HEALTHIER BARRINGTON SURVEY 2014

August 20, 2014

HEALTHIER BARRINGTION COALITION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BARRINGTON 2014 HEALTHIER COMMUNITY SURVEY
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

*The Healthier Barrington Coalition receives periodic citizen input to learn the views, desires and needs of the residents of the Barrington area. The 2014 survey was the seventh in a longitudinal series which began in 1996 and has been repeated every three years.

*The 8-page mail survey was sent to 4,000 households within 60010 with a business reply envelope for response. Any resident could also complete the survey online including those who received a mail version. Response to the mail survey was 436 (11%) while 249 respondents answered online. Only one person completed both versions. Analysis is of the combined 685 surveys received.

*As compared to the 2010 Census for 60010, the sample is generally representative of the study area although respondents were slightly older. Women constituted 64.5% of respondents, typical in each survey. Barrington (33.0%) constituted one-third of surveys received with Lake Barrington (15.8%) second. Average length of residence was 18.6 years for respondents.

*Data collected about employment revealed that while one-third (33.4%) of workers are employed in the Barrington area, 21.6% work in Cook County outside Chicago with 19.4% commuting to the City of Chicago. Many households (28.5%) include someone who works at home with 17.1% containing at least one worker working at home, but also traveling to other locations. Home offices are extremely elevated in the Barrington area as compared to other communities.

*One of five (19.9%) respondents is responsible for care of an older adult, peaking among those aged 45-64 (26.6%). The older persons live on their own (9.5%), in a retirement center or nursing home (5.3%) or in the respondent's home (4.4%).

*For the second year, survey participants were asked if they have a document stating wishes for health care decisions when unable to make them. Almost two-thirds (64.8%) do have advance directives, up from 54.0% in 2011. Some completed documents during the Be@Ease campaign. Most individuals (65.8%) with advance directives had shared the papers with family, while 14.0% gave them to doctor(s) and 6.1% with others, primarily attorneys.

*Asked whether they have a spouse or parent 65+ living in the Barrington area who would benefit from certain geriatric services, the household proportions answering positively were fall prevention education (6.0%), management of multiple medical conditions (5.7%), consultation with a geriatric physician (5.5%), medication management (3.4%), and coping with Alzheimer's, dementia (2.5%)

QUALITY OF LIFE

*Participants were asked to rate 12 community services as "excellent", "good", "fair" or "poor".They could also mark "don't know" if unfamiliar with the service which 70% did for "Services for the disabled". Top-rated were "education" (91.4% rating as excellent or good") and "library services" (90.2%). In 2011, these were also the top two rated services, but the order was reversed. Next were "health care services" (86.9%) and "Park District" services (82.2%). Ratings overall were higher than in 2011.

*What aspects of living in the Barrington area may be missing? Respondents could choose three from the eight options or add others. "Access to sufficient stores, services or restaurants placed first, marked by 41.7%. Following were "traffic control" (29.6%) and "public transportation" (28.6%).

COMMUNITY ISSUES NEEDING ATTENTION

*Participants were asked to rate 12 community services as "excellent", "good", "fair", "poor" or "don't know". Services rated as "excellent or good" at the highest level were education (91.4%), library services (90.2%), health care services (86.9%) and Park District services (82.2%). Services for the disabled trailed, though many persons marked "don't know" about disabled services.

*Twenty six community issues were listed on the 2014 survey with respondents asked to check each that they believe needs greater attention. Property tax equity (36.4%) was first for the fourth straight year, then public transportation (36.2%), activities for teens (33.1%), activities for seniors (21.6%), youth substance abuse (25.1%), and help finding employment (21.6%). These were followed closely by suicide (21.0%), job retraining, coping with job loss (20.2%) and activities for seniors (19.1%).

*"Would you support the development of rental housing in your community?" received support from about one-fourth (26.0%) of respondents, up slightly from 24.8% in 2011.

SITUATIONS EXPERIENCED BY HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS

*Survey participants were given a list of 15 problems that households sometimes experience and asked which someone in their home experienced during the past year. Leading the situations experienced were "put off health care because of cost" (13.0% experiencing), "difficulty finding affordable dental services" (11.7%) and "difficulty paying bills" (11.1%). A significant number of households also had experienced "unemployment due to an involuntary job loss" (9.9%), "difficulty finding assistance to locate a job" (9.2%) and "difficulty finding affordable legal services" (8.5%). In general, situation incidence declined from 2011.

*Local residents were also asked whether, in the past year they had thought about seeking professional help for any behavioral or mental health problem. Responding affirmatively were 28.0% of respondents, up from 18.1% in 2011. A follow-up question sought to find whether they actually sought professional help of which about half (51`.6%) did. Reasons for not seeking needed help included cost concerns (57.6%), didn't know where to go (37.9%), stigma (28.8%) and lack of insurance (28.8%). Persons contemplating and using professional help were up from the prior survey.

*Suicide was contemplated during the past three years by 3.7% of respondents. Persons affected were spread almost evenly across the age groups with 6 cases (24.0%) under 18.

*Emotional abuse was reported by 4.2% of respondents, financial abuse by 1.6% and physical abuse by 0.5%.

*A question focused on issues for children under 18, posing 15 possible issues experienced. Forty percent of respondents indicated not having a child at home and 23.5% reported that their children did not experience any of the issues. "Anxiety, nervousness" (15.4% of families with children) was most prevalent in children. Next were "excessive pressure to succeed" (11.0%), ADD/ADHD (10.0%), and "overscheduled" (10.0%), bullying (9.1%), "negative peer pressure" (8.1%) and "sleep deprivation" (8.1%). Anxiety and bullying rose appreciably from 2011.

*Another issue explored was underage drinking. Asked "how often they think there are unsupervised parties at which youth have access to alcohol?", most believed that this happens all the time (8.5%), often (33.3%), or sometimes (35.3%). Over half (54.7%) strongly agree and 29.5% agree that parents or other individuals should be held accountable for underage alcohol consumption on their property if they knew about it.

*85.8% of respondents reported that everyone is covered by health insurance, 4.8% have someone uncovered (53 persons) and 9.3% did not respond. One of eight (12.4%) said that they or someone in their home needs greater information about the Affordable Care Act. The proportion of uncovered household members, estimated at 2.7%, was similar to surveys taken before the Affordable Care Act went into effect.

GROUNDWATER

*A set of five questions constituted an expanded water section in 2014. Asked the primary source of water in the Barrington area, 41.2% correctly identified shallow aquifers. Over one-third replied "don't know" or did not answer. Three-quarters (75.0%) knew that how residents dispose of chemicals, salts and wastes on their property can affect their well and water supply as well as neighbors and the immediate area.

*Half (50.2%) of those taking part in the survey agreed that they are concerned as to whether the Barrington area will have enough clean water to supply residents' needs in the future. Unsure were 35.0%, while 8.8% disagreed and 6.0% did not answer. Four of five (79.1%) agreed that local government should protect open areas that provide replenishment to the groundwater aquifers.

*Two-thirds (68.6%) said that they had restricted water use during droughts, 55.9% reduced use of chemical pesticide/herbicides on garden or lawn, 53.1% reduced salt use on sidewalks or driveways, 42.3% installed low-flow water fixtures and 35.4% took unused pharmaceuticals to a disposal center. Only 6.4% had installed a rain garden. Older persons were less likely to take these conservation steps.

INFORMATION

*Readership of local news sources was also asked. For the first time, the Chicago Tribune (44.7%) was not the most read source. Rather, Quintessential Barrington , read by 55.2% led in readership, then the Tribune. Following were the Barrington Courier-Review (32.6%), Daily Herald (32.8%) and Barrington Suburban Life (25.7%). Two online sources emerging were "Patch" (15.8%) and "Living60010" (14.3%).

*For the first time, on-line sources were preferred for community or family information, the internet (21.8%) or e-sources like websites, blogs or social media (18.3%). Newspapers (17.4%) and direct mail (15.9%) trailed slightly.

*Asked what source they would use if in need of information about a service that they or someone in their home required, the internet (41.3%) was the top source followed by friend or family (27.6%).

RETIREMENT

*Many respondents have already retired or were unsure about when they would retire. Of those who did designate an expected age of retirement, the median year was 65, same as prior surveys. Regarding housing, 27.9% expect to stay in their present home, 17.7% say that they will became “sunbirds” and 9.1% answered that they will move permanently to Arizona, Florida or elsewhere. Other options and “don’t know” made up the remainder of plans. Fewer chose staying in their home than three years ago.

*Asked to enumerate current or future retirement activities, 62.3% listed “travel”, 54.5% expect to “volunteer for church or a not-for profit”, and 52.4% marked “spend time with children or grandchildren”. Also popular are “working part-time” (31.7%) and “take courses in an area of interest” (31.5%).

SHOPPING

*Each of the seven surveys has asked about shopping patterns including perceptions of shopping in Barrington. This time, responses for 60010 residents were split between “restaurants, dining” and “all other” purchases with 14 shopping areas provided to indicate the proportion of shopping in each area. Responses indicate that the leading locations in which respondents sometimes “dine” are led by Barrington (71.4% of respondents), Deer Park (59.2%) and Lake Zurich (56.1%). “All other” shopping sometimes takes place in Deer Park (50.5%), Barrington (49.5%) and Lake Zurich (48.7%).

*As for all other shopping, the leading locations, by percent of all purchases, are Lake Zurich (14.7%), Village of Barrington (10.2%), Deer Park/Towne Centre (9.5%) and online (8.7%). Some persons did not complete their shopping data.

*Barriers to shopping more in Barrington include “lack of selection” (42.5%), “unable to complete most shopping in one place” (37.7%), parking (32.0%), traffic (30.7%) and “prices” (30.2%). These four factors have led in the past.

*Respondents were asked to write in stores or services that they would like to see present in the Village of Barrington. Added restaurants were named by 199 persons. Clothing was the second most popular choice for a new business. By specific name, Panera was first, followed by Trader Joe’s and Mariano’s.

COMMENTS

At the end of the survey, participants were given the opportunity to comment on any specific change that they would like to see in the Barrington area. By far, most often cited was to improve the traffic situation. Also named often were the need for downtown development, dealing better with trains and the desire for more stores and restaurants.

Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

Introduction

The Healthier Barrington Coalition brings community leaders, organizations and interested individuals together in order to make the Barrington area and component communities healthier places to live, work and play through collaborative action. The convened group members feel that the quality of life can be improved, but only if the views of all residents are known.

The Healthier Barrington Coalition Needs Assessments are one method by which the Barrington Healthier Community Coalition receives periodic citizen input in order to learn the views, desires and needs of the residents of the Barrington area. The primary purposes of this survey are to learn:

- Perceptions of issues and needs.
- Evaluation of community services, need for expanded services.
- Issues needing greater attention.
- Shopping behavior and locations, retail desires for the Village of Barrington.
- Situations faced by household members and services needed to assist them.
- Unemployment, assistance needed.
- Mental health, suicide, abuse.
- Children's issues, underage drinking.
- Retirement plans, care for older adults, advance directives.
- Local water quality, sources, policy, actions.
- Health coverage, Affordable Care Act views.
- Local news sources, information sources preferred.

This is the seventh survey of Barrington area residents for the Healthier Community Coalition. Similar studies have been conducted every three years starting in 1996, allowing longitudinal data comparisons for many questions. Some additions, deletions and modifications were made in the 2014 questionnaire from past surveys. Each survey has included unique elements, although some questions have been posed across all seven surveys. This was the fifth mail survey, whereas the first two efforts were performed by telephone. The 2014 survey was also available for online completion in addition to the mail sample. The 2008 mail survey was supplemented by an on-line component regarding environmental views and practices.

Earlier surveys were conducted by Health Systems Research, an applied research unit at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, a research group specializing in community quality of life studies, especially those issues involving health and human services and needs. This survey was conducted by Joel Cowen, former Assistant Dean at Health Systems Research. Karen Lytwyn, former Research Specialist at Health Systems Research, assisted with the online component. Both are now retired from the University of Illinois.

Methodology – Mail Survey

The questionnaire, sent by mail, was an eight-page booklet consisting primarily of structured questions, but also including one major open-ended question about specific changes that would improve the Barrington area quality of life. A cover letter describing the reasons for the survey, the survey instrument, and a postage-paid reply envelope addressed to the researcher were sent to each person chosen in the random sample.

No identification number or other identifying method was used on the survey instrument, so that respondents could be assured that their answers would be anonymous. The cover letter and survey instrument are included as Appendix I.

A total of 4,000 questionnaires were mailed to households in zip code 60010. The sample was obtained from a commercial mailing firm based on the specifications. Two weeks after the initial mailing, a reminder postcard was sent to all persons in the sample. At the cut-off date, 436 useable surveys had been returned, yielding a mail response rate of 11%.

For the entire mail sample (436), chances are 95 out of 100 that the margin of error can be no greater than plus or minus 4.4%.

<u>Methodology – On-Line</u>

For the first time, all residents of 60010 were given the opportunity to complete the entire survey online. Whereas one in four 60010 households received the mail survey, the remaining three-quarters could complete the survey on-line. Homes receiving the mail version could also choose to complete the on-line version, but only one mail household did so.

The URL for the on-line survey, "takethecommunitysurvey.com", was widely publicized throughout the community including front page stickers and half page ads in the weekly <u>Barrington Courier Review</u>, an article in <u>Quintessential Barrington</u>, e-mails sent to residents through major community organizations, marquees and signs including the City and Park District, promotion on the web sites Living60010 and 365Barrington, posting on the school district 220 website, community talks and distributed flyers.

The on-line survey, formatted using Survey Monkey software, repeated all questions from the entire mail version including opportunities to comment. Survey participants filled out the questionnaire, then submitted their responses through the internet. A margin of error is not available since the population base was not drawn randomly.

<u>Further Notes On Results</u>

Key survey results are discussed in the following chapters, with results combined for both the mail and online surveys. When questions match those asked in prior years, comparisons are shown. When questions are similar, but do not match exactly, wording differences are noted. Frequency results for all current questions may be found in Appendix II, broken out separately for the mail and online components with totals also shown.

Because of very small numbers, categories for some respondent characteristics have been combined for analysis. For instance, within age groups, respondents aged 18-29 have been combined with those 30-44 because the 18 - 29 respondent group was not large enough for analysis. Communities have been combined into three geographic areas in order to have sufficient cases for comparison. Deer Park, Lake Barrington, North Barrington, Port Barrington, Tower Lakes, Unincorporated Lake County, and Unincorporated McHenry County are referred to as "Barrington Area North." Barrington Hills, Carpentersville, Hoffman Estates, Inverness, South Barrington, and Unincorporated Cook County have been combined and named "Barrington Area South" in the analysis. The terms "north" and "south" are generalized. The Village of Barrington remains separate because the number of responses from village residents is large enough to stand alone for analysis.

Representativeness of the Sample

Tables 1.1-1.2 look at the characteristics of the responding households and compare them to the earlier mail samples, as well as to the results of the 2010 Census for 60010. Within certain limitations, the sample can be said to be generally representative of the Barrington area population. The respondent age distribution was similar to the Census for area householders with a median respondent age of 57.5. In 2011, the median respondent age was 56.1. Though the respondent distribution was close to the Census, fewer persons under 30 responded than would be expected.

Females comprised 64.5% of the respondents, well above the Census percentage for gender. This gender imbalance may be caused by one or more of the following factors: women may be more likely to open household mail and be more likely to answer questions on behalf of their family especially when human services are involved.

Median age for respondents has generally been rising slightly with each survey.

Table 1.1
AGE OF RESPONDENT: 2005-2014

Age Group	2014		2011	2008	2005	2010 Census[1]
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
18 - 29	12	1.8%	1.9%	0.8%	1.1%	5.5%
30 - 44	99	14.5%	18.3%	22.1%	25.3%	15.2%
45 - 64	334	48.8%	52.3%	52.5%	52.1%	50.9%
65+	196	28.6%	26.0%	23.5%	19.6%	28.4%
No Answer	44	6.4%	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%	
Total	685	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Age		57.5	56.1	55.1	54.1	55.5

[1]Data are for the 2010 householders residing within 60010. Census age groups are 18-34, 35-44, 45-64, 65+.

Table 1.2
GENDER OF RESPONDENT: 2005-2014

Gender	2014		2011	2008	2005	2010 Census[1]
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Female	355	64.5%	61.3%	58.4%	56.2%	49.8%
Male	195	35.5%	36.6%	40.3%	41.3%	50.2%
No Answer	135		2.1%	1.3%	2.6%	
Total	685	100%[2]	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

[1]Data are for the 2010 population residing within 60010.

[2]Calculated without “no answer” responses due to the high proportion in the online survey.

Geographic Response Rates

Table 1.3 details community response as a proportion of the estimated mail-out for that community, even though additional responses were received online. Actual sample size is not known because the mailed sample for communities were part of a random sample of the entire 60010 zip code. However, the proportion of the sample should be similar to the proportion that the community is of the zip code addresses using estimates from MelisaData. Figures presented are estimates, which are not precise.

The estimated level of participation for the Village of Barrington was 22.4%, just above the 21.7% in 2011. Highest were Barrington (22.4%), Inverness (17.1%), Tower Lakes (15.6%) and Lake Barrington (15.3%).

Table 1.3
ESTIMATED RESPONSE RATE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA: 2005-2014[1]

	2014			Estimated Response Rate		
Community	Number Received	Estimated Sent	Estimated Response Rate	2011	2008	2005
Barrington	226	1008	22.4%	21.7%	20.6%	22.9%
Barrington Hills	44	380	11.6%	15.0%	12.3%	14.3%
Deer Park	30	292	10.3%	14.7%	10.9%	12.6%
Port Barrington	8	80	10%	9.7%	14.3%	15.9%
Hoffman Estates	6	88	6.8%	9.5%	9.5%	10.0%
Lake Barrington	108	704	15.3%	14.3%	14.3%	16.5%
North Barrington	43	292	14.7%	15.0%	15.7%	10.8%
South Barrington	37	285	13%	14.7%	17.0%	10.2%
Tower Lakes	20	128	15.6%	12.3%	30.1%	18.3%
Inverness	37	216	17.1%	16.7%	15.8%	
Unincorporated	70	496	14.1%	6.8%	6.2%	18.4%
No Answer/Other	79	-	-	3.0%	8.0%	
Total	685	4,000	17.1%	13.1%	13.2%	15.7%

[1]Estimated number sent based on mail sample and addresses in Village. Number received includes online surveys.

Table 1.4 shows the geographic distribution of numerical survey respondents, also with comparison to prior studies. By far, the highest proportion of participants, (33.0%) reported residing in Barrington, followed by Lake Barrington (15.8%). Of course, the Village and Lake Barrington also had the largest mailed samples. The Barrington proportion was exactly the same as experienced in 2011.

Table 1.4
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS: 2005-2014

	2014		2011	2008	2005
Community	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Barrington	226	33.0%	33.0%	31.1%	34.9%
Lake Barrington	108	15.8%	13.7%	13.7%	12.3%
Barrington Hills	44	6.4%	8.0%	6.5%	8.9%
Hoffman Estates	6	1.2%	8.0%	8.0%	5.7%
North Barrington	43	6.3%	6.7%	6.9%	5.1%
Deer Park	30	4.4%	6.3%	4.6%	6.0%
Unincorporated Lake County	50	7.3%	5.5%	3.6%	6.8%
South Barrington	37	5.4%	5.3%	6.1%	6.0%
Inverness	37	5.4%	5.2%	4.8%	2.1%
Tower Lakes	20	2.9%	1.9%	4.6%	3.6%
Unincorporated Cook County	19	2.8%	1.5%	2.9%	1.9%
Port Barrington	8	1.2%	1.1%	1.7%	3.0%
Unincorporated McHenry County	1	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Unincorporated Kane County	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No answer/Other	47	6.7%	0.6%	1.3%	1.3%
Total	685	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Length of Residence

Respondents were also asked how many years they have lived in the Barrington area. Table 1.5 shows that the largest respondent proportions were long-term residents, those who have lived in the area for more than 20 years (42.8%), followed by 11-20 years (26.3%). The median length of residence for the sample is 18.6 years, slightly longer than earlier surveys. Categories were a bit different in the last two surveys than 2005-2008.

As might be expected, the pattern for length of residence differs according to the age of the respondent. Seven of ten (70.9%) respondents under age 45 have lived in the area less than ten years, while 78.4% of those 65 and older have been residents of the Barrington area more than twenty years and one-third of seniors (33.0%) responding to the 2014 survey have been in the area for 36 years or more.

Table 1.5
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE BARRINGTON AREA: 2005-2014

Years	2014		2011
	Number	Percent	Percent
5 years or less	78	11.4%	19.3%
6-10 years	86	12.6%	17.0%
11-20 years	180	26.3%	28.0%
21-35 years	207	30.2%	33.8%
36+	86	12.6%	
No answer	48	7.0%	1.9%
Total	685	100%	100.0%
Median Years		18.6	17.9

Years	2008	2005
	Percent	Percent
0-4 years	19.4%	15.6%
5-9 years	19.6%	18.7%
10-19 years	26.8%	23.5%
20+ years	32.4%	29.6%
		11.6%
No answer	1.9%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Median Years	13.9	13.7

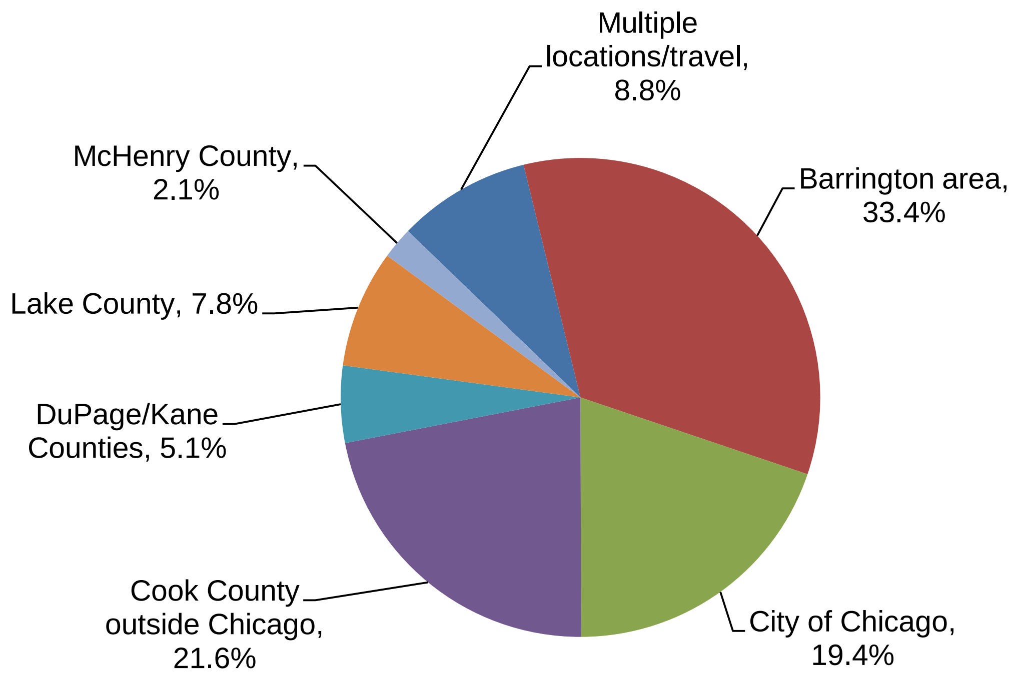
Work Location

Participants were also asked to indicate the primary work location for up to two working adults in the household. Of those who are employed in the workforce, the Barrington area (33.4%), Chicago (19.4%) and Cook County outside Chicago (21.6%) are the sites for three quarters of workers. The proportion working in the City of Chicago was up appreciably from past surveys (see Table 1.6).

Table 1.6
RESPONDENT PRIMARY WORK LOCATION: 2002-2014

Location	Up to Two Working Adults			Respondent Only		
	2014		2011	2008	2005	2002
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Barrington area	227	33.4%	35.3%			NA
City of Chicago	132	19.4%	6.9%	8.6%	10.9%	8.7%
Cook County outside Chicago	147	21.6%	22.9%	29.2%	27.7%	23.5%
DuPage County	30	4.4%	4.7%	1.7%	3.0%	3.7%
Kane County	5	0.7%	1.7%	2.1%	1.1%	1.7%
Lake County	53	7.8%	11.2%	19.1%	18.3%	21.5%
McHenry County	14	2.1%	3.8%	3.8%	2.1%	1.7%
Multiple locations, travel	60	8.8%	7.4%			NA
Does not work				29.0%	31.5%	35.2%
Other	11	1.6%	6.2%	1.9%	4.0%	2.2%
No answer				4.6%	1.5%	1.8%
Total	679	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 1.1
SURVEY HOUSEHOLD WORKERS
PRIMARY WORK LOCATION: 2014



In earlier surveys, Barrington area was not a work location choice, nor could “multiple locations” be indicated. Also, prior questions asked only for the work location of the respondent rather than up to two adults.

Several questions regarding at-home workers were also posed. When asked whether anyone in their household works at home, more than a quarter of respondents (28.5%) in the 2014 survey answered “yes”, higher than 2011 (27.9%), 2008 (25.0%) and 2005 (25.3%). For all survey households, 18.1% reported someone working with home as their primary office. Having two or more household members with a primary home office described 2.0% of survey homes.

Many households (17.1%) say that at least one household member works at home, but also travels to other locations. In the American Community Survey 2008-2012 for the nation, only 4.3% of workers worked at home. Therefore, the Barrington area appears to have a much higher proportion of “home workers,” or those using home as an employment base.

Table 1.7
DOES ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD WORK AT HOME? 2005-2014

Working at Home	2014		2011	2008	2005
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	195	28.5%	27.9%	25.0%	25.3%
No	423	61.8%	70.8%	73.3%	72.1%
No answer	67	9.8%	1.3%	1.7%	2.6%
Total	685	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The total number of individuals in survey households working at home was 283 of which about half (48.8%) work only at home and 51.2% also travel to other locations as well as working at home. Based on Census data, the survey households should contain about 917 workers.

Responsibility For Older Adult or Disabled Individual

Asked if they are responsible for the care of an older adult such as an aging spouse, parent or other relative, 19.9% of participants responded positively, slightly fewer than the 21.4% in 2011. Up until 2011, the proportion had been rising with each survey.

Among those with older adult responsibilities, 9.5% of survey respondents are responsible for an older adult living on their own, with fewer respondents having responsibility for an older adult residing in a nursing home or retirement community (5.3%) or living in a respondent’s home (4.4%).

Persons acting as caregivers extended across all age groups as follows 18-44 (7.2%), 45-64 (26.6%), and 65+ (15.8%). Female (19.7%) and male respondents (22.6%) reported that they care for an older adult at almost equal levels.

Table 1.8
RESPONSIBILITY FOR OLDER ADULT: 2005-2014

Response	2014		2011	2008	2005
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
No	462	67.5%	77.5%	75.8%	78.7%
Yes, an older adult living in my home	30	4.4%	3.2%	5.0%	4.9%
Yes, an older adult living on his/her own	65	9.5%	8.4%	9.9%	8.9%
Yes, an older adult in a retirement community or nursing home	36	5.3%	7.4%	5.5%	4.7%
Yes, other	5	0.7%	2.3%	1.1%	1.3%
No answer	87	12.7%	1.1%	2.7%	0.9%
Total	685	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Thirty-three individuals (4.8%) are responsible for the care of a disabled or special needs person, lower than reported in 2011 (5.7%). Of these, 21 disabled persons live in the respondents' home.

Asked whether a spouse or parent 65 or older would benefit from certain services, those needed were consultation with physician specializing in geriatrics (4.2%), management of multiple medical conditions (4.0%), medication management (3.2%) and dementia care (3.1%).

Advance Directives

Survey participants were asked to respond to the following question - "Do you have a document (e.g. living will, healthcare power of attorney, advance directives) that states your wishes for health care decisions in the event you are unable to make them yourself?" The question was new in 2011.

Table 1.9
PRESENCE OF ADVANCE DIRECTIVES: 2011-2014

Response	2014		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	444	64.8%	283	54.0%
No	148	21.6%	207	39.5%
Not sure	11	1.6%	20	3.8%
No answer	82	12.0%	14	2.7%
Total	685	100%	524	100.0%

Responses indicate that 64.8% have expressed their preferences for health care decisions when they are unable to make them. The remaining 46.0% either said no (21.6%), not sure

(1.6%) or did not answer (12.0%). In 2011, the first year asked, 54.0% said that they had completed advance directives. Advance directives were defined more clearly this time.

A follow-up question asked of those with advance directives whether they created the document during the 2013 Be@Ease Barrington community drive. Twenty-seven persons said that they had, and six were unsure. The 27 respondents participating in Be@Ease was 3.9% of survey respondents. The campaign may also have influenced others to complete documents at another time.

Another question asked whether those with advance directives shared them with others. About two-thirds (65.8%) shared the documents with family members, 14.0% with one or more doctors, and 6.1% named others, primarily an attorney (12) or hospital or health care facility (5). Survey participants who took part in Be@Ease were somewhat more likely to share their documents – family (85.2%), doctors (22.2%) and other (7.4%).

Table 1.10 presents responses on advance directives according to demographic characteristics. Male and female respondents have advance directives at the same level. Residents of Barrington Area North (73.1%) exceed both the Village of Barrington (64.6%) and Barrington Area South (66.4%) for completion of advance directives.

Table 1.10
PRESENCE OF ADVANCE DIRECTIVES
BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 2011-2014

Characteristic	2014	2011
Geographic Area		
Village of Barrington	64.6%	51.4%
Barrington Area North	73.1%	58.0%
Barrington Area South	66.4%	51.9%
Gender		
Male	66.7%	58.9%
Female	66.5%	51.1%
Age Group		
18-44	47.7%	40.6%
45 - 64	68.0%	46.0%
65+	81.6%	79.4%

The greatest variation in preparation is evident by age group. Four of five (81.6%) senior citizens 65+ reported that they have plans for health care decisions by others, but levels are lower for persons 45-64 (68.0%) or 18-44 (47.7%). Improvement was greatest (+22.0%) in the 45-64 age group between 2011 and 2014.

Local Publications Read

Newspaper and other local readership was assessed by asking participants what they usually read during the week, allowing for multiple responses (Table 1.11).

Table 1.11
LOCAL NEWS SOURCE READ: 2005-2014

	2014		2011	2008	2005
Newspaper	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Barrington Courier-Review	223	32.6%	38.5%	47.9%	54.7%
Barrington Suburban Life	176	25.7%			
Chicago Sun Times	19	2.8%	4.6%	7.1%	7.2%
Chicago Tribune	306	44.7%	51.5%	53.2%	60.2%
Daily Herald	218	31.8%	32.8%	34.9%	36.4%
Living60010	98	14.3%			
Northwest Herald	25	3.7%	4.8%	4.2%	3.6%
Patch	108	15.8%			
Quintessential Barrington	378	55.2%	40.5%		
Online news source (please identify)	31	4.5%	22.5%		
Other	22	3.2%	10.3%	6.1%	7.0%
Do not read a local news source	29	4.2%	9.5%	10.9%	7.9%

Blanks indicate that the choice was not available that year.

Quintessential Barrington is a magazine about the Barrington area which is published six times yearly and mailed to all households within 60010. Indicating that they read Quintessential Barrington for local information were 55.2% of survey respondents, which was up from 40.5% in 2011.

The Chicago Tribune placed second with 44.7% reading the daily newspaper. The Tribune was on top in all prior surveys. In 2002, the Tribune was read by two-thirds (67.0%) of survey respondents.

The weekly Barrington Courier-Review (32.6%) and Daily Herald (31.8%) came next in frequency. Readership for the Courier-Review has fallen significantly, though the Daily Herald has held on to most readers. One fourth now read Barrington Suburban Life, a weekly mailed to 60010 homes.

Two online sources emerged in the 2014 survey. These were “Patch” (15.8%) and “Living 60010” (14.3%).

Chapter 2
QUALITY OF LIFE: CHARACTERISTICS MISSING IN THE BARRINGTON AREA

Introduction

Whether certain aspects of the quality of living in the Barrington area are missing from their community was asked of residents, who could then name up to three choices from the nine options provided. In 2005 and 2008, 14 options were provided with the opportunity to mark five. The 2011 format was the same as 2014.

Missing Characteristics in the Barrington Area

"Access to sufficient stores, services or restaurants" was indicated as missing by four in ten (41.7%) of the survey respondents, leading the characteristics that are said to be absent in the Barrington area.

Table 2.1
CHARACTERISTICS MISSING IN THE BARRINGTON AREA: 2005-2014[1]

Characteristic	2014		2011	2008	2005
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Access to sufficient stores, services, or restaurants	182	41.7%	54.6%	42.4%	37.9%
Reasonably priced goods, services	97	22.2%	34.7%	26.7%	25.1%
Traffic control	129	29.6%	26.1%	43.9%	41.3%
Public transportation	122	28.0%	24.2%	28.8%	27.0%
Local employment	55	12.6%	14.7%	17.2%	17.0%
Recreation opportunities	43	9.9%	13.0%	11.6%	8.9%
Residential rental options	34	7.8%	7.1%		
Social services	18	4.1%	3.6%		
Other:	47	10.8%	13.9%	6.9%	23.0%

[1]Respondents could mark up to **five** choices in 2008 and 2005. Blanks indicate that the choice was not listed in that year.

Following insufficient stores, services or restaurants were traffic control (29.6%) and public transportation (28.0%). More than one in five (22.2%) chose "reasonably priced goods, services" as missing from the area.

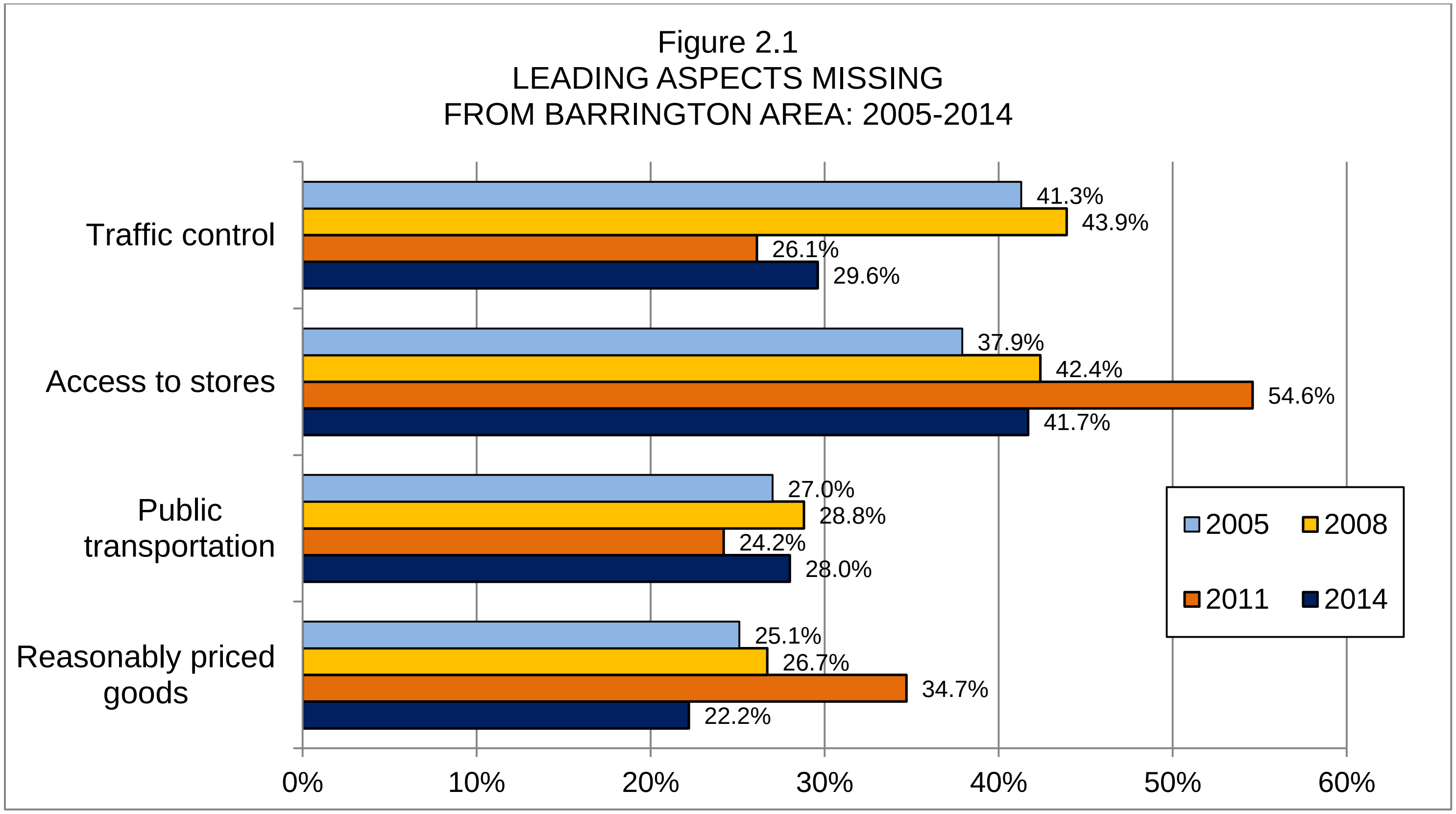


Figure 2.1
LEADING ASPECTS MISSING
FROM BARRINGTON AREA: 2005-2014
Traffic control
Access to stores
Public transportation
Reasonably priced goods
41.3%
43.9%
26.1%
29.6%
37.9%
42.4%
54.6%
41.7%
27.0%
28.8%
24.2%
28.0%
25.1%
26.7%
34.7%
22.2%
2005
2008
2011
2014
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%

Agreed to as missing in a lesser range were local employment (12.6%) and recreation opportunities (9.9%), while 7.8% indicated "residential rental options" as absent. The least support was received for lack of social services at 4.1%.

Among the items written in, "train, delays" (7) led. Also noted were "vibrant downtown" (4), "biking/walking paths" (4) and "parking at train station" (3).

<u>Comparison to Earlier Surveys</u>

Though the format differed somewhat in 2014 from the earlier surveys, the top four characteristics present in each survey were the same. However, traffic control concerns rose from 2011 as the characteristic moved into second behind "access to sufficient stores, services or restaurants", which fell from 54.6% to 41.7%, though still placing first.

"Public transportation" increased as a concern from 24.2% to 28.0%. "Reasonably priced goods, services" dropped from 34.7% to 22.2%, falling from second in 2011 to fourth in 2014.

<u>Demographic Variations in What is Missing</u>

Table 2.2 displays the top three "missing" issues for each demographic group, while Table 2.3 shows the top three groups for each factor. "Access to stores" placed first for all groups, with residents of Barrington (50.0%) expressing the highest level for this factor being absent.

Traffic control placed second for nine of fourteen groups. Barrington Village (38.1%) again expressed the greatest concern.

Public transportation generally was third for most groups with the older residents 75+ (38.8%) and those living in the area 36+ years (34.9%) expressing the most concern among the demographic groups analyzed.

Table 2.2
THREE TOP ISSUES NAMED AS MISSING IN AREA
BY RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTIC: 2014

Geographic Area	First	Second	Third
Village of Barrington	Access to Stores, Services (50.0%)	Traffic Control (38.1%)	Public Transportation (26.1%)
Barrington Area North	Public Transportation (34.6%)	Access to Stores, Services (31.9%)	Traffic Control (31.2%)
Barrington Area South	Access to Stores, Services (37.7%)	Public Transportation (28.1%)	Traffic Control (26.7%)
Gender			
Male	Access to Stores, Services (39.5%)	Traffic Control (32.3%)	Public Transportation (27.7%)
Female	Access to Stores, Services (40.6%)	Traffic Control (32.3%)	Public Transportation (27.7%)
Age of Respondent			
18 - 44	Access to Stores, Services (23.7%)	Traffic Control (16.1%)	Public Transportation (16.1%)
45 - 64	Access to Stores, Services (41.6%)	Traffic Control (32.6%)	Public Transportation (28.4%)
65 - 74	Traffic Control (34.4%)	Public Transportation (33.6%)	Access to Stores, Services (32.8%)
75+	Public Transportation (38.8%)	Access to Stores, Services (31.0%)	Traffic Control (23.9%)
Length of Residence			
<6 years	Access to Stores, Services (44.9%)	Traffic Control (30.8%)	Public Transportation (28.2%)
6 - 10 years	Access to Stores, Services (39.5%)	Traffic Control (26.7%) T	Reasonably priced goods (26.7%) T
11 - 20 years	Access to Stores, Services (42.2%)	Traffic Control (36.7%)	Public Transportation (32.8%)
21 - 35 years	Access to Stores, Services (37.7%)	Traffic Control (31.4%)	Public Transportation (29.0%)
36+ years	Access to Stores, Services (34.9%) T	Public Transportation (34.9%) T	Traffic Control (34.9%) T

(T) = Tie

Table 2.3
TOP THREE GROUPS NAMING FACTORS
MISSING IN THE BARRINGTON AREA: 2014

Factor	Top Three Groups Choosing This Factor
Access to sufficient stores, services, or restaurants	Barrington (50.0%), <6 years (49.9%), 11-20 years (42.2%)
Reasonably priced goods, services	6-10 years (26.7%)T, 36+ years (26.7%)T, Female (24.2%)
Local employment	21-35 years (18.8%), aged 45-64 (17.7%), Barrington (16.8%)
Public transportation	Age 75+ (38.8%), 36+ years (34.9%), Barrington North (34.6%)
Recreation opportunities	<6 years (14.1%), male (11.8%), 6-10 years (11.6%)
Residential rental options	6-10 years (15.1%), ages 65-74 (12.0%), 36+ years (11.6%)
Social services	Ages 45-64 (6.9%), 21-35 years (6.3%), Barrington North, South (6.2%)T
Traffic control	Barrington (38.1%), 11-20 years (36.7%), 36+ years (34.9%)

(T) = Tie

Traffic control and public transportation shared the third spot, at high levels for older residents and those who have lived the longest in the Barrington area.

Chapter 3
COMMUNITY SERVICES AND ISSUES NEEDING ATTENTION

Introduction

This chapter presents results from the questions posed to assess the quality of, access to, or availability of community services as well as questions relating to those community issues which the respondent believes need further attention in the Barrington Area.

Ratings of Community Services

Participants were asked to rate 12 community services as “excellent”, “good”, “fair” or “poor”, with the opportunity to also answer “don’t know” if they did not feel familiar enough to rate the service. Table 3.1 presents the proportion of those rating the services as “excellent” or “good”. Three services were new this year - “Behavioral, mental health services”, “Saving, restoring open space”, and “Children’s outdoor, nature activities.” Two services were dropped from the 2011 questionnaire – “social services” and “elderly/disabled transportation”.

Over time, certain adjectives were also eliminated in describing the community services, primarily “availability of” which preceded several services, and “quality of”, which was left off before “Park District services” and “local education”.

Apparently, many residents do not feel knowledgeable about certain services especially those for seniors and the disabled. When assessing “services for the disabled,” 70.1% chose “don’t know”. Many (43.2%) respondents similarly lacked enough knowledge to rate “availability of services for senior citizens.” Similarly, over half (52.4%) felt that they did not know enough to rate “behavioral, mental health services”.

Almost all respondents did rate local library services, education, cultural activities, healthcare services, community or village services and local park district services. For tabulations which show the proportion of “don’t know” responses, please refer to Appendix II.

When examining the percent giving a rating of excellent or good, education led at 91.4%. “Library services,” received the next highest rating (90.2%), followed by health care (86.9%). “Park District services” (82.2%) placed fourth, while a new choice, “saving, restoring open space” (79.7%) took fifth.

The lowest proportions of community services rated excellent or good were “services for the disabled” (18.8%) and “behavioral, mental health services” (37.4%), though both had very high levels of “don’t know” or “no answer” responses.

“Excellent or good” proportions were generally higher for this survey, with very large gains seen for “cultural activities, arts” (+34.4%), “services for youth” (+18.3%) and “healthcare services” (+22.8%).

The rankings of the 12 community services by mean score are presented in Table 3.2, using a scale where “excellent” is given a value of four and “poor” is worth one. “Don’t know” and “no answer” responses were excluded from these scores.

“Education” was again the leader, with a mean score of 3.60 followed closely by “library services” at 3.53. “Saving, restoring open space” and “healthcare services” tied for third, each with a mean score of 3.34. “Park District services” came just an “eyelash” below at 3.33.

Only three community services scored under 3.00. These were “services for the disabled” (2.72), “cultural activities, arts” (2.87) and “behavioral, mental health services” (2.94).

Mean scores were up “across the board” for all services which also appeared in the 2011 survey.

Table 3.3 displays mean community service rating scores for survey demographic groups. Though scores generally are similar across groups, some differences may be seen.

Geographically, scores were slightly higher in Barrington North (3.20), slightly lower in Barrington South (3.13). Disabled services (2.56) and cultural activities (2.76) were notably low in the south.

Women rated all categories except one higher than men. Men rated healthcare services at 3.38, compared to 3.29 for women. The largest gender difference was for children’s outdoor, nature activities – 3.22 for women and 3.04 for men.

Seniors gave scores ,on average, that were a bit higher (65-74 3.28, 75+ 3.24) than persons under 65 (18-44 3.14, 45-64 3.13). Those respondents aged 18-44 gave an especially low rating – 2.61 – for behavioral services.

Long term residents (36+ years) gave the highest average rating at 3.30. A bit lower were the 11-20 (3.12) and 21-35 year (3.14) residents. Less than 10 year residents averaged 3.20 overall.

Table 3.1
PERCENT RATING SERVICES AS EXCELLENT OR GOOD: 2005-2014[1]

Rank	Community Service[2]	2014	2011	2008	2005
1.	Education[3]	91.4%	80.3%	76.5%	74.9%
2.	Library services	90.2%	85.1%		
3.	Healthcare services	86.9%	64.1%	72.3%	67.2%
4.	Park District services	82.2%	74.2%	59.0%	60.6%
5.	Saving, restoring open space	79.7%			
6.	Community or village services	75.0%	62.2%	55.0%	50.8%
7.	Children’s outdoor, nature activities.	65.0%			
8.	Cultural activities, arts	64.7%	30.3%	34.2%	33.8%
9.	Services for youth	54.6%	36.3%	38.7%	37.7%
10.	Services for senior citizens	45.5%	27.5%	38.7%	33.2%
11.	Behavioral, mental health services	37.4%			
12.	Services for the disabled	18.8%	9.7%	10.7%	11.3%

[1]When blank, the community service was not rated in that year.

[2]Many community services were preceded by “availability of” or “quality of” in prior years.

[3]Responses shown for local primary education in prior years.

Table 3.2
MEAN RATINGS OF SERVICES: 2005-2014[1]

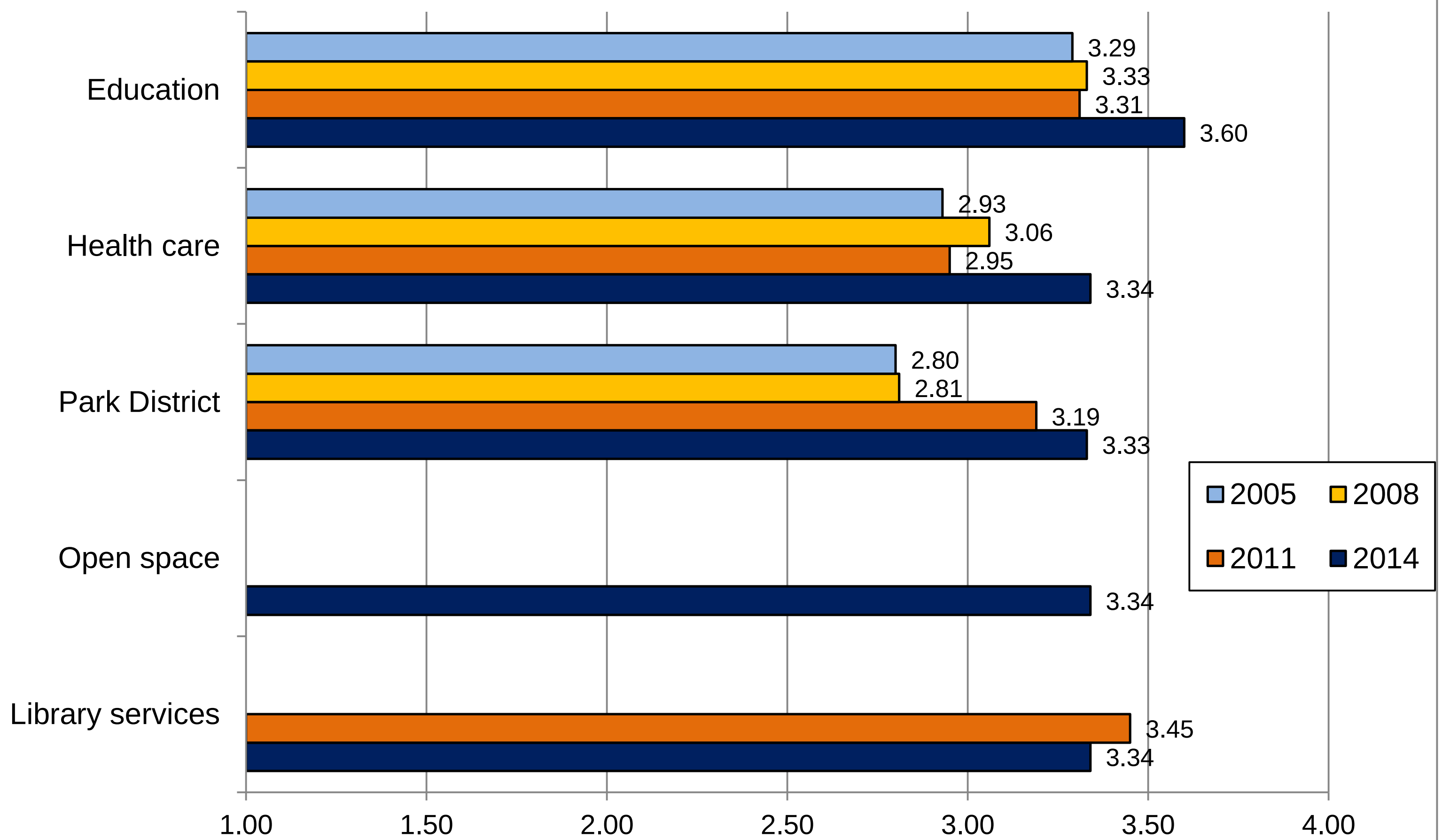
Rank	Community Service[2]	2014	2011	2008	2005
1.	Education[3]	3.60	3.31	3.33	3.29
2.	Library services	3.53	3.45		
3.	Healthcare services	3.34	2.95	3.06	2.93
3.	Saving, restoring open space	3.34			
5.	Park District services	3.33	3.19	2.81	2.80
6.	Children's outdoor nature activities	3.16			
7.	Services for senior citizens	3.12	2.83	2.83	2.70
8.	Services for youth	3.07	2.75	2.70	2.65
9.	Community or village services	3.05	2.89	2.73	2.58
10.	Behavioral, mental health services	2.94			
11.	Cultural activities, arts	2.87	2.41	2.32	2.26
12.	Services for the disabled	2.72	2.42	2.33	2.30

[1]When blank, the community service was not rated in that year.

[2]Many community services were preceded by "availability of" or "quality of" in prior years.

[3]Responses shown for local primary education in prior years.

Figure 3.1
MEAN RATINGS OF LEADING COMMUNITY SERVICES: 2005-2014



Respondents were asked to describe what needs to be improved if they marked “fair or poor” for any service rated. Offering open-ended comments were 193 persons.

By far, the topic discussed the most was cultural activities and the arts. Thirty persons said that more cultural and arts activities are needed including a theater or performance arts center in Barrington. Other comments offered ten or more times were:

- Improved mental health services (20)
- Library comments (18)
- Better senior activities (18)
- Better information on activities, services (17)
- Transportation for disabled, seniors (15)
- More open spaces, parks, preservation (12)
- More children’s outdoor activities (11)

Table 3.3
MEAN RATINGS OF COMMUNITY SERVICES BY RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTIC: 2014

Geographic Area	Saving, Open Spaces	Cultural activities, arts	Health care services	Comm. or village services	Education	Library services	Park District services	Senior citizen services	Services for disabled	Services for youth	Mental health services	Children's Outdoor Activities
All	3.34	2.87	3.34	3.05	3.60	3.53	3.33	3.12	2.72	3.07	2.94	3.16
Village of Barrington	3.32	2.92	3.33	3.13	3.62	3.57	3.39	3.14	2.73	2.95	2.93	3.11
Barrington Area North	3.40	2.91	3.35	3.04	3.63	3.53	3.34	3.14	2.74	3.06	2.99	3.25
Barrington Area South	3.28	2.76	3.40	2.97	3.59	3.43	3.28	3.03	2.56	3.06	2.97	3.17
Gender												
Male	3.26	2.83	3.38	2.99	3.51	3.48	3.30	3.03	2.70	2.96	2.88	3.04
Female	3.32	2.87	3.29	3.05	3.62	3.55	3.35	3.12	2.73	3.08	2.98	3.22
Age of Respondent												
18 - 44 years	3.31	2.88	3.25	2.98	3.63	3.59	3.33	3.30	2.67	3.06	2.61	3.05
45 - 64 years	3.32	2.76	3.36	3.00	3.57	3.49	3.28	3.07	2.59	3.05	2.93	3.19
65 - 74 years	3.43	3.09	3.41	3.20	3.57	3.60	3.49	3.16	2.86	3.15	3.17	3.27
75+ years	3.35	3.06	3.36	3.17	3.61	3.46	3.43	3.02	3.04	3.03	3.18	3.17
Length of Residence												
<6 years	3.31	3.00	3.35	3.11	3.72	3.64	3.28	3.04	2.50	3.23	3.00	3.17
6 - 10 years	3.27	2.84	3.34	3.18	3.56	3.64	3.36	3.29	2.82	3.06	2.79	3.21
11 - 20 years	3.32	2.75	3.39	2.92	3.55	3.49	3.30	3.11	2.65	3.00	2.89	3.12
21 - 35 years	3.33	2.86	3.31	3.00	3.55	3.43	3.30	3.00	2.62	3.08	3.06	3.18
36+ years	3.52	3.09	3.41	3.28	3.72	3.57	3.58	3.22	2.91	3.04	3.05	3.25

Table 3.4
ISSUES NEEDING GREATER ATTENTION: 2002-2014

Issue	2014		2011	2008	2005	2002
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Activities for seniors	131	19.1%	13.4%	16.0%	14.9%	12.2%
Activities for teens	227	33.1%	30.3%	33.4%	30.6%	38.8%
Alcohol abuse	103	15.0%	12.0%	13.7%	11.5%	15.2%
Child abuse	45	6.6%	3.6%	3.8%	2.6%	3.3%
Counseling - individual, family, marital	107	15.6%	11.5%	8.2%		
Crime	46	6.7%	3.8%	5.7%	4.9%	4.3%
Disabled persons' jobs, training	67	9.8%	5.3%	6.5%		
Discrimination against gay, lesbian, transgender individuals	48	7.0%	4.2%			
Domestic violence	50	7.3%	5.3%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%
Elder abuse	24	3.5%				
Emotional support for unemployed	110	16.1%	10.1%			
Gangs, delinquency, youth violence	49	7.2%	5.9%	8.8%	6.0%	7.7%
Help finding employment	148	21.6%	19.5%			
Job retraining, coping with job loss	138	20.2%	12.0%	12.4%		
Need for housing in all price ranges	134	19.6%	17.0%	22.5%	24.3%	27.0%
Property tax equity	249	36.4%	45.6%	42.9%	44.7%	38.2%
Public transportation	248	36.2%				
Racial or socioeconomic discrimination	32	4.7%	6.7%	11.3%	7.0%	7.5%
Recreation for children	49	7.2%	4.6%	10.1%	7.9%	6.2%
Respite services for caregivers			7.3%	10.3%	8.5%	7.8%
Special recreation programs for physically/mentally challenged individuals	69	10.1%	6.7%			
Suicide	144	21.0%				
Support for caregivers	120	17.5%	8.6%	12.0%	8.1%	8.8%
Support groups for parents	69	10.1%	8.4%			
Supportive living for disabled	71	10.4%				
Tolerance of different viewpoints	114	16.6%				
Youth substance abuse	172	25.1%	20.2%	27.1%		
Any other needs?	47	6.9%	8.8%	8.2%	9.8%	3.0%

Blanks indicate that the issue was not listed in that year.

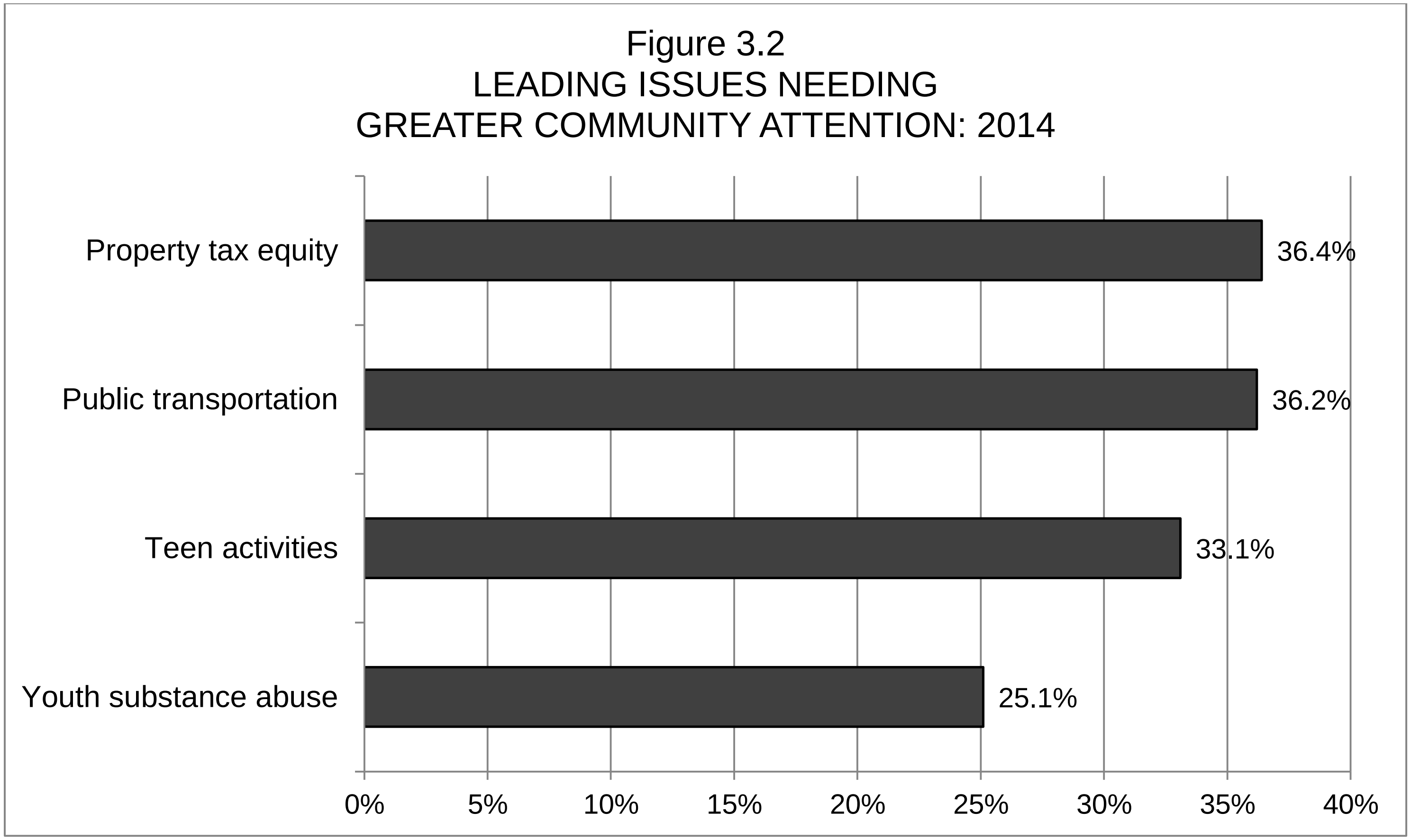


Figure 3.2
LEADING ISSUES NEEDING
GREATER COMMUNITY ATTENTION: 2014
Property tax equity
36.4%
Public transportation
36.2%
Teen activities
33.1%
Youth substance abuse
25.1%
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
25%
30%
35%
40%

Issues Needing Attention

Twenty-six community issues were listed on the 2014 survey instrument, with respondents asked to check each issue that they believe needs greater attention in the community. Survey respondents could mark as many as they thought appropriate. The "average respondent" marked 4.3. Full results on this question for the current survey along with comparisons to earlier surveys are presented in Table 3.5.

Five issues were added this year – elder abuse, public transportation, supportive living for disabled, suicide, and tolerance of different viewpoints.

Property tax equity (36.4%) placed first among issues chosen by survey respondents as needing attention for the fourth year in a row, though down appreciably from 45.6% in 2011. Close behind were public transportation (36.2%) and activities for teens (33.1%). Placing fourth in perceived need for greater attention was youth substance abuse at 25.1%. Also exceeding 20% were help finding employment (21.6%), suicide (21.0%) and job retraining, coping with job loss (20.2%). Rounding out the top ten issues were need for housing in all price ranges (19.6%), activities for seniors (19.1%) and support for caregivers.

Of the issues included on the 2011 questionnaire, only property tax equity (-9.2%) and racial or ethnic discrimination (-2.0%) fell in 2014.

The following issues experienced the largest 2011-2014 gains.

Issue needing greater attention	Change
Support for caregivers	+8.9%
Job retraining, coping with job loss	+8.2%
Emotional support for unemployed	+6.0%
Activities for seniors	+5.7%
Youth substance abuse	+4.9%

As Table 3.5 reveals, property tax equity was the top issue for most demographic groups – 8 of 14 groups. Public transportation was on top for three groups, and activities for teens for two groups. These three issues filled out the top three for most groups, but exceptions were seen in the third spot. Suicide placed third among persons aged 65-74, and youth substance abuse for persons living in the area 6-10 years.

Table 3.5
THREE TOP ISSUES NAMED AS MOST NEEDING ATTENTION
BY RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS: 2014

Geographic Area	First	Second	Third
Village of Barrington	Activities for Teens (38.5%)	Public transportation (34.5%)	Property tax equity (30.5%)
Barrington Area North	Property tax equity (43.5%)	Public transportation (43.0%)	Activities for Teens (32.7%)
Barrington Area South	Property tax equity (34.2%)	Public transportation (31.5%)	Activities for Teens (23.3%)T, Youth substance abuse (23.3%)T
Gender			
Male	Property tax equity (41.0%)	Public transportation (35.9%)	Activities for Teens (32.3%)
Female	Property tax equity (35.2%)	Public transportation (33.2%)	Activities for Teens (30.7%)
Age of Respondent			
18 - 44 years	Property tax equity (50.0%)T	Public transportation (50.0%)T	Activities for Teens (45.6%)
45 - 64 years	Activities for Teens (64.2%)	Property tax equity (58.6%)	Public transportation (56.7%)
65 - 74 years	Property tax equity (58.9%)	Public transportation (54.4%)	Suicide (38.9%)
75+ years	Public transportation (55.9%)	Property tax equity (44.1%)	Activities for Teens (39.0%)
Length of Residence			
<=5 years	Public transportation (38.2%)	Activities for Teens (29.0%)T	Property tax equity (29.0%)T
6 - 10 years	Activities for Teens (46.7%)	Public transportation (33.3%)	Youth substance abuse (31.7%)
11 - 20 years	Property tax equity (65.6%)	Public transportation (56.6%)	Activities for Teens (52.5%)
21 - 35 years	Public transportation (67.7%)	Property tax equity (56.9%)	Activities for Teens (56.2%)
36+ years	Property tax equity (37.7%)	Public transportation (29.2%)	Activities for Teens (20.0%)

T=tie

Preferred Method For Receiving Information

Another question asked respondents to share how they would most like to receive information about their family's health, the community or ways to improve their quality of life. Individuals were given a checklist of information sources and asked to mark just one.

As Table 3.6 reveals, "internet, computer" was chosen by the most survey participants as the preferable way for receiving information, marked by 21.8% of respondents. E-Letters (websites, blogs, social media) followed, marked by 18.5%

Direct mail, which had led for the last three surveys, placed third at 15.9%. Following were weekly newspaper (8.8%), daily newspaper (8.6%) and village websites (7.6%). Newspapers declined significantly as an information source, while village websites showed a considerable gain.

Table 3.6
PREFERRED METHOD FOR RECEIVING INFORMATION: 2002-2014

	2014		2011	2008	2005
Source	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Newspaper - daily	59	8.6%	17.0%	15.1%	16.6%
Newspaper - weekly	60	8.8%	12.8%	12.2%	21.5%
Radio	5	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%
Television	18	2.6%	2.9%	2.3%	1.5%
Direct mail	109	15.9%	24.4%	28.6%	33.6%
E-Letters (websites, blogs, social media)	125	18.3%	15.3%		
Handouts around town	7	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%
Internet, computer	149	21.8%	16.2%	19.1%	9.8%
Physician or other health provider	11	1.6%	2.7%	1.1%	1.5%
Village website	52	7.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%
Other	5	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%
No answer	85	12.4%	4.2%	6.5%	2.1%
Total	685	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<u>Information Source</u>

One question sought to determine where local residents would turn for information if they or someone in their household required a service. Two information sources dominated the results, 41.3% chose Internet and 27.6% marked “friend or family”. Far fewer survey respondents opted for physician (4.2%), phone book, directory (3.9%) or local agency (3.1%). Only four persons (0.6%) marked 2-1-1. Full results are found below in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7
PREFERRED SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Source	Number	Percent
Friend or family	189	27.6%
Phone book, directory	27	3.9%
Church, clergy	20	2.9%
2-1-1	4	0.6%
Physician	29	4.2%
Social Worker, Counselor	18	2.6%
Local agency	21	3.1%
Library	12	1.8%
Internet	283	41.3%
Other	6	0.9%
No answer	76	11.1%
Total	685	100.0%

This question did not appear on the 2011 survey. A question in 2008 asked who respondents would turn to first for a personal problem. At that time, two-thirds (67.9%) selected friend or family. Internet was not a choice.

Rental Housing

"Would you support the development of rental housing in your community?" was asked of the survey sample.

Table 3.8
SUPPORT RENTAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT? 2014-2011

	2014		2011
Response	Number	Percent	Percent
Yes	178	26.0%	24.8%
No	235	34.3%	42.9%
Don't know	147	21.5%	27.3%
No answer	125	18.3%	5.0%
Total	685	100.0%	100.0%

About one-quarter (26.0%) favored rental housing development while 34.3% opposed. Another 39.7% marked "don't know" or did not answer. Views were just slightly more favorable than three years ago.

Most in favor of rental housing development were persons aged 65-74 (32.0%), Village of Barrington residents (31.0%) and those living in the area 36+ years (30.2%). However, younger respondents aged 18-44 (18.9%) and new movers into the area within 5 years or less (19.2%) were those least likely to support rental housing development.

Chapter 4
SITUATIONS EXPERIENCED BY HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS

Introduction

Almost every home experiences difficult situations at some time. This chapter describes some of the situations experienced by Barrington area households over the past year with some additional focus on mental health.

Situations Experienced

Participants were given a list of 15 problems or conditions that households and individuals living in the home sometimes experience, and asked which, if any, of these situations they or another household member had experienced in the past year. Table 4.1 presents the frequencies with which each situation was reported, in descending order, with comparisons to the three earlier mail surveys.

Most common for Barrington area residents' households was "put off health care services because of cost" (13.0%), followed by "difficulty finding affordable dental services (11.7%), "difficulty paying bills" (11.1%) and "experienced unemployment due to an involuntary job loss" (9.9%). All four fell, but most especially "put off health care because of cost" which fell from 20.8% in 2011 to 13.0% in 2014, and "difficulty paying bills" which declined from 19.5% in 2011 to 11.1% in 2014. These results appear to indicate some improvement in the Barrington area household finances over the past three years.

After the four most prevalent situations came "difficulty finding child care" (6.4%), "difficulty finding supportive services for an older adult" (6.1%) and "unable to find recreation activities or park sites locally" (5.0%). "Difficulty finding childcare" and "senior support" became somewhat more common since the last survey.

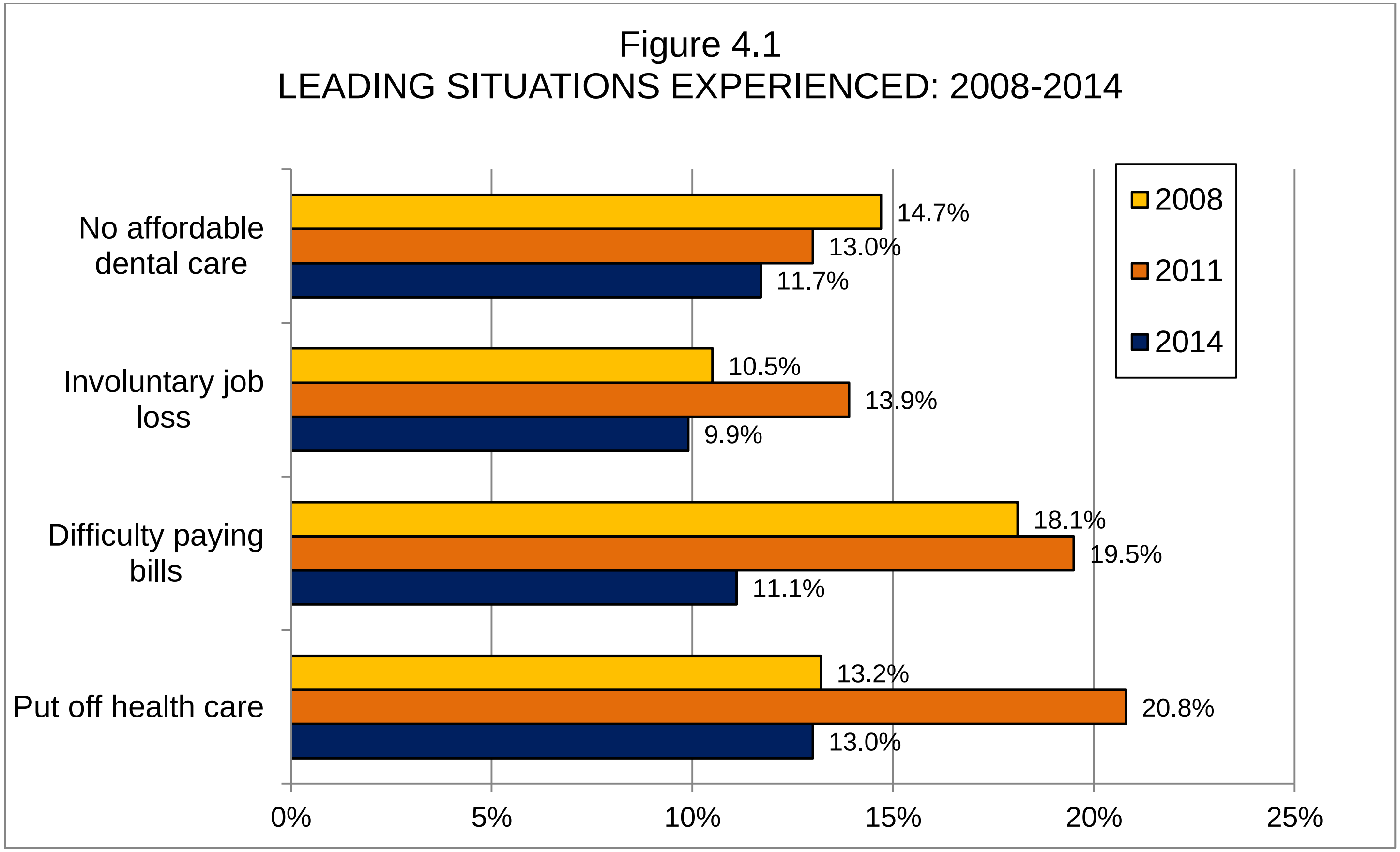


Figure 4.1
LEADING SITUATIONS EXPERIENCED: 2008-2014
No affordable dental care
Involuntary job loss
Difficulty paying bills
Put off health care
14.7%
13.0%
11.7%
10.5%
13.9%
9.9%
18.1%
19.5%
11.1%
13.2%
20.8%
13.0%
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
25%
2008
2011
2014

Table 4.1
SITUATIONS EXPERIENCED BY HOUSEHOLDS: 2005-2014

Situation	2014 Number	2014 Percent	2011 Percent	2008 Percent	2005 Percent
Put off health care services because of cost	89	13.0%	20.8%	13.2%	14.0%
Difficulty finding affordable dental service	80	11.7%	13.0%	14.7%	
Difficulty paying bills	76	11.1%	19.5%	18.1%	15.3%
Experienced unemployment due to an involuntary job loss	68	9.9%	13.9%	10.5%	
Difficulty finding assistance to find a job	63	9.2%			
Difficulty finding affordable legal services	58	8.5%			
Put off behavioral or mental health care services	53	7.7%			
Put off buying or taking prescription medication because of cost	48	7.0%			
Difficulty finding child care	44	6.4%	5.2%	7.6%	5.7%
Difficulty finding supportive services for an older adult	42	6.1%	5.5%	5.9%	3.6%
Unable to find recreation activities or park sites locally	34	5.0%	6.9%	9.0%	8.7%
Difficulty finding financial assistance	29	4.2%			
Difficulty finding services for family members with special needs	25	3.7%	3.2%	6.1%	3.0%
Home mortgage foreclosed or unable to pay	18	2.6%	3.4%	1.5%	
Difficulty finding sufficient food for family	10	1.5%			
Other	24	3.5%	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%

Choices not available when blank.

Variations in Situations by Demographic Groups

As shown in Table 4.2, certain groups were more likely than the overall sample to be affected by some of the four leading situations. Respondents aged 45-64 reported that 17.4% of their households put off health care services because of cost. Most likely to experience having difficulty paying bills were respondents living in the area 6-10 years (16.3%), followed by Village of Barrington residents (15.5%).

Respondents aged 45-64 also indicated unemployment due to job loss among household members at the highest level – 13.8%. Close behind were 11-20 year residents at 13.3%. Difficulty finding affordable dental care was most common in older persons' homes, 16.8% for those aged 65-74 years, and 15.5% for those 75+.

Table 4.2
TOP FOUR SITUATIONS EXPERIENCED BY HOUSEHOLDS
BY RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS: 2014

Characteristic	Put off health care services because of cost	Difficulty paying bills	Experienced unemployment due to job loss	Difficulty finding affordable dental care
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
Village of Barrington	13.7%	15.5%	11.5%	13.7%
Barrington Area North	13.8%	9.6%	10.8%	11.2%
Barrington Area South	7.5%	3.4%	5.5%	8.2%
GENDER				
Male	12.3%	7.2%	11.3%	10.3%
Female	11.5%	12.4%	11.8%	9.6%
AGE OF RESPONDENT				
18 - 44 years	9.9%	14.4%	10.8%	9.0%
45 - 64 years	17.4%	12.3%	13.8%	9.6%
65 - 74 years	6.4%	5.6%	4.8%	16.8%
75+ years	4.2%	5.6%	0.0%	15.5%
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE				
<= 5 years	11.5%	7.7%	7.7%	9.0%
6 - 10 years	7.0%	16.3%	7.0%	12.8%
11 - 20 years	11.7%	12.2%	13.3%	10.0%
21 - 35 years	15.0%	7.2%	10.6%	12.6%
36+ years	14.0%	11.6%	5.8%	11.6%

Mental Health

Survey respondents were asked whether in the past year, they had thought about seeking professional help for any behavioral or emotional (mental health) problems. Reporting that they did consider professional help were 28.0% of the respondents, up appreciably from 18.1% in 2011. Of those considering help, just over half (51.6%) or one- in-seven (14.4%) actually sought counseling for their problem.

Table 4.3 displays variations in the proportions who thought about counseling, those who actually sought help and the relationship between the two factors for demographic groups.

Females (29.6%) and respondents aged 45-64 (36.2%) thought about seeking behavioral help most often and also sought care most often - female (15.8%) and 45-64 (20.1%).

Geographically, residents of the Village of Barrington (29.6%) and Barrington North (29.6%) considered behavioral help somewhat more often than persons living in Barrington South (22.6%). Barrington Village (17.7%) led in the proportion seeking help.

Rates of thinking about and seeking behavioral health were both higher than the 2011 results.

Table 4.3
THOUGHT ABOUT/SOUGHT BEHAVIORAL HELP
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 2014

Age of Respondent	Thought about help	Sought help	Percent sought/thought
18-44	28.8%	12.6%	43.8%
45-64	36.2%	20.1%	55.5%
65+	13.8%	7.1%	51.4%
Gender of Respondent			
Male	18.5%	12.3%	66.5%
Female	29.6%	15.8%	53.4%
Residence of Respondent			
Village of Barrington	29.6%	17.7%	59.8%
Barrington North	29.6%	14.6%	49.3%
Barrington South	22.6%	11.0%	48.7%

For most groups, about half who considered help actually followed through to obtain assistance.

Abuse

Survey questions then addressed the prevalence of abuse. As shown below in Table 4.4, data were obtained for four types of abuse, as has been true since 2005.

Table 4.4
TYPE OF ABUSE
EXPERIENCED BY RESPONDENTS: 2005-2014

	2014		2011	2008	2005
Type of Abuse	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Emotionally abused (intimidated, coerced, isolated, threatened or degraded)	29	4.2%	5.0%	2.7%	4.5%
Physically abused (hit, slapped, kicked or physically hurt)	3	0.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%
Sexually abused (forced to have sexual activity)	0	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%
Financially abused (used your money or assets without your permission)	11	1.6%	3.4%	1.5%	1.5%

Emotional abuse (4.2%) and financial abuse (1.6%) were most common, with lower incidence of physical abuse (0.5%), and no sexual abuse indicated by respondents. Of reported cases, three quarters (76.9%) involved females for the three categories in total. Respondents 45-64 reported 60.0% of cases. Representation of women and persons 45-64 was above their presence in the survey sample.

Suicide

Respondents were also asked whether they or any other household member seriously considered or made plans for suicide in the past three years.

Twenty-five respondents (3.7%) indicated that someone in their household had considered suicide in the past three years. Previous surveys asked if the respondent had ever made suicide plans with responses of 4.3% - 6.3%.

Table 4.5
SUICIDE CONSIDERED: 2005-2014

	2014	2011	2008*	2005*
Response	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Yes	3.7%	3.4%	6.3%	4.3%
No	88.5%	93.9%	90.8%	93.4%
No answer	7.9%	2.7%	2.9%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Previous surveys asked if respondent had **ever** made plans for suicide. Three years was the period used for 2011 and 2014.

Table 4.6
AGE GROUP OF PERSONS CONSIDERING SUICIDE
IN THE PAST THREE YEARS

	2014	
Age Group	Number	Percent
0-17	6	24.0%
18-29	6	24.0%
30-44	3	12.0%
45-64	5	20.0%
65+	4	16.0%
No answer	1	4.0%
Total	25	100.0%

Child and Youth Problems

A question first posed in 2011 asked parents "Which of the following are issues for your child or children under 18?" Listed were 18 problems that children may experience. Results for the question are revealed in Table 4.7

Four problems led the list for household presence among children and youth - anxiety, nervousness (15.4%), excessive pressure to succeed (11.0%), overscheduled (10.0%), and ADD/ADHD (10.0%).

Next in prevalence came bullying (9.1%), sleep deprivation (8.1%), negative peer pressure (8.1%) and depression (7.4%).

Figures represent presence on a household basis, not for individuals. Actual prevalence of the problems among youth could be higher.

For survey households with children, just over three-quarters (76.5%) marked at least one of the listed problems.

Several child problems were new to the survey, but of those appearing in both the 2011 and 2014 surveys, several items were up appreciably. Anxiety, nervousness grew to 15.4% from 9.4%, bullying to 9.1% from 6.0%, and depression to 7.4% from 4.7%. Other changes were relatively small.

Table 4.7
PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN OR YOUTH IN THE HOUSEHOLD[1]

Problem	2014 Number	2014 Percent	2011 Percent
Anxiety, nervousness	63	15.4%	9.4%
Excessive pressure to succeed	45	11.0%	
Overscheduled	41	10.0%	10.1%
Attention deficit disorder (ADD) or ADHD	41	10.0%	9.1%
Bullying	37	9.1%	6.0%
Sleep deprivation	33	8.1%	7.5%
Negative peer pressure[2]	33	8.1%	0.9%
Depression	30	7.4%	4.7%
Learning disabilities	20	4.9%	5.7%
Alcohol use	15	3.7%	2.2%
Major temper tantrums	14	3.4%	3.1%
Aggressive or violent behavior	9	2.2%	1.6%
Obesity	9	2.2%	
Serious school-related problems	5	1.2%	1.9%
Other	15	3.7%	3.5%

[1]Based on 318 households with children under 18.

[2]written in as “Peer Pressure” in 2011.

Chapter 5
SHOPPING IN THE BARRINGTON AREA

Introduction

Several survey questions related to shopping patterns and preferences in and out of the Barrington area were part of the 2014 survey. Whether respondents shop at all at selected locations, percent of purchases made in area shopping locations, barriers to shopping in the Village of Barrington, and suggestions for additional stores, products, services, or restaurants are the primary issues addressed in this chapter.

Purchases Made In Area Shopping Locations

Survey participants were presented with 14 potential shopping locations including the following:

- Village of Barrington
- Arlington Heights
- Deer Park/Towne Center
- Downtown Chicago
- Lake Barrington
- Fox River Grove
- Lake Zurich
- Palatine
- Randall Road/Algonquin Commons
- South Barrington/Arboretum
- Spring Hill/Dundee
- Wauconda
- Woodfield/Schaumburg
- Online shopping
- Other

They were asked to write in what percent of their purchases are made in or near each location, with the option to write in other locations. The survey requested that the percentages add up to 100%, though responses for some respondents did not total 100%. The question was first asked in 2008, though three new shopping locations were added this time.

The format for shopping behavior was revised somewhat from prior surveys. Whereas the 2002-2011 surveys asked locations for “all shopping”, 2014 asked for shopping patterns broken out into two categories – “restaurants, dining” and “all other”. The new format appeared to be confusing for some respondents so that the proportion who did not answer escalated from prior surveys.

Table 5.1 displays the results arranged in two ways, the proportion of survey respondents who ever shopped in each location as well as the average (mean) percent for each of the shopping areas.

Table 5.1
SHOPPING LOCATIONS
PERCENT USING AND PERCENT OF USE
FOR RESTAURANTS AND ALL OTHER: 2014

Shopping Area	Percent Ever Using		Percent of Use	
	Rest./ Dining	All Other	Rest./ Dining	All Other
Village of Barrington	71.4%	49.5%	18.3%	10.2%
Arlington Heights	16.6%	4.5%	1.7%	0.6%
Deer Park/Towne Center	59.2%	50.5%	10.2%	9.5%
Downtown Chicago	31.2%	11.4%	3.9%	1.3%
Fox River Grove	14.4%	6.0%	1.4%	3.0%
Lake Barrington	16.7%	5.4%	1.6%	3.6%
Lake Zurich	56.1%	48.7%	12.4%	14.7%
Palatine	28.2%	19.1%	3.8%	2.9%
Randall Road/Algonquin Commons	6.0%	5.0%	0.7%	0.6%
South Barrington/Arboretum	37.8%	26.2%	4.7%	2.4%
Spring Hill/Dundee	4.2%	4.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Wauconda	16.8%	6.5%	2.0%	0.8%
Woodfield/Schaumburg	36.4%	32.5%	4.8%	5.2%
Online Shopping	10.9%	39.4%	1.6%	8.7%
Other	22.5%	13.6%	4.7%	2.8%
No Answer			27.7%	19.5%
Total			100%	100%

Restaurants/Dining

Barrington was the top spot for dining when measured by the proportion of households who ever eat out in the Village of Barrington. Seven of ten (71.4%) 60010 residents reported having dined out in Barrington over the past year. Deer Park/Towne Center (59.2%) and Lake Zurich (56.1%) held the second and third spots for eating out.

Also with substantial dining activity were South Barrington/Arboretum (37.8%), Woodfield/Schaumburg (36.4%), Downtown Chicago (31.2%) and Palatine (28.2%).

When judged by percent of dining, the leaders were Barrington (18.3%), Lake Zurich (12.4%) and Deer Park/Towne Center (10.2%)

All Other Shopping

With dining excluded, three shopping sites are nearly equal for proportions of shopping in the past year – Deer Park/Towne Center (50.5%), Barrington (49.5%) and Lake Zurich (48.7%).

Online shopping (39.4%) placed fourth, followed by Woodfield/Schaumburg (32.5%), then South Barrington/Arboretum (26.2%) and Palatine (19.1%).

Using proportions for “all other” shopping, Lake Zurich (14.7%) is the leader. Barrington (10.2%), Deer Park/Towne Center (9.5%), and online shopping (8.7%) followed for the locations frequented most often.

Comparing 2014 to 2011

Comparing 2014 to prior years is difficult due to the change in methodology and increased “no answer” responses in the 2014 survey. Further, changes took place in the sample distribution in that Carpentersville outside 60010 was not included, and the portion of Hoffman Estates in 60010 has declined as Hoffman Estates has established its own zip code.

Shopping by Residential Area

Shopping patterns were viewed by residential area. Table 5.2 reveals that the Village of Barrington is strong for dining, even more so for the residents who carry out almost one-third (32.7%) of their dining out within the Village of Barrington. Lake Zurich accounts for 23.1% of dining out for households living in Barrington North.

“All Other” purchases are shown (Table 5.3) by area for the three leading areas plus online. Once again, Barrington does well at 19.2% for Village residents, while persons living in Barrington North tend to frequent Lake Zurich for shopping.

Because of their location, the proportions of “all other” were calculated for certain other Barrington South shopping locations yielding South Barrington/Arboretum (6.3%) and Woodfield/Schaumburg (11.5%). For restaurants/dining, the proportions were South Barrington/Arboretum (12.6%) and Woodfield/Schaumburg (10.8%) among Barrington South residents.

Online shopping showed a declining age relationship as follows: 18-44 (14.4%), 45-64 (10.7%), 65-74(8.3%) and 75+ (2.4%).

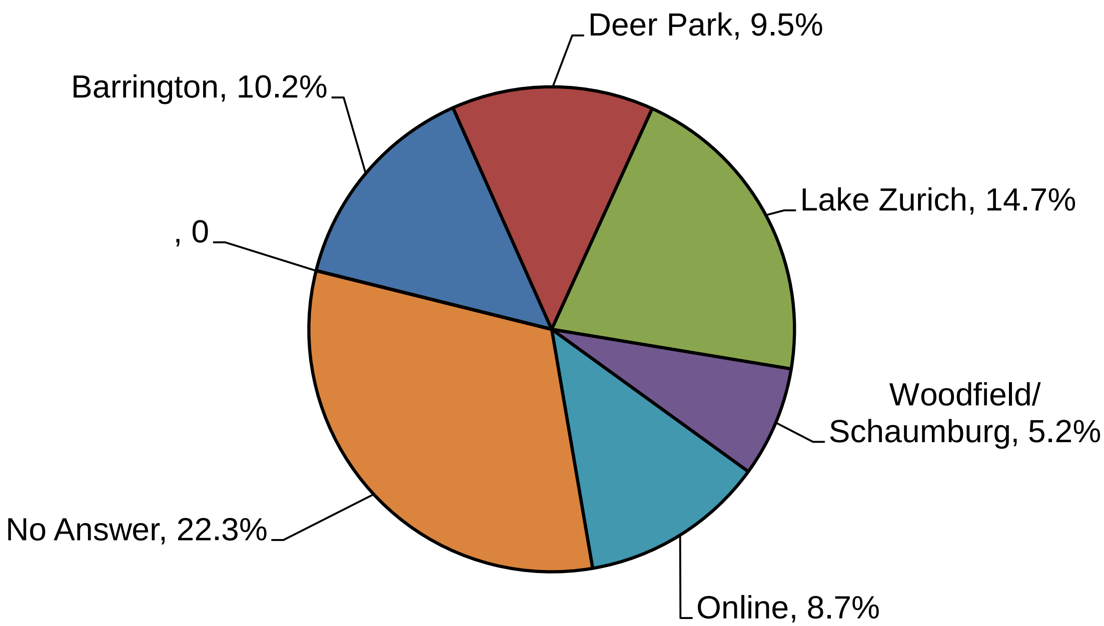
Table 5.2
RESTAURANT/DINING PURCHASES IN MAJOR AREAS
MEAN PERCENT BY RESPONDENT AREA: 2014

	Shopping Area Percent of Use		
Shopping Area	Barrington	Deer Park	Lake Zurich
ALL	18.3%	10.2%	12.4%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA			
Village of Barrington	32.7%	14.1%	11.2%
Barrington Area North	15.5%	14.0%	23.1%
Barrington Area South	16.8%	8.8%	6.3%

Table 5.3
"ALL OTHER" PURCHASES IN MAJOR AREAS
MEAN PERCENT BY RESPONDENT AREA: 2014

Shopping Area	Shopping Area Percent of Use			
	Barrington	Deer Park	Lake Zurich	Online
ALL	10.2%	9.5%	14.7%	8.7%
GEOGRAPHIC AREA				
Village of Barrington	19.2%	12.5%	15.5%	8.3%
Barrington Area North	7.8%	12.6%	22.5%	11.6%
Barrington Area South	10.9%	9.5%	11.7%	10.1%

Figure 5.1
SHOPPING DESTINATIONS EXCLUDING DINING
MEAN PERCENT: 2014



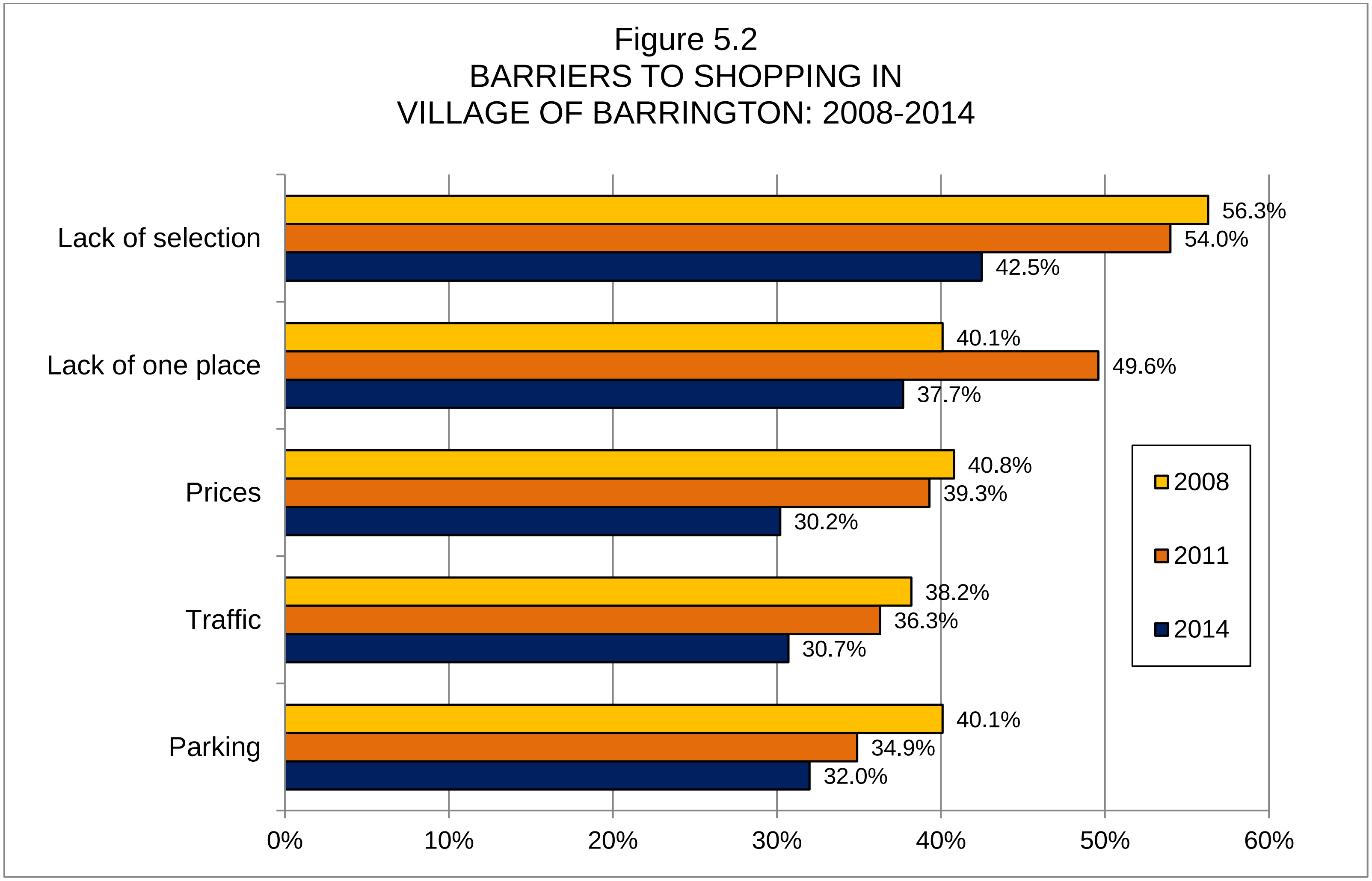


Figure 5.2
BARRIERS TO SHOPPING IN
VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON: 2008-2014
Lack of selection
Lack of one place
Prices
Traffic
Parking
56.3%
54.0%
42.5%
40.1%
49.6%
37.7%
40.8%
39.3%
30.2%
38.2%
36.3%
30.7%
40.1%
34.9%
32.0%
2008
2011
2014
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%

Barriers to Shopping In the Village of Barrington

Questioned about barriers which might keep them from shopping more in the Village of Barrington, respondents could choose from those barriers shown in Table 5.4 and check as many as appropriate. "Lack of selection" led the list once again, marked by 42.5% of survey respondents. Also of concern in evaluating Barrington as a shopping destination for a large number of participants is "being unable to complete most shopping in one place" (37.7%). Lack of parking is a barrier for 32.0% of respondents, followed by traffic (30.7%) and high prices (30.2%).

Other barriers were chosen far less often. Only 13.7% believe that the times stores are open is a barrier, while 6.4% cited the distance from Barrington as a barrier to shopping in the Village. Even fewer (4.7%) said that a need for sidewalks limited their shopping. Open ended additions written in as barriers were train congestion (11), traffic congestion (7), scattered (5) and high prices (5).

The percent of respondents marking choices were generally lower, though the need for sidewalks rose from 2.9% to 4.7%.

Table 5.4
BARRIERS TO SHOPPING IN THE VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON: 2005-2014

	2014		2011	2008	2005
Response	No.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Lack of selection	291	42.5%	54.0%	56.3%	46.2%
Unable to complete most shopping in one place	258	37.7%	49.6%	40.1%	37.0%
Prices	207	30.2%	39.3%	40.8%	35.5%
Traffic	210	30.7%	36.3%	38.2%	37.7%
Parking	219	32.0%	34.9%	40.1%	45.5%
Times stores are open	94	13.7%	13.9%	14.5%	12.8%
Distance from Barrington	44	6.4%	11.8%	13.4%	14.0%
Need for sidewalks	32	4.7%	2.9%	5.7%	2.8%
Other	50	7.3%	11.6%	3.2%	8.5%
Train congestion	11	1.6%	1.3%		
Traffic congestion	7	1.0%	1.1%		
Scattered	5	0.7%			
Prices	5	0.7%			

As revealed in Table 5.5, some differences were found among groups for the top five barriers.

Table 5.5
GROUPS WITH HIGHEST PERCENT NAMING LISTED BARRIERS: 2014

Highest Percent Naming "Distance From Barrington" As A Barrier	
Group	Percent
Barrington Area North	11.5%
Resident 20-35 yrs.	8.2%
Age 45-64	7.8%
Male	7.7%
Resident <6 yrs.	7.7%

Highest Percent Naming "Parking" As A Barrier	
Group	Percent
Barrington Area North	40.4%
Resident 11-20 yrs.	40.0%
Age 65-74	36.0%
Age 45-64	35.9%
Barrington Area South	35.6%

Highest Percent Naming "Unable To Complete Shopping In One Place" As A Barrier	
Group	Percent
Resident 6-10 yrs.	47.7%
Age 18-44	45.0%
Female	44.8%
Resident 11-20 yrs.	42.8%
Age 45-64	42.2%

Highest Percent Naming "Need For Sidewalks" As A Barrier	
Group	Percent
Age 18-44	9.0%
Resident <6 yrs.	7.7%
Resident 6-10 yrs.	7.0%
Village of Barrington	6.2%
Female	5.9%

Highest Percent Naming "Times Stores Open" As A Barrier	
Group	Percent
Age 18-44	21.6%
Resident <6 years	20.5%
Village of Barrington	18.1%
Age 45-64	17.4%
Resident 20-35 yrs.	16.4%

Highest Percent Naming "Prices" As A Barrier	
Group	Percent
Age 18-44	37.8%
Resident 36+ yrs.	37.2%
Female	36.3%
Resident 6-10 yrs.	36.0%
Resident 20-35 yrs.	34.3%

Highest Percent Naming "Lack of Selection" As A Barrier	
Group	Percent
Village of Barrington	50.4%
Resident 21-35 yrs.	48.8%
Age 45-64	48.5%
Resident <6 yrs.	47.4%
Female	47.0%

Highest Percent Naming "Traffic" As A Barrier	
Group	Percent
Barrington Area North	39.2%
Resident 11-20 yrs.	37.8%
Age 65-74	37.6%
Male	35.9%
Resident 21-35 yrs.	32.9%

The barrier marked the most for any demographic group was “lack of selection”, which was marked by over half (50.4%) of Barrington Village residents. Also sensitive to a lack of selection were 21-35 year residents (48.8%) and persons aged 45-64 (48.5%). New residents and women marked lack of selection almost as often as the groups already named.

Barrington Area North residents topped three categories – parking (40.4%), traffic (39.2%) and distance from Barrington (11.5%). Local residents in the 18-44 age group also led for three categories. These were “prices” (37.8%), “times stores open” (21.6%) and “need for sidewalks” (9.0%).

<u>Additional Stores, Products, Services, and Restaurants Desired</u>

Respondents were also asked to write in stores, products, services, or restaurants not presently available in the Village of Barrington which they would like to see added. The question was asked in an open-ended manner so that respondents could list multiple choices. Table 5.6 contains the summarized results for this question.

One response clearly led the list of desired additions to the Village of Barrington offerings - restaurants - which was named by 199 survey participants. As for the nature of the restaurant desired, many just said more restaurants (51) followed by chain (33), upscale (19), family (15), fast food (13), ethnic (7), tavern/bar (7) and pizza (7).

Clothing was the second most popular choice (65) for a new business.

Another theme in the responses for additions to Barrington offerings was for food stores (33), especially specialty food vendors.

Also marked abundantly were book stores (31), department stores (25), home improvement (13), office supply (9), nightlife (9), sporting goods (8) and bakery or dairy (8).

Many respondents named specific stores or restaurants which they would like in Barrington (Table 5.7).

Panera (13) led the 2014 list. They have been among the leaders in most years. Next among the specific stores were Trader Joe’s (7) and Mariano’s (7).

Although responses for types of stores were up, specifically-named retailers or restaurants were down.

Table 5.6
DESIRED ADDITIONS TO THE VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON
STORES AND SERVICES BY TYPE: 2014

RESTAURANTS	**199**
More restaurants	51
Chain restaurants	33
Upscale good rest.	19
Family rest.	15
Fast food	13
Ethnic	7
Tavern/Bar	7
Pizza	7
Café/coffee	5
Thai/Indian	5
Seafood	5
Vegetarian	4
Mexican	4
Chinese (sit-down)	4
BBQ	4
Other	15
CLOTHING	**65**
Clothing-general	25
Women's	16
Shoes	11
Men's	9
Children's	4

FOOD STORES	**33**
Specialty	18
Grocery Store	12
Organic/produce	3
Bookstore	31
DEPARTMENT STORE	**25**
Discount Store	13
Department Store	12
Home Improvement	13
Office Supply	9
Nightlife, Theater	9
Sporting Goods	8
Bakery, Dairy	8
Furniture, Décor	6
Crafting, Hobby	5
Electronics	4

Table 5.7
DESIRED ADDITIONS TO THE VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON
BY SPECIFIC NAME: 2011-2014
(at least three mentions)

Store/Restaurant	2014	2011
Panera	13	14
Trader Joe's	7	18
Mariano's	7	4
Wal-Mart	5	8
Costco	5	7
Chipotle	5	5
Whole Foods	4	18
Target	4	14
Portillo's	4	6
Home Depot	4	3
Gap	5	0
Olive Garden	5	0
Best Buy	4	0
Corner Bakery	3	9
Kohl's	3	5
Macy's	3	2
Red Lobster	3	0
Lou Malnati's	3	0

Chapter 6
HEALTH INSURANCE AND THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Health Insurance

Survey recipients were asked if any persons in their home are not covered by medical insurance. If so, they were instructed to fill in the number of persons not covered by age group.

Fifty one persons were indicated as not insured, with the most uninsured individuals being in the 45-64 and 18-29 age groups as shown in table 6.1. Since the number of household members was not asked on the survey, the proportion uninsured is not known. However, an estimate of household numbers may be derived using the 2010 Census average household size for 60010 of 2.74. Since 685 households participated in the 2014 survey, an estimate of persons in those homes is 1,877 (685x2.74). If 51 were uninsured at the time of the survey, approximately 2.7% were not covered by health insurance in early 2014. This compares to 3.3% in 2011 and 2.5% in 2008.

Since for most persons, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) mandate for individual coverage went into effect on December 31, 2013, the ACA does not appear to have had a major impact on coverage in 60010.

Table 6.1
PERSONS NOT COVERED BY HEALTH INSURANCE
BY AGE GROUP: 2014

Age Group	Persons Not Covered	Percent
0-17	3	5.9%
18-29	13	25.5%
30-44	7	13.7%
45-64	22	43.1%
65+	6	11.8%
Total	51	100.0%

A follow-up question asked whether the survey respondent or another household member needs greater information about the Affordable Care Act.

Table 6.2
NEED FOR GREATER INFORMATION
ABOUT THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT? 2014

Response	Number	Percent
Yes	85	12.4%
No	435	63.5%
Unsure	81	11.8%
No Answer	84	12.3%
Total	685	100.0%

One of eight (12.4%) respondents said that they would like greater information on the ACA. Another 11.8% were unsure, and the remainder said no or did not respond.

Those desiring greater information were asked to explain. However, many others also expressed themselves about the Act. Among individuals wanting more ACA information, the leading reasons given were: would like to understand the Act better (6), may affect me in the future (4) and the Act seems confusing (4).

Other comments made about the Act included that insurance premiums rose or coverage was lost due to the ACA (6), provisions of the law were not clear or were communicated poorly (4) and “get rid of it” (4).

The group who were most apt to want more ACA information were males (17.9%), residents of the area 36+ years (17.4%) and those aged 75+ (16.9%).

Chapter 7
RETIREMENT

Retirement Age

Several questions about retirement again were part of this year's survey including potential retirement age, possible retirement location, and anticipated retirement activities.

Survey participants were first asked to choose from a list of ages for the time at which they expect to retire from their job. The choices and full results are presented in Table 7.1. One-fifth (20.0%) of the sample answered that the question was not applicable for them as they were already retired. This compares to about one-quarter in 2008 and 2011.

If those who answered "not applicable/already retired" or did not answer are taken out of the calculations, about one quarter (22.1%) of respondents marked that they are unsure of their retirement age. Of those responding, more than one-quarter (27.4%) said they hope to retire around age 65. Three in ten (29.3%) do not expect to retire until age 70 or later, including 10.4% expecting to retire at 70 or later. Anticipating retirement around age 60-62 are 14.1% of respondents, while fewer plan on retirement near 55 (4.8%). Only a handful of residents in the sample expect to retire about the time they are age 50 years old (2.3%).

The median year for retirement was 65, the same as 2008 and 2011.

Table 7.1
AGE EXPECTED TO RETIRE FROM JOB: 2008-2014

Age	2014		2011	2008
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
50	10	1.5%	0.4%	1.1%
55	21	3.1%	2.7%	5.3%
60-62	61	8.9%	7.4%	8.2%
65	119	17.4%	18.5%	19.3%
70 or later	127	16.6%[1]	17.2%	12.4%
Unsure	96	14.0%	19.7%	21.0%
Not applicable/already retired	137	20.0%	25.2%	24.4%
No answer	114	16.6%	4.0%	3.6%
Total	685	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median		65	65	65

[1]Includes 6.6% 75 or later.

Table 7.2 details expected retirement age by respondent characteristic. Compared to the other geographic areas, Village of Barrington residents are more likely to be planning a later retirement at 70 or older. Age group differences exist as well with 39.7% of respondents aged 18-44 expecting to retire before age 65, though only 26.5% of those aged 45-64 expect to do the same. In addition, more seniors who have yet to retire now plan to work to 70 or older. Apparently, older respondents believe that they will work longer than do younger persons. Women appear to expect to retire earlier than men.

Table 7.2
AGE EXPECTED TO RETIRE FROM JOB
BY RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTIC[1]: 2014

Characteristic	Under 65	65	70+
Total	27.2%	35.2%	37.6%
Geographic Area			
Village of Barrington	22.8%	25.2%	38.7%
Barrington Area North	43.1%	31.1%	29.3%
Barrington Area South	34.1%	43.7%	32.0%
Gender			
Male	30.6%	32.4%	37.0%
Female	28.7%	39.3%	32.0%
Age Group			
18 - 44	39.7%	38.4%	21.9%
45 - 64	26.5%	37.4%	36.1%
65+	9.1%	18.2%	72.7%

[1]Excludes Not applicable/Already retired and Unsure.

Survey participants were also asked to choose a location where they anticipate living most of the year during retirement. Choices were expanded for 2014. Just over one-fourth (27.9%) expect to stay in their home in the Barrington area during retirement (Table 7.3).

Nearly one quarter of respondents (22.8%) are unsure as to where they expect to live during retirement. 17.7% expect to be a sunbird, part of the year locally and part out of the area. An additional 9.1% expect to move to Arizona, Florida or elsewhere.

Downsizing to a smaller home or apartment in the Barrington area describes the plans of 3.9%, and 1.5% expect to move to a Barrington area retirement community.

About 40% said that they are unsure or did not answer. The increase in "no answers" makes interpreting change over time difficult; however, it appears that "sunbird" options, full or partial, are becoming more popular and fewer have definite plans to stay in their present home.

Table 7.3
WHERE RESPONDENT EXPECTS TO LIVE DURING RETIREMENT: 2008 -2014

Response	2014		2011	2008
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Stay in your present home	191	27.9%	42.6%	54.2%
Downsize to smaller home/apartment in Barrington	27	3.9%		
Move to a new single family home in Greater Chicago area			2.3%	
Move in with family living in Barrington area	1	0.2%	0.0%	
Move to Barrington area retirement community	10	1.5%	1.1%	2.9%
Move elsewhere in Greater Chicago area	18	2.6%		
Move in with family living in Greater Chicago area			0.0%	2.7%
Move to Chicago area retirement community			0.4%	1.1%
Move to downtown Chicago			2.1%	
Become a sunbird, part of year out of area, part local	121	17.7%		
Move out of area such as to Arizona, Florida or elsewhere	62	9.1%	17.9%	22.7%
Don't know, unsure	156	22.8%	24.4%	
No answer	82	12.0%	2.5%	2.5%
Other	17	2.5%	6.7%	13.9%
Total	685	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Choice not available when blank.

By far, the demographic group most likely to anticipate remaining in their Barrington area home are seniors with levels of 65-74 (60.0%) and 75+ (49.3%) (Table 7.4). New residents, less than six years in 60010, are most likely to believe that they will be "sunbirds" upon retirement.

Table 7.4
WHERE RESPONDENT EXPECTS TO LIVE DURING RETIREMENT
BY RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS: 2014

Characteristics	Barrington Area, Stay In home	Sunbird part area, part elsewhere
Geographic Area		
Village of Barrington	24.8%	15.9%
Barrington Area North	28.5%	20.8%
Barrington Area South	38.4%	19.2%
Length of Residence		
0 - 5 years	20.5%	28.2%
6 - 10 years	26.7%	12.8%
11 - 20 years	19.4%	24.4%
21 - 35 years	34.8%	15.9%
36+ years	47.7%	11.6%
Gender		
Male	30.2%	16.4%
Female	27.6%	20.6%
Age Group		
18 - 44	11.7%	25.2%
45 - 64	19.8%	22.2%
65 - 74	60.0%	11.2%
75+	49.3%	5.6%

Retirement Activities

Given a list of seven statements, respondents were instructed to mark all which describe their expected or current retirement activities. Leading the list was “travel”, with 62.3% of participants expecting to travel or are currently traveling during retirement (Table 7.5). Following was “volunteer for non-profit” with 54.5% support, and “take time with grandchildren, children” (52.4%). Almost one-third are now or expect to “work part-time” (31.7%) or “take courses in an area of interest” (31.5%).

Table 7.5
EXPECTED OR CURRENT RETIREMENT ACTIVITIES: 2008-2014

Retirement Activities	2014		2011	2008
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Work part-time	217	31.7%	35.9%	38.9%
Start a new business	40	5.8%	10.1%	7.1%
Work as a consultant	106	15.5%	17.0%	15.8%
Take courses in an area of interest	216	31.5%	28.6%	31.1%
Volunteer for non-profit, church	373	54.5%	48.9%	49.2%
Travel	427	62.3%	62.2%	69.7%
Time with grandchildren, children	359	52.4%	57.1%	58.4%
Other	54	7.9%	14.5%	12.0%

As compared to 2011, volunteering for a non-profit or church (+5.3%), increased the most in 2014 responses. Taking courses in an area of interest rose slightly.

The largest declines, by far, were for time with grandchildren, children (-4.7%), start a new business (-4.3%) and work part time (-4.2%).

Among other activities named under “other” were “relax” and “pursue hobbies” .

Chapter 8
WATER QUALITY AND USE

Introduction

New to the Barrington survey for 2014 was a set of questions on water quality and use. Some related questions were posed in the 2008 Environmental Survey.

Primary Water Service

Asked the primary source of water in the Barrington area, 41.2% correctly identified shallow aquifers. Over one-third replied “don’t know” or did not answer. Asked the water source in 2008, 34.9% chose shallow aquifers, so that some improvement in knowledge has taken place in recent years. Fewer (6.4%) named Lake Michigan in 2014 than did in 2008.

Table 8.1
PRIMARY SOURCE FOR BARRINGTON AREA WATER: 2008, 2014

	2014		2008
Response	Number	Percent	Percent
Lake Michigan	44	6.4%	10.1%
Shallow aquifers	282	41.2%	34.9%
Deep aquifers	107	15.6%	22.1%
Rivers/reservoirs	8	1.2%	1.0%
Don’t know	179	26.1%	31.9%
No answer	65	9.5%	
Total	685	100.0%	100.0%

Household Water Use

Three-quarters (75.0%) of survey respondents knew that residents disposing of chemicals, salts and wastes on their property can affect their well and water supply as well as their neighbor’s and the immediate area. Approximately one in five (19.9%) did not know or did not answer, 3.5% believe that they are not affected by disposal practices beneath their property, and 1.6% feel that only the resident’s well or water supply can be affected.

Table 8.2
IMPACT OF CHEMICALS, SALTS AND WASTES: 2014

Response	2014	
	Number	Percent
Does not affect the groundwater beneath my property	24	3.5%
Can only affect my well or water supply	11	1.6%
Can affect my well or water supply as well as neighborhood and immediate area	514	75.0%
Don’t know	86	12.6%
No answer	50	7.3%
Total	685	100%

Concerned About Water Supply

The next question in this section asked local residents if they are concerned as to whether the Barrington area will have enough clean water to supply residents’ needs in the future. Half (50.2%) of those taking part in the survey agreed that they are concerned about the future clean water in the Barrington area. Unsure were 35.0%, while 8.8% disagreed and 6.0% did not answer.

Table 8.3
CONCERNED ABOUT CLEAN WATER SUPPLY
IN THE BARRINGTON AREA: 2014

Response	2014	
	Number	Percent
Agree	344	50.2%
Unsure	240	35.0%
Disagree	60	8.8%
No answer	41	6.0%
Total	685	100%

Protection of Open Areas

Should local government protect open areas that provide replenishment to the groundwater aquifers? That question was put before the 685 survey participants. Examples provided were limiting lot densities or the amount of impervious surface on a site.

Nearly eight of ten (79.1%) agreed with protecting replenishing open areas. Unsure were 14.2%, while just 1.6% disagreed. Not answering were 5.1% of the sample.

Table 8.4
SHOULD LOCAL GIVERNMENT
PROTECT REPLENISHING OPEN AREAS: 2014

Response	2014	
	Number	Percent
Agree	542	79.1%
Unsure	97	14.2%
Disagree	11	1.6%
No answer	35	5.1%
Total	685	100%

Water Policy and Use by Demographic Groups

Most likely to be aware that shallow aquifers constitute the primary water source in the Barrington area were residents of Barrington Area North (53.5%) and those who have resided in 60010 for 21-35 years (50.7%). Men (49.2%) were far more likely than women (35.5%) to know the primary water source.

Newer residents of less than six years (25.6%) and survey respondents aged 18-44 (29.7%) were least likely to know the primary water source.

The proportions aware of the possible effects of their actions in disposing of chemicals, salts and wastes did not vary greatly, with just a few exceptions. Most knowledgeable were persons 45-64 (85.9%), while those 75+ (40.8%) were considerably less knowledgeable.

Concern about clean water in the future also tended to be in a small range. Most likely to be concerned were Barrington Area North residents (59.7%) and individuals aged 65-74 (59.2%), while relatively new residents - < 6 years (41.0%) and 6-10 years (48.8%) were least likely to express concern for clean water availability in the future.

As for local government protecting replenishing open areas, most groups were in agreement at a high level, led by Barrington Area South (88.4%) and men (87.7%). Less agreement was evident from movers to 60010 in the last five years (73.1%) and persons aged 18-44 (71.2%).

Full results are shown in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5
WATER USE AND POLICY
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 2014

Characteristic	Primary Source Shallow Aquifers	Actions Affect Area	Concerned Future Water	Protect Open Areas
Geographic Area				
Village of Barrington	35.0%	76.5%	54.0%	77.9%
Barrington Area North	53.5%	79.6%	59.7%	81.5%
Barrington Area South	46.6%	76.7%	50.7%	88.4%
Gender				
Male	49.2%	76.9%	54.9%	87.7%
Female	35.5%	76.9%	50.4%	78.9%
Age Group				
18-44	29.7%	79.3%	43.2%	71.2%
45-64	46.7%	85.9%	54.8%	84.1%
65-74	46.4%	75.2%	59.2%	88.8%
75+	33.8%	40.8%	40.8%	74.6%
Length of Residence				
<6 Years	25.6%	67.9%	41.0%	73.1%
6-10 Years	43.6%	80.2%	48.8%	83.7%
11-20 Years	39.4%	82.2%	53.3%	81.1%
21-35 Years	50.7%	82.6%	56.5%	85.5%
36+ Years	46.5%	65.1%	52.3%	82.6%

<u>Actions Taken</u>

Barrington area households were asked which of eight steps they have taken to protect the area's drinking water. Results showing the proportions having taken each action are shown in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6
ACTIONS TAKEN TO PROTECT DRINKING WATER: 2008, 2014

Step Takem	2014 Number	2014 Percent	2008 Percent
Restricted use of water during droughts	470	68.6%	68.5%
Took unused pharmaceuticals to disposal center	249	35.4%	
Installed low-flow water fixtures	290	42.3%	38.6%[2]
Reduced use of chemical pesticides/herbicides on garden or lawn	383	55.9%	48.3%[1]
Reduced use of salt on sidewalk or driveways	364	53.1%	
Tested private well water once a year for bacteria and nitrate	146	21.3%	
Installed rain garden	44	6.4%	
Replaced lawn areas with native plants to reduce watering needs	141	20.6%	22.8%[3]

[1]Avoided using chemical pesticides on your lawn, garden in 2008.
[2]Installed low-flow shower heads in 2008.
[3]Use native plantings to control storm runoff in 2008.

The most frequent action taken among survey homes was restricting water use during droughts at 68.6%, virtually the same as received during the 2008 Environmental Survey. Next most common was the reduced use of chemical pesticides/herbicides on garden or lawn, a step taken by 55.9%. Following were reduced salt use on sidewalks or driveways (53.1%), installed low-flow water fixtures (42.3%) and took unused pharmaceuticals to disposal center (35.4%).

Lowest in incidence was the installation of rain gardens at just 6.4%. About one in five local residents indicated that they tested private well water once a year for bacteria and nitrate (21.3%) – not everyone has a private well – and replaced lawn areas with native plants to reduce watering needs (20.6%).

Actions Taken by Demographic Groups

Not all population groups adopted actions at the same level, as evidenced in Table 8.7 for selected actions.

Using less water at times of drought was widely adopted in the Village of Barrington (83.7%), far greater than Barrington North (65.8%) or Barrington South (67.1%). Actions may be influenced by community policies.

Taking unused drugs to disposal centers increases with age of respondent, reaching 47.2% for individuals aged 65-74, as compared to 23.4% for persons under 45.

Low-flow fixtures have been installed at similar levels by most groups, though at lower levels for households with a survey respondent who is 75 or older (29.6%).

Reduction of the use of chemicals or herbicides on the garden or lawn followed a similar pattern in which most groups were at a like level except for those 75+ (39.4%).

Lastly, reduced salt use on sidewalks or driveways was highest in Barrington Area North (62.3%), above Barrington Area South (55.5%) and the Village of Barrington (45.2%). Most likely to have reduced salt use by age group were persons aged 65-74 (62.4%). Much lower were those 75+ (39.4%) as well as recent residents, have lived locally less than 6 years (37.2%).

Table 8.7
WATER-RELATED ACTIONS TAKEN
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS: 2014

Characteristic	Less Water in Drought	Drug Disposal	Low-flow Fixtures	Fewer Chemicals	Reduced Salt Use
Geographic Area					
Village of Barrington	83.6%	36.3%	47.8%	56.2%	45.6%
Barrington Area North	65.8%	40.0%	45.4%	59.6%	62.3%
Barrington Area South	67.1%	35.6%	37.7%	58.2%	55.5%
Gender					
Male	72.3%	33.3%	44.1%	60.5%	54.4%
Female	71.5%	38.6%	43.9%	56.9%	54.1%
Age Group					
18-44	64.9%	23.4%	42.3%	54.1%	47.7%
45-64	74.9%	38.0%	47.3%	63.2%	57.8%
65-74	76.0%	47.2%	47.2%	58.4%	62.4%
75+	66.2%	40.8%	29.6%	39.4%	39.4%
Length of Residence					
<6 Years	57.7%	24.4%	39.7%	52.6%	37.2%
6-10 Years	70.9%	34.9%	43.0%	59.3%	61.6%
11-20 Years	68.9%	30.6%	43.9%	61.1%	56.7%
21-35 Years	83.6%	50.2%	48.3%	58.9%	58.9%
36+ Years	69.8%	37.2%	43.0%	53.5%	50.0%

Chapter 9
OPEN-ENDED COMMENTS

At the end of the survey, participants were given the opportunity to comment on any specific change that they feel would improve the quality of life in the Barrington area. Commenting were 234 (34.2%) respondents.

Categorizing verbatim comments is a subjective task, though helpful in understanding the opinions of participants. Topics mentioned by four or more respondents are listed below in Table 9.1. Most often mentioned, by far, was the need to improve the traffic situation in the area with 55 respondent comments. Other issues mentioned were:

- downtown development (31)
- comments regarding trains, grades, over/under passes (29)
- more stores/restaurants (26)

The full list of ideas with four or more mentions is shown below in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1
OPEN-ENDED COMMENTS
WAYS TO IMPROVE THE BARRINGTON AREA: 2014

Comments	Number	Comments	Number
Traffic congestion	55	Better public transportation	18
Trains, grades, over/under pass	29	Better, more parking	12
More stores/restaurants	26	More sidewalks, walk paths	11
Downtown development	19	More activities, family events	10
Reduce property taxes	19	Positive comments, like it here	8
More bike paths	18	Water quality/control	5

In 2011, the open-ended comment leaders were:

- traffic congestion (47)
- downtown development (31)
- more stores/restaurants (26)

The desire for bike paths rose from 10 to 18, the need for better public transportation from 7 to 18, and mentions related to trains from 22 to 29 since the last survey.

APPENDIX I
SURVEY COVER LETTER

Healthier Community Survey

February 2014

HEALTHIER BARRINGTON PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Advocate Good Shepherd Hospital
Barrington Area Chamber of Commerce
Barrington Area Council of Governments
Barrington Area Council on Aging
Barrington Area Development Council
Barrington LEADS
Barrington Area Library
Barrington Area Safety Council
Barrington Area United Way
Barrington Career Center
Barrington CUSD 220
Barrington Park District
Barrington Township
Barrington Youth and Family Services
Character Counts in the Barrington Area
Cilzens for Conservalon
Cuba Township
Family Service of the Barrington Area
H.E.R.E. in Barrington
JourneyCare
Leave No Child Inside
NAMI
Samaritan Counseling Center
Smart Farm of Barrington
Village of Barrington

Dear Neighbor:

You have been selected to help the **Healthier Barrington Coalition**, a partnership of Barrington area organizations listed on the left, who are working together to improve the quality of life for all of us.

This survey is our seventh assessment and includes 4,000 ran---domly selected homes from within 60010.

Your participation helps to assure broad community represen---tation so that all views and experiences are heard. Responses are anonymous when returned in the business reply envelope and will be grouped into a report of findings to be made avail---able to all local organizations. Study results will be presented in a public meeting and widely reported by the media. The Coali---tion has once again contracted with community researcher Joel B. Cowen to compile the results. Should you have any ques---tions or need help with the survey, please contact Julie Mayer, Director of Community Relations, Advocate Good Shepherd Hospital, who may be reached at 847---842--- or by email at julie.mayer@advocatehealth.com. The survey should be filled out by an adult 18 or older living in your home. An online ver---sion of the survey may also be completed instead at takethecommunitysurvey.com.

Thank you in advance for taking part in the longest--- unning study of Barrington area quality of life.

Need help with human services? Call 2---1---1 for informalon about services in the Barrington area or call the Barrington Area United Way office at 847---382---8778.

HEALTHIER BARRINGTON 2014 SURVEY

1.-12. Below are some things which characterize communities. For each, please mark whether you find these things to be excellent, good, fair, or poor in your area. You may also respond "Don't Know."

Rate the quality of these local services	(4) Excellent	(3) Good	(2) Fair	(1) Poor	Don't Know
1. Behavioral or mental health services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Cultural activities, arts	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Health care services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Community or village services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. Education	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. Library services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7. Park District services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
8. Services for senior citizens	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
9. Services for the disabled	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10. Services for youth	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11. Saving and restoring open space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12. Children's outdoor, nature activities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

13. If you rated any of these characteristics in Questions 1 - 12 as fair or poor, please describe what you believe needs to be improved.

____

____

14. - 40. The following exist in many communities. Please mark those which you feel need **greater attention** in your community. **(Mark all that apply)**

- ☐ 14. Activities for seniors
- ☐ 15. Activities for teens
- ☐ 16. Alcohol abuse
- ☐ 17. Child abuse
- ☐ 18. Counseling-individual, family, marital
- ☐ 19. Crime
- ☐ 20. Disabled persons' jobs, training
- ☐ 21. Discrimination against gay, lesbian, transgender individuals
- ☐ 22. Domestic violence
- ☐ 23. Emotional support for unemployed
- ☐ 24. Gangs, delinquency, youth violence
- ☐ 25. Help finding employment
- ☐ 26. Elder Abuse
- ☐ 27. Job retraining, coping with job loss
- ☐ 28. Need for housing in all price ranges
- ☐ 29. Property tax equity among counties
- ☐ 30. Public transportation
- ☐ 31. Racial or ethnic discrimination
- ☐ 32. Recreation for special needs children
- ☐ 33. Supportive living for disabled
- ☐ 34. Special recreation programs for physically/mentally challenged adults
- ☐ 35. Suicide
- ☐ 36. Support for caregivers
- ☐ 37. Support groups for parents
- ☐ 38. Tolerance of different viewpoints
- ☐ 39. Youth substance abuse
- ☐ 40. Other__________________________

41. Would you support more rental housing in your community?

☐ (1) Yes ☐ (2) No ☐ (3) Don't know

42.- 57. Almost every home faces difficult situations at some time. Please mark each situation that YOU or SOMEONE IN YOUR HOME experienced during the past year. **(Mark all that apply)**

☐ 42. Difficulty finding affordable legal services
☐ 43. Difficulty finding assistance to locate a job
☐ 44. Difficulty finding financial assistance
☐ 45. Difficulty finding child care
☐ 46. Difficulty paying bills
☐ 47. Home mortgage foreclosed or unable to pay
☐ 48. Put off behavioral or mental health care services
☐ 49. Put off buying or taking prescriptions because of cost
☐ 50. Put off health care services because of cost
☐ 51. Difficulty finding sufficient food for your family.
☐ 52. Difficulty finding supportive services for an older adult
☐ 53. Difficulty finding services for family members with special needs
☐ 54. Difficulty finding affordable dental services
☐ 55. Experienced unemployment due to an involuntary job loss
☐ 56. Unable to find recreation activities or park sites locally
☐ 57. Other ____

58. In the past year, did you or a household member think about seeking professional help for any behavioral or emotional (mental health) problems?

☐ (1) Yes ↓ ☐ (2) No ☐ (3) Not sure

59. If yes, did you or they actually seek professional help?

☐ (1) Yes ☐ (2) No ↓ ☐ (3) Not sure

60.- 67. Why didn't you or they seek professional help? **(Mark all that apply)**

☐ 60. Financial concerns, cost of care
☐ 61. Lack of insurance
☐ 62. Could not get timely appointment
☐ 63. Stigma of getting behavioral care
☐ 64. Available times not convenient
☐ 65. Didn't know where to go
☐ 66. Could not find help
☐ 67. Other ____________________

68 - 69. Have you or any other member of your household seriously considered or made plans for suicide during the past **<u>three</u>** years?

☐ (1) Yes →

69. Age Group(s) ☐ (1) 0-17 ☐ (2) 18-29 ☐ (3) 30-44 ☐ (4) 45-64 ☐ (5) 65+

☐ (2) No

70 - 73. During the past year, have you been: **(Mark all that apply)**

- □ 70. Emotionally abused (intimidated, coerced, isolated, threatened or degraded)
- □ 71. Physically abused (hit, slapped, kicked or physically hurt)
- □ 72. Sexually abused (forced to have sexual activity)
- □ 73. Financially abused (your money or assets used without your permission)

74 - 91. Which of the following are issues for your child or children under 18? (**Mark all that apply)**

- □ 74. **No children in household**
- □ 75. Aggressive or violent behavior
- □ 76. Alcohol use
- □ 77. Anxiety, nervousness
- □ 78. Attention deficit disorder (ADD) or with hyperactivity (ADHD)
- □ 79. Bullying
- □ 80. Depression
- □ 81. Learning disabilities
- □ 82. Major temper tantrums
- □ 83. Overscheduled
- □ 84. Negative peer pressure
- □ 85. Excessive pressure to succeed
- □ 86. Serious school-related problems
- □ 87. Sleep deprivation
- □ 88. Obesity
- □ 89. Autism, ASD, Asperger's
- □ 90. Other ____________________
- □ 91. None are issues for my children

92. How often do you think that there are unsupervised parties at which youth have access to alcohol in your community?

- □ 1) never
- □ 2) rarely
- □ 3) sometimes
- □ 4) often
- □ 5) all the time

93. Do you think that parents or other individuals should be held accountable for underage alcohol consumption that occurred on their property if they **knew** about it?

- □ 1) strongly agree
- □ 2) agree
- □ 3) unsure
- □ 4) disagree
- □ 5) strongly disagree

94. Which is the **primary** source of the water supply in the Barrington area? (Choose **one**)

- □ 1) Lake Michigan
- □ 2) Shallow aquifers (to about 325 feet below land surface)
- □ 3) Deep aquifers (800 feet below land surface and deeper)
- □ 4) Rivers/reservoirs
- □ 5) Don't know

95. How much water I use in my household and how I apply and dispose of chemicals, salts and wastes on my property (Choose ONE)

- □ 1) Does not affect the groundwater beneath my property.
- □ 2) Can only affect my well or water supply.
- □ 3) Can affect my well or water supply as well as the water supply of my neighborhood and the immediate area.
- □ 4) Don't know.

Please **circle** (to the right) whether you agree, disagree or are unsure for each statement.

96. I am concerned as to whether the Barrington area will have enough clean water to supply residents' needs in the future. Agree Unsure Disagree
97. Local government should protect open areas that provide replenishment to the groundwater aquifers by, for example, limiting lot densities or the amount of impervious surface on a site. Agree Unsure Disagree

Which, if any, of the following steps have you taken to protect the area's drinking water? (Mark each)

____ 98. Restricted your use of water during droughts.
____ 99. Took unused pharmaceuticals to a disposal center instead of to garbage/flushing.
____100. Installed low-flow water fixtures.
____101. Reduced the use of chemical pesticides or herbicides on your garden or lawn.
____102. Reduced use of salt on sidewalks or driveway.
____103. Tested your private well water once a year for bacteria and nitrate.
____104. Installed a rain garden which draws water into the ground.
____105. Replaced areas of lawn with native plants to reduce watering needs.

NOW, PLEASE TELL US A FEW THINGS ABOUT YOURSELF AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD.

106. Your gender:

☐ (1) Male ☐ (2) Female

107. In what village or area do you live? **(Mark one)**

☐ (1) Barrington
☐ (2) Barrington Hills
☐ (3) Deer Park
☐ (4) Inverness
☐ (5) Lake Barrington
☐ (6) North Barrington
☐ (7) Port Barrington
☐ (8) South Barrington
☐ (9) Tower Lakes
☐ (10) Cook County Unincorporated
☐ (11) Lake County Unincorporated
☐ (12) McHenry County Unincorporated
☐ (13) Other (write in) ________________
☐ (14) Not sure

108. How many years have you lived in the Barrington area (within zip code 60010)?

☐ (1) 5 years or less
☐ (2) 6-10 years
☐ (3) 11-20 years
☐ (4) 21-35 years
☐ (5) 36+ years

109. What is your age group?

☐ (1) 18-29 ☐ (2) 30-44 ☐ (3) 45-64 ☐ (4) 65-74 ☐ (5) 75+

110-112. Does anyone in your household work at home?

☐ (1) Yes ↓ ☐ (2) No → Skip to Q. 113-114

111 _____ Number of persons working at home as their primary office

112. _____ Number of persons working at home as well as traveling to other locations

113-114. For working adults, where is their **primary** work location? **(Mark only one for each adult)**

Adult 1	Adult 2		Work Location
☐	☐	(1)	Barrington area
☐	☐	(2)	City of Chicago
☐	☐	(3)	Cook County outside Chicago
☐	☐	(4)	DuPage County
☐	☐	(5)	Kane County
☐	☐	(6)	Lake County
☐	☐	(7)	McHenry County
☐	☐	(8)	Multiple locations, travel
☐	☐	(9)	Work at home
☐	☐	(10)	Does not work
☐	☐	(11)	Other ____________________

115. How many persons in your home **do not have** any health insurance such as major medical insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, HMO, PPO, or something else?

☐ (1) None, everyone is covered → Skip to Q. 121

☐ (2) Not everyone is covered ↓

If any persons in your home are not covered by medical insurance, please enter the <u>number</u> of persons in each age group who are not covered:

116. _____ Persons ages 0-17 not covered

117. _____ Persons ages 18-29 not covered

118. _____ Persons ages 30-44 not covered

119. _____ Persons ages 45-64 not covered

120. _____ Persons ages 65+ not covered

121. Do you feel that you or another member of your household needs greater information about the Affordable Care Act (ObamaCare) than what has been available so far?

☐ (1) Yes → Please explain ____________________

☐ (2) No ____________________

☐ (3) Unsure

122.-124 Do you feel that some things may be **missing** in the Barrington area? Please mark up to THREE of these choices.

- ☐ (1) Access to sufficient stores, services, or restaurants
- ☐ (2) Reasonably priced goods, services
- ☐ (3) Local employment
- ☐ (4) Public transportation
- ☐ (5) Recreational opportunities
- ☐ (6) Residential rental options
- ☐ (7) Social services
- ☐ (8) Traffic control
- ☐ (9) Other ________________________

125.-154.About what percent of your purchases are made in or near these locations? (Should add to 100% for each column)

Area	Restaurants, Dining	All Other
Village of Barrington	%	%
Arlington Heights	%	%
Deer Park/Towne Center	%	%
Downtown Chicago	%	%
Fox River Grove	%	%
Lake Barrington	%	%
Lake Zurich	%	%
Palatine	%	%
Randall Road/Algonquin Commons	%	%
South Barrington/Arboretum	%	%
Spring Hill/Dundee	%	%
Wauconda	%	%
Woodfield/Schaumburg	%	%
On-line shopping	%	%
Other ____________________	%	%
Total	100%	100%

155.Are there certain stores, products, services or restaurants not presently available in the Village of Barrington which you would like to see added?

____

____

____

156.-164.Do any barriers keep you from shopping more in the Village of Barrington? **(Check all that apply)**

- ☐ 156. Distance from Barrington
- ☐ 157. Times stores are open
- ☐ 158. Parking
- ☐ 159. Prices
- ☐ 160. Unable to complete most shopping in one place
- ☐ 161. Lack of selection
- ☐ 162. Need for sidewalks
- ☐ 163. Traffic
- ☐ 164. Other (please specify) ________________________

165-169. Do you have a spouse or parent 65 or older living in the Barrington area who would benefit from any of the following services? **(Mark all that apply)**

☐ 165. Consultation with a physician specializing in geriatric care

☐ 166. Coping with Alzheimer's, Dementia, cognitive impairment

☐ 167. Management of multiple medical conditions

☐ 168. Medication management

☐ 169. Prevention education on the risk of falls

170.-172. Would anyone in your home benefit from respite care services which provide short term, temporary relief for caregivers? (Mark all that apply)

☐ 170. Yes, respite care for older adult.

☐ 171. Yes, respite care for a special needs individual.

☐ 172. Yes, other respite care (type: ___________________)

173.-177. Do you have a document (e.g. living will, healthcare power of attorney, advance directives) that states your wishes for health care decisions in the event you are unable to make them yourself?

☐ (1) Yes ↓ ☐ (2) No ☐ (3) Not sure

If yes, did you create this document during the 2013 Be@Ease Barrington community drive?

☐ (1) Yes ↓ ☐ (2) No ☐ (3) Not Sure

Did you share with (check each): ☐ family member(s) ☐ doctor(s) ☐ other (specify)_________________

178. At about what age do you expect to retire from your job? (Choose closest age.)

☐ (1) 50 ☐ (3) 60-62 ☐ (5) 70 ☐ (7) Unsure

☐ (2) 55 ☐ (4) 65 ☐ (6) 75 or later ☐ (8) Not applicable/already retired

179. During retirement, where do you anticipate living most of the year? **(Mark only one)**

☐ (1) Stay in your present home
☐ (2) Downsize to smaller home or apartment in Barrington area
☐ (3) Move in with family living in Barrington area
☐ (4) Move to Barrington area retirement community
☐ (5) Move elsewhere in Greater Chicago area
☐ (6) Become a sunbird, part of year out of area, part local
☐ (7) Move out of area such as to Arizona, Florida or elsewhere
☐ *(8) Don't know, unsure*
☐ (9) Other ____

180-187. Which of the following statements best describes your expected or current retirement activities? **(Mark all that apply)**

☐ 180. Work part-time
☐ 181. Start a new business
☐ 182. Work as a consultant
☐ 183. Take courses in an area of interest
☐ 184. Volunteer for non-profit, church
☐ 185. Travel
☐ 186. Time with grandchildren, children
☐ 187. Other ______________________

188. Are you responsible for the care of an older adult such as an aging spouse, parent or other relative?

- ☐ (1) No
- ☐ (2) Yes, an older adult living in my home
- ☐ (3) Yes, an older adult living on his/her own
- ☐ (4) Yes, an older adult in a retirement community or nursing home
- ☐ (5) Yes, other (please specify): ________________________________

189. Are you responsible for the care of a disabled or special needs individual (other than the elderly)?

- ☐ (1) No
- ☐ (2) Yes, a disabled or special needs individual living in my home
- ☐ *(3) Yes, a disabled or special needs individual living on his/her own*
- ☐ (4) Yes, a disabled or special needs individual in a group home or independent living
- ☐ (5) Yes, other (please specify): ________________________________

190-201. What, if any, **local** news source do you usually read? **(Mark all that apply)**

- ☐ 190. Barrington Suburban Life
- ☐ 191. Barrington Courier-Review
- ☐ 192. Chicago Sun Times
- ☐ 193. Chicago Tribune
- ☐ 194. Daily Herald
- ☐ 195. Living 60010
- ☐ 196. Northwest Herald
- ☐ 197. Patch
- ☐ 198. Quintessential Barrington
- ☐ 199. Other online source (please identify) ____________________
- ☐ 200. Other ____________________
- ☐ 201. Do not read a local news source

202. How would you **most** like to receive information about the community, ways to improve your quality of life, or your family's health? **(Mark only one)**

- ☐ (1) Newspaper – daily
- ☐ (2) Newspaper – weekly
- ☐ (3) Radio
- ☐ (4) Television
- ☐ (5) Direct mail
- ☐ (6) Village website
- ☐ (7) E-Letters (websites, blogs, social media)
- ☐ (8) Handouts around town
- ☐ (9) Internet, computer
- ☐ (10) Physician or other health provider
- ☐ (11) Other ____________________

203. If you were in need of information about a service that you or someone in your home required, which of the following sources would you be **most** likely to use? **(Mark only one)**

- ☐ (1) Friend or family
- ☐ (2) Phone book, directory
- ☐ (3) Church, clergy
- ☐ (4) 2-1-1
- ☐ (5) Physician
- ☐ (6) Social worker, counselor
- ☐ (7) Local agency
- ☐ (8) Library
- ☐ (9) Internet
- ☐ (10) Other ____________________

204. Is there any specific change that you feel would improve the quality of life in the Barrington area?

(feel free to add paper or use the back of the cover letter)