Elderly Demographics and the need for a Community Focus

Coalition of Service Providers
Moorhead, MN
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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
Key Contextual Themes

1. Differing Patterns of Population Change

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Branch.
Figure 2. Age-Specific Net Migration: Farm
Figure 4. Age-Specific Net Migration: Metro
2005 Projections – Rural and Urban Population Distributions by Age and Gender for North Dakota

2005 Urban Counties

2005 Rural Counties

Percent

Prepared by the North Dakota State Data Center
January 2007
North Dakota State University, IACC Building, Room 424, Fargo, ND 58105 - Phone: (701) 231-8621 - Fax: (701) 231-9730 - URL: http://www.ndsu.edu/sdc
Population of Persons Ages 0 to 9 and Ages 65 and Older
North Dakota: 1890 to 2020

Prepared by the North Dakota State Data Center
January 2007
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.
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A Maturing Age Distribution, 2000
(National data)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

Prepared by the North Dakota State Data Center
January 2007
A Maturing Age Distribution, 2020

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

Prepared by the North Dakota State Data Center
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Baby Boomers enter system
1.825 million/yr or 5,000 a day (on average)

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

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.
The Elderly – 85 plus

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

Individuals 85 and Older

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2050</th>
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<tr>
<td>Today</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepared by the North Dakota State Data Center
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Number of Projected Centenarians

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

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
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
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
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Peaked in 1990
Peaked in 2000
Relatively stable until 2005
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

Prepared by the North Dakota State Data Center
January 2007
North Dakota Households by Type: 2000

- Married without children: 30%
- Married with children: 24%
- Other family with children: 7%
- Other family without children: 4%
- Persons living alone: 29%
- Other non-family households: 6%
Year 2010 Baby boomers begin to enter

Reference population: These data refer to the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
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

- Less than 35%
- 35% to 44.9%
- 45% to 48.9%
- 49% or more

Prepared by the North Dakota State Data Center
January 2007
Agreement with statement, “I would like to stay in my current residence as long as possible”
Respondents age 45 and over (n=2,000)

Source: Fixing to Stay, 2000
Preference if needed caring from themselves

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

Source: Fixing to Stay, 2000
30-Mile Radius of Cities with 1,500 Persons or More in the 9-State Great Plains Area
Technological Advances

1. Communications
2. Smart Homes
3. Monitoring
4. Telemedicine
"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 Accent 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 Komblum describes a few of th products, courtesy of Carle and Russ Center for Aging Services Technologi
Telemedicine Advances

Constant monitoring devices

Interactive mobile medical referral
North Dakota Wealth Transfer
2001-2020

Dollar Value in Billions

Source: Havens and Schervish, 2006: Wealth Transfer in North Dakota
Demographic Presentation 2007

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