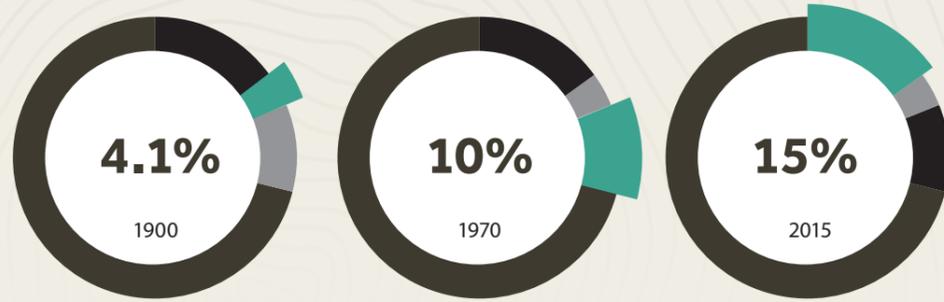


# Aging DEMOGRAPHICS

There are now more Americans age 65 and older than ever before. About 1 in 7 people (15 percent) in the U.S. is now considered to be an "older American" or someone over the age of 65. Compare that to just 4.1 percent of the population in 1900 or 10 percent in 1970—and that figure will continue to increase in the decades to come.

## Percent of Population 65+



2050

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population age 65 and over in 2050 is projected to be

**83.7M.**

That's almost double the number in 2012—and equal to more than 20 percent of the population. This big swing is largely due to the baby boomer generation, which began turning 65 in 2011.

**2X 2012**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 2016 Current Population Survey.

## The Oldest Old 85+

In addition to an increase in the older American population, those in that category are expected to live longer than ever. This group is called the "oldest old"—those ages 85 and older—and they currently only represent about 15 percent of the population ages 65 and older.



2016



15%



2050



20%

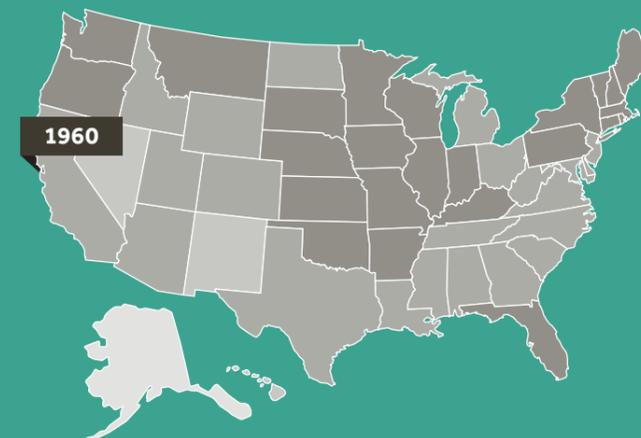
By 2050, there will be 19 million Americans in this category, representing more than one-fifth of the total population ages 65 and older.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 2016 Current Population Survey.

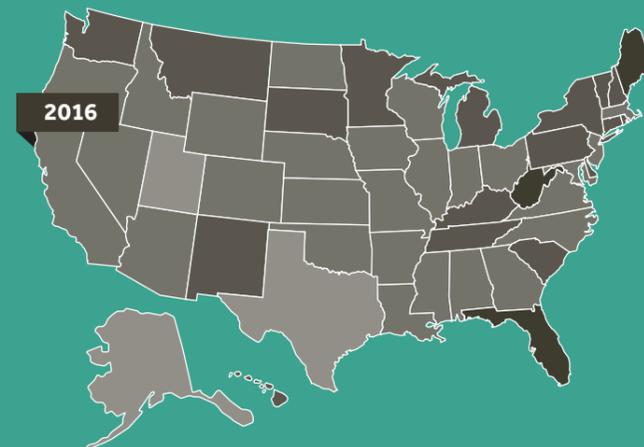


## State Population 65+

The percentage of the population over the age of 65 varies significantly across states. Florida has one of the oldest populations, with about 19 percent of the state's population over the age of 65. In addition, Florida is home to four of the top 10 counties with the largest percentage of people over the age 65. Florida, however, isn't number one when it comes to older Americans—it comes in third behind West Virginia and Maine. The state with the fewest residents in the top age range is Alaska at 11 percent, followed by Utah and Texas. Compare that to 1960 when the national percentage of the population over the age of 65 was 9.2 percent and state rates ranged from a low of 2 percent in Alaska to 12 percent in Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa.



<3 4-6 7-9 10-12 13-15 16-18 >19 Percent



U.S. Census Bureau, March 2016 Current Population Survey; Census Population Estimates, by Age, 1960 to 1966.



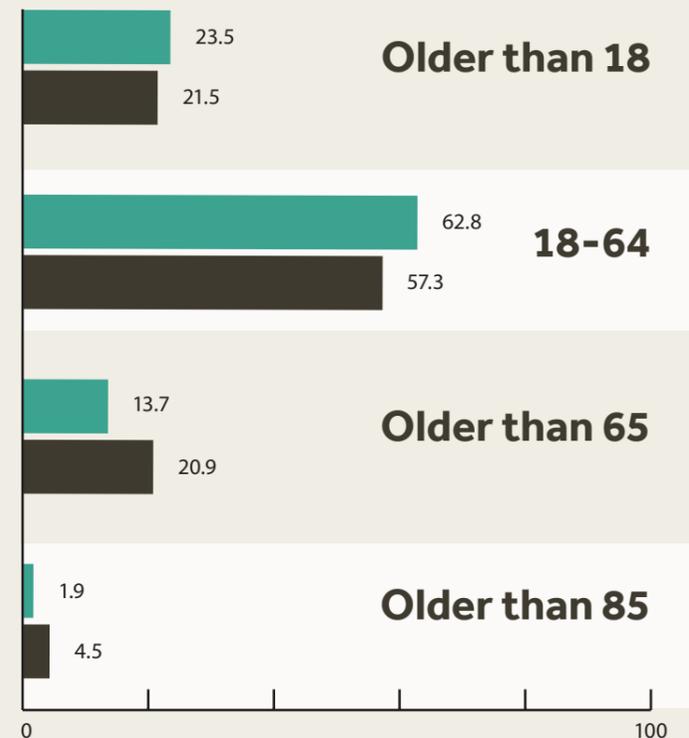
## Fiscal Challenges

This significant demographic shift presents numerous fiscal challenges to local, state and federal governments. For example, while both Social Security and Medicare have contributed substantially to the decline in poverty rates for older Americans over the last 50 years, as Americans age and access these programs in larger numbers and for longer periods, their costs will inevitably increase.

In 1970, spending on both of these programs totaled about 4 percent of gross domestic product. By 2050, these expenditures are expected to reach 15 percent of gross domestic product. According to the Social Security Administration, 21 percent of married Social Security recipients and 43 percent of single recipients age 65+ depend on Social Security for 90 percent or more of their income.

Source: U.S. Social Security Administration, "Fast Facts and Figures about Social Security 2016."

## Percent of U.S. Population 2012 ■ 2050 ■



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 2016 Current Population Survey.