understand the long-range planning implications for these populations?

- The population of older and disabled residents has grown significantly over the past several decades, and is projected to continue growing
- Age and disability friendly planning benefits people of all ages and abilities

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

National trends

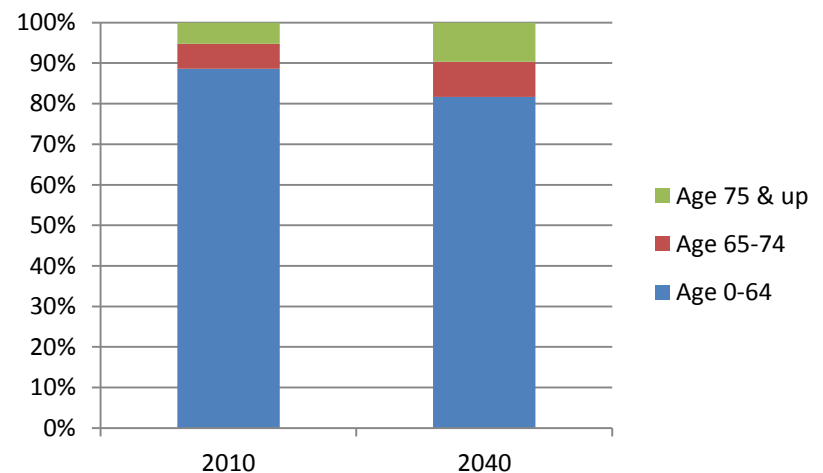
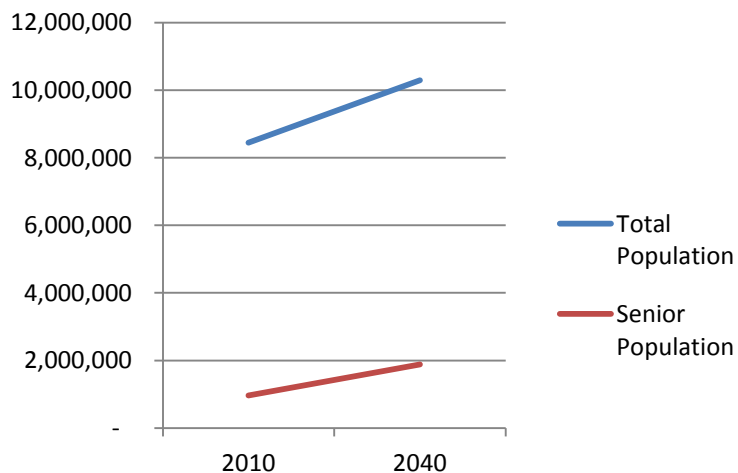
- The number of residents 65+ will more than double by 2040, reaching ~81.2 million, or 20% of the total population.
- One in five adults living in the U.S. has a disability, and more than 22 million families nationwide have a member with a disability in their household.
- The incidence of disability has increased 25% in the U.S. since 1990. As baby boomers age, the percentage of people with disability is likely to grow quickly.



DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Regional trends

- CMAP's population projections predict that the region will be home to approximately 10.3 million residents by 2040. It is projected that seniors will represent 18% of the population, up from 11% in 2010.
- Given the upward trend in disability incidence and the large share of older seniors who report disabilities, the number of residents in the region with a disability is also likely to increase significantly by 2040.



LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

- **Changing needs**
 - The increase in population of senior and disabled residents will affect future housing, land use, and transportation needs.
- **Geographic mismatch**
 - Much of this population growth is projected to occur in parts of the region where residences, services, and commercial areas are currently more spread out and not well-served by public transit.
 - This geographic mismatch will create difficulties for those who have limited mobility and cannot drive, further affecting future housing, land use, and transportation needs.

AGING AND DISABILITY PLANNING TO DATE

GO TO 2040

- Projects a significant increase in the region's senior population and identifies the need to plan for the housing, land use, and transportation needs that this demographic shift will create.
- Does not address age and disability planning in detail, but identifies livability goals and strategies that overlap with those of age and disability planning movements.
- Discusses the key role livability plays in allowing seniors to age in place—to remain in their home and communities as they age, if they choose.

AGING AND DISABILITY PLANNING TO DATE

Policy analysis

- Policy Update: “New U.S. Census Data Analysis Overview of Trends in Senior Population” (2011)
- Senior population is growing faster than the overall regional population, and the median age of northeastern Illinois residents is rising.
- Senior population growth has largely tracked general population change patterns: decreases in the senior population in Chicago and inner suburbs, increases in the senior population in the collar counties.
- Latinos make up 25% of the population in neighborhoods with high transportation and housing costs, raising specific concerns regarding Latino residents' ability to age in place.

AGING AND DISABILITY PLANNING TO DATE

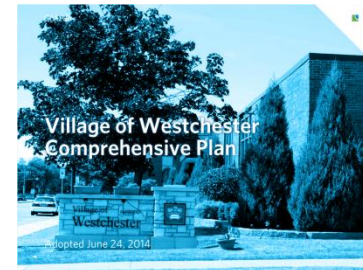
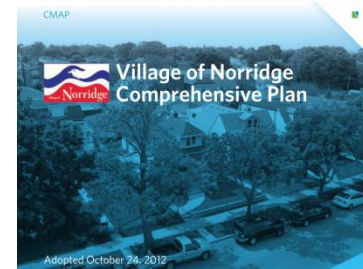
LTA Program

- Generally, LTA plans address age and disability planning indirectly, identifying livability that result in positive outcomes for people of all ages and abilities.
- Strategies focus primarily on land use, housing, and transportation.
- Exceptions: the Norridge and Westchester comprehensive plans, and the Homes for a Changing Region (HCR) plans, which address aging and/or disability in greater detail.

AGING AND DISABILITY PLANNING TO DATE

Norridge and Westchester Comprehensive Plans:

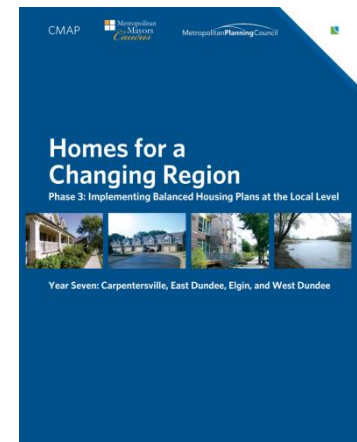
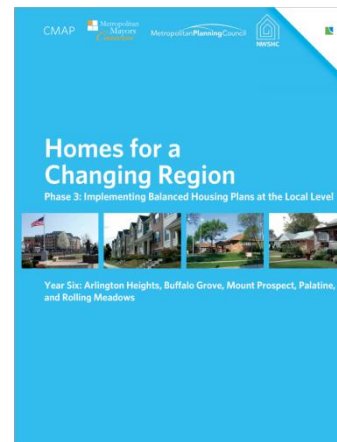
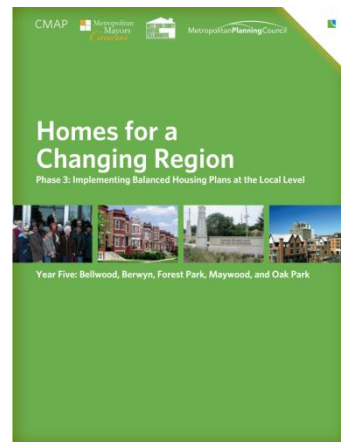
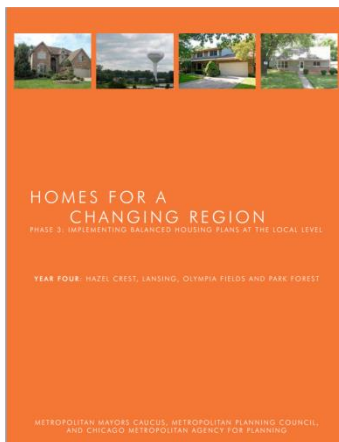
- Partner with existing senior groups
- Permit and incentivize multifamily and senior housing development
- Incorporate universal design principles in building codes
- Support and promote energy efficiency retrofits
- Explore the creation of a home-sharing program
- Explore the creation of an Elder Village model
- Coordinate with Pace to improve senior mobility options
- Safe Routes for Seniors program
- Promote Proviso Township Handyman services
- Foster a spirit of volunteerism in the community



AGING AND DISABILITY PLANNING TO DATE

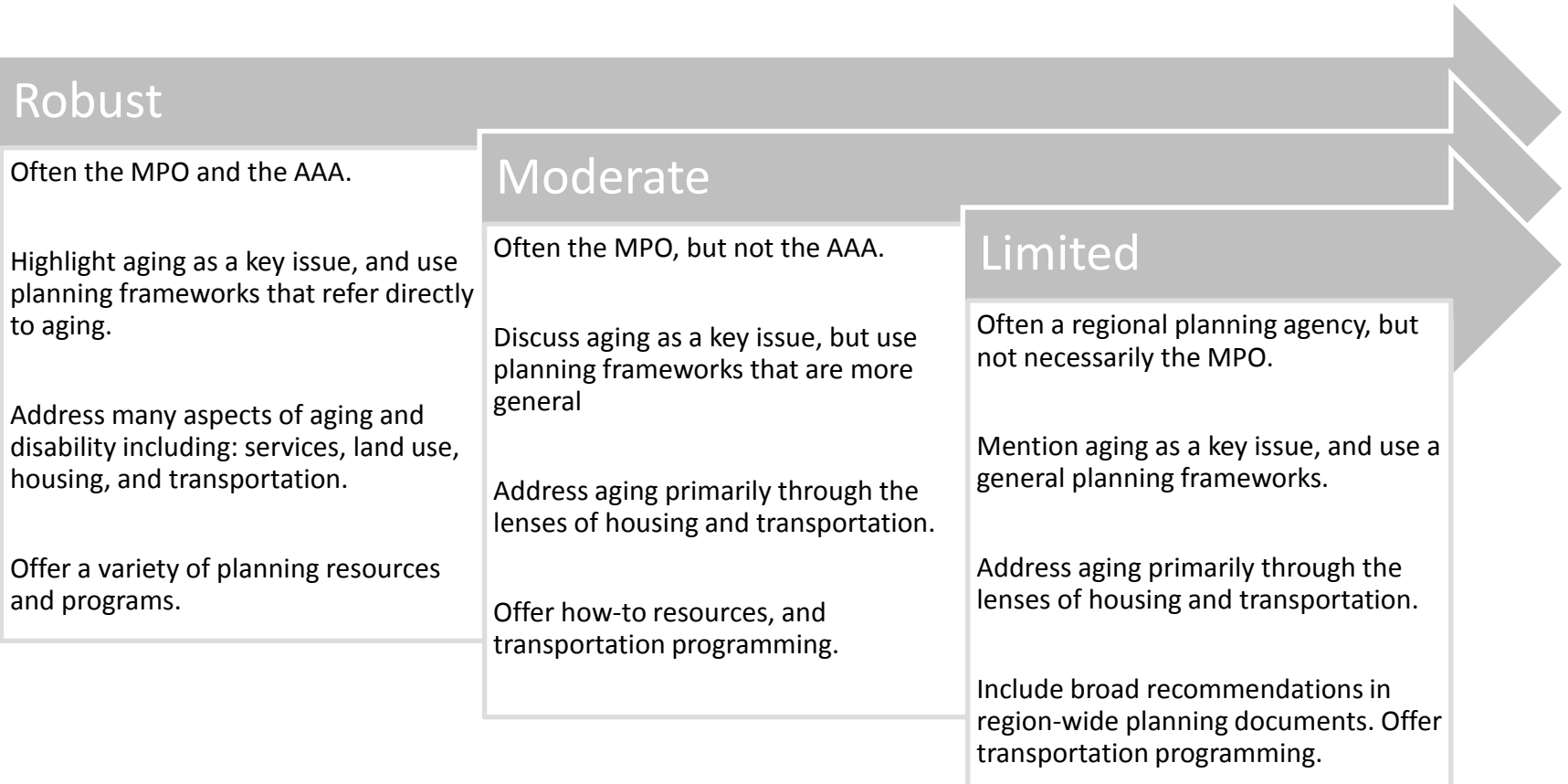
HCR Plans:

- Housing choice for seniors, including multigenerational housing options, accessory dwelling units, more compact residential development, and opportunities for designated senior housing.
- Maintenance and rehabilitation programs to help units remain safe and affordable.
- Accessible design standards legally required under the Illinois Access Code and the Fair Housing Act, as well as visitability and universal design.



REVIEW OF BEST PRACTICES

Scale of regional planning agency actions regarding age and disability planning



REVIEW OF BEST PRACTICES

Robust: Atlanta Regional Council



- MPO and AAA
- Planning framework: “Lifelong Communities”
- “Community Choices Toolkit,” which includes an Aging in Place Toolkit
- Model ordinance language on accessory units and senior housing, among other topics
- Extensive data and mapping tools, including an interactive “Lifelong Communities” map
- Atlanta Regional Housing Forum, which addresses issues such as zoning, funding, and density
- Planning grants and technical assistance available
- Transit programs for seniors and disabled persons

Moderate: Puget Sound Regional Council

- MPO, but not the AAA
- Planning framework: “Planning for Whole Communities”
- Planning for Whole Communities Toolkit
- Housing Innovation Program, which includes Housing Toolkit, Housing Element Guide
- Extensive population and housing data, as well as demographic trend analysis
- Growing Transit Communities Strategy program
- Transit programs for seniors and disabled persons

REVIEW OF BEST PRACTICES

Limited: Massachusetts Area Planning Council



- Regional planning agency, but not the MPO
- Planning framework: “Smart Growth”
- Population and housing data and projections
- Long-term regional plan discusses aging trends and senior housing needs, as well as objectives and indicators for housing choice, a number of which touch on aging and disability

Limited: North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority



- MPO
- Planning framework: focused on transportation, but calls for compatibility with broader regional goals
- Transit programs for seniors and disabled persons

REVIEW OF BEST PRACTICES

Findings from APA resources:

- In 2012, CMAP submitted a PAS inquiry regarding comprehensive plans and other planning documents that integrate aging in place concepts. APA found that CMAP is at the vanguard in this area.
- Resources generally promote “multi-generational planning,” as well as “aging in place,” as planning frameworks. Disability tends to be addressed as part of aging discussion.
- Highlighted strategies cover the same topic areas that CMAP has focused on in its treatment of aging.

Findings from literature review:

- Various planning frameworks are utilized, chiefly “aging in place,” “communities for all ages,” and “livability.”
- Significant consistency in topic areas and planning strategies.

REVIEW OF BEST PRACTICES

Municipal Planning Processes and Civic Engagement:

- Built environment assessment
- Stakeholder engagement

Land Use and Zoning:

- Neighborhood design
- Housing stock
- Diverse family structures and living arrangements

Housing:

- Affordability
- Housing design and building codes
- Modifications and maintenance
- Educational and informational resources
- Partnerships

REVIEW OF BEST PRACTICES

Transportation and Circulation:

- Complete Streets
- Transit services
- Alternative transportation
- Older driver safety

Community Facilities and Services:

- Collaboration with Park Districts, School Districts, Libraries, etc.
- Streamlined referral to service providers
- Non-traditional service delivery
- Volunteerism
- Public safety

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHOM TO ENGAGE

Organizations focused on aging:

- Chicago Department of Family and Support Services, AAA for the City of Chicago
- Age Options, AAA for suburban Cook County
- Northeastern Illinois Agency on Aging, AAA for DuPage, Kane, Kankakee, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties

Organizations focused on disability:

- The Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRCs) organized by Age Options and Northeastern Illinois AAA
- Chicago Mayor's Office for Persons with Disabilities
- RTA Human Services Transportation

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHOM TO ENGAGE

Organizations focused on disability:

- Access Living
- Association for Individual Development
- Chicago Community Trust – ADA 25
- Chicago Lighthouse
- Equip for Equity
- Progress Center for Independent Living
- Ray Graham Association
- The Arc of Illinois

Who else?

THANK YOU

Questions? Comments?

Thank you!

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