# Creating a Livable Community for all ages: The Nashville Livability Project











Housing Health & Wellness Workforce & Civic Engagement Safety & Support Services Transportation & Mobility

September 2009

## People of Nashville,

We live in a great city. Nashville is growing and prospering in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century despite the economic challenges facing the nation and world. But a great city prepares for the changes it will face in the future, and Nashville is no exception. Last year, Mayor Karl Dean and Vice Mayor Diane Neighbors called together city leaders, department heads and civic groups to look at how the Baby Boom wave would affect the city and its livability in the years ahead.

In a letter to the members of this planning group, Mayor Dean and Vice Mayor Neighbors quoted Dr. Paul Hodge, chairperson of the Global Generations Policy Institute and Director of the Harvard Generations Policy program, who said, "Americans graying will transform politics, retirement systems, health care systems, welfare systems, labor markets, banking and stock markets. Whether that transformation is positive or negative will depend on planning and preparation that must begin today."

"It is imperative that Nashville address these issues to continue our progress as a livable community for people of all ages," Mayor Dean and Vice Mayor Neighbors said in their charge to the Livable Community Task Force.

The Task Force met over the following year researching the impact of the demographic changes that will come in the next 20 years and assessing the needs to meet those changes. The group formed committees on health and wellness, housing, safety and support services, transportation and mobility, and workforce and civic engagement. The Council on Aging of Greater Nashville and AARP provided resources to the task force and a broad perspective on approaches other communities were taking to address the demographic changes.

This report sets out recommendations to meet the charge to create "a livable community for people of all ages." It touches every part of the city's life from the businesses and workforce; to the homes in neighborhoods; and the health and fitness of our citizens. But this report is just a foundation for the job that lies ahead. Our hope is that it can assure that Nashville remains a great city not just for this generation, but for those in the years to come.

Unless America makes a commitment to livable communities, baby boomers and other persons of a range of ages and with a variety of abilities will find it difficult to age successfully and remain engaged with their communities. The shortage of affordable and well-designed housing, mobility options and opportunities for community engagement make it difficult for persons to maintain independence and a high quality of life. On the other hand, those communities that design for livability empower their residents to remain independent and engaged, and offer a better quality of life.

AARP Beyond 50.05 A Report to the Nation on Livable Communities

Before the Industrial Revolution	1 in 40
At the turn of the last Century	1 in 25
In 1990	1 in 10
In 2040	1 in 4

The Chance of Meeting a 65 year old in Western Affluent Societies

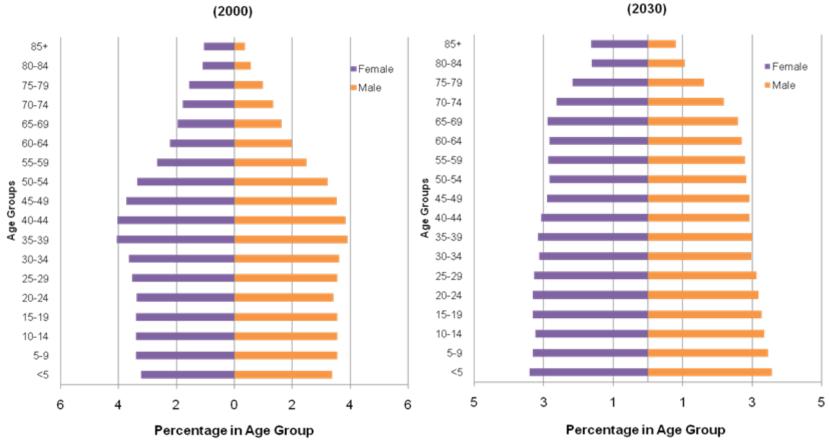
Source: UCLA Dept. of Geography

Nashville's Creating a Livable Community Task Force began in 2008 with the goal of making the city a place for all generations to live a full and active life. The task force focused on the demographic changes Nashville and the nation face over the next 20 years and how best to prepare for those changes to build a more livable community for the future.

These changes are best reflected in the number of Nashville boomers and meeting their needs in the future. The Task Force asked Dr. Garrett Harper with the Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce to project the changing nature of Nashville's population through 2030 based on US Census estimates. Dr. Harper's findings reflected in census data below show a sudden shift in population beginning by 2018.

In 2000 the age group of 21-34 in Nashville outnumbered those over 65 years old by more than two to one. By 2018 the two age groups will be nearly equal in number.

# Tennessee Population Pyramid



# Changing Nashville Age Structure: The Baby Boom Wave

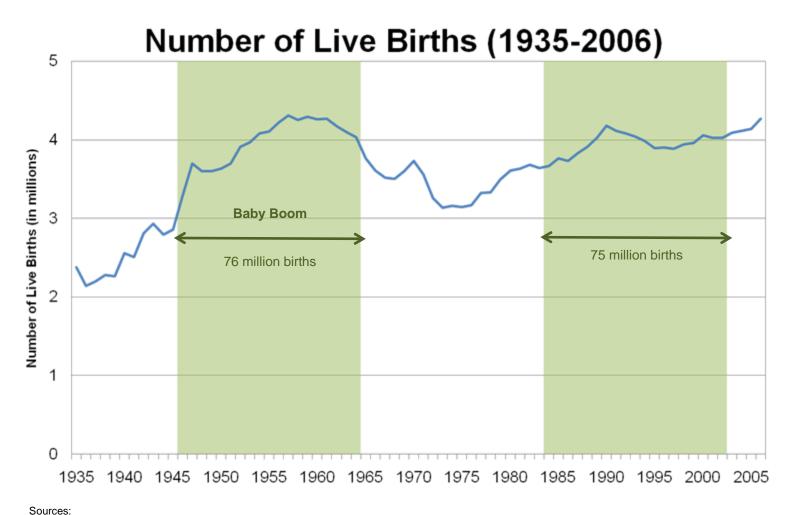
# Boomers born between 1946 & 1964

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Year 2000: Boomers = Persons aged 36-54
Year 2003: Boomers = Persons aged 39-57
Year 2008: Boomers = Persons aged 44-62
Year 2013: Boomers = Persons aged 49-67
Year 2018: Boomers = Persons aged 54-73
Year 2023: Boomers = Persons aged 59-78
Year 2028: Boomers = Persons aged 64-83
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. Provided by: Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce

This older population will continue to grow as the Baby Boom Wave ages. Boomers are generally recognized as those born between 1946 and 1964. It is a group that ranges from former First Lady Laura Bush to First Lady Michelle Obama, or in Nashville terms from Dolly Parton to Trisha Yearwood. By 2030 the youngest of this generation will just be eligible for Social Security while the senior cohort will be turning 85 years old.

The Baby Boom was not a consistent wave of births and consequent effects in the life of our city and nation. Rather, some postwar years saw particularly high levels of births. Over the next two decades there will also be peaks and at least modest valleys in level of retirement of this Baby Boom generation. Yet, in all cases, the levels of retirement from the workforce and other manifestations of being over 65 will be at a high by any historical standards. The events of the aging Baby Boom have commenced – and they will intensify significantly and a bit sporadically over the years to come.



The conclusions reached from Dr. Harper's analysis set out some opportunities and challenges that a community will face from the changing demographics in the years ahead.

# Maturation of the baby boom, increasing longevity, and favorable migration trends will fuel Nashville growth.

# More Seniors will be both an opportunity and a challenge

- Nashville seniors will have increasing political influence, economic impact, and social significance.
- The need for health and community support services will increase.
- Nashville seniors turning 65 over the next 10-20 years will have higher education levels and have experienced a different labor market than current seniors.

# The Questions We All Need to Ask

Is Nashville A Good Place to Grow Up and to Grow Old?

Will Nashville Meet Your Needs When You are 65, 75. 85, 95 or even 105?

If Not, What Can We Do Now to Begin to Make Nashville a Livable Community For All Ages?

# **Creating A Livable Community Task Force**

The Creating a Livable Community Task Force came together in June 2008 bringing together representatives of Metro departments and other stakeholders to begin the process of preparing Nashville for changes coming to our community. The task force identified five areas to focus on the impact of these demographic changes. These areas were:

Health and Wellness
Housing
Safety and Support Services
Transportation and Mobility
Workforce and Civic Engagement

A subcommittee was assigned for each area and charged with identifying the needs for the future and the work that is now being done.

The subcommittees first conducted a survey in each area of focus to determine where Nashville is already working to meet the challenges of the future. These assessments provided basic information that informed the recommendations of the subcommittees. The subcommittees then identified areas of concern and made recommendations. This report reflects the recommendations of the Task Force based on those subcommittee reports. The recommendations are classified according to future planning as Immediate Steps (I), Planning Steps (P) or Long-Term Goals (L).

# The Nashville Livability Project

In its work, the Task Force was aware of the recommendations by other groups including the Green Ribbon Committee, the Health Nashville Leadership Council, the Poverty Initiative and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Council. Some members of the Task Force served on these other bodies and reported on their work to the Task Force. Many of these recommendations reflected or dovetailed with those of the Task Force.

Therefore, the first recommendation of the Task Force is that the Mayor should initiate the Nashville Livability Project to undertake the recommendations of the report and establish a timeline for meeting these recommendations. In this way Nashville, unlike other communities, will be prepared for the next stage of the Boomer wave. The Nashville Livability Project should bring together the Metro departments engaged in this task force with other stakeholders, and new partners from the committees that have issued reports on similar initiatives, to achieve the goals set forth in the Task Force report.

The Nashville Livability Project can serve as an interagency group to work together toward better coordination of community planning. Working in this way we can cut across fields of expertise and departmental jurisdictions to present a unified plan to meet the challenges of the future. This will allow the city to plan and implement the initiatives of other committees as well as the recommendations from each of the five task force subcommittees that follow.

# **Health and Wellness**

Access to health care services, wellness and prevention education and choices for long-term care will be critical to making Nashville a healthier city for all. A lack of awareness of health care services and how to identify them poses a challenge especially for those who lack health insurance. Wellness and prevention education and promotion are needed if Nashville is to overcome low health rankings like the one in 2008 by the American Heart Association as the least heart healthy city for women in the country. Long-term care options will play a key role in allowing Nashvillians to continue to live in the community and age in place. There are four licensed adult day services now available in Davidson County with one specializing in care of individuals with Alzheimer's.

The recommendations are classified according to future planning as Immediate Steps (I), Planning Steps (P) or Long-Term Goals (L).

# **Health and Wellness Recommendations**

1. Encourage healthy lifestyles and wellness through a city-wide effort to educate and promote fitness and nutri	ition
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a. Implement Get Fit Day – a city-wide celebration of fitness and health lifestyle activities

- P
- education and event postings

b. Create a web-based health and wellness site that would include a self-assessment component,

(L)

- c. Enact model legislation that impacts health and considers life course changes
- 2. Promote access to health care and health care information through a central point of entry
  - a. Create a central point of entry for obtaining navigational assistance and help gaining access to health services that goes beyond information and referral



- b. Increase utilization and support of community based health organizations and naturally occurring networks to provide service
- T

- 3. Encourage more choices to allow people to continue to live at home and receive long-term care
  - a. Provide training and workshops at community based organizations for families and caregivers

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b. Support policies and legislation to expand and fund home and community-based service options

Housing

Planning and making the necessary decisions now can mean the difference between a highly livable multigenerational city that is successful, or a community struggling with economic disinvestment and stagnation. It is critical to provide the housing and neighborhood living options that meet the needs and demands of the growing Baby Boomer population. A recent AARP survey found 84 percent of people 50 and older want to remain in their home. The keys to making it possible for people to continue to live at home include assuring neighborhoods are mixed use communities and homes can be built or modified on Universal Design principles to make them accessible for all. A recent survey by the Metropolitan Housing Development Agency found almost 20,000 households in Nashville are single persons 65 or older. MDHA and its partners provide needed rehabilitation of older homes to 500 homeowners each year. One positive sign is current property tax laws that freeze rates so older individuals on fixed incomes will not face higher tax burdens as property values increases.

- Of the 22.8 million households headed by older persons in 2007, 79% were owners and 20% were renters.
- About three-fourths of older homeowners own their home free and clear.
- 82% of older adults report that they want to remain in their homes for as long as possible.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, AARP

# **Housing Recommendations**

- 1. Encourage mixed use development in neighborhood planning
  - a. The use of neighborhood design plans and rezoning in advance of individual applications will make it easier for the market to meet the changing needs of the community as it occurs. In the absence of proactive zoning, the Metro Council should adopt an application fee schedule that supports rezoning applications that seek to implement adopted plans



- 2. Encourage zoning regulations that make it easier for mixed housing opportunities in all parts of the city
  - a. Apply more sustainable land use regulations
  - b. Reduce or eliminate limits on accessory housing





Housing Recommendations (continued)	
c. Encourage the availability of affordable housing in all parts of the community	P
d. Conservation zoning should be adopted and implemented	P
e. Implement infill cottage development as an appropriate means of providing age sensitive infill development in neighborhoods currently served with infrastructure and services	P
f. Ensure the availability of continuing care residential housing of appropriate scale development pattern in close proximity to neighborhoods and services	P
3. Help residents live in their homes as long as they want without fear of rising expenses (taxes)	_
a. Increase the limit for tax deferral to the same level as the tax freeze \$35,390	P
b. Increase budget for tax relief program	P
c. Expand awareness about available programs	I
4. Provide assistance to modify and maintain homes to meet changing needs	
a. Target economic stimulus weatherization funds to homes that need modifications	(1)
b. Create partnerships with non-profit community to increase modifications	Ī
5. Encourage Universal Design in developments and home construction	
a. Establish Universal Design standards that can be used as models for future developments	$(\Gamma)$

# **Safety and Support Services**

A survey of Nashville zip code areas identified an increased need for police, fire and support services in four of the 10 areas with the most residents 55 and older. Understanding how best to provide these services now will result in models for similar neighborhoods in the future. A cooperative effort between the city and neighborhood groups will provide the communication and responses needed to assure residents of all ages are safe and receive the services they need.

- Personal safety and security is essential to the well-being of older adults.
- Fear of crime is a particular concern of older citizens.
- The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study estimated that 449,924 persons age 60+ are abused in their domestic settings.

Source: National Center on Elder Abuse

# **Safety and Support Services Recommendations**

- 1. Partner with organized community groups to establish a platform in neighborhoods to assess livability
  - a. Complete Neighborhood-based needs assessments

P

b. Plan and execute plans to resolve services and safety gaps within their neighborhood

P

c. Formulate and present recommendations that require government and non-governmental intervention

P

d. Compile neighborhood-specific service and information resource list

- P
- 2. Establish a county-wide group of select government, business and social service organizations to work with neighborhoods
  - a. Support neighborhoods in their planning and implementation of neighborhood-based models



b. Act as the intermediary between the neighborhood groups and government when government intervention is required to support a neighborhood initiative



c. Receive and review the summary plans and activities of each neighborhood to identify best practices for countywide adoption



# Safety and Support Services Recommendations (continued)

d. Collect neighborhood resource list and compile into one comprehensive information resource for use by all



e. Consider a senior registration process that provides for automatic telephone alerts about various topics and during emergencies



f. Select one or two neighborhoods for a pilot program targeted at closing any identified gaps in and/or access barriers to basic and supportive services



3. Assess the impact of the recent economic downturn on aging boomers to determine whether a new "at risk" group will emerge increasing the demand on government subsidized services due to the erosion of retirement account values.

# **Transportation and Mobility**

Nashville can expect a greater emphasis on pedestrian and alternative transit options in the future, but it has a long way to go. The city undertook an aggressive effort to meet Americans with Disabilities Act requirements for government buildings and sidewalks that will help it meet the needs for all Nashvillians in the future. Moving forward there is a need to tie together this work with transportation alternatives and opportunities in neighborhoods and recreational sites. This will require funding capitol projects on a recurring process to meet the great backlog of needs and the significant costs associated with meeting those needs. Driver safety and education will continue to be an important part future transportation plans.

- Like most Americans, older Americans primarily rely on private automobiles.
- By 2030, 25% of licensed drivers in the U.S. will be 65 or older.
- Reduced mobility can put an older person at higher risk of poor health, isolation, and loneliness.

Sources: US Census Bureau and Nashville Chamber Research

Sources: US Census Bureau and Nasi	nville Chamber Research
Transportation and Mobility Recommendations	
Encourage planning in infrastructure design and maintenance	
a. Adopt a Complete Streets policy for Nashville	Ţ
b. Encourage neighborhood audits to supplement the Sidewalk and Bikeways Strategic Pla	an (I)
c. Address transportation and mobility opportunities in development and neighborhood plan	nning
2. Address the needs of changing demographics	<u>.</u>
a. Promote driver safety education efforts	(1)
b. Assure Wayfinding and Directional signage meets existing needs	P
3. Expand and improve alternative transportation options	
a. Explore creation of mini-hubs for public transit system	P
b. Improve marketing and education efforts of the public transit system	$\overline{\Box}$
c. Support and promote the Supplemental Transportation Programs	16

# **Workforce and Civic Engagement**

Boomers will continue to be engaged in the civic life of the community either through employment or volunteerism. Changes in the workforce will begin with employees working beyond their retirement years. Care giving responsibilities will play a role in the type of work Boomers do. Those who do retire will be looking for new outlets for their ideas and energy. The challenge will be establishing a means of civic engagement and volunteerism for those who are out of the workforce and lacking other networks or connections.

- Those retiring from the workforce will outnumber those entering.
- The workforce is rising in age and will soon start shrinking in size.
- The skills shortage will be compounded by a (skilled) people shortage.

	age 5-17	age 45-64	age 65 and over	Boomer : Senior Ratio	K -1 2 : Senior Ratio
2000	88,634	120,116	63,444	1.89	1.40
2008	101,670	158,473	71,488	2.21	1.42
2013	112,746	173,681	82,376	2.11	1.37
2018	116,908	178,300	102,387	1.74	1.14

Sources: US Census Bureau and Nashville Chamber Research

The Baby Boom generation is currently beginning to enter retirement age, a pattern that will last until the youngest Baby Boomer turns 67 in 2031. The Baby Boom generation will thus make up a smaller and smaller portion of the total workforce moving forward. For instance, in 2008, there were 2.21 Boomers for every 1 person 65 or over (already retired). As Baby Boomers themselves retire, by 2018 there will only be 1.74 working age persons 45-65 for every 1 senior 65 or over. Equally, as the senior population itself grows more rapidly than the school age population, that ratio is shifting. In 2005 there ere 1.42 persons of school age for every 1 person 65 or older; by 2018 there will be only 1.14 persons of school age for every senior.

# **Workforce and Civic Engagement**

# **Workforce and Civic Engagement Recommendations:**

- 1. Understand the changes ahead in Nashville's workforce
  - a. Hold a conference on the challenges and opportunities presented by a changing workforce
  - b. Establish task groups to plan for changes in Nashville's workforce
  - c. Encourage employers to support and expand policies to support caregivers
  - d. Offer incentives to attract and retain all levels of health care providers specializing in elder care



# 2. Take a pro-active approach to engaging retirees and seniors

- a. Promote community involvement and volunteerism in the development of new initiatives and civic projects
- b. Partner with faith and non-profit community to connect volunteers and projects





# **Creating A Livable Community Task Force**

### **Executive Committee**

Vice Mayor Diane Neighbors
Maribeth Farringer, Executive Director, Council on Aging of Greater Nashville
Kate Monaghan, Partnering Services
Patrick Willard, Advocacy Director, AARP Tennessee

### **Health Committee**

Janet Jernigan, chair, Executive Director, FiftyForward
J.D. Elliot, President, The Memorial Foundation
Dr. Ralf Habermann, MD, Vanderbilt University Medical Center Geriatric Physician
Adrienne Lippard, Associate Executive Director, FiftyForward
Barbara Morrison, Administrator, Bordeaux Long-Term Care
Dr. William Paul. MD, MPH, Director of Health, Metro Public Health Department
Scott Perry, Vice President, The Memorial Foundation
Katie Swarthout- FiftyForward University of Tennessee College of Social Work Intern

### **Housing Committee**

Eileen Beehan, chair, Department Director, Catholic Charities of Tennessee Rick Bernhardt, Director, Metro Nashville Planning Department Terry Cobb, Director, Metro Nashville Codes Department Richard Courtney, Realtor, Fridrich and Clark Realty Billy Fields, Metro Nashville Codes Department Don Klein, CEO, Greater Nashville Association of Realtors Mike Nichols, Realtor, Zeitlin & Co.Realtors)
John Sheley, Executive Vice President, Home Builders Association of Middle Tennessee

# **Creating A Livable Community Task Force**

### **Safety and Support Services Committee**

Vickie Harris, chair, President, Renaissance Consulting Group
Abdelghani Barre, Immigrant Services Coordinator, Metro Social Services
Caroline Chamberlain, President, Council on Aging of Greater Nashville
Stephen Halford, Chief, Nashville Fire Department
Daron Hall, Sheriff, Davidson County
Ann Hammond, Metro Nashville Planning Department
Beverly Patnaik, Council on Aging of Greater Nashville
Ronal Serpas, Chief, Metro Nashville Police Department
Lee Stewart, Senior Coordinator, Planning and Coordination, Metro Social Services
Jane Young, Greater Nashville Regional Council

### **Transportation and Mobility Committee**

Veronica Frazier, chair, Executive Director Metro Beautification and Environment Commission Paul Ballard, Chief Executive Officer, Metropolitan Transit Authority Brady Banks, Director Mayor's Office of Neighborhoods Shain Dennison, Director, Metro Greenways Commission

### **Workforce and Civic Engagement Committee**

Ellen Zinkiewicz, chair, Director of Youth and Community Services, Nashville Career Advancement Center Jacky Akbari, Director of Employer Services, Nashville Career Advancement Center Debby Dale Mason, Chief Community Action Officer, Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce

### Research and Data

Dr. Garrett Harper, Director of Research, Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce Chris Cotton, Research Coordinator, Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce

### Report assembly

Chris Cotton, Research Coordinator, Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce

# **Appendices**

Demographic projections provided by the Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce Research Department

A full copy of the demographic report may be requested by emailing <a href="mailto:research@nashvillechamber.com">research@nashvillechamber.com</a>

Sources: US Census Bureau Claritas Nashville Chamber Research

		Davidson County, TN											
	2000	%	2008	%	2013	%	2018	%					
	Census		Estimate		Projection		Projection						
Population by Age	569,891		624,892		651,711		675,378						
Age 0 to 4	37,813	6.64%	47,054	7.53%	47,379	7.27%	46,736	6.9					
Age 5 to 9	35,724	6.27%	42,618	6.82%	47,119	7.23%	47,614	7.0					
Age 10 to 14	33,232	5.83%	37,931	6.07%	42,948	6.59%	45,318	6.7					
Age 15 to 17	19,678	3.45%	21,121	3.38%	22,680	3.48%	23,976	3.5					
Age 18 to 20	28,318	4.97%	28,620	4.58%	30,500	4.68%	32,891	4.8					
Age 21 to 24	37,880	6.65%	31,557	5.05%	31,412	4.82%	32,756	4.8					
Age 25 to 34	100,187	17.58%	88,485	14.16%	77,032	11.82%	75,305	11.1					
Age 35 to 44	93,499	16.41%	97,546	15.61%	96,518	14.81%	90,095	13.3					
Age 45 to 49	40,869	7.17%	47,054	7.53%	47,836	7.34%	46,128	6.8					
Age 50 to 54	34,165	6.00%	43,930	7.03%	46,206	7.09%	46,939	6.9					
Age 55 to 59	24,968	4.38%	38,493	6.16%	42,752	6.56%	44,507	6.5					
Age 60 to 64	20,114	3.53%	28,995	4.64%	36,887	5.66%	40,725	6.0					
Age 65 to 74	33,398	5.86%	37,431	5.99%	46,141	7.08%	55,178	8.1					
Age 75 to 84	22,044	3.87%	23,683	3.79%	24,439	3.75%	33,026	4.8					
Age 85 and over	8,002	1.40%	10,373	1.66%	11,796	1.81%	14,183	2.					
Age 16 and over	456,680	80.13%	490,353	78.47%	460,031	77.75%	525,377	77.7					
Age 18 and over	443,444	77.81%	476,168	76.20%	446,216	75.42%	511,734	75.7					
Age 21 and over	415,126	72.84%	447,548	71.62%	418,499	70.74%	478,843	70.					
Age 65 and over	63,444	11.13%	71,488	11.44%	82,376	12.64%	102,387	15.1					
Age 0 to 4	37,813		47,054		47,379		46,736						
Age 5 to 17	88,634		101,670		112,746		116,908						
Age 18 to 24	66,198		60,177		61,913		65,647						
Age25 to 44	193,686		186,030		173,551		165,400						
Age 45 to 64	120,116		158,473		173,681		178,300						
Age 65 and over	63,444		71,488		82,376		102,387						
Median Age	34.17		36.54		37.8								
Average Age	35.94		36.96		37.67								
Demulation by Care	E00 004		604.000		CE4 744		675 070						
Population by Sex	569,891	40.4407	624,892	40.0004	651,711	40.0007	675,378	40.0					
Male	275,865	48.41%	305,072	48.82%	289,773	48.98%		49.0					
Female Datia	294,026	51.59%	319,820	51.18%	301,869	51.02%		2251.9					
Male/Female Ratio	0.94		0.95		0.95		0.94						

Trend by Age & Sex

### **Population Davidson County, TN** by Race **Trend** White Total Black or Amer. **Asian** Nat. Some Two or **Alone African** Indian or Alone Hawaii or Other More **American** AL native Pac isl. Race Races **Alone Alone** Alone **Alone Population** 2018 Projection 675378 406,645 185,864 3,512 25,192 1,013 30,122 23,030 % 60.21 27.52 0.52 3.73 0.15 4.46 3.41 2013 Projection 651,711 403,018 169,694 2,704 18,320 729 28,338 17,929 % 61.84 26.98 0.50 3.15 0.14 4.40 2.99 2008 **Estimate** 624,892 397,869 166,659 2,562 18,059 687 22,746 16,310 % 63.67 26.67 0.41 2.89 0.11 3.64 2.61 2000 Census 147,696 569,891 381,783 1,679 13,275 403 13,816 11,239 % 66.99 25.92 0.29 2.33 0.07 2.42 1.97 1990 Census 510,784 377,264 117,855 1,106 6,291 310 1,485 6,473 % 73.86 23.07 0.22 1.23 0.06 0.29 1.27 Growth 1990 - 2000 11.57% 1.20% 25.32% 30.00% 830.37% 73.63% 51.81% 111.02% Growth

Trend by Race

2000-2018

18.51

6.51

25.84

109.17

89.77

151.38

104.91

118.02

	Tenure by Age and Household Relationship	Davidson Cou	nty, TN 2000	2008	2013	2018
	Senior Life					
	Tenure by Age and Household Relationship					
		Total	%			
	2000 Tenure by Age of Householder	237,405				
	Owner-Occupied	131,384				
	55 to 59 years	11,270	8.58%			
	60 to 64 years	9,995	7.61%			
	65 to 74 years	17,372	13.22%			
	75 to 84 years	11,293	8.60%			
	85 years and over	2,948	2.24%			
	Renter-Occupied	106,021	0.000/			
	55 to 59 years	4,159	3.92%			
Trend by	60 to 64 years	3,003	2.83%			
Age and	65 to 74 years	4,858	4.58%			
Household	75 to 84 years	4,088	3.86%			
nousenoiu	85 years and over	1,882	1.78%			
	2000 Population Age 65 and over by Household Type and Relationship	63,543		71,488	82,376	102,387
	In Households	59,919	94.30%	67,413	77,681	96,551
	In Family Household	38,493	60.58%	43,307	49,904	62,026
	Householder	20,845	32.80%	23,448	27,019	33,583
	Male	15,451	24.32%	17,386	20,034	24,901
	Female	5,394	8.49%	6,069	6,994	8,693
	Spouse	13,199	20.77%	14,848	17,110	21,266
	Parent	2,221	3.50%	2,502	2,883	3,584
	Other Relatives	1,982	3.12%	2,230	2,570	3,194
	Nonrelatives	246	0.39%	279	321	399
	In Non-Family Household	21,426	33.72%	24,106	27,777	34,525
	Male Householder	4,762	7.49%	5,354	6,170	7,669
	Living Alone	4,274	6.73%	4,811	5,544	6,891
	Not Living Alone	488	0.77%	550	634	788
	Female Householder	16,099	25.34%	18,115	20,874	25,945
	Living Alone	15,699	24.71%	17,665	20,355	25,300
	Not Living Alone	400	0.63%	450	519	645
	Nonrelatives	565	0.89%	636	733	911
	In Group Quarters	3,624	5.70%	4,075	4,695	24 5,836
	Institutionalized population	2,695	4.24%	3,031	3,493	4,34
	Non-Institutionalized population	929	1.46%	1,044	1,203	1,49

Age 65 and Over: Trend by Household Income and Group Quarters

Household Income by Age of Householder	2000 Census	%	Index to US	2008 estimate	%	Index to US	2013 projectio n	%	Index to US
Householder Age 55 to 59	15,388			22,361			24,550		
Median Household Income	\$48,453		98			93	·		90
Householder Age 60 to 64	12,532			17,214			21,627		
Median Household Income	\$44,656		96			91	\$51,914		88
Householder Age 65 to 69	11,328			12,907			16,316		
Median Household Income	\$33,553		102			98	·		94
Householder Age 70 to 74	10,520			10,076			11,698		
Median Household Income	\$31,178		101	\$35,162		97			94
Householder Age 75 to 79	9,353			8,504			8,814		
Median Household Income	\$26,299		110			108			106
Householder Age 80 to 84	6,156			6,748			6,747		
Median Household Income	\$23,223		111	\$26,252		105	·		102
Householder Age 85 and over	4,349			5,863			6,581		
Median Household Income	\$19,328		110			103	·		101
Group Quarters by Population Type*	24,165			25,785			26,777		
Institutionalized Total Group	40.000			44.404			44.040		
Quarters	10,298	50 740/	4.40	11,194	<b>57.00</b> 0/	4.40	11,640		4.40
Correctional Institutions	5,843	56.74%			57.99%	<b>!</b>	· '	58.14%	
Nursing Homes	2,335	22.67%			21.93%				
Other Institutions	2,120	20.59%	125	2,248	20.08%	126	2,331	20.03%	125
Non-Institutionalized Group Quarters	13,867			14,591			15,137		25

# Trend by Age and Disability

Senior Disability	Davidson County										
	Total	%	Population 65 and over	%	65 and over Disabled						
2000 Census Mobility and Disability Civilian Non-Institutionalized Persons Age 16 and over					2008 est	2013 proj	2018 proj				
65 and over Total Population			63,444		71,488		102,387				
Total Disability	141,474		58,371		65,769	75,786	94,196				
Sensory Disability	19,282	13.63%	9,240	15.83%	10,411	11,997	14,911				
Physical Disability	44,834	31.69%	19,664	33.69%	22,157	25,532	31,735				
Mental Disability	23,915	16.90%	7,979	13.67%	8,991	10,360	12,877				
Self-Care Disability	14,695	10.39%	7,078	12.13%	7,978	9,193	11,426				
Go-Outside-Home Disability	38,748	27.39%	14,410	24.69%	16,238	18,712	23,257				

	Senior Life	Davidson County, TN 2000						2008		2013		2018	
	Disability and Poverty												
		Total	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
		Populatio n		65 - 74		75 and Over		65 - 74	75 and Over	65 - 74	75 and Over	65 - 74	75 and Over
	2000 Census Mobility and Disability Civilian Non- Institutionalized Persons Age 16 and over												
	Disability by Sex by Age	446,083		33,339		27,509		37,431	34,056	46,141	36,235	55,178	47,209
		040.445	47 470/	40.004	44.000/	0.400	00.400	45.076	14.005	40.00	10.440	00.400	45.700
	Male	210,415		13,964	41.88%								
	With a Disability	45,851	10.28%		15.34%		17.64%						
	No Disability	164,564	36.89%	8,850	26.55%	4,344	15.79%	9,938	5,377	12,250	5,722	14,650	7,454
	Female	235,668	52.83%	19,375	58.12%	18,313	66.57%	21,755	22,671	26,817	24,122	32,070	31,427
	With a Disability	53,864	12.07%		21.06%		38.92%						
	No Disability	181,804	40.76%										
Trend by Disability & Poverty	2000 Census Poverty Status in 1999 Families By Household Type by Age of Householder												
1 Overty	Population with Known												
	Poverty Status	546,390		33,339		27,509		37,431	34,056	46,141	36,235	55,178	47,209
	Married-Couple Families	294,609	53.92%	19,954	59.85%	10,721	38.97%	22,402	13,272	27,615	14,121	33,024	18,397
	In Other Families	128,368	23.49%	3,975	11.92%	3,843	13.97%	4,462	4,758	5,500	5,062	6,577	6,595
	Male Householder, No Wife Present	26,701	4.89%	914	2.74%	703	2.56%	1,026	872	1,264	928	1,512	
	Female Householder, No Husband Present Unrelated individuals	101,667 123,413	18.61% 22.59%		9.18% 28.23%		11.41% 47.06%						
	Income At or Above Poverty Level	475,430	87.01%	30,380	91.12%	24,087	87.56%	34,107	29,819	42,044	31,727	50,279	41,336
	Married-Couple Families	280,451	51.33%	19,235	57.70%	10,374	37.71%	21,598	12,843	26,623	13,664	31,838	17,803
	In Other Families	92,946			10.57%						<del></del>	<del></del>	
	Male Householder, No Wife Present	22,068	4.04%		2.55%		2.50%				,		
	Female Householder, No	70.070	40.070	0.074	0.0001	0.040	40.000		0.500	0.70	0.75	4 405	
	Husband Present Unrelated individuals	70,878 102,033			8.02% 22.86%		10.36% 37.00%			3,701 10,548			
	Omeiated individuals	102,033	10.07 %	1,022	22.00%	10,177	31.00%	0,007	12,001	10,540	13,407	12,014	17,407
	Income Below Poverty Level	70,960	12.99%	2,959	8.88%	3,422	12.44%	3,324	4,237	4,097	4,508	4,900	5,873
	Married-Couple Families	14,158	2.59%	719	2.16%	347	1.26%	809	429	997	457	1,192	595
	In Other Families	35,422	6.48%				1.12%						
	Male Householder, No Wife												
	Present Female Householder, No	4,633	0.85%		0.19%							27	7
	Husband Present	30,789	5.63%		1.16%		1.06%					640	500
	Unrelated individuals	21,380	3.91%	1,788	5.36%	2,768	10.06%	2,006	3,426	2,473	3,645	2,958	4,749