

Study Purpose

- Examine factors that support or limit people's ability to age actively and successfully in place
- Explain differences in residents' perceptions of the agefriendliness of rural and non-rural communities



METHODS

PEOPLE >Telephone-delivered survey of randomly selected County households (n=387)

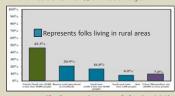
Community attribute mapping using MAPPS of rural (n=3) and nonrural communities (n=3)

Telephone Survey Research

Community = Geographic Place where the Person Lives



- General health Good (46.8%) or Excellent (34.6%)
- Rural residents: 45.7% of those surveyed



the engAGE in Community project. Oregon State College of Public Health and Human Sciences

Survey conducted by Portland State University's Survey Research Lab for

Clackamas County adults (n=387)

Telephone Survey Research

People's Perceptions of and Values for Community Attributes

Felephone survey of Clackamas County adults (n=387) conducted in Winter 2011 Age 34.4% 42.4% 50-64 years 65 years or older Male Female 93.5% White <\$35,000 \$35,000 to <\$50,000 \$50,000 to <\$75,000 \$75,000 to <\$100,000

Community Attribute Areas (32 items):

- Transportation and mobility
- Housing
- Accessibility of outdoor spaces/buildings
- Respect and inclusion - Social participation
- Civic involvement
- Communication and information
- Community support and health services

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Telephone Survey Research

"Please think about your community. I'm going to read you several statements and ask you to tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of them and then how important each of them is to you."

- My community is walkable with sidewalks and paths that are maintained.

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 - Do you strongly disagree, disagree, agree, or strongly agree with that statement?
 - And how important is that to you, not important, somewhat important, important, or very important?
- Public buildings are accessible to people with different abilities.
 - Do you strongly disagree, disagree, agree, or strongly agree with that statement?
 - And how important is that to you, not important, somewhat important, important, or very important?
- A range of housing options are available that meet a variety of abilities and lifestyles.
 - Do you strongly disagree, disagree, agree, or strongly agree with that statement?)
 - And how important is that to you, not important, somewhat important, important, or very important?

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Community-Engaged Participatory Action Research (CPAR) using MAPPS

Mapping Attributes using Participatory Photographic Surveys

MAPPS combines UNIQUE tools - Participatory Photo Mapping¹ and the Community Readiness Model²

- ✓ explore people's experiences of health and place
- ✓ assess age-friendly resources and readiness for change
- √ communicate experiences to inform decisions and actions

Our Goal for MAPPS

 engage local residents and partner with communities to develop collaborations and design projects to improve healthy aging options for ALL Clackamas County people and places

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¹Dennis et al. 201 ² Edwards et al. 201

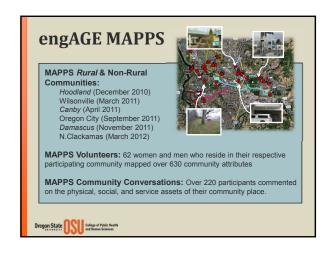
Mapping Community Attributes using Participatory Photographic Surveys

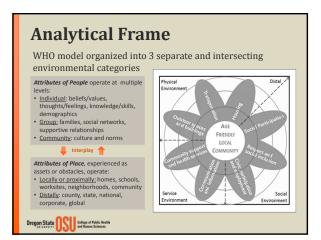
- Community residents use GPS and photography to map attributes of the community
- 2. Mappers decide which photographs along routes best represent the conditions in the community
- Community members residents and sector stakeholders discuss photographs as supporting or hindering place-based aging

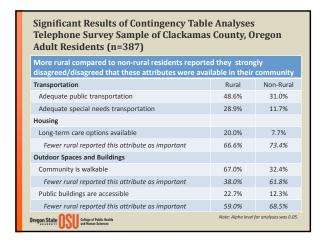


MAPPS was developed and facilitated by Extension's Family & Community Health faculty for the engAGE in Community project.

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Barriers Pro	e-Friendly Physical Environment Supports and rriers Proximal and Distal to Communities in ckamas County, Oregon	
Physical Environment WHO Category	Thematic Supports P = proximal or local/Community D = distal/County and beyond	Thematic Barriers P = proximal or local/Community D = distal/County and beyond
Transportation	Active (walk/bike) transportation system/plan (P) Pedestrian/bicyclist safety (P) Free/low cost public transit (P,D) Light rail (P, D)	Pedestrian/bicyclist safety (P) Automobile dependence (P,D) Public transit routing and schedules (P,D) Driver (few/no) networks (P,D) Light rail (P,D)
Housing	Independent and assisted living housing units/options (P) Neighborhood planning and design (P) Long-term/ adult day care options (P)	Independent and assisted living housing units/options (P) Crime and safety (P) Long-term/adult day care options (P) Restrictive neighborhood planning, design land use policies (P,D)
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	Accessibility of public spaces (P) Walkability (P) Community aesthetics (P) Gardens, parks, green spaces (P) Shared land use policies (P,D)	Accessibility of public spaces (P) Umaintained, disconnected sidewalks, paths, trails (P) Neighborhood isolation (P) Exclusionary land use policies (P,D)
	Note: Bold emerged as both e of Public Health man Sciences	supports and barriers for age-friendly communities.

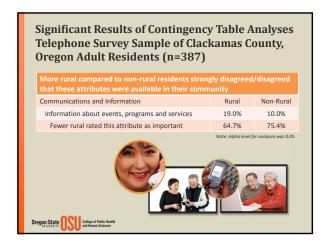


Significant Results of Contingency Table Analyses **Telephone Survey Sample of Clackamas County,** Oregon Adult Residents (n=387) More rural compared to non-rural residents reported they strongly disagreed/disagreed that these attributes were available in their community Rural Non-Rural **Social Participation** 25.0% 13.5% Events and activities 17.3% Educational opportunities 6.3% **Civic Engagement and Employment** Volunteer opportunities 12.1% 2.8% Oregon State OSU College of Public Health and Human Sciences

Barriers P	lly Social Environm roximal and Distal t County, Oregon		
Social Environment WHO Category	Thematic Supports P = proximal or local/Community D = distal/County and beyond	Thematic Barriers P = proximal or local/Community D = distal/County and beyond	
Social Participation	Community culture (P) Tradition norms (P, D)	Low critical mass (P) Community safety/criminal activity (P,D) Exclusionary policies and practices (P,D) Economic instability (P,D) School and school district policies (P,D)	
Respect and Social Inclusion	Community culture (P) Sense of community connectivity (P) Intergenerational and multi-ethnic programs and events (P) Inclusive strategic planning (P)	Low critical mass (P) Costs (P) Costs (P) Intergenerational and multi-ethnic programs and events (P) Exclusionary policies and practices (P,D) School and school district policies (P,D)	
Civic Participation/ Employment	Spirit of volunteerism (P) Opportunities for productive civic engagement (P)	Exclusionary policies, rules, practices (P,D) School and school district policies (P,D)	

Social Environment Themes Age-Friendly Supports Strong sense of community and belonging that is as "good as family" Community and adult centers, faith Barriers to Age-Friendliness groups, "senior only" activities Locally-owned businesses, · In-commuting and transient restaurants, and entertainment populations venues Absence of supports for ethnic Historical sites promote pride in Clackamas County history Volunteerism and opportunities for · Commercial vacancies and safety · Policies, rules, or costs that limit civic engagement valued and inclusion or volunteerism Shortage of intergenerational social, cultural, and civic Accessible and inclusive programs Locally hosted community events opportunities

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kamas	County, Oregon	
Service	Thematic Supports	Thematic Barriers
Environment WHO Category	P = proximal or local/Community D = distal/County and beyond	P = proximal or local/Community D = distal/County and beyond
Communication	Informal communication networks (P)	Low participation in civic discussions
and Information	Local communication plans (P) Traditional communications (P,D)	(P) Knowledge gaps (P)
		 Quality of information postings (P) Technology skills and availability (P,D)
Community Support and	Home health care (P) Adult day and foster care (P)	Home health care (P) Limited medical/emergency transport
Health Services	Meal sites and delivery (P) Urgent care and pharmacies (P)	(P,D) • Economic conditions and public
	Tax service districts (D)	services (P,D) • Disparities in costs/quality/availability
	Note: Bald annual or bath on	of necessary good and services (P,D) pports and barriers for age-friendly communities.
		pports and parriers for age-mentaly communities.
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Age-Friendly S Perceived a community health servi	comports dequate support and ices ommunications defines dequate sma	ical gaps in availability of inmunity services to support that and independent living i aller, rural communities all locations revealed more vice barriers than supports aging in place compared to remote, more metropolitantions
regon State OSU Caling	p of Palic Realsonant Science	
	Findings S	iupport
Conclusion		sidering the person-environmen
• Differences bet	tween real fit (Menec et	al. 2011)
and perceived and importance	CAIDCOTTCC .	or" built environment in rural (Butler & Maiden 2008).
environmental	~ ~ .	ers" engaging in and advocating

communities (Butler & Maiden 2008). "Baby boomers" engaging in and advocating for innovative and appropriate housing policies (Kennedy 2010)

"Productive engagement" of older people in community (Gonzales & Morrow-Howell 2009)

Gaps in availability of local services to support health and independence force older adults to

leave their community (Beverly et al. 2005)

emerged • Differences between rural

and non-rural people and places existed

"...age-friendliness IS about both the past and future...we need to come together, we need to blend our ideas and create the community that we want – a community for all ages."

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