AARP ILLINOIS VOTER SURVEY ON FAMILY CAREGIVING AND LONG-TERM CARE

February 2022
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BACKGROUND AND KEY FINDINGS
Background

The demand for long-term care services will continue to increase as our population ages. It is estimated that 70 percent¹ of adults who turn 65 will need some form of long-term care services during their lifetime.

Family members are often the ones who provide care to their loved ones to help them through an illness or with chronic care. And that’s exactly what most voters in Illinois would prefer – to receive care at home from a caregiver if they need help due to aging or illness.

In Illinois, it is estimated that there are nearly 1.5 million caregivers² who provide more than 1.24 billion hours of unpaid care valued at over $17 billion each year. It is also estimated that family caregivers spend an average of $7,242 each year on care for their loved ones.³

¹ASPE Research Brief, HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Office of Disability, Aging and Long-Term Care Policy, “What is the Lifetime Risk of Needing and Receiving Long-Term Services and Supports?” Revised April 2019.
³Caregiving Out-of-Pocket Costs Study 2021, AARP Research, June 2021
Key Findings

Forty-seven percent of voters age 50-plus in Illinois have experience as family caregivers, either by currently caring for an adult loved one (15%) or previously doing so (32%). Most of these caregivers also worked while providing care (64%).

Current and former caregivers spend money transporting their loved ones (83%), buying medical equipment (49%), modifying their home or their loved ones’ home (40%), buying prescription drugs (38%), or paying for general housing costs (36%).

Three in four (74%) current and former caregivers say they are stressed emotionally due to their caregiving responsibilities, and seven in ten (69%) working caregivers say they feel stressed in balancing their work and their family.

The majority of voters (52%) do not believe that the Illinois state government offers enough support for unpaid family caregivers. Consequently, the majority of voters support paid leave for caregivers (82%), increased funding for respite care (79%), the establishment of an income tax credit for caregivers (88%), and more resources to the Care Coordination Services program (81%).

While nearly all voters believe it is extremely or very important that nursing home residents receive quality care (98%), at least eight in ten are extremely or very concerned about inadequate staffing in nursing homes (91%), as well as the cost of nursing home care (86%), and not being about to have visitors (83%) or being isolated and alone in nursing homes (79%).

The majority of voters support nursing home reform, including eliminating ward-like rooms (74%), accountability of nursing home facilities for abuse and neglect (96%), increasing the frequency of safety inspections (89%) and those that inspect them (84%).

The majority of voters also support increasing funding to direct care workers (82%) in nursing homes and requiring that the majority of taxpayer funding goes toward staffing and safety protocols (90%).
Nearly half (47%) of voters 50-plus in Illinois have experience as family caregivers.

In our survey, about 1 in 7 say they are currently providing unpaid care to an adult loved one, and 1 in 3 say they had provided unpaid care to an adult loved one in the past. Overall, White respondents appear more likely to self-identify as a caregiver than Black, Hispanic, or Asian respondents.

Q1. A family caregiver is someone who provides UNPAID care for an adult loved one who is ill, frail, elderly, or has a physical, mental, or emotional disability. This unpaid care may include assisting with personal needs like bathing and dressing, household chores, meals, shopping, transportation, or managing finances or medical care. Are you now or have you ever been a family caregiver who provided unpaid care to an adult loved one? Base: All Respondents. Asian or Pacific Islander respondents were drawn from a non-probability online sample of voters 40+. There is not enough sample data to report percentages separately by all races and ethnicities in this report.
Nearly two in three current or former caregivers have been employed while they were providing care to their loved ones.

In our survey, over 6 in 10 current and former caregivers had been employed either full or part time at the same time they were caring for their loved one. Black caregivers appear more likely to have been employed while they were caregiving than White caregivers.

Q2. Have you ever been employed either full- or part-time while providing care to your adult loved one? Base: Current or Former Caregivers *Please use caution in interpreting these percentages due to small sample sizes of caregivers.
Transportation is the most common expense for caregivers regardless of race or ethnicity.

8 in 10 caregivers have spent money on transporting their loved ones. Black caregivers appear more likely to spend money on prescription drugs than White caregivers. Black and Hispanic caregivers also appear more likely to spend money on general housing costs than White caregivers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current and Former Caregivers Who Have Incurred Expenses for These Services</th>
<th>All Caregivers</th>
<th>White/Caucasian</th>
<th>African American/Black</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino</th>
<th>Asian/Pacific Islander</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical equipment</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home modifications</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rx</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General housing costs</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home health aide</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical costs</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing home/assisted living</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respite care</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle modifications</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult day care</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q3. As an unpaid caregiver, have you ever incurred any expenses for the following services to help care for your loved one? Chart Base: Current and Former Caregivers
Most caregivers feel stressed emotionally due to their caregiving responsibilities.

Overall, over 7 in 10 caregivers say they feel stressed emotionally, but Hispanic caregivers appear to feel less stress than White caregivers. About 7 in 10 working caregivers say they also feel stressed in balancing their work and family. About 1 in 3 also experience financial strain, and Hispanic caregivers appear more likely to feel financial strain than White caregivers.

### Stress and Strain Experienced by Current and Former Caregivers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All Caregivers</th>
<th>White/Caucasian</th>
<th>African American/Black</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino</th>
<th>Asian/Pacific Islander</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feel stressed emotionally</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feel stressed in balancing job and</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family (of working caregivers)</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feel strained financially</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feel stressed due to long-term care</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costs (of caregivers who pay for</td>
<td></td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nursing home or assisted living care)</td>
<td></td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q3. As a caregiver, do you ever ...? Chart Base: Current and Former Caregivers - Sample size too small to report percentages.
WORKPLACE FLEXIBILITY FOR CAREGIVERS
The majority of Illinois voters 50-plus support fair treatment of working family caregivers.

Over 8 in 10 support (strongly or somewhat) ensuring that employers cannot fire an employee for taking time off to care, and nearly 9 in 10 support ensuring that employers don’t discriminate against an employee who needs to take time off to care. The majority of voters by race, ethnicity, and political party also support fair treatment of working family caregivers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Neither support/oppose/not sure</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The majority of voters by race, ethnicity, and political party support ensuring employers cannot fire for caregiving
  - White (86%), Black (92%), Hispanic (89%), Asian (83%), Republicans (81%), Independents (81%), and Democrats (92%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Neither support/oppose/not sure</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The majority of voters by race, ethnicity, and political party support ensuring employers cannot discriminate for caregiving
  - White (88%), Black (93%), Hispanic (92%), Asian (89%), Republicans (83%), Independents (88%), and Democrats (94%)
The majority of Illinois voters 50-plus support some paid leave for working family caregivers.

Over 8 in 10 support requiring employers to provide some paid leave to employees who have to take time off for family caregiving purposes, and nearly 8 in 10 also support requiring employers to provide some paid, caregiving leave that employees can use for family caregiving purposes. The majority of voters by race, ethnicity, and political party also support paid leave for caregivers.

- The majority of voters by race, ethnicity, and political party support requiring employers to provide a limited amount of paid leave
  - White (82%), Black (89%), Hispanic (88%), Asian (79%), Republicans (71%), Independents (82%), and Democrats (89%)

- The majority of voters by race, ethnicity, and political party support requiring employers to provide a limited number of paid caregiving leave days
  - White (77%), Black (89%), Hispanic (85%), Asian (77%), Republicans (64%), Independents (76%), and Democrats (87%)

Q5. Now I’m going to ask if you support or oppose some proposals that would provide help for working family caregivers. Do you support or oppose …? Q6. Is that strongly or somewhat? Chart Base: All Respondents
Voters in Illinois believe it is important that working family caregivers have access at work to caregiver support programs.

Overall, 2 in 3 voters say it is extremely or very important that working caregivers have access at work to caregiver support programs, like flexible work hours. Importance is higher for Black and Hispanic voters compared to White voters. Importance is also higher for Democrat and Independent voters, compared to Republican voters.
Voters in Illinois believe it is important that employers recognize the stress that working caregivers experience.

Overall, 7 in 10 voters say it is extremely or very important that employers recognize the stress that working family caregivers face. Importance is higher for Black and Hispanic voters compared to White voters. Importance is also higher for Democrat and Independent voters, compared to Republican voters.
PROGRAMS TO HELP FAMILY CAREGIVERS
For many voters in Illinois, the majority do NOT believe that the Illinois state government offers enough support for unpaid family caregivers.

Just over 1 in 10 say that the state government offers enough support for family caregivers. And over half of White, Black, and Hispanic voters as well as Independents and Democrats say the state government does not offer enough to help caregivers. And, about a third overall are not sure if the state government offers enough support for family caregivers.

Q8. Do you believe that the Illinois state government offers enough support for unpaid family caregivers? Base: All Respondents
There is overwhelming support among Illinois voters for increasing funding to Illinois’s respite care program.

Nearly 8 in 10 voters support increasing funding to the respite care program so family caregivers can get a break from their caregiving duties. Well over the majority of White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters support this increase as well as Republicans, Independents, and Democrats.

Support by Race, Ethnicity, and Political Party

Q8. Illinois’s respite care program provides short-term help from a home health aide or an adult day program so family caregivers can take a break from their caregiving duties. Do you support or oppose increasing funding for this program so more family caregivers can use it?  Q10. Is that strongly or somewhat?  Chart Base: All Respondents
There is overwhelming support among Illinois voters for the establishment of an income tax credit for caregivers who incur expenses.

Nearly 9 in 10 voters support, strongly or somewhat, the establishment of a Family Caregiver Income Tax Credit to assist family caregivers, who incur expenses while taking care of their loved ones. Well over the majority of White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters also support the establishment of such a tax credit as do Republicans, Independents, and Democrats.

Support by Race, Ethnicity, and Political Party

- Support: 88%
- Neither support nor oppose: 3%
- Oppose: 9%
- White or Caucasian: 87%
- African American or Black: 94%
- Hispanic or Latino: 92%
- Asian or Pacific Islander: 79%
- Republicans: 83%
- Independents: 88%
- Democrats: 94%
There is overwhelming support among Illinois voters for increasing resources to Illinois’s Care Coordination Services program.

8 in 10 voters support (strongly or somewhat) increasing resources to the Care Coordination Services program. This program helps older adults and family caregivers determine their specific needs and what services are available to meet those needs. White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters also overwhelmingly support increasing resources as do Republicans, Independents, and Democrats.

Q30. The Care Coordination Services program in Illinois helps older adults and family caregivers determine their specific needs and what services are available to meet those needs. Do you support or oppose increasing resources to Illinois’s Care Coordination Services program? Q31. Is that strongly or somewhat? Chart Base: All Respondents
LONG-TERM CARE
Most voters prefer being cared for at home if they need help.

8 in 10 voters say that if they or a family member needed help, they would prefer to receive that help at home with caregiver assistance, 1 in 10 would prefer assisted living, and 3 in 100 would prefer a nursing home. Across race, ethnicity, and political groups, voters most prefer receiving care at home (White-79%; Black-86%; Hispanic-89%; Asian-77%; Republicans-74%; Independents-78%; Democrats-86%).

Q13. Long-term care assists older Americans who have chronic or acute conditions, disabilities, or frailties with the basic tasks of daily living that they can no longer handle on their own. This includes things like bathing and dressing, toileting, preparing meals, paying bills, housekeeping, helping with trips to the doctor or store, or helping with medication and nursing tasks like wound care. Long-term care can be provided at home or in a facility, like a nursing home. If you or a loved one needed long-term care, would you prefer to receive that help …? Base: All Respondents
There is overwhelming support among Illinois voters for increasing funding and resources for home and community based long-term care.

Over 8 in 10 voters support (strongly or somewhat) increasing funding and resources for home and community long-term care services, such as help with bathing, dressing, meals, and other forms of personal care, for seniors and their family caregivers. White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters also overwhelmingly support such an increase as do Republicans, Independents, and Democrats.

Q28. Do you support or oppose increasing funding and resources for home and community long-term care services, such as help with bathing, dressing, meals, and other forms of personal care, for seniors and their family caregivers? Q29. Is that strongly or somewhat? Chart Base: All Respondents
Voters in Illinois believe it is important that Illinois has resources and supportive services available to ensure seniors can live at home.

Over 8 in 10 voters say it is extremely or very important that the state has resources and supportive services available to ensure that seniors can live at home for as long as possible. Importance remains high by race, ethnicity, and political party.

Q32. Some seniors end up in nursing homes when the care they need could be provided at home. How important is it that Illinois has resources and supportive services available to ensure seniors can live at home for as long as possible? Is it …? Base: All Respondents

87% 87% 96% 88% 78% 86% 83% 92% 9% 9% 3% 3% 3% 1% 5% 2% 16% 2% 12% 2% 11% 6% 7% 1%
NURSING HOMES
Across the board, voters in Illinois believe it is important that nursing home residents receive quality care.

Nearly all voters, by race, ethnicity, and political party, say that it is extremely or very important for nursing home residents to receive quality care.

Q15.  How important is it for nursing home residents to receive quality care?  Is it …?  Base:  All Respondents

- All respondents: 98% extremely/very important
- White or Caucasian: 98% extremely/very important
- African American or Black: 97% extremely/very important
- Hispanic or Latino: 96% extremely/very important
- Asian or Pacific Islander: 90% extremely/very important
- Republicans: 97% extremely/very important
- Independents: 100% extremely/very important
- Democrats: 97% extremely/very important
Inadequate staffing is the #1 concern about nursing home care, regardless of race or ethnicity.

9 in 10 voters say that if they or a family member needed care in a nursing home, their top concern would be the nursing home not having enough staff to provide proper care. The #2 concern was the cost of care, followed by concerns about not being able to have visitors or being isolated and alone. Exposure to COVID-19 or other infections was the least concern overall, but much higher for Black and Hispanic voters, compared to White voters.

### Voters Who Are Extremely or Very Concerned About Nursing Home Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concern</th>
<th>All Respondents</th>
<th>White/Caucasian</th>
<th>African American/Black</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino</th>
<th>Asian/Pacific Islander</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not having enough staff to provide proper care</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of care</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not being able to have visitors</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being isolated and alone</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to COVID-19 or its variants or other infections</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There is overwhelming support among Illinois voters for eliminating three and four-person, ward-like, rooms in nursing homes.

Over 7 in 10 voters support (strongly or somewhat) eliminating 3 or 4 person rooms in nursing homes. Well over the majority of White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters support this as well as Republican, Independent, and Democrat voters.

Q16. Many residents in nursing homes in Illinois do not live in a private room but live in three- or four-person, ward-like, rooms. Having fewer residents per room can decrease the spread of a virus and reduce the risk of cross-infection. Do you support or oppose the elimination of three and four-person ward-like rooms in nursing homes in Illinois? Q17. Is that strongly or somewhat? Base: All Respondents
There is overwhelming support among Illinois voters for making sure that nursing home residents and their families can hold their facilities accountable through the courts for abuse or neglect.

Nearly all voters support (strongly or somewhat) ensuring that nursing home residents and their families can hold nursing homes and other long-term care facilities accountable through the courts if these facilities have neglected, mistreated, or abused those in their care. Nearly all White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters support this as well as Republican, Independent, and Democrat voters.

Q18. Do you support or oppose making sure that nursing home residents and their families can hold nursing homes and other long-term care facilities accountable through the courts if these facilities have neglected, mistreated, or abused those in their care?  Q19. Is that strongly or somewhat?  Base: All Respondents
There is overwhelming support among Illinois voters to increase the frequency of safety inspections of nursing homes.

9 in 10 voters support (strongly or somewhat) increasing the required frequency of safety inspections of nursing homes, which generally occur at least once every 6 to 15 months. White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters also overwhelmingly support more inspections as do Republican, Independent, and Democrat voters.

Support by Race, Ethnicity, and Political Party

Q20. Nursing homes in Illinois are to be inspected at least once every six to 15 months. Nursing home inspections, whether routine or in response to complaints, are conducted without notice to the facility. Do you support or oppose increasing the required frequency of safety inspections of nursing homes? Q21. Is that strongly or somewhat? Base: All Respondents
There is overwhelming support among Illinois voters to increase state funding for more licensed nursing home inspectors.

Over 8 in 10 voters support (strongly or somewhat) increasing state funding so more licensed inspectors are available to inspect and evaluate the quality of care that nursing home facilities are providing its residents. White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters also overwhelmingly support more inspections as do Republican, Independent, and Democrat voters.

Q22. Do you support or oppose increasing state funding so more licensed inspectors are available to inspect and evaluate the quality of care that nursing home facilities are providing its residents in Illinois?  Q23. Is that strongly or somewhat?  Base: All Respondents
There is overwhelming support among Illinois voters to increase state funding to direct care workers in nursing homes.

Over 8 in 10 voters support (strongly or somewhat) increasing state funding to direct care workers. White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters also overwhelmingly support more funding as do Republican, Independent, and Democrat voters.

Q24. Many Illinois nursing homes receive much of their funding through state and federal governments. Nursing homes use these dollars to pay staff and administer the care that residents need. Do you support or oppose increasing state funding to direct care workers in nursing homes?  Q25. Is that strongly or somewhat?  Base: All Respondents
There is overwhelming support among Illinois voters to require that nursing homes put the majority of taxpayer funding toward adequate staff and safety.

Exactly 9 in 10 voters support (strongly or somewhat) requiring that nursing homes and other long-term care facilities put the majority of all taxpayer funding they receive from the state or federal government toward adequate staffing and safety protocols to ensure quality care for their residents. White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian voters also overwhelmingly support more funding as do Republican, Independent, and Democrat voters.

Support by Race, Ethnicity, and Political Party

- White or Caucasian: 91%
- African American or Black: 93%
- Hispanic or Latino: 94%
- Asian or Pacific Islander: 80%
- Republicans: 88%
- Independents: 92%
- Democrats: 94%

Q26. Do you support or oppose requiring nursing homes and other long-term care facilities to put the majority of all taxpayer funding they receive from the state or federal government toward adequate staffing and safety protocols to ensure quality care for residents? Q27. Is that strongly or somewhat? Base: All Respondents
IMPLICATIONS
Implications

Unpaid family caregivers in Illinois need help, and voters 50+ do not think that the state government is doing enough to support them.

Caregivers spend money taking care of their loved ones, make professional sacrifices, and experience both financial and emotional stress.

Overwhelmingly, Illinois voters support programs to help family caregivers, such as paid leave, more respite care, and a family caregiver income tax credit.

Given the likelihood of needing long-term care services, now is the time to act and help those who provide these services and those who need them.
Implications

Voters 50+ in Illinois are extremely concerned about the quality of care provided by nursing homes in their state, including the cost of care, inadequate staffing, exposure to infections, and being isolated and alone. In fact, nearly all Black voters have concerns about exposure to COVID-19, its variants, and other infections.

As such, most voters believe increased funding should be allocated to direct care workers in nursing homes and the majority of taxpayer funding should go toward staffing and safety protocols.

These voters also overwhelmingly support reforms to nursing homes, such as the elimination of ward-like rooms and increasing the frequency of safety inspections.

Given the concerns that Illinois voters have about nursing homes, now is the time to act and help workers who provide these critical services and those who receive them.
METHODOLOGY
Methodology

- **Objectives**: To explore the attitudes and opinions of Illinois voters on long-term care.

- **Methodology**: Telephone survey both landline and cell for statewide sample and online, opt-in panel with landline and cell for Asian and Pacific Islanders.

- **Qualifications**: Statewide Sample: Age 50 or older and registered to vote in Illinois. Asian and Pacific Islander Sample: Age 40 and older and registered to vote in Illinois.

- **Sample**: Statewide Sample: Registered voter list targeting ages 50 and older from Aristotle International (N=1,104). Oversample of voters who identified their race as African American or Black or identified their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino. Asian and Pacific Islander Sample: Registered voter targeted list and opt-in panel (N=152).

- **Interviewing dates**: September 29 to October 20, 2021.

- **Weighting**: The data is weighted by age, gender, race, ethnicity, and AARP membership to reflect the 50-plus population of registered voters in Illinois. The Asian and Pacific Islander sample is unweighted.

- **Questionnaire length**: Telephone interviews averaged 18 minutes in length. Full questionnaire is available upon request.

- **Confidence interval**: Total statewide sample: ± 2.95%.
About AARP

AARP is the nation’s largest nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to empowering Americans 50 and older to choose how they live as they age. With nearly 38 million members and offices in every state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, AARP works to strengthen communities and advocate for what matters most to families with a focus on health security, financial stability and personal fulfillment. AARP also works for individuals in the marketplace by sparking new solutions and allowing carefully chosen, high-quality products and services to carry the AARP name. As a trusted source for news and information, AARP produces the nation’s largest circulation publications, AARP The Magazine and AARP Bulletin. To learn more, visit www.aarp.org or follow @AARP and @AARPadvocates on social media.

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For more information about long-term care in Illinois, please contact
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For more information about the survey or its methodology, please contact
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This research was designed and executed by AARP Research