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This report was made possible by a collaborative partnership between The Cannon Survey Center, University of Nevada, Las Vegas and the University of Nevada Cooperative Extension, University of Nevada, Reno. The purpose of this study is to provide generalizable data on Nevada’s aging population for use by Nevada’s legislators and state agencies to affect policy and programming. In addition, this data is useful to scholars at Nevada’s colleges and universities as a platform for further study or analysis in various fields of aging studies.

This project began in 2005 through a grant from The Task Force for a Healthy Nevada.

About the Cannon Survey Center

The Cannon Survey Center at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, provides services ranging from consulting on specific aspects of survey research to complete implementation of survey research projects.

The Cannon Survey Center (CSC), named after the late Howard W. Cannon, is located at the University of Nevada Las Vegas Paradise Campus and has served the University and the State of Nevada since 1977. CSC provides the management, staff, and facilities required to conduct all phases of telephone and mail surveys for local, state, regional, national and/or targeted populations. Sample and study designs are tailored to client needs, and sponsors of privately supported projects are assured of confidentiality.

CSC operates a computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) facility. This system enables precise control over the order of questions and the range of legitimate responses so that invalid or inappropriate responses are avoided. Information is also automatically entered into data files while interviews are being conducted. CSC also maintains a system that creates paper surveys whose information can then be scanned into the computer, eliminating manual data entry. In addition to optical mark recognition (e.g., Scantron forms), this system also provides hand print (ICR), machine print (OCR), and barcode recognition. The CSC uses Survey Select to conduct Internet surveys.

The staff is highly trained and dedicated. The consultants, field supervisors, sampling personnel, statistical experts, computer technicians and interviewers are experienced to ensure that professional excellence is maintained for every client.
Nevada over-50 population:

894,147
29% of population

Based on 2010 State Demographer Projections
Study hunts for trends among seniors

Demographic studies are a statistician’s dream. Numbers and percentages provide the basis for formulating generalities about a segment of society and an opportunity to provide rationale for policymakers to base decisions. One of the least studied population-based segments of Nevada is the population group over the age of 50. The Cannon Survey Center at UNLV was commissioned in 2005 to conduct multiple surveys over several years on a variety of issues affecting our older Nevadans.

While it may be a stretch to call a 50-year-old a senior citizen, the long-term goal of the study (with subsequent annual surveys) is to establish trends within the aging population, with a strong focus on the “Baby Boomers.”

Rarely has there been such a comprehensive study. Findings from the previous reports, along with the results from the 2010 data collection, will provide empirical data on our growing senior (and about to be senior) citizen population. The “Baby Boomers” will continue to impact society as they age in the same way they did as they entered public schools, colleges, the workforce and adulthood as parents and consumers. The “Boomers” have been compared to a bulge in a water hose as they have moved through the years impacting every aspect of society.

In the original study, residents age 50 and older from across the state were asked to respond to between 80 and 100 questions. Due to budget constraints, the length of the 2010 survey was shortened to between 60 and 70 questions. Furthermore, the total sample size was reduced from 2,500 to 1,200. To be eligible to take the phone survey, the respondent had to be at least 50 years old and a resident of Nevada.

Topical areas that affect this segment of the population include but are not limited to: income, housing, transportation, physical health, mental health, health insurance coverage, work/retriever status, caregiving, crime and social well-being. The survey questions covered almost every aspect of aging issues, from “how do you self-rate your health?” to “do you still drive your personal vehicle to get around?” and “have you been a victim of a crime?”. The survey included economic data, education levels, current workforce status and income levels. The state-wide survey attempted to balance the results among the two urban areas of the state and the rural areas. Balance among respondents including race/ethnicity, gender and age categories was
an important factor in weighing the results. Cross-tabulating the results of specific responses is an invaluable resource for policymakers, marketers, grant recipients and the general public.

Data have been available since August 2006 and have been used by a variety of academics and legislators, including the seventy-fifth session of the Nevada State Assembly, as a supplemental tool in the decision-making process concerning the future of the State’s public programs and services.

Over the course of the study, over 5,000 Nevada residents have been surveyed. The current report will provide a comprehensive view of the self-reported answers from over 1,200 Nevada residents over the age of 50. The emerging trends reported in this commentary provide statistical verification to many assumptions held by policymakers and valuable insight into some less obvious “givens” about Nevada’s aging society.

This age group represents nearly 29% of Nevada’s total population and must be viewed as a formidable presence in the future of our state. The needs of an aging society are dependent upon the health and well-being of those within the ages surveyed.

While there are many variables that could be extrapolated, the following sections include the highlights from the study. By providing the basic characteristics of the over-50 population, this report will allow interested parties the opportunity to formulate inquiries into more specific conclusions based on varying combinations of the demographics within a particular area of interest. It is our hope that this study will also provide valuable insight and guidance to the many important questions that Nevada’s policy makers will have to address as Nevada ages.

The emerging trends reported in this commentary provide statistical verification to many assumptions held by policymakers and valuable insight into some less obvious “givens” about Nevada’s aging society.
Demographics

The majority (61%) of respondents were between the ages of 50 - 64.
- 23% of respondents fell into the 65 - 74 age group and 16% were 75 or older.
- 39% of subjects are 65 plus and are eligible to receive Medicare.
- The mean age of respondents was 64.
- The median age of respondents was 62, with a mode of age 63.
- The age range for respondents was 50-99.

RACE/ETHNICITY

- The vast majority (82%) of respondents identify as White/Caucasian.
- Black/African American respondents and Hispanic respondents each represent 5% of the sample.
MARITAL STATUS

Overall, the majority (58%) of respondents indicated that they are married. This is followed by 19% who are divorced and 14% who are widowed. 6% of respondents report having never been married. Only 1% are separated and 2% are a member of an Unmarried Union. Results are shown in the graph above by age category. The obvious benefits of living in a two-person household can be seen in the self-reported health statistics and the household income statistics. 41% of married respondents reported that they have a household income of $75,000 or more, as compared to 9% of those divorced, 8% of those widowed, and 12% of those who have never been married. Regarding health, only 18% of married respondents report that their health is fair or poor. This is compared to 30% of divorced respondents, 24% of widowed respondents, 62% of separated respondents, and 29% of those who have never been married who report the same. In contrast, marital status generally has no effect on differences in social interaction. Respondents who are married, divorced or widowed report attending an average of 4 - 5 social events a month. These respondents also go shopping an average of 7 - 8 times a month and go to the casino about 2 - 3 times a month. The only exception comes from those respondents who have never been married. These respondents attend an average of seven social events, go shopping an average of nine times, and go to the casino an average of seven times, each month.

EDUCATION

Overall, 6% of respondents have attended some school, but did not graduate from high school. 11% of respondents, age 75 or older, identify with this category. Similarly, 22% of all respondents have completed high school, with 27% of those in the 75 and older age group reporting this level of education. 18% of respondents have attended some college and there is little variation among the age groups. 20% of the overall sample have completed a two-year college or a trade school. Respondents who are 50 - 64 (22%) are much more likely to fall into this category. Overall, 21% of respondents have completed a four-year college. There is little variation among the age groups for this category. Finally, 13% of respondents have earned a graduate degree. 17% of those who are aged 65 - 74 report having earned a graduate degree, as compared to 13% in the 50 - 64 age group and only 7% in the 75 and older age group.
Overall, 40% of seniors in the sample have lived in Nevada for more than 20 years. This is followed by 28% who have lived in Nevada for 10 - 20 years. 13% of respondents have lived in Nevada 1 - 5 years and 11% have lived in Nevada 6 - 10 years. Less than one year of residency and being a native to Nevada are both reported by 4% of respondents.

Nearly half (48%) of respondents who are 75 or older have lived in Nevada for more than 20 years. 38% of respondents in both the 50 - 64 age group and the 65 - 74 age report the same length of residency. Respondents aged 50 - 64 (29%) and 65 - 74 (30%) are nearly equally likely to report living in Nevada for 10 - 20 years, whereas only 23% of respondents age 75 and older report the same.

According to the 2000 Census, Nevada has been the fastest growing state for over two decades. Nevada remained one of the top two states for population growth until 2008, when the growth rate decreased. Furthermore, Nevada’s senior population was one of the fastest growing in the nation until 2007 when the growth rate decreased. More information regarding population growth rates will be available after the 2010 Census data is published.
MONTHLY SOCIALIZATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of Residency</th>
<th>Social Events</th>
<th>Shopping</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Casino</th>
<th>Worship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 Year</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>6.91</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 5 Years</td>
<td>4.36</td>
<td>7.89</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10 Years</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>9.35</td>
<td>7.19</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 20 Years</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td>8.12</td>
<td>6.42</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>2.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 20 Years</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>7.80</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada Native</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>8.60</td>
<td>7.30</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows the average number of social activities that respondents participate in each month. The results are categorized by length of residency.

Overall, respondents report attending an average of 4.35 social events each month. Respondents who have lived in Nevada 6 - 10 years have the highest reported average at 4.85. Those living in Nevada 1 - 5 years (4.36) and 10 - 20 years (4.54) also report higher than the overall average. Respondents who have lived in Nevada less than one year (3.79) or more than 20 years (4.25), including Nevada Natives (3.09), report on average lower than the overall sample.

Overall, respondents report going shopping 8.10 times each month. Again, those who have lived in Nevada 6 - 10 years report the highest average at 9.35 each month. Those living in Nevada 10 - 20 years (8.12) and who are native to Nevada (8.60) are also above the overall average. Those respondents reporting lower than the average have lived in Nevada less than one year (6.91), 1 - 5 years (7.89) or more than 20 years (7.80).

Respondents spend time with family an average of 6.70 times per month overall. Respondents living in Nevada more than 20 years (7.36) report the highest average followed by Nevada natives (7.30). Those who have lived in Nevada 6 - 10 years spend an average of 7.19 times per month with family. Respondents who have lived in Nevada 10 - 20 years (6.42) are slightly less likely to spend time with family, whereas those living in Nevada less than one year (5.30) or 1 - 5 years (5.07) are well below the overall average.

Seniors in the sample report going to casinos and attending worship far less than other social activities. The overall average for casino visits per month is 2.70 and the overall average for attending worship is 2.50.
When looking at the data for all respondents in the sample, just over half (52%) are retired, 7% are semi-retired and 38% are still working. These percentages are similar to those in the 2007 survey. Almost all of the respondents in the 75-or-older age group are retired (95%) and a clear majority of those aged 65 - 74 are also retired (80%). It is much less common for respondents in the 50 - 64 age group to be retired (31%).

The relationship between age and work/retirement status is statistically significant at a Pearson’s Chi Square of .000.

The majority of all respondents who are retired indicate that they left work voluntarily, but approximately **214,595 Nevadans** over the age of 50 did not give up employment status voluntarily.
IS YOUR RETIREMENT (SEMI-RETIREMENT) VOLUNTARY?

Respondents who are currently retired or semi-retired were asked whether they had done so voluntarily. The majority (74%) of all respondents indicate that they have retired voluntarily. However, the survey data indicates that 24% of Nevadans over the age of 50 are not retiring voluntarily. This represents approximately 214,595 Nevadans over the age of 50 who did not give up employment status voluntarily. This percentage is notably higher than the 2006 - 2008 survey, in which only 15% of respondents reported not retiring voluntarily.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Health/Injury</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Downsizing/Business Closing</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Caregiving</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main reason provided for forced retirement was health or injury (45%). Respondents indicated that they had been injured, had a medical condition or had chronic health problems that forced them off the job. 30% indicated that they are disabled and were unable to continue working, though many are being compensated.

16% indicated that their companies closed or were downsized; many of these respondents were subsequently laid off. 5% reported that they had to retire because of their age. Several of these respondents indicated that their particular job (i.e. airline pilot or military) had a specific retirement age policy. 4% quit to take care of a spouse or other family member.

HOW MANY MORE YEARS DO YOU PLAN ON WORKING?

- Mean - 9.61 years (9.06 years, 2006 - 2008 study)
- Median - 10 years (9 years, 2006 - 2008 study)
- Mode - 10 years (10 years, 2006 - 2008 study)

On average, respondents indicated that they plan on working another 9.61 years. The median was 10 years, as was the mode, which was indicated by 23% of respondents. When looking at the results by age, respondents in the 50 - 64 age group plan to work an average of 9.90 years and respondents aged 65 - 74 predict working another 6.76 years on average. Those respondents who are 75 or older plan on working an average of 2.13 years.
INCOME SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Income Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Social Security</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Private Retirement/Pension</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Savings</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SSI</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Reverse Mortgage</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondents were asked to indicate their source(s) of income and were instructed to select all options that apply.

- A large percentage (45%) indicated that they derive income via Social Security and 5% listed SSI as a source of income. Approximately 14% of respondents are dependent on Social Security or SSI as their only source of income.
- 43% of respondents report employment as a source of income. These respondents are equally likely to be male (50%) or female (50%), but far more likely to be in the 50-64 age group (87%), than 65-74 (11%) or 75 and older (2%).
- 35% of respondents have a private retirement or pension plan. These respondents are slightly more likely to be male (57%) than female (43%). These respondents are also nearly equally likely to be 50-64 (38%) and 65-74 (35%), rather than 75 or older (27%).
- 17% of respondents report investments as a source of income and 14% indicate savings. Males make up 59% and females make up 41% of respondents who report both savings and investments as sources of income.
- Only 1% of respondents report a reverse mortgage as a source of income.
- 10% of respondents indicate that they have some “other” source of income that was not included in the list.

35% of respondents have a **private retirement or pension plan**. These respondents are slightly more likely to be male than female. These respondents are also nearly equally **likely to be 50-64**.
15% of respondents indicate they have an annual household income that is less than $15,000 with 7% reporting a household income of less than $10,000. The current estimated poverty threshold for a single person is $10,952 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).

- 13% have an annual household income of less than $25,000.
- More than half (53%) have an annual household income of less than $50,000.
- 19% report an annual household income of $50,000 to less than $75,000.
- 28% of respondents indicate that they have an annual household income of $75,000 or more. 61% of these respondents are male and 39% are female. Respondents in the 50 - 64 age group (75%) are far more likely than those who are 65 - 74 (19%) or 75 and older (7%) to report an annual income of $75,000 or more.
67% of respondents who report employment as an income source also report an annual household income of $50,000 or more.

Respondents with an annual household income of $50,000 or more also make up the majority of respondents who indicate savings (53%) and investments (64%) as income sources. Almost half (49%) of these same respondents have an income source from a private retirement or pension.

43% of respondents with an annual household income of less than $15,000 indicate that their primary income source is SSI.

Social security as an income source has the least amount of variability among the income brackets. Respondents with a household income of $50,000 or more (32%) and $15,000 to less than $35,000 (32%) are equally likely to claim social security as an income source. Social security is also a source for 20% of respondents who make less than $15,000 and 15% of respondents with an annual income of $35,000 to less than $50,000.
Overall, 49% of respondents have only one source of household income. Among those with one source of income, 58% receive income from employment only. 24% list Social Security as their sole source of income and another 4% only receive income from SSI. 11% of respondents have a private retirement or pension as their only income source. 2% derive income from savings and 1% acquire income from investments.

- 96% of respondents who receive income from employment only are among those in the 50-64 age group.
- 63% of respondents who list social security as their sole source of income are female.
- Respondents with an income exclusively from a private retirement or pension are most likely to be in the 50-64 age group (71%).
- Respondents who report only receiving income from SSI are most likely to be female (62%) or in the 50-64 age group (82%).
- Respondents who derive income solely from savings are most likely to be female (63%) or in the 50-64 age group (87%).
- Respondents who are 75 or older never report having SSI, savings or investments as their sole source of income.
MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>Mean Score All Respondents</th>
<th>Mean Score Clark County</th>
<th>Mean Score Washoe County/Carson City</th>
<th>Mean Score Rural Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent/Mortgage</td>
<td>$1203 (+4.3%)</td>
<td>$1262 (+9.3%)</td>
<td>$1125 (-7.8%)</td>
<td>$990 (+6.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>$320 (+13.5%)</td>
<td>$337 (+13.5%)</td>
<td>$300 (+8.7%)</td>
<td>$264 (+5.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food/Groceries</td>
<td>$395 (+5.9%)</td>
<td>$402 (+7.2%)</td>
<td>$393 (+4.2%)</td>
<td>$360 (+1.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment</td>
<td>$225 (+31.8%)</td>
<td>$221 (+21.4%)</td>
<td>$208 (+17.5%)</td>
<td>$282 (+127.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall, respondents report an average monthly rent or mortgage of $1203. This is a 4.3% increase from the amount reported in 2007. Clark County has the highest average monthly rent or mortgage at $1262, followed by Washoe County/Carson City at $1,125 and rural Nevada counties at $990. Reported monthly rent or mortgage expenditures increased by 9.8% in Clark County and by 6.7% in rural Nevada counties from 2007. Washoe County/Carson City, on the other hand, shows a decrease of 7.8% from 2007. This is the only decrease in average monthly expenditures. The median monthly rent or mortgage for Clark County ($1,100) is slightly above the overall median, whereas both Washoe County/Carson City ($950) and rural counties ($900) are slightly below. Interestingly, rural Nevada counties had the highest most commonly reported amount (mode) at $1,500. The mode for Clark County was $1,000. Washoe County/Carson City had the lowest mode at $800.

Utilities:
Mean - $320
Median - $250
Mode - $200

Overall, respondents indicate that their average monthly utilities cost $320 — a 13.9% increase from 2007. Clark County has the highest average cost of utilities at $337 followed by Washoe County/Carson City at $300 and rural Nevada counties at $264. Clark County (13.5%), Washoe County/Carson City (8.7%) and rural Nevada counties (5.2%) all report an increase in monthly utility expenditures from 2007. The median monthly cost of utilities in Clark County is $300. This is slightly higher than Washoe County/Carson City and rural Nevada counties, which both report a median of $250. Similar to monthly rent/mortgage, rural Nevada counties have the highest most common amount (mode) at $300. Clark County and Washoe County/Carson City both have a reported mode of $200.

Food/groceries:
Mean - $395
Median - $400
Mode - $400

Overall, respondents report the average monthly cost of food and groceries to be $395. This is a 5.9% increase from the reported amount in 2007. Following the pattern of other monthly expenditures, Clark County has the highest reported average cost of food ($402) followed by Washoe County/Carson City ($393) and rural Nevada counties ($360). Since 2007, the reported average monthly cost of food has increased in Clark County.
MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

(7.2%), in Washoe County/Carson City (4.2%) and in rural Nevada counties (1.4%). Respondents in Clark County and Washoe County/Carson City both report a median cost of food at $400. Rural Nevada counties have a slightly lower median at $350. Clark County, Washoe County/Carson City and rural Nevada counties all report a mode of $400.

Respondents report the average monthly cost of **food** and **groceries** to be $395. **This is a 5.9% increase** from the reported amount in 2007.

Overall, respondents indicate that their average monthly cost of entertainment is $225 — a 31.6% increase from 2007. Rural Nevada counties report the highest monthly average at $282. This is a 127.4% increase from the amount reported in 2007. Clark County has an average of $221 (21.4%) and Washoe County/Carson City has an average of $208 (17.5%) — both increasing from 2007.

The monthly entertainment cost is:

- **Mean:** $225
- **Median:** $150
- **Mode:** $200

Rural Nevada counties indicate both a median and a mode of $100. Washoe County/Carson City also has a mode of $200 but a slightly lower median at $100.
Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement, "I am able to take care of my own financial activities, including going to the bank and paying my bills."

Overall, an overwhelming majority (95.4%) "agree" or "strongly agree" with the statement, "I am able to take care of my own financial activities, including going to the bank and paying my bills." Less than 4% of all respondents "disagree" or "strongly disagree" with the statement.

When looking at the data by age group, respondents age 65 - 74 almost always (98%) "agree" or "strongly agree" that they are able to take care of their financial activities. Additionally, almost 96% (95.7%) of respondents aged 50 - 64 report the same. The vast majority (90.3%) of respondents age 75 or older "agree" or "strongly agree" with the statement. This age group, however, is also much more likely than the others to "disagree" (6.4%).

When looking at the data by other demographic factors, male (96.1%) and female (94.7%) respondents were nearly equally likely to respond affirmatively to the statement, as were respondents who are married (96.5%) or not married (94.2%).

The relationship between the statement, "I am able to take care of my own financial activities, including going to the bank and paying my bills" and each variable; age, gender and marital status; is statistically significant at a Pearson's Chi-Square of .000.
When self assessing health status, 49% of respondents think that their health is either “excellent” (20%) or “very good” (29%). Another 29% rate their overall health as “good.” Only 22% of respondents indicate that their health is “fair” (14%) or “poor” (8%).

Using the 2010 estimates from the Nevada State Demographer, the estimated number of individuals over the age of 50 in Nevada with only “fair” or “poor” health is approximately 196,712. Conversely, the 49% of individuals that self rate their health as “excellent” or “very good” represent approximately 438,132 Nevadans over the age of 50.

When looking at the data by age, half (50%) of respondents in the 50 - 64 age group report that their health is either “excellent” (20%) or “very good” (30%). Slightly less than half (48%) of those aged 65 - 74 also indicate their overall health is “excellent” (20%) or “very good” (28%). Respondents in the 75 or older group are more likely to assess their health as “good” (32%), than as “excellent” (17%) or “very good” (25%).

Not surprisingly, those respondents aged 75 or older (26%) are the most likely to report their overall health as “fair” (18%) or “poor” (8%). Respondents in the 50 - 64 age group (23%) and the 65 - 74 age group (22%) are nearly equally likely to report the same.

The relationship between self-reported health and age is statistically significant at a Pearson’s Chi-Square of .000.
Overall, 51% of respondents have been diagnosed with a chronic disease. Using the 2010 projections from the Nevada State Demographer, this represents over 456,000 Nevadans over the age of 50. When looking at the data by age, respondents in the 75 or older age group (66%) are far more likely than those in the 50 - 64 age group (48%) and those in the 65 - 74 age group (51%) to have been diagnosed with a chronic disease.

Respondents were presented a list of chronic diseases and were asked to select all diseases they have been diagnosed with.

The most common chronic disease that respondents have been diagnosed with is high blood pressure or hypertension (19%). This is followed by 16% of respondents who have been diagnosed with diabetes. Arthritis or joint disease and heart disease were both selected by 11% of respondents. Cancer (9%) was ranked 6th among chronic diseases that respondents have been diagnosed with.

4% of respondents report having lung disease, which is slightly more common than vascular disease (2%) and mental illness (2%). Only 1% of respondents report experiencing a stroke or have a urinary disease.

13% of respondents indicate that they have been diagnosed with some “other” chronic disease. Examples of these other diseases include: asthma, high cholesterol, glaucoma and thyroid disease.
Overall, 49% of respondents are being treated for a chronic disease. This represents over 438,000 Nevadans over the age of 50. When looking at the data by age, respondents in the 75 or older age group (58%) are more likely than those in the 50 - 64 age group (46%) and those in the 65 - 74 age group (49%) to be receiving treatment for a chronic disease.

The table above shows a list of chronic illnesses, ranked by the overall percentage of respondents currently being treated for each illness. The percentage of respondents who report being diagnosed with a chronic disease and report being treated for that same disease is also provided.

Overall, 21% of respondents are being treated for high blood pressure/hypertension. 93% of respondents who are diagnosed with high blood pressure/hypertension are currently being treated. 14% of respondents from the sample indicate they are being treated for diabetes. Of those respondents who report being diagnosed with diabetes, 89% are currently being treated. 9% of respondents report being treated for diabetes. Of those respondents who report being treated for both heart disease and arthritis/joint disease. However, 83% of those who are diagnosed with heart disease are currently being treated, whereas only 67% who are diagnosed with arthritis/joint disease are being treated. Overall, 5% of respondents are being treated for cancer and only half (50%) of those who were diagnosed are being treated.

Less than 5% of respondents are being treated for lung, vascular, or urinary disease, mental illness or stroke. The majority of respondents diagnosed with these diseases are being treated, with the exception of those diagnosed with a stroke (39%).

### TREATMENT for a CHRONIC DISEASE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Chronic Illness</th>
<th>Overall Percentage</th>
<th>Diagnosed and Treated Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>High Blood Pressure/Hypertension</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Arthritis/Joint Disease</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lung Disease</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vascular Disease</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mental Illness</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Urinary Disease</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percentages may not add up to 100%; “don’t know” and “refuse” are not included*
PHYSICAL and MENTAL HEALTH

Respondents were asked the following questions:

“Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?”

“Thinking about your mental health; which includes stress, depression and emotional problems; for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Average # of Days All Respondents</th>
<th>Average # of Days 50 - 64</th>
<th>Average # of Days 65 - 74</th>
<th>Average # of Days 75 or Older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>5.55</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>5.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On average, Nevadans over the age of 50 have 5.36 days per month that they self described as “bad” physical health days. Overall, 60.8% of respondents indicate that there were no bad physical health days in the last month. Regarding mental health, respondents reported 3.96 days during the past month that their mental health was not good. 71.6% of respondents indicated there were zero bad mental health days.

Respondents aged 75 or older report the highest average number of days with “bad” physical health (5.86), followed by those respondents in the 50 - 64 age group (5.55) and the 65 - 74 age group (4.88).

On average, respondents aged 50 - 64 (5.10) are more likely than those 65 - 74 (2.41) and 75 or older (2.35) to report days during the past month that their mental health was not good.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Average # of Days All Respondents</th>
<th>Average # of Days Male</th>
<th>Average # of Days Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Health</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>4.61</td>
<td>6.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>3.42</td>
<td>4.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Females report an average of 6.07 “bad” physical health days in the past month, as compared to males who indicate only an average of 4.61. Females (4.47) are also more likely to have “bad” mental health days as compared to males (3.42).
Respondents were asked to indicate how much they agree or disagree with the following statement, “I am able to do household chores easily.”

Overall, 82.4% of respondents “agree” (38.3%) or “strongly agree” (44.1%) with the statement, “I am able to do household chores easily.” This represents approximately 736,000 Nevadans over the age of 50 who can do household chores easily. Just over 13% of respondents “disagree” (11.2%) or “strongly disagree” (2.2%) with the statement.

When looking at the data by age, half (50.3%) of respondents in the 50-64 age group “strongly agree” with the statement. Another 34.1% indicating that they “agree.” Only 12.2% of respondents in this age category “disagree” (9.6%) or “strongly disagree” (2.6%). Similarly, 83.9% of respondents aged 65-74 “agree” (42.2%) or “strongly agree” (41.7%), with only 11.9% responding unfavorably. The majority (71.9%) of respondents in the 75 or older age group “agree” (45.4%) or “strongly agree” (26.4%) with the statement “I am able to do household chores easily.” However, about 20% of these respondents also indicate that they “disagree” (17.5%) or “strongly disagree” (2.3%) with the statement.

When looking at the data by gender, male (86.3%) respondents are more likely than female (78.6%) respondents to indicate an affirmative response to the statement.

The relationship between the statement, “I am able to do household chores easily” and age is statistically significant at a Pearson’s Chi-Square of .000, as is the relationship between the statement and gender (.000).
Respondents were asked to indicate how much they agree or disagree with the following statement, “I am able to eat nutritional meals and am not hungry.”

Overall, a vast majority (94.3%) of respondents “agree” (42.9%) or “strongly agree” (51.4%) with the statement. This represents approximately 843,000 Nevadans over the age of 50 who are able to eat nutritional meals and not feel hungry.

When looking at the data by age, a vast majority of respondents in all age categories; 50 - 64 (93.1%), 65 - 74 (95.2%), and 75 or older (96.6%); indicate that they “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement “I am able to eat nutritional meals and am not hungry.”

Additionally, female (95.3%) respondents were only slightly more likely than male (93.2%) respondents to “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement.

The relationship between the statement, “I am able to eat nutritional meals and am not hungry” and each variable, age and gender, is statistically significant at a Pearson’s Chi-Square of .000.
Overall, only 3.8% of respondents indicated an unfavorable response to the statement. These respondents were asked additional questions to determine what factors may contribute to poor nutrition. These questions include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>% Selected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I take 3 or more prescribed or over the counter drugs a day.</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t always have enough money to buy the food I need.</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have tooth problems or mouth problems that make it hard for me to eat.</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am not always physically able to shop, cook, and/or feed myself.</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the table above, the percent selected represents the combined percentage of respondents who “agree” or “strongly agree” with each statement.

“I take three or more prescribed or over the counter drugs a day” was selected by 45.2% of respondents as a reason for not always eating nutritional meals. This represents approximately 13,050 Nevadans over the age of 50. In the 2006 - 2008 survey, half (50%) of the respondents selected this same reason.

35.4% of respondents indicate that they do not always eat nutritional meals, because they “don’t always have enough money to buy the food they need.” This represents approximately 10,220 Nevada seniors and is compared to the 31% of respondents who selected this reason in the 2006 - 2008 survey.

30.7% of respondents “have tooth or mouth problems that make it hard to eat,” an increase of 7% from the 2006 - 2008 survey (23%). Approximately 8,865 Nevadans over the age of 50 do not always eat nutritional meals due to tooth or mouth problems.

“I am not always physically able to shop, cook, and/or feed myself” was selected by 21.7% of respondents. Respondents were the least likely to “agree” or “strongly agree” with this statement. In the 2006 - 2008 survey, this item was ranked first and was selected by 52% of respondents.
LIMITATIONS and DIFFICULTIES with DAILY ACTIVITIES

Respondents were asked, “Are you limited in one or more of your daily activities such as: getting around without assistance, bathing, dressing, or eating?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>50 - 64</th>
<th>65 - 74</th>
<th>75 or older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Yes</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.5% of respondents indicate they are limited in one of more of their daily activities. This represents approximately 67,000 Nevadans over the age of 50.

Not surprisingly, when looking at the data by age, those in the 75 or older age group (11.4%) are the most likely to report having limitations with daily activity. This is followed by those in the 50 - 64 age group (7.0%) and those in the 65 - 74 age group (6.6%).

The relationship between limitations with daily activities and age is statistically significant at a Pearson’s Chi-Square of .000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Yes</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When looking at the data by gender, female (9.2%) respondents are much more likely than male (5.8%) respondents to indicate limitations with daily activities.

The relationship between limitations with daily activities and gender is statistically significant at a Pearson’s Chi-Square of .000.

Respondents who indicate having limitations in one or more daily activities were then asked, “Do you have anyone who can/does help you with any daily activities in which you have difficulties?”

Overall, 66.9% of these respondents report having someone to help with daily activities. Respondents in the 75 or older (57.9%) age group are the least likely to report having someone who can and does help with daily activities. 70.3% of 50-64 year olds and 71% of those aged 65-74 report having help.

Male (74.7%) respondents are more likely than female (62.2%) respondents to indicate that someone helps with daily activities.
Respondents who have limitations with one or more daily activities were provided a list of activities and asked to indicate whether or not they experience difficulties with each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily Activity</th>
<th>% Selected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>85.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressing</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting out of Bed</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathing</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using the Toilet</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

85.9% of respondents who experience limitations with daily activities report having difficulty walking. Respondents in the 65 - 74 (92.9%) age group have the highest overall percentage of respondents identifying walking as a difficulty. Surprisingly, those 75 or older (82.1%) have the lowest percentage. Walking, as a limitation, is far more likely than any other daily activity limitation.

38.5% of respondents indicate difficulty dressing, with respondents aged 50 - 64 (48.1%) reporting this limitation more often than other age groups. Similarly, 36.2% also indicate difficulty getting out of bed. 50 - 64 (45.4%) year olds and female (47.4%) respondents report higher percentages for this limitation than other groups.

Bathing is reported by 33.4% of respondents as a limited daily activity. Surprisingly, those aged 75 or older (22.8%) have the lowest percentage of respondents indicating this limitation. 18.8% of respondents report difficulty using the toilet. The group with the lowest percentage who select this limitation is those respondents age 65 - 74 (12.1%).

Finally, 18.2% of respondents indicate eating as a limited daily activity. Respondents in the 50 - 64 (24.0%) age group have the highest percentage and those 75 or older (9.8%) have the lowest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily Activity</th>
<th>50 - 64</th>
<th>65 - 74</th>
<th>75 or Older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>85.8%</td>
<td>92.9%</td>
<td>82.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressing</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting out of Bed</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathing</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using the Toilet</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IN-HOME CARE

24.1% of respondents receive some type of in-home care. This represents approximately 215,500 Nevadans over the age of 50. When looking at the data by age, respondents age 65-74 (29.6%) are the most likely to have some type of in-home care, followed by those 75 or older (27.8%) and those 50 - 64 (22.2%). The relationship between in-home care and age is statistically significant at a Pearson's Chi-Square of .000. Respondents who receive in-home care were asked to specify the number of hours they receive care/assistance.

Overall:
Mean - 7.04 hours
Median - 3.00 hours
Mode - 3.00 hour
Range: 1-24 hours

Overall, the average number of hours that respondents receive in-home care is 7.04 hours per day. The overall median is three hours, with one hour being the most common (mode). Respondents receive from one hour to 24 hours of care. The relationship between the number of in-home care hours and age is statistically significant at a Pearson's Chi-Square of .000.

28.1% of respondents receive care for 1 hour a day. Another 21.1% receive four hours of care and 19.7% receive care 24 hours a day. 15.4% receive three hours of care a day, while only 7.6% receive two hours of care. Six hours of care per day and eight hours of care per day were each reported by 4.2% of respondents.

50-64 age group:
Mean - 7.62 hours
Median - 4.00 hours
Mode - 4.00 hour
Range: 1-24 hours

Respondents age 50 - 64 receive an average of 7.62 hours of care a day. The median and the mode for this age group is four hours of care per day. In-home care for 50-64 year olds ranges from one hour per day to 24 hours a day. Respondents in the 50 - 64 age group are most likely to receive care four hours per day (32.9%). These respondents are equally likely to receive care for one hour (22.3%) or three hours (22.3%). 22.5% of respondents age 50 - 64 report receiving 24-hour in-home care.

65-74 age group:
Mean - 3.20 hours
Median - 1.00 hour
Mode - 1.00 hour
Range: 1-8 hours

Respondents age 65 - 74 are the most likely to receive in-home care, but report the lowest average number of hours per day (3.20 hours). The median and the mode for in-home care is 1 hour for these respondents. Respondents in the 65 - 74 age group only report receiving care from one hour to eight hours per day. This is the only group that has zero respondents receiving 24-hour care.

Just over half (51.0%) of these respondents receive one hour of care per day. Respondents age 65 - 74 are nearly equally likely to receive care for six hours (16.9%) or eight hours (17.1%) a day. 14.9% of these

24.1% of respondents receive some type of in-home care. This represents approximately 215,500 Nevadans over the age of 50. When looking at the data by age, respondents age 65-74 (29.6%) are the most likely to have some type of in-home care, followed by those 75 or older (27.8%) and those 50 - 64 (22.2%). The relationship between in-home care and age is statistically significant at a Pearson's Chi-Square of .000. Respondents who receive in-home care were asked to specify the number of hours they receive care/assistance.

Overall:
Mean - 7.04 hours
Median - 3.00 hours
Mode - 3.00 hour
Range: 1-24 hours

Overall, the average number of hours that respondents receive in-home care is 7.04 hours per day. The overall median is three hours, with one hour being the most common (mode). Respondents receive from one hour to 24 hours of care. The relationship between the number of in-home care hours and age is statistically significant at a Pearson's Chi-Square of .000.

28.1% of respondents receive care for 1 hour a day. Another 21.1% receive four hours of care and 19.7% receive care 24 hours a day. 15.4% receive three hours of care a day, while only 7.6% receive two hours of care. Six hours of care per day and eight hours of care per day were each reported by 4.2% of respondents.

50-64 age group:
Mean - 7.62 hours
Median - 4.00 hours
Mode - 4.00 hour
Range: 1-24 hours

Respondents age 50 - 64 receive an average of 7.62 hours of care a day. The median and the mode for this age group is four hours of care per day. In-home care for 50-64 year olds ranges from one hour per day to 24 hours a day. Respondents in the 50 - 64 age group are most likely to receive care four hours per day (32.9%). These respondents are equally likely to receive care for one hour (22.3%) or three hours (22.3%). 22.5% of respondents age 50 - 64 report receiving 24-hour in-home care.

65-74 age group:
Mean - 3.20 hours
Median - 1.00 hour
Mode - 1.00 hour
Range: 1-8 hours

Respondents age 65 - 74 are the most likely to receive in-home care, but report the lowest average number of hours per day (3.20 hours). The median and the mode for in-home care is 1 hour for these respondents. Respondents in the 65 - 74 age group only report receiving care from one hour to eight hours per day. This is the only group that has zero respondents receiving 24-hour care.

Just over half (51.0%) of these respondents receive one hour of care per day. Respondents age 65 - 74 are nearly equally likely to receive care for six hours (16.9%) or eight hours (17.1%) a day. 14.9% of these respondents receive care for 24 hours per day. The relationship between the number of in-home care hours and age is statistically significant at a Pearson's Chi-Square of .000.
respondents indicate receiving two hours of care. Respondents age 75 or older report the highest average number of hours per day for receiving care (9.80 hours). The median number of hours is four per day. The most common response (mode) for respondents age 75 or older is 24-hour care. These respondents receive care from 1 hour to 24 hours.

34% of respondents 75 or older receive care 24 hours a day. These respondents are equally likely to receive care for 1 hour (17.0%), 2 hours (17.0%) or 4 hours (17.0%) a day. 15% of respondents receive care for 3 hours a day.

More than 215,500 Nevadans over the age of 50 receive some type of in-home care. Among those 75 and older who receive care, 34 percent receive care 24 hours a day.
Overall, 91.6% of respondents are covered by health insurance. This represents approximately 819,000 Nevadans over the age of 50. Respondents age 75 or older (99.0%) almost always report being covered by insurance. Similarly, 97.1% of respondents 65 - 74 indicated being covered by health insurance. Those respondents age 50 - 64 (87.2%) are the least likely to report having insurance, though a vast majority are covered.

Respondents who are covered by health insurance were asked to specify which type(s) of insurance they are covered by. More than half (54.8%) of the respondents are covered by private health insurance.

35.3% of respondents report having health insurance coverage through Medicare, while 3.2% have Medicaid and 1.2% receive Medigap (insurance that covers what Medicare doesn’t).

10.1% of respondents are covered by military health insurance, such as Tricare or Veteran’s Insurance. 5.4% of respondents have health insurance through a State Sponsored Health Plan, while 4.6% have insurance through some other government plan.

When looking at the data by age, respondents in the 50 - 64 age group are the most likely to be covered by private health insurance (60.0%) and are seldom covered by Medicare (9.2%). Conversely, a clear majority of respondents 65 - 74 (71.4%) and 75 or older (82.8%) are covered by Medicare. Less than half of both of these age groups, 65 - 74 (44.9%) and 75 or older (47.3%), are covered by private health insurance.
Respondents who are not currently covered by health insurance were asked, “In the past year, how many months were you without insurance?”

- Mean - 10.69 months
- Median - 12 months
- Mode - 12 months

In the past year, on average, those respondents who are not currently covered by health insurance have been without insurance for 10.69 months. The median time to be without insurance in the past year is 12 months, as is the most common response (mode).

In the past year, the vast majority (84.9%) of people currently not covered by health insurance have been without insurance for 12 months or the entire year.

Respondents were then asked, “What is the reason you are not covered?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>% Selected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lost Job with Insurance</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer does not offer Coverage or Not Eligible for Coverage</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost is too High</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Company Refused Coverage</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentages may not add up to 100%; “don’t know” and “refuse” are not included.

42.6% of respondents are not currently covered by health insurance because they lost the job through which they had insurance. Another 31.0% do not have insurance because the cost is too high.

3.7% were refused coverage by the insurance company. 10.6% are not covered for some other reason.

In the past year, 60.6% of respondents, who do not currently have health insurance, have delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost. This represents approximately 39,450 Nevadans over the age of 50.

In the past year, **60 percent** of the respondents who didn’t have **health insurance** delayed seeking medical care because they were **worried about the cost**. This represents nearly 40,000 Nevadans over the age of 50.
MEDICAL EXPENSES

Respondents were asked, “In the past year, how much money have you spent out of pocket on medical care?”

11.3% of respondents have not spent any money out of pocket for medical care in the past year. This represents approximately 101,000 Nevadans over the age of 50. 34.8% of respondents spent less than $500 in the past year on medical care and 27.2% spent between $500 and $1999.

Once a respondent surpasses $2000, there is little variance among those that spent $2000 - $2999 (8.9%), $3000 - $4999 (6.2%) and more than $5000 (7.4%) out of pocket on medical care.

Finally, respondents were asked, “How many prescription medications do you take on a regular basis, not including vitamins?”

- Mean - 3.29 prescription medications
- Median - 2.00 prescription medications
- Mode - 0.00 prescription medications
- Range - 0.00 - 22.00 prescription medications

21.0% of respondents do not take any prescription medication on a regular basis, followed by 15.8% who take two and 14.1% who take one.
Overall, 9.7% of respondents are the primary unpaid caregiver for a person over the age of 60. This represents approximately 86,700 Nevadans over the age of 50 who care for someone, other than themselves, who is 60 or older.

When looking at the data by age, 12.5% of respondents in the 65 - 74 age group are currently a caregiver for someone age 60 or older. 10.8% of respondents aged 75 or older and 8.9% of respondents 50 - 64 report the same finding.

Respondents who are the primary caregiver for a person over the age of 60 were read a list of activities and were asked to identify whether or not they participate in each activity to cope as a caregiver.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Caregiver Activity</th>
<th>% Selected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Praying</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Exercising or Working Out</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Talking with or Seeking Advice from Friends or Relatives</td>
<td>61.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reading about Caregiving in Books or Other Materials</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Going on the Internet to find Information</td>
<td>49.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Talking to a Professional or Spiritual Counselor</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Taking any kind of Medication</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most common activity that caregivers use for coping is praying (72.2%). This activity was also ranked first in the 2006 - 2008 survey (75%). The second most common method of coping is exercising or working out (69.3%). Exercise, as a method of coping, increased by 11% from the 2006 - 2008 senior study.

61.4% of respondents talk with or seek advice from friends or relatives, in order to cope with caregiving responsibilities. Just over half of respondents (52.9%) read about caregiving in books and other materials, while just under half (49%) search the Internet for information.

30.1% of respondents cope by talking to a professional or spiritual counselor. About a quarter of respondents (25.7%) cope with caregiving by taking any kind of medication.
Overall, 8.2% of respondents are the primary caregiver for a child under the age of 18. This represents approximately 73,320 Nevadans over the age of 50 who care for a child.

When looking at the data by age, respondents in the 50 - 64 (12.5%) age group are far more likely to be the primary caregiver for a child under 18 than those respondents age 65 - 74 (1.0%) or 75 or older (2.0%).

Those respondents who care for a child under the age of 18 were asked how many children they care for. The majority of respondents (58.7%) care for one child and another 33.4% are the primary caregiver for two children. 4.9% of respondents care for three children and 3.0% of respondents care for four.

Respondents who care for a child or children under the age of 18 were also asked to identify their relationship to the child or children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>70.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step-Parent</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guardian</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandparent</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Percentages may be in excess of 100%; respondents instructed to select all that apply

70.2% of respondents who care for a child or children under 18 identify their relationship as a parent to the child(ren). Another 24.2% of respondents indicate they are a grandparent to the child or children they care for.

4.3% of respondents identify as the step-parent and 1.9% are the child or children’s’ guardian. 3.5% of respondents indicate they share some other relationship with the child or children they care for.
The graph above shows the average number of “bad” physical and mental health days a month for respondents who identify as non-caregivers, those who care for someone age 60 or older only, those who care for a person under the age of 18 only and those who care for both. As indicated in the graph, the number of days per month with “bad” physical health and “bad” mental health are affected by caregiving.

For physical health, non-caregivers report an average of 5.21 days per month in which physical health is not good. Respondents who care for a person age 60 or older (6.76) or who care for a person under the age of 18 (5.70) indicate a slightly higher average number of day each month with “bad” physical health. Respondents who care for both someone over 60 and under 18 only report 2.79 days per month with “bad” physical health.

When looking at the responses for mental health, in general, caregivers experience more days per month than non-caregivers with “bad” mental health. Non-caregivers report an average of 3.49 days each month when mental health is not good. Respondents who care for a person age 60 or older have, on average, 5.05 days each month with “bad” mental health and those who care for both experience an average of 6.28 days. Respondents who care for a person under the age of 18 report an average of 7.67 days each month with “bad” mental health. This is the highest average for “bad” mental health days as compared to looking at the data by other demographics, such as age and gender.

The relationship between caregiving and both physical and mental health is statistically significant at a Pearson’s Chi-Square of .000.
Overall, almost half (49.6%) of all respondents believe their neighborhood is “quite safe.” Another 36.9% would classify their neighborhood as “extremely safe.” 10.4% of respondents think their neighborhood is “slightly safe” and only 2.1% would identify their neighborhood as “not safe at all.”

There is little variance among age and assessment of neighborhood safety. A vast majority of respondents in each age group; 50 - 64 (85.2%), 65 - 74 (88.8%) and 75 or older (90.0%); would classify their neighborhood as either “extremely safe” or “quite safe.” Respondents in the 50 - 64 age group (11.2%) are the most likely to designate their neighborhood as “slightly safe,” followed by those 65 - 74 (9.4%) and 75 or older (7.3%). Only 2.6% of respondents age 50 - 64, 1.3% of respondents 65 - 74, and 1.5% of respondents 75 or older would identify their neighborhood as “not at all safe.”

When looking at the data by gender, male (88.6%) respondents are slightly more likely than female (84.6%) respondents to classify their neighborhood as either “extremely safe” or “quite safe.”

When assessing neighborhood safety by county, respondents who live in rural Nevada counties (93.6%) are the most likely to identify their neighborhood as “extremely” or “quite” safe, followed by respondents from Washoe County/Carson City (90.4%) and Clark County (84.1%).

The relationship between neighborhood safety and each variable; age, gender and county; is statistically significant at a Pearson's Chi-Square of .000.
VICTIMS OF CRIME

Respondents were asked, “Were you attacked or threatened OR did you have something stolen from you in the past 12 months?"

Overall, 12.0% of respondents report being attacked or threatened, or having something stolen from them in the past 12 months. This represents approximately 107,300 Nevadans over the age of 50.

When looking at the data by age, 13.9% of respondents age 50 - 64 report being a victim of crime, followed by 9.0% of respondents 65 - 74 and 8.1% of respondents 75 or older. Regarding gender, 14.1% of male respondents and 10.0% of female respondents indicate the same.

When considering crime and county, 13.0% of respondents who reside in Clark County report being a victim, followed by 11.6% of respondents who reside in Washoe County/Carson City and 7.2% of respondents who reside in rural Nevada counties.

Respondents who have been attacked, threatened or had something stolen from them in the last 12 months were asked to identify the location(s) of the crime.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Location</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Home, including the Yard or Porch</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a Public Place, such as a Shopping Mall, Restaurant, Casino, or Airport</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Street or In a Parking Lot</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Work</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While Riding in a Vehicle</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At or Near a Friend’s, Relative’s, or Neighbor’s Home</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A clear majority (69.2%) of crimes occur at home, including the yard or the porch. This is followed by crime that occurs in a public place, such as a shopping mall, restaurant, casino or the airport (12.9%). 10.6% report the crime occurring in the street or in a parking lot, while 8.4% were attacked or had something stolen while at work.

6.6% of respondents report being victimized while riding in a vehicle and 6.3% were at or near a friend, relative, or neighbor’s home. 1.4% of respondents indicate they were attacked or had something stolen from them in some other location.
**OFFENDER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP**

Respondents were asked, “People don’t often think of crimes committed by someone they personally know. Did you have something stolen from you or were you attacked, intimidated or threatened by any of the following in the past 12 months (someone at work, neighbor or friend, relative or family member, any other person you’ve known or met)?”

6.9% of respondents indicate that they were victimized by someone that they personally know. Using population estimates, there were nearly 62,000 instances of crime victimization of Nevadans over the age of 50 by a known perpetrator.

25.2% of respondents who previously reported being attacked or having something stolen from them indicate that the offender was known. Furthermore, 4.4% of respondents who previously reported that they had not been attacked or had something stolen from them in the past 12 months indicate that, in fact, someone they know had victimized them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any other Person Known or Met</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Relative or Family Member</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Neighbor or Friend</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someone at Work</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30.5% of respondents indicate that they have been attacked, threatened, intimidated or had something stolen from them by a relative or family member in the past 12 months. 23.4% of respondents report being victimized by a neighbor or friend, while 20.5% knew the perpetrator as someone from work. Finally, 31.3% of respondents were attacked or had something stolen from them by any other person known to them or that they have met.

**UNREPORTED CRIME**

Respondents were asked, “Did anything happen to you which you THOUGHT was a crime, but did not report to the police?”

Overall, 6.4% of respondents indicate that they thought they were a victim of crime but did not report it to the police. This represents approximately 57,225 Nevadans over 50 that may not have reported a potential crime.

When looking at the data by age, 7.7% of respondents 50 - 64 did not report a crime to the police, followed by 5.6% of respondents 65 - 74 and 3.4% of respondents 75 or older.
VICTIM of CONSUMER FRAUD

Respondents were asked whether or not they have been a victim of consumer fraud or identity theft in the last 12 months.

A preponderance of respondents (90.5%) were not a victim of consumer fraud or identity theft in the past year. 9.5% report that they were a victim; this is a 1.5% decrease from the 2006-2008 survey. Using population projections, there were nearly 85,000 potential victims, over the age of 50, of consumer fraud or identity theft in the last 12 months.

This group of victims may be further identified:

- 65.5% are between the ages of 50 - 64
- 24.7% are between the ages of 65 - 74
- 9.8% are 75 or older
- 50.0% of these victims are male
- 50.0% of these victims are female
- 70.8% reside in Clark County
- 20.7% reside in Washoe County/Carson City
- 8.5% reside in rural Nevada counties
- 93.7% have access to a personal computer
- 97.1% have access to the internet
- 80.0% use the internet daily or several times a day

The relationship between each of these categories; age, gender, county of residence, access to a computer, access to the Internet and Internet usage; and being a victim of consumer fraud and identity theft is statistically significant at a chi-square of .000.

Most respondents were not victims of consumer fraud in the past year, but 9.5 percent were, 1.5 percent increase from a 2006-08 survey.
77.5% of respondents indicate that they own their own homes, while 20.2% are renters. As indicated in an earlier question, the average monthly mortgage/rental cost is $1203. This is up 4.3% from the 2006 - 2008 survey. The majority of respondents in each age group; 50 - 64 (74.5%), 65 - 74 (85.2%) and 75 or older (80.9%); own their home. The age group with the highest occurrence of renters is 50 - 64 (24.2%).

80.4% of male respondents currently own their home, as compared to only 74.8% of female respondents. Furthermore, married (87.6%) respondents are far more likely to own their home than respondents who are not married (63.6%).

When looking at the data by county, 84.1% of respondents who reside in rural Nevada counties own. This is compared to 77.3% of respondents in Washoe County/Carson City and 76.4% of respondents who reside in Clark County.

Each of these categories — age, gender, marital status and county of residence — produces a statistically significant relationship with respondent status of owning or renting a home. Each of these relationships is significant with a chi-square of .000.
CONDITION of the HOME

Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the following statement: 
“My home is in good condition and well maintained.”

Overall, a vast majority (93.5%) of respondents “agree” (42.6%) or “strongly agree” (50.9%) with the statement. This represents approximately 836,000 Nevadans over the age of 50. On the other hand, 3.1% of respondents either “disagree” (2.5%) or “strongly disagree” (0.6%) with the statement, indicating that approximately 27,700 homes are not in good condition or well maintained.

- 92.6% of respondents age 50 - 64 “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement.
- 95.4% of respondents age 65 - 74 “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement.
- 94.5% of respondents age 75 or older “agree” or “strongly agree” with the statement.
- 96.9% of married respondents “agree” or “strongly agree”, as compared to only 88.7% of non-married respondents.
- Male (93.9%) and female (93.3%) respondents are equally likely to “agree” or “strongly agree.”
- Residents of Clark County (93.8%), Washoe County/Carson City (93.9%) and rural Nevada counties (91.9%) are nearly equally likely to “agree” or “strongly agree.”
NEVADA DRIVER’S LICENSE

- 89.8% of respondents have a current Nevada driver’s license
- 91.3% of respondents age 50 - 64 have a current Nevada driver’s license
- 91.7% of respondents age 65 - 74 have a current Nevada driver’s license
- 82.2% of respondents age 75 or older have a current Nevada driver’s license
- 92.4% of male respondents have a current Nevada driver’s license
- 87.4% of female respondents have a current Nevada driver’s license

MODE of TRANSPORTATION

Respondents were asked, “How do you usually get to the places you need to go?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of Transportation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drive my own vehicle</td>
<td>86.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive with a friend or family member</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paratransit</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vast majority (86.0%) of respondents drive their own vehicle to get to the places they need to go. Another 9.0% of respondents drive with a friend or family member. 2.9% of respondents use bus services to get around, while 1.2% use paratransit services. Less than 1% of respondents walk (0.6%) or take a taxi (0.2%).

When looking at the data by age, the most notable difference is that 75.0% of respondents age 75 or older drive their own vehicle, as compared to 88.6% of respondents age 50 - 64 and 88.5% of respondents age 65 - 74. Furthermore, respondents age 75 or older (19.7%) are much more likely to identify driving with a friend or family member, as compared to respondents age 50 - 64 (6.7%) and 65 - 74 (7.1%).

When looking at the data by gender, male (91.3%) respondents are more likely than female (81.0%) respondents to identify driving their own vehicle, whereas female (13.5%) respondents are more likely than male (4.4%) respondents to ride with a friend or family member.
MONTHLY SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Respondents were asked to quantify the approximate number of times per month that they visit or attend the following: social events, shopping, family, casino and worship.

Overall Mean:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Activity</th>
<th>50 - 64</th>
<th>65 - 74</th>
<th>75 or Older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Events</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>4.57</td>
<td>3.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopping</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>7.31</td>
<td>7.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>5.62</td>
<td>4.89</td>
<td>6.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casino</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worship</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondents in the 65-74 age group attend the highest average number of social events per month (4.57). These respondents also report going to a casino (2.67) more times per month than respondents in the other age groups, but are the least likely to report attending worship activities (1.89).

Respondents aged 75 or older go shopping an average of 7.52 times per month, the highest reported average among age groups. Respondents in this age group also visit or see family (6.35) more often than respondents age 50-64 (5.62) and age 65-74 (4.89).

Those respondents in the 50-64 age group are the most likely to report attending worship (2.11) activities in a month. These respondents are the least likely to go to a casino (2.17) or attend social events (3.37).

Respondents aged 75 or older go shopping an average of 7.52 times per month, the highest reported average among age groups.
Male (3.80) respondents and female (3.70) respondents report attending a nearly equal number of social events per month. Male (7.56) respondents are slightly more likely to go shopping during the month than female (7.18) respondents. On the other hand, female (5.65) respondents are slightly more likely to visit or see family than male (5.37) respondents each month.

Male (2.72) respondents are more likely to report going to a casino during a month, whereas female (2.54) respondents indicate a higher average for attending worship activities each month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Activity</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Events</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopping</td>
<td>7.56</td>
<td>7.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casino</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>1.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worship</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondents who reside in Clark County report the highest average number of visits to a casino (2.67) each month. These respondents are also slightly more likely to visit family (5.67) than respondents in Washoe County/Carson City (5.16) and respondents in rural Nevada counties (5.26). Respondents who reside in Clark County report the lowest monthly average for attending social events (3.54).

Respondents who reside in Washoe County/Carson City attend an average of 4.43 social events each month, the highest reported average among county of residence. These respondents also go shopping an average of 7.65 times per month and attend worship activities 2.23 times each month.

Respondents in rural Nevada counties have the lowest average number of shopping (6.90) trips each month. These respondents also report the least number of casino (1.31) visits and the lowest average for attending (2.02) worship activities.
Respondents report attending an average of 3.70 social events each month, regardless of being married or not married.

Married respondents report a higher average for number of shopping (7.85) trips each month and number of visits to a casino (2.17) each month. Respondents who are not married — meaning divorced, separated, widowed or never married — indicate visiting family (5.65) and attending worship (2.54) activities more often than married respondents.

Respondents who care for both someone over the age of 60 and under the age of 18 make an average of 15.04 shopping trips each month. This is the highest average number of shopping trips for all groups considered thus far.

Similarly, respondents who care for someone under the age of 18 visit family an average of 11.19 times each month. This average is higher than all other groups. These respondents also attend only 1.86 social events each month on average. This is lower than any other reported average.

Respondents who care for someone over the age of 60 attend an average of 5.44 social events each month. Respondents who are non-caregivers are the least likely to visit family (4.81) or attend worship (1.96) activities each month.
Overall, 80.6% of respondents have access to a computer. This represents approximately 720,700 Nevadans over the age of 50. The percentage of respondents who have access to a personal computer has increased by 4% since the 2006 - 2008 survey. The relationship between access to a computer and age is statistically significant at a Pearson’s Chi-Square of .000, as is the relationship between access to a computer and gender (.000).

When looking at the data by age, 86.3% of respondents age 50 - 64 and 81.6% of respondents age 65 - 74 have access to a personal computer. Respondents age 75 or older (59.1%) are far less likely to have access to a computer. Male (83.2%) respondents are slightly more likely than female (78.2%) respondents to have access to a computer.

Overall, 95.7% of respondents have access to the Internet. Using population estimates, approximately 856,000 Nevadans over the age of 50 have access to the Internet. This percentage has not changed from the 2006 - 2008 survey. The relationship between access to the Internet and both age and gender is statistically significant at a Pearson’s Chi-Square of .000.

Respondents in the 50 - 64 age group (96.7%) and the 65 - 74 age group (96.2%) are equally likely to have access to the Internet. 89.5% of respondents 75 or older have access to the Internet. Male (96.3%) and female (95.1%) respondents are nearly equally likely to have access to the Internet.
Overall, a vast majority (77.9%) of respondents use the Internet daily (51.9%) or several times a day (26.0%). 10.1% of respondents use the Internet several times a week and 4.8% use the Internet at least once a week. Only 4.0% of respondents use the Internet less than once a week and 3.0% never use the Internet.

When looking at the data by age, respondents in the 50 - 64 (79.6%) age group and the 65 - 74 age group (79.1%) are equally likely to use the Internet daily or several times a day. Respondents in these age groups, 50 - 64 (9.9%) and 65 - 74 (10.2%), are also nearly equally likely to use the Internet several times a week. Respondents age 65 - 74 (4.1%). However, are much more likely to never use the Internet than those aged 50 - 64 (1.6%).

A majority (64.7%) of respondents age 75 or older use the Internet daily (50.2%) or several times a day (14.5%). Respondents in this group, however, are the most likely to never (10.5%) use the Internet. Respondents age 75 or older are also equally likely to use the Internet at least once a week (7.5%) or less than once a week (7.8%).
SOURCES of INFORMATION

Respondents were asked, “If you need information about the service available to persons over the age of 60 in the State of Nevada, either for yourself or someone else you are caring for, who do you contact for information?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Information Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>52.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Doctor/Medical Provider/Insurance Company</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Family/Friends</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Senior Center/Community Organization/Service Provider</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Phonebook or 211 Information</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>County Social Services</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>State Agency/Government Official</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>AARP</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Print Material (Newspaper, Magazine, Book)</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Church or Place of Worship</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>TV or Radio</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Veteran’s Administration or Military</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Percentages may not add up to 100%; “don’t know” and “refuse” are not included

The percentages and rankings provided in the table above are based on the subset of respondents who were able to mention at least one source (N = 979). 18.9% (N = 226) did not mention a source.

Internet was the number one reported source of information indicated by over half (52.7%) of the respondents. The second most common source of information was a doctor, a medical provider or a health insurance company (22.8%). 19.8% of respondents would seek information from family or friends. This was followed by 12.3% who would go to a senior center, community organization or service provider for information and 11.6% who would look in the phonebook or call 211 for information. Respondents are nearly equally likely to get information from County Social Services (8.7%) or from a State Agency or Government Official (8.5%). 7.4% indicated they go to AARP for information and 6.7% would find information in print material, such as a newspaper, magazine or book. Less than 5% of respondents selected each of the following sources of information: library (4.0%), church or place of worship (3.5%), TV or radio (3.3%), Veteran’s Administration or Military (1.3%) or work (0.8%).
Random-digit-dialing (RDD) technique was used to conduct this survey. Using this method respondent households were selected throughout the State of Nevada with information developed using the most current telephone exchange data available. (Telephone exchanges may be thought of as the three-digit “prefix” included in any telephone number.) The sample was purchased from Survey Sampling, Inc. (SSI). Survey Sampling maintains a database of “working blocks,” where a “block” is a set of 100 contiguous numbers identified by the first two digits of the last four digits of a telephone number. After the blocks are verified to contain residential phone numbers, phone numbers are randomly generated from each block. This procedure allows the inclusion of unlisted numbers and any newly listed numbers that have not been included in the most recently published telephone directories.

**SAMPLING and WEIGHT ESTIMATION**

The sample for this study was drawn from phone numbers in three areas within the state of Nevada. Clark County (Area 1), Washoe County and Carson City (Area 2) and all remaining areas made up the third (Area 3). Areas other than Clark County were over sampled relative to their population sizes. A weight was designed to account for this difference. A higher proportion of females was encountered in the sample than was indicated by the state data, therefore, gender adjustments were made. The weight was constructed using age and sex data obtained from the US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey that was conducted in 2008. From these figures, an estimate of the 50-and-over population in each of the sample areas was obtained, as well as the overall gender balance in each area. Each case was then assigned a multiplier based on its area and gender, and its prevalence in the sample relative to its prevalence in the estimate.

For survey year 2010, interviewers from the Cannon Survey Center made telephone calls during the period of January 2010 through April 2010 in order to complete 1,205 interviews with residents of Nevada over the age of 50. Using population estimates obtained from the Nevada State Demographer and based on 2010 projections, the number of residents in Nevada over 50 years of age is approximately 894,147. To be eligible to take the survey, the respondent had to be at least 50 years of age and a resident of Nevada and all households reached were screened for these criteria.

A sample of 1,205 yields a sampling error for the entire survey of +/- 3% at the 95% confidence interval. The sample was further stratified to include the following: completion of 787 surveys with residents who live in Clark County (Area 1), 247 surveys were completed in Washoe County/Carson City (Area 2), and 171 surveys were completed in rural Nevada (Area 3). Using the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) formula (RR3) a response rate of 37% was achieved.
The survey instrument was designed by Pamela Gallion and was composed of approximately 86 questions. Some questions were obtained from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), others from the National Crime Victimization Survey, and others were obtained from various survey instruments that have been used to gather information in Nevada in the past. Fixed response questions were numerically pre-coded into response categories. Open-ended questions were used when numbers were required as answers (e.g. how much money did you spend on medical care in the past year) or when the response categories were not adequate to allow for the full range of possible attitudes, opinions or information. CSC adapted the questionnaire for use with the CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) system using SawTooth software.

The survey was administered under the direction of Pamela Gallion, director of the Cannon Survey Center, by the CSC staff of 27 professional telephone interviewers who were under the supervision of Mr. Taylor Moseley, data collection supervisor for the CSC. The survey was administered in a professional, centralized phone bank facility with 24 calling stations located on the Paradise Campus of UNLV. Calls were made Mondays through Fridays between the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., and on Saturdays between the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Up to 12 attempts were made on each number; these attempts were made on different days of the week and at different times of the day in an attempt to maximize the response rate.

Any questions regarding this research project or summarized results should be directed to:

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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

UNCE was founded in 1914 through the Smith-Lever Act as a partnership between the federal government, land-grant universities and county governments. Today, this partnership agreement is still intact, with additional funding provided through grants, contracts and gifts to expand program offerings.

Cooperative Extension’s mission is to “discover, develop, disseminate, preserve and use knowledge to strengthen the social, economic and environmental well-being of people.” Campus-based and community-based faculty work cooperatively with local leaders, volunteers and organizations to identify needs, establish priorities, design and implement educational efforts, and evaluate program outcomes and impacts. Applied research is conducted to gain new knowledge, solve practical problems and meet specific community needs. Journal articles, peer-reviewed curriculum guides and other publications are the result of programming and research efforts. These publications, as well as program and impact information, can be accessed at: http://www.unce.unr.edu

UNCE’s 20 individual offices throughout the state serve as local campuses of the University of Nevada, providing citizens with information about university programs. Because Cooperative Extension’s more than 200 personnel live and work in these communities, UNCE is well-positioned to bring community needs to the attention of university personnel who can help solve local problems. The issues have changed over the years, but the need to extend university research out to the state remains constant.

Just as it did nearly 100 years ago, UNCE still helps farmers and ranchers manage water resources, control noxious weeds and resolve public-land disputes. But Extension also helps strengthen families, foster a healthy environment and enable people and communities to prosper. In this way, UNCE serves as a “gateway” linking university resources to meet the needs of communities throughout Nevada. It develops educational programs through public presentations, workshops, demonstrations, publications, the Internet, interactive video and satellite broadcast technologies, delivering knowledge directly to Nevadans’ homes and communities. By “bringing the university” to all Nevadans to foster their lifelong learning, UNCE helps fulfill the institution’s land-grant mission.

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