

**THE STATE OF AGING AND HEALTH  
IN PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY COUNTY**

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# DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

The City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County contain one of the highest concentrations of older individuals in the nation. Almost a decade ago we summarized the status of the elderly in the region in important life domains such as health and functioning, marital status and living arrangements, economic well-being, employment and educational attainment, and housing (Schulz & Kerchis: Profiling the Aged in the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, 1996). Inasmuch as the region continues to evolve demographically, economically, socially, and culturally, we thought it important to revisit this theme and take stock of the status of the elderly in the new millennium. The purpose of this report is to characterize older persons in the County and City using multiple sources, including the recent 2000 Census data, the population modeling capabilities of the University Center for Social and Urban Research (UCSUR), and a survey of older persons in the County conducted over the past year. Some of the major findings of this effort are summarized below.

This report is divided into two sections: Part A details 2000 Census data and population projections based on the Regional Economic Modeling, Inc. (REMI) carried out by UCSUR. Part B describes results of UCSUR's 2002 survey of more than 5000 non-institutionalized Allegheny County residents age 65 and older. Whenever possible, data are presented by age, gender, race, and education. In order to place our findings in a broader context, comparable data for the U.S. are reported, when available.

## Part A. 2000 Population Census Data and REMI Model Results

### 1. General Characteristics of the Older Population

- For the entire United States, 12.4 percent of the population is age 65 and over. Among U.S. states, Pennsylvania had the second highest percentage of population age 65 and over (15.6%) in 2000. Only Florida had a higher percentage of older persons (17.6%). The remaining states with the highest percentage of population age 65 and over in 2000 includes (in descending order): West Virginia with 15.3 percent, Iowa (14.9%), North Dakota (14.7%), Rhode Island (14.5%), Maine (14.4%), South Dakota (14.3%), Arkansas (14.0%) and Connecticut with 13.8 percent. Alaska with only 5.7 percent of its population age 65 and over, heads the list of "youngest" states followed by Utah (8.5%), Georgia (9.6%), Colorado (9.7%), Texas (9.9%), California (10.6%), Nevada (11.0%), Virginia (11.2%), Washington (11.2%) and Idaho (11.3%). [The 65 Years and Over Population: 2000. Census 2000 Brief. U.S. Census Bureau. October 2001.]
- Comparing the population distribution for the City of Pittsburgh and the United States shows a more top-heavy pyramid structure indicating larger proportions of older persons and smaller proportions of children. (Figure 1.1). The two largest

five-year age groups in the nation are ages 35 to 39 and ages 40 to 44—peak years of the babyboom generation—each with about 8 percent of the total population. By contrast, the single largest five-year age group in the City of Pittsburgh is ages 20 to 24 with 10.4 percent of the population compared to 6.8 percent for the nation. This distribution likely reflects the prevalence of universities in the area.

- Between 1960 and 2000, the number of older persons grew at a slower rate in Pennsylvania and Allegheny County than the rest of the nation, but older persons' share of the total population rose sharply over this period, because of the out-migration of younger persons. The annual average change in the number of persons age 65 and over from 1960 until 2000 was 1.9 percent for the United States, 1.3 percent for Pennsylvania, 1.0 percent for Allegheny County and -0.5 percent for the City of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh's older population fell in every decade except the 1960s, but the sharpest decline (-1.9% per year) was in the 1990s. Allegheny County's older population also fell in the 1990s (-0.2% annually), while the national growth rate slowed to a low of 1.1 percent per year for the decade. In the 1990s, the number of persons age 65 and over declined by 11,417 in the City of Pittsburgh and by 3,626 persons in Allegheny County.
- From 1960 to 1990 the proportion older persons as a share of total population has increased every decade in all four geographic areas regardless of whether the absolute number of older persons has grown or declined. However, from 1990 to 2000 this trend reversed nationally; the proportion of older persons in the United States declined from 12.6 percent in 1990 to 12.4 percent in 2000. The City of Pittsburgh experienced a larger decline from 17.9 percent to 16.4 percent.

Older persons' share of total population continued to rise in the 1990s in Pennsylvania (from 15.4% to 15.6%) and in Allegheny County (from 17.4% to 17.8%).

- The population age 65 and over in Allegheny County is expected to decline by 26,000 persons from 2000 to the year 2010, or from 17.8 percent to 16.7 percent as a share of total population. Over the same time period, the population age 85 and over is expected to increase by 3,600 persons, from 1.6 percent to 2.0 percent of the total population. (Table 1.3) Those trends are expected to reverse in about 2012 as baby boomers begin entering their senior years, so that between 2010 and 2030, the population age 65 and over is projected to increase by 73,000 persons in Allegheny County. Older persons in 2030 are anticipated to account for 22 percent of the total population in Allegheny County. The population age 85 and over will be declining during most of the same years that baby boomers are swelling the ranks of older persons. From 2010 through 2025, persons age 85 and over are projected to decline by nearly 6,000 in Allegheny County.
- The older persons support ratio—the ratio of the population age 65 and over to the working-age population (age 18-64)—is significantly higher in Allegheny County (29.6) and the City of Pittsburgh (25.8) than in the nation as a whole (20.1),



(Figure 1.6). In Pittsburgh, the relatively high older persons support ratio is more than offset by a low child support ratio, generating an overall support ratio 4.6 points lower than the nation's 61.5. (Table 1.2) Allegheny County's child support ratio is not quite as low, but partially offsets the older persons support ratio to close the overall gap to 4.4 points above the nation's ratio.

- In Pittsburgh in 2000, the proportion of black persons who are age 65 and over is considerably higher than in the nation as a whole (12.4% vs. 8.1%). Among persons age 85 and over, the difference is proportionately greater (1.5% vs. 0.9%).

## **2. Marital Status and Living Arrangements of Older Persons**

- Allegheny County (52.7%) and the City of Pittsburgh (44.3%) have lower proportions of married older people than Pennsylvania (54.9%) or the nation (56.0%). (Table 2.1) The lower proportion of married couples with both spouses present in Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh holds true across all age groups. The difference from national levels is most noticeable for Pittsburgh. (Figure 2.1)

Just over 10 percent of Pittsburgh's older persons age 65 and over have never been married, compared to only 4.4 percent for the nation.

In Allegheny County, 40.7 percent of older men age 85 and over are now married with their spouses present. In contrast, only 6.3 percent of older women age 85 and over are married with spouses present.

- The percent of older persons who are widowed is considerably higher in Pittsburgh (38.8%) and Allegheny County (35.3%) than in Pennsylvania (33.9%) or the nation (32.4%). (Table 2.1)

There is also a slightly higher rate in Pittsburgh (5.8%) of older persons who are married, but whose spouse is absent than in the nation (5.1%). The proportion of older persons who are divorced is higher in the nation (7.2%) than in Pittsburgh (6.8%).

- The City of Pittsburgh has higher percentages of older men and women living alone (36.7%) than the United States (28.2%), Pennsylvania (29.3%) or Allegheny County (31.4%). (Table 2.2) Pittsburgh's lower marital status rates and higher rates of widows contribute to the greater percentages of older persons living alone.

In all geographic areas, women are much more likely to be living alone than men. Females age 65 and over in the City of Pittsburgh are nearly three times more

likely to live alone at 27.3 percent compared to 9.4 percent for males. The difference for the United States was 21.3 percent to 6.8 percent, respectively.

- Older persons in the City of Pittsburgh are significantly less likely to live in family households (54.8%) and more likely to live in non-family households (39.1%) than older persons nationally (64.0% and 30.4%, respectively). Pittsburgh's lower marital status rates and higher rates of widows also contribute to this trend.

### **3. Economic Well-Being of Older Persons**

- In the United States, the older persons poverty rate (9.9%) is lower than the under age 65 rate (12.7%), and significantly lower than the poverty rate among children (16.6%). (Figure 3.1) However, poverty rates are lower among the baby boom generation (8.6%) and among the population that remains between the baby boom generation and retirement age (8.8%). In 2000, the baby boom generation consisted of persons age 35 to 53 years; persons age 54 to 64 years comprise the other less-poor group.
- Among older persons, poverty rates increase with age. For the United States, 8.5 percent of persons age 65 to 74 are below poverty levels; for those ages 75 and over the rate is 11.5 percent. Allegheny County closely parallels the U.S. trend with 7.5 percent poverty among persons age 65 to 74 years and 10.5 percent poverty for persons 75 years and over.

The difference in poverty between older age groups largely disappears in the City of Pittsburgh where 13.4 percent of persons age 65 to 74 are below poverty levels and for those ages 75 and over the rate is 13.6 percent.

- At all ages, poverty rates are higher in the City of Pittsburgh when compared to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and the United States. (Figure 3.1) Comparing Pittsburgh with the United States, the greatest differential occurs for college ages (18 to 24) and at young ages (under 18); much smaller differentials occur beyond age 25 with the smallest at older ages (75 and over).

In contrast, poverty rates for older persons in Allegheny County are below national rates for all age groups, except 18 to 34 years.

- The poverty rate of black older persons is at least two-and-one-half-times the white rate in the United States, Pennsylvania and Allegheny County; and just over two-times the white rate in the City of Pittsburgh. (Figure 3.2) Black older persons poverty rates are higher in the U.S. (23.5%) than in Pennsylvania (20.6%), Allegheny County (21.4%), or the City of Pittsburgh (22.6%).

While poverty rates in the City of Pittsburgh are generally higher than the nation in most population subgroups, a notable exception occurs for older black persons. The rate of poverty among the nation's older black males age 65 to 74 is 17.5 percent compared to Pittsburgh's 16.9 percent rate.

For black persons age 75 years and over, both male (19.6%) and female (30.1%) poverty rates are higher for the U.S. as a whole compared to Pittsburgh's rates at 12.7 and 28.0 percent, respectively.

- The poverty rate of older women in the City of Pittsburgh (16.2%) is the highest of the four geographic areas. (Figure 3.3) Older black women in the City of Pittsburgh have a much higher poverty rate (26.9%), but it essentially matches the United States rate (26.7%). (Figure 3.4)

Poverty rates for women are higher at all age groups, for all races and in all four geographic areas than poverty rates for men. Black children age 5 in the City of Pittsburgh experience a poverty rate of 60.4 percent—the highest rate of any subgroup examined. More generally, half of all Pittsburgh's black children 11 years and younger are in poverty.

#### **4. Health Status of Older Persons**

- A greater percentage (44.0%) of City of Pittsburgh residents age 65 and over (not in institutions) report disabilities than in Allegheny County (38.7%), Pennsylvania (39.4%), and the nation as a whole (41.9%). (Table 4.1) Among older persons, disabilities counted by the 2000 Census included sensory disabilities; physical disabilities; mental disabilities; an inability (or difficulty) to dress, bath or get around the house alone (self-care); and the inability (or difficulty) to go outside the home alone to shop or to visit a doctor's office.

Physical disabilities were the most common type among persons age 65 and over in all four geographic areas followed by difficulties going outside the home alone. (Figure 4.2) Mental disabilities and difficulties with self-care were the least common type of disabilities among older persons.

Older persons often have more than one type of disability. For all four geographic areas, more persons have two or more disabilities from the five categories listed above than there are persons with just one disability.

- Of persons age 65 and over (not in institutions) in the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania and the United States, females are about 5 percent more likely to have disabilities than males, (Table 4.1) and the black population experiences about 39 percent (31% in the City) more disabilities than whites. (Table 4.2)

In all four geographic areas, there is a larger percentage of older males with just one disability than of older females; sensory disabilities account for most of the difference. (Table 4.1) That tendency is offset by a greater percentage of older females with two or more types of disabilities than of older males; self-care at home is the largest contributing disability for females.

The presence of disabilities in older black persons significantly exceed those of older white persons for physical, mental, self-care, and go-outside-home types in all four geographic areas; only sensory disabilities are represented in equal proportions in both populations. (Table 4.2)

## **Part B. 2002 Survey Results of Allegheny County Residents Age 65 and Over**

In addition to data drawn from the Census and UCSUR modeling efforts, a survey of older adults (65 and over) in Allegheny County conducted recently by UCSUR and the Graduate School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh provides a snapshot of various health related aspects of the lives of older adults in the County. A demographic description of the survey sample in comparison with the Allegheny County population distribution is provided in Table 5.1. A summary of the survey findings is provided in this section. In general, comparisons are made by gender, race, age, education and living arrangements, and where possible, we compare our findings with those for the nation as a whole. Data for persons of “Other” race, while included, are based on a small number of interviews and are considered unreliable.

### **5. General Health Status**

- Asking people about their own self-assessed health is a commonly used indicator of health status which correlates with mortality and morbidity risk. In the survey, persons age 65 and over in Allegheny County reported slightly worse self-assessed health than persons age 65 and over nationally (Table 5.2). This was found for both males and females, and for all age groups. (Figure 5.2a)
- In general, females reported worse self-assessed health than males, and blacks reported worse health than whites. Black females reported the worst health with 44% reporting fair, poor or very poor health, and only 23% excellent or very good health. In addition, self-assessed health worsened with increasing age, and was worse for those with less education and for those who live alone. (Figures 5.2a, 5.2b, 5.2c)
- Slightly more persons reported that their health had changed for the worse over the previous year than for the better (Table 5.3), with the oldest persons reporting the more decline in health (28%).

- Females were more likely than males to report worsening health (21% versus 17%) and, despite the fact that their self-assessed health was worse, blacks generally reported more improvement in health during the last year than whites (23% versus 16%). This may indicate either actual improvement or a more positive outlook on health.
- Those with less education and those who live alone reported more change in health (both improvement and worsening) in comparison with those having more education and those who live with others, although on balance, more people reported worsening than improvement.
- The SF-8 health quality of life scale is a self-report scale that measures eight dimensions of health including physical, mental, and social functioning and role performance, bodily pain, vitality and general health. It provides a broader picture of self-assessed health and includes physical and mental health summary scales - larger numbers on these scales indicate better health. Despite their broader scope, the scores on these scales among those 65 and over in Allegheny County tended, in general, to mirror the patterns of the overall self-assessed health question discussed above. (Table 5.3) (Figures 5.3a, 5.3b, 5.3c)

## **6. Chronic Health Conditions**

- In general, persons age 65 and older in Allegheny County reported higher rates of certain circulatory conditions (high blood pressure, stroke and diabetes) than older persons nationally, but the rate of heart disease was comparable to national figures. (Table 6.1)
- Older blacks in the County had higher rates of high blood pressure and diabetes than whites, while stroke and heart disease rates were roughly comparable. Black women had the highest rates of high blood pressure, black men the highest rates of diabetes and white men the highest rates of heart disease. Large differences by education level were found, with persons with lower education levels reporting higher rates of all conditions.
- The percent reporting other chronic health conditions (Table 6.2) ranged from 5% for any current cancer to 56% for arthritis of any kind.

## **7. Health Insurance Coverage and Health Care**

- All respondents to the survey had Medicare health insurance coverage since the sample for the survey was drawn from the Medicare enrollment list. However, rates of health insurance coverage in addition to Medicare (including private insurance, Medicare HMOs, Medicaid and other sources) were found to be higher in the County than in published national rates (Table 7.1). Blacks in the County

had lower rates of additional health insurance coverage than whites, but were also above national rates for blacks. Older persons, persons with less education, and persons who live alone tended not to have health coverage in addition to Medicare. (Figure 7.1a)

- Almost three-quarters reported having some prescription medication coverage as part of their health insurance package (this included PACE and other assistance programs), with blacks, those with less education, those who live alone, and the oldest age groups reporting lower rates of prescription drug coverage. (Table 7.1)
- About 86% reported taking prescription medications, and almost 95% reported no difficulty in getting the prescription medications they needed. Blacks reported higher rates of difficulty than whites. (Table 7.1) (Figure 7.1b)
- Utilization of physician care and satisfaction with care were both quite high. Over 94% reported having a personal physician, 93% having seen a physician in the last year, and 89% having had a routine checkup in the last year. Almost 95% reported no difficulty in getting needed medical care and 96% were satisfied with the care they received. (Table 7.2) (Figures 7.2a, 7.2b)

## **8. Health-Related Behaviors and Health Risks**

- A variety of behaviors affect older adults' health and longevity. The survey asked questions about a number of these, including preventive health behaviors, healthy lifestyle behaviors, and complementary and alternative medical treatment (CAM) use. With regard to preventive health behaviors and cancer screening, results indicated that a higher proportion of persons age 65 and over in the County reported having a flu shot in the last year than the national rate, about 70% (Table 8.1). About half of the females (51%) reported having a mammogram in the last year, and almost 69% of the males reported having a PSA test in the last year. These are fairly high rates of preventive health behaviors. Generally, blacks were less likely to have had a flu shot and black men less likely to have had a PSA test, but black women were more likely to report having had a mammogram in the last year. Rates varied by age, education and living arrangements. (Figures 8.1a, 8.1b)
- Reported current smoking and alcohol drinking rates (any amount) among persons age 65 and over in the County were more or less comparable to national rates, although County residents reported smoking slightly less and drinking slightly more than the national rates (Table 8.2). In general, blacks reported higher rates of smoking and whites reported higher rates of drinking, with black men reporting the highest rates of smoking, and white men reporting the highest rates of drinking. Reports of smoking and drinking decreased with age, but greater education was associated with both lower levels of smoking and *higher* levels of drinking. (Figure 8.2)

- Among healthy lifestyle behaviors, a significant percentage report participating in physical activity or exercise (63%) and watching their diet and eating healthy foods (85%). Men and whites were more likely to report physical activity, while women and blacks were slightly more likely to report watching their diet. Black females were the most likely to report watching their diet, but the least likely to report physical activity. Levels of physical activity and watching the diet decreased with age and with lower levels of education. (Table 8.3) (Figure 8.3a)
- Almost two-thirds (64%) reported taking vitamin pills or diet supplements and almost one-third (32%) reported using some form of complementary or alternative medicine (CAM) treatments for their health in the last year (Table 8.3). The types of CAM treatment reported and their rates of use are summarized in Table 8.4, which indicates that the most frequently used forms of CAM included spiritual healing (11%), herbal medicine (10%), and chiropractic (9%). (Figures 8.3b, 8.4)

## **9. Physical Disability, Caregiving and the Use of Services for Older Persons**

- Almost a quarter of persons 65 and older in the County (23%) reported being unable to do heavy housework, a marker of some physical function difficulties. Females to a larger extent than males, blacks more than whites, older age groups, persons with less education and persons who live alone reported difficulty. The oldest-old (46%) and black females (38%) reported the highest levels of inability to do heavy housework. (Table 9.1) (Figure 9.1a)
- When asked whether they receive help with personal care needs and routine care needs, 3% reported assistance with personal care needs, while 20% reported assistance with routine needs. Those 85 and older reported the highest levels of care received, and females in general, and black females in particular, reported higher levels of care received than other groups. Receipt of care decreased with increasing education, and persons who live alone reported receiving significantly more assistance with routine needs. (Table 9.1) (Figures 9.1b, 9.1c)
- Survey participants were also asked whether they provided personal care or routine care to others - 12% reported providing personal care assistance and 15% reported providing routine care assistance. The oldest-old, black females, and those who live alone reported providing the lowest levels of assistance, while males, the youngest age group, and those who live with others reported providing the most assistance. (Table 9.1) (Figures 9.1b, 9.1c)
- A series of questions concerning service use and knowledge about the County Area Agency on Aging (AAA) were asked. Over two-thirds (69%) reported having heard of the AAA, and about 29% reported being aware of the services it provides. Around 13% reported having used some form of senior services in the last month. Females tended to be the most aware of the AAA and the services it provides, and to have used senior services the most, with black females having the

most knowledge and use. The oldest-old and those with the lowest levels of education had less knowledge of the AAA but also had the highest rates of service use. Persons who lived alone had higher levels of knowledge about the AAA and also had used more senior services. (Table 9.2) (Figures 9.2a, 9.2b)

- Respondents were also asked whether they had needs for services which were not being met, and almost 7% reported having such needs (Table 9.2). Females, blacks (especially black women), the oldest-old, persons with less education, and persons who live alone reported the highest levels of unmet needs. The types of service need they reported included homemaking, chore and shopping services (34%), transportation needs (18%), medical or personal service needs (18%), financial, legal and insurance services (15%), assistance with food, meals and cooking (6%), social activities and companionship (6%) and other needs (3%). (Table 9.3) (Figures 9.2b, 9.3)

## **10. Social Support**

- Greater social support in later life is associated with a variety of indicators of health and well-being. The survey asked questions about several dimensions of social activity and support. The results indicate that about 47% of the older adults in Allegheny County are not married, 35% live alone, and about 13% reported either moderate levels of social support availability (two or less close friends or relatives) or low levels (one or no close friends or relatives). However, only about 2% reported dissatisfaction with their level of social support. Females, blacks (particularly black women), the oldest-old, and those with the least education were the most likely to be unmarried and to live alone. Social support levels also tended to be lowest among these groups. (Table 10.1) (Figures 10.1a, 10.1b)

## **11. Housing and Neighborhood Satisfaction**

- Community and neighborhood characteristics and the quality of housing also affect the well-being of older persons. Results indicate that over four-fifths (83%) of older persons in Allegheny County own their own home and, in general, their levels of satisfaction with their housing situation and neighborhood are high, with 96% reporting satisfaction with their home, 93% reporting their neighborhood as a good or average place to live, and 97% reporting their neighborhood as safe. The lowest levels of home-ownership, housing and neighborhood satisfaction were found among blacks, women, those with the least education, and those who live alone. (Table 11.1) (Figures 11.1a, 11.1b)



## 12. Attitudinal Questions Regarding Health, Physicians and Medical Research

- The survey asked a series of attitudinal questions regarding certain health-related behaviors, levels of trust in sources of health information and in physicians, and about experiences with and attitudes towards medical research. With regard to health-related behaviors, most agreed that people should have their children immunized (94%), have a flu shot themselves (89%), donate blood to a hospital or blood bank (91%), and sign an organ donor card (69%). In general, blacks, the oldest age group, and those with less education were most likely to disagree with these behaviors, particularly in the case of signing an organ donor card, concerning which the most disagreement was found. (Table 12.1) (Figures 12.1a, 12.1b)
- Another series of questions asked about levels of trust in the health information provided by several potential sources. Not surprisingly, trust in health information provided by their own doctor was highest (97%), followed by the Centers for Disease Control (78%), and the local health department (76%). Trust in health information provided by other sources such as friends or family (64%) and church or religious leaders (51%) was somewhat lower. A number of variations in the levels of trust by demographic characteristics can be seen, with the most striking that blacks are more likely to trust information from church and religious leaders, females more likely to trust information from friends or family and religious leaders but less likely to trust information from the other sources, and those with higher levels of education more likely to trust their own doctor and less likely to trust church or religious leaders. In addition, older age was associated with less trust in the local health department and the CDC but more trust in friends and family or religious leaders. (Table 12.2) (Figures 12.2a, 12.2b)
- Trust in physicians was generally high, with 96% reporting that they could freely ask their doctors any question they wanted, 89% reporting that their doctor would not ask them to participate in medical research if it would harm them, and 83% reporting that their doctor would fully explain medical research he wanted them to participate in. However, 69% agreed that they sometimes wonder if the doctor's diagnosis was correct, and 62% agreed that doctors sometimes use medical terms without explaining what they mean, indicating at least some level of skepticism about interactions with a physician. (Table 12.3) (Figures 12.3a 12.3b)
- In Allegheny County, where a good deal of medical research is conducted, reports of participation in research were relatively high: 15% reported participation and 29% reported an offer to participate which they turned down. Blacks were more likely to have participated in research, and also more likely to have been offered a chance to participate which they turned down. Almost all felt that medical research was important (98%), but only 74% reported a favorable attitude towards medical research. The lowest favorability ratings of medical research were for females, the oldest age group, those with the least education, and those who live alone. (Table 12.4) (Figures 12.4a, 12.4b)

- Finally, responses to questions about the benefits of medical research indicated that most older adults believe that benefits for all are present. About 82% indicated that scientists benefit, 73% felt that their community benefits, 77% that their family and friends benefit, and 76% that they, themselves, benefit. Blacks, women, older age groups, those with less education, and those who live alone were less likely to think that there are benefits to medical research in general. (Table 12.5) (Figures 12.5)

**Part A:**  
**2000 Population Census Data**  
**and**  
**REMI Model Results**



Fig. 1.1

# Population Distribution by Age Group

United States and City of Pittsburgh: 2000

Years-old

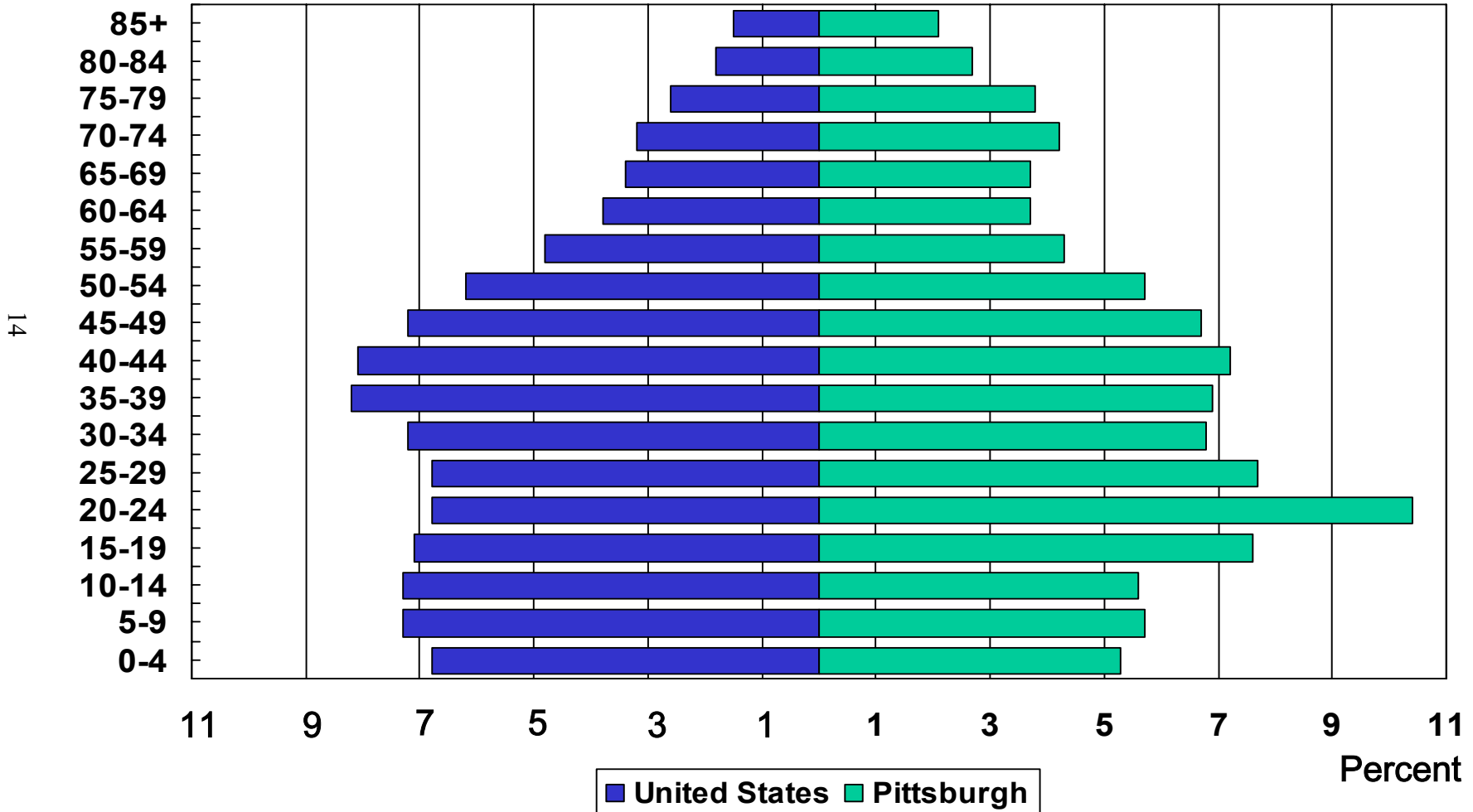


Fig. 1.2

# Population Distribution by Age Group

## United States and Allegheny County: 2000

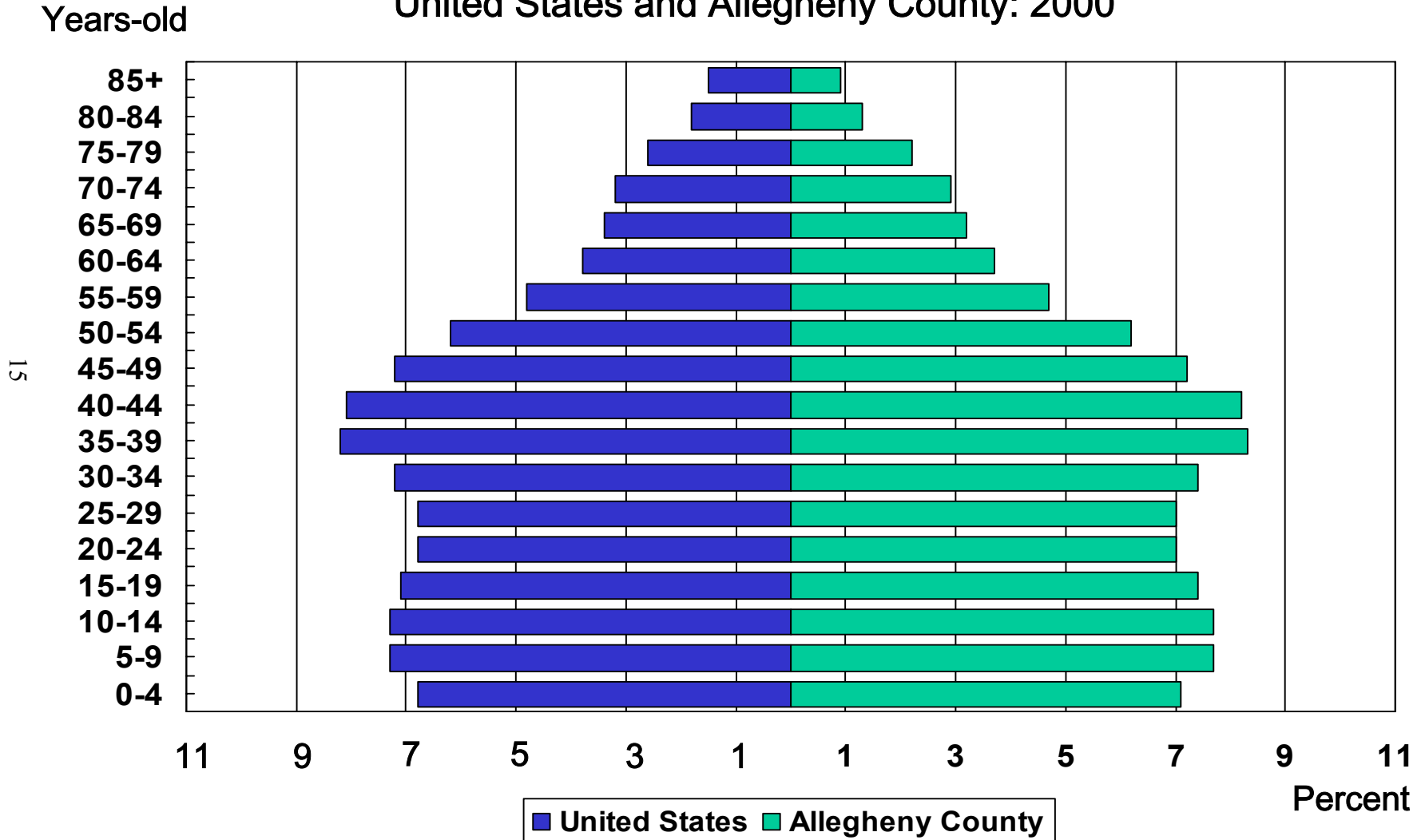


Fig. 1.3

# Ratio of Females to Males by Age

United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and City of Pittsburgh: 2000

16

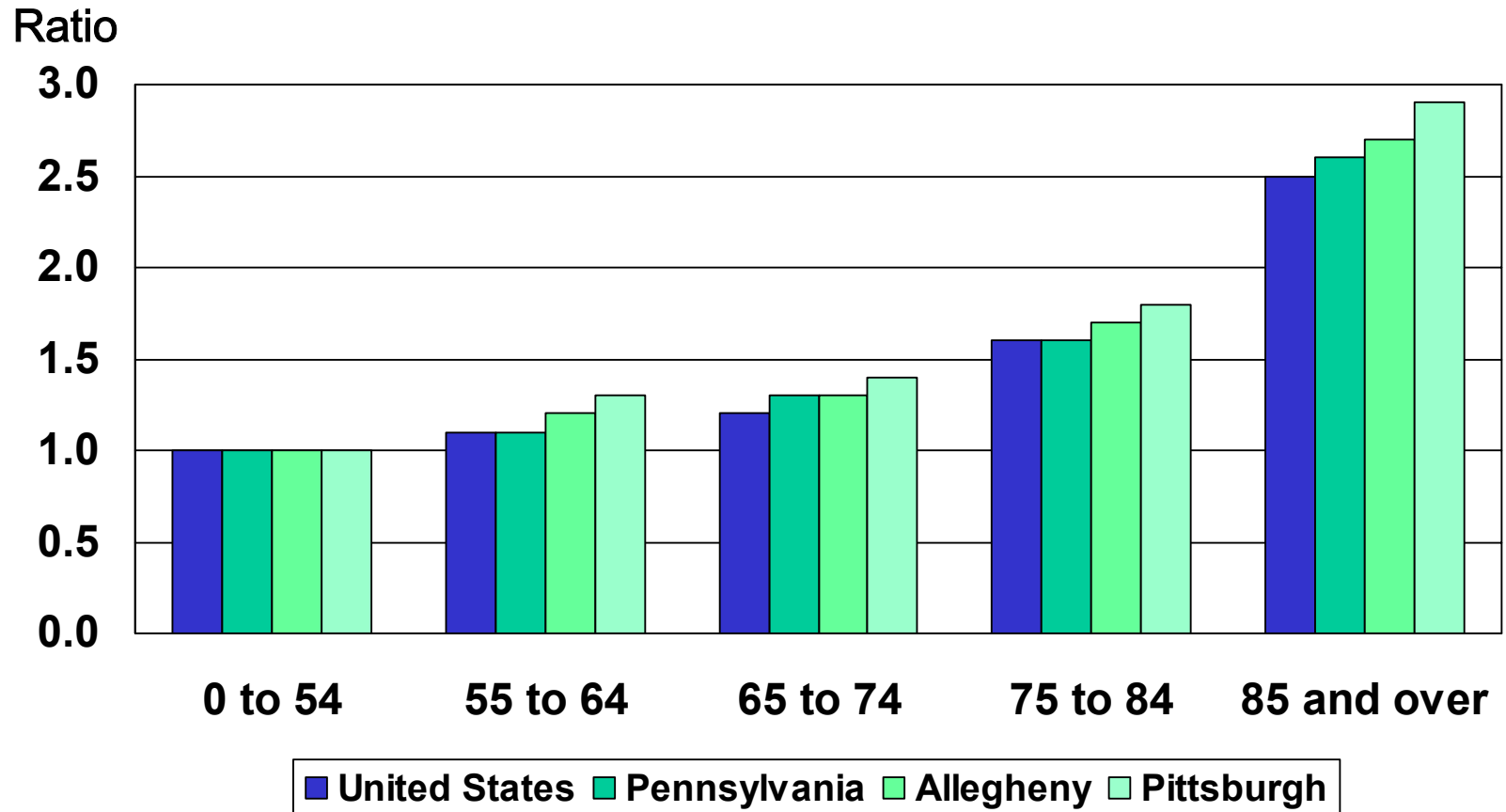


Fig. 1.4 Percentage of Population Age 65 and Over by Municipality: 2000

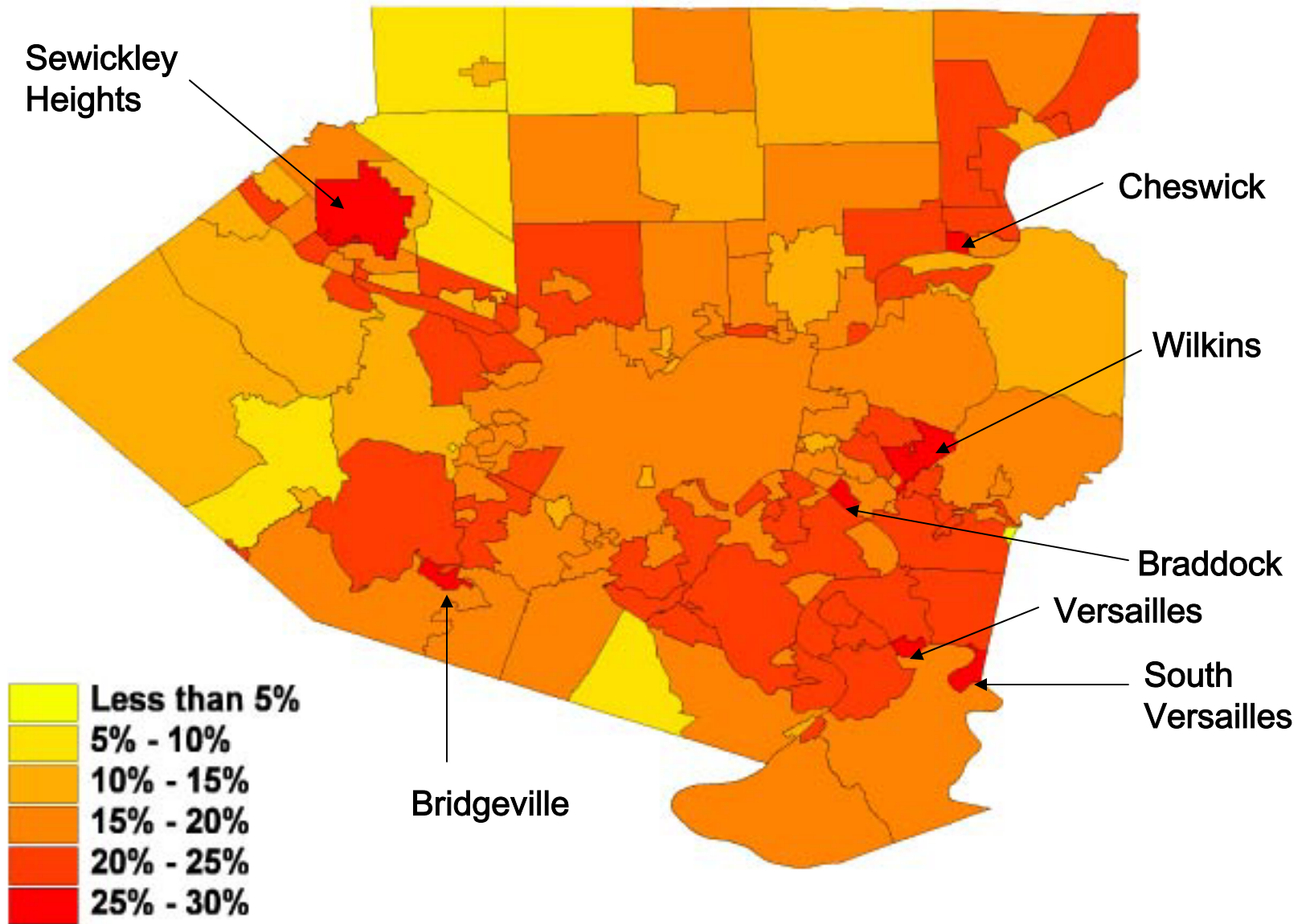




Fig. 1.5 Percentage of Population Age 85 and Over by Municipality - 2000

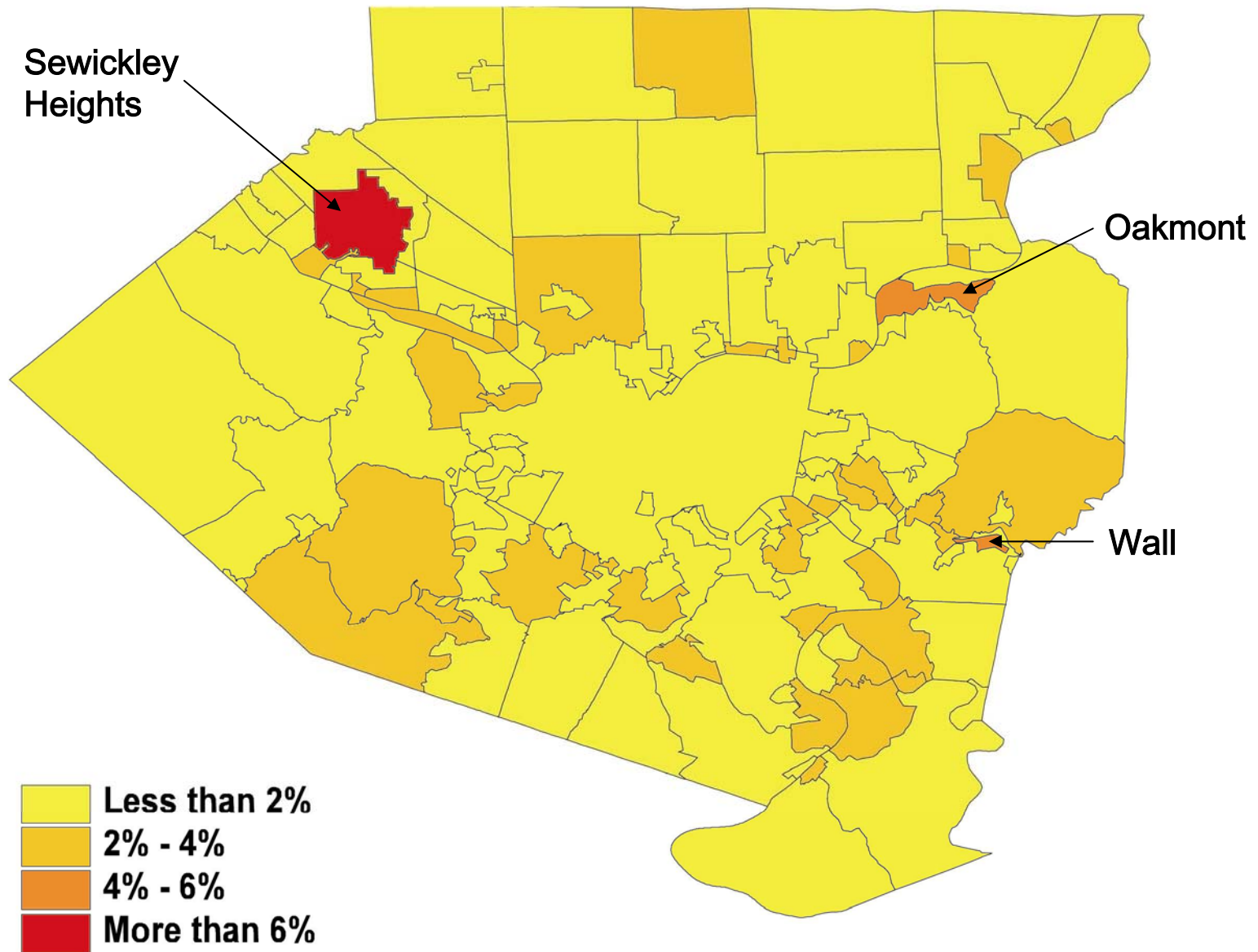


Fig. 1.6

# Older Person Support Ratios

United States, Allegheny County and City of Pittsburgh: 1960 to 2000

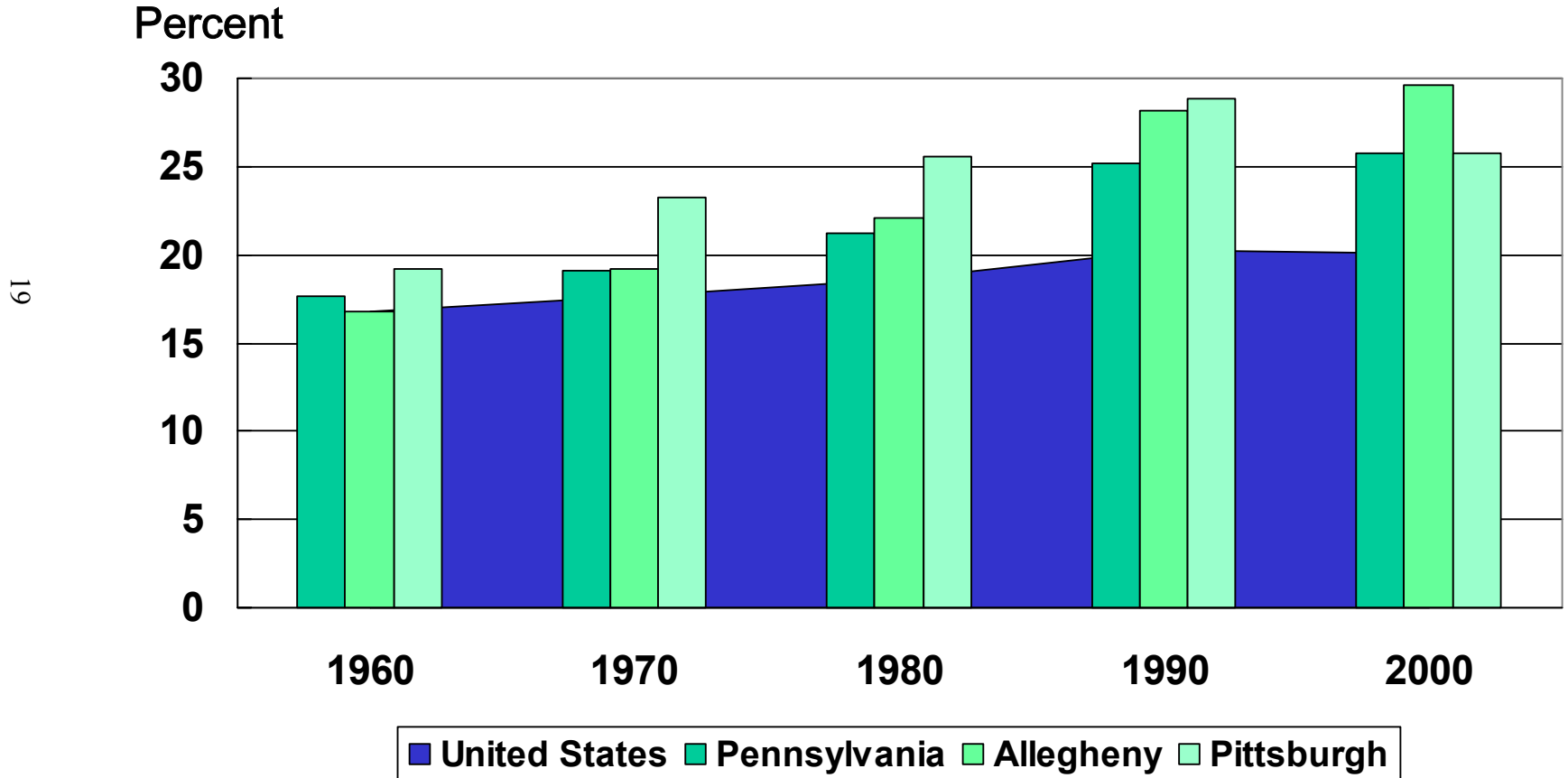


Fig. 1.7

# Projected Allegheny County Older Persons (65+) Population: 1990-2035

(Source: Pittsburgh REMI Model, University Center for Social and Urban Research)

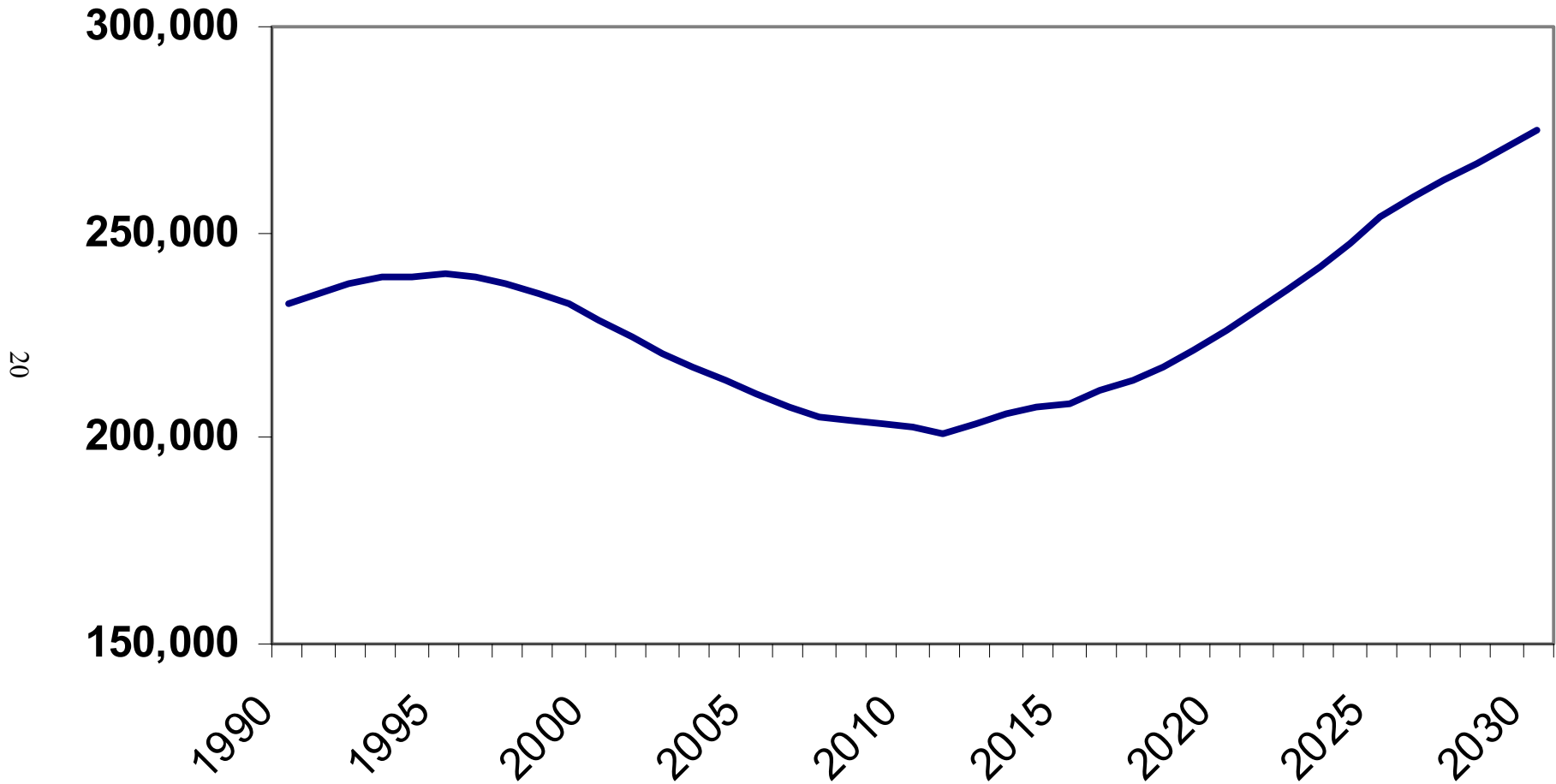


Fig. 1.8

# Older Persons Population Forecast by Age Group 2000-2035 Allegheny County

(Source: Pittsburgh REMI Model, University Center for Social and Urban Research)

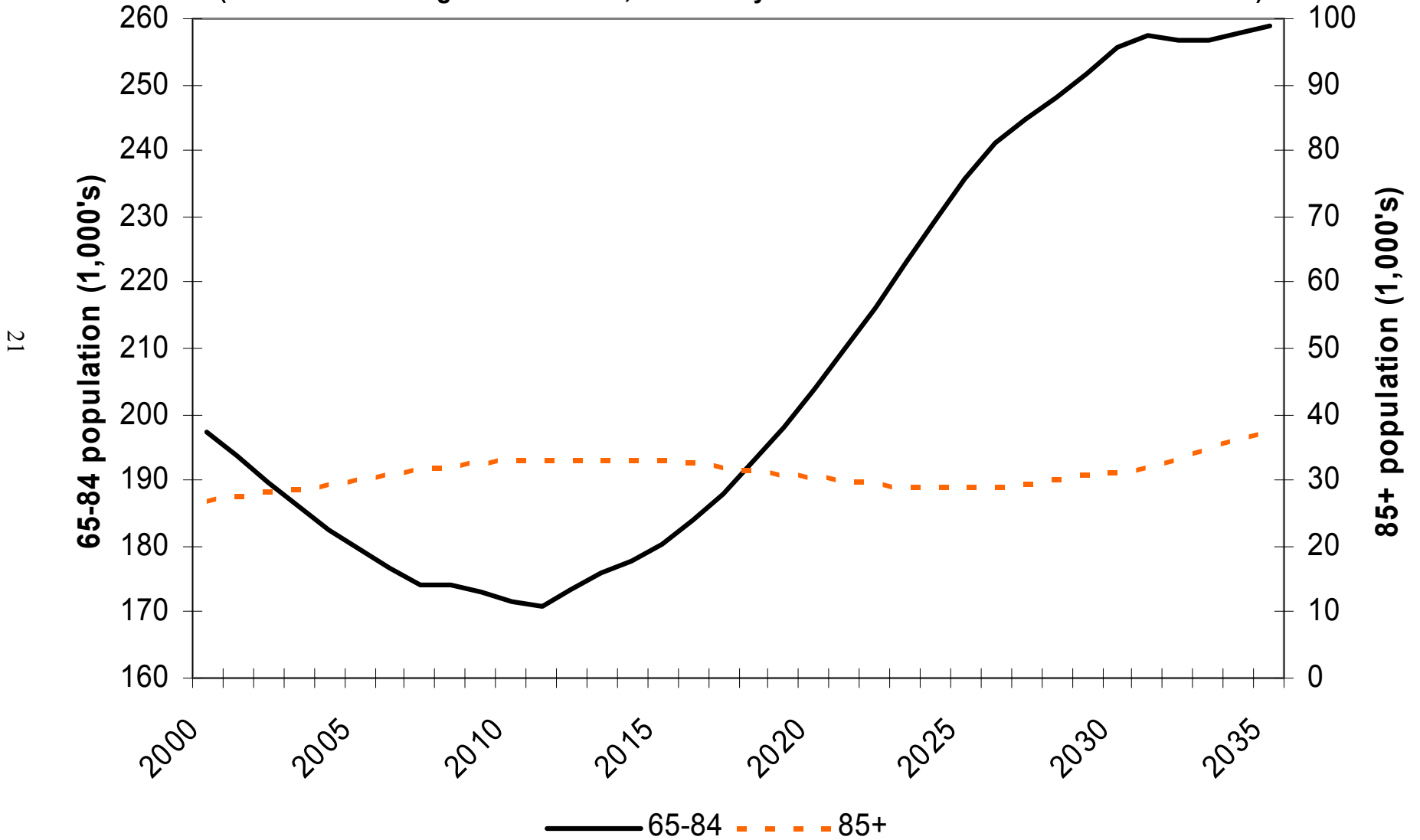


Fig. 1.9

# Projected Population Changes 2000-2020 Selected Older Cohorts – Allegheny County

(Source: Pittsburgh REMI Model, University Center for Social and Urban Research)

22

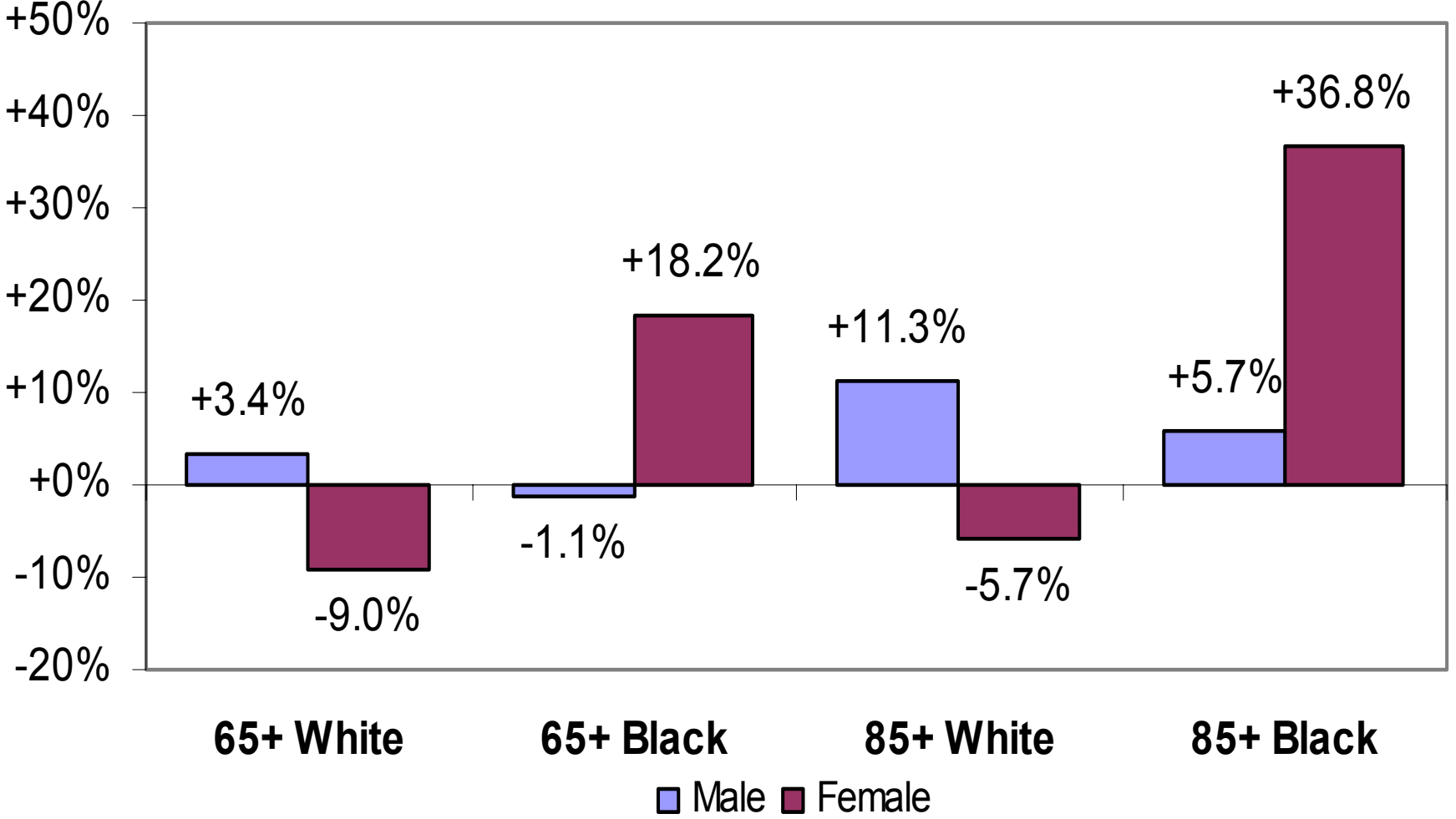


Fig. 2.1

# Marital Status of Persons Age 65 and Over by Sex

United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and City of Pittsburgh: 2000

23

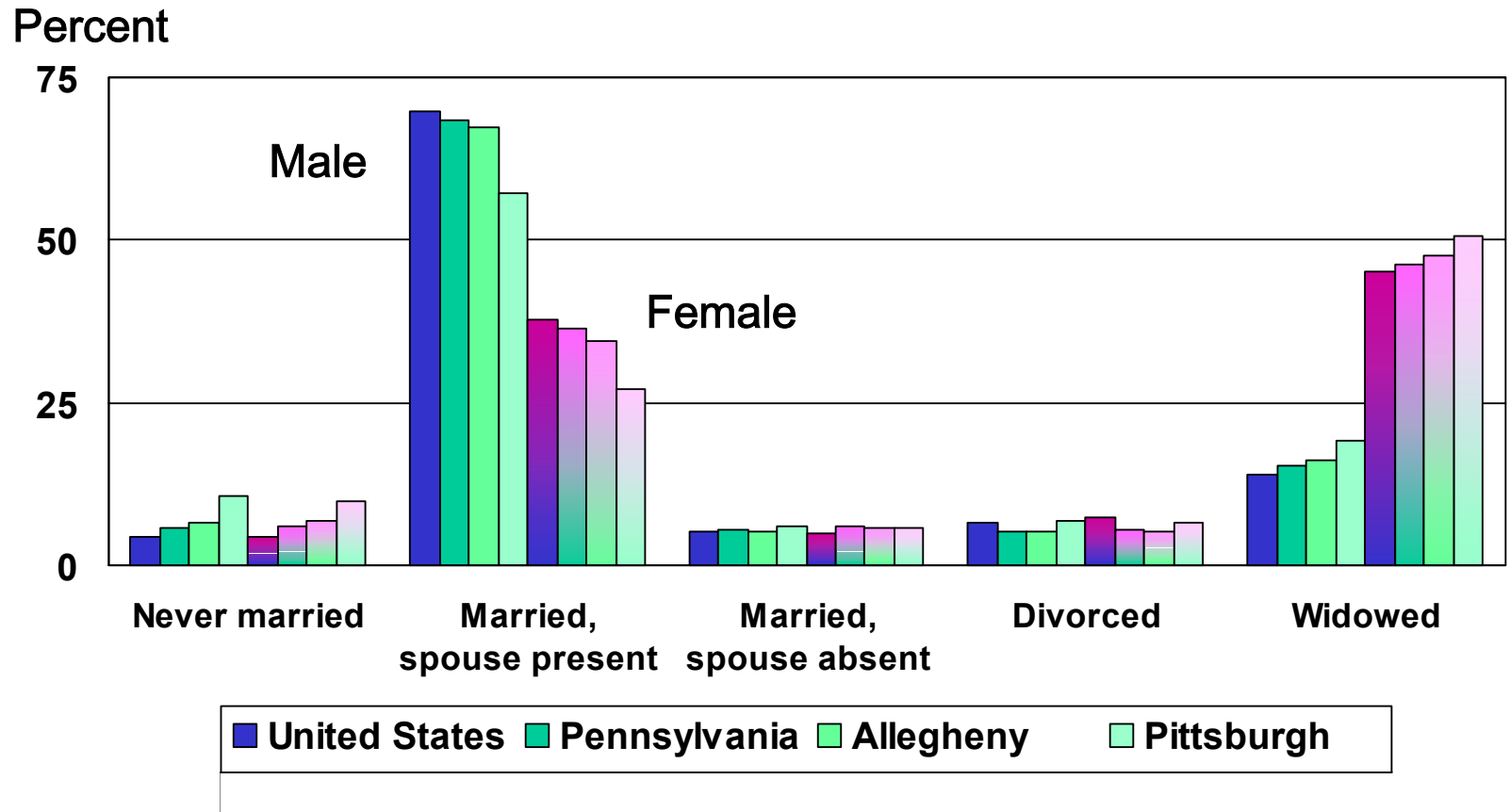


Fig. 2.2 Older Persons (65+) Population By Household Type  
Allegheny County - 2000

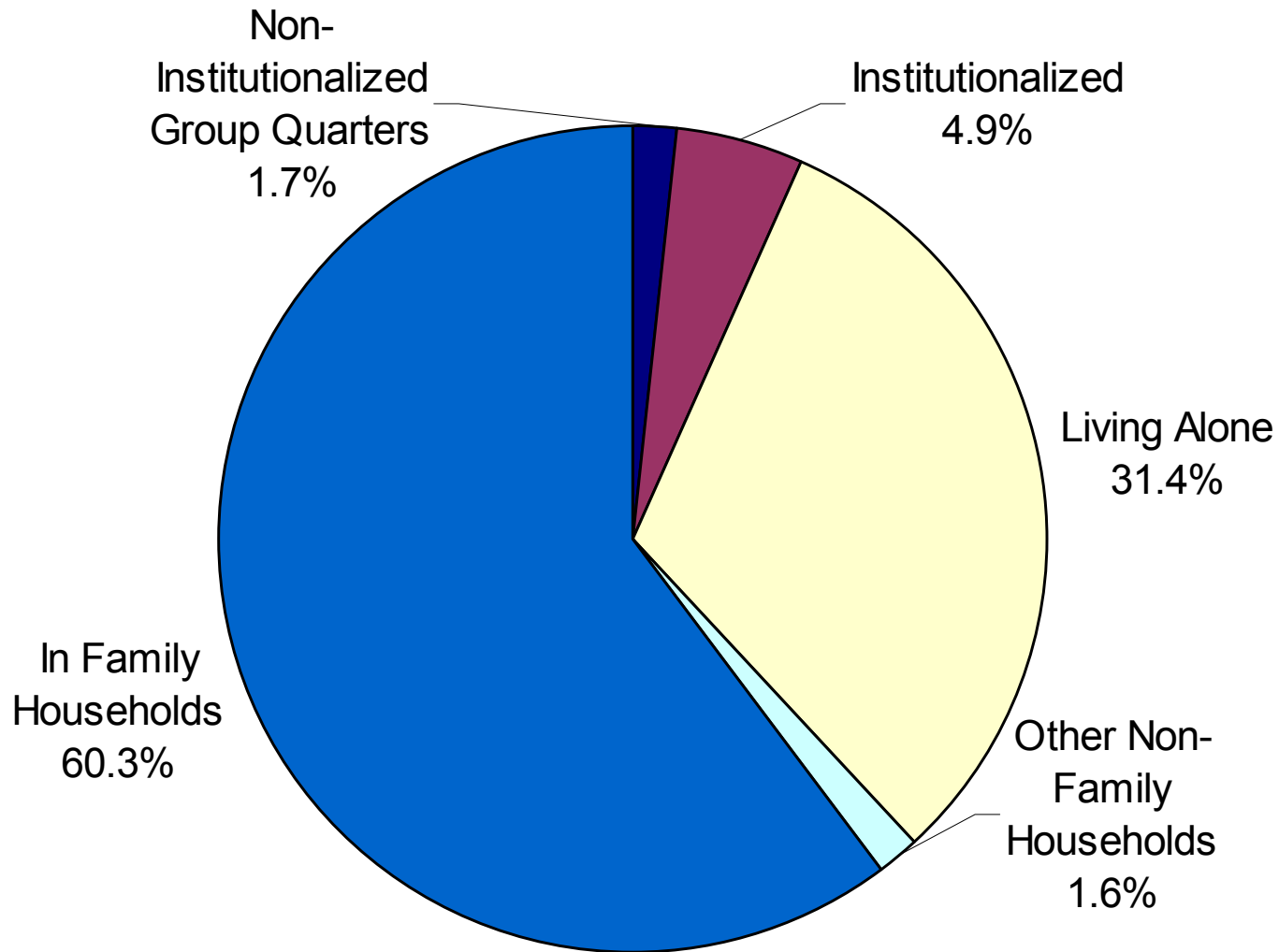


Fig. 3.1

# Poverty Rates by Age Group

United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and City of Pittsburgh: 2000

25

Percent

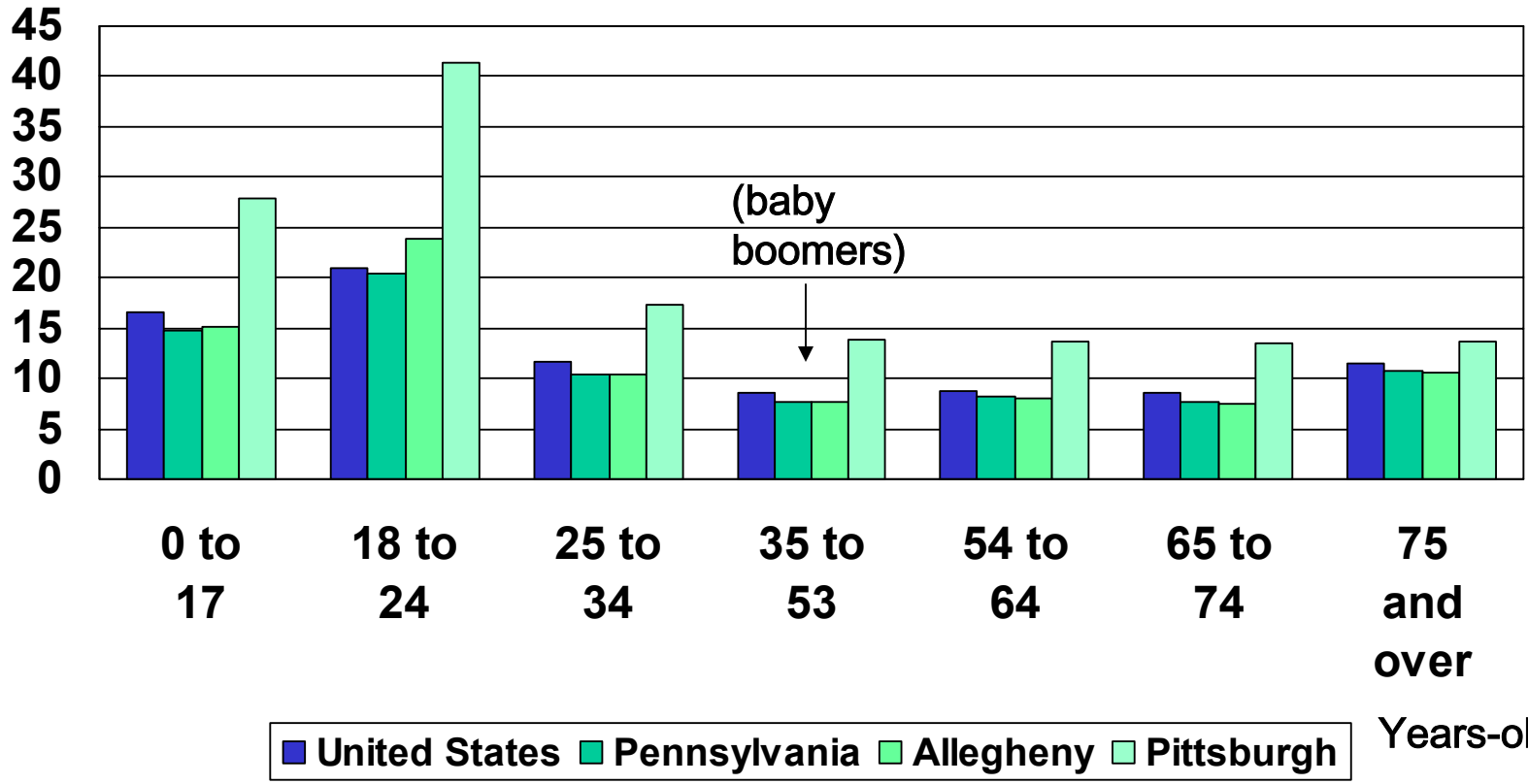




Fig. 3.2

# Poverty Rates for Persons Age 65 and Over by Race

United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and City of Pittsburgh: 2000

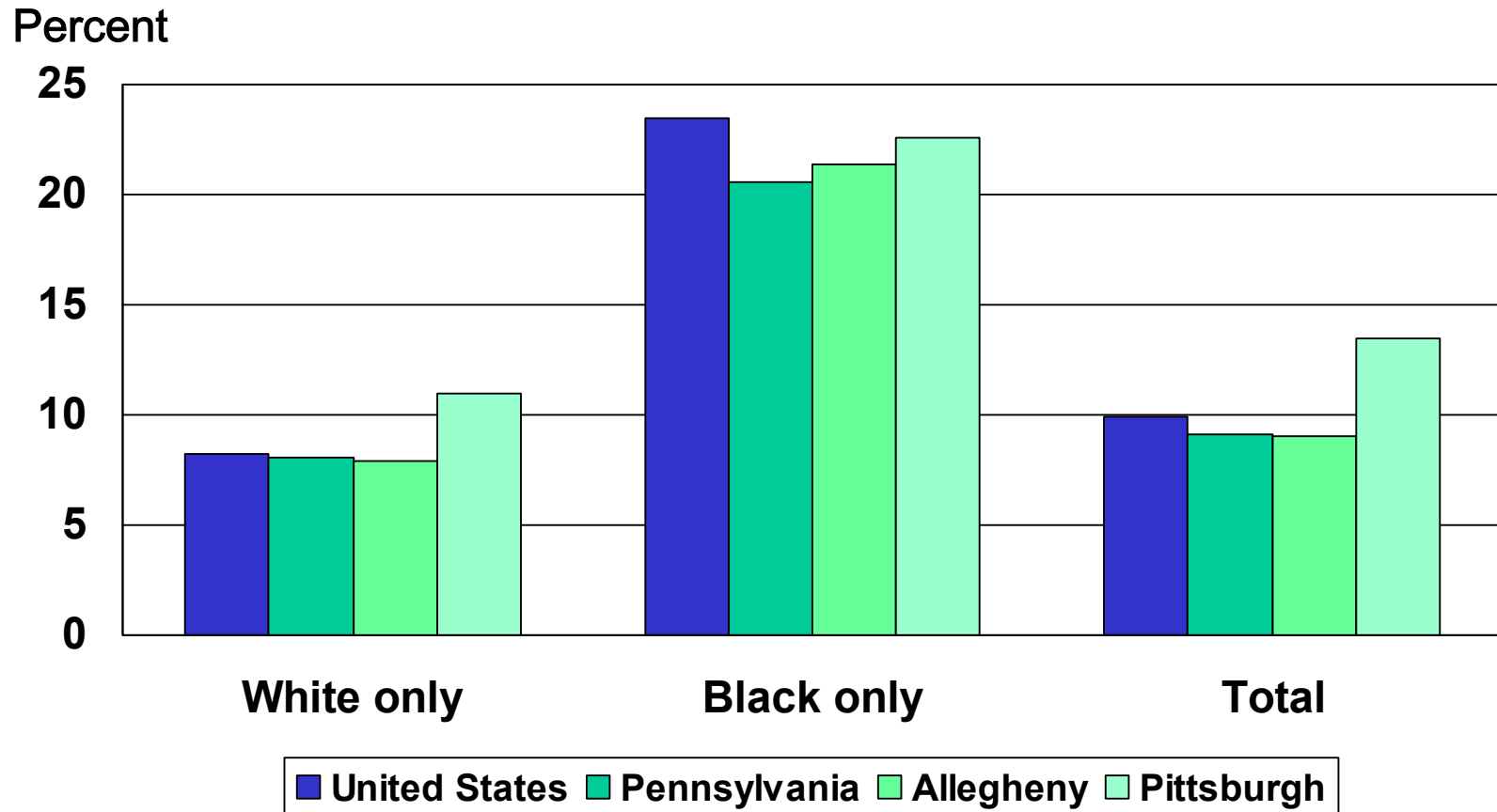
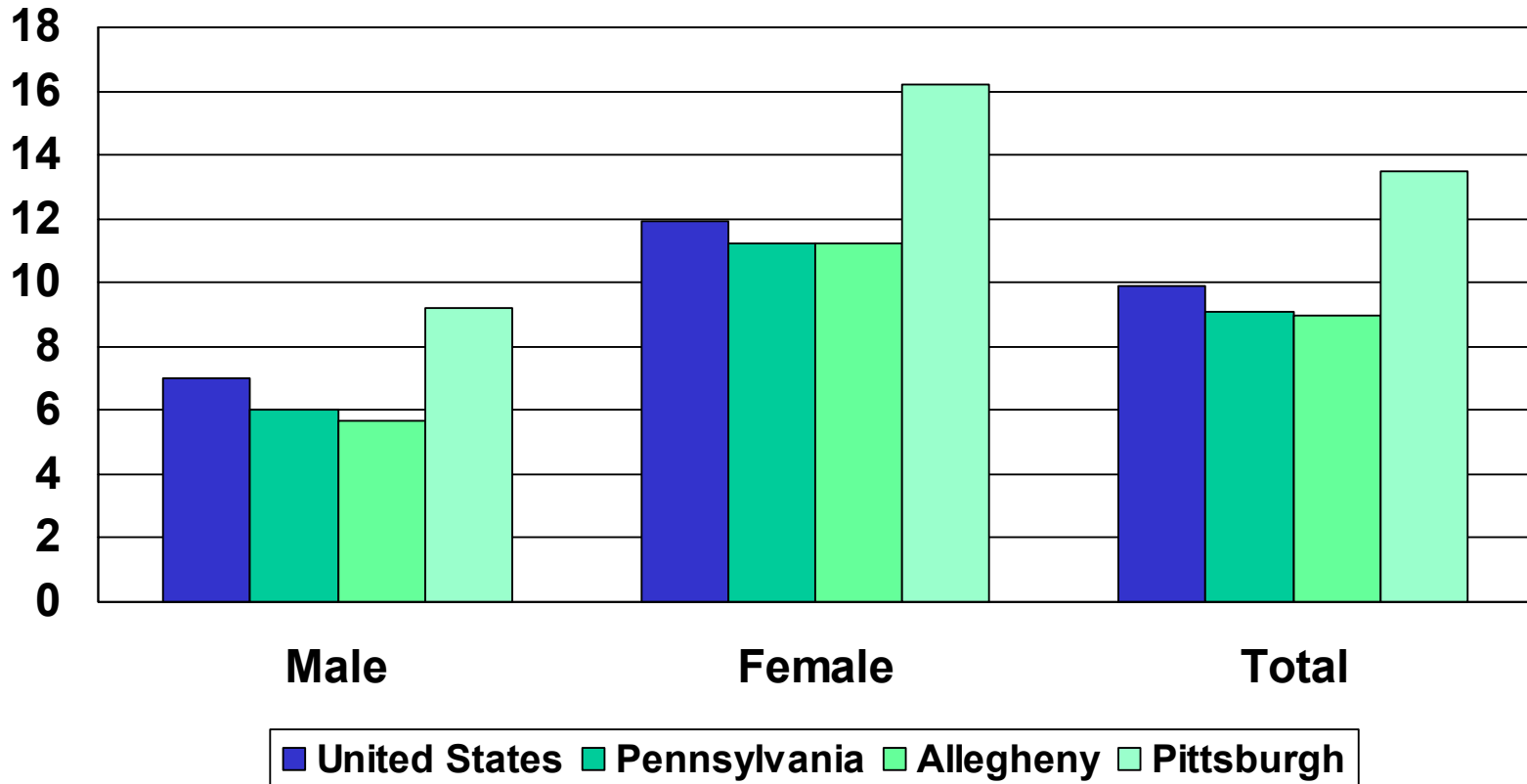


Fig. 3.3

# Poverty Rates for Persons Age 65 and Over by Sex

United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and City of Pittsburgh: 2000

Percent



**Fig. 3.4 Poverty Rates for Persons Age 65 and Over  
by Race and Sex**

United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and City of Pittsburgh: 2000

Percent

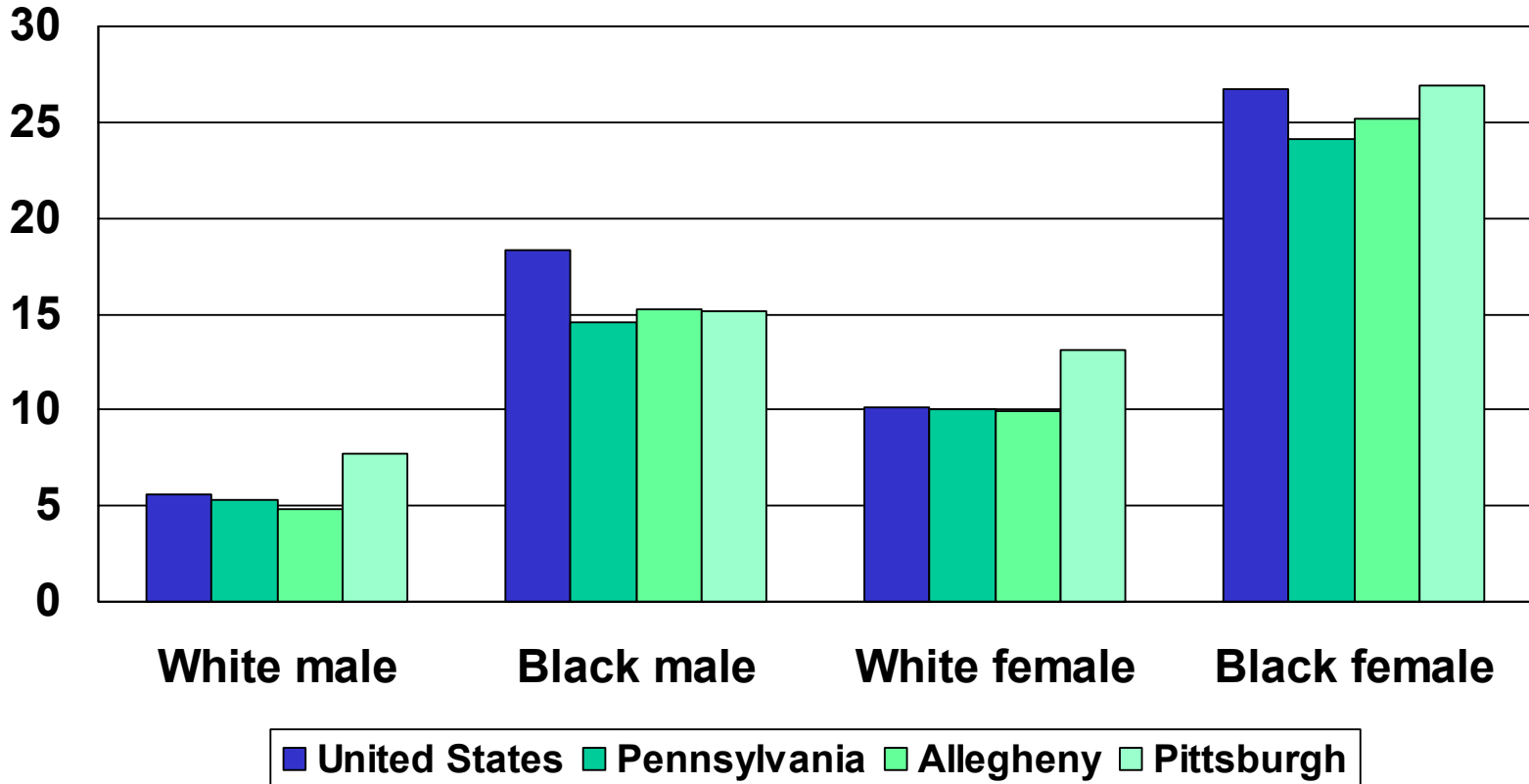


Fig. 4.1

# Persons with One or More Disabilities by Age Group

United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and City of Pittsburgh: 2000

Percent

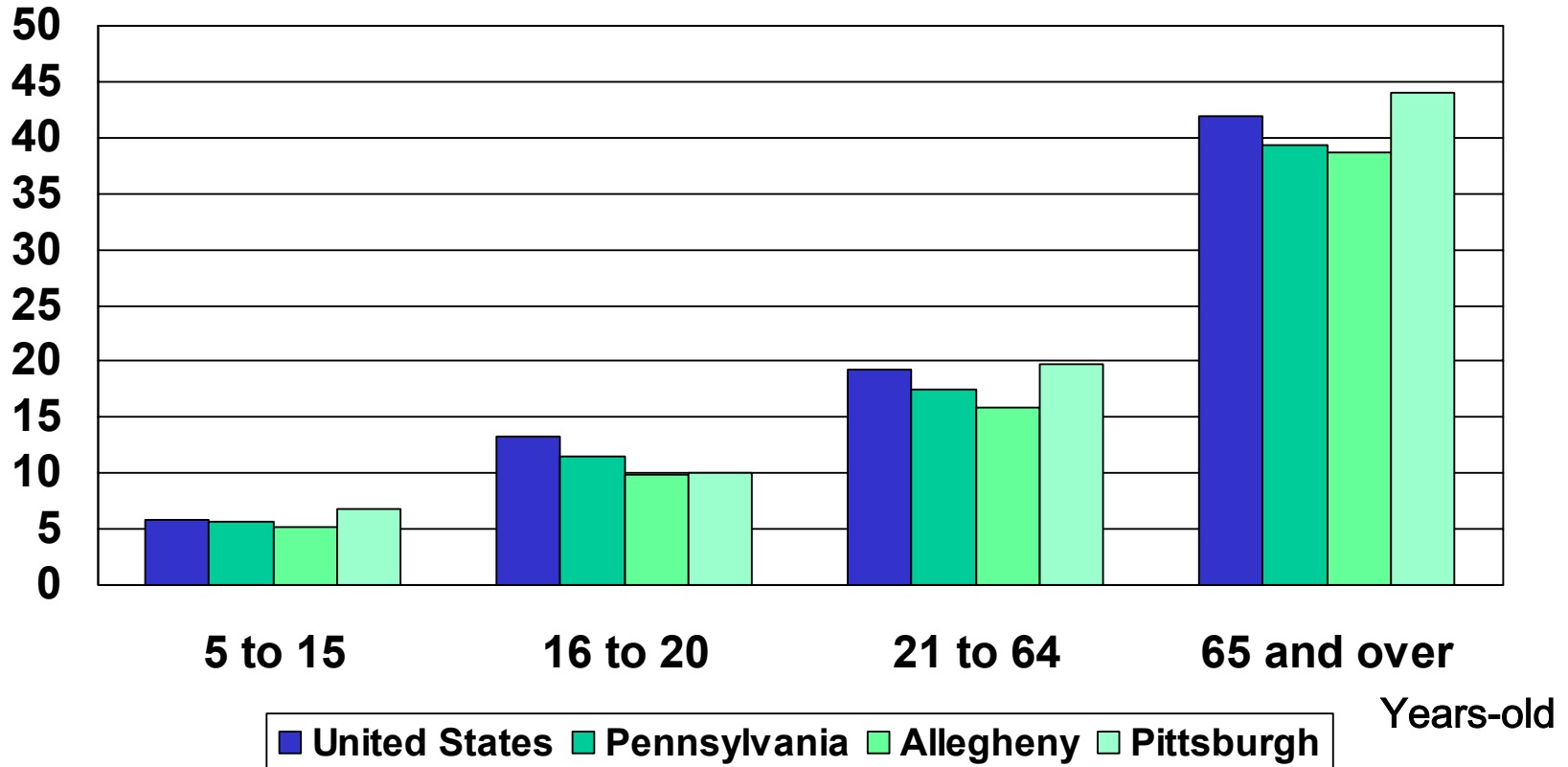


Fig. 4.2

# Distribution of Total Disabilities by Type for Persons Age 65 and Over in Allegheny County: 2000

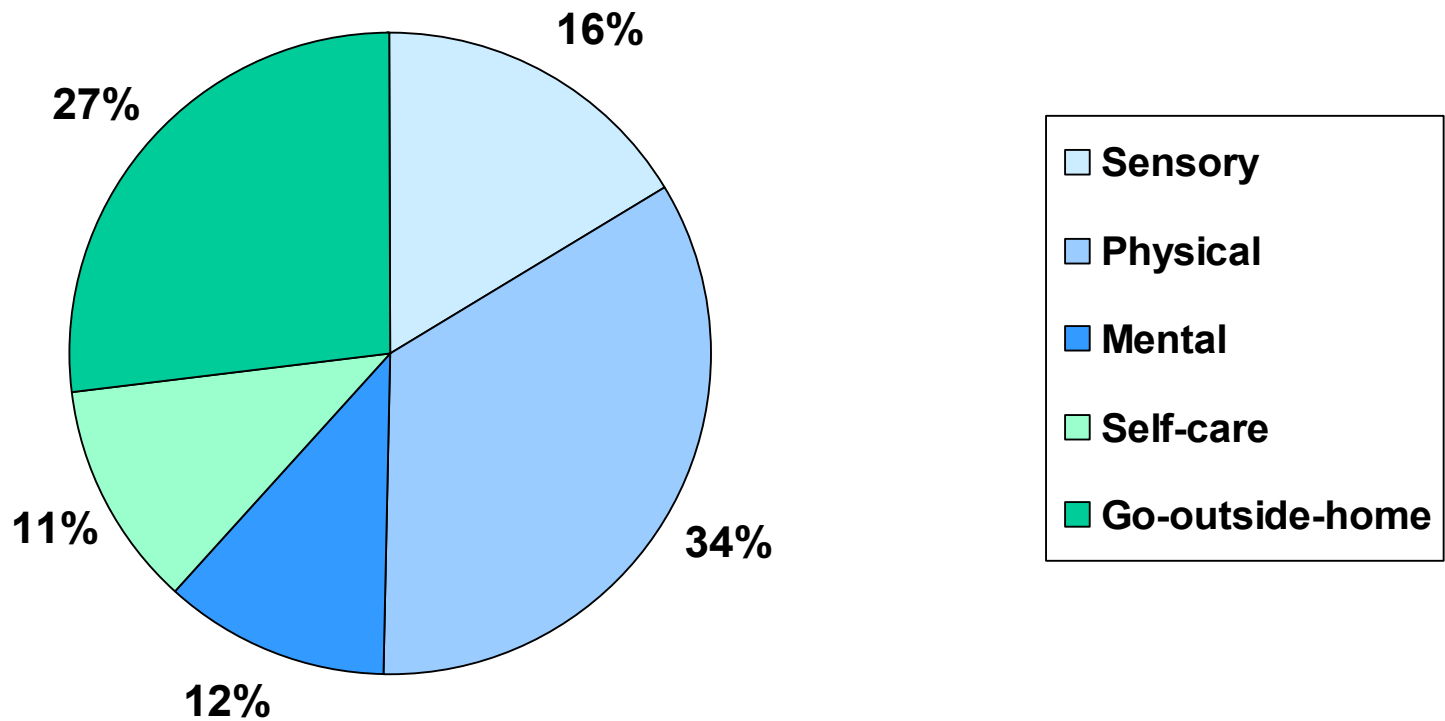


Table 1.1 Population by sex by age cohort for the United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh

2000 Census Data	United States			Pennsylvania			Allegheny County			City of Pittsburgh		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	281,421,906	137,916,186	143,505,720	12,281,054	5,927,076	6,353,978	1,281,666	606,891	674,775	334,563	158,882	175,681
<u>5-year age cohorts:</u>												
0 to 4 years	19,046,754	9,755,707	9,291,047	725,516	372,582	352,934	70,946	37,053	33,893	17,803	9,265	8,538
5 to 9 years	20,608,282	10,555,503	10,052,779	826,549	423,524	403,025	79,687	41,204	38,483	19,065	9,777	9,288
10 to 14 years	20,618,199	10,577,571	10,040,628	867,276	444,693	422,583	82,748	41,690	41,058	18,707	9,207	9,500
15 to 19 years	19,911,052	10,243,740	9,667,312	841,522	430,295	411,227	80,732	41,260	39,472	25,547	12,841	12,706
20 to 24 years	19,025,980	9,705,979	9,320,001	753,907	376,476	377,431	76,382	38,038	38,344	34,628	17,180	17,448
25 to 29 years	19,212,244	9,682,926	9,529,318	728,258	363,131	365,127	76,338	37,727	38,611	25,666	13,273	12,393
30 to 34 years	20,365,113	10,219,811	10,145,302	822,603	406,967	415,636	83,954	41,175	42,779	22,873	11,675	11,198
35 to 39 years	23,083,337	11,471,622	11,611,715	959,613	471,781	487,832	96,483	46,245	50,238	23,027	11,357	11,670
40 to 44 years	22,822,134	11,325,993	11,496,141	1,005,518	498,267	507,251	106,941	52,361	54,580	24,210	12,073	12,137
45 to 49 years	20,181,127	9,924,965	10,256,162	911,652	449,600	462,052	98,711	47,864	50,847	22,283	10,793	11,490
50 to 54 years	17,397,482	8,500,612	8,896,870	789,771	385,745	404,026	82,903	39,551	43,352	18,945	8,984	9,961
55 to 59 years	13,383,251	6,454,809	6,928,442	617,035	296,888	320,147	63,105	28,713	34,392	14,359	6,299	8,060
60 to 64 years	10,787,979	5,114,578	5,673,401	511,577	239,707	271,870	54,451	24,942	29,509	12,531	5,540	6,991
65 to 69 years	9,569,199	4,415,402	5,153,797	483,416	220,104	263,312	53,702	23,398	30,304	12,333	5,207	7,126
70 to 74 years	8,931,950	3,940,173	4,991,777	490,569	212,551	278,018	58,880	25,130	33,750	13,915	5,773	8,142
75 to 79 years	7,385,783	3,008,302	4,377,481	422,296	167,454	254,842	51,821	20,603	31,218	12,744	4,888	7,856
80 to 84 years	4,931,479	1,815,117	3,116,362	291,596	102,978	188,618	36,632	12,491	24,141	8,898	2,930	5,968
85 years and over	4,160,561	1,203,376	2,957,185	232,380	64,333	168,047	27,250	7,446	19,804	7,029	1,820	5,209

Table 1.2 Support ratios for the United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh

2000 Census Data	United States			Pennsylvania			Allegheny County			City of Pittsburgh		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<u>Support ratios:</u>												
Child support ratio	41.4	42.8	40.0	39.2	41.0	37.5	36.4	38.6	34.3	31.2	32.3	30.1
Older Person support ratio	20.1	16.6	23.5	25.8	21.0	30.5	29.6	23.8	34.9	25.8	19.7	31.6
Overall support ratio	61.5	59.4	63.5	65.0	61.9	68.0	65.9	62.4	69.2	56.9	52.0	61.7
<p>child support ratio = children under 18 / working age population (age 18 to 64).                      older person support ratio = older persons age 65 and over / working age population.                      overall support ratio = children under 18 and older persons age 65 and over / working age population.</p>												
<u>Special groups:</u>												
Daycare: 0 to 5	23,026,164	11,798,492	11,227,672	883,286	453,513	429,773	86,511	45,042	41,469	21,523	11,212	10,311
Children: 0 to 15	64,253,829	32,933,904	31,319,925	2,588,014	1,328,169	1,259,845	249,302	128,171	121,131	59,167	30,123	29,044
Children: under 18	72,142,757	37,006,914	35,135,843	2,918,988	1,499,763	1,419,225	280,908	144,097	136,811	66,433	33,723	32,710
Children: under 21	84,240,700	43,210,978	41,029,722	3,429,724	1,755,717	1,674,007	330,491	169,066	161,425	89,199	44,619	44,580
Baby boom: 35 to 53	80,004,584	39,523,070	40,481,514	3,508,600	1,728,244	1,780,356	368,457	178,111	190,347	84,676	41,410	43,266
Working age: 18 to 64	174,300,177	86,526,902	87,773,275	7,441,809	3,659,893	3,781,916	772,473	373,726	398,747	213,211	104,541	108,670
Older Persons: over 55	59,150,202	25,951,757	33,198,445	3,048,869	1,304,015	1,744,854	345,841	142,723	203,118	81,809	32,457	49,352
Older Persons: over 65	34,978,972	14,382,370	20,596,602	1,920,257	767,420	1,152,837	228,285	89,068	139,217	54,919	20,618	34,301
Older Persons: over 75	16,477,823	6,026,795	10,451,028	946,272	334,765	611,507	115,703	40,540	75,163	28,671	9,638	19,033
Total population	281,421,906	137,916,186	143,505,720	12,281,054	5,927,076	6,353,978	1,281,666	606,891	674,775	334,563	158,882	175,681
<u>Special groups (percent of total population):</u>												
Daycare: 0 to 5	8.2	8.6	7.8	7.2	7.7	6.8	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.4	7.1	5.9
Children: 0 to 15	22.8	23.9	21.8	21.1	22.4	19.8	19.5	21.1	18.0	17.7	19.0	16.5
Children: under 18	25.6	26.8	24.5	23.8	25.3	22.3	21.9	23.7	20.3	19.9	21.2	18.6
Children: under 21	29.9	31.3	28.6	27.9	29.6	26.3	25.8	27.9	23.9	26.7	28.1	25.4
Baby boom: 35 to 53	28.4	28.7	28.2	28.6	29.2	28.0	28.7	29.3	28.2	25.3	26.1	24.6
Working age: 18 to 64	61.9	62.7	61.2	60.6	61.7	59.5	60.3	61.6	59.1	63.7	65.8	61.9
Older Persons: over 55	21.0	18.8	23.1	24.8	22.0	27.5	27.0	23.5	30.1	24.5	20.4	28.1
Older Persons: over 65	12.4	10.4	14.4	15.6	12.9	18.1	17.8	14.7	20.6	16.4	13.0	19.5
Older Persons: over 75	5.9	4.4	7.3	7.7	5.6	9.6	9.0	6.7	11.1	8.6	6.1	10.8

Table 1.3 Population forecasts by age group for Allegheny County: 2000 to 2030

Males	White Population							Black Population						
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Ages 0- 4	29,243	24,898	23,505	23,742	24,274	24,580	24,665	6,788	6,727	7,662	8,471	8,757	9,088	9,800
Ages 5- 9	30,192	27,692	24,312	23,592	24,446	25,616	26,273	7,925	6,611	6,655	7,676	8,576	8,969	9,377
Ages 10-14	31,525	29,141	27,239	24,298	23,974	25,230	26,612	7,544	7,806	6,559	6,661	7,741	8,709	9,150
Ages 15-19	32,099	30,766	29,001	27,566	25,044	25,140	26,608	7,032	8,471	8,797	7,619	7,783	8,931	9,945
Ages 20-24	30,787	31,043	30,566	29,480	28,649	26,727	27,106	5,085	6,122	7,630	8,034	6,955	7,212	8,404
Ages 25-29	30,019	25,229	26,580	26,938	26,599	26,536	25,025	4,338	3,889	5,027	6,617	7,125	6,200	6,545
Ages 30-34	36,991	27,728	23,966	26,025	27,040	27,382	27,688	5,122	4,050	3,720	4,925	6,574	7,188	6,373
Ages 35-39	43,090	37,991	29,492	26,265	28,736	30,190	30,773	5,586	5,190	4,223	3,977	5,209	6,882	7,536
Ages 40-44	43,643	41,973	37,363	29,306	26,414	29,143	30,742	5,635	5,307	4,972	4,100	3,918	5,147	6,788
Ages 45-49	37,763	42,561	41,216	36,918	29,199	26,565	29,382	4,407	5,302	5,020	4,739	3,950	3,818	5,013
Ages 50-54	32,761	36,618	41,563	40,451	36,428	29,027	26,560	3,309	4,100	4,965	4,731	4,499	3,788	3,689
Ages 55-59	27,072	31,379	35,349	40,334	39,442	35,720	28,611	2,706	3,018	3,777	4,608	4,426	4,247	3,608
Ages 60-64	23,652	25,298	29,574	33,527	38,451	37,802	34,411	2,341	2,376	2,682	3,392	4,172	4,046	3,918
Ages 65-69	21,017	20,680	22,347	26,280	29,996	34,589	34,193	2,128	2,012	2,069	2,361	3,012	3,721	3,639
Ages 70-74	22,530	17,082	17,049	18,586	22,027	25,352	29,459	2,261	1,706	1,643	1,709	1,975	2,536	3,135
Ages 75-79	18,475	16,796	12,950	13,097	14,459	17,320	20,172	1,728	1,641	1,259	1,228	1,292	1,513	1,957
Ages 80-84	11,221	11,726	10,849	8,487	8,746	9,828	11,938	1,104	1,090	1,060	820	816	872	1,037
85 and over	6,809	7,877	8,692	8,682	7,579	7,459	8,284	769	857	902	923	813	780	820
Females														
Ages 0- 4	28,089	24,041	22,706	22,936	23,450	23,748	23,832	6,496	6,384	7,283	8,062	8,334	8,649	9,328
Ages 5- 9	28,825	26,589	23,454	22,750	23,562	24,678	25,308	7,572	6,352	6,343	7,327	8,192	8,567	8,955
Ages 10-14	30,290	27,870	26,177	23,444	23,102	24,283	25,593	7,277	7,464	6,307	6,355	7,394	8,323	8,742
Ages 15-19	31,123	29,712	27,904	26,674	24,358	24,437	25,830	7,110	8,611	8,867	7,776	7,888	9,001	9,981
Ages 20-24	31,549	32,313	31,761	30,614	29,982	28,270	28,649	5,813	6,560	8,151	8,494	7,493	7,705	8,880
Ages 25-29	31,403	27,324	29,117	29,339	28,899	28,991	27,659	5,817	5,126	5,984	7,671	8,118	7,246	7,540
Ages 30-34	38,628	28,800	25,644	28,091	28,919	29,101	29,525	6,272	5,701	5,116	6,059	7,823	8,373	7,582
Ages 35-39	43,384	37,451	28,275	25,570	28,411	29,652	30,061	6,503	5,360	4,865	4,354	5,350	7,167	7,765
Ages 40-44	45,850	42,593	37,065	28,197	25,754	28,840	30,221	7,086	6,335	5,255	4,808	4,346	5,370	7,190
Ages 45-49	41,724	45,357	42,375	37,065	28,412	26,159	29,329	5,766	6,977	6,274	5,250	4,842	4,424	5,457
Ages 50-54	37,672	40,940	44,736	41,937	36,825	28,388	26,245	4,946	5,546	6,747	6,089	5,123	4,752	4,369
Ages 55-59	31,284	36,636	40,028	43,897	41,284	36,403	28,173	3,769	4,715	5,316	6,499	5,891	4,988	4,651
Ages 60-64	27,318	29,911	35,244	38,663	42,538	40,145	35,516	3,515	3,516	4,432	5,017	6,163	5,607	4,778
Ages 65-69	26,075	24,810	27,302	32,240	35,462	39,093	36,952	3,351	3,262	3,285	4,153	4,721	5,808	5,309
Ages 70-74	30,561	22,326	21,380	23,593	27,914	30,773	33,991	3,281	3,005	2,949	2,990	3,790	4,326	5,317
Ages 75-79	28,358	24,804	18,248	17,575	19,495	23,157	25,639	2,768	2,789	2,578	2,545	2,602	3,312	3,801
Ages 80-84	21,136	20,567	18,193	13,474	13,134	14,725	17,629	1,961	2,077	2,121	1,971	1,963	2,026	2,608
85 and over	18,355	20,322	21,223	20,411	17,302	15,883	16,797	1,902	2,145	2,384	2,569	2,602	2,651	2,775
Total	1,080,513	1,028,844	992,445	970,044	960,306	960,932	965,451	167,013	168,200	172,879	180,580	190,228	201,942	215,762
65+	204,537	186,990	178,233	182,425	196,114	218,179	235,054	21,253	20,584	20,250	21,269	23,586	27,545	30,398

Source: Pittsburgh REMI Model, University Center for Social and Urban Research. February 2003.



Table 2.1 Marital status of persons age 65 and over for the United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh

2000 Census Data			Never married		Now married						
					Spouse present		Spouse absent			Widowed	Divorced
							Total	Separated	Other		
Total		Total		Total							
Number	Total	United States	34,978,972	1,521,841	19,605,680	17,830,530	1,775,150	369,224	1,405,926	11,332,317	2,519,134
		Pennsylvania	1,920,257	112,918	1,053,407	942,961	110,446	19,756	90,690	651,819	102,113
		Allegheny County	228,285	15,485	120,354	107,814	12,540	2,121	10,419	80,609	11,837
		City of Pittsburgh	54,919	5,533	24,354	21,142	3,212	903	2,309	21,307	3,725
	Male	United States	14,382,370	633,065	10,784,664	10,049,179	735,485	174,466	561,019	1,999,187	965,454
		Pennsylvania	767,420	43,843	566,211	524,633	41,578	9,354	32,224	118,357	39,009
		Allegheny County	89,068	5,816	64,355	59,815	4,540	1,051	3,489	14,368	4,529
		City of Pittsburgh	20,618	2,181	13,065	11,818	1,247	463	784	3,943	1,429
	Female	United States	20,596,602	888,776	8,821,016	7,781,351	1,039,665	194,758	844,907	9,333,130	1,553,680
		Pennsylvania	1,152,837	69,075	487,196	418,328	68,868	10,402	58,466	533,462	63,104
		Allegheny County	139,217	9,669	55,999	47,999	8,000	1,070	6,930	66,241	7,308
		City of Pittsburgh	34,301	3,352	11,289	9,324	1,965	440	1,525	17,364	2,296
Percent of total	Total	United States	100.0	4.4	56.0	51.0	5.1	1.1	4.0	32.4	7.2
		Pennsylvania	100.0	5.9	54.9	49.1	5.8	1.0	4.7	33.9	5.3
		Allegheny County	100.0	6.8	52.7	47.2	5.5	0.9	4.6	35.3	5.2
		City of Pittsburgh	100.0	10.1	44.3	38.5	5.8	1.6	4.2	38.8	6.8
	Male	United States	100.0	4.4	75.0	69.9	5.1	1.2	3.9	13.9	6.7
		Pennsylvania	100.0	5.7	73.8	68.4	5.4	1.2	4.2	15.4	5.1
		Allegheny County	100.0	6.5	72.3	67.2	5.1	1.2	3.9	16.1	5.1
		City of Pittsburgh	100.0	10.6	63.4	57.3	6.0	2.2	3.8	19.1	6.9
	Female	United States	100.0	4.3	42.8	37.8	5.0	0.9	4.1	45.3	7.5
		Pennsylvania	100.0	6.0	42.3	36.3	6.0	0.9	5.1	46.3	5.5
		Allegheny County	100.0	6.9	40.2	34.5	5.7	0.8	5.0	47.6	5.2
		City of Pittsburgh	100.0	9.8	32.9	27.2	5.7	1.3	4.4	50.6	6.7

Table 2.2 Persons 65 and over by household type  
for the United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh

2000 Census Data	United States		Pennsylvania		Allegheny County		City of Pittsburgh	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	34,978,972	100.0	1,920,257	100.0	228,285	100.0	54,919	100.0
In households	32,999,204	94.3	1,784,053	92.9	213,029	93.3	51,602	94.0
In family households	22,380,048	64.0	1,186,323	61.8	137,728	60.3	30,118	54.8
Householder	12,007,334	34.3	641,866	33.4	76,028	33.3	16,914	30.8
Male	9,660,493	27.6	513,511	26.7	59,414	26.0	11,927	21.7
Female	2,346,841	6.7	128,355	6.7	16,614	7.3	4,987	9.1
Spouse	7,828,773	22.4	421,300	21.9	48,338	21.2	9,432	17.2
Parent	1,307,041	3.7	60,737	3.2	6,267	2.7	1,691	3.1
Other relatives	1,091,410	3.1	57,064	3.0	6,491	2.8	1,829	3.3
Nonrelatives	145,490	0.4	5,356	0.3	604	0.3	252	0.5
In nonfamily households	10,619,156	30.4	597,730	31.1	75,301	33.0	21,484	39.1
Male householder	2,604,293	7.4	144,409	7.5	18,019	7.9	5,545	10.1
Living alone	2,392,283	6.8	134,767	7.0	17,041	7.5	5,162	9.4
Not living alone	212,010	0.6	9,642	0.5	978	0.4	383	0.7
Female householder	7,663,826	21.9	436,802	22.7	55,579	24.3	15,335	27.9
Living alone	7,457,042	21.3	427,703	22.3	54,700	24.0	15,015	27.3
Not living alone	206,784	0.6	9,099	0.5	879	0.4	320	0.6
Nonrelatives	351,037	1.0	16,519	0.9	1,703	0.7	604	1.1
In group quarters	1,979,768	5.7	136,204	7.1	15,256	6.7	3,317	6.0
Institutionalized	1,632,346	4.7	110,937	5.8	11,291	4.9	2,779	5.1
Non-institutionalized	347,422	1.0	25,267	1.3	3,965	1.7	538	1.0

Table 3.1 Poverty rates by age group for the United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh

2000 Census Data	Total				Below poverty			
	United States	Pennsylvania	Allegheny County	City of Pittsburgh	United States	Pennsylvania	Allegheny County	City of Pittsburgh
Total	273,882,232	11,879,950	1,246,610	313,383	33,899,812	1,304,117	139,505	63,866
Under 5 years	18,726,688	714,969	70,111	17,442	3,412,025	116,166	12,170	5,509
5 years	3,909,962	155,076	15,412	3,699	689,664	25,021	2,572	1,212
6 to 11 years	24,587,815	1,001,070	96,784	22,788	4,148,573	151,426	15,856	6,643
12 to 14 years	11,949,144	504,660	48,206	10,677	1,754,108	66,878	6,465	2,675
15 years	3,952,773	167,121	15,864	3,542	593,374	21,527	1,678	638
16 to 17 years	7,798,879	326,885	31,387	7,053	1,149,114	40,727	3,534	1,459
18 to 24 years	24,336,119	933,840	94,999	36,419	5,098,584	190,627	22,730	15,029
25 to 34 years	38,757,567	1,520,747	158,586	47,057	4,548,547	157,989	16,406	8,163
35 to 44 years	45,232,905	1,939,227	201,530	45,740	4,235,740	160,667	16,556	6,628
45 to 54 years	37,278,189	1,687,504	180,210	40,365	2,819,338	114,570	12,411	5,225
55 to 64 years	24,005,643	1,119,531	116,527	26,461	2,162,971	94,424	9,607	3,639
65 to 74 years	18,253,226	958,505	110,860	25,735	1,550,969	73,432	8,334	3,454
75 years and over	15,093,322	850,815	106,134	26,405	1,736,805	90,663	11,186	3,592
0 to 17 years	70,925,261	2,869,781	277,764	65,201	11,746,858	421,745	42,275	18,136
18 to 34 years	63,093,686	2,454,587	253,585	83,476	9,647,131	348,616	39,136	23,192
Baby boom	78,783,275	3,457,981	363,719	82,069	6,773,144	263,780	27,726	11,331
54 to 64 years	27,733,462	1,288,281	134,548	30,498	2,444,905	105,881	10,848	4,162
65 years and over	33,346,548	1,809,320	216,994	52,140	3,287,774	164,095	19,520	7,046
0 to 64 years	240,535,684	10,070,630	1,029,616	261,243	30,612,038	1,140,022	119,985	56,820

Table 3.2 Poverty rates for persons age 65 and over by race and by sex  
for the United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh

2000 Census Data		Total				Below poverty			
		United States	Pennsylvania	Allegheny County	City of Pittsburgh	United States	Pennsylvania	Allegheny County	City of Pittsburgh
Total	Total	33,346,548	1,809,320	216,994	52,140	3,287,774	164,095	19,520	7,046
	Male	13,940,852	738,320	86,091	19,923	972,874	44,661	4,871	1,842
	Female	19,405,696	1,071,000	130,903	32,217	2,314,900	119,434	14,649	5,204
White only	Total	28,956,526	1,668,771	198,310	41,008	2,371,264	134,961	15,608	4,517
	Male	12,207,250	685,011	78,990	15,872	682,188	36,346	3,825	1,224
	Female	16,749,276	983,760	119,320	25,136	1,689,076	98,615	11,783	3,293
Black only	Total	2,670,398	116,110	16,836	10,468	627,645	23,899	3,603	2,367
	Male	1,012,637	43,077	6,376	3,840	185,026	6,287	970	581
	Female	1,657,761	73,033	10,460	6,628	442,619	17,612	2,633	1,786
Native American only	Total	132,340	1,338	149	80	31,052	264	29	18
	Male	56,299	542	62	26	11,125	113	0	0
	Female	76,041	796	87	54	19,927	151	29	18
Asian only	Total	771,737	10,059	634	169	95,244	1,835	121	76
	Male	325,831	4,349	249	61	37,444	810	29	24
	Female	445,906	5,710	385	108	57,800	1,025	92	52
Pacific Islander only	Total	17,806	164	37	23	2,042	25	0	0
	Male	7,993	72	11	6	750	10	0	0
	Female	9,813	92	26	17	1,292	15	0	0
Other race only	Total	438,828	4,888	120	46	100,001	1,695	12	0
	Male	180,978	2,098	48	22	35,744	680	3	0
	Female	257,850	2,790	72	24	64,257	1,015	9	0
Two or more races	Total	358,913	7,990	908	346	60,526	1,416	147	68
	Male	149,864	3,171	355	96	20,597	415	44	13
	Female	209,049	4,819	553	250	39,929	1,001	103	55

Table 4.1 Persons with one or more disabilities by age group  
for the United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh

2000 Census Data			Number				Percent of Total				
			United States	Pennsylvania	Allegheny County	City of Pittsburgh	United States	Pennsylvania	Allegheny County	City of Pittsburgh	
With a disability	Total 5 and over	Total	49,746,248	2,111,771	214,093	65,477	19.3	18.6	18.0	21.2	
		Male	24,439,531	1,006,997	96,960	29,033	19.6	18.5	17.3	20.2	
		Female	25,306,717	1,104,774	117,133	36,444	19.1	18.7	18.6	22.2	
	5 to 15	Total	2,614,919	106,668	9,011	2,796	5.8	5.7	5.1	6.8	
		Male	1,666,230	68,167	5,722	1,730	7.2	7.2	6.3	8.3	
		Female	948,689	38,501	3,289	1,066	4.3	4.3	3.8	5.2	
	16 to 20	Total	2,599,415	95,591	7,864	2,967	13.3	11.5	9.8	10.0	
		Male	1,438,430	52,078	4,210	1,503	14.5	12.4	10.4	10.6	
		Female	1,160,985	43,513	3,654	1,464	12.0	10.5	9.1	9.5	
	21 to 64	Total	30,553,796	1,196,717	113,343	36,758	19.2	17.5	15.8	19.8	
		Male	15,700,589	607,344	55,449	17,331	20.2	18.3	16.2	19.5	
		Female	14,853,207	589,373	57,894	19,427	18.2	16.8	15.5	20.2	
	65 and over	Total	13,978,118	712,795	83,875	22,956	41.9	39.4	38.7	44.0	
		Male	5,634,282	279,408	31,579	8,469	40.4	37.8	36.7	42.5	
		Female	8,343,836	433,387	52,296	14,487	43.0	40.5	40.0	45.0	
	Total	Total 5 and over	Total	257,167,527	11,336,483	1,191,440	308,366	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			Male	124,636,825	5,433,052	560,420	143,834	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			Female	132,530,702	5,903,431	631,020	164,532	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 to 15		Total	45,133,667	1,858,354	178,226	41,281	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Male	23,125,324	952,583	91,052	20,822	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Female	22,008,343	905,771	87,174	20,459	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
16 to 20		Total	19,555,690	831,541	80,653	29,581	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Male	9,904,704	418,674	40,498	14,120	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Female	9,650,986	412,867	40,155	15,461	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
21 to 64		Total	159,131,544	6,837,268	715,567	185,364	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Male	77,665,879	3,323,475	342,779	88,969	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Female	81,465,665	3,513,793	372,788	96,395	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
65 and over		Total	33,346,626	1,809,320	216,994	52,140	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Male	13,940,918	738,320	86,091	19,923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Female	19,405,708	1,071,000	130,903	32,217	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.2 Distribution of total disabilities by type for persons age 65 and over for the United States, Pennsylvania, Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh

2000 Census Data		Total Population	Total Disabilities	Sensory	Physical	Mental	Self-care	Go-outside-home
Total	United States	32,987,713	27,463,766	4,673,062	9,417,316	3,535,136	3,137,064	6,701,188
	Pennsylvania	1,801,330	1,368,210	231,081	466,157	162,346	153,624	355,002
	Allegheny County	216,086	161,674	26,547	54,571	18,748	18,408	43,400
	City of Pittsburgh	51,794	44,866	7,071	15,129	5,638	5,230	11,798
White only	United States	28,956,599	23,175,485	4,083,154	8,033,524	2,889,607	2,580,924	5,588,276
	Pennsylvania	1,668,771	1,233,986	214,404	421,395	143,199	135,882	319,106
	Allegheny County	198,310	143,795	24,286	48,374	16,259	16,255	38,621
	City of Pittsburgh	41,008	33,411	5,606	11,173	3,970	3,823	8,839
Black only	United States	2,670,398	2,974,995	380,501	987,695	429,867	407,995	768,937
	Pennsylvania	116,110	118,428	14,275	39,879	16,404	15,952	31,918
	Allegheny County	16,836	17,134	2,139	5,966	2,384	2,053	4,592
	City of Pittsburgh	10,468	11,175	1,417	3,887	1,636	1,355	2,880
Native American only	United States	132,340	168,552	33,617	55,846	25,027	18,908	35,154
	Pennsylvania	1,338	1,667	297	534	251	231	354
	Allegheny County	149	146	38	38	3	29	38
	City of Pittsburgh	80	85	24	18	0	18	25
Asian only	United States	771,742	647,596	98,005	185,808	109,455	69,690	184,638
	Pennsylvania	10,059	7,613	1,132	2,265	1,261	757	2,198
	Allegheny County	634	409	56	132	64	60	97
	City of Pittsburgh	169	92	12	18	13	23	26
Pacific islander only	United States	17,806	17,953	2,851	5,459	2,782	2,111	4,750
	Pennsylvania	164	85	22	23	17	5	18
	Allegheny County	37	54	13	15	13	0	13
	City of Pittsburgh	23	30	6	8	8	0	8
Other race only	United States	438,828	479,185	74,934	148,984	78,398	57,436	119,433
	Pennsylvania	4,888	6,431	951	2,061	1,214	797	1,408
	Allegheny County	120	136	15	46	25	11	39
	City of Pittsburgh	46	73	6	25	11	11	20
Two or more races	United States	358,913	392,662	65,417	128,364	57,776	46,776	94,329
	Pennsylvania	7,990	7,699	1,267	2,615	1,095	836	1,886
	Allegheny County	908	956	174	312	100	142	228
	City of Pittsburgh	346	435	71	141	31	82	110
Hispanic	United States	1,660,234	1,671,047	251,538	513,472	258,678	196,228	451,131
	Pennsylvania	14,180	15,420	2,255	4,856	2,521	1,883	3,905
	Allegheny County	756	581	110	177	64	69	161
	City of Pittsburgh	278	185	50	39	18	36	42
White alone, not hispanic	United States	27,842,091	22,106,066	3,924,126	7,705,935	2,729,200	2,456,730	5,290,075
	Pennsylvania	1,660,564	1,226,527	213,322	419,037	142,106	135,065	316,997
	Allegheny County	197,743	143,357	24,208	48,238	16,200	16,203	38,508
	City of Pittsburgh	40,794	33,267	5,569	11,139	3,952	3,800	8,807

**Part B:**  
**Results of the 2002 Survey of Allegheny  
County Residents Age 65 and Over**





Fig. 5.2a

# Self-Assessed Health Status by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

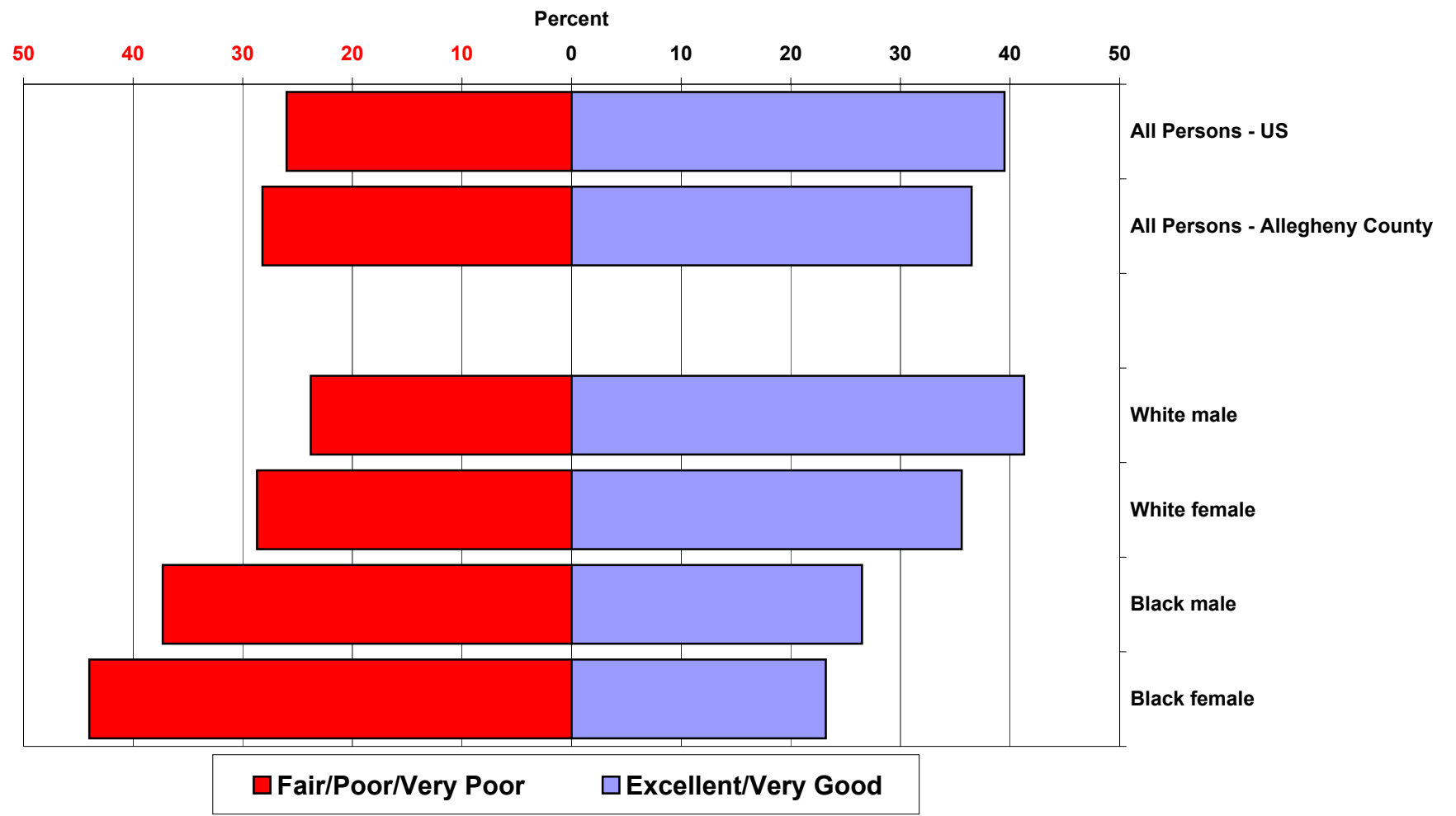


Fig. 5.2b

# Self-Assessed Health by Age and Living Arrangements

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

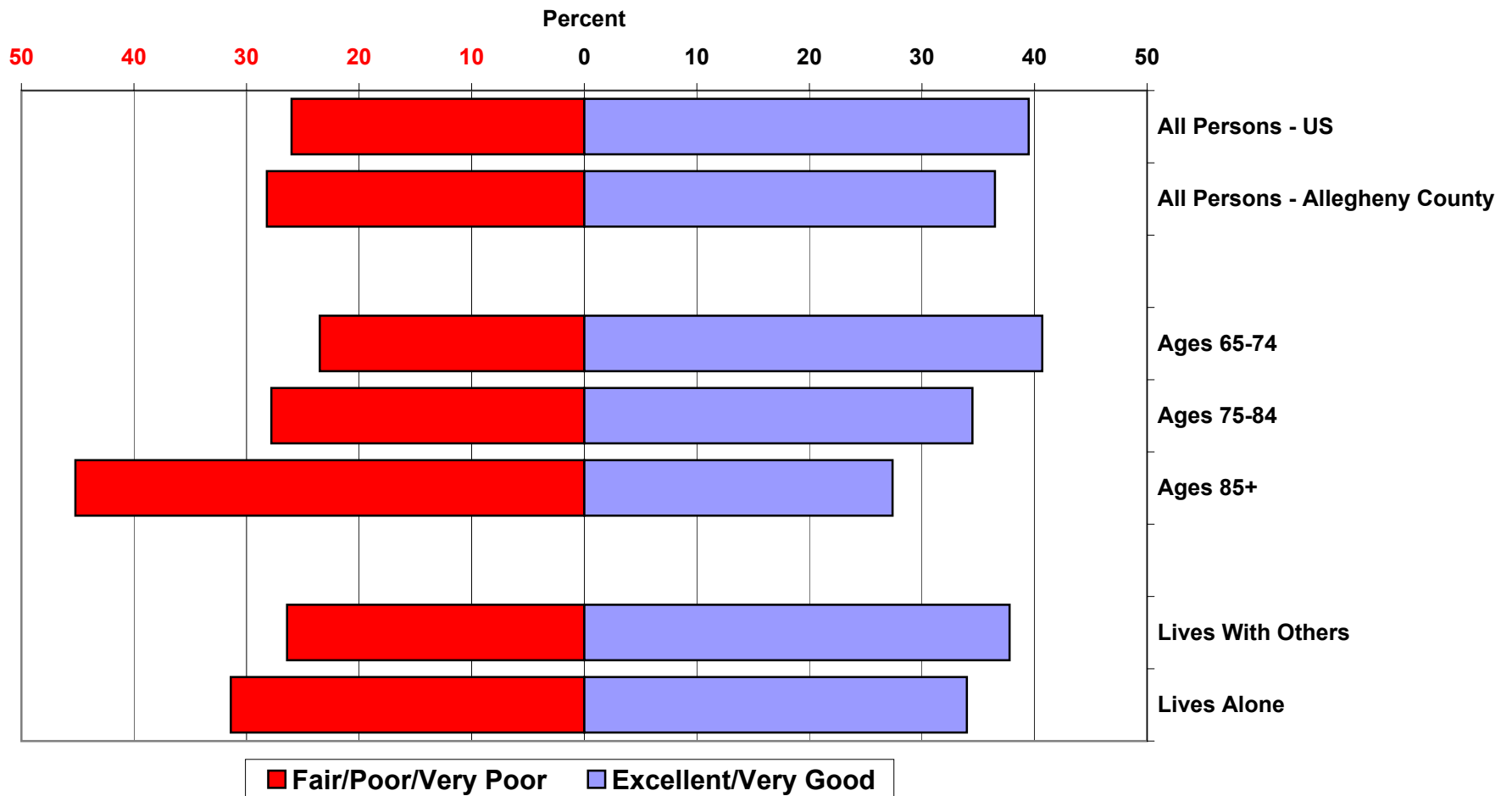


Fig. 5.2c

# Self-Assessed Health By Education

## Allegheny County Age 65 & over

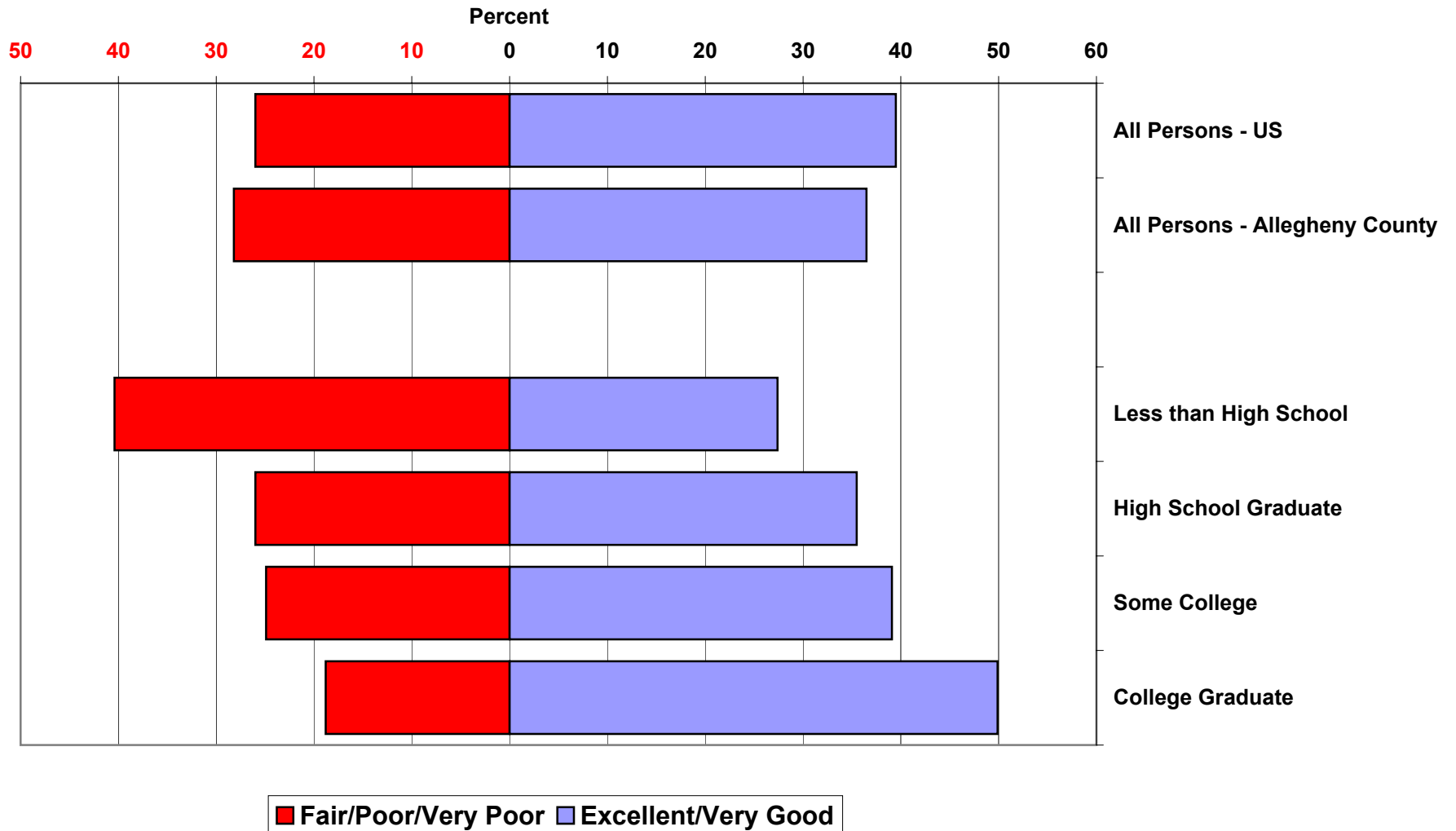


Fig. 5.3a

# SF-8 Summary Physical Health Scores by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

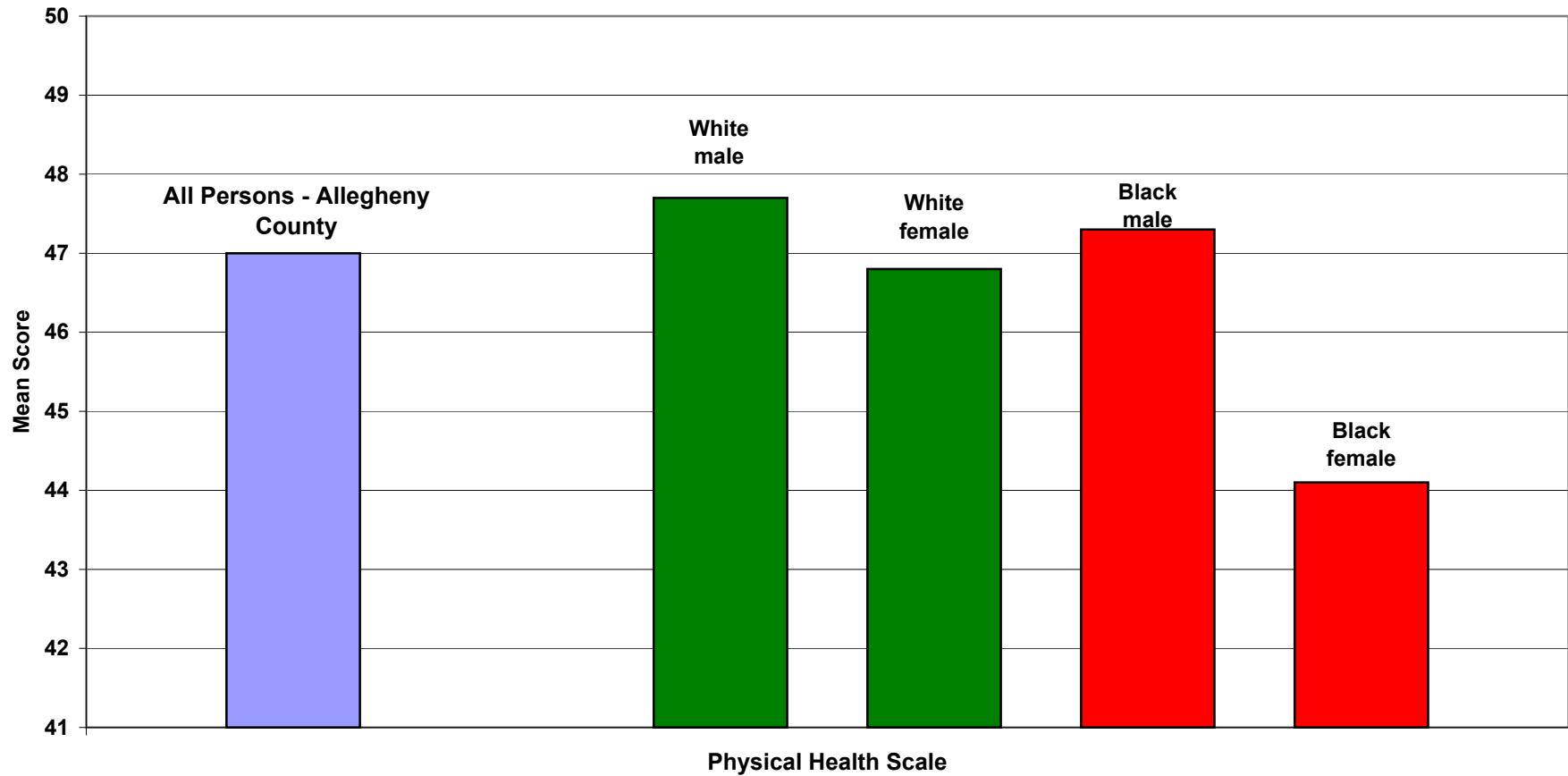


Fig. 5.3b

# SF-8 Physical Health Scores by Age and Living Arrangement

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

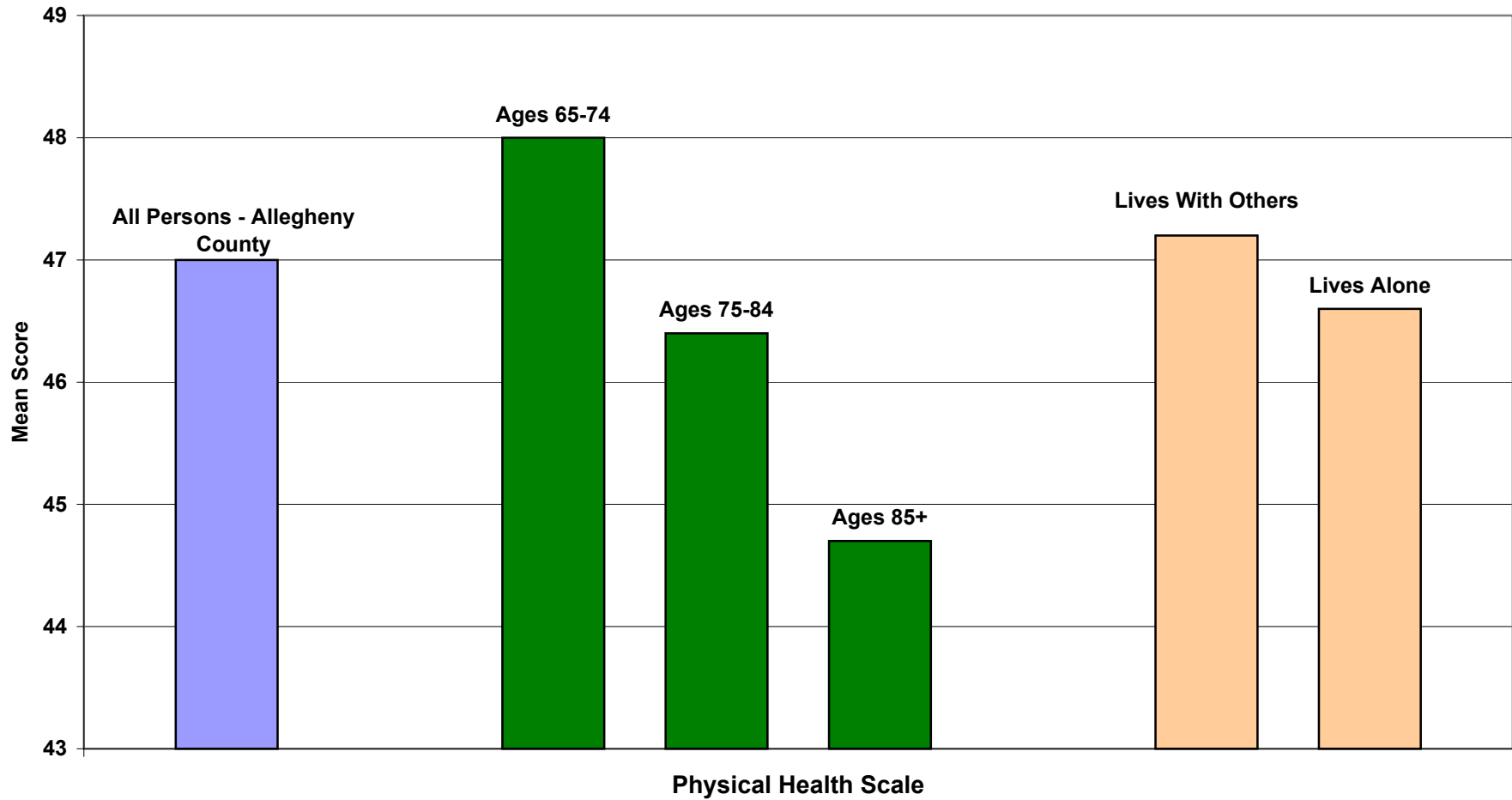


Fig. 5.3c

# SF-8 Summary Mental Health Scores by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

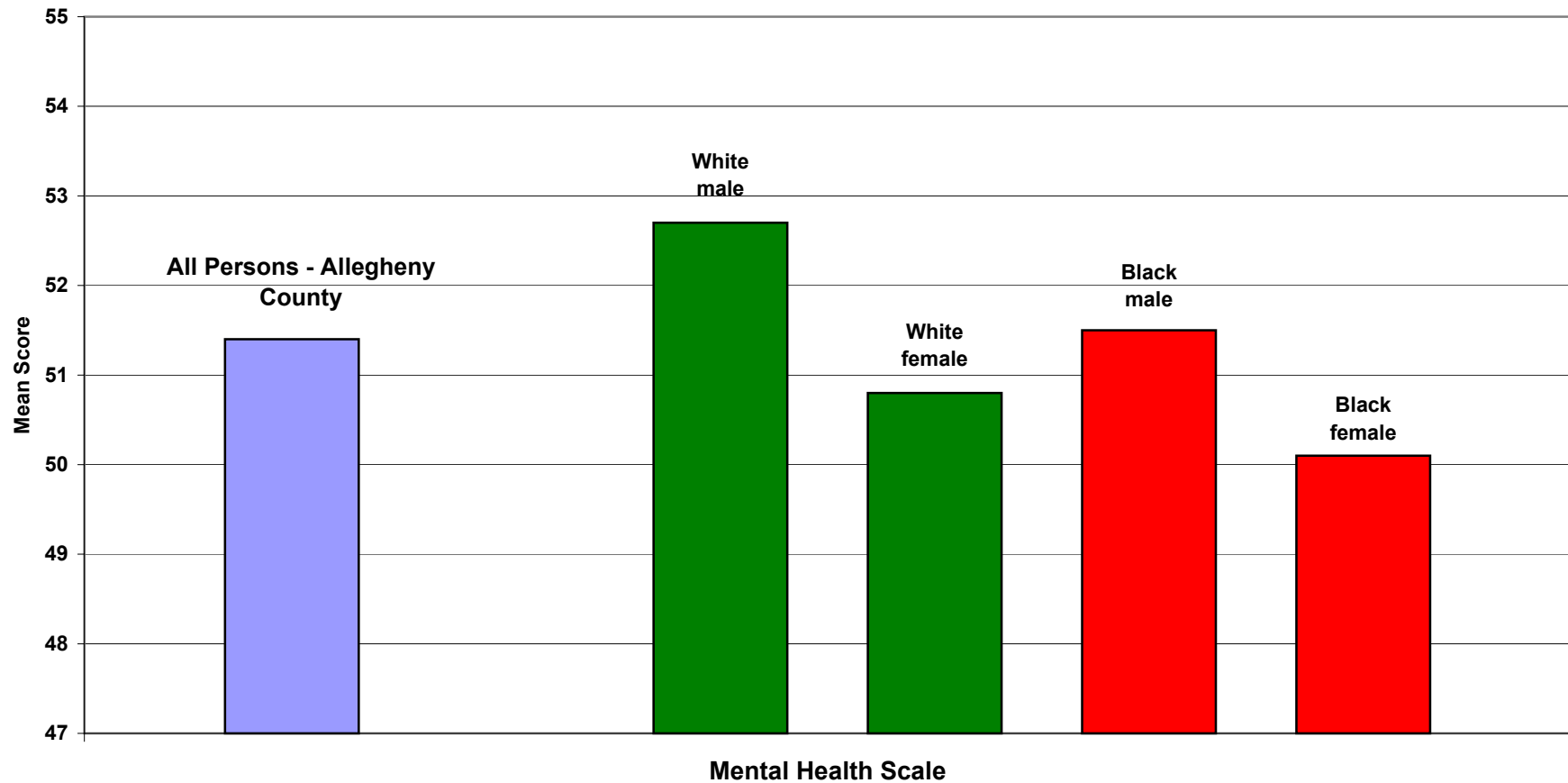


Fig. 5.3d

# SF-8 Mental Health Scores by Age and Living Arrangement

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

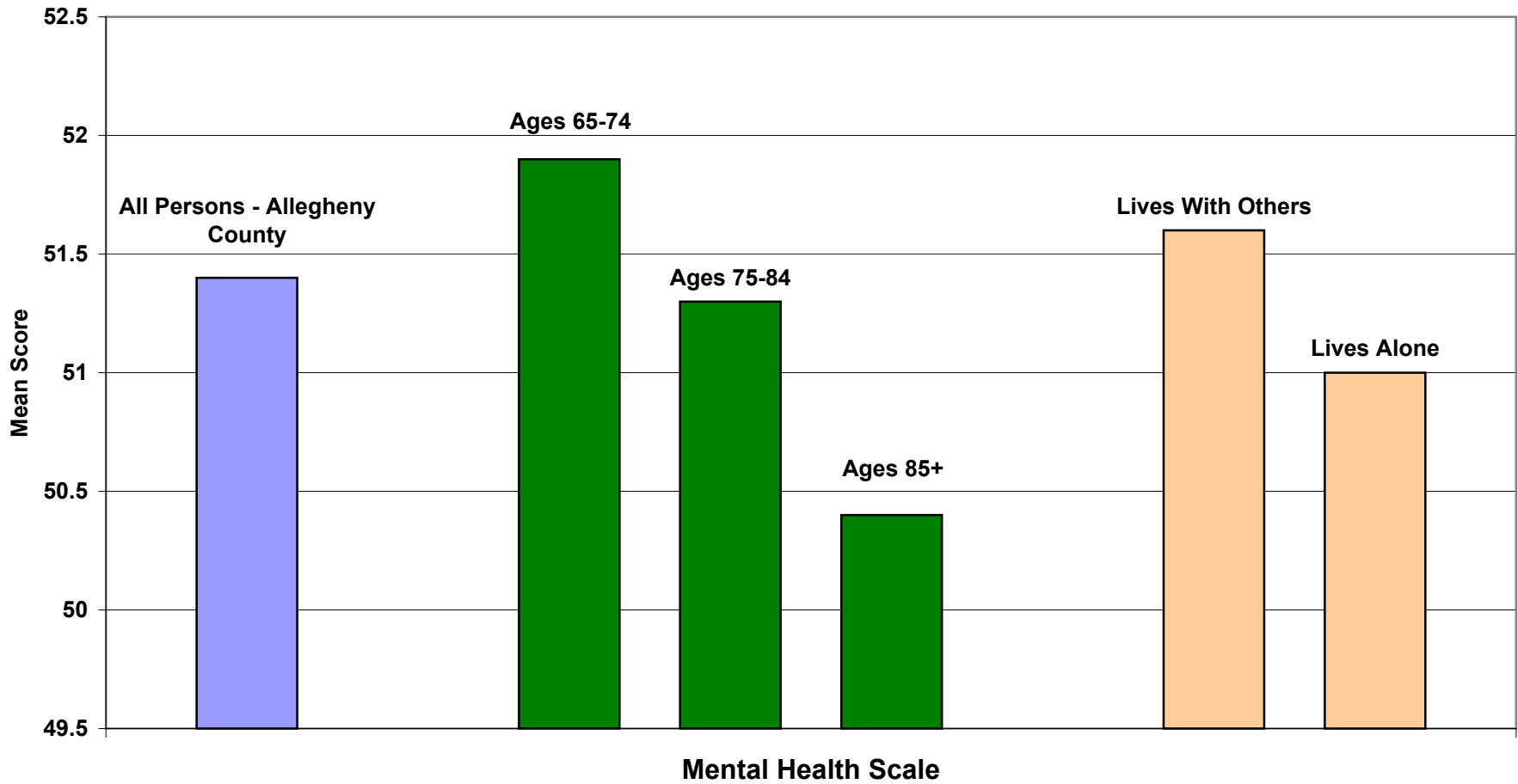


Fig. 7.1a

# Health & Prescription Medication Insurance

## Allegheny County Age 65 & over

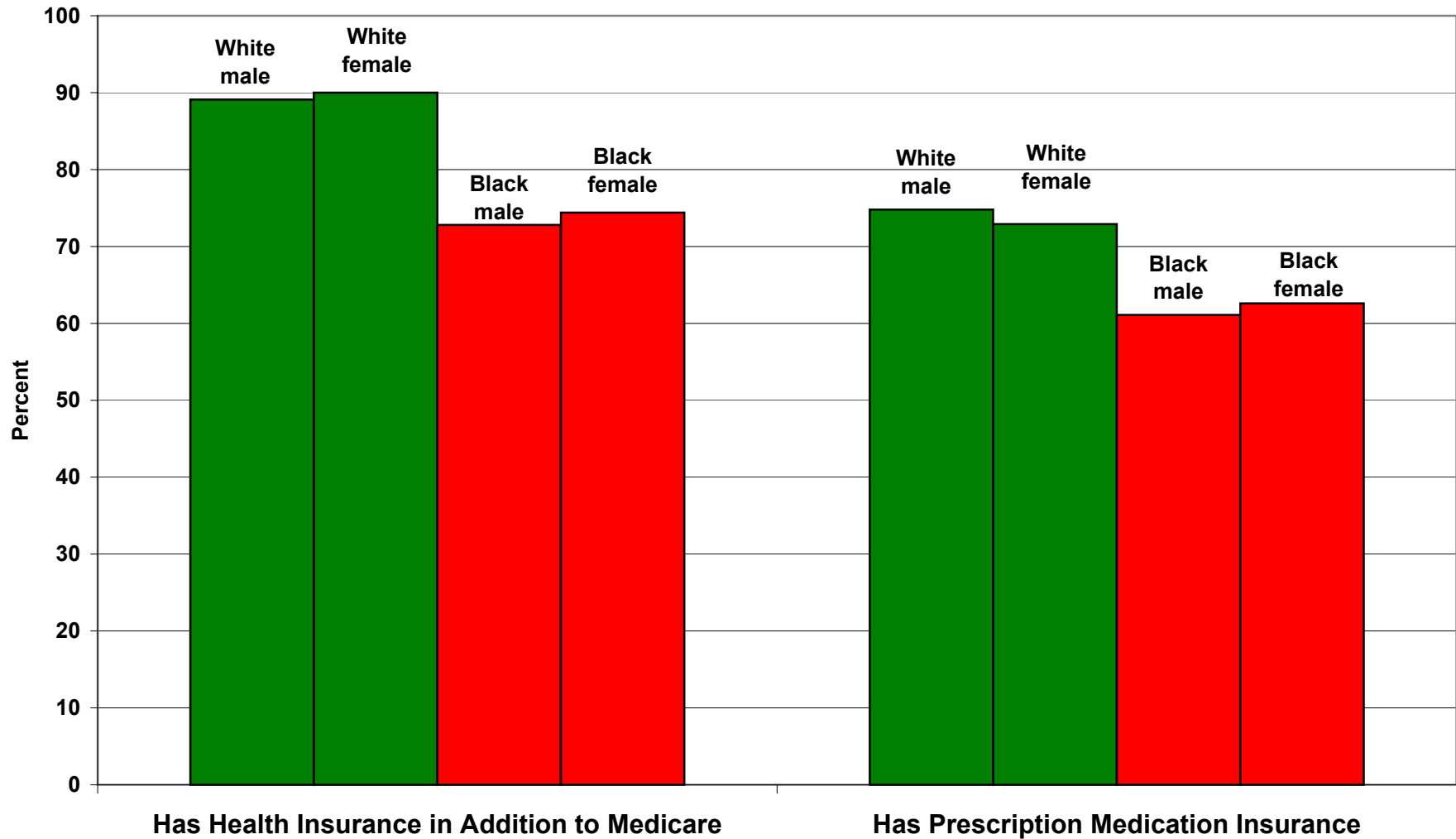




Fig. 7.1b

# Prescription Medication Use and Availability

## Allegheny County Age 65 & over

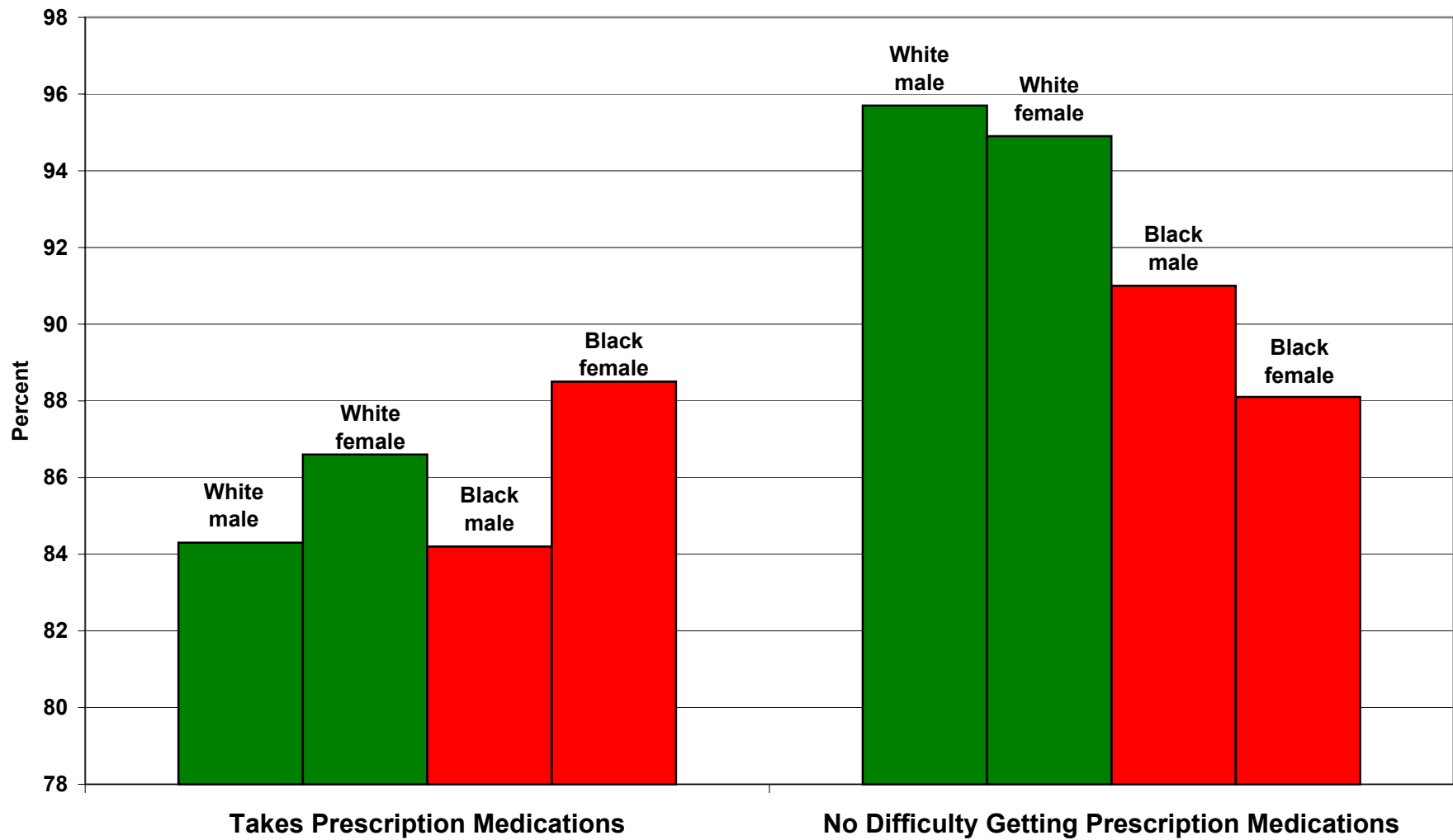


Fig. 7.2a

# Seen MD in Last Year & Has Personal MD by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

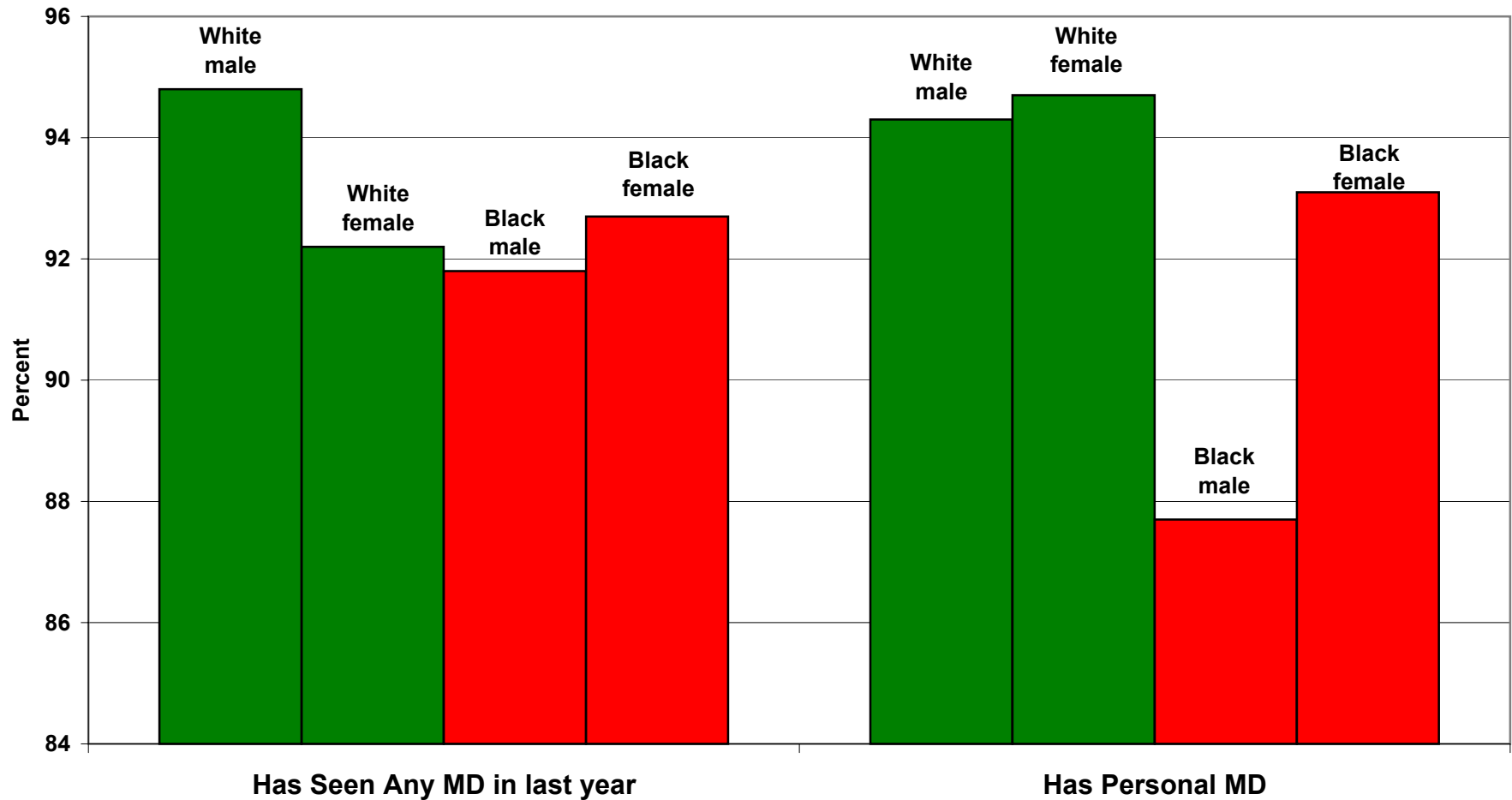


Fig. 7.2b

# Routine Checkup and Evaluation of Medical Care by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

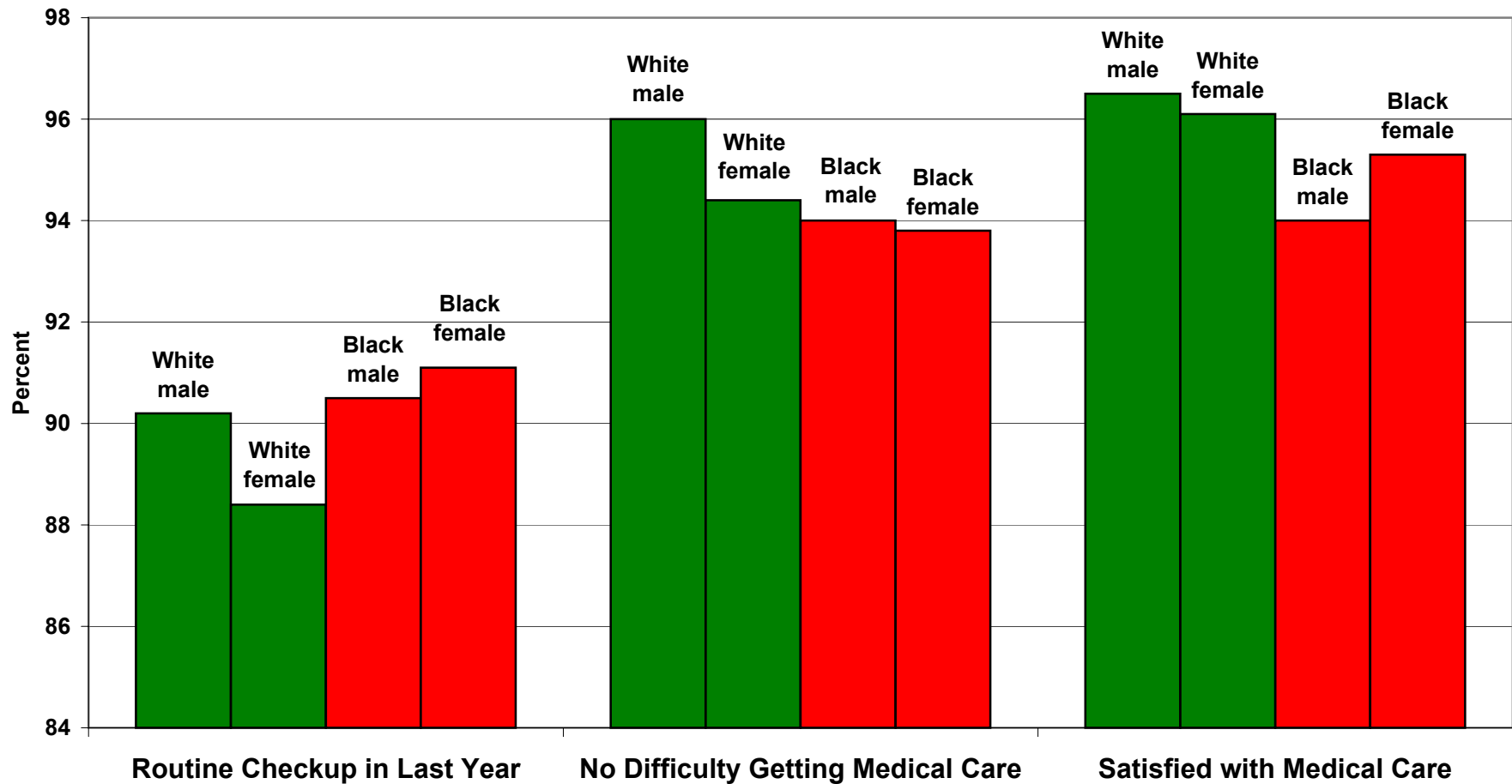


Fig. 8.1a

# Preventive Health Behaviors by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

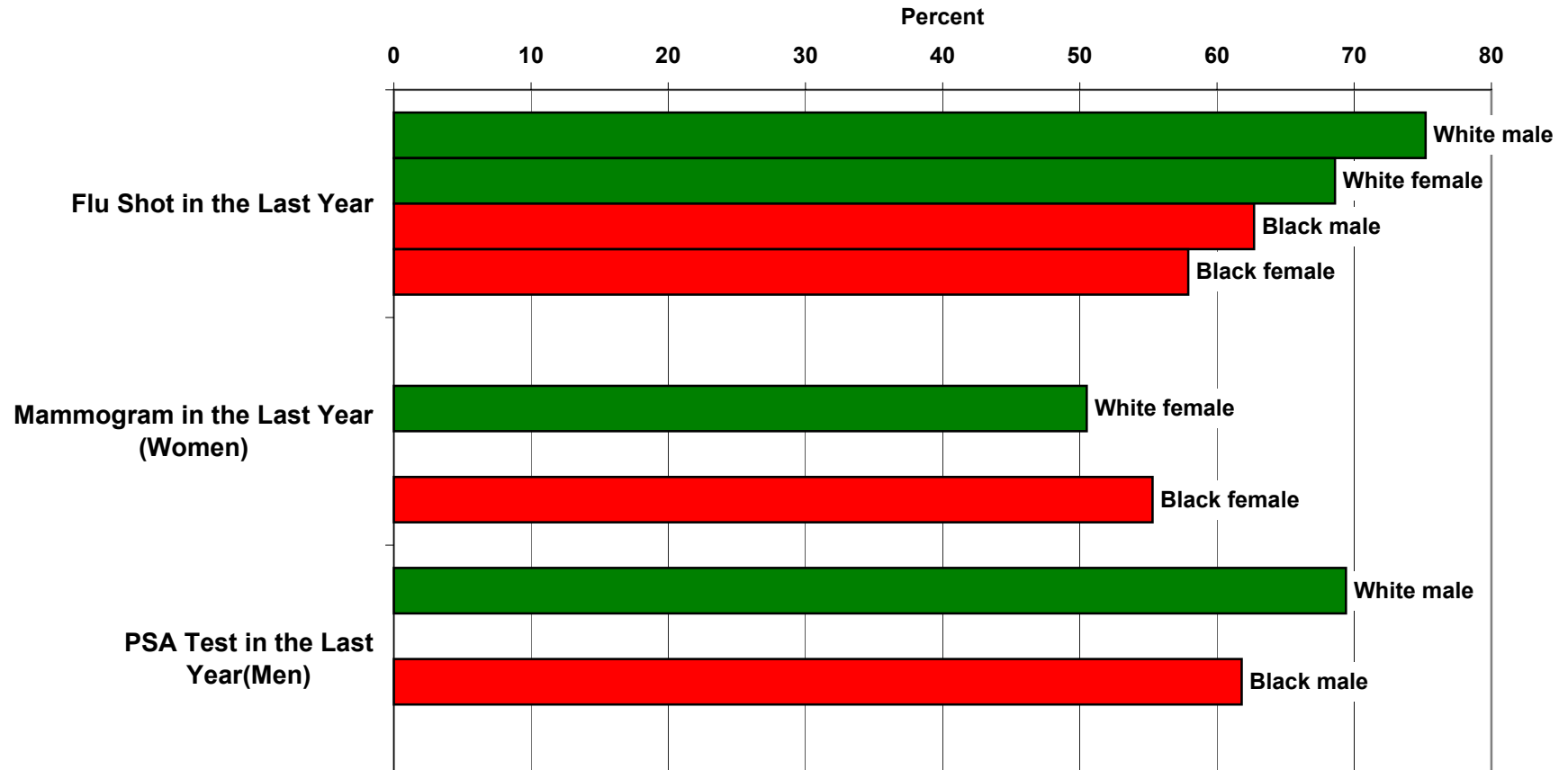


Fig. 8.1b

# Preventive Health Behaviors By Age

## Allegheny County Age 65 & over

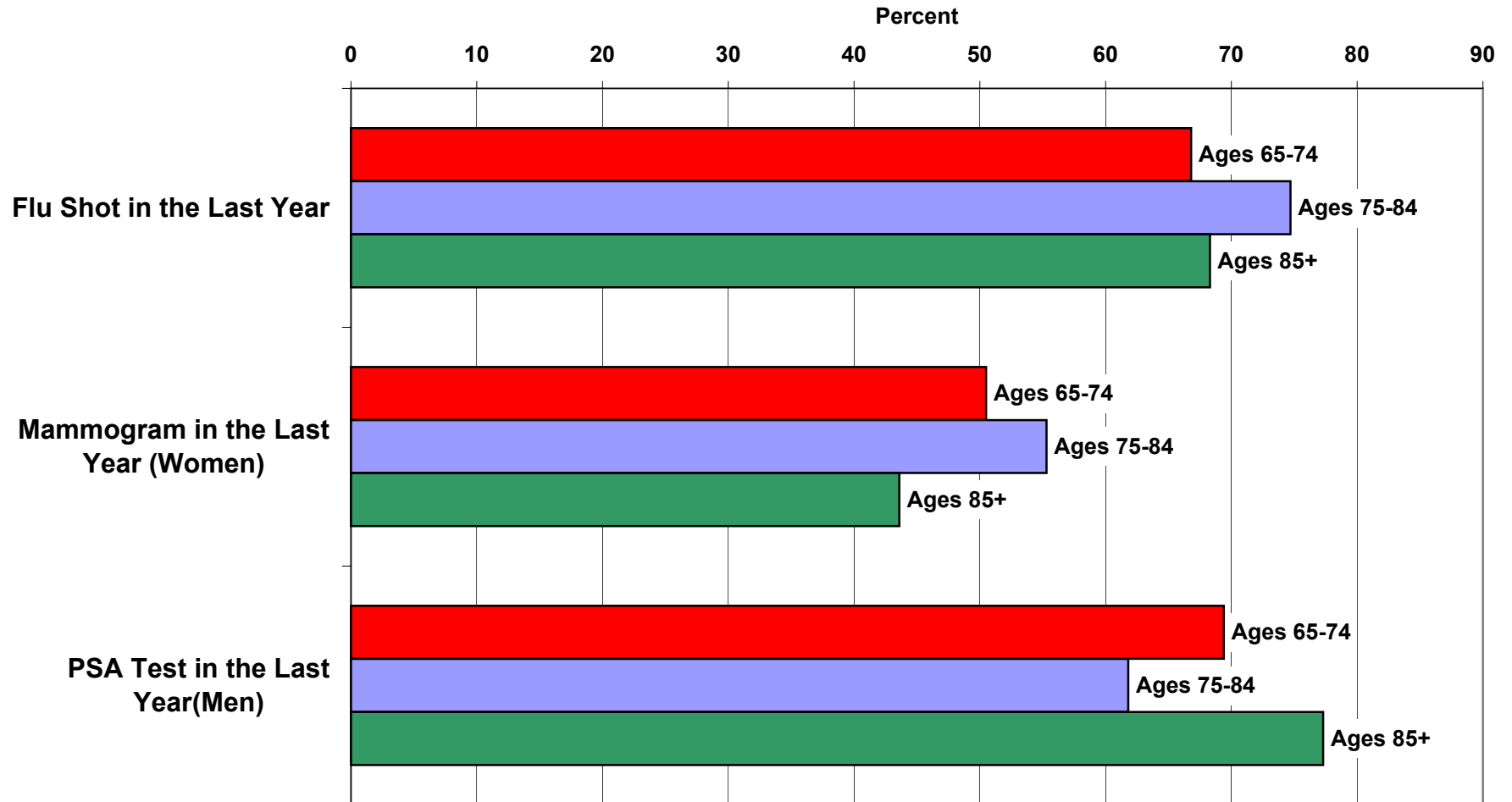


Fig. 8.2

# Current Smoking and Drinking by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

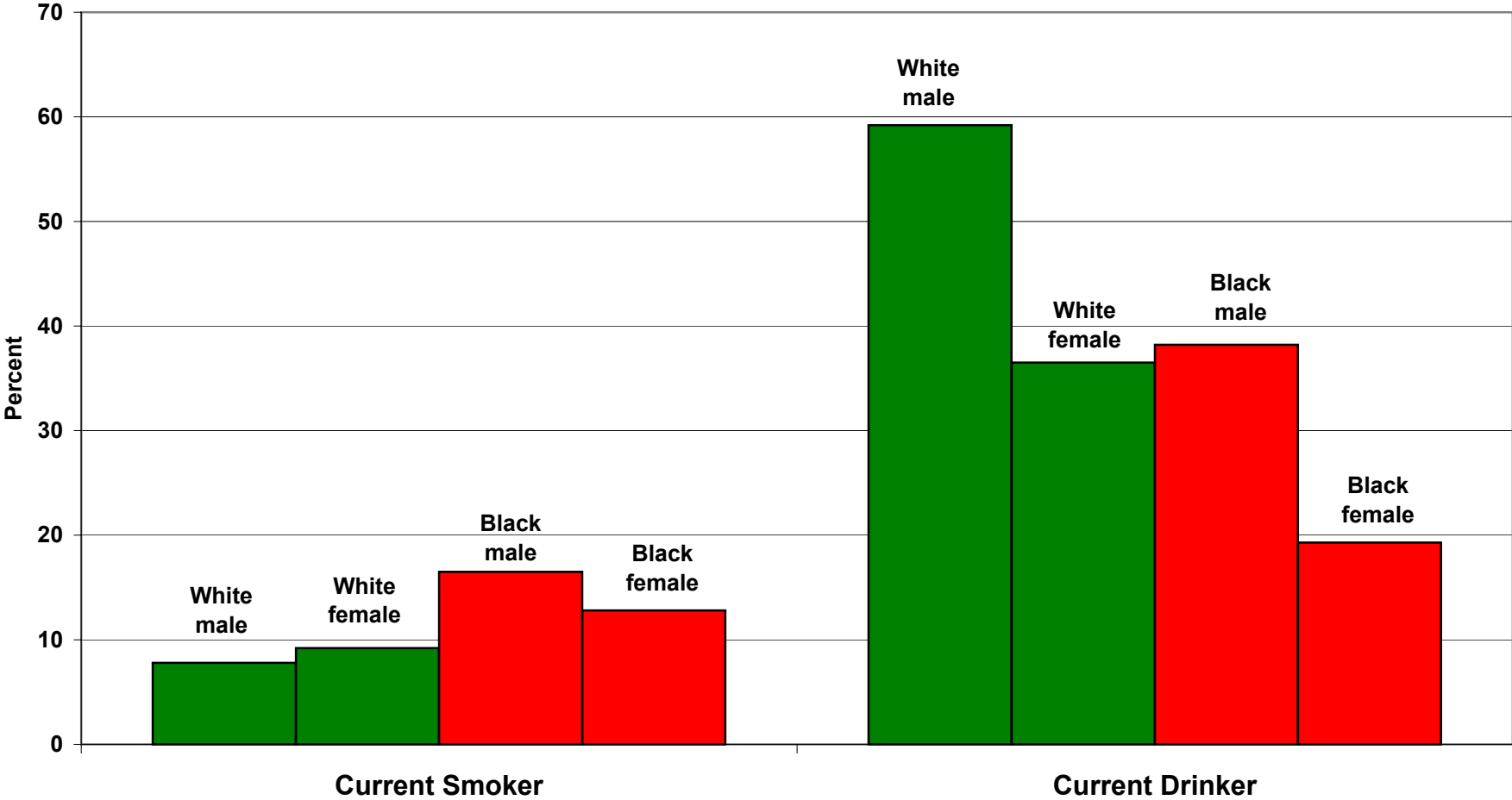


Fig. 8.3a

# Physical Activity and Diet by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

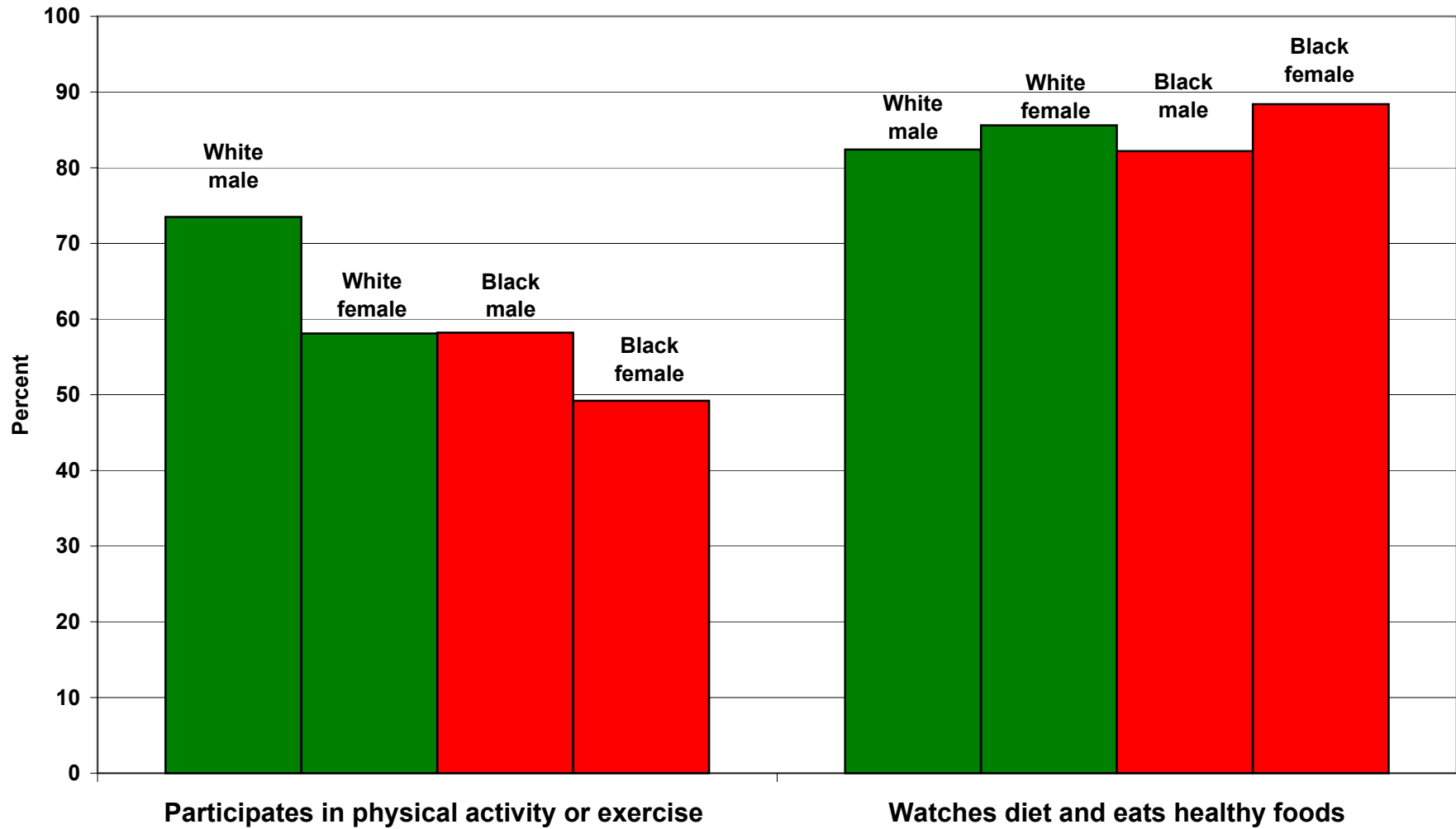


Fig. 8.3b

# Vitamins and CAM Treatment Use by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

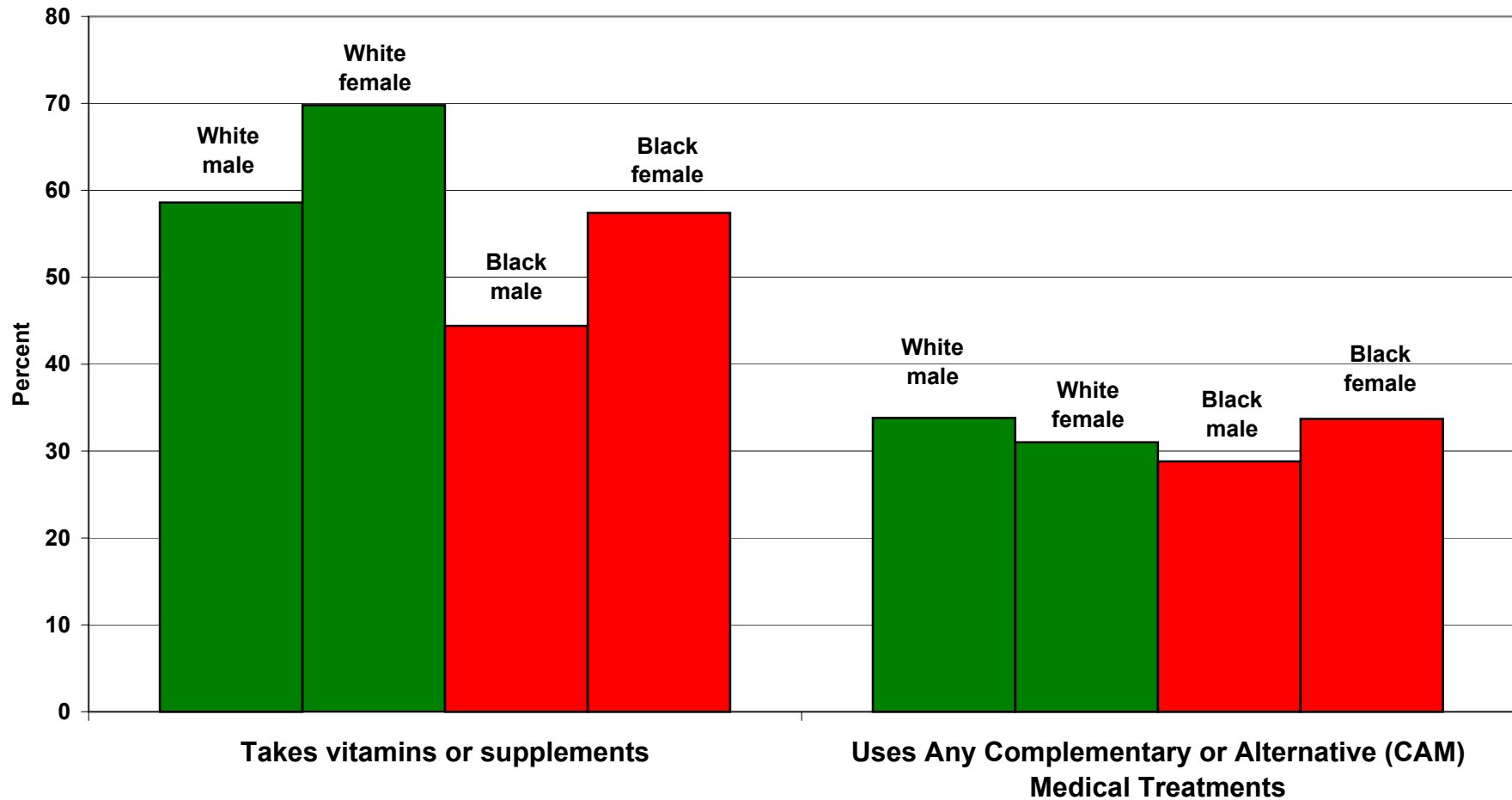




Fig. 8.4

## Complementary and Alternative Medical Treatments Among Those Reporting Use (31.8%)

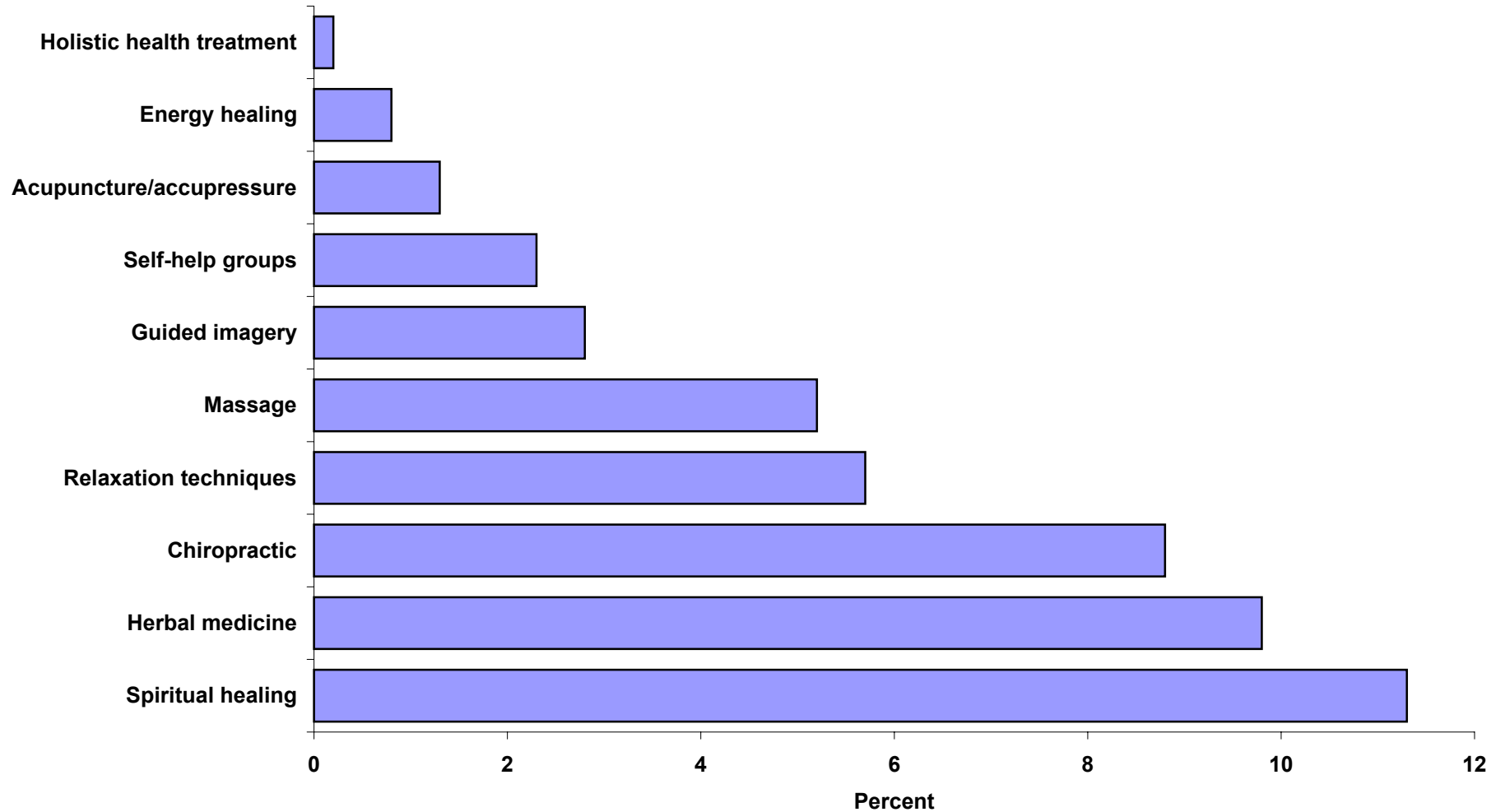


Fig. 9.1a

# Unable to Do Heavy Housework by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

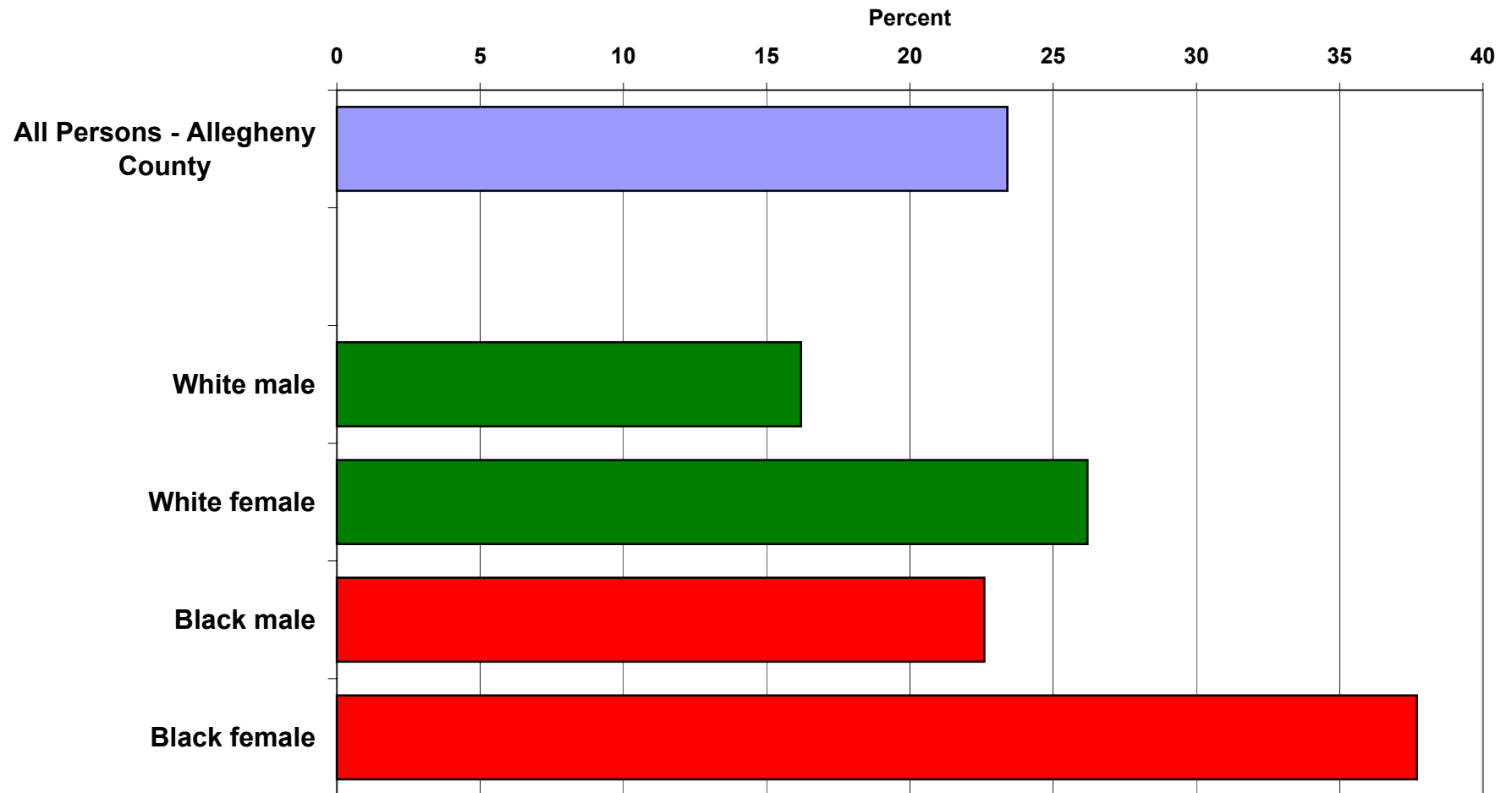


Fig. 9.1b

# Receiving and Providing Help with Personal Care Needs by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

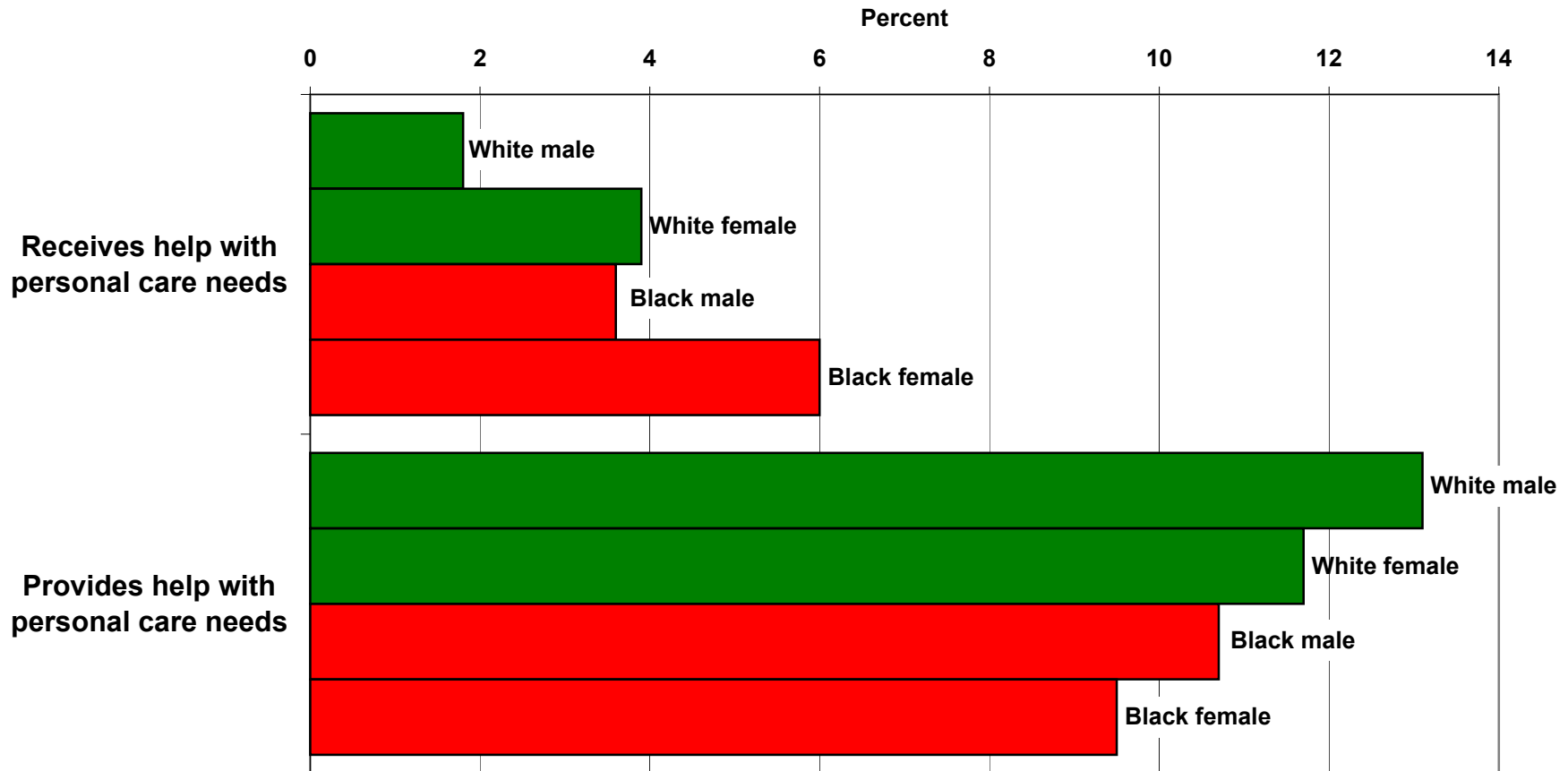


Fig. 9.1c

# Receiving and Providing Help with Routine Care Needs by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

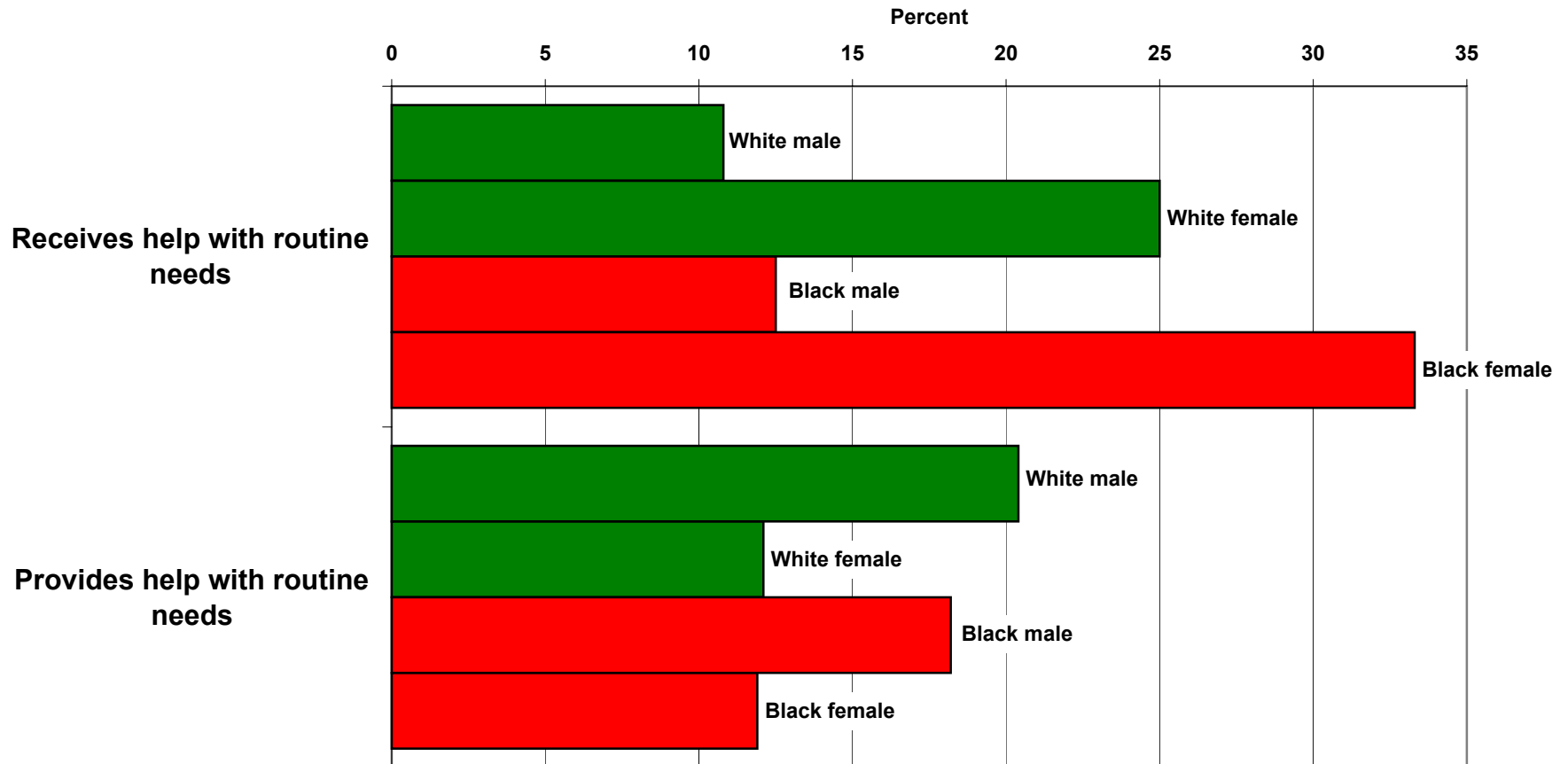


Fig. 9.2a

# Knowledge of Area Agency on Aging Services by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

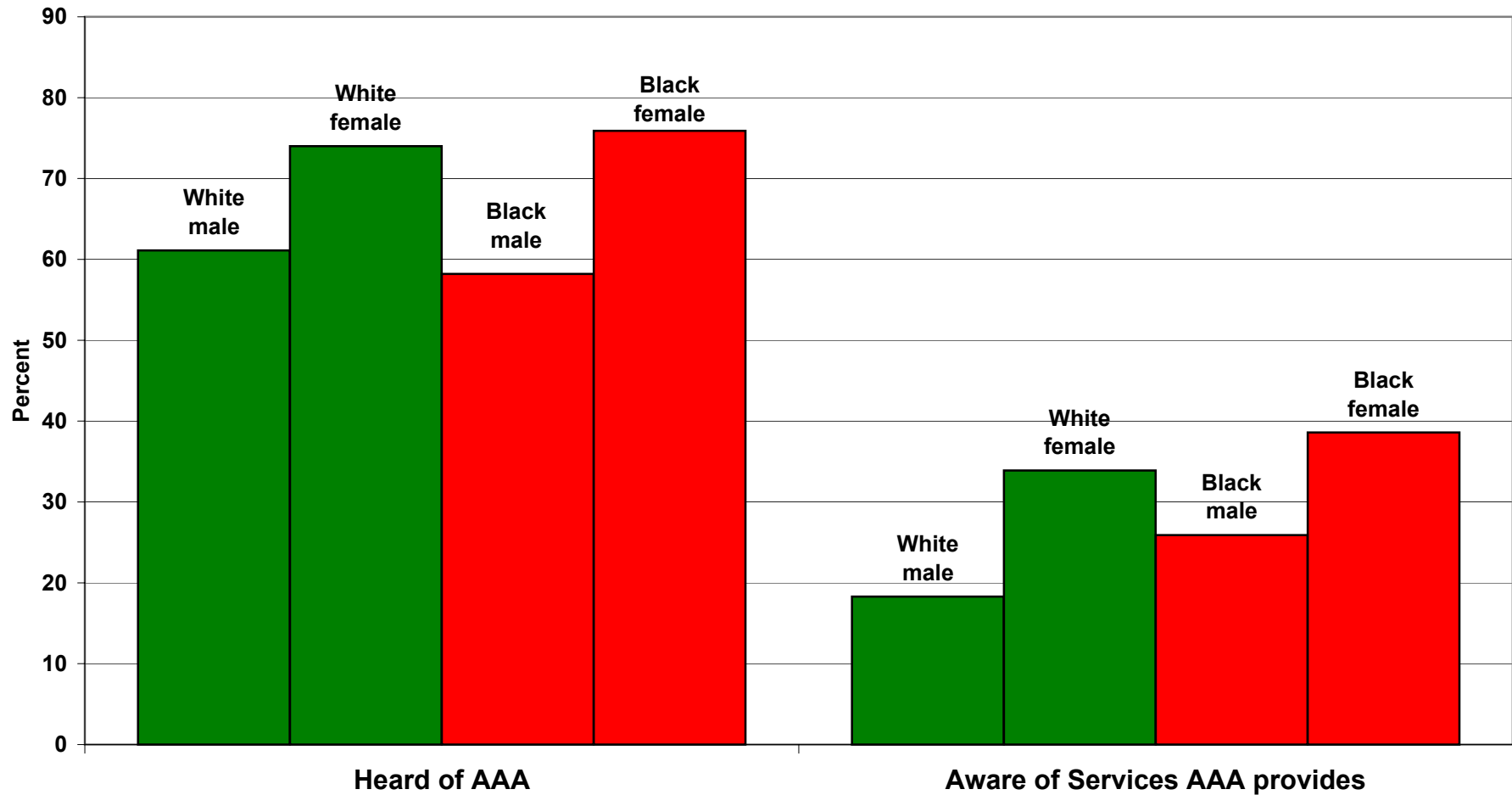


Fig. 9.2b

# Use of Senior Services by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

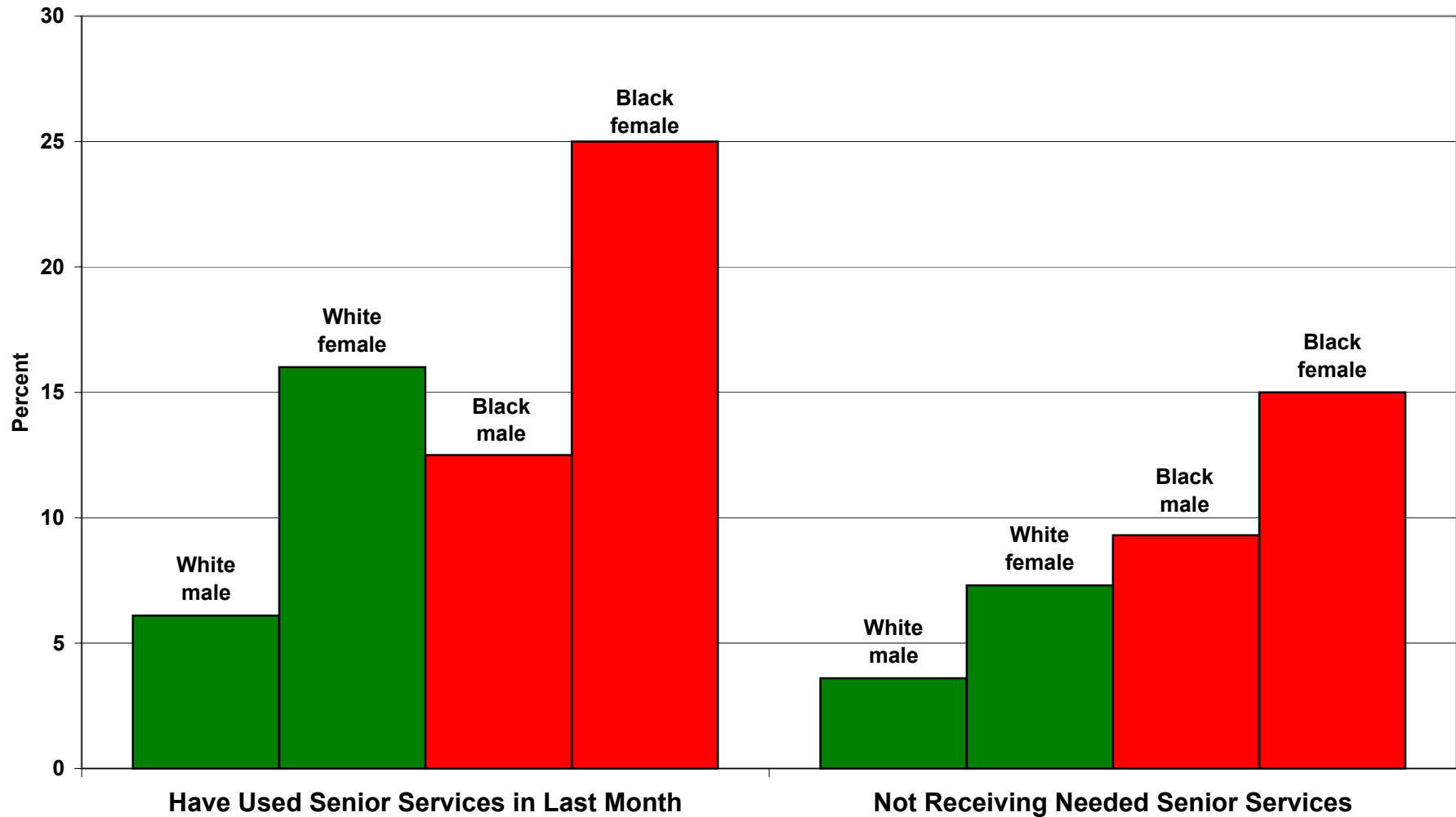


Fig. 9.3

## Types of Service Needs Among Those Reporting Service Needs (6.6%)

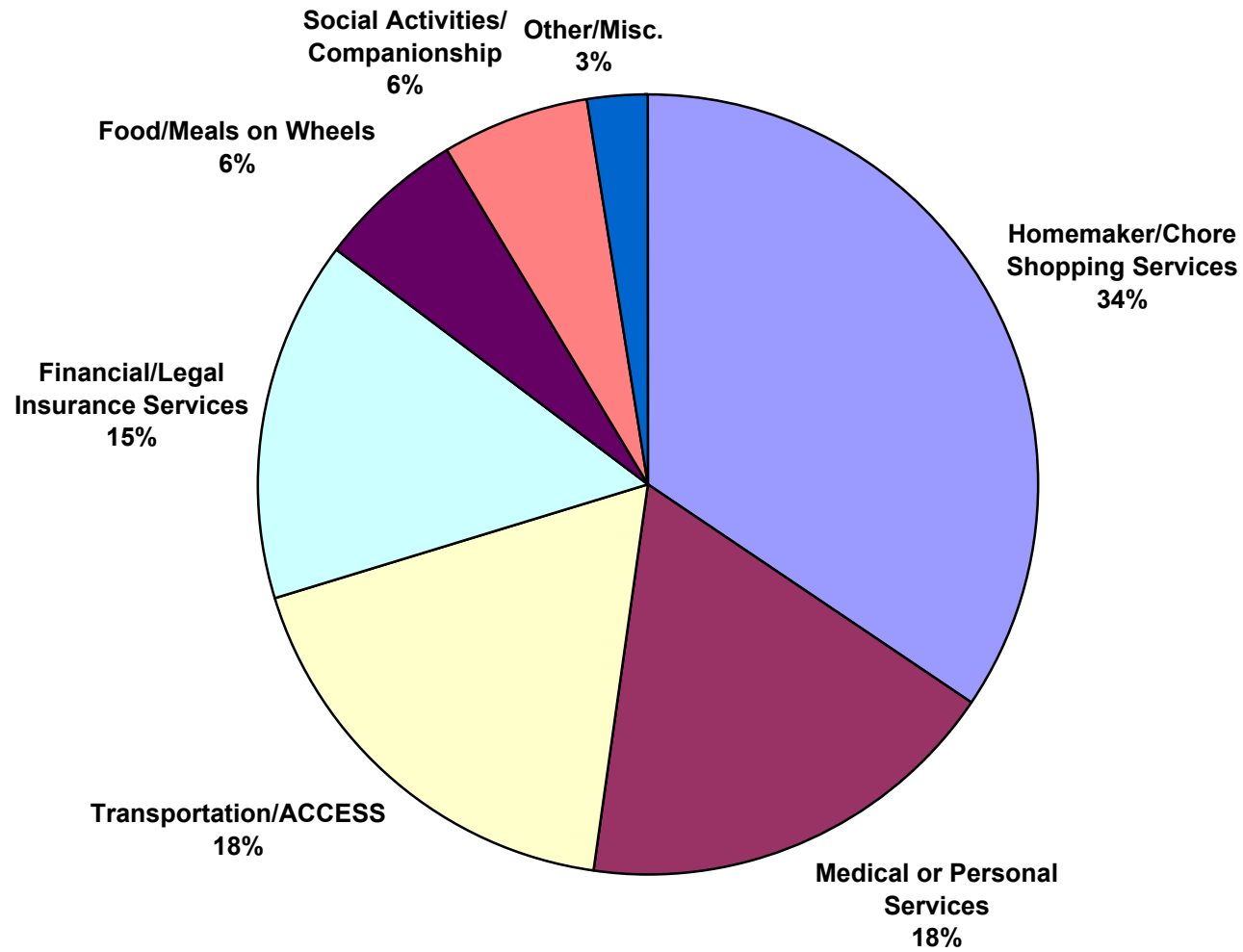


Fig. 10.1a

# Marital Status and Living Arrangements by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

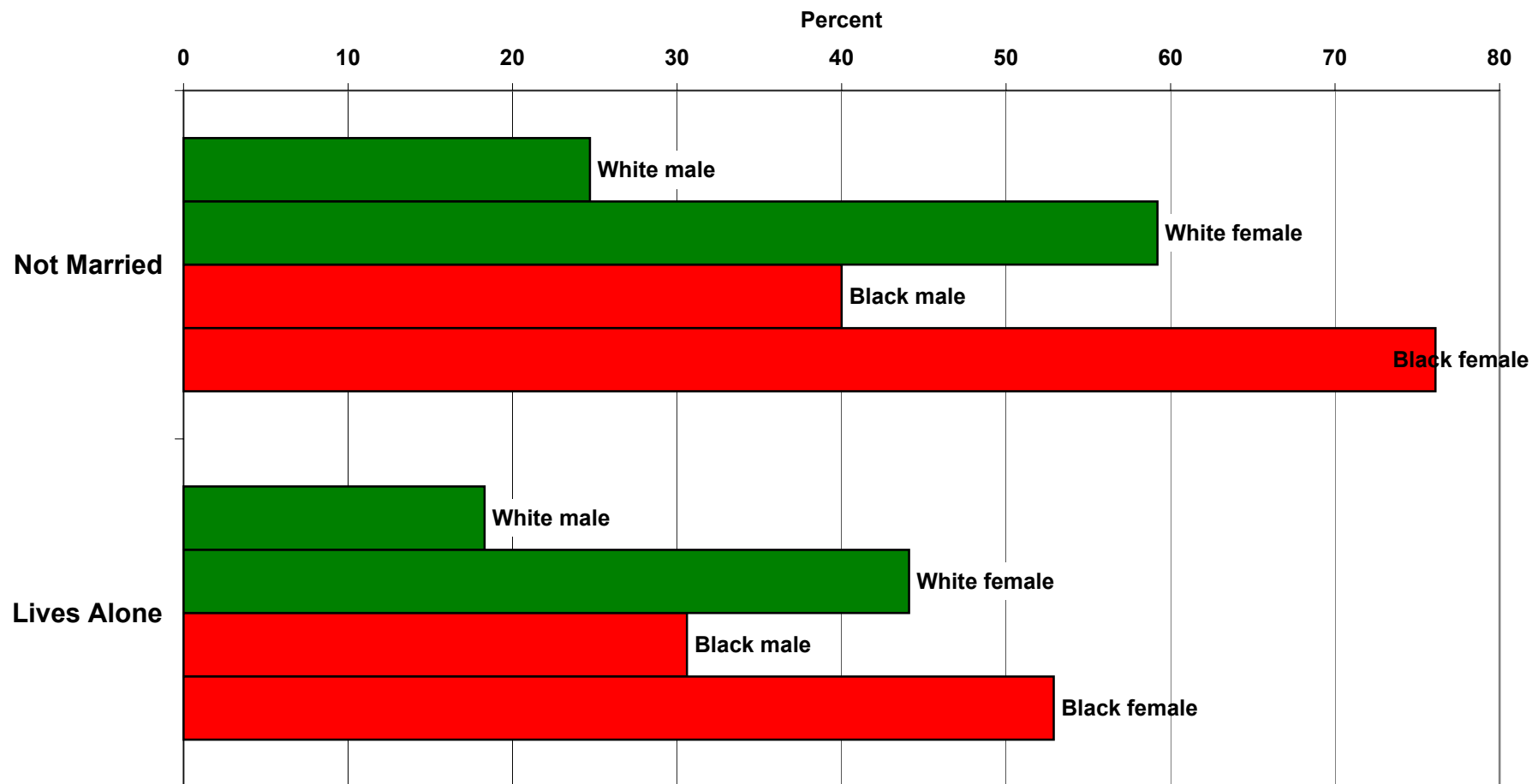




Fig. 10.1b

# Social Support by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

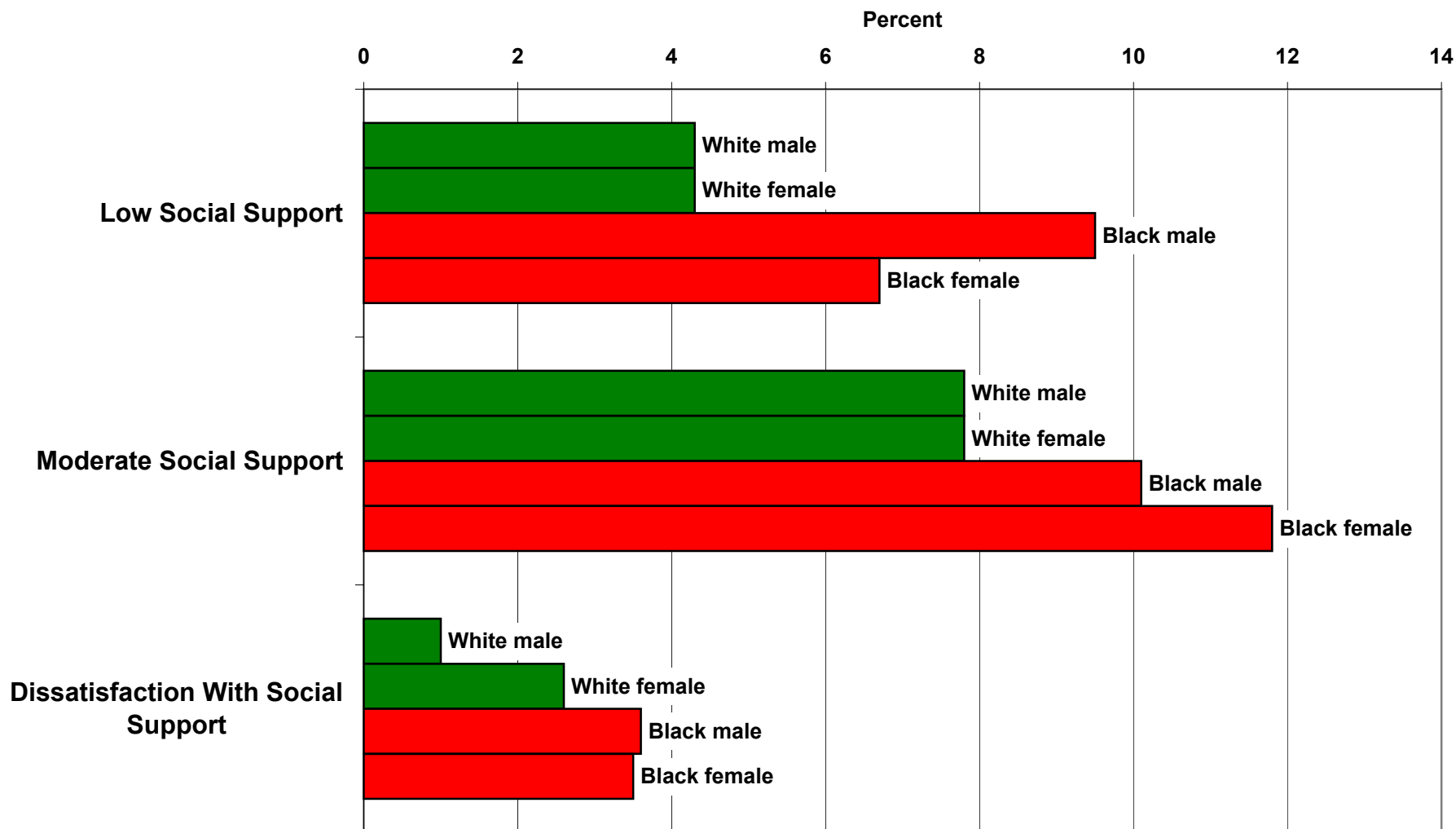


Fig. 11.1a

# Housing Satisfaction by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

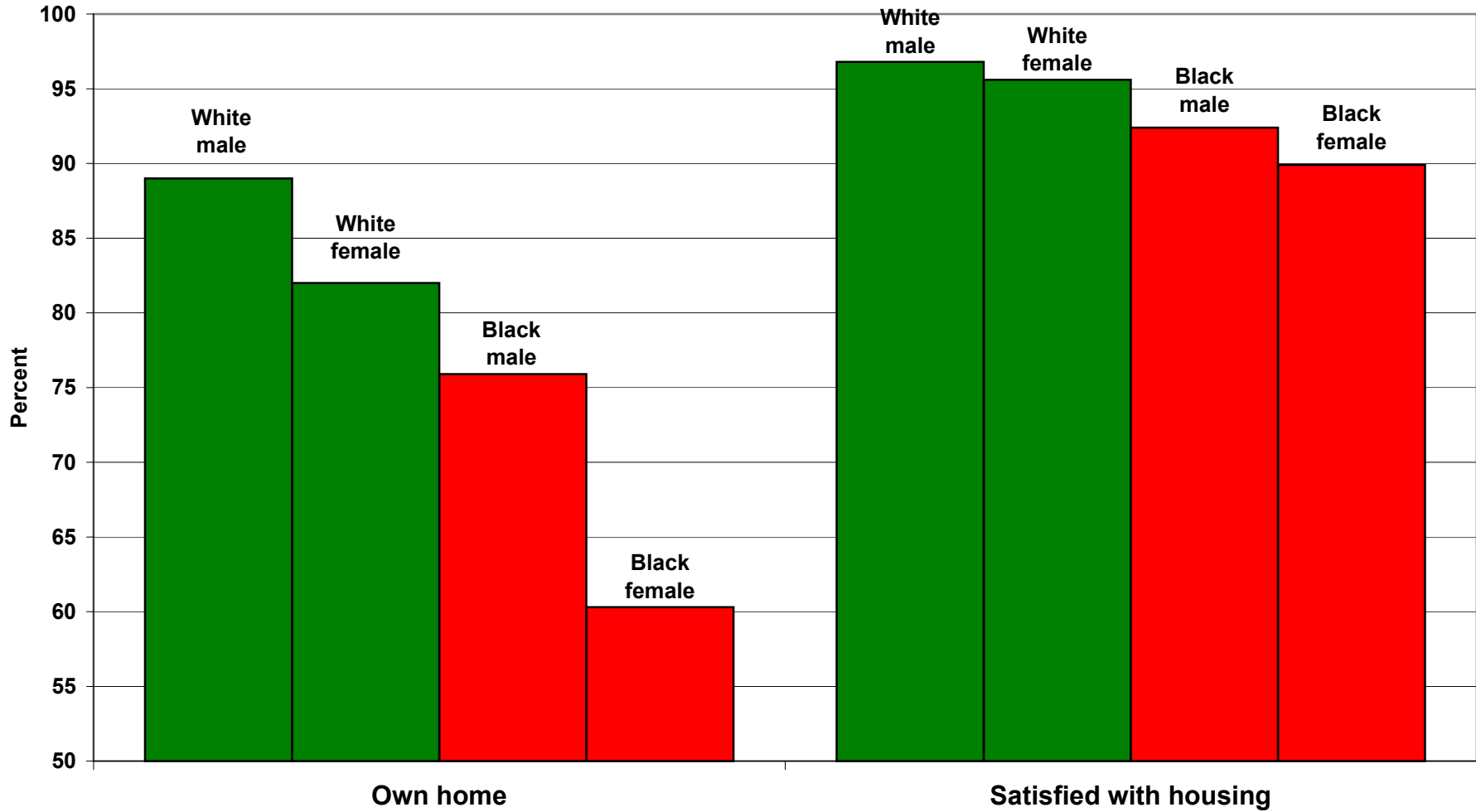


Fig. 11.1b

# Neighborhood Satisfaction by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

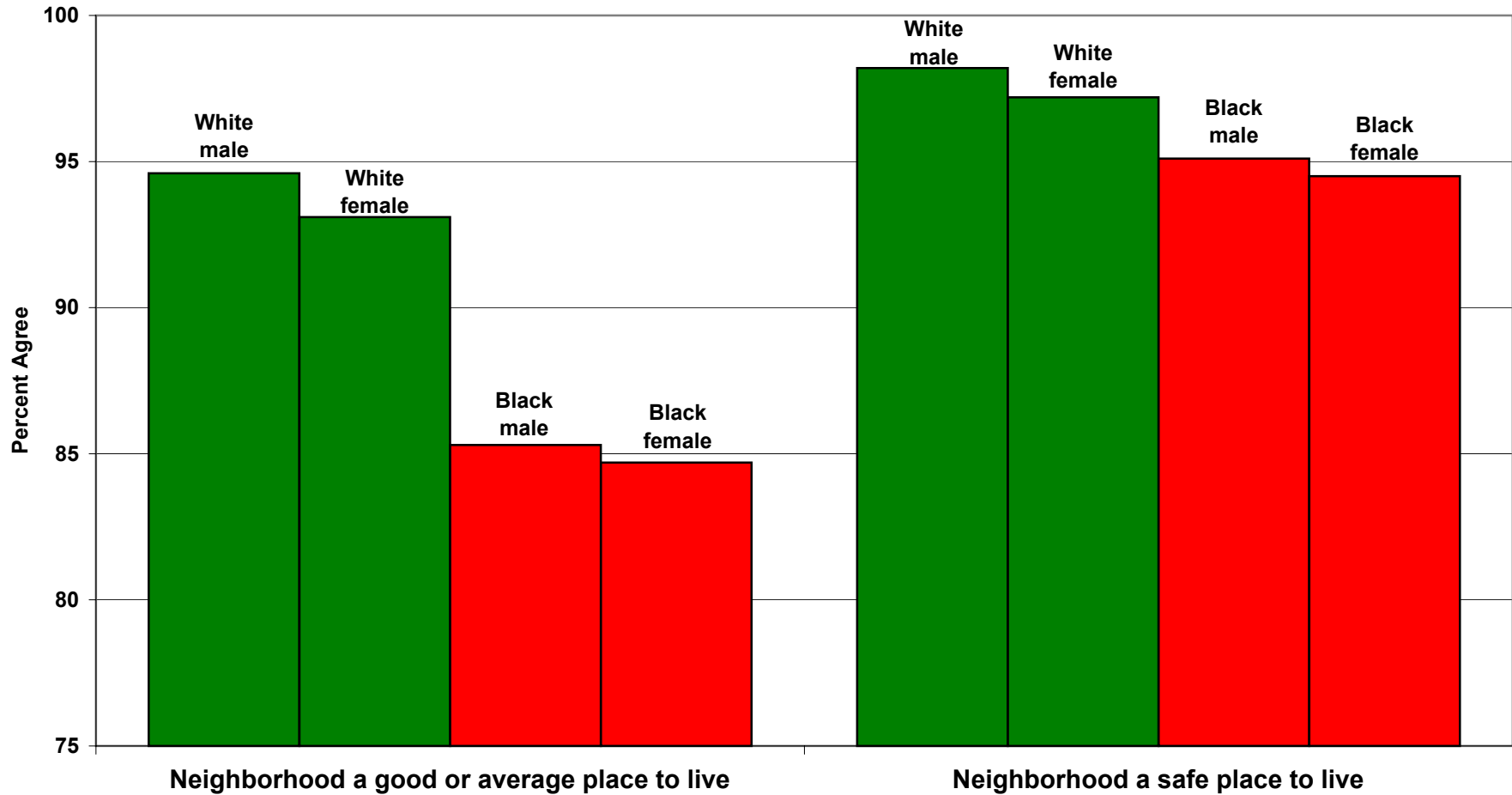


Fig. 12.1a

# Attitudes Toward Immunization by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

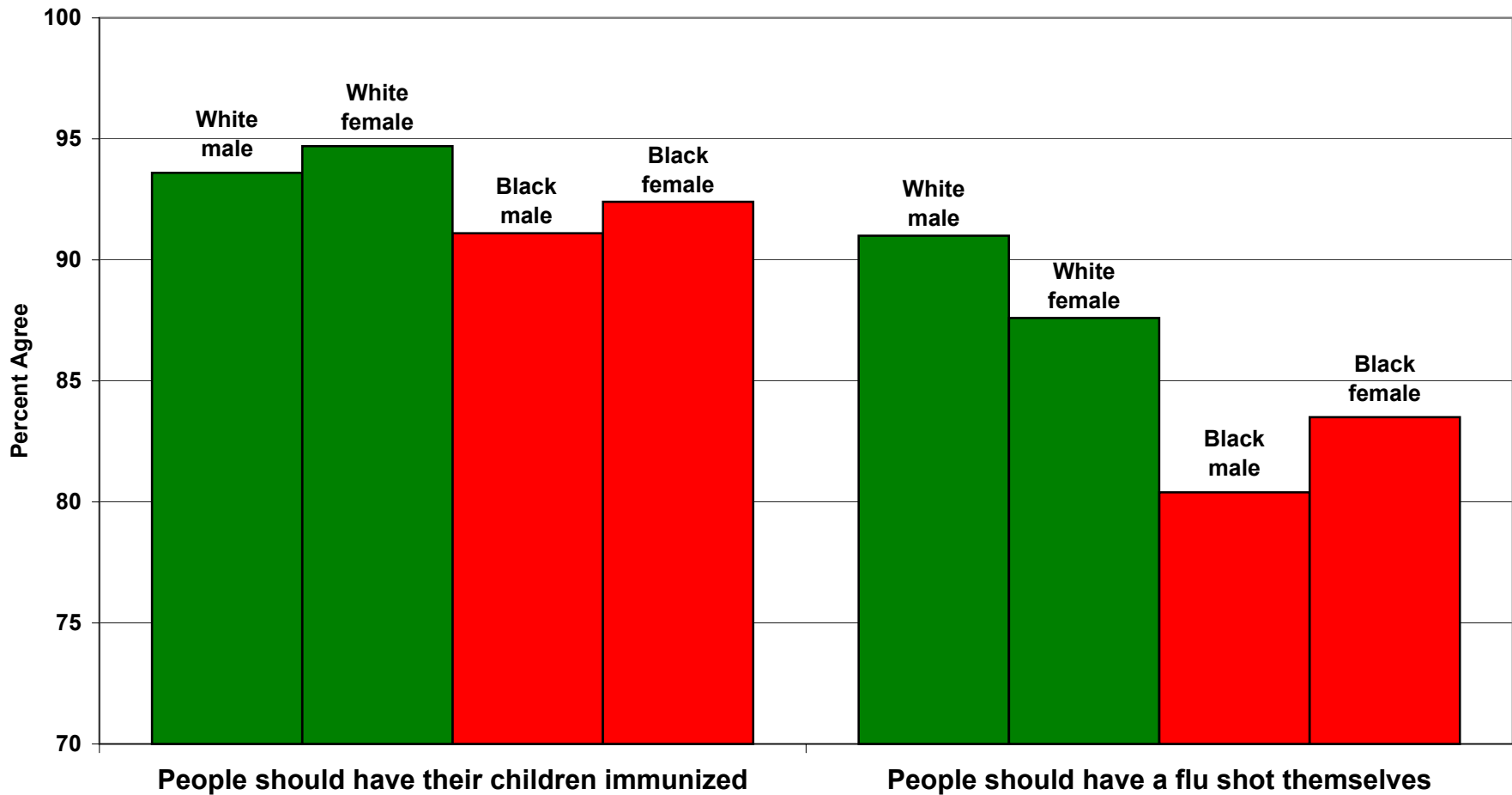


Fig. 12.1b

# Attitudes Toward Blood and Organ Donation by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

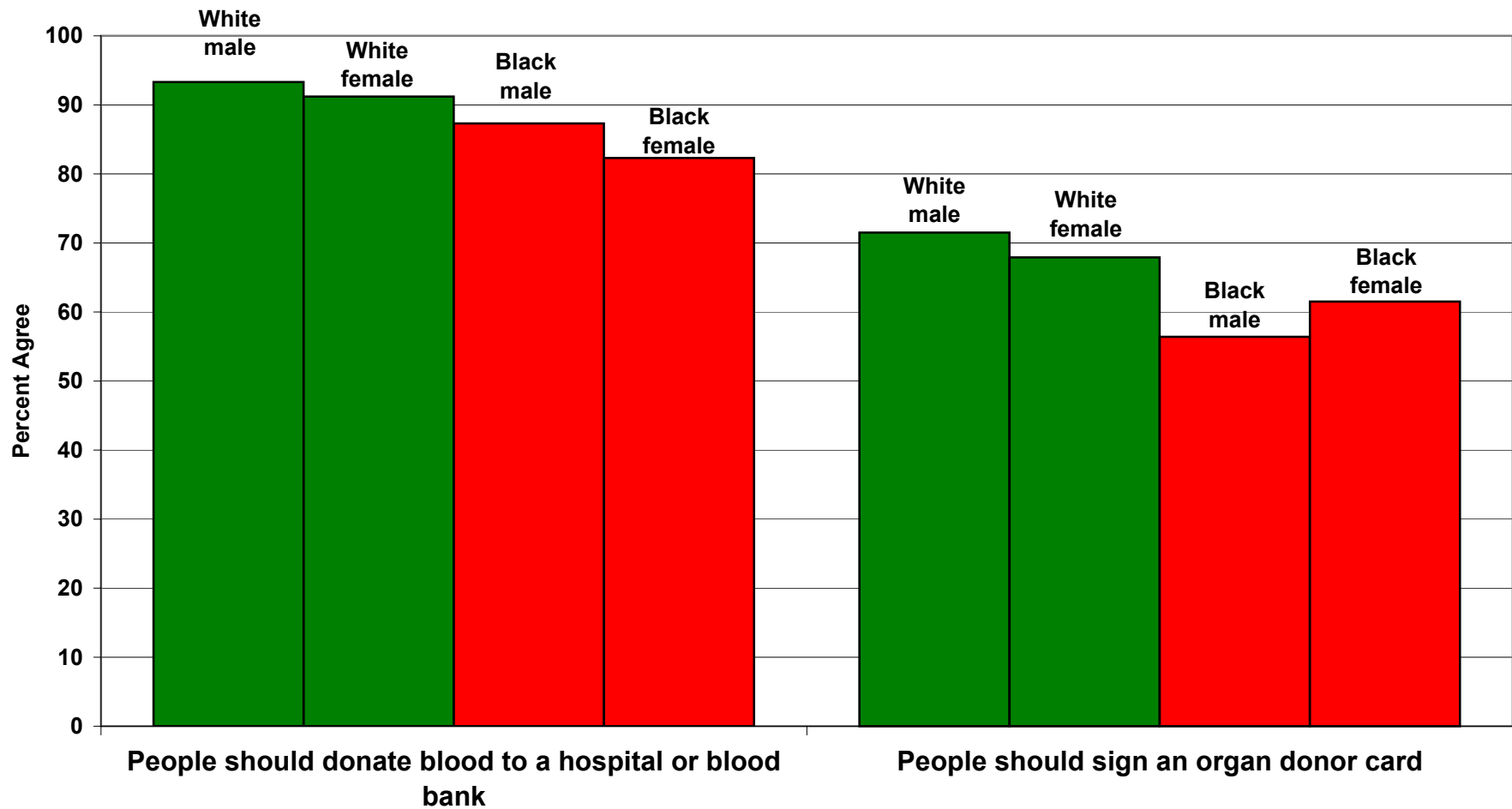


Fig. 12.2a

# Trust in Health Information Sources - 1

## by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

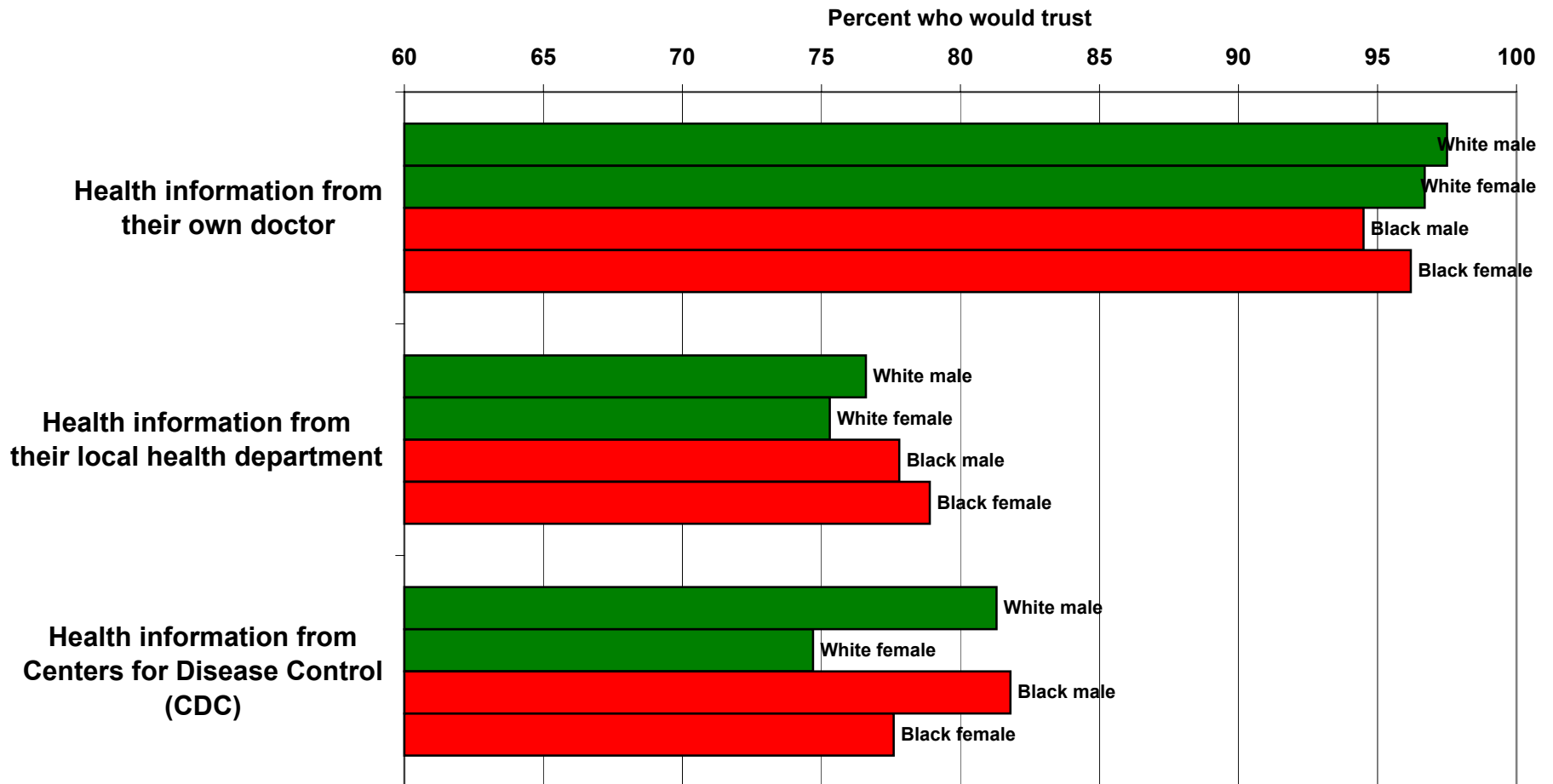


Fig. 12.2b

# Trust in Health Information Sources - 2

## by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

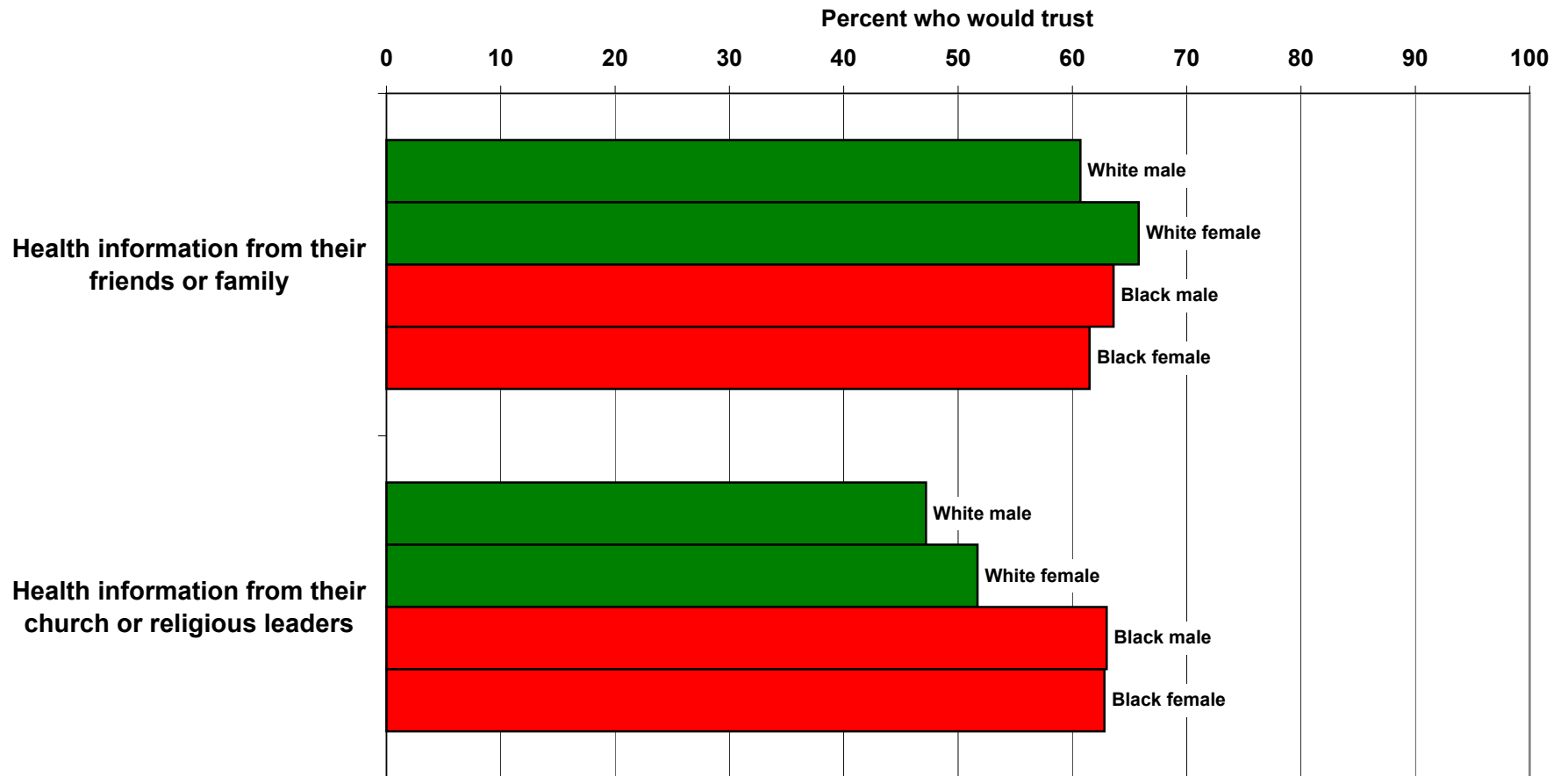


Fig. 12.3a

# Trust in Physicians by Race and Gender

## Allegheny County Age 65 & over

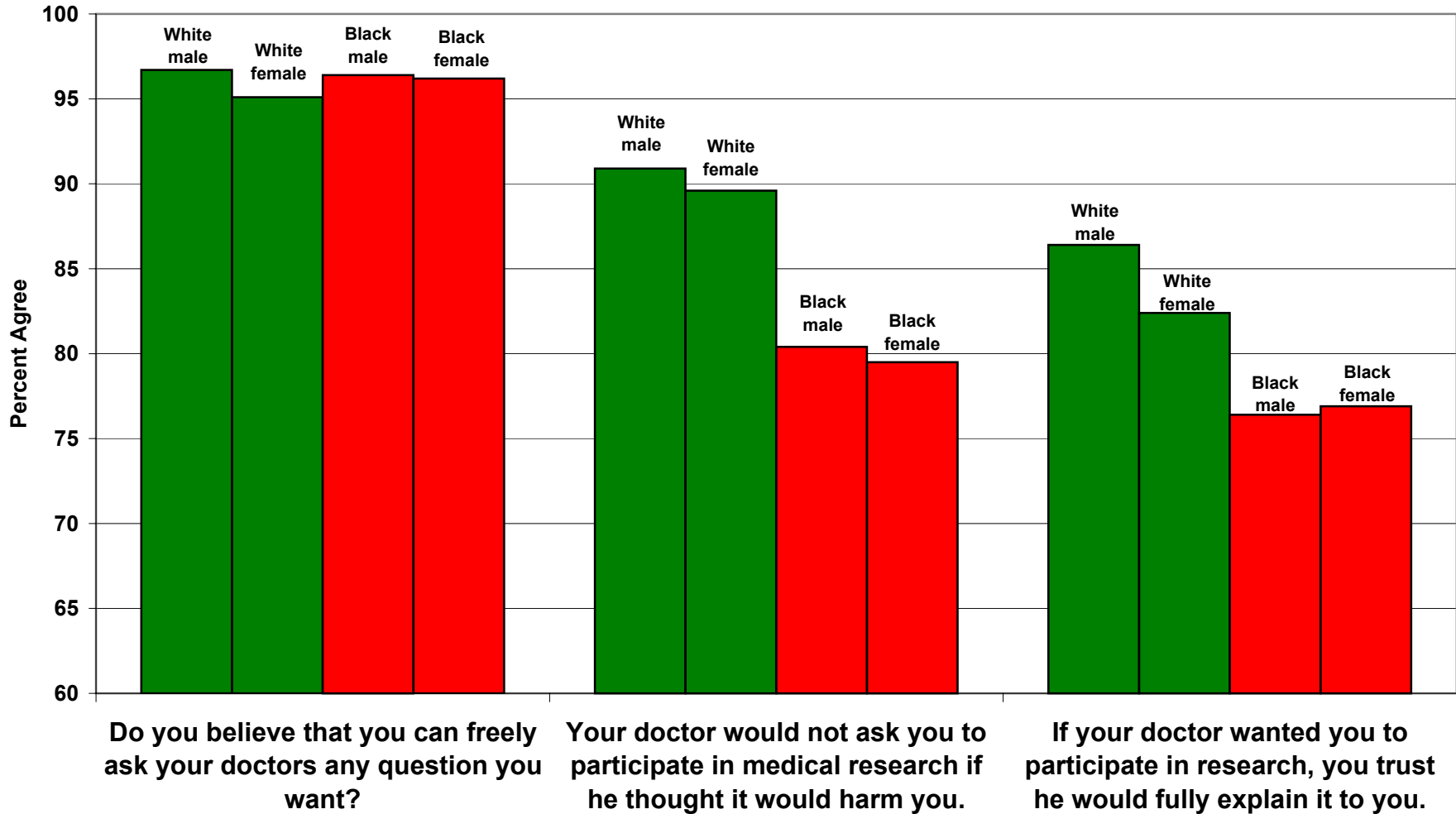




Fig. 12.3b

# Patient-Physician Interaction by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

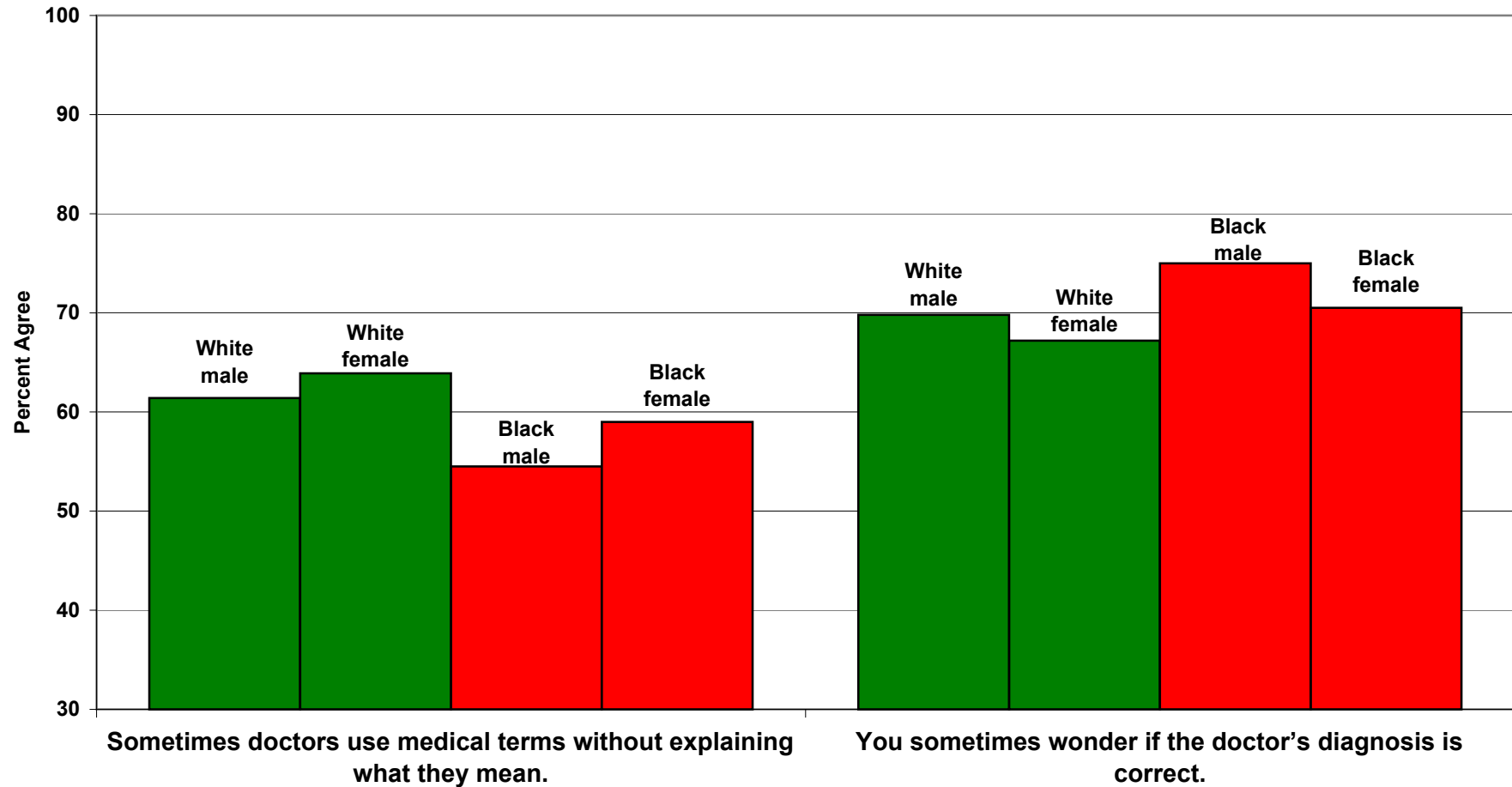


Fig. 12.4a

# Participation in Medical Research by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

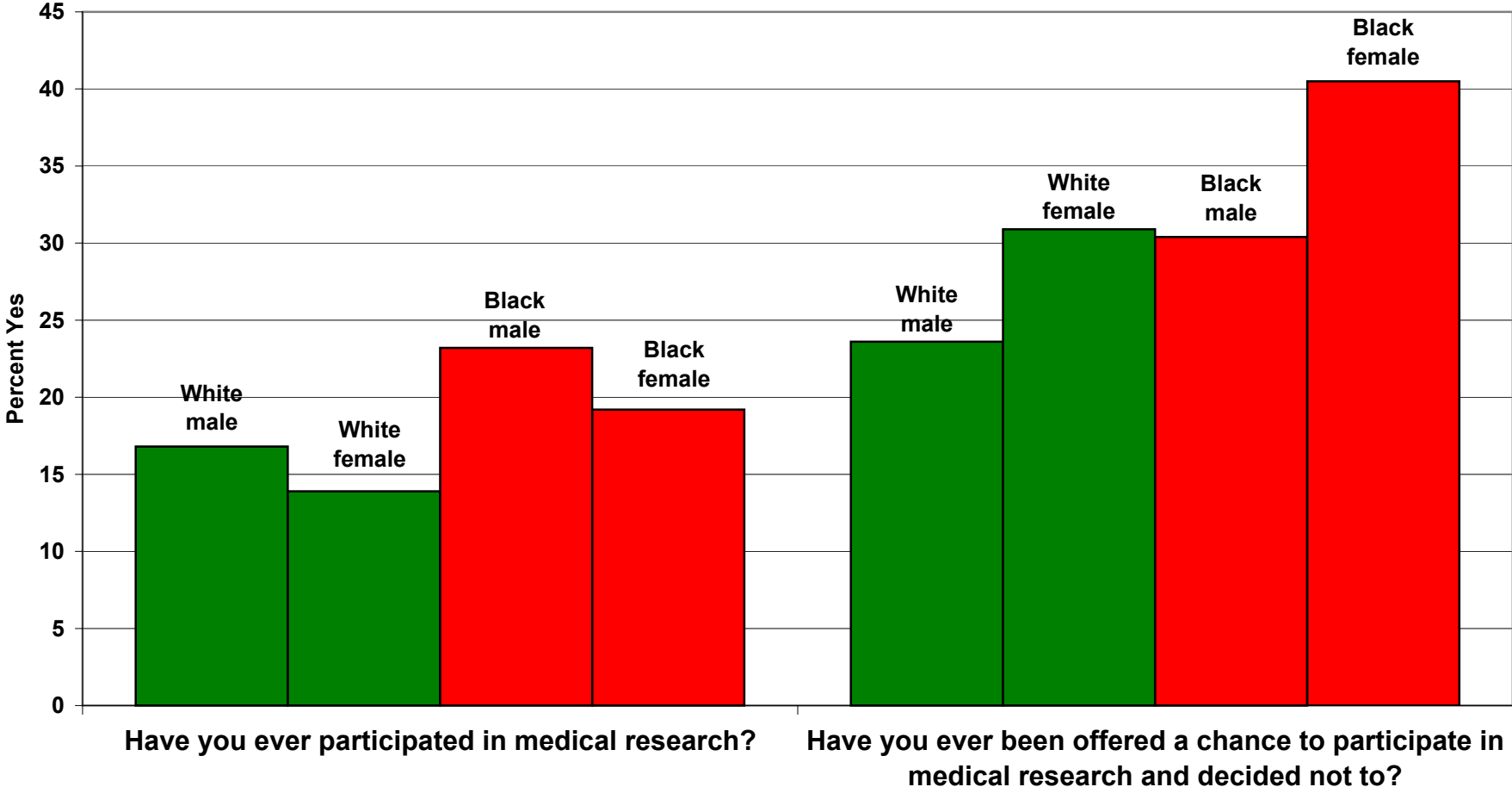


Fig. 12.4b

# Attitudes Toward Medical Research by Race and Gender

Allegheny County Age 65 & over

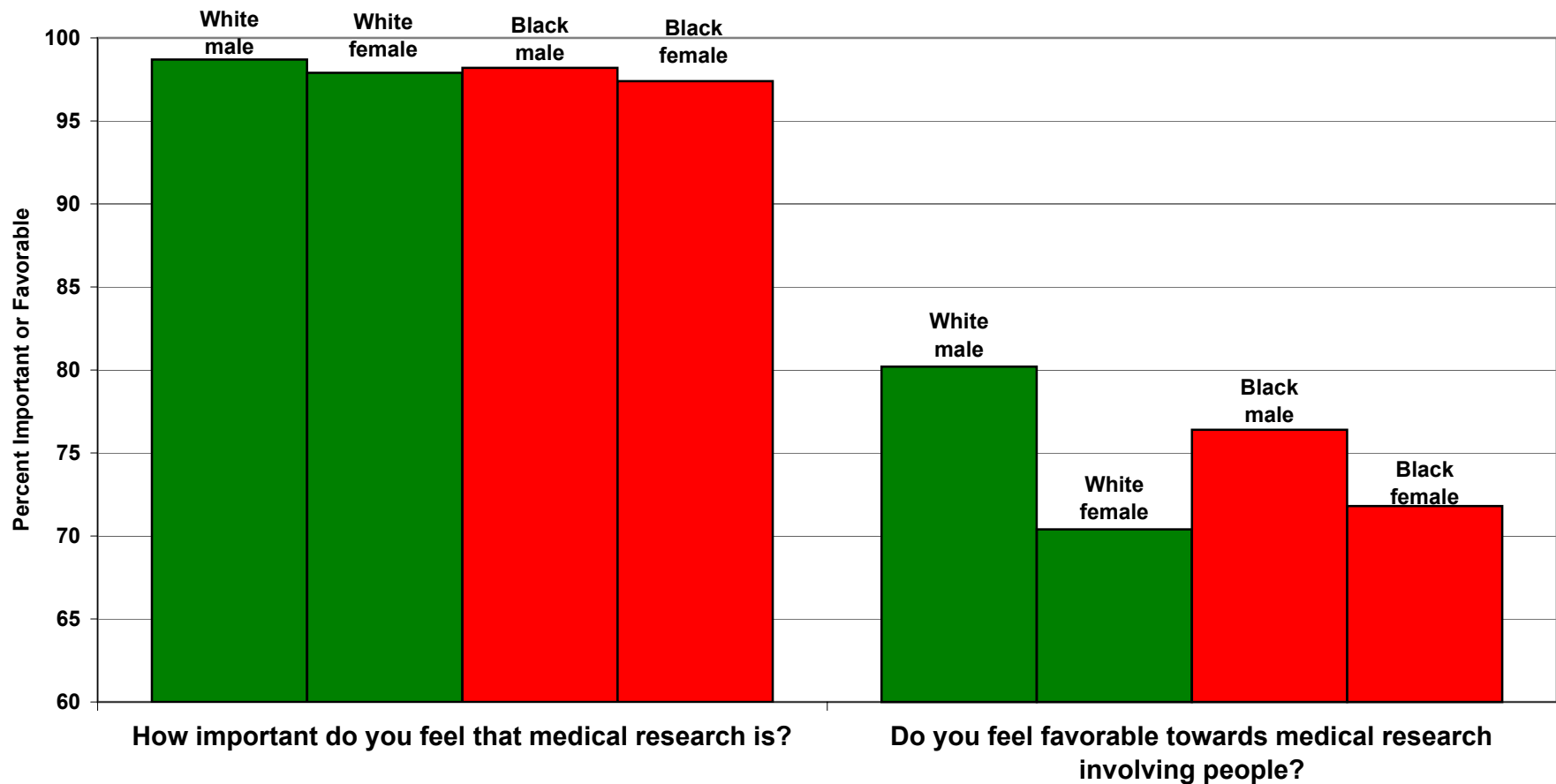


Fig. 12.5

# Attitudes About Who Benefits from Medical Research by Race and Gender

## Allegheny County Age 65 & over

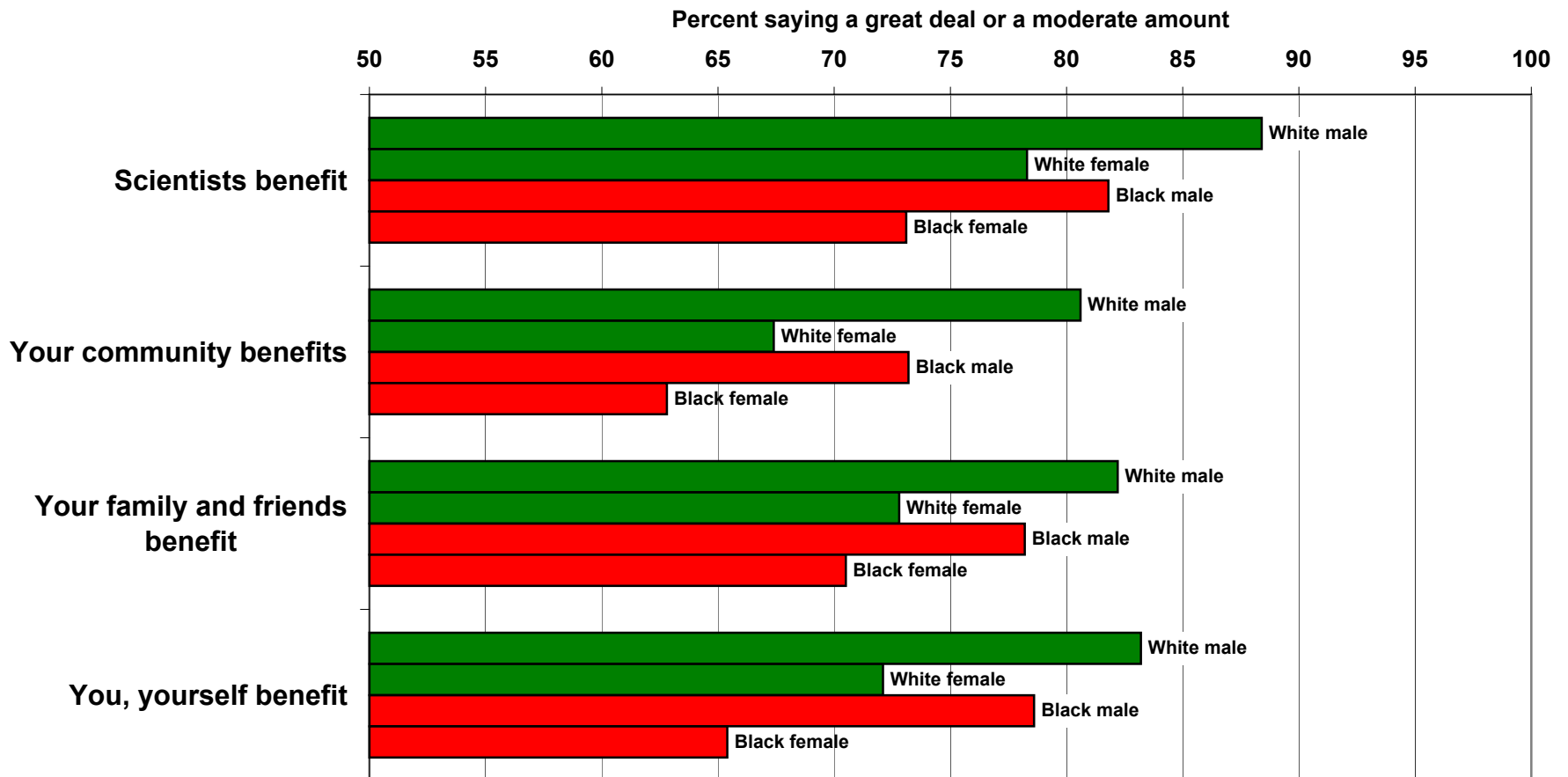


Table 5.1 Demographic description of the survey sample

Selected Characteristic	Survey Sample							Allegheny County Population Distribution %
	White		Black		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	Unweighted %	Weighted <sup>a</sup> %	
All persons 65 and over	2942	100	2114	100	5094	100	100	100
Sex								
Male	1452	49.4	937	44.3	2407	47.3	38.1	39.0
Female	1490	50.6	1177	55.7	2687	52.7	61.9	61.0
Race								
White	2942	100	-	-	2942	57.8	89.9	91.3
Black	-	-	2114	100	2114	41.5	8.7	7.8
Other	-	-	-	-	38	0.7	1.4	0.8
Race and Gender								
White male	1452	49.4	-	-	1452	28.5	34.2	35.8
White female	1490	50.6	-	-	1490	29.3	55.7	55.6
Black male	-	-	937	44.3	937	18.4	3.4	2.9
Black female	-	-	1177	55.7	1177	23.1	5.3	4.9
Other male	-	-	-	-	18	0.4	0.5	0.3
Other female	-	-	-	-	20	0.4	0.9	0.5
Age								
65 – 74	1671	56.8	1192	56.4	2882	56.6	47.7	49.2
75 – 84	1062	36.1	767	36.3	1845	36.3	38.1	38.5
85+	209	7.1	155	7.3	367	7.2	14.2	12.3
Education								
Less than High School	353	12.1	582	27.8	944	18.7	25.2	31.5
HS Graduate	1232	42.1	785	37.5	2029	40.1	44.8	41.0
Some College	620	21.2	481	23.0	1109	21.9	11.5	11.7
College Graduate	723	24.7	247	11.8	979	19.3	18.6	15.8
Missing	14	-	19	-	33	-	-	-
Living Arrangements								
Lives with others	2067	70.4	1249	59.3	3342	65.8	64.8	68.2
Lives alone	869	29.6	858	40.7	1739	34.2	35.2	31.8
Missing	6	-	7	-	13	-	-	-

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> Weighted by sex, race, age and education to Allegheny County population Figures.

Table 5.2 Self-assessed health status by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

Selected Characteristic	Total Sample	Self-Assessed Health Status			
		Excellent/very good		Fair/poor/very poor	
		%	U.S.* %	%	U.S.* %
All Persons 65 and over	5094	36.5	39.5	28.2	26.0
Sex					
Male	2407	39.7	41.4	25.2	25.0
Female	2687	34.5	38.3	30.0	26.9
Race					
White	2942	37.8	-	26.8	-
Black	2114	24.5	-	41.3	-
Other	38	30.0	-	33.9	-
Race and Gender					
White male	1452	41.3	-	23.8	-
White female	1490	35.6	-	28.7	-
Black male	937	26.5	-	37.3	-
Black female	1177	23.2	-	44.0	-
Age					
65 – 74	2882	40.7	42.3	23.5	23.9
75 – 84	1845	34.5	36.2 <sup>a</sup>	27.8	28.9 <sup>a</sup>
85+	367	27.4	-	45.2	-
Education					
Less than High School	944	27.4	-	40.4	-
HS Graduate	2029	35.5	-	26.0	-
Some College	1109	39.1	-	24.9	-
College Graduate	979	49.9	-	18.8	-
Living Arrangements					
Lives with others	3342	37.8	-	26.4	-
Lives alone	1739	34.0	-	31.4	-

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> Age 75+

\* Source: NHIS, 1998

Table 5.3 Self-reported change in health and SF-8 summary scores by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

Selected Characteristic	Total Sample	Change in health in last year		SF-8 Summary Scores <sup>a</sup>	
		Much or somewhat better %	Much or somewhat worse %	Physical Health Scale (Mean)	Mental Health Scale (Mean)
All Persons 65 and over	5094	17.0	19.3	47.0	51.4
Sex					
Male	2407	16.6	17.3	47.6	52.5
Female	2687	17.3	20.5	46.6	50.7
Race					
White	2942	16.4	19.2	47.2	51.5
Black	2114	23.0	19.4	45.2	50.7
Other	38	22.4	23.9	44.6	52.5
Race and Gender					
White male	1452	16.4	17.3	47.7	52.7
White female	1490	16.4	20.4	46.8	50.8
Black male	937	21.2	17.0	47.3	51.5
Black female	1177	24.1	21.0	44.1	50.1
Age					
65 – 74	2882	18.6	16.0	48.0	51.9
75 – 84	1845	15.6	20.3	46.4	51.3
85+	367	15.8	28.2	44.7	50.4
Education					
Less than High School	944	18.9	21.9	45.5	50.0
HS Graduate	2029	17.8	20.3	46.8	51.4
Some College	1109	15.1	17.0	46.7	52.0
College Graduate	979	13.8	14.1	49.6	53.0
Living Arrangements					
Lives with others	3342	16.6	18.6	47.2	51.6
Lives alone	1739	17.8	20.7	46.6	51.0

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> SF-8: The Short Form 8-question health quality of life scale is a brief version of the widely used SF-36 scale. Values range from 0 to 100 with a population mean of 50. Higher values imply better health. See <http://www.sf-36.org/> for more information.

Table 6.1 Circulatory conditions by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

Selected Characteristic	Total Sample	High blood pressure		Stroke		Heart disease <sup>a</sup>		Diabetes	
		%	U.S.* %	%	U.S.* %	%	U.S.* %	%	U.S.* %
All Persons 65 and over	5094	50.2	46.1	9.7	8.3	31.9	31.9	17.7	13.2
Sex									
Male	2407	46.7	41.6	10.3	9.7	40.3	35.9	20.8	13.3
Female	2687	52.4	49.6	9.3	7.2	26.8	29.2	15.8	13.6
Race									
White	2942	48.3	-	9.6	-	32.0	-	16.6	-
Black	2114	66.8	-	11.2	-	30.2	-	27.7	-
Other	38	66.2	-	7.5	-	38.8	-	31.3	-
Race and Gender									
White male	1452	45.6	41.0	10.1	9.6	41.3	37.6	19.8	12.1
White female	1490	50.1	47.7	9.2	7.1	26.2	29.9	14.6	11.9
Black male	937	59.5	52.7	10.6	13.1	31.0	27.9	29.8	17.6
Black female	1177	71.6	67.6	11.6	8.4	29.6	29.0	26.3	26.0
Age									
65 – 74	2882	49.5	44.1	8.1	6.9	28.9	28.2	18.6	14.3
75 – 84	1845	52.2	48.9 <sup>b</sup>	9.3	10.0 <sup>b</sup>	31.7	37.0 <sup>b</sup>	17.7	12.5 <sup>b</sup>
85+	367	47.3	-	15.8	-	42.7	-	15.2	-
Education									
Less than High School	944	54.0	-	13.3	-	39.1	-	22.9	-
HS Graduate	2029	51.6	-	9.0	-	29.4	-	17.6	-
Some College	1109	47.0	-	7.9	-	30.3	-	16.3	-
College Graduate	979	43.3	-	7.7	-	29.0	-	12.0	-
Living arrangements									
Lives with others	3342	49.6	-	9.8	-	32.7	-	18.5	-
Lives alone	1739	51.3	-	9.5	-	30.4	-	16.3	-

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> Heart Disease is defined in the survey as any of the following: heart attack, congestive heart failure, angina, coronary bypass surgery, angioplasty, other heart surgery or “other heart problems” including valve problems, rheumatic heart or hypertensive heart disease.

<sup>b</sup> Age 75+

\* Source: NHIS, 1998



Table 6.2 Other chronic conditions by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

		Arthritis	Any Current Cancer	Kidney Problem	Serious Respiratory Problem	Stomach /Ulcer /Bowel Problem	Vision or Hearing Problem	Needs special equipment due to health	Other serious health problem
Selected Characteristic	Total Sample	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All Persons 65 and over	5094	55.9	4.6	6.7	14.0	12.6	40.5	18.6	19.3
Sex									
Male	2407	49.4	6.5	7.0	14.5	10.1	41.6	14.1	17.8
Female	2687	60.0	3.4	6.5	13.6	14.1	39.9	21.3	20.2
Race									
White	2942	55.2	4.5	6.6	13.8	12.6	40.6	17.7	19.9
Black	2114	60.7	5.6	7.3	16.3	13.3	39.7	27.9	14.2
Other	38	71.6	0.0	10.4	9.2	9.0	38.2	16.4	10.4
Race and Gender									
White male	1452	49.3	6.4	6.8	14.2	9.9	42.2	13.3	18.0
White female	1490	58.9	3.4	6.5	13.6	14.3	39.7	20.4	21.0
Black male	937	48.2	8.9	8.4	17.1	10.0	37.1	21.1	14.7
Black female	1177	68.8	3.1	6.2	15.8	15.4	41.5	32.4	14.3
Age									
65 – 74	2882	55.8	4.2	5.1	14.8	13.2	33.1	11.0	21.5
75 – 84	1845	55.3	5.2	6.9	11.9	12.9	44.4	21.4	17.2
85+	367	57.8	4.1	11.7	16.8	9.9	55.5	36.6	17.0
Education									
Less than High School	944	55.8	4.1	8.6	18.3	13.3	48.5	29.8	17.6
HS Graduate	2029	57.3	4.7	7.1	12.9	13.2	38.0	14.7	18.8
Some College	1109	60.2	4.5	4.1	13.5	14.4	37.5	17.8	19.5
College Graduate	979	50.1	4.8	5.3	10.4	9.1	38.0	12.9	22.6
Living Arrangements									
Lives with others	3342	54.7	4.6	6.7	13.7	11.7	37.5	16.7	20.3
Lives alone	1739	58.3	4.5	6.7	14.5	14.3	45.9	22.0	17.3

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

Table 7.1 Health insurance and prescription medications by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

Selected Characteristic	Total Sample	Health insurance in addition to Medicare		Has prescription medication insurance	Takes prescription medications	No difficulty getting prescription medications <sup>a</sup>
		%	U.S.* %	%	%	%
All Persons 65 and over	5094	88.1	77.2	72.4	85.7	94.5
Sex						
Male	2407	87.4	78.5	73.5	84.4	95.1
Female	2687	88.5	76.2	71.8	86.5	94.2
Race						
White	2942	89.6	-	73.6	85.8	95.2
Black	2114	73.8	-	62.0	86.8	89.2
Other	38	77.6	-	61.8	77.6	87.9
Race and Gender						
White male	1452	89.1	80.7	74.8	84.3	95.7
White female	1490	90.0	78.7	72.9	86.6	94.9
Black male	937	72.8	67.4	61.1	84.2	91.0
Black female	1177	74.4	60.3	62.6	88.5	88.1
Age						
65 – 74	2882	89.9	-	78.1	85.8	94.3
75 – 84	1845	87.8	-	68.0	85.2	93.8
85+	367	82.8	-	65.3	87.1	97.4
Education						
Less than High School	944	80.7	72.7	64.8	84.8	92.6
HS Graduate	2029	89.2	80.0	74.8	86.7	95.1
Some College	1109	93.4	80.5	76.2	87.3	94.4
College Graduate	979	92.0	84.4	74.6	83.7	95.9
Living Arrangements						
Lives with others	3342	89.0	-	74.9	85.8	94.8
Lives alone	1739	86.5	-	67.7	85.5	94.2

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> No or a little difficulty

\* Source: NHIS, 1998

Table 7.2 Medical care and physician visits by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

Selected Characteristic	Total Sample	Has seen any MD in last year		Has personal MD	Routine check-up in last year	No difficulty getting medical care <sup>a</sup>	Satisfied with medical care <sup>b</sup>
		%	U.S.* %				
All Persons 65 and over	5094	93.0	92.1	94.2	89.3	94.9	96.1
Sex							
Male	2407	94.5	91.7	93.7	90.3	95.8	96.3
Female	2687	92.0	92.4	94.4	88.7	94.3	95.9
Race							
White	2942	93.2	-	94.5	89.1	95.0	96.3
Black	2114	92.3	-	90.9	90.9	94.1	94.8
Other	38	86.6	-	91.0	91.0	95.5	92.5
Race and Gender							
White male	1452	94.8	91.9	94.3	90.2	96.0	96.5
White female	1490	92.2	92.7	94.7	88.4	94.4	96.1
Black male	937	91.8	92.1	87.7	90.5	94.0	94.0
Black female	1177	92.7	92.2	93.1	91.1	93.8	95.3
Age							
65 – 74	2882	93.3	91.2	94.7	89.3	95.0	95.8
75 – 84	1845	92.6	93.3 <sup>c</sup>	94.3	89.1	94.4	95.9
85+	367	92.9		91.9	90.0	95.8	97.4
Education							
Less than High School	944	92.4	-	92.0	89.9	94.4	95.5
HS Graduate	2029	92.9	-	95.2	88.8	95.8	96.3
Some College	1109	92.4	-	92.2	89.3	94.2	94.8
College Graduate	979	94.2	-	95.5	89.3	93.7	96.8
Living Arrangements							
Lives with others	3342	93.0	-	95.2	89.3	94.9	96.6
Lives alone	1739	92.9	-	92.2	89.3	94.8	95.1

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> A little or not at all difficult; <sup>b</sup> Very or somewhat satisfied; <sup>c</sup> Age 75 and over

\* Source: NHIS, 1998

Table 8.1 Preventive health behaviors by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

Selected Characteristic	Total Sample	Flu shot in last year		Mammogram in last year (Women only)	PSA test in last year (Men only)
		%	U.S.* %	%	%
All Persons 65 and over	5094	70.0	64.9	50.9	68.8
Sex					
Male	2407	74.0	66.6	-	68.8
Female	2687	67.5	63.7	50.9	-
Race					
White	2942	71.1	67.1 <sup>a</sup>	50.5	69.4
Black	2114	59.8	48.1 <sup>a</sup>	55.3	61.8
Other	38	61.2	65.7	43.6	77.3
Race and Gender					
White male	1452	75.2	-	-	69.4
White female	1490	68.6	-	50.5	-
Black male	937	62.7	-	-	61.8
Black female	1177	57.9	-	55.3	-
Age					
65 – 74	2882	66.8	62.1	61.0	71.7
75 – 84	1845	74.7	69.1 <sup>b</sup>	48.4	68.0
85+	367	68.3		28.6	54.4
Education					
Less than High School	944	65.1	58.3	36.2	61.5
HS Graduate	2029	71.7	64.1	54.1	69.0
Some College	1109	70.0	68.8 <sup>c</sup>	59.3	71.2
College Graduate	979	73.0		58.5	74.7
Living Arrangements					
Lives with others	3342	71.2	-	53.8	70.0
Lives alone	1739	67.7	-	47.1	63.5

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> Non-Hispanic; <sup>b</sup> Age 75+; <sup>c</sup> More than High School

\* Source: MMWR, 51(45), Nov. 15, 2002

Table 8.2 Current smoking and drinking by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

Selected Characteristic	Total Sample	Current Smoker		Current Drinker	
		%	U.S.* %	%	U.S.* %
All Persons 65 and over	5094	9.2	10.9	43.2	41.8
Sex					
Male	2407	8.7	10.4	56.8	51.2
Female	2687	9.5	11.2	34.8	34.9
Race					
White	2942	8.7	-	45.1	-
Black	2114	14.5	-	26.7	-
Other	38	9.0	-	19.4	-
Race and Gender					
White male	1452	7.8	9.9	59.2	52.8
White female	1490	9.2	11.3	36.5	38.1
Black male	937	16.5	16.8	38.2	37.4
Black female	1177	12.8	11.5	19.3	19.7
Age					
65 – 74	2882	12.7	-	48.9	-
75 – 84	1845	6.6	-	40.1	-
85+	367	4.3	-	32.1	-
Education					
Less than High School	944	10.0	-	29.1	-
HS Graduate	2029	10.0	-	42.2	-
Some College	1109	7.9	-	48.0	-
College Graduate	979	7.2	-	61.9	-
Living Arrangements					
Lives with others	3342	8.8	-	45.6	-
Lives alone	1739	9.9	-	38.7	-

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

\* Source: NHIS, 1998

Table 8.3 Specific health-related behaviors by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

		Participates in physical activity or exercise	Watches diet and eats healthy foods	Takes vitamins or supplements	Uses Any Complementary or Alternative Medical (CAM) Treatments <sup>ab</sup>
Selected Characteristic	Total Sample	%	%	%	%
All Persons 65 and over	5094	62.7	84.6	64.4	31.8
Sex					
Male	2407	72.0	82.5	57.4	33.3
Female	2687	57.0	86.0	68.7	30.9
Race					
White	2942	63.9	84.4	65.5	32.0
Black	2114	52.8	85.9	52.2	31.8
Other	38	47.1	91.0	64.2	15.8
Race and Gender					
White male	1452	73.5	82.4	58.6	33.8
White female	1490	58.1	85.6	69.8	31.0
Black male	937	58.2	82.2	44.4	28.8
Black female	1177	49.2	88.4	57.4	33.7
Age					
65 – 74	2882	66.8	86.1	64.9	32.9
75 – 84	1845	62.8	84.5	64.6	33.2
85+	367	48.8	78.7	62.1	24.0
Education					
Less than High School	944	52.5	77.4	56.0	22.2
HS Graduate	2029	61.5	85.7	65.0	31.9
Some College	1109	66.4	87.2	69.0	37.2
College Graduate	979	77.7	89.9	71.6	39.6
Living Arrangements					
Lives with others	3342	64.0	85.0	63.9	34.5
Lives alone	1739	60.5	84.0	65.3	27.1

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> These questions were asked of a randomly selected third of the total sample. Because of their random selection, this sub-sample is also representative of the total population.

<sup>b</sup> See Table 4.4 for CAM items included

Table 8.4 Use of complementary and alternative medical (CAM) treatments,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

Type of CAM Treatment	%
Spiritual healing	11.3
Herbal medicine	9.8
Chiropractic	8.8
Relaxation techniques	5.7
Massage	5.2
Guided imagery	2.8
Self-help groups	2.3
Acupuncture/acupressure	1.3
Energy healing	0.8
Holistic health treatment	0.2
Any CAM Treatment	31.8

Note: Percentages are weighted

Table 9.1 Physical disability, receiving and providing help with care needs by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

		Unable to do heavy housework	Receives help with personal care needs	Receives help with routine needs	Provides help with personal care needs	Provides help with routine needs
Selected Characteristic	Total Sample <sup>a</sup>	%	%	%	%	%
All Persons 65 and over	1693	23.4	3.2	20.2	12.0	15.0
Sex						
Male	784	16.7	1.9	11.0	13.3	20.6
Female	909	27.4	4.0	25.7	11.3	11.7
Race						
White	991	22.4	3.1	19.7	12.2	15.1
Black	686	31.8	5.0	25.0	10.0	14.3
Other	16	30.8	0.0	23.3	13.3	13.3
Race and Gender						
White male	472	16.2	1.8	10.8	13.1	20.4
White female	509	26.2	3.9	25.0	11.7	12.1
Black male	297	22.6	3.6	12.5	10.7	18.2
Black female	382	37.7	6.0	33.3	9.5	11.9
Age						
65 – 74	989	16.4	1.0	12.8	13.9	18.4
75 – 84	590	23.8	3.0	17.2	11.8	14.1
85+	114	45.5	12.1	53.6	5.9	5.8
Education						
Less than High School	327	29.8	5.9	32.4	10.3	12.5
HS Graduate	663	22.8	2.2	16.6	13.3	15.9
Some College	366	20.1	3.8	21.6	10.9	17.8
College Graduate	323	17.6	1.3	9.7	12.3	14.6
Living Arrangements						
Lives with others	1150	22.2	3.9	17.5	13.2	18.2
Lives alone	498	25.3	2.0	25.3	10.0	9.3

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> These questions were asked of a randomly selected third of the total sample. Because of their random selection, this sub-sample is also representative of the total population.



Table 9.2 Knowledge and use of Allegheny County Area Agency on Aging services by selected characteristics, Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

		Heard of county AAA	Aware of services AAA provides	Have used senior services in last month	Not receiving needed senior services
Selected Characteristic	Total Sample <sup>a</sup>	%	%	%	%
All Persons 65 and over	1693	69.0	28.5	13.0	6.6
Sex					
Male	784	60.8	19.1	6.4	4.1
Female	909	73.8	34.0	16.9	8.1
Race					
White	991	69.2	28.1	12.3	6.0
Black	686	68.8	33.3	19.4	12.0
Other	16	56.7	26.7	20.0	13.8
Race and Gender					
White male	472	61.1	18.3	6.1	3.6
White female	509	74.0	33.9	16.0	7.3
Black male	297	58.2	25.9	12.5	9.3
Black female	382	75.9	38.6	25.0	15.0
Age					
65 – 74	989	71.5	31.2	8.3	5.1
75 – 84	590	69.2	28.1	15.7	6.1
85+	114	59.2	19.4	23.1	13.2
Education					
Less than High School	327	54.6	19.5	16.0	8.8
HS Graduate	663	73.3	29.1	12.9	6.3
Some College	366	76.2	37.6	13.0	8.6
College Graduate	323	75.3	34.9	8.6	2.7
Living Arrangements					
Lives with others	1150	66.3	25.5	9.1	5.6
Lives alone	498	73.8	34.3	20.4	8.5

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> These questions were asked of a randomly selected third of the total sample. Because of their random selection, this sub-sample is also representative of the total population.

Table 9.3 Types of services needed among those reporting service needs

Type of Service	N	%
Homemaker/Chore/Shopping services	52	34.4
Transportation/ACCESS	27	17.9
Medical or Personal services or devices	27	17.9
Financial/Legal/Insurance services or aid	23	15.2
Food/Meals/Cooking/Meals on Wheels	9	6.0
Social Activities/Companionship	9	6.0
Other/Miscellaneous	4	2.6
Total	151 <sup>a</sup>	100

Note: Unweighted data

<sup>a</sup> 137 respondents reported 151 different types of service need

Table 10.1 Social support by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

		Not Married	Lives alone	Low social support <sup>a</sup>	Moderate social support <sup>b</sup>	Dis-satisfaction with social support <sup>c</sup>
Selected Characteristic	Total Sample	%	%	%	%	%
All Persons 65 and over	5094	47.4	35.1	4.6	8.2	2.1
Sex						
Male	2407	26.0	19.4	4.8	8.0	1.2
Female	2687	60.1	44.8	4.5	8.3	2.6
Race						
White	2942	46.1	34.3	4.3	7.8	1.9
Black	2114	61.8	44.1	7.6	11.1	3.6
Other	38	47.8	34.2	4.9	18.0	1.6
Race and Gender						
White male	1452	24.7	18.3	4.3	7.8	1.0
White female	1490	59.2	44.1	4.3	7.8	2.6
Black male	937	40.0	30.6	9.5	10.1	3.6
Black female	1177	76.1	52.9	6.7	11.8	3.5
Age						
65 – 74	2882	34.1	24.7	2.9	7.0	1.6
75 – 84	1845	52.6	40.7	4.9	9.3	2.4
85+	367	78.4	55.5	9.4	9.3	2.8
Education						
Less than High School	944	58.1	38.3	8.3	10.5	3.5
HS Graduate	2029	46.7	34.3	3.4	7.5	1.6
Some College	1109	43.7	37.2	4.9	7.2	2.3
College Graduate	979	36.9	31.2	2.4	7.3	1.0
Living Arrangements						
Lives with others	3342	20.1	-	4.0	6.6	1.6
Lives alone	1739	98.0	100	5.7	11.1	2.9

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> Defined as one or no close relatives and one or no close friends;

<sup>b</sup> Defined as two or fewer close relatives and two or fewer close friends (but not low social support);

<sup>c</sup> Very or somewhat dissatisfied;

Table 11.1 Housing and neighborhood satisfaction by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

		Own home	Satisfied with housing <sup>a</sup>	Neighborhood a good or average place to live	Neighborhood a safe place to live <sup>b</sup>
Selected Characteristic	Total Sample	%	%	%	%
All Persons 65 and over	5094	83.1	95.6	92.8	97.4
Sex					
Male	2407	87.8	96.3	93.7	98.0
Female	2687	80.1	95.2	92.3	97.0
Race					
White	2942	84.7	96.1	93.7	97.6
Black	2114	66.5	90.6	84.9	94.8
Other	38	77.4	96.3	88.9	100.0
Race and Gender					
White male	1452	89.0	96.8	94.6	98.2
White female	1490	82.0	95.6	93.1	97.2
Black male	937	75.9	92.4	85.3	95.1
Black female	1177	60.3	89.9	84.7	94.5
Age					
65 – 74	2882	87.7	95.1	92.9	96.5
75 – 84	1845	82.8	95.4	92.7	98.1
85+	367	68.9	97.9	93.2	98.4
Education					
Less than High School	944	75.4	94.5	86.9	96.1
HS Graduate	2029	84.5	95.7	94.8	97.4
Some College	1109	86.2	96.5	95.8	98.5
College Graduate	979	88.8	96.3	95.0	98.3
Living Arrangements					
Lives with others	3342	89.0	96.3	93.5	97.8
Lives alone	1739	72.0	94.4	91.7	96.5

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> Very or somewhat satisfied

<sup>b</sup> Very or somewhat safe

Table 12.1 Attitudes towards health-related behaviors by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

Selected Characteristic	Total Sample <sup>a</sup>	Percent agreeing that people should <sup>b</sup>			
		Have their children immunized	Have a flu shot themselves	Donate blood to a hospital or blood bank	Sign an organ donor card
		%	%	%	%
All Persons 65 and over	1693	94.2	88.5	91.4	68.5
Sex					
Male	825	93.7	90.0	92.6	69.9
Female	868	94.6	87.4	90.5	67.6
Race					
White	998	94.3	89.0	92.0	69.3
Black	683	92.5	82.7	84.3	59.4
Other	12	100.0	89.5	89.5	66.7
Race and Gender					
White male	507	93.6	91.0	93.3	71.5
White female	491	94.7	87.6	91.2	67.9
Black male	311	91.1	80.4	87.3	56.4
Black female	372	92.4	83.5	82.3	61.5
Age					
65 – 74	947	95.6	88.5	91.5	71.6
75 – 84	620	95.1	91.3	90.9	67.3
85+	126	87.2	80.8	92.3	61.5
Education					
Less than High School	283	88.7	86.1	90.1	57.7
HS Graduate	721	95.6	87.9	91.4	68.8
Some College	367	95.1	91.7	90.2	77.6
College Graduate	310	97.3	91.1	94.2	76.7
Living Arrangements					
Lives with others	1129	93.5	89.3	91.6	67.8
Lives alone	561	95.4	87.0	90.9	69.9

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> These questions were asked of a randomly selected third of the total sample. Because of their random selection, this sub-sample is also representative of the total population.

<sup>b</sup> Definitely or probably should (versus definitely or probably should not or don't know)

Table 12.2 Trust in health information from various sources by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

Selected Characteristic	Total Sample <sup>a</sup>	Percent who would trust health information from <sup>b</sup>				
		Their own doctor	Their local health department	Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	Their friends or family	Their church or religious leaders
		%	%	%	%	%
All Persons 65 and over	1693	96.9	76.3	77.7	63.5	50.9
Sex						
Male	825	97.2	77.0	81.3	60.1	47.9
Female	868	96.7	75.8	75.2	65.8	53.0
Race						
White	998	97.1	75.8	77.4	63.7	49.9
Black	683	95.5	78.5	79.4	62.4	62.9
Other	12	94.4	94.4	88.9	50.0	47.4
Race and Gender						
White male	507	97.5	76.6	81.3	60.7	47.2
White female	491	96.7	75.3	74.7	65.8	51.7
Black male	311	94.5	77.8	81.8	63.6	63.0
Black female	372	96.2	78.9	77.6	61.5	62.8
Age						
65 – 74	947	98.6	80.8	83.4	61.4	48.4
75 – 84	620	96.4	73.4	74.6	63.2	51.4
85+	126	92.7	68.5	66.5	71.6	58.0
Education						
Less than High School	283	93.9	68.5	70.3	64.2	63.3
HS Graduate	721	97.4	79.0	80.8	64.0	50.9
Some College	367	98.4	77.7	81.2	62.4	48.3
College Graduate	310	98.0	78.4	77.9	63.1	37.6
Living Arrangements						
Lives with others	1129	96.6	78.4	80.3	62.5	50.8
Lives alone	561	97.6	72.5	72.9	65.4	51.1

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> These questions were asked of a randomly selected third of the total sample. Because of their random selection, this sub-sample is also representative of the total population.

<sup>b</sup> Definitely or probably would (versus definitely or probably would not or don't know)

Table 12.3 Trust in physicians and patient-physician interaction by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

		Do you believe that you can freely ask your doctors any question you want?	Your doctor would not ask you to participate in medical research if he thought it would harm you.	If your doctor wanted you to participate in research, you trust he would fully explain it to you.	Sometimes doctors use medical terms without explaining what they mean.	You sometimes wonder if the doctor's diagnosis is correct.
Selected Characteristic	Total Sample <sup>a</sup>	% Yes <sup>b</sup>	% Agree <sup>c</sup>	% Agree <sup>c</sup>	% Agree <sup>c</sup>	% Agree <sup>c</sup>
All Persons 65 and over	1693	95.7	89.3	83.3	62.3	68.5
Sex						
Male	825	96.6	90.0	85.4	60.4	69.8
Female	868	95.1	88.8	81.8	63.6	67.6
Race						
White	998	95.7	90.1	83.9	62.9	68.2
Black	683	95.6	79.9	76.9	56.7	72.4
Other	12	100.0	88.9	73.7	50.0	68.4
Race and Gender						
White male	507	96.7	90.9	86.4	61.4	69.8
White female	491	95.1	89.6	82.4	63.9	67.2
Black male	311	96.4	80.4	76.4	54.5	75.0
Black female	372	96.2	79.5	76.9	59.0	70.5
Age						
65 – 74	947	97.3	91.2	85.9	66.5	72.4
75 – 84	620	93.7	88.6	81.0	59.5	65.3
85+	126	96.6	84.6	80.5	56.0	64.8
Education						
Less than High School	283	93.9	83.5	80.8	54.6	67.8
HS Graduate	721	96.3	90.2	82.9	64.8	68.2
Some College	367	95.7	89.2	87.5	59.0	68.6
College Graduate	310	96.6	94.6	85.7	66.9	70.5
Living Arrangements						
Lives with others	1129	96.7	88.9	83.8	62.0	69.5
Lives alone	561	94.1	90.0	82.2	62.8	66.8

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> These questions were asked of a randomly selected third of the total sample. Because of their random selection, this sub-sample is also representative of the total population.

<sup>b</sup> Yes (versus no or don't know). <sup>c</sup> Agree (versus disagree or don't know).

Table 12.4 Experience with and attitudes towards medical research by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

Selected Characteristic	Total Sample <sup>a</sup>	Have you ever participated in medical research? % Yes <sup>b</sup>	Have you ever been offered a chance to participate in medical research and decided not to? % Yes <sup>b</sup>	How important do you feel that medical research is? % Important <sup>c</sup>	Do you feel favorable towards medical research involving people? % Favorable <sup>d</sup>
All Persons 65 and over	1693	15.4	28.5	98.2	74.2
Sex					
Male	825	17.2	24.1	98.7	79.6
Female	868	14.2	31.5	97.9	70.4
Race					
White	998	15.1	27.9	98.2	74.4
Black	683	20.9	35.8	97.8	73.7
Other	12	5.6	22.2	94.7	55.6
Race and Gender					
White male	507	16.8	23.6	98.7	80.2
White female	491	13.9	30.9	97.9	70.4
Black male	311	23.2	30.4	98.2	76.4
Black female	372	19.2	40.5	97.4	71.8
Age					
65 – 74	947	16.6	30.4	99.0	75.8
75 – 84	620	17.1	29.8	97.4	74.1
85+	126	6.8	18.4	97.9	68.8
Education					
Less than High School	283	8.3	18.7	97.8	65.0
HS Graduate	721	14.7	29.9	97.9	74.8
Some College	367	21.6	26.6	97.8	77.6
College Graduate	310	21.7	37.3	99.3	82.7
Living Arrangements					
Lives with others	1129	16.9	28.2	97.9	75.1
Lives alone	561	12.7	29.1	98.6	72.4

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> These questions were asked of a randomly selected third of the total sample. Because of their random selection, this sub-sample is also representative of the total population.

<sup>b</sup> Yes (versus no or don't know).

<sup>c</sup> Very or somewhat important (versus not very important, not important at all or don't know).

<sup>d</sup> Very or somewhat favorable (versus very or somewhat unfavorable, neither or don't know).



Table 12.5 Attitudes about who benefits from medical research by selected characteristics,  
Persons Age 65 and over in Allegheny County

Selected Characteristic	Total Sample <sup>a</sup>	Who benefits from medical research?			
		Scientists benefit <sup>b</sup>	Your community benefits <sup>b</sup>	Your family and friends benefit <sup>b</sup>	You, yourself benefit <sup>b</sup>
		%	%	%	%
All Persons 65 and over	1693	82.1	72.5	76.6	76.3
Sex					
Male	825	88.1	80.1	82.2	82.7
Female	868	78.0	67.2	72.8	71.8
Race					
White	998	82.5	72.8	76.7	76.6
Black	683	76.7	67.2	73.9	70.7
Other	12	100.0	84.2	94.4	88.9
Race and Gender					
White male	507	88.4	80.6	82.2	83.2
White female	491	78.3	67.4	72.8	72.1
Black male	311	81.8	73.2	78.2	78.6
Black female	372	73.1	62.8	70.5	65.4
Age					
65 – 74	947	88.0	77.7	80.6	81.2
75 – 84	620	77.9	70.5	76.8	73.5
85+	126	74.4	60.7	63.2	67.9
Education					
Less than High School	283	76.6	67.1	63.8	66.7
HS Graduate	721	83.3	70.1	77.7	74.8
Some College	367	79.3	74.1	80.4	82.6
College Graduate	310	89.2	84.7	87.8	88.4
Living Arrangements					
Lives with others	1129	84.7	74.1	78.8	78.6
Lives alone	561	77.3	69.6	72.6	72.1

Note: Sample sizes are unweighted. All percentages for Allegheny County are weighted.

<sup>a</sup> These questions were asked of a randomly selected third of the total sample. Because of their random selection, this sub-sample is also representative of the total population.

<sup>b</sup> A great deal or a moderate amount (versus only a little, not at all or don't know).

## Appendix A

### 2000 Census Glossary

The following definitions of terms from the are grouped by major topic area and are primarily taken from 2000 Census documents.

#### Age

The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000. The age of the person usually was derived from their date of birth information. Their reported age was used only when date of birth information was unavailable.

**Age Cohort** — A group of individuals born in the same calendar year or group of years.

**Baby Boom** — A term used to refer to the period of relatively high fertility after World War II, commonly considered as the period from 1946 to 1964. People born during this period are often referred to as “baby boomers,” the baby-boom generation, or the babyboom cohort.

**Baby Bust** — A term used to refer to the period of declining fertility following the baby boom from 1965 to 1976.

**Older Persons/Older** — Unless otherwise stated within the report, older persons or older refers to people age 65 years and over. This term is used for the chronological demarcation of age categories and is not meant to obscure the diversity of this broad age group, spanning more than 40 years of life.

**Population Pyramid** — A specialized type of graph designed to give a detailed picture of the age-sex structure of a population, indicating single ages, 5- year age groups, or other age groups. Pyramids may be constructed on the basis of either numbers or percent distributions.

**Support Ratios** — The **child support ratio** is the ratio of children under 18 to the working age population (age 18 to 64). The **older persons support ratio** is the ratio of older persons age 65 and over to the working age population. The **overall support ratio** is the ratio of children under 18 and older persons age 65 and over to the working age population.

#### Disability

A disability is defined as a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business.

The data on disability status were derived from answers to two long-form questionnaire items. Neither the question nor the sample population surveyed was the same in the 1990 census. First, a sample of the population 5 years old and over was asked of the existence of the following long-lasting conditions:

**Sensory Disability** — blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment, and

**Physical Disability** — a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying.

Second, a four-part question asked if the individual had a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to perform certain activities. A sample of the population 5 years old and over was asked about their ability to perform the following activity categories:

**Mental Disability** — learning, remembering, or concentrating

**Self-Care Disability** — dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home

For a sample of the population 16 years old and over, the question further asked about their ability to perform the following activity categories:

**Going Outside the Home Disability** — going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office, and

**Employment Disability** — working at a job or business.

For data products that use a disability status indicator, individuals were classified as having a disability if any of the following three conditions were true: (1) they were 5 years old and over and had a response of “yes” to a sensory, physical, mental or self-care disability; (2) they were 16 years old and over and had a response of “yes” to going outside the home disability; or (3) they were 16 to 64 years old and had a response of “yes” to employment disability.

### **Family, Household and Group Quarters**

**Family** — A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Nonrelatives** — Any household member unrelated to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Household** — A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

**Family household** — A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

**Married-Couple Household** — A family household maintained by a householder and his/her spouse in which the spouse lives in the same household with the householder.

**Other Family Household** — Other family households consist of households maintained by a woman (no husband present) living with at least one other relative, or maintained by a man (no wife present) living with at least one other relative. Other family households comprise all family households excluding married-couple households. In order to qualify as a family household, the household must contain a householder and one or more people who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Female Householder, No Husband Present** — A female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present.

**Male Householder, No Wife Present** — A man maintaining a family household with no wife of the householder present.

**Nonfamily Household** — A household composed of a person living alone or a household of two or more people where all are unrelated to the householder.

**One-Person Household** — A household composed of one person living alone.

**Other Nonfamily Household** — Other nonfamily households consist of households of two or more members, none of whom is related to the householder. Other nonfamily households include all nonfamily households excluding one-person households.

**Group Quarters** — The Census Bureau classifies all people not living in households as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters: institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals) and non-institutional (for example, college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, and shelters).

**Institutionalized Population** — People under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Generally, restricted to the institution, under the care or supervision of trained staff, and classified as "patients" or "inmates."

**Noninstitutionalized Population** — Includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Examples: college dormitories, rooming houses, religious group homes, communes, and halfway houses.

**Householder** — The person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Household Population** — The total number of people living in households. The household population added to the group quarters population equals the total population.

### **Hispanic or Latino Origin**

People who identify with the terms Hispanic or Latino are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the decennial census questionnaire —“Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicate that they are “other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino.” Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

### **Marital Status**

The data on marital status were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Item 7, “What is this person’s marital status,” which was asked of a sample of the population. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for the population 15 years old and over. Couples who live together (for example, people in common-law marriages) were able to report the marital status they considered to be the most appropriate.

**Never married.** Never married includes all people who have never been married, including people whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever married.** Ever married includes people married at the time of enumeration, along with those who are separated, widowed, or divorced.

**Widowed.** This category includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced.** This category includes people who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

**Now married.** All people whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes people defined as “separated.”

**Separated.** Separated includes people with legal separations, people living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and people who are permanently or temporarily separated because of marital discord.

**Now married, except separated.** Now married, except separated includes people whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood or divorce; or who are not currently separated. The category also may include people in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married people are further classified as “spouse present” or “spouse absent.”

**Now married, spouse present.** Married people whose wives or husbands were enumerated as members of the same household or the same group quarters facility, including those whose spouses may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

**Now married, spouse absent.** Married people whose wives or husbands were not enumerated as members of the same household or the same group quarters facility, excluding separated. For example, this

includes any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home, in an institution, or away in the armed forces.

### **Poverty**

The Census Bureau uses the federal government's official poverty definition. The Social Security Administration (SSA) developed the original poverty definition in 1964, which federal interagency committees subsequently revised in 1969 and 1980. The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14 prescribes this definition as the official poverty measure for federal agencies to use in their statistical work.

### **Derivation of the Current Poverty Measure**

When the Social Security Administration (SSA) created the poverty definition in 1964, it focused on family food consumption. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) used its data about the nutritional needs of children and adults to construct food plans for families. Within each food plan, dollar amounts varied according to the total number of people in the family and the family's composition, such as the number of children within each family. The cheapest of these plans, the Economy Food Plan, was designed to address the dietary needs of families on an austere budget.

Since the USDA's 1955 Food Consumption Survey showed that families of three or more people across all income levels spent roughly one-third of their income on food, the SSA multiplied the cost of the Economy Food Plan by three to obtain dollar figures for the poverty thresholds. Since the Economy Food Plan budgets varied by family size and composition, so too did the poverty thresholds. For 2-person families, the thresholds were adjusted by slightly higher factors because those households had higher fixed costs. Thresholds for unrelated individuals were calculated as a fixed proportion of the corresponding thresholds for 2-person families.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country — they are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.

### **How Poverty Status is Determined**

The poverty status of families and unrelated individuals in 1999 was determined using 48 thresholds (income cutoffs) arranged in a two dimensional matrix. The matrix consists of family size (from 1 person to 9 or more people) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to 8 or more children present). Unrelated individuals and 2-person families were further differentiated by the age of the reference person (RP) (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

To determine a person's poverty status, one compares the person's total family income with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition (see table below). If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered poor, together with every member of his or her family. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold.

**Weighted average thresholds.** Even though the official poverty data are based on the 48 thresholds arranged by family size and number of children within the family, data users often want to get an idea of the “average” threshold for a given family size. The weighted average thresholds provide that summary. They are weighted averages because for any given family size, families with a certain number of children may be more or less common than families with a different number of children. In other words, among 3-person families, there are more families with two adults and one child than families with three adults.

**Poverty Threshold in 1999, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old (Dollars)**

Size of family unit	Weighted average threshold	Related children under 18 years old								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual) . . . .	8,501									
Under 65 years old . . . . .	8,667	8,667								
65 years old and over . . . . .	7,990	7,990								
Two people . . . . .	10,869									
Householder under 65 years old . . . .	11,214	11,156	11,483							
Householder 65 years old and over . .	10,075	10,070	11,440							
Three people . . . . .	13,290	13,032	13,410	13,423						
Four people . . . . .	17,029	17,184	17,465	16,895	16,954					
Five people . . . . .	20,127	20,723	21,024	20,380	19,882	19,578				
Six people . . . . .	22,727	23,835	23,930	23,436	22,964	22,261	21,845			
Seven people . . . . .	25,912	27,425	27,596	27,006	26,595	25,828	24,934	23,953		
Eight people . . . . .	28,967	30,673	30,944	30,387	29,899	29,206	28,327	27,412	27,180	
Nine people or more . . . . .	34,417	36,897	37,076	36,583	36,169	35,489	34,554	33,708	33,499	32,208

**Individuals for whom poverty status is determined.** Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty rates. They are considered neither “poor” nor “nonpoor.”

**Race**

Race is a self-identification data item asked of all people in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature. Furthermore, the race categories include both racial and national-origin groups. Census 2000 race data are not directly comparable with data from 1990 and previous censuses. For Census 2000, the following seven categories were used, for which their sum will add to 100 percent of the population.

**White** — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “White” or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black or African American** — A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “Black, African Am., or Negro,” or provide written entries such as African American, Afro-American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

**American Indian or Alaska Native** — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who classified themselves as described below.

**American Indian** — This category includes people who indicated their race as “American Indian,” entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian.

**Alaska Native** — This category includes written responses of Eskimos, Aleuts, and Alaska Indians as well as entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, Yupik, Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian. The Alaska tribes are the Alaskan Athabaskan, Tlingit, and Haida. The information for Census 2000 is based on the American Indian Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census, which was expanded to list the individual Alaska Native Villages when provided as a written response for race.

**Asian** — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. This category includes people who provide a response of Bangladeshi; Bhutanese; Burmese; Indochinese; Indonesian; Iwo Jiman; Madagascar; Malaysian; Maldivian; Nepalese; Okinawan; Pakistani; Singaporean; Sri Lankan; or Other Asian, specified and Other Asian, not specified.

**Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander** — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. This category includes people who provide a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Carolinian; Chuukese (Trukese); Fijian; Kosraean; Melanesian; Micronesian; Northern Mariana Islander; Palauan; Papua New Guinean; Pohnpeian; Polynesian; Solomon Islander; Tahitian; Tokelauan; Tongan; Yapese; or Other Pacific Islander, specified and Other Pacific Islander, not specified.

**Some other race** — This category includes all other responses not included in the “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “Asian,” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Respondents providing write-in entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) in the “Some other race” write-in space are included in this category.

**Two or more races** — People may have chosen to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple write-in



responses, or by some combination of check boxes and write-in responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire are collapsed into the five minimum races identified by the OMB, and the Census Bureau “Some other race” category. For data product purposes, “Two or more races” refers to combinations of two or more of the six race categories listed above.

### **Sex**

An individual's gender classification - male or female. The data on sex, which was asked of all people, were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Item 3 and short-form questionnaire Item 5. Individuals were asked to mark either “male” or “female” to indicate their sex. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined from the person’s given (i.e., first) name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age of the person.

### **Summary File 1 (SF 1)**

This file presents 100-percent population and housing figures for the total population, for 63 race categories, and for many other race and Hispanic or Latino categories. This includes age, sex, households, household relationship, housing units, and tenure (whether the residence is owned or rented). Also included are selected characteristics for a limited number of race and Hispanic or Latino categories. The data are available for the U.S., regions, divisions, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, block groups, blocks, metropolitan areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, tribal subdivisions, Hawaiian home lands, congressional districts, and ZIP Code Tabulation Areas. Data are available down to the block level for many tabulations, but only to the census-tract level for others.

### **Summary File 3 (SF 3)**

This file presents data on the population and housing long form subjects such as income and education. It includes population totals for ancestry groups. It also includes selected characteristics for a limited number of race and Hispanic or Latino categories. The data are available for the U.S., regions, divisions, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, block groups, metropolitan areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, tribal subdivisions, Hawaiian home lands, congressional districts, and Zip Code Tabulation Areas.

## **Appendix B**

### **2002 Survey of Older Persons in Allegheny County: Methodology**

From June 2001 to May 2002, 5094 community-dwelling older adults (65 and older) in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania were surveyed by telephone about their health, health care and related matters by the University Center for Social and Urban Research (UCSUR) and the Graduate School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh. The survey was part of a recruitment effort for a National Institute on Aging funded research grant to study the self-care of older adults with chronic disease. While the survey's main purpose was to recruit older adults to participate in the self-care study, as part of the recruitment interview a good deal of information was collected from a representative sample of older adults in the County. This appendix briefly summarizes the methodology for this survey.

The sample for the survey was randomly drawn from individuals 65 and over who were included in the Medicare Enrollment File for Allegheny County in April 2001. The Medicare Enrollment File includes 96% or more of adults age 65 and over nationally and thus is broadly representative of all older adults. Persons residing in nursing homes or other dependent living situations were excluded from the sample. The survey was stratified by race and gender in order to ensure adequate samples of African Americans and both men and women. The data were therefore weighted to reflect the Allegheny County population distribution utilizing sex, race, age and education (2000 Census data).

Since the Medicare Enrollment File does not contain a telephone number, a number for each potential participant was obtained from a commercial sampling firm. However, since the primary purpose of the survey was to recruit participants for a research study, resources were not available to locate and interview persons without an easily obtainable telephone number. Thus, approximately one-third of the original sample from the Medicare Enrollment File was excluded because no telephone number was available. This introduces a potential bias since not all older adults in the County had an opportunity to be chosen for the survey. Those excluded were primarily individuals with unlisted telephones and those with no telephones. Weighting the data to reflect population demographics ameliorates this issue, but the potential remains for some bias due to the excluded population, and this must be kept in mind when interpreting results.