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PROFILE & PROJECTIONS OF THE 60+ POPULATION

HOCKING COUNTY
OHIO

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All county reports as well as a state report are downloadable at:
<http://www.scripps.muohio.edu/scripps/research/countyreports.html>

FAST FACTS

ABOUT

Hocking County and its 60+ Population



WWW.SCRIPPS.MUOHIO.EDU

- Over 18% of Hocking County's population is age 60+ (or 5,129 individuals)
- By 2020, there will be 8,800 individuals age 60+ in Hocking County (This is a 71% increase in the 60+ population)
- Nearly 7 in 10 individuals age 85+ are female
- Disability increases with age: Only 3% of 60-69 year olds have a severe disability, compared to 45% of those 90+
- Nearly 45% of individuals age 60+ have at least one disability
- By 2020, over 600 individuals age 60+ with a severe disability will reside in Hocking County
- Over 18% of the age 60+ population live in poverty
- Less than 3% of individuals age 60+ are racial or ethnic minorities
- Of men age 60+, 77% are married, compared to only 48% of women
- Nearly 8 in 10 individuals age 60+ have 12 or fewer years of education
- Of women age 60+, 43% live alone, compared to 18% of men



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Preface

During the next 20 years, the national population, as well as the population in Ohio, will grow older. In anticipation of this impending change, we have created this series of reports to help Ohio area agencies on aging, service providers, and other organizations that are not directly involved in aging services to better plan for the needs of the aging population.

The purpose of these reports is to present the unique profile of the **older population (60+)** in each of Ohio's 88 counties and to project the number of older people and the prevalence of disability among this population. Trends and projections are provided for ages 60 and above, because this is the eligibility age for some state and local home care programs. Specific topics explored include disability, poverty, marital status, living alone, and educational attainment among the older population. Throughout the reports, trends are compared according to gender and age group for each county. To provide a better understanding of the county's standing in relation to the rest of the state, population characteristics from each county are compared with corresponding measures of Ohio's older population. In order to provide insight into the direction the county is moving some population trends are also presented.

In preparing this report, we used data from the Census short form, which is available for all residents within each county, and the Census long-form, which is available for a representative sample of county residents. The actual Census count from the Census short-form and the weighted sample counts from the long-form may be slightly different. To preserve privacy and confidentiality of the respondents, the census long-form data is available for geographic units with a minimum population of 100,000. In some cases a large county encompasses several such geographic units while in other cases a few neighboring counties are bundled together to form a geographic unit with 100,000 population. In large counties, the data for education, poverty threshold, living arrangement, marital status and disability rates are for the county alone, while smaller neighboring counties will show identical data, for the above indicators of need for assistance, for the bundled counties. **The data in this report combine Athens, Hocking, Meigs, and Vinton Counties.**

Sources used to create all tables and figures are specified.



PROFILE & PROJECTIONS OF THE 60+ POPULATION: HOCKING COUNTY, OHIO

Background

This report illustrates the demographic changes that occurred in Hocking County between 1990 and 2000, and presents projections of the older population including the number of older adults with disabilities. The report also covers other population characteristics that have been shown to be associated with the need for long-term care services among older adults, such as the prevalence of poverty, living alone, lack of education, and being unmarried. County-level data are compared to data on Ohio as a whole in order to show differences or similarities in population characteristics. By examining both demographic patterns and informed projections, counties will be better prepared to address the needs of their aging and disabled populations.

County Overview

Hocking County is located in the southeast portion of Ohio, encompassing the city of Logan. In 2000, the county population was 28,241. Hocking County is almost completely rural, with 69.2% of the population living in rural areas in 2000, compared to 73.7% in 1990. This represents a decrease of 3.9% in rural population over the ten-year period. With 5,129 individuals age 60 and over, Hocking County has the 77th largest 60+ population in the state, yet it ranks 38th in proportion of total population that is 60+ (out of 88 counties in Ohio). As shown in the Summary Table, the 60+ population represents 18.2% of the total population in Hocking County.

**Summary Table
Hocking County, 2000**

Total Population Age 60+	5,129
% Population Age 60+	18.2
Population Age 40+	13,070
% Population Age 40+	46.3
% Population 60+ at or Below Poverty Level*	18.0
% Population Age 60+ with Self-Care Disabilities*	12.1
% Population Age 60+ with at Least one Physical, Mental, Sensory or Self-Care Disability*	43.1
% Population 60+ who are White	97.2
% Population Age 60+ who are Married*	60.1
% Population Age 60+ who are Living Alone*	32.2
% Population Age 60+ who Have Less Than a High School Diploma*	39.0

*These data categories reflect combined data from Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton counties.

In some instances in this report, data are presented for the population age 40+. This cohort is important to consider when developing projections, because the population age 40+ in 2000 will be age 60+ in 2020. The population that is currently 40+ is also significant because it contains the baby boom generation. As shown in the summary table, 46.3% of the population in Hocking County is currently over the age of 40.

In the remainder of this report, we explore variables (touched on in the Summary Table) that are related to long-term care needs. Factors related to one’s need for long-term care include disability, income, race and ethnicity, marital and educational status, and living arrangements. The following sections provide detailed analyses of these risk factors according to gender, age group, county/state standing, and ten-year trends.

Population Profile

The total population of Hocking County increased by 10.6% between 1990 (25,533 residents) and 2000 (28,241 residents). The entire population of Ohio increased 4.7% in the same time. In 2000, 12.5% of the county population was 60+. Table 1 provides a detailed breakdown of the older population in Hocking County in 2000 by age group and gender.

Table 1
Population Age 60+, by Gender and Age Group
Hocking County, 2000

Age Group	Men		Women		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
60-64	737	51.9	684	48.1	1,421
65-69	590	52.6	532	47.4	1,122
70-74	477	48.1	515	51.9	992
75-79	319	43.4	416	56.6	735
80-84	168	37.4	281	62.6	449
85-89	91	34.7	171	65.3	262
90-94	29	25.4	85	74.6	114
95+	11	32.4	23	67.6	34
Total 60+	2,422	47.2	2,707	52.8	5,129
Ohio 60+	823,200	41.9	1,140,289	58.1	1,963,489

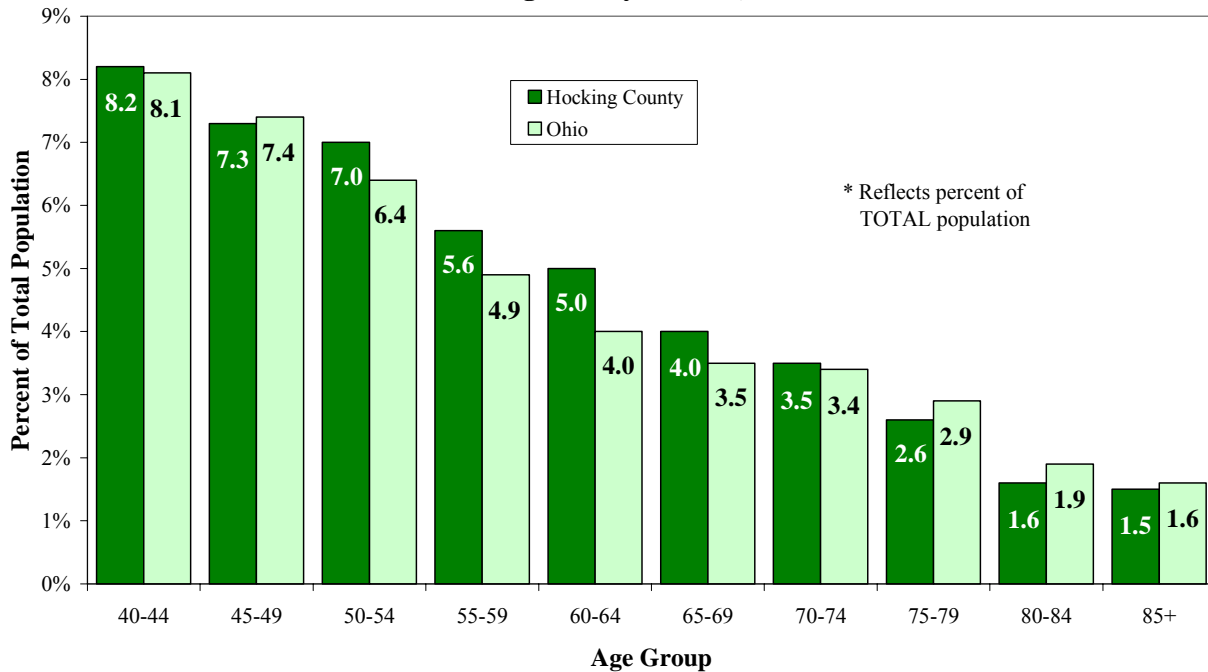
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population: Table P12. SEX BY AGE [49] -

Universe: Total Population

Gender Distribution - The gender distribution of the older population in Hocking County is similar to that of the state of Ohio. Of the entire county population age 60+, women comprise 52.8% (compared to 58.1% in the state). As shown in Table 1, women outnumber men at all ages over 60; a disparity that increases with each advancing age group. Of particular interest is the gender ratio among the oldest age group. Of the population over the age of 84 in Hocking County, 68.0% are women. The higher proportion of women among the oldest age group suggests that the population potentially eligible for, and in need of, long-term care services is largely female.

Growth in the Older Population - As shown in Figure 1, there are only slight differences in the population distribution across age groups in the county compared to the state. Although the majority of Ohioans are under the age of 60, the proportion of older adults in Hocking County (and Ohio) will grow substantially over the next several decades. This growth in the older population is largely a result of the aging baby boomers. Currently ranging from 40 to 59 years of age, this cohort will dramatically impact the age distribution of the older population as they age. The influence of the baby boomers on both county and state populations is evident in Figure 1.

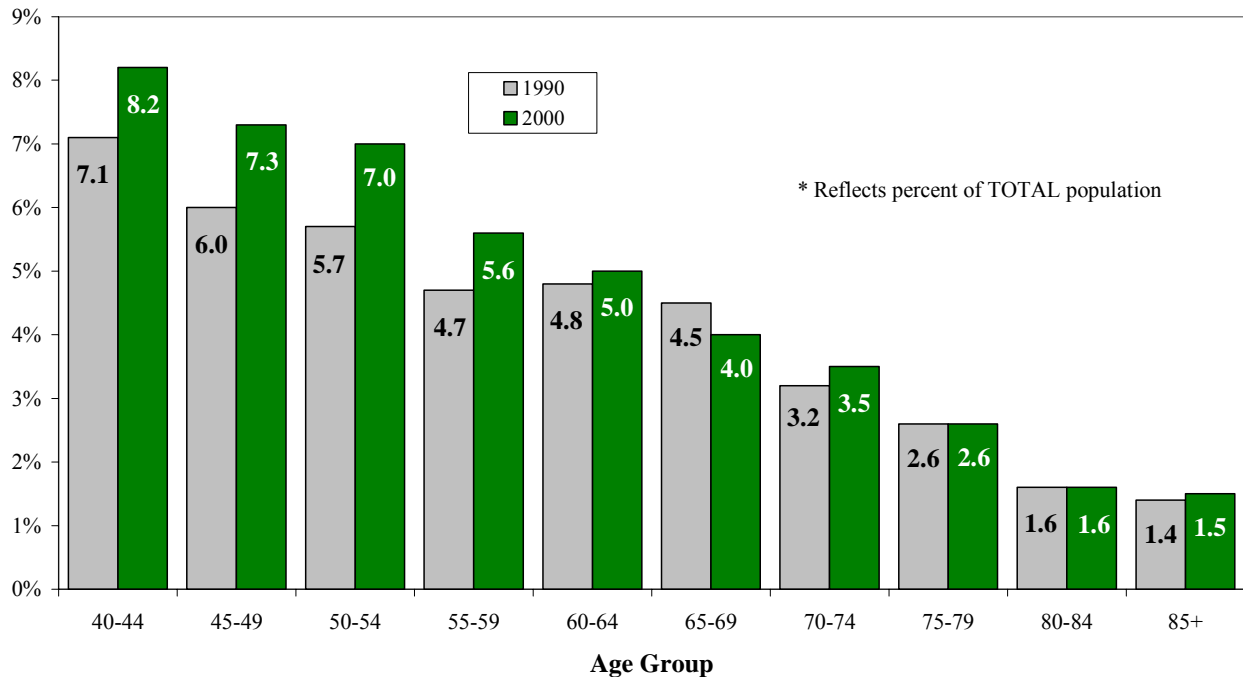
Figure 1
Population Distribution* by Age Group (40-85+)
Hocking County & Ohio, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population: P12. SEX BY AGE [49].

The impact of the baby boomers on the age distribution of the 40+ population is also evident when population data from 2000 are compared to data from 1990. As shown in Figure 2, 28.1% of the county population was age 40-59 in 2000, compared to 23.5% in 1990. Also noteworthy is the increase in the population over the age of 85. In 2000, this age group comprised 1.5% of the population, compared to 1.4% in 1990 (an increase of 7.1%).

Figure 2
Population Distribution* by Age Group (40-85+)
Hocking County, 1990 & 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF1) P011 & 2000 Census of Population:

Another indication that the population in Hocking County is aging is the increase in median age¹. Between 1990 and 2000, median age increased from 34 years (1990) to 38 years (2000). This increase closely reflects that of the state, where the median age rose from 33 to 36 years in the same period. An increase in median age suggests that the proportion of older adults in Hocking County is growing. As these segments of the county population reach advanced age, the need for long-term care services may increase.

¹ The **median age** of a population is that age that divides a population into two groups of the same size, such that half the total population is younger, and the other half is older.

Population Projections

This section of the report focuses on the expected growth of the overall older population, and on the growth of the older population who will experience some limitation in their ability to perform basic *activities of daily living* (ADLs) such as bathing, dressing, and preparing meals.

To project the size of the population age 60 and older for the years 2005 to 2020, we began with the population (already born) that has reached at least the age of 40. Using the *cohort component* methodology of population projection (Shryock & Siegel, 1996), we made the following assumptions about both survival and migration rates:

Survival Rate: Ohio's survival rates are based on national projected survival rates. These rates include improvements in national mortality rates, while maintaining deviation from the national rates observed in Ohio in the 2000 Vital Statistics.

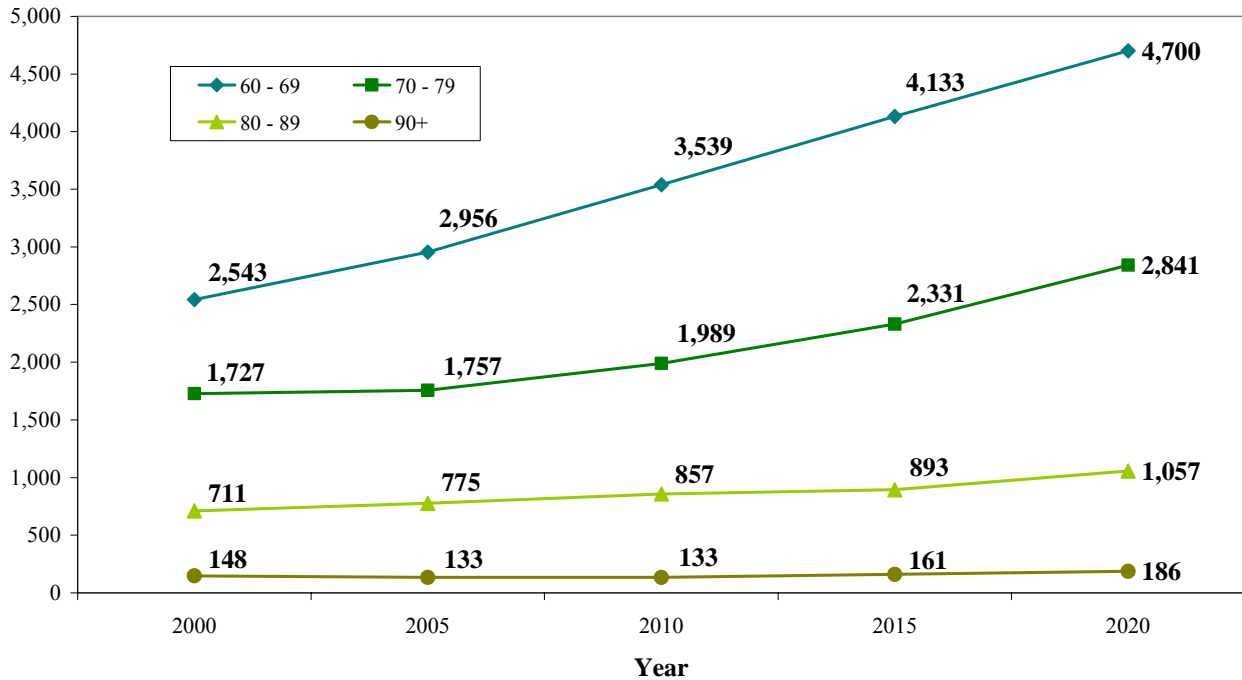
Migration Rate: The 10-year net migration rates were estimated using age-sex counts of each county's population in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses adjusted for the deaths occurring to the age-sex group from April 1, 1990 through March 31, 2000. Of course, in calculating the deaths occurring to an age group, adjustment was made for the group's aging during the decade. The age-sex specific rates of net migration for each county during 1995-2000 are assumed to hold for that county during the period 2000-2005 and 2005-2020. For a more detailed explanation of the procedures used for determining survival or migration rates see the Methodology section.

A beneficial feature of these population projections is the detailed presentation of the 85-89, 90-94, and 95+ age groups (when possible) for the following reasons:

- 1.) The high rate of growth of the population 85 years and over;
- 2.) Rates of disability vary considerably among these age groups;
- 3.) The Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics now recommends that data be presented for ages 85-89, 90-94, and 95+ (<http://www.agingstats.gov/chartbook2000/dataneeds.html>).

The number of Hocking County residents age 60 and over is expected to increase from a total of 5,129 in 2000 to a projected 8,784 in 2020. As Figure 3 (and Table 1a in the Appendix) illustrates, the greatest increase is expected among the 60-69 year age group (those currently age 40-49). In 2000, there were 2,543 older adults age 60-69 in Hocking County. By the year 2020, when the bulk of the baby boomers move into this age group, it is expected that there will be approximately 4,700 individuals age 60-69 in Hocking County. This projection suggests an 84.8% increase in the County population in this age group. The 90+ age group is also expected to increase, from 148 in 2000, to 186 in 2020 (an increase of 25.7%).

Figure 3
Projections of Population Age 60+, by Year* and Age Group,
Hocking County

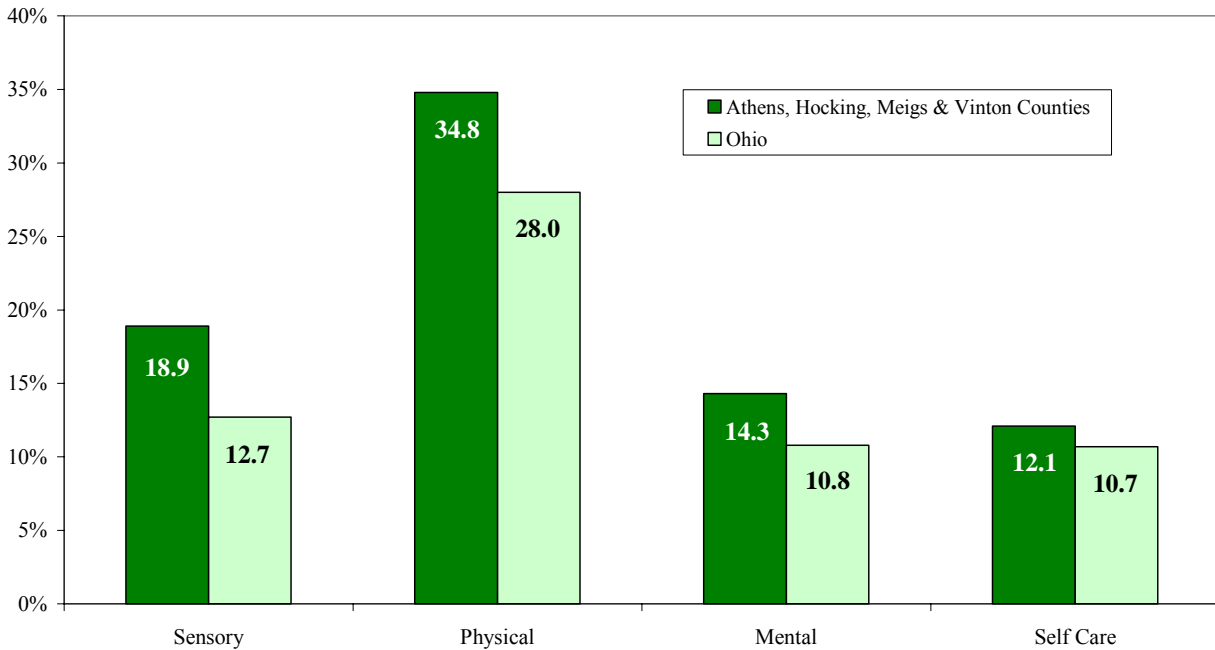


Source: Authors' projections.
 *Year 2000 data are actual population counts.

Prevalence of Disability among the 60+ Population

The rate of disability among the 60+ population in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties² closely mirrors the state of Ohio. In 2000, the most common type of disability reported was physical, followed by sensory, mental, and self-care impairments, respectively (see Figure 4). According to the Census, a physical impairment is defined as a long-lasting condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying. Sensory impairments include blindness, deafness, or any severe and long-lasting vision or hearing impairment. Mental health impairment is defined as having difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition that lasts 6 months or more. Self-care impairments include difficulty dressing, bathing, or getting around the house as a result of a long-lasting condition (6 months or more). It should be noted that these categories are not mutually exclusive. Respondents could have multiple impairments, which may span more than one disability category. In 2000, 43.1% of the 60+ population in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties had at least one disability.

Figure 4
Proportion of Population Age 60+, with Sensory, Physical, Mental and Self-Care Disabilities, Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties & Ohio, 2000

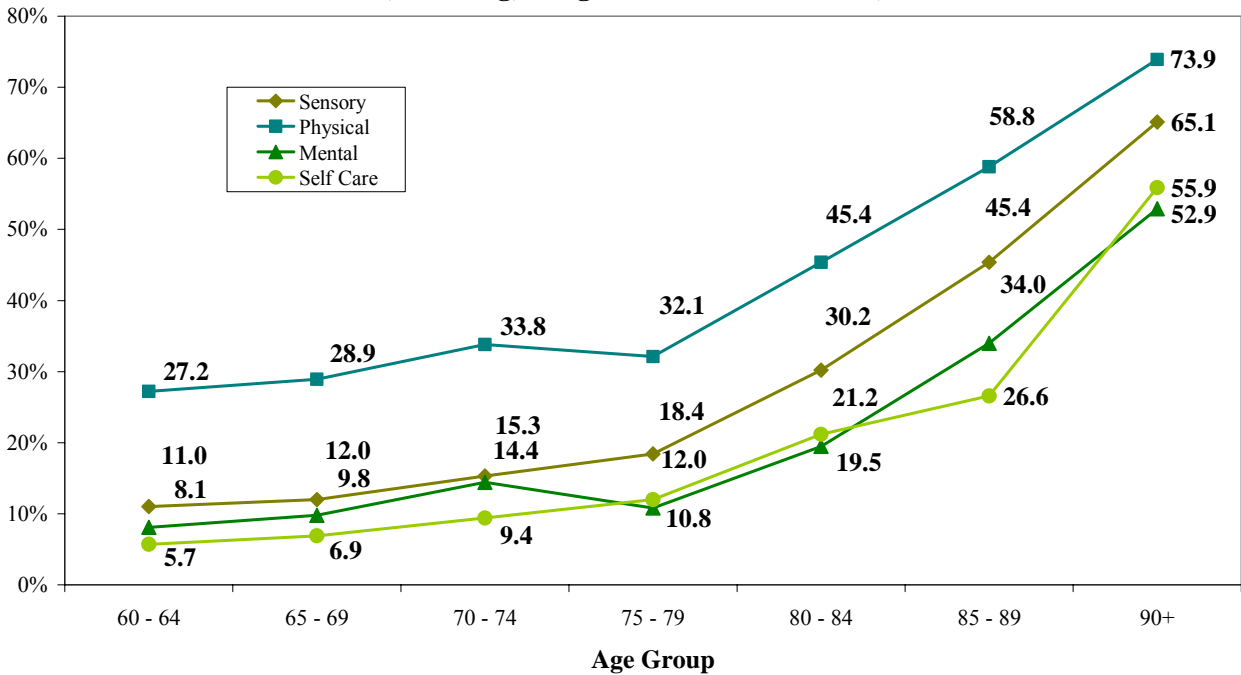


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

² As explained in the Preface, Figures 4-6, 9-12, & 14-20 present data for Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties.

As illustrated in Figure 5, the percentage of individuals reporting sensory, physical, mental and self-care disabilities in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties steadily increases with age, not surprisingly, with the oldest age group reporting the highest levels in all four types of disability. For example, the proportion of people with physical disabilities increases from 27.2% of the population age 60-64, to 73.9% of the population age 90+.

Figure 5
Disability Among Population Age 60+
by Type of Disability and Age Group,
Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties, 2000



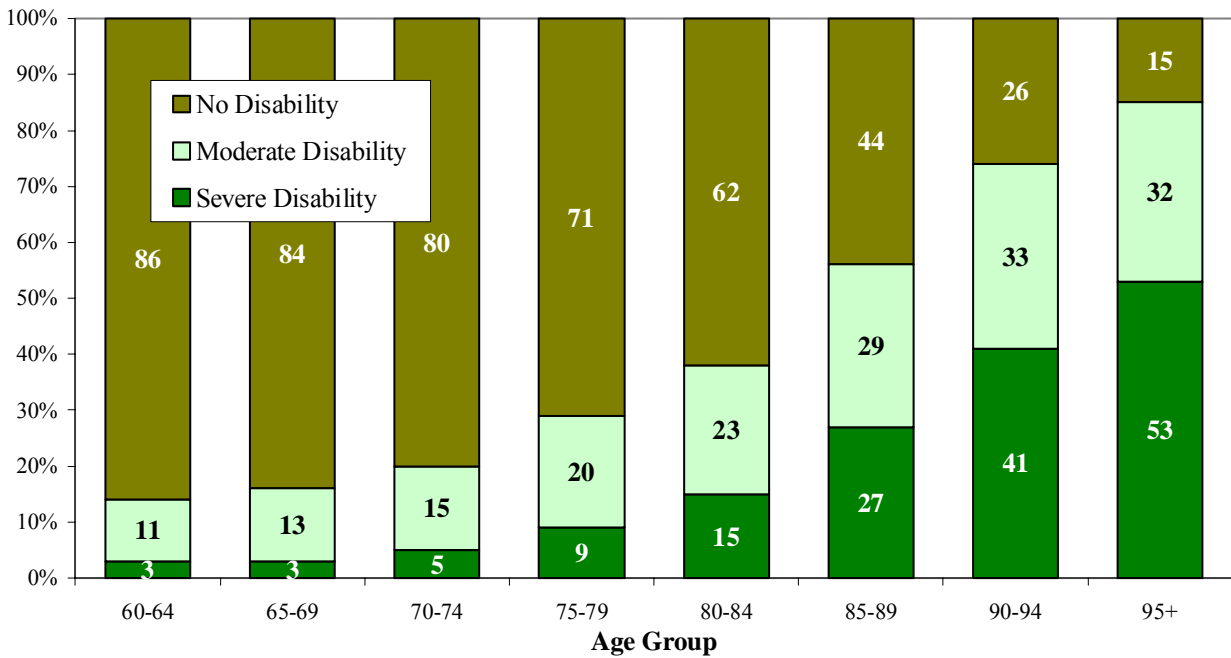
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

Projections of Population with Disability

In this study, disability is defined as a measure of impairment in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs). Three levels are assigned to this measure: Severe Disability, Moderate Disability, and Little or No Disability. Individuals are classified as moderately disabled if they received assistance in one of the following ADLs: eating, transferring in or out of bed or chair, getting to the toilet, dressing, bathing, or remaining continent; or in at least one of the following instrumental tasks of daily living: walking, shopping, meal preparation, housekeeping, or using transportation or telephone. Severe disability refers to receiving assistance in at least two of the following ADLs: eating, bathing, transferring in or out of bed or chair, getting to the toilet, dressing, or remaining continent, or to having cognitive impairment. The disability rates by sex and age group are assumed to remain the same from 2000 to 2020 as they were in 1995.

The prevalence of disability increases with age. As Figure 6 shows, only 3% of the population age 60-64 have a severe disability, compared to more than half (53%) of the people age 95 and older. Women experience higher rates of severe and moderate disability at every age compared to men of the same age. For more information on the prevalence of disability among men and women by age group, see the Methodology section.

Figure 6
Estimated Percentage Distribution of Total Population
by Disability Status and Age Group, 1995



Source: Mehdizadeh, S.A., Kunkel, S.R., Ritchey, P.N. (2001). *Projections of Ohio's Older Disabled Population: 2015 to 2050*. Oxford, OH: Scripps Gerontology Center, Miami University.

Since the rate of disability by gender and age group was held constant throughout the timeline (see the Methodology section for a more detailed explanation), any fluctuations in the number of persons with disabilities across time are attributed to projected changes in the number of people in each age-gender group. As was discussed in the population projections section (see Figure 3), the greatest increases in the 60+ population are expected in the 60-69 and 90+ age groups, while more modest increases are expected in the 70-79 and 80-89 age groups. Because increases are expected in all segments of the 60+ population, the projected number of persons with disabilities is expected to increase from 2000-2020 in Hocking County (see Table 2 below, and Table 1a in the Appendix). When broken down by age group, projections suggest the greatest increases in both moderate and severe disability among the 60-69 and 90+ age groups because of projected increases in these populations. Table 1a in the Appendix provides a breakdown of the projected number of disabled persons for each age group for Hocking County.

Table 2
Projections of Disability Among Population Age 60+
Hocking County, 2000*-2020

Year	Total Population	No Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
2000	5,129	3,919	811	399
2005	5,621	4,339	873	409
2010	6,518	5,064	997	457
2015	7,518	5,854	1,145	519
2020	8,784	6,840	1,343	601

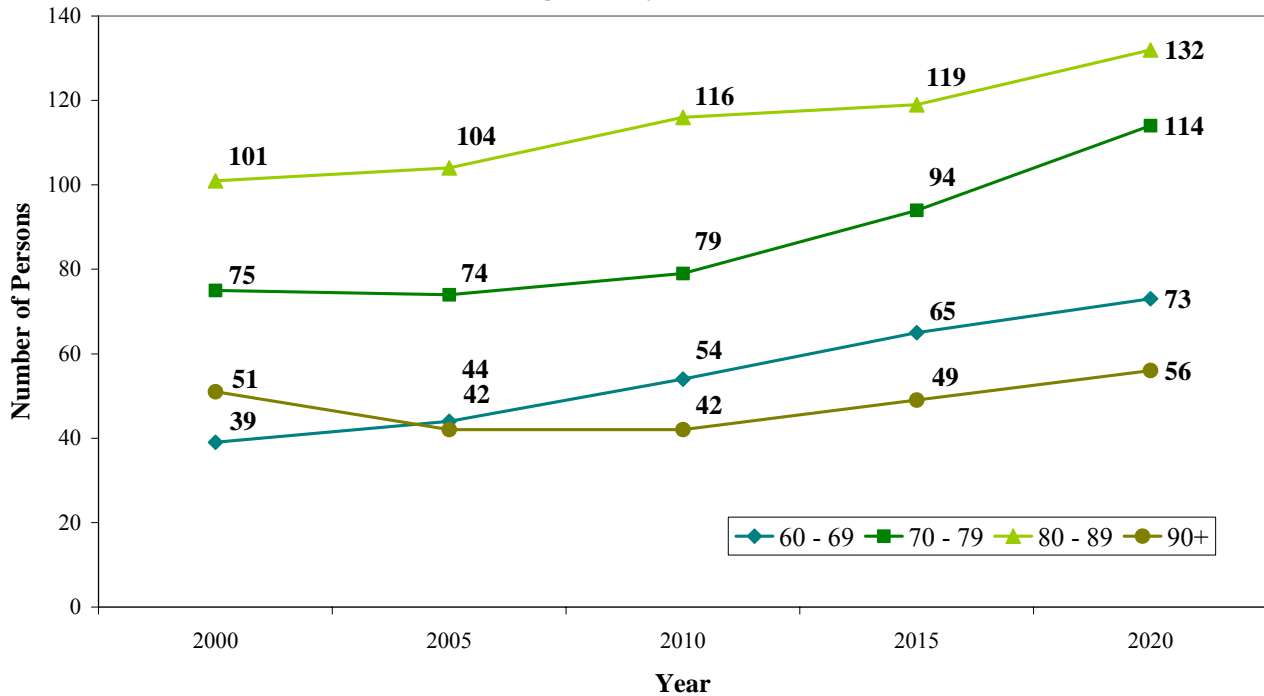
Source: Authors' Projections

* Year 2000 data are actual population counts, years 2005-2020 are projections.

Figures 7 and 8 (and Tables 2a and 3a in the Appendix) show the projected number of disabled women and men (respectively) in Hocking County according to age group. Because the rates of disability are assumed to be constant over the future time horizon, projected changes in the number of people with disabilities reflect changes in population composition.

With regard to the older female population, 266 were severely disabled in 2000, compared to a projected 375 in 2020. Changes in the number of disabled older adults are expected only in age groups where population changes are expected. Figure 7 shows that between 2000 and 2020, an increase in numbers of severely disabled women age 60+ is expected among all age groups in Hocking County, as these populations are expected to increase.

Figure 7
Projections of the Number of Women Age 60+
with Severe Disability, by Age Group,
Hocking County, 2000*-2020

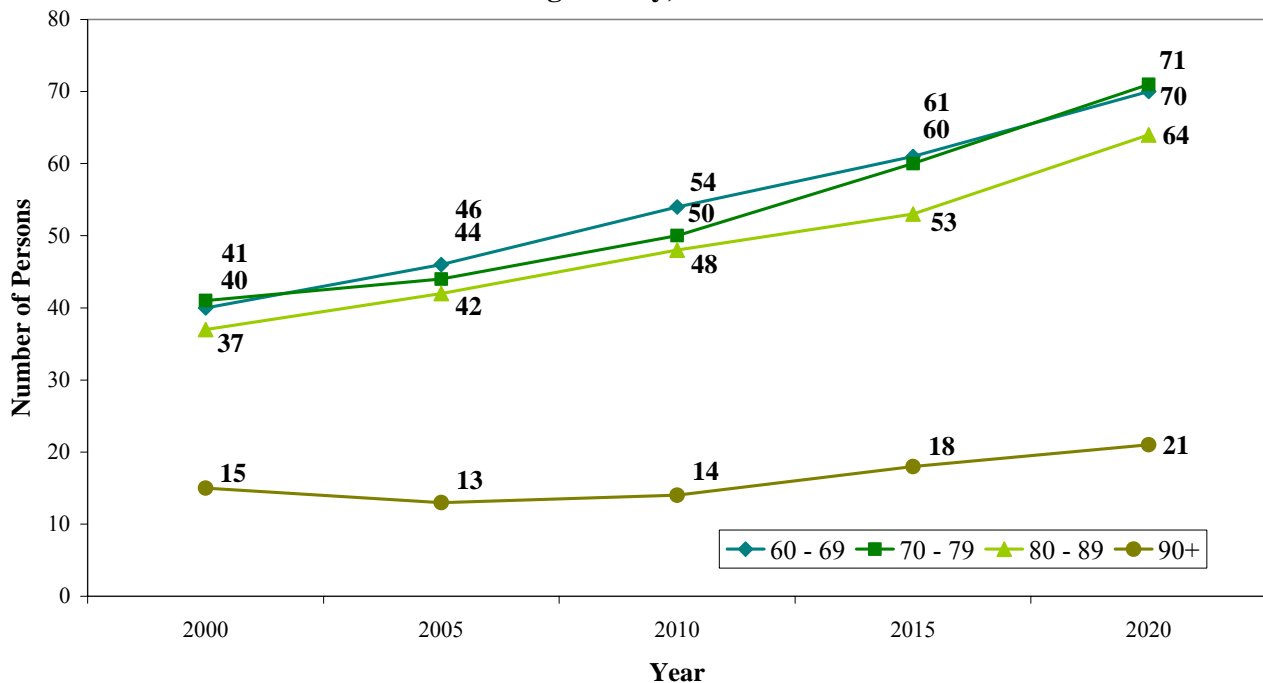


Source: Authors' projections.

*Year 2000 data are actual disability counts.

The population with severe disabilities in Hocking County is largely female. In 2000, a total of 133 males age 60 and over were severely disabled (compared to 266 females). By the year 2020, it is expected that the number of disabled older men will increase to 226 (compared to 375 older women). Figure 8 shows that the largest increase in the number of severely disabled men is expected among the 60-69 age group. Smaller increases in the number of severely disabled men are expected among the 70-79, 80-89, and 90+ age groups in Hocking County.

Figure 8
Projections of the Number of Men Age 60+
with Severe Disability, by Age Group,
Hocking County, 2000*-2020



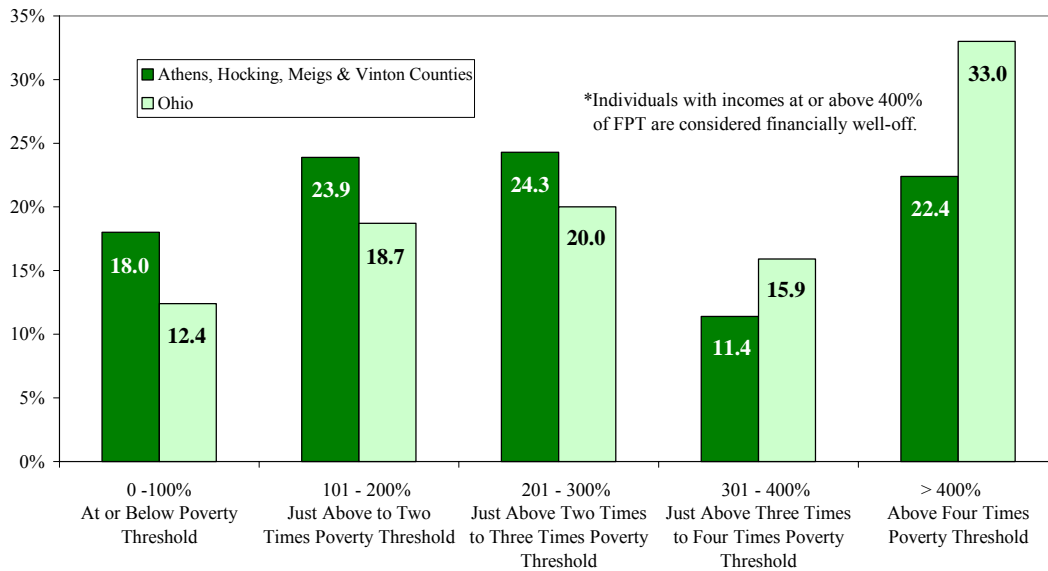
Source: Authors' projections.
 *Year 2000 data are actual disability counts.

Population Characteristics that Could Affect Need for Care

Several variables have been found to be related to the prevalence of disability and the need for long-term care services as one ages. These variables include poverty, racial and ethnic background, marital status, living alone, and educational attainment (http://www.aoa.gov/prof/statistics/future_growth/aging21/Program.asp). In the following sections, these issues are explored in the context of the older population in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties.

Poverty - Standards for gauging poverty levels are set by the Federal Poverty Threshold³, which delineates income levels (or thresholds) that vary by family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 years of age. Rates of poverty are typically discussed as percentages of the Federal Poverty Threshold (FPT), for which those with incomes below 100% of the FPT are the most impoverished, and those with incomes above 400% of the FPT are the most economically advantaged. In the following discussion, data regarding individuals with incomes greater than 400% of the poverty level are included for comparison, although these individuals are not considered impoverished. As shown in Figure 9, a significant number of older adults in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties are potential candidates for state and federal assistance based on income eligibility. In 2000, 66.2% of the 60+ population had incomes below 300% of the federal poverty level. Of this population, 18.0% were living at or below 100% of the poverty level.

Figure 9
Proportion of Population Age 60+ by Poverty Threshold Ratio,
Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties & Ohio, 2000

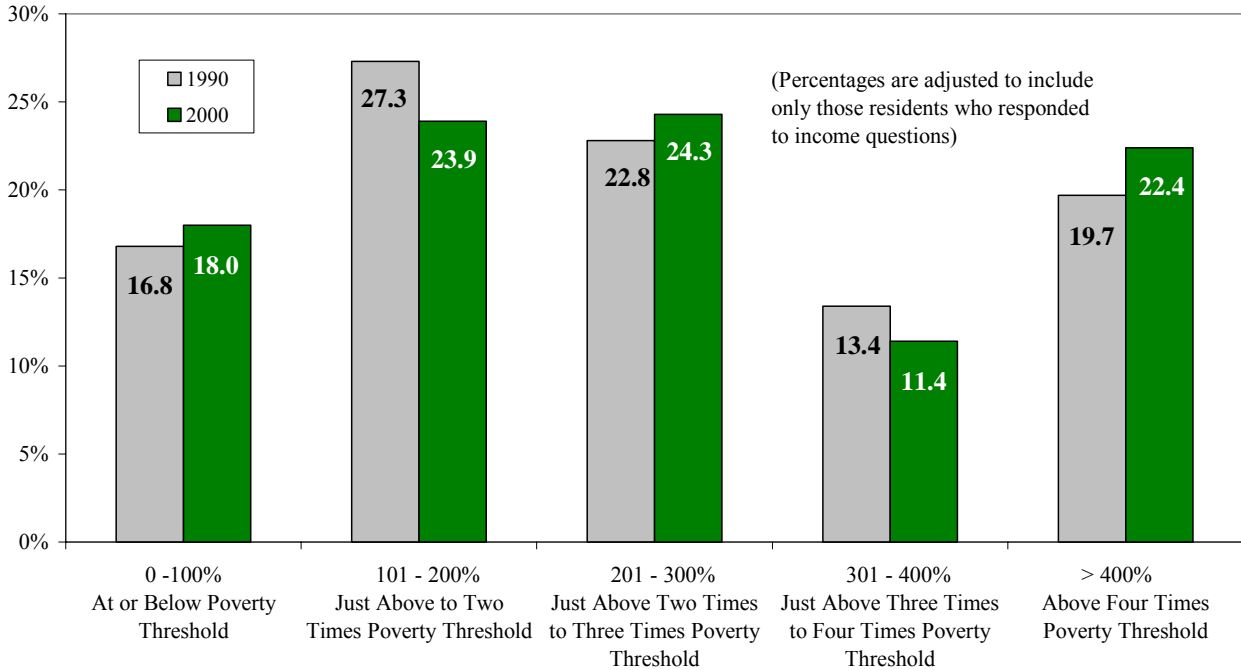


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

³ **Federal Poverty Threshold** - In 2000, the poverty level was \$8,959 for one person under the age of 65, and \$8,259 for an individual over 65. For two person households, the poverty level was \$11,590 if the householder was under 65 and \$10,419 when the householder was 65+. In 1990, the poverty threshold was \$6,800 (annual income) for one person under the age of 65, and \$6,268 for an individual over 65. For two person households, where the householder was under the age of 65, the poverty threshold was \$8,794, and \$7,905 when the householder was 65+. For more information about poverty thresholds, see: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld.html>

Compared to 1990, there were a higher percentage of older adults at both ends of the poverty scale in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties in 2000. Figure 10 shows that the percent of adults 60+ living below the poverty level increased from 16.8% in 1990 to 18.0% in 2000. At the other end of the scale, the percent of older adults with incomes over 400% of the poverty level (the most economically advantaged) also increased in this period, from 19.7% in 1990, to 22.4% in 2000. A considerable number of people did not complete income related questions properly in the 1990 Census. As a result, the wide gap in the percentage of people at or below poverty from 1990 to 2000 may be partially due to this responding pattern.

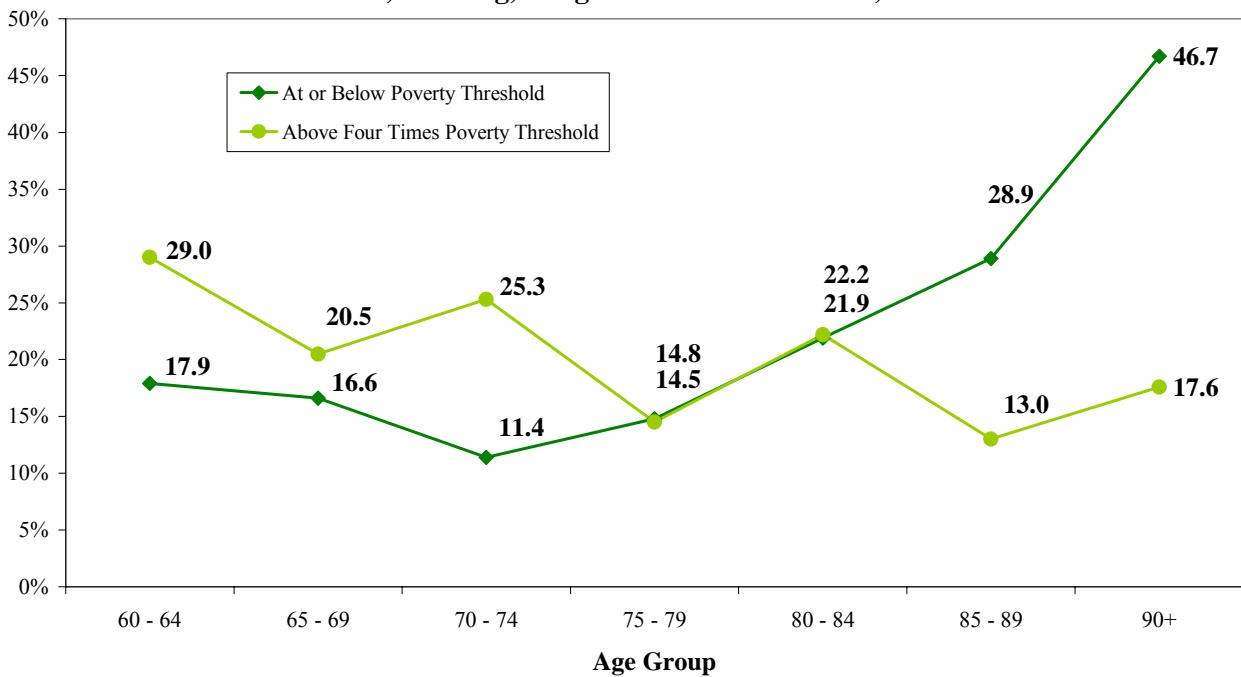
Figure 10
Proportion of Population Age 60+ by Poverty Threshold Ratio,
Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties, 1990 & 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

A closer examination of poverty rates in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties reveals striking trends in relation to age. As shown in Figure 11, the percentage of people at or below the poverty level increases dramatically with advancing age. To illustrate, nearly one-third (29.0%) of 60-64 year olds reported incomes above four times the poverty threshold (the highest income category), compared to only 17.6% of those in the oldest age group (90+). In contrast, 17.9% of 60-64 year olds fall in the lowest income category, while 46.7% of the 90+ population reported incomes at or below the poverty threshold.

Figure 11
Proportion of 60+ Population in Poverty Compared to Those with Incomes Above Four Times Poverty Threshold, by Age Group, Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties, 2000



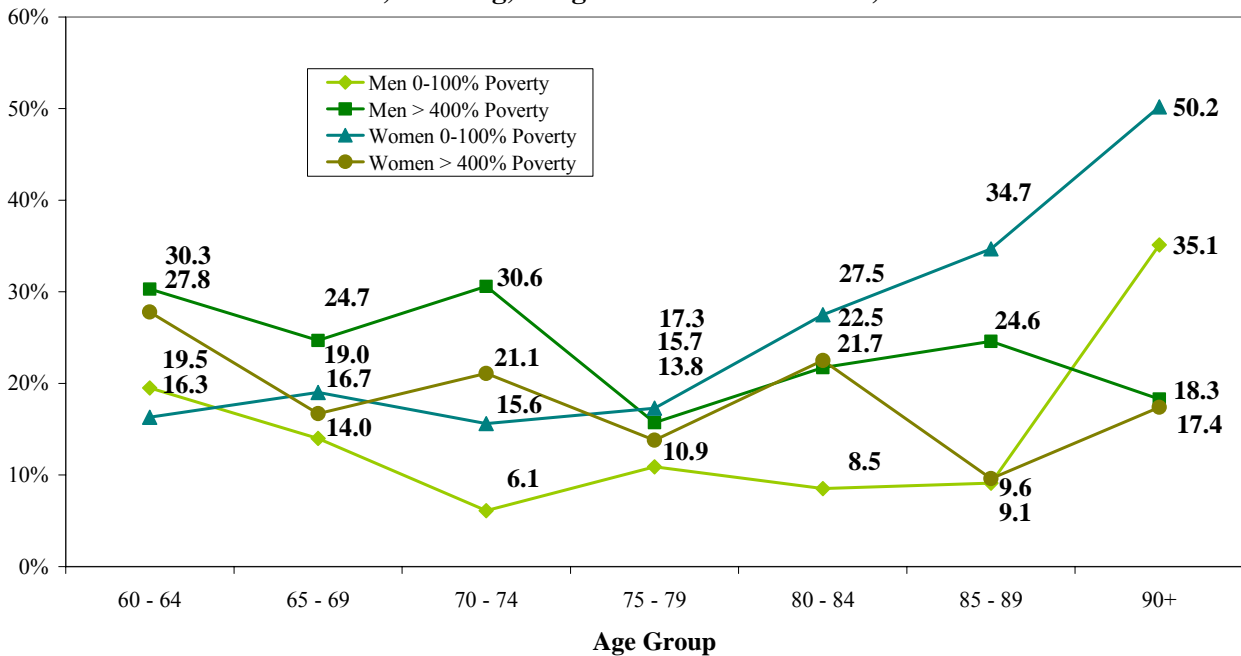
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

Figure 12 shows a comparison of the most economically disadvantaged income category ($\leq 100\%$ FPT) and the most economically advantaged income category ($> 400\%$ FPT) by gender and age group. In order to show the contrast between the lowest and the highest income groups, the middle income categories have been intentionally left out.

In 2000, 30.3% of men age 60-64 were in the highest income category, while only 18.3% of men age 90+ had this level of income. In contrast, only 16.3% of men age 60-64 were in the lowest income category, compared to 35.1% of men age 90+. Figure 12 shows that a fairly stable percentage of older men were classified as having incomes at or below 100% of the FPT from ages 60-84, with an increase in the proportion of men in this income category as they approach the 90+ age group. It appears that age 85-89 is a pivotal point for men, where average incomes drop sharply as they near the 90+ age group.

The pattern of income distribution among older women in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties is similar to that of older men. One important distinction is that there is a higher proportion of women in the lowest income category ($\leq 100\%$ FPT), and a lower proportion of women in the highest income category ($>400\%$ FPT) at nearly all ages.

Figure 12
Proportion of Population Age 60+,
by Poverty Threshold Ratio*, Age Group, and Gender,
Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties, 2000



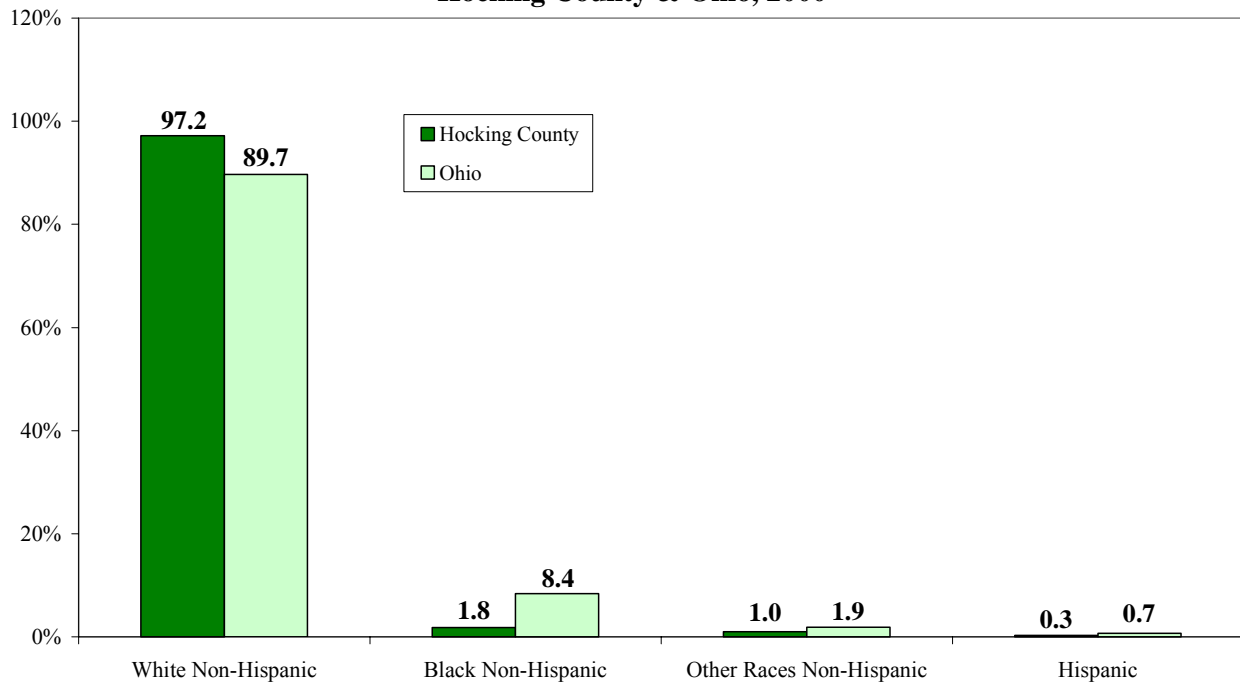
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

*Middle income groups have been removed in order to show the contrast between the lowest and highest income groups.

Race and Ethnicity

Hocking County’s older population is less racially and ethnically diverse than the older population in Ohio as a whole. Figure 13 shows that in 2000, 97.2% of the county population (60+) identified themselves as white non-Hispanic, compared to 89.7% of the state population. In the same year, 1.8% of the county population self-identified as black non-Hispanic, compared to 8.4% of the state population.

Figure 13
Race and Ethnic Distribution Among Population Age 60+,
Hocking County & Ohio, 2000

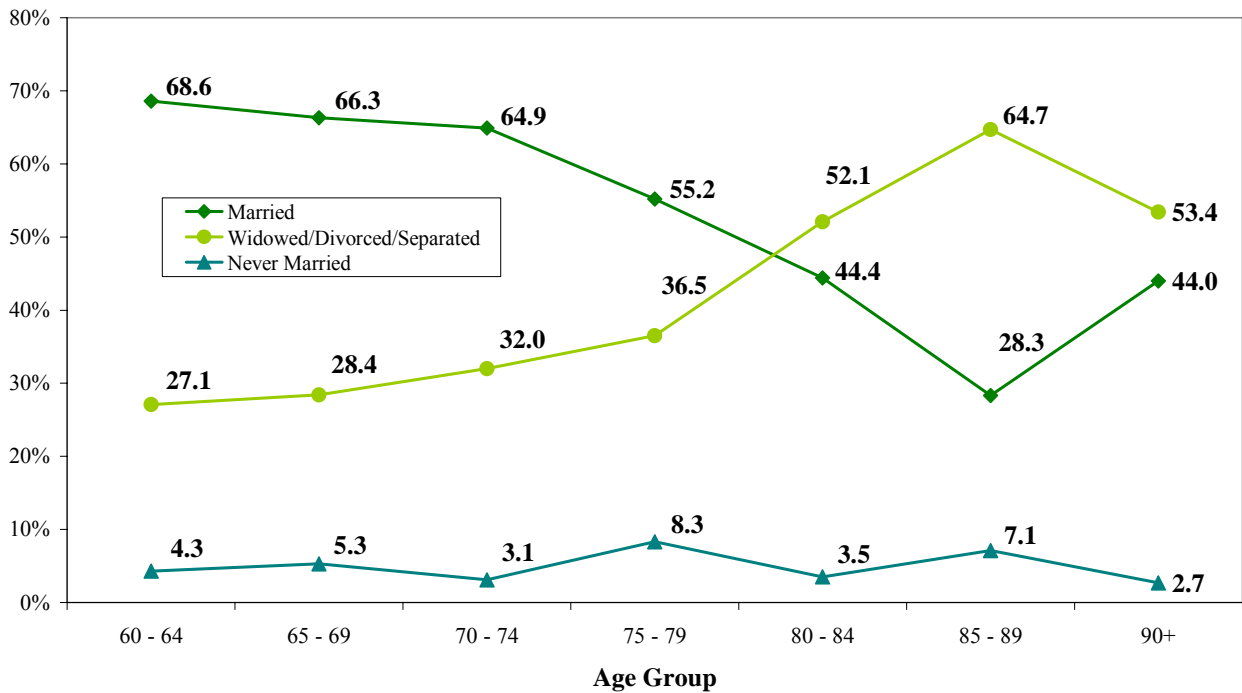


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population: PCT12I, PCT12J, & PCT12H SEX BY AGE.

Marital Status

According to Census data, the percentage of married older adults decreases steadily after age 60. As illustrated in Figure 14, the majority (68.6%) of 60-64 year olds were married in 2000, while 31.4% were single (defined as widowed, divorced, separated or never married). In contrast to 60-64 year olds, the marital status of the 90+ population is nearly the inverse. Among this age group, 56.1% were single in 2000, while 44.0% were married.

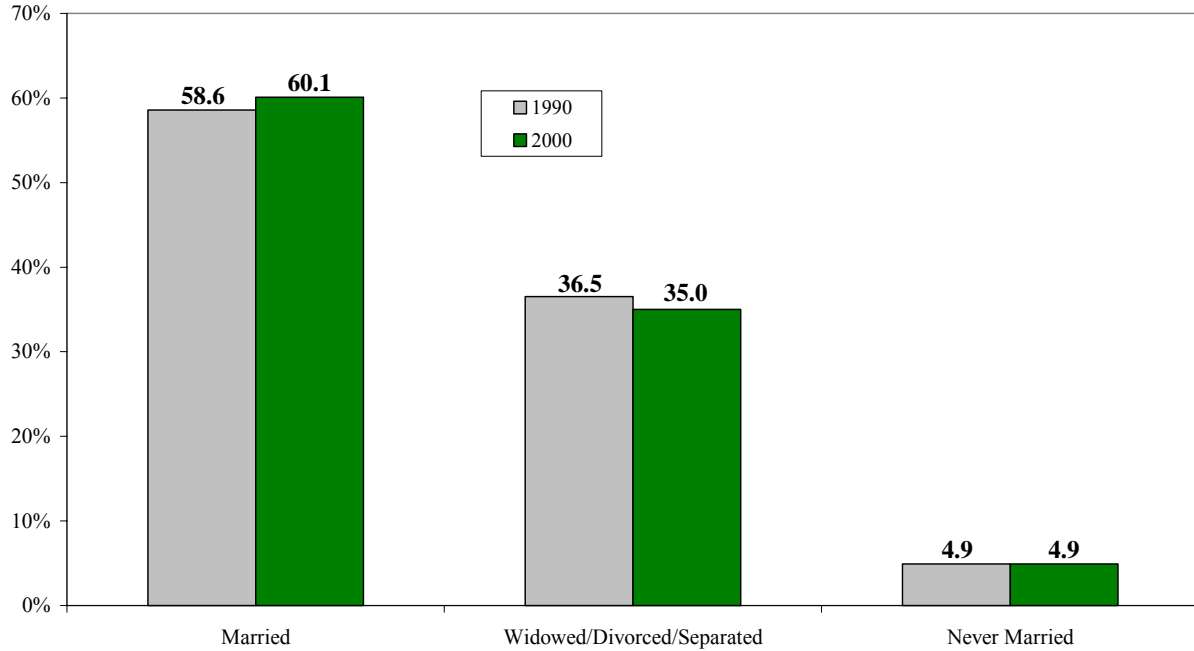
Figure 14
Marital Status of Population Age 60+, by Age Group
Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of married older adults (60+) in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties remained fairly stable. In 2000, 60.1% of older residents were married compared to 58.6% in 1990. Similarly, no major changes occurred among the single population (people who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married). In 2000, 39.9% of the 60+ population was single, compared to 41.4% in 1990 (see Figure 15).

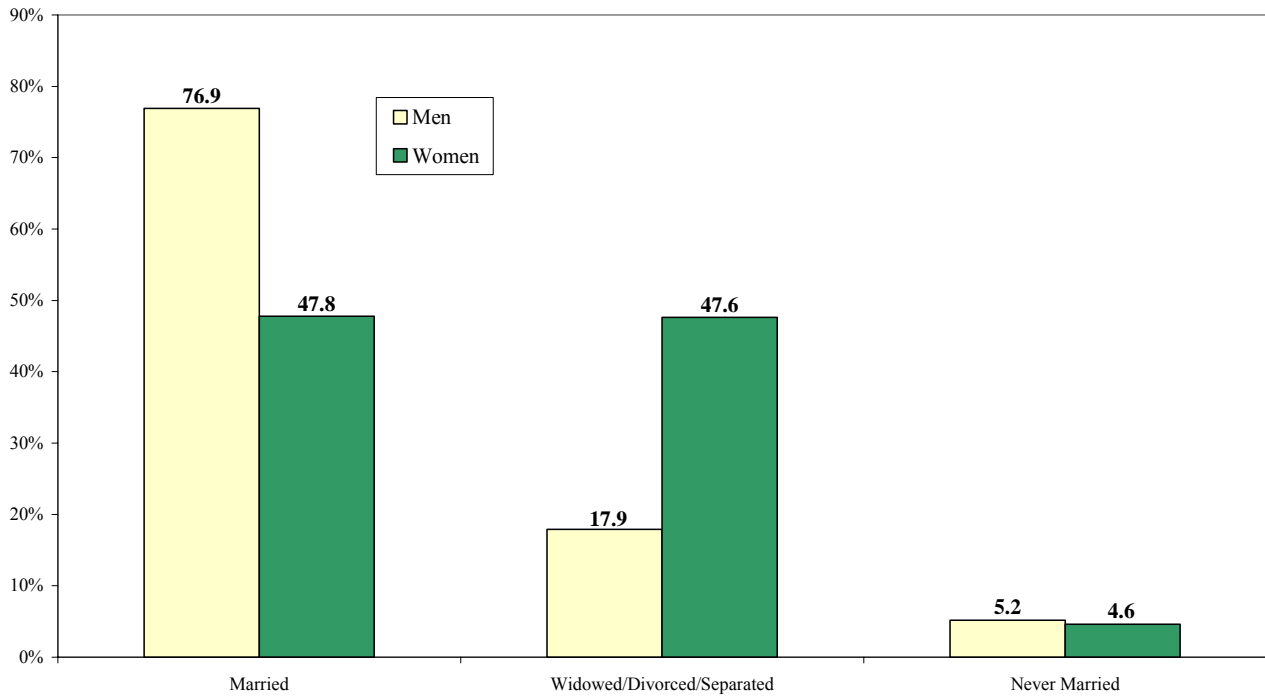
Figure 15
Marital Status Among Population Age 60+,
Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties, 1990 & 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

Women above the age of 60 are more likely to be widowed, divorced, or separated than men. Figure 16 shows that 76.9% of men age 60+ in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties were married in 2000, compared to only 47.8% of women. Because single older adults are more likely than married couples to need outside help or institutional care, the population in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties that is potentially in need of such assistance is largely female.

Figure 16
Marital Status Among Population Age 60+, by Gender
Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties, 2000



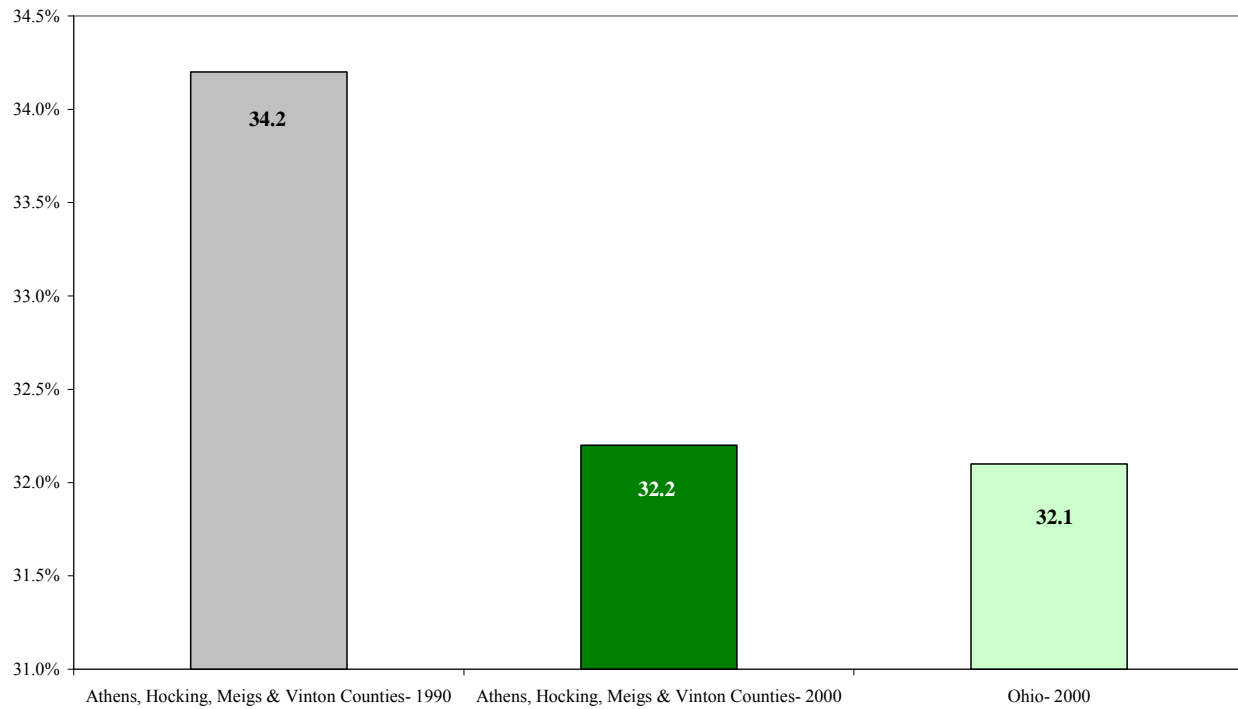
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

Living Alone

Figure 17 compares the proportion of Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton County residents age 60+ who were living alone in 2000 to Ohio, and illustrates the changes that occurred in the county population (60+) living alone between 1990 and 2000.

In 2000, 32.2% of Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton County residents age 60+ were living alone, compared to 32.1% of the state population age 60+. The percentage of older adults living alone in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties has decreased since 1990, from 34.2% of the 60+ population to 32.2% in 2000.

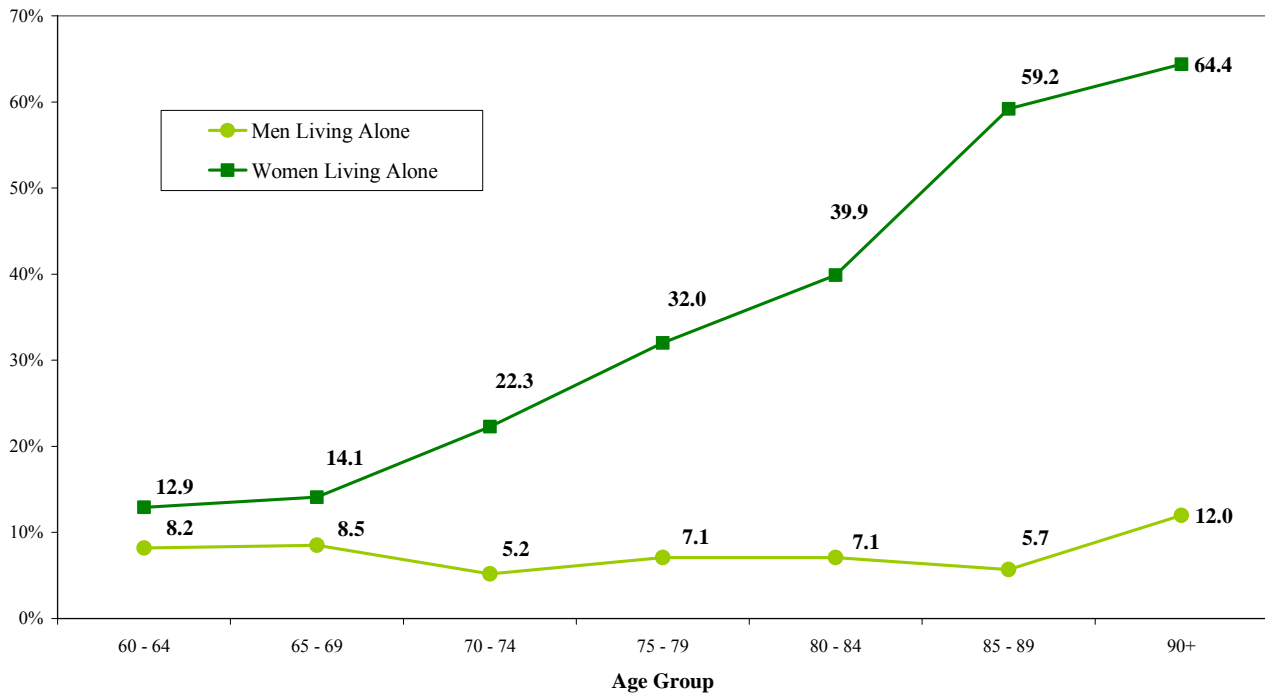
Figure 17
Proportion of Population Age 60+ Living Alone,
Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties, 1990 & 2000, and Ohio, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

Older women are more likely than older men to be living alone in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties. Figure 18 shows that a higher percentage of women than men are living alone at all ages above 60. While the percentage of men living alone increases only slightly with age, the percent of women living alone increases dramatically with age. Among the 60-64 year age group in 2000, 12.9% of women were living alone, compared to 8.2% of men. Among the oldest age group (90+), 64.4% of women were living alone, compared to only 12.0%

Figure 18
Proportion of Population Age 60+ Living Alone,
by Gender, and Age Group,
Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties, 2000



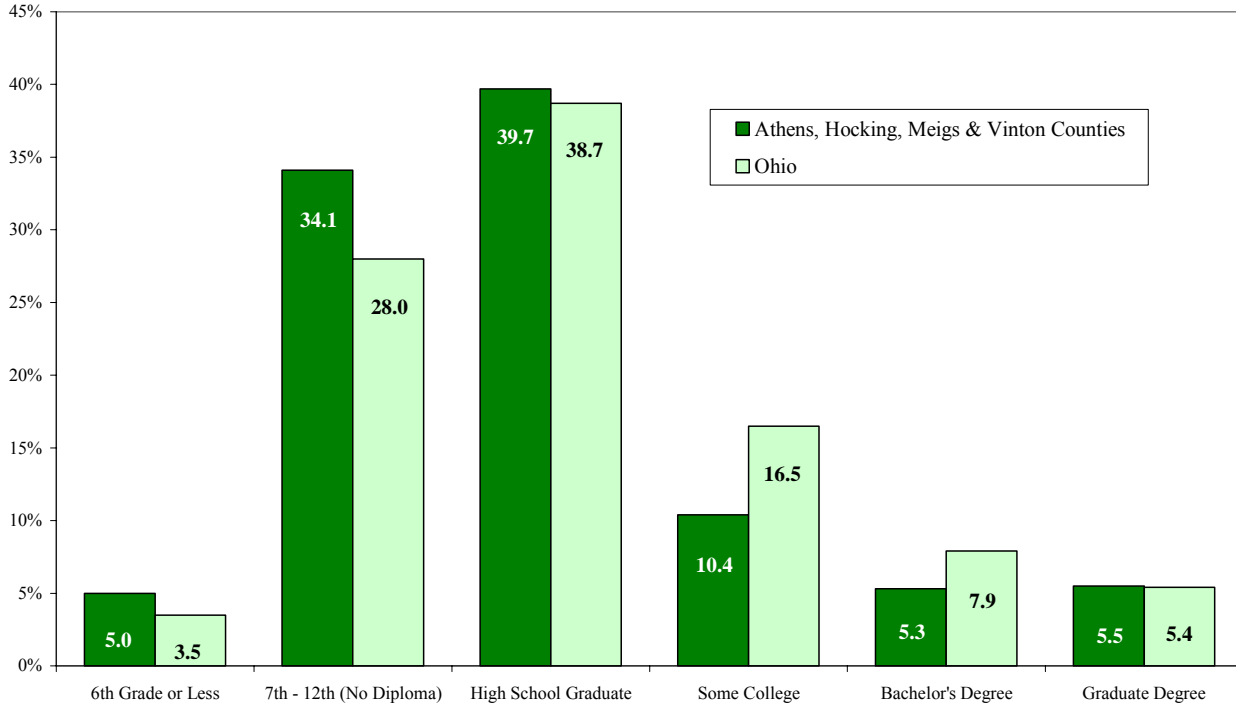
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

of their male counterparts.

Education

Studies suggest that there is a strong relationship between educational attainment and the prevalence of poverty and disability in old age. Figure 19 shows that the majority of older adults (60+) in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties have completed 12 or fewer years of school. Over one third (39.7%) of older adults have completed high school, and 39.1% have completed less than 12 years. This suggests that a significant proportion of the older population may be economically vulnerable.

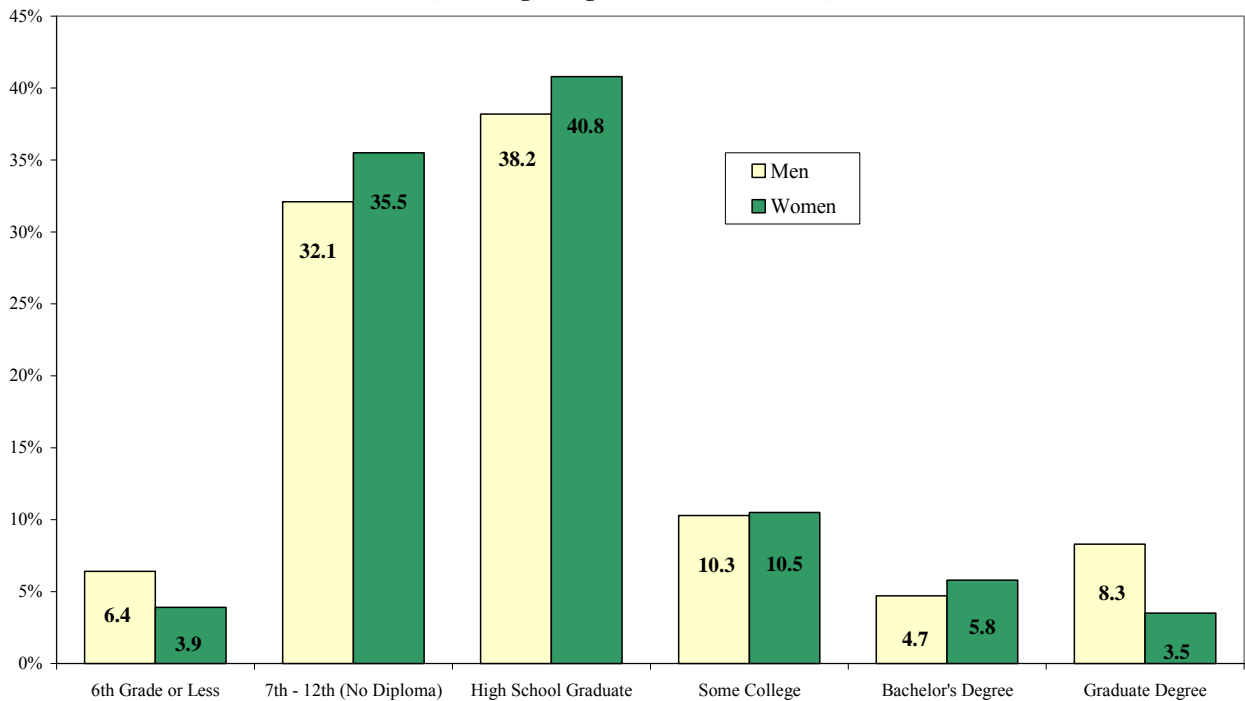
Figure 19
Highest Level of Educational Attainment
Among Population Age 60+
Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties & Ohio, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

Figure 20 contrasts the educational attainment of older adults in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties by gender. Older women are more likely to have only completed high school, while older men are more likely to have pursued and obtained higher degrees. As a whole, the older female population in Hocking, Athens, Meigs and Vinton Counties is less educated than the older male population.

Figure 20
Highest Level of Educational Attainment
Among Population Age 60+, by Gender
Athens, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

Summary

This analysis of population trends and projections in Hocking County, Ohio reveals several important issues with regard to the prevalence of poverty and disability among the older population. Primarily, it is evident that the County population is aging, and the population age 60+ will continue to grow over the next twenty years. More specifically, the so-called "oldest old" (85+) are the fastest growing age group in the County (as well as the state of Ohio). The unprecedented growth in the older population will present the County (and the state) with a number of challenges in the coming years. Among the older population in Hocking County, levels of disability and poverty increase with age, with the oldest old experiencing the highest rates of both. Also of concern is the preponderance of older women among the oldest age groups, who comprise a majority of the impoverished, disabled and single populations. These women, who are highly economically vulnerable, and are potentially in need of significant personal care assistance, are frequently living alone; a trend that is expected to become increasingly common over the next several decades.

Methodology

Projections of the disabled older population in Hocking County were calculated in three steps. We developed projections of the county's older population by gender and age groups from 2000 to 2020. We also made estimates of disability rates for the older population by gender and age groups. And, we applied these disability rates to the projected population to project the number of persons with a disability in Hocking County.

Projection Method - We developed population projections using the "cohort component method" (Shryock & Siegel, 1996). This method involves beginning with actual population counts in gender and age groups, and applying specific rates of change (births, deaths, and migration) to estimate the future population. We projected the population in cycles of 5-year periods through the year 2020. We applied projected survival rates to the beginning population in order to calculate the surviving population for a 5-year period (see following section for an explanation of survival rates). Next, we applied gender and age group specific migration rates to calculate the number of survivors leaving and joining the county population during the five years. The final projected population equals the survived population plus the difference between the number of migrants leaving and joining the county. The projected population at the end of each 5-year period becomes the beginning population for the next 5-year period, and the procedure is repeated over the desired time horizon. We used 5-year age groupings of men and women to make the projections. In order to project the population that will be 60+ in 2020, we began with the population that was 40+ in 2000 (these cohorts, of course, age as they are projected forward).

Survival Rates - To calculate survival rates for the older population in Ohio, we combined projected national mortality rates from the Census with actual mortality rates for the state to develop a trended set of survival rates for 2005-2020. All calculations were done for each gender in 5-year age groups. Using Census projected life tables for 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020, we developed 5-year survival rates for the nation (for life tables, see <http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/natdet.html>). Using Ohio counts of death and counts of population for 2000, we developed survival rates for Ohio for 2000. We then projected the County's survival rates to pattern the expected change for the Nation while maintaining the difference between the County and the Nation that occurred in 2000.

Migration Rates - We computed net migration estimates (i.e., the difference in the number of migrants joining and leaving the county) for the County for each gender in 5-year age groups (beginning with ages 40-44 years old, through 95+). We calculated migration estimates using Census data for 1990 and 2000 and counts of County death from Ohio public use mortality files (Ohio Department of Health, 1990-2000). We "survived" the 1990 County population of each gender and age group by subtracting the deaths from those residing in the county from April 1, 1990 through March 31, 2000. In calculating the deaths occurring to an age group, we adjusted for the group's getting older, or aging, during the decade. We calculated net migration by subtracting this survived population from the 2000 count of the age population (the age group that was 10 years older in 2000 than in 1990). Thus, net migration equals the actual 2000 count minus the survived population (or minus the number of people that would have been in the county had no migration taken place during the decade). The aforementioned set of assumptions, which guided our projection methodology, garnered specific results. If these assumptions were

changed, it would yield different results. In 2003, the Ohio Department of Development produced a series of population projections for each of Ohio's 88 counties. As their research was based on a different set of assumptions, their numbers differ from ours slightly (<http://www.odod.state.oh.us/research/>).

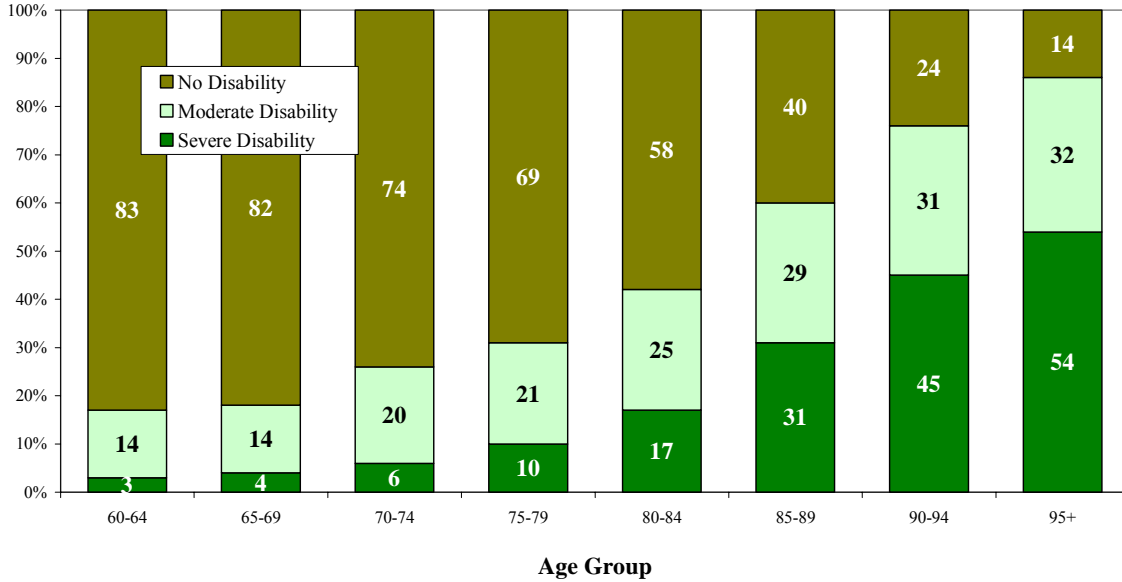
Estimation of Age and Sex Specific Disability Rates for Gender and Age Groups - Disability in this study is defined as a measure of impairment in activities of Daily Living (ADL) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL). Three levels were assigned to this measure: Severe Disability, Moderate Disability, and Little or No Disability. Disability rates for the institutionalized and community based older population were calculated separately, weighted by their respective proportions in the population, and then combined.

The community disability rates were calculated using the community portion of the 1994 National Long Term Care Survey (NLTC). Institutional disability rates were calculated using the 1995 National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS). These surveys provided information to calculate the disability rate for the 65+ population. As we defined disability, we relied on individual ADL-IADL item scores. Sample participants were identified as either dependent in performing Activities of Daily Living or independent in order to assign disability status to each individual. Two criteria were used in selecting individual ADL or IADL items to include in the disability scale: 1) items must have similar wording, content, and time span in both surveys; and 2) the scale, and the items used in creating the scale, must be as similar as possible to the items used in calculating the disability measure that we created in our earlier studies of projecting disabled older population of Ohio.

We used 2000 Census data on self-care disabilities and the National Health Interview Survey on Disability, 1995: Phase II Adult Followback as a guide to extend the disability rates established for the 65+ population to the 60-64 age group. We are assuming that the proportion of the population that will become disabled in each gender and age group will remain constant from 1995 (the survey dates) to the year 2020. We acknowledge that there are studies that suggest it could be otherwise.

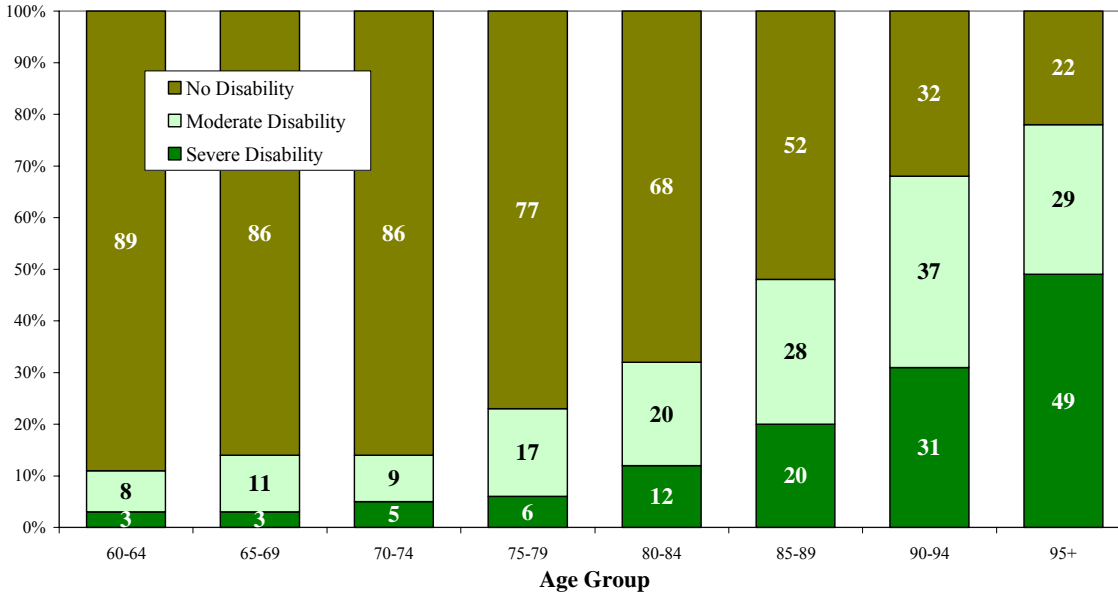
Figures 21 and 22 show the higher rates of severe disability among women of all ages, and the consistent increase in the prevalence of disability with advancing age for both men and women.

Figure 21
Estimated Percentage Distribution of Women
by Disability Status and Age, 1995



Source: Mehdizadeh, S.A., Kunkel, S.R., Ritchey, P.N. (2001). *Projections of Ohio's Older Disabled Population: 2015 to 2050*. Oxford, OH: Scripps Gerontology Center, Miami University.

Figure 22
Estimated Percentage Distribution of Men
by Disability Status and Age, 1995



Source: Mehdizadeh, S.A., Kunkel, S.R., Ritchey, P.N. (2001). *Projections of Ohio's Older Disabled Population: 2015 to 2050*.

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Appendix

Table 1a
Projections of Total Older Population by Age and Levels of Disability
Hocking County, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020

Year	Age Group	Total Population	No Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
2000*	60 - 69	2,543	2,168	296	79
	70 - 79	1,727	1,322	289	116
	80 - 89	711	394	179	138
	90+	148	35	47	66
	Total Age 60+	5,129	3,919	811	399
2005	60 - 69	2,956	2,521	345	90
	70 - 79	1,757	1,347	292	118
	80 - 89	775	437	192	146
	90+	133	34	44	55
	Total Age 60+	5,621	4,339	873	409
2010	60 - 69	3,539	3,017	414	108
	70 - 79	1,989	1,535	325	129
	80 - 89	857	479	214	164
	90+	133	33	44	56
	Total Age 60+	6,518	5,064	997	457
2015	60 - 69	4,133	3,519	488	126
	70 - 79	2,331	1,796	381	154
	80 - 89	893	498	223	172
	90+	161	41	53	67
	Total Age 60+	7,518	5,854	1,145	519
2020	60 - 69	4,700	4,004	553	143
	70 - 79	2,841	2,189	467	185
	80 - 89	1,057	600	261	196
	90+	186	47	62	77
	Total Age 60+	8,784	6,840	1,343	601

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.
 * Year 2000 data are actual population counts, years 2005-2020 are projections.

Table 2a
Projections of the 60+ Female Population by Age Group and Level of Disability
Hocking County

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population with No Disability</u>	<u>Population with Disability</u>	
				Moderate ^a	Severe ^b
2000	60-64	684	568	97	19
	65-69	532	438	74	20
	70-74	515	383	101	31
	75-79	416	283	89	44
	80-84	281	162	70	49
	85-89	171	69	50	52
	90 +	108	24	33	51
	Total	2,707	1,927	514	266
2005	60-64	732	608	104	20
	65-69	657	541	92	24
	70-74	487	363	95	29
	75-79	433	295	93	45
	80-84	317	183	79	55
	85-89	162	66	47	49
	90 +	92	21	29	42
	Total	2,880	2,077	539	264
2010	60-64	1,016	844	144	28
	65-69	705	581	98	26
	70-74	604	450	118	36
	75-79	413	281	89	43
	80-84	335	193	83	59
	85-89	188	76	55	57
	90 +	90	20	28	42
	Total	3,351	2,445	615	291

Table 2a Continued
Projections of 60+ Female Population by Age Group and Level of Disability
Hocking County

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population with No Disability</u>	<u>Population with Disability</u>	
				Moderate ^a	Severe ^b
2015	60-64	1,075	893	153	29
	65-69	983	810	137	36
	70-74	652	485	127	40
	75-79	517	352	111	54
	80-84	324	187	81	56
	85-89	204	82	59	63
	90 +	106	24	33	49
	Total	3,861	2,833	701	327
<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population with No Disability</u>	<u>Population with Disability</u>	
				Moderate ^a	Severe ^b
2020	60-64	1,265	1,050	180	35
	65-69	1,043	859	146	38
	70-74	913	680	178	55
	75-79	563	383	121	59
	80-84	412	238	103	71
	85-89	202	82	59	61
	90 +	121	27	38	56
	Total	4,519	3,319	825	375

Source: Authors' projections.

^a Moderate disability is defined as received help in at least one of the following activities of daily living: eating, transferring in or out of bed or chair, getting to the toilet, dressing, bathing, remaining continent; or in at least two of the following instrumental activities of daily living: walking, shopping, meal preparation, housekeeping, or using transportation.

^b Severe disability is defined as received help in at least two of the following activities of daily living: eating, transferring in or out of bed or chair, getting to the toilet, dressing, remaining continent, or having cognitive impairment.

Table 3a
Projections of the 60+ Male Population by Age Group and Level of Disability
Hocking County

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population with No Disability</u>	<u>Population with Disability</u>	
				Moderate ^a	Severe ^b
2000	60-64	737	654	61	22
	65-69	590	508	64	18
	70-74	477	412	44	21
	75-79	319	244	55	20
	80-84	168	115	34	19
	85-89	91	48	25	18
	90 +	40	11	14	15
	Total	2,422	1,992	297	133
2005	60-64	852	756	71	25
	65-69	715	616	78	21
	70-74	502	433	46	23
	75-79	335	256	58	21
	80-84	205	140	41	24
	85-89	91	48	25	18
	90 +	41	13	15	13
	Total	2,741	2,262	334	145
2010	60-64	987	876	82	29
	65-69	831	716	90	25
	70-74	614	530	56	28
	75-79	358	274	62	22
	80-84	220	150	44	26
	85-89	114	60	32	22
	90 +	43	13	16	14
	Total	3,167	2,619	382	166

Table 3a Continued
Projections of 60+ Male Population by Age Group and Level of Disability
Hocking County

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population with No Disability</u>	<u>Population with Disability</u>	
				Moderate ^a	Severe ^b
2015	60-64	1,109	984	93	32
	65-69	966	832	105	29
	70-74	719	620	66	33
	75-79	443	339	77	27
	80-84	239	163	48	28
	85-89	126	66	35	25
	90 +	55	17	20	18
	Total	3,657	3,021	444	192
2020	60-64	1,301	1,155	109	37
	65-69	1,091	940	118	33
	70-74	841	726	77	38
	75-79	524	400	91	33
	80-84	302	206	60	36
	85-89	141	74	39	28
	90 +	65	20	24	21
	Total	4,265	3,521	518	226

Source: Authors' projections.

^a Moderate disability is defined as received help in at least one of the following activities of daily living: eating, transferring in or out of bed or chair, getting to the toilet, dressing, bathing, remaining continent; or in at least two of the following instrumental activities of daily living: walking, shopping, meal preparation, housekeeping, or using transportation.

^b Severe disability is defined as received help in at least two of the following activities of daily living: eating, transferring in or out of bed or chair, getting to the toilet, dressing, remaining continent, or having cognitive impairment.