Elderly Demographics and the need for a Community Focus

Coalition of Service Providers

Moorhead, MN

November 1, 2007

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Professor and Director

North Dakota State Data Center

Presentation Objective:

1. To place the shifting age distribution into historical context.

2. To illustrate current and future changes in elderly population within the region

Key Contextual Themes

1. Differing Patterns of Population Change

2. Rapidly shifting age distribution

3. Consequences of changing patterns

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Percentage Change in Total Population
U.S. Counties: 1990 to 2000

Loss: -42.3% to 0.0%
Gain: 0.1% to 19.4%
Gain: 19.41% to 45.1%
Gain: 45.11% to 191.0%
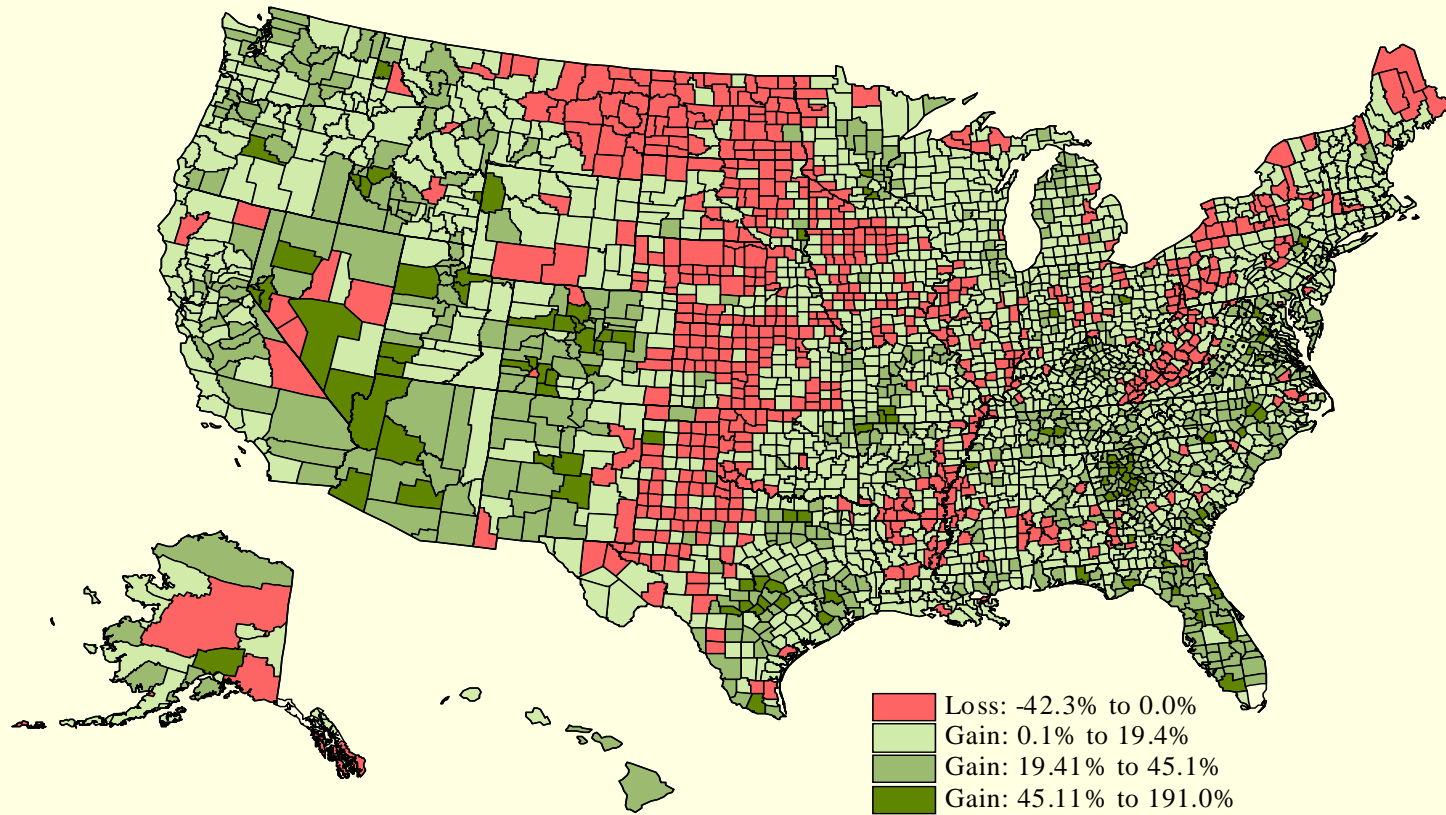
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census
Prepared by: North Dakota State Data Center, April 2001

Nonmetro Farming-Dependent Counties, 1989

Counties with 20 percent or more of income (labor or proprietor) from farming

Legend:
- Other nonmetro counties
- Farming counties
- Metro counties

Bureau of Economic Analysis
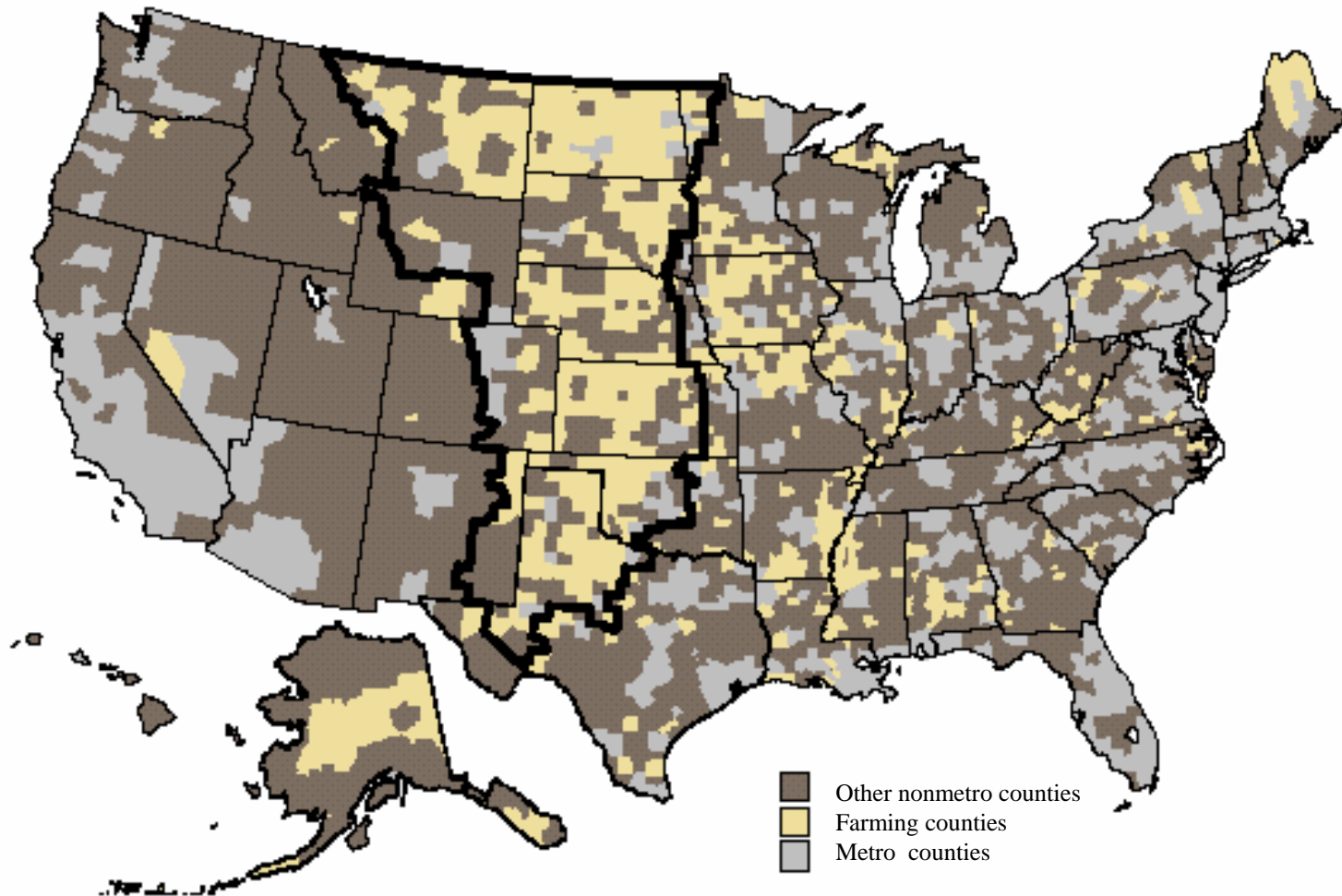
Net Domestic Migration Rates Per 100 Persons in the United States by County: 1990 to 1999

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Branch.

Net Domestic Migration Rate (Per 100 Persons)

- Loss: Greater than 5%
- Loss: 0.0% to 4.9%
- Gain: 0.0% to 4.9%
- Gain: 5% or Greater

300 Miles

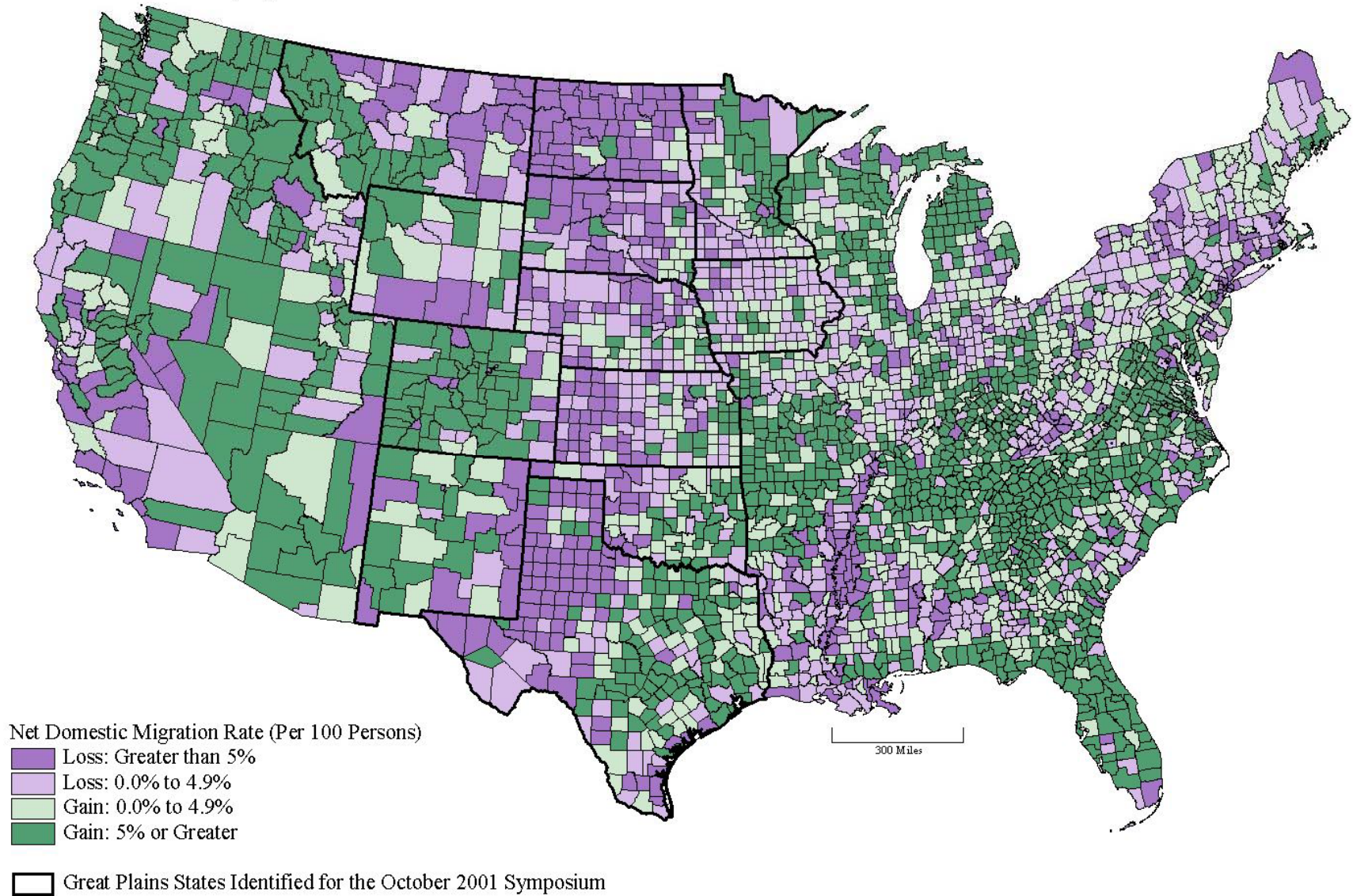Great Plains States Identified for the October 2001 Symposium

Prepared by the North Dakota State Data Center, 2001

Figure 2. Age-Specific Net Migration: Farm

Legend: 1950's, 1960's, 1970's, 1980's, 1990's

X-axis: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 14-19, 20-24, 24-29, 30-34, 34-39, 40-44, 44-49, 50-54, 54-59, 60-64, 64-69, 70-74, 75+
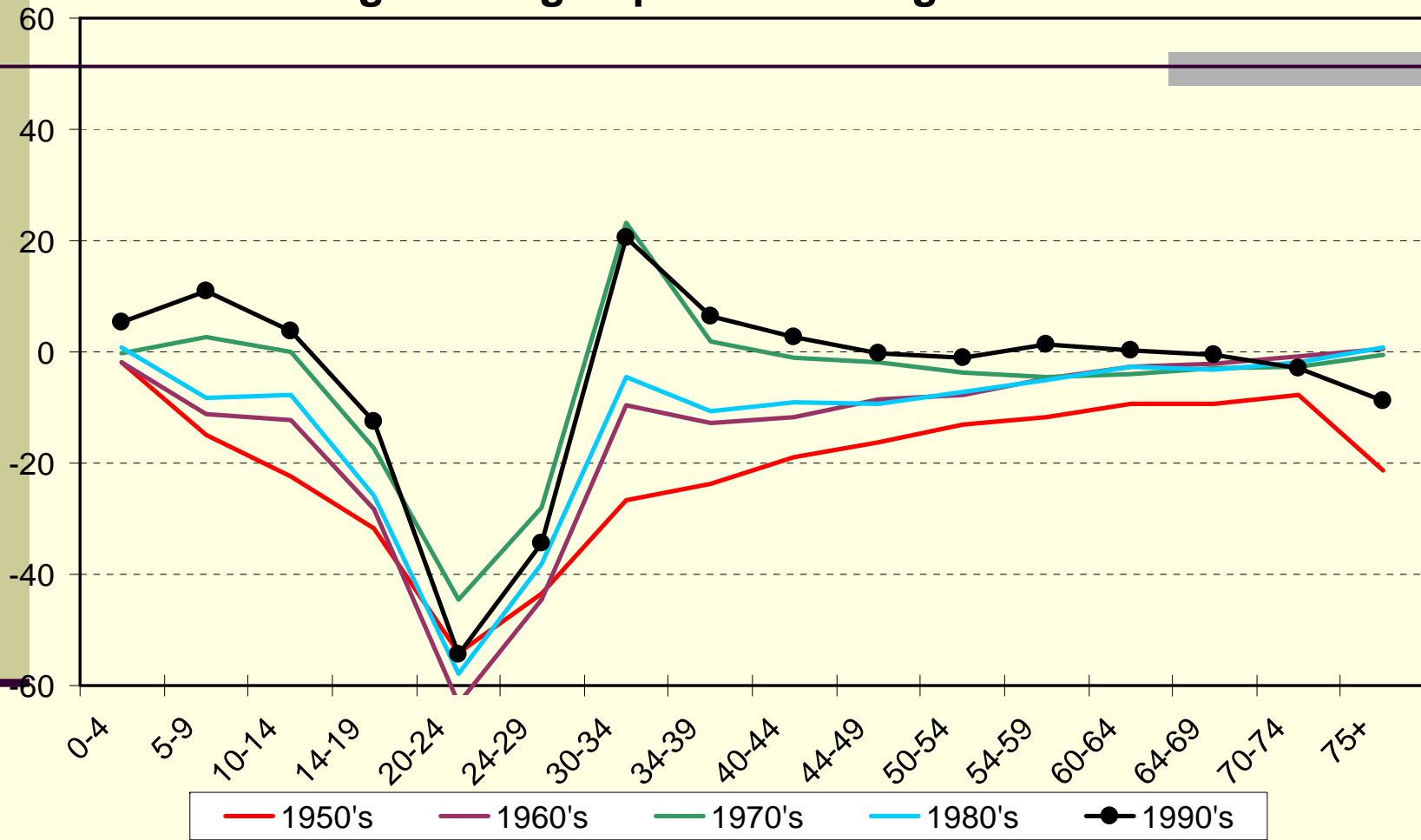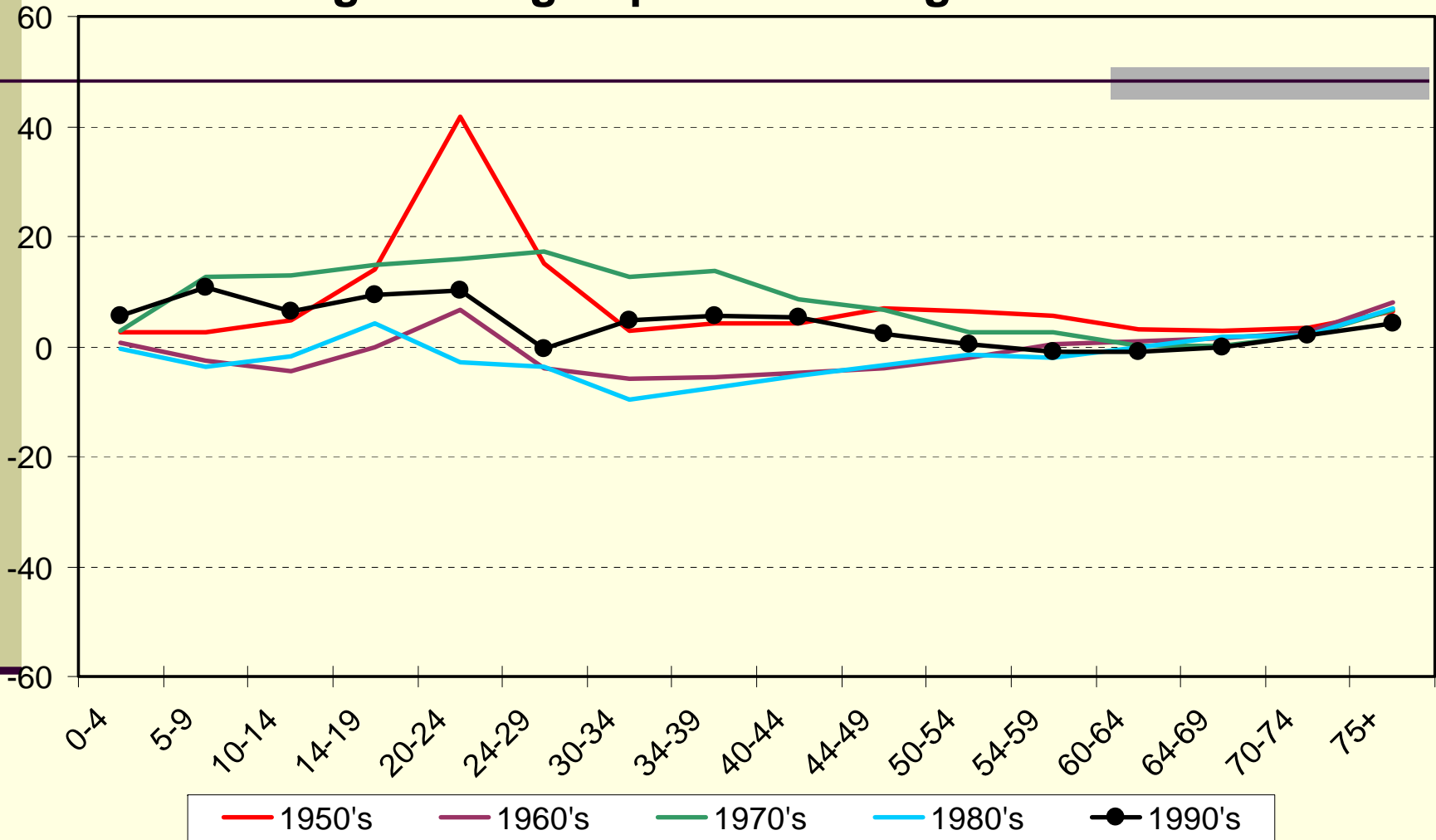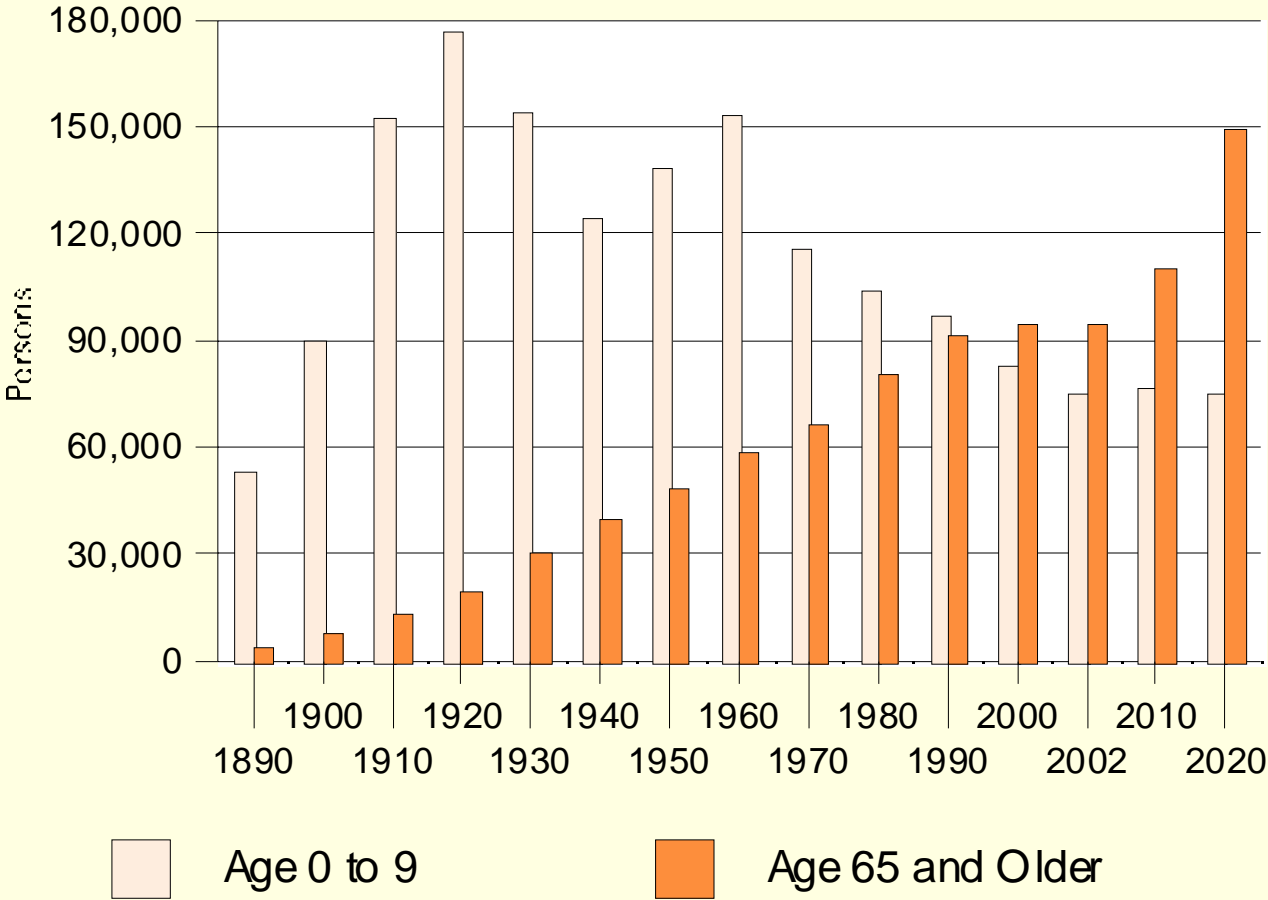
Y-axis: -60, -40, -20, 0, 20, 40, 60

Figure 4. Age-Specific Net Migration: Metro

Legend: 1950's, 1960's, 1970's, 1980's, 1990's

X-axis: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 14-19, 20-24, 24-29, 30-34, 34-39, 40-44, 44-49, 50-54, 54-59, 60-64, 64-69, 70-74, 75+

Y-axis: -60, -40, -20, 0, 20, 40, 60

2005 Projections – Rural and Urban Population Distributions
by Age and Gender for North Dakota

2005 Urban Counties — Males / Females

2005 Rural Counties — Males / Females
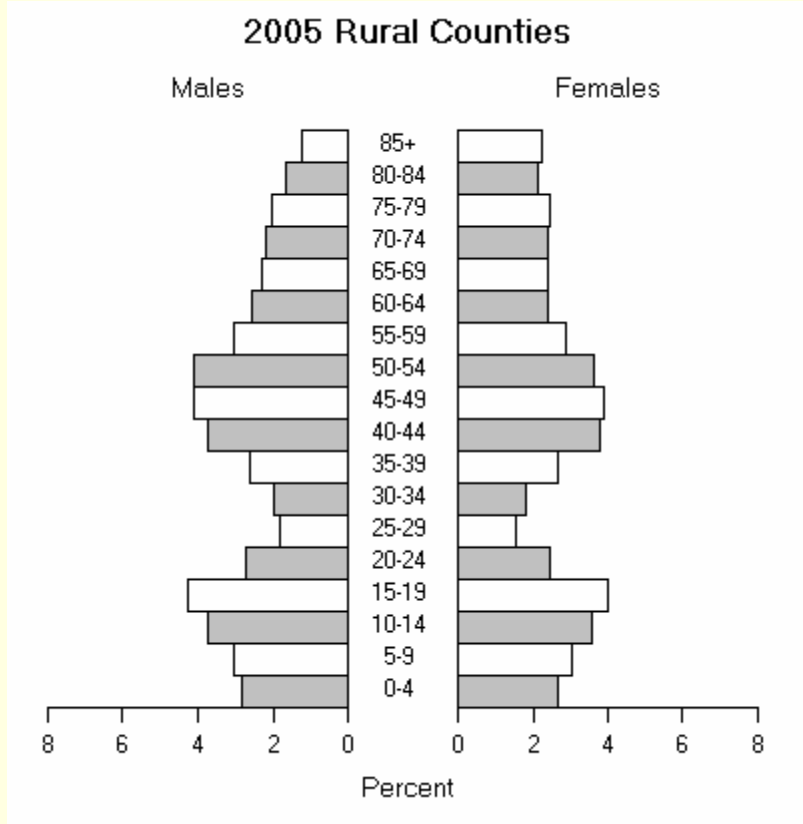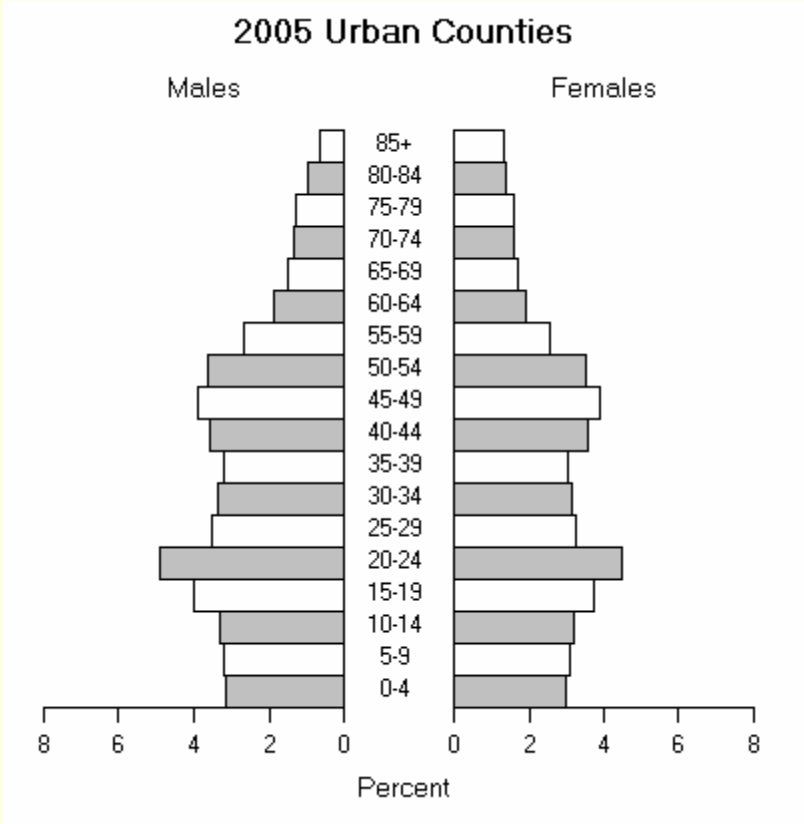
Population of Persons Ages 0 to 9 and Ages 65 and Older
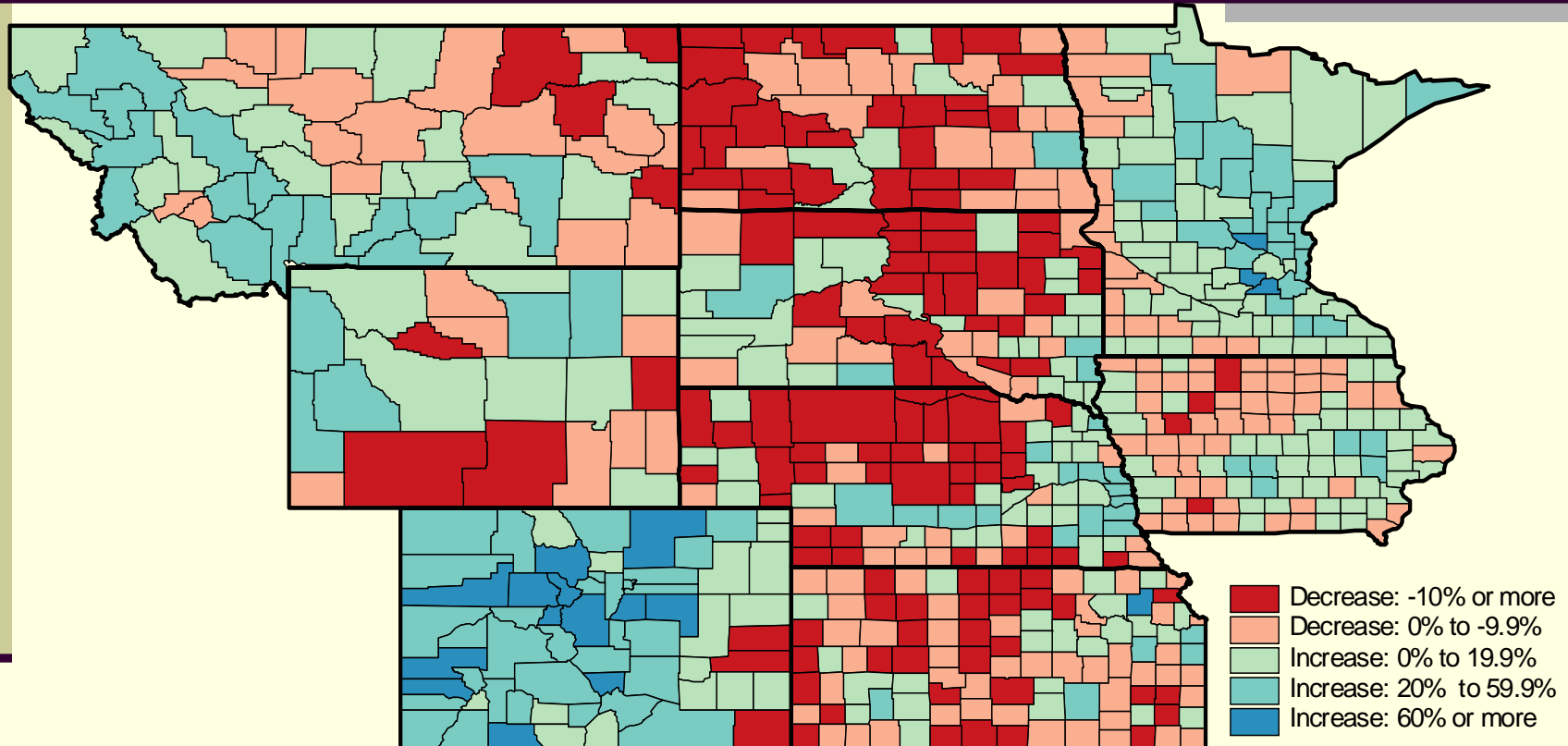## *North Dakota: 1890 to 2020*

Age 0 to 9   Age 65 and Older

Projected Percent Change in Total Population in the Great Plains States by County: 2000 to 2020

Note: For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses; Individual state agencies providing population projections
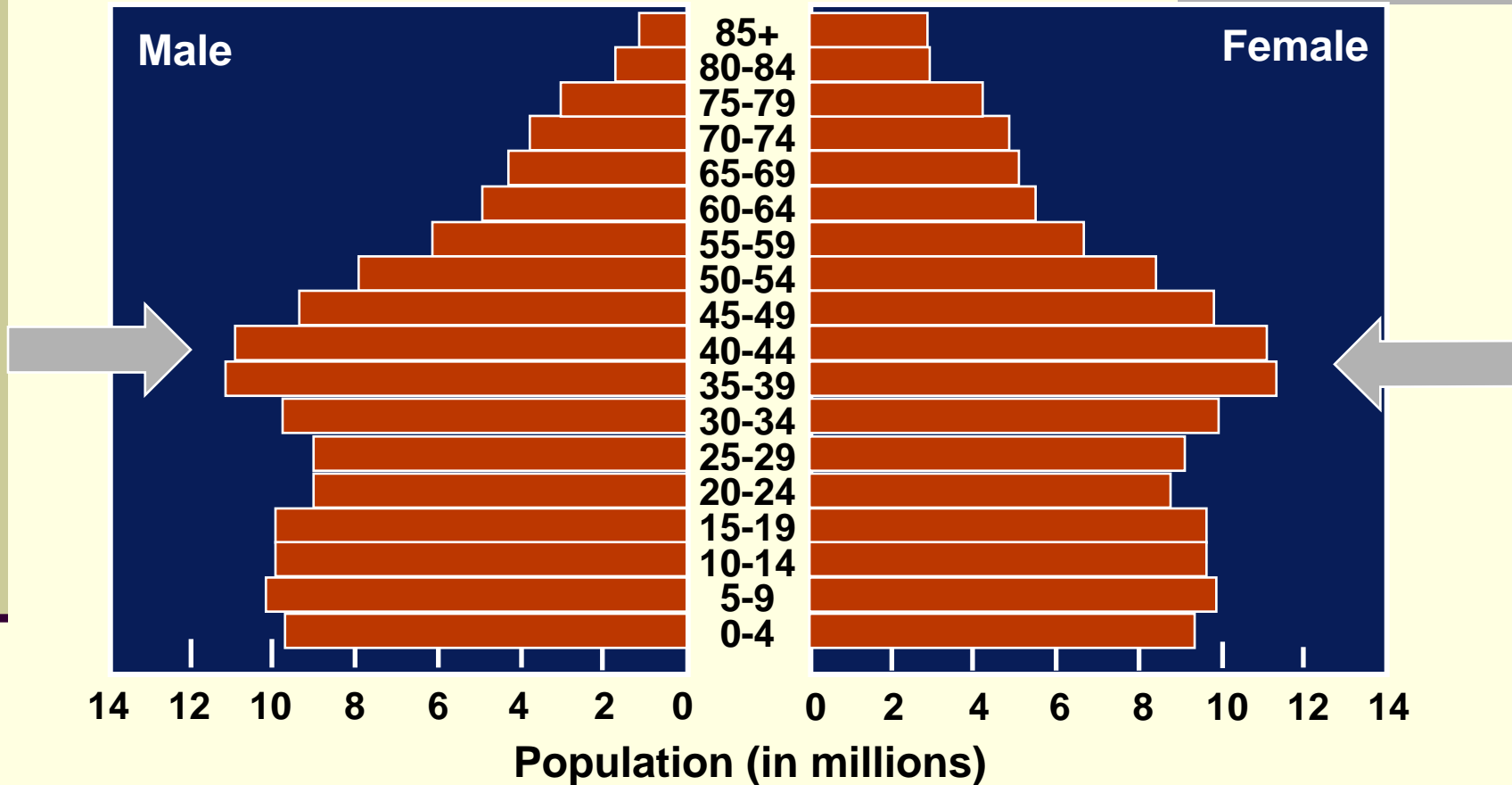

Legend:
- Decrease: -10% or more
- Decrease: 0% to -9.9%
- Increase: 0% to 19.9%
- Increase: 20% to 59.9%
- Increase: 60% or more

Key Contextual Themes

1. Differing Patterns of Population Change

2. Rapidly shifting age distribution

3. Consequences of changing patterns
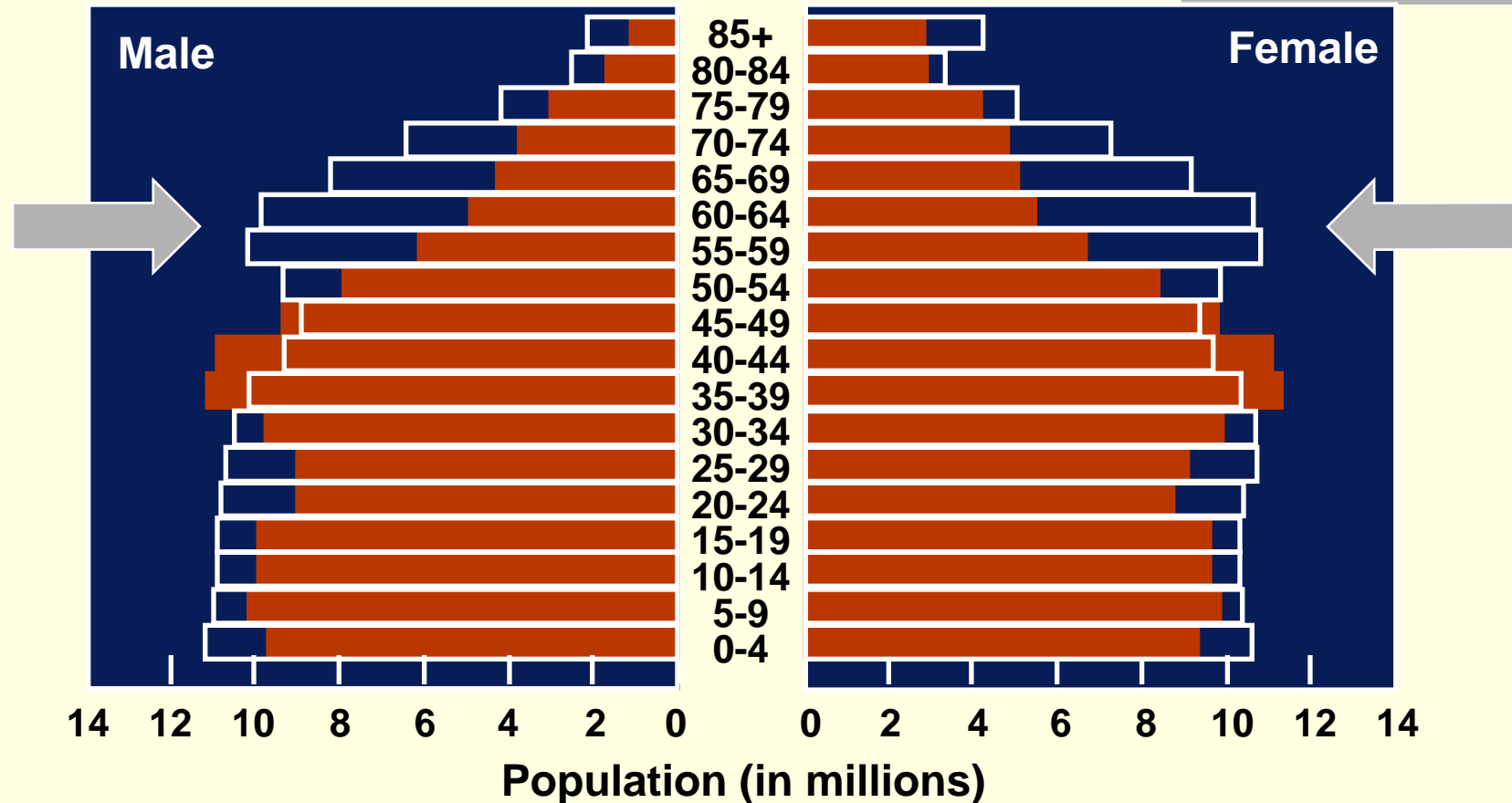
A Maturing Age Distribution, 2000

(National data)

Population (in millions)

A Maturing Age Distribution, 2020

Number of people age 65 and over, by age group, selected years 1900-2000 and projected 2010-2050

Millions

Baby Boomers enter system

1.825 million/yr or 5,000 a day (on average)

65 and over

Baby Boomers enter age 85

85 and over
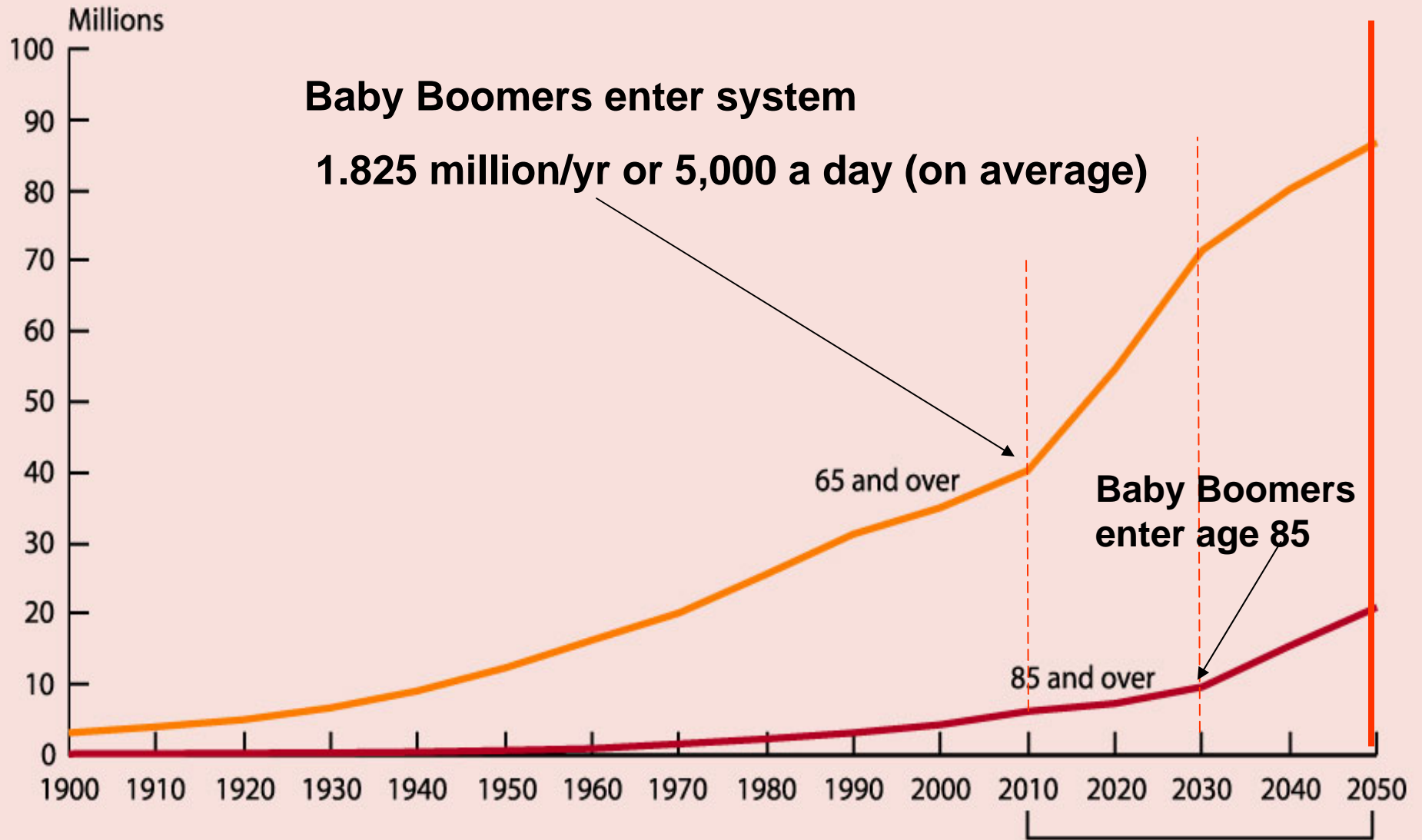
Projected

Note: Data for 2010-2050 are projections of the population.
Reference population: These data refer to the resident population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and Projections.

Source: Older Americans 2004

The Elderly – 65 plus

Persons Age 65 and Older as a Percentage of Total Persons by State: 2000
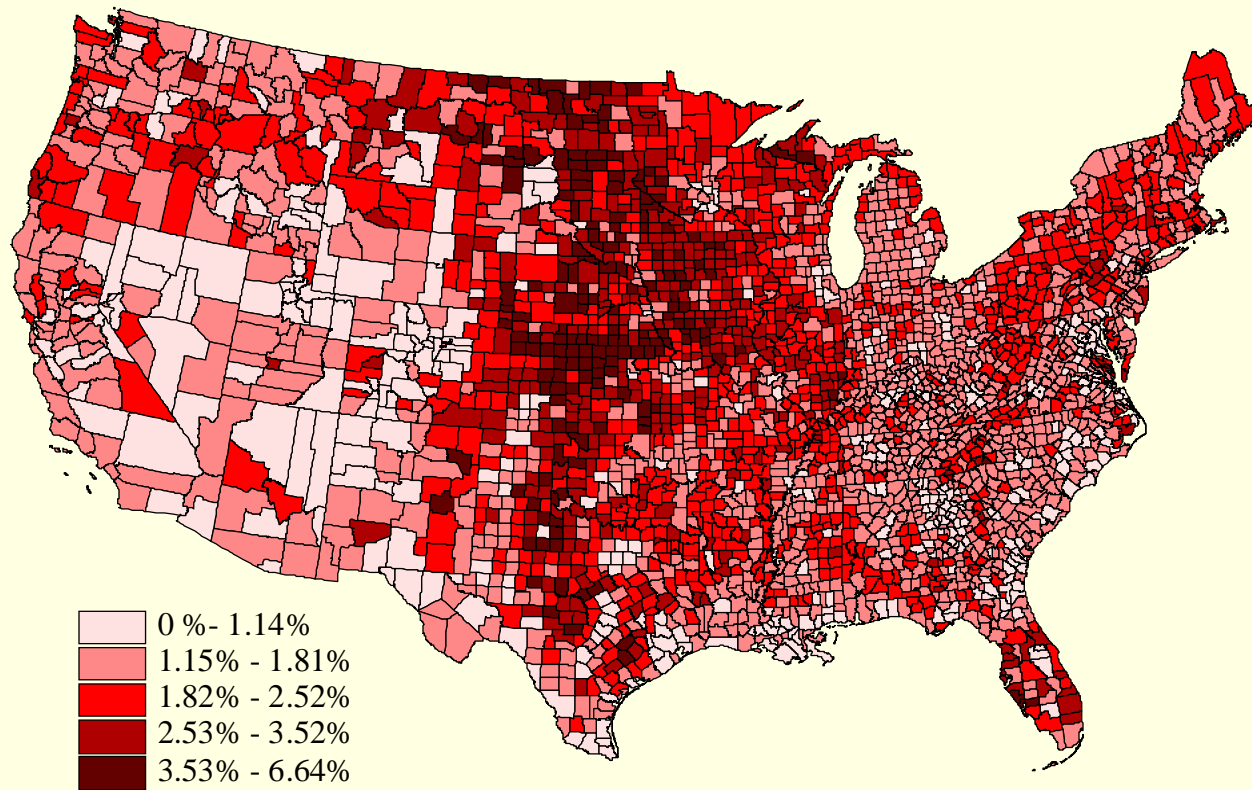
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Legend:
- 1.8% - 8.62%
- 8.63% - 12.78%
- 12.79% - 16.2%
- 16.3% - 20.68%
- 20.69% - 34.72%
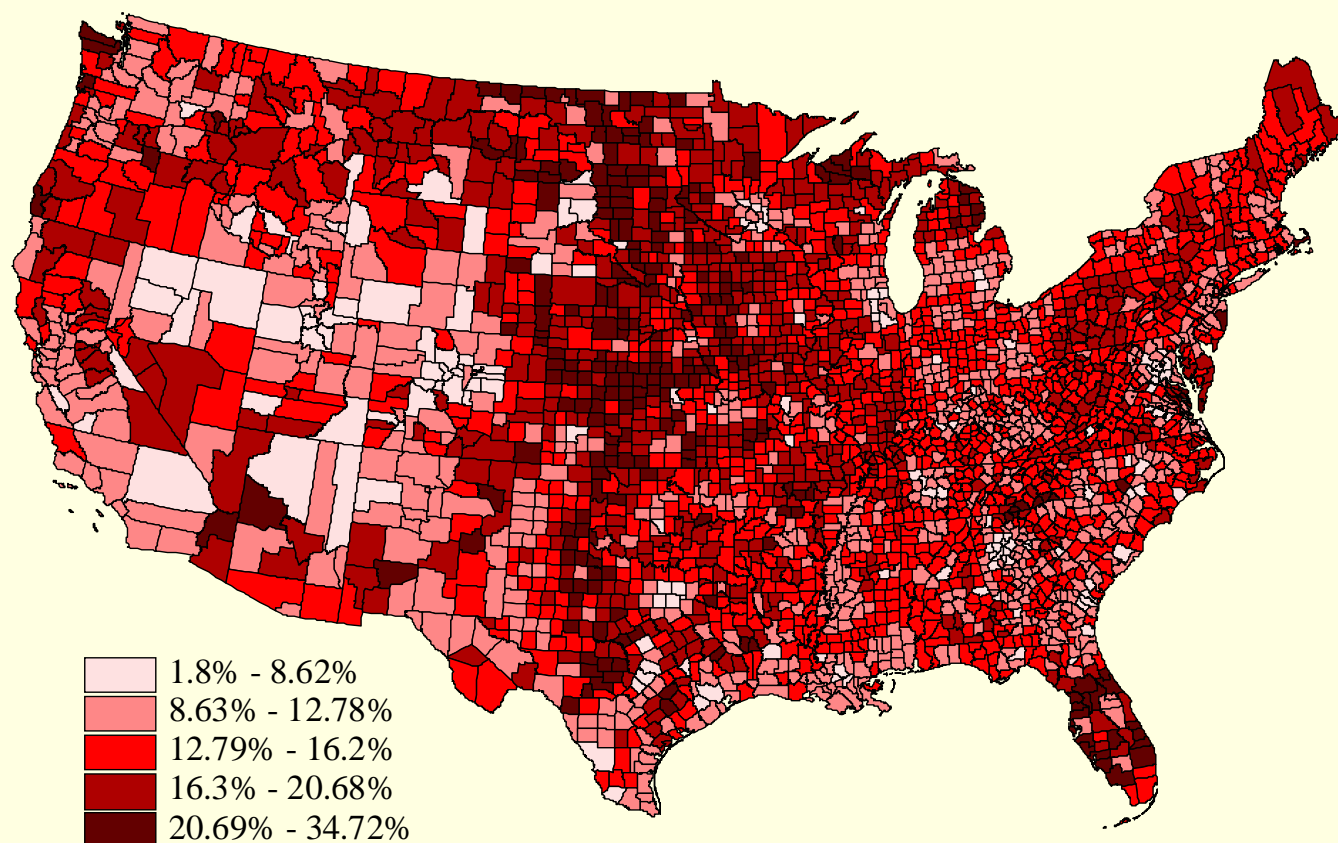
The Elderly – 85 plus

Persons Age 85 and Older as a Percentage of Total Persons by State: 2000
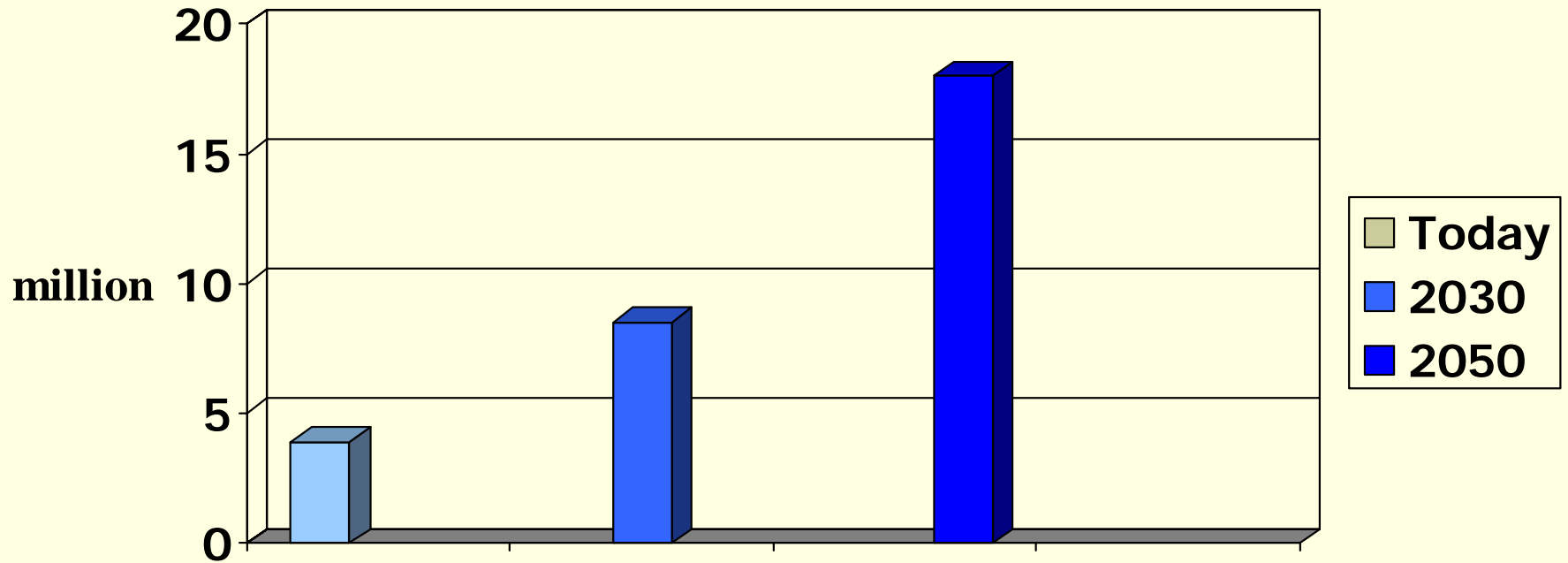
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

0 %- 1.14%
1.15% - 1.81%
1.82% - 2.52%
2.53% - 3.52%
3.53% - 6.64%

U.S. Population Trends Individuals 85 or Older

Individuals 85 and Older

million

20
15
10
5
0

Legend:
- Today
- 2030
- 2050

Number of Projected Centenarians

Chart: Number of Projected Centenarians
- 1980: 15,000
- 1990: 28,000
- 2005: 67,473
- 2010: 131,000
- 2040: 581,000

Y-axis: 0 to 700,000 (increments of 100,000/200,000)
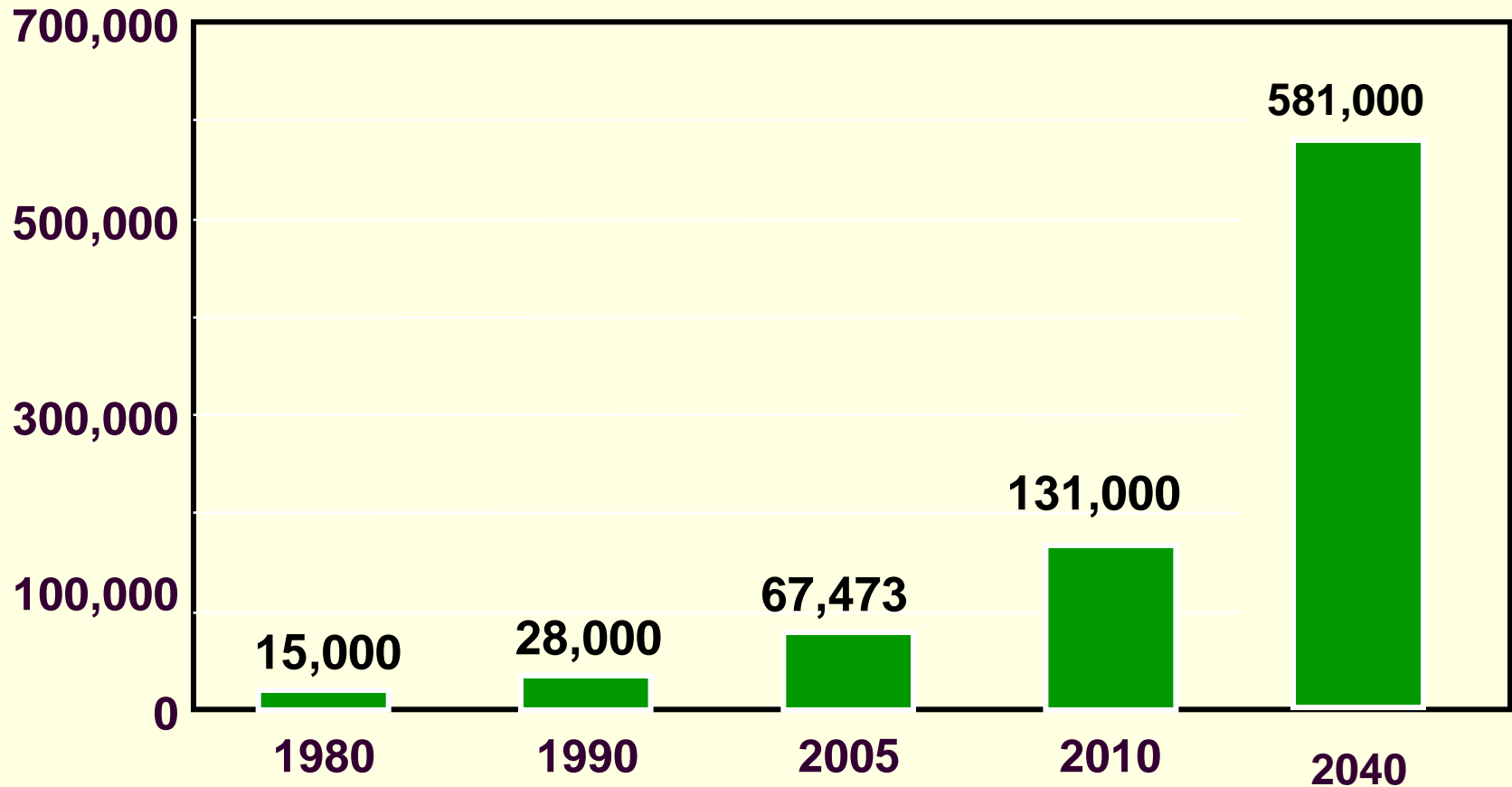
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, P25–1130 and http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj/

Life expectancy at ages 65 and 85, by sex, selected years 1900-2001

Years of life

30 years

Women, at age 65

Men, at age 65

Women, at age 85

Men, at age 85
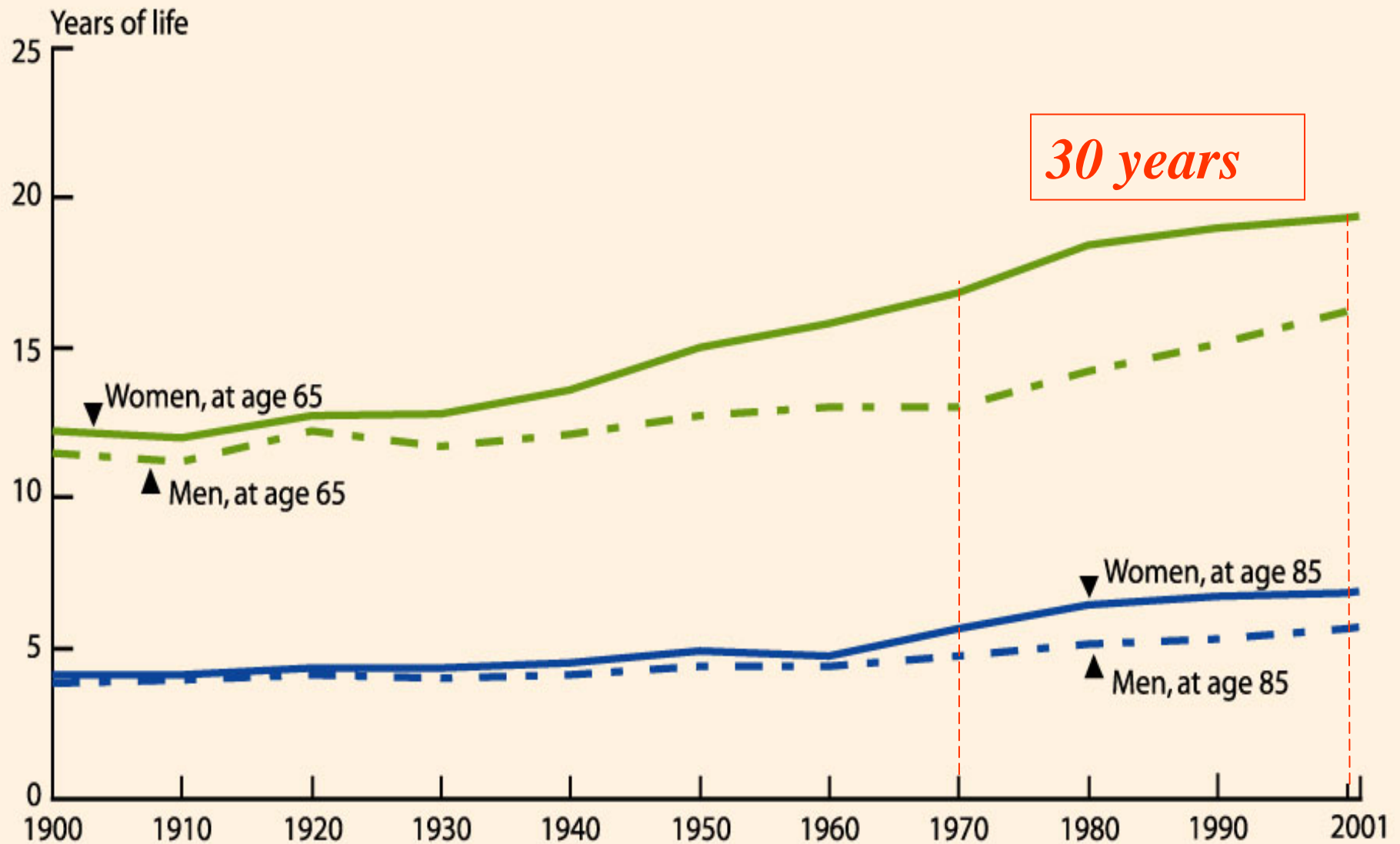
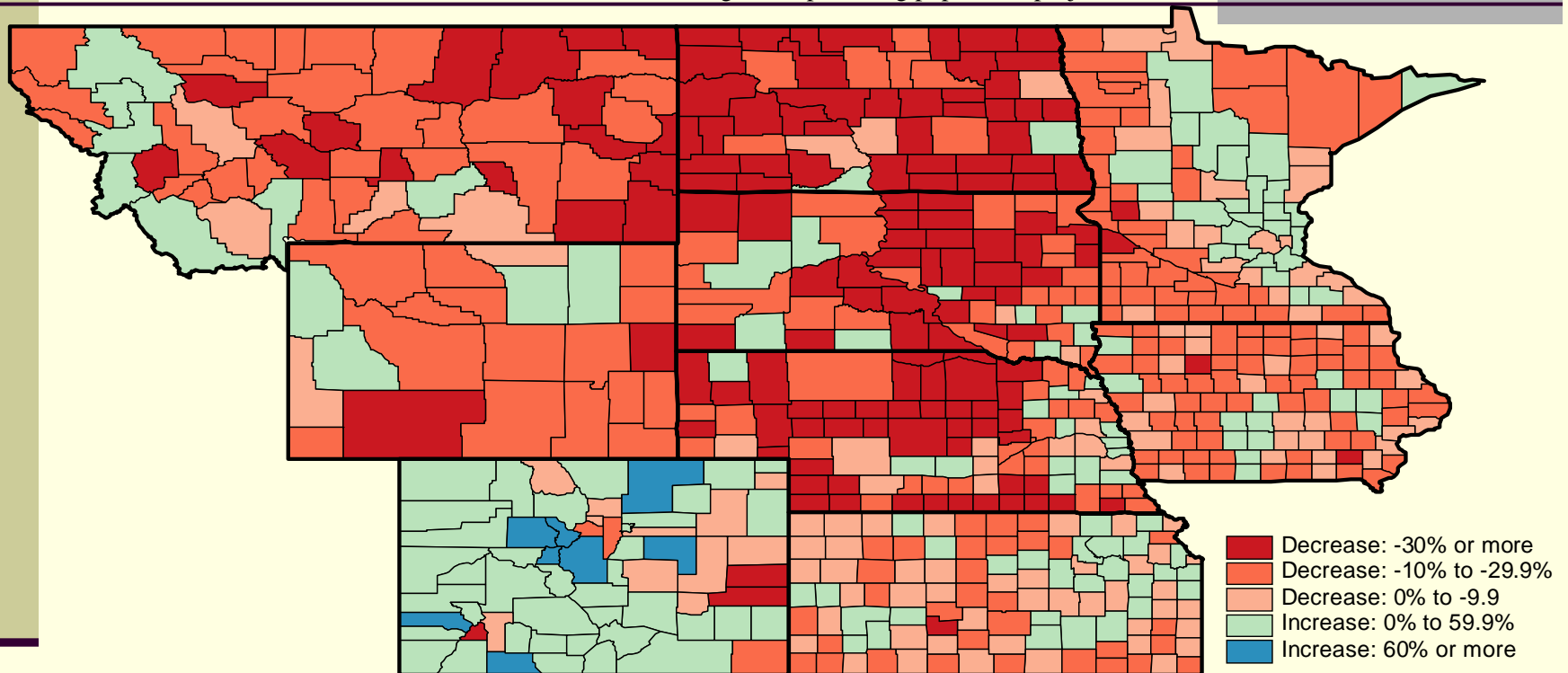Reference population: These data refer to the resident population.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

Source: Older Americans 2004

Projected Percent Change in Persons Ages 35 to 54 in the Great Plains States by County: 2000 to 2020

Note: For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses; Individual state agencies providing population projections

Decrease: -30% or more
Decrease: -10% to -29.9%
Decrease: 0% to -9.9
Increase: 0% to 59.9%
Increase: 60% or more

Projected Percent Change in Persons Ages 55 to 64 in the Great Plains States by County: 2000 to 2020

Note: For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.
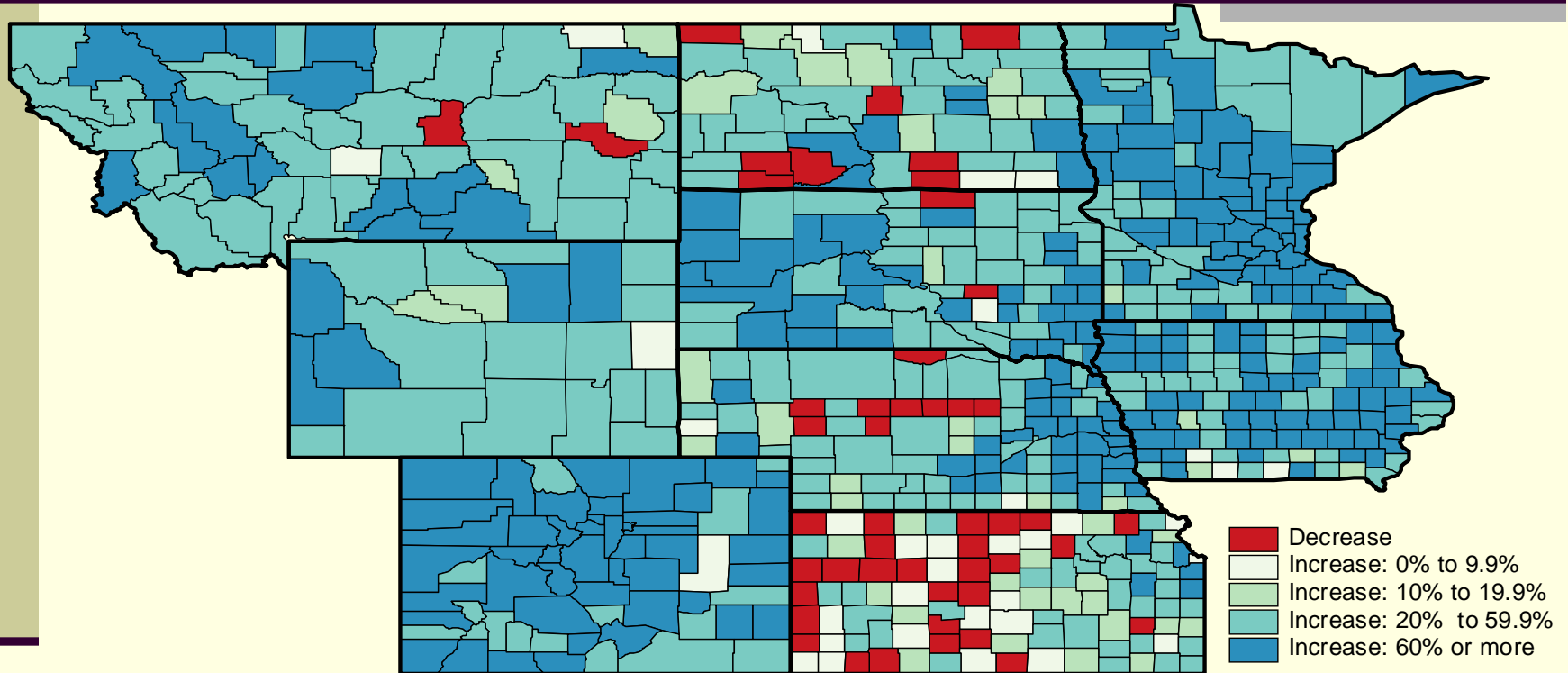
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses; Individual state agencies providing population projections

Legend:
- Decrease
- Increase: 0% to 9.9%
- Increase: 10% to 19.9%
- Increase: 20% to 59.9%
- Increase: 60% or more

Projected Percent Change in Persons 65 and Older in the Great Plains States by County: 2000 to 2020

Note: For purposes of this study, the Great Plains is defined as all counties in Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.
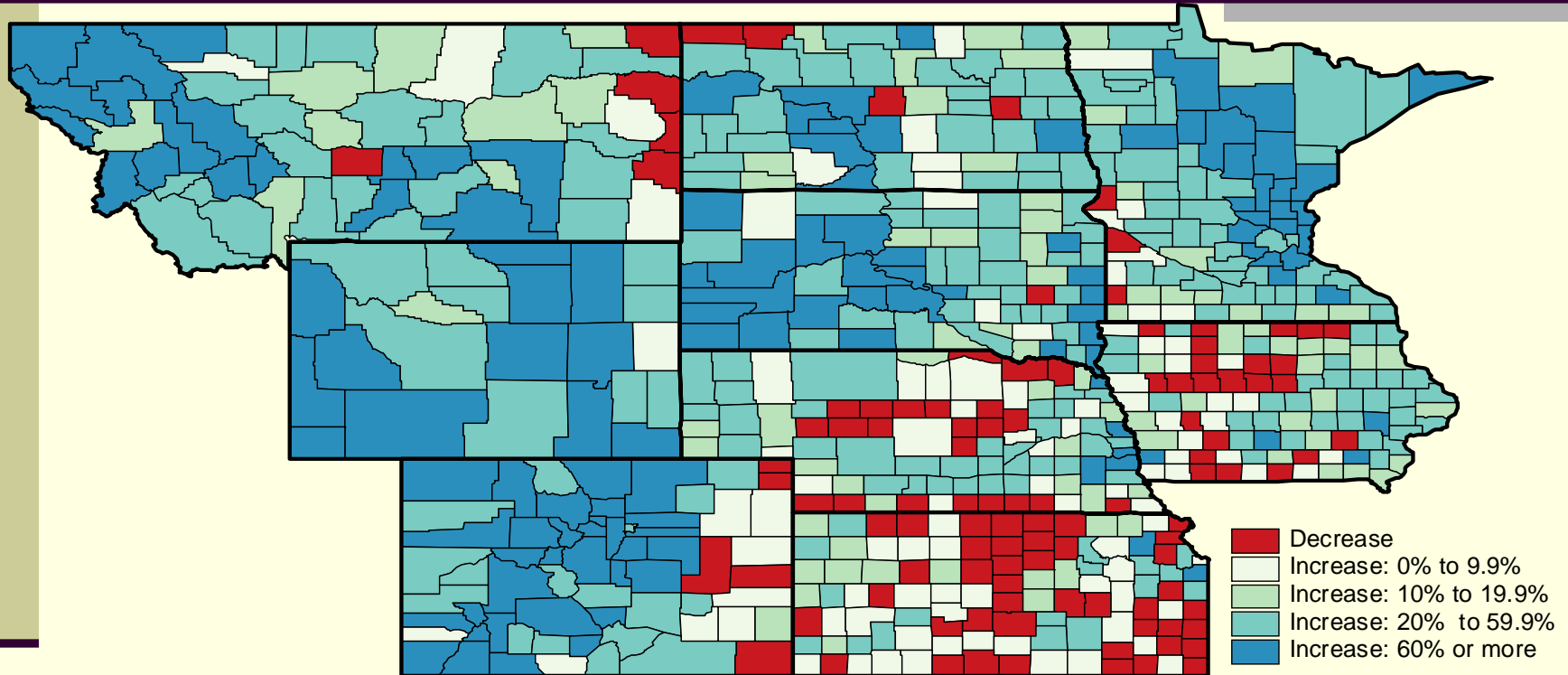
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses; Individual state agencies providing population projections

Decrease
Increase: 0% to 9.9%
Increase: 10% to 19.9%
Increase: 20% to 59.9%
Increase: 60% or more

Key Contextual Themes

1. Differing Patterns of Population Change

2. Rapidly shifting age distribution

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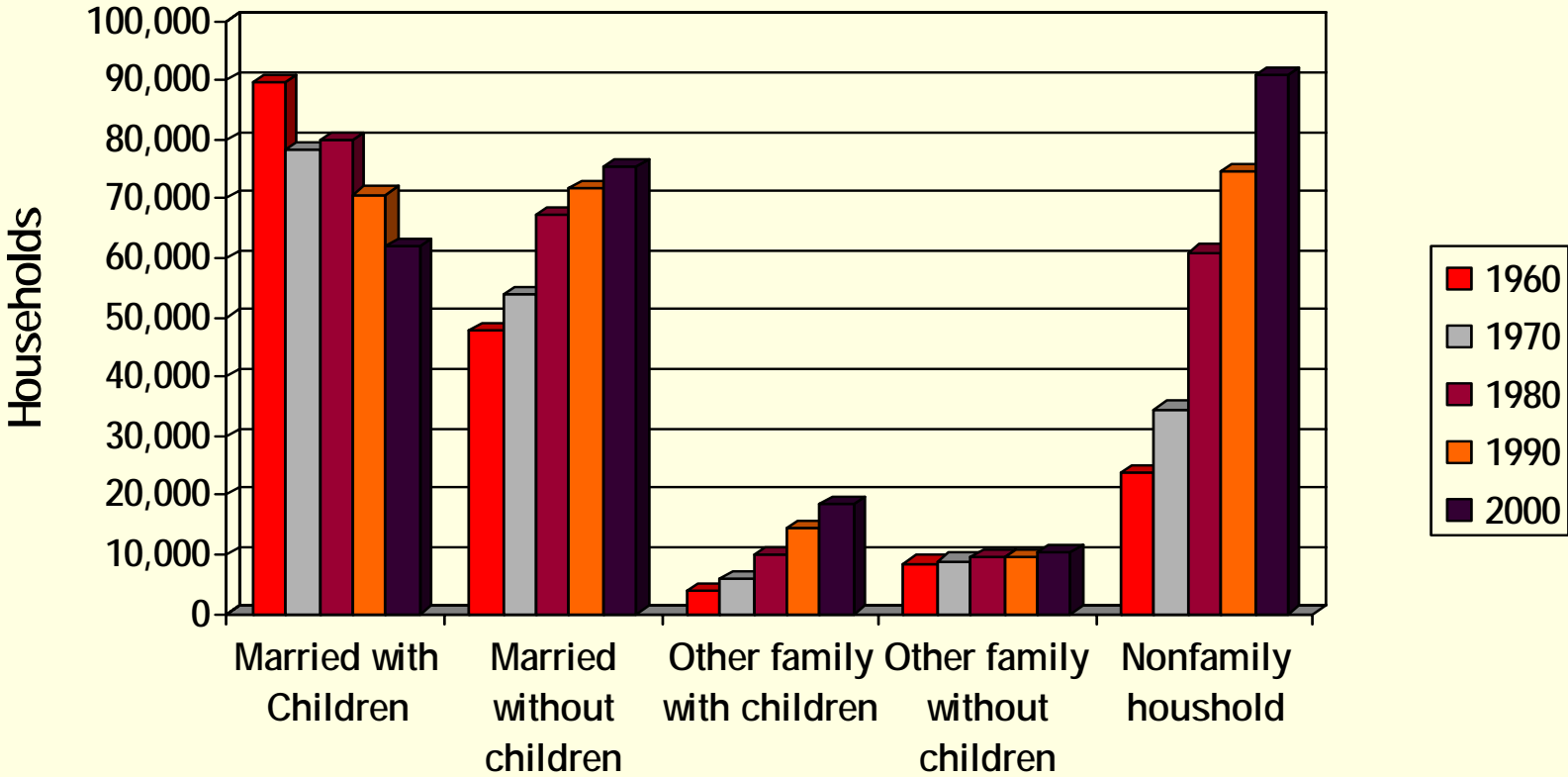# Population Distribution by Age of Earner in North Dakota: 1980-2020
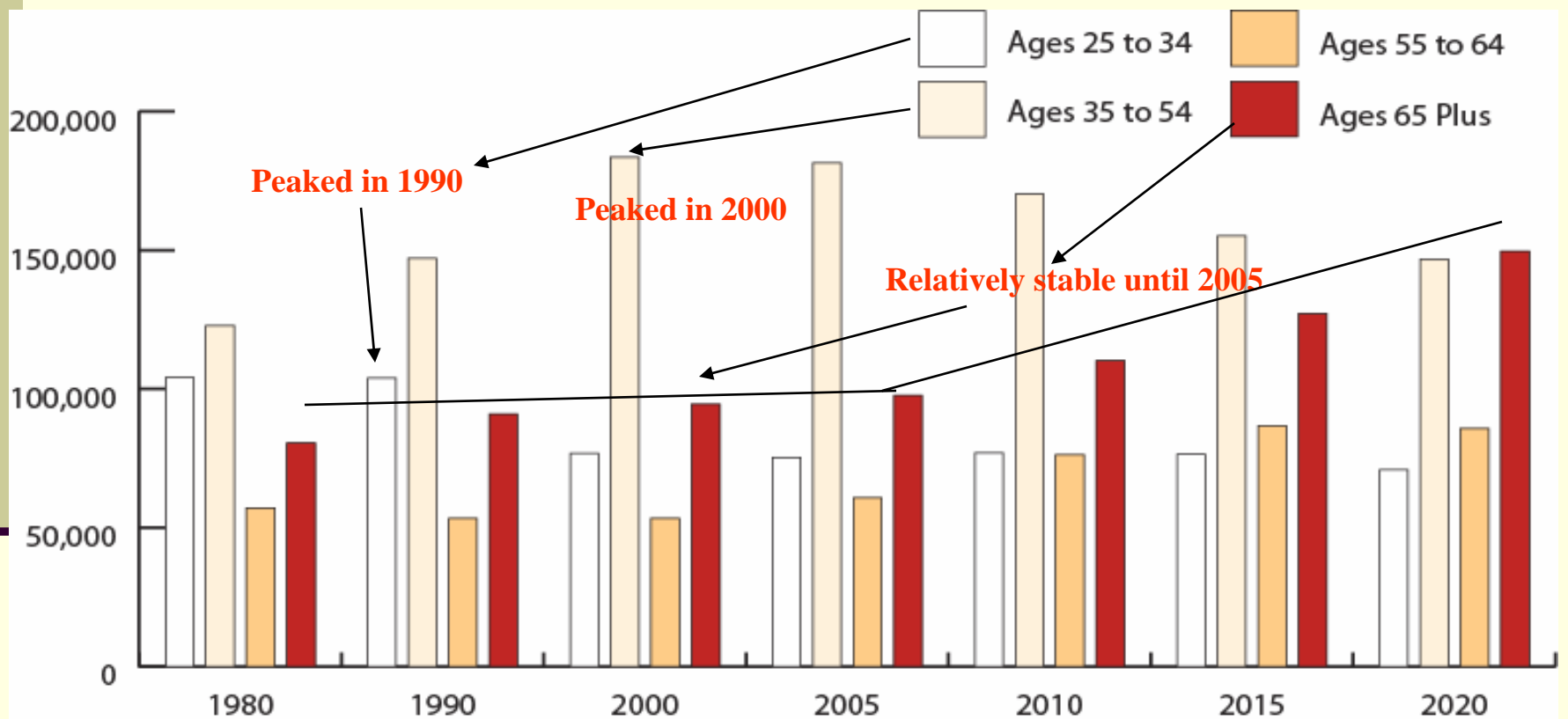
Percent Change in Population for the 9-State Great Plains Area by Age

Note: 9-State Great Plains Area includes: Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming
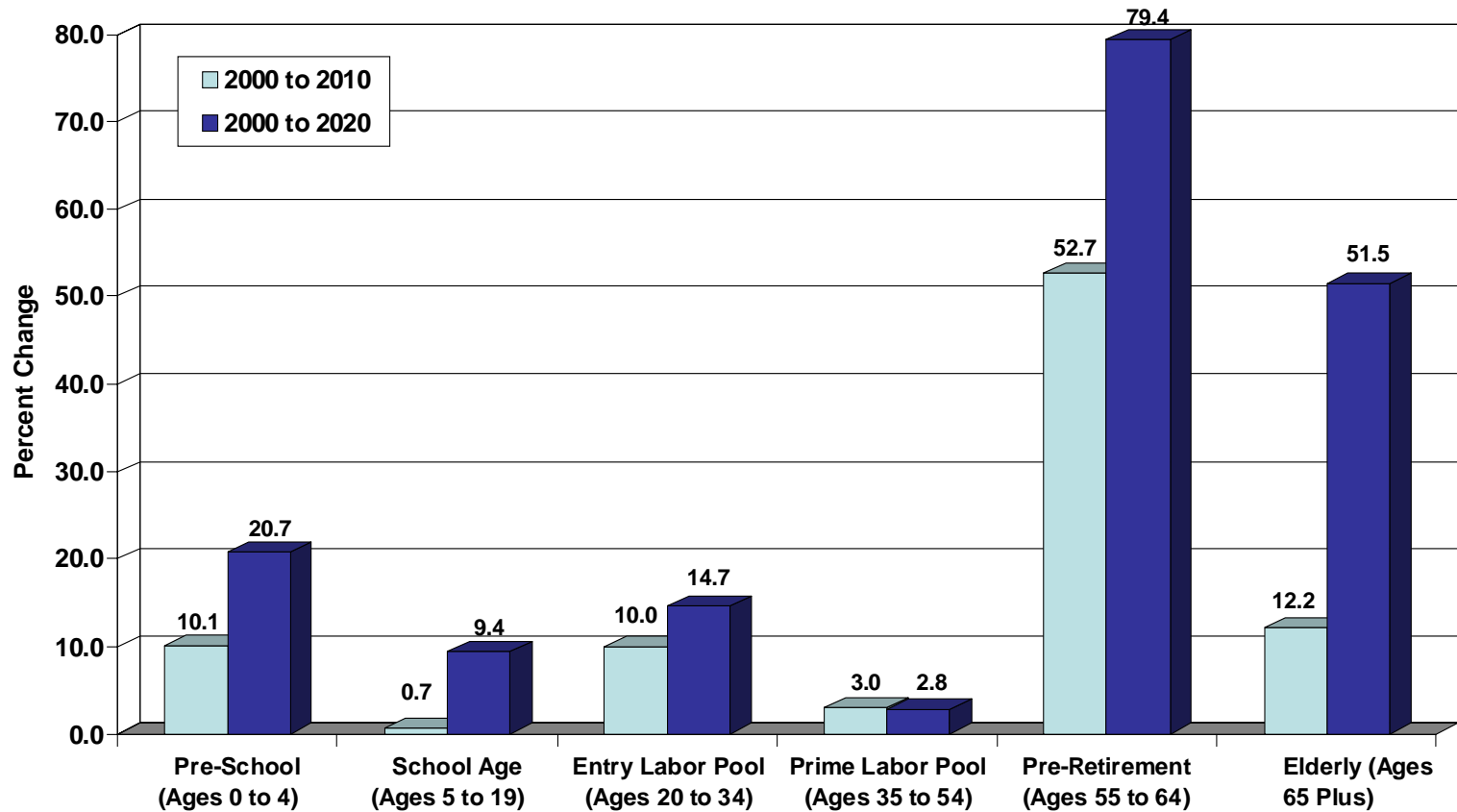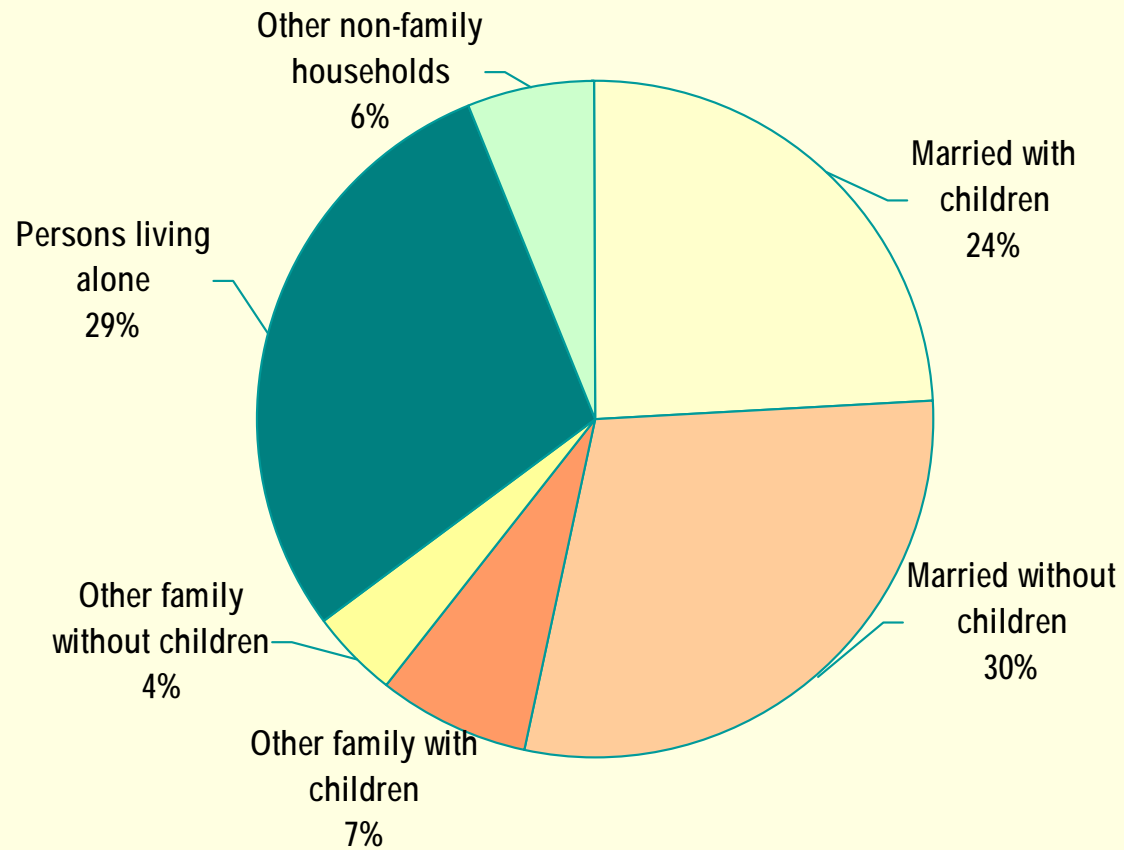
Households by Type

North Dakota Households by Type: 1960 to 2000

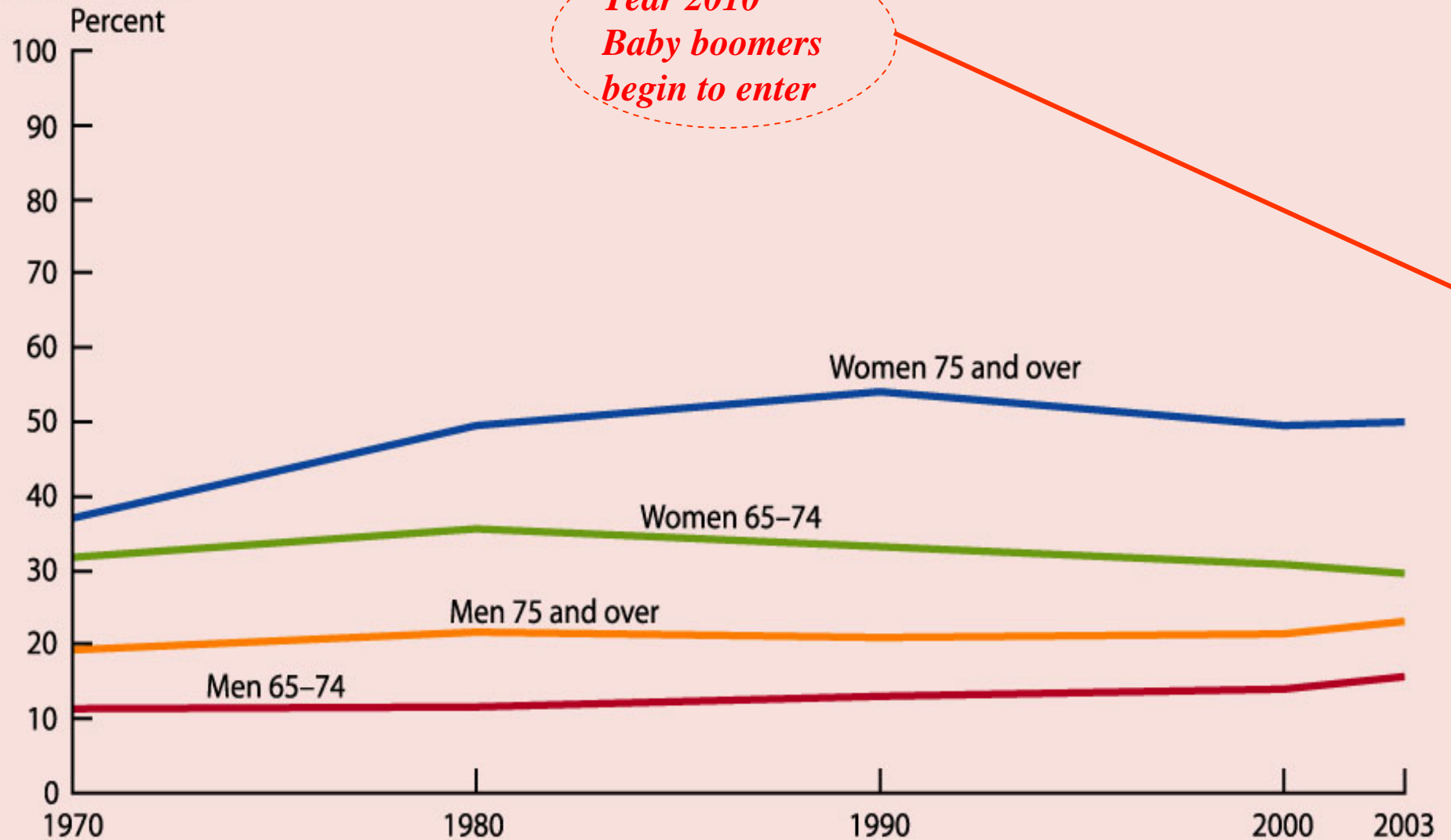# Household Types

North Dakota Households by Type: 2000

- Other non-family households 6%
- Married with children 24%
- Persons living alone 29%
- Married without children 30%
- Other family without children 4%
- Other family with children 7%

Population age 65 and over living alone, by age group and sex, selected years 1970-2003

Percent

Year 2010 Baby boomers begin to enter

Women 75 and over

Women 65–74

Men 75 and over

Men 65–74

100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

1970   1980   1990   2000   2003

Reference population: These data refer to the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.
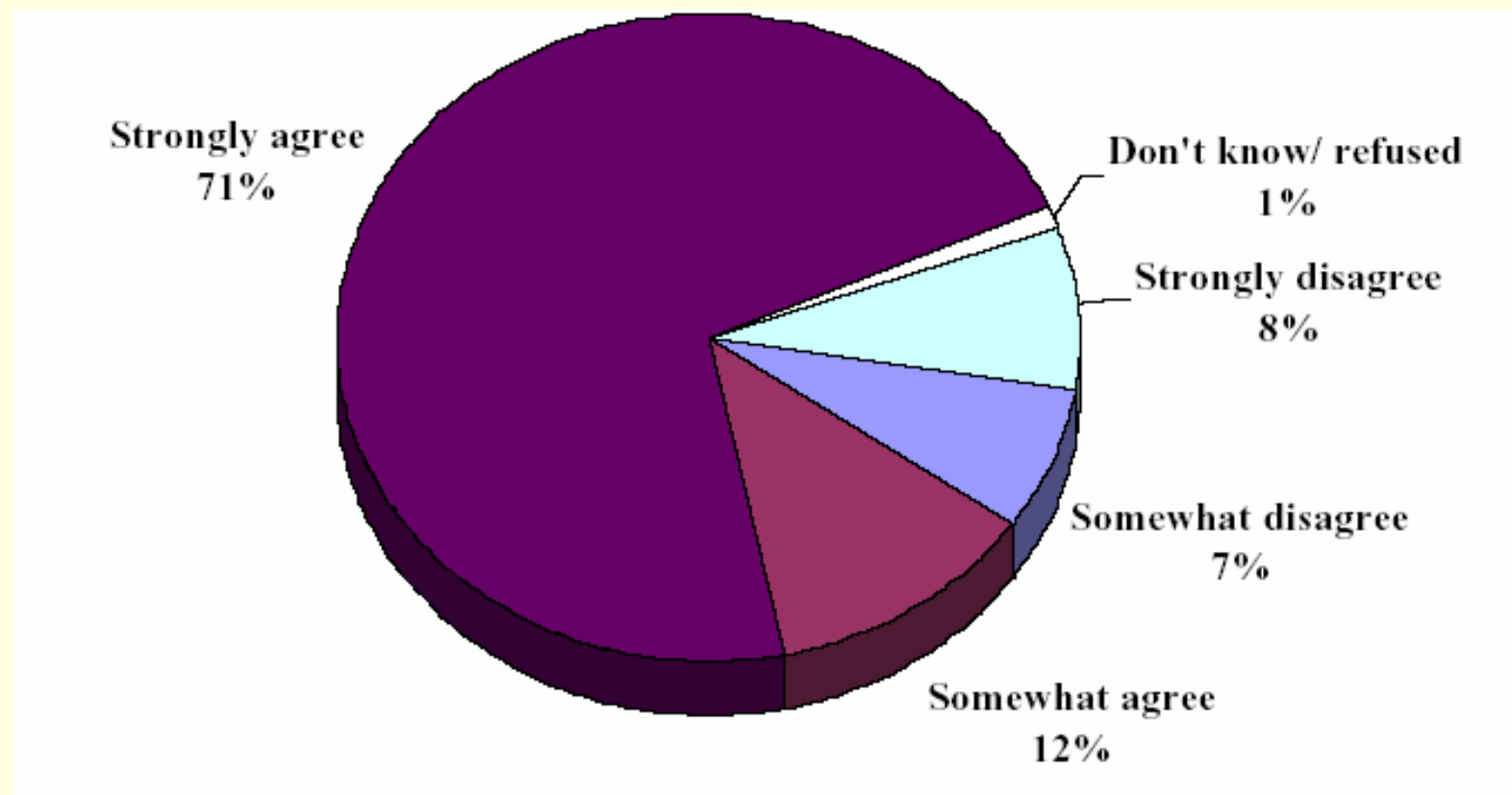
Source: Older Americans 2004

Householders Ages 65 and Older Living Alone as a Percent All Householders Ages 65 and Older in North Dakota by County: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Legend:
- Less than 35%
- 35% to 44.9%
- 45% to 48.9%
- 49% or more
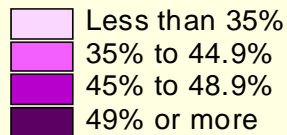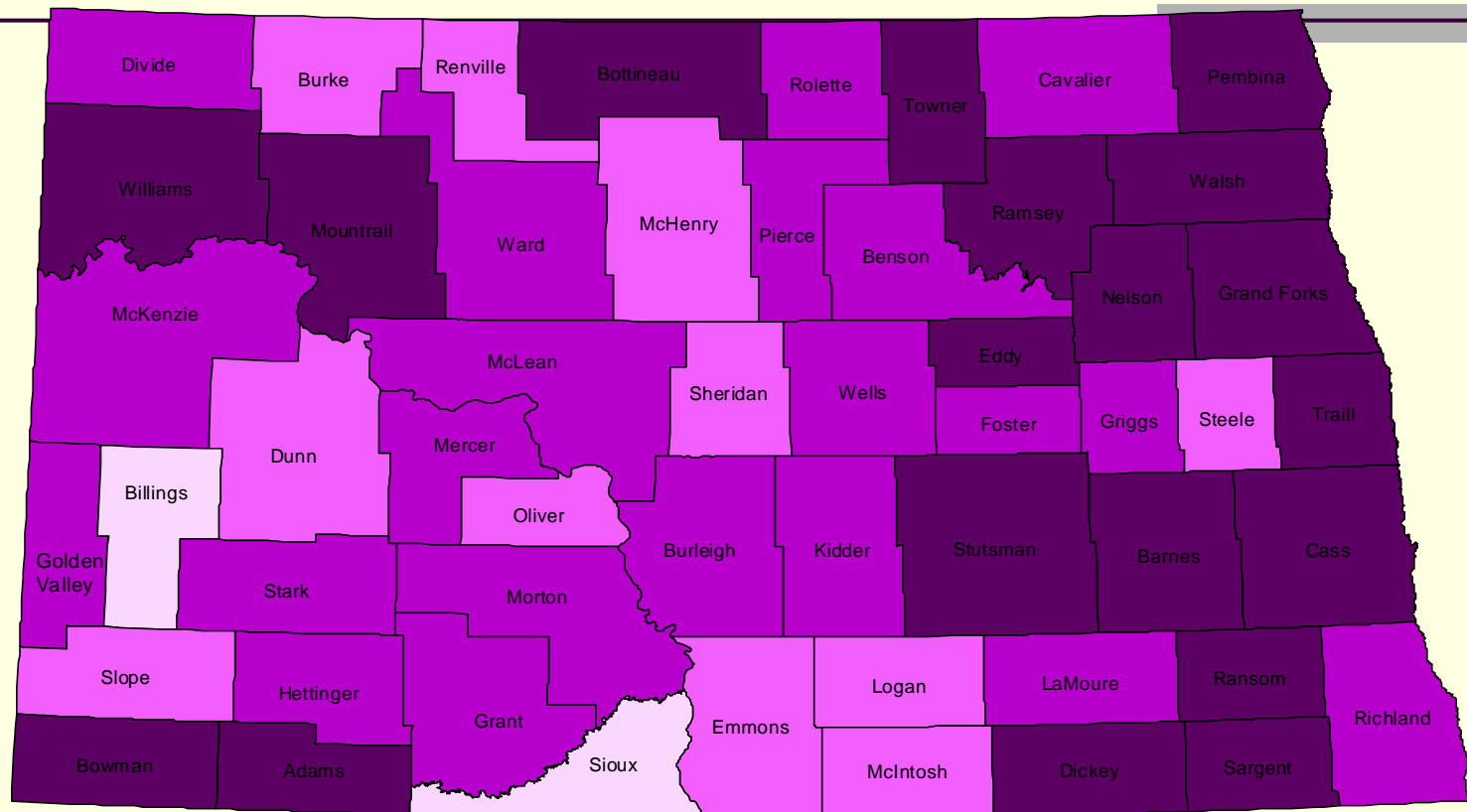
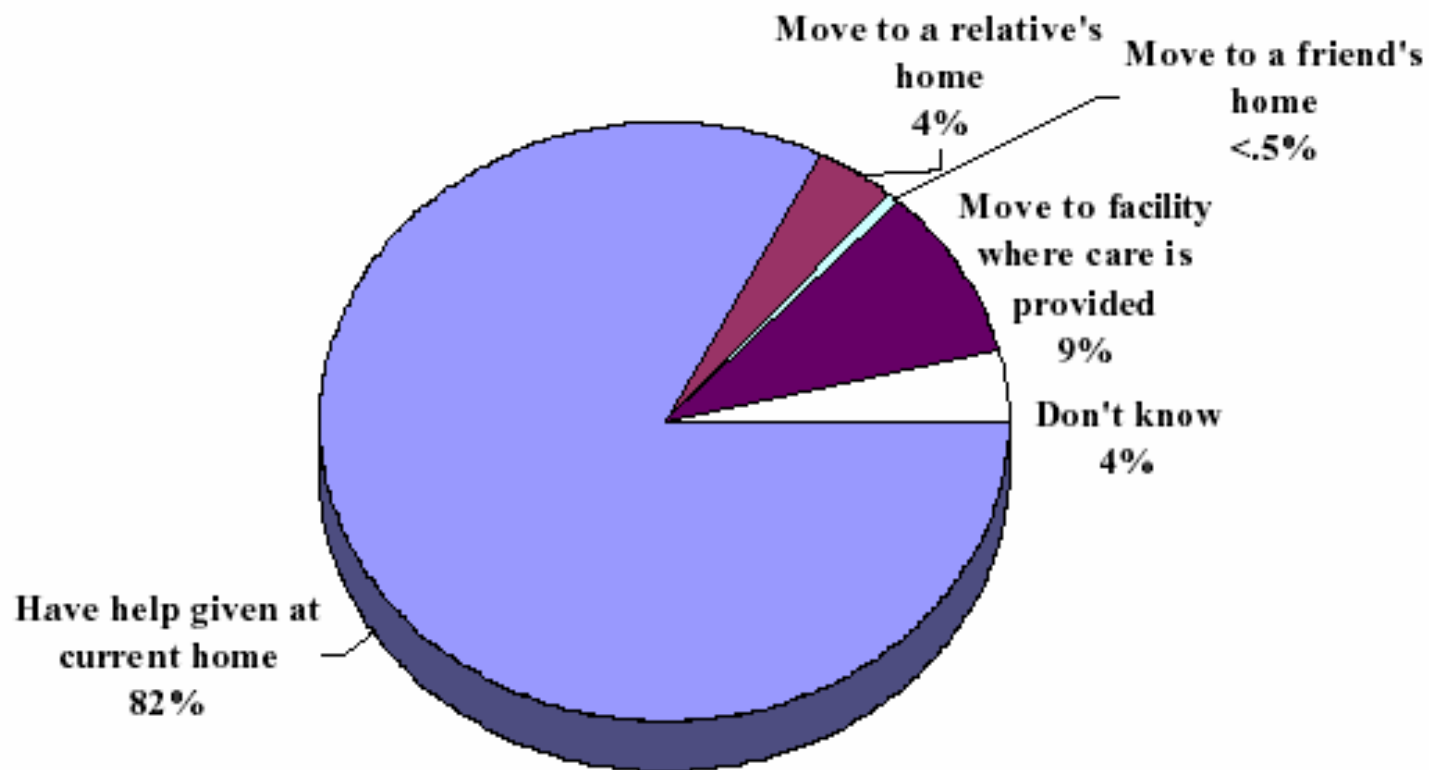# Agreement with statement, "I would like to stay in in my current residence as long as possible"

Respondents age 45 and over (n=2,000)

Strongly agree
71%

Don't know/ refused
1%

Strongly disagree
8%

Somewhat disagree
7%

Somewhat agree
12%

Preference if needed caring from themselves

Respondents age 45 and over (n=2,000)

Move to a relative's home 4%

Move to a friend's home <.5%

Move to facility where care is provided 9%

Don't know 4%

Have help given at current home 82%

Prepared by the North Dakota State Data Center
January 2007

30-Mile Radius of Cities with 1,500 Persons or More in the 9-State Great Plains Area

Cities of 1,500 Persons or More

◯ 30 Mile Radius
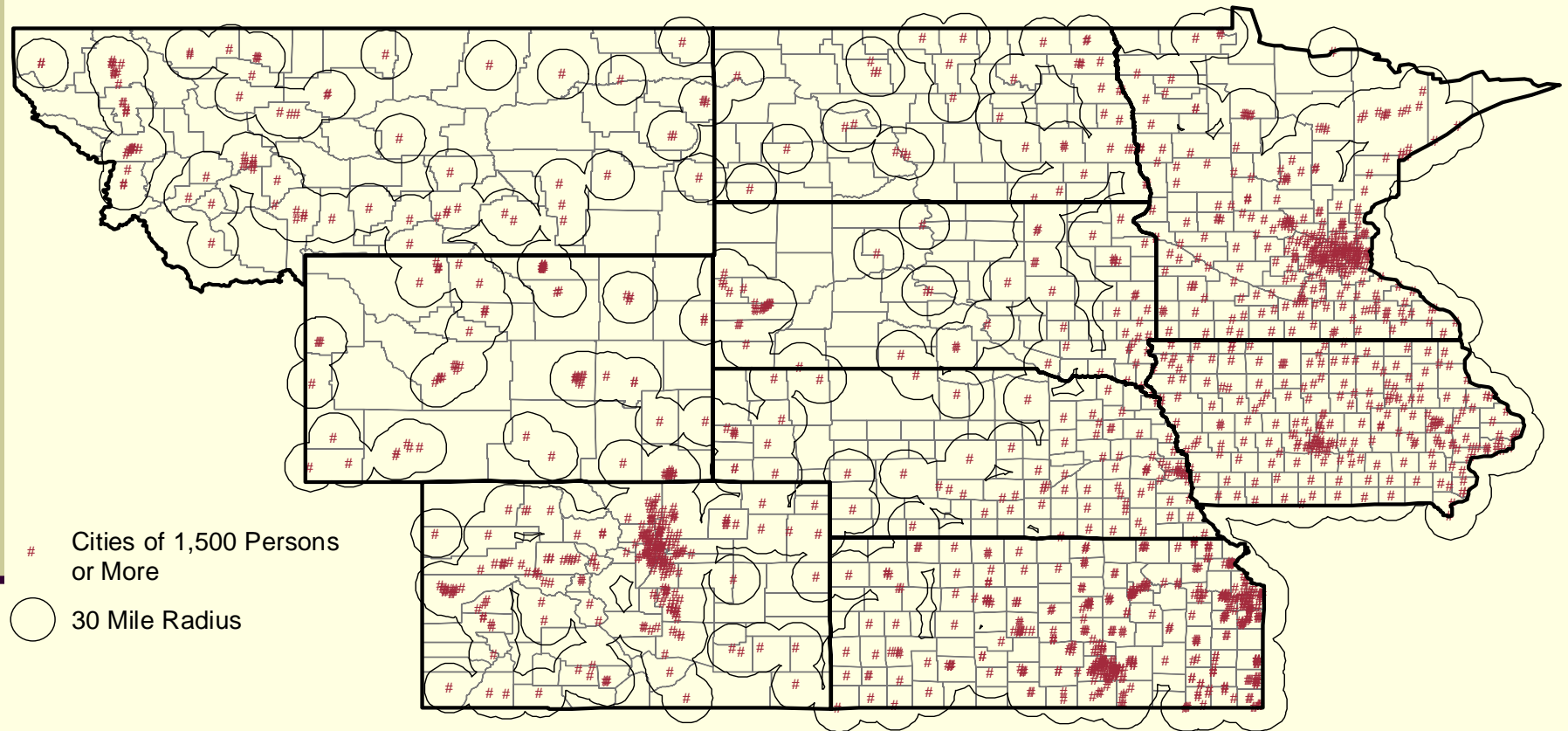
Technological Advances

1. Communications
2. Smart Homes
3. Monitoring
4. Telemedicine

USA TODAY ■ "Nana technology" tools help seniors be independent

You've heard of nanotechnology. Now
"nana technology" — technology that
might use. That's what Andrew Carle,
professor at George Mason University
likes to call the wave of technology be
older people who need a little help, or
Companies including Intel and Accen
host of universities and other research
gadgets ranging from pillboxes that re
your pills to "smart" walkers that do th
coming when they're called. Some of
exist today; many are in development
Janet Kornblum describes a few of th
products, courtesy of Carle and Russ
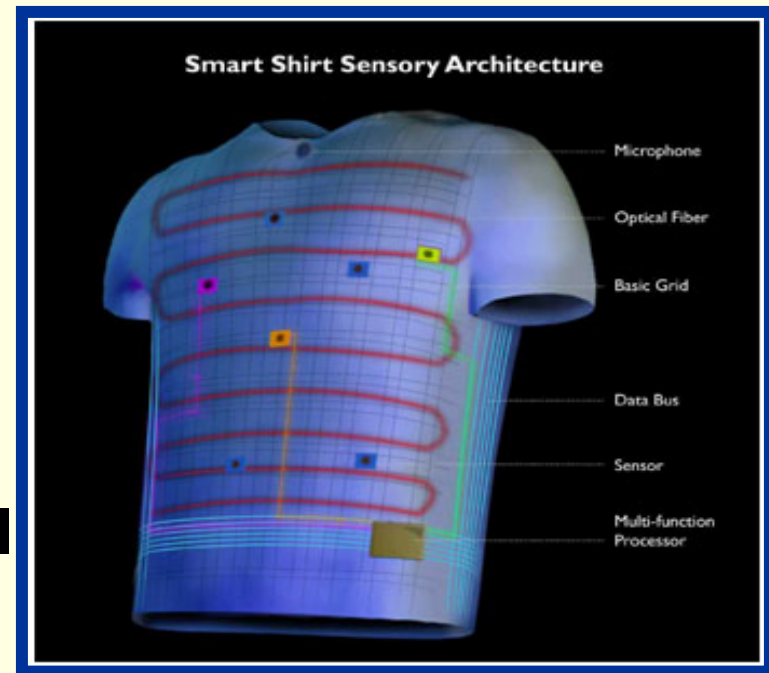Center for Aging Services Technologi
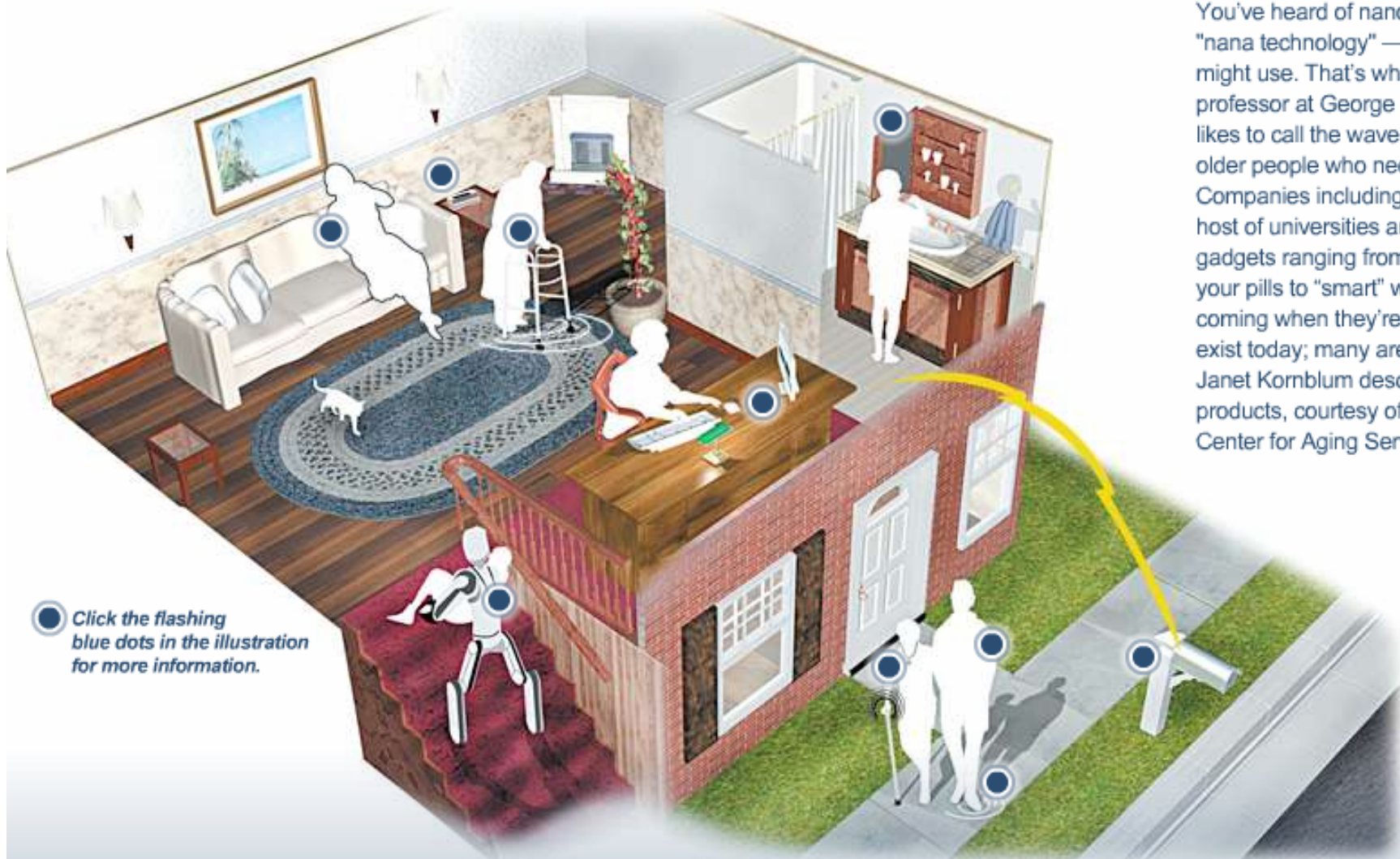
● **Click the flashing
blue dots in the illustration
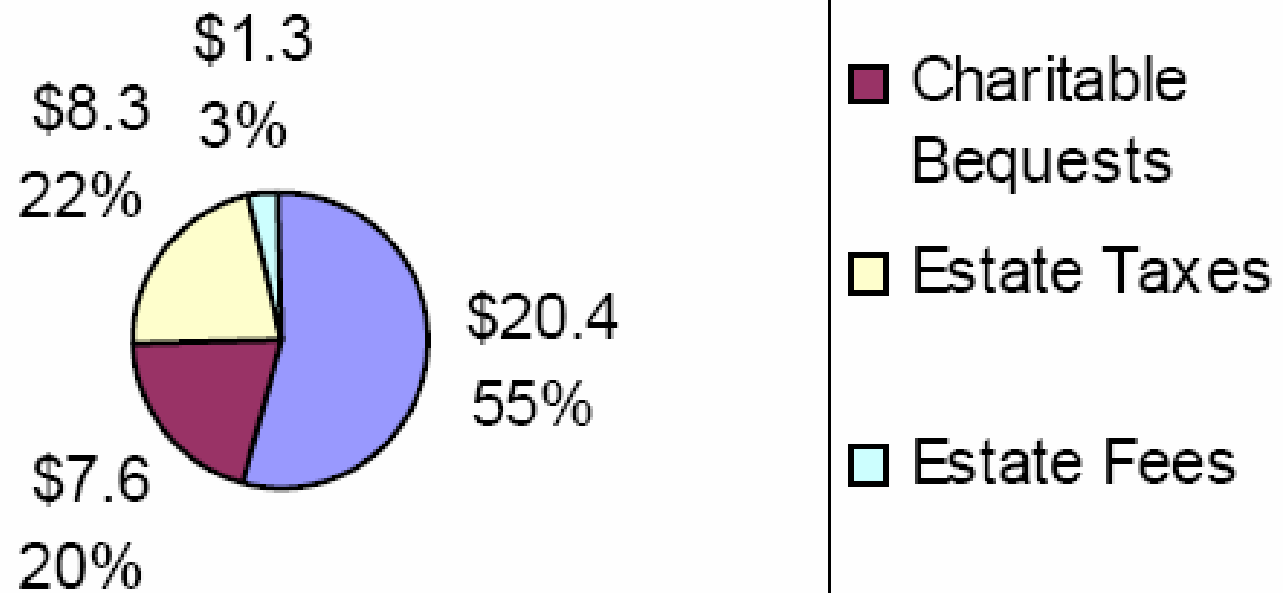for more information.**

Telemedicine Advances

Constant monitoring devices

Smart Shirt Sensory Architecture

Microphone
Optical Fiber
Basic Grid
Data Bus
Sensor
Multi-function Processor

Interactive mobile medical referral

North Dakota Wealth Transfer 2001-2020

- Family/Heirs — $20.4 (55%)
- Charitable Bequests — $7.6 (20%)
- Estate Taxes — $8.3 (22%)
- Estate Fees — $1.3 (3%)

Dollar Value in Billions

Source: Havens and Schervish, 2006: Wealth Transfer in North Dakota

Demographic Presentation 2007

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