

Aging in Place







#### Aging in Place

Aging in place is the ability to live in one's home - wherever that might be - for as long as confidently and comfortably possible.



#### Mission

To improve the lives of senior citizens through independent living

This IPRO seeks to identify strategic and meaningful problem spaces that can guide Chamberlain and future IPRO groups toward providing solutions to help senior citizens age in place.























# IPRO 360

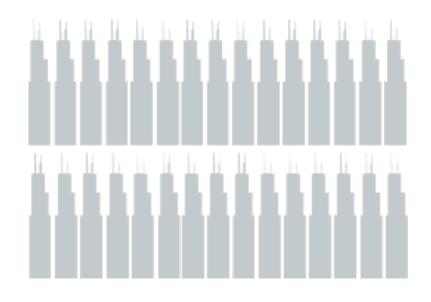
#### Problem

# Currently about 39 million people in the United States are over the age of 65.

The number of baby boomers is twice that.

If the baby boomers were a city ...

It would have 29 times the population of Chicago





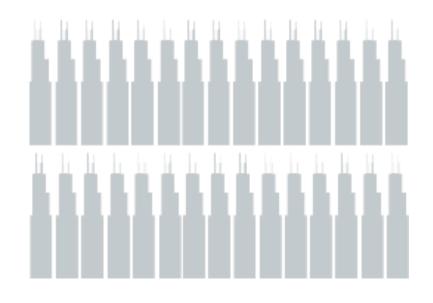
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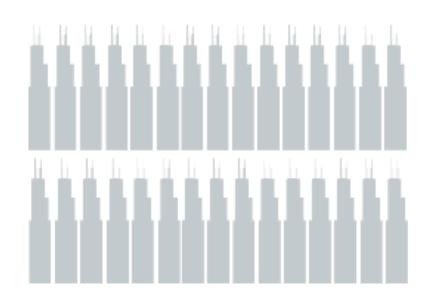
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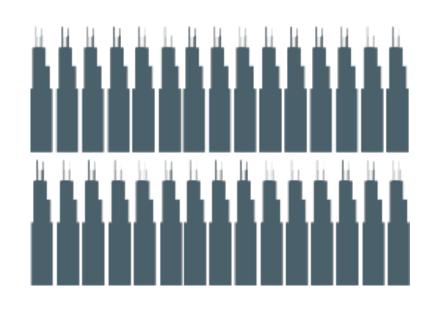
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#### Goals

- Understand
- Identify
- Learn
- Frame





# **Gather Understanding**

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To authentically represent the struggles of senior citizens, the whole team needed to have empathy and understanding.

Many types of research would be involved, and every team member needed to have that experience.



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#### **Team**

- Most team members continued with this project from IPRO 2.0.
- Project plans from Fall gave the team momentum through the planning process.
- Group familiarity eased the forming and norming.
- Issues in the group were due to sickness, family emergencies, and fluctuating schedules.

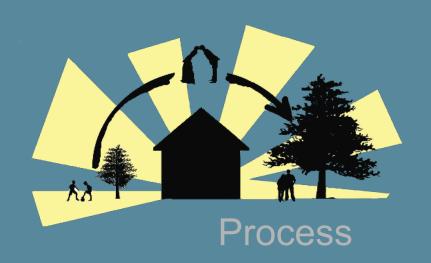
Problem Spaces



#### **Team**

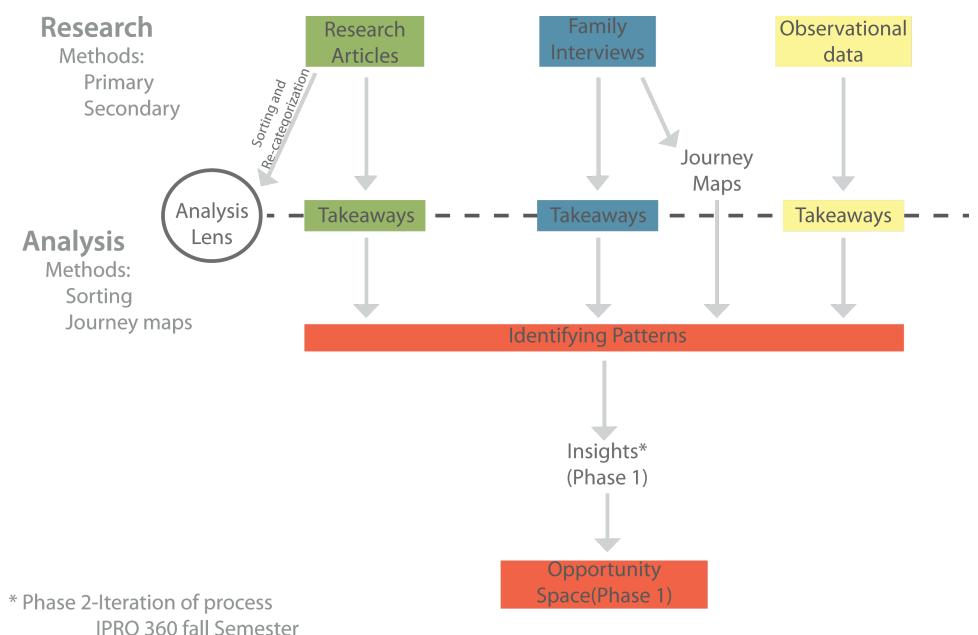
- Team structure was flat to ensure flexibility.
- The problem was vague and the course of the semester was open to change.
- Every member needed to experience the various forms of research.
- Members naturally emerged as point people for specific areas of research of tasks.

Problem Spaces





#### **Process**





### Secondary Research



- Created secondary research database
  - 50 peer-reviewed articles
- Summaries and takeaways written to simplify essential content
- Identified topical categories for sorting articles
  - Mental
  - Physical
  - Methods



#### Secondary Research



**Physical** 

Primarily dealing with chronic medical conditions

### **Function and Mobility**

Effecting activities of daily living

Secondary Research

Mental

Medical

Medical

Primarily dealing with psychological and mental disorders

Stigma

Primarily dealing with societal and cultural views

Social

Social activity, ability to network

Mindset

Attitudes and self perception



lission Problem Goals Team Process Insights Problem Next



#### Family Interviews



Twelve family interviews were completed.

Parents, grandparents, and others were asked about the following as they applied Roles

- Caretaker
- Friend of relative of a senior citizen
- Currently senior citizen

#### Areas of Inquiry

- Overall health
  - Diet
  - Exercise
  - Conditions
- Social patterns
- Financial situation

Problem Spaces

**Process** 



### Family Interviews







Family Loss





Extended family living

Demobilization

Loss

Living with assistance

#### Stage 01:

After her sons were grown up and married they moved back in with Great Grandma H and her husband. Shortly after this her husbands parents moved into their home as well. During this time Great Grandma H was responsible for raising her children and helping care for her in-laws and grand children. Since she married young she spent the majority of life living in a large family environment

#### Stage 02:

At age 35 Great Grandma H developed rheumatism and was immobilized. She did not receive any sort of physical rehabilitation and consequently she can no longer bend her right knee and ankle, and has to use a cane.

#### Stage 03:

A few years after her physical problems began Great Grandma H lost her husband, and a few year later her son. After her husband's death she lived with her eldest son and his wife. However as her grandchildren grew older she moved in with her eldest grandson.

**Process** 

#### Stage 04:

While living with her grandson she had a space that contained her own kitchenette, television, and dinning area. Despite having her own individual space she would often spend time with the rest of the family. She depended on her grandson for transportation, so from time to time other members of the family and friends would visit her. Because of her physical condition she was not able to walk long distances.

Mission Problem Goals Team

Insights

olem Next



# Family Interviews



Dad E	Immigration and building business	Less active in business	Healthy lifetsy	rle 😈		
		Feels economic secure	cally Physically act Health aware	tive ************************************	*	*
Mom F	Hectic work hours	Healthier lifestyle	Shoulder injury			
		* Health awareness Proactive aging	Aware of physica Lifestyle change Social decline	al decline*:0		
Grandma G	Large family life	Empty nest Hosp	pitlization 🖁 B	rief urban move	Fall	۰.0
		Forced to adapt	Physical decline	Not ready to	Accepting lim	nitations
Great Grandma H		Rheumtism Loss of loved ones Living with family assitance				
Grandina ii		Can not walk Wante with fa	mily Could	endent on son for t d not walk long dis ular visits from fami	tance	1
Grandma I	Active lifestlye	Stomach (	ulcer and arthritis	Seeking assitance	e e	
		Healthy of More exc	liet cerise	Started relying of family for physical	on al tasks	
Grandma J	Active lifestlye	Intestine cancer and arthritis Seeking assitance				
		Healt More	thy diet e excerise	Started relyi family for phy	ng on ysical tasks	

Process Insights Problem Next Spaces Steps



#### **Observational Data**



55+ Club

# 55 ---- 99

- 23% of expected attendees came to the new group created by Nativity of Our Lord in Bridgeport.
- The groups is led by a baby boomer whose mother is in her 80s.
  - Inform & Empower
- Members want to get out of the house and socialize.

#### Pioneer Gardens



- Restrictions:
  - 24 hour care
  - mental disorders
- Facility encourages social interactions and provides tenants with passive human presence

**Process** 



#### **Identifying Patterns**

With each form of research, data was collected, summarized, and key takeaways were written.

Takeaways were categorized with the sorting system.







This method of refining and categorizing highlighted trends that when analyzed revealed new insights.



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#### Independence



- Baby boomers view independence as being in control of their own situations and wish to retain that control.
  - Numerous studies site the known independent nature of the baby boomer generation as the reasoning for their research.
  - Family members expressed strong desires to avoid nursing facilities.
  - Family members and other senior citizens expressed strong desires to not be a burden on family and friends.



# Stigma



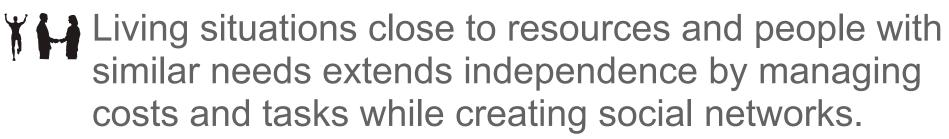
Any solutions that address the issues related to aging must also avert the stigma associated with needing assistive services or products.

- The difficult truth is that assistance can significantly improve the quality of life of a person, but these are often rejected because they represent a loss of control.
- Identifying ways to incorporate new forms of control with assistance can ensure aging individuals are helped.

ission Problem Goals Team Process Insights Problem Next Spaces Steps



## Community-Based Living



- Cost benefits
  - Vehicles can be shared across many senior citizens living near each other.
  - Groceries can be bought and shared in bulk.
  - Home upkeep costs can be limited by using a single service provider for several homes.
- Social Benefits
  - Sharing resources enables more regular and necessary interaction with people.
  - When in need, people will have a community to turn to for support.

Mission Problem Goals Team Process Insights Problem Spaces Steps



#### Lifestyle Changes



- Baby boomers acknowledge the importance of lifestyle changes to prevent their loss of independence.
  - Several family members of the class demonstrate this
    - Rebecca's mother has begun Tae Kwon Do classes and lost over 25 lbs.
    - Many others actively try to eat more vegetables while reducing fat and sodium intake.

Insights Problem Next Spaces Steps



# Proactivity and Education



Proactive planning and education with respect to services and products will extend an individual's independence.

- Planning for college, graduation, work, family, retirement are good ways to ensure success in the coming life stage; planning for aging is equally valuable.
- Learning about and acknowledging vulnerabilities and resources available will prevent someone from being stranded in the case of an emergency.

Mission Problem Goals Team Process Insights Problem Next





# Stigma

There exists a stigma associated with aging that divides "old" from "young". This in turn communicates a perceived loss of value and control in life.



# Lifestyle Changes

Many lifestyle changes lead to loss of independence due to sudden dramatic changes.



# Community-Based Living

Living alone increases risks and challenges associated with aging.

As people age, their social connections tend to break down.



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People tend to not plan sufficiently or early enough for the aging process.

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## **Overarching Problems**

The independence and quality of life of senior citizens must always hold the top priority for any solution.

Addressing the stigma associated with aging crosses all problems related to helping people age in place.



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This semester's team has narrowed the focus of this IPRO to 8 problem spaces.

Primary and secondary research areas have extensive information to support or challenge defined problem spaces.

Future IPROs have the opportunity to continue research and further explore the problem.

Opportunities include leveraging the easily accessible baby boomer population within IIT and maintaining relationships with Pioneer Gardens and the 55+ Club.



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