

**Older Adult Alliance
Data Compilation**

From Wichita's Older Population, 1950 and 1970: A Comparison, by M. Mullikin and V. Covert, A Gerontology Research Report, Wichita State University, April 1976

- Percentage of Wichita Total Population

	1950	1970	
- 64-69	40.0%	34.3%	
- 70-74	27.0%	26.3%	
- 75 and older	33.0%	39.4%	
- Total Wichita	12,450	25,285	(203% increase, versus 181% for total population)
- Kansas % of Total	12.0%	11.3%	
- Wichita % of Total	7.7%	8.4%	
- Wichita % Black	3.2%	5.3%	
- Wichita % Mexican		0.7%	
- Wichita Sex Ratio	72.3/100	61.4/100	
- Live with Spouse	45.0%	48.1%	
- Divorced	2.4%	4.1%	
- Widowed	44.0%	38.2%	
- In Nursing Homes	11.3%	11.7%	
- In Labor Force	37.9% ^m /10.7%	29.0% ^m /12.5%	
- Average SS benefit		\$1,586.04/year	
- Median Education	8.5	9.2	
- Senior Center Att	5,000	?	
- Meal Programs		1,380	

From Wichita's Older Citizens An Assessment of Needs, by W. Hays and J. Hays, A Gerontology Research Report, Wichita State University, 1976

1970

- Adequacy of income 57.0% enough or more than enough
 - o Declined to 52.9% of widowed, 42.3% of divorced, and 23.1% of unmarried)
 - o Declined to 16.5% of Black, and 22.2% of Mexican
- Transportation
 - o Have care/drive car 69.1%/63.7%
 - o Ownership declines to 52.4% 80-84, and 28.6% 85+
 - o Of those with owning and driving automobiles, 74.7% never feel lonely
 - o Only 6.9% use agency transportation services, 24.1% use the city bus
 - o Activity with which most need assistance – grocery shopping (30.9%), followed by health care appointments (29.2%), other shopping (25.9%), and religious services (23.3%).
- Nutrition
 - o 92.7% note having enough to eat

- 100% of those with more than enough income, and 73.2% of those with not enough income responses
- 97.4% of married; 90.4% of not married
- 95.4% of those who never feel lonely; 80.0% of those who often feel lonely
- 100% of those in excellent health; 84.1% of those in poor health
- 94.9% of Caucasian, 84.4% of Black, 66.7% of Mexican American
- 80.9% believe their meals are wholesome
 - 84.% of those with more than enough income, and 59.5% of those with not enough income
 - 87.9% of married; 75.4% of widowed; 69.2% of divorced, 92.9% unmarried
 - 91.6% of those who never feel lonely; 58.9% of those who often feel lonely
 - 94% of those in excellent health; 63.6% of those in poor health
 - 83.2% of Caucasian, 71.9% of Blacks, 33.3% of Mexican American
- Would any of these help you to have more satisfying meals?
 - 89.9% note lower cost
 - 50.1% note someone to share it with
 - 36.8% note more convenient shopping
 - 27.4% note more information on nutrition
 - 26.3% note help with preparation
- Health Status
 - General Status: 11.9% excellent; 40.2% good; 36.9% fair; 10.7% poor
 - % noting excellent declines with income, level of education
 - Do you get as much medical care as you want: 80.2% yes
 - % noting yes declines with income and health status, education and ethnicity
 - Do any of these make it hard for you to get the medical care you want?
 - Medicine cost – 41.4%
 - Medical care costs – 40.3%
 - No house calls – 35.4%
 - Hard to get appointment – 29.5%
 - Transportation problem – 20.0%
 - How good do you consider services available to elderly in Wichita in health care?
 - 6.4% excellent, 31.5% good, 24.3% fair, 17.4% poor, 20.3% don't know
- Morale
 - Average score 15 (with range from 0 to 22)
 - Caucasian score 15.2; minority score 13.3
 - Marital score 16.1; divorced score 14.3, widowed score 14.2, unmarried score 14.0

- Work score 16.%; no work score 14.0
- More than enough income score 17.3; not enough income 11.8
- daily contact with children score 16.2; one year or less contact score 11.8
- If perceived self as old score 12.2; if perceived self as young score 18.3
- If health excellent score 19.0; if health poor score 10.9
-
- Issues where respondents wanted personal help
 - Legal issues (48.3%), stretching budget (42.2%), new activities (26.7%), protective services (25.7%), health changes (22.4%), retirement planning (21.5%)
- 29.2% attend church rarely or only a few times per year
- 16.8% did volunteer work
- 27.3% would like to take some type of education classes (survey asked about type of classes interested in; arts and crafts was highest category at 30.4%)
- Household Issues
 - 38.7% reported need for some help around the house.
 - 55.2% need major home repair and upkeep, 41.2% need lawn and yard work, 36.6% need small repairs, 33.3% need major house cleaning, 19.8% need regular house cleaning, 13.7% need laundry, 11.6% need meal preparation help
 - 11.6% n

From A Short Report on the Status of Older Residents – Butler, Harvey and Sedgwick Counties, May 1984, University Gerontology Center, Wichita State University

- 25% still working; 8% were interested in finding a job (of these, 83% were in good to excellent health; 60% identified their income as inadequate)
- 59% said health was good or excellent; 78% seldom limited by health
 - Those in Sedgwick County were more likely to report fair or poor health (41%) compared to Butler (33%) or Harvey (39%) counties
 - 90% report having a family doctor
 - 25% took no prescriptions in the previous month; 22.5% had taken one, 41.8% had take two to five, and 6.7% had taken six or more
 - 98% wear glasses, 54.3% have false teeth, 8.3% have a hearing aid, 6.5% use a cane, and 2.7% use a wheelchair
 - 75% feel they have someone who could be a caregiver (those without were mostly widowed, divorced, or never married)
 -
- 64% have one more children living in the area or near by; 56.9% have one or more grandchildren near by.
- 25.4% see or talk to one or more children daily; 11.7 % talk to one or more grandchildren daily

- 73.2% report enough or more than enough income; 61.8% hardly ever go without things they feel they need.
- 30.7% note that health care costs cause some difficulty in making ends meet; 4.3% noted severe difficulty
- 38% note utilities cause some difficulty making ends meet; 5.9% reported severe difficulty
- 95.7% report that they do not go hungry; 75% report they can often or always afford to buy foods they like
- 79% live in a house; 80% own their own residence
- 43% live alone; 47.6% live with one other person
- 31% report seldom or never need help with household or property maintenance; 41% seldom or never need help with lawn moving, shoveling, or washing windows; 67% seldom or never need help with laundry and house cleaning.
- 81% drive at least once per week; only 12.8% of these report needing help
- 47% reporting getting out of the house once or more per day, 31.3% report 3 or more visitors per week, 62% attend religious activities once a week or more; 17.7% attend meetings or clubs
- 25% note that fear of being out after dark keeps them from getting out of the house as much as they would like.
- 29.4% report being very life satisfied, 57.8% are satisfied, and 10.1% are not satisfied.

From A Short Report on the Status of Older Residents, January 1991, Central Plans Area Agency on Aging, By H. Friesen, Friends University

- Harvey County Report only
 - o only 8.1% lived in the area for 10 or fewer years
 - o 16% still worked full or part time; this is a decline from 1984 when 35% were working
 - o 70.3% report health as good or excellent; 84% are never kept from doing things they would like to do by bad health
 - o 94.6% report having a family doctor
 - o 30% had not taken prescription medication in the last month, compared with 21 percent of Butler County and 21% of Sedgwick County
 - o 71% report having someone who could be a caregiver for them
 - o 48.6% were married; 40.5% were widowed, 8.1% were never married (compared with 46% married in Sedgwick and Butler Counties)
 - o 62% report having one or more children living near, and 59.5% report having one or more grandchildren near; 82.6% report seeing or talking to one or more children several times per week (compared to 85% in Butler County and 77% in Sedgwick County)
 - o 83.8% have enough or more than enough income; 59.5% report they hardly ever go without things they feel they really need
 - o 76% said health care costs were not causing them difficulty and 62% said utility costs were not causing them difficulty
 - o 92% say they never go hungry (compared to 95% in Sedgwick County and 96.2% in Butler County)

- 76% live in a house; 73% own their home
- 56% say they seldom need help with moving the lawn, shoveling snow, and washing windows; 76% seldom need help with laundry or house keeping; 83.8% seldom need help with meal preparation.
- 70% drive at least once per week (compared to 81% in 1984)
- 36.2% describe their life satisfaction as very satisfied, 55.2% as satisfied, and 3.4% as not very satisfied (the later compared to 1.0 in Sedgwick County and 1.9% in Butler County)

From Identifying and Resolving Needs of Person 60 and Older Living Independently in Three Kansas Counties: A Delphi Study, by T. Asla, and R. Pearce, In consultation with J. Agada, December 2001

- Population Demographics % 60+
 - Butler 18.4%
 - Harvey 21.4%
 - Sedgwick 14.6%
- First Survey Combined County Needs Identified (does not include legislative)
 - Transportation
 - In-home Services
 - Information
 - Social Isolation
 - Prescription Drug Assistance
 - The six major needs were
 - Fixed income concerns
 - Information about available services and training
 - In home support services
 - Prescription costs
 - Social isolation
 - Transportation
- Second Survey Combined County Needs
 - Prescription costs
 - In-home services
 - Income related
 - Information
 - Social isolation
 - Transportation

From Kansas Elder Count, 2002, Center on Aging, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas Department on Aging, Kansas Health Foundation, Kansas Task force on Long Term Care Services, Milbank Memorial Fund

	Butler	Harvey	Sedgwick
- Population 65+	7,483	5,512	51,574
- % of County Population	12.6%	16.8%	11.4%
- % nonwhite	2.1%	3.4%	9.6%
- % working	32.4% ^m /17.9%	38.9% ^m /20.1%	34.4% ^m /22.6%
- Median income 65-74	\$31,496	\$33,023	\$33,448

- Median income 75+	\$21,947	\$24,587	\$24,467
- % poverty	9% ^m /9.3%	4.4% ^m /9.7%	5.3% ^m /9.9%
- % on Medicaid	10.2%	10.1%	9.0%
- % mammogram	42.8%	53.9%	43.0%
- hip fracture/1000	11.1m/19.2	4.4m/19.9	8.1m/14.0
- % live alone	15.0% ^m /35.4%	13.6% ^m /35.5%	17.5% ^m /38.4% ^f
- % disability	41.9% ^m /44.0%	41.5% ^m /44.4%	40.5% ^m /41.4%
- % use KDOA in-home	3.4%	3.2%	5.6%
- % use HCBS in-home	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%

From Community Needs Assessment, Volume 1, Environmental Scan, 2006, Sedgwick, Butler and Harvey Counties of Kansas, United Way, and Community Needs Assessment, Volume 2, Needs Survey and Priority Study, 2006, Sedgwick, Butler, and Harvey Counties of Kansas, United Way.

- Population Density 2000 (% change from 1990) Urban (% change from 1990)
 - o Butler 41.7 (17.6%) 46.3% (55.9%)
 - o Harvey 60.9 (5.9%) 63.5% (68.8%)
 - o Sedgwick 453.2 (12.2%) 89.3% (91.2%)
- Population Estimates 2005 Projections 2011
 - o Butler 61,828 68,709
 - o Harvey 33,769 33,960
 - o Sedgwick 463,802 471,098
- Population Composition 2000 % Baby Boomers (1946-1964)
 - o Butler 27.0%
 - o Harvey 25.5%
 - o Sedgwick 25.5%
- Respondents were asked to distribute a hypothetical \$100 to help meet the needs in our community. On average, respondents from a random sample of the community as a whole designated:
 - o \$30.72 toward assisting the elderly (community leaders \$21.80; agency executives \$17.12, who placed more with strengthening children and families)
 - Households with annual income under \$80,000 tended to earmark more money toward assisting the elderly
 - Respondents from Butler and Harvey counties tended to earmark more money toward assisting the elderly.
 - Households without children under the age of 18 tended to designate more money toward assisting the elderly
 - o \$25.08 toward meeting basic needs
 - o \$25.02 toward strengthening children and families
 - o \$16.12 toward fostering health and independence
 - o \$2.06 toward other needs or concerns
- Respondents were asked to distribute a hypothetical \$100 between prevention (planned activities designed to stop a social or psychological problem arising in the first place) and intervention (activities aimed at halting the development of a

- problem or behavior, which is already evident). On average, respondents from a random sample of the community as a whole designated:
- \$58.56 toward prevention
 - \$41.44 toward intervention
- The ten needs identified most often by community respondents, community leaders and agency executives combined included:
- health care
 - housing (included affordable housing for seniors)
 - senior activity program (ranked #3 by households, #2 by community leaders, and #6 by agency executives) (ranked #3 in Butler, Harvey and Sedgwick County)
 - Easily accessible home based services
 - More health prevention and retirement education
 - Outings for those in and out of care homes
 - Affordable housecleaning
 - Help with grocery shopping
 - Help for those living alone with medical and financial decisions
 - Health adults to visit elders with problems
 - Ensure prescription drugs are delivered
 - Assistance with utilities during times of soaring costs
 - youth activity programs
 - food/meals/nutrition (included continuation of Meals-on-Wheels)
 - mass transportation
 - disability programs
 - daycare
 - infrastructure
 - public safety
-