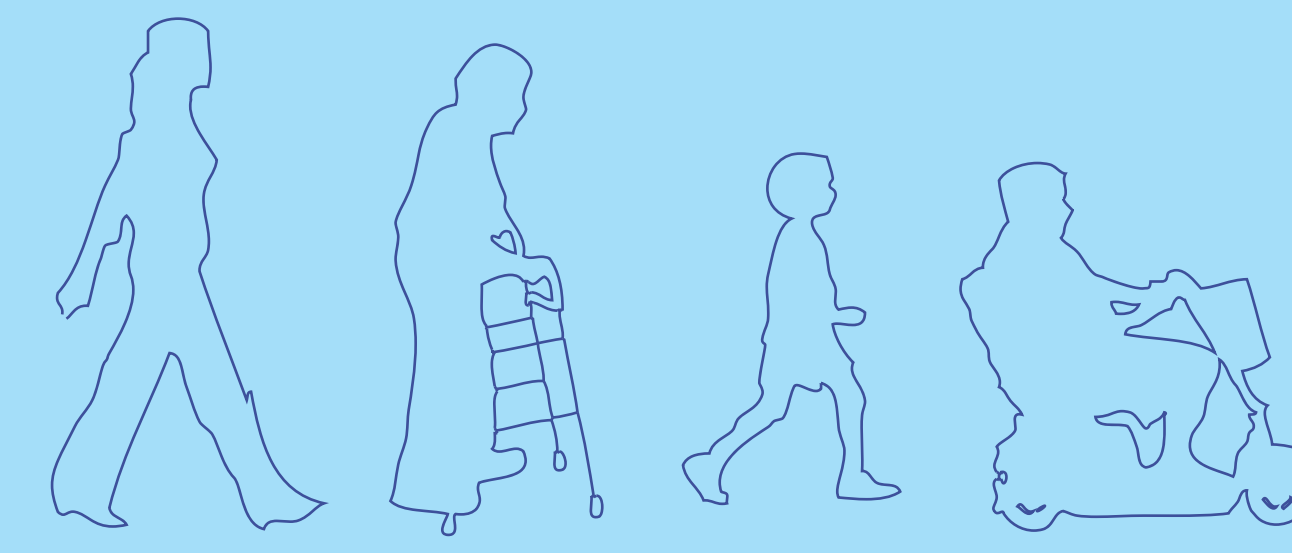


Planning for Older Adult Clusters in Mississauga

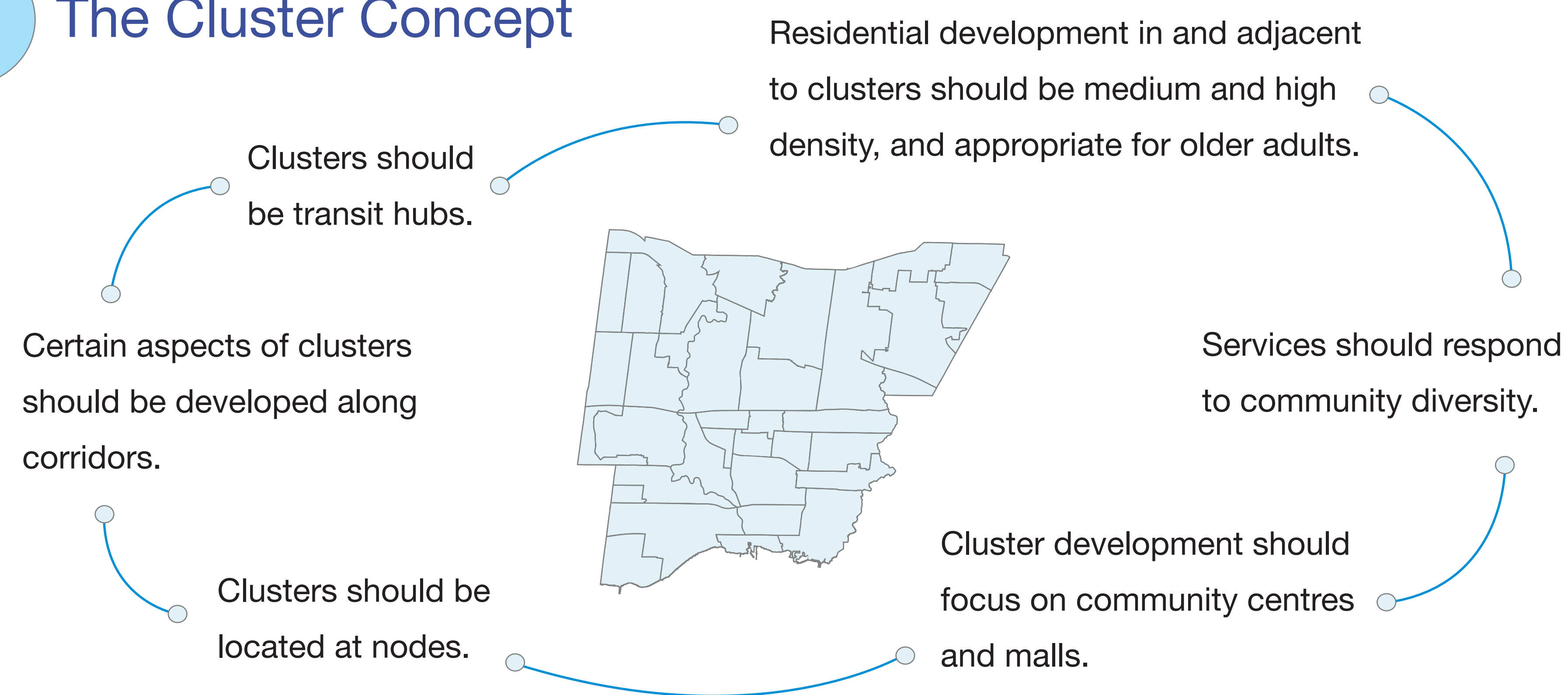


The Problem

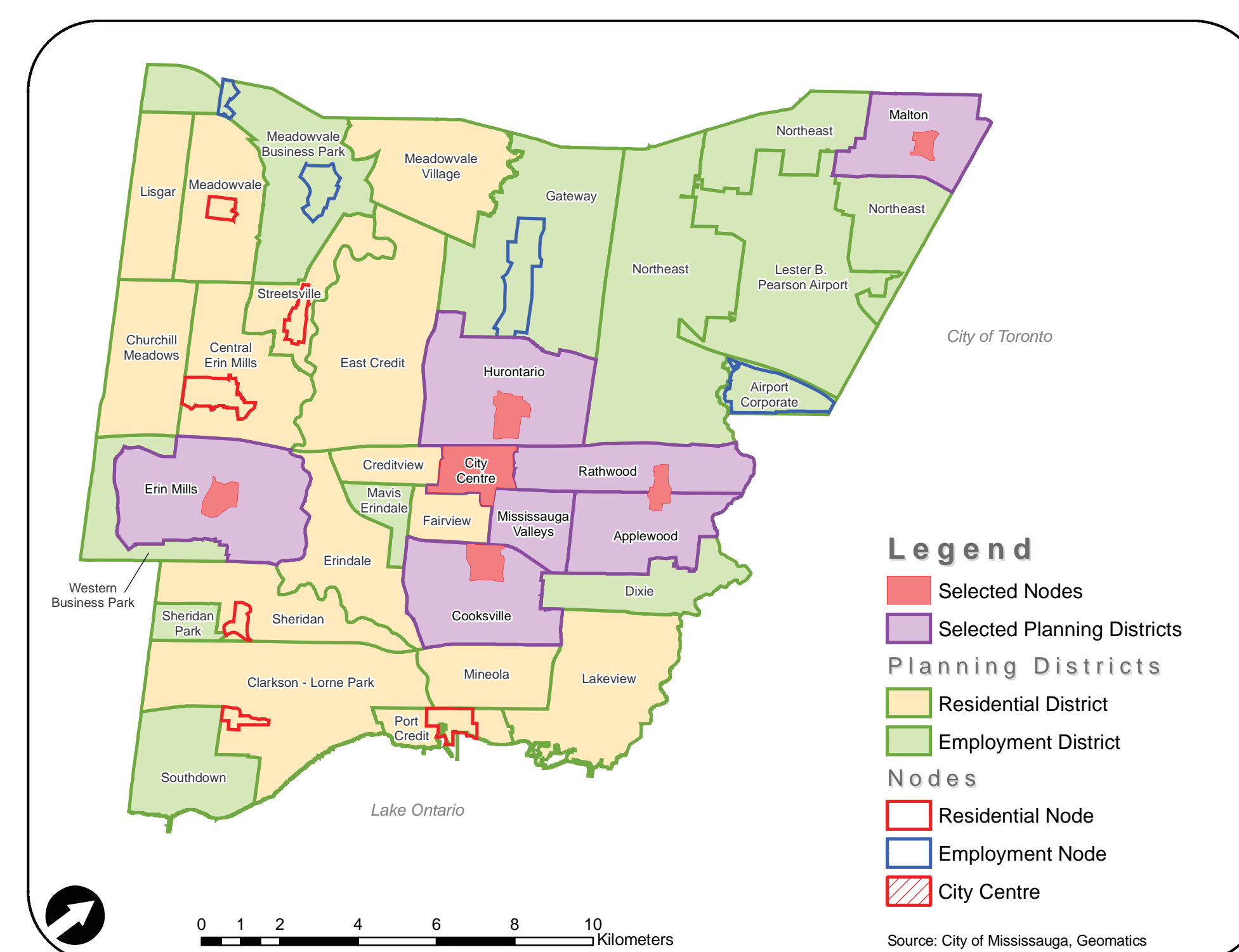
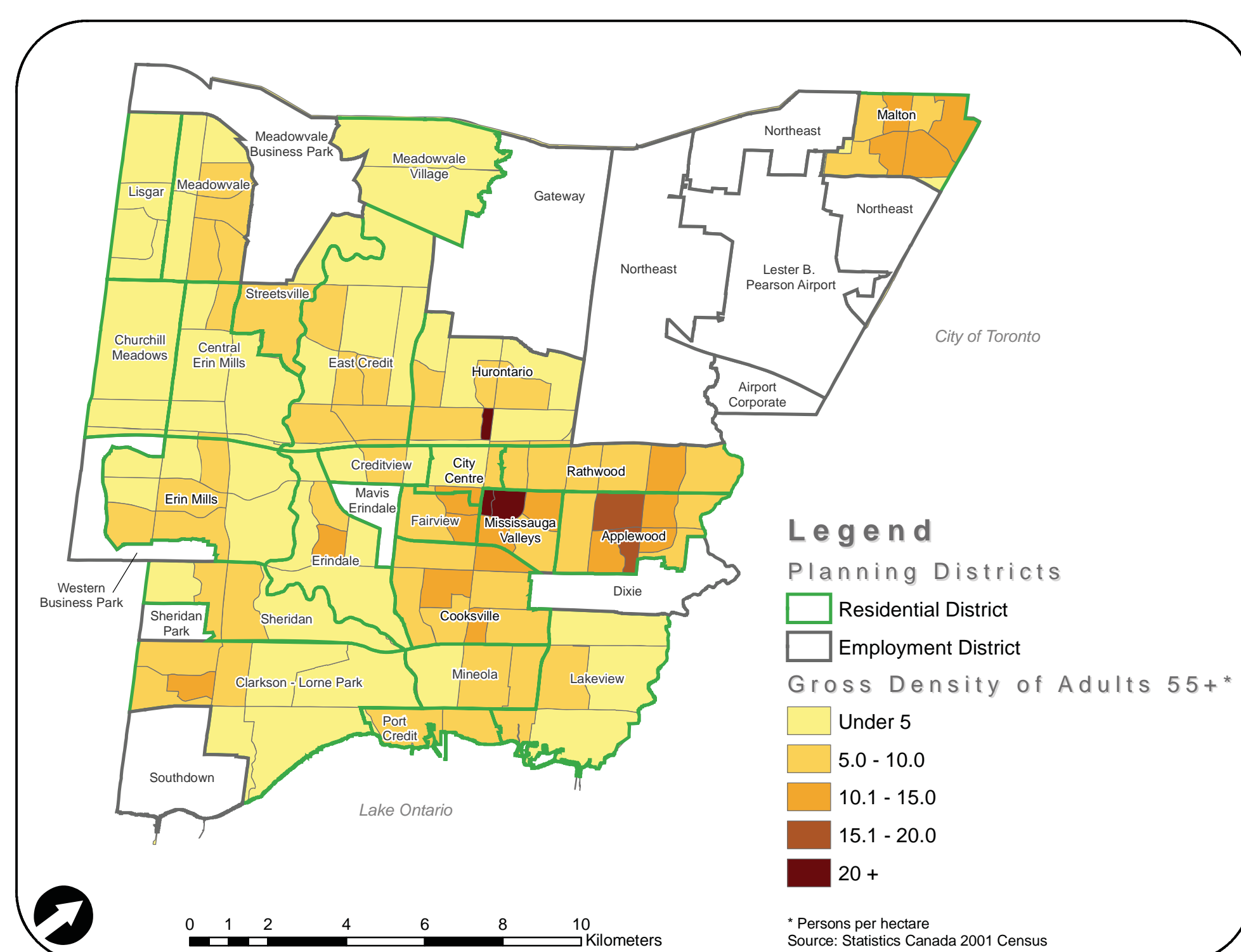
The city of Mississauga is aging. Over the next 20 years the older-adult population will double, and soon 300,000 residents 55 years of age or older – from a wide range of socio-economic and ethno-cultural backgrounds – will be relying on the City and its public- and private-sector partners for an equally wide range of facilities and services. To prepare, the City has undertaken a 10-year planning study called the Older Adult Project. One principle from the study is that older-adult facilities should be concentrated in clusters, so that residents will have convenient access to all necessary services in spite of Mississauga’s generally low-density urban environment. The objective of this project is to explore the cluster concept as it could apply to Mississauga.

The Product

1 The Cluster Concept

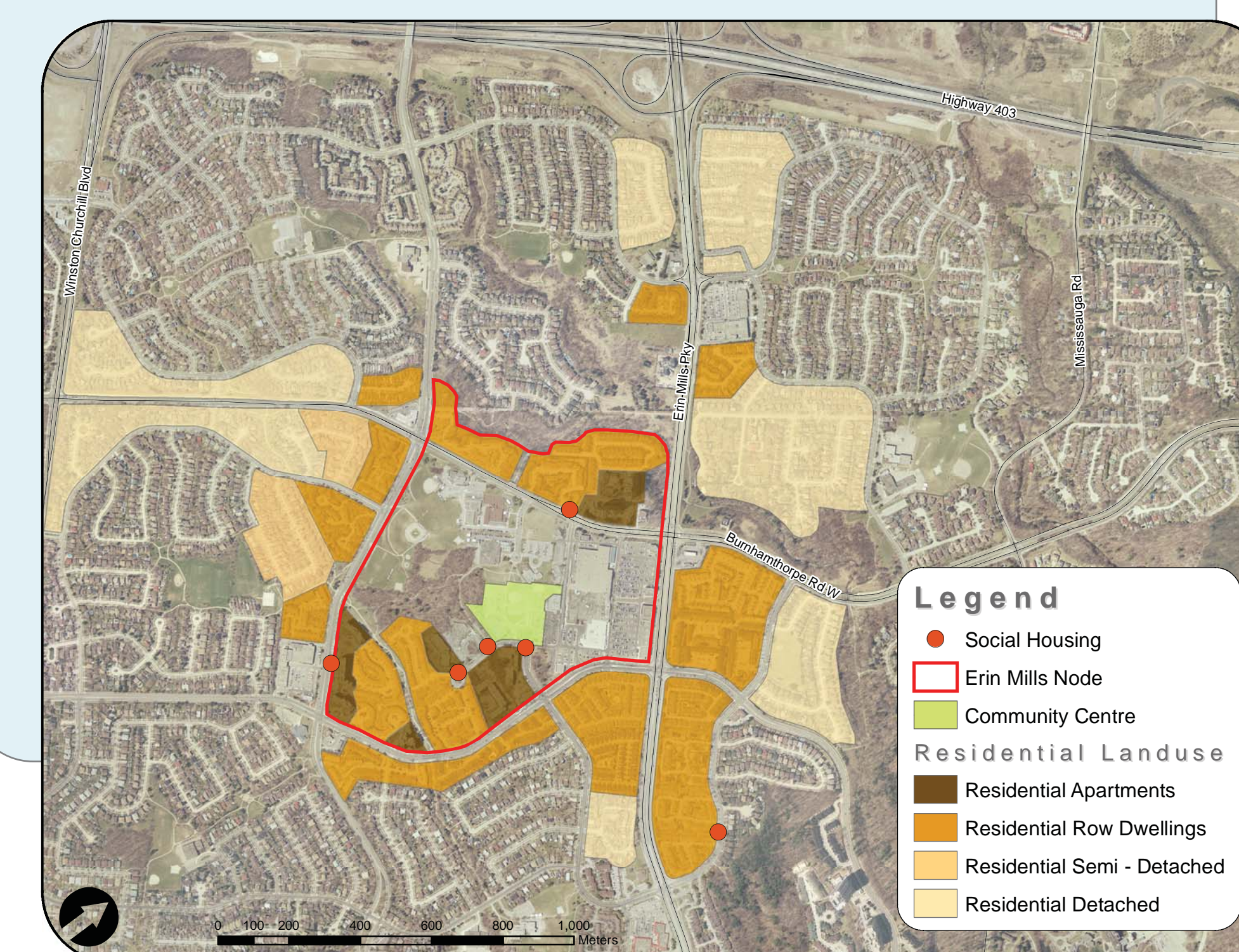


2 Site Selection & Analysis



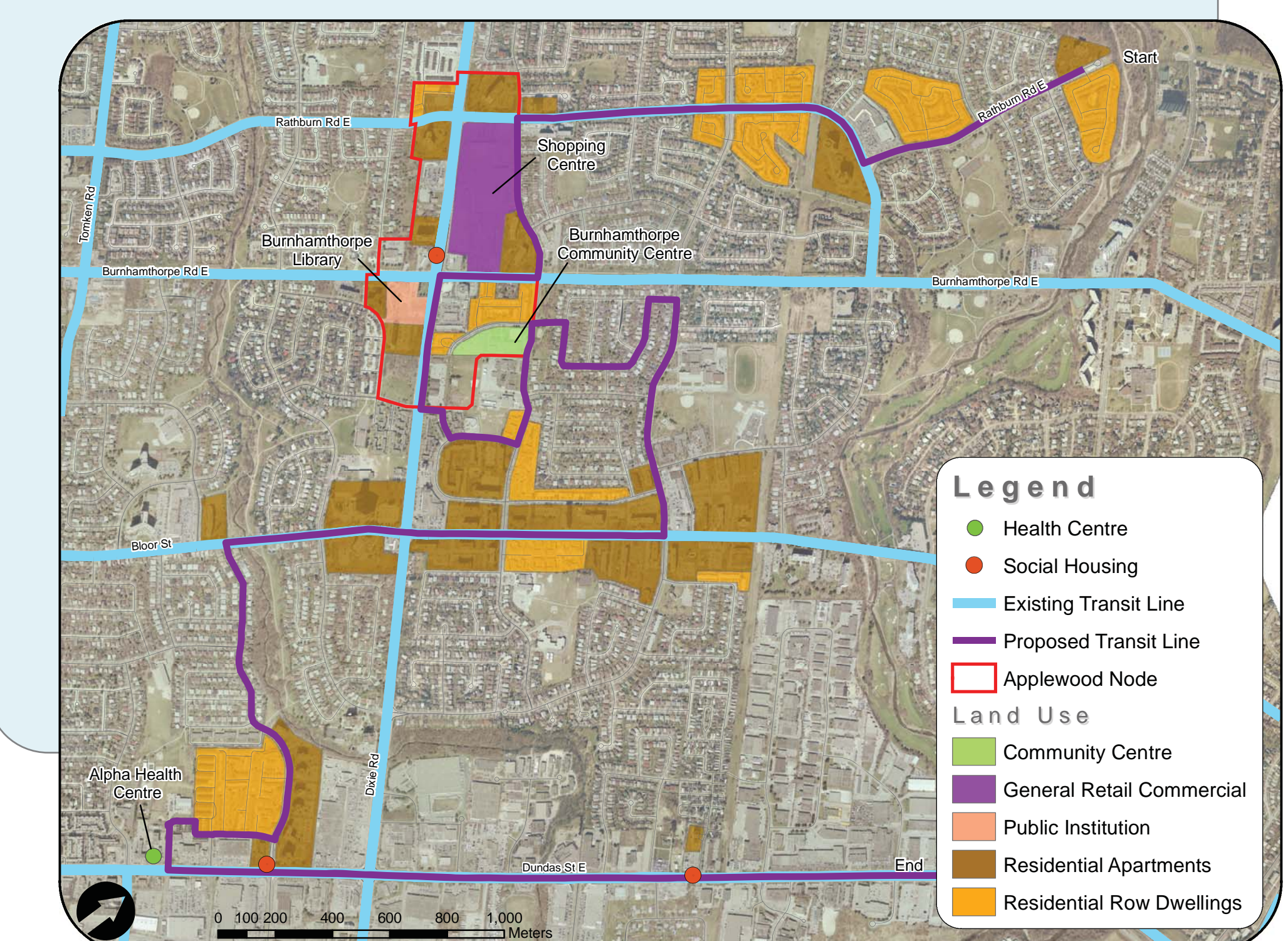
Housing

Planning and Building should ensure that the Mississauga Plan provides for medium and high-density housing in clusters and along corridors.



Transportation

Mississauga Transit should initiate a pilot study of community transit serving clusters and surrounding residential areas.



The Approach

There are three components to this project:

- 1 Developing a vision of what an older adult cluster should be, on the basis of best practices from municipalities around the world;
- 2 Identifying existing areas in Mississauga with high concentrations of older adults – individuals aged 55 and over – and evaluate the viability of them serving as clusters;
- 3 Analyzing the current policy framework and recommending steps for the City to take to facilitate the development of older adult clusters in Mississauga.

3 Recommendations

Checklist

A checklist was created as a starting point for articulating a Mississauga-specific vision of facilities and services for older adults. The checklist is accompanied by specific recommendations on 'hardware', 'software', and implementation.

Hardware refers to the physical environments that enhance active ageing.

Software refers to services and outreach efforts that make cities more inclusive of older adults.

Implementation

Community Services should strike and lead an inter-departmental committee responsible for coordinating the development of clusters.

