

PROFILE & PROJECTIONS OF THE 60+ POPULATION

LICKING 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

Licking County and its 60+ Population



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- Over 16% of Licking County's population is age 60+ (or 23,534 individuals)
- By 2020, there will be 41,000 individuals age 60+ in Licking County (This is a 17% increase in the 60+ population)
- Three in 4 individuals age 85+ are female
- Disability increases with age: Only 3% of 60-69 year olds have a severe disability, compared to 44% of those 90+
- Nearly one third of individuals age 60+ have at least one disability
- By 2020, over 3,000 individuals age 60+ with a severe disability will reside in Licking County
- Of the age 60+ population, 12% live in poverty
- Less than 3% of individuals age 60+ are racial or ethnic minorities
- Of men age 60+, 78% are married, compared to only 51% of women
- Nearly 3 in 4 individuals age 60+ have 12 or fewer years of education
- Of women age 60+, 41% live alone, compared to 19% 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. If the data are aggregated for several counties the counties in the collection will be listed in the preface.

Sources used to create all tables and figures are specified.



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

Background

This report illustrates the demographic changes that occurred in Licking County between 1990 and 2000, and presents projections of the older population and the number of older adults with disabilities based on these trends. 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, disability, 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

Licking County is located in the central part of Ohio, encompassing the city of Newark. In 2000, the county population was 145,491. Licking County is relatively rural, with 38.5% of the population living in rural areas in 2000, compared to 45.8% in 1990. This represents a decrease of 4.5% in rural population over the ten-year period. With 23,534 individuals age 60 and over, Licking County has the 16th largest 60+ population in the state, yet it ranks 68th in proportion of total population that is 60+ (out of 88 counties in Ohio). As shown in the Summary Table, the 60+ population represents 16.2% of the total population in Licking County.

**Summary Table
Licking County, 2000**

Total Population Age 60+	23,534
% Population Age 60+	16.2
Population Age 40+	64,437
% Population Age 40+	44.3
% Population 60+ at or Below Poverty Level	12.0
Total Population Age 60+ with Self-Care Disabilities	2,252
% Population Age 60+ with at Least one Physical, Mental, Sensory or Self-Care Disability	32.9
% Population 60+ who are White	97.3
% Population Age 60+ who are Married	63.0
% Population Age 60+ who are Living Alone	31.1
% Population Age 60+ who Have Less Than a High School Diploma	30.4

In some instances in this report, data is 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, 44.3% of the population in Licking 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 Licking County increased by 13.4% between 1990 (128,300 residents) and 2000 (145,491 residents). The entire population of Ohio increased 4.7% in the same time. In 2000, 16.2% of the county population was 60+. Table 1 provides a detailed breakdown of the older population in Licking County in 2000 by age group and gender.

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

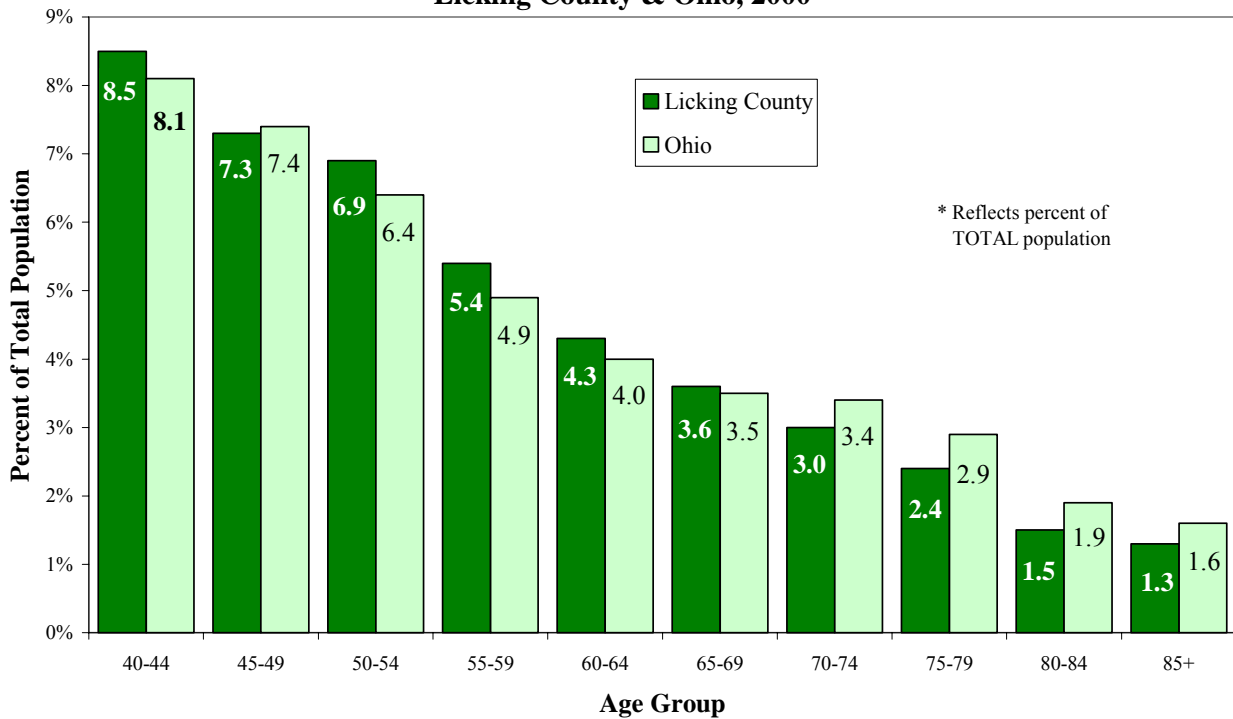
Age Group	Men		Women		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
60-64	3,003	48.2	3,233	51.8	6,236
65-69	2,495	47.5	2,757	52.5	5,252
70-74	1,983	45.1	2,413	54.9	4,396
75-79	1,467	41.3	2,087	58.7	3,554
80-84	778	35.1	1,439	64.9	2,217
85-89	347	27.9	898	72.1	1,245
90-94	97	20.2	383	79.8	480
95+	26	16.9	128	83.1	154
Total 60+	10,196	43.3	13,338	56.7	23,534
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 Licking County is similar to that of the state of Ohio. Of the entire county population age 60+, women comprise 56.7% (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 Licking County, 75.0% 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 (and Table 1a in the Appendix), 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 Licking 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.

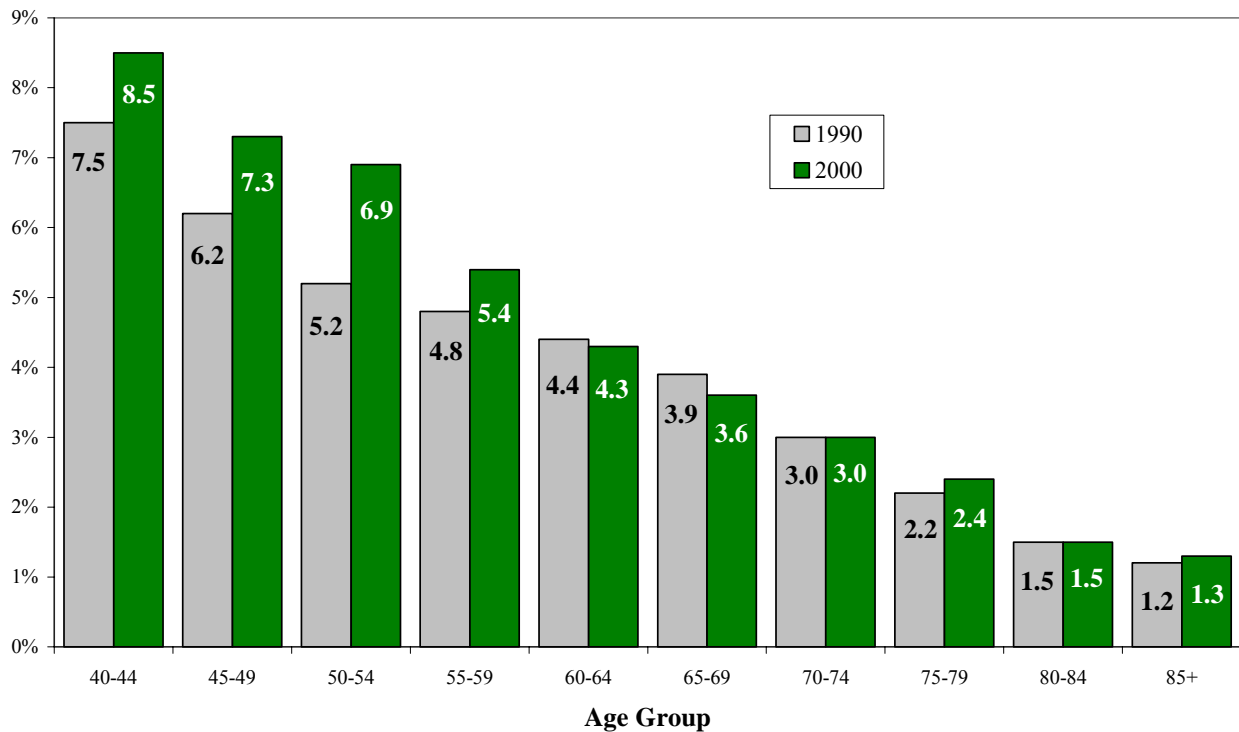
Figure 1
Population Distribution* by Age Group (40-85+)
Licking County & Ohio, 2000



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 (and Table 2a in the Appendix), 28.1% of the county population was age 40-59 in 2000, compared to 23.7% in 1990. Also noteworthy is the increase in the population over the age of 85. In Licking County, this age group comprised 1.3% of the population in 2000 compared to 1.2% in 1990 (an 8.3% increase in the 85+ population). In Ohio, 1.6% of the population was over the age of 85, compared to 1.3% in 1990 (a 22.8% increase in the 85+ population).

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Summary Tape File 1 (STF1) P011 & 2000 Census of Population: P12. SEX BY AGE [49].

Another indication that the population in Licking County is aging is the increase in median age¹. Between 1990 and 2000, median age increased from 33 years (1990) to 37 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 Licking 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.

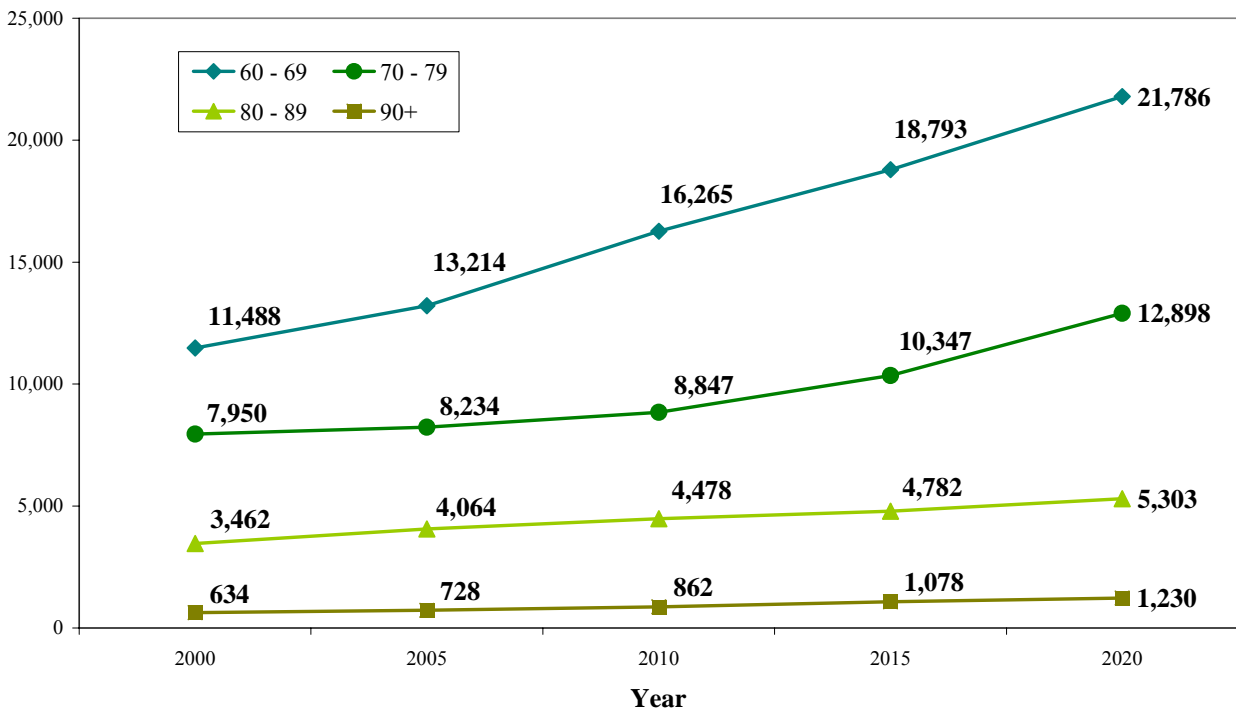
Migration Rate: The 10-year net migration rates were estimated using age-sex counts of each county's population in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses adjusted for the deaths occurring to the age-sex group from April 1, 1990 through March 31, 2000. Of course, in calculating the deaths occurring to an age group, 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 Licking County residents age 60 and over is expected to increase from a total of 23,534 in 2000 to a projected 41,217 in 2020. As Figure 3 (and Table 3a 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 11,488 older adults age 60-69 in Licking County. By the year 2020, when the bulk of the baby boomers move into this age group, it is expected that there will be over 21,000 individuals age 60-69 in Licking County. This projection suggests a 89.6% increase in the County population in this age group. The 90+ age group is also expected to increase, from 634 in 2000, to 1,230 in 2020 (an increase of 94.0%).

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

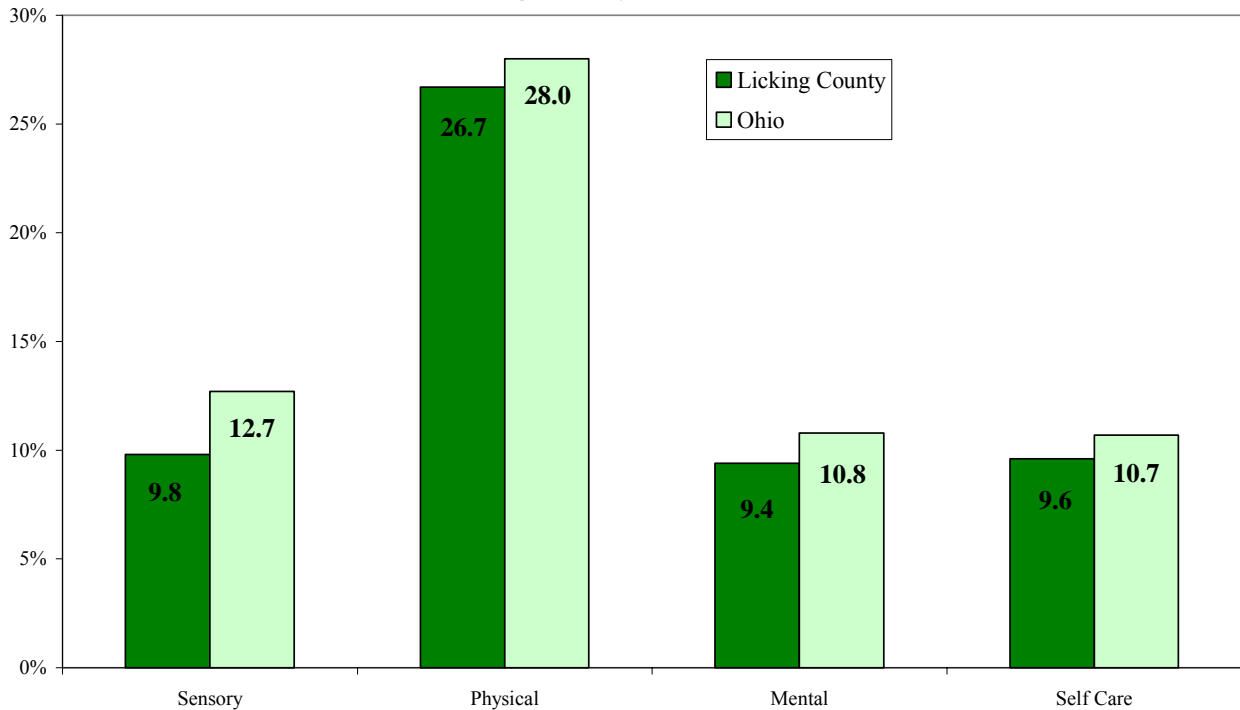


Source: Authors' projections.
 *Year 2000 data are actual population counts.

Prevalence of Disability among the 60+ Population

The rate of disability among the 60+ population in Licking County closely mirrors the state of Ohio. In 2000, the most common type of disability reported was physical, followed by sensory, self-care, and mental impairments, respectively (see Figure 4 and Table 4a in the Appendix). 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, 32.9% of the 60+ population in Licking County had at least one disability.

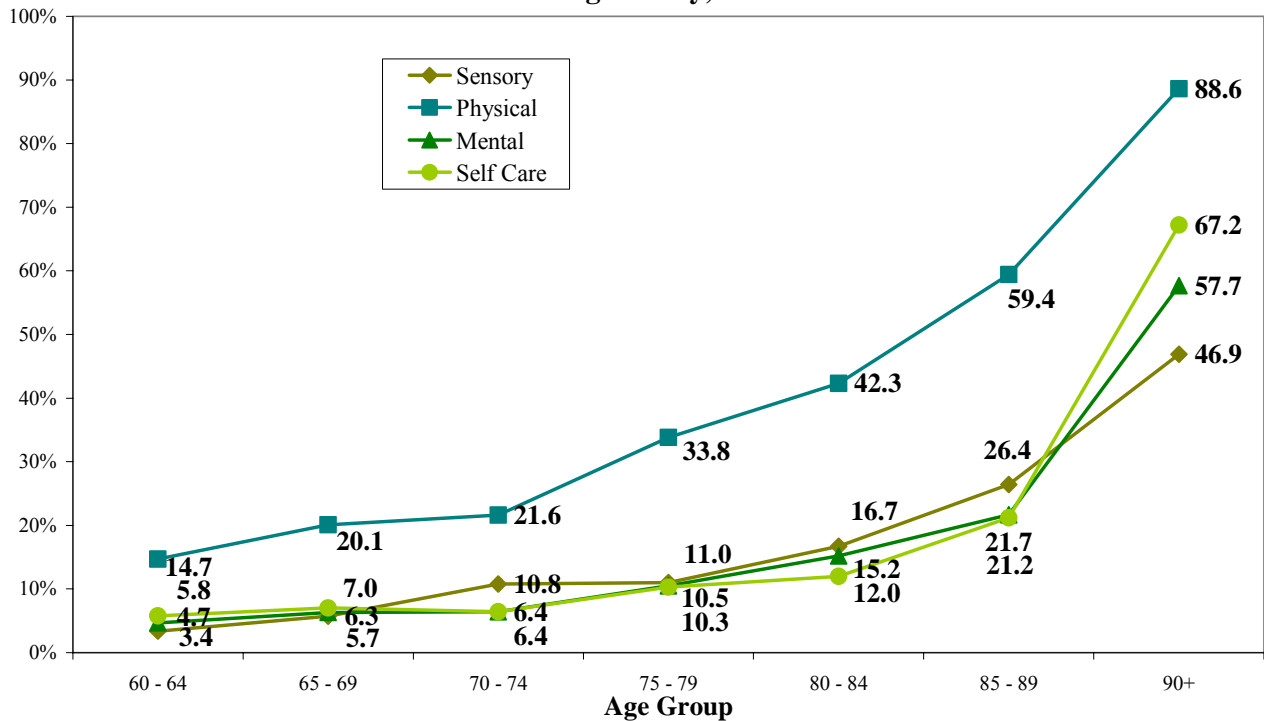
Figure 4
Proportion of Population Age 60+, with Sensory,
Physical, Mental and Self-Care Disabilities,
Licking County & Ohio, 2000



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

As illustrated in Figure 5 (and Table 5a in the Appendix), the percentage of individuals reporting sensory, physical, mental and self-care disabilities in Licking County 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 14.7% of the population age 60-64, to 88.6% of the population age 90+.

Figure 5
Disability Among Population Age 60+
by Type of Disability and Age Group,
Licking County, 2000



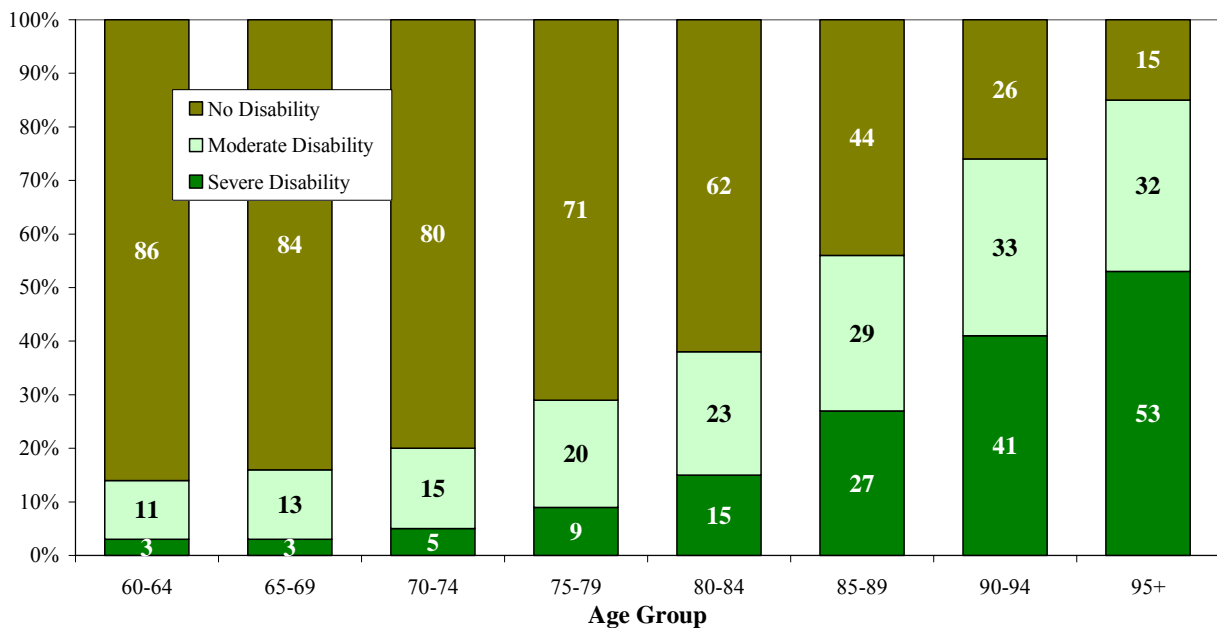
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

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 (and Table 6a in the Appendix) 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 Licking County (see Table 2 below, and Table 3a 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 3a in the Appendix provides a breakdown of the projected number of disabled persons for each age group for Licking County.

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

Year	Total Population	No Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
2000	23,534	17,875	3,797	1,862
2005	26,240	19,951	4,216	2,073
2010	30,452	23,263	4,838	2,351
2015	35,000	26,798	5,534	2,668
2020	41,217	31,642	6,483	3,092

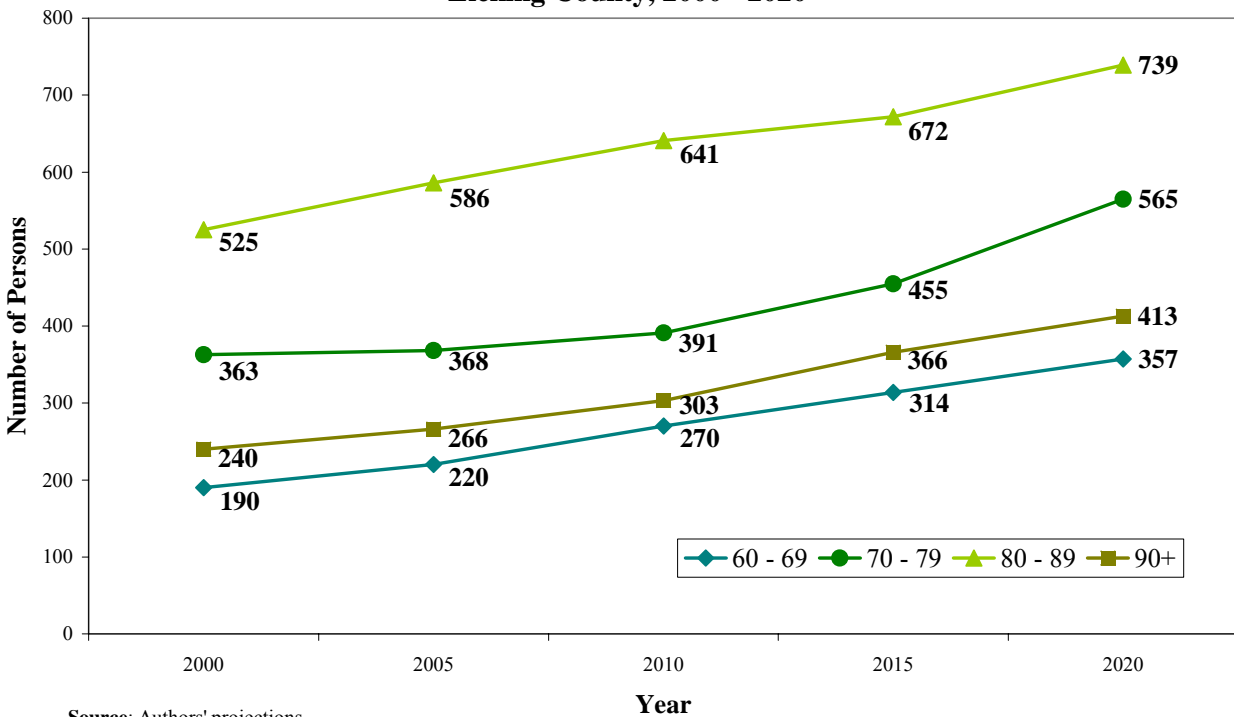
Source: Authors' Projections

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

Figures 7 and 8 (and Tables 7a and 8a in the Appendix) show the projected number of disabled women and men (respectively) in Licking 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, 1,318 were severely disabled in 2000, compared to a projected 2,074 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 the number of severely disabled women age 60+ is expected among all age groups in Licking County, as these populations are expected to increase.

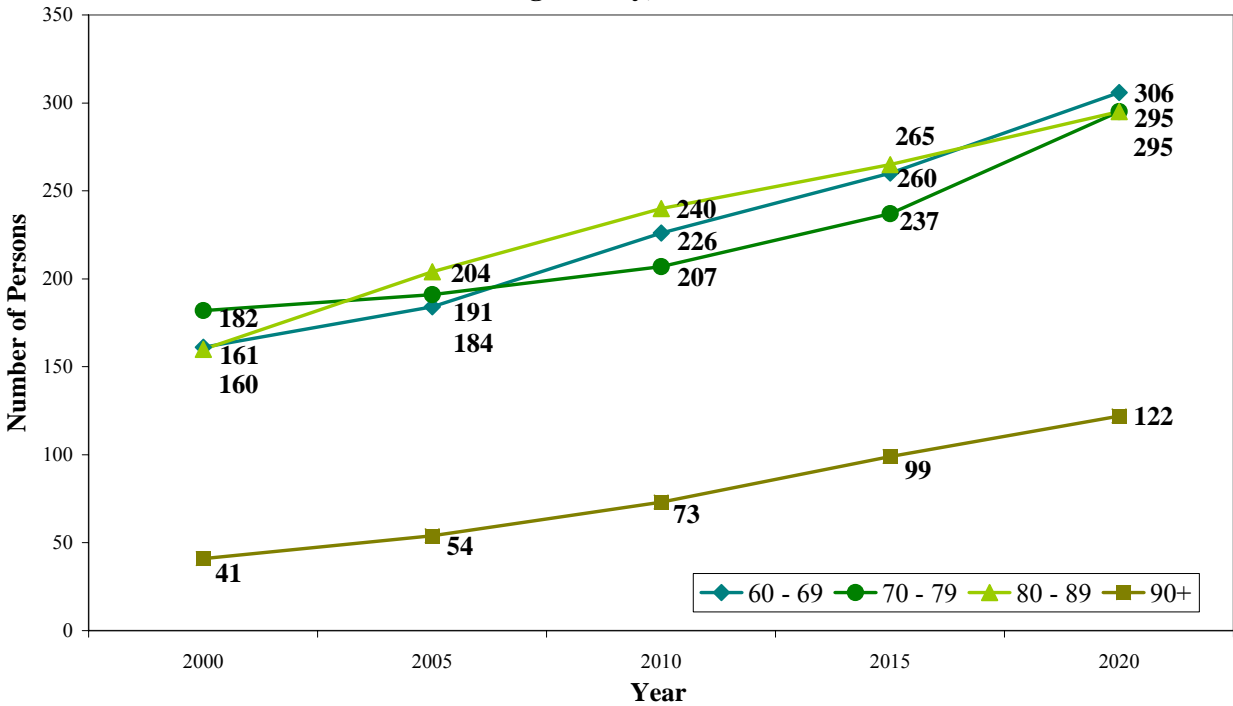
Figure 7
Projections of the Number of Women Age 60+
with Severe Disability, by Age Group,
Licking County, 2000*-2020



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

The population with severe disabilities in Licking County is largely female. In 2000, a total of 544 males age 60 and over were severely disabled (compared to 1,318 females). By the year 2020, it is expected that the number of disabled older men will increase to 1,018 (compared to 2,074 older women). Figure 8 shows that the largest increase in the number of severely disabled men is expected among the 90+ age group. Smaller increases in the number of severely disabled men are expected among the 60-69, 70-79, and 80-89 age groups in Licking County.

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



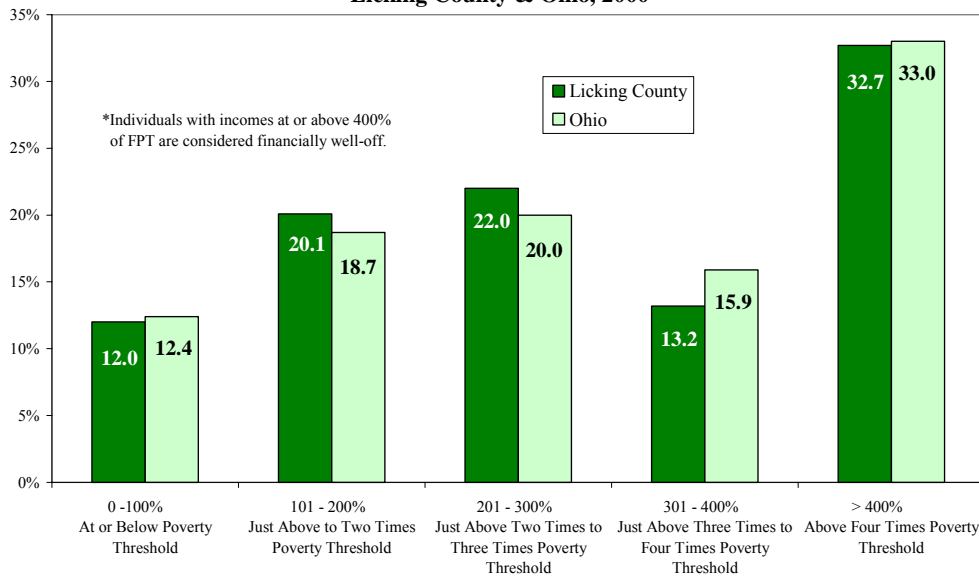
Source: Authors' projections.
 *Year 2000 data are actual disability counts.

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 Licking County.

Poverty - Standards for gauging poverty levels are set by the Federal Poverty Threshold², 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 (and Table 9a in the Appendix), a significant number of older adults in Licking County are potential candidates for state and federal assistance based on income eligibility. In 2000, 54.1% of the county's 60+ population (or 12,639 individuals) had incomes below 300% of the federal poverty level. Of this population, 12.0% (or 2,810 individuals) were living at or below 100% of the poverty level.

Figure 9
Proportion of Population Age 60+ by Poverty Threshold Ratio,
Licking County & Ohio, 2000

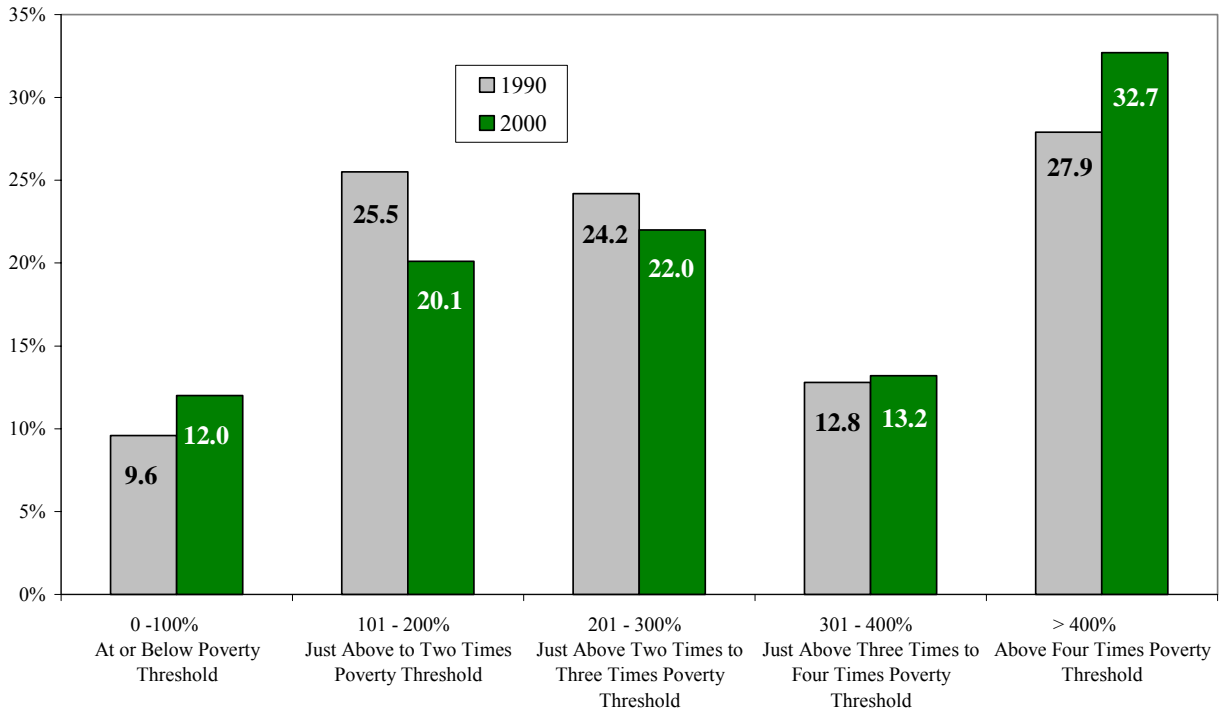


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

² **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 Licking County in 2000. The greatest change occurred among the older population with incomes below 100% of the FPT. Figure 10 (and Table 10a in the Appendix) shows that the percent of adults 60+ living below the poverty level increased from 9.6% in 1990 to 12.0% 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 27.9% in 1990, to 32.7% in 2000. A considerable number of people did not complete income related questions properly in the 1990 Census. As a result, the gap in the percentage of people at or below poverty from 1990 to 2000 may be partially due to this responding pattern.

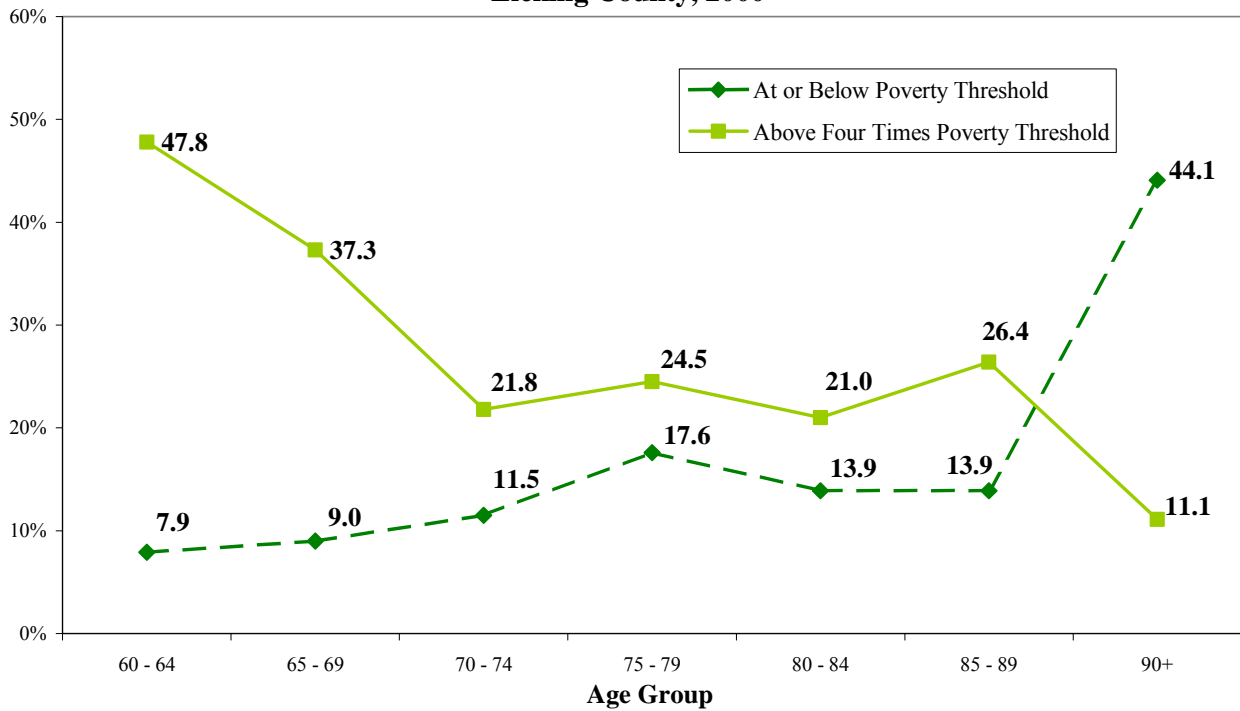
Figure 10
Proportion of Population Age 60+ by Poverty Threshold Ratio,
Licking County, 1990 & 2000



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

A closer examination of poverty rates in Licking County reveals striking trends in relation to age. As shown in Figure 11 (and Table 11a in the Appendix), the percentage of people at or below the poverty level increases dramatically with advancing age. To illustrate, nearly one-half (47.8%) of 60-64 year olds reported incomes above four times the poverty threshold (the highest income category), compared to only 11.1% of those in the oldest age group (90+). In contrast, 7.9% of 60-64 year olds fall in the lowest income category, while 44.1% 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, Licking County, 2000



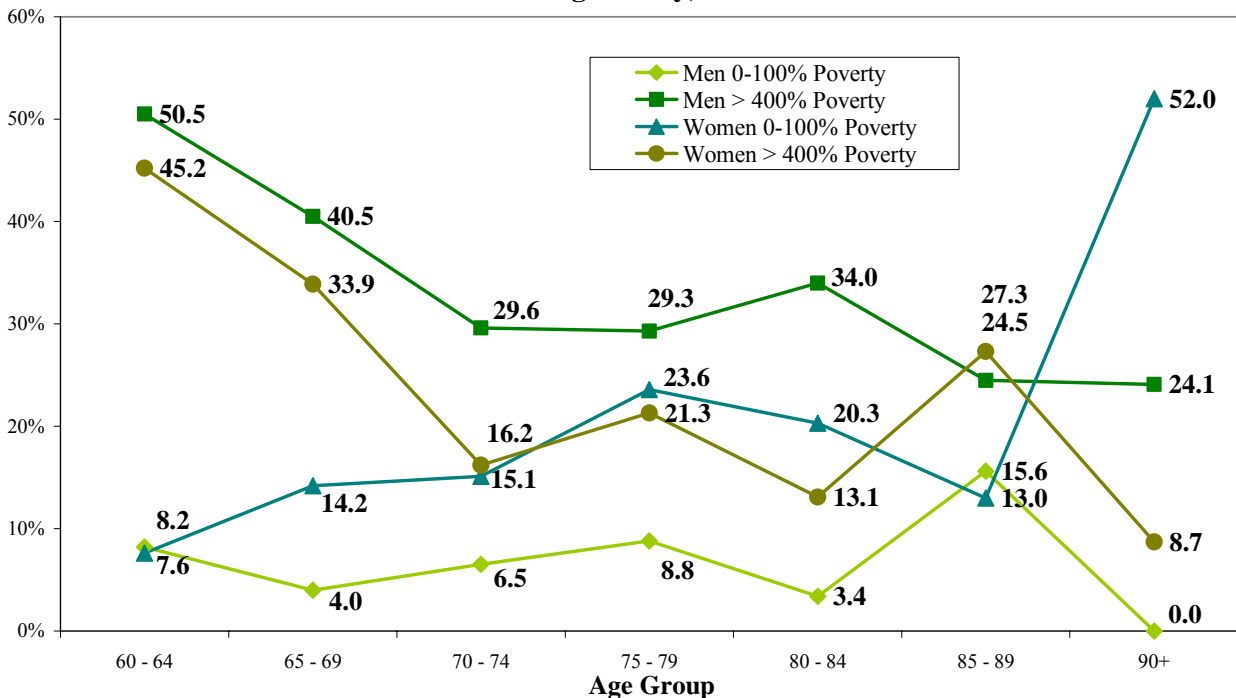
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

Figure 12 (and Table 12a in the Appendix) 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, 50.5% of men age 60-64 were in the highest income category, while only 24.1% of men 90+ had this level of income. 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 a sharp 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 Licking County 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,
Licking County, 2000



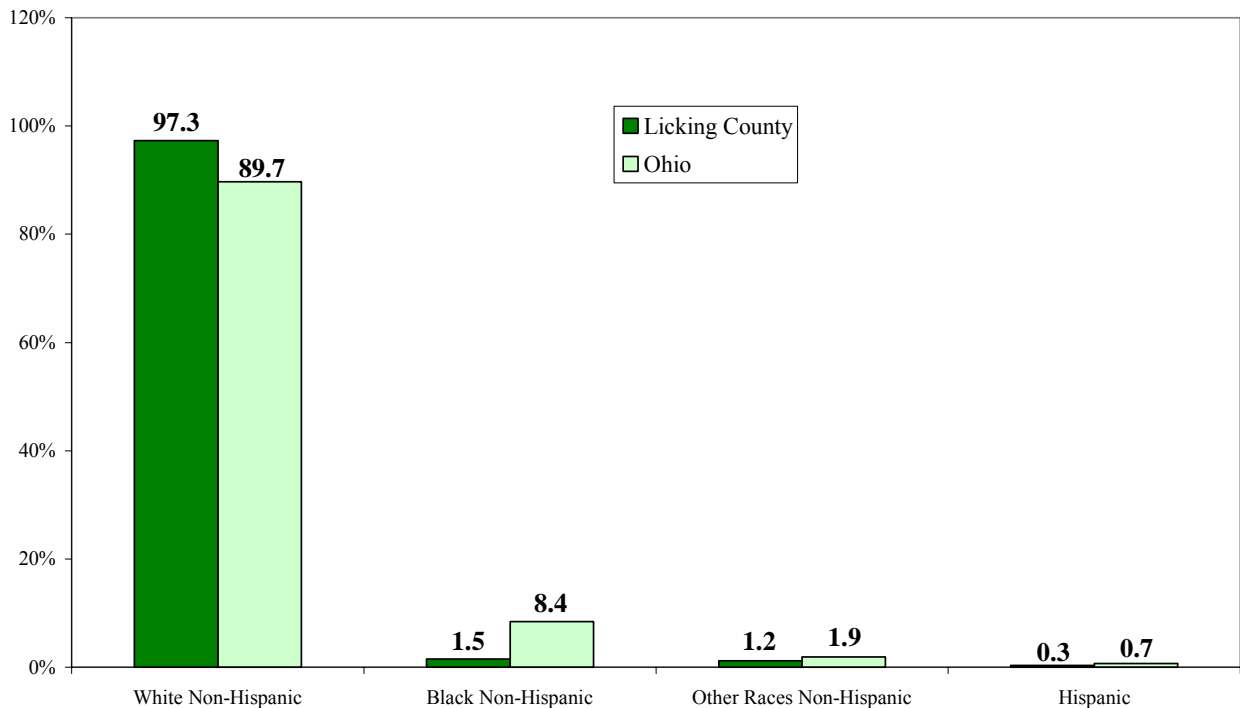
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

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

Race and Ethnicity

Licking County’s older population is less racially and ethnically diverse than the older population in Ohio as a whole. Figure 13 (and Table 13a in the Appendix) shows that in 2000, 97.3% of the county population (60+) identified themselves as white non-Hispanic, compared to 89.7% of the state population. In the same year, 1.5% 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+,
Licking County & Ohio, 2000

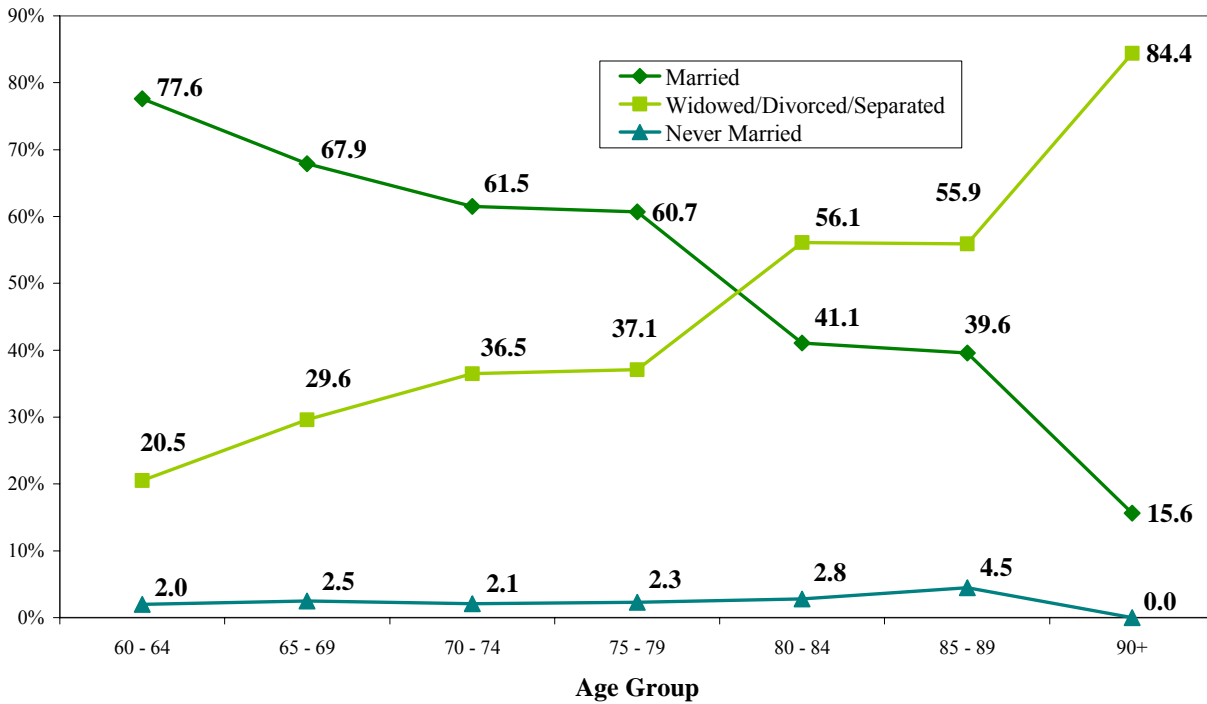


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population: PCT12I, PCT12J, & PCT12H SEX BY AGE.

Marital Status

According to Census data, the percentage of married older adults decreases steadily after age 60. As illustrated in Figure 14 (and Table 14a in the Appendix), the majority (77.6%) of 60-64 year olds were married in 2000, while 22.5% 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, 84.4% were single in 2000, while 15.6% were married.

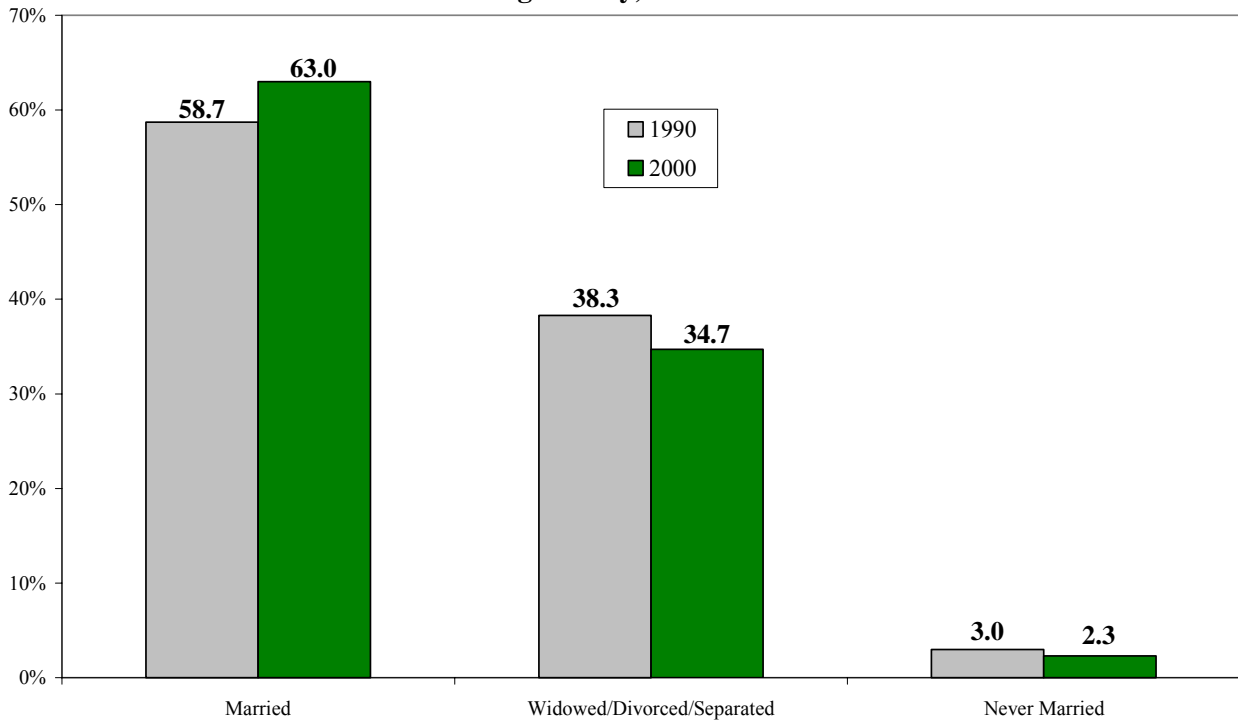
Figure 14
Marital Status of Population Age 60+, by Age Group
Licking County, 2000



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

Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of married older adults (60+) in Licking County remained fairly stable. In 2000, 58.7% of older Licking County residents were married compared to 63.0% in 1990. Similarly, no major changes occurred among the single population (people who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married). In 2000, 37.0% of the 60+ population was single, compared to 41.3% in 1990 (see Figure 15 and Table 15a in the Appendix).

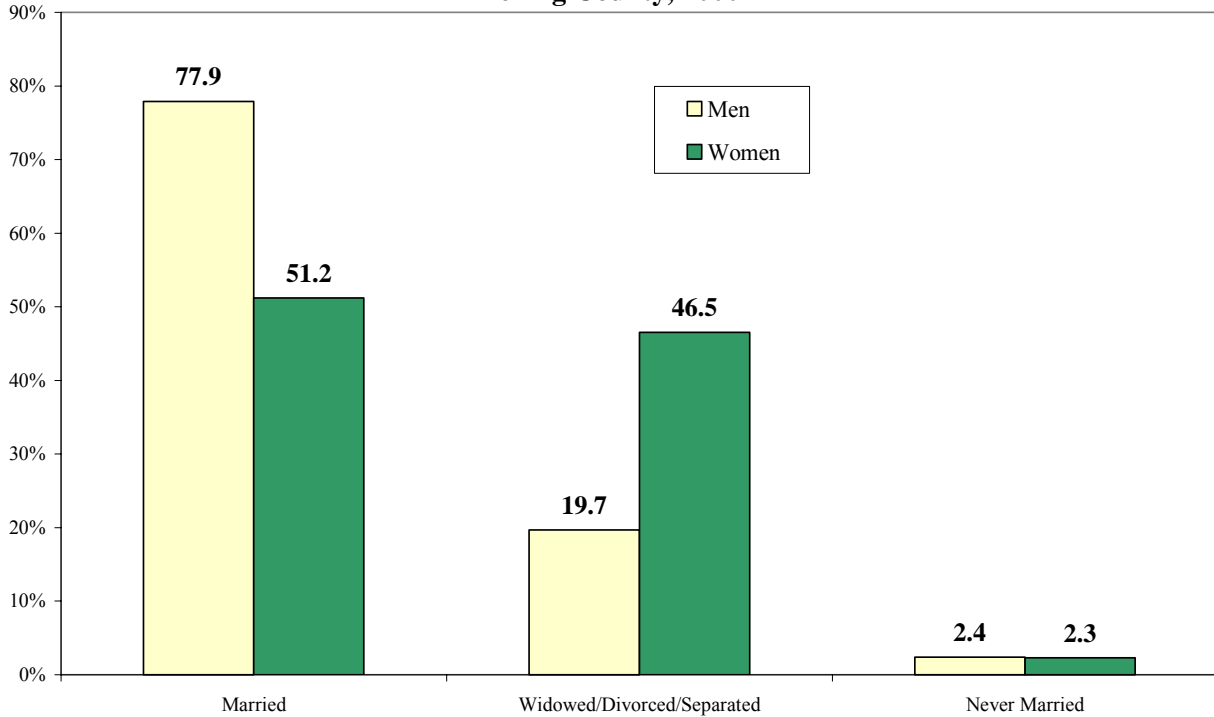
Figure 15
Marital Status Among Population Age 60+,
Licking County, 1990 & 2000



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 (and Table 16a in the Appendix) shows that 77.9% of men age 60+ in Licking County were married in 2000, compared to only 51.2% of women. Because single older adults are more likely than married couples to need outside help or institutional care, the population in Licking County that is potentially in need of such assistance is largely female.

Figure 16
Marital Status Among Population Age 60+, by Gender
Licking County, 2000



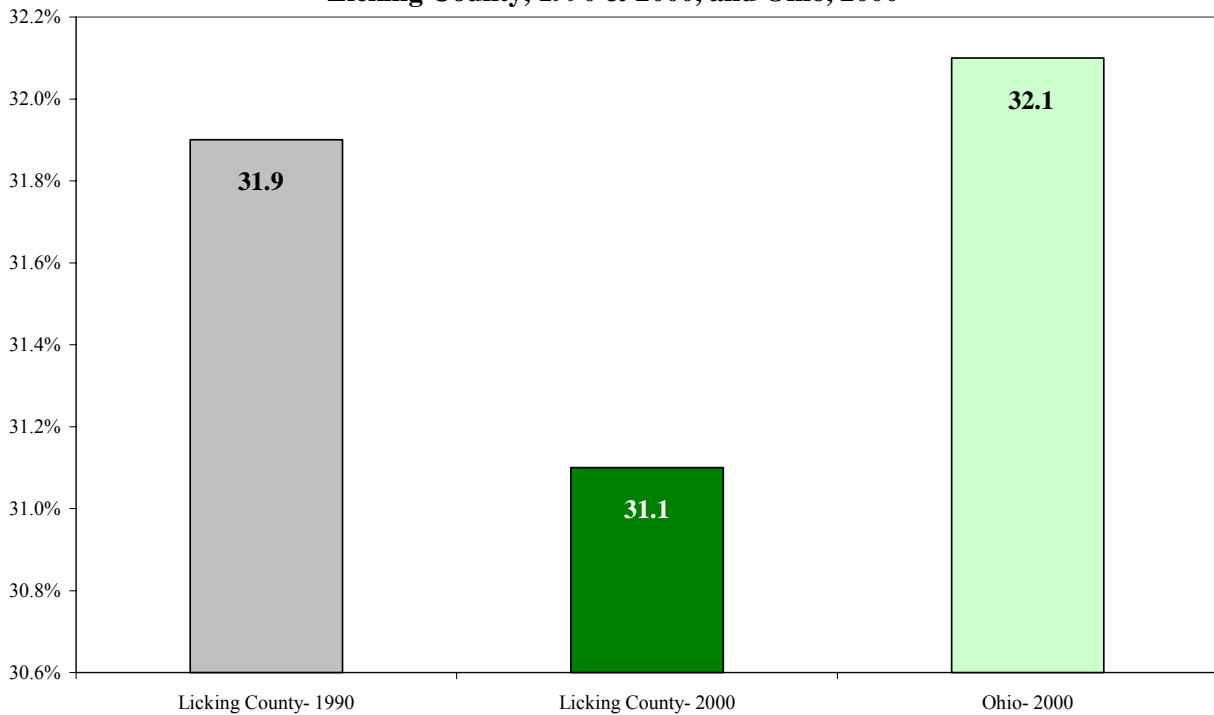
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

Living Alone

Figure 17 (and Table 17a in the Appendix) compares the proportion of Licking County and Ohio residents age 60+ who were living alone in 2000, and illustrates the changes that occurred in the county population (60+) living alone between 1990 and 2000.

In 2000, 31.1% of Licking 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 Licking County has decreased since 1990, from 31.9% of the 60+ population to 31.1% in 2000.

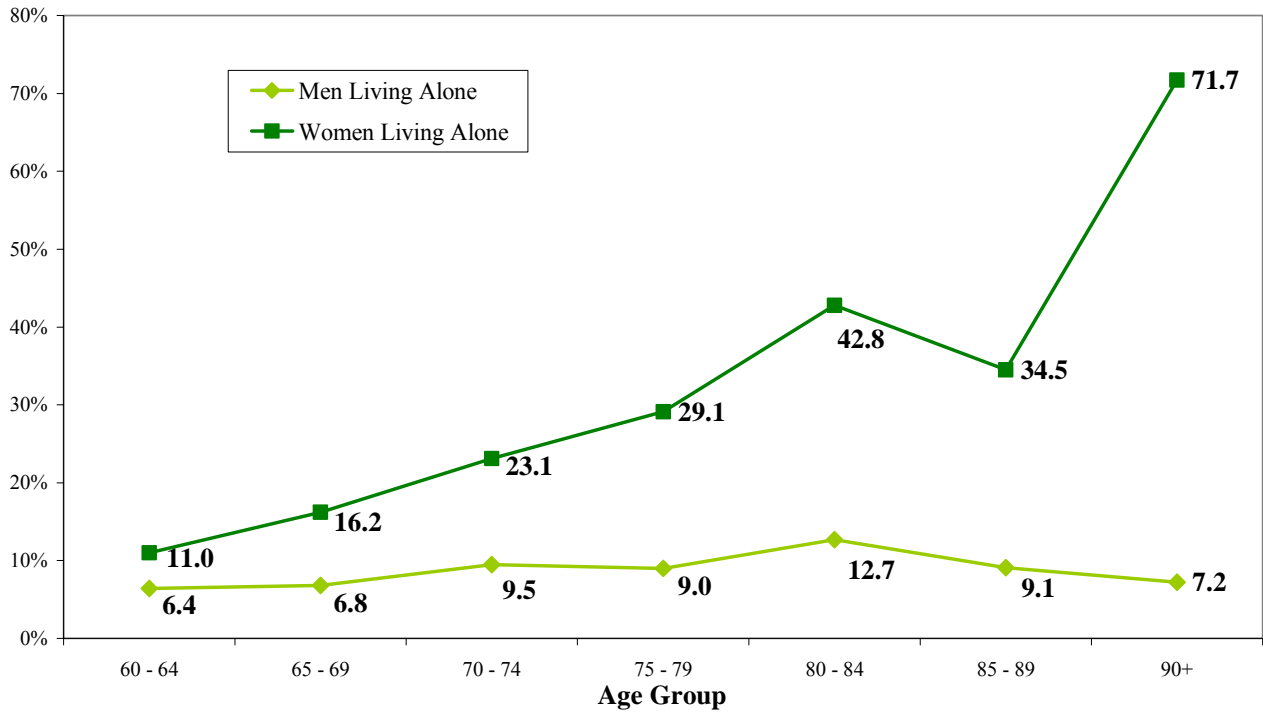
Figure 17
Proportion of Population Age 60+ Living Alone,
Licking County, 1990 & 2000, and Ohio, 2000



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 Licking County. Figure 18 (and Table 18a in the Appendix) 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, 11.0% of women were living alone, compared to 6.4% of men. Among the oldest age group (90+), 71.7% of women were living alone, compared to only 7.2%

Figure 18
Proportion of Population Age 60+ Living Alone,
by Gender, and Age Group,
Licking County, 2000



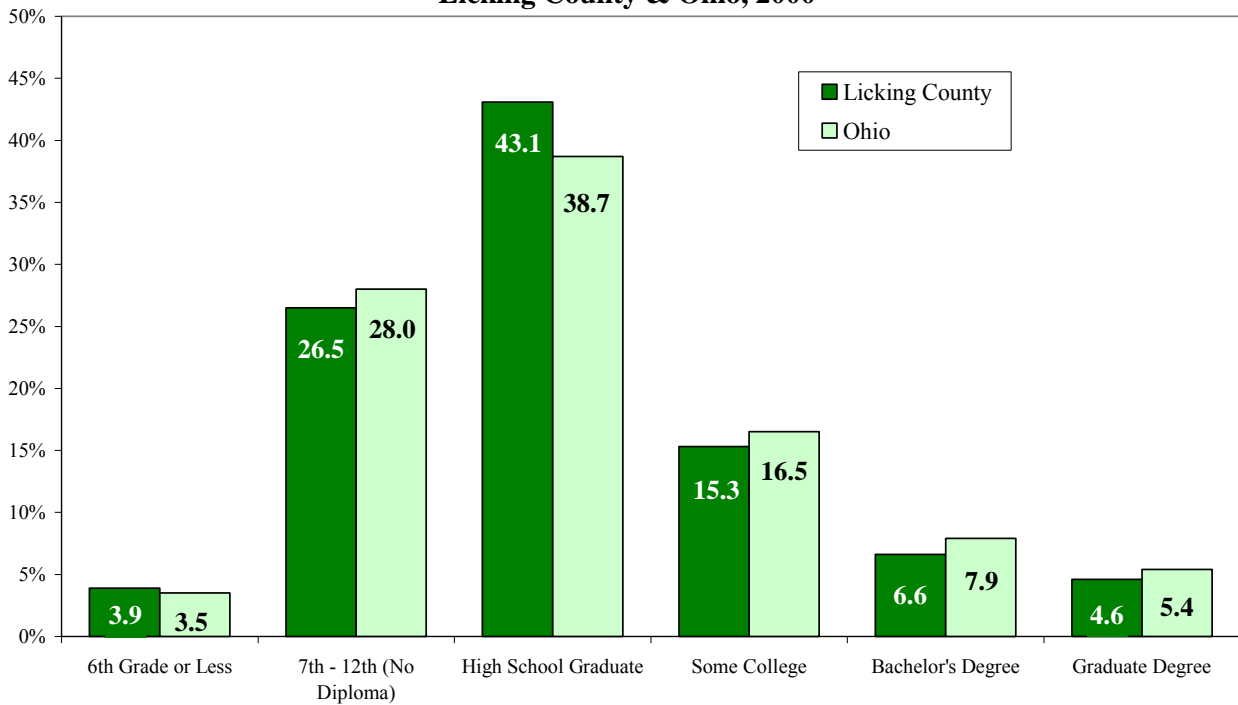
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

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 (and Table 19a in the Appendix) shows that the majority of older adults (60+) in Licking County have completed 12 or fewer years of school. Over one third (43.1%) of older adults have completed high school, and 30.4% have completed less than 12 years. This suggests that a significant proportion of the older population may be economically vulnerable.

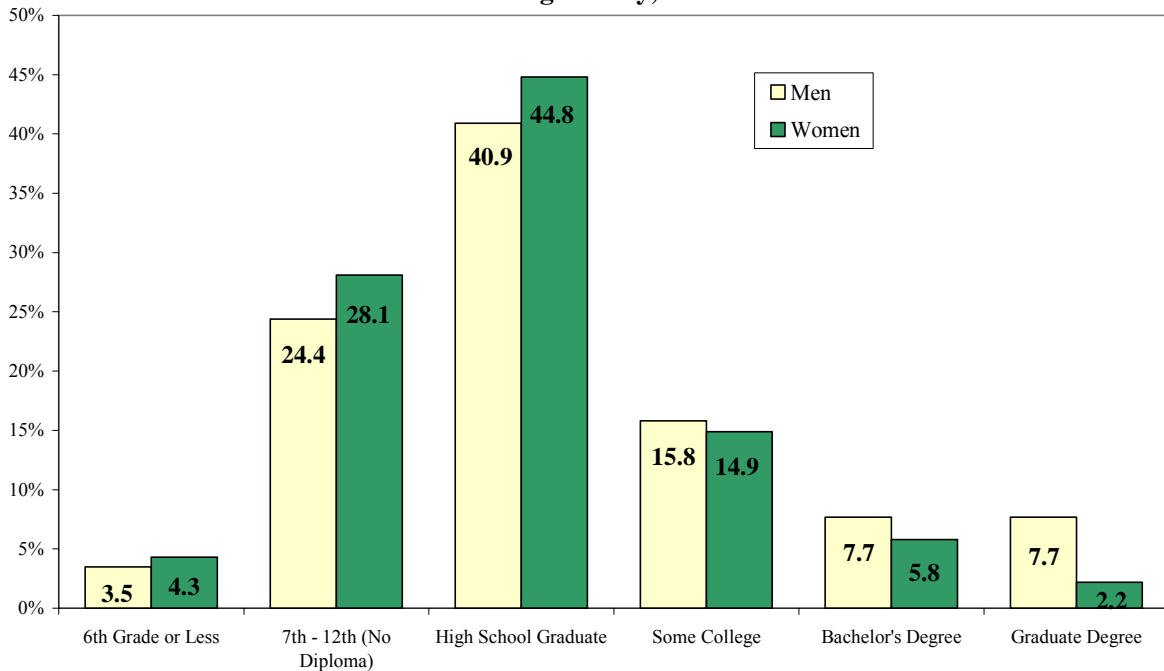
Figure 19
Highest Level of Educational Attainment
Among Population Age 60+
Licking County & Ohio, 2000



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

Figure 20 (and Table 20a in the Appendix) contrasts the educational attainment of older adults in Licking County by gender. Older women in Licking County 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 Licking County is less educated than

Figure 20
Highest Level of Educational Attainment
Among Population Age 60+, by Gender
Licking County, 2000



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

the older male population.

Summary

This analysis of population trends and projections in Licking 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 Licking 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 Licking 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 Licking 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/>).

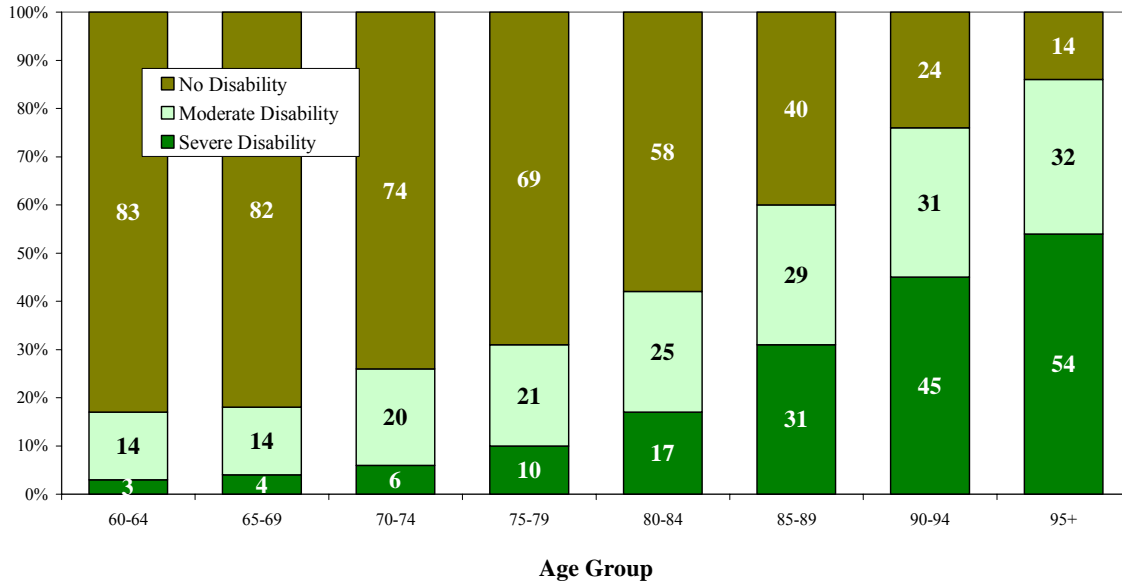
Estimation of Age and Sex Specific Disability Rates for Gender and Age Groups - Disability in this study is defined as a measure of impairment in activities of Daily Living (ADL) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL). Three levels were assigned to this measure: Severe Disability, Moderate 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.

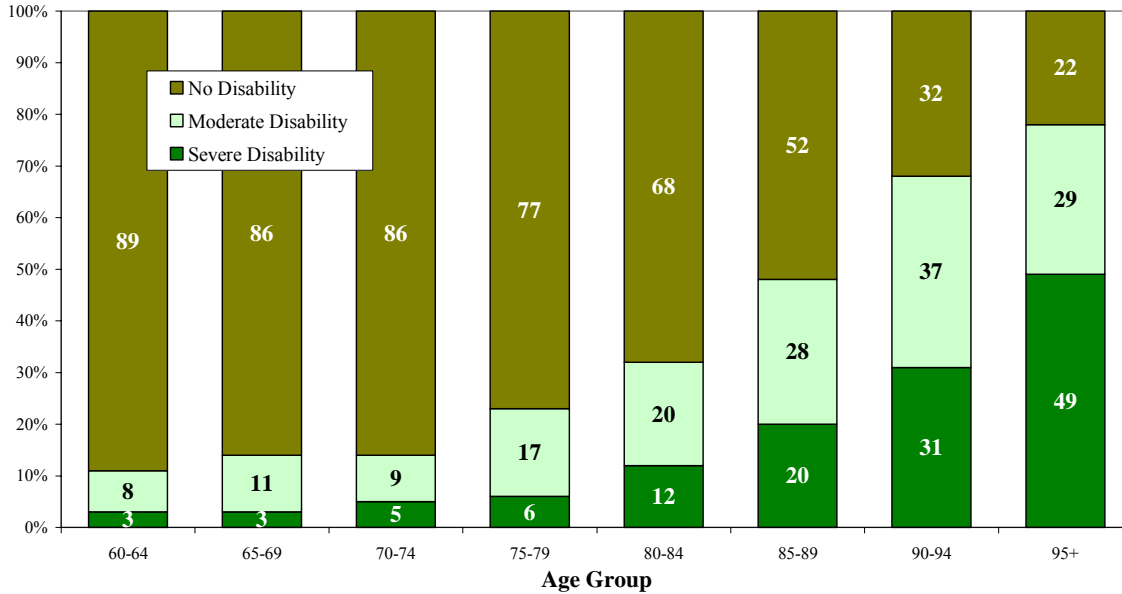
Figures 21 and 22 (and Tables 21a and 22a in the Appendix) show the higher rates of severe disability among women of all ages, and the consistent increase in the prevalence of disability with advancing age for both men and women.

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
Population Distribution by Age Group (40-85+)
Licking County and Ohio, 2000

Age Group	Licking County	Ohio
40 - 44	12,402	921,545
45 - 49	10,617	834,831
50 - 54	9,972	731,553
55 - 59	7,912	553,174
60 - 64	6,236	455,732
65 - 69	5,252	402,668
70 - 74	4,396	387,584
75 - 79	3,554	325,468
80 - 84	2,217	215,241
85+	1,879	176,796
Total 40+	64,437	5,004,592

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

Table 2a
Population Distribution by Age Group (40-85+)
Licking County, 1990 & 2000

Age Group	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
40 - 44	9,561	7.5	12,402	8.5
45 - 49	7,991	6.2	10,617	7.3
50 - 54	6,733	5.2	9,972	6.9
55 - 59	6,096	4.8	7,912	5.4
60 - 64	5,583	4.4	6,236	4.3
65 - 69	5,061	3.9	5,252	3.6
70 - 74	3,830	3.0	4,396	3.0
75 - 79	2,853	2.2	3,554	2.4
80 - 84	1,900	1.5	2,217	1.5
85+	1,528	1.2	1,879	1.3
Total 40+	51,136		64,437	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 & 2000 Census of Population: P12. SEX BY AGE [49].

Table 3a
Projections of Total Older Population by Age Group and Level of Disability
Licking County, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020

Year	Age Group	Total Population	No Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
2000*	60 - 69	11,488	9,771	1,366	351
	70 - 79	7,950	6,049	1,356	545
	80 - 89	3,462	1,907	870	685
	90+	634	148	205	281
	Total Age 60+	23,534	17,875	3,797	1,862
2005	60 - 69	13,214	11,242	1,568	404
	70 - 79	8,234	6,279	1,396	559
	80 - 89	4,064	2,258	1,016	790
	90+	728	172	236	320
	Total Age 60+	26,240	19,951	4,216	2,073
2010	60 - 69	16,265	13,838	1,931	496
	70 - 79	8,847	6,750	1,499	598
	80 - 89	4,478	2,470	1,127	881
	90+	862	205	281	376
	Total Age 60+	30,452	23,263	4,838	2,351
2015	60 - 69	18,793	15,981	2,238	574
	70 - 79	10,347	7,912	1,743	692
	80 - 89	4,782	2,645	1,200	937
	90+	1,078	260	353	465
	Total Age 60+	35,000	26,798	5,534	2,668
2020	60 - 69	21,786	18,543	2,580	663
	70 - 79	12,898	9,867	2,171	860
	80 - 89	5,303	2,939	1,330	1,034
	90+	1,230	293	402	535
	Total Age 60+	41,217	31,642	6,483	3,092

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 4a
Proportion of Population Age 60+, with Sensory, Physical, Mental & Self-Care Disabilities
Licking County and Ohio, 2000

	Licking County		Ohio	
	Number	%	Number	%
Sensory	2,298	9.8	248,532	12.7
Physical	6,252	26.7	549,510	28.0
Mental	2,188	9.4	212,562	10.8
Self-Care	2,252	9.6	210,751	10.7
Total 60+ Population	23,387		1,961,995	

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

Table 5a
Disability Among Population Age 60+, by Type of Disability and Age Group,
Licking County, 2000

Age Group		60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90+	Total
Sensory	Number	228	283	433	399	413	296	246	2,298
	%	3.4	5.7	10.8	11.0	16.7	26.4	46.9	
Physical	Number	978	995	866	1,232	1,049	667	465	6,252
	%	14.7	20.1	21.6	33.8	42.3	59.4	88.6	
Mental	Number	314	311	255	383	378	244	303	2,188
	%	4.7	6.3	6.4	10.5	15.2	21.7	57.7	
Self-Care	Number	384	348	257	375	297	238	353	2,252
	%	5.8	7.0	6.4	10.3	12.0	21.2	67.2	

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

Table 6a
Estimated Percentage Distribution of Total Population
by Disability Status and Age Group

	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95+
No Disability	86%	84%	80%	71%	62%	44%	26%	15%
Moderate Disability	11%	13%	15%	20%	23%	29%	33%	32%
Severe Disability	3%	3%	5%	9%	15%	27%	41%	53%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 7a
Projections of the 60+ Female Population by Age Group and Level of Disability
Licking 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	3,233	2,685	459	89
	65-69	2,757	2,271	385	101
	70-74	2,413	1,796	472	145
	75-79	2,087	1,421	448	218
	80-84	1,439	831	358	250
	85-89	898	363	260	275
	90 +	511	111	160	240
	Total	13,338	9,478	2,542	1,318
<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
2005	60-64	3,925	3,259	557	109
	65-69	3,030	2,496	423	111
	70-74	2,477	1,844	484	149
	75-79	2,094	1,426	449	219
	80-84	1,640	947	408	285
	85-89	985	398	286	301
	90 +	567	124	177	266
	Total	14,718	10,494	2,784	1,440
<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
2010	60-64	4,884	4,055	694	135
	65-69	3,694	3,043	516	135
	70-74	2,739	2,039	535	165
	75-79	2,170	1,478	466	226
	80-84	1,671	965	416	290
	85-89	1,150	465	334	351
	90 +	649	142	204	303
	Total	16,957	12,187	3,165	1,605

Table 7a Continued
Projections of 60+ Female Population by Age Group and Level of Disability
Licking 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	5,287	4,390	751	146
	65-69	4,613	3,801	644	168
	70-74	3,357	2,499	656	202
	75-79	2,421	1,649	519	253
	80-84	1,757	1,014	438	305
	85-89	1,198	484	347	367
	90 +	784	172	246	366
	Total	19,417	14,009	3,601	1,807
<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	6,326	5,253	898	175
	65-69	5,009	4,127	700	182
	70-74	4,214	3,137	824	253
	75-79	2,990	2,036	642	312
	80-84	1,985	1,146	494	345
	85-89	1,287	520	373	394
	90 +	877	189	275	413
	Total	22,688	16,408	4,206	2,074

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 8a
Projections of the 60+ Male Population by Age Group and Level of Disability
Licking 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	3,003	2,665	251	87
	65-69	2,495	2,150	271	74
	70-74	1,983	1,711	182	90
	75-79	1,467	1,121	254	92
	80-84	778	531	156	91
	85-89	347	182	96	69
	90 +	123	37	45	41
	Total	10,196	8,397	1,255	544
2005	60-64	3,611	3,205	301	105
	65-69	2,648	2,282	287	79
	70-74	2,118	1,828	195	95
	75-79	1,545	1,181	268	96
	80-84	1,004	685	201	118
	85-89	435	228	121	86
	90 +	161	48	59	54
	Total	11,522	9,457	1,432	633
2010	60-64	4,486	3,982	374	130
	65-69	3,201	2,758	347	96
	70-74	2,266	1,955	208	103
	75-79	1,672	1,278	290	104
	80-84	1,079	737	216	126
	85-89	578	303	161	114
	90 +	213	63	77	73
	Total	13,495	11,076	1,673	746

Table 8a Continued
Projections of 60+ Male Population by Age Group and Level of Disability
Licking 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	4,896	4,346	409	141
	65-69	3,997	3,444	434	119
	70-74	2,759	2,381	254	124
	75-79	1,810	1,383	314	113
	80-84	1,189	812	238	139
	85-89	638	335	177	126
	90 +	294	88	107	99
	Total	15,583	12,789	1,933	861
<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	6,071	5,389	507	175
	65-69	4,380	3,774	475	131
	70-74	3,467	2,992	319	156
	75-79	2,227	1,702	386	139
	80-84	1,309	894	262	153
	85-89	722	379	201	142
	90 +	353	104	127	122
	Total	18,529	15,234	2,277	1,018

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 9a
Population Age 60+, by Poverty Threshold Ratio,
Licking County and Ohio, 2000

	Licking County		Ohio	
	Number	%	Number	%
(0 - 100%) At or Below Poverty Threshold	2,810	12.0	244,061	12.4
(101 - 200%) Just Above, to Two Times Poverty Threshold	4,695	20.1	366,227	18.7
to Two Times, to Three Times Poverty Threshold	5,134	22.0	393,076	20.0
Three Times, to Four Times Poverty Threshold	3,080	13.2	311,277	15.9
(> 400%) Above Four Times Poverty Threshold	7,668	32.7	647,354	33.0
Total	23,387	100	1,961,995	100

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

Table 10a
Population Age 60+, by Poverty Threshold Ratio
Licking County, 1990 & 2000

	1990*		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
(0 - 100%) At or Below Poverty Threshold	1,896	9.6	2,810	12.0
(101 - 200%) Just Above, to Two Times Poverty Threshold	5,042	25.5	4,695	20.1
(201 - 300%) Just Above to Two Times, to Three Times Poverty Threshold	4,798	24.2	5,134	22.0
(301 - 400%) Just Above Three Times, to Four Times Poverty Threshold	2,533	12.8	3,080	13.2
(> 400%) Above Four Times Poverty Threshold	5,544	27.9	7,668	32.7
Total	19,813	100	23,387	100

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

*Percentages are adjusted to reflect only those residents for whom information was available on the income question.

Table 11a
Population Age 60+, by Poverty Threshold Ratio and Age Group,
Licking County, 2000

		60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90+
0 - 100%	Number	527	447	462	642	344	156	232
	%	7.9	9.0	11.5	17.6	13.9	13.9	44.1
101 - 200%	Number	786	868	863	841	859	374	104
	%	11.8	17.5	21.5	23.1	34.6	33.2	19.8
201 - 400%	Number	2,160	1,791	1,813	1,266	756	297	131
	%	32.5	36.2	45.2	34.8	30.5	26.5	25.0
> 400%	Number	3,178	1,845	875	894	522	296	58
	%	47.8	37.3	21.8	24.5	21.0	26.4	11.1
Total	Number	6,651	4,951	4,013	3,643	2,481	1,123	525
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table 12a
Population Age 60+, by Poverty Threshold Ratio, by Gender and Age Group,
Licking County, 2000

	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90+
Men 0-100% Poverty	268	101	110	129	32	58	0
Women 0-100% Poverty	259	346	352	513	312	98	232
Men > 400% Poverty	1,646	1,017	499	430	320	91	19
Women > 400% Poverty	1,532	828	376	464	202	205	39

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

Table 13a
Race and Ethnic Distribution Among Population Age 60+
Licking County and Ohio, 2000

	Licking County		Ohio	
	Number	%	Number	%
White Alone	22,904	97.3	1,760,708	89.7
Black Alone 60+	357	1.5	164,695	8.4
Other Race Alone	273	1.2	38,086	1.9
Hispanic*	65	0.3	14,293	0.7
Total 60+	23,534	100	1,963,489	100

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

* Persons identifying themselves with Hispanic ethnicity could be of any race.

Table 14a
Marital Status Among Population
Age 60+, by Age Group
Licking County, 2000

	Married		Widowed/Divorced/ Separated		Never Married		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
60-64	5,158	77.6	1,363	20.5	130	2.0	6,651
65-69	3,363	67.9	1,463	29.6	125	2.5	4,951
70-74	2,467	61.5	1,463	36.5	83	2.1	4,013
75-79	2,210	60.7	1,351	37.1	82	2.3	3,643
80-84	1,020	41.1	1,392	56.1	69	2.8	2,481
85-89	445	39.6	628	55.9	50	4.5	1,123
90+	82	15.6	443	84.4	0	0.0	525
Total	14,745	63.1	8,103	34.7	539	2.3	23,387

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

Table 15a
Marital Status Among Population Age 60+
Licking County, 1990 & 2000

	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
Married	12,356	58.7	14,745	63.0
Widowed/Divorced/ Separated	8,048	38.3	8,103	34.7
Never Married	622	3.0	539	2.3
Total	21,026	100	23,387	100

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

Table 16a
Marital Status Among Population Age 60+, by Gender
Licking County, 2000

	Married		Widowed/Divorced/ Separated		Never Married		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Male	8,047	77.9	2,030	19.7	242	2.4	10,319
Female	6,698	51.2	6,073	46.5	297	2.3	13,068
Total	14,745		8,103		539		23,387

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

Table 17a
Living Alone Among Population Age 60+
Licking County, 1990 & 2000

	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
Licking County	6,704	31.9	7,273	31.1
Ohio	593,788	31.2	629,045	32.1

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

Table 18a
Population Age 60+ Living Alone, by Gender and Age Group,
Licking County, 2000

		60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90+
Male Living Alone	Number	423	338	381	326	316	102	38
	%	6.4	6.8	9.5	9.0	12.7	9.1	7.2
Male Not Living Alone	Number	2,836	2,173	1,307	1,143	626	269	41
	%	42.7	43.9	32.6	31.3	25.2	24.0	7.8
Female Living Alone	Number	736	801	926	1,061	1,061	388	376
	%	11.0	16.2	23.1	29.1	42.8	34.5	71.7
Female Not Living Alone	Number	2,656	1,639	1,399	1,113	478	364	70
	%	39.9	33.1	34.8	30.6	19.3	32.4	13.3
Total	Number	6,651	4,951	4,013	3,643	2,481	1,123	525
	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table 19a
Highest Level of Educational Attainment
Among Population Age 60+
Licking County & Ohio, 2000

	Licking County	Ohio
6th Grade or Less	921	68,928
7th - 12th (No Diploma)	6,189	548,406
High School Graduate	10,075	760,829
Some College	3,574	322,885
Bachelor's Degree	1,547	155,023
Graduate Degree	1,081	105,924
Total	23,387	1,961,995

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

Table 20a
Highest Level of Educational Attainment
Among Population Age 60+, by Gender
Licking County, 2000

	Men		Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
6th Grade or Less	365	3.5	556	4.3
7th - 12th (No Diploma)	2,516	24.4	3,673	28.1
High School Graduate	4,222	40.9	5,853	44.7
Some College	1,626	15.8	1,948	14.9
Bachelor's Degree	796	7.7	751	5.8
Graduate Degree	794	7.7	287	2.2
Total	10,319	100	13,068	100

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

Table 21a
Estimated Percentage Distribution of Female Population
by Disability Status and Age Group

	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95+
No Disability	83%	82%	74%	69%	58%	40%	24%	14%
Moderate Disability	14%	14%	20%	21%	25%	29%	31%	32%
Severe Disability	3%	4%	6%	10%	17%	31%	45%	54%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

Table 22a
Estimated Percentage Distribution of Male Population
by Disability Status and Age Group

	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90 - 94	95+
No Disability	89%	86%	86%	77%	68%	52%	32%	22%
Moderate Disability	8%	11%	9%	17%	20%	28%	37%	29%
Severe Disability	3%	3%	5%	6%	12%	20%	31%	49%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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