

Livable Orlando: An Age-Friendly Initiative

Mayor's Committee on Livability & Healthy Aging November 20, 2019

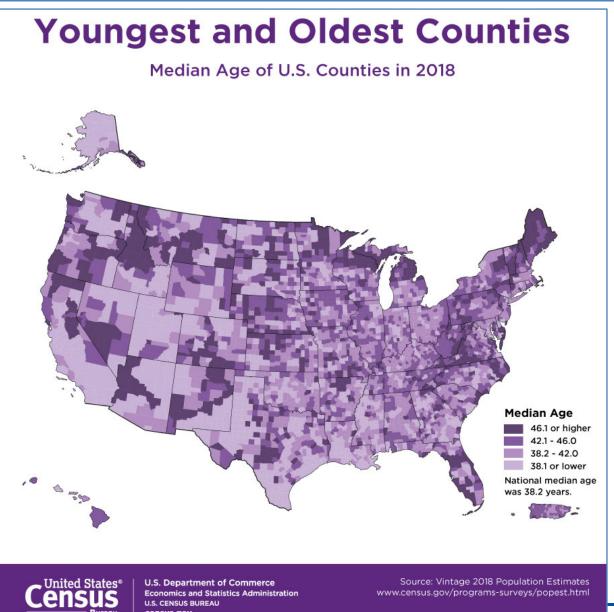
Presented by Paul S. Lewis, FAICP

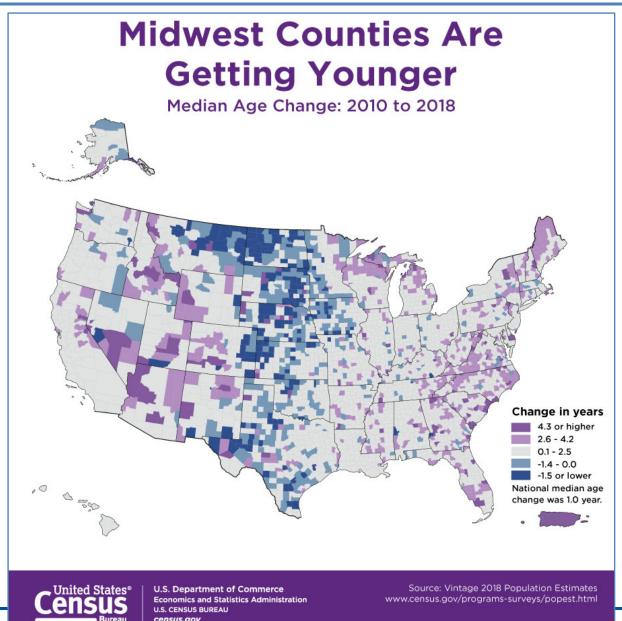


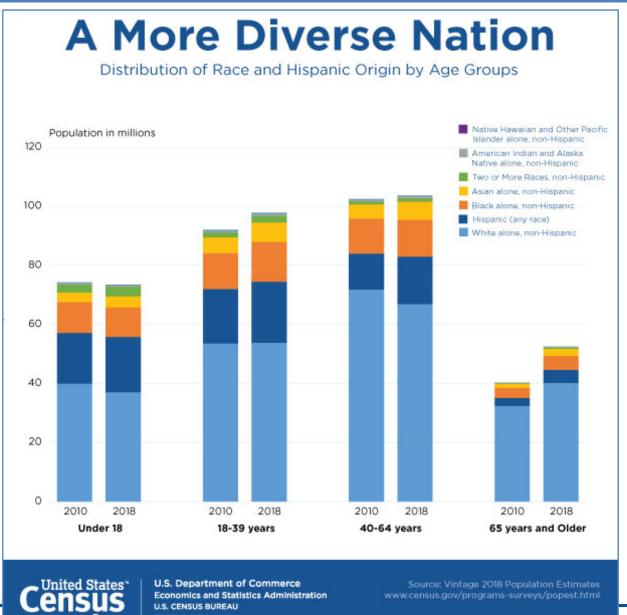
Topics for Today

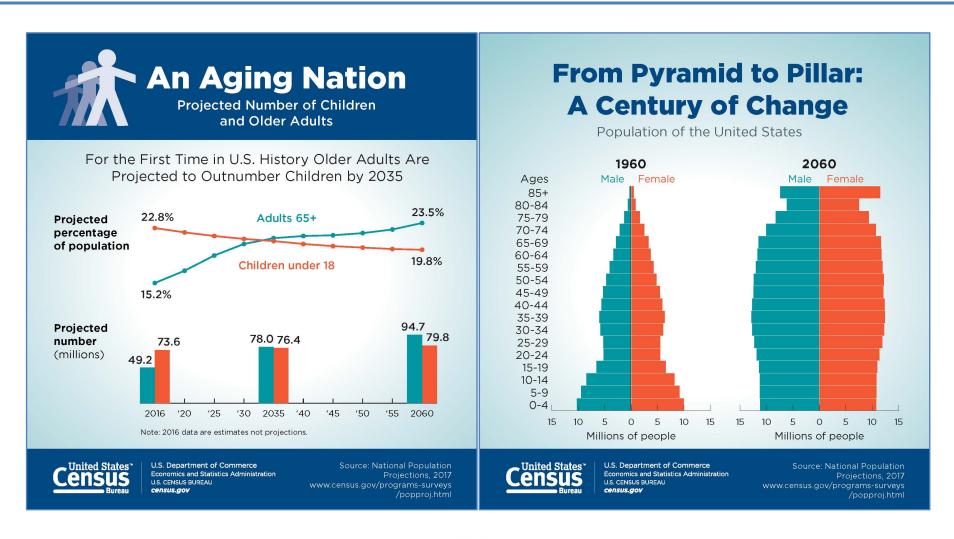
- Setting the Stage Background Data
- Summary of AARP Livability Index
- Livability/Age-Friendly Community Survey Update
- Outline of Action Plan
- Schedule/Timeline for the Action Plan Process
- Blue Zones Update















2018 Profile of Older Floridians

Florida Demographic Profile

The demographics section presents the population characteristics of those age 60 and older and examines traits about older Floridians, such as the number of veterans, voters, and drivers.

| Age Category | Value | Percent |
|--------------------|------------|---------|
| All Ages | 20,840,568 | 100% |
| Under 18 | 4,178,384 | 20% |
| Under 60 | 15,262,987 | 73% |
| 18-59 | 11,084,603 | 53% |
| 60+ | 5,512,586 | 26% |
| 65+ | 4,134,536 | 20% |
| 70+ | 2,897,458 | 14% |
| 75+ | 1,863,667 | 9% |
| 80+ | 1,091,201 | 5% |
| 85+ | 562,037 | 3% |
| Source: BEBR, 2019 | | |

| Gender | Value | Percent |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| Male | 2,503,774 | 45% |
| Female | 3,008,812 | 55% |
| Source: BEBR, 2019 | | |

| Living Alone | Value | Percent |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| Male Living Alone | 388,649 | 34% |
| Female Living Alone | 753,165 | 66% |
| Source: AGID 2012-16 ACS | | |

| Educational Attainment (65+) | Value | Percent |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Less than High School | 622,205 | 15% |
| High School Diploma | 1,222,176 | 30% |
| Some College, No Degree | 770,277 | 19% |
| Associates Degree or Higher | 1,312,231 | 32% |
| | | |

| Marital Status | Male | Female |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Never Married | 131,350 | 140,444 |
| Percentage Never Married | 6% | 5% |
| Married | 1,609,505 | 1,347,405 |
| Percentage Married | 71% | 49% |
| Widowed | 218,130 | 808,155 |
| Percentage Widowed | 10% | 29% |
| Divorced | 322,145 | 462,610 |
| Percentage Divorced | 14% | 17% |
| Source: AGID 2012-16 ACS | | |

| Race and Ethnicity | Value | Percent |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| White | 4,798,088 | 87% |
| Black | 589,669 | 11% |
| Other Minorities | 124,829 | 2% |
| Total Hispanic | 872,100 | 16% |
| White Hispanic | 813,849 | 15% |
| Non-White Hispanic | 58,251 | 1% |
| Total Non-Hispanic | 4,640,486 | 84% |
| Total Minority | 1,711,427 | 31% |
| Source: BEBR, 2019 | | |

| Driver License Holders | Value | Percent |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Drivers | 5,028,482 | 30% |
| | | |

| Registered Voters | Value | Percent |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Registered Voters | 4,974,432 | 35% |
| Course: Florida Department of State 2019 | | |

| Veterans | Value | Percent |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Age 45-64 | 471,082 | 32% |
| Age 65-84 | 616,816 | 41% |
| Age 85+ | 153,731 | 10% |
| Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs | | |

| Grandparents | Value | Percent |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Living With Grandchildren | 265,690 | 5% |
| Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren | 65,475 | 1% |
| Grandparent Not Responsible for Grandchildren | 200,190 | 4% |
| Not Living With Grandchildren | 4,683,055 | 85% |
| Grandchildren are defined as being under the age of 18. | | |

 English Proficiency
 Value Percent

 With Limited English Proficiency
 425,506
 8%

 Source: AGID 2012-16 ACS
 8%

Source: AGID 2012-16 ACS



2018 Profile of Older Floridians

Orange County Demographic Profile

The demographics section presents the population characteristics of those age 60 and older and examines traits about older Floridians, such as the number of veterans, voters, and drivers.

| Age Category | Value | Percent |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| All Ages | 1,349,597 | 100% |
| Under 18 | 312,132 | 23% |
| Under 60 | 1,120,702 | 83% |
| 18-59 | 808,570 | 60% |
| 60+ | 228,895 | 17% |
| 65+ | 159,240 | 12% |
| 70+ | 103,824 | 8% |
| 75+ | 63,619 | 5% |
| 80+ | 36,855 | 3% |
| 85+ | 18,811 | 1% |
| Source: BEBR. 2019 | | |

| Gender | Value | Percent |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| Male | 102,335 | 459 |
| Female | 126,560 | 55% |
| Source: BEBR, 2019 | | |

| Living Alone | Value | Percent |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| Male Living Alone | 13,290 | 33% |
| Female Living Alone | 26,865 | 67% |
| Source: AGID 2012-16 ACS | | |

| Educational Attainment (65+) | Value | Percent |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Less than High School | 29,269 | 18% |
| High School Diploma | 41,892 | 26% |
| Some College, No Degree | 24,679 | 15% |
| Associates Degree or Higher | 47,928 | 30% |
| Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 ACS | | |

| Marital Status | Iviale | remale |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| Never Married | 5,250 | 6,855 |
| Percentage Never Married | 6% | 6% |
| Married | 62,210 | 49,465 |
| Percentage Married | 71% | 46% |
| Widowed | 6,505 | 31,000 |
| Percentage Widowed | 7% | 29% |
| Divorced | 13,205 | 20,995 |
| Percentage Divorced | 15% | 19% |
| Source: AGID 2012-16 ACS | | |

| Race and Ethnicity | Value | Percent |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| White | 171,707 | 75% |
| Black | 43,762 | 19% |
| Other Minorities | 13,426 | 6% |
| Total Hispanic | 53,712 | 23% |
| White Hispanic | 48,097 | 21% |
| Non-White Hispanic | 5,615 | 2% |
| Total Non-Hispanic | 175,183 | 77% |
| Total Minority | 124,326 | 54% |
| c area 2010 | | |

| Driver License Holders | Value | Percent |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Drivers | 211,009 | 20% |
| Source: Florida Department of Highway Safe | ety and Motor Vehicles 2019 | |

| Registered Voters | Value | Percent |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Registered Voters | 213,098 | 25% |
| Source: Florida Department of State, 2018 | | |

| Veterans | Value | Percent |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| Age 45-64 | 25,400 | 38% |
| Age 65-84 | 21,391 | 32% |
| Age 85+ | 4,153 | 6% |

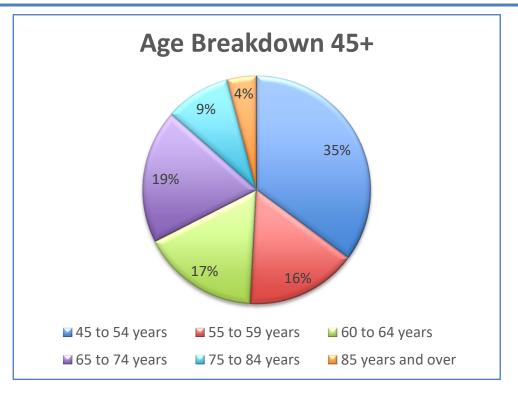
| Grandparents | Value | Percent |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Living With Grandchildren | 16,075 | 7% |
| Grandparent Responsible for Grandchildren | 3,390 | 1% |
| Grandparent Not Responsible for Grandchildren | 12,685 | 6% |
| Not Living With Grandchildren | 175,455 | 77% |
| Grandchildren are defined as being under the age of 18. | | |
| Source: AGID 2012-16 ACS | | |

| English Proficiency | Value | Percent |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| With Limited English Proficiency | 22,315 | 10% |
| | | |

Note: The American Community Survey (ACS) requires a minimum of 50 cases in a geographic area and therefore a value of 0 may denote fewer than 50 seniors in a region.



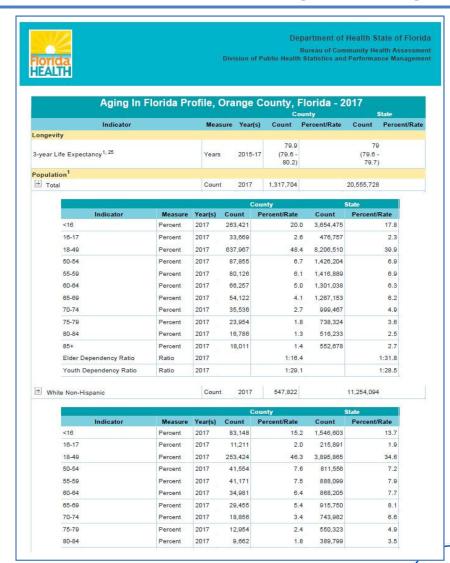
| | 2018 Estimate | Percent |
|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| SEX AND AGE | | • |
| Total population | 285,705 | (X) |
| Male | 132,334 | 46.3% |
| Female | 153,371 | 53.7% |
| | | |
| Under 5 years | 19,493 | 6.8% |
| 5 to 9 years | 14,688 | 5.1% |
| 10 to 14 years | 13,518 | 4.7% |
| 15 to 19 years | 13,108 | 4.6% |
| 20 to 24 years | 18,909 | 6.6% |
| 25 to 34 years | 69,245 | 24.2% |
| 35 to 44 years | 40,880 | 14.3% |
| 45 to 54 years | 33,716 | 11.8% |
| 55 to 59 years | 15,031 | 5.3% |
| 60 to 64 years | 15,963 | 5.6% |
| 65 to 74 years | 18,221 | 6.4% |
| 75 to 84 years | 8,905 | 3.1% |
| 85 years and over | 4,028 | 1.4% |
| | | |
| Median age (years) | 33.9 | (X) |
| | | |
| 65 years and over | 31,154 | 10.9% |
| | | |
| 18 years and over | 228,787 | (X) |
| Male | 104,581 | 45.7% |
| Female | 124,206 | 54.3% |
| | | |
| 65 years and over | 31,154 | (X) |
| Male | 12,917 | 41.5% |
| Female | 18,237 | 58.5% |



By the Numbers

- 95,864 over 45 years of age (33.6%)
- 62,148 over 55 years of age (21.8%)
- 31,154 over 65 years of age (10.9%)
- The percentage of seniors in the City of Orlando (those aged 65+) has increased from 8.8% in 2010 to 10.9% in 2018.







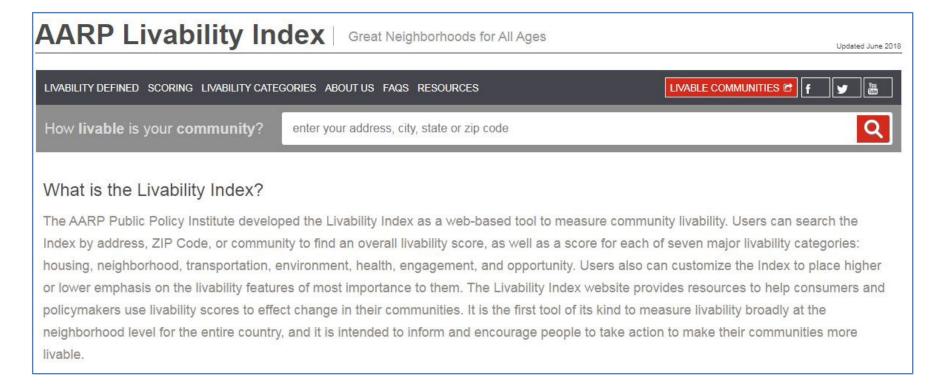
The 500 Cities project is a collaboration between CDC, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and the CDC Foundation. The purpose of the 500 Cities Project is to provide city- and census tract-level small area estimates for chronic disease risk factors, health outcomes, and clinical preventive service use for the largest 500 cities in the United States. These small area estimates will allow cities and local health departments to better understand the burden and geographic distribution of health-related variables in their jurisdictions, and assist them in planning public health interventions. See bottom of page for the note for data users. Learn more about the 500 Cities Project.

Other Sources of Data & Analysis:

- Florida Department of Elder Affairs Documents
- Senior Resource Alliance Documents
- Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)
- City of Orlando Documents
- ICMA Planning for All Ages Survey
- FPR Master Plan Survey
- Livability/Age-Friendly Orlando Survey
- Table Talks Data

ORLANDO
AGE-FRIENDLY
COMMUNITY

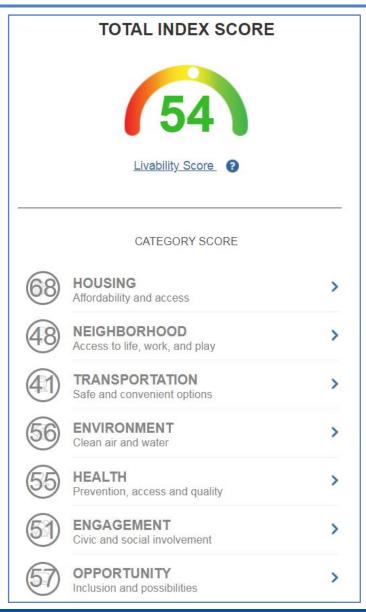
• AARP Livability Index



Please visit the following link on the AARP website:

https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/



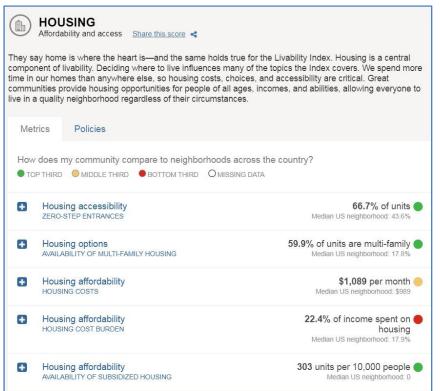


How are Livability Scores Determined?

- The Livability Index assesses seven broad categories of community livability, including housing, neighborhood, transportation, environment, health, engagement, and opportunity.
- AARP draws from more than 50 unique sources of data, including 40 metrics and 20 policies.
- While metrics measure how livable communities are in the present, policies measure how they might become over time
- Metric values and policy points within each category are combined to create the category score. Each metric receives equal weight.
- Those category scores are then averaged to create a location's total livability score.
- Communities are compared to one another, so the average community gets a score of 50.
- Cities receive a score based on the average scores of neighborhoods within their boundaries. Most communities have a range of more- or less-livable neighborhoods, but for a community to get a high score, neighborhoods through it need to score well. This make is even more challenging for a city to get a high score – the more neighborhoods there are within a given boundary, the less likely it will be that all of them have high scores.







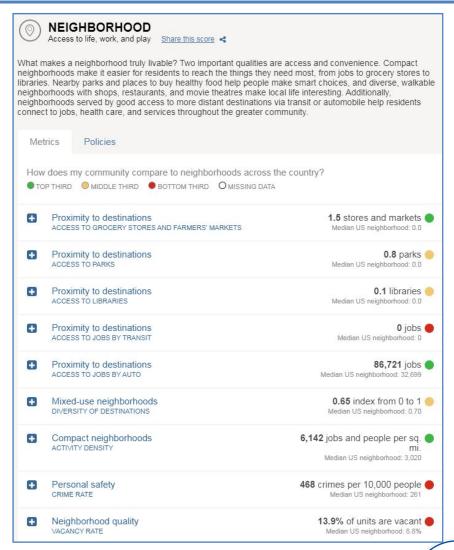


Orlando's Score = 68

What All Goes Into the Housing Category?

Housing is a central component of livability and this category draws attention to the need for people of various levels of physical ability and income to find appropriate housing. Despite the high housing costs often associated with cities, an urban neighborhood might score well on housing due to the prevalence of multifamily and subsidized housing options for people who want to downsize or cannot afford housing.





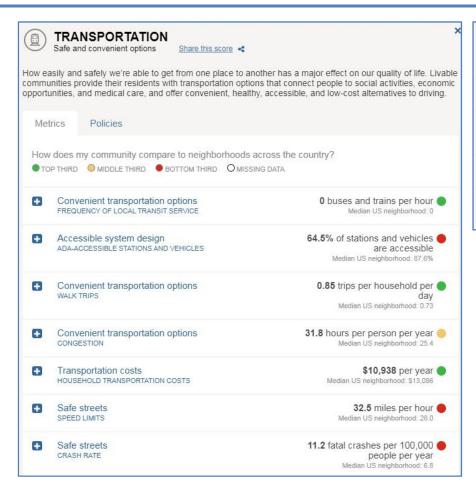


Orlando's Score = 48

What All Goes Into the Neighborhood Category?

What makes a neighborhood truly livable? Two qualities are most important: access and convenience. Compact neighborhoods make it easier for residents to conveniently reach things they most need, from jobs to grocery stores, libraries to parks. AARP measures whether several amenities are within one-half mile of the neighborhood boundary, not whether they exist at all in the community. Downtown neighborhoods laid out on a compact grid of streets will typically score higher than suburban neighborhoods that spread out over a greater distance with fewer nearby destinations.





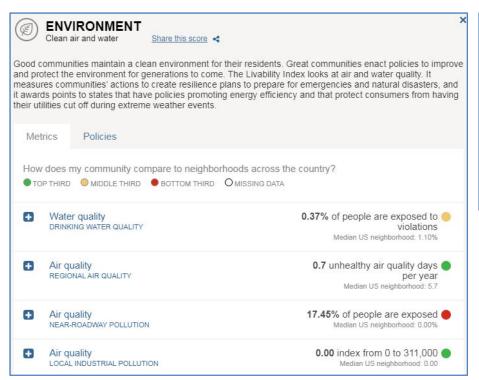


Orlando's Score = 41

What All Goes Into the Transportation Category?

Livable communities provide their residents with transportation options that offer convenient, healthy, and low-cost alternatives to driving that are accessible to all. Some urban communities thought to be doing incredibly well on transportation may not necessarily see that translated in their Transportation score. Their streets may be clogged with traffic or the local transit provider may not report data on the frequency of local transit service (or that service may not have frequent enough service).





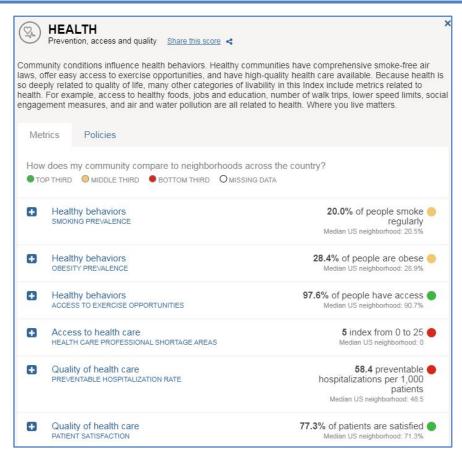


Orlando's Score = 56

What All Goes Into the Environment Category?

The Livability Index monitors how healthy the environment is today by looking at air and water quality, as well as whether communities have taken steps for the future to improve energy efficiency and prepare resilience plans in the event of emergencies and natural disasters. Very few places across the country are exposed to local industrial pollution or drinking water quality violations. Places that are exposed to any degree of that pollution will see a lower Environment score. On issues of water quality, available data limits the index to assessing public water supplies. Private systems are not included in the AARP's drinking water quality metric.





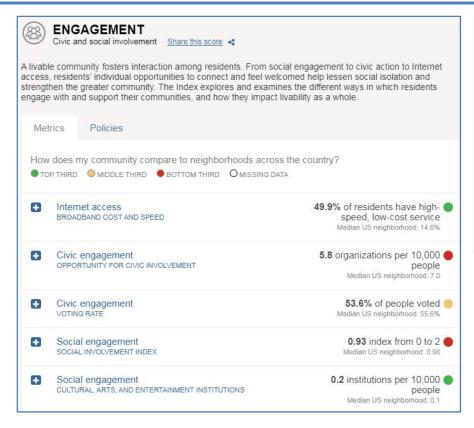


Orlando's Score = 55

What All Goes Into the Health Category?

Great communities offer easy access to exercise opportunities and high-quality health care. Because healthy neighborhoods are integral to livability, health-related factors are represented in multiple categories. For example, air and water quality, access to healthy foods, and social engagement – all important aspects of a healthy community – are measured elsewhere in the Index. Socioeconomic characteristics, such as poverty rates, also relate to health outcomes, but they are not included in the Index because AARP believes that all places have the potential to be livable regardless of how much money residents make. Instead, AARP includes poverty rates and median income as map layers so that users can understand how livability varies among neighborhoods with different income levels and demographic characteristics.





What All Goes Into the Engagement Category?

From social engagement to civic action to internet access, residents' individual opportunities to connect and feel welcomed help lessen social isolation and strengthen the greater community. 4 of the 5 metrics included under Engagement use county- or metro-area level data, meaning that every neighborhood within the entire geographic area receives the same value.

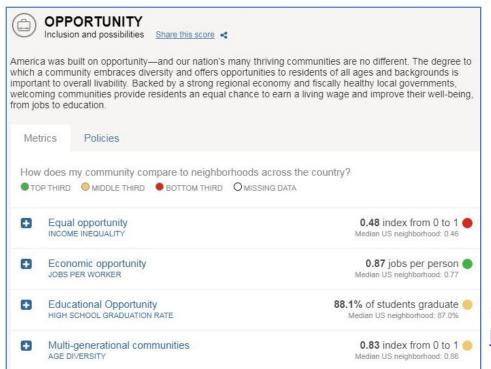


Orlando's Score = 51

(Continued Discussion)

To measure internet access, AARP uses neighborhood-level broadband data to identify those neighborhoods with the fastest and most affordable broadband networks — a rigorous standard for achieving high scores. AARP measures the percentage of residents who have access to 3 or more wireline internet service providers and 2 or more providers who offer maximum download speeds of 50 megabits per second. The internet access in the majority of the largest cities does not meet this standard.







Orlando's Score = 57

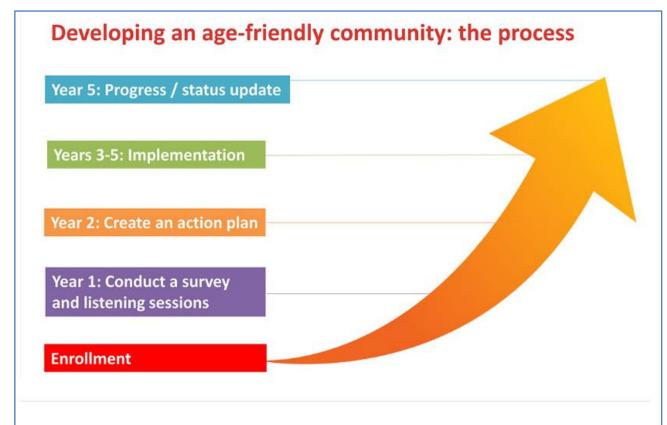
Please visit the following link on the AARP website: https://livabilityindex.aarp.org/

What All Goes Into the Opportunity Category?

The degree to which a community embraces diversity and offers opportunities to residents of all ages, incomes, and backgrounds is a strong indicator of overall livability. Backed by a strong regional economy and fiscally healthy local governments, welcoming communities provide residents an equal chance to earn a living wage and improve their well-being. Jobs and education are key. While the jobs per worker metric considers the availability of employment opportunities, it doesn't measure whether jobs offer a living wage. The Index makes up for this by awarding a policy point to communities within states that have a higher minimum wage than the federal minimum wage. Age-diverse communities are rich with residents to learn from and support each other in meaningful ways. People at different phases of life contribute to the economy & well-being of the community in many different ways, including working, paying taxes, supporting local businesses, and volunteering.

AGE-FRIENDLY COMMUNITY

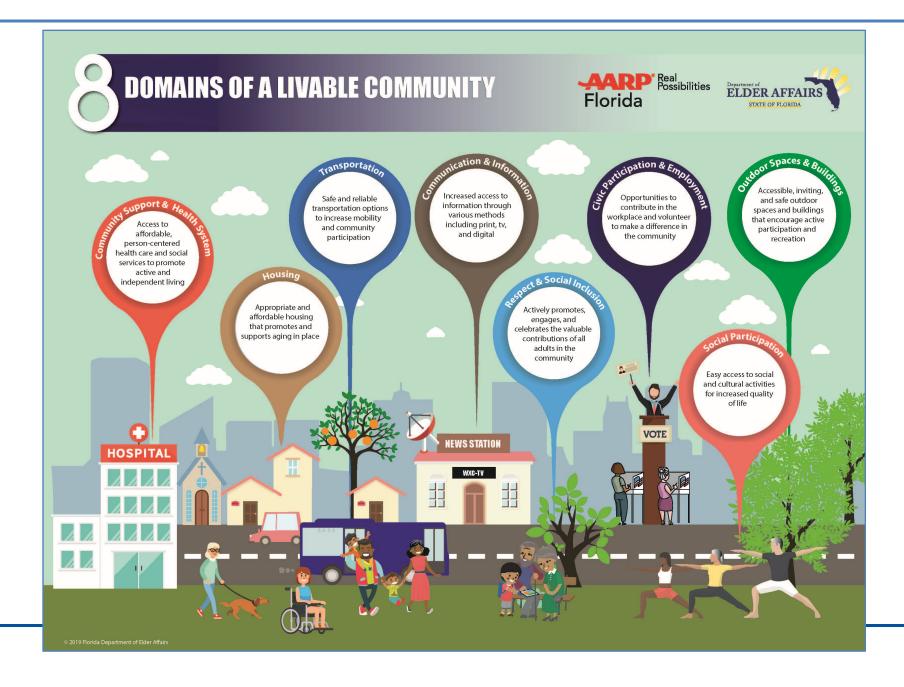
Assessment & Action Plan Process



Members of the AARP Network of Age-Friendly States and Communities program commit to improving their age-friendliness and submit to a rigorous membership assessment cycle. Being an age-friendly community requires a commitment to a five-year cycle of continuous improvements.



Assessment & Action Plan Process



Livability/Age-Friendly Community Survey Update

ORLANDO

AGE-FRIENDLY

How's It Going So Far?

- Survey has been "live" for about three weeks since October 28, 2019.
- As of Monday, November 18:
 - 316 total responses, including under 50 years of age
 - 197 total responses, 50+
 - 15 respondents 50-54
 - 39 respondents 55-59
 - 48 respondents 60-64
 - 81 respondents 65-74
 - 10 respondents 75-84
 - 4 respondents 85+
- 75% of respondents think public transportation is inaccessible
- 23% think community information is accessible
- 65% are satisfied with Orlando; 75% trust the City
- 72% feel socially connected to others
- 70% feel safe in their neighborhood
- 83% have contact with family either every day or several times a week
- 97% think it's important to live independently
- 83% are likely to continue to work for pay



The City of Orlando invites you to take our Age-Friendly Community Survey

All residents age 45+ are encouraged to take this comprehensive survey to tell us how we can make Orlando a more livable and age-friendly city.

To take the survey and get more information, visit **orlando.gov/agefriendly**.

- Data so far is skewing predominantly white and higher income, which means we need to broaden our outreach.
- Plan is to keep the survey open until approximately February 7, 2020.

Schedule/Timeline for Action Plan Process

| Event | Date |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Press Conference – Kick Off | October 28, 2019 |
| On-Line Survey Runs on Various Digital Platforms | October 28, 2019 – February 7 2020 |
| Mayor's Committee on Livability & Healthy Aging #1 | November 20, 2019 |
| Neighborhood Association Meetings | November 2019 – January 2020 |
| Focus Groups/Listening Sessions | December 2019 – Early March 2020 |
| Mayor's Committee on Livability & Healthy Aging #2 | January 22, 2020 |
| Mayor's Neighborhood & Community Summit | March 7, 2020 |
| Mayor's Committee on Livability & Healthy Aging #3 | March 25, 2020 |
| Older Americans Month Event | May 2020 – Date TBD |
| Mayor's Committee on Livability & Healthy Aging #4 | May 27, 2020 |
| Outreach Event | June 2020 – Date TBD |



Schedule/Timeline for Action Plan Process

| Event | Date |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mayor's Committee on Livability & Healthy Aging #5 | July 22, 2020 |
| Mayor's Committee on Livability & Healthy Aging #6 | September 23, 2020 |
| Outreach Event | October 2020 – Date TBD |
| Mayor's Committee on Livability & Healthy Aging #7 | November 18, 2020 |
| Mayor's Committee on Livability & Healthy Aging #8 | January 27, 2021 |
| Municipal Planning Board Workshop | February 16, 2021 |
| Mayor's Committee on Livability & Healthy Aging #9 | March 24, 2021 |
| City Council Workshop – Presentation of Action Plan | April 2021 |
| City Council Hearing – Acceptance of Action Plan | April/May 2021 |
| Celebration Event – Older Americans Month | May 2021 |
| Action Plan forwarded to World Health Organization | May/June 2021 |



Outline of Action Plan

Letter from Mayor Dyer

Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Introduction to Age-Friendly Orlando

Chapter 2: Assessment & Planning

- Demographics
- Age-Friendly Livability Survey
- AARP Livability Index
- Existing Reports
- Outreach Events
- Key Findings

Chapter 3: The Eight Domains of Livability

Built Environment

- 1. Transportation
- 2. Housing
- 3. Outdoor Spaces & Buildings

Social Environment

- 1. Social Participation
- 2. Respect & Social Inclusion
- 3. Civic Participation & Employment
- 4. Community Support & Health Services
- 5. Communication & Information

Chapter 4: Goals & Actions

Built Environment

- 1. Transportation
- 2. Housing
- 3. Outdoor Spaces & Buildings

Social Environment

- 1. Social Participation
- 2. Respect & Social Inclusion
- 3. Civic Participation & Employment
- 4. Community Support & Health Services
- 5. Communication & Information

Chapter 5: Implementation & Evaluation

- Implementation
- Funding
- Equity and Results

Now all we have to do is fill in all the blanks.





Blue Zones Update

What's Happening?

- In 2019, the Orlando Economic Partnership (OEP)
 engaged Blue Zones, LLC to conduct an assessment
 of Orange County to determine if the area was
 ready to pursue Blue Zones strategies.
- From August through September, Blue Zones staff conducted in-depth interviews and listening sessions with many people and organizations on topics such as livability, health, food systems, and the built environment – many of the same topics we'll be working on as part of our effort.
- On November 13, 2019, the OEP hosted a meeting to provide an update on the assessment. The report was also presented to the OEP's Blue Zones steering committee earlier in the day.
- The City is not on the steering committee, and has not yet received a copy of the assessment report.
- For the next 90 days, Blue Zones and OEP will go through a scoping process that will determine the scope of work and geography of a potential project. So, February 2020 is when that process will be completed.
- We will wait and see what happens.



Dan Buettner, author and longevity expert at one of his presentations.

The work of Blue Zones, LLC is rooted in research and identification of the world's longest-lived cultures and most extraordinary populations. Their findings were published in the New York Times best-selling books The Blue Zones, The Blue Zones Solution, The Blue Zones of Happiness and Thrive – all published by National Geographic books. They have applied the tenets of the Blue Zones in over 40 cities throughout the U.S. They use a systematic, environmental approach to well-being that optimizes policy, urban and building design and social networks.

