

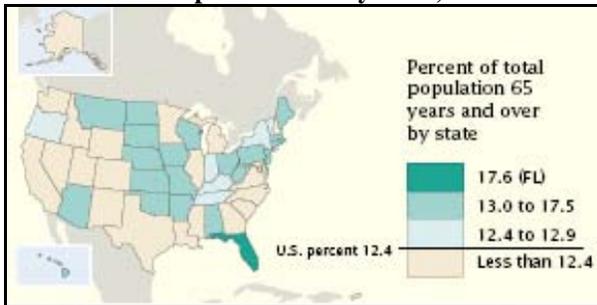
Demographics of an Aging Population

Aging in the United States

In 2000, 35 million people over the age of 65 lived in the United States, accounting for about 12 percent of the total population. The 65 and older population makes up more than 15 percent of most European Union countries and nearly 19 percent in both Italy and Japan.

Within the age 65 and over population in 2000, 18.5 million (52.9 percent) were aged 65-74, 12.3 million (35.2 percent) were aged 75-84, and 4.2 million (11.9 percent) were aged 85 and over. State percentages of people 65 years and over vary widely across the U.S. (see map below).

Percent Total Population 65+ by State, 2000



In 2000, women made up 58 percent of people aged 65 years and over and 69 percent of those 85 years and over. Older women are less likely than older men to be married and twice as likely to live alone. A majority of older men (65 percent) are veterans.

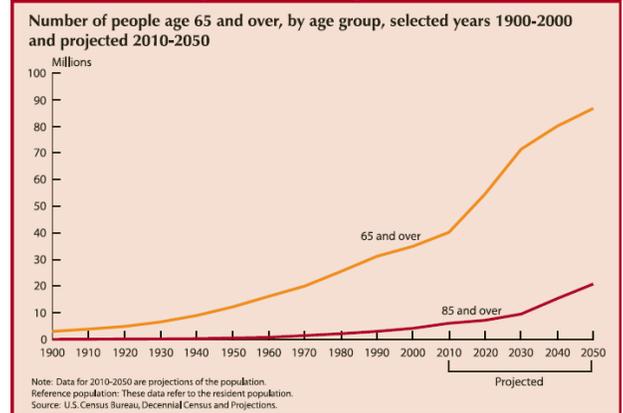
(Adapted from "We the People: Aging in the United States", US Census Bureau: www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/censr-19.pdf)

Life expectancy has increased over time in the United States., although it varies by gender and race. In 1900, life expectancy at age 65 was 12 years and at age 85 was 4 years. In 2000, average life expectancy at age 65 was 19 years for women and 16 years for men. Average life expectancy at age 85 was 7 years for women and 6 years for men.

As the baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) start turning age 65 in 2011, the number of older people will begin to

increase dramatically. The older population is projected to double by 2030 (to 71.5 million) and represent 20 percent of the total U.S. population.

Current and Projected 65+ Population in the U.S.



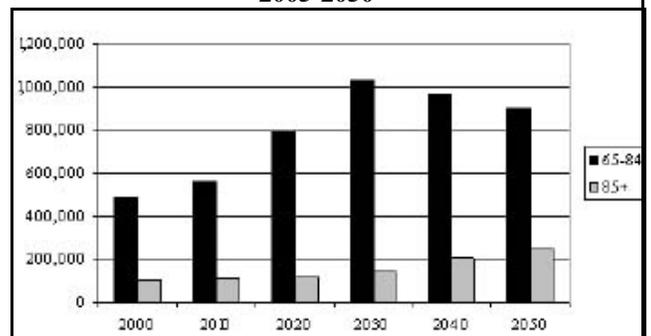
(Adapted from "Older Americans 2004: Key Indicators of Well-Being," Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics: www.agingstats.gov/chartbook2004/OA_2004.pdf)

Aging in Minnesota

From now to the year 2030, Minnesota will be aging like never before. The baby boomers—1.5 million strong in Minnesota—will lead the way. The 65 and over population is currently the fastest growing age group.

Between 2000 and 2030, the 65 and over population will increase from 12.1 percent to 24 percent of the total state population (or about one in every four Minnesotans). That equals a doubling of the older population from 600,000 to 1.2 million. From 2000 and 2050, the 85 and older population will nearly triple from 90,000 to 250,000 (see graph below).

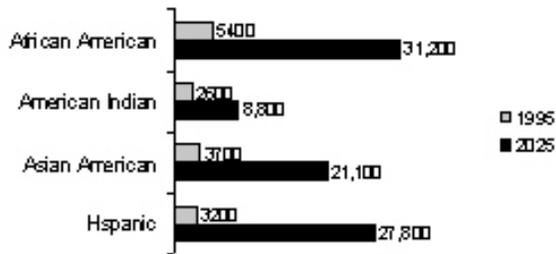
Minnesota's Older Population by Age Group 2005-2050



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Minnesota's Diverse Aging Population
 Racial and ethnic diversity within Minnesota's elderly population will increase over the next 30 years. Between 1995 and 2025, the proportion of Minnesota's elderly who are nonwhite will increase from 3.7% to 9.8% (from 11,700 to 61,100 persons).

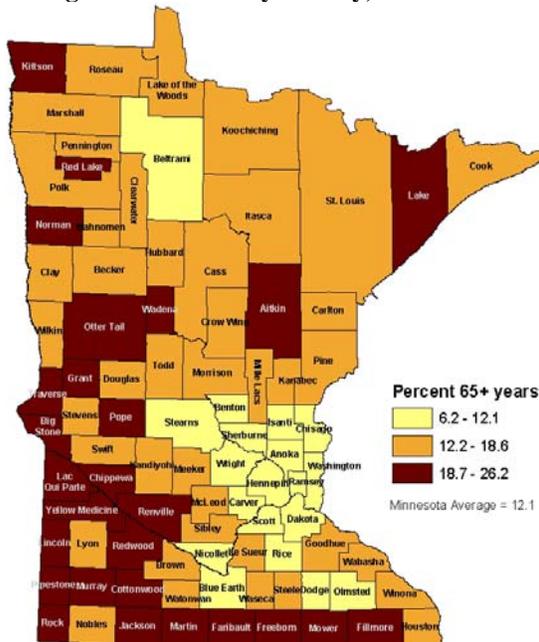
Population 65+ for Four Race/Ethnic Groups



(Adapted from the Minnesota DHS Project 2030: www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/groups/aging/documents/pub/dhs_id_00543_5.hcsp)

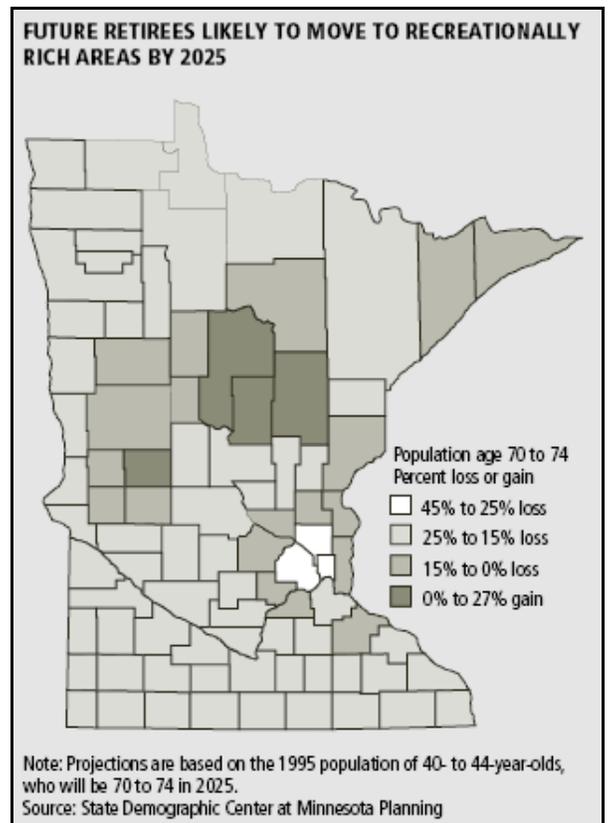
Minnesota's Population Shifts
 Rural Minnesota is undergoing major shifts in demographics, especially in the aging population. While 30 percent of the state's total population lives in rural Minnesota, 41 percent of those 65 and older currently live there. All counties where more than 20 percent of people are 65 or older are in rural Minnesota.

Percentage of 65+ Years by County, 2000



Source: U.S. Census 2000

From 1995 to 2025, 45 counties can expect an increase in the older population, while 42 can anticipate a decline. Many counties in the southwest and the north are expected to lose more than 10 percent of their elder population. Most growth is projected to occur in the corridor of counties from Olmsted County in the southeast, northward through the Twin Cities suburban counties up to Lake of the Woods counties.



Over the next 30 years, counties in Minnesota's north central lakes region—including Aitkin, Crow Wing, Cass and Douglas—are expected to gain the greatest percentage share of retirees. This continues a trend in which retirees have been moving out of high population density areas, such as Ramsey and Hennepin counties, to amenity-rich areas such as the lakes region and other states such as Arizona, Nevada, Florida and Western Wisconsin.

(Adapted from "Implications of Rural Minnesota's Changing Demographics", Minnesota Planning; http://server.admin.state.mn.us/pdf/2000/rural_01.pdf)