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# PROFILE & PROJECTIONS OF THE 60+ POPULATION

## BUTLER 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

## Butler County and its 60+ Population



[WWW.SCRIPPS.MUOHIO.EDU](http://WWW.SCRIPPS.MUOHIO.EDU)

- Over 14% of Butler County's population is age 60+ (or 47,577 individuals)
- By 2020, there will be 83,000 individuals age 60+ in Butler County (This is a 74% increase in the 60+ population)
- Nearly 3 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+
- Over one third of individuals age 60+ have at least one disability
- By 2020, over 6,000 individuals age 60+ with a severe disability will reside in Butler County
- Over 11% of the age 60+ population live in poverty
- Almost 16% of individuals age 60+ are racial or ethnic minorities
- Of men age 60+, 78% are married, compared to only 50% of women
- More than 7 in 10 individuals age 60+ have 12 or fewer years of education
- Of women age 60+, 37% live alone, compared to 17% 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: BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO

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## Background

This report illustrates the demographic changes that occurred in Butler 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

Butler County is located in the southwest corner of Ohio, encompassing the city of Hamilton. It is the eighth largest county in Ohio, with a population of 332,807. Butler County is fairly urban, with 11.5% of the population living in rural areas in 2000, compared to 17.2% in 1990. This represents a decrease of 23.6% in rural population over the ten-year period. With 47,577 individuals age 60 and over, Butler County has the ninth largest 60+ population in the state, yet it ranks 81<sup>st</sup> in proportion of total population that is 60+ (out of 88 counties in Ohio). As shown in the Summary Table, the 60+ population represents 14.3% of the total population in Butler County.

**Summary Table  
Butler County, 2000**

Total Population Age 60+	47,577
% Population Age 60+	14.3
Population Age 40+	135,285
% Population Age 40+	40.6
% Population 60+ at or Below Poverty Level	11.2
Total Population Age 60+ with Self-Care Disabilities	4,874
% Population Age 60+ with at Least one Physical, Mental, Sensory or Self-Care Disability	34.9
% Population 60+ who are White	94.3
% Population Age 60+ who are Married	62.8
% Population Age 60+ who are Living Alone	28.2
% Population Age 60+ who Have Less Than a High School Diploma	33.7

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, 40.6% of the population in Butler 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 Butler County increased by 14.2% between 1990 (291,479 residents) and 2000 (332,807 residents). The entire population of Ohio increased 4.7% in the same time. In 2000, 14.3% of the county population was 60+. Table 1 provides a detailed breakdown of the older population in Butler County in 2000 by age group and gender.

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

Age Group	Men		Women		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>60-64</b>	5,701	47.4%	6,319	52.6%	12,020
<b>65-69</b>	4,861	45.9%	5,726	54.1%	10,587
<b>70-74</b>	4,285	44.8%	5,270	55.2%	9,555
<b>75-79</b>	2,954	40.5%	4,333	59.5%	7,287
<b>80-84</b>	1,609	36.6%	2,782	63.4%	4,391
<b>85-89</b>	720	29.6%	1,716	70.4%	2,436
<b>90-94</b>	245	24.2%	769	75.8%	1,014
<b>95+</b>	56	19.5%	231	80.5%	287
<b>Total 60+</b>	20,431	42.9%	27,146	57.1%	47,577
<b>Ohio 60+</b>	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] -

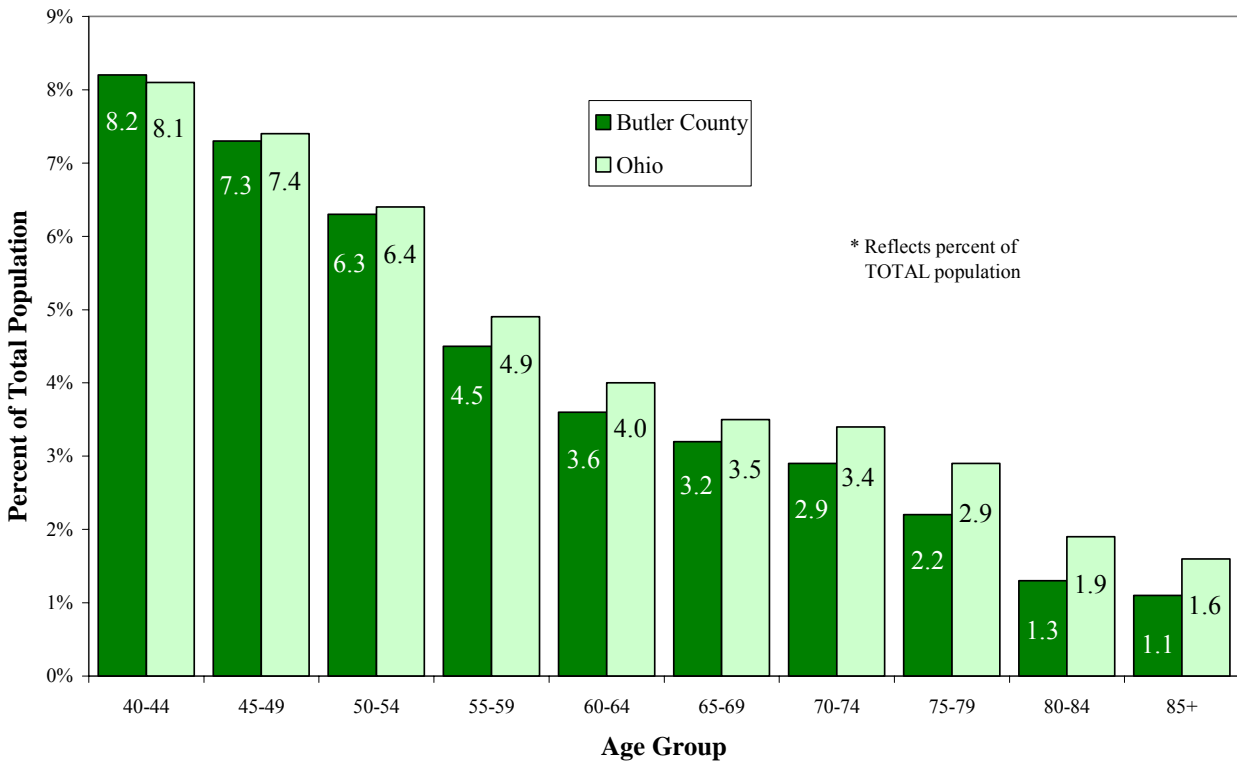
Universe: Total Population



**Gender Distribution** - The gender distribution of the older population in Butler County is similar to that of the state of Ohio. Of the entire county population age 60+, women comprise 57.1% (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 Butler County, 72.7% 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 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 Butler 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.

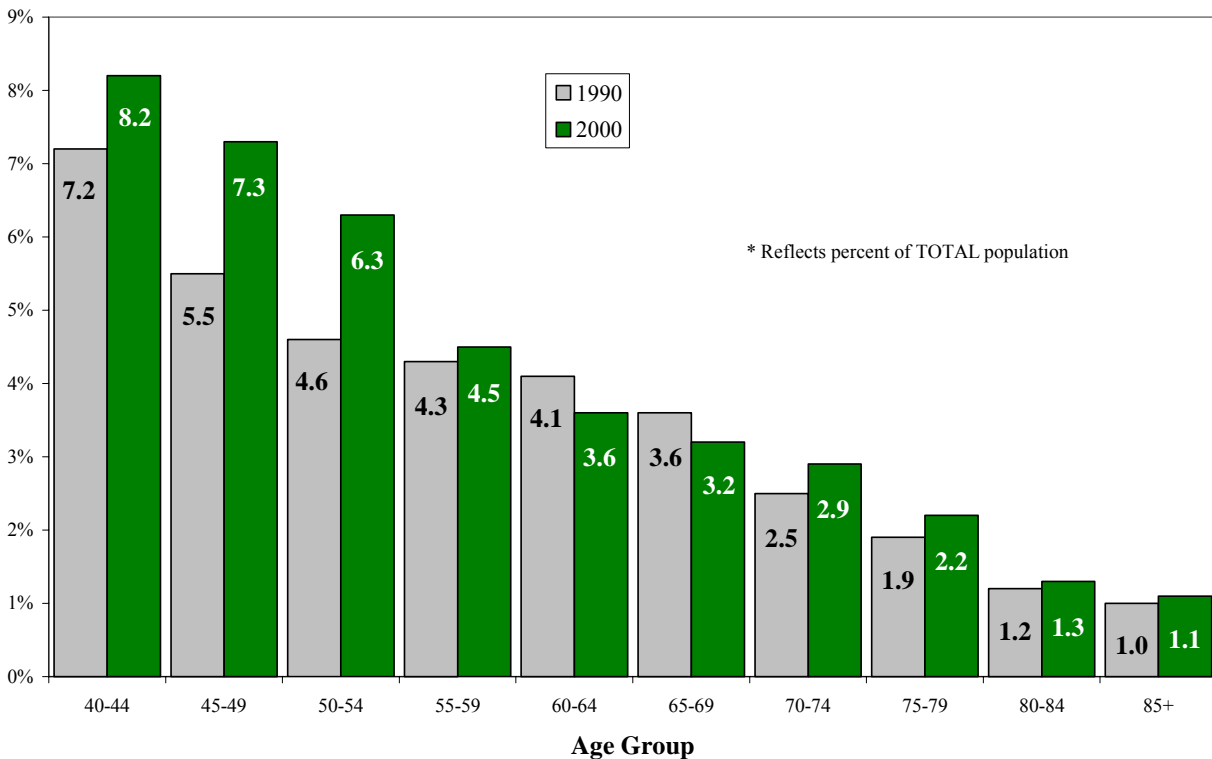
**Figure 1**  
**Population Distribution\* by Age Group (40-85+)**  
**Butler County & Ohio, 2000**



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), 26.3% of the county population was age 40-59 in 2000, compared to 21.6% in 1990. Also noteworthy is the increase in the population over the age of 85. In Butler County, this age group comprised 1.1% of the population in 2000 compared to 1.0% in 1990 (a 10% increase in the 85+ population). In Ohio, 1.6% of the population was over the age

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



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

of 85 in 2000, compared to 1.3% in 1990 (a 22.8% increase in the 85+ population).

Another indication that the population in Butler County is aging is the increase in median age<sup>1</sup>. Between 1990 and 2000, median age increased from 31 years (1990) to 34 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 Butler County is growing. As these segments of the county population reach advanced age, the need for long-term care services may increase.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

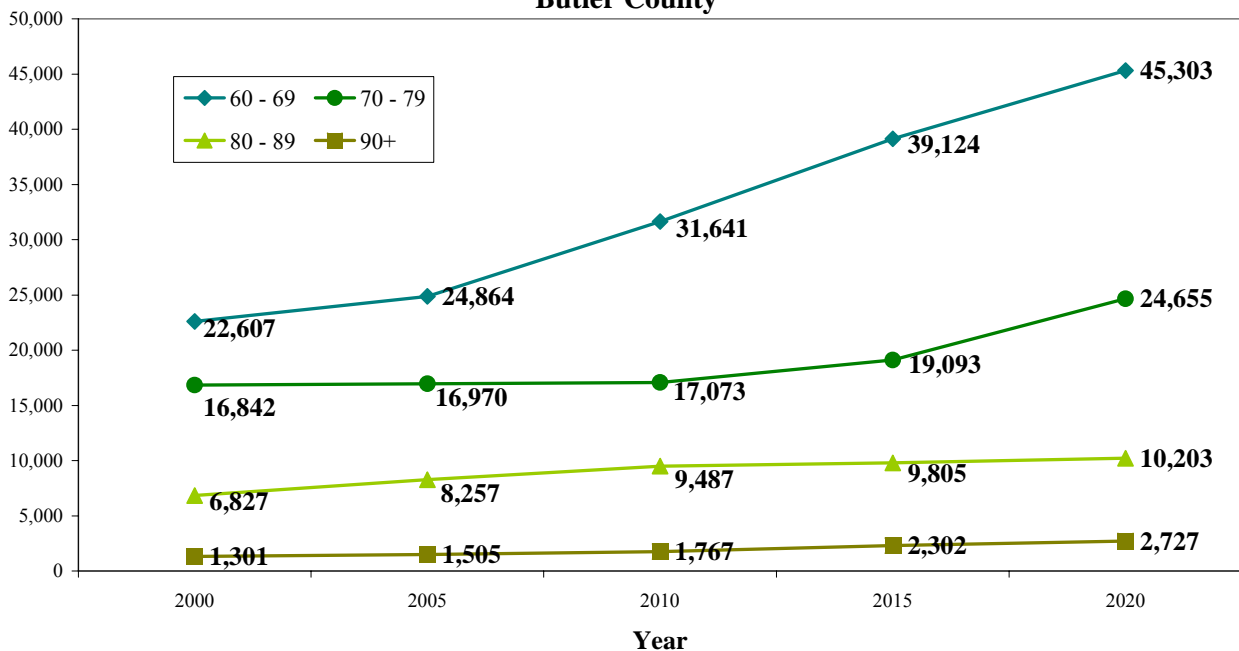
*Migration Rate:* The 10-year net migration rates were estimated using age-sex counts of each county's population in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses adjusted for the deaths occurring to the age-sex group from April 1, 1990 through March 31, 2000. Of course, in calculating the deaths occurring to an age group, 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 Butler County residents age 60 and over is expected to increase from a total of 47,577 in 2000 to a projected 82,888 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 22,607 older adults age 60-69 in Butler 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 45,303 individuals age 60-69 in Butler County. This projection suggests a 100.4% increase in the County population in this age group. The 90+ age group is also expected to increase, from 1,301 in 2000, to 2,727 in 2020 (an increase of 110%).

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

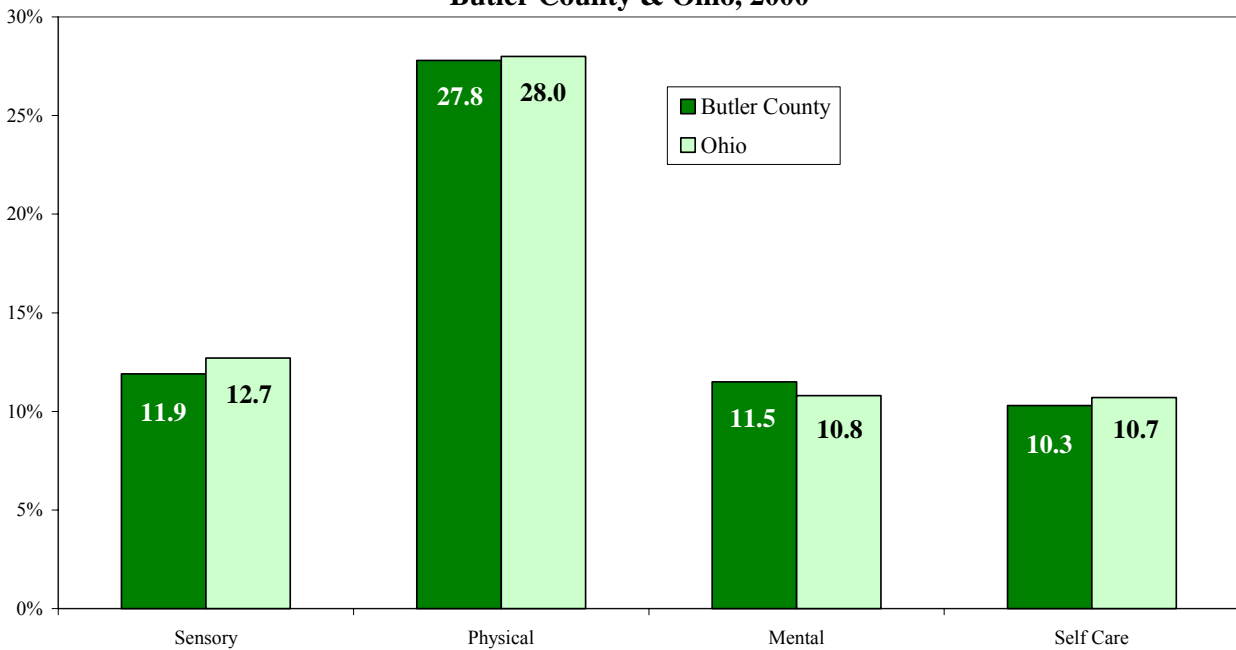


Source: Authors' projections.  
 \*Year 2000 data are actual population counts.

### Prevalence of Disability among the 60+ Population

The rate of disability among the 60+ population in Butler County 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 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, 34.9% of the 60+ population in Butler County had at least one disability.

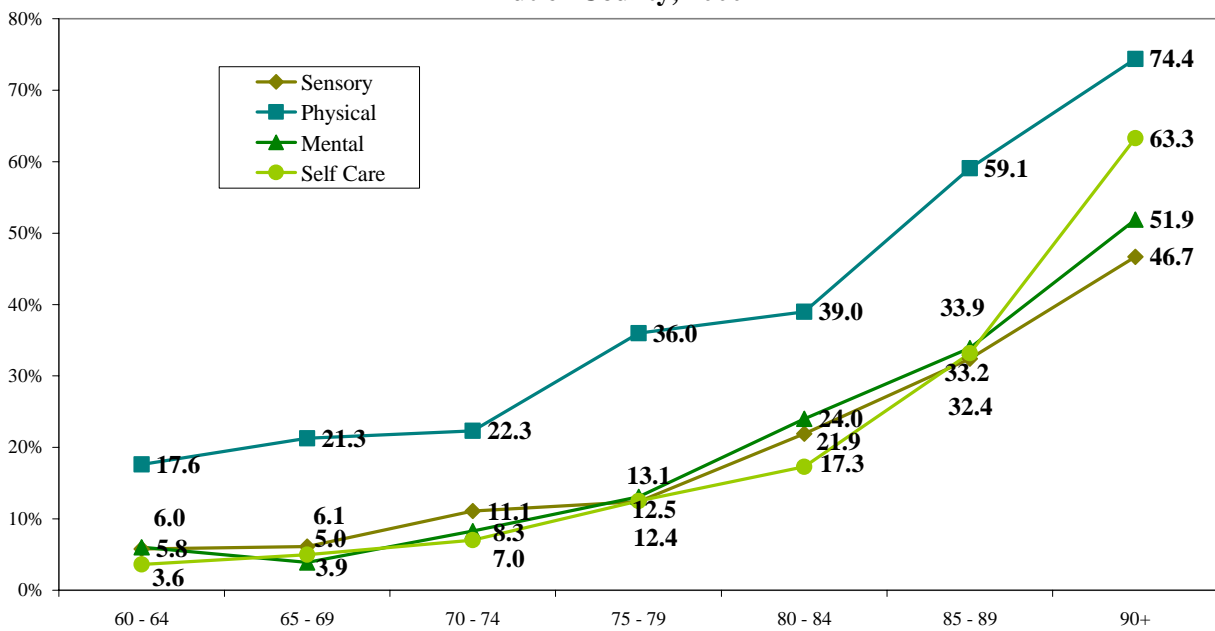
**Figure 4**  
**Proportion of Population Age 60+, with Sensory, Physical, Mental and Self-Care Disabilities, Butler County & Ohio, 2000**



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 Butler 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 17.6% of the population age 60-64, to 74.4% of the population age 90+.

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



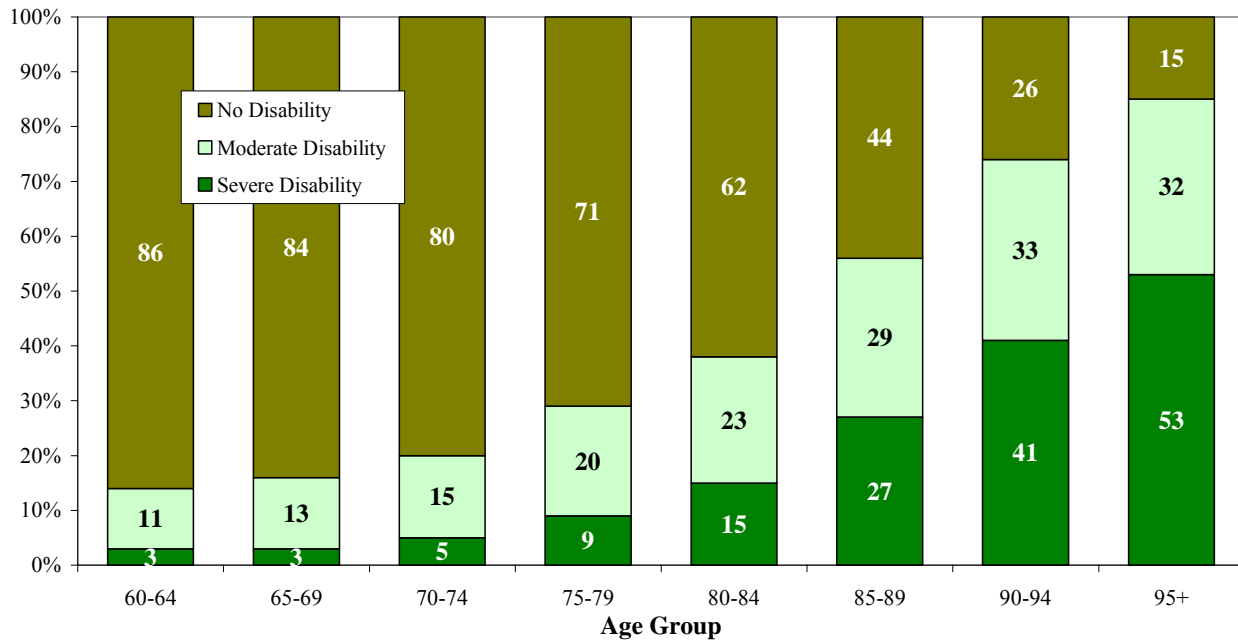
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

### 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 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 moderate increases are expected among 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 Butler County (see Table 2 below, and Table 3a in the Appendix). When broken down by age group, projections suggest increases in both moderate and severe disability among all 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 Butler County.

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>No Disability</b>	<b>Moderate Disability</b>	<b>Severe Disability</b>
<b>2000</b>	47,577	36,126	7,702	3,749
<b>2005</b>	51,596	39,017	8,416	4,163
<b>2010</b>	59,968	45,614	9,612	4,742
<b>2015</b>	70,324	53,829	11,090	5,405
<b>2020</b>	82,888	63,752	12,944	6,192

**Source:** Authors' Projections

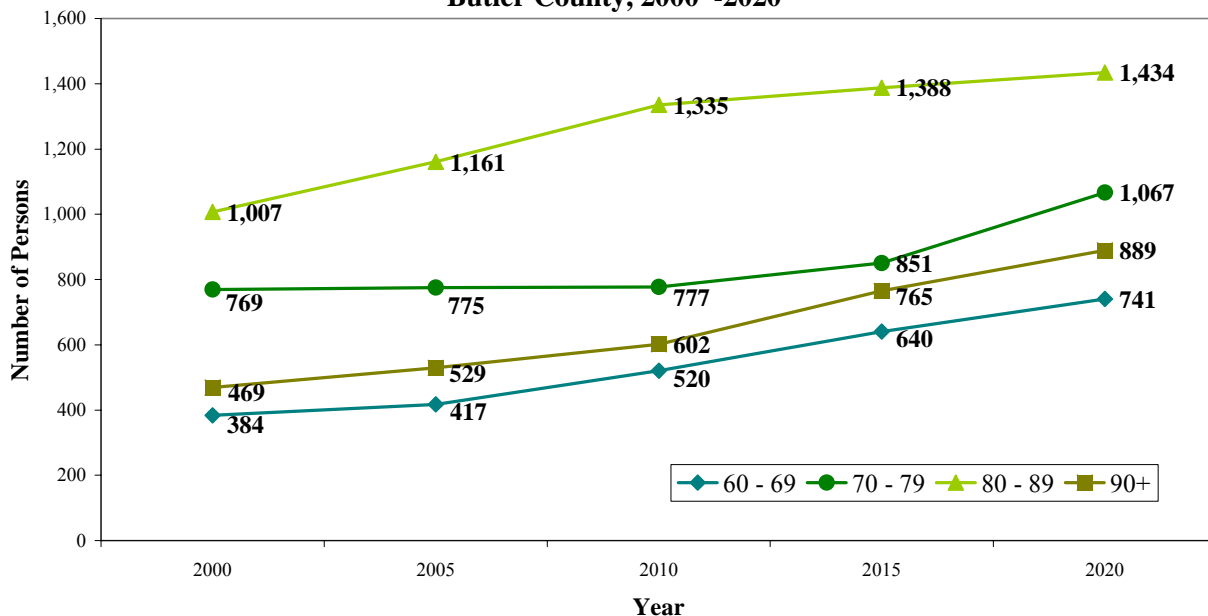
\* Year 2000 data are actual disability counts, years 2005-2020 are projections.



Figures 7 and 8 (and Tables 7a and 8a in the Appendix) show the projected number of disabled women and men (respectively) in Butler 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, 2,629 were severely disabled in 2000, compared to a projected 4,131 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 in all age groups, as these populations are expected to increase.

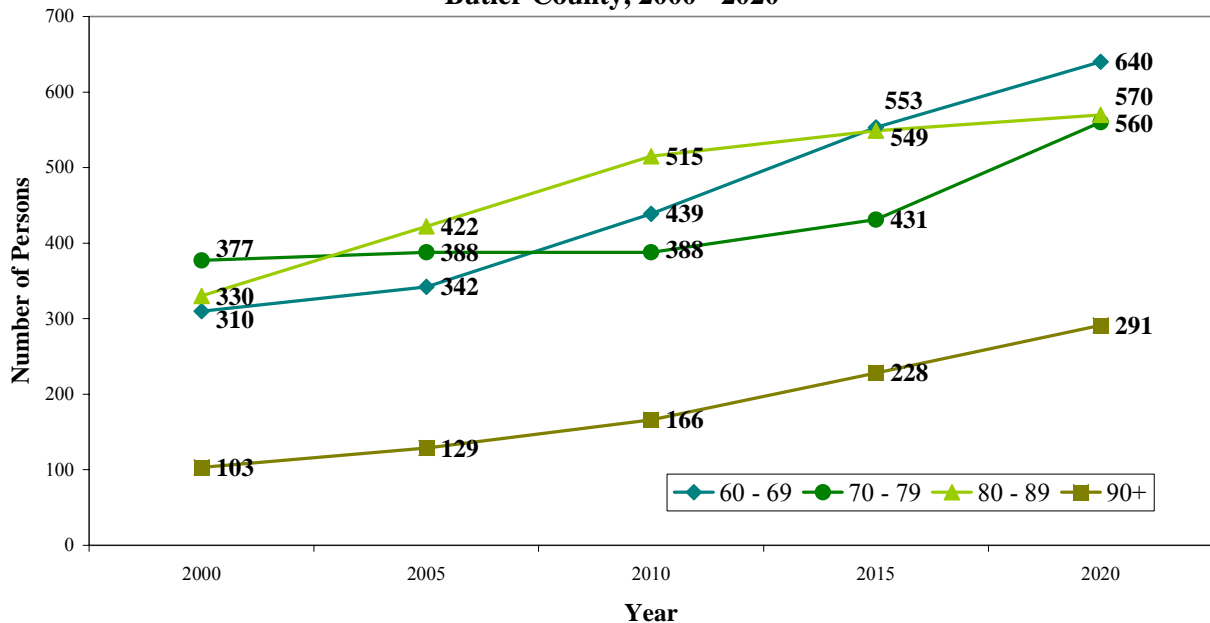
**Figure 7**  
**Projections of the Number of Women Age 60+**  
**with Severe Disability, by Age Group,**  
**Butler County, 2000\*-2020**



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

The population with severe disabilities in Butler County is largely female. In 2000, a total of 1,120 men age 60 and over were severely disabled (compared to 2,629 women). By the year 2020, it is expected that the number of disabled older men will increase to 2,061 (compared to 4,131 older women). Figure 8 shows that the largest increase in the number of severely disabled men is expected among the 60-69 age group. Increases in the number of severely disabled men are also expected among the 70-79, 80-89, and 90+ age groups in Butler County.

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



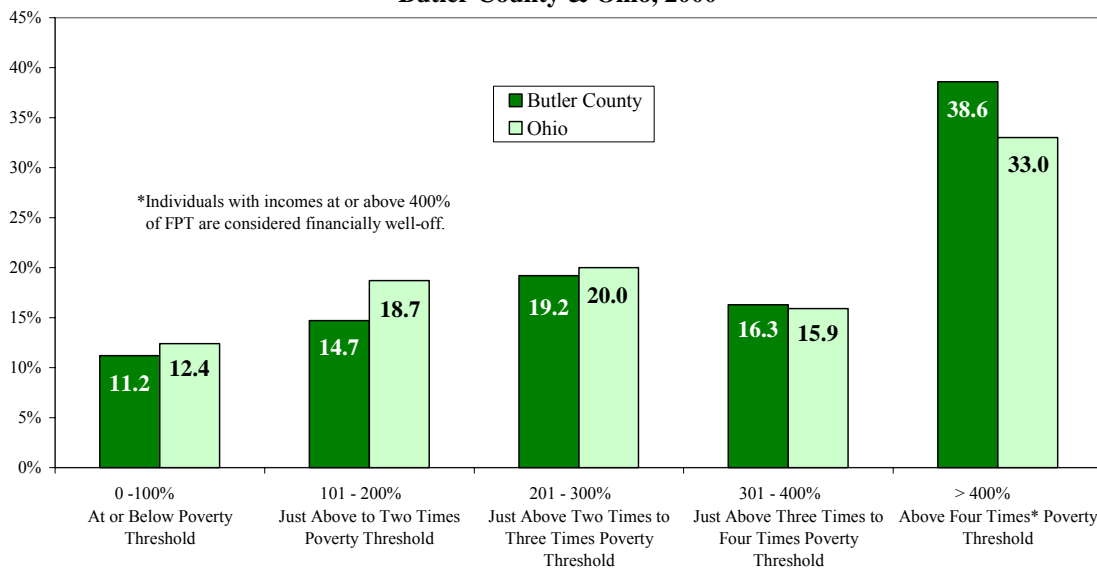
Source: Authors' projections.  
 \*Year 2000 data are actual disability counts.

## 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](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 Butler County.

**Poverty** - Standards for gauging poverty levels are set by the Federal Poverty Threshold<sup>2</sup>, 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 Butler County are potential candidates for state and federal assistance based on income eligibility. In 2000, 45.1% of the county's 60+ population (or 21,436 individuals) had incomes below 300% of the federal poverty level. Of this population, 11.2% (or 5,341 individuals) were living at or below 100% of the poverty level.

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

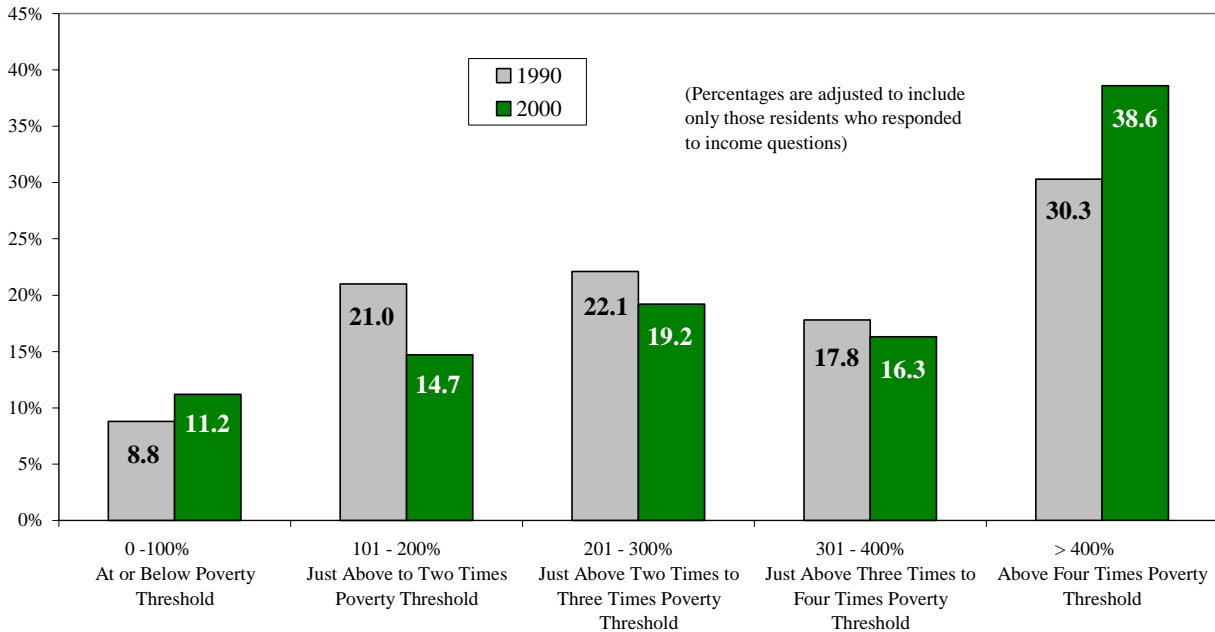


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

<sup>2</sup> **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 Butler County in 2000. Figure 10 (and Table 10a in the Appendix) shows that the percent of adults 60+ living below the poverty level increased from 8.8% in 1990 to 11.2% 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 30.3% in 1990, to 38.6% in 2000. A considerable number of people did not complete income related questions properly in the 1990 Census. As a result, the difference in the percentage of people at or below poverty from 1990 to 2000 may be partially due to this responding pattern.

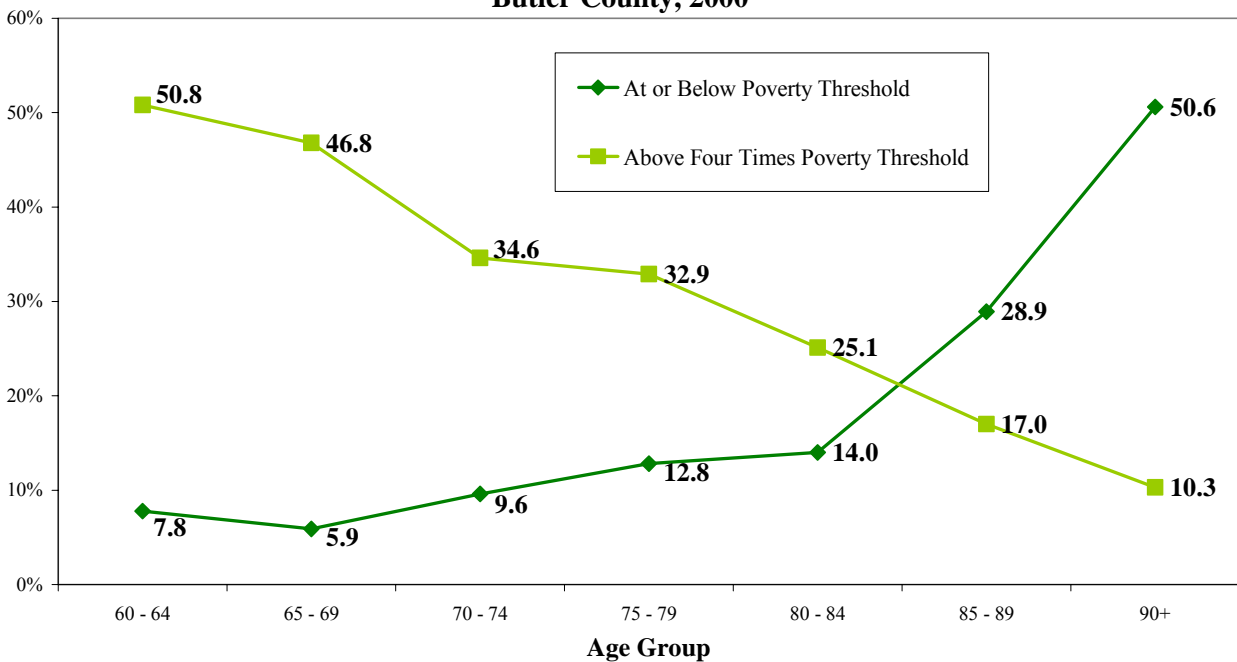
**Figure 10**  
**Proportion of Population Age 60+ by Poverty Threshold Ratio,**  
**Butler County, 1990 & 2000**



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

A closer examination of poverty rates in Butler 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, more than one-half (50.8%) of 60-64 year olds reported incomes above four times the poverty threshold (the highest income category), compared to only 10.3% of those in the oldest age group (90+). In contrast, 7.8% of 60-64 year olds fall in the lowest income category, while 50.6% 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, Butler County, 2000**



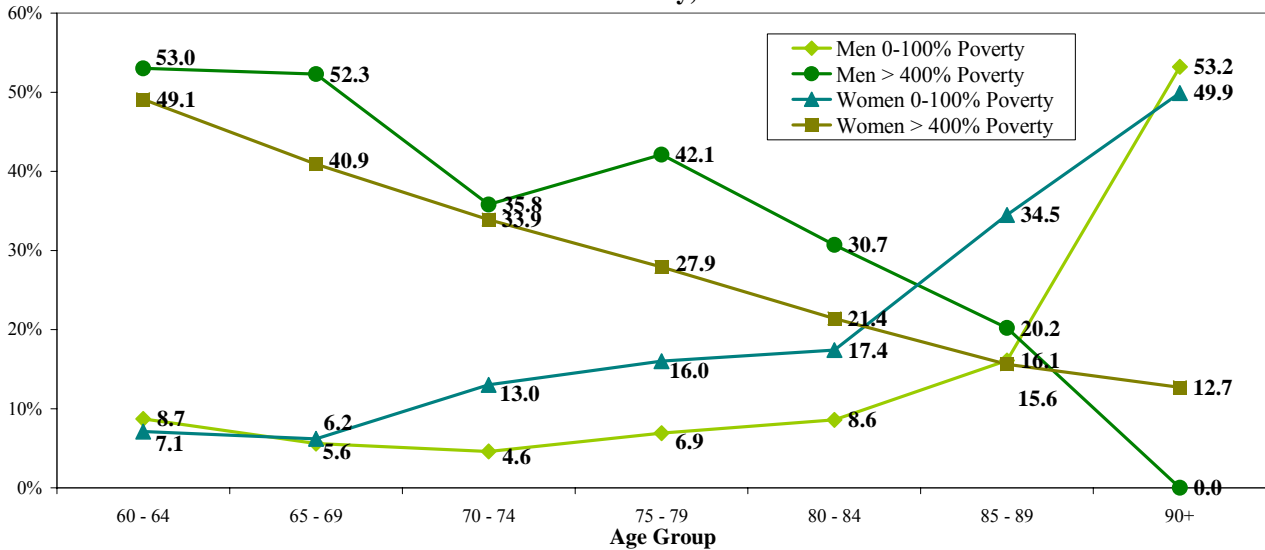
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

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, 53.0% of men age 60-64 were in the highest income category, while no men age 90+ reported this level of income. In contrast, only 8.7% of men age 60-64 were in the lowest income category, compared to 53.2% 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 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 Butler 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, except among the 90+ age group.

**Figure 12**  
**Proportion of Population Age 60+,**  
**by Poverty Threshold Ratio\*, Age Group, and Gender,**  
**Butler County, 2000**



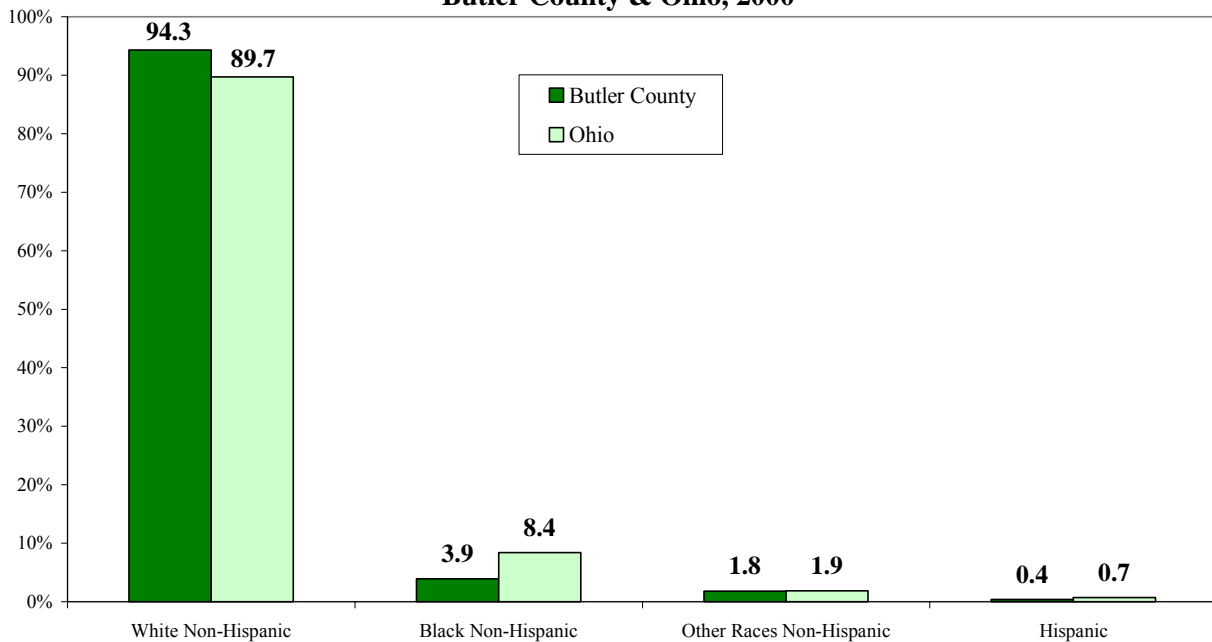
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

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

### Race and Ethnicity

Butler 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, 94.3% of the county population (60+) identified themselves as white non-Hispanic, compared to 89.7% of the state population. In the same year, 3.9% 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+,**  
**Butler County & Ohio, 2000**

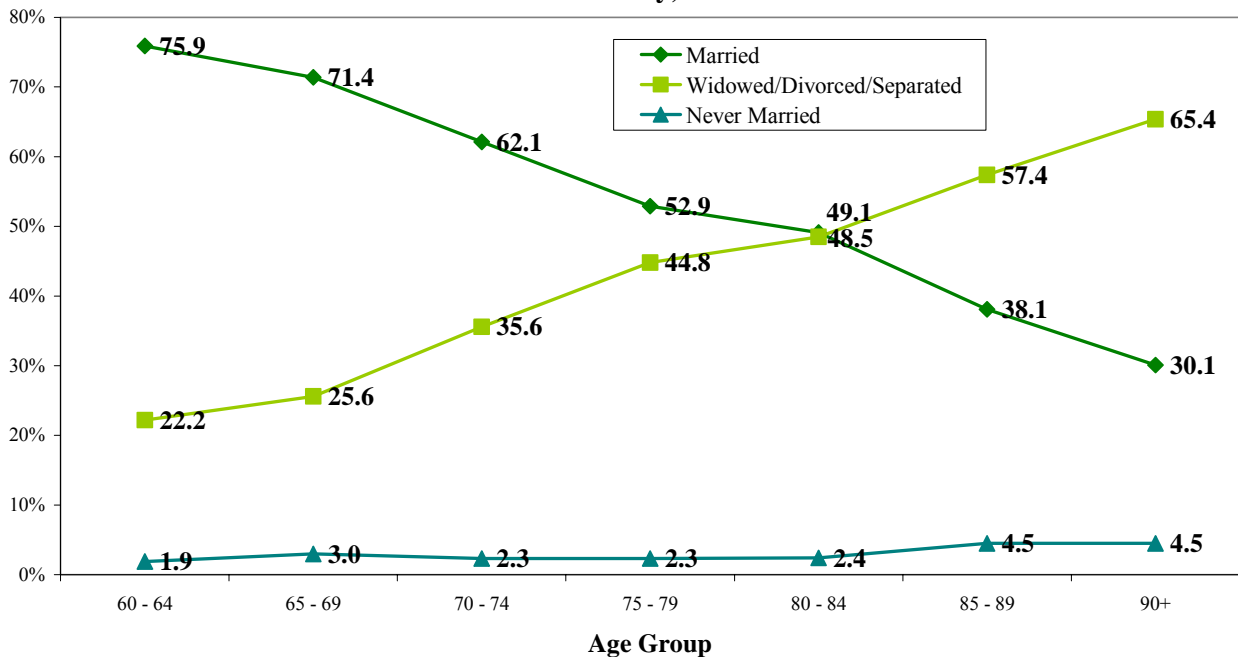


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population: PCT12I, PCT12J, & PCT12H SEX BY AGE.

**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 (75.9%) of 60-64 year olds were married in 2000, while 24.1% were single (defined as widowed, divorced, separated or never married). In contrast to the 60-64 year olds, the marital status of the 90+ population is nearly the inverse. Among this age group, 69.9% were single in 2000, while 30.1% were married.

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

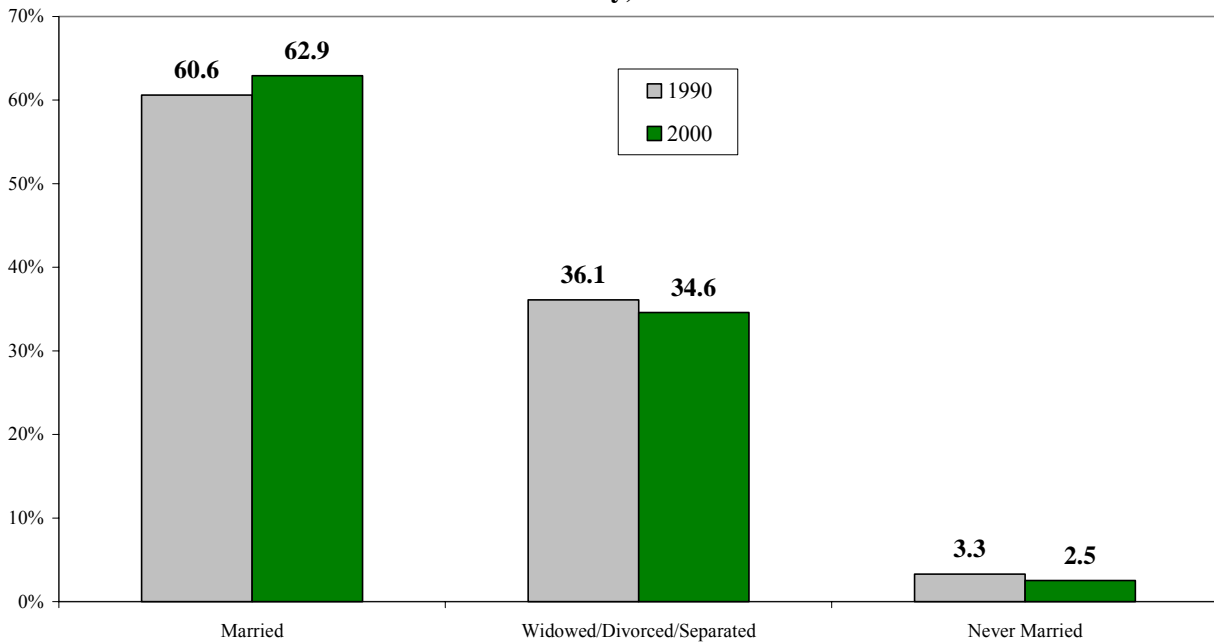


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.



Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of married older adults (60+) in Butler County remained fairly stable. In 2000, 62.9% of older Butler County residents were married compared to 60.6% in 1990. Similarly, no major changes occurred among the single population (people who were widowed, divorced, separated, or never married). In 2000, 37.1% of the 60+ population was single, compared to 39.4% in 1990 (see Figure 15 and Table 15a in the Appendix).

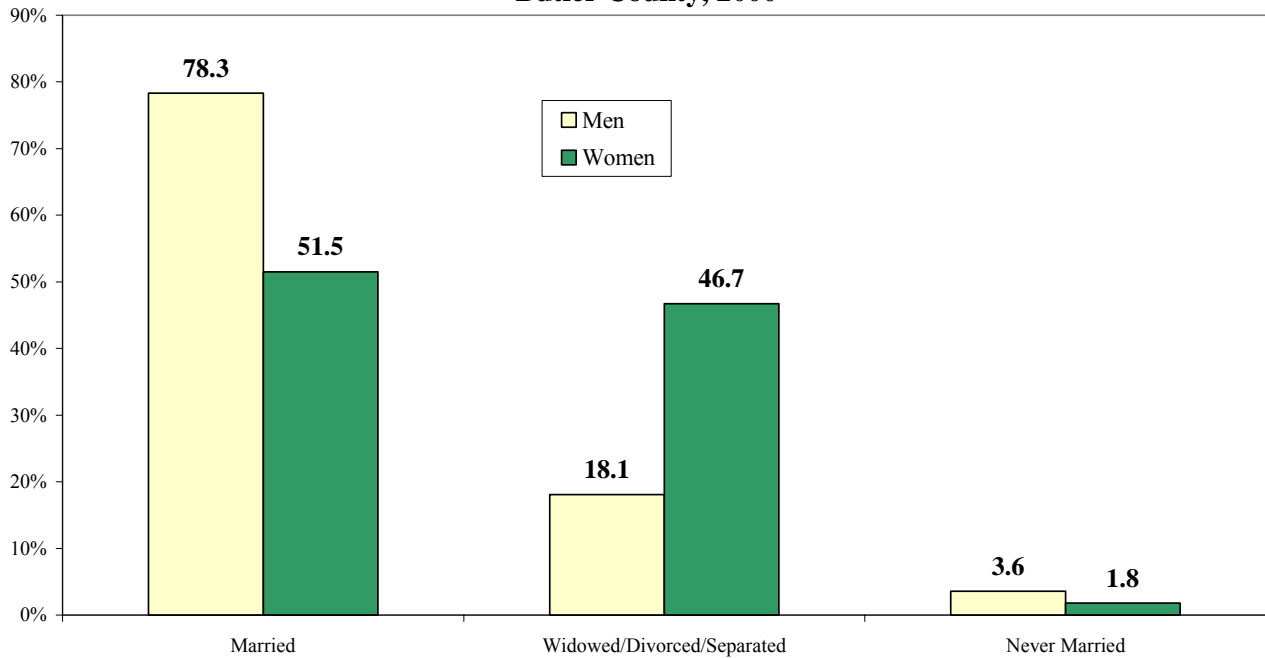
**Figure 15**  
**Marital Status Among Population Age 60+,**  
**Butler County, 1990 & 2000**



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 78.3% of men age 60+ in Butler County were married in 2000, compared to only 51.5% of women. Because single older adults are more likely than married couples to need outside help or institutional care, the population in Butler County that is potentially in need of such assistance is largely female.

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



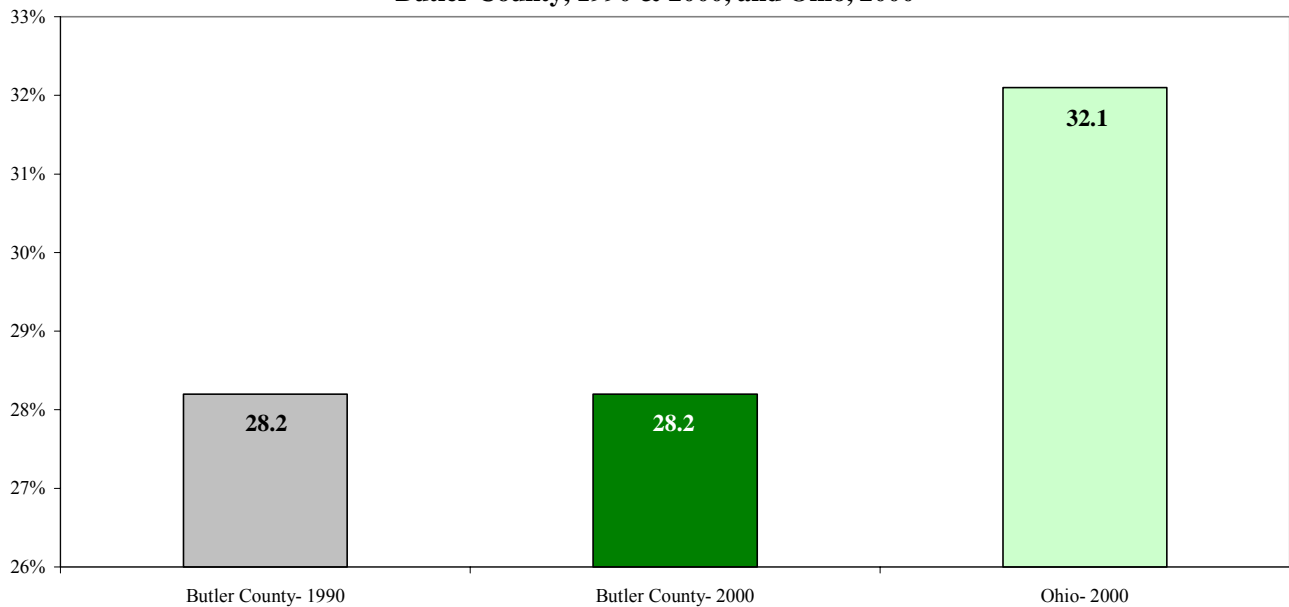
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

## Living Alone

Figure 17 (and Table 17a in the Appendix) compares the proportion of Butler 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, 28.2% of Butler 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 Butler County remained constant between 1990 and 2000, at 28.2% of the 60+ population.

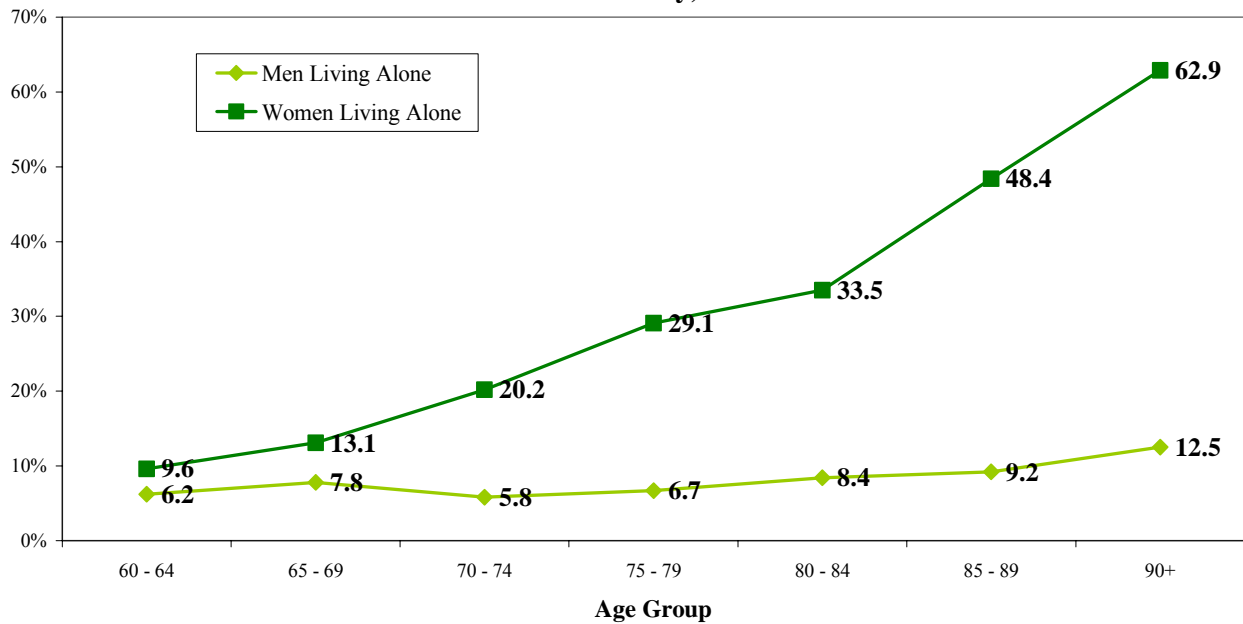
**Figure 17**  
**Proportion of Population Age 60+ Living Alone,**  
**Butler County, 1990 & 2000, and Ohio, 2000**



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 Butler 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, 9.6% of women were living alone, compared to 6.2% of men. Among the oldest age group (90+), 62.9% of women were living alone, compared to only 12.5%

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



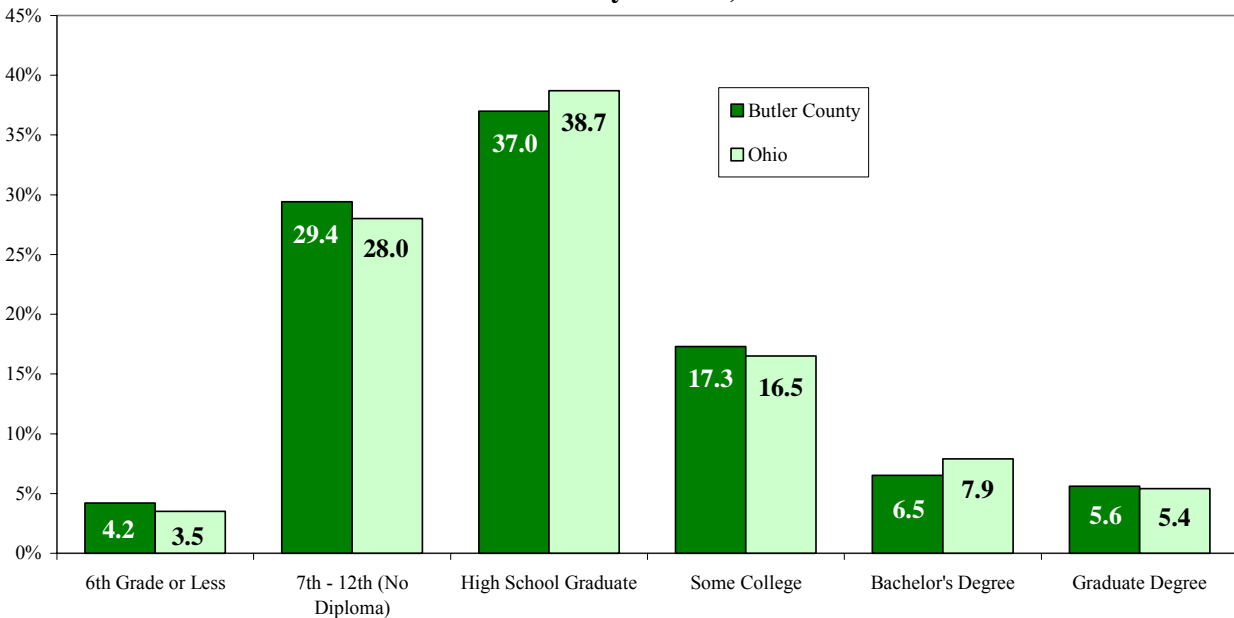
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent.

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 Butler County have completed 12 or fewer years of school. Over one third (37.0%) of older adults have completed high school, and 33.6% have completed less than 12 years. This suggests that a significant proportion of the older population may be economically vulnerable.

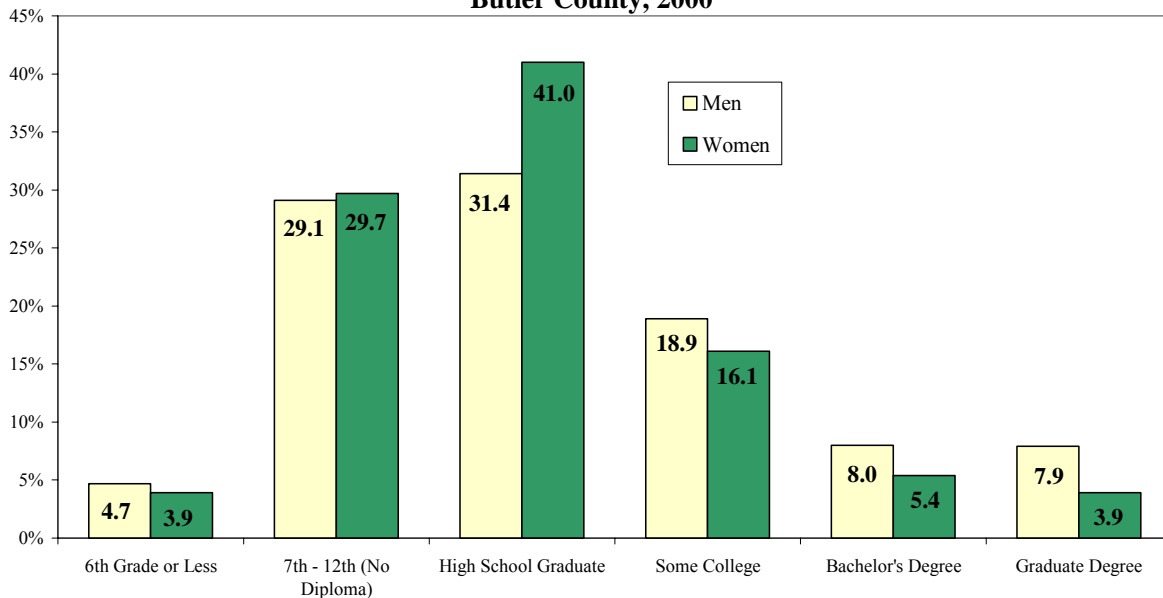
**Figure 19**  
**Highest Level of Educational Attainment**  
**Among Population Age 60+**  
**Butler County & Ohio, 2000**



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 Butler County by gender. Older women in Butler 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 Butler County is less educated than the older male population.

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



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

## Summary

This analysis of population trends and projections in Butler 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 Butler 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 Butler 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 Butler 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.

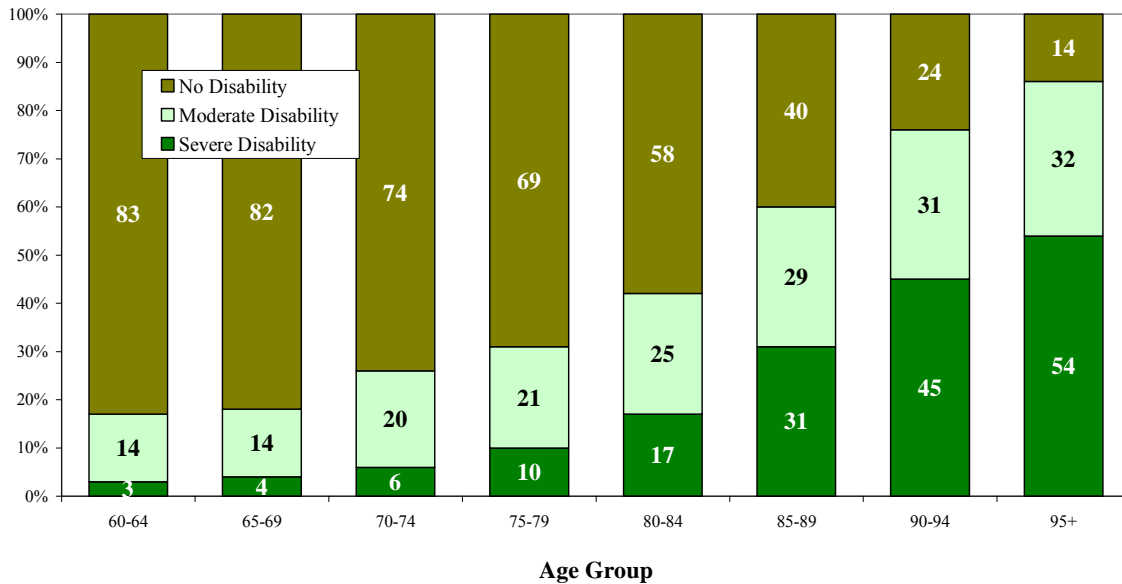
The community disability rates were calculated using the community portion of the 1994 National Long Term Care Survey (NLTCS). Institutional disability rates were calculated using the 1995 National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS). These surveys provided information to calculate the disability rate for the 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.



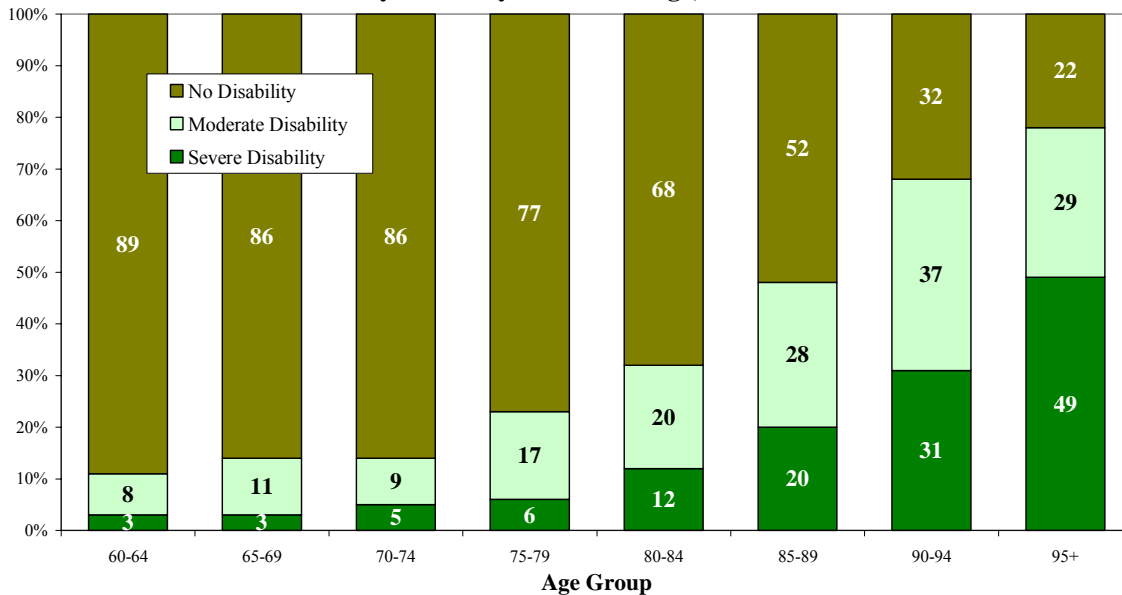
Figures 21 and 22 (and Tables 21a and 22a in the Appendix) show the higher rates of severe disability among women of all ages, and the consistent increase in the prevalence of disability with advancing age for both men and women.

**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+)**  
**Butler County and Ohio, 2000**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Butler County</b>	<b>Ohio</b>
<b>40 - 44</b>	27,456	921,545
<b>45 - 49</b>	24,232	834,831
<b>50 - 54</b>	20,980	731,553
<b>55 - 59</b>	15,040	553,174
<b>60 - 64</b>	12,020	455,732
<b>65 - 69</b>	10,587	402,668
<b>70 - 74</b>	9,555	387,584
<b>75 - 79</b>	7,287	325,468
<b>80 - 84</b>	4,391	215,241
<b>85+</b>	3,737	176,796
<b>Total 40+</b>	135,285	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+)**  
**Butler County, 1990 & 2000**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>1990</b>		<b>2000</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>40 - 44</b>	20,869	7.2%	27,456	8.2%
<b>45 - 49</b>	15,913	5.5%	24,232	7.3%
<b>50 - 54</b>	13,538	4.6%	20,980	6.3%
<b>55 - 59</b>	12,555	4.3%	15,040	4.5%
<b>60 - 64</b>	12,090	4.1%	12,020	3.6%
<b>65 - 69</b>	10,424	3.6%	10,587	3.2%
<b>70 - 74</b>	7,288	2.5%	9,555	2.9%
<b>75 - 79</b>	5,472	1.9%	7,287	2.2%
<b>80 - 84</b>	3,629	1.2%	4,391	1.3%
<b>85+</b>	2,900	1.0%	3,737	1.1%
<b>Total 40+</b>	104,678		135,285	

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

**Table 3a**  
**Projections of Total Older Population by Age and Levels of Disability**  
**Butler County, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>No Disability</b>	<b>Moderate Disability</b>	<b>Severe Disability</b>
<b>2000*</b>	<b>60 - 69</b>	22,607	19,212	2,701	694
	<b>70 - 79</b>	16,842	12,830	2,866	1,146
	<b>80 - 89</b>	6,827	3,777	1,713	1,337
	<b>90+</b>	1,301	307	422	572
	<b>Total Age 60+</b>	47,577	36,126	7,702	3,749
<b>2005</b>	<b>60 - 69</b>	24,864	21,143	2,962	759
	<b>70 - 79</b>	16,970	12,897	2,910	1,163
	<b>80 - 89</b>	8,257	4,619	2,055	1,583
	<b>90+</b>	1,505	358	489	658
	<b>Total Age 60+</b>	51,596	39,017	8,416	4,163
<b>2010</b>	<b>60 - 69</b>	31,641	26,936	3,746	959
	<b>70 - 79</b>	17,073	12,994	2,914	1,165
	<b>80 - 89</b>	9,487	5,261	2,376	1,850
	<b>90+</b>	1,767	423	576	768
	<b>Total Age 60+</b>	59,968	45,614	9,612	4,742
<b>2015</b>	<b>60 - 69</b>	39,124	33,295	4,636	1,193
	<b>70 - 79</b>	19,093	14,579	3,232	1,282
	<b>80 - 89</b>	9,805	5,398	2,470	1,937
	<b>90+</b>	2,302	557	752	993
	<b>Total Age 60+</b>	70,324	53,829	11,090	5,405
<b>2020</b>	<b>60 - 69</b>	45,303	38,550	5,372	1,381
	<b>70 - 79</b>	24,655	18,912	4,116	1,627
	<b>80 - 89</b>	10,203	5,635	2,564	2,004
	<b>90+</b>	2,727	655	892	1,180
	<b>Total Age 60+</b>	82,888	63,752	12,944	6,192

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

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

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

	Butler County		Ohio	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Sensory</b>	5,654	11.9%	248,532	12.7%
<b>Physical</b>	13,227	27.8%	549,510	28.0%
<b>Mental</b>	5,446	11.5%	212,562	10.8%
<b>Self-Care</b>	4,874	10.3%	210,751	10.7%
<b>Total 60+ Population</b>	29,201		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,**  
**Butler County, 2000**

Age Group		60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90+	Total
<b>Sensory</b>	<b>Number</b>	697	607	1,075	911	1,035	842	487	5,654
	<b>%</b>	5.8%	6.1%	11.1%	12.4%	21.9%	32.4%	46.7%	
<b>Physical</b>	<b>Number</b>	2,133	2,125	2,168	2,644	1,843	1,537	777	13,227
	<b>%</b>	17.6%	21.3%	22.3%	36.0%	39.0%	59.1%	74.4%	
<b>Mental</b>	<b>Number</b>	732	390	804	961	1,135	882	542	5,446
	<b>%</b>	6.0%	3.9%	8.3%	13.1%	24.0%	33.9%	51.9%	
<b>Self-Care</b>	<b>Number</b>	436	494	683	916	819	865	661	4,874
	<b>%</b>	3.6%	5.0%	7.0%	12.5%	17.3%	33.2%	63.3%	

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**

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population with No Disability</u>	<u>Population with Disability</u>	
				<u>Moderate<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Severe<sup>b</sup></u>
<b>2000</b>	<b>60-64</b>	6,319	5,247	897	175
	<b>65-69</b>	5,726	4,717	800	209
	<b>70-74</b>	5,270	3,923	1,030	317
	<b>75-79</b>	4,333	2,951	930	452
	<b>80-84</b>	2,782	1,606	693	483
	<b>85-89</b>	1,716	694	498	524
	<b>90 +</b>	1,000	218	313	469
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,146</b>	<b>19,356</b>	<b>5,161</b>	<b>2,629</b>
<b>2005</b>	<b>60-64</b>	7,393	6,139	1,050	204
	<b>65-69</b>	5,850	4,820	817	213
	<b>70-74</b>	5,135	3,823	1,004	308
	<b>75-79</b>	4,477	3,049	961	467
	<b>80-84</b>	3,414	1,971	850	593
	<b>85-89</b>	1,856	750	538	568
	<b>90 +</b>	1,131	248	354	529
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,256</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>5,574</b>	<b>2,882</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>60-64</b>	9,773	8,115	1,388	270
	<b>65-69</b>	6,872	5,662	960	250
	<b>70-74</b>	5,278	3,929	1,032	317
	<b>75-79</b>	4,406	3,001	945	460
	<b>80-84</b>	3,582	2,068	892	622
	<b>85-89</b>	2,334	944	677	713
	<b>90 +</b>	1,285	281	402	602
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33,530</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>6,296</b>	<b>3,234</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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 7a Continued**  
**Projections of 60+ Female Population by Age Group and Level of Disability**  
**Butler County**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population with No Disability</u>	<u>Population with Disability</u>	
				<u>Moderate<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Severe<sup>b</sup></u>
<b>2015</b>	<b>60-64</b>	11,166	9,272	1,586	308
	<b>65-69</b>	9,118	7,512	1,274	332
	<b>70-74</b>	6,234	4,641	1,219	374
	<b>75-79</b>	4,569	3,112	980	477
	<b>80-84</b>	3,576	2,064	891	621
	<b>85-89</b>	2,508	1,014	727	767
	<b>90 +</b>	1,639	361	513	765
	<b>Total</b>	38,810	27,976	7,190	3,644
<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population with No Disability</u>	<u>Population with Disability</u>	
				<u>Moderate<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Severe<sup>b</sup></u>
<b>2020</b>	<b>60-64</b>	13,046	10,833	1,853	360
	<b>65-69</b>	10,450	8,609	1,460	381
	<b>70-74</b>	8,313	6,189	1,625	499
	<b>75-79</b>	5,440	3,705	1,167	568
	<b>80-84</b>	3,757	2,169	936	652
	<b>85-89</b>	2,558	1,034	742	782
	<b>90 +</b>	1,895	412	594	889
	<b>Total</b>	45,459	32,951	8,377	4,131

**Source:** Authors' projections.

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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**  
**Butler County**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population with No Disability</u>	<u>Population with Disability</u>	
				Moderate <sup>a</sup>	Severe <sup>b</sup>
2000	60-64	5,701	5,060	476	165
	65-69	4,861	4,188	528	145
	70-74	4,285	3,698	394	193
	75-79	2,954	2,258	512	184
	80-84	1,609	1,099	322	188
	85-89	720	378	200	142
	90 +	301	89	109	103
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,431</b>	<b>16,770</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>1,120</b>
2005	60-64	6,617	5,873	552	192
	65-69	5,004	4,311	543	150
	70-74	4,072	3,514	375	183
	75-79	3,286	2,511	570	205
	80-84	2,094	1,430	419	245
	85-89	893	468	248	177
	90 +	374	110	135	129
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,340</b>	<b>18,217</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>1,281</b>
2010	60-64	9,156	8,127	764	265
	65-69	5,840	5,032	634	174
	70-74	4,226	3,647	389	190
	75-79	3,163	2,417	548	198
	80-84	2,375	1,622	475	278
	85-89	1,196	627	332	237
	90 +	482	142	174	166
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,438</b>	<b>21,614</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>1,508</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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 Continued**  
**Projections of 60+ Male Population by Age Group and Level of Disability**  
**Butler County**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population with No Disability</u>	<u>Population with Disability</u>	
				Moderate <sup>a</sup>	Severe <sup>b</sup>
<b>2015</b>	<b>60-64</b>	10,720	9,515	895	310
	<b>65-69</b>	8,120	6,996	881	243
	<b>70-74</b>	4,968	4,287	457	224
	<b>75-79</b>	3,322	2,539	576	207
	<b>80-84</b>	2,327	1,589	465	273
	<b>85-89</b>	1,394	731	387	276
	<b>90 +</b>	663	196	239	228
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31,514</b>	<b>25,853</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>1,761</b>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Categories</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Population with No Disability</u>	<u>Population with Disability</u>	
				Moderate <sup>a</sup>	Severe <sup>b</sup>
<b>2020</b>	<b>60-64</b>	12,260	10,882	1,023	355
	<b>65-69</b>	9,547	8,226	1,036	285
	<b>70-74</b>	6,954	6,001	640	313
	<b>75-79</b>	3,948	3,017	684	247
	<b>80-84</b>	2,486	1,697	497	292
	<b>85-89</b>	1,402	735	389	278
	<b>90 +</b>	832	243	298	291
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,429</b>	<b>30,801</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>2,061</b>

**Source:** Authors' projections.

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> 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,**  
**Butler County and Ohio, 2000**

	Butler County		Ohio	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>(0 - 100%) At or Below Poverty Threshold</b>	5,341	11.2%	244,061	12.4%
<b>(101 - 200%) Just Above, to Two Times Poverty Threshold</b>	6,991	14.7%	366,227	18.7%
<b>to Two Times, to Three Times Poverty Threshold</b>	9,104	19.2%	393,076	20.0%
<b>Three Times, to Four Times Poverty Threshold</b>	7,732	16.3%	311,277	15.9%
<b>(&gt; 400%) Above Four Times Poverty Threshold</b>	18,343	38.6%	647,354	33.0%
<b>Total</b>	47,511	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**  
**Butler County, 1990 & 2000**

	1990*		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>(0 - 100%) At or Below Poverty Threshold</b>	3,472	8.8%	5,341	11.2%
<b>(101 - 200%) Just Above, to Two Times Poverty Threshold</b>	8,284	21.0%	6,991	14.7%
<b>(201 - 300%) Just Above to Two Times, to Three Times Poverty Threshold</b>	8,726	22.1%	9,104	19.2%
<b>(301 - 400%) Just Above Three Times, to Four Times Poverty Threshold</b>	7,010	17.8%	7,732	16.3%
<b>(&gt; 400%) Above Four Times Poverty Threshold</b>	11,975	30.3%	18,343	38.6%
<b>Total</b>	39,467	100%	47,511	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,**  
**Butler County, 2000**

		60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90+
<b>0 - 100%</b>	<b>Number</b>	949	589	929	936	659	751	528
	<b>%</b>	7.8%	5.9%	9.6%	12.8%	14.0%	28.9%	50.5%
<b>101 - 200%</b>	<b>Number</b>	1,327	985	1,350	1,298	1,218	604	209
	<b>%</b>	11.0%	9.9%	13.9%	17.7%	25.8%	23.2%	20.0%
<b>201 - 400%</b>	<b>Number</b>	3,682	3,722	4,076	2,689	1,663	804	200
	<b>%</b>	30.4%	37.4%	41.9%	36.6%	35.1%	30.9%	19.2%
<b>&gt; 400%</b>	<b>Number</b>	6,162	4,665	3,368	2,415	1,183	443	107
	<b>%</b>	50.8%	46.8%	34.6%	32.9%	25.1%	17.0%	10.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	12,120	9,961	9,723	7,338	4,723	2,602	1,044
	<b>%</b>	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,**  
**Butler County, 2000**

		60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90+
<b>Men</b>	<b>0-100% Poverty</b>	478	289	184	179	159	128	108
<b>Women</b>	<b>0-100% Poverty</b>	471	300	745	757	500	623	420
<b>Men</b>	<b>&gt; 400% Poverty</b>	2,920	2,696	1,432	1,093	567	161	0
<b>Women</b>	<b>&gt; 400% Poverty</b>	3,242	1,969	1,936	1,322	616	282	107

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

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

	Butler County		Ohio	
	Number	%	Number	%
White Alone	44,877	94.3%	1,760,708	89.7%
Black Alone 60+	1,867	3.9%	164,695	8.4%
Other Race Alone	833	1.8%	38,086	1.9%
Hispanic*	169	0.4%	14,293	0.7%
<b>Total 60+</b>	<b>47,577</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,963,489</b>	<b>100%</b>

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**  
**Butler County, 2000**

	Married		Widowed/Divorced/ Separated		Never Married		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
<b>60-64</b>	9,191	75.9%	2,694	22.2%	235	1.9%	12,120
<b>65-69</b>	7,113	71.4%	2,547	25.6%	301	3.0%	9,961
<b>70-74</b>	6,037	62.1%	3,459	35.6%	227	2.3%	9,723
<b>75-79</b>	3,882	52.9%	3,290	44.8%	166	2.3%	7,338
<b>80-84</b>	2,321	49.1%	2,289	48.5%	113	2.4%	4,723
<b>85-89</b>	992	38.1%	1,494	57.4%	116	4.5%	2,602
<b>90+</b>	314	30.1%	683	65.4%	47	4.5%	1,044
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,850</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>16,456</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>47,511</b>

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

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

	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Married</b>	25,254	60.6%	29,850	62.9%
<b>Widowed/Divorced/ Separated</b>	15,048	36.1%	16,456	34.6%
<b>Never Married</b>	1,381	3.3%	1,205	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	41,683	100%	47,511	100%

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

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

	Married		Widowed/Divorced/ Separated		Never Married		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
<b>Male</b>	15,741	78.3%	3,649	18.1%	721	3.6%	20,111
<b>Female</b>	14,109	51.5%	12,807	46.7%	484	1.8%	27,400
<b>Total</b>	29,850		16,456		1,205		47,511

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



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

	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Butler County</b>	11,750	28.2%	13,401	28.2%
<b>Ohio</b>	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,**  
**Butler County, 2000**

		60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85 - 89	90+
<b>Male Living Alone</b>	<b>Number</b>	750	780	563	491	395	240	130
	<b>%</b>	6.2%	7.8%	5.8%	6.7%	8.4%	9.2%	12.5%
<b>Male Not Living Alone</b>	<b>Number</b>	4,761	4,371	3,443	2,108	1,450	556	73
	<b>%</b>	39.3%	43.9%	35.4%	28.7%	30.7%	21.4%	7.0%
<b>Female Living Alone</b>	<b>Number</b>	1,158	1,304	1,961	2,133	1,580	1,259	657
	<b>%</b>	9.6%	13.1%	20.2%	29.1%	33.4%	48.4%	62.9%
<b>Female Not Living Alone</b>	<b>Number</b>	5,451	3,506	3,756	2,606	1,298	547	184
	<b>%</b>	44.9%	35.2%	38.6%	35.5%	27.5%	21.0%	17.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	12,120	9,961	9,723	7,338	4,723	2,602	1,044
	<b>%</b>	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+**  
**Butler County & Ohio, 2000**

	<b>Butler County</b>	<b>Ohio</b>
<b>6th Grade or Less</b>	2,014	68,928
<b>7th - 12th (No Diploma)</b>	13,986	548,406
<b>High School Graduate</b>	17,562	760,829
<b>Some College</b>	8,201	322,885
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>	3,089	155,023
<b>Graduate Degree</b>	2,659	105,924
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,511</b>	<b>1,961,995</b>

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**  
**Butler County, 2000**

	<b>Men</b>		<b>Women</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>6th Grade or Less</b>	944	4.7%	1,070	3.9%
<b>7th - 12th (No Diploma)</b>	5,846	29.1%	8,140	29.7%
<b>High School Graduate</b>	6,339	31.4%	11,223	41.0%
<b>Some College</b>	3,790	18.9%	4,411	16.1%
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>	1,606	8.0%	1,483	5.4%
<b>Graduate Degree</b>	1,586	7.9%	1,073	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,111</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>27,400</b>	<b>100%</b>

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+
<b>No Disability</b>	83%	82%	74%	69%	58%	40%	24%	14%
<b>Moderate Disability</b>	14%	14%	20%	21%	25%	29%	31%	32%
<b>Severe Disability</b>	3%	4%	6%	10%	17%	31%	45%	54%
<b>Total</b>	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+
<b>No Disability</b>	89%	86%	86%	77%	68%	52%	32%	22%
<b>Moderate Disability</b>	8%	11%	9%	17%	20%	28%	37%	29%
<b>Severe Disability</b>	3%	3%	5%	6%	12%	20%	31%	49%
<b>Total</b>	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.