65+ in the United States: 2005

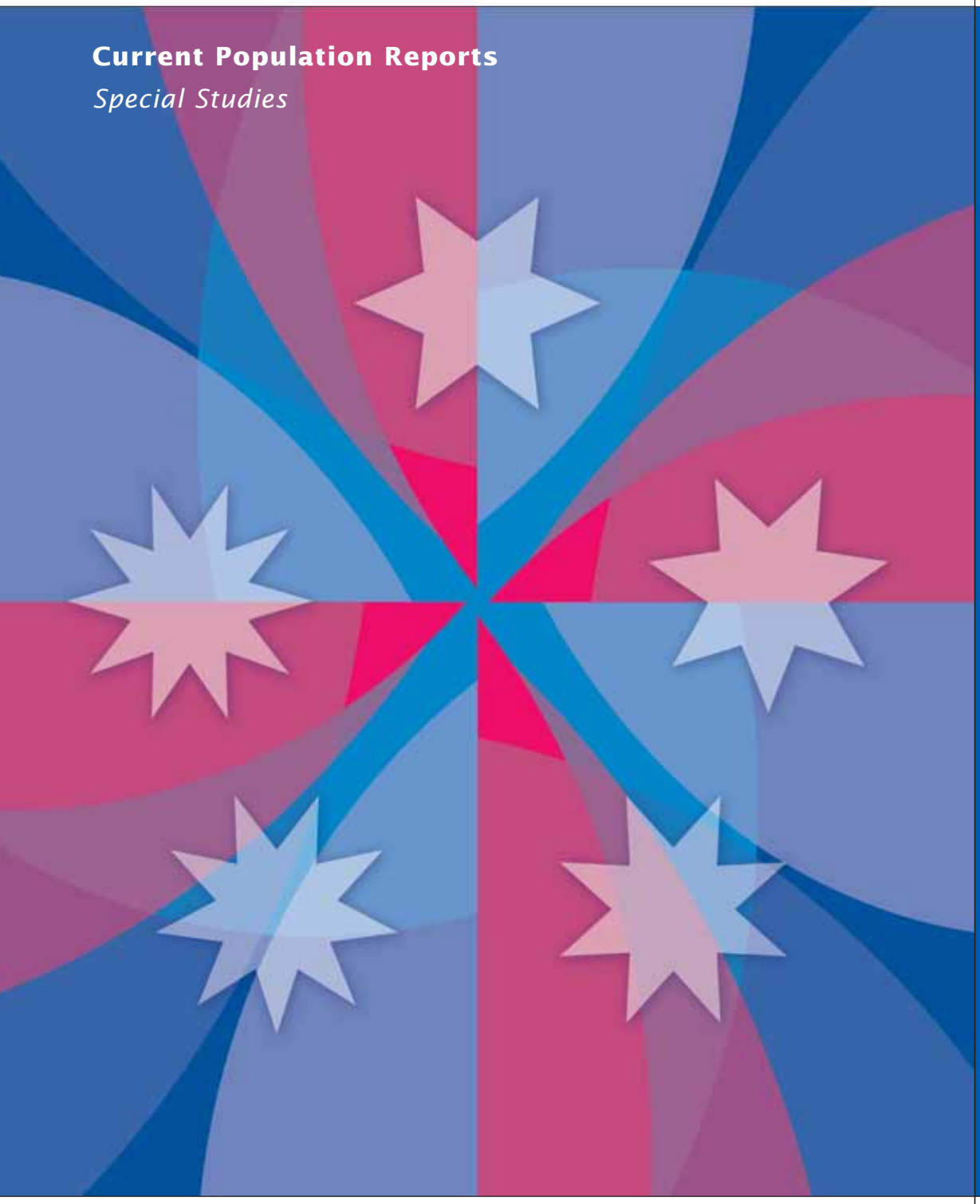
Issued December 2005

P23-209

Current Population Reports

Special Studies

By
Wan He,
Manisha Sengupta,
Victoria A. Velkoff,
and
Kimberly A. DeBarros



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
National Institutes of Health
NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by **Wan He**, **Manisha Sengupta**, **Victoria A. Velkoff**, and **Kimberly A. DeBarros** under the general direction of **James C. Gibbs**, Assistant Chief for Demographic and Economic Studies, International Programs Center (IPC), Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. **John F. Long**, former Chief, Population Division, and **Peter O. Way**, Chief, IPC, provided overall direction.

The authors are grateful to the many people, too numerous to thank individually, within the U.S. Census Bureau whose insights and contributions have gone into the making of this report. The authors give special thanks to **Campbell J. Gibson** and **Marjorie Hanson** of the Population Division for their thoughtful and careful review of the report. Within the Aging Studies Branch (ASB), **Kathy Caban**, **Mary Beth Kennedy**, and **Valerie Lawson** were instrumental to the completion of the report by working on numerous tasks including data compilation, data verification, and table/graph production. The authors would also like to thank several ASB summer interns who assisted with the report, **Michelle Cheuk**, **Maren Jimenez**, **Sonya Rastogi**, **Darcy Steeg**, and **Vanessa Wight**.

The sampling review was led by **Brandi York** and **John Finamore** of the Demographic Statistical Methods Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

For their review and/or suggestions regarding this report, the authors are grateful to **Emily Agree**, Population and Family Health Sciences, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health; **Laura Heaton** and **Kevin Kinsella**, IPC, U.S. Census Bureau; **David Lam**, Department of Economics, University of Michigan; **Cheryl Sawyer** and **John Wilmoth**, Population Division, United Nations; **Robert F. Schoeni** and **Robert Willis**, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan; and **Jennifer Z. Greely**, Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate, Georgetown University. The authors also appreciate the assistance provided by many colleagues at other federal agencies (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Veterans Affairs, National Center for Health Statistics, and Social Security Administration).

Heather M. Lilley, **Theodora S. Forgione**, **Wanda Cevis**, **Michael T. Browne**, and **Barbara H. Blount** of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided publication and printing management, graphics design and composition, and editorial review for print and electronic media. General direction and production management were provided by **James R. Clark**, Assistant Division Chief, and **Susan L. Rappa**, Chief, Publications Services Branch.

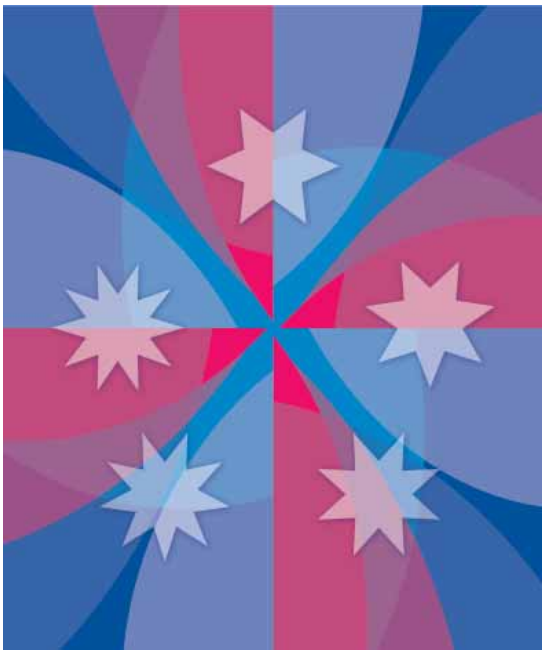
Funding for the research and production of this report was provided by the National Institute on Aging, part of the National Institutes of Health at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Under an interagency agreement, the National Institute on Aging supports a number of Census Bureau activities in the area of aging-related statistics through the Institute's Behavioral and Social Research Program, **Richard M. Suzman**, Director.

This report is updated and revised from an earlier version written by **Frank B. Hobbs** with the assistance of **Bonnie L. Damon** issued in 1996. This revision updates nearly all of the data from the previous report, incorporates Census 2000 data, and includes new national projections and new survey data. The revision also incorporates data and analytical findings from other federal agencies and researchers in the field of aging studies.

65+ in the United States: 2005

Issued December 2005

P23-209



U.S. Department of Commerce
Carlos M. Gutierrez,
Secretary

David A. Sampson,
Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Vacant,
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Charles Louis Kincannon,
Director

Suggested Citation

He, Wan, Manisha Sengupta,
Victoria A. Velkoff, and Kimberly A. DeBarros,
U.S. Census Bureau,
Current Population Reports, P23-209,
65+ in the United States: 2005,
U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, DC,
2005.

Economics and Statistics Administration

Vacant,
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Charles Louis Kincannon,
Director

Hermann Habermann,
Deputy Director and
Chief Operating Officer

Howard Hogan,
Associate Director
for Demographic Programs

Vacant,
Chief, Population Division

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Internet: bookstore.gpo.gov Phone: toll-free 866-512-1800; DC area 202-512-1800
Fax: 202-512-2250 Mail: Stop SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-0001

Table of Contents

65+ in the United States: 2005

Figures

Tables

Boxes

Appendix Tables

Highlights

Population Profile and Growth

- In July 2003, 35.9 million people were aged 65 and older in the United States, or 12 percent of the total population. Among the older population, 18.3 million people were aged 65 to 74, 12.9 million were aged 75 to 84, and 4.7 million were 85 and older.[1]

- The U.S. older population grew rapidly for most of the 20th century, from 3.1 million in 1900 to 35.0 million in 2000. Except during the 1990s, the growth of the older population outpaced that of the total population and the population under age 65.

- The older population is on the threshold of a boom. According to U.S. Census Bureau projections, a substantial increase in the number of older people will occur during the 2010 to 2030 period, after the first Baby Boomers turn 65 in 2011. The older population in 2030 is projected to be twice as large as in 2000, growing from 35 million to 72 million and representing nearly 20 percent of the total U.S. population at the latter date.

- The U.S. population continues to age. The median age (which divides the population into two groups, half younger and half older) rose from 22.9 in 1900 to 35.3 in 2000 and is projected to increase to 39.0 by 2030.

[1] The terms older population and elders are used interchangeably in this report to refer to the population aged 65 and older.

- In 2000, the oldest-old population (those 85 and older) was 34 times as large as in 1900, compared with the population aged 65 to 84 that was only 10 times as large. The oldest-old population is projected to grow rapidly after 2030, when the Baby Boomers begin to move into this age group.

- The number of centenarians (those 100 and older) has increased in the past several years, from about 37,000 in 1990 to over 50,000 in 2000. About 80 percent of centenarians are women.

- In 2000, 420 million people in the world were 65 and older, or 7 percent of the world's population. This number is projected to increase to 974 million by 2030. Most of the world's older population, 59 percent, lived in developing countries in 2000. By 2030, projections indicate that that proportion will rise to over 70 percent.

Longevity and Health

- People in the United States are living longer and healthier lives than ever before. Average life expectancy at birth rose from 47.3 in 1900 to 76.9 in 2000.

- Heart disease, malignant neoplasms (cancer), and cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) continue to be the leading causes of death among older Americans. Of the 1.8 million deaths in 2000 to people aged 65 and over, 33 percent were caused by heart disease, 22 percent were caused by malignant neoplasms, and 8 percent were caused by cerebrovascular diseases.

- Death rates for heart disease are declining for the population 65 and older. While lung cancer mortality has declined among men aged 65 to 84, it has increased among older women in all older age groups, surpassing breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer death.

- About 80 percent of seniors have at least one chronic health condition and 50 percent have at least two. Arthritis, hypertension, heart disease, diabetes, and respiratory disorders are some of the leading causes of activity limitations among older people.

- Census 2000 counted about 14 million civilian noninstitutionalized older people with some type of disability. Older women were more likely than older men to experience disability, 43 percent and 40 percent, respectively.

- Disability among the older population is declining. Studies over the past two decades have revealed substantial declines in the rates of disability and functional limitation.

- Nursing homes provide the most common institutional setting for older people, with over 90 percent of institutionalized elders in the United States living in nursing homes. However, between 1985

and 1995, the proportion of older people who stayed overnight in nursing homes fell by 8 percent. And since the mid-1970s, nursing home use has decreased among Whites but increased among Blacks.

Economic Characteristics

- Labor force participation rates of older men have fallen dramatically since 1950, from 46 percent to 19 percent in 2003, while those of older women did not change statistically (10 percent and 11 percent, respectively).

- As employed men and women get older, their likelihood of working part-time increases. About 10 percent of employed men aged 55 to 64 worked part-time in 2003; while half (47 percent) of employed men aged 70 and over worked part-time. Similarly, one-quarter of employed women aged 55 to 64 worked part-time, while almost two-thirds aged 70 and over worked part-time.

- More working men (74 percent) than working women (69 percent) save for retirement, and men are better prepared and more likely to retire when the opportunity arises.

- Women receive lower retirement benefits than men. In 1999, women aged 65 and over received, on average, $8,224 annually as pension income, compared with $14,046 for their male counterparts.

- Many observers expect a major wave of retirement starting in 2011, when the first Baby Boomers turn age 65.

- Social Security continues to provide the largest share of income for many older people.

- In 1959, 35 percent of people aged 65 and over lived below the poverty line. By 2003, the proportion had decreased to 10 percent.

- Poverty rates differ by age and sex among the older population. Older women were more likely than older men (13 percent compared with 7 percent) to live in poverty in 2003. People aged 65 to 74 had a poverty rate of 9 percent, compared with 12 percent of those 75 and older.

- Older people who lived alone had the highest poverty rates. Among older women living alone in 2003, poverty rates were 17 percent for non-Hispanic White women and about 40 percent for Black women and Hispanic women.

- Households maintained by older people have net worth higher than that of all other households except for those maintained by householders in the pre-retirement ages of 55 to 64, which were similar.

Geographic Distribution

- In 2000, nine states had more than 1 million people 65 and older: California, Florida, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and New Jersey.

- Florida, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia were the states with the highest proportions 65 and older in 2000: 17.6 percent, 15.6 percent, and 15.3 percent, respectively.

- Between 1990 and 2000, the largest proportionate increases in the older population were mostly in the West (particularly the Mountain states) and in the South (especially the South Atlantic states). The changes in the older population ranged from a decrease of 10 percent in the District of Columbia to an increase of 72 percent in Nevada. The South and West regions also experienced the largest percentage increases in the oldest old (those aged 85 and over) during the 1990s.[2]

- The older population accounted for at least 20 percent of the total population in 331 of the 3,141 counties in 2000.

- Three out of four older people lived in metropolitan areas in 2000. The oldest old were more likely to be living in metropolitan areas as well.

- In 2003, 96 percent of older people lived at the same residence as they did 1 year earlier. Of the remaining 4 percent who did relocate, half moved within the same county.

Social Profile

- In 2003, older men were more likely than older women to be married (71 percent compared with 41 percent).[3] Three-quarters (74 percent) of men aged 65 to 74 were married, compared with roughly half (54 percent) of women in the same age group. The proportion married was lower at older ages: 34 percent of women aged 75 to 84 and 13 percent of women 85 and older. Among their male counterparts, the proportions were higher; 70 percent of men aged 75 to 84 were married, and even among men aged 85 and older, the majority were married (56 percent).

---

[2] See Chapter 5 for a listing of states in these regions.

[3] The term married refers to those who are married and have their spouse present. People who are legally separated or who are not living with their spouse for other reasons (such as separations due to institutionalization) are not included in this category.

- Widowhood is more common among older women than older men. Women 65 and older were three times as likely as men of the same age to be widowed—44 percent compared with 14 percent. The proportion widowed is higher at older ages and higher for women than men. In 2003, 78 percent of women aged 85 and over were widowed, compared with 35 percent of men.

- Less than 10 percent of older men (7 percent) and older women (9 percent) were divorced in 2003. About 4 percent of the older population had never married.

- Older men were more likely than older women to live with their spouse in 2003: 71 percent and 41 percent, respectively. In contrast, older women were more than twice as likely as older men to live alone (40 percent and 19 percent, respectively).

- In 1950, 17 percent of the older population had graduated from high school and 3 percent had at least a bachelor's degree. By 2003, 72 percent were high school graduates and 17 percent had at least a bachelor's degree.

- In 2003, older men and older women were equally as likely to have graduated from high school, just over 70 percent. However, a higher proportion of older men than older women had attained a bachelor's degree (23 percent compared with 13 percent). The gender gap in completion of a college education will narrow in the future because men and women in younger cohorts are earning college degrees at roughly the same rate.

- In 2003, 3.7 million, or 11 percent of the older population, were foreign born. Most of the older foreign born were from Europe and Latin America (about 35 percent each) and Asia (23 percent).

- In 2000, 13 percent of the older population spoke a language other than English at home; among them, more than one-third spoke Spanish. The proportion of Spanish speakers among those who spoke a language other than English at home increased from 28 percent in 1990 to 38 percent in 2000.

Diversity by Race and Hispanic Origin

- In 2003, non-Hispanic Whites accounted for nearly 83 percent of the older population. Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics accounted for 8 percent, 3 percent, and 6 percent, respectively.[4]

- Projections indicate that by 2030, the composition of the older population will be more diverse: 72 percent non-Hispanic White, 11 percent Hispanic, 10 percent Black, and 5 percent Asian.

- The older Hispanic population is projected to grow rapidly, from just over 2 million in 2003 to nearly 8 million in 2030. The older Hispanic population is projected to become larger than the older Black population by then. The older Asian population is also projected to experience a large increase. In 2003, nearly 1 million older Asians lived in the United States; by 2030, this population is projected to be almost 4 million.

- The older populations in some groups are concentrated regionally. In 2000, almost three-quarters of all older Hispanics lived in four states: California, Texas, Florida, and New York. Nearly two-thirds of older Asians lived in the West.

- Sex and racial differences in life expectancy at birth persist. Average life expectancy at birth in 2000 was 80.0 years for White females, 74.9 years for Black females, 74.8 years for White males, and 68.2 years for Black males. However, the gender and racial differences in life expectancy are declining. The difference in life expectancy between the Black and White populations stood at 5.7 years in 2000, a decrease from 7.1 years in 1993. The difference in life expectancy by sex stood at 5.4 years in 2000, a decline from 7.6 years in 1970.

- Poverty rates among the older population differ by race and Hispanic origin. In 2003, older non-Hispanic Whites were less likely than older Blacks and older Hispanics to be living in poverty: 8 percent compared with 24 percent and 20 percent, respectively.[5] Older non-Hispanic White and Black women had higher poverty rates than their male counterparts.

- Living arrangements of older people also differ by race and Hispanic origin. In 2003, older Black, Asian, and Hispanic women were more likely than non-Hispanic White women to live with relatives. Older non-Hispanic White women and Black women were more likely to live alone (about 40 percent

[4] The term non-Hispanic White is used to refer to people who reported being White and no other race and who are not Hispanic. The term Black is used to refer to people who reported being Black or African American and no other race, and the term Asian is used to refer to people who reported being Asian and no other race. The use of single-race populations in this report does not imply that this is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

The term Hispanic is used to refer to people who are Hispanic or Latino. Hispanics may be any race.

[5] The proportions of older Blacks and older Hispanics living in poverty are not statistcally different.

each) than were older Asian and Hispanic women (about 20 percent each). Older Black men lived alone more than three times as often as older Asian men (30 percent compared with 8 percent). Older Asian men were most likely to live with relatives (23 percent).

- While the educational attainment has risen among older Americans, substantial educational differences exist by race and Hispanic origin. In 2003, the proportion who had completed high school was 76 percent for non-Hispanic Whites, 70 percent for Asians, 52 percent for Blacks, and 36 percent for Hispanics.

- In 2003, older Asians had the highest proportion with at least a bachelor's degree (29 percent). The proportions were 19 percent, 10 percent, and 6 percent, respectively, for older non-Hispanic Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics.

Future Implications

- The social and economic implications of the aging of the Baby Boom generation will be a significant concern for policy makers, the private sector, and individuals. The size and longevity of this group will trigger debate about possible modifications to Social Security, Medicare, and disability and retirement benefits, among other issues.

- The changing marital and family composition that is occurring in the United States is likely to change the types of familial support that are available to people at older ages.

- The future older population is likely to be better educated than the current older population, especially when Baby Boomers start reaching age 65. Their increased levels of education may accompany better health, higher incomes, and more wealth, and consequently higher standards of living in retirement.

- Older women will be increasingly more likely to have been in the labor force long enough to have their own retirement income, although their lower median earnings may translate into lower incomes in retirement.

- Research on genetic, biological, and physiological aspects of aging is likely to change the future for the older population. In the medical and public health arenas, research to understand chronic diseases, such as diabetes and Alzheimer's disease, may produce significant improvements for treatment and prevention.

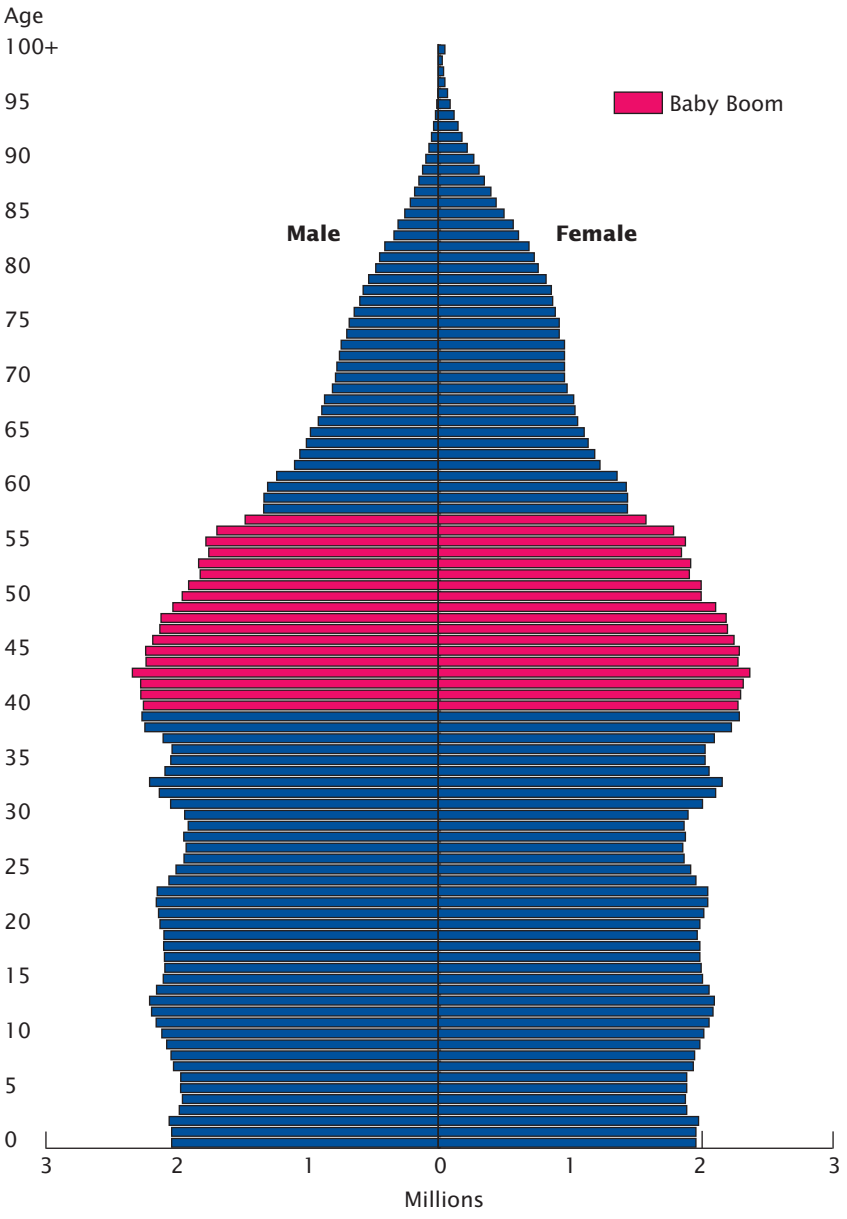
Chapter 1. Introduction

Population aging is one of the most important demographic dynamics affecting families and societies throughout the world. The growth of the population aged 65 and over is challenging policy makers, families, businesses, and health care providers, among others, to meet the needs of aging individuals.

This report analyzes data for the population 65 and older, disaggregated into narrower age groups where possible. The following terms are used for some of the component age groups: the young old (those aged 65 to 74), the oldest old (those aged 85 and over), and centenarians (those aged 100 and over). Deviations from the standard age groups are noted in the text.

How people experience aging depends on a variety of factors, including social and economic characteristics and health status, which are discussed in subsequent chapters in this report. The second chapter looks at the growth of the older population over the 20th century and into the 21st century, and includes data on race and Hispanic origin. The last section of this chapter provides a global context on population aging. The third chapter focuses on the health status of the older population. Trends in mortality are examined, and chronic diseases and disability are discussed. The fourth chapter covers economic characteristics of the older population, including

Figure 1-1.
Population by Age and Sex: 2003



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

trends in labor force participation and retirement. Data on wealth, income, and poverty are also presented. In the fifth chapter, geographic distribution and mobility of the older population are discussed. The sixth chapter examines social characteristics of the older population, such as marital status, living arrangements, and educational attainment.

Growth of the Older Population

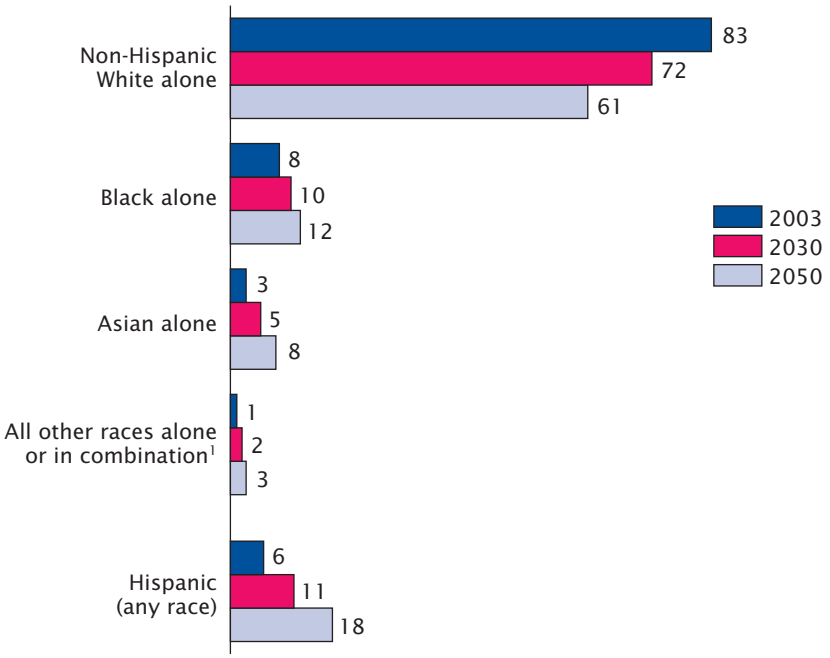
According to U.S. Census Bureau projections, a substantial increase in the number of older people will occur when the Baby Boom generation (people born between 1946 and 1964) begins to turn 65 in 2011. The older population is projected to double from 36 million in 2003 to 72 million in 2030, and to increase from 12 percent to 20 percent of the population in the same time frame. By 2050, the older population is projected to number 86.7 million.

The oldest-old population (those aged 85 and older) is also projected to double—from 4.7 million in 2003 to 9.6 million in 2030—and to double again to 20.9 million in 2050. The latter increase will reflect the movement of Baby Boomers into the oldest-old category.

Despite the growth of the older population, the United States is relatively young compared with other developed countries. In 2003, 12.4 percent of the U.S. population was 65 and older, while in many developed countries, the proportion ranged between 16 percent and 18 percent.[1] Part of the reason for this difference is that the United States has had higher levels of fertility and immigration in recent decades than those of other developed countries.

Figure 1-2.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2003, 2030, and 2050

(Percent of total population aged 65 and over)



[1] The race group "All other races alone or in combination" includes American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, and all people who reported two or more races.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004b. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Growing Diversity of the Older Population

As the older population grows larger, it will also grow more diverse, reflecting the demographic changes in the U.S. population as a whole over the last several decades. In 2003, non-Hispanic Whites accounted for nearly 83 percent of the U.S. older population, followed by Blacks (8 percent), Hispanics, who may be any race (6 percent), and Asians (3 percent).[2] Projections suggest that by 2030 the composition of the older population will be 72 percent non-Hispanic White, 11 percent Hispanic, 10 percent Black, and 5 percent Asian (Figure 1-2).

[1] Countries with between 16 and 18 percent of their populations aged 65 and older include Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Greece, Japan, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. See Appendix Table A-1 for additional information.

[2] The term non-Hispanic White is used to refer to people who reported being White and no other race and who are not Hispanic. The term Black is used to refer to people who reported being Black or African American and no other race, and the term Asian is used to refer to people who reported being Asian and no other race. The use of single-race populations in this report does not imply that this is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

The term Hispanic is used to refer to people who are Hispanic or Latino. Hispanics may be any race.

All these groups will experience growth in their older populations; however, the older Hispanic population is projected to grow the fastest, from just over 2 million in 2003 to nearly 8 million in 2030. The older Asian population is also projected to grow about as fast, from nearly 1 million in 2003 to nearly 4 million in 2030.

Race and Hispanic origin groups experience aging differently, as do men and women, and age groups within the older population. Looking at aggregate measures for the population 65 and older masks the range of their social and economic characteristics. Therefore, in this report data on the older population are presented disaggregated by age, sex, race or other characteristics when possible.

Data

Data used in this report are primarily from Census 2000 and previous censuses; nationally representative surveys, such as the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP); recent population projections; and data compiled by other federal agencies, including the National Center for Health Statistics' (NCHS) National Health Interview Survey and Longitudinal Study on Aging and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's American Housing Survey (AHS). This report also draws on information on the older population in numerous reports prepared by the Census Bureau, other federal agencies, and private researchers.

The reference population differs among the data sources. For instance, data from decennial censuses are for the resident population of the United States. Many of the survey data (such as data from the CPS and SIPP) are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. These surveys exclude older people living in nursing homes, and thus caution should be exercised when trying to generalize the findings from these data sources to the total population aged 65 and over, particularly at the oldest ages. The reference population is noted on each table and figure. *Appendix B: Definitions and Explanations* discusses the various reference populations in greater detail.

This report presents data on race from many sources, and race categories are not always comparable across sources. For example, definitions of race in Census 2000 differ from those in previous censuses. The most significant difference between Census 2000 and previous censuses is that in Census 2000, respondents were asked to select one or more race categories to indicate racial identities. People who indicated only one race are referred to as the single-race category. Individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the Two-or-More-Races category. The six single-race categories, which made up nearly 98 percent of all respondents, and the Two-or-More-Races category sum to the total population.[3] Because of these changes, Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 or earlier censuses.[4] Starting in 2003, CPS respondents were asked to identify themselves in one or more racial groups; previously, they were asked to identify one racial group. Thus, data on race from the 2003 CPS are not directly comparable with race data from the CPS in earlier years.

Statistics from surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. All comparisons of characteristics based on U.S. sample data have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90-percent confidence interval. For a more detailed discussion of the accuracy of data, see *Appendix C: Source and Accuracy of Estimates*.

[3] For more information on the race categories and Hispanic origin in Census 2000, see Barnes and Bennett, 2001; Grieco and Cassidy, 2001; Grieco, 2001a; Grieco, 2001b; Guzman, 2001; Jones and Smith, 2001; McKinnon, 2001; Ogunwole, 2001.

[4] See Chapter 2 for a more detailed discussion about this issue.

Chapter 1 References

Barnes, Jessica S. and Claudette E. Bennett, 2001, "The Asian Population: 2000," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-16, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

Grieco, Elizabeth M., 2001a, "The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: 2000," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-14, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

_____, 2001b, "The White Population: 2000," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-4, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

Grieco, Elizabeth M. and Rachel C. Cassidy, 2001, "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-1, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

Guzman, Betsy, 2001, "The Hispanic Population," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-3, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

Jones, Nicholas A. and Amy Symens Smith, 2001, "The Two or More Races Population: 2000," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-6, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

McKinnon, Jesse, 2001, "The Black Population: 2000," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-5, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

Ogunwole, Stella U., 2002, "The American Indian and Alaska Native Population: 2000," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-15, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2004a, Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003 (NC-EST2003-01) at <http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2003/NC-EST2003-01.pdf>.

_____, 2004b, U.S. Interim Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, at <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/usinterimproj/>.

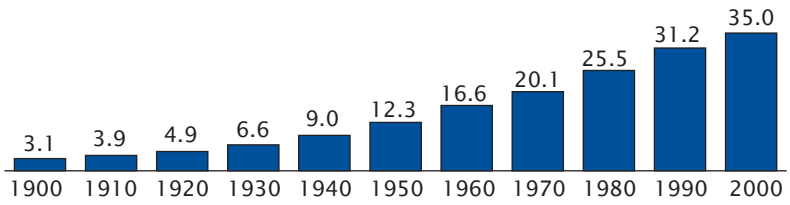
Chapter 2. Growth of the Older Population

Numerical and Proportionate Growth

The Older Population in the 20th Century

For most of the 20th century, the growth of the older population far outpaced that of the total population or the population under 65. In 1900, people 65 and older numbered 3.1 million. By 2000, this group encompassed 35.0 million, 11 times as large (Table 2-1, Figure 2-1). During the same period of time, the total U.S. population increased from 76.0 million to 281.4 million, 3.7 times as large. The growth of the population under age 65 was similar to that of the total population, from

Figure 2-1.
Population Aged 65 and Over: 1900 to 2000
(In millions)



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1900 to 1940, 1970, and 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983, Table 42; 1950, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1953, Table 38; 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1964, Table 155; 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table QT-P1; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Table 2-1.
Total Population and Older Population by Age for the United States: 1900 to 2000
(Numbers in thousands)

Year and census date[1]	Total population	65 and over							
		Total		65 to 74		75 to 84		85 and over	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1900 (June 1)	75,995	3,080	4.1	2,187	2.9	771	1.0	122	0.2
1910 (April 15)	91,972	3,950	4.3	2,793	3.0	989	1.1	167	0.2
1920 (January 1)	105,711	4,933	4.7	3,464	3.3	1,259	1.2	210	0.2
1930 (April 1)	122,775	6,634	5.4	4,721	3.8	1,641	1.3	272	0.2
1940 (April 1)	131,669	9,019	6.8	6,376	4.8	2,278	1.7	365	0.3
1950 (April 1)	150,697	12,270	8.1	8,415	5.6	3,278	2.2	577	0.4
1960 (April 1)	179,323	16,560	9.2	10,997	6.1	4,633	2.6	929	0.5
1970 (April 1)	203,212	20,066	9.9	12,435	6.1	6,119	3.0	1,511	0.7
1980 (April 1)	226,546	25,549	11.3	15,581	6.9	7,729	3.4	2,240	1.0
1990 (April 1)	248,710	31,242	12.6	18,107	7.3	10,055	4.0	3,080	1.2
2000 (April 1)	281,422	34,992	12.4	18,391	6.5	12,361	4.4	4,240	1.5

[1] Data for 1900 to 1950 exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

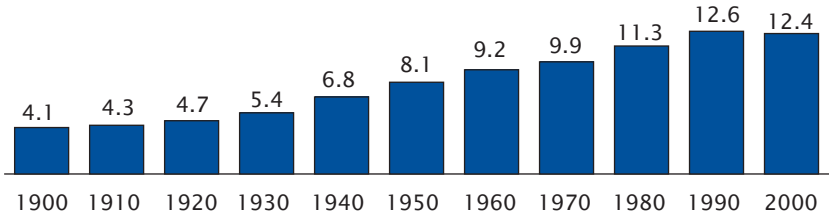
Sources: 1900 to 1940, 1970, and 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983, Table 42; 1950, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1953, Table 38; 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1964, Table 46; 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table QT-P1; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

72.9 million in 1900 to 246.4 million in 2000, or 3.4 times as large.

The proportion of the population aged 65 and older increased steadily from 4.1 percent in 1900 to 12.6 percent in 1990. In 2000, the proportion aged 65 and older was 12.4 percent. In 1900, only 1 in 25 Americans was aged 65 or over; 100 years later, 1 in every 8 Americans was an older person (Figure 2-2).

The older population increased at an average annual growth rate of 2.4 percent during the last 100 years. The growth rates varied from a low of 1.1 percent in the 1990s to a high of about 3 percent from the 1920s through the 1950s (Figure 2-3). After a dip in the 1960s, the growth rate rose during the 1970s but resumed the downward trend afterward. The last decade of the century saw the lowest growth rate of the older population, reflecting low fertility rates during the late 1920s and early 1930s. (People turning age 65 between 1990 and 2000 were born between 1925 and 1935.) However, as the Baby Boomers[1] start to join the older ranks in 2011, the

Figure 2-2.
Percent Aged 65 and Over of the Total Population: 1900 to 2000

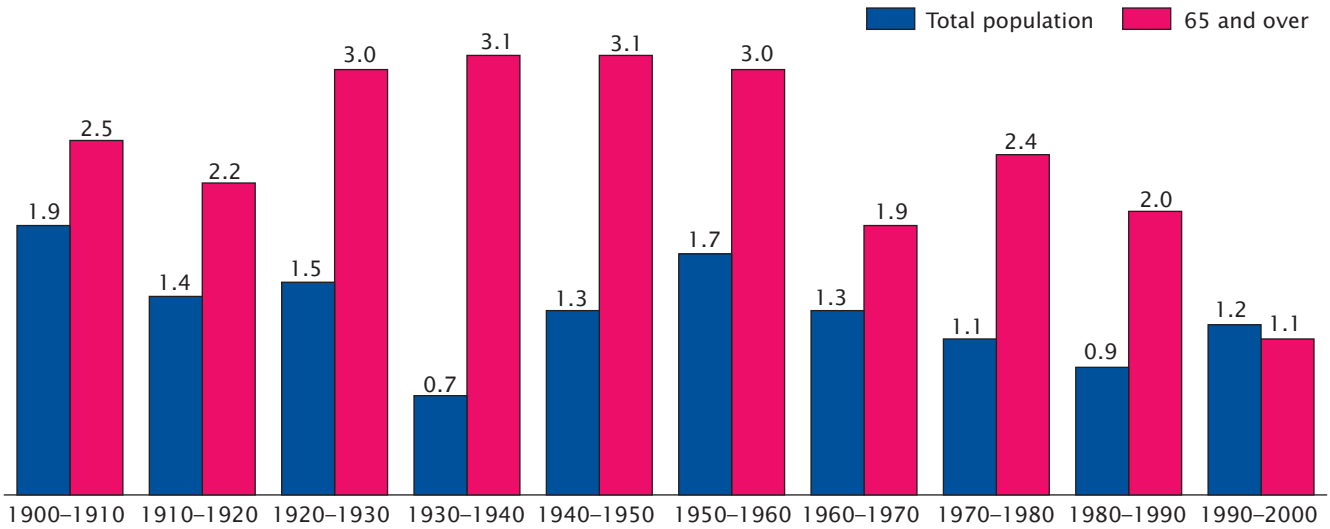


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1900 to 1940, 1970, and 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983, Table 42; 1950, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1953, Table 38; 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1964, Table 155; 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table QT-P1; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

[1] Baby Boomers are people born between 1946 and 1964.

Figure 2-3.
Average Annual Growth Rate of the Total Population and the Population Aged 65 and Over: 1900–1910 to 1990–2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1900 to 1940, 1970, and 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983, Table 42; 1950, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1953, Table 38; 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1964, Table 155; 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table QT-P1; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

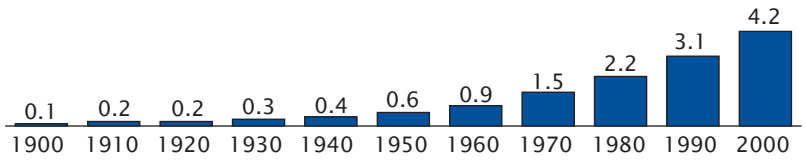
older population will experience high growth rates once again.

Oldest Old

A healthy 65-year-old and a frail 90-year-old have quite different needs for health care, types of housing, or assistance with the functional activities of daily life. Recognizing this difference, researchers often focus on age groups within the 65-and-older population. The oldest old, those aged 85 years and older, compose a small but rapidly growing group within the older population. In 1900, only 122,000 people were 85 years or older. By 2000, this group reached 4.2 million, 34 times as large (Figure 2-4, Table 2-1). In contrast, the population aged 65 to 84 was 10 times as large, having increased from 3.0 million to 30.8 million.

The rapid growth of the oldest old is related to increases in life expectancy related to improving medical care and nutrition during the century. People live longer now than at any time in the past; U.S. life expectancy at birth rose from 47.3 years in 1900 to 76.9 years in 2000.[2] Greater longevity, combined with relatively low fertility rates, has rapidly increased the proportion of the oldest old among the total older population. In 1900, only 4.0 percent of all older people were aged 85 and older; by 2000, that proportion had grown to 12.1 percent.

Figure 2-4.
Population Aged 85 and Over: 1900 to 2000
(In millions)



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1900 to 1940, 1970, and 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983, Table 42; 1950, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1953, Table 38; 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1964, Table 155; 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table QT-P1; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Centenarians

Reduced mortality rates at older ages in recent decades also increased the number of people living to very old ages, such as 100 years or more, who are classified as centenarians. Centenarians represent a small proportion of the total U.S. population, but researchers and the general public alike want to learn from the experience of individuals who live longer than most people.[3]

However, generating a count of people at very old ages is often problematic. Data problems may be caused by lack of birth records, low literacy levels, functional and cognitive disability that lead to mistaken reporting of age, or some deliberate misreporting of age (Krach and Velkoff, 1999). This report uses the centenarian population enumerated by the 1990 census and Census 2000. Censuses prior to 1990 overcounted the 100-and-over population (Siegel and Passell, 1976 and Spencer, 1987).

The 1990 census reported that 37,000 people were centenarians.[4] The number grew to 50,000 in Census 2000. As in 1990, the centenarians in 2000 were heavily concentrated in the age group 100 to 104 years old. For both sexes, as well as for men and women separately, 9 of 10 centenarians were aged 100 to 104 years.

[2] For life expectancy at birth from 1900 to 1999, see Table 12 in National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 2002b. For 2000 life expectancy at birth, see NCHS, 2004.

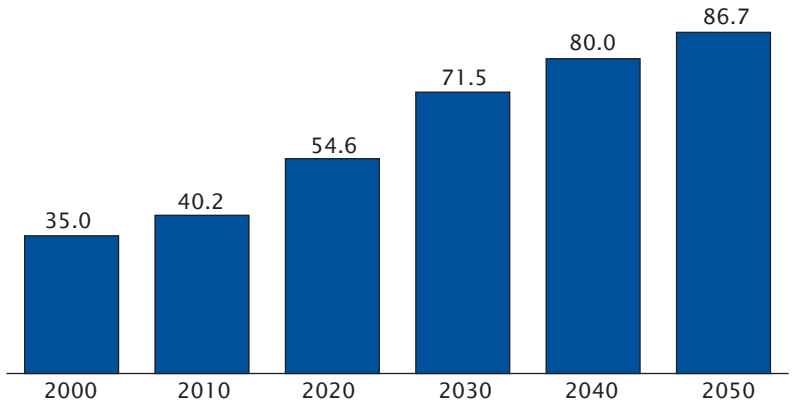
[3] For more information on U.S. centenarians, see Krach and Velkoff, 1999.

[4] This is most likely an overstatement of the number of centenarians. Estimates of the number of centenarians in 1990 by the Census Bureau and the Social Security Administration range from around 28,000 in 1990 to 29,131 at the end of 1991, respectively (Krach and Velkoff, 1999).

Projected Growth of the Older Population 2000 to 2050

The U.S. Census Bureau produces projections of the United States resident population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Projected numbers are based on an estimated population consistent with the results from the most recent decennial census, projected forward using the cohort-component method.[5] Historically, several alternative series were produced based on alternative assumptions for future fertility, mortality, and net international migration.[6] The Census Bureau updates these national population projections periodically. At the time of this writing, interim national projections based on Census 2000 are available by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The next release of national population projections is expected in 2006. For more information on population projections, see <www.census.gov>.

Figure 2-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over: 2000 to 2050
(In millions)



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12; 2010 to 2050, U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Impact of the Baby Boom

According to the Census Bureau's projections, during the first decade of the 21st century, the older population will continue to grow at a low rate similar to that of 1990 to 2000, as the relatively small cohorts born during the latter part of the Depression and World War II enter the older years. By 2010, the older population is projected to be 40 million (Figure 2-5).

The first U.S. Baby Boomers will turn 65 in 2011, inaugurating a rapid increase in the older population during the 2010 to 2030 period. The older population in 2030 is projected to be double that of 2000, growing from 35 million to 72 million.

After 2030, the growth of the older population will slow as members of the Baby Bust cohorts of the late 1960s and the 1970s enter the older ages. Compared with the projected growth of 31 million during the 20-year period between 2010 and 2030, the older population is projected to grow by only another 15 million during the subsequent two decades (2030 to 2050).[7]

Growth of the Older Population Compared With Growth of the Total Population

The historical trend of the older population growing at a faster pace than the total population will continue well into the 21st century. Projections indicate an 18 percent increase of the total population between 2010 and 2030, but a 78 percent increase of the older population. This differential growth will result in nearly 1 in 5 Americans being aged 65 and older in 2030, compared with about 1 in 8 in 2010 (Figure 2-6).

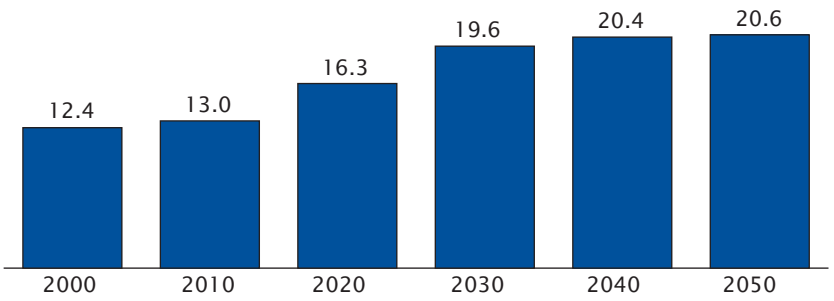
After 2030, when the last Baby Boomers enter the ranks of the older population and the first Baby Boomer cohort enters the oldest-old age categories, the proportion aged 65 and older will be relatively stable at around 20 percent. Although projections generally should be used with caution, an increase in the number of older people will almost certainly

[5] For more information on projections, see Hollmann et al., 1999.

[6] In the next set of projections, the low, medium, and high series will not be produced. Rather, stochastic population projections will be produced with confidence intervals around the projections.

[7] Projections of the future number of older people can range considerably. For example, differing assumptions about mortality can significantly affect the projected number of older people (Kinsella and Velkoff, 2001).

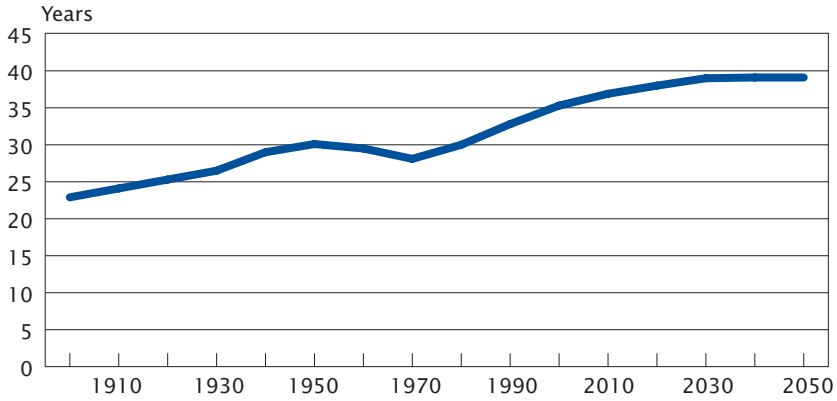
Figure 2-6.
Percent Aged 65 and Over of the Total Population: 2000 to 2050



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12; 2010 to 2050, U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-7.
Median Age: 1900 to 2050



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1900 to 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983, Table 42; 1990, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003, Table 12; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P13; 2010 to 2050, U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

occur. Planners and policy makers can count on rapid growth in the size of the older population, even though the exact numbers are not known with certainty.

The oldest-old population is also projected to increase in the 21st century, growing slowly in the first few decades and then growing more rapidly after 2030, when the Baby Boom generation enters this group. In 2000, 4.2 million people were aged 85 and older; their number is projected to increase to almost 10 million by 2030 and to 21 million by 2050.

The oldest old accounted for 12.1 percent of the older population in 2000, a proportion that is projected to increase to 15 percent in 2010. Then the oldest old will account for a declining proportion of the older population as the Baby Boom passes age 65. After 2030, when the Baby Boomers enter the oldest-old category, this group's proportion of the older population will once again increase. By 2050, the oldest old are projected to account for nearly 1 of every 4 older people (24 percent).

Changes in Age Composition

Median Age

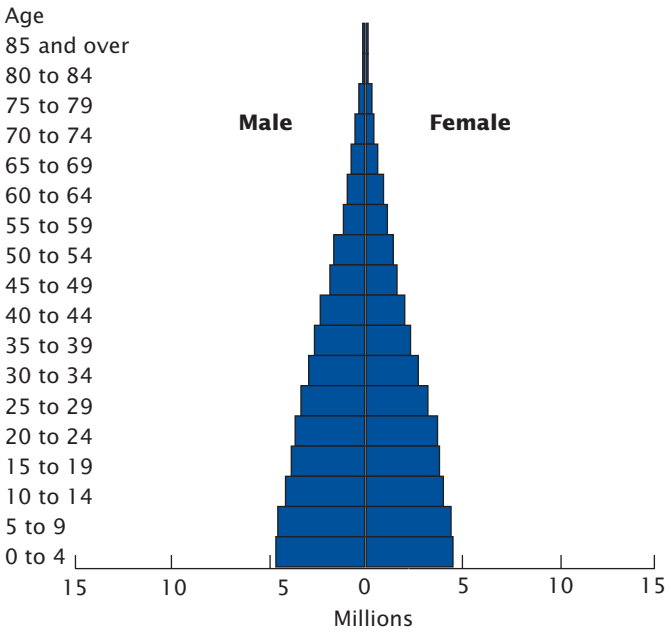
As the number of people aged 65 and older increases, the U.S. population as a whole is also getting older. One measure of population aging is the median population age—the age that divides a population into two groups, half younger and half older.

In 1900, the median age in the United States was 22.9 years (Figure 2-7), representing a young population comparable to moderately high-fertility populations found in the developing world today. Due primarily to a decline in fertility, the U.S. population then became progressively older, so that by 1950, the median age was 30.1 years. The Baby Boom era was a high-fertility period with both high fertility rates and the largest annual numbers of births in the 20th century.[8] The Baby Boom created a brief respite from the aging trend, as the median age of the population declined during the 1950s and 1960s, and did not return to the 1950 level until 1980.

However, since the 1970s, the population has been aging; as smaller

[8] For historical vital statistics of the United States, see the National Center for Health Statistics' DataWarehouse at <www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh.htm>.

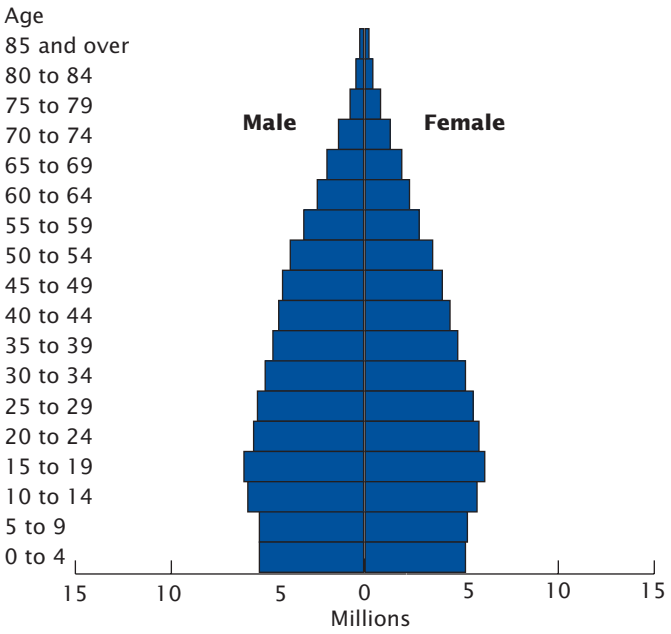
Figure 2-8.
Population by Age and Sex: 1900



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1913, Table 33. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-9.
Population by Age and Sex: 1940



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1943, Table 2. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

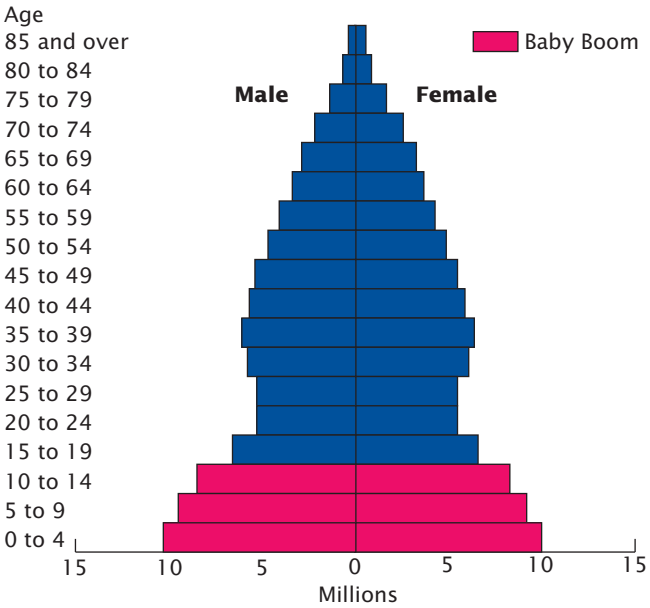
birth cohorts followed the Baby Boomers, the median age increased to 35.3 years in 2000. The median age is projected to increase to 37 years in 2010 and then to 39 in 2030 before leveling off.

Age Structure

The relative size of generations can be seen clearly when age-sex groups are depicted graphically in a population pyramid. The population pyramid of 1900 exhibits a classic young population shape, wider at the bottom and narrower at the top (Figure 2-8). The narrow base of the 1940 pyramid reflects the relatively small birth cohorts of the late 1920s and 1930s (Figure 2-9).

The 1960, 1980, and 2000 age-sex pyramids clearly demonstrate the movement of the Baby Boom and smaller preceding and following birth cohorts through the life cycle. The 1960 age composition shows the wide bottom from the Baby Boomer birth cohorts that started in 1946 (Figure 2-10). The pinch from the small birth cohorts of the late 1920s and 1930s (those aged 20 to 34) is also evident in the 1960 pyramid. By 1980, the Baby Boom had created a bulge in the age span 16 to 34 (Figure 2-11). By 2000, Baby Boomers were aged

Figure 2-10.
Population by Age and Sex: 1960

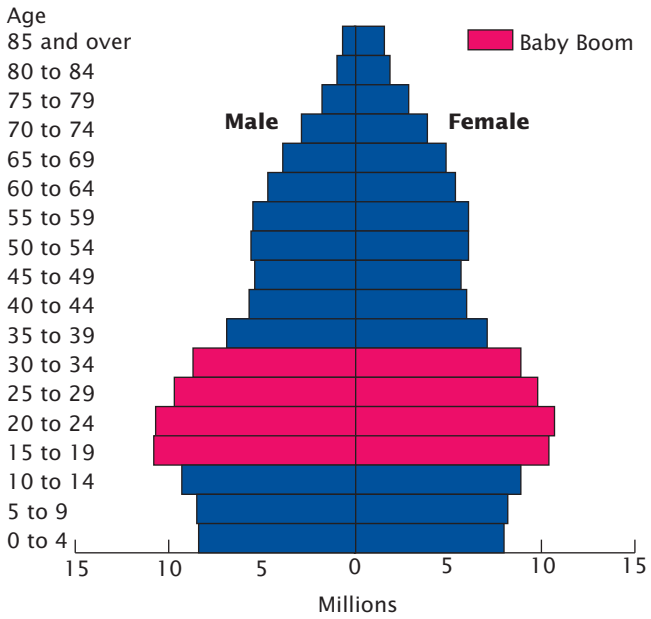


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1964, Table 156. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-11.

Population by Age and Sex: 1980

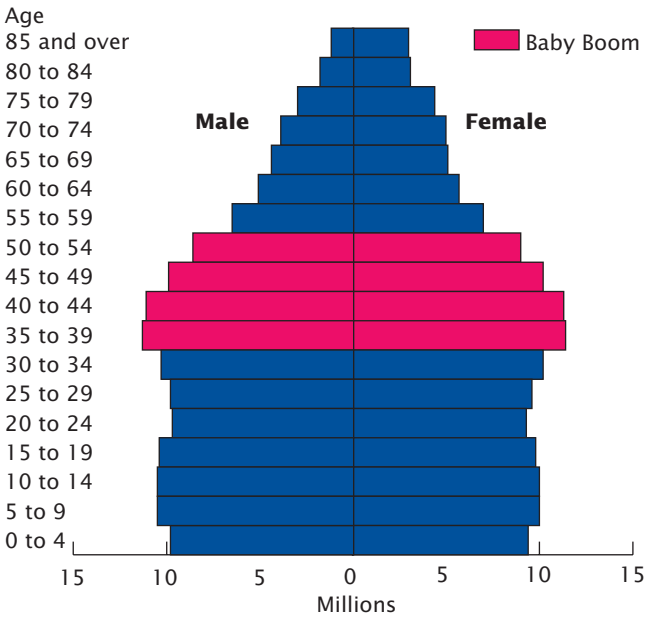


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983, Table 44. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-12.

Population by Age and Sex: 2000

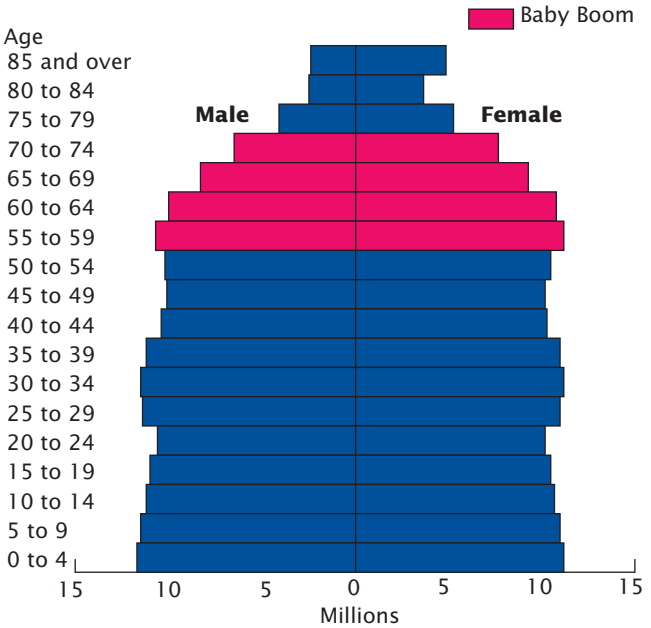


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-13.

Population by Age and Sex: 2020

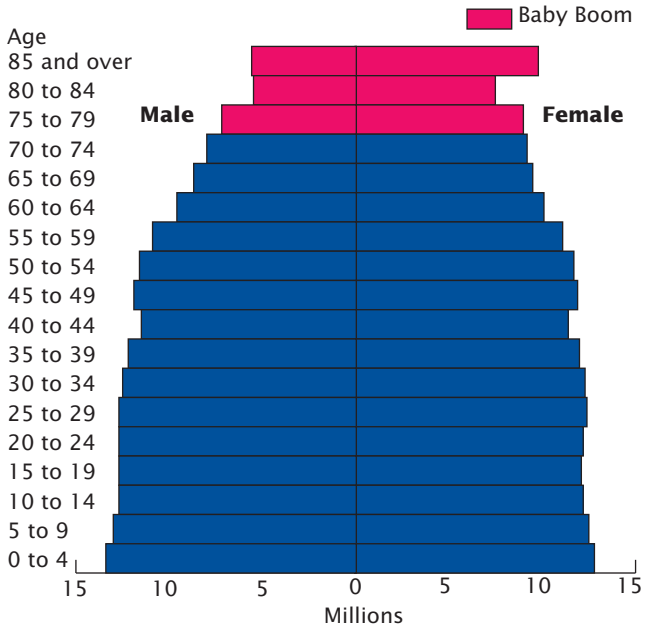


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-14.

Population by Age and Sex: 2040



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

36 to 54, and the populations aged 35 to 39 and 40 to 44 were larger than in any other 5-year age group (Figure 2-12).

The Baby Boom cohorts' impact on the country's age structure will continue into the first half of the 21st century. By 2020 the Baby Boom cohorts will be aged 56 to 74 (Figure 2-13). After 2030 the Baby Boom will become the oldest old, and the country's age structure is expected to resemble a rectangle that is extremely top-heavy, as shown in the population pyramid for 2040 (Figure 2-14). This age structure is unprecedented in American history.

The age composition of a population is determined by three factors: births, deaths, and migration. Generally, changes in fertility rates play the most important role in determining a country's overall age structure because the effect is focused at the beginning of the life span. However, as fertility remains around replacement level in the United States and mortality is now low through the childbearing ages, declining mortality at older ages is playing an increasingly important role in the aging of the country's population (Lee and Tuljapurkar, 1997). The longevity of the older population has been extended in part by improved treatments for chronic diseases, such as heart disease, that cause the deaths of many older people.

Race and Hispanic Origin of the Older Population

Race Categories in Census 2000

The following section discusses the older population by race and Hispanic origin. Data from Census 2000 are shown in six major race categories: White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI), and Some Other Race. In addition, data are also shown for two ethnic categories: Hispanic and Not Hispanic. (See Text Box 2-1 for definitions of race and Hispanic origin, as defined for federal statistical purposes by the Office of Management and Budget [OMB].)

The question on race in Census 2000 was different from the one in the 1990 census or earlier censuses in several ways. Most significantly, respondents could select one or more race categories to indicate racial identities. People who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the *race alone* or *single race* population, and individuals who chose more than 1 of the 6 race categories are referred to as the Two or More Races population. The six single-race categories, which made up nearly 98 percent of all respondents, and the Two or More Races category sum to the total population.[9]

Because of these changes, Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from 1990 or earlier censuses. This report examines census data for selected groups as defined by race and Hispanic origin. Unless specified otherwise, these groups include the single-race categories of non-Hispanic White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Two or More Races (Census 2000 only), and Hispanic (any race). This report includes also a brief discussion of Census 2000 data by race using the race-alone-or-in-combination concept. In this approach, the population in a race group includes everyone who reported a particular race, regardless of whether they also reported another race.[10]

Similarly, national survey data used in this report—such as the Current Population Survey (CPS)—that were collected prior to 2003 and were based on a demographic framework of population accounting anchored by 1990 (or earlier) census enumerations are also not directly comparable with Census 2000.[11]

[9] For more information on the race categories and Hispanic origin in Census 2000, see Barnes and Bennett, 2001; Grieco, 2001a; Grieco, 2001b; Grieco and Cassidy, 2001; Guzman, 2001; Jones and Smith, 2001; McKinnon, 2001; Ogunwole, 2002.

[10] Non-Hispanic White is included as a comparison group, and Some Other Race is excluded in most tables, figures, and text discussions because 97 percent of the population in this category is Hispanic and is included in the Hispanic category. Hispanics may be any race. Population data by age and sex for the race-alone-or-in-combination population are shown in Table 2-2.

"American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" was the term used in the 1990 census for the group identified as "American Indian and Alaska Native" in Census 2000.

In the 1990 census, Asian and Pacific Islanders were combined into one race group; however, data were available for Asians and Pacific Islanders separately. The Census 2000 full term for Pacific Islanders was "Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders."

[11] For information on design and methodology of the Current Population Survey, see Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau, 2002.

Box 2-1.

Race Categories in Census 2000

Census 2000 adheres to the federal standards for collecting and presenting data on race and Hispanic origin as established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in October 1997. Starting with Census 2000, the OMB requires federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories.

The term "White" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or one of their races as "White," or wrote in entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

"Black or African American" refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or one of their races as "Black, African American, or Negro," or wrote in entries such as African American, Afro American, Nigerian, or Haitian.

"American Indian and Alaska Native" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who indicated their race or one of their races by marking this category or writing in their principal or enrolled tribe, such as Rosebud Sioux, Chippewa, or Navajo.

"Asian" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. It includes people who indicated their race or one of their races as "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," or "Other Asian," or wrote in entries such as Burmese, Hmong, Pakistani, or Thai.

"Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific islands. It includes people who indicated their race or one of their races as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan," or "Other Pacific Islander," or wrote in entries such as Tahitian, Mariana Islander, or Chuukese.

"Some Other Race" was included in Census 2000 for respondents who did not identify with any of the five minimum race categories stipulated by the OMB. Respondents who provided write-in entries such as Moroccan, South African, Belizean, or a Hispanic origin (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban) are included in the Some Other Race category.

Caution must be used when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the U.S. population over time.

Single-Race Concept and the Race-Alone-or-In-Combination Concept

Among the total older population of 34.9 million in 2000—using the single-race concept—29.2 million were non-Hispanic White, 2.8 million were Black, 138,000 were American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN), 801,000 were Asian, and 21,000 were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI). In addition, 344,000 were Two or More Races, and 1.7 million were Hispanic (any race—Table 2-2).

Using the race-alone-or-in-combination concept instead of the single-race concept results in a large proportionate difference in the size of the older population in two cases in 2000 (Figure 2-15). The older AIAN population is nearly doubled (from 138,000 to 260,000) and the older NHPI population is doubled (from 21,000 to 44,000). The proportionate differences are much smaller for other groups: non-Hispanic White (1 percent), Black (2 percent), and Asian (8 percent).

Racial and Ethnic Diversity

The older population is predominantly non-Hispanic White. In 2000, 83.6 percent of the older population reported they were only non-Hispanic White, compared with 69.1 percent of the total population of all ages. All other race groups and Hispanics represented lower proportions of the older population than of the total population. Most notably, older single-race Blacks composed 8.1 percent

Table 2-2.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Race, Hispanic origin, and sex	Total, 65 and over	Age								Total, 75 and over	Total, 85 and over
		65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over		
Total Population											
Both sexes	34,992	9,534	8,857	7,416	4,945	2,790	1,113	287	50	16,601	4,240
Male	14,410	4,400	3,903	3,044	1,835	877	282	58	10	6,106	1,227
Female	20,582	5,133	4,955	4,371	3,110	1,913	830	229	40	10,494	3,013
Non-Hispanic White											
Non-Hispanic White alone											
Both sexes	29,245	7,651	7,328	6,307	4,285	2,425	968	243	39	14,266	3,674
Male	12,102	3,579	3,268	2,603	1,597	761	241	47	7	5,255	1,055
Female	17,143	4,072	4,060	3,704	2,688	1,664	727	196	32	9,011	2,619
Non-Hispanic White alone or in combination with one or more other races											
Both sexes	29,458	7,716	7,383	6,350	4,312	2,441	974	244	39	14,360	3,697
Male	12,193	3,609	3,292	2,621	1,607	766	242	47	7	5,291	1,062
Female	17,266	4,107	4,090	3,729	2,705	1,674	731	197	32	9,068	2,635
Black or African American											
Black or African American alone											
Both sexes	2,823	882	731	550	346	198	82	26	7	1,210	313
Male	1,074	374	292	207	116	57	21	6	2	408	85
Female	1,749	507	439	343	230	141	61	21	6	802	229
Black or African American alone or in combination with one or more other races											
Both sexes	2,881	901	747	561	353	202	83	27	7	1,233	319
Male	1,096	383	298	211	118	58	21	6	2	416	87
Female	1,784	518	449	350	235	144	62	21	6	818	233
American Indian and Alaska Native											
American Indian and Alaska Native alone											
Both sexes	138	49	36	26	15	8	3	1	–	53	12
Male	59	23	16	11	5	3	1	–	–	20	4
Female	79	27	20	15	9	5	2	1	–	32	8
American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races											
Both sexes	260	89	68	49	29	16	6	2	1	103	24
Male	109	41	30	20	11	5	2	–	–	38	8
Female	150	48	38	29	19	11	4	1	–	65	17

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2-2.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2000—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

Race, Hispanic origin, and sex	Total, 65 and over	Age								Total, 75 and over	Total, 85 and over
		65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over		
Asian											
Asian alone											
Both sexes	801	274	220	156	88	43	15	4	1	307	62
Male	340	119	93	67	36	17	6	1	–	128	25
Female	460	155	127	89	52	26	9	3	1	178	38
Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races											
Both sexes	862	295	237	168	95	46	16	5	1	330	68
Male	367	129	100	72	39	18	6	2	–	138	27
Female	494	166	137	95	56	27	10	3	1	192	41
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander											
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone											
Both sexes	21	8	6	4	2	1	–	–	–	8	2
Male	9	4	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	1
Female	11	4	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	4	1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination with one or more other races											
Both sexes	44	15	12	8	5	3	1	–	–	17	4
Male	19	7	5	3	2	1	–	–	–	7	2
Female	25	8	7	5	3	2	1	–	–	10	3
Some Other Race											
Some Other Race alone											
Both sexes	459	168	125	84	45	24	10	3	1	165	37
Male	192	75	53	34	17	9	3	1	–	64	13
Female	267	94	72	49	28	15	6	2	–	101	24
Some Other Race alone or in combination with one or more other races											
Both sexes	625	222	169	116	64	35	14	4	1	234	54
Male	263	99	72	48	25	12	5	1	–	91	19
Female	363	123	97	68	39	23	9	3	1	142	35
Two or More Races											
Both sexes	344	112	91	67	41	23	8	2	1	142	34
Male	145	51	40	28	15	8	3	1	–	54	11
Female	199	61	51	39	25	15	6	2	–	87	23
Hispanic (Any Race)											
Both sexes	1,734	599	477	327	180	98	39	11	3	657	151
Male	727	268	206	135	68	33	12	3	1	253	50
Female	1,007	331	272	191	112	65	26	8	2	404	101

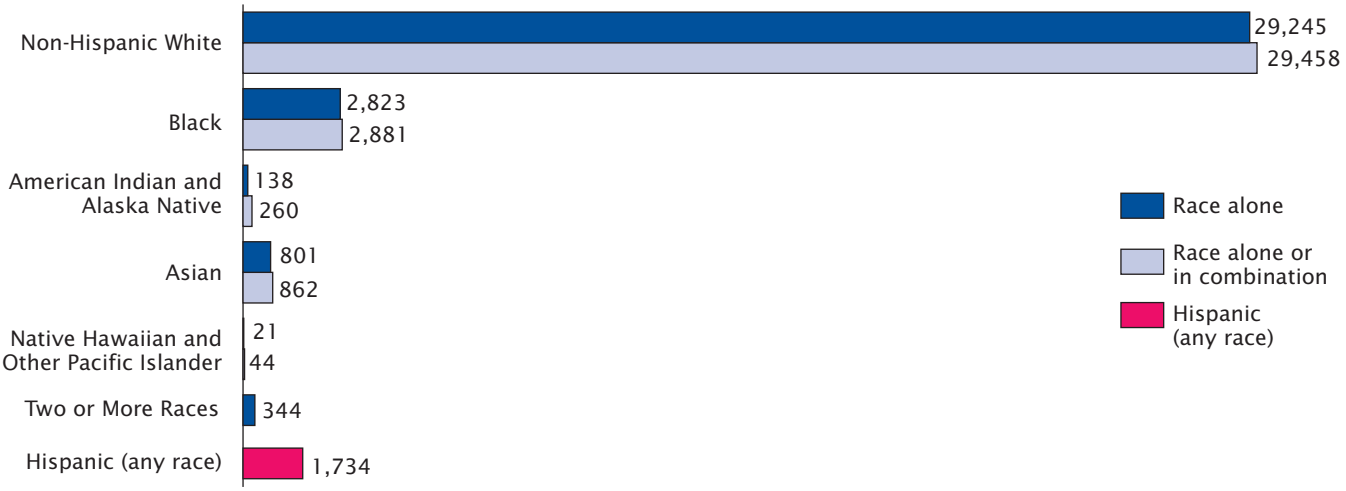
– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-15.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000

(In thousands)



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

of the older population but 12.3 percent of the total population, and Hispanics represented 5.0 percent of older people but 12.5 percent of the total population.

The older population became more diverse from 1990 to 2000. Figure 2-16 shows the percentage of selected groups in the total older population in 1990 and 2000. While Figure 2-16 shows data for both the single-race and race-alone-or-in-combination concepts, the discussion in the text is limited to the single-race concept.

Non-Hispanic Whites represented the majority of the total older population in 2000 (83.6 percent), down slightly from 1990 (86.6 percent). Older Asians and Hispanics expanded their shares of the older population more than other groups. Asians made up 1.4 percent of the total U.S. older population in 1990, increasing to 2.3 percent in 2000. Hispanics accounted for 3.7 percent of the older population in 1990 and 5.0 percent in 2000.

The increasing diversity of the older population will continue into the 21st century, according to the interim population projections that are consistent with Census 2000. The proportion of non-Hispanic Whites is projected to decrease to 72 percent by 2030 and to fall to 61 percent by 2050. The proportion of the older population that is Asian is projected to increase to about 5 percent in 2030 and nearly 8 percent in 2050. Similarly, projections suggest that in 2030, Hispanics will account for nearly 11 percent of the older population, and by 2050, almost 18 percent.

Age Composition

In 2000, 15.0 percent of the non-Hispanic White population was 65 and older, followed by 8.1 percent of the Black population (Figure 2-17).

Relatively high fertility and relatively high net international migration (typically concentrated in the young adult ages) tend to produce relatively young populations, as in the case of the Hispanic population (4.9 percent aged 65 and over).[12] The age structure of the Asian population (7.8 percent aged 65 and over) reflects the partially offsetting factors of relatively low fertility and relatively high net international migration (Figure 2-18).

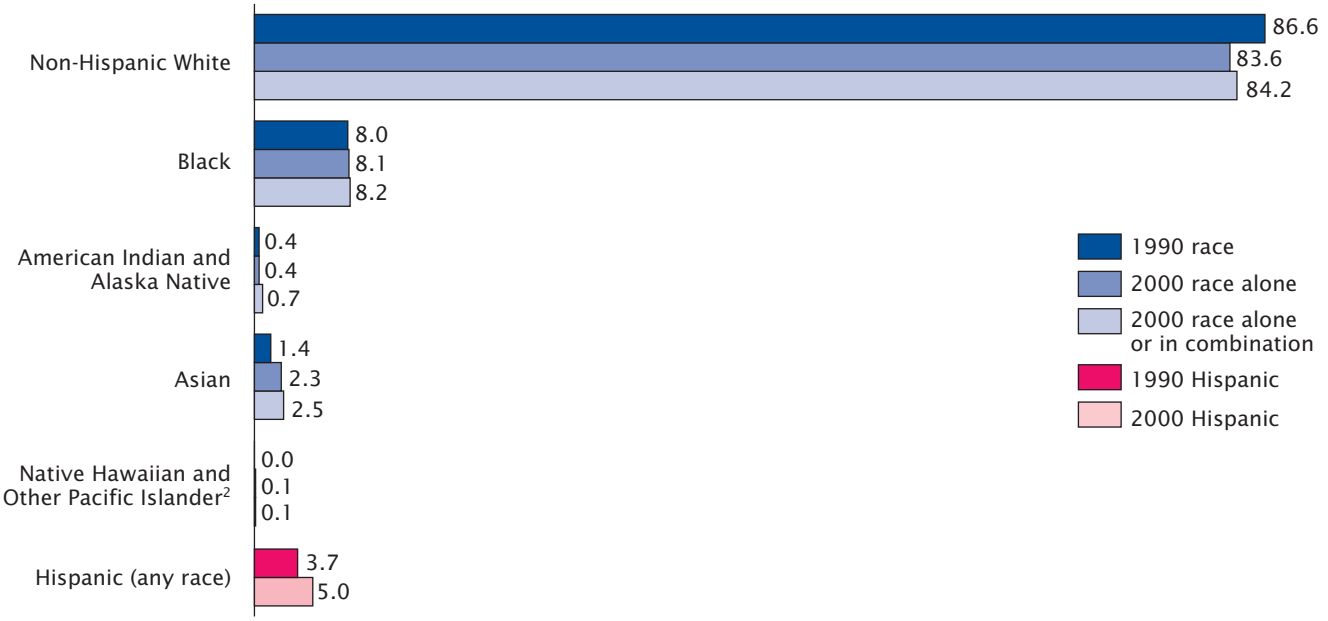
The differences in median age among groups reflect the differences in the proportion aged 65 and over (Figure 2-19). In 2000, the median age ranged from 38.6 years for non-Hispanic Whites to 22.7 years for the population of Two or More Races. Hispanics also had a low median age, 25.8 years.

[12] For more information on the older foreign-born population, see He, 2002.

Figure 2-16.

Population Aged 65 and Over by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 and 2000[1]

(Percent of total population aged 65 and over)



[1] Selected race groups from Census 2000 to match the 1990 census race classifications.

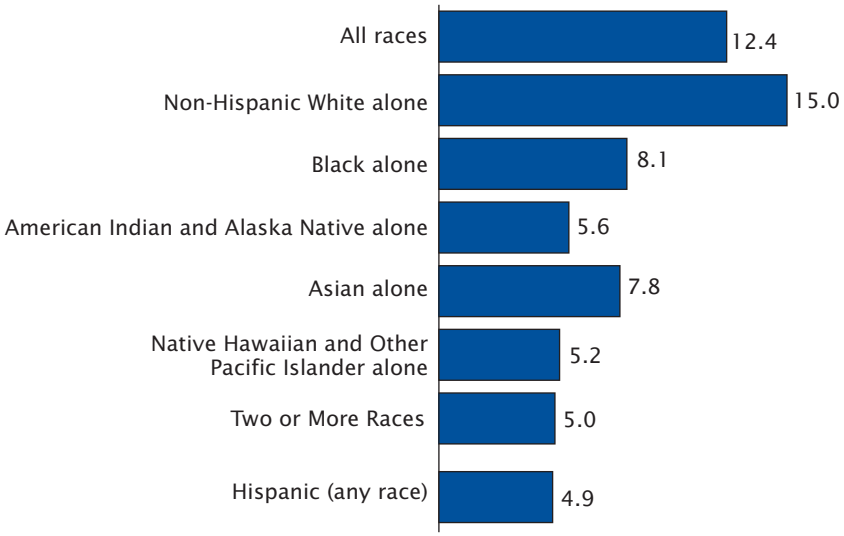
[2] Percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander of 65-year-and-over population was 0.05 in 1990, 0.06 in 2000 race alone, and 0.13 in 2000 race alone or in combination.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table QT-P1; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-17.

Percent Aged 65 and Over of the Total Population for Race Groups and Hispanics: 2000

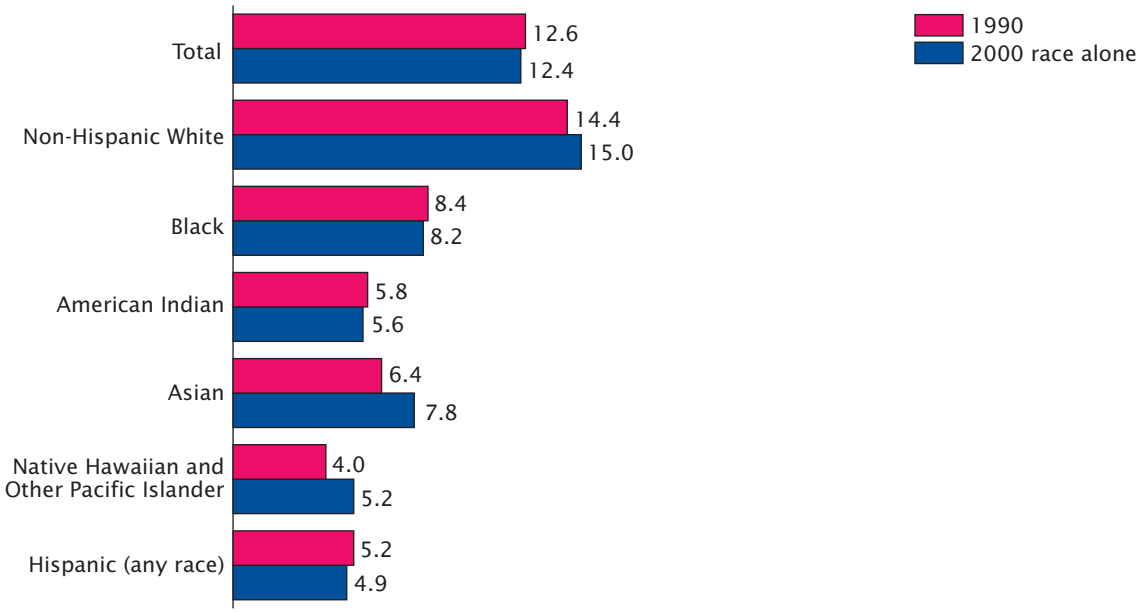


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-18.

Percent Aged 65 and Over of the Total Population for Race Groups and Hispanics: 1990 and 2000[1]



[1] Selected race groups from Census 2000 to match 1990 census race classification.

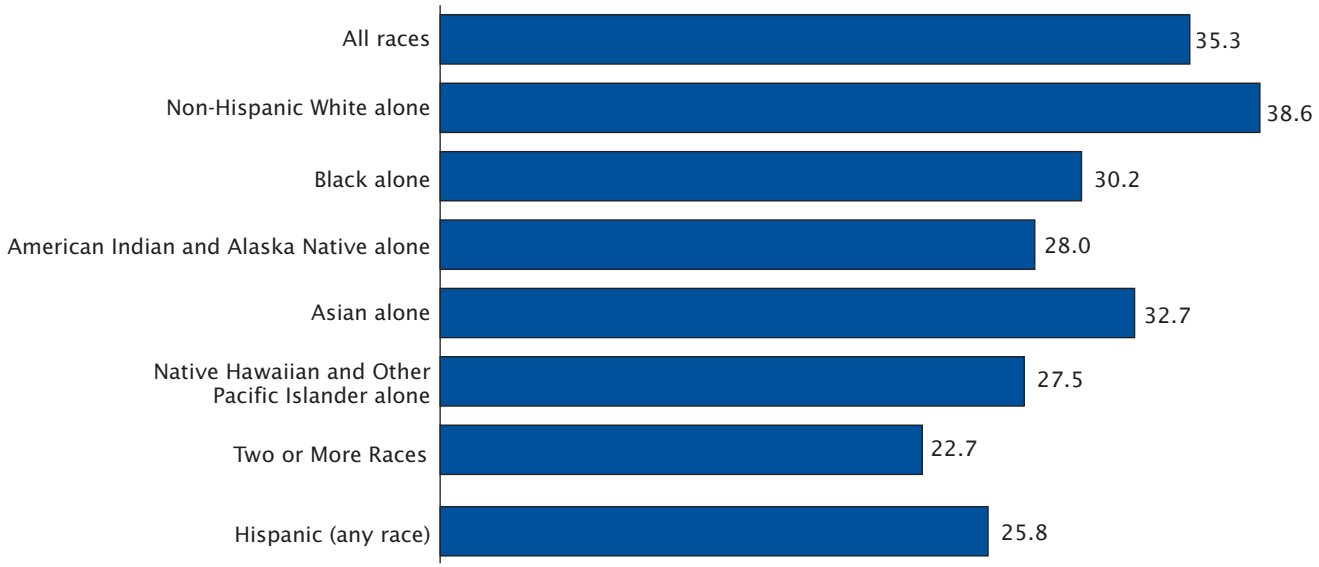
Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table QT-P1; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-19.

Median Age by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000

(In years)



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P13. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Older Women and Older Men

Sex Ratio

As in most countries of the world, older women outnumber older men in the United States, and women's share of the older population increases with age. The reason for the preponderance of women at older ages is due to the sex differentials in mortality which is discussed in Chapter 3. Although male births outnumber female births by about 5 percent, males generally have higher mortality rates than females at every age (NCHS, 2002a). These higher male mortality rates translate into women outnumbering men starting at approximately age 35 (Figure 2-20). The excess of women is most pronounced at older ages. Among those 65 and older in 2000, women outnumbered men by 6.2 million, including 1.8 million in the age group 65 to 74 and 4.4 million in the age group 75 and over (Table 2-3).

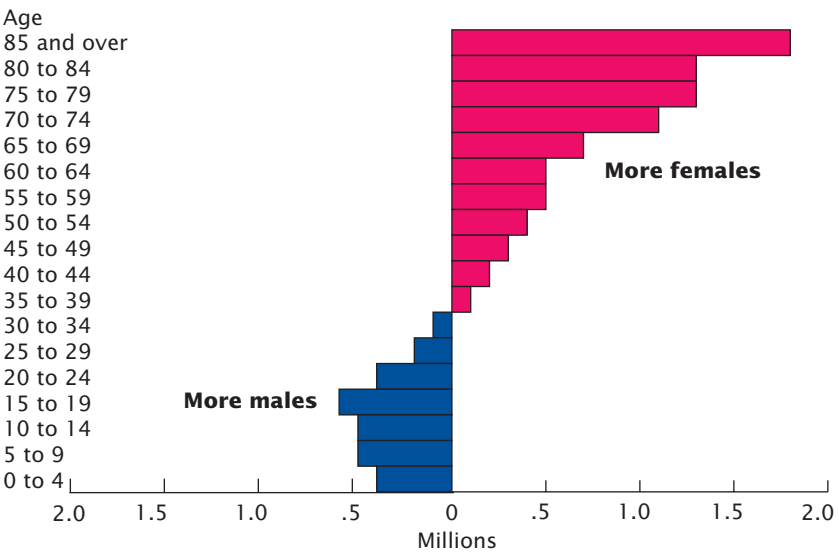
This disparity in the number of older men and women can also be expressed by the sex ratio, the number of men per 100 women. In 2000, that sex ratio was 70, and ranged from 86 (for those aged 65 to 69) to 41 (for those aged 85 and older).

The older non-Hispanic White population's sex ratio mirrored that of the total older population in 2000 (Table 2-3). Most other groups had slightly higher sex ratios than the total older population. The two exceptions were older Blacks and older Pacific Islanders. With the lowest sex ratio (61.4) and the highest proportion of women (61.9 percent), the older Black population displayed a greater shortage of men than all other groups, mainly as a result of higher mortality rates for Black men than for Black women.[13]

Another perspective on the relative differences in the population by sex at older ages is seen in the female proportion of the population. In 2000, 58.8 percent of the population 65 and older were women (Table 2-3). Women accounted for a little over half (53.8 percent) of the group 65 to 69 years and more than two-thirds (71.1 percent) of those 85 and older. Among centenarians, 8 out of 10 were women.

Because men are generally older than their spouses and women have higher life expectancy, high proportions of women, particularly the oldest-old women, are widows and live alone. This situation may also influence the tendency for this group to be institutionalized, have reduced income, and live in poverty.[14] All of these factors, combined with the large number of older and especially oldest-old women, have raised the issue of what types of special support from family members and society as a whole are needed.

Figure 2-20.
Difference Between Male and Female Populations by Age: 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

[13] Studies on White-Black differentials in mortality rates and life expectancy document the racial disparity in death rates from various diseases, accidents, and homicide, and point to the socioeconomic and demographic determinants of these differentials. For examples of research on racial differentials in mortality rates, see Rogers, 1992; Guest et al., 1998. Also see discussion in Chapter 3.

[14] Some socioeconomic characteristics of older people, such as marital status, living arrangements, and institutions, are discussed in Chapter 6.

Table 2-3.
Balance of Men and Women for the Population Aged 65 and Over by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2000

(Excess of women in thousands. Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females)

Race and Hispanic origin	Total, 65 and over	Age								Total, 75 and over	Total, 85 and over
		65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 and over		
Total Population											
Excess of women	6,173	733	1,052	1,327	1,276	1,037	548	171	30	4,388	1,786
Sex ratio	70.0	85.7	78.8	69.6	59.0	45.8	34.0	25.4	24.9	58.2	40.7
Percent female	58.8	53.8	55.9	58.9	62.9	68.6	74.6	79.7	80.1	63.2	71.1
Non-Hispanic White Alone											
Excess of women	5,042	493	793	1,100	1,091	903	487	149	25	3,756	1,564
Sex ratio	70.6	87.9	80.5	70.3	59.4	45.7	33.1	23.8	21.3	58.3	40.3
Percent female	58.6	53.2	55.4	58.7	62.7	68.6	75.1	80.8	82.5	63.2	71.3
Black or African American Alone											
Excess of women	675	133	147	136	114	85	41	15	4	394	144
Sex ratio	61.4	73.8	66.4	60.3	50.4	40.1	33.6	28.7	31.4	50.8	37.1
Percent female	61.9	57.5	60.1	62.4	66.5	71.4	74.9	77.7	76.1	66.3	72.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone											
Excess of women	20	4	4	4	4	3	1	1	–	12	4
Sex ratio	74.8	85.8	79.7	71.8	59.9	50.4	46.3	46.1	67.4	62.7	49.4
Percent female	57.2	53.8	55.6	58.2	62.5	66.5	68.3	68.5	59.7	61.5	66.9
Asian Alone											
Excess of women	120	35	35	22	16	8	3	1	1	50	13
Sex ratio	73.9	77.3	72.7	75.5	70.1	67.2	68.2	52.3	41.7	71.9	65.9
Percent female	57.5	56.4	57.9	57.0	58.8	59.8	59.5	65.7	70.6	58.2	60.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone											
Excess of women	2	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Sex ratio	81.5	94.8	80.3	74.0	72.7	61.7	59.8	49.0	95.7	70.5	61.5
Percent female	55.1	51.3	55.5	57.5	57.9	61.8	62.6	67.1	51.1	58.7	61.9
Some Other Race Alone											
Excess of women	75	19	20	15	11	7	3	1	–	37	11
Sex ratio	71.8	79.8	72.8	69.7	61.8	55.3	50.6	49.7	62.3	63.7	53.8
Percent female	58.2	55.6	57.9	58.9	61.8	64.4	66.4	66.8	61.6	61.1	65.0
Two or More Races											
Excess of women	54	10	11	12	10	7	3	1	–	33	12
Sex ratio	72.8	84.2	77.9	70.0	60.5	51.5	45.0	43.6	57.2	61.9	49.5
Percent female	57.9	54.3	56.2	58.8	62.3	66.0	69.0	69.6	63.6	61.8	66.9
Hispanic (Any Race)											
Excess of women	280	63	66	56	44	32	14	4	1	151	51
Sex ratio	72.2	81.0	75.7	70.8	60.8	50.5	46.5	44.2	57.1	62.6	49.1
Percent female	58.1	55.3	56.9	58.5	62.2	66.4	68.3	69.4	63.7	61.5	67.1

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Implications for Society and Families

Total Support Ratio

The ratio of older people to other age groups is important to society because older people, especially the oldest old, are dependent on family, the government, or both for financial, physical, and emotional support. A large part of some older people's security depends on social programs, such as Social Security and Medicare, which are financed through the contributions of working-age individuals.

Societal support ratios, also called dependency ratios, present a broad view of the relative sizes of working- and dependent-age groups. The total support ratio in the United States is generally defined as the number of people not in the working ages (0 to 19 years and 65 and older) per 100 people in the working ages (20 to 64 years). The total support ratio can be divided into the older support ratio and the youth support ratio, which add to the total support ratio. While these support ratios can be interpreted as measures of a country's general support structure, support ratios are not perfect measures because people younger than 20 or older than 64 may be economically independent, while some working-age adults are unemployed or economically dependent.

In 2000, the U.S. total support ratio was 70; that is, for every 100 people aged 20 to 64, 70 people were either younger than 20 or older than 64. The older support ratio was 21, which indicates about 1 older person for every 5 working-age people. The youth support ratio was 49.

Changes in support ratios provide an indirect indication of altered needs for types of social services, housing, and consumer products. The total support ratio declined from 76 to 70 between 1980 and 1990 and remained at 70 in 2000 (Table 2-4). The decrease in the total support ratio in the 1980s was due to the decline in the youth support ratio (56 to 49) as the older support ratio increased slightly (20 to 21). During the past decade, the youth support ratio remained stable around 49 and the older support ratio stayed around 21.

As discussed previously, the United States may face a challenge when the entire Baby Boom generation has entered the older ages, around 2030. The older support ratio in 2030 is expected to be 36, which indicates 1 older person for fewer than 3 working-age people, unless people continue working to older ages than now. A related increase is projected in the total support ratio, which will rise from 70 to 84 over the next 30 years, while the youth support ratio is projected to be around the 2000 level.

Support Ratios by Race and Hispanic Origin

The age structure of a population determines its support ratios. In 2000, 15 percent of non-Hispanic Whites were older people, and their older support ratio was 25, the highest of any group (Figure 2-21).

The Asian total support ratio of 54 was the lowest among all groups, while the Asian older support ratio of 12 was similar to those of many other groups. The low total support ratio for Asians reflects a large proportion of working-age people and a small proportion of young people. Because many Asians are immigrants and most international migrants move during their primary working years, Asians had a higher proportion of working-age people than other groups. Sixty-five percent of Asians were in the age span 20 to 64 years, compared with less than 60 percent for all other groups. Also, the youth support ratio for Asians was 42, the same as that of non-Hispanic Whites but much lower than the 60 and above for all other groups. The lower youth support ratio

Table 2-4.
Support Ratios: 1980 to 2030[1]

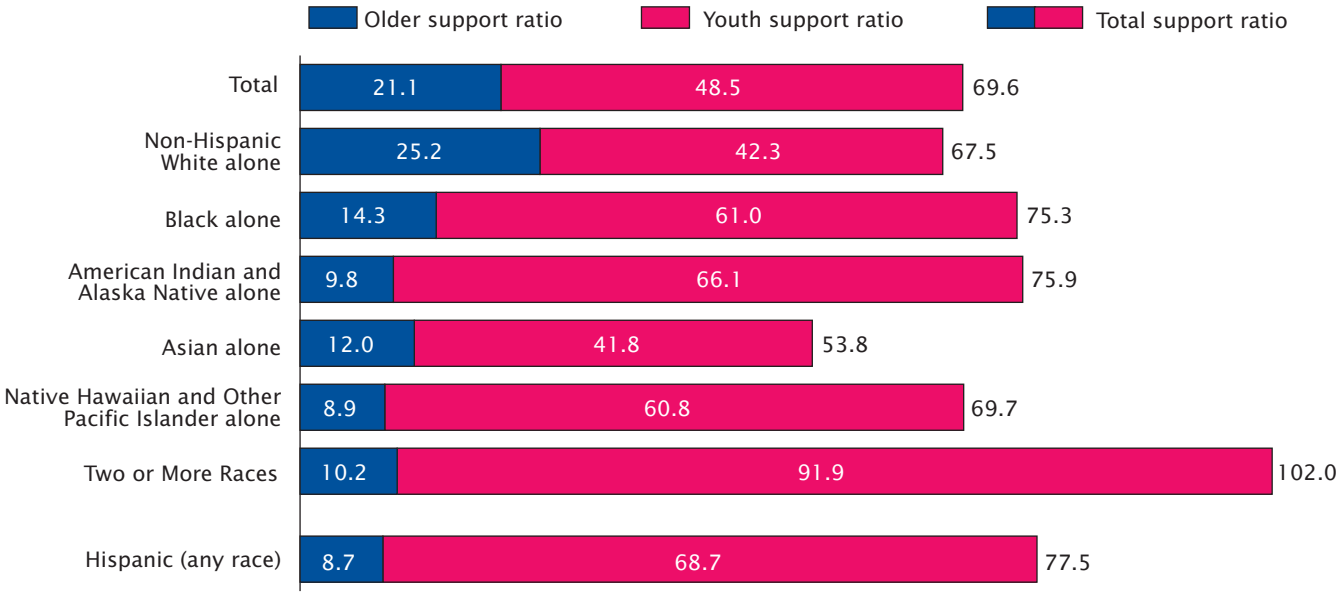
Year	Total	Youth	Older
1980	76.2	56.4	19.9
1990	70.2	48.8	21.4
2000	69.6	48.5	21.1
2010	66.5	44.8	21.7
2020	74.6	46.2	28.4
2030	84.4	48.2	36.2

[1] The total support ratio is the number of people aged 0 to 19 and 65 and over per 100 people aged 20 to 64. The youth support ratio is the number of people aged 0 to 19 per 100 people aged 20 to 64. The older support ratio is the number of people aged 65 and over per 100 people aged 20 to 64.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983, Table 42; 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table QT-P1; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12; 2010 to 2030, U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-21.
Support Ratios by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000[1]



[1] Total support ratio is the number of people aged 0 to 19 and 65 and over per 100 people aged 20 to 64. It is composed of the older support ratio, which is the number of people aged 65 and over per 100 people aged 20 to 64, and the youth support ratio, which is the number of people aged 0 to 19 per 100 people aged 20 to 64.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

for Asians reflects their relatively low levels of fertility (Bachu and O'Connell, 2001; NCHS, 2002a).

Immigration is also a major factor in the age structure of the Hispanic population and, in addition, Hispanics had much higher fertility rates than Asians, creating a relatively young age distribution (NCHS, 2002a). Hispanics had a total support ratio of 78, similar to some other groups, with a youth support ratio of 69 and an older support ratio of 8.7.

Parent Support Ratio

Family members provide much of the financial support and time required to care for older people. As more people survive to older ages with chronic diseases and impairments, more middle-aged and young-old people will face the task of caring for their very old relatives.

An understanding of the general relationship between the oldest old and the middle-aged population can be seen by looking at the parent support ratio, defined here as the number of people 85 and older per 100 people aged 50 to 64 years. It provides a measure of the number of the oldest old relative to the middle-aged group, who are often their children.

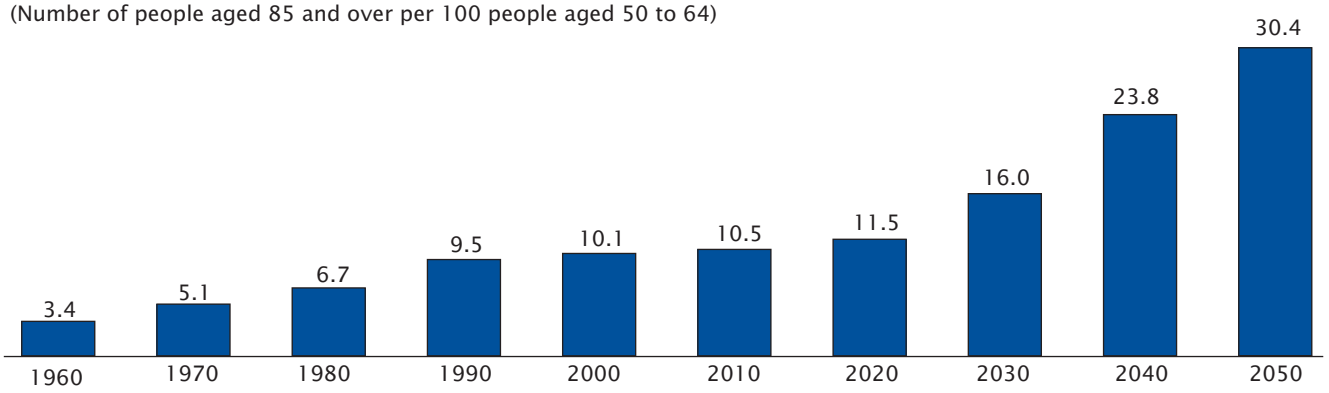
In 2000, the parent support ratio for the United States was 10, suggesting that every 10 middle-aged people could have one oldest-old family member to attend to (Figure 2-22). The parent support ratio increased significantly in the past decades and is expected to continue upward in the 21st century. In 1960, the parent support ratio was three (Figure 2-22), and using Census Bureau projections, the parent support ratio in 2030 is expected to be 16, rising by 2050—when all the Baby Boomers will be aged 85 and older—to 30, triple the ratio in 2000.

The non-Hispanic White population mirrored the total population and had a parent support ratio of 11 in 2000. Among other races and Hispanics, the Black population had the highest parent support ratio at 7.5. Most other groups had a parent support ratio of less than 5 (Figure 2-23).

Figure 2-22.

Parent Support Ratios: 1960 to 2050

(Number of people aged 85 and over per 100 people aged 50 to 64)



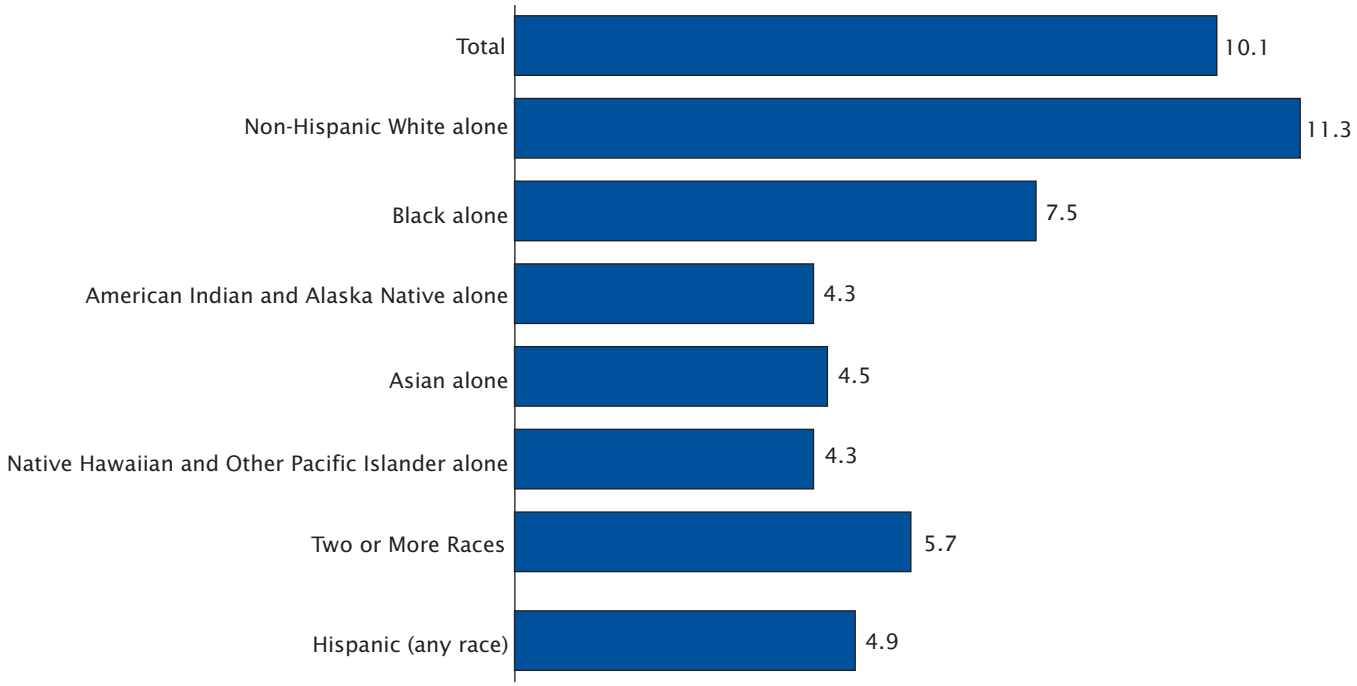
Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1964, Table 155; 1970 and 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983, Table 42; 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table QT-P1; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12; 2010 to 2050, U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-23.

Parent Support Ratios by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000

(Number of people aged 85 and over per 100 people aged 50 to 64)



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table PCT12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Our Aging World

To provide context for aging in the United States, it is helpful to examine aging trends in the rest of the world. Fertility and mortality rates have declined in most countries of the world, and populations are aging in virtually all countries, although the level and pace vary by geographic region—and usually within regions.[15] Developed countries have relatively high proportions of people 65 and older, but the most rapid proportionate increases in older populations are in the developing world. Even in countries where the percentage 65

[15] Mortality has decreased in most, but not all, countries of the world. Exceptions include several Commonwealth of Independent States countries and many countries in sub-Saharan Africa that have been highly affected by the AIDS pandemic.

Table 2-5.
World Population by Age and Sex: 2000 and 2030

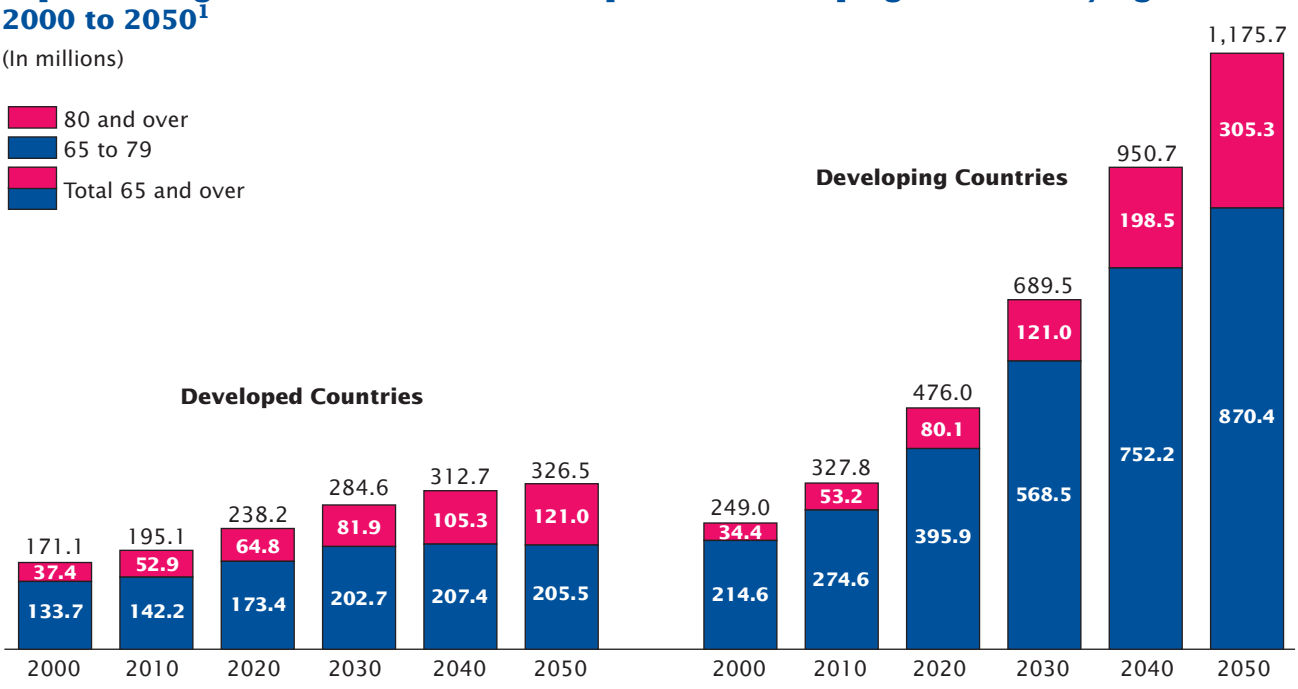
(Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females)

Year and age	Population (millions)			Percent			Sex ratio
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
2000							
Total, all ages	**6,085**	**3,065**	**3,020**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**101.5**
Under 20	2,384	1,223	1,161	39.2	39.9	38.4	105.4
20 to 64	3,281	1,658	1,623	53.9	54.1	53.8	102.1
65 and over	420	184	236	6.9	6.0	7.8	78.1
80 and over	72	26	46	1.2	0.8	1.5	56.4
2030							
Total, all ages	**8,111**	**4,059**	**4,052**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.2**
Under 20	2,475	1,264	1,211	30.5	31.1	29.9	104.4
20 to 64	4,662	2,363	2,300	57.5	58.2	56.8	102.7
65 and over	974	433	542	12.0	10.7	13.4	79.9
80 and over	203	78	125	2.5	1.9	3.1	62.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 2-24.
Population Aged 65 and Over for Developed and Developing Countries by Age: 2000 to 2050[1]

(In millions)



[1] See Appendix B for definitions of terms.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

and older remains small, absolute numbers may be rising steeply.

In 2000, 420 million people in the world were 65 and older (Table 2-5), accounting for nearly 7 percent of the world's population. By 2030, the number is projected to more than double to 974 million, or 12 percent of the world's population.

In 2000, the majority of the world's older population lived in developing countries (59 percent). The proportion is projected to rise to over 70 percent by 2030 and to nearly 80 percent by 2050. Numerical growth of the older population is occurring faster in developing countries (Figure 2-24). In 2000, 249 million people in developing countries were 65 and older, and their number is expected to increase to 1.2 billion by 2050. In contrast, 171 million people were aged 65 and older in developed countries in 2000, and they are projected to grow to 327 million by 2050. In both developed and developing countries, the oldest-old population (defined in this section as those aged 80 and older) is growing more rapidly than those aged 65 to 79 and thus becoming a larger share of the older population.[16]

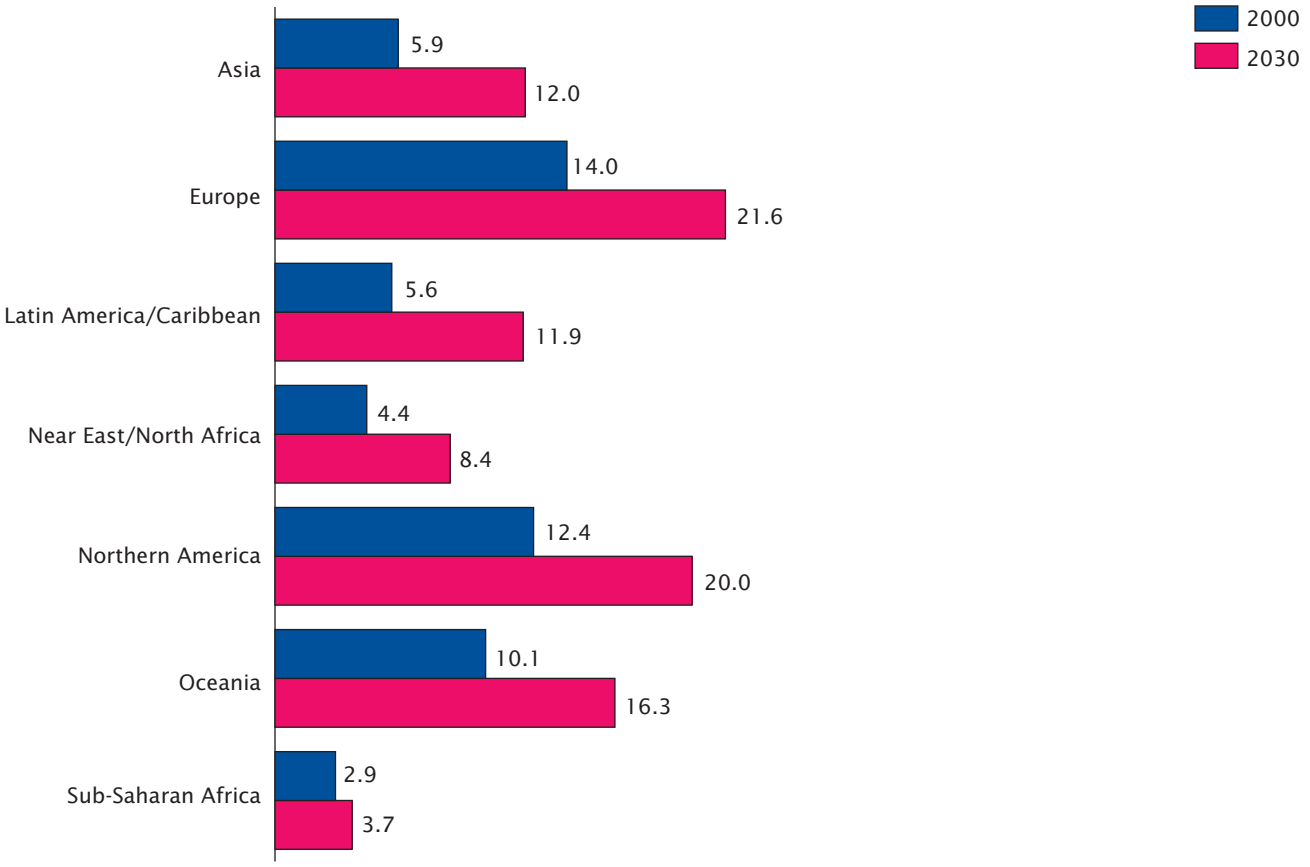
This rapid aging in many developing countries means they may face the debates over health care costs, social security, and intergenerational equity that have already emerged in Europe, the United States, and Canada (Kinsella and Velkoff, 2001).

Regional Difference

In terms of proportions aged 65 and older, Europe and North America still have the highest proportions among major world regions and will continue to do so well into the 21st century (Figure 2-25). In

[16] In this section, data from the Census Bureau's International Data Base are used, and for most countries, 80 and over is the oldest age group available.

Figure 2-25.
Percent of the Population Aged 65 and Over for Regions of the World: 2000 and 2030



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

2000, 14 percent of Europe's population was 65 and older; by 2030, just over 21 percent will be.

Although developing regions had lower proportions 65 and older than developed regions in 2000, these proportions are expected to double in Asia and the Latin America/Caribbean area by 2030. In 2000, sub-Saharan Africa was the youngest of the world's regions—with 2.9 percent of its population 65 and older—and it will continue to be the youngest region as the proportions of the older population grow slowly due to continued high fertility.

A small increase in the proportion 65 and older may mask a substantial increase in the absolute number. For example, in 2000, 19 million people were 65 and older in sub-Saharan Africa, and this number is projected to more than double by 2030 to 42 million people.

The United States, with an older proportion of less than 13 percent in 2000, is rather young by developed country standards, but when the large birth cohorts of the U.S. Baby Boom begin to reach age 65 after 2010, the older percentage in the United States is projected to rise markedly, likely reaching 20 percent by the year 2030. Still, this figure is expected to be lower than that in most countries of Western Europe.

Countries With Large Older Populations

In 2000, 30 countries had older populations of over 2 million people. China and India had the largest: 87.5 million and 46.5 million, respectively. The

Table 2-6.
Countries With More Than 2 Million People Aged 65 and Over: 2000 and 2030

(Numbers in thousands. Ordered by rank in 2000)

Country	Rank		65 and over	
	2000	2030	2000	2030
China	1	1	87,538	239,480
India	2	2	46,545	127,429
United States	3	3	35,061	71,453
Japan	4	5	21,671	33,527
Russia	5	7	18,354	27,768
Germany	6	8	13,515	21,850
Italy	7	10	10,394	15,084
Indonesia	8	4	10,046	34,058
France	9	11	9,499	14,978
United Kingdom	10	13	9,284	14,463
Brazil	11	6	9,267	29,186
Ukraine	12	23	6,847	8,312
Spain	13	19	6,820	9,874
Pakistan	14	12	5,829	14,683
Mexico	15	9	4,946	15,582
Poland	16	24	4,736	8,292
Bangladesh	17	14	4,304	13,211
Vietnam	18	16	4,300	11,960
Thailand	19	15	3,968	12,045
Canada	20	22	3,964	8,972
Turkey	21	17	3,931	10,876
Argentina	22	27	3,841	6,902
Nigeria	23	25	3,456	8,241
Korea, South	24	18	3,301	10,638
Iran	25	26	3,031	7,963
Romania	26	34	2,990	4,081
Philippines	27	20	2,956	9,652
Egypt	28	21	2,824	9,584
Australia	29	30	2,382	4,953
Netherlands	30	33	2,165	4,159
Colombia	*	28	*	6,622
Taiwan	*	29	*	5,185
Burma	*	31	*	4,435
Morocco	*	35	*	4,078
Algeria	*	32	*	4,268
Peru	*	39	*	3,699
Venezuela	*	36	*	3,869
Korea, North	*	37	*	3,815
South Africa	*	38	*	3,799
Sri Lanka	*	40	*	3,484
Malaysia	*	41	*	3,335
Ethiopia	*	42	*	3,172
Chile	*	43	*	3,093
Congo (Kinshasa)	*	44	*	3,088
Uzbekistan	*	45	*	2,947
Sudan	*	46	*	2,727
Greece	*	47	*	2,633
Belgium	*	48	*	2,600
Portugal	*	49	*	2,487
Cuba	*	50	*	2,351
Czech Republic	*	51	*	2,335
Sweden	*	52	*	2,278
Nepal	*	53	*	2,240
Kazakhstan	*	54	*	2,236
Iraq	*	55	*	2,207
Yugoslavia	*	56	*	2,192
Hong Kong S.A.R.	*	57	*	2,138
Austria	*	58	*	2,108
Hungary	*	59	*	2,022

* Indicates that the country did not have at least 2 million people aged 65 and over in 2000.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

United States ranked third in the world with an older population of about 35 million (Table 2-6).

By 2030, it is projected that 59 countries will have older populations of over 2 million people, almost double the number in 2000. China and India are projected to continue to have the largest older populations in the world, with 239.4 million and 127.4 million, respectively, nearly tripling in 30 years. The United States is projected to continue to have the third-largest older population in 2030, with over 71 million people 65 and older.

Japan, with nearly 22 million people 65 and older in 2000, had the world's fourth-largest older population. By 2030, Indonesia is expected to hold this rank, with its older population tripling from just over 10 million people in 2000 to 34 million in 2030.

Oldest Old

In 2000, 13 countries had oldest-old populations numbering more than 1 million, and four were developing countries. China had the world's largest oldest-old population (12 million people), and the United States had the second largest (9.3 million). Thirty percent of the world's oldest old lived in these two countries in 2000 (Table 2-7).

By 2030, the number of countries with at least 1 million oldest-old people is projected to grow to 32. Developing countries will account for more than half of them. In 2030, China is projected to continue to have the world's largest oldest-old population, with over 44 million people aged 80 and older, accounting for over 20 percent of the world's oldest old. India, with less than half China's number, is expected to rank second. The United States is projected to rank third, with 19.5 million oldest old.

In many countries, the oldest-old population is projected to be the fastest-growing segment of the population and to more than quadruple in some developing countries. For instance, Indonesia's oldest-old population is expected to grow from 1 million in 2000 to over 5 million by 2030.

The growth of the oldest old is of particular interest to social planners because the oldest old may need substantial amounts of health and long-term care services (Suzman, Willis, and Manton 1992).

Table 2-7.
Countries With More Than 1 Million People Aged 80 and Over: 2000 and 2030

(Numbers in thousands. Ordered by rank in 2000)

Country	Rank		80 and over	
	2000	2030	2000	2030
China	1	1	12,041	44,463
United States	2	3	9,252	19,517
India	3	2	6,107	19,974
Japan	4	4	4,761	13,379
Germany	5	5	3,008	6,369
Russia	6	7	2,919	5,511
United Kingdom	7	11	2,381	4,263
Italy	8	9	2,316	4,838
France	9	10	2,218	4,684
Spain	10	13	1,524	2,979
Brazil	11	6	1,412	5,680
Ukraine	12	23	1,096	1,783
Indonesia	13	8	1,006	5,326
Mexico	*	12	*	3,562
Canada	*	14	*	2,414
Thailand	*	15	*	2,355
Korea, South	*	16	*	2,232
Pakistan	*	17	*	2,109
Poland	*	18	*	2,056
Turkey	*	19	*	2,036
Argentina	*	20	*	1,914
Vietnam	*	21	*	1,786
Bangladesh	*	22	*	1,784
Philippines	*	24	*	1,584
Egypt	*	25	*	1,572
Australia	*	26	*	1,410
Iran	*	27	*	1,382
Netherlands	*	28	*	1,189
Nigeria	*	29	*	1,119
Taiwan	*	30	*	1,084
Colombia	*	31	*	1,053
Romania	*	32	*	1,042

* Indicates countries did not have at least 1 million people aged 80 and over in 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Population Decline

Not only are most countries aging, but several developed countries and some developing countries are now facing a relatively new demographic trend: population decline. Population decline, like the age structure of the population, is influenced by trends in both fertility and mortality. Extremely low levels of fertility sustained over a period of time are causing some populations to decline. In other countries, the impact of AIDS on mortality is driving the decline in population. Projections indicate that 30 countries—11 of which are developing—may experience a decrease in their populations between 2000 and 2030.

Russia's population is projected to experience the largest decline and have 17 million fewer people in 2030 than in 2000 (Table 2-8). Japan and South Africa are each projected to experience a decline of approximately 10 million people. Table 2-8 shows the projected population for broad age categories for these three countries. The younger age groups will decrease in size between 2000 and 2030, while the size of the older age groups will increase. The implications of population decline in conjunction with population aging are multifaceted. For example, governments may encounter the challenge of financing social security programs and health care while facing possible labor shortages.

Table 2-8.
Population by Age for Russia, Japan, and South Africa: 2000 and 2030

(Numbers in thousands)

Country and age	2000	2030	Change, 2000–2030
Russia			
Total, all ages	**146,673**	**129,189**	**–17,484**
0 to 24	49,057	31,396	–17,661
25 to 54	64,579	53,429	–11,150
55 to 59	5,871	8,894	3,023
60 to 64	8,812	7,702	–1,110
65 to 69	6,189	8,648	2,459
70 to 74	6,188	7,900	1,712
75 to 79	3,058	5,709	2,651
80 and over	2,919	5,511	2,592
65 and over	18,354	27,768	9,414
55 and over	33,037	44,364	11,327
Japan			
Total, all ages	**126,700**	**116,338**	**–10,362**
0 to 24	34,792	24,965	–9,827
25 to 54	53,834	40,199	–13,635
55 to 59	8,753	9,509	756
60 to 64	7,650	8,138	488
65 to 69	7,025	7,101	76
70 to 74	5,827	6,417	590
75 to 79	4,057	6,629	2,572
80 and over	4,761	13,379	8,618
65 and over	21,671	33,527	11,856
55 and over	38,073	51,174	13,101
South Africa			
Total, all ages	**42,351**	**32,637**	**–9,714**
0 to 24	22,198	13,182	–9,016
25 to 54	15,875	13,143	–2,732
55 to 59	1,271	1,299	28
60 to 64	1,015	1,214	199
65 to 69	767	1,136	368
70 to 74	543	1,023	480
75 to 79	339	782	443
80 and over	342	857	515
65 and over	1,992	3,799	1,807
55 and over	4,278	6,313	2,034

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Chapter 2 References

Barnes, Jessica S. and Claudette E. Bennett, 2001, "The Asian Population: 2000," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-16, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

Barrett, Anne E. and Scott M. Lynch, 1999, "Caregiving Networks of Elderly Persons: Variation by Marital Status," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 39, No. 6, pp. 695–704.

Bachu, Amara and Martin O'Connell, 2001, *Fertility of American Women: June 2000*, Current Population Reports, P20-534RV, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau, 2002, *Design and Methodology*, Current Population Survey, Technical Paper 63RV, at <www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/tp63rv.pdf>.

Grieco, Elizabeth M., 2001a, "The Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population: 2000," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-14, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

Grieco, Elizabeth M., 2001b, "The White Population: 2000," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-4, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

Grieco, Elizabeth M. and Rachel C. Cassidy, 2001, "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-1, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

Guest, Avery M., Gunnar Almgren, and Jon M. Hussey, 1998, "The Ecology of Race and Socioeconomic Distress: Infant and Working-Age Mortality in Chicago," *Demography*, Volume 35, No. 1, pp. 23–34.

Guzman, Betsy, 2001, "The Hispanic Population," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-3, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

He, Wan, 2002, *The Older Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2000*, Current Population Reports, Series P23-211, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Hollman, Frederick W., Tammany J. Mulder, and Jeffrey E. Kallan, 1999. "Methodology and Assumptions for the Population Projections of the United States: 1999–2010," Population Division Working Paper No. 38, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Jones, Nicholas A. and Amy Symens Smith, 2001, "The Two or More Races Population: 2000," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-6, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

Juster, F. Thomas and Richard Suzman, 1995, "An Overview of the Health and Retirement Study," *The Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. 30, Supplement 95, pp. S7–S56.

Kinsella, Kevin and Victoria A. Velkoff, 2001, *An Aging World: 2001*, Series 95/01-1, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Krach, Constance A. and Victoria A. Velkoff, 1999, *Centenarians in the United States*, Current Population Reports, Series P23-199RV, U.S Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Lee, Ronald and Shirpad Tuljapurkar, 1997, "Death and Taxes: Longer Life, Consumption, and Social Security," *Demography*, Volume 34, No. 1, February 1997, pp. 67–81.

Lye, Diane N., 1996, "Adult Child-Parent Relationships," *Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 22, pp. 79–102.

McKinnon, Jesse, 2001, "The Black Population: 2000," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-5, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

McGarry, Kathleen, 1998, "Caring for the Elderly: The Role of Adult Children," in David A. Wise, ed., *Inquiries in the Economics of Aging*, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

McGarry, Kathleen and Robert F. Schoeni, 1995, "Transfer Behavior in the Health and Retirement Study: Measurement and the Redistribution of Resources within the Family," *The Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. S184–S226.

National Center for Health Statistics, 2002a, *Health, United States, 2002, With Chartbook on Trends in Health of Americans*, Hyattsville, MD.

National Center for Health Statistics, 2002b, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 50, No. 6, March 21, 2002, at <www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_06.pdf>.

National Center for Health Statistics, 2004, Faststats, at <www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/lifexpec.htm>.

Ogunwole, Stella U., 2002, "The American Indian and Alaska Native Population: 2000," Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-15, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, at <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html>.

Pruchno, Radchel, 1999, "Raising Grandchildren: The Experiences of Black and White Grandmothers," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 209–211.

Rogers, Richard G., 1992, "Living and Dying in the U.S.A.: Socioeconomic Determinants of Death Among Blacks and Whites," *Demography*, Volume 29, No. 2, pp. 287–303.

Siegel, Jacob S. and J. S. Passel, 1976, "New Estimates of the Number of Centenarians in the United States," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 71, No. 355, pp. 559–566.

Smith, Kristin, 2002, *Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Spring 1997*, Current Population Reports, P70-86, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Soldo, Beth J. and Martha S. Hill, 1993, "Intergenerational Transfers: Economic, Demographic, and Social Perspectives," in George L. Maddox and M. Powell Lawton (eds.), *Annual Review of Gerontology and Geriatrics: Focus on Kinship, Aging, and Social Change: 1993*, Vol. 13, New York: Springer Publishing Company, pp. 187–216.

Soldo, Beth J. and Martha S. Hill, 1995, "Family Structure and Transfer Measures in the Health and Retirement Study: Background and Overview," *The Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. S108–S137.

Suzman, Richard M., David P. Willis, and Kenneth G. Manton (eds.), 1992, *The Oldest Old*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Spencer, G., 1987, "Improvements in the Quality of Census Age Statistics for the Elderly," Data for an Aging Population: Proceedings for the 1987 Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics, July 13–17, Washington, DC. DHHS Pub No. (PHS) 88-1214, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD, pp. 231–235.

Szinovacs, Maximiliane E., 1998, "Grandparents Today: A Demographic Profile," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 38, No.1, pp. 37–52.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1913, *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910, Population 1910, Vol. I, General Report and Analysis*, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1943, *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, Vol. IV, Characteristics by Age, Part 1: United States Summary*, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1953, *U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary*, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1964, *U.S. Census of the Population: 1960, Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary*, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1983, *1980 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics, Part 1, United States Summary*, PC80-1-B1, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1991, *1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 1* (STF1), Washington, DC.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, *Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF1)*, Washington, DC.

_____, 2002, *Design and Methodology*, Current Population Survey, Technical Paper 63RV.

_____, 2003, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2003*, (123rd Edition), Washington, DC.

_____, 2004, International Programs Center, International Data Base, at <www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html>.

Wong, Rebeca, Chiara Capoferro, and Beth J. Soldo, 1999, "Financial Assistance from Middle-Aged Couples to Parents and Children: Racial-Ethnic Differences," *Journal of Gerontology*: Social Sciences, 1999, Vol. 54B, No. 3, pp. S145–S153.

Chapter 3. Longevity and Health

While many older men and women enjoy good health and are active at home and in their communities, others require long-term care (Spillman and Lubitz, 2000; Komisar and Niefeld, 2000; Freedman et al., 2002; Sahyoun et al., 2001). This chapter reviews the health status of Americans aged 65 and over, using multiple sources of data. Among the issues addressed are life expectancy and mortality, health behaviors and risks, chronic conditions and disability, long-term care, and health insurance.

Life Expectancy

Reductions in mortality during the 20th century have led to large increases in life expectancy.[1] With rapid mortality decline in the first half of the century, particularly at younger ages, average life expectancy increased from 47.3 years in 1900 to 68.2 years in 1950 (National Center for Health Statistics [NCHS], 2003a).[2] By 2000, life expectancy reached a high of 76.9 years, largely driven by reductions in mortality at older ages (Table 3-1).

At the beginning of the century, 88 percent of infants survived to

[1] Life expectancy values in this report reflect the age-specific death rates of the years specified.

[2] See Table 27 in NCHS, 2003a.

Table 3-1.
Life Expectancy at Birth, at Age 65, at Age 75, and at Age 85 by Race and Sex: Selected Years, 1900 to 2000

Age and year	All races			White		Black[1]	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
At Age 0							
1900[2,3]	47.3	46.3	48.3	46.6	48.7	32.5	33.5
1950[3]	68.2	65.6	71.1	66.5	72.2	59.1	62.9
1960[3]	69.7	66.6	73.1	67.4	74.1	61.1	66.3
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	68.0	75.6	60.0	68.3
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	70.7	78.1	63.8	72.5
1990	75.4	71.8	78.8	72.7	79.4	64.5	73.6
2000	76.9	74.1	79.5	74.8	80.0	68.2	74.9
At Age 65							
1900–1902[2,3]	11.9	11.5	12.2	11.5	12.2	10.4	11.4
1950[3]	13.9	12.8	15.0	12.8	15.1	12.9	14.9
1960[3]	14.3	12.8	15.8	12.9	15.9	12.7	15.1
1970	15.2	13.1	17.0	13.1	17.1	12.5	15.7
1980	16.4	14.1	18.3	14.2	18.4	13.0	16.8
1990	17.2	15.1	18.9	15.2	19.1	13.2	17.2
2000	17.9	16.3	19.2	16.3	19.2	14.5	17.4
At Age 75							
1980	10.4	8.8	11.5	8.8	11.5	8.3	10.7
1990	10.9	9.4	12.0	9.4	12.0	8.6	11.2
2000	11.3	10.1	12.1	10.1	12.1	9.4	11.2
At Age 85							
2000	6.3	5.6	6.7	5.5	6.6	5.7	6.5

[1] Data shown for 1900 to 1960 are for the non-White population.
[2] Death registration area only. The death registration area increased from 10 states and the District of Columbia in 1900 to the contiguous United States in 1933.
[3] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Tables 11 and 28. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

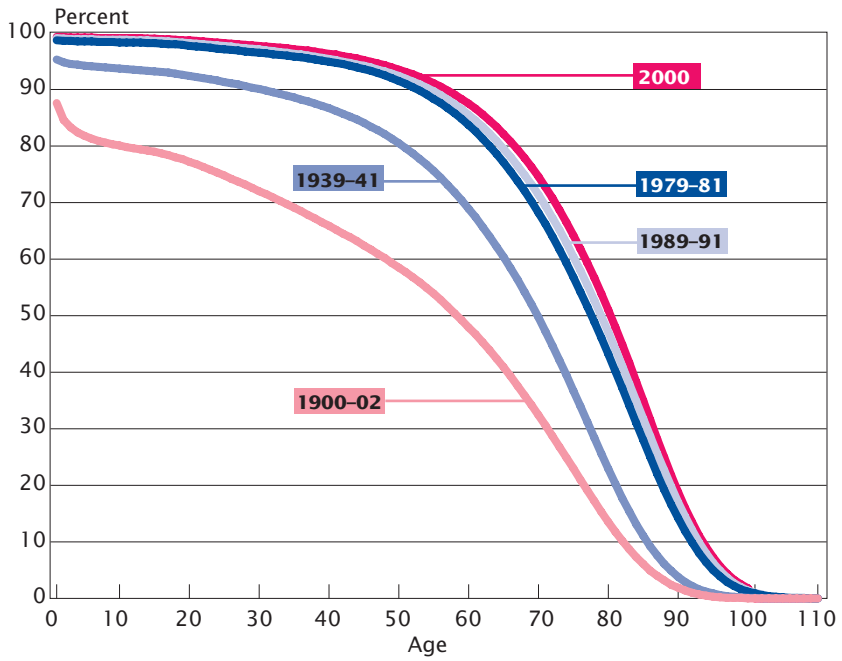
their first birthday, and 41 percent of adults survived to age 65 (Figure 3-1). By 2000, 99 percent of infants survived to their first birthday, and the percentage of people who lived to be 65 or older had doubled to 82 percent. Over the course of the 20th century, the percentage of people who lived to be 75 years old increased from 23 percent to 64 percent, and the percentage who lived to be 85 years old increased from 6 percent to 35 percent.

Not only are more people surviving to age 65; they also have more years of life remaining than people did a century earlier. In 1900, individuals who reached age 65 had a remaining life expectancy of 12 years under mortality conditions in 1900 (Table 3-1). By 2000, remaining life expectancy was 18 years for 65-year-olds, and for those aged 75, it was 11 years. Like their younger counterparts, the oldest old also have better survival prospects today than at any other point in the past century. In 1900, 85-year-olds had a remaining life expectancy of 4 more years on average (Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, 2000).[3] By 2000, this number had lengthened to 6.3 additional years for 85-year-olds and 2.6 years for centenarians (Arias, 2002).[4]

[3] See Table 12A in Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, 2000.

[4] See Table 10 in Arias, 2002.

Figure 3-1.
People Surviving to Selected Ages According to Life Tables for the United States: 1900–1902 to 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population. Data for 1900–02 and 1939–41 also include deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

Sources: 1900–02, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1921, Table 1; 1939–41, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1946, Table 1; 1979–81, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 1985, Table 1; 1989–91, NCHS, 1995, Table 1; 2000, NCHS, 2001b, Table 1. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

The Gender Gap in Life Expectancy

Historically, female life expectancy has been higher than male life expectancy at most ages, and both Black and White women live longer than their male counterparts. These sex differences in life expectancy are attributed to differences in attitudes, behaviors, social roles, and biological risks between men and women (Nathanson, 1984; Verbrugge, 1985; Verbrugge, 1989; Krieger, 2003). In 2000, life expectancy at birth for females and males was 79.5 years and 74.1 years, respectively.[5] At age 65, the remaining life expectancy was 19.2 years for women (Table 3-1) and 16.3 years for men. The corresponding values for women and men at age 75 were 12.1 years and 10.1 years, respectively, and at age 85 they were 6.7 years and 5.6 years, respectively.

Between 1900 and 2000, women gained more years of life expectancy than men (31.2 years and 27.8 years, respectively), but the gender gap has declined during recent years. Between 1900 and 1970, overall life expectancy increased by 26.4 years for women and 20.8 years for men, increasing

[5] Complete life tables have been constructed on a decennial basis since 1900 as part of the United States Decennial Life Table series. The national birth registration system was established in 1915. Prior to that date, birth registration was typically incomplete. Increased accuracy of age reporting is observed after 1933, when the national birth registration system included the entire country. Vital statistics have become much more reliable since then and are continuing to improve with time. Since 1945, the annual life tables are based on deaths occurring during the calendar year and on mid-year post-censal population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Through 1996, the United States abridged life tables used an open-ended age interval of 85 years and over, and were constructed by reference to a standard table. Since 1997, life tables include age survival at ages 85 to 100 years and are constructed using a new methodology (Anderson, 1999; NCHS, 1999a).

the gender gap in life expectancy from 2.0 years to 7.6 years. This increase is largely attributed to higher male mortality due to ischemic heart disease and lung cancer, both of which are related to widespread and early cigarette smoking among men (Anderson, 1999; Arias, 2002).[6] However, between 1970 and 2000, overall life expectancy rose by 4.8 years for women and 7.0 years for men, thereby narrowing the gender gap from 7.6 years to 5.4 years. The decrease is related to proportionately larger increases in lung cancer mortality among women than men and a proportionately greater decline in heart disease mortality among men than women (Anderson, 1999; Arias, 2002).

As at birth, improvements in life expectancy at age 65 have been concentrated among men in recent decades. Between 1900 and 1970, life expectancy at age 65 rose by 4.8 years for women and 1.6 years for men; between 1970 and 2000, the increase was 2.2 years for women and 3.2 years for men.

As the gender gap in life expectancy persists at older ages, sex differences in survivorship become more pronounced. In 2000, 99.2 percent of boys and 99.4 percent of girls survived to their first birthday (a sex difference in survivorship of 0.2 percentage points in the first year of life), while 86.3 percent of females and 77.9 percent of males survived to age 65, increasing the sex difference in survivorship to 8.4 percentage points. In 2000, the sex difference in survivorship to age 75 was 13.7 percentage points, 71.0 percent for women and 57.3 percent for men. At age 85, survivorship for men and women was 27.3 and 42.1 percent, respectively, with the sex difference in survivorship increasing to 14.8 percentage points (Arias, 2002). Gender differences in survivorship have implications for living arrangements and, often, the financial and social well-being of older women, most of whom can expect to outlive their spouses.[7]

Racial Gaps in Life Expectancy

While improvements in life expectancy have occurred across racial groups, racial differences in life expectancy and survivorship remain. In 1900, an estimate of life expectancy at birth for Blacks (based on data for the non-White population) was 33 years, while life expectancy for Whites was 47.6 years. That nearly 15-year gap had narrowed to 5.7 years in 1982 but increased to 7.1 years in 1993 before renewing a declining trend (Arias, 2002). In 2000, the racial gap in overall life expectancy stood at 5.7 years (71.7 years for Blacks compared with 77.4 for Whites). Much of the increase in the racial gap between 1983 and 1993 is attributed to a sharp rise in HIV- and homicide-related mortality among adult Black men (Anderson, 1999; Arias, 2002). During the period between 1900 and 2000, the gain in life expectancy among people aged 65 was 7 years for White women, 6 years for Black women, 5 years for White men, and 4 years for Black men (Table 3-1).[8]

The NCHS does not produce official life tables for races other than Black and White, nor by Hispanic origin, because of data quality problems in the recording of race on death certificates (Rosenberg et al., 1999). The Indian Health Service publishes life expectancy estimates for the American Indian and Alaska Native population. After adjusting for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates, the most recent estimates for the period 1994 to 1996 show that life expectancy for American Indians or Alaska Natives is 71.1 years, which is 4.7 years less than the life expectancy for the total population (Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS], 1999).

Racial Differentials in Survival at Older Ages

Racial differences in life expectancy grow smaller and may reverse at older ages. Table 3-2 shows the racial gap in life expectancy by sex and 5-year age increments at the older ages. In 2000, life expectancy at age 65 was 19.2 years for White women, 17.4 years for Black women, 16.3 years for White men,

[6] Ischemic heart disease is a condition where the heart muscles are damaged due to an insufficient supply of oxygen caused by fatty deposits that accumulate in the coronary arteries that lead to narrowing or hardening of the blood vessels (also termed atherosclerosis) that supply blood to the heart.

[7] See Chapter 4 for discussions on financial status and Chapter 6 for details on living arrangements.

[8] Life table functions were unavailable for some race-sex groups for the periods from 1900 to 1902 through 1939 to 1941. During 1949–51 and 1959–61, life expectancy for the Black population was estimated using figures for the non-White population. Annual life tables were initiated in 1945 for White males, White females, Other (non-White) males and Other (non-White) females. Prior to 1970, life table functions were not available for the Black population (NCHS, 1999a). The age-specific populations used for computing the 2000 life table values are based on the July 1, 2000 population estimates consistent with the 1990 census. In the 1990 census, counts by race and age were modified. Race was modified to be consistent with the Office of Management and Budget categories and historical categories for mortality data (see U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991; and Anderson, 1999 for details).

Table 3-2.
Life Expectancy at Selected Ages by Sex and Race: 2000

Age	Male			Female		
	White	Black	Difference (Black minus White)	White	Black	Difference (Black minus White)
0	74.8	68.2	–6.6	80.0	74.9	–5.1
65	16.3	14.5	–1.8	19.2	17.4	–1.8
70	13.0	11.7	–1.3	15.5	14.1	–1.4
75	10.1	9.4	–0.7	12.1	11.2	–0.9
80	7.6	7.3	–0.3	9.1	8.6	–0.5
85	5.5	5.7	0.2	6.6	6.5	–0.1
90	4.0	4.5	0.5	4.7	4.8	0.1
95	2.9	3.6	0.7	3.3	3.6	0.3
100	2.2	2.9	0.7	2.4	2.7	0.3

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: Arias, 2002, Table A. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

and 14.5 years for Black men. At ages 85 and above, the Black-White differences in life expectancy appear to fall to zero or even reverse.

Among the four race-sex groups, White women had the highest survivorship, with 87.4 percent surviving to age 65. Black women and White men had similar rates, 78.0 percent and 79.4 percent, respectively; Black men had the lowest, at 64.0 percent (Arias, 2002). The pattern of survival by age was similar for White men and Black women, both with a median age at death of 78 years. However, at the younger ages, survival rates were slightly higher for White males than for Black females. At age 85, Black female survival surpassed White male survival: 31.4 percent and 28.1 percent, respectively. Black male survival was lower than White male survival at all ages (Arias, 2002). The median age at death for Black males was 72 years, which was 11 years less than that for White females. At 100 years of age, survival rates varied little by race or sex.

This racial crossover has been reported for most of the 20th century (Thornton and Naam, 1968; Kestenbaum, 1992; Land et al., 1994; Christenson and Johnson, 1995; Naam, 1995; Manton and Stallard, 1997; Johnson, 2000). Table 3-3 shows life expectancy at age 85 for the four race-sex groups from 1900 to 2000. A Black mortality advantage is evident throughout the years. For a few years in the 1990s (not shown), the Black advantage in mortality at ages 85 and over disappeared, but by 1997, the pattern reversed. The

Table 3-3.
Life Expectancy at Age 85 by Sex and Race: 1900–1902 to 2000

Year	Male			Female		
	White	Black	Difference (Black minus White)	White	Black	Difference (Black minus White)
1900–1902[1,2]	3.8	4.0	0.2	4.1	5.1	1.0
1909–1911[1,2]	3.9	4.5	0.6	4.1	5.1	1.0
1919–1921[2,3]	4.1	4.5	0.4	4.2	5.2	1.0
1929–1931[2]	4.0	4.3	0.3	4.2	5.5	1.3
1939–1941[2,4]	4.0	5.1	1.1	4.3	6.4	2.1
1949–1951[2,4]	4.4	5.4	1.0	4.8	6.2	1.4
1959–1961[2,5]	4.3	5.1	0.8	4.7	5.4	0.7
1969–1971	4.6	6.0	1.4	5.5	7.1	1.6
1979–1981	5.1	5.7	0.6	6.3	7.2	0.9
1989–1991	5.3	5.6	0.3	6.6	7.0	0.4
2000	5.5	5.7	0.2	6.6	6.5	–0.1

[1] Death registration area only, which was 10 states and the District of Columbia.
[2] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[3] Death registration area increased to 34 states and the District of Columbia.
[4] Data for the Black population not available. Data shown are for the non-White population.
[5] Death registration area includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: Arias, 2002, Table 11. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

reported increase in Black life expectancy at age 85 between 1996 and 1997 is due at least in part to changes in the methodology used to construct the official U.S. life table (Anderson, 1999).[9]

The racial crossover observed in Black-White mortality has been, and continues to be, a subject of debate. One explanation points to the racial crossover as an illusion created by unreliable data (Coale and Kisker, 1986; Preston et al., 1996). These studies have found inconsistencies and errors associated with underenumeration and misreporting of age at death among the Black population. Inconsistencies appear between the age of death reported on death certificates and in the census, and the disparities increase with age (Preston et al., 1996). Disparities also exist among mortality data derived from Medicare, Social Security, insurance records, and other indirect sources, including extinct-generation procedures (Coale and Kisker, 1986; Kestenbaum, 1992; Elo and Preston, 1994). These studies found that once corrections are made to data discrepancies about age at death, Black mortality increases and the crossover disappears.

Others consider the racial crossover in mortality at oldest ages to be real and attribute it to the "survival of the fittest" phenomenon (Manton and Stallard, 1981; Kestenbaum, 1992; Johnson, 2000). Using more accurate age-at-death information from longitudinal surveys such as the Asset and Health Dynamics Among the Oldest Old (AHEAD), specialized population registers like the Social Security Administration's Master Beneficiary Register, or indirect estimation methods like the extinct cohorts method, these studies identify a Black mortality crossover at the oldest ages. The explanation offered is a "variation in experience" between Blacks and Whites through the lifespan (Manton et al., 1987; Zopf, 1992; Liu and Witten, 1995; Clark and Gibson, 1997; Johnson, 2000). They maintain that, in the Black population, a relatively adverse socioeconomic environment during the early years of life can lead to higher incidence of diseases and death at younger ages, so that only the most fit survive to the oldest ages.

International Life Expectancy

In 2000, Swedish males and Japanese females had the highest life expectancy at birth—77.6 years and 84.1 years, respectively (Table 3-4). The United States ranked 19th and 17th among the countries of the world with a population of at least 1 million in level of life expectancy at birth for males and females, respectively. At age 65, Japanese women had a remaining life expectancy of 22.0 years, compared with 19.2 years for women in the United States. Men at age 65 had a remaining life expectancy of 17.2 years in Japan, 17.6 years in Singapore, and 16.3 years in the United States.

Death and Death Rates

Death rates for Americans have decreased over the past century. In 2000, about three-quarters of the 2.4 million deaths in the United States (1.8 million) occurred to people aged 65 and older (Appendix Table A-2 and NCHS, 2003a).[10] Of the total deaths, over 18 percent (441,000) occurred to people aged 65 to 74, 29 percent (700,000) to people aged 75 to 84, and 27 percent (658,000) to people 85 years and older. The proportion of deaths occurring at older ages differed by race and sex. Black men, with the lowest life expectancy, had the lowest proportion of deaths at older ages: 49 percent. In contrast, over 70 percent of deaths among White men occurred at or after age 65.

At ages 65 and over, the differences in death rates, like the differences in years of life remaining at these ages, are not as dramatic. The lower portion of Appendix Table A-2 shows the death rate per 100,000 population for each age group. The rates for Asians or Pacific Islanders and American Indians or Alaska Natives need to be interpreted with caution due to the inconsistencies among reports of race on birth and death certificates, in censuses, and on surveys (Sorlie et al., 1992; Elo and Preston, 1994; Elo, 1997; Rosenberg et al., 1999; Arias et al., 2002).[11] While some studies show that older Asian men and women truly have lower mortality than older Whites, others have found that underreporting of deaths for the total Asian or Pacific Islander population is high, and consequently, death rates can be understated by as much as 11 percent (Rosenberg et al., 1999;

[9] Prior to 1997, annual life tables were constructed using death and population data for 5-year age groups. Beginning with 1997, tables were produced using data by single year of age.

[10] See Table 33 in NCHS, 2003a.

[11] Asian or Pacific Islander includes Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiians, Japanese, and other Asians and Pacific Islanders. American Indian or Alaska Native includes Aleuts and Eskimos. These terminologies are used by the National Center for Health Statistics, which is the source of these data.

Table 3-4.
Life Expectancy at Birth and at Age 65 by Sex for Selected Countries: 1990, 1995, and 2000

Country	Male						Country	Female					
	At age 0			At age 65				At age 0			At age 65		
	1990	1995	2000[1]	1990	1995	2000		1990	1995	2000[1]	1990	1995	2000
Sweden	75.3	76.4	77.6	15.5	16.0	16.7	Japan	81.9	82.8	84.1	20.0	20.9	22.0
Japan	75.9	76.4	77.3	16.2	16.5	17.2	Singapore	78.8	81.2	83.2	18.5	20.3	21.8
Singapore	73.5	75.0	77.1	15.4	16.2	17.6	Canada[2]	81.3	82.2	83.0	20.9	21.3	21.8
Australia	74.2	76.0	76.9	15.5	16.6	17.2	Australia	80.8	82.1	82.7	19.7	20.6	21.0
Hong Kong[2]	76.1	76.4	76.9	16.8	17.0	17.3	France	81.0	81.9	82.7	19.9	20.7	21.1
Switzerland[2]	74.0	75.4	76.9	15.6	16.1	16.9	Switzerland[2]	81.1	81.8	82.7	19.8	20.2	20.8
Israel	75.4	75.9	76.6	16.2	16.5	17.0	Spain[2]	80.7	81.7	82.6	19.3	20.0	20.5
Italy[2]	74.0	74.8	76.4	15.4	15.7	16.7	Hong Kong[2]	81.8	82.1	82.4	20.5	20.7	20.9
Canada[2]	74.1	75.1	76.0	16.0	16.4	16.9	Sweden	80.9	81.7	82.3	19.4	19.8	20.2
Norway[2]	74.0	74.8	76.0	14.9	15.1	16.1	Italy[2]	80.6	81.2	82.1	19.2	19.6	20.2
Greece[2]	74.8	75.0	75.9	15.9	16.1	16.3	Norway[2]	80.1	80.8	81.4	18.8	19.1	19.7
Spain[2]	73.5	74.5	75.8	15.6	16.1	16.6	Austria[2]	79.0	80.1	81.2	18.0	18.7	19.6
Netherlands	73.9	74.6	75.6	[3]14.4	14.7	15.4	Finland[2]	79.3	80.2	81.2	18.0	18.6	19.3
United Kingdom[2]	73.1	74.0	75.5	14.1	14.6	15.6	Germany[2]	78.7	79.7	81.2	17.8	18.5	19.5
Austria[2]	72.4	73.6	75.4	14.5	15.2	16.2	Belgium[2]	79.6	80.3	81.0	18.6	19.2	19.7
Kuwait	72.8	74.4	75.3	14.1	15.3	15.9	Greece[2]	79.8	80.3	80.9	18.1	18.5	19.0
Germany[2]	72.2	73.2	75.2	14.2	14.7	15.8	New Zealand	78.9	79.8	80.9	19.0	19.6	20.3
France	72.8	73.9	75.1	15.6	16.1	16.6	Puerto Rico	78.9	78.8	80.9	[3]17.5	[3]19.4	20.8
Jordan	72.0	74.0	74.9	15.0	15.7	16.1	Netherlands	80.2	80.4	80.8	[3]19.2	19.1	19.3
New Zealand	72.8	73.8	74.9	15.0	15.5	16.2	Israel	79.4	79.7	80.7	18.4	18.8	19.5
Belgium[2]	72.9	73.5	74.5	14.4	14.8	15.4	United Kingdom[2]	78.7	79.2	80.3	17.9	18.2	18.9
Denmark[2]	72.5	72.7	74.4	14.3	14.1	15.2	Jordan	76.2	78.9	79.9	17.2	18.4	19.0
Cuba	73.0	73.0	74.1	16.2	15.9	16.1	Portugal[2]	77.5	78.5	79.5	17.2	17.6	18.3
United States[3]	71.8	72.5	74.1	15.1	15.6	16.3	United States[3]	78.8	78.9	79.5	18.9	18.9	19.2
Finland[2]	71.3	72.8	74.0	14.0	14.5	15.3	Ireland[2]	78.7	78.4	79.4	17.2	17.4	18.0
Ireland[2]	71.7	72.8	73.9	13.5	13.9	14.4	Taiwan	76.1	78.2	79.3	16.8	(NA)	18.7
Taiwan	70.6	72.5	73.6	14.9	(NA)	16.4	Chile	76.0	77.8	79.2	16.8	17.8	18.7
Costa Rica	73.4	72.2	73.3	16.1	15.2	15.7	Denmark[2]	78.0	77.8	79.1	17.9	17.5	18.2
Jamaica	71.1	72.2	73.3	14.3	14.8	15.3	Slovenia[2]	77.0	78.1	79.0	16.6	17.5	18.6

(NA) Not available.
[1] Rankings are from highest to lowest life expectancy at birth for the latest available data separately for males and females for countries or geographic areas with the highest life expectancies and a population of at least 1 million.
[2] Data are for 1991 instead of 1990.
[3] Data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004; National Center for Health Statistics, 1992a, Tables 27 and 28. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Murphy, 2000; Lauderdale and Kestenbaum, 2002 p. 529).[12]

The Marriage Effect

Married people have lower mortality than unmarried people at all ages, and the survival advantage of marriage is larger for men (Gove, 1973; Hu and Goldman, 1990; Ross et al., 1990; Umberson, 1992; Gordon and Rosenthal, 1995; Thierry, 2000; Waite and Gallagher, 2000). For the population aged 15 and older in 2000, never-married people had an age-adjusted death rate that was 1.7 times higher than that of people who had ever married. In the 65-to-74 age group, the death rate per 100,000 for never-married people was 4,029.6, compared with 2,351.4 for ever-married people (Minino et al., 2002).[13] Among people who had ever married, death rates of currently married people were lower than the rates of those who were divorced or widowed.

In the ongoing debate about the marriage advantage, some contest that marriage has a protective effect because married people may be less likely to indulge in high-risk and health-damaging behaviors and are also more likely to receive care and support when needed (Umberson, 1992; Lillard and Waite, 1995; Waite and Gallagher, 2000). Marriage may also open a

[12] Recent studies have suggested that immigrants are more likely to be healthier than the native-born population (Lauderdale and Kestenbaum, 2002).

[13] See Table 28 in Minino et al., 2002.

large social network of extended relatives and friends who can provide vital support at older ages (House et al., 1982; House et al., 1988). As women are usually the primary caregivers for their spouses, widowhood may have a greater negative impact on older men (Hu and Goldman, 1990). Also, widowhood has been found to be more depressing for men than women (Lee et al., 2001). Others attribute the marriage advantage to shared economic resources and underscore the strong links between marital status, poverty, and mortality (Smith and Waitzman, 1994). Another theory is that, as marriage is likely to be more common among people who are in good health, this inherent selection bias may result in greater longevity for the married (Goldman, 1993; Fu and Goldman, 1996).

More recent models emphasize the relationship between characteristics of a marriage and health, such as the association between depressive symptoms and marital discord, as well as the duration of widowhood (Beach et al., 1998; Fincham and Beach, 1999; Korenman et al., 1995; Thierry, 2000).

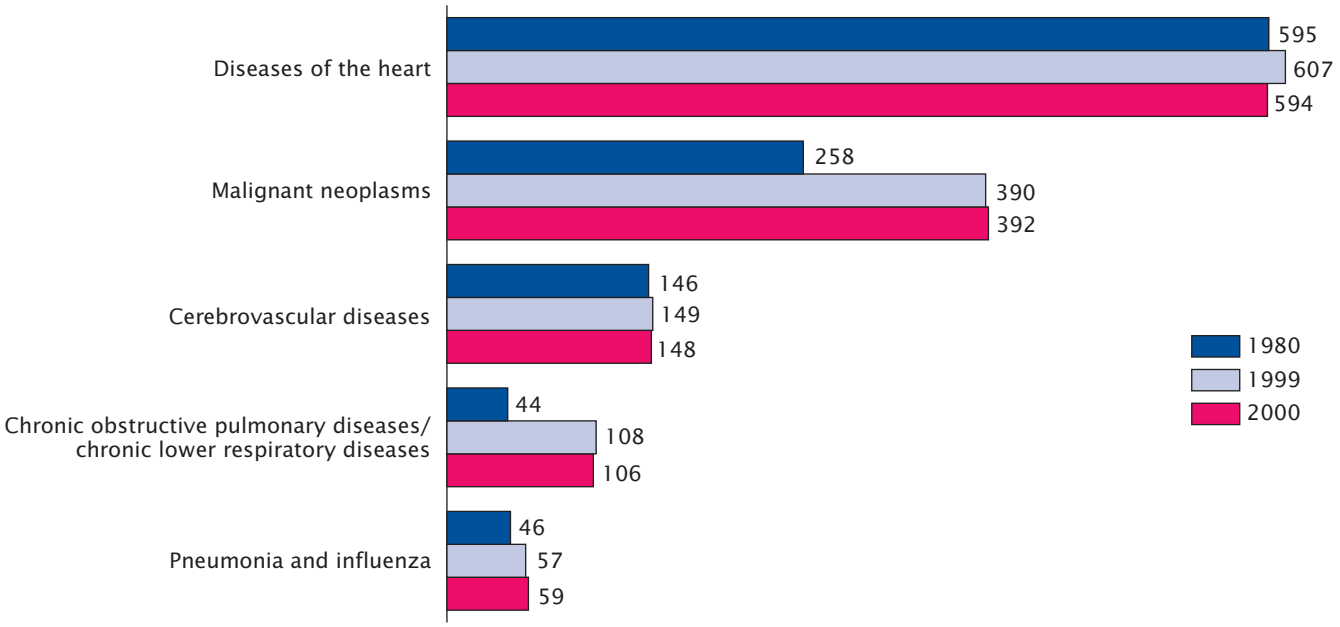
Leading Causes of Death Among Older Americans

Chronic diseases have caused most older deaths throughout the last 50 years (NCHS, 2002a). Figure 3-2 shows the top five causes in 1980, 1999, and 2000. Of the 1.8 million deaths to people aged 65 and over in 2000, 33 percent (595,000) were caused by heart disease, 22 percent (392,000) were caused by malignant neoplasms (cancer), and 8 percent (148,000) were caused by cerebrovascular diseases (stroke). Chronic lower respiratory diseases, influenza and pneumonia, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, nephritis (kidney disease), unintentional injuries, and septicemia (blood poisoning) were other prominent causes.

Table 3-5 shows the top 10 causes of death in 2000. They were similar for different age, sex, and race groups, but their relative importance varied. Nevertheless, heart disease remained the leading cause of death for most of the groups except for the youngest age group, 65 to 74 years, when malignant

Figure 3-2.
Top 5 Causes of Death for People Aged 65 and Over: 1980, 1999, and 2000

(In thousands)



Notes: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Cause of death code numbers in 1980 are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision (ICD-9). Starting in 1999, cause of death code numbers are based on ICD-10. The rank order of leading causes of death changed somewhat between 1998 and 1999, reflecting in part these changes in the coding rules for selecting underlying cause of death between ICD-9 and ICD-10.

Sources: 1980, 1999, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 2002a, Table 33; 2000, NCHS 2003a; Table 33. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Table 3-5.
Top 10 Causes of Death for People Aged 65 and Over: 2000

Cause of death	Number	Percent
All causes	**1,799,825**	**100.0**
Heart disease	593,707	33.0
Malignant neoplasms	392,366	21.8
Cerebrovascular	148,045	8.2
Chronic lower respiratory disease	106,375	5.9
Pneumonia/influenza	58,557	3.3
Diabetes	52,414	2.9
Alzheimer's disease	48,993	2.7
Nephritis, nephrotic symptoms and nephrosis	31,225	1.7
Accidents and adverse effects	31,051	1.7
Septicemia	24,786	1.4

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 33. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

neoplasms were more common in some race-sex groups.

Death rates for the major causes of death varied by age, sex, and race for the older population. Figures 3-3, 3-4, and 3-5 show that death rates for heart disease, malignant neoplasms, and cerebrovascular diseases increased with age regardless of sex or race. Also, death rates from heart disease and cancer were higher for men than women at all age groups, except for Blacks aged 85 and over. For cerebrovascular diseases, female death rates were higher than male death rates for those aged 85 and over, while Black women had higher death rates from cerebrovascular disease than White men at all ages (NCHS, 2003a).[14]

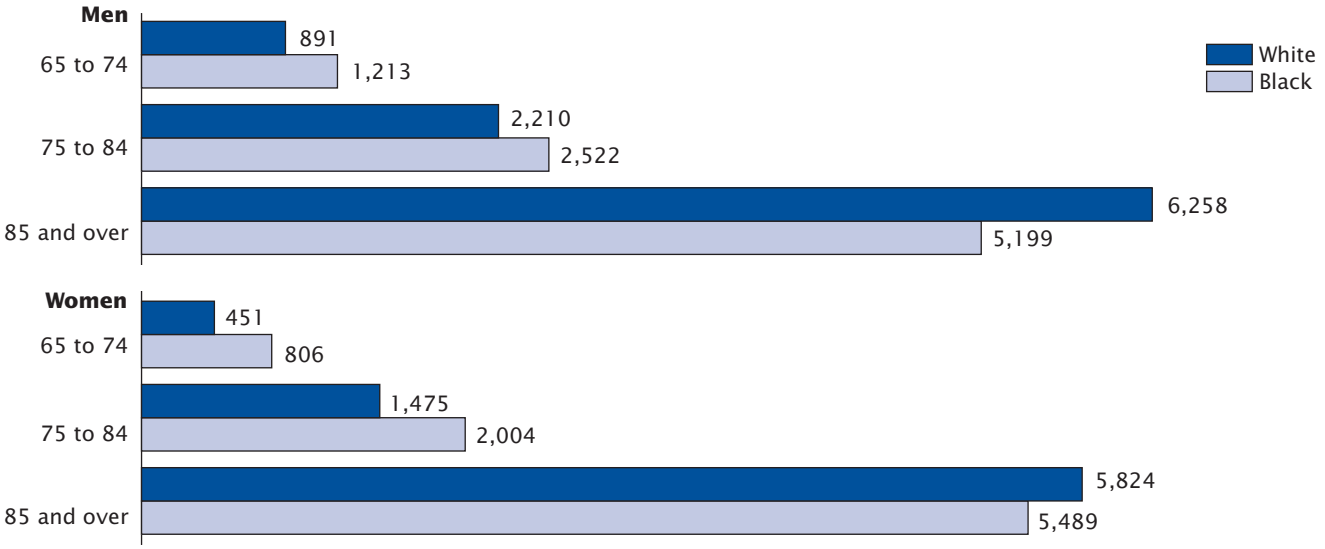
Blacks aged 65 to 74 and 75 to 84 had higher death rates than Whites from all three causes. However, for people aged 85 and older, Blacks had lower death rates than Whites from heart disease and stroke (NCHS, 2003a).[15] Asians or Pacific Islanders, American Indians or Alaska Natives, and Hispanics are not shown in these figures, but they generally had the lowest death rates in the older age groups. Death rates for these three groups need to be interpreted with caution due to misreporting and underreporting (Elo and Preston, 1994; Rosenberg et al., 1999).

[14] See Table 38 in NCHS, 2003a.

[15] See Tables 37, 38, and 39 in NCHS, 2003a.

Figure 3-3.
Death Rates for Diseases of the Heart Among People Aged 65 and Over by Age, Sex, and Race: 2000

(Deaths per 100,000 population)



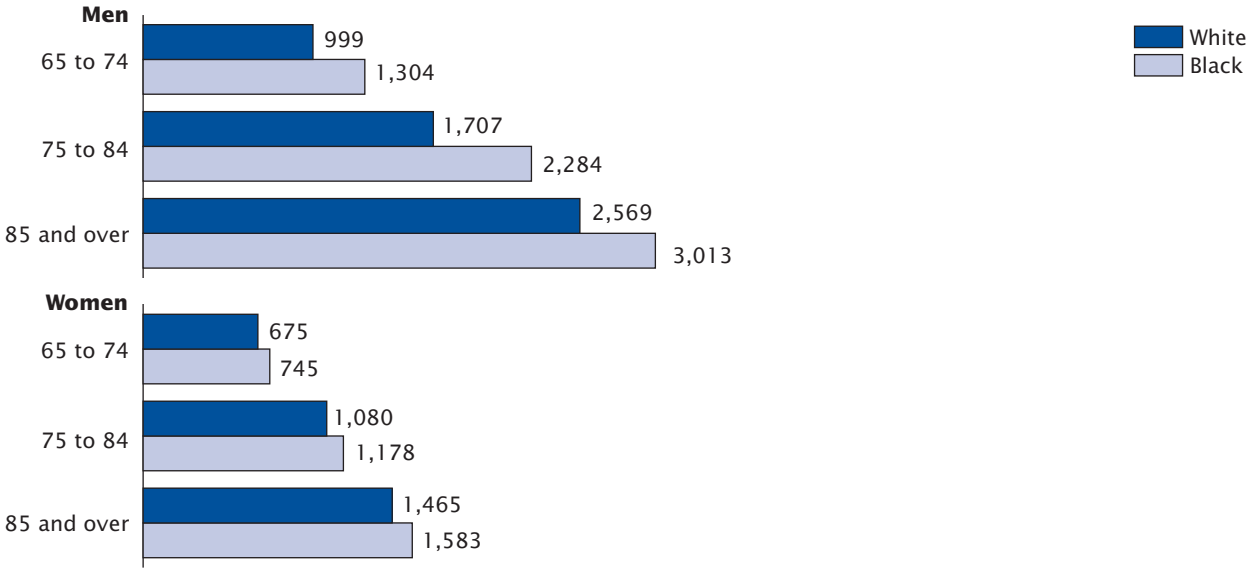
Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 37. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 3-4.

Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms Among People Aged 65 and Over by Age, Sex, and Race: 2000

(Deaths per 100,000 population)



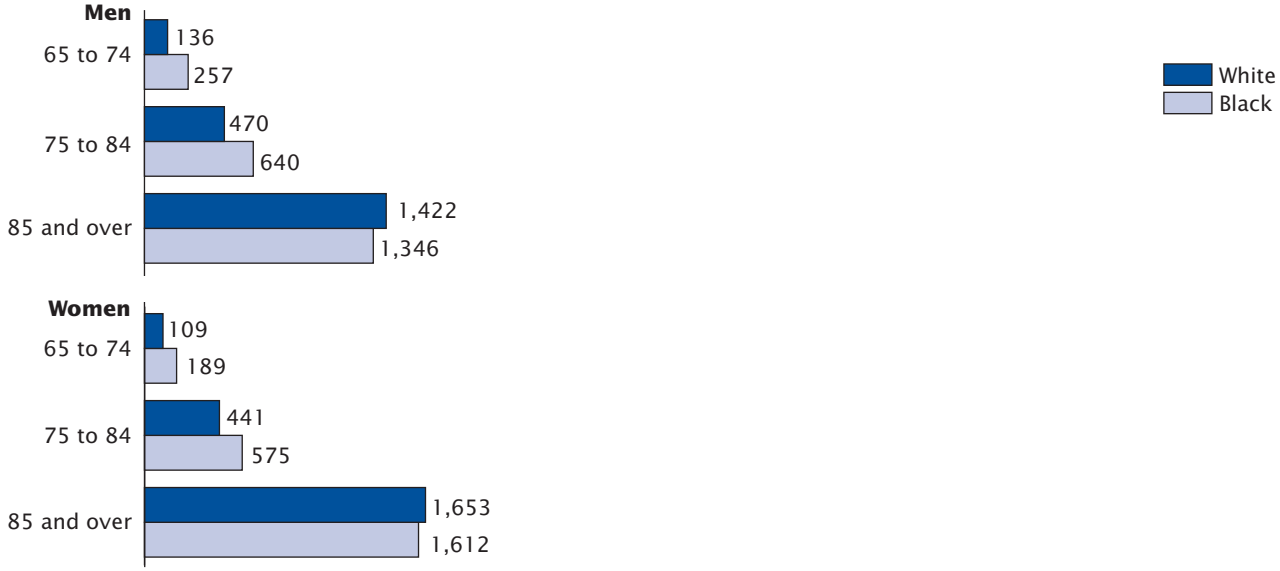
Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 39. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 3-5.

Death Rates for Cerebrovascular Diseases Among People Aged 65 and Over by Age, Sex, and Race: 2000

(Deaths per 100,000 population)



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 38. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Heart Disease

Table 3-6 shows the change in death rates for heart disease and malignant neoplasms for Blacks and Whites between 1960 and 2000. Deaths from heart disease have declined dramatically for all groups. This decline in heart disease mortality is the leading factor in the overall decline in mortality (Sahyoun et al., 2001). The largest percentage decline is observed for White men and women aged 65 to 74. Declines in heart disease mortality rates were more modest, yet meaningful, for the oldest old and slower for Blacks than Whites (Sahyoun et al., 2001).

Cancer

Cancer incidence and death rates increase with age, and rates for people 65 and older are generally several times higher than those for younger people (Edwards et al., 2002). Overall, cancer death rates in the older population rose between 1960 and 2000. The increase was particularly large for Blacks aged 75 and over. These large increases for the older population contrast with declines in the rates for the rest of the population (except for those aged 55 to 64, whose rates had little net change over the period).

Table 3-6.
Death Rates for Diseases of the Heart and Malignant Neoplasms by Age, Race, and Sex: 1960 and 2000

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Cause of death, age, race, and sex	Death rates		Percent change, 1960 to 2000
	1960[1]	2000	
Disease of the Heart			
65 to 74			
White male	2,297.9	891.2	–61.2
Black male	2,281.4	1,212.8	–46.8
White female	1,229.8	451.3	–63.3
Black female	1,680.5	805.9	–52.0
75 to 84			
White male	4,839.9	2,209.6	–54.3
Black male	3,533.6	2,522.4	–28.6
White female	3,629.7	1,475.2	–59.4
Black female	2,926.9	2,004.2	–31.5
85 and over			
White male	10,135.8	6,257.6	–38.3
Black male	6,037.9	5,198.6	–13.9
White female	9,280.8	5,824.0	–37.2
Black female	5,650.0	5,489.0	–2.8
Malignant Neoplasms			
65 to 74			
White male	887.3	999.3	12.6
Black male	938.5	1,303.5	38.9
White female	562.1	674.7	20.0
Black female	541.6	744.5	37.5
75 to 84			
White male	1,413.7	1,707.1	20.8
Black male	1,053.3	2,283.6	116.8
White female	939.3	1,080.1	15.0
Black female	696.3	1,177.6	69.1
85 and over			
White male	1,791.4	2,569.2	43.4
Black male	1,155.2	3,012.7	160.8
White female	1,304.9	1,464.7	12.2
Black female	728.9	1,582.6	117.1

[1] Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Tables 37 and 39. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

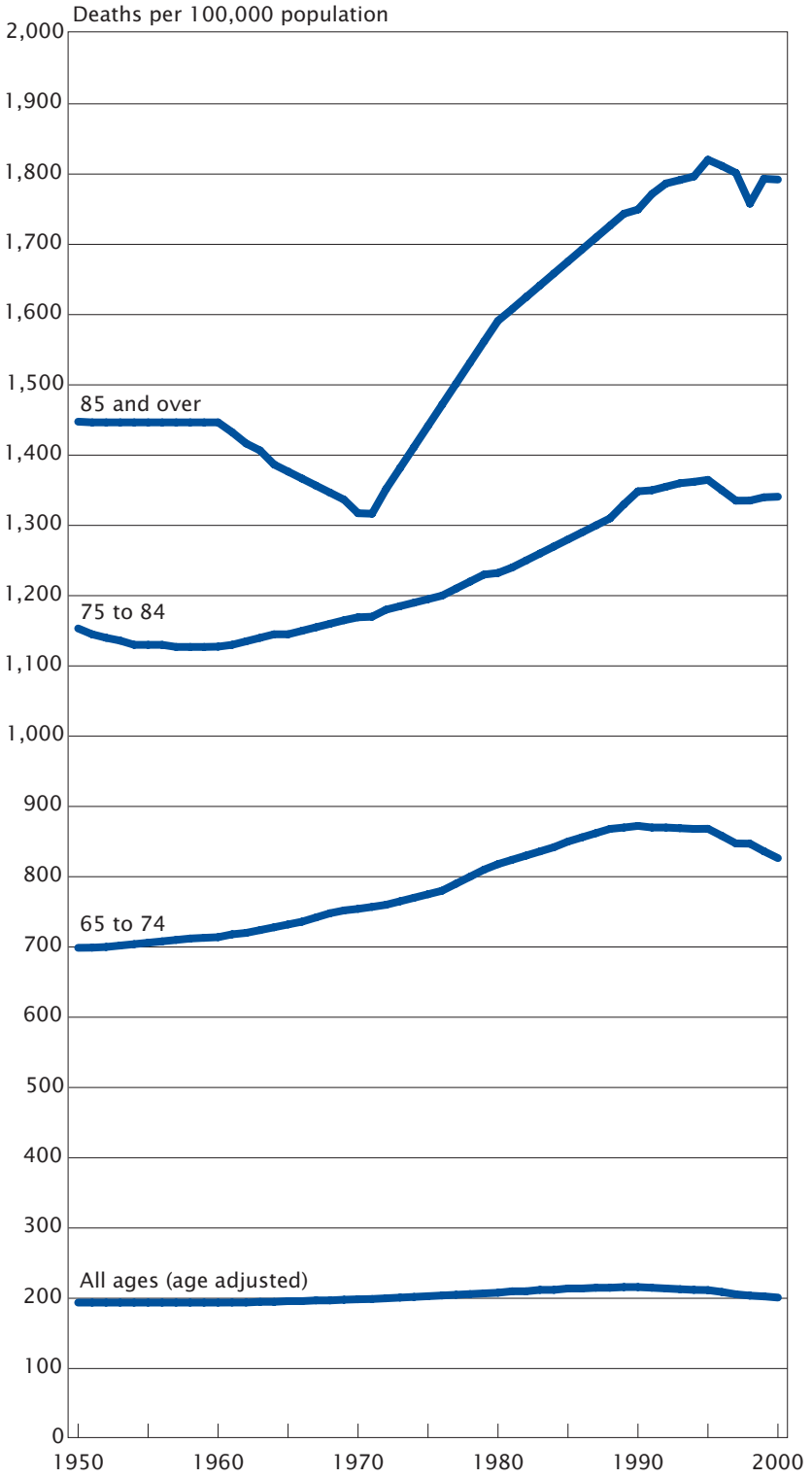
These long-term increases for the 65-and-older population mask a modest improvement that occurred in the 1990s. While cancer death rates varied by type of cancer, overall cancer death rates for those aged 65 to 74 and 75 to 84 reached a plateau in the early 1990s and then gradually decreased to slightly below 1990 levels in 2000 (Figure 3-6). Death rates for the oldest old fluctuated in the 1990s. Changes by sex and race (Black and White, not shown) between 1990 and 2000 were mixed. A downward trend in cancer mortality is observed among both White and Black men. A weaker downward trend in cancer death rates between 1990 and 2000 is observed among women, but only among the young old, while those aged 75 and over experienced an increase.

Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among people 65 years and older (Edwards et al., 2002). Figure 3-7 shows the trajectory of lung cancer death rates for older men and women by 10-year age groups. The rates among older people increased until the 1990s, then decreased among men aged 65 to 84 years while continuing to increase among the oldest old and among older women of all ages (Sahyoun et al., 2001; Edwards et al., 2002).

Tobacco use is one of the leading causes of lung cancer, and it contributes to mortality from other causes as well (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1964; Brown and Kessler, 1988; DHHS, 1989; Henderson et al., 1991; Wingo et al., 1999). Among women in general, the risk of dying of lung cancer is 20 times higher

Figure 3-6.
Death Rates for Cancer for Selected Age Groups: 1950 to 2000

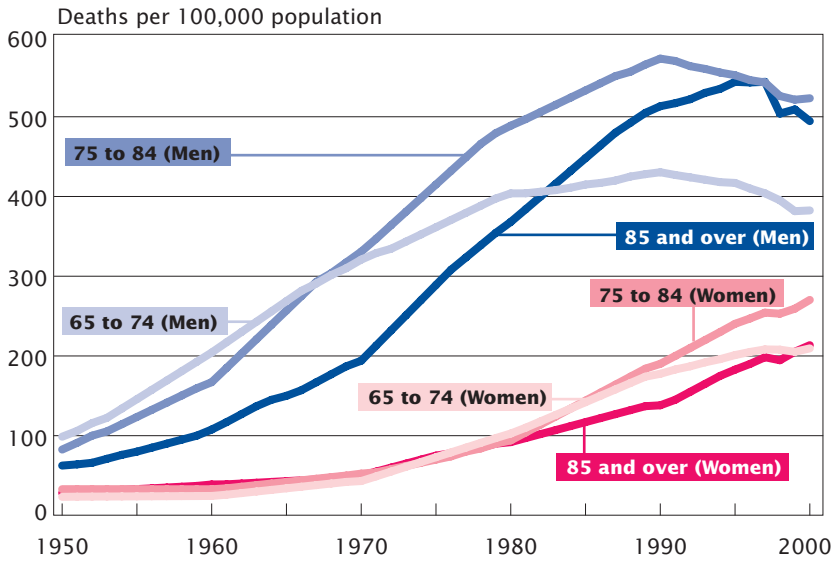


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 39. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 3-7.

Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung Among People Aged 65 and Over by Age and Sex: Selected Years, 1950 to 2000

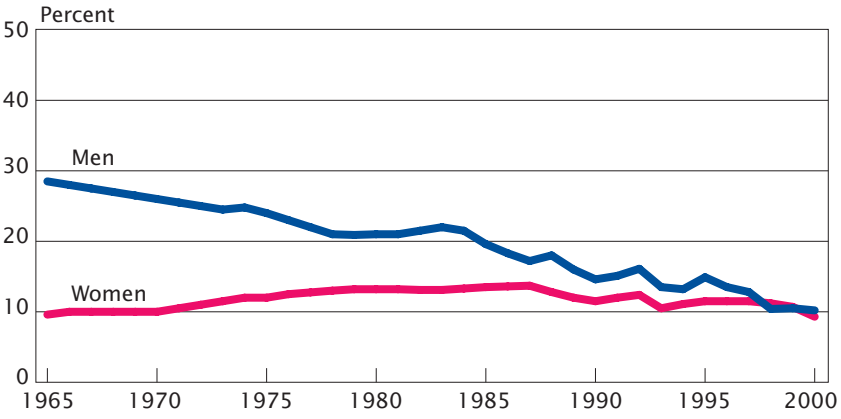


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 40. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 3-8.

Percent of People Aged 65 and Over Who Are Current Smokers by Sex: 1965 to 2000[1]



[1] Prior to 1992, current smokers reported ever smoking more than 100 cigarettes and currently smoked. Since 1992, current smokers reported ever smoking more than 100 cigarettes and currently smoked every day or some days.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, selected years. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

for those who smoke two or more packs of cigarettes a day than for nonsmokers (Wingo et al., 1999). The risk of lung cancer increases with duration, quantity, and intensity of smoking. The recent decline in lung cancer mortality among men reflects large decreases in smoking and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. For women, smoking began and declined later than among men, and the impact of decreased smoking is beginning to show in women of younger ages (Wingo et al., 1999). Figure 3-8 shows the trend in smoking among men and women from 1965 to 2000.

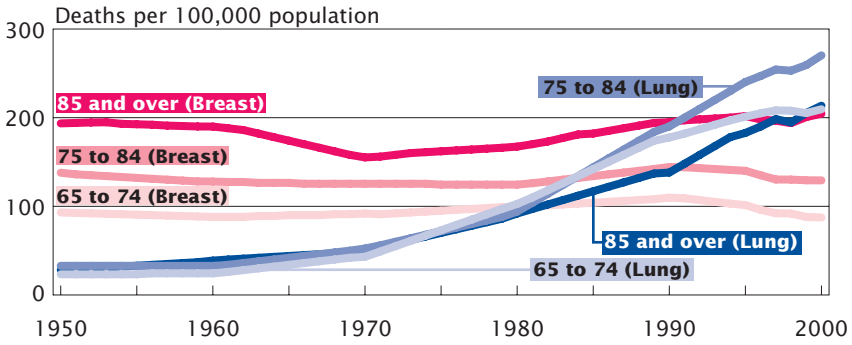
Figure 3-9 shows that by the mid-1980s, lung cancer had surpassed breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths for women aged 65 to 84. For the oldest-old women, this crossover appeared for the first time in 1997. Additionally, evidence shows that, after an increase continuing into the 1990s, breast cancer mortality stabilized among White women in the age group 65 to 84 years, while it continued to rise among White women 85 and older and Black women 75 and older (Sahyoun et al., 2001).

HIV/AIDS

While HIV/AIDS causes a small number of deaths among the 65-and-older population, the toll is higher on older people than children. In 2000, the death rate from HIV/AIDS was 0.1 per 100,000 for those aged 5 to 14. In the same year, it was 2.2 per 100,000 people aged 65 to 74 years, and 0.7 per 100,000 people aged 75 to 84 years. The death rates for men aged 65 to 84 in 2000 were higher than for any age group under 25, while those for old and young women were about the same

Figure 3-9.

Death Rates for Lung Cancer and Breast Cancer Among Women Aged 65 and Over: Selected Years, 1950 to 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Tables 40 and 41. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

(NCHS, 2003a).[16] HIV/AIDS death rates for older people have been following the downward trend exhibited at all ages: for those aged 65 to 74, they dropped from a high of 3.6 per 100,000 in 1995 (6.4 for males, 1.4 for females) to 1.8 per 100,000 in 1998 (3.3 for males, 0.7 for females) and remained at 2.2 deaths per 100,000 in 1999 and 2000 (NCHS, 2003a).[17]

Motor Vehicle Accidents

As a group, the 65-and-over population had the second-highest death rate from motor vehicle accidents in 2000, following those aged 15 to 24 (NCHS, 2003a).[18] Overall, among older men, death rates related to motor vehicle injuries rose substantially with age. Among racial and ethnic groups, American Indians or Alaska Natives had the highest motor vehicle accident-related death rates for both men and women, while Black women and Hispanic women had the lowest (Figure 3-10). The NCHS reported that, over time, among the 65-and-older population, motor vehicle accident-related deaths decreased for White men (except among the oldest old) and increased for White women, while they remained the same for Black women and showed no trend among Black men (Sahyoun et al., 2001).

[16] See Table 42 in NCHS, 2003a.

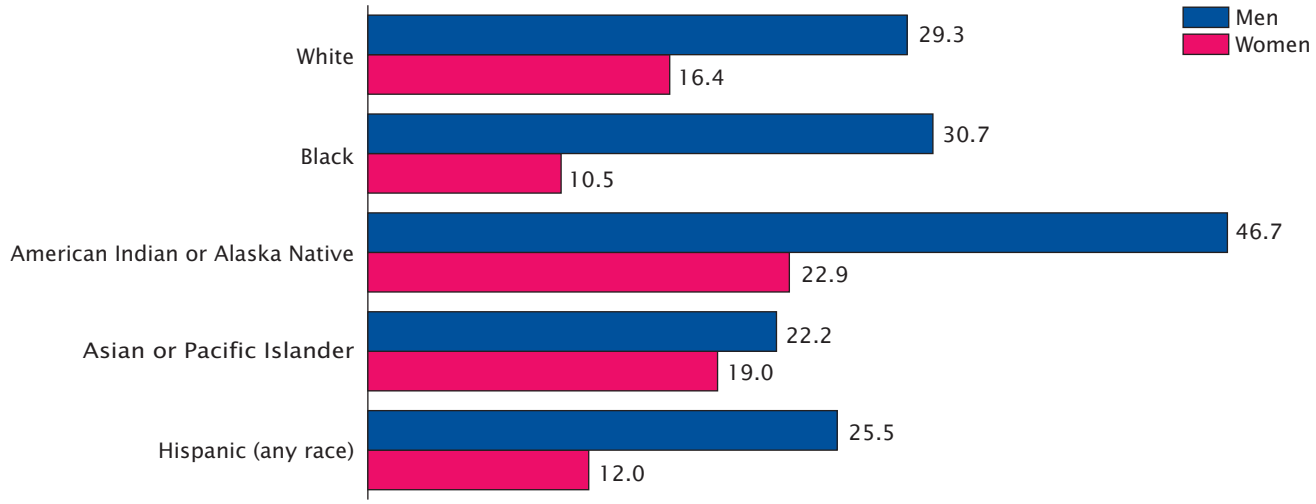
[17] See Table 43 in NCHS, 2003a.

[18] See Table 45 in NCHS, 2003a.

Figure 3-10.

Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents Among People Aged 65 and Over by Race and Sex: 2000

(Deaths per 100,000 population)



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 45. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Homicide and Suicide

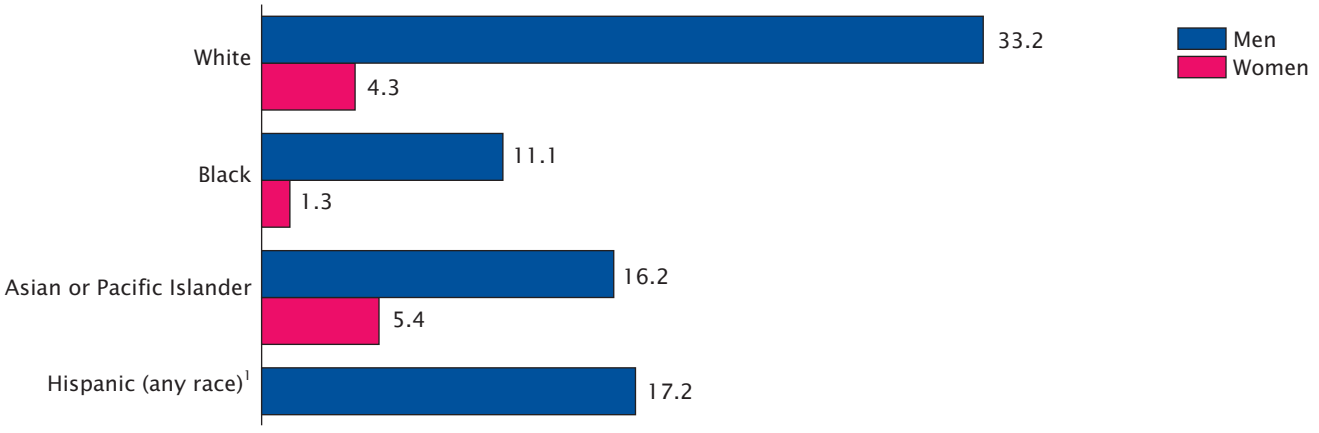
Older Black men had the highest homicide death rates among older adults (12.3 per 100,000 for ages 65 and above), followed by Hispanic men (3.9) and Black women (3.5).[19] Suicide rates were highest among older White men, followed by Hispanic men (Figure 3-11). Among older women, Asians or Pacific Islanders had the highest suicide rates, followed by White women. While homicide and suicide are causes of death for a relatively small number of older people, suicide rates at older ages continue to remain higher than those of any other age group (Stevens et al., 1999; Sahyoun et al., 2001). For instance, in 2000, the 65-and-older population was less than 13 percent of the total population but accounted for 18 percent of all suicide deaths (National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH], 2003). The suicide death rate for the oldest old among White men, 59 deaths per 100,000 people, was over 5 times the national rate of 10.6 per 100,000 (NIMH, 2003).

[19] See Table 46 in NCHS, 2003a.

Depression

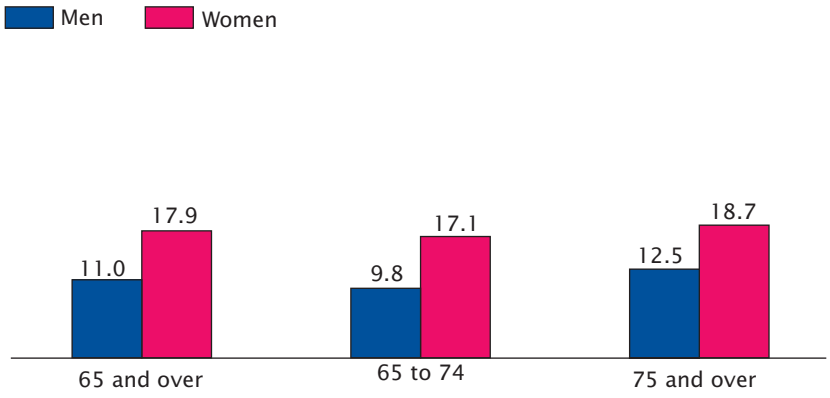
Depression is one of the most common underlying conditions associated with older suicides, yet it remains a largely underrecognized and undertreated medical condition (Conwell and Brent, 1995; Grabbe et al., 1997; Conwell, 2001). Furthermore, the symptoms of depression often coexist with those of other serious illnesses, including heart disease, diabetes, cancer, and Parkinson's disease. Figure 3-12 shows the percentage of people 65 years and older with clinically relevant depressive symptoms. Researchers contend that these symptoms are also often mistakenly viewed as part of the normal aging process or as a consequence of health problems and are left untreated (Lebowitz et al., 1997). According to the National Mental Health Association (2003), depressive symptoms occur in about 15 percent of community-dwelling older people and up to 25 percent of those living in nursing homes. Late-onset depression among the older population is often associated with negative life events and daily stressors such as changing residence, serious illness of close relative or friend, and death of close family or friend (Kraaij et al., 2002). Other risk factors for suicide among older adults include alcohol use, social isolation, widowhood, cancer, and elder abuse (Grabbe et al., 1997; Hays et al., 1998; Koropeckyj-Cox, 1998; Lee et al., 2001; Bonnie and Wallace, 2003).

Figure 3-11.
Death Rates for Suicide Among People Aged 65 and Over by Race and Sex: 2000
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



[1] Since there were fewer than 20 deaths for Hispanic women, data are not shown.
Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 47. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 3-12.
Percent of People Aged 65 and Over With Clinically Relevant Depressive Symptoms by Age and Sex: 2002[1]



[1] "Clinically relevant depressive symptoms" is defined as 4 or more symptoms out of 8 depressive symptoms listed in an abbreviated version of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression (CES-D) scale adapted by the Health and Retirement Study. The CES-D scale is a measure of depressive symptoms and is not to be used as a diagnosis of clinical depression. A detailed explanation concerning the "4 or more symptoms" cut-off can be found in the following documentation: <http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu/userg/dr-005.pdf>. Proportions are based on weighted data using the preliminary respondent weight from HRS-2002.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: Health and Retirement Survey, 2002. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Elder Abuse

Mistreatment and abuse of older people have been documented as risk factors for injury, disability, and suicide (Bonnie and Wallace, 2003). Researchers and legal experts have conceptualized elder abuse in diverse terms to include physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, psychological abuse, financial abuse, neglect, and abandonment. The first national study on elder abuse, The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study (NEAIS), estimated that in 1996, nearly a half million people aged 60 and older were abused or neglected in a domestic setting (National Center on Elder Abuse, 1998). This report also supported earlier studies that suggested that elder abuse is widely underreported, and that for every reported case of elder abuse, approximately five cases remained unreported (Hafemeister, 2003). Researchers have also identified elder abuse as a topic that needs further research.

Multiple Causes of Death

Deaths among older people often result from more than one life-threatening condition, so analysis of the multiple health conditions (comorbidities) listed on death certificates can provide a clearer picture of the causes of death. For instance, in 1996, death rates from diabetes were 3 times as high when diabetes was listed as one of multiple causes of death rather than an underlying cause of death. Diabetes increases the risk of heart disease, and older diabetics often suffer a heart attack before death; yet for a substantial number, only heart disease is listed as the underlying cause of death (Sahyoun et al., 2001). Similarly, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, atherosclerosis, and Alzheimer's disease are more often listed in a multiple-cause system than an underlying cause of death system. In 1997, for instance, Alzheimer's was reported as the underlying cause of death for 20,000 people, and it was reported as a contributing cause in over 20,000 other cases (Ewbank, 1999; Hoyert and Rosenberg, 1999).

Limits to Longevity

Considerable progress has been made in increasing life expectancy over the past century. Although most of the advances early in the 20th century arose from improvements in socioeconomic and living conditions and a decrease in infectious disease deaths, gains during the later part of the century have come from periodic breakthroughs in public health and biomedical research that have led to new treatments for, and a later onset of, chronic diseases (Sahyoun et al., 2001). If this improvement can be sustained and enhanced, and if women continue to have a survival advantage over men, the age structure of the older population will be affected.

Two primary views on human longevity are currently under debate. The first contends that the practical limits have nearly been attained, while the second says that old-age mortality will decline at a more accelerated pace in the future. Some researchers believe that the maximum average life expectancy is about 85 years and argue that the incremental improvements needed to achieve much higher levels of life expectancy are unlikely (Olshansky et al., 1993; Olshansky,

2002). Others believe that recent declines in mortality rates will continue, given the continued steady progress against the diseases of old age, that life expectancy could reach much higher levels in the coming century, and that medical developments will extend life expectancy to 100 years or more (Ahlburg and Vaupel, 1990; Manton et al., 1991; Lee and Carter, 1992).

Among the steps toward progress in life expectancy are advances in the prevention and treatment of heart disease, improved knowledge of the genetic links to cancer, and adoption of healthy lifestyles, such as engaging in physical activity, eating a balanced diet, and maintaining a stable, lean body weight (Sahyoun et al., 2001; Hubert et al., 2002).

Although women can expect to live longer than men, the gap is narrowing as death rates by sex have started to converge over the last couple of decades. Some researchers suggest that this convergence reflects changes in women's behavior, including increased cigarette smoking and the stresses related to multiple roles such as housework, occupational activities, caregiving roles including child care and eldercare, social activities, etc. (Umberson, 1987; McLanahan and Adams, 1987; Umberson, 1992).[20]

Active Life Expectancy

Another debate covers longevity and quality of life (Manton and Gu, 2001; Freedman et al., 2002; Spillman and Lubitz, 2000). Concern is growing that medical advances will lead to an increase in older survivors who are functionally and cognitively impaired. In order to address quality of life, the concept of active life expectancy (ALE) is used to measure the number of years that people can expect to live on average without disability. Using various measurements and methods of analysis, including ALE, recent studies conclude that in addition to living longer, the current generation of older people are healthier and less disabled than their predecessors (Manton et al., 1997; Freedman, 1998; Manton and Gu, 2001; Freedman et al., 2002).

Health Risks Among Older People

While the prevalence of health-related risky behavior is lower among older people than younger people, risky behaviors do affect those aged 65 and over (Kamimoto et al., 1999). Furthermore, evidence suggests that positive behavior change even at older ages can have health benefits and improve the quality of life (Hirdes and Maxwell, 1994; McCarron et al., 1997; Whelton et al., 1998). Smoking, overuse of alcohol, being overweight, lack of exercise, and inadequate consumption of fruits and vegetables are some of the risk factors researchers associate with morbidity and mortality at older ages (Burns, 2000a; National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism [NIAAA], 1998; Barnes and Schoenborn, 2003).

Smoking

While older people generally have lower rates of current smoking than the adult population as a whole, older smokers are at greater risk than younger smokers because they have a longer history of cigarette use, are usually heavier smokers, have additional risk factors associated with cardiovascular and other chronic ailments, and usually are already suffering from smoking-related illnesses when they enter old age (Blackman et al., 1999; Burns, 2000a; Burns, 2000b; DHHS, 1989). The mortality disadvantage of smokers compared with nonsmokers increases with age for lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart diseases, and other smoking-related causes of death (Burns, 2000a). Furthermore, older smokers are less likely than younger smokers to try to quit smoking, although they are more likely to succeed (Burns, 2000a).

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) provides information about smoking rates by age and sex. Table 3-7 shows smoking rates for race-sex categories in 2000, when older non-Hispanic Black men had the highest smoking rates among all the race-sex categories.[21] Among those who were current smokers, older men (9.3 percent) were more likely than older women (7.3 percent) to smoke every day.

While current smoking rates have declined among adult men and women since the first Surgeon General's Report on Smoking in 1964, the decrease has stagnated somewhat since 1990 (Schoenborn et al., 2003). Men aged 65 and over and women aged 65 to 74 years are more likely than their younger counterparts to be former

[20] There is some research that supports the role-accumulation hypothesis that predicts positive consequences (including successful aging) from women's multiple roles (Verbrugge, 1983; Adelmann, 1994; Hong and Seltzer, 1995). These studies show that the number and quality of roles may have a net beneficial effect on health.

[21] The difference between older non-Hispanic Black men and Hispanic men and the difference between older non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Black women are not statistically significant.

smokers. These groups had some of the highest smoking rates when they were younger adults (Schoenborn et al., 2003). Figure 3-13 shows the trend in the number of older former, current, and never smokers from 1965 to 2000. Since there is a long latency period between the onset of smoking and the incidence of diseases, prevalence of smoking-related diseases in the older population reflects not only their current smoking behavior but also their behavior in the past (CDC, 1993; Peto, 1994; Burns, 2000b).

As smoking prevalence began to decline later for women than men, it is likely that in the future, smoking-related mortality may decrease for older women, following the trend observed for older men (Wingo et al., 1999). Death rates from all causes drop after the first year of quitting smoking, and positive behavior change even later in life can improve disease control, increase longevity, and enhance quality of life (LaCroix and Omenn, 1992; Halpern et al., 1993; Blackman et al., 1999; Burns, 2000b; Bratzler et al., 2002; Taylor et al., 2002).

Alcohol

Recent scientific studies have demonstrated that moderate alcohol consumption can have health benefits for adults including older men and women, although these benefits vary by type of alcohol and the pattern and quantity of consumption. These studies provide evidence that moderate alcohol consumption protects against the risks of coronary heart disease, stroke, gallstones, and infections, including the common cold virus (Colditz, 1990; Cohen and Tyrell, 1993; Sacco et al., 1999; Valmadrid et al., 1999; Olson et al., 2000; Reynolds et al., 2003). Moderate drinkers are also found to have lower mortality than abstainers (Fuchs et al., 1995; Duffy, 1995; Olson et al., 2000).

Misuse of alcohol and the interaction of alcohol and aging can have negative health and cognitive effects. For example, alcohol abuse among older people can increase the risk of falling. Hip fractures are also more likely when bone density is reduced, which is more pronounced in older people, particularly those who overuse alcohol (American Medical Association [AMA], 1996; NIAAA, 1998).

Table 3-7.
Percent of People Aged 65 and Over Who Are Current Smokers by Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: 2000[1]

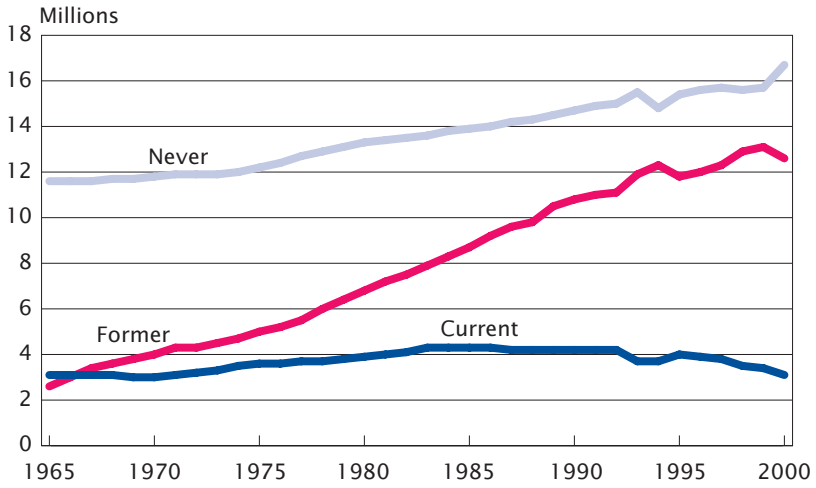
Race, Hispanic origin, and sex	Percent	90-percent confidence interval
Non-Hispanic White men	9.8	8.53–11.07
Non-Hispanic White women	9.3	8.35–10.25
Non-Hispanic Black men	14.1	10.09–18.11
Non-Hispanic Black women	10.1	7.60–12.60
Hispanic men (any race)	10.8	6.74–14.86
Hispanic women (any race)	6.4	3.57–9.23

[1] Current smokers reported ever smoking more than 100 cigarettes and currently smoked every day or some days.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2000, Table 25. For full citation, see reference at end of chapter.

Figure 3-13.
People Aged 65 and Over Who Were Current or Former Smokers, or Who Never Smoked: 1965 to 2000[1]



[1] Prior to 1992, current smokers reported ever smoking more than 100 cigarettes and currently smoked. Since 1992, current smokers reported ever smoking more than 100 cigarettes and currently smoked every day or some days.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, selected years. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Age may also interact with alcoholism to increase the risk of traffic accidents among older drivers, who may be more likely to be seriously injured than younger drivers (Thompson et al., 1993; NIAAA, 1998; Waller, 1998). Alcohol misuse is associated with reduced effectiveness of and negative interactions with medications, and this is particularly important for older people because their consumption of medications typically increases with age. (NIAAA, 1995).

Alcoholism in people 65 and older is found to be associated with depressive and psychiatric disorders and cognitive deficiency (Adams, 1998; Welte, 1998; Krause, 1995; Olson et al., 2000). Furthermore, consumption of alcohol enhances the risk of depression-related suicide among people 65 and older (Grabbe et al., 1997).

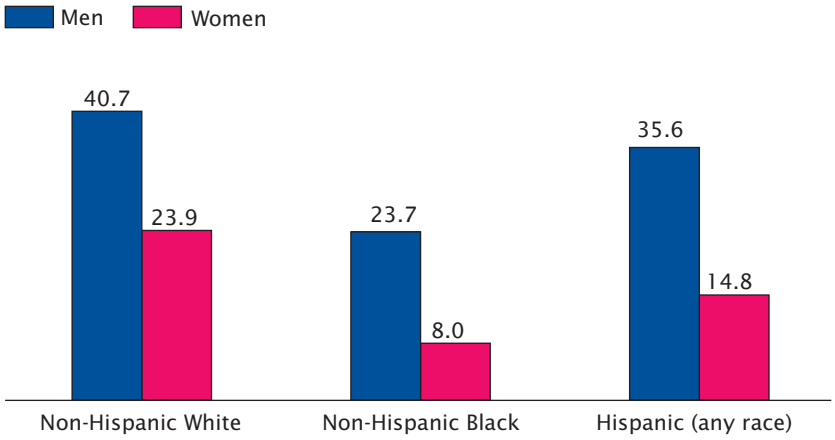
According to the NHIS, the overall prevalence of drinking is low among people 65 years and older (NCHS, 2000).[22] In 2000, about half of the population aged 18 to 44 were regular consumers of alcohol, compared with 46 percent of adults aged 45 to 64 years and 29 percent of older adults. About 40 percent of older men reported being current and regular consumers of alcohol, compared with 21 percent of older women. Figure 3-14 shows the percentage of older people who were current regular consumers of alcohol by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. In 2000, older non-Hispanic White men had the highest current regular alcohol consumption rate, at 41 percent.[23]

[22] See Table 27 in NCHS, 2000.

[23] The difference between older non-Hispanic White men and Hispanic men is not statistically significant.

Figure 3-14.
Percent of People Aged 65 and Over Who Were Current Regular Alcohol Users by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2000

(Had at least 12 drinks in the past year)



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2000, Table 27. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

In contrast to many studies of the general population that include the community-dwelling older population, studies in health care facilities and other institutional settings show a higher prevalence of alcohol abuse among people 65 years and older than younger people (AMA, 1996). In fact, some studies indicate that between 6 percent and 11 percent of older patients admitted to hospitals, 20 percent of older patients admitted to psychiatric wards, 14 percent of older patients admitted to emergency rooms, and 49 percent of older nursing home residents (some of whom may be using nursing homes for short-term rehabilitation) show signs of alcoholism (AMA, 1996; Adams, 1997; Joseph, 1997; NIAAA, 1998). Alcoholism has also been found to occur among some older men and women living in retirement communities (NIAAA, 1998). This late-onset alcoholism may reflect depression related to one or more negative life events (Glass et al., 1995; Chiriboga et al., 2002; Kraaij et al., 2002). The problem of alcoholism among older adults is thought to be compounded by an underdiagnosis of the problem due to nonspecific symptoms and inadequate screening methods (Olson et al., 2000).

Obesity

Recent research shows that obesity, or excess body weight, is a risk factor for coronary artery disease, certain types of cancers, diabetes, hypertension, and functional disability (Blackman et al., 1999; Himes, 2000; Center on an Aging Society, 2003; Sturm, 2002; RAND, 2002). The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) defines being overweight as having a body mass index

(BMI) greater than or equal to 25, and being obese as having a BMI greater than or equal to 30.[24] A healthy weight is defined as having a BMI of 18.5 to less than 25.

Figure 3-15 shows the percentage distribution of weight by older men and women. The prevalence of overweight and obesity varies by age. According to the NHANES, during 1999–2000, men and women aged 65 to 74 were more likely than those 75 and older to be overweight and obese. Between 1988–94 and 1999–2000, obesity increased dramatically among men 65 and older and among women aged 65 to 74. In the 65 to 74 age group, the proportion of men who were obese increased from 24.1 percent to 33.4 percent (NCHS, 2003a).[25] In the same age group, the proportion of obese women increased from 26.9 percent to 38.8 percent.[26] Among those aged 75 and older, 20.4 percent of men were obese in 1999–2000, compared with 13.2 percent in 1988–94 (NCHS, 2003a).[27]

Several sociodemographic factors are found to be associated with being overweight. For example, education is inversely related with being overweight and obese, and Black women are more likely to be overweight than White women (Blackman et al., 1999; Flegal et al., 1999; Kuczmarski et al., 1994). Diets that are rich in vegetables and fruits provide essential nutrients, vitamins, and dietary fiber that are beneficial in reducing the risk of cardiovascular diseases, certain cancers, and digestive disorders (Steinmetz and Potter, 1992; Amarantos et al., 2001; Chernoff, 2001). Surveillance data and food-intake studies generally show that while a small percentage of people report eating fruits or vegetables five or more times a day, fruit and vegetable consumption increases with age (Serdula, 1995; Krebs-Smith et al., 1995; Blackman et al., 1999). These studies also find racial, gender, and educational differences in the consumption of fruits and vegetables.

Declining Physical Activity

Increasing evidence supports the positive link between physical activity and health (Barnes and Schoenborn, 2003). In adults, physical activity is found to lower the risk of cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, musculoskeletal problems, and cancer, and also to

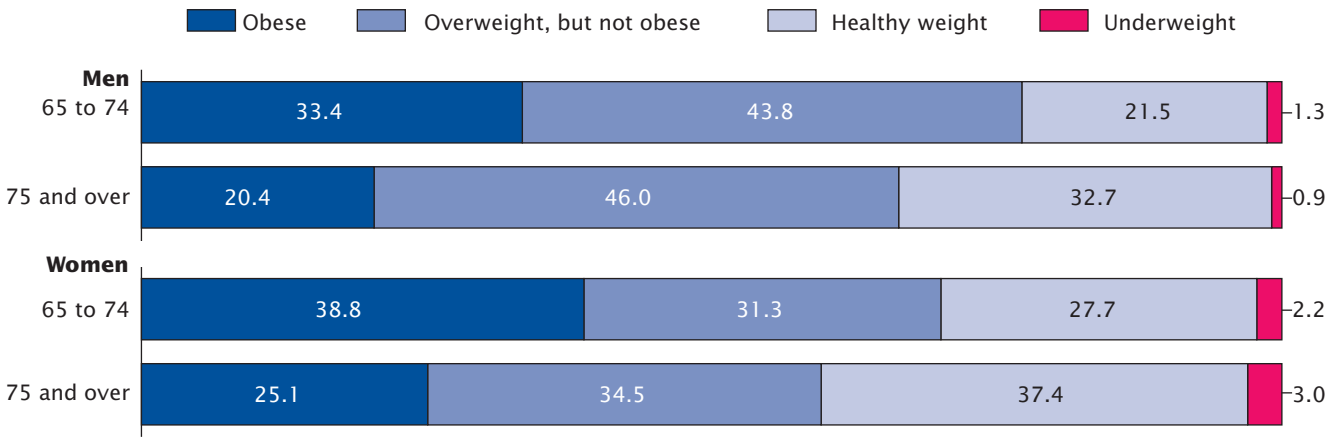
[24] $\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight in Pounds}}{(\text{Height in Inches})^2} \times 703$

[25] See Table 68 in NCHS, 2003a.

[26] There were no differences in obesity between men and women in age goup 65 to 74 in 1988–94 and 1999–2000, or between women in this age group in 1988–94 and men in this age group in 1999–2000.

[27] There were no differences in obesity among men aged 65 to 75 in 1988–94 and those aged 75 and older in 1999–2000.

Figure 3-15.
Percent Distribution of People Aged 65 and Over Who Were Underweight, Healthy Weight, Overweight, and Obese by Age and Sex: 1999 to 2000[1]



[1] A BMI less than 18.5 is considered underweight. Healthy weight is defined as a BMI of 18.5 to 24; overweight is defined as a BMI of 25 to 29; obese is defined as a BMI of more than 30; obese is therefore a subset of overweight.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 70. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

increase strength, physical functioning, and longevity (Powell et al., 1987; Blackman et al., 1999; Keysor and Jette, 2001; Barnes and Schoenborn, 2003). Aerobic fitness in older people is also found to reduce brain tissue loss (Colcombe et al., 2003). Few older adults achieve the recommended minimum of 30 minutes or more of moderate physical activity 5 or more days a week (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and CDC, 2002).

The 2000 NHIS provides information on general levels of activity during nonleisure time as well as usual daily activity related to moving around and to lifting and carrying things. Results show that physical activity decreases with age, with the 65-and-older population about 5 times more likely never to be physically active than those aged 18 to 24 (Barnes and Schoenborn, 2003). Walking is the most common form of physical activity among adults, including those aged 65 years and older (Blackman et al., 1999). Older women (26.1 percent) are more likely than older men (17.7 percent) to be inactive (Barnes and Schoenborn, 2003).[28] Among those older men and women who are active, studies found that older women are less likely to have high overall activity levels (18.2 percent of older men and 13.1 percent of older women).

Education and income are positively associated with physical activity and may explain some of the variation in physical activity by race (Washburn et al., 1992; Clark, 1995; Blackman et al., 1999).

[28] See Table 4 in Barnes and Schoenborn, 2003.

Chronic Illnesses and Impairments

Chronic diseases and impairments, which are among the leading causes of disability in older people, can negatively affect quality of life, lead to a decline in independent living, and impose an economic burden (CDC, 1997; NCHS, 1999b). About 80 percent of seniors have at least one chronic health condition and 50 percent have at least two (CDC, 2003a).

Arthritis

Arthritis, encompassing more than 100 diseases and conditions that affect joints, surrounding tissues, and other connective tissues, is a leading cause of disability among older people. Although arthritis affects men and women of all ages, it is more common among older people in general and women of all ages (Blackman et al., 1999; CDC, 2003b). In 1998–2000, 19.3 percent of people 75 years and older and 11.8 percent of people aged 65 to 74 had activity limitations caused by arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions, compared with 2.2 percent of those from the ages of 18 to 44 (Figure 3-16).[29]

Hypertension

Hypertension, another chronic condition, is also prevalent among older adults (Blackman et al., 1999). Activity limitations caused by heart and other circulatory diseases including hypertension increase with age (Figure 3-16). About 0.5 percent of 18- to 44-year-olds, but 11.1 percent of those 65 to 74 years old and 17.1 percent of those 75 and older, suffered from heart disease or other circulatory conditions that limited activity during the period 1998 to 2000 (CDC, 2002). Among older people, the prevalence of hypertension was higher among women and Blacks than among men and Whites (Blackman et al., 1999). Among people 65 and older, prevalence of hypertension was highest among women aged 75 and over. Eighty-five percent of these women had hypertension, compared with 71 percent of men (CDC, 2003a).[30]

[29] Figure 3-16 shows the number of people with limitations of activity caused by selected chronic health conditions per 1,000 population. However, when we refer to this figure in the text, we convert the rate into percentages.

Heart Disease and Stroke

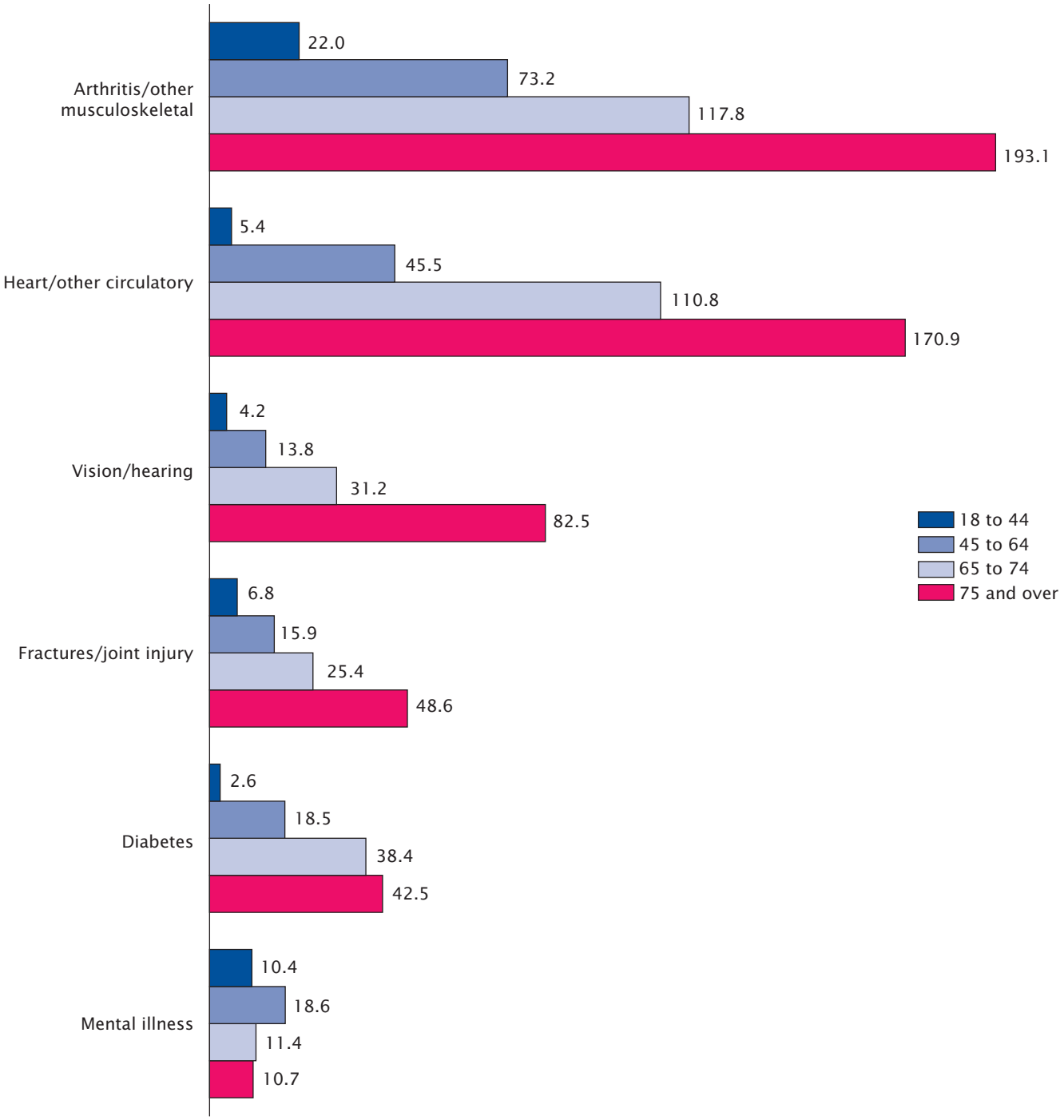
Figure 3-17 shows the prevalence of selected chronic conditions among older men and women. Older women were more likely to have hypertension than older men, while the prevalence of coronary heart disease and stroke was higher among older men. According to the NHIS, during 1999–2000, 24.3 percent of older men and 15.4 percent of older women had coronary heart disease, and the prevalence was higher among men in all older age groups. Also, the incidence of both mild and more serious forms of coronary heart disease occur at older ages in women than in men, with a lag of 10 or more years (American Heart Association, 2003). During 1999–2000, 8.9 percent of older men and 7.6 percent of older women had a stroke. For the same period, older non-Hispanic Blacks had a higher incidence of stroke (11.8 percent) than older non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics: 7.9 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively (NCHS, 2004).

[30] See Table 68 in Centers for Disease Control (CDC), 2003a.

Figure 3-16.

Selected Chronic Health Conditions Causing Limitation of Activity Among Adults by Age: 1998 to 2000

(Number of people with limitation of activity caused by selected chronic health conditions per 1,000 population)

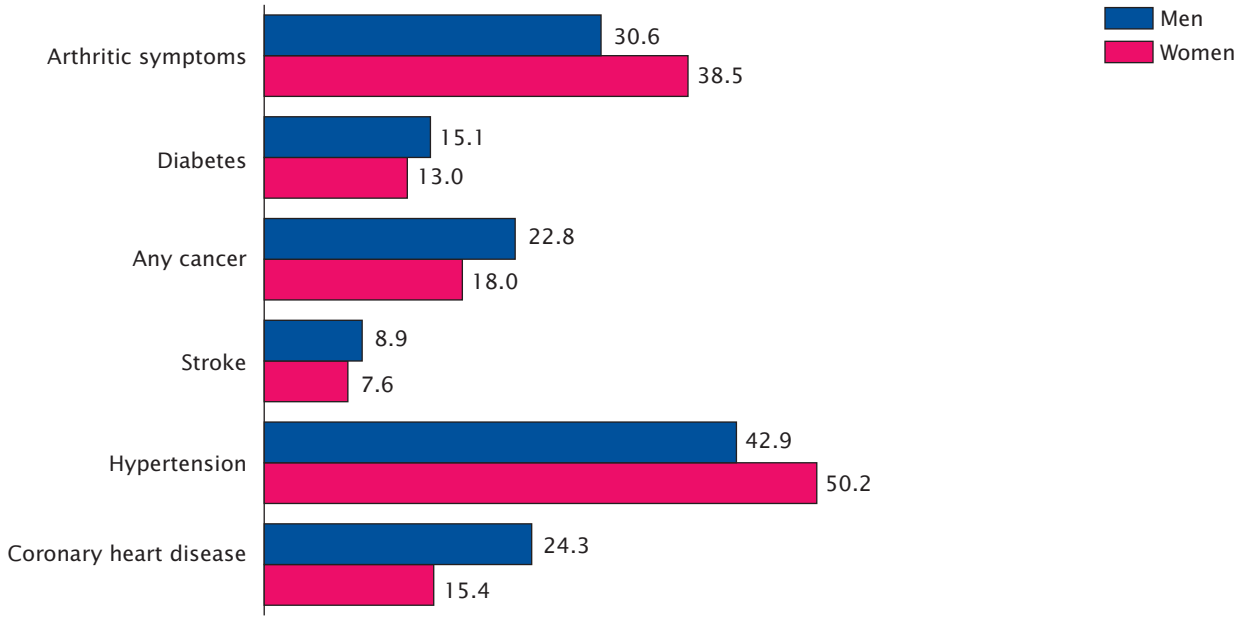


Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002a, Figure 17. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 3-17.
Prevalence of Selected Chronic Conditions in People Aged 65 and Over by Sex: 1999 to 2000

(In percent)



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Diabetes

Diabetes also affects the health of older people and limits their ability to perform activities. The prevalence of diabetes-related limitations of activity was higher among those aged 65 to 74 (3.8 percent) and among those 75 and older (4.3 percent) than those aged 18 to 44 (0.3 percent, Figure 3-16).[31] Among people 65 and older in 1999–2000, 15.1 percent of men and 13.0 percent of women reported having diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes was higher among older Hispanics (22.4 percent) and non-Hispanic Blacks (22.8 percent) than among older non-Hispanic Whites (12.5 percent).

[31] The difference between the proportions of persons aged 65 to 74 years and those 75 and over with diabetes-related activity limitations is not statistically significant.

Cancer

Older men are also at a greater risk of cancer than older women. In 1999–2000, men aged 75 to 84 and those 85 and older had the highest rates, about 28 percent. Women aged 65 to 74 and those 85 and older had the lowest rates of cancer, about 17 percent. Older non-Hispanic Whites (1 in 5) were twice as likely as older Hispanics and older non-Hispanic Blacks (1 in 10) to report some form of cancer (NCHS, 2004). The most commonly diagnosed cancers among men were cancers of the prostate, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum. Among women, cancers of the breast, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum were most common (Greenlee et al., 2000).

Osteoporosis

Osteoporosis, another common chronic ailment among older people, reduces bone density and raises the risk for potentially disabling fractures (Blackman et al., 1999; NCHS, 1999b). Hip fractures are particularly disabling and may also increase the subsequent risk of mortality (Magaziner et al., 1997; Wolinsky et al., 1997). Women are 4 times more likely than men to experience bone loss (National Osteoporosis Foundation, 2003). Reports from the NHANES suggest that the prevalence of osteoporosis and less severe osteopenia increases noticeably with age for both men and women, with a prevalence 10 times greater among oldest-old women (85 and over).

Non-Hispanic Whites were more likely to have osteoporosis than non-Hispanic Blacks (CDC, 2000).

Alzheimer's Disease

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a progressive, degenerative disease that causes gradual but irreversible loss of brain cells and affects an estimated 4.5 million Americans. Although AD is not a part of normal aging, the risk of developing the disease increases with age, and people 85 and older are at the highest risk. According to the National Institute of Aging, "For every 5-year age group beyond 65, the percentage of people with AD doubles" (2002). In 2000, 7 percent of those who had AD were 65 to 74 years, 53 percent were 75 to 84 years, and 40 percent were 85 or older. The severity of AD also increased with age. In 2000, 17 percent of AD cases among people 65 to 74 years were classified as severe, compared with 20 percent of cases among people aged 75 to 84 and 28 percent among those aged 85 and over (National Institutes of Health, 2003).

The group of people who are at the highest risk of AD, those aged 85 and over, is also the fastest-growing segment of the population. With the growing number of older people and the fact that the risk of AD increases as people get older, AD is a growing public health concern (Brookmeyer et al., 1998; Hebert et al., 2003). AD is the major cause of dementia among older people and negatively affects the capacity to perform daily activities (National Institute on Aging [NIA], 2002).

The impact of AD is not limited to dementia and other health consequences. In addition to the cost of care (estimated to be about $100 billion every year), AD can create physical and emotional stress on caregivers. More than 7 out of 10 people with AD live at home, and 75 percent of them receive care from family members and friends (NIA, 2002). With the progression of the disease, families often must use long-term paid care. People with AD live for an average of 8 to 10 years, and an average lifetime cost per patient is $174,000 (Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association [ADRDA], 2003).

Women make up a larger proportion of AD patients than men, partly because women compose a larger proportion of the oldest population (NIA, 2002). Little evidence on prevalence levels by race is available due to the small sizes of the studies on which these estimates are based. Informal and formal care necessitated by impairments caused by AD has been estimated to cost $80 billion to $100 billion annually in direct health care expenses and in lost wages of patients and their informal caregivers (Hoyert and Rosenberg, 1999). Alzheimer's disease can shorten both total life expectancy and active life expectancy, with different degrees of disability and impairments. Compared with men with AD, women with AD spend more years with physical impairments (Dodge et al., 2003). AD is also a major cause of hospitalization among older people, and half of all nursing home residents have AD or a related illness or disorder (ADRDA, 2003). Some studies have also suggested a strong association between the prevalence of comorbid medical conditions and cognitive status among people suffering from AD (Doraiswamy et al., 2002).

Sensory Impairments

Sensory impairments, including visual and hearing impairments, can decrease functional independence and be risk factors for falls, social isolation, and depression (Tinetti et al., 1995; Rovner and Ganguli, 1998; Campbell et al., 1999; Keller et al., 1999; Desai et al., 2001). Census 2000 reported that 15.6 percent of older men and 13.2 percent of older women had a sensory disability. The NCHS reported that, while they make up 13 percent of the U.S. population, older men and women account for about 37 percent of all hearing-impaired and about 30 percent of all visually impaired individuals (Desai et al., 2001).

Visual impairment is defined as vision loss that cannot be corrected by glasses or contact lenses alone (Desai et al., 1999). The likelihood of visual impairment, including blindness, increases with age, and the use of vision-correcting devices like prescription glasses, contact lenses, and magnifying glasses is common among older individuals (Campbell et al., 1999; Desai et al., 2001). The prevalence of vision loss is highest among the oldest old (Desai et al., 2001). The most common causes of visual impairment and loss among older people are cataracts, age-related macular degeneration, glaucoma, and diabetic retinopathy (Nusbaum, 1999). In 1998–2000 about 0.5 percent of 18- to 44-year-olds, about 3.1 percent of those aged 65 to 74, and 8.3 percent of those 75 years and older had a hearing- or vision-related limitation of activities (Figure 3-16).

Researchers have found that age-related hearing decline and loss, though common, is often unrecognized in older people (Nusbaum,

1999). The NCHS reported that about one-third of noninstitutionalized people aged 70 and older had hearing difficulties, and almost half of those aged 85 years and older were hearing-impaired (Desai et al., 2001). Nearly 70 percent of older nursing home residents suffered hearing deficits, and 20 percent of those with hearing impairments who were noninstitutionalized experienced complete deafness in both ears (Jerger et al., 1995; Nusbaum, 1999; Desai et al., 2001). Older men at all ages were more likely than older women to have hearing difficulties, and older White men and women were more likely than older Black men and women to be hearing-impaired (Desai et al., 2001). Common risk factors that contribute to hearing loss at older ages include smoking, a history of middle ear infections, exposure to certain invasive chemicals, and loud noises (Wallhagen et al., 1997; Desai et al., 2001). Seniors are found to be less likely to have hearing evaluations and to use hearing aids than they are to have vision evaluations and to wear glasses (Desai et al., 1999).

In addition to individual sensory impairments, dual sensory impairment affects about 1 in 5 adults aged 70 and older (Brennan, 2002). Older people who reported both vision and hearing loss were more likely than those without either impairments to have fallen, broken a hip, developed hypertension or heart disease, or had a stroke (Campbell et al., 1999). They also reported less participation in social activities, including getting together with friends and going out to a restaurant (Campbell et al., 1999).

Self-Assessment of Health

Self-assessed or self-reported measures are among the most widely used gauges of health in surveys throughout the world. They usually correlate with objective measures of health and are sound predictors of mortality (Idler and Kasl, 1995; Idler and Benyamini, 1997; Benyamini and Idler, 1999; Bosworth et al., 1999). While the exact wording of self-assessment health questions and response categories varies among surveys, the response categories generally distinguish between poor and good health. In 2000, 27.0 percent of older people rated their health as fair or poor, including 22.6 percent of the people aged 65 to 74 years and 32.2 percent of those 75 and older. The overall percentage of people who rated their health as fair or poor decreased between 1991 and 2000 (NCHS, 2003a).[32]

Studies also show that household income or wealth is positively associated with self-assessed good health (Smith, 1999; Benyamini et al., 2000; Franks et al., 2003).[33] These studies find that people of higher socioeconomic status report better self-rated health. A history of disease, disability, and the use of medications negatively affect people's perceptions of health (Benyamini et al., 2000).

[32] See Table 59 in NCHS, 2003a.

[33] Studies show that there is generally a large association between economic status and a variety of health measures. At the older ages, there is a two-way interaction between health and economic status. Health conditions during early years of life can affect schooling and earnings, leading to lower economic status, which can then influence health and functioning at older ages (Smith, 1998; Smith and Kington, 1997).

Functional Limitations and Disability

Impairments of specific body systems often lead to physical and mental restrictions, and may eventually lead to disability (Verbrugge and Jette, 1994). The progression from having chronic diseases to being disabled can be affected by one's health status and the living environment—such as housing characteristics—as well as individual factors such as sex, age, and education (Verbrugge and Jette, 1994; Guralnik et al., 1995; Fried and Guralnik, 1997; Stuck et al., 1999).

According to the 1990 Americans With Disabilities Act, disability is defined as a substantial limitation in a major life activity. Physical limitations are generally measured as difficulty with performing specific tasks like reaching, bending, stooping, standing, sitting, and lifting (Nagi, 1965). Disability is commonly measured as difficulty in performing activities of daily living (ADL), instrumental activities of daily living (IADL), or difficulty in performing more general mobility-related activities. ADLs include personal care tasks such as bathing, eating, toileting, dressing, and transferring out of a bed or a chair (Katz et al, 1963; Katz, 1983; Katz and Stroud, 1989). IADLs include household management tasks like preparing one's own meals, doing light housework, managing one's own money, using the telephone, and shopping for personal items (Lawton and Brody, 1969). Apart from high health care needs and expenditures (the cost of medical care for disabled older people is 3 times that for nondisabled older people), disability has many other consequences and can be often

a precursor of dependency and institutionalization (Guralnik et al., 1995; Freedman et al., 2002).

Disability estimates are available from several surveys using a variety of definitions and measures. Some of these surveys are the Second Supplement on Aging (SSOA) from the NHIS, the National Long-Term Care Survey (NLTCS), the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), and the AHEAD/Health and Retirement Study (AHEAD/HRS).[34] These surveys have shown that 20 percent of older Americans have chronic disability, about 7 percent to 8 percent have severe cognitive impairments, and about 30 percent experience mobility difficulty (Freedman et al., 2002). Census 2000 counted about 14 million civilian noninstitutionalized older people, representing 41.9 percent of the older population, who had some type of disability.

Prevalence of Disability by Various Characteristics

Research using disability estimates from various surveys shows that the incidence and prevalence of disability increases with age (Guralnik et al., 1993; Fried and Guralnik et al., 1997; Blackman et al., 1999; NCHS, 1999b; McNeil, 2001; Waldrop and Stern, 2003). In fact, studies have shown that with every 10 years after reaching the age of 65, the odds of losing mobility double (Guralnik et al., 1993). Census 2000 also showed that, compared with younger age groups (working age), those 65 and older had higher odds of reporting disability.[35] While physical disabilities affected 6 percent of the working-age population, they affected 29 percent of older people (Waldrop and Stern, 2003). Similarly, older adults were 5 times as likely as people aged 16 to 64 to have self-care disabilities (10 percent compared with 2 percent). Over 20 percent of people 65 years and older had difficulty going outside the home, while 6.4 percent of those aged 16 to 64 did. Earlier studies also pointed out that certain types of disability predict others, and that some types of disability lead to more severe forms (Fried and Guralnik, 1997). For instance, a lower-level mobility difficulty can lead to difficulty in ADLs, and this transition is faster at older ages (Guralnik et al., 1995; Fried and Guralnik et al., 1997).

A consistent finding across studies is that older women are more likely than older men to experience disability (Fried and Guralnik, 1997). Coupled with higher longevity among older women, this higher prevalence of disability indicates that women may spend more years than men in a disabled state. Researchers now believe that it is likely that "gender modifies the relationship of disease with disability" (Fried and Guralnik, 1997). For instance, among survivors of acute coronary disease, women were found to be at a higher risk than men of subsequent decrease in function (Nickel and Chirikos, 1990).

Among young adults, men were more likely than women to be disabled, but this relationship was reversed after age 25 and continued at older ages (McNeil, 2001). Census 2000 found that more women (43 percent) than men (40 percent) 65 and older were disabled (Waldrop and Stern, 2003). Reports of disability from the SSOA suggest that, among people 70 years and older, 18 percent of women and 12 percent of men were unable to walk a quarter of a mile without assistance, 11 percent of women and 6 percent of men were unable to climb a flight of stairs, and 15 percent of women and 8 percent of men were unable to stoop, crouch, or kneel. Similarly, 23 percent of older women and 13 percent of older men had difficulty with IADLs (NCHS, 1999b). Table 3-8 shows the percentage of selected activity limitations among older men and women in 1998.

Studies demonstrate that people of lower socioeconomic status and

[34] The SSOA provides information about self-reported limitations on nine physical activities, ADLs, and IADLs among noninstitutionalized people 70 and older. The nine physical activities were: walking for a quarter of a mile; walking up 10 steps without resting; standing or being on one's feet for about 2 hours; sitting for about 2 hours; stooping, crouching, or kneeling; reaching up over one's head; reaching out; using one's fingers to grasp or handle; and lifting or carrying something as heavy as 10 pounds. ADLs include bathing or showering, dressing, eating, getting in and out of bed or chairs, getting outside, and toileting. IADLs are preparing one's own meals, shopping for groceries and personal items, managing one's money, using the telephone, doing heavy housework, and doing light housework.

The National Long-Term Care Survey (NLTCS) measures chronic disability (more than 90 days) based on ADLs and IADLs.

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) defined ADLs as getting around inside the home, getting in or out of a bed or chair, bathing, dressing, eating, and toileting. IADLs were defined as going outside the home, keeping track of money and bills, preparing meals, doing light housework, taking prescription medicines correctly, and using the telephone. Functional activities as defined in the SIPP include seeing, hearing, speaking, lifting/carrying, using stairs, and walking.

The AHEAD/HRS defined ADLs as difficulty walking across a room, bathing/showering, eating, getting in or out of bed, toileting, and walking. The IADL measures included difficulty using a map, preparing a hot meal, shopping for groceries, making phone calls, and difficulty taking medications. Additionally, the survey provides information on a host of activities that measure the ability to perform basic bodily movements like raising arms, lifting weights, and stooping.

[35] In the census report entitled Disability Status: 2000, the working-age population is defined as those at ages 16 to 64 (Waldrop and Stern, 2003).

Table 3-8.
Activity Limitations Among People Aged 65 and Over by Sex: 1998

(In percent)

Activity limitations	Men	Women
Total (one or more limitations)	**57.7**	**70.5**
Very difficult/unable to walk a quarter of a mile (about 3 city blocks)	16.8	28.3
Very difficult/unable to stand/be on one's feet for 2 hours	16.0	27.4
Very difficult/unable to climb 10 steps without resting	11.9	21.8
Very difficult/unable to sit for 2 hours	3.8	5.8
Very difficult/unable to reach over one's head	5.5	8.3
Very difficult/unable to use one's fingers to grasp or handle small objects	3.2	4.9
Very difficult/unable to lift/carry something as heavy as 10 pounds (such as a full bag of groceries)	7.4	19.1
Very difficult/unable to push/pull large objects (such as a living room chair)	13.1	27.9

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002c, Table 19. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Blacks have higher risks of disability than those of higher socioeconomic status and Whites (Ostchega et al., 2000; McNeil, 2001; Freedman et al., 2002). These studies conclude that income and education may predict current disability status and also may affect disability transitions. For instance, a study using data from the Longitudinal Study on Aging (LSOA) found that older people who had less than 8 years of education or had an annual income of less than $10,000 were 50 percent more likely than those at a higher socioeconomic level to have an ADL- or an IADL-related disability and were more likely to experience downward transitions in physical functioning (Boult et al., 1994).

Census 2000 reported that, for those 65 and older, the disability rates among people who reported only one race were 40 percent for non-Hispanic Whites, 53 percent for Blacks, and 58 percent for American Indians or Alaska Natives. The rate for Hispanics was 49 percent, and for individuals who reported Two or More Races, it was 52 percent (Waldrop and Stern, 2003). Data from the SSOA indicated that, among noninstitutionalized people 70 and older, Blacks were 1.3 times more likely than Whites to be unable to perform certain activities and 1.5 times more likely to have one or more ADLs (NCHS, 1999b).

Data from the 1997 SIPP (Wave 5, 1997) suggest that as disabilities increase with age, so does the need for personal assistance. Almost 40 percent of people 80 and older needed personal assistance to perform daily activities (McNeil, 2001). Variations in the percentage requiring assistance by age, sex, race, and ethnic group are shown in Figures 3-18 and 3-19.

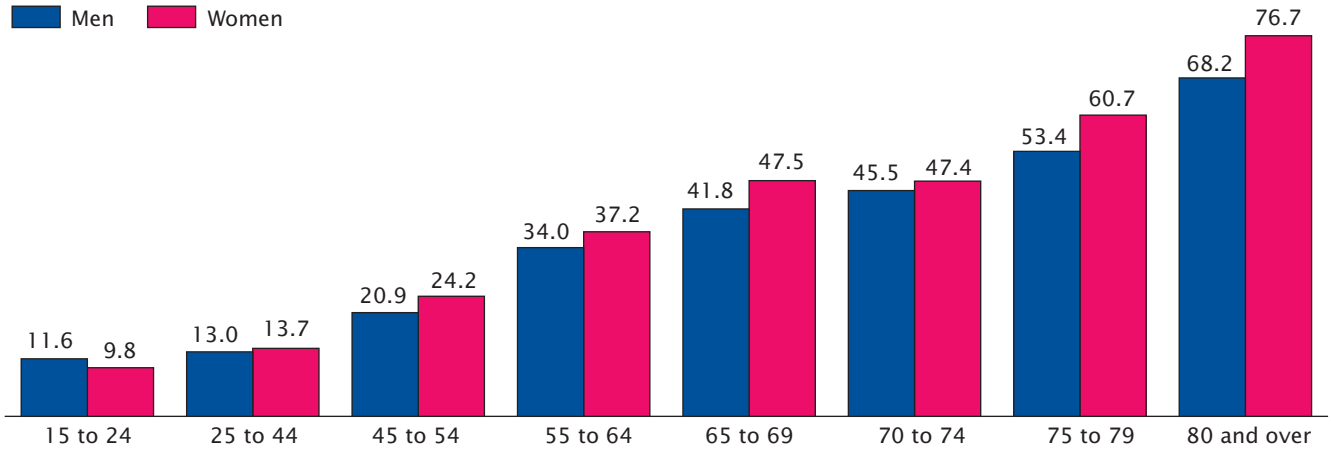
Declines in Disability

Surveys show declines in disability (any disability including ADL or IADL limitations or institutionalization) over the past two decades (Crimmins et al., 1997; Schoeni et al., 2001; Manton et al., 1997; Manton and Gu, 2001). Among surveys that assess the prevalence of IADL disabilities, most show declining trends, as do those that estimate trends in cognitive limitations and sensory disabilities. However, estimates of ADL limitations present a more conflicting picture, with some studies showing an increase in ADL limitations (Freedman et al., 2002). For instance, estimates of disability prevalence from the NLTCS showed a decline—from 26 percent in 1982 to 23 percent in 1994 to 20 percent in 1999 (Manton and Gu, 2001). The decline in disability among older people was greater in the 1990s than in the 1980s (0.26 percent per year between 1982 and 1989, 0.38 percent between 1989 and 1994, and 0.56 percent between 1994 and 1999). Figure 3-20 shows the prevalence of chronic disability among older people between 1982 and 1999. Similarly, NCHS reported a decline in the rates of ADL limitations among Medicare beneficiaries since the early 1990s (2003b).

The NHIS and its Supplements on Aging also report a downward trend in overall disability and IADL disability since the early 1980s (Crimmins et al., 1997; Liao et al., 2001; Schoeni et al., 2001). Data from the SIPP present a declining trend in functional limitations and sensory difficulties (Freedman, 1998; Freedman and Martin, 1999). A similar declining rate of cognitive limitations is observed in the AHEAD and the National Mortality Followback Study (Freedman et al., 2001; Freedman et al., 2002; Liao et al., 2001). These studies also

Figure 3-18.

Percent of People Aged 15 and Over Needing Assistance With Everyday Activities by Age and Sex: 1997

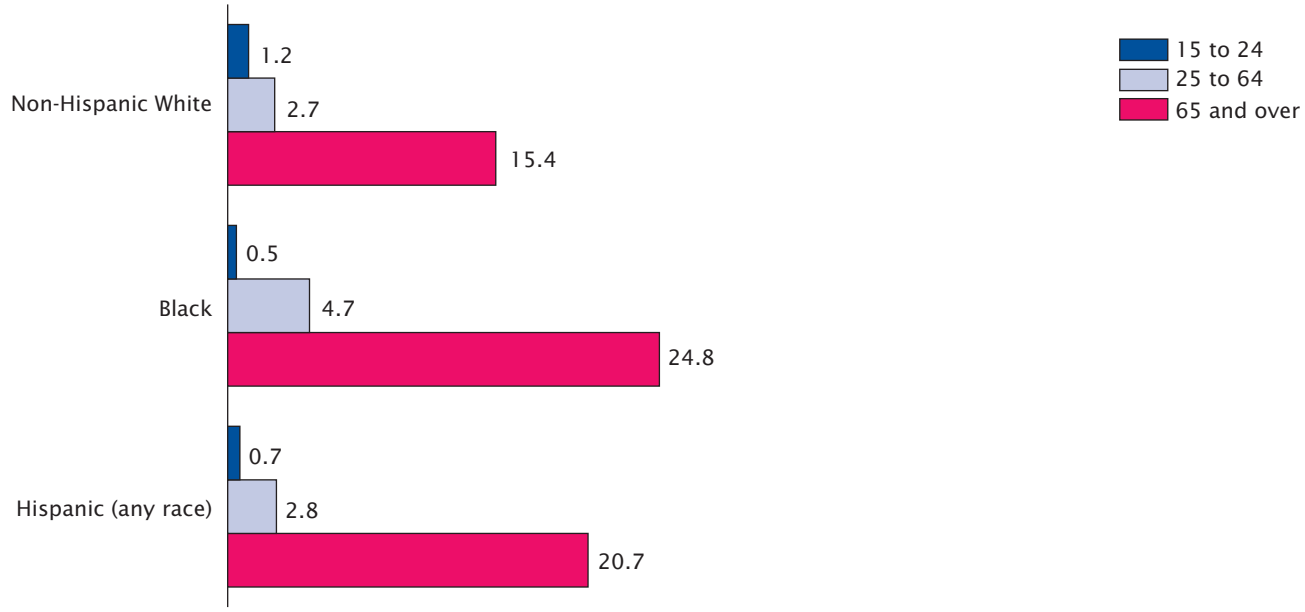


Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: McNeil, 2001, Table 1. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 3-19.

Percent of People Aged 15 and Over Needing Assistance With Everyday Activities by Age and Race: 1997



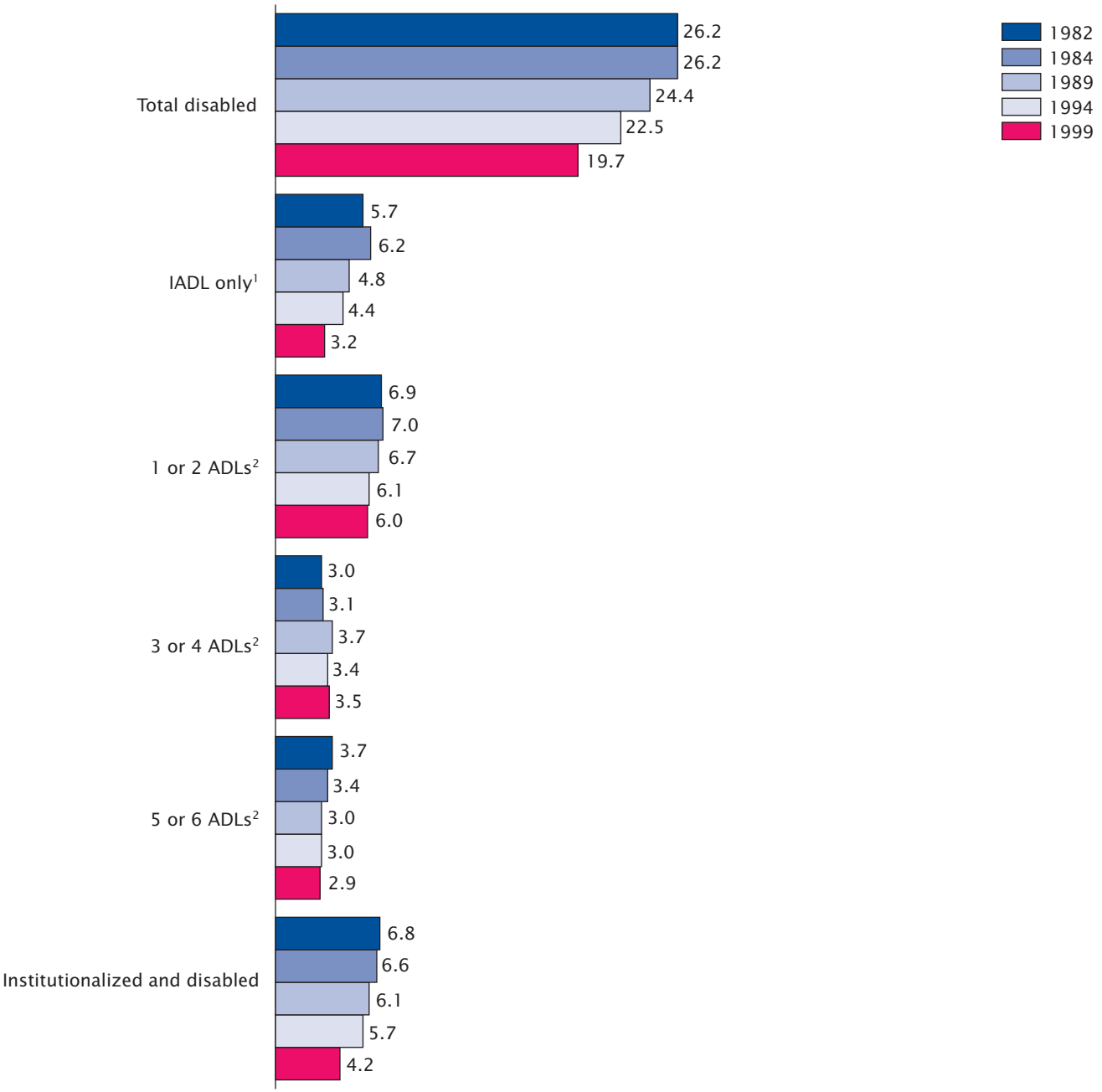
Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: McNeil, 2001, Table 1. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 3-20.

Percent of People Aged 65 and Over With Chronic Disability: 1982 to 1999

(Age-standardized to 1999 population aged 65 and older)



[1] Instrumental activities of daily living.

[2] Activities of daily living.

Note: The reference population for these data is the Medicare enrollees aged 65 and older.

Source: Manton and Gu, 2001, Table 1. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

show evidence that sex and race differences in functional limitations are narrowing. Both the SIPP and AHEAD show greater declines in disability among Blacks than among Whites and people of other races (Freedman, 1998; Crimmins, 2000; Freedman et al., 2001; Liao et al., 2001; Schoeni et al., 2001).

This declining trend in the prevalence of disability is attributed to multiple factors, including improved medical treatment, positive behavioral changes, more widespread use of assistive technology, and improvements in socioeconomic status. Improvement in medical treatment, including potent medicines for arthritis, hypertension, heart disease, stroke, and other chronic conditions, as well as cataract and joint replacement surgery, have helped to delay and reduce disability (Cutler, 2001; Manton and Gu, 2001). Behavioral factors such as reduced cigarette smoking and lower consumption of fat also contribute to the decline in disability indirectly by reducing the risk of chronic ailments that are associated with higher odds of disability (Cutler, 2001). Assistive devices—either simple devices such as canes and grab bars, or more complex devices including programmed wheelchairs and communication devices—often help to reduce the functional impact of disabilities. Increasingly used, these devices either supplement or substitute for personal long-term care and help to reduce nursing home use (Agree, 1999; Agree and Freedman, 2000; Cutler, 2001; Agree et al., 2004).

Another factor associated with the declining trend in disability is the improvement in socioeconomic status among older people (Freedman et al., 2001). Declines in disabilities and cognitive limitations appear to be higher among those with more than a high school education. The increase in educational attainment and related changes in occupational composition among older people are now considered catalysts for the decline in disability among this population (Stern et al., 1994; Costa, 2000; Freedman et al., 2001; Manton and Gu, 2001).

Disability-Free Years

With increases in life expectancy and a simultaneous rise in the number of people with chronic diseases and disability, researchers are focusing on facilitating both longer life and disability-free healthy life. New measures try to assess the quality of life as well as the length. "Active life expectancy" is defined as the average number of years of life free from disability in ADLs or IADLs, physical performance limitations or impairments, other disabilities, or social handicaps (Lawton and Brody, 1969; Nagi, 1976; Katz et al., 1983; Manton and Land, 2000).

Recent studies have tried to examine how total life expectancy and active life expectancy have changed over time. In one such study, Crimmins et al. (1997) addressed changes over two decades (1970 to 1980 and 1980 to 1990) and suggested that while gains in total life expectancy in the 1970s were concentrated in disabled years, improvements in the 1980s were concentrated in disability-free years. During the latter decade, older Americans were found to be living longer and healthier lives.

With an increased interest in the quality as well as length of life, the World Health Organization (WHO) has introduced estimates of healthy life expectancy (HALE), providing a summary of the expected number of years to be lived in "full health" and without chronic morbid conditions. Time spent in poor health is based on a combination of condition-specific estimates of the Global Burden of Disease 2000 study with estimates of prevalence of different health states by age and sex derived from health surveys carried out by WHO (2004).[36] Based on HALE, the United States ranks 24th among countries of the world, with an average of 67.2 years and 71.3 years of healthy life for males and females, respectively, reflecting mortality patterns in 2002. Japanese men and women had the highest healthy life expectancy in 2002, 72.3 years for males and 77.7 years for females. For the average 60-year-old in the United States in 2002, HALE was 15.3 years for males and 17.9 years for females.

Crimmins et al. (1997) found that, in 1990, males had a life expectancy at birth of 71.8 years, of which 58.8 years would be free of disability. The figures for women were 78.8 and 63.9 years, respectively. For people at the older ages, a larger proportion of their remaining years of life expectancy might likely be afflicted with disability. At age 65, women could expect 9.8 disability-free years (on average) out of a remaining life expectancy of 18.9 years, and men could expect 7.4 disability-free years out of a remaining life expectancy of 15.1 years.

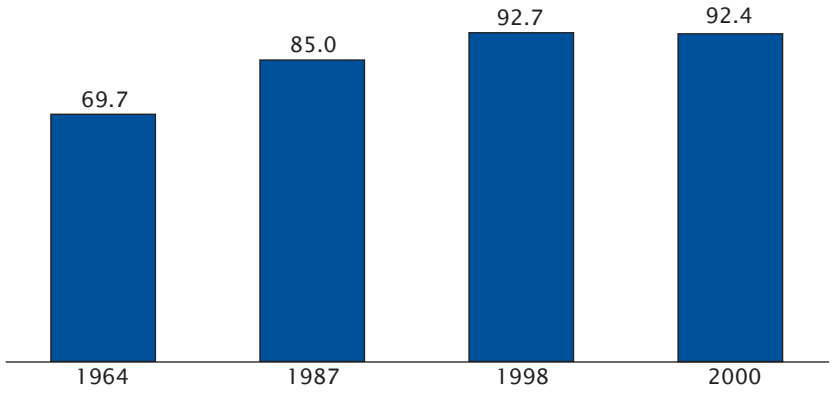
The same study found that American women had higher total as well as active life expectancy than men at most stages of life (Crimmins

[36] Representative household surveys are being undertaken in approximately 70 countries using an instrument based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health.

et al., 1997). At age 65, women could expect to have about 15.7 years of active life ahead, compared with 13.7 years for men. At later ages, women tend to spend relatively less time in good health than men, and by age 95, men surpass women by a year of active life expectancy (Manton and Land, 2000).

Many studies attribute gender differences in disability prevalence to differences in disability incidence rates and differences in life expectancy (Guralnik and Kaplan, 1989; Lawrence and Jette, 1996; Leveille et al., 2000). Recent studies also assess gender differences in recovery. Women have a steeper rate of functional decline in old age, and it is not clear how men and women differ in the rate of recovery once disability has set in (Beckett et al., 1996; Crimmins et al., 1997). Some studies show that men have higher likelihood of recovery than women, some found no significant gender differences, and yet others found that recovery rates varied by activity (Buchner and Wagner, 1992; Crimmins and Saito, 1993; Strawbridge et al., 1993; Wolinsky et al., 1996; Clark and Gibson, 1997; Leveille et al., 2000).

Figure 3-21.
Percent of People Aged 65 and Over Who Made Health Care Visits Within the Past 12 Months: 1964, 1987, 1998, and 2000[1]



[1] Includes visits to doctors' offices, emergency departments, and home visits.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1964, 1987, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 1993, Table 88; 1998, NCHS, 2001a, Table 71; 2000, NCHS, 2003a, Table 88. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Health Care and Insurance

Health Care Visits

In 2000, about 92 percent of people aged 65 and over had made at least one health care visit to a doctor's office, an emergency room, or at home during the past year (NCHS, 2003a). Figure 3-21 shows the percentage of older people in selected years who made health care visits in the preceding 12 months. Among people 65 and older, the number of health care visits increased with age. For instance, 34.4 percent of those aged 65 to 74 made four to nine health care visits a year, compared with 39.3 percent of those aged 75 and over. Higher proportions of those aged 75 and older than those aged 65 to 74 made 10 or more visits a year: 25.6 percent and 22.1 percent, respectively (Figure 3-22).

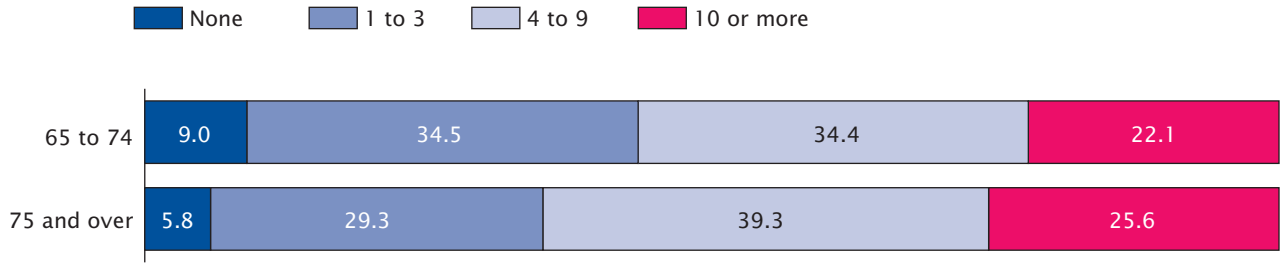
Researchers have found that people 65 and older were consistently less likely than younger men and women to have a regular source of medical care. Women were more likely than men, and people with more education were more likely than the less educated to have a regular source of care. Among the reasons for delays in seeking care, people aged 75 or over were most likely to report difficulties with getting to the doctor. Those aged 65 to 74 were more likely than those 75 and older to delay medical care and not have a regular doctor (Blackman et al., 1999).

Older people were also more likely than those in younger age groups to visit emergency rooms. People 75 years and older had the highest rates; about 25 percent visited emergency departments at least once in 2000, and 10 percent made two or more visits (NCHS, 2003a).

Government-Provided Health Insurance

Medicare and Medicaid are the two major publicly funded insurance programs that assist the older and the disabled populations. While Medicare is sponsored by the federal government to provide health care to older people, Medicaid is funded by federal and state governments to provide health care to poor people (NCHS, 2002a). Another source of government funding is military health care plans, including Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) and Civilian

Figure 3-22.
Percent Distribution of People Aged 65 and Over Who Made Health Care Visits Within the Past 12 Months by Number of Visits: 2000[1]



[1] Includes visits to doctors' offices, emergency departments, and home visits.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 72. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs (CHAMPVA). Studies have shown that a majority of older people had continuous health care coverage through one or another form of government insurance (Mills and Bhandari, 2003).

In addition to Medicare, private insurance covered 63 percent of people aged 65 to 74 in 2000 and 60 percent of those 75 and older (NCHS, 2003a). Table 3-9 shows the distribution of health care coverage for people 65 and older between 1989 and 2000. The distribution is generally similar among men and women but varies by age, race, and Hispanic origin (NCHS, 1999b). People aged 85 and older were more likely than those aged 65 to 74 to be covered by Medicare only. Non-Hispanic Whites were more likely than non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics to have additional private insurance coverage (NCHS, 1999b).

An individual's insurance status was found to be associated with his or her likelihood of accessing health care. Older people who

Table 3-9.
Health Care Coverage Among People Aged 65 and Over by Age and Type of Coverage: 1989 to 2000

(In percent)

Age	Type	1989	1995[1]	1997[1]	1998	1999	2000
65 to 74	Private[3,6]	78.2	75.1	69.9	66.6	64.5	62.7
	Medicaid[3,4]	6.3	8.4	7.5	7.8	6.6	7.7
	Medicare only[5]	13.8	14.4	20.3	22.7	25.9	26.3
75 to 84	Private[3,6]	75.9	75.7	70.2	68.1	64.6	64.6
	Medicaid[3,4]	7.9	9.9	7.9	7.8	7.2	7.2
	Medicare only[5]	16.2	14.1	20.5	22.9	26.3	26.3
85 and over	Private[3,6]	65.5	67.3	64.7	61.8	59.6	59.5
	Medicaid[3,4]	9.7	14.3	10.2	10.5	11.4	8.6
	Medicare only[5]	24.9	19.2	25.2	27.9	28.5	30.9
65 and over Age adjusted[2]	Private[3,6]	76.1	74.5	69.5	66.7	64.0	63.1
	Medicaid[3,4]	7.2	9.6	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.6
	Medicare only[5]	15.7	14.8	20.8	23.3	26.3	26.7

[1] The 1995 and 1997 data are not comparable to other years due to questionnaire changes. See Health Insurance Coverage in Appendix II of National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a.

[2] Estimates are age-adjusted to the year-2000 standard using two age groups: 65 to 74 and 75 and over. See Age Adjustment in Appendix II of National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a.

[3] Almost all people aged 65 and over are covered by Medicare also. In 2000, 91 percent of older people with private insurance also had Medicare.

[4] Includes public assistance through 1996. Starting in 1997, includes state-sponsored health plans. In 2000, the age-adjusted percent of the population 65 years of age and over covered by Medicaid was 7.3 percent, and 0.3 percent was covered by state-sponsored health plans.

[5] People covered by Medicare but not covered by private health insurance, Medicaid, public assistance (through 1996), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plans (starting in 1997), or military plans.

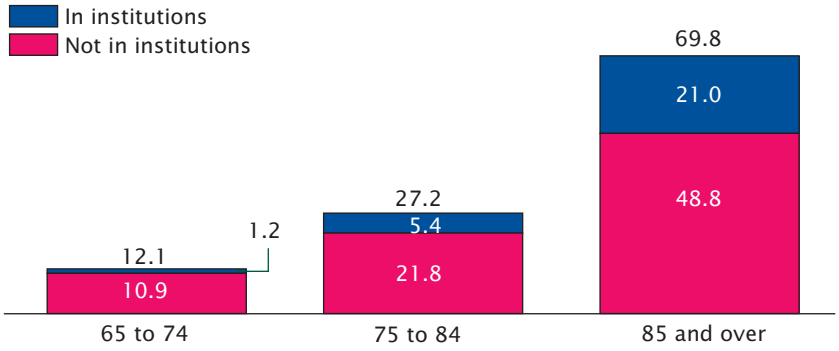
[6] Private insurance originally obtained through a present or former employer or union. Starting in 1997, also includes private insurance obtained through workplace, self-employment, or professional association.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 130. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

were uninsured or had Medicare coverage only were more likely to delay or go without medical care than those who had a combination of Medicare and private insurance (Cohen et al., 1997; Landerman et al., 1998). Furthermore, data from the 1997 SIPP suggest an association between disability status and insurance coverage. Older people with a severe disability were less likely to have private or military insurance. In 1997, for instance, among people 65 years and older, 67 percent with a severe disability had private or military health insurance coverage, compared with 80 percent without a disability (McNeil, 2001). Part of the explanation may be that those with severe disabilities may not have been able to work in the past and thereby qualify for continued supplemental insurance.

Figure 3-23.
Percent of People Aged 65 and Over With Long-Term Care Needs by Age and Place of Residence: 1995[1]



[1] Needing assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs) or instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs).

Note: The reference population is derived from a combination of sources. The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population and institutionalized population from the National Medical Expenditure Survey, civilian institutionalized population from the Current Population Survey, and Medicare enrollees aged 65 and older from the National Long Term Care Survey.

Source: Stone, 2000. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Long-Term Care

In addition to disability's medical, social, and psychological impacts, a major concern is the cost of long-term care, which encompasses a variety of care arrangements used by people who have lost physical or mental functioning (Feder et al., 2000; Stone, 2000). These options may include community-based paid or unpaid care, institutional care, self-care using assistive devices, or a combination of these.

Home- and community-based care are the most common care arrangements for older Americans. About 70 percent to 80 percent of noninstitutionalized older people receive care from friends and family, often with help from supplementary paid helpers (Stone et al., 1987; Miller et al., 1996). Over 65 percent of older noninstitutionalized people depend solely on unpaid help (Stone, 2000). For seniors who remain in the community, studies have shown an increase in the use of paid care, especially at higher levels of disability, when informal care was often supplemented by formal care (Noelker and Bass, 1989; Norgard and Rodgers, 1997; Liu et al., 2000; Spillman and Pezzin, 2000; Langa et al., 2001). Older people receiving paid care receive, on average, fewer hours of care per week (Feder et al., 2000). Figure 3-23 shows the prevalence of long-term care needs among older people. Among the nearly 70 percent of the oldest old who needed long-term care in 1995, nearly 70 percent lived in the community.

Long-Term Care Arrangements

Community-dwelling individuals who have financial and other resources and entitlements are more likely to use paid help than those who do not (Coughlin et al., 1992; Kemper, 1992; Stoller and Cutler, 1993; Logan and Spitze, 1994). Older non-Whites are also less likely to use formal care than older Whites (Kemper, 1992; Miller et al., 1994; Tennstedt and Chang, 1998; Cagney and Agree, 1999). There are inconsistencies in the relationship between sex and care choice. Some studies suggest that women are more likely than men to use paid care, while others indicate that women are more likely to receive informal care (Kemper, 1992; Stoller and Cutler, 1993; Logan and Spitze, 1994). Some evidence shows that disabled older women receive fewer hours of informal care than comparable men, and most of it is provided by their offspring (Norgard and Rodgers, 1997; Katz, 2000). Men receive most of their informal care from their spouse (Katz, 2000).

Formal care for community-dwelling disabled older people is often provided through home health care. With the number of subscribers doubling in less than

5 years, from 1.2 million in 1992 to 2.4 million in 1996, home health care, which also includes hospice care for terminally ill patients, grew rapidly (Munson, 1999). Between 1996 and 2000, home health care declined, largely due to limitations imposed on its funding by Medicare (NCHS, 2002a). Use of hospice care increased by 83 percent between 1994 and 2000 (NCHS, 2002a).

The 1996 Home and Hospice Care Survey found that older recipients of home care were predominantly women (70 percent) and Whites (69 percent). Forty-seven percent were aged 75 to 84 and widowed, and over 90 percent lived in private residences (Munson, 1999). Family members provided care for about half of home health care patients.

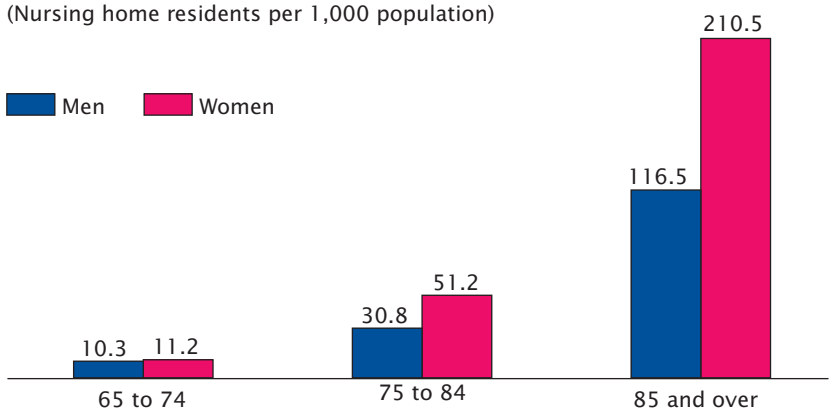
Home health care assists in a variety of activities, including ADLs, IADLs, and other homemaking services. Patients received help with ADLs such as bathing or showering (53 percent), dressing (46 percent), transferring to or from a bed or chair (30 percent), and toileting (23 percent). Among IADLs, patients received help with shopping for groceries or clothes (84 percent), doing light housework (39 percent), taking medications (23 percent), and preparing meals (23 percent). Over half of the patients received help in performing at least one ADL, while 45 percent of men and 51 percent of women received help with at least one IADL. Additionally, patients received household services such as counseling, occupational therapy, and continuous home care (Munson, 1999).

Nursing Homes

Over 90 percent of institutionalized older people live in nursing homes, defined as facilities that have three or more beds and routinely provide nursing care services (Gabrel, 2000). In 1999, about 1.5 million nursing home residents were 65 or older (NCHS, 2003a). A majority lived in privately owned facilities, while a smaller number lived in nonprofit facilities staffed by volunteers. Over half of the older residents of nursing homes were among the oldest old. Among the older nursing home residents, about 75 percent were women, and a majority were widowed (Gabrel, 2000; NCHS, 2003a; Figure 3-24 and Figure 3-25). Since the mid-1970s, nursing home utilization rates have decreased among Whites and increased among Blacks. Among Whites, the

Figure 3-24.
Nursing Home Residents Among People Aged 65 and Over by Age and Sex: 1999

(Nursing home residents per 1,000 population)

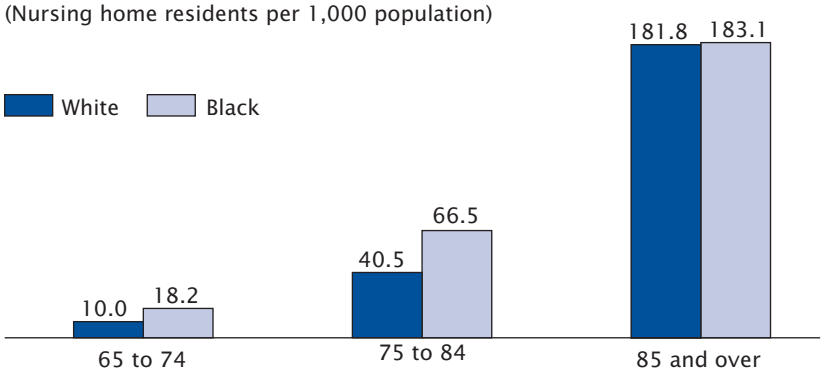


Note: The reference population for these data is nursing home residents, excluding residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 97. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 3-25.
Nursing Home Residents Among People Aged 65 and Over by Age and Race: 1999

(Nursing home residents per 1,000 population)



Note: The reference population for these data is nursing home residents, excluding residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003a, Table 97. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

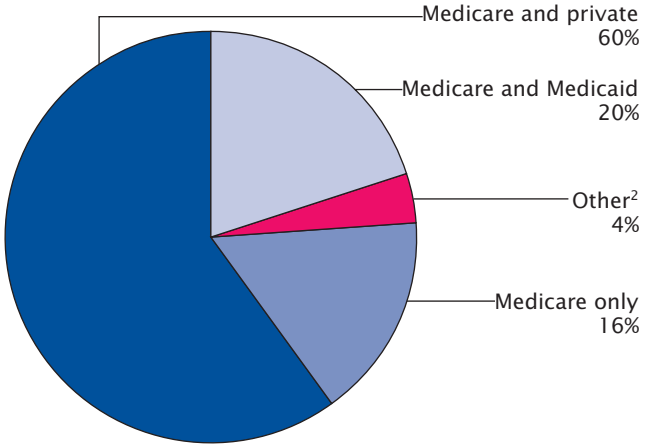
decrease was from 6 percent in 1973–74 to 4 percent in 1999. During the same period, nursing home utilization rates for Blacks increased from 3 percent to 6 percent (NCHS, 2003b).

The 1997 National Nursing Home Survey found that the living arrangements of older nursing home residents prior to entering these institutions varied widely, as did their length of stay in nursing homes. About 32 percent entered from a private residence, 45 percent were admitted from a hospital, and about 12 percent were admitted from another nursing home. While the average length of stay for older residents was 870 days, women, unmarried people, and the oldest old had longer average stays than did men, married people, and people aged 65 to 84. Most residents needed assistance with ADLs, with over 75 percent needing assistance with three or more. Over 96 percent needed assistance with bathing and showering, followed by 87 percent who needed assistance in dressing. Over half of the residents needed assistance with all ADLs, while 11 percent needed assistance with none (Gabrel, 2000).

Between 1985 and 1995, the proportion of older people who stayed overnight in nursing homes fell by 8 percent (Bishop, 1999; NCHS, 2002a). This decline is likely due to a combination of both declining rates of disability in the older population and increased use of alternatives to nursing homes, such as home health care and assisted living facilities (Strahan, 1997; Bishop, 1999). Findings of other surveys, including the 1999 NLTCS and the 1996 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, confirm that institutionalization is declining among the older population (Rhoades and Krauss, 1999; Manton and Gu, 2001).

Figure 3-26.
Health Insurance Status of Home-Dwelling People Aged 65 and Over With Long-Term Care Needs: 1995[1]

(Percent distribution)



[1] Needing assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs) or instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs).
[2] Includes Indian Health Service, Department of Veterans Affairs, and other public insurance programs.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: Komisar and Niefeld, 2000. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

While an increasing number of seniors are choosing assisted living facilities, this relatively new form of care for older people has not been well studied or well defined (Manton and Gu, 2001; Mitchell and Kemp, 2000). These facilities differ in their levels of service and privacy, and they offer qualities somewhere between the privacy and family caregiving experienced by older people living in their homes and nursing homes, where residents are more dependent on professional care. The 1999 NLTCS estimated that 811,000 people 65 and older were living in assisted care facilities, of whom over half reported no chronic disability (Manton and Gu, 2001).

Assistive Devices

Use of assistive devices either alone or in combination with other care arrangements is becoming more common among seniors (Agree and Freedman, 2000). Among all people using assistive devices, people 65 and older use a majority of the mobility, hearing, and vision devices (Russel et al., 1997). Studies demonstrate that the increased use of assistive devices not only reduces "residual disability" but also decelerates functional decline, decreases caregiver responsibilities, and reduces the hours of personal care needed (Verbrugge et al., 1997; Agree, 1999; Mann et al., 1999; Gitlin et al., 2001; Hoenig et al., 2003).[37] The use of assistive devices alone or in combination with personal

[37] Residual disability refers to the difficulty in performing activities even after using assistance or personal care.

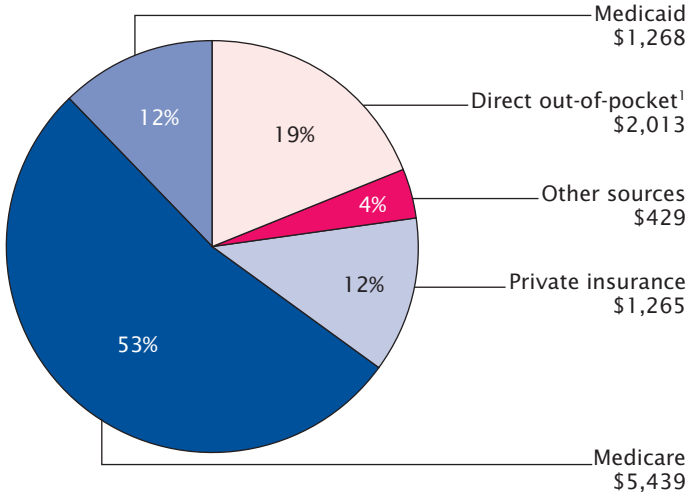
care may reflect the underlying health condition or severity of the individual's disability (Agree et al., 2004).

Older people with long-term care needs tend to have limited coverage for that purpose, while spending on long-term care can be high (Feder et al., 2000; Liu et al., 2000). Figure 3-26 shows the health insurance status of people 65 and older who reside in the community and also have long-term care needs. For older people, the main sources of financing for long-term care are Medicare—either alone or with private insurance—or Medicaid alone. Medicare provides limited long-term care assistance through its skilled nursing facility and home health benefits, while Medicaid provides assistance to older people who qualify due to low income and assets.

Figure 3-27.

Sources of Payment for Medicare Beneficiaries' Medical Services: 2000

(Percent distribution and average dollar amounts of overall medical expenses per Medicare beneficiary)



[1] Beneficiary out-of-pocket spending does not include premium payments for Medicare Part B, private insurance, or HMO premiums.

Note: The reference population for these data is all Medicare beneficiaries, both fee-for-service and Medicare Plus Choice enrollees.

Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2000, Cost and Use File. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Expenditures

With national health care expenditure totaling an estimated $1.3 trillion in 2000, the United States spent more on health than any other industrialized country in the world (NCHS, 2002a). Figure 3-27 shows the sources of payment for medical services in 2000. While 19 percent of the expenses were paid out-of-pocket and another 12 percent were paid by private insurance, about 65 percent were paid by public programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. With about 40 million enrollees in 2000, the Medicare program reported a cost of $222 billion. Medicare payments per enrollee varied among states, ranging from less than $4,000 in Hawaii and the mountain states to over $6,200 in some of the East Coast states. Hospital insurance accounted for 59 percent of Medicare expenditures, while expenditures for home health care agencies decreased from 14 percent of hospital insurance in 1995 to 3 percent in 2000. Researchers predict that increased longevity is likely to have implications for the financing of our health care systems (Spillman and Lubitz, 2000; Feder et al., 2000).

Chapter 3 References

Adams, Wendy L., 1997, "Interactions between Alcohol and Other Drugs," in Gomberg, Edith S.L., Andrea M. Hegedus, and Robert A. Zucker (eds.), *Alcohol Problems and Aging*, NIAAA Research Monograph No. 33, NIH Publication No. 98-4163, Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

_____, 1998, "Late-Life Outcomes: Health Services Use and the Clinical Encounter," in Gomberg, Edith S.L., Andrea M. Hegedus, and Robert A. Zucker (eds.), *Alcohol Problems and Aging*, NIAAA Research Monograph No. 33, NIH Publication No. 98-4163, Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Adelmann, Pamela K., 1994, "Multiple Roles and Psychological Well-Being in a National Sample of Older Adults," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 49, No. 6, pp. S277–S285.

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and the Centers for Disease Control, 2002, *Physical Activity and Older Americans: Benefits and Strategies*, at <http://www.ahrq.gov/ppip/activity.htm>.

Agree, Emily M., 1999, "The Influence of Personal Care and Assistive Devices on the Measurement of Disability," *Social Science and Medicine*, Vol. 48, pp. 427–443.

Agree, Emily M. and Vicki A. Freedman, 2000, "Incorporating Assistive Devices into Community-Based Long-Term Care: An Analysis of the Potential for Substitution and Supplementation," *Journal of Aging and Health*, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 426–450.

Agree, Emily M., Vicki A. Freedman, and Manisha Sengupta, 2004, "Factors Influencing the Use of Mobility Technology in Community-Based Long-Term Care," *Journal of Aging and Health*, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 267–307.

Ahlburg, Dennis A., and James W. Vaupel, 1990, "Alternative Projections of the U.S. Population," *Demography*, Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 639–652.

Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association, Inc., 2003, *Facts and Statistics*, at <http://www.alz.org>.

Amarantos, Eleni, Andrea Martinez, and Johanna Dwyer, 2001, "Nutrition and Quality of Life in Older Adults," *Journals of Gerontology, Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, Vol. 56, pp. M54–M64.

American Heart Association, 2003, *Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics—2003 Update*, Dallas, Texas: American Heart Association.

American Medical Association, Council on Scientific Affairs, 1996, "Alcoholism in the Elderly," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 275, No. 10, pp. 797–801.

Anderson, Robert N., 1999, "Method For Constructing Complete Annual U.S. Life Tables," *Vital Health Statistics*, Vol. 2, No. 129, National Center for Health Statistics.

Arias, Elizabeth, 2002, "United States Life Tables, 2000," *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 51, No. 3, National Center for Health Statistics.

Barnes, Patricia M., and Charlotte A. Schoenborn, 2003, "Physical Activity Among Adults: United States, 2000," *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 333, National Center for Health Statistics.

Beach, Steven R.H., Frank D. Fincham, and Jennifer Katz, 1998, "Marital Therapy in the Treatment of Depression: Toward a Third Generation of Therapy and Research," *Clinical Psychology Review*, Vol. 18, No. 6, pp. 635–661.

Beckett, Laurel A., Dwight B. Brock, Jon H. Lemke, Carlos F. Mendes de Leon, Jack M. Guralnik, Gerda G. Fillenbaum, Laurence G. Branch, Terrie T. Wetle, and Denis A. Evans, 1996, "Analysis of Change in Self-Reported Physical Function among Older Persons in Four Population Studies," *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 143, No. 8, pp. 766–778.

Benyamini, Yael and Ellen L. Idler, 1999, "Community Studies Reporting Associations between Self-Rated Health and Mortality: Additional Studies, 1995 to 1998," *Research on Aging*, Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 392–401.

Benyamini, Yael, Elaine A. Leventhal, and Howard Leventhal, 2000, "Gender Differences in Processing Information for Making Self-Assessments of Health," *Psychomatic Medicine*, Vol. 62, No. 3, pp. 354–364.

Bishop, Christine E., 1999, "Where Are the Missing Elders? The Decline in Nursing Home Use, 1985 and 1995," *Health Affairs*, Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 146–155.

Blackman, Donald K., Laurie A. Kamimoto, and Suzanne M. Smith, 1999, "Overview: Surveillance for Selected Public Health Indicators Affecting Older Adults—United States," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Surveillance Summaries, Vol. 48, No. SS08, pp. 1–6.

Bonnie, Richard J. and Robert B. Wallace, 2003, *Elder Mistreatment: Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation in an Aging America*, National Research Council of The National Academies, Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

Bosworth, Hayden B., Ilene C. Siegler, Beverly H. Brummett, John C. Barefoot, Redford B. Williams, Nancy E. Clapp-Channin, and Daniel B. Mark, 1999, "The Association Between Self-Rated Health and Mortality in a Well-Characterized Sample of Coronary Artery Disease Patients," *Medical Care*, Vol. 37, No. 12, pp. 1226–1236.

Boult, Charles, Robert L. Kane, and Thomas A. Louis, 1994, "Chronic Conditions That Lead to Functional Limitation in the Elderly," *Journals of Gerontology, Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. M28–M36.

Bratzler, Dale W., William H. Oehlert, Aggie Austelle, 2002, "Smoking in the Elderly—It's Never Too Late to Quit," *Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association*, Vol. 95, No. 3, pp. 185–191.

Brennan, Mark, 2002, "When Vision and Hearing Fail: Dual Sensory Impairment Among Older Adults," *Lighthouse International Aging and Vision Newsletter*, Fall 2002.

Brookmeyer, Ronald, Selena Gray, and Claudia Kawas, 1998, "Projections of Alzheimer's Disease in the United States and the Public Health Impact of Delaying Disease Onset," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 88, No. 9, pp. 1337–1342.

Brown, Charles C., and Larry. G. Kessler, 1988, "Projections of Lung Cancer Mortality in the United States: 1985-2025," *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, Vol. 80, pp. 43–52.

Buchner, David M., and Edward H. Wagner, 1992, "Preventing Frail Health," *Clinical Geriatric Medicine*, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 1–17.

Burns, David M., 2000a, "Cigarette Smoking Among the Elderly: Disease Consequences and the Benefits of Cessation," *American Journal of Health Promotion*, Vol. 14, No. 6, pp. 357–361.

_____, 2000b, "Primary Prevention, Smoking, and Smoking Cessation: Implications for Future Trends in Lung Cancer Prevention," *Cancer*, Vol. 89, Supplement 11, pp. 2506–2509.

Cagney, Kate A., and Emily M. Agree, 1999, "Racial Differences in Skilled Nursing Care and Home Health Use: Motivating Effects of Family Structure and Social Class," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 54, No. 4, pp. S223–S236.

Campbell, Vincent A., John E. Crews, David G. Moriarty, Matthew M. Zack, and Donald K. Blackman, 1999, "Surveillance for Sensory Impairment, Activity Limitation, and Health-Related Quality of Life Among Older Adults—United States, 1993-1997," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Surveillance Summaries, Vol. 48 (SS08), pp. 131–156.

Center on an Aging Society, 2003, "Obesity Among Older Americans," Data Profile, *Challenges for the 21st Century: Chronic and Disabling Condition*, No. 10, Washington, DC: Georgetown University.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1993, "Cigarette Smoking-Attributable Mortality and Years of Potential Life Lost—United States, 1990," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 42, No. 33, pp. 645–648.

_____, 1997, *Unrealized Prevention Opportunities: Reducing the Health and Economic Burden of Chronic Disease*, Department of Health and Human Services.

_____, 1997–2001, "Prevalence of Selected Chronic Conditions by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: United States, 1997–2001, "National Health Interview Survey (NHIC01c), data table, at <http://209.217.72.34 /aging/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx>.

_____, 2000, "Osteoporosis," *National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey*.

_____, 2002, "Annual Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Economic Costs—United States, 1995–1999," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 51, No. 14, pp. 300–303.

_____, 2003a, "Healthy Aging: Preventing Disease and Improving Quality of Life Among Older Americans 2003," *At a Glance*, Department of Health and Human Services.

_____, 2003b, "Targeting Arthritis: The Nation's Leading Cause of Disability 2003," *At a Glance*, Department of Health and Human Services.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2000, "Sources of Payment for Medical Beneficiaries' Medical Services," Office of Research, Development, and Information, *Data From the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS) 2000 Cost and Use File*.

Chernoff, Ronni, 2001, "Nutrition and Health Promotion in Older Adults," *The Journals of Gerontology, Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, Vol. 56, pp. 47–53.

Chiriboga, David A., Sandra A. Black, Maria P. Arande, and Kyriakos S. Markides, 2002, "Stress and Depressive Symptoms Among Mexican Elderly," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 57B, pp. P559–P568.

Christenson, Bruce A. and Nan E. Johnson, 1995, "Educational Inequality in Adult Mortality: An Assessment With Death Certificate Data from Michigan," *Demography*, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 215–229.

Clark, Daniel O., 1995, "Racial and Educational Differences in Physical Activity Among Older Adults," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 35, pp. 472–480.

Clark, Daniel O. and Rose C. Gibson, 1997, "Race, Age, Chronic Disease, and Disability," in Kyriakos S. Markides and Manuel R. Miranda (eds.), *Minorities, Aging, and Health*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, pp. 107–126.

Coale, Ansley J. and Ellen E. Kisker, 1986, "Mortality Crossovers: Reality or Bad Data?" *Population Studies*, Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 389–401.

Cohen, R.A., B. Bloom, G. Simpson, P.E. Parsons, 1997, "Access to Health Care Part 3: Older Adults,"*Vital Health Statistics*, Vol. 10, No. 198, National Center for Health Statistics.

Cohen, Sheldon, and David A.J. Tyrell, 1993, "Smoking, Alcohol Consumption, and Susceptibility to the Common Cold," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 83, No. 9, pp. 1277–1283.

Colcombe, Stanley J., Kirk I. Erickson, Naftali Raz, Andrew G. Webb, Neal J. Cohen, Edward McAuley, and Arthur F. Kramer, 2003, "Aerobic Fitness Reduces Brain Tissue Loss in Aging Humans," *The Journals of Gerontology Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, Vol. 58, pp. M176–M180.

Colditz, Graham. A., 1990, "A Prospective Assessment of Moderate Alcohol Intake and Major Chronic Diseases," *Annals of Epidemiology*, Vol. 1, pp. 167–177.

Conwell, Yeates, 2001, "Suicide in Later Life: A Review and Recommendations for Prevention," *Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior*, Vol. 31 (Supplement), pp. 32–47.

Conwell, Yeates and David Brent, 1995, "Suicide and Aging I: Patterns of Psychiatric Diagnosis," *International Psychogeriatrics*, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 149–164.

Costa, Dora L., 2000, "Understanding the 20th Century Decline in Chronic Conditions Among Older Men," *Demography*, Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 53–72.

Coughlin, Teresa A., Timothy D. McBride, Maria Perozek, and Korbin Liu, 1992, "Home Care for the Disabled Elderly: Predictors and Expected Costs," *Health Services Research*, Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 453–479.

Crimmins, Eileen M., and Yasuhiko Saito, 1993, "Getting Better and Getting Worse," *Journal of Aging and Health*, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 3–36.

_____, 2000, "Change in the Prevalence of Diseases among Older Americans: 1984–1994," *Demographic Research*, Vol. 9, pp. 1–20.

Crimmins, Eileen M., Yasuhiko Saito, and Dominique Ingegneri, 1997, "Trends in Disability-Free Life Expectancy in the United States, 1970–90," *Population Development Review*, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 555–572.

Cutler, David M., 2001, "The Reduction in Disability Among the Elderly," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 98, No. 12, pp. 6546–6547.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1964, "Smoking and Health," Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, DHEW Publication No. 1103, January 11, 1964, Washington, DC.

Department of Health and Human Services, 1989, "Reducing the Health Consequences of Smoking," A Report of the Surgeon General, Washington, DC.

Department of Health and Human Services, 1999, "Trends in Indian Health, 1998-99," at <http://www.ihs.gov>.

Desai, Mayur, Laura A. Pratt, Harold Lentzner, and Kristen N. Robinson, 2001, "Trends in Vision and Hearing Among Older Americans," *Aging Trends*, No. 2, National Center for Health Statistics.

Desai, Mayur, Ping Zhang, and Catherine Hagan Hennessy, 1999, "Surveillance for Morbidity and Mortality Among Older Adults—United States, 1995–1996," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 48, No. SS-8.

Dodge, Hiroko H., Changyu Shen, Rajesh Pandav, Steven T. DeKosky, and Mary Ganguli, 2003, "Functional Transitions and Active Life Expectancy Associated with Alzheimer's Disease," *Archives of Neurology*, Vol. 60, No. 2, pp. 253–259.

Doraiswamy, P. Murali, Joel Lein, Jeffrey L. Cummings, Deborah Marin, and Peter J. Neumann, 2002, "Prevalence and Impact of Medical Comorbidity in Alzheimer's Disease," *Journals of Gerontology, Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, Vol. 57A, No. 3, pp. M173–M177.

Duffy, John C., 1995, "Alcohol Consumption and All-Cause Mortality," *International Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp. 100–105.

Edwards, Brenda K., Howe, Holly L., Lynn A.G. Ries, Harry M. Rosenberg, Rosemary Yancik, Phyllis A. Wingo, P.A., Ahmedin Jemal, and Ellen G. Feigal, 2002, "Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer, 1973-1999, Featuring Implications of Age and Aging on U.S. Cancer Burden," *Cancer*, Vol. 94, No. 10, pp. 2766–2792.

Elo, Irma T., 1997, "Adult Mortality Among Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders: A Review of the Evidence," pp. 41-78, in Kyriakos S. Markides and Manuel R. Miranda (eds.), *Minorities, Aging, and Health*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Elo, Irma T. and Samuel H. Preston, 1994, "Estimating African-American Mortality from Inaccurate Data," *Demography*, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 427–458.

Ewbank, Douglas C., 1999, "Deaths Attributable to Alzheimer's Disease in the United States," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 89, No. 1, pp. 90–92.

Feder, Judith, Harriet L. Komisar, and Marlene Niefeld, 2000, "Long-Term Care in the United States: An Overview," *Health Affairs*, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 40–56.

Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, 2000, "Detailed Tables: Health Status," at <http://www .agingstats.gov>.

Fincham, Frank D., and Steven R. Beach, 1999, "Conflict in Marriage: Implications for Working with Couples," *Annual Review of Psychology*, Vol. 50, pp. 47–77.

Flegal, Katherine M., Margaret D. Carroll, Robert J. Kuczmarski, and Clifford L. Johnson, 1999, "Overweight and Obesity in the United States: Prevalence and Trends, 1960–1994," *International Journal of Obesity-Related Metabolic Disorder*, Vol. 22, pp. 39–47.

Franks, Peter, Marthe R. Gold, and Kevin Fiscella, 2003, "Sociodemographics, Self-Rated Health, and Mortality in the U.S.," Social Science and Medicine, Vol. 56, pp. 2505–2514.

Freedman, Vicki A., 1998, "Understanding Trends in Functional Limitations Among Older Americans," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 10, pp. 1457–1462.

Freedman, Vicki A., Hakan Aykan, and Linda G. Martin, 2001, "Aggregate Change in Severe Cognitive Impairment Among Older Americans: 1993 and 1998,"

Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, Vol. 56B, No. 2, pp. S100–S111.

Freedman, Vicki A. and Linda G. Martin, 1999, "The Role of Education in Explaining and Forecasting Trends in Functional Limitations Among Older Americans," *Demography*, Vol. 36, No. 4, pp. 461–473.

Freedman, Vicki A., Linda G. Martin, and Robert F. Schoeni, 2002, "Recent Trends in Disability and Functioning Among Older Adults in the United States, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 288, No. 24, pp. 3137–3146.

Fried, Linda P. and Jack M. Guralnik, 1997, "Disability in Older Adults: Evidence Regarding Significance, Etiology, and Risk," *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, Vol. 45, pp. 92–100.

Fu, Haishan, and Noreen Goldman, 1996, "Incorporating Health into Models of Health Choice: Demographic and Sociological Perspectives," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 58, pp. 740–758.

Fuchs, Charles S., Meir J. Stampfer, Graham A. Colditz, Edward L. Giovannucci, JoAnn E. Manson, Ichiro Kawachi, David J. Hunter, Susan E. Hankinson, Charles H. Hennekens, Bernard Rosner, Frank E. Speizer, and Walter C. Willett, 1995, "Alcohol Consumption and Mortality Among Women," *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 332, pp. 1245–1250.

Gabrel, Celia S., 2000, "Characteristics of Elderly Nursing Home Current Residents and Discharges: Data from the 1997 National Nursing Home Survey," *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 312, National Center for Health Statistics.

Gitlin, Laura N., William Mann, Machiko Tomit, and Sue M. Marcus, 2001, "Factors Associated with Home Environmental Problems Among Community-Living Older People," *Disability Rehabilitation*, Vol. 23, No. 17, pp. 777–787.

Glass, Thomas A., Holly G. Prigerson, Stanislav V. Kasl, and Carlos F. Mendes de Leon, 1995, "The Effects of Negative Life Events on Alcohol Consumption Among Older Men and Women," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 50, No. 4, S205–S216.

Goldman, Noreen, 1993, "Marriage Selection and Mortality Patterns: Inferences and Fallacies," *Demography*, Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 189–208.

Gordon, Howard S. and Gary E. Rosenthal, 1995, "Impact of Marital Status on Outcomes in Hospitalized Patients," *Archives of International Medicine*, Vol. 155, pp. 2465–2471.

Gove, Walter, 1973, "Sex, Marital Status, and Mortality," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 79, No. 1, pp. 45-67.

Grabbe, Linda, Alice Demi, Mary A. Camann, and Lloyd Potter, 1997, "The Health Status of Elderly Persons in the Last Year of Life: A Comparison of Deaths by Suicide, Injury, and Natural Causes," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 87, No. 3, pp. 434–437.

Greenlee, Robert T., Taylor Murray, Sherry Bolden, and Phillis Wingo, 2000, "Cancer Statistics, 2000," *CA-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, Vol. 50, No. 1, pp. 7–33.

Guralnik, Jack M., Luigi Ferrucci, Eleanor M. Simonsick, Marcel E. Salive, and Robert B. Wallace, 1995, "Lower-Extremity Function in Persons Over the Age of 70 Years as a Predictor of Subsequent Disability," *The New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 332, No. 9, pp. 556–561.

Guralnik, Jack M. and George A. Kaplan, 1989, "Predictors of Healthy Aging: Prospective Evidence from the Alameda County Study," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 79, pp. 703–708.

Guralnik, Jack M., Kenneth C. Land, Dan Blazer, Gerda G. Fillenbaum, and Laurence G. Branch, 1993, "Educational Status and Active Life Expectancy Among Older Blacks and Whites," *The New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 329, pp. 110–116.

Guralnik, Jack M., Suzanne G. Leveille, Rosemarie Hirsch, Luigi Ferrucci, and Linda P. Fried, 1997, "The Impact of Disability in Older Women," *Journal of American Medical Women's Association*, Vol. 52, No. 3, pp. 98–106.

Hafemeister, Thomas L., 2003, "Financial Abuse of the Elderly in Domestic Settings," pp. 382–445, in Richard J. Bonnie and Robert B. Wallace (eds.), *Elder Mistreatment: Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation in an Aging America*, National Research Council of the National Academies, Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

Halpern, Michael T., Brenda W. Gillespie, and Kenneth E. Warner, 1993, "Patterns of Absolute Risk of Lung Cancer Mortality in Former Smokers," *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, Vol. 85, No. 6, pp. 457–464.

Hays, Judith C., Lawrence R. Landerman, Linda K. George, Elizabeth P. Flint, Harold G. Koenig, Kenneth C. Land, and Dan G. Blaxer, 1998, "Social Correlates of the Dimensions of Late Life Depression in the Elderly," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 53B, No. 1, pp. P31–P39.

Health and Retirement Survey, 2002, "A Longitudinal Study of Health, Retirement, and Aging, data at <http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu/>.

Henderson, Brian E., Ronald K. Ross, and Malcolm C. Pike, 1991, "Toward the Primary Prevention of Cancer," *Science*, New Series, Vol. 254, No. 5035, pp. 1131–1138.

Hebert, Liesi E, Paul A. Scherr, Julia L. Bienias, David A. Bennett, and Denis A. Evans, 2003, "Alzheimer Disease in the U.S. Population: Prevalence Estimates Using the 2000 Census," *Archives of Neurology*, Vol. 60, No. 8, pp. 1119–1122.

Himes, Christine L., 2000, "Obesity, Disease, and Functional Limitation in Later Life," *Demography,* Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 73–82.

Hong, Jinkuk and Marsha M. Seltzer, 1995, "The Psychological Consequences of Multiple Roles: The Nonnormative Case," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Vol. 36, pp. 386–398.

Hirdes, John P, and Colleen J. Maxwell, 1994, "Smoking Cessation and Quality of Life Outcomes Among Older Adults in the Campbell's Survey on Well-Being," *Canadian Journal Public Health*, Vol. 85, No. 2, pp. 99–102.

Hoenig, Helen, Donald H. Taylor, Jr., and Frank A. Sloan, 2003, "Does Assistive Technology Substitute for Personal Assistance Among the Disabled Elderly?" *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 93, No. 2, pp. 330–337.

House, James S., Karl R. Landis, and Debra Umberson, 1988, "Social Relationships and Health," *Science*, Vol. 241, pp. 540–545.

House, James S., Cynthia Robbins, and Helen L. Metzner, 1982, "The Association of Social Relationships and Activities with Mortality: Prospective Evidence from Tecumseh Community Health Study," *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 116, Issue 1, pp. 123–140.

Hoyert, Donna L., and Harry M. Rosenberg, 1999, "Mortality from Alzheimer's Disease: An Update," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 47, No. 20, National Center for Health Statistics.

Hu, Yarreng, and Noreen Goldman, 1990, "Mortality Differences by Marital Status: An International Comparison," *Demography*, Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 233–250.

Hubert, Helen B., Daniel A. Bloch, John W. Oehlert, and James F. Fries, 2002, "Lifestyle Habits and Compression of Morbidity," *The Journals of Gerontology Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, Vol. 57, pp. M347–M351.

Idler, Ellen L. and Stanislav V. Kasl, 1995, "Self-Ratings of Health: Do They Also Predict Change in Functional Ability?" *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological*

Sciences and Social Sciences, Vol. 50B, No. 6, pp. S344–S353.

Idler, Ellen L. and Yael Benyamini, 1997, "Self-Rated Health and Mortality: A Review of 27 Community Studies," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 21–31.

Jerger, J., N. Wilson, and R. Luchi, 1995, "Hearing Impairment in Older Adults: New Concepts," *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, Vol. 43, No. 8, pp. 928–935.

Johnson, Nan E., 2000, "The Racial Crossover in Comorbidity, Disability, and Mortality," *Demography*, Vol. 37, No. 3, pp. 267–283.

Joseph, Carol L., 1997, "Misuse of Alcohol and Drugs in the Nursing Home," pp. 228-254, in Gurnack, Anne M., (ed.), *Older Adults' Misuse of Alcohol, Medicines, and Drugs: Research and Practice Issues*, New York: Springer Publishing Company.

Kamimoto, Laurie A., Alyssa N. Easton, Emmanuel Maurice, Corinne G. Husten, and Carol A. Macera, 1999, "Surveillance for Five Health Risks Among Older Adults, United States, 1993-1997," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report Surveillance Summaries*, Vol. 48, No. SS08, pp. 89–130.

Katz, Steven J., A.B. Ford, R.W. Moskowitz, B.A. Jackson, and M.W. Jaffe, 1963, "Studies of Illness in the Aged. The Index of ADL: A Standardized Measure of Biological and Psychosocial Function," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 185, pp. 914–919.

_____, 1983, "Assessing Self-Maintenance: Activities of Daily Living, Mobility and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living," *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, Vol. 31, No. 12, pp. 721–726.

_____, L.G. Branch, M.H. Branson, J.A. Papsidero, J.C. Beck, and D.S. Greer, 1983, "Active Life Expectancy," *The New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 309, No. 20, pp. 1218–1224.

_____, and M, 1989, "Functional Assessment in Geriatrics: A Review of Progress and Directions," *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, Vol. 37, pp. 267–271.

_____, 2000, "Disabled Elderly Women Receive Less Home Care than Men," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 284, pp. 3022–3027.

Keller, B.K., J.L. Morton, V.S. Thomas, and J.F. Potter, 1999, "The Effect of Visual and Hearing Impairments on Functional Status," *Journal of American Geriatrics Society*, Vol. 47, pp. 1319–1325.

Kemper, Pete, 1992, "The Use of Formal and Informal Home Care by the Disabled Elderly," *Health Services Research*, Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 421–451.

Kestenbaum, Bert, 1992, "A Description of the Extreme-Aged Population Based on Improved Medicare Enrollment Data," *Demography*, Vol. 29, No. 4, pp. 565–580.

Keysor, Julie J. and Alan M. Jette, 2001, "Have We Oversold the Benefit of Late-Life Exercise?" *The Journals of Gerontology Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, Vol. 56, pp. M412–M423.

Komisar, Harriet L., and Marlene Niefeld, 2000, "Long-Term Care Needs, Care Arrangements, and Unmet Needs Among Community Adults: Findings from the National Health Interview Survey on Disability," Working Paper No. IWP-00-102, Washington, DC: Georgetown University, Institute for Health Care Research and Policy.

Korenman, Sanders, Noreen Goldman, and Haishan Fu, 1995, "Refining Estimates of Marital Status Differences in Mortality at Older Ages," Technical Working Paper No. 182, Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

Koropeckyj-Cox, Tanya, 1998, "Loneliness and Depression in Middle and Old Age: Are the Childless More Vulnerable?" *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 53B, No. 6, pp. S303–S312.

Kraaij, Vivian, Ella Arensman, and Phillip Spinhoven, 2002, "Negative Life Events and Depression in Elderly Persons," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 57, pp. P87–P94.

Krause, Neal, 1995, "Stress, Alcohol Use, and Depressive Symptoms in Later Life," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 296–307.

Krebs-Smith, Susan M., D. Annetta Cook, Amy F. Subar, Linda Cleveland, and James Friday, 1995, "U.S. Adults' Fruit and Vegetable Intakes, 1989 to 1991: A Revised Baseline for the Healthy People 2000 Objective," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 85, pp. 1623–1629.

Krieger, Nancy 2003, "Gender, Sexes, and Health: What are the Connections and Why Does it Matter?" *International Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 32, pp. 652–657.

Kuczmarski, Robert J., Katherine M. Flegal, Shahan M. Campbell, and Clifford L. Johnson, 1994, "Increasing Prevalence of Overweight Among U.S. Adults: The National Health and Nutrition Surveys, 1960 to 1991," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 272, pp. 205–211.

LaCroix, Andrea Z. and Gilbert S. Omenn, 1992, "Older Adults and Smoking," *Clinical Studies in Geriatric Medicine*, Vol. 8, pp. 69–87.

Land, Kenneth C., Jack M. Guralnik, and Dan G. Blazer, 1994, "Estimating Increment-Decrement Life Tables With Multiple Covariates From Panel Data: The Case of Active Life Expectancy," *Demography*, Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 297–319.

Landerman, Lawrence R., Gerda G. Fillenbaum, Carl F. Pieper, George L. Maddox, Deborah T. Gold, and Jack M. Guralnik, 1998, "Private Health Insurance Coverage and Disability Among Older Americans," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 53, No. 5, pp. S258–S266.

Langa, Kenneth M, Michael E. Chernew, Mohammed U. Kabeto, and Steven J. Katz, 2001, "The Explosion in Paid Home Health Care in the 1990s: Who Received the Additional Services?" *Medical Care*, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 147–157.

Lauderdale, Diane S. and Bert Kestenbaum, 2002, "Mortality Rates of Elderly Asian American Populations Based on Medicare and Social Security Data," *Demography*, Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 529–540.

Lawrence, Renee H. and Alan M. Jette, 1996, "Disentangling the Disablement Process," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 51B, No. 4, pp. S173–S182.

Lawton, M. Powell, and Elaine M. Brody, 1969, "Assessment of Older People: Self-Maintaining and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 9, pp. 179–186.

Lebowitz, Barry D., Jane L. Pearson, Lon S. Schneider, Linda S. Reynolds, George S. Alexopoulos, Martha L. Bruce, Yeates Conwell, Ira R. Katz, Barnett S. Meyers, Mary F. Morrison, Jana Mossey, George Niederehe, and Patricia A. Parmelee, 1997, "Diagnosis and Treatment of Depression in Late Life: Consensus Statement Update," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 278, No. 14, pp. 1186–1190.

Lee, Gary R., Alfred DeMaris, Stefoni Bavin, and Rachel Sullivan, 2001, "Gender Differences in the Depressive Effect of Widowhood in Later Life," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 56, No. 1, pp. S56–S61.

Lee, Ronald D., and Lawrence R. Carter, 1992, "Modeling and Forecasting United States Mortality," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 87, No. 419, pp. 659–671.

Leveille, Suzanne G., Brenda W. J. H. Penninx, David Melzer, Grant Izmirlian, and Jack M. Guralnik, 2000, "Sex Differences in the Prevalence of Mobility Disability in Old Age: The Dynamics of Incidence, Recovery, and Mortality," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. S41–S50.

Liao, Youlian, Dan L. McGee, Guichan Cao, and Richard S. Cooper, 2001, "Recent Changes in the Health Status of the Older U.S. Population: Findings from the 1984 and 1994 Supplement on Aging," *Journal of American Geriatric Society*, Vol. 49, pp. 443–449.

Lillard, Lee A., and Linda J. Waite, 1995, "'Til Death Do Us Part: Marital Disruption and Mortality," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 100, No. 5, pp. 1131–1156.

Liu, Korbin, Kenneth G. Manton, and Cynthia Aragon, 2000, "Changes in Home Care Use by Disabled Elderly Persons: 1982–1994," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 55B, No. 4, pp. S245–S254.

Liu, Xiaoli and Mark Witten, 1995, "A Biologically Based Explanation for Mortality Crossovers in Human Populations," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 35, pp. 609–615.

Logan, John R. and Glenna Spitze, 1994, "Informal Support and the Use of Formal Services by Older Americans," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. S25–S34.

Magaziner, Jay, Eva Lydick, William Hawkes, Kathleen M. Fox, Sheryl Itkin Zimmerman, Robert S. Epstein, and J. Richard Hebel, 1997, "Excess Mortality Attributable to Hip Fracture in White Women Aged 70 Years and Older," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 87, No. 10, pp. 1630–1636.

Mann, William C., Kenneth J. Ottenbacher, Linda Fraas, Machiko Tomita, and Carl V. Granger, 1999, "Effectiveness of Assistive Technology and Environmental Interventions in Maintaining Independence and Reducing Home Care Costs for the Frail Elderly," *Archives of Family Medicine*, Vol. 8, pp. 210–217.

Manton, Kenneth G., Larry Corder, and Eric Stallard, 1997, "Chronic Disability Trends in Elderly United States Populations: 1982–1994," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 94, pp. 2593–2598.

Manton, Kenneth G. and XiLiang Gu, 2001, "Changes in the Prevalence of Chronic Disability in the United States Black and Non-Black Population Above Age 65, from 1982 to 1999," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 98, pp. 6354–6359.

Manton, Kenneth G. and Kenneth C. Land, 2000, "Active Life Expectancy Estimates for the U.S. Elderly Population: A Multi-Dimensional Continuous-Mixture Model of Functional Change Applied to Completed Cohorts, 1982–1996," *Demography*, Vol. 37, No. 3, pp. 253–265.

Manton, Kenneth G., Clifford H. Patrick, and Katrina W. Johnson, 1987, "Health Differentials Between Blacks and Whites: Recent Trends in Mortality and Morbidity," *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, Vol. 65, Supplement 1, pp. 129–199.

Manton, Kenneth G. and Eric Stallard, 1997, "Health and Disability Differences Among Racial and Ethnic Groups," pp. 43–105, in Linda G. Martin and Beth J. Soldo (eds.), *Racial and Ethnic Differences in the Health of Older Americans*, Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

Manton, Kenneth G. and Eric Stallard, 1981, "Methods for Evaluating the Heterogeneity of Aging Processes in Human Populations Using Vital Statistics Data: Explaining the Black/White Mortality Crossover by a Mortality Selection," *Human Biology*, Vol. 53, pp. 47–67.

Manton, Kenneth G., Eric Stallard, and H. Dennis Tolley, 1991, "Limits to Human Life Expectancy: Evidence, Prospects, and Implications," *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 603–637.

McCarron, David A., Suzanne Oparil, Alan Chait, R. Brian Haynes, Penny Kris-Etherton, Judith S. Stern, Lawrence M. Resnick, Sharon Clark, Cynthia D. Morris, Daniel C. Hatton, Jill A. Metz, Margaret McMahon, Scott Holcomb, Geoffrey W. Snyder, and F. Xavier Pi-Sunyer, 1997, "Nutritional Management of Cardiovascular Risk Factors. A Randomized Clinical Trial," *Archives of Internal Medicine*, Vol. 157, No. 2, pp. 169–177.

McLanahan, Sara and Julia Adams. 1987, "Parenthood and Psychological Well-Being," *Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 13, pp. 237–257.

McNeil, Jack, 2001, "Americans With Disabilities: 1997," *Current Population Reports*, P70-73, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Miller, Baila, Richard T. Campbell, Lucille Davis, Sylvia Furner, Aida Giachello, Thomas Prohaska, Julie E. Kaufman, Min Li, and Carmen Perez, 1996, "Minority Use of Community Long-Term Care Services: A Comparative Analysis," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 51B, No. 2, pp. S70–S81.

Miller, Baila, Stephanie McFall, and Richard T. Campbell, 1994, "Changes in Sources of Community Long-Term Care among African American and White Frail Older Persons," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 49, No. 1, pp. S14–S24.

Mills, Robert J. and Shailesh Bhandari, 2003, "Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2000," *Current Population Reports*, P60-223, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Minino, Arialdi M., Elizabeth Arias, Kenneth D. Kochanek, Sherry Murphy, and Betty L. Smith, 2002, "Deaths: Final Data for 2000," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 50, No. 15, National Center for Health Statistics.

Mitchell, Judith M., and Bryan J. Kemp, "Quality of Life in Assisted Living Homes: A Multidimensional Analysis," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 55, pp. P117–P127.

Munson, Martha L., 1999, "Characteristics of Elderly Home Health Care Users: Data from the 1996 National Home and Hospice Care Survey," *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 309, National Center for Health Statistics.

Murphy, Sherry L., 2000, "Deaths: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 48, No. 11, National Center for Health Statistics.

Naam, Charles B., 1995, "Another Look at Mortality Crossovers," *Social Biology*, Vol. 42, pp. 133–142.

Nagi, Saad Z. 1965, "Some Conceptual Issues in Disability and Rehabilitation," pp. 100–113, in M.B. Sussman (ed.), *Sociology and Rehabilitation*, Washington, DC: American Sociological Association.

_____, 1976, "An Epidemiology of Disability Among Adults in the United States," *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, Vol. 54, pp. 439–467.

Nathanson, Constance A., 1984, "Sex Differences in Mortality," *Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 10, pp. 191–213.

National Center on Elder Abuse, 1998, "The National Elder Abuse Incidence Study: Final Report," Washington, DC: National Aging Information Center.

National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, selected years, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

_____, *1985, United States Decennial Life Tables for 1979–1981*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Department of Health and Human Services Publication No. 85-1150-1.

_____, 1993, *Health, United States*, 1992, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics.

_____, 1995, *U.S. Decennial Life Tables for 1989-91*, Vol. 1, No. 1.

_____, 1999a, "Some Trends and Comparisons of United States Life Table Data: 1900–1991," *U.S. Decennial Life Tables for 1989–91*, Vol. 1, No. 3.

_____, 1999b, *Health, United States, 1999, With Health and Aging Chartbook*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services Publication No. 99-1232.

_____, 2000, "Summary Statistics of the U.S. Population," tables showing frequency distribution.

_____, 2001a, National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 48, No. 18.

_____, 2001b, National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 49, No. 12.

_____, 2002a, *Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans, Excerpted from Health United States, 2002*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 209.

_____, 2002b, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 51, No. 3.

_____, 2002c, *Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey*, 1998, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services Publication No. 1232-1.

_____, 2003a, *Health, United States, 2002, Special Excerpt: Trend Tables on 65 and Older Population*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services Publication No. 03-1030.

_____, 2003b, *Health, United States, 2003, With Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health and Human Services Publication No. 2003-1232.

_____, 2004, "National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2000, Prevalence of Selected Chronic Conditions by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: United States," Data Warehouse on Trends in Health and Aging, NHICO1c, National Center for Health Statistics at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/agingact.htm>.

National Institute on Aging, 2002, *Alzheimer's Disease: Unraveling the Mystery*, National Institutes of Health Publication No. 02-3782, Department of Health and Human Services.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1995, "Alcohol Medication Interactions," *Alcohol Alert*, Vol. 27, Bethesda, MD.

_____, 1998, "Alcohol and Aging," *Alcohol Aler*t, Vol. 40, Bethesda, MD.

National Institutes of Health, 2003, "New Prevalence Study Suggests Dramatically Rising Numbers of People with Alzheimer's Disease," NIH News, Department of Health and Human Services, at <http://www.nih.gov/news/pr/aug2003/nia-18.htm>.

National Institute of Mental Health, 2003, *Older Adults: Depression and Suicide Facts*, NIH Publication No. 03-4593, Department of Health and Human Services.

National Mental Health Association, 2003, *Depression and Older Americans*, at <http://secured.nmha.org/ccd/support/factsheet.older.cfm>.

National Osteoporosis Foundation, 2003, "Osteoporosis: What Is It?" at <http://www.nof.org>.

Nickel, Jennie T. and Thomas N. Chirikos, 1990, "Functional Disability of Elderly Patients With Long-Term Coronary Heart Disease: A Sex-Stratified Analysis," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 45, pp. S60–S68.

Noelker, Linda S. and David M. Bass, 1989, "Home Care for Elderly Persons: Linkages between Formal and Informal Caregivers," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 44, No. 2, pp. S63–S70.

Norgard, Theresa M., and Willard L. Rodgers, 1997, "Patterns of In-Home Care Among Elderly Black and White Americans," *Journals of Gerontology Series B:*

Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, Vol. 52B, pp. S93–S101.

Nusbaum, Neil J., 1999, "Aging and Sensory Senescence," *Southern Medical Journal*, Vol. 92, No. 3, pp. 267–275.

Olson, Cheryl K., Lawrence Kutner, and the staff of the American Council on Science and Health, 2000, "A Comparison of the Health Effects of Alcohol Consumption and Tobacco Use in America," New York; American Council of Science and Health.

Olshansky, S. Jay, 2002, "Position Statement on Human Aging," *Journals of Gerontology, Series A: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences*, Vol. 57A, No. 8, pp. B292–B297.

Olshansky, S. Jay, Bruce A. Carnes, and Christine K. Cassel, 1993, "The Aging of the Human Species," *Scientific American*, April, pp. 46–52.

Ostchega, Yechiam, Tim Harris, Rosemarie Hirsch, Van L. Parsons, and Raynard S. Kington, 2000, "Prevalence of Functional Limitations and Disability in Older Persons in the U.S.: Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey," *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, Vol. 48, pp. 1132–1135.

Peto, Richard, 1994, "Smoking and Death: The Past 40 Years and the Next 40," *British Medical Journal*, Vol. 309, pp. 933–939.

Powell, Kenneth E., Paul D. Thompson, Carl J. Caspersen, and Juliette S. Kendrick, 1987, "Physical Activity and the Incidence of Coronary Heart Disease," *Annual Review of Public Health*, Vol. 8, pp. 253–287.

Preston, Samuel H., Irma T. Elo, Ira Rosenwaike, and Mark Hill, 1996, "African American Mortality at Older Ages: Results of a Matching Study," *Demography*, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 193–209.

RAND, 2002, "The Health Risks of Obesity Worse Than Smoking, Drinking and Poverty," *RAND Health Research Highlights*, RB-4549.

Reynolds, Kristi, L. Brian Lewis, John David L. Nolen, Gregory L. Kinney, Bhavani Sathya, and Jiang He, 2003, "Alcohol Consumption and Risk of Stroke," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 289, No. 5, pp. 579–588.

Rhoades, Jeffrey A. and Nancy A. Krauss, 1999, "Nursing Home Trends, 1987 and 1996," *MEPS Chartbook No. 3*. No. 99-0032, Agency for Health Care Quality and Research: Rockville, MD.

Rosenberg, Harry M., Jeffrey D. Maurer, Paul D. Sorlie, Norman J. Johnson, Marian F. MacDorman, Donna L. Hoyert, James F. Spitler, and Chester Scott, 1999, "Quality of Death Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: A Summary of Current Research, 1999," *Vital Health Statistics*, Vol. 2, p. 128, National Center for Health Statistics.

Ross, Catherine E., John Mirowsky, and Goldsteen, Karen, 1990, "The Impact of the Family on Health: The Decade in Review," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, Vol. 52, pp. 1059–1078.

Rovner, Barry W. and Mary Ganguli, 1998, "Depression and Disability Associated with Impaired Vision: The MOVIES Project," *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, Vol. 46, pp. 617–619.

Russel, J. Neil, Gerry E. Hendershot, Felicia LeClere, Jean Howie, and Michele Adler, 1997, "Trends and Differential Use of Assistive Technology Devices: United States, 1994," *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 292, National Center for Health Statistics.

Sacco, Ralph L., Mitchell Elkind, Bernadette Boden-Albala, I-Feng Lin, Douglas E. Kargman, W. Allen Hauser, Steven Shea, and Myunghee C. Paik, 1999, "The Protective Effect of Moderate Alcohol Consumption on Ischemic Stroke," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 281, pp. 53–60.

Sahyoun, Nadine R., Harold Lentzner, Donna Hoyert, and Kristen N. Robinson, 2001, "Trends in Causes of Death Among the Elderly," *Aging Trends*, No. 1, National Center for Health Statistics.

Schoenborn, Charlotte A., Jackline L. Vickerie, and Patricia M. Barnes, 2003, "Cigarette Smoking Behavior of Adults: United States, 1997–98," *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 331, National Center for Health Statistics.

Schoeni, Robert F., Vicki A. Freedman, and R. Wallace, 2001, "Persistent, Consistent, Widespread, and Robust? Another Look at Recent Trends in Old-Age Disability," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 56, pp. S206–S218.

Serdula, Mary K., 1995, "Fruit and Vegetable Intake Among Adults in 16 States: Results of a Brief Telephone Survey," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 85, pp. 236–239.

Smith, James P., 1998, "Socioeconomic Status and Health," *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 88, No. 2, pp. 192–196.

_____, and Raynard Kington, 1997, "Demographic and Economic Correlates of Health in Old Age," *Demography*, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 159–170.

Smith, Ken R. and Norman J. Waitzman, 1994, "Double Jeopardy: Interaction Effects of Marital and Poverty Status on the Risk of Mortality," *Demography*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 487–507.

Sorlie, Paul D., Eugene Rogot, and Norman J. Johnson, 1992, "Validity of Demographic Characteristics on the Death Certificate," *Epidemiology*, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 181–184.

Spillman, Brenda C. and James Lubitz, 2000, "The Effect of Longevity on Spending for Acute and Long-Term Care," *The New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 342, No. 19, pp. 1409–1415.

Spillman, Brenda C. and Liliana E. Pezzin, 2000, "Potential and Active Family Caregivers: Changing Networks and the 'Sandwich' Generation," *The Milbank Quarterly*, Vol. 78, No. 3, pp. 347–374.

Steinmetz, Kristi A. and John D. Potter, 1992, "Vegetables, Fruits, and Cancer," *Epidemiology: Cancer, Causes, Control*, Vol. 2, pp. 325–357.

Stern, Yaakov, Barry Gurland, Thomas K. Tatemichi, Ming-Xin Tang, David Wilder, and Richard Mayeux, 1994, "Influence of Education and Occupation on the Incidence of Alzheimer's Disease," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 271, No. 13, pp. 1004–1010.

Stevens, Judy A., La Mar Hasbrouck, Tonji M. Durant, Ann M. Delligenger, Prabhansu K. Batabyal, Alexander E. Crosby, Balarami R. Valluru, Marcie-Jo Kresnow, and Janet L. Guerrero, 1999, "Surveillance for Injuries and Violence among Older Adults," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 48, No. SS08, pp. 27–50.

Stoller, Eleanor P. and Stephen J. Cutler, 1993, "Predictors of Use of Paid Help Among Older People Living in the Community," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 31–40.

Stone, Robyn I., 2000, "Long-Term Care for the Elderly with Disabilities: Current Policy, Emerging Trends, and Implications for the 21st Century," *Milbank Memorial Fund*.

Stone, Robyn I., Gail L. Cafferata, and Judith Sangl, 1987, "Caregivers of the Frail Elderly: A National Profile," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 27, pp. 616–626.

Strahan, Genevieve W., 1997, "An Overview of Nursing Homes and Their Current Residents: Data from the 1995 National Nursing Home Survey," *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 280, National Center for Health Statistics.

Strawbridge, William J., Terry C. Camacho, Richard D. Cohen, and George A. Kaplan, 1993, "Gender Differences in Factors Associated with Change in Physical Functioning in Old Age: A 6-Year Longitudinal Study," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 33, No. 5, pp. 603–609.

Stuck, Andreas E., Jutta M. Walthert, Thorsten Nikolaus, Christophe J. Bula, Christoph Hohmann, and John C. Beck, 1999, "Risk Factors for Functional Status Decline in Community-Living People: A Systematic Literature Review," *Social Science and Medicine*, Vol. 48, pp. 445–469.

Sturm, Roland, 2002, "The Effects of Obesity, Smoking, and Problem Drinking on Chronic Medical Problems and Health Care Costs," *Health Affairs*, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 245–253.

Taylor, Douglas H., Vic Hasselblad, S. Jane Henley, Michael J. Thun, and Frank A. Sloan, 2002, "Benefits of Smoking Cessation for Longevity," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 92, No. 6, pp. 990–996.

Tennstedt, Sharon and Bei-Hung Chang, 1998, "The Relative Contribution of Ethnicity Versus Socioeconomic Status in Explaining Differences in Disability and Receipt of Informal Care," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 53B, No. 2, pp. S61–S70.

Thierry, Xavier, 2000, "Risks of Mortality and Excess Mortality During the First Ten Years of Widowhood," *Population: An English Selection*, Vol. 12, pp. 81–110.

Thompson, David C, Frederick P. Rivara, Robert S. Thompson, Phil M. Salzberg, Marsha E. Wolf, and David C. Pearson, 1993, "Use of Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Events," *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 9, pp. 224–230.

Thornton, Russell G. and Charles B. Naam, 1968, "The Lower Mortality Rates of Nonwhites at the Older Ages: An Enigma in Demographic Analysis," *Research Reports in Social Science*, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 1–8.

Tinetti, Mary E., Sharon K. Inouye, Thomas M. Gill, and John T. Doucette, 1995, "Shared Risk Factors for Falls, Incontinence, and Functional Dependence: Unifying the Approach to Geriatric Syndromes," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 273, pp. 1348–1353.

Umberson, Debra, 1987, "Family Status and Health Behaviors: Social Control as a Dimension of Social Integration," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 306–319.

_____, 1992, "Gender, Marital Status, and the Social Control of Health Behavior," *Social Science and Medicine*, Vol. 24, pp. 907–917.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1921, "United States Life Tables 1890, 1901, 1910, and 1901–1910," Government Printing Office.

_____, 1946, "United States Life Tables and Actuarial Tables 1939–1941," Government Printing Office.

_____, 1991, "Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin Information From the 1990 Census: A Comparison of Census Results Where Age and Race Have Been Modified," 1990 COH-1-74, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1991.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2004, "Life Tables," International Data Base, at <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html>.

Valmadrid, Charles T., Ronald Klein, Scot E. Moss, Barbara E.K. Klein, Karen J. Cruickshanks, 1999, "Alcohol Intake and the Risk of Coronary Heart Disease Mortality in Persons with Older-Onset Diabetes Mellitus," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 282, No. 3, pp. 239–246.

Verbrugge, Lois M., 1983, "Multiple Roles and Physical Health of Women and Men," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Vol. 24, pp. 16–30.

Verbrugge, Lois M., 1985, "Gender and Health: An Update on Hypotheses and Evidence," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 156–182.

Verbrugge, Lois M., 1989, "The Twain Meet: Empirical Explanations of Sex Differences in Health and Mortality," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 282–304.

Verbrugge, Lois M. and Alan M. Jette, 1994, "The Disablement Process," *Social Science and Medicine*, Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 1–14.

Verbrugge, Lois M., Catherine Rennert, and Jennifer H. Madans, 1997, "The Greater Efficacy of Personal and Equipment Assistance in Reducing Disability," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 87, No. 3, pp. 384–392.

Waite, Linda J., and Gallagher, Maggie, 2000, *The Case for Marriage*, New York: Broadway Books.

Waldrop, Judith and Sharon M. Stern, 2003, "Disability Status: 2000," C2KBR-17, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Wallhagan, Margaret I., William J. Strawbridge, Richard D. Cohen, George A. Kaplan, 1997, "An Increasing Prevalence of Hearing Impairment and Associated Risk Factors Over Three Decades of the Alameda County Study," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 87, No. 3, pp. 440–442.

Waller, Patricia F., 1998, "Alcohol, Aging, and Driving," in Edith S.L. Gomberg, Andrea M. Hegedus, and Robert A. Zucker (eds.), *Alcohol Problems and Aging*, NIAAA Research Monograph No. 33, NIH Publication No. 98-4163, Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Washburn, Richard A., Gregory Kline, Daniel T. Lackland, and Frances C. Wheeler, 1992, "Leisure Time Physical Activity: Are There Black/White Differences?" *Preventive Medicine*, Vol. 21, pp. 127–135.

Welte, John W., 1998, "Stress and Elderly Drinking," in Edith S.L. Gomberg, Andrea M. Hegedus, and Robert A. Zucker (eds.), *Alcohol Problems and Aging*, NIAAA Research Monograph No. 33, NIH Publication No. 98-4163, Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Whelton, Paul K., Lawrence J. Appel, Mark A. Espeland, William B. Applegate, Walter H. Ettinger, John B. Kostis, Shiriki Kumanyika, Clifton R. Lacy, Karen C. Johnson, Steven Folmar, and Jeffrey A. Cutler, 1998, "Sodium Reduction and Weight Loss in the Treatment of Hypertension in Older Persons: A Randomized Controlled Trail of Nonpharmacologic Interventions in the Elderly (TONE)," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 279, No. 11, pp. 839–846.

Wingo, Phyllis A., Lynn A. Ries, Gary A. Giovino, Daniel S. Miller, Harry M. Rosenberg, Donald R. Shopland, Michael J. Thun, and Brenda K. Edwards, 1999, "Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer, 1973-1996, With a Special Section on Lung Cancer and Tobacco Smoking," *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, Vol. 91, pp. 675–690.

Wolinsky, Fredric D., John Fitzgerald, and Timothy E. Stump, 1997, "The Effect of Hip Fracture on Mortality, Hospitalization, and Functional Status: A Prospective Study," *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 87, No. 3, pp. 398–403.

Wolinsky, Fredric D., Timothy E. Stump, Christopher M. Callahan, and Robert J. Johnson, 1996, "Consistency and Change in Functional Status Among Older Adults Over Time," *Journal of Aging and Health*, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 155–182.

World Health Organization, 2004, "The World Health Report 2004," Geneva, Switzerland.

Zopf, Paul E., 1992, *Mortality Patterns and Trends in the United States*, Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

Chapter 4. Economic Characteristics

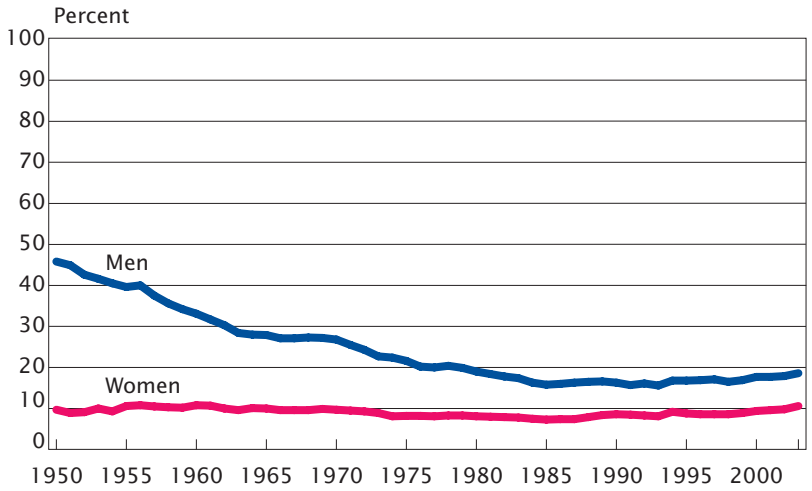
Older people have different labor force participation patterns than younger people, and their work and retirement trends vary by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. This chapter discusses the economic characteristics of the older population in five sections: work and retirement, income, poverty, household wealth, and housing.

Work and Retirement

Labor Force Participation Trends

During the past half-century, for the U.S. population as a whole, labor force participation rates of men have fallen, while women's have increased (Fullerton, 1999).[1, 2] The labor force participation rates of older men and women have also followed divergent trends.

Figure 4-1.
Labor Force Participation Rates for the Population Aged 65 and Over by Sex: 1950 to 2003



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

The percentage of men aged 65 and over who were in the labor force fell during the second half of the 20th century from 45.8 percent in 1950 to 18.6 percent in 2003 (Figure 4-1). The decline was not constant during this time. Between 1950 and 1985, the rate dropped 30 percentage points—from 45.8 percent to 15.8 percent—while from 1985 to 1993 it remained unchanged, and thereafter increased to 18.6 percent in 2003. Labor force participation rates for older women, on the other hand, changed so little that the apparent difference between the 2003 rate of 10.6 percent and the 1950 rate of 9.7 percent is not statistically significant.

Older men's and women's labor force participation rates have converged over the past decades. Figure 4-2 demonstrates the percentage-point difference between men and women for those aged 55 to 64 and those 65 and over. In 1950, the rate of men aged 55 to 64 was 59.9 percentage points higher than that of women in the same age group. Thirty years later, this gap had narrowed by about half, to a 30.8 percentage-point difference. By 2003, the gap was 12.1 percentage points.

The gender gap for workers 65 and over also narrowed from 1950 to 1990, with the 1990 gender difference (7.7 percentage points)

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines the civilian labor force participation rate as the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 16 and over that is either employed or unemployed. People are classified as employed if they "(a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, or (b) were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent." People are classified as unemployed "if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work." For more information on how the labor force components are defined, see Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2003a.

[2] Some economists maintain that labor force participation rates for older men began falling much earlier, such as in the late 19th century. For an example, see Costa, 1998.

about one-fifth of the 1950 difference (36.1 percentage points). The gender gap did not change from 1990 to 2003.

Researchers point out that labor force participation decisions at older ages are influenced by many factors, such as macroeconomic trends, government policy, pension benefits, and similar factors that affect most individuals' personal financial situations. Fullerton and Toossi (2001, p. 27) explained the association between trends in men's labor force participation rates and the availability of pensions and disability awards:

> Prior to 1980, the decreases in the labor force participation rates of older men reflect the increased availability of pensions and disability awards. The decrease in participation over the 1950–80 period for men 65 and older was 26.8 percentage points, with most of the decrease occurring in the 1950s. During the 1970s, the Social Security payments were over-adjusted for inflation and the decrease in labor force participation for men 65 and older was greater than that in the 1960s. The decrease in participation was much lower in the 1980s, after the inflation adjustment procedure was changed. By the 1990s, participation increased for this group of older men.

Labor force participation rates for older men across race and

Table 4-1.
Gender Gap in Labor Force Participation Rates for the Older Population by Age: 1980 to 2003[1]

(In percentage points)

Age	1980	1990	2000	2003	
				Percentage point	90-percent confidence interval
65 and over	**10.9**	**7.7**	**8.1**	**8.0**	**7.3–8.7**
65 to 69	13.4	9.0	10.7	10.1	8.4–11.8
70 to 74	10.5	7.2	8.0	7.6	6.2–9.0
75 and over	6.3	4.4	4.5	4.2	3.5–4.9

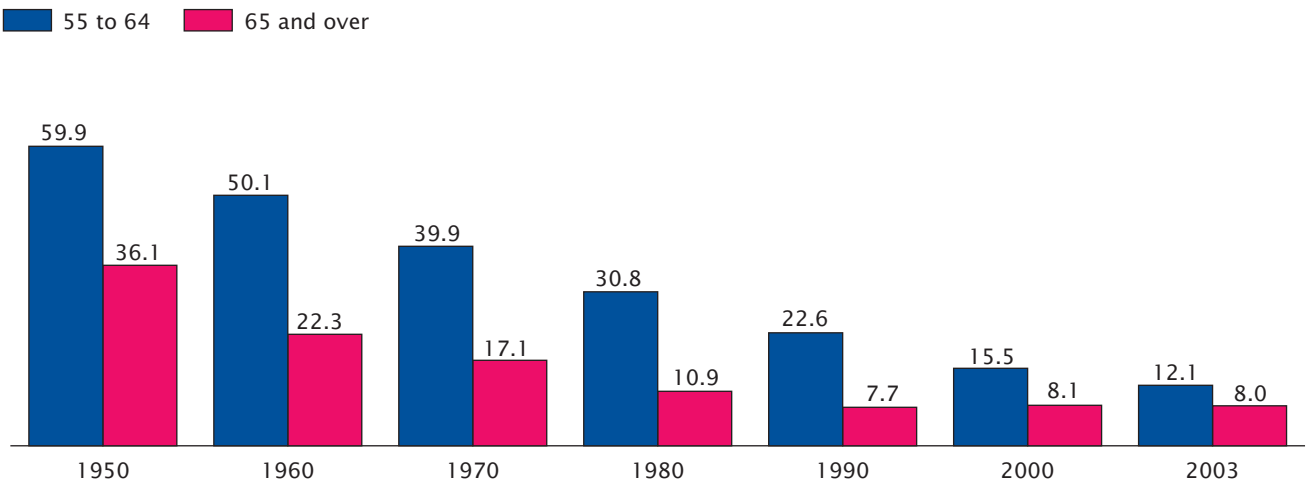
[1] The gender gap is the percentage-point difference (men minus women) in the labor force participation rate.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1980 and 1990, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2003c; 2000, BLS, 2003d; 2003, BLS, 2004a. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 4-2.
Gender Gap in Labor Force Participation Rates by Age: 1950 to 2003[1]

(In percentage points)



[1] The gender gap is the percentage-point difference between men's labor force participation rate and women's labor force participation rate.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1950 to 1990, Fullerton, 1999, Table 1; 2000, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2003b; 2003, BLS, 2004a. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Hispanic-origin groups did not differ statistically in 2003. The same is true for older women, although older men had higher rates than older women for each group. In 2003, 18.7 percent of older non-Hispanic White men were in the labor force, compared with 10.8 percent of older non-Hispanic White women.[3] Similarly, 20.3 percent of older Asian men were in the labor force, compared with 8.7 percent of older Asian women (Table 4-2, Figure 4-3).

[3] The term non-Hispanic White is used to refer to people who reported being White and no other race and who are not Hispanic. The term Black is used to refer to people who reported being Black or African American and no other race, and the term Asian is used to refer to people who reported being Asian and no other race. The use of single-race populations in this report does not imply that this is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

The term Hispanic is used to refer to people who are Hispanic or Latino. Hispanics may be any race.

Table 4-2.
Labor Force Participation Rates of the Population Aged 50 and Over by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 2003

(In percent)

Race and Hispanic origin	Men				Women			
	1980	1990	2000	2003	1980	1990	2000	2003
All Races								
50 to 54	89.3	88.8	86.8	86.0	57.8	66.9	74.1	74.7
55 to 59	81.7	79.9	77.1	77.6	48.5	55.3	61.2	65.5
60 to 64	60.8	55.5	54.8	57.2	33.2	35.5	40.1	45.3
65 and over	19.0	16.3	17.5	18.6	8.1	8.6	9.4	10.6
65 to 69	28.5	26.0	30.1	32.8	15.1	17.0	19.4	22.7
70 to 74	17.9	15.4	17.9	18.8	7.5	8.2	9.9	11.2
75 and over	8.8	7.1	8.0	8.3	2.5	2.7	3.5	4.1
Non-Hispanic White[1]								
50 to 54	90.1	90.0	91.8	87.4	57.9	68.0	75.8	76.9
55 to 59	82.8	80.9	80.2	78.7	48.4	56.4	62.9	67.4
60 to 64	61.7	56.5	56.0	58.0	33.1	36.1	41.8	46.9
65 and over	19.1	16.8	17.9	18.7	8.0	8.5	9.5	10.8
65 to 69	28.6	26.8	30.6	33.4	14.9	17.2	20.0	23.6
70 to 74	18.2	15.8	18.2	19.5	7.5	8.0	10.4	12.0
75 and over	8.8	7.4	8.4	8.4	2.5	2.6	3.5	4.2
Black[1]								
50 to 54	80.7	79.7	77.7	76.3	57.6	66.7	71.4	71.1
55 to 59	70.2	67.2	67.2	67.5	52.5	51.7	59.7	59.8
60 to 64	51.2	47.4	44.2	46.7	35.6	34.3	34.6	41.8
65 and over	16.8	13.0	14.2	17.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.3
65 to 69	25.3	19.1	21.5	28.1	18.7	17.7	19.0	21.2
70 to 74	16.2	14.2	14.1	16.2	7.9	9.8	7.5	8.3
75 and over	6.7	4.9	6.7	7.4	2.5	3.2	4.2	4.3
Asian and Others[1,2]								
50 to 54	85.7	86.8	86.9	90.9	59.8	66.8	66.0	75.2
55 to 59	77.8	80.6	77.5	83.2	50.0	56.5	58.4	64.0
60 to 64	71.0	62.8	60.7	70.4	31.8	30.3	39.0	41.5
65 and over	22.5	15.1	19.3	20.3	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.7
65 to 69	30.2	25.0	35.9	37.6	17.0	14.6	13.7	19.0
70 to 74	26.5	11.1	17.4	13.1	2.5	7.6	7.4	5.3
75 and over	9.5	6.3	4.9	8.8	4.1	2.9	4.4	3.0
Hispanic (Any Race)								
50 to 54	91.5	86.4	85.6	83.3	55.7	53.9	66.1	60.7
55 to 59	84.0	78.0	79.3	77.1	39.6	46.3	48.6	55.8
60 to 64	57.7	52.8	56.6	57.5	28.0	31.1	32.2	35.6
65 and over	20.6	14.0	18.2	17.4	5.5	7.2	7.8	9.4
65 to 69	33.1	22.4	31.6	27.7	9.9	12.1	16.2	18.1
70 to 74	16.3	9.6	18.8	15.4	4.9	8.5	8.5	8.8
75 and over	7.4	5.6	8.3	9.1	0.7	1.3	3.0	2.8

[1] Data for 2003 are for single-race groups; i.e., people who reported only one race, and therefore are not comparable to data shown for previous years.

[2] Data for Asians and others include Asians and other race groups not shown in table; data for 2003 are for Asian alone, not Asian and others.

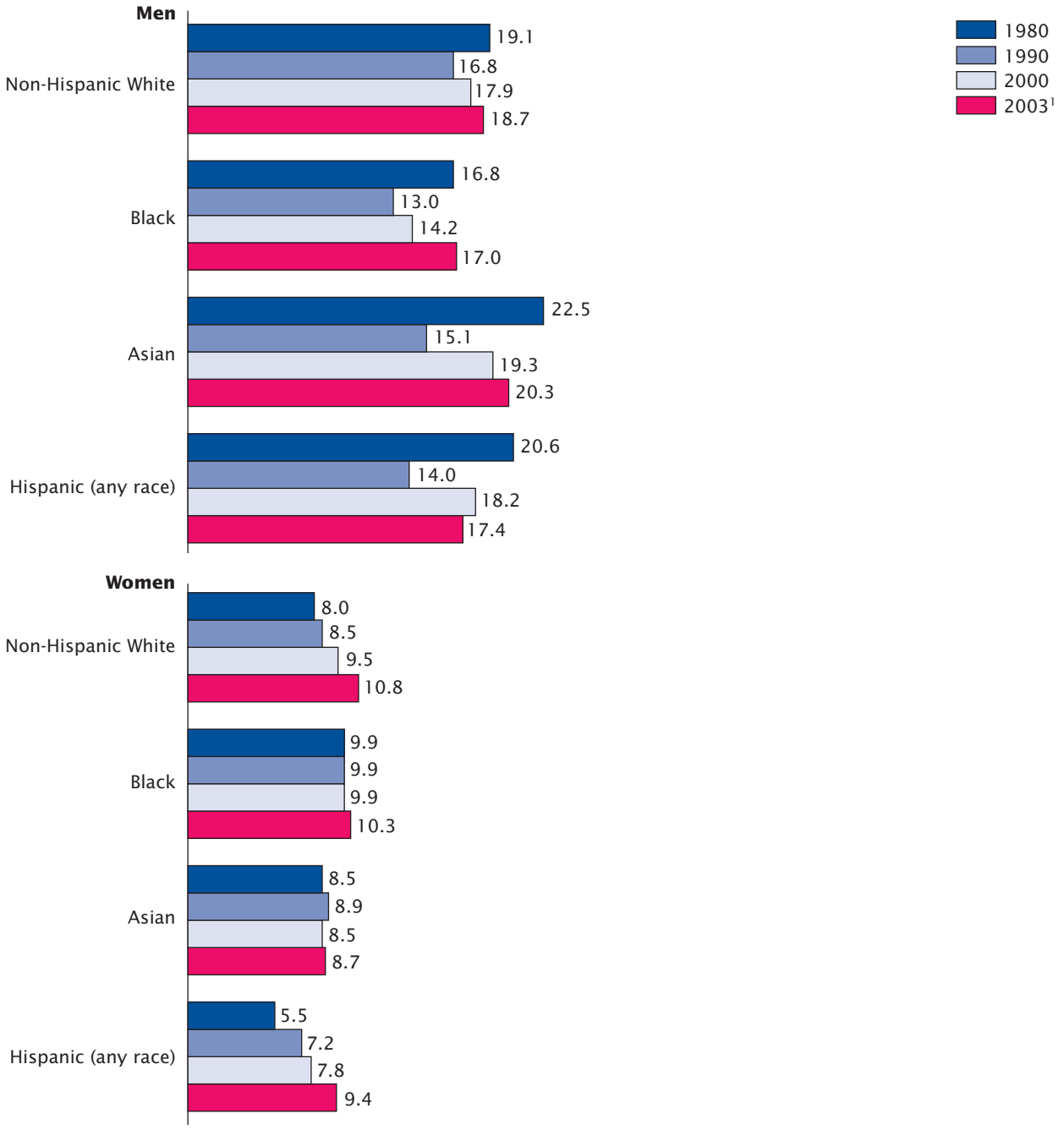
Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1980 and 1990, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2003c; 2000, BLS, 2003d; 2003, BLS, 2004a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 4-3.

Labor Force Participation Rates for the Population Aged 65 and Over by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2003

(In percent)



[1] Data for 2003 are for single-race groups; i.e., people who reported only one race, and therefore are not comparable to data shown for previous years.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1980 and 1990, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2003c; 2000, BLS, 2003d; 2003, BLS, 2004a. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

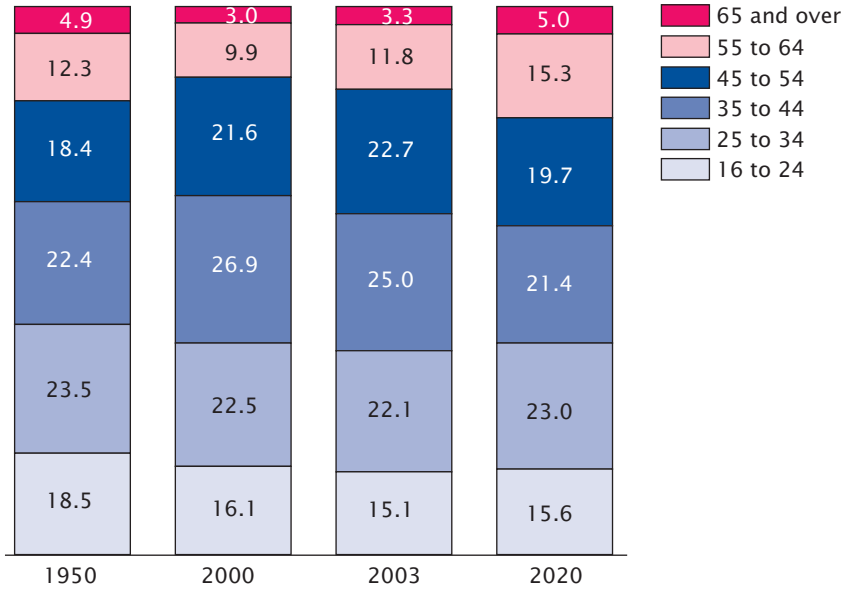
Age Structure of the Labor Force

The age structure of the labor force changes over time. Figure 4-4 shows the distribution of the labor force by age in 1950, 2000, 2003, and 2020. In 1950, people aged 55 to 64 represented 12.3 percent of the labor force, and people 65 years and older accounted for 4.9 percent. In 2003, the labor force was younger; while the share of the labor force aged 55 to 64 did not differ statistically, at 11.8 percent, the proportion of older people (aged 65 and older) declined to 3.3 percent. Projections indicate that by 2020, when all Baby Boomers will be 55 years or older, people in the 55-to-64 age group will represent 15.3 percent of the labor force, and those in the 65-and-older age group will account for 5.0 percent.

The median age of the labor force is another indication of how old the workforce is and will be in the future. According to Fullerton and Toossi (2001), the median age of the labor force was 40.5 years in 1962, the highest level attained before the Baby Boomers entered the labor force. It dropped steadily until 1980, and since then it has been rising, to 36.6 in 1990 and 39.3 in 2000. The median age is expected to return to its 1962 level, 40.6 years, in 2010.

The labor force participation of the "near-old" population (people aged 55 to 64) can indicate early retirement trends and other work patterns. The labor force participation rate for men aged 55 to 64 dropped about 20 percentage points from 1950 to 2003 (Figure 4-5). During that time, it increased from 86.9 percent in 1950 to 88.5 percent in 1956, and then dropped to 68.7 percent in 2003.

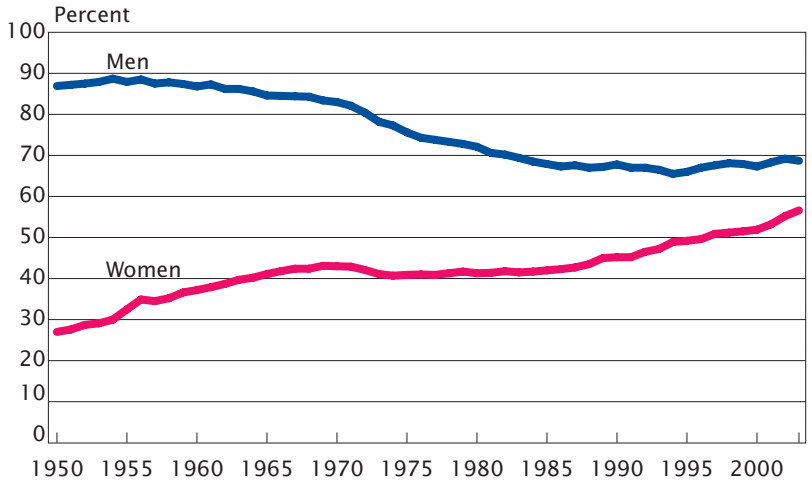
Figure 4-4.
Percent Distribution of the Labor Force by Age: 1950, 2000, 2003, and 2020



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1950, 2000, and 2020, Toossi, 2002, Table 5; 2003, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004a. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

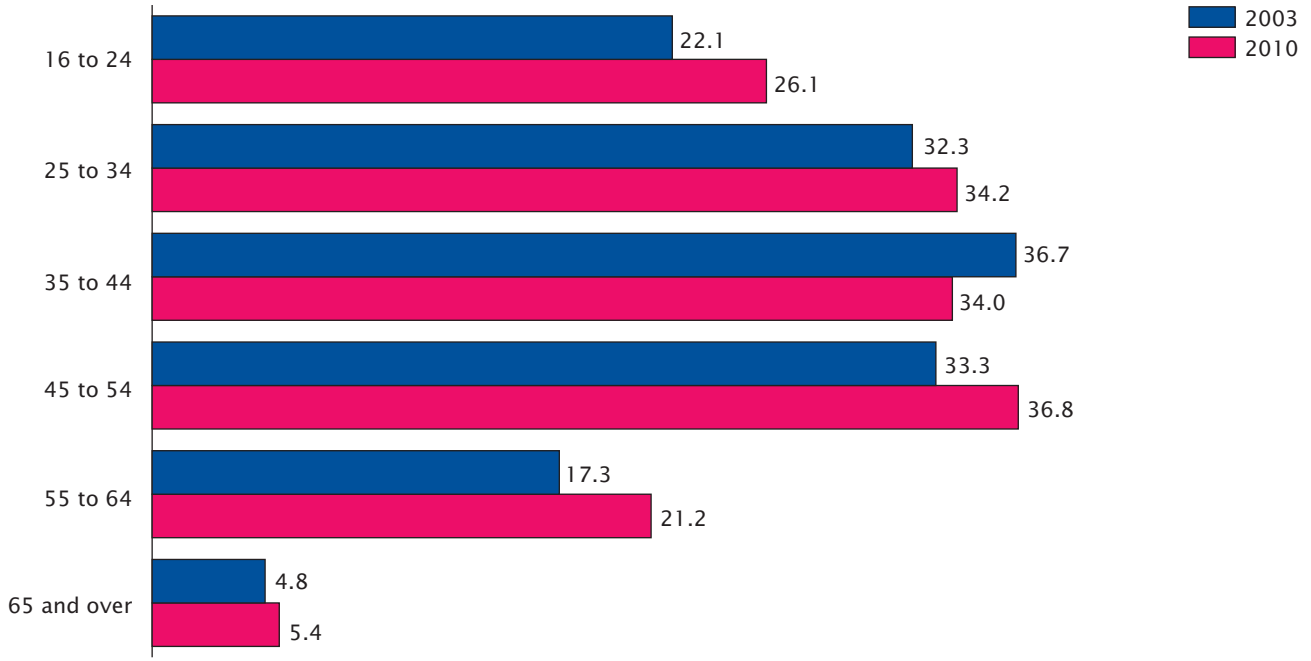
Figure 4-5.
Labor Force Participation Rates for the Population Aged 55 to 64 by Sex: 1950 to 2003



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004c. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 4-6.
Civilian Labor Force by Age: 2003 and 2010
(In millions)



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Sources: 2003, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2004a; 2010, BLS, 2003a. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

This pattern is different from that of the labor force participation rates for women aged 55 to 64, which has more than doubled from 1950 (27.0 percent) to 2003 (56.6 percent). There was little to no fluctuation in the 1970s (43.1 percent in 1969, 40.7 percent in 1974, and 41.7 percent in 1979), after which the rate increased to 56.6 percent in 2003.[4]

While the labor force participation rates for men aged 55 to 64 recently showed a downward turn and that of women increased, men still participate in the labor force at a higher rate than women. In 1950, 59.9 percentage points separated the labor force participation rates of men and women in this age group (86.9 percent and 27.0 percent, respectively). That gap narrowed to 12.1 points in 2003 (68.7 percent for men and 56.6 percent for women), but men's rates were still higher. If the general trends of the past 50 years continue, the rates for men and women aged 55 to 64 may converge in the future.

In 2010, the Baby Boom cohorts will be aged 46 to 64 and will be the primary factor in the growth of the near-old and young-old working populations. As seen in Figure 4-6, the size of the labor force that is aged 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 (spanning the Baby Boom cohorts) will grow by 7.4 million people between 2003 and 2010. The fastest-growing labor force group, people aged 55 to 64, will increase by over 20 percent by 2010. Although most other age groups will also increase over this same time period (with the exception of people aged 35 to 44 in the labor force, who are expected to see a decrease of 7.3 percent), none will experience an upsurge that rivals that of those aged 55 to 64.[5] Their decisions about whether to work past age 65 will affect the age composition of the labor force.

Transitions to Retirement

The change from a full-time working career to complete retirement

[4] The rate in 1979 does not differ from the rates in 1969 and 1974, while the rate in 1969 is higher than the rate in 1974.

[5] The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects labor force participation rates of people aged 65 and older to increase from their 2000 levels of 12.8 percent to 14.0 percent in 2025 (Fullerton, 1999). For a brief debate on whether older people will work more or less in the future, see Steuerle and Carasso, 2001.

is not always accomplished at once; part-time employment or nontraditional work often bridges the move. This transition period can be called partial retirement, and researchers are recognizing it as an important component of an individual's work history. Bridge jobs (transitional stages between career employment and complete retirement) are becoming a more frequent part of the retirement process.[6] Late-life work patterns take many forms, from a reduction in working hours to self-employment to reverse retirement (when a retired individual reenters the labor market).

Older workers give a variety of reasons for being employed. Many older workers work past full-retirement age because they enjoy their jobs. One study listed the following reasons why people of varying ages worked:

> At ages 40–49, workers most often mention (in descending order) the need for money, their enjoyment of working, and the fact that work makes them feel useful. At ages 50–62, the most common reasons are the enjoyment of working and the fact that work makes people feel useful, followed by the need to make money. At age 62+, however, the need for money is a major reason for working for a much smaller percentage of workers; in this group, the enjoyment of working is the most frequently cited reason. (Leavitt, 1996, pp. 25–26.)

Table 4-3.
Employment Status of the Population Aged 55 and Over by Age and Sex: 2003

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and sex	Total	Employed		Percent employed	
		Total	Percent of population	Full-time	Part-time
Men					
55 to 64	13,305	8,733	65.6	89.6	10.4
65 to 69	4,449	1,397	31.4	65.2	34.8
70 and over	10,047	1,188	11.8	53.3	46.7
Women					
55 to 64	14,423	7,866	54.5	76.1	23.9
65 to 69	5,142	1,119	21.8	50.7	49.3
70 and over	14,616	905	6.2	39.0	60.9

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Work Status of Older Workers

Table 4-3 shows the employed population aged 55 and older by age and sex in 2003. As shown in the previous section on labor force participation, the percentage of the population that is employed declines as age increases.[7] In 2003, 65.6 percent of men and 54.5 percent of women aged 55 to 64 worked, compared with 11.8 percent of men and 6.2 percent of women aged 70 and older.

The proportion of older workers who work part-time increases with age for both men and women. Figure 4-7 illustrates the distribution of employed older workers by full-time and part-time work in 2003. The majority of employed men aged 55 to 64 worked full-time (89.6 percent), as did half of employed men aged 70 and older (53.3 percent). Similarly, 76.1 percent of employed women aged 55 to 64 worked full-time, compared with 39.0 percent of employed women aged 70 and over.

Occupations and Type of Employment

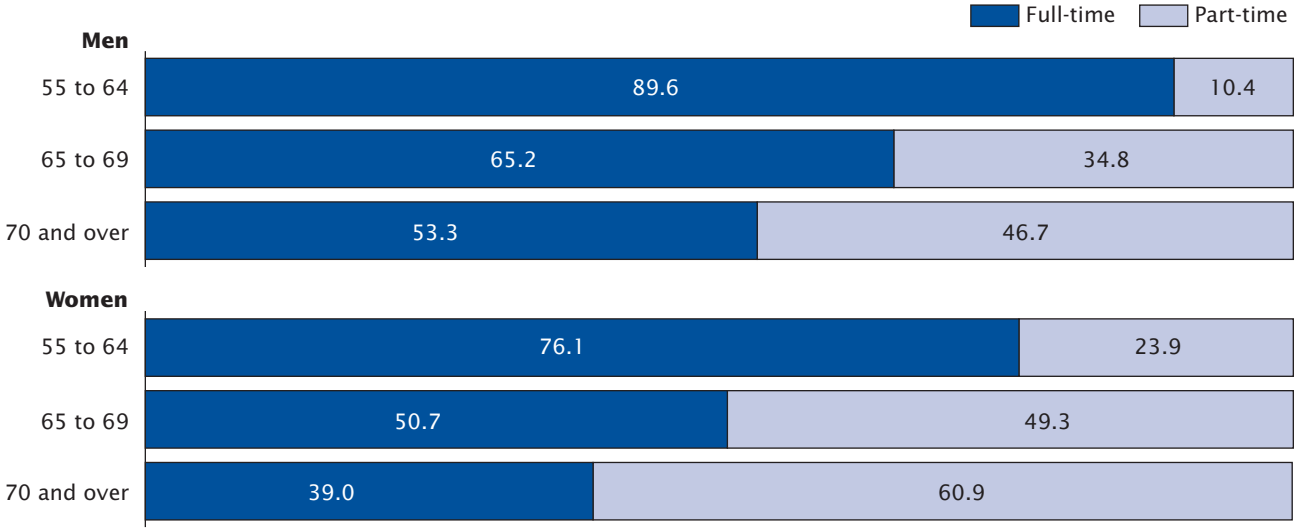
Occupations and type of employment also vary by age. After leaving a career job, many people choose to become self-employed, some turning to an activity that was previously a hobby, while others may work independently in their career field of expertise.[8] Knapp and Muller (2000) found that older people are more likely than younger people to be engaged in certain kinds of alternative employment arrangements, such as being independent contractors, on-call workers, temporary help workers, and workers provided by contract firms. For example, they found that older workers made up a larger share of independent contractors (7.0 percent) than of workers in traditional arrangements (2.5 percent).

[6] For more information on bridge jobs, see Quinn and Kozy, 1996.

[7] Being employed is different from being in the labor force, which includes both employed and unemployed. Footnote 1 of this chapter defines labor force participation and the classifications of employed and unemployed.

[8] In the work and retirement literature, career jobs are often defined as full-time jobs held for at least 10 years (Quinn and Kozy, 1996).

Figure 4-7.
Percent Distribution of the Employed Population Aged 55 and Over by Employment Status, Age, and Sex: 2003



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Researchers have noted that self-employment in the United States increases with age (Quinn, 1997). In 2003, 10.3 percent of the working population aged 55 to 64 and 14.3 percent of workers 65 and older were self-employed in non-agricultural industries, compared with 6.8 percent of workers aged 25 to 54 (Table 4-4).

Table 4-4, in which jobs are grouped into four employment categories—private sector, public sector, self-employment, and agriculture—indicates that age and sex both play a role in the occupational distribution of the population at older ages. In 2003,

Table 4-4.
Employed Population Aged 25 and Over by Employment Type, Age, and Sex: 2003

Employment[1]	Total			Men			Women		
	25 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	25 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	25 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Numbers (in thousands)									
Total	**97,108**	**16,587**	**4,601**	**52,015**	**8,730**	**2,583**	**45,092**	**7,858**	**2,018**
Private wage and salary	74,503	11,433	3,084	40,826	6,063	1,672	33,676	5,370	1,412
Government wage and salary	14,623	3,076	560	6,168	1,331	270	8,455	1,745	290
Self-employed (non-agriculture)	6,637	1,709	660	4,026	1,063	418	2,611	646	243
Agriculture[2]	1,345	368	296	994	272	223	350	96	73
Percent Distribution									
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Private wage and salary	76.7	68.9	67.0	78.5	69.5	64.7	74.7	68.3	70.0
Government wage and salary	15.1	18.5	12.2	11.9	15.2	10.5	18.8	22.2	14.4
Self-employed (non-agriculture)	6.8	10.3	14.3	7.7	12.2	16.2	5.8	8.2	12.0
Agriculture[2]	1.4	2.2	6.4	1.9	3.1	8.6	0.8	1.2	3.6

[1] Unpaid family members are not included in this table.
[2] Agriculture includes wage and salary workers as well as self-employed workers.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2004a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

a smaller proportion of workers 65 and older than those aged 55 to 64 worked in the public sector or the private sector, possibly due in part to early retirement opportunities from accrued pensions. On the other hand, a larger proportion of older workers than their younger counterparts were self-employed or worked in the agricultural sector. Older women were more likely than older men to work in both the private and public sectors but less likely to be self-employed or work in agriculture.

The distribution of workers in these occupational categories was not uniform across different age groups. The proportions employed in the private or public sectors were lower among older men than those aged 55 to 64, and the proportions that were in agriculture or were self-employed were higher. The proportions of women aged 55 to 64 and aged 65 and over employed in the private sector were not different, while a smaller proportion of the older group than the younger group was employed by the government. Similar to men, women aged 65 and over were more likely to be self-employed or work in agriculture than those aged 55 to 64.[9]

Researchers point out two complementary factors that explain the higher proportion of workers aged 65 and over that are self-employed (Quinn, 1997). First, people who are self-employed in their career jobs tend to retire later than traditional wage and salary workers. Second, retirees often move into self-employment in their later years as a bridge job between career employment and complete retirement. For older workers who do not want to leave the labor force permanently, self-employment often allows greater flexibility of work arrangements and hours spent at work.

Research that looked extensively at bridge jobs and the type of worker who chooses a bridge job after leaving a career place of employment indicates that women are more likely than men to enter a part-time bridge job (Quinn and Kozy, 1996). Using data from the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS), these researchers found that bridge jobs are less common among Black women than either White or Hispanic women. For men, bridge jobs are more common among Hispanic men than among White or Black men.

Health, Wealth, and Education of Older Workers

Research has found that older workers are relatively healthy, prosperous, and well educated. A recent study found that "workers age 60 and older are half as likely as their nonworking counterparts to report that they are in fair to poor health. They are also almost two times more likely to report that they are in very good to excellent health" (Kilker and Summer, 2000, p. 3). This research also found that older workers have higher family incomes and financial assets than their nonworking counterparts.

Using data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the HRS, and the Asset and Health Dynamics Among the Oldest Old (AHEAD), Haider and Loughran (2001) affirmed that health plays an important role in determining whether one participates in the labor force at all ages, and this is true for older workers. Less-healthy older individuals tend to leave the labor force through retirement, disability, or death, which results in a healthier older working population. This study also found that people who remain in the workforce at older ages are likely to have higher levels of education. They noted that data from 1991 to 1999 showed that, on average, labor force participation rates for people aged 50 and older were 23 percent for high school dropouts and 62 percent for those with more than a college-level education.

A similar pattern emerged when looking at wealth. Haider and Loughran found that the median bequeathable wealth of the working population grows with the worker's age, while the median bequeathable wealth of the nonworking population increases through ages 68 to 70 and then declines. By the ages of 77 to 79, the median bequeathable wealth of those who were working ($226,500) was more than double that of those who were not working ($112,300). Older workers may continue to contribute to their savings and pension plans, increasing their bequeathable wealth.

Labor force participation rates between the highest and lowest wealth quintiles grow increasingly disparate as age increases. At ages 65 to 67, the labor force participation is 23 percent in the lowest two quintiles and 26 percent in the highest two quintiles. At ages 77 to 79, they were 9 percent for the highest two quintiles and 5 percent for the lowest two. For older men aged 77 to 79, the difference was larger, at 15 percent compared with

[9] This discussion does not follow birth cohorts through time but looks at a snapshot picture of different age groups in 2003. It is assumed that these age cohorts do not follow different work patterns as they age, making it feasible to generalize about work trends as one cohort ages based on the work patterns of the slightly older cohort. The economy might influence work patterns of the older population, and variations such as business cycles are not incorporated into this analysis.

5 percent. Haider and Loughran (2001, p. 11) observed, "noting that these quintiles represent equal population shares, it is evident that labor force participation becomes increasingly concentrated among the wealthiest individuals with age."

Unemployment

The Bureau of Labor Statistics classifies people as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2002). A recent study using data from the Displaced Workers Surveys (DWS) found that 3-year average job loss rates for older workers declined during the 1980s, increased from the period of 1989 to 1991, and declined again slowly during the 1990s until the period of 1999 to 2001, when they increased again (Farber, 2003).

Chan and Stevens (2001), using data from the HRS, examined the employment patterns of workers 50 and older who had experienced an involuntary job loss. They found that losing a job at an older age tends to create a long unemployment spell and a low probability of returning to work.

Older people take longer than younger people to find work, and if they are displaced from their jobs, it is harder for older workers to find another job. Statistics show that by January 2002, less than half (49 percent) of all older workers displaced from January 1999 to December 2001 had found another job, compared with two-thirds (67 percent) of displaced workers aged 25 to 54 (Rix, 2003).

At 2 years after a job loss in their fifties, 61 percent of displaced men and 55 percent of displaced women were subsequently employed—compared with employment levels of 91 percent and 88 percent, respectively, for those who had not previously lost a job. When unemployed older workers find new employment following a job loss, the new jobs tend to be short-lived, or the postdisplacement employment spells tend to be short.

Age Discrimination

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) of 1967 explicitly prohibited age discrimination against people aged 40 to 65, with a few exceptions. Many amendments have since been added to this act.[10] The Age Discrimination Act of 1975 expanded coverage to all programs or activities receiving federal assistance. In 1978, amendments extended the mandatory retirement age to 70, and in 1986 the upper age limit was removed entirely, prohibiting mandatory retirement based on age.

The effect of the ADEA legislation has been the subject of recent studies on older workers. Research shows that prior to the enactment of the ADEA, hiring discrimination against older workers as well as discrimination in promotions, training, and other areas was evident. Since the passage of age discrimination legislation at both the state and federal levels, evidence indicates that the ADEA and related acts have boosted the employment of older workers (Neumark, 2001).

[10] For more information on the timeline of amendments to the 1967 Age Discrimination in Employment Act, see Neumark, 2001.

Although precise estimates of the incidence of age discrimination are not available, Rix (2003, p. 5) states that "age continues to work against many older men and women, as evidenced by the length of time it takes so many to find employment, the wage loss so many experience upon reemployment, and the size of court awards to victims of discrimination."

Reasons for Retirement

The decision to retire is often affected by economic, social, familial, and health factors. Haider and Loughran (2001) found that nearly 25 percent of people retiring between ages 50 and 58 cited poor health as a "very important" reason for their retirement decisions, compared with 35 percent of those retiring between ages 59 to 61 (Table 4-5). This percentage declined to 13 percent for retirees aged 68 to 74 before increasing to 25 percent for those aged 75 and older. Few retirees aged 50 and over reported retiring because they did not like their work, while a larger proportion cited wanting to do other things or spending time with family as important reasons.

Using the HRS, Gustman and Steinmeier examined the effects of the stock market boom on retirement behavior and found that

> . . . the extraordinary returns in the stock market in the late 1990s, which more than doubled stock prices and unexpectedly increased the value of a mixed portfolio by nearly 60 percent, increased retirement for the HRS sample of older workers by over 3 percentage points by the turn of the century and would have decreased the average retirement age by about a quarter of a year

if it had not been interrupted. The subsequent decline in the market, which nearly wiped out the gains that had been made during the preceding surge, effectively neutralized the effect of the preceding stock market gains on retirement. (Gustman and Steinmeier, 2002a, abstract.)

The 2003 Retirement Confidence Survey found that American workers' confidence in their ability to retire comfortably remains relatively high. The study also noted that many workers have not been affected by the stock market decline because they did not have much, if any, money invested in the stock market (Employee Benefit Research Institute [EBRI], 2003a).

Table 4-5.
Reasons for Retirement for the Population Aged 50 and Over by Age: 2000[1]

(In percent)

Age	"Forced"[2]	Poor health	Wanted to do other things	Didn't like work	Spend time with family	"Forced," not family or health[3]
50 to 58	38	24	25	4	32	15
59 to 61	40	35	30	9	36	9
62 to 64	31	18	27	7	34	13
65 to 67	28	16	29	5	37	13
68 to 70	28	13	25	5	31	18
71 to 74	31	13	19	4	26	16
75 to 79	40	25	14	4	27	19
80 and over	46	25	10	8	19	25

[1] Respondents were allowed to give more than one answer.
[2] Percentage of retirees who reported being forced to retire.
[3] Percentage of retirees who reported being forced to retire but did not report family or poor health being important.

Source: Haider and Loughran, 2001, Table 12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Financial Status of Retired Older Men and Women

A recent study found that more working men (74 percent) than working women (69 percent) save for retirement, and men are better prepared and more likely to retire when the opportunity arises (EBRI, 2001). The study reported that men are more often employed in jobs that sponsor retirement plans than are women, such as in the manufacturing industry, which has a high retirement plan sponsorship rate (72.9 percent). Women tend to concentrate in services industries and wholesale/retail trade, both of which have lower retirement sponsorship rates (52.8 percent and 43.9 percent, respectively). In addition, according to this study, women usually receive lower retirement benefits. In 1999, women aged 65 and over received, on average, $8,224 as pension income from an annuity and/or an employment-based pension plan, compared with $14,046 paid to their male counterparts. This disparity held true in relation to Social Security benefits as well, with an average monthly payment of $905 for retired men and $697 for retired women in 1999.

While women tend to trail men in retirement planning and retirement benefits, they tend also to outlive men and may spend a longer time in retirement. In 2000, women aged 65 had a life expectancy of 19.2 years, compared with 16.3 years for men aged 65 (National Center for Health Statistics, 2002).

The gap between men and women with retirement plans is narrowing. "Between 1989 and 1998, the percentage of employed women with a pension or retirement plan at their current job increased from 43 percent to 45 percent, compared with a decline from 53 percent to 52 percent for employed men," according to EBRI (2000, p. 1). Munnell et al. (2002) also observed this shift: between 1979 and 2000, while pension coverage declined for all men except those in the highest-earning quintile, participation in pensions for women increased at all earnings levels. They noted that the sex differentials in coverage were caused by a combination of factors, including the decline in male workers' union membership and employment at large manufacturing firms; the rapid growth of 401(k) plans, which made employee participation in pension plans voluntary; female workers' improved earnings; larger numbers of women working full-time; and men's and women's different work patterns.

The increase in pension coverage for women can help to minimize the differences in pension wealth between men and women. One study found that for full-time wage and salary workers nearing retirement with pension coverage, the current job's median pension wealth was 76 percent greater for men than for women (Johnson et al., 1999). The gender gap in pensions is likely to narrow in the future as women's work experiences increasingly resemble those of men.

Married Couples and Retirement

Data from the HRS, which include information on health, employment, and family structure, and can be linked to Social Security and pension plan data, permit a more accurate calculation of retirement incentives (Coile, 2003). Because each spouse reports his or her labor history independently, researchers can obtain a better understanding of retirement decision-making within the household (Gustman and Steinmeier, 2002b).

Gustman and Steinmeier (2002b) found that the value each spouse places on being able to spend time with the other after retiring predicts the level of coordination in deciding when to retire, and this preference has a stronger impact on the wife than the husband. They also concluded that Social Security benefits affect couples' decisions about the timing of retirement.

This pattern of behavior differs when one spouse is forced to retire because of health problems or job displacement. If a spouse has a long-term health problem, the other spouse is less likely to retire. There was no evidence that care-giving demands encourage women or men to withdraw from the labor force (Pienta, 1997). On the contrary, the healthy spouse usually remains in the labor force to replace part of the earnings lost by the disabled worker, particularly when the couple is not yet eligible for Social Security retirement benefits (Johnson and Favreault, 2001).

Retirement Preparedness by Race and Hispanic Origin

Preparedness for retirement varies by race and Hispanic origin. The 2003 Minority Retirement Confidence Survey found that Hispanic workers tend to be the least confident about various financial aspects of retirement. Black workers are more confident than Hispanic workers but less confident than workers in general about having enough money for retirement, according to EBRI (2003b). The survey found that Black workers (59 percent) and Hispanic workers (50 percent) are less likely than workers in general (71 percent) to have saved for retirement.

Age at Retirement

While economists agree that the trends in retirement will continue to change, they do not always concur on the causes. Some economists claim that recent changes in public policy and in the private sector will encourage later retirement, while others contend that the rising incomes of older people and redefinitions of retirement lifestyles will promote earlier retirement (Costa, 1999; Quinn, 1999).

Quinn contends that the "era of earlier and earlier retirement has come to an end" (1999, p. 1) due to changes in public policy and the private sector that make working later in life more feasible. He argues that outlawing mandatory retirement is an example of public policy affecting retirement. Another example is Social Security "increasing the delayed retirement credit" so that workers are rewarded "for delaying initial benefit receipt past the normal retirement age" (1999, p. 5).

Other economists think the upswing in labor force participation among the older population is not permanent. Costa believes that "specific institutional details of private pension plans and of Social Security systems are not the primary forces driving the long-run trend" (1999, p. 4). Some researchers suggest that since retirement is attractive and it has become a social norm, improvements in the health of older people coupled with a rise in their income mean the early retirement trend is unlikely to reverse.

Retirement of the Baby Boom Generation

From 1946 to 1964, about 75 million Baby Boomers were born in the United States. An additional 8 million born in other countries during these years immigrated to the United States. By 2008, the first of the Baby Boomers will turn 62, the earliest age at which an individual can collect Social Security benefits in retirement. A major retirement wave will likely arrive in 2011, when the first of the Boomers turn 65. By 2020, the number of adults aged 60 to 64 is projected to be nearly twice the number in 2000.

A 1999 survey by the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) showed that nearly 7 in 10 Baby Boomers were optimistic about their retirement years. About 28 percent of Baby Boomer respondents reported that they were very optimistic, and 41 percent said that they were fairly optimistic about their retirement. The survey found that approximately one-quarter of Baby Boomers were not well prepared for their retirement, and the less affluent Boomers were less likely to be optimistic about their retirement than other respondents.

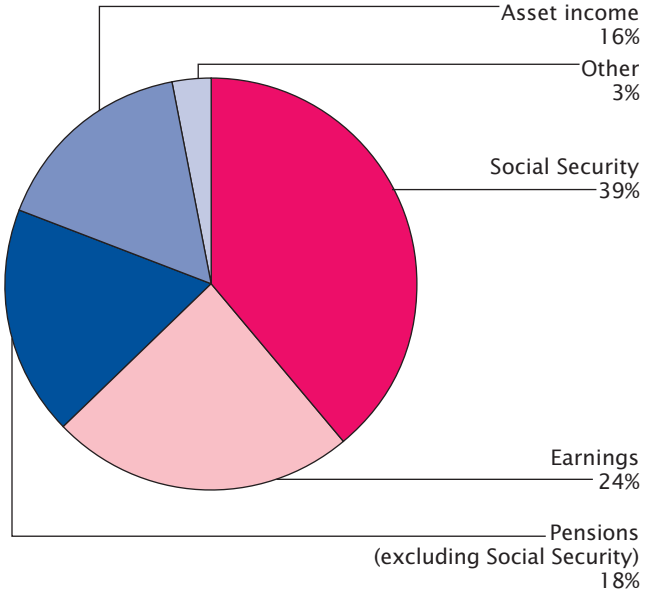
Other findings from the AARP survey address the Baby Boomers' expectations for retirement. Most believed that they will still be working during their retirement years—some for the sake of

interest and enjoyment, others for income. The Baby Boomers' definition of retirement included believing that they would not depend on their children. They reported counting on self-directed sources of income, such as IRAs, 401(k)s, savings, and investments, as well as Social Security, to fund their retirement (AARP, 1999).

Income

Figure 4-8 shows that total personal income for the population 65 and older comes largely from four sources. In 2001, Social Security payments accounted for 39 percent of their total personal income, earnings provided 24 percent, pensions accounted for 18 percent, and asset income generated 16 percent; 3 percent of income came from other sources. Gustman et al. (1997), using data from the HRS, found that Social Security and pensions accounted for more than 60 percent of total wealth for households in the 45th to 55th percentile of wealth holders, and almost half (47 percent) for those in the 90th to 95th percentile of wealth distribution.

Figure 4-8.
Personal Money Income for the Population Aged 65 and Over by Source: 2001
(Percent distribution)



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Source: Social Security Administration, 2003a, p. 21. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Social Security

Social Security continues to provide the largest share of aggregate income for the older population, and its proportion compared with the other major sources of income was higher in 2001 than 40 years earlier (Social Security Administration, 2003a). In 2001, Social Security paid benefits to 91 percent of people aged 65 and over, and was the only source of retirement income for many people aged 65 and over. Studies show that it has improved the economic status of older Americans over the past several decades and helped to alleviate poverty among them (SSA, 2003a; Haveman et al., 2003).

The official name of Social Security is the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program. It is intended to provide monthly benefits to replace the loss of earnings due to retirement, death (with benefits going to a spouse), or disability. The majority (70 percent) of OASDI funds go to retirees, while the remaining portion is split between survivor benefits and disability benefits (Population Reference Bureau, 2002).

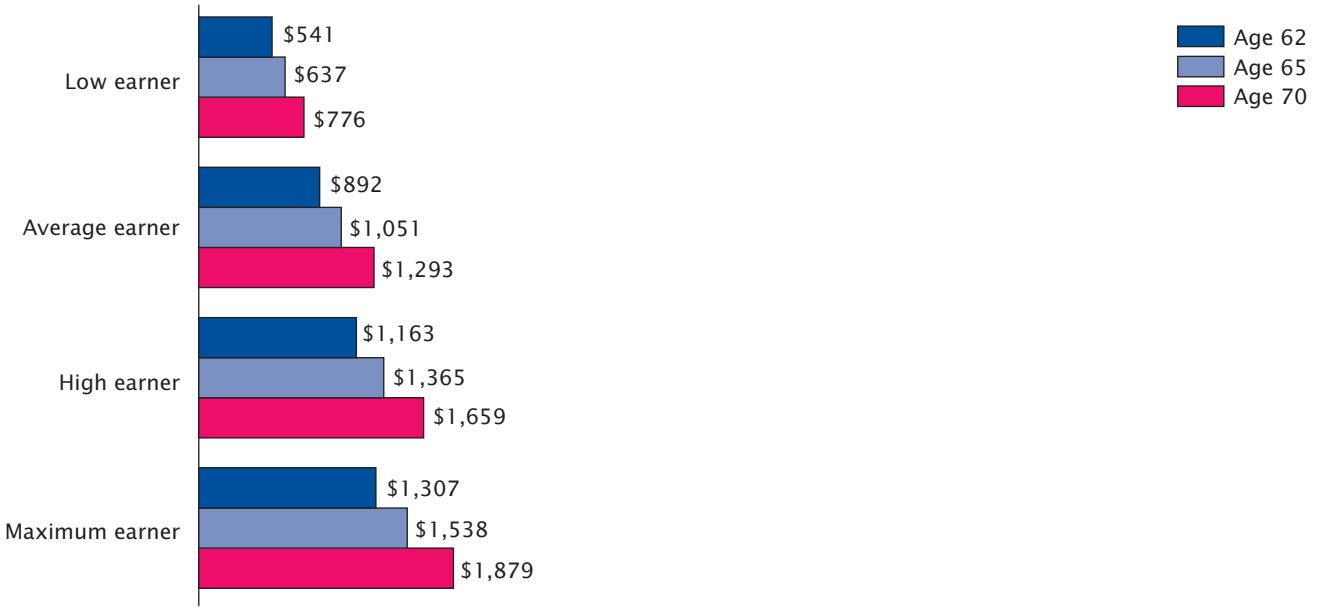
Social Security benefits vary and are based on a variety of factors, including a person's earnings history and the age at which the initial benefit is claimed. For example, a person with relatively low past earnings who begins to collect Social Security at the earliest eligibility age of 62 could expect to receive about $541 per month in 2001 (Figure 4-9).[11] An individual with relatively high past earnings would receive more than double this amount ($1,163) beginning at the early collection age of 62. If the low earner waited until age 70 to begin collecting benefits, the monthly payment would increase to approximately $776. In comparison, average-earner benefits would be $892, $1,051, and $1,293 at initial claim ages of 62, 65, and 70, respectively.

[11] In 2001, low earnings were defined as 45 percent of the national average wage index ($32,921.92 in 2001). Average earnings are equal to the index, high earnings are 160 percent of the index, and maximum earnings are equal to the OASDI contribution and benefits base ($80,400 in 2001). For a more comprehensive explanation of Social Security calculations, see <http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/AWI.html>.

Figure 4-9.

Hypothetical Monthly Social Security Benefits by Earning Level and Age at Initial Benefit Claim: 2001

(In dollars)



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Low earnings are defined as 45 percent of the national average wage index ($32,921.92 in 2001), average earnings are equal to the index, high earnings are 160 percent of the index, and maximum earnings are equal to the OASDI contribution and benefits base ($80,400 in 2001). For a more comprehensive explanation of these calculations, see <http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/COLA/AWI.html>.

Source: Social Security Administration, 2001, p. 15. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

The role of Social Security benefits in relation to a person's total retirement income varies according to the level of other assets. As seen in Figure 4-10, 20 percent of recipients who received Social Security in 2001 were reliant on these benefits as their sole source of income.[12] For an additional 13 percent of the population, Social Security benefits constituted between 90 and 99 percent of total income, and 35 percent received less than half of their total income in the form of Social Security.

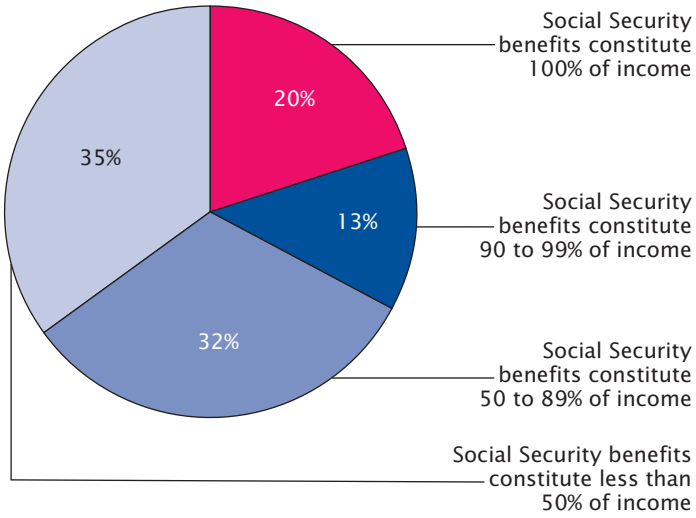
The importance of Social Security income is also demonstrated by comparing the percentage of the older population living in poverty under the current system and the percentage who would live in poverty if Social Security did not exist. Research shows that in 1997, without Social Security, nearly half (47.6 percent) of people aged 65 and older would have been below the poverty line; with Social Security, the poverty rate was 11.9 percent, reducing the poverty rate of older people by nearly three-quarters due to Social Security alone (Porter et al., 1999). A more recent study examined the economic well-being of Social Security recipients when they first received benefits and examined them again 10 years later. It concluded that Social Security "had a large and sustained effect in reducing poverty for all the racial, sex, and age-at-retirement subgroups, both shortly after they first received benefits (1982) and over the subsequent decade" (Haveman et al., 2003, p. 392). Social Security's sustaining power in helping to alleviate poverty among older people is partly due to the fact that average Social Security benefits increased faster than the poverty threshold in the 1980s and 1990s (AARP, 2001).

[12] The Social Security Administration does not use individual recipients for some of its analysis of Social Security and income. Instead, it refers to "aged units," defined as a married couple with husband or wife aged 65 or over, or a person 65 or older who does not live with a spouse. This distinction provides a closer estimate of income levels for married couples, who typically pool their income within one household.

Figure 4-10.

Social Security Recipients Aged 65 and Over by Relative Importance of Social Security to Total Money Income: 2001[1]

(Percent distribution)



[1] The term "Social Security recipient" does not refer to individuals but refers to an "aged unit," which is defined by the Social Security Administration as a married couple with a husband or a wife aged 65 or over, or a person aged 65 or over who does not live with a spouse.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: Social Security Administration, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Social Security Funding

According to an AARP study, in the late 1970s and early 1980s, "high inflation accompanied by high unemployment (stagflation) combined to create a financing crisis for Social Security," which was alleviated by the 1983 Amendments to the Social Security Act (AARP, 2001, p. 26). The 2003 OASDI Trustees Report projected that, under intermediate assumptions, the annual cost for Social Security funds "will exceed tax income starting in 2018" and "are projected to become exhausted by 2042" (Social Security Administration, 2003b, II. Overview, A. Highlights).[13]

One reason for this predicted shortfall is that the number of beneficiaries is projected to increase more rapidly than the number of covered workers. In a "pay-as-you-go" program such as the OASDI, current workers pay a share of their income to a fund that is then distributed to current retirees. The ratio of covered workers per OASDI beneficiary was 41.9 in 1945 and fell to 16.5 in 1950. By 2002, there were 3.3 covered workers per OASDI beneficiary. This worker-beneficiary ratio is projected to continue to fall to 2.2 by 2030, when the entire Baby Boomer cohort will be aged 65 and over (Social Security Administration, 2003b, IV. Actuarial Estimates, B. Long-Range Estimates, Table IV.B2).[14]

The OASDI Board of Trustees estimated that—if Social Security continues to be financed by Social Security tax revenues alone—to maintain the system's solvency throughout the 75-year projection period of 2003 to 2077, "the payroll tax would be increased to 16.94 percent at the point of trust fund exhaustion in 2042 and continue rising to 18.9 percent in 2077" (Social Security Administration, 2003b, II. Overview, E. Conclusion).[15]

Some researchers have stated that mortality may decline faster than foreseen by the Social Security Administration's forecasts, requiring an increase in the payroll tax rate or a reduction in benefits beyond the Social Security Administration's estimate (Lee and Tuljapurkar, 1997).[16] They pointed out that "longer life is costly because incremental years lived come largely at ages that are traditionally spent in leisure; so the life cycle value of consumption needs and Social Security benefits automatically rises considerably, while the life cycle value of earnings and tax contributions rises much less" (Lee and Tuljapurkar, 1997, p. 78). They predicted that "if life expectancy rose to 90 or 100 years by 2070, the balanced budget tax rate would have to rise to 27% or 32% of taxable payroll" (Lee and Tuljapurkar, 1997, p. 79).

[13] See <http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/TR/TR03/II_highlights.html>.

[14] See <http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/TR/TR03/IV_Lrest.html>.

[15] See <http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/TR/TR03/II_conclu.html>.

[16] For an evaluation of the performance of the Lee-Carter method for forecasting mortality, see Lee and Miller, 2001.

Table 4-6.
Social Security Schedule for Full Retirement and Reductions by Age: 2003

Year of birth	Minimum retirement age for full benefit[1]	Reduction months at age 62	Monthly percent reduction[2]	Total percent reduction[2]
1937 or earlier	65	36	0.556	20.00
1938	65 and 2 months	38	0.548	20.83
1939	65 and 4 months	40	0.541	21.67
1940	65 and 6 months	42	0.535	22.50
1941	65 and 8 months	44	0.530	23.33
1942	65 and 10 months	46	0.525	24.17
1943 to 1954	66	48	0.520	25.00
1955	66 and 2 months	50	0.516	25.84
1956	66 and 4 months	52	0.512	26.66
1957	66 and 6 months	54	0.509	27.50
1958	66 and 8 months	56	0.505	28.33
1959	66 and 10 months	58	0.502	29.17
1960 or later	67	60	0.500	30.00

[1] Retirement with benefits can occur at any age between 62 and the full retirement age; however, Social Security benefits are reduced a fraction of a percent (see monthly percent reduction column) for each month before the full retirement age is reached.

[2] Monthly and total percentage reductions are approximate due to rounding. The actual reductions are .556 (or 5/9 of 1 percent) per month for the first 36 months and .417 (or 5/12 of 1 percent) for subsequent months.

Source: Social Security Administration, 2003c. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Retirement Age and Social Security

Another issue that researchers identify as affecting the solvency of Social Security is that the average duration spent collecting Social Security has been increasing due to both the declining average age of retirement and increasing longevity. The average retirement age had been declining until the 1980s, when it leveled off, but it resumed its decline in the 1990s. Gendell (2001) found that the median age at retirement for men in the late 1990s was 5 years younger than it was in the early 1950s (62.0 in 1995–2000 compared with 66.9 in 1950–55) and 6 years younger for women (61.8 in 1995–2000 compared with 67.6 in 1950–55).

Concerns over the feasibility of providing Social Security payments to the Baby Boom cohort for potentially more than two decades of retirement life have sparked policy changes. Two changes enacted in 2000 are increasing the age of eligibility for fully retired-worker benefits, and reducing benefits for early-retirement (age 62) beneficiaries. The full-benefit retirement age will increase from the current age of 65 for those born in 1937 or earlier by two months per year until it reaches 66 for those born in 1943 through 1954. Then it will begin another gradual increase to age 67 for those born in 1960 or later (Table 4-6).

The Social Security Administration's New Beneficiary Survey (NBS), which surveyed 9,065 recipients of Social Security benefits in 1982 and reinterviewed 69 percent of the surviving respondents in 1991, examined Social Security recipients' economic status and changes in their well-being over this 9-year period. The NBS showed that recipients who first received benefits at younger ages had lower economic status in later years than those who became beneficiaries at older ages. Those who accepted benefits before age 65 had their monthly payments permanently reduced (Haveman et al., 2003).

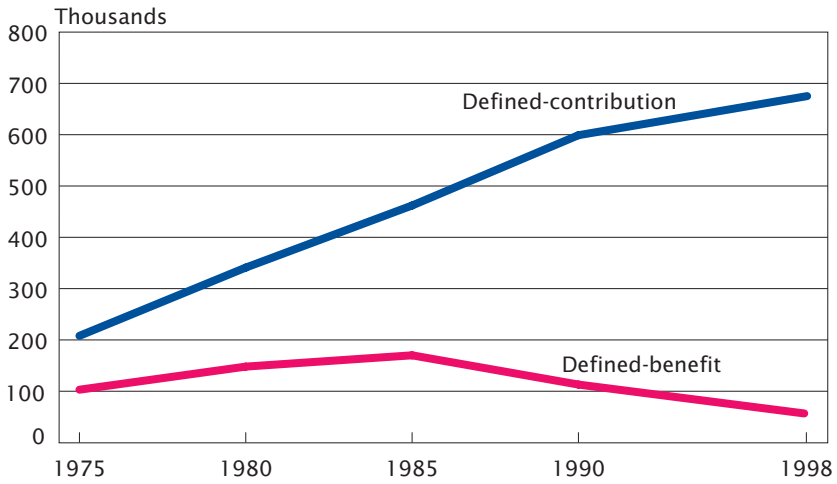
Some economists contend that increased labor force participation of older workers and raising the age for receipt of full benefits could lead to larger Social Security tax revenues and a decreased number of years of payments, which would reduce the projected shortfall in overall Social Security benefit payments (Verma and Rix, 2003). They also point out that, while the increase in the Social Security retirement age itself may not induce a large number of older workers to stay in the labor force, "slowing labor force growth and labor shortage" as well as "rising life expectancy and concern about retirement income adequacy" may lead some workers to postpone retirement (Verman and Rix, 2003, p. 3). These researchers believe that public and private sector initiatives can be developed to encourage older workers to do so.

Economists continue to debate whether the decline in the retirement age has reversed and what the future trend will be. (See the earlier section in this chapter on retirement for more discussion.) Because further gains in longevity seem likely, the average length of retirement may continue to increase.

Private Pensions

Private pensions provide retirement income for many people (General Accounting Office, 2002). The share of the private sector workforce that has a pension plan increased in the post-World War II economy and has remained at about 50 percent since the 1970s (Munnell et al., 2002). In 2002, the U.S. General Accounting

Figure 4-11.
Number of Defined-Benefit and Defined-Contribution Pension Plans: 1975 to 1998[1]



[1] A defined-benefit pension plan generally provides pensions that are based on a percentage of one's final pay, accounting for years of service. A defined-contribution pension plan involves a specific payment out of each paycheck into an employee-specific account, to which an employer often adds a partially or fully matched contribution.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1975 to 1990, Employee Benefit Research Institute (EBRI), 2001, Factsheet; 1998, EBRI, 2003, Factsheet. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Office reported that "only about 52 percent of retirees receive pension income," and that the millions of workers who were not covered by private pensions were "at risk of inadequate income during their retirement years" (General Accounting Office, 2002, p. 1).

While the proportion of retirees receiving pension benefits has remained stable since the 1970s, the amount of pension income has increased. From 1980 to 2000, average annual pension amounts (in 1999 dollars) increased from $11,400 to $16,800 for retired workers aged 62 to 64, from $8,300 to $12,500 for those aged 65 to 74, and from $6,800 to $10,100 for retirees aged 75 or older (AARP, 2001).

Most pension plans fall into the category of either a defined-benefit plan or a defined-contribution plan. In 2004, 21 percent of workers in private industry participated in defined-benefit plans and 42 percent participated in a defined-contribution plan (BLS, 2004b). A defined-benefit pension plan generally provides pensions that are based on a percentage of one's final pay, according to years of service, and they are typically paid as an annuity (Campbell and Munnell, 2002). The number of defined-benefit pension plans in the private sector decreased from 170,000 in 1985 to 56,000 in 1998 (Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2003; Figure 4-11).

In contrast, the number of defined-contribution pension plans has been increasing. In 1975, there were 208,000 such plans, and the number increased to 674,000 in 1998. Defined-contribution pension plans give participants flexibility and portability, and provide generally lower costs and investment risks for the employers (Campbell and Munnell, 2002). Defined-contribution pension plans involve a specified payment out of each paycheck into an employee-specific account, to which an employer often adds a partially or fully matched contribution. Common types of defined-contribution pension plans include 401(k), profit sharing, 403(b), and 457 plans.[17] The percentage of the paycheck that is contributed to the account is set out in advance. The exact amount of the pension is not predetermined and depends on many factors, including the amount contributed and the rate of return on the investment of the pension funds. The accrued amount is typically available in a lump-sum payment at the time of retirement but may sometimes be taken as an annuity (Campbell and Munnell, 2002).

Researchers note that some policies that encourage additional work may conflict with private pension plans that penalize work beyond a particular age through adjustments to their defined benefit (Quinn and Kozy, 1996). For example, some benefit calculation rules reduce a worker's pension value after a set number of years on the job, encouraging workers to leave career employment and either fully retire, find employment with another employer, or become self-employed (see the discussion earlier in this chapter on bridge jobs and part-time work).

[17] The 401(k) is a tax-deferred retirement plan. The 403(b) is a tax-deferred retirement plan available to employees of educational institutions and certain nonprofit organizations. The 457 plan is a tax-deferred compensation plan for employees of states, subdivisions of states, charitable or religious organizations, labor unions and trade associations, and other eligible employers. For more information on these retirement plans, see Internal Revenue Service, 2005.

Money Income

Official income estimates from the CPS are based solely on money income: earnings, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, veterans' payments, survivor benefits, pension or retirement income, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, estates, trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, assistance from outside the household, and other miscellaneous money income. These estimates refer to income before deductions for taxes or other expenses and do not include lump-sum payments or capital gains.[18]

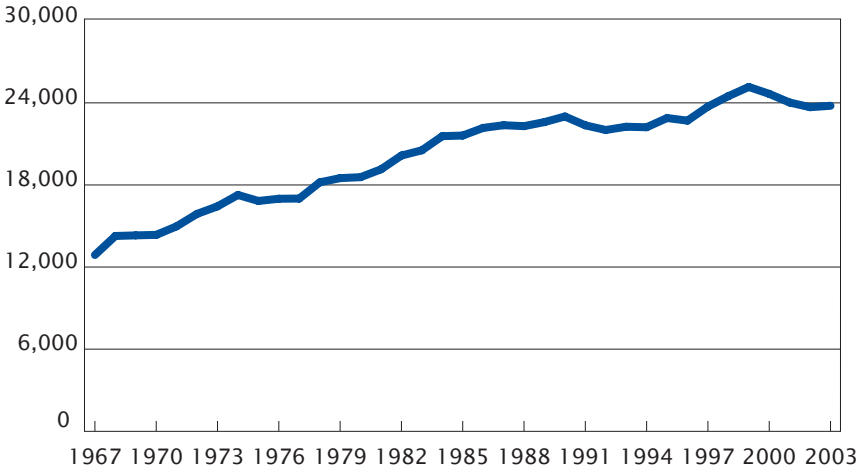
Money Income of Older Householders

The 2003 median household money income for households with a householder 65 and older ($23,787) was nearly twice that of 1967 adjusted for inflation ($12,882; Figure 4-12). While income increased during most of this period, some declines occurred. The median household money income for older households reached its peak in 1999 ($25,164).

Households with a householder aged 65 and over have lower incomes than younger households (Table 4-7). In 2003, the median money income of older households ($23,787) was below the median for all households ($43,318), and was the lowest among all age groups. It was slightly below the median money income of households with a householder under age 25 ($27,053). Household money income increased with the age of the householder until ages 45 to 54, where it peaked at $60,242.

Figure 4-12.
Median Household Money Income for Older Households: 1967 to 2003

(In 2003 dollars. Households with householder aged 65 and over)



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004, Table H-10. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Table 4-7.
Median Household Money Income by Age of Householder: 2003

Age of householder	Number of households (in thousands)	Median money income (dollars)	
		Value	90-percent confidence interval
Total	**112,000**	**43,318**	**43,009–43,627**
15 to 24	6,610	27,053	26,388–27,718
25 to 34	19,159	44,779	44,187–45,371
35 to 44	23,222	55,044	54,383–55,705
45 to 54	23,137	60,242	59,591–60,893
55 to 64	16,824	49,215	48,365–50,065
65 and over	23,048	23,787	23,489–24,085

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: DeNavas-Walt, Proctor, and Mills, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Median Household Money Income by Race

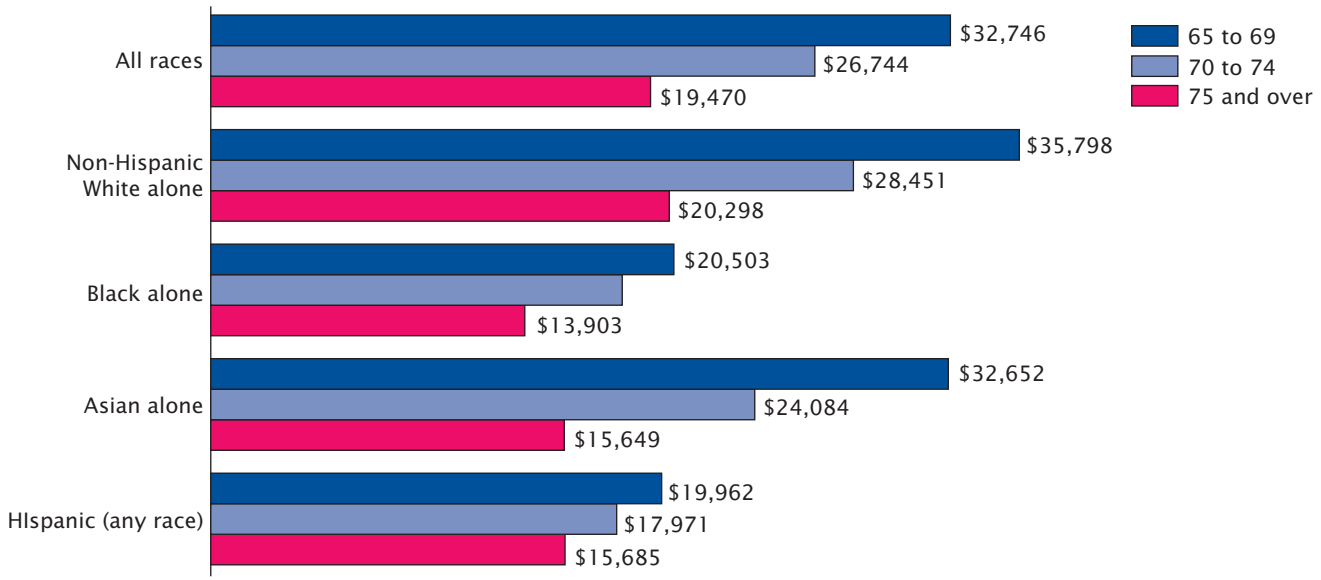
As shown in Figure 4-13, in 2003, older non-Hispanic White households (as defined by the characteristics of the householder) had the highest median household money income among all race groups and Hispanics for almost every older age group. The exceptions were that for ages 65 to 69 and 70 to 74, there were no statistically significant differences in the median money incomes of non-Hispanic White households and Asian households.

[18] For more information on money income of the total population, see DeNavas-Walt et al., 2001 and DeNavas-Walt and Cleveland, 2002.

Figure 4-13.

Median Household Money Income for Older Households by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 2003

(Households with householder aged 65 and over)



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004, Table HINC-02. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Median Household Money Income by Living Arrangements

Figure 4-14 shows that in 2003, married-couple households with householders aged 65 to 69 had a median household money income of $45,305, more than twice that of 65- to 69-year-old male and female householders living alone ($17,842 and $16,474, respectively).[19]

Income levels were lower at older ages among these three household types. For example, the median household money income for married-couple households ranged from $45,305 when the householder was aged 65 to 69 to $29,280 when the householder was 75 or over. Older women living alone tend to have lower household income than older men living alone. For people aged 75 and over living alone in 2003, median household income was $13,172 for women and $16,937 for men.

Poverty

Poverty Rates

According to data from the 2004 CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), the basis of the official poverty rate in the United States, 10.2 percent of the population 65 and older lived in poverty in 2003 (Table 4-8).[20] This proportion was lower than that for people under 18 years of age (17.6 percent) and for people aged 18 to 64 (10.8 percent).

[19] The median household money income of 65- to 69-year-old male ($17,842) and female ($16,474) householders living alone is not statistically different.

[20] The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) determined the official definition of poverty in Statistical Policy Directive 14. For more information on how the Census Bureau uses this definition to measure poverty and the poverty threshold in 2003 by size of family and number of related children under 18 years, see DeNavas-Walt, Proctor, and Mills, 2004.

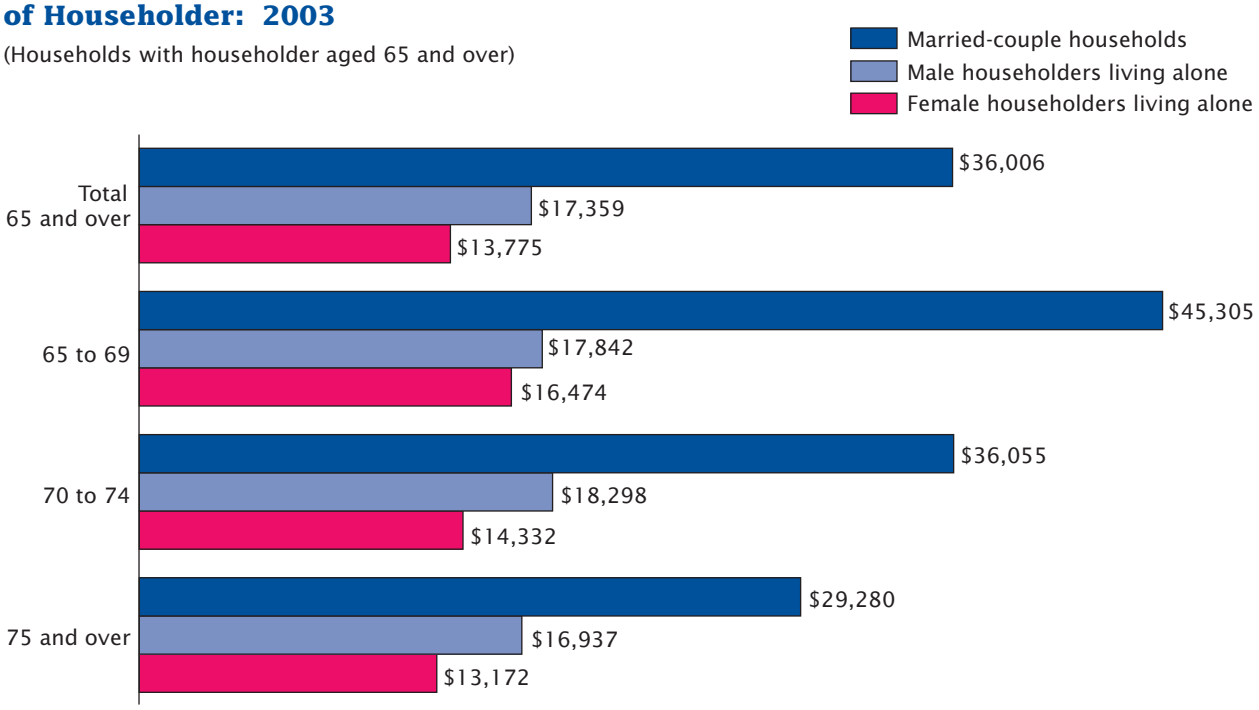
Official poverty levels are based on money income and do not include nonmonetary benefits, such as food stamps, public housing, and Medicaid. A person is considered to be living in poverty if his or her before-tax cash income is below a defined level of need or threshold. Poverty thresholds were originally devised by the Social Security Administration in the 1960s based on a minimum cost to obtain a nutritionally adequate diet, as defined by the Department of Agriculture, taking into account both family size and the number of children in the household.

The thresholds are updated annually for inflation using the consumer price index for urban consumers. They do not vary by geographic locale. In 2003, the poverty threshold was set at $8,825 for an older (65 and older) householder living alone. For older householders living in a two-person household with no related children under 18 years of age, the threshold was $11,122.

Figure 4-14.

Median Household Money Income for Older Households by Household Type and Age of Householder: 2003

(Households with householder aged 65 and over)



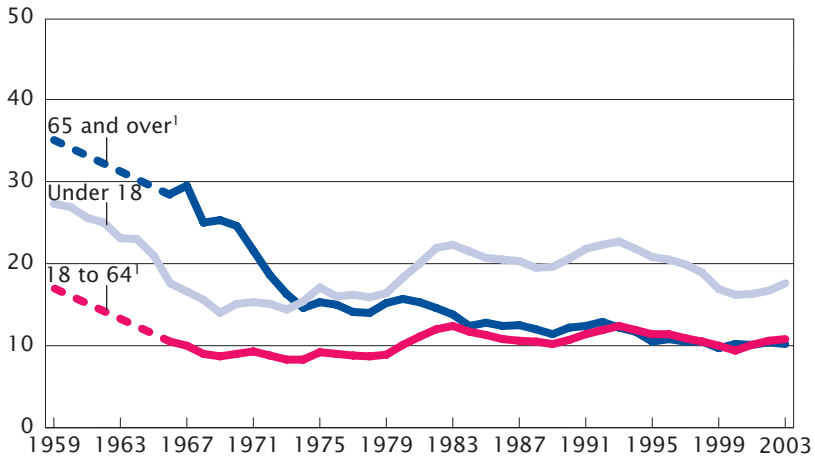
Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004, Table HINC-02. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

During the 1960s and early 1970s, older people experienced the highest poverty rate of these age groups (Figure 4-15). In 1959, 35.2 percent of older people lived in poverty.[21] In 1966, the poverty rate of the older population had decreased to 28.5 percent, while the rate of people aged 18 to 64 was 10.5 percent and that of children was 17.6 percent. Since the 1960s, various government programs have been designed to alleviate the financial burdens of the older population, and subsequently, the proportion of the older population living in poverty declined steadily during the late 1960s and early

Figure 4-15.

Percent of People in Poverty by Age: 1959 to 2003



[1] Data are not available from 1960 to 1965 for the 18-to-64 and 65-and-over age groups.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: DeNavas-Walt, Proctor, and Mills, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

[21] Poverty rates for people aged 65 and over are available for 1959 and then from 1966 to the present. Data from 1960 to 1965 for age groups 65 and over and 18 to 64 are not available.

Table 4-8.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1960 to 2003

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and race	All people			Under 18			18 to 64			65 and over		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
All Races												
2003	287,699	35,861	12.5	72,999	12,866	17.6	180,041	19,443	10.8	34,569	3,552	10.2
2002	285,317	34,570	12.1	72,696	12,133	16.7	178,388	18,861	10.6	34,234	3,576	10.4
2000[2]	278,944	31,581	11.3	71,741	11,587	16.2	173,638	16,671	9.6	33,566	3,323	9.9
1995	263,733	36,425	13.8	70,566	14,665	20.8	161,508	18,442	11.4	31,658	3,318	10.5
1990	248,644	33,585	13.5	65,049	13,431	20.6	153,502	16,496	10.7	30,093	3,658	12.2
1985	236,594	33,064	14.0	62,876	13,010	20.7	146,396	16,598	11.3	27,322	3,456	12.6
1980	225,027	29,272	13.0	62,914	11,543	18.3	137,428	13,858	10.1	24,686	3,871	15.7
1975	210,864	25,877	12.3	65,079	11,104	17.1	124,122	11,456	9.2	21,662	3,317	15.3
1970	202,183	25,420	12.6	69,159	10,440	15.1	113,554	10,187	9.0	19,470	4,793	24.6
1965	191,413	33,185	17.3	69,986	14,676	21.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960	179,503	39,851	22.2	65,601	17,634	26.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
White Alone[1]												
2003	231,866	24,272	10.5	55,779	7,985	14.3	145,783	13,622	9.3	30,303	2,666	8.8
2002	230,376	23,466	10.2	55,703	7,549	13.6	144,694	13,178	9.1	29,980	2,739	9.1
White												
2000[2]	227,846	21,645	9.5	55,980	7,307	13.1	142,164	11,754	8.3	29,703	2,584	8.7
1995	218,028	24,423	11.2	55,444	8,981	16.2	134,149	12,869	9.6	28,436	2,572	9.0
1990	208,611	22,326	10.7	51,929	8,232	15.9	129,784	11,387	8.8	26,898	2,707	10.1
1985	200,918	22,860	11.4	51,031	8,253	16.2	125,258	11,909	9.5	24,629	2,698	11.0
1980	192,912	19,699	10.2	51,653	7,181	13.9	118,935	9,478	8.0	22,325	3,042	13.6
1975	183,164	17,770	9.7	54,405	6,927	12.7	109,105	8,210	7.5	19,654	2,634	13.4
1970	177,376	17,484	9.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,011	22.6
1965	168,732	22,496	13.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960	158,863	28,309	17.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Non-Hispanic White Alone[1]												
2003	194,595	15,902	8.2	43,150	4,233	9.8	123,110	9,391	7.6	28,335	2,277	8.0
2002	194,144	15,567	8.0	43,614	4,090	9.4	122,511	9,157	7.5	28,018	2,321	8.3
Non-Hispanic White[3]												
2000[2]	193,691	14,366	7.4	44,244	4,018	9.1	121,499	8,130	6.7	27,948	2,218	7.9
1995	190,951	16,267	8.5	45,689	5,115	11.2	118,228	8,908	7.5	27,034	2,243	8.3
1990	188,129	16,622	8.8	44,797	5,532	12.3	117,477	8,619	7.3	25,854	2,471	9.6
1985	183,455	17,839	9.7	44,752	5,745	12.8	114,969	9,608	8.4	23,734	2,486	10.5
1980	179,798	16,365	9.1	46,578	5,510	11.8	111,460	7,990	7.2	21,760	2,865	13.2
1975	172,417	14,883	8.6	49,670	5,342	10.8	103,496	7,039	6.8	19,251	2,503	13.0
Black Alone[1]												
2003	35,989	8,781	24.4	11,367	3,877	34.1	21,746	4,224	19.4	2,876	680	23.7
2002	35,678	8,602	24.1	11,275	3,645	32.3	21,547	4,277	19.9	2,856	680	23.8
Black												
2000[2]	35,425	7,982	22.5	11,480	3,581	31.2	21,161	3,794	17.9	2,785	607	21.8
1995	33,740	9,872	29.3	11,369	4,761	41.9	19,892	4,483	22.5	2,478	629	25.4
1990	30,806	9,837	31.9	10,162	4,550	44.8	18,097	4,427	24.5	2,547	860	33.8
1985	28,485	8,926	31.3	9,545	4,157	43.6	16,667	4,052	24.3	2,273	717	31.5
1980	26,408	8,579	32.5	9,368	3,961	42.3	14,987	3,835	25.6	2,054	783	38.1
1975	24,089	7,545	31.3	9,421	3,925	41.7	12,872	2,968	23.1	1,795	652	36.3
1970	22,515	7,548	33.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,422	683	48.0
1965	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Hispanic (Any Race)[3]												
2003	40,300	9,051	22.5	13,730	4,077	29.7	24,490	4,568	18.7	2,080	406	19.5
2002	39,216	8,555	21.8	13,210	3,782	28.6	23,952	4,334	18.1	2,053	439	21.4
2000[2]	35,955	7,747	21.5	12,399	3,522	28.4	21,734	3,844	17.7	1,822	381	20.9
1995	28,344	8,574	30.3	10,213	4,080	40.0	16,673	4,153	24.9	1,458	342	23.5
1990	21,405	6,006	28.1	7,457	2,865	38.4	12,857	2,896	22.5	1,091	245	22.5
1985	18,075	5,236	29.0	6,475	2,606	40.3	10,685	2,411	22.6	915	219	23.9
1980	13,600	3,491	25.7	5,276	1,749	33.2	7,740	1,563	20.2	582	179	30.8
1975	11,117	2,991	26.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	137	32.6

(NA) Not available.

[1] Data for 2002 and 2003 are for single-race groups; i.e., people who reported only one race, and therefore are not comparable to data shown for previous years.
[2] Consistent with 2001 data through implementation of Census 2000-based population controls and a 28,000-household sample expansion.
[3] Data prior to 1973 for non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics are not available.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: DeNavas-Walt, Proctor, and Mills, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

1970s. In 1975, 15.3 percent of the older population lived in poverty. Since 1975, the older population's poverty rate has continued the general downward trend, with minor fluctuations.

Poverty and Near Poverty

While categorizing people as "in poverty" or "not in poverty" is one approach to classifying their economic situation, examining a measure such as the percent of the population living close to the poverty line, or "near poverty," provides additional insights into economic well-being.[22] In 2003, 10.2 percent of the population 65 and older lived in poverty, and an additional 6.7 percent lived "near poverty" (people with incomes at or above their poverty threshold but below 125 percent of their threshold).

Table 4-9.
Percent in Poverty and Near Poverty by Age and Sex: 2003

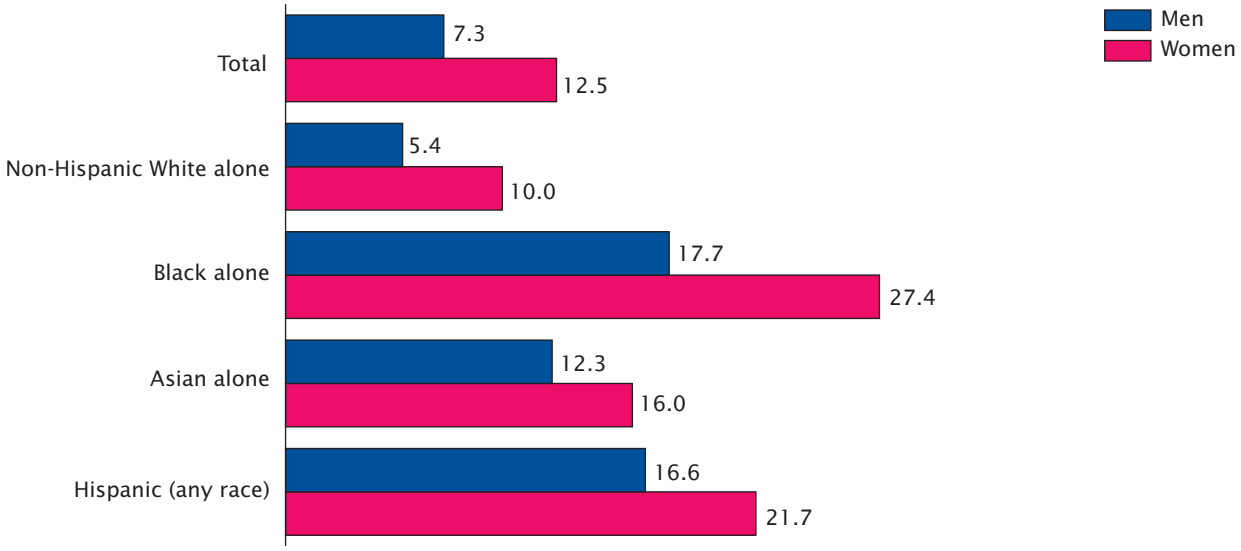
Age	Total		Male		Female	
	Below 100 percent of poverty threshold	Below 125 percent of poverty threshold	Below 100 percent of poverty threshold	Below 125 percent of poverty threshold	Below 100 percent of poverty threshold	Below 125 percent of poverty threshold
Total	**12.5**	**16.9**	**11.2**	**15.2**	**13.7**	**18.5**
Under 65	12.8	16.9	11.7	15.6	13.9	18.2
65 and over	10.2	16.9	7.3	12.3	12.5	20.4
Under 18	17.6	23.0	17.7	23.0	17.6	23.1
18 to 24	16.5	21.5	13.4	18.1	19.7	25.1
25 to 34	12.8	17.0	10.2	13.9	15.5	20.1
35 to 44	9.6	13.1	8.3	11.6	10.8	14.6
45 to 54	7.6	10.3	7.2	9.8	8.0	10.8
55 to 59	8.2	11.0	6.9	9.5	9.4	12.4
60 to 64	9.7	13.4	8.1	11.1	11.1	15.5
65 to 74	9.0	14.5	7.1	11.4	10.6	17.2
75 and over	11.6	19.6	7.5	13.5	14.3	23.6

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Poverty and near-poverty rates differ by age group among the older population. People aged 65 to 74 years had a poverty rate of 9.0 percent in 2003, compared with 11.6 percent of those aged 75 and

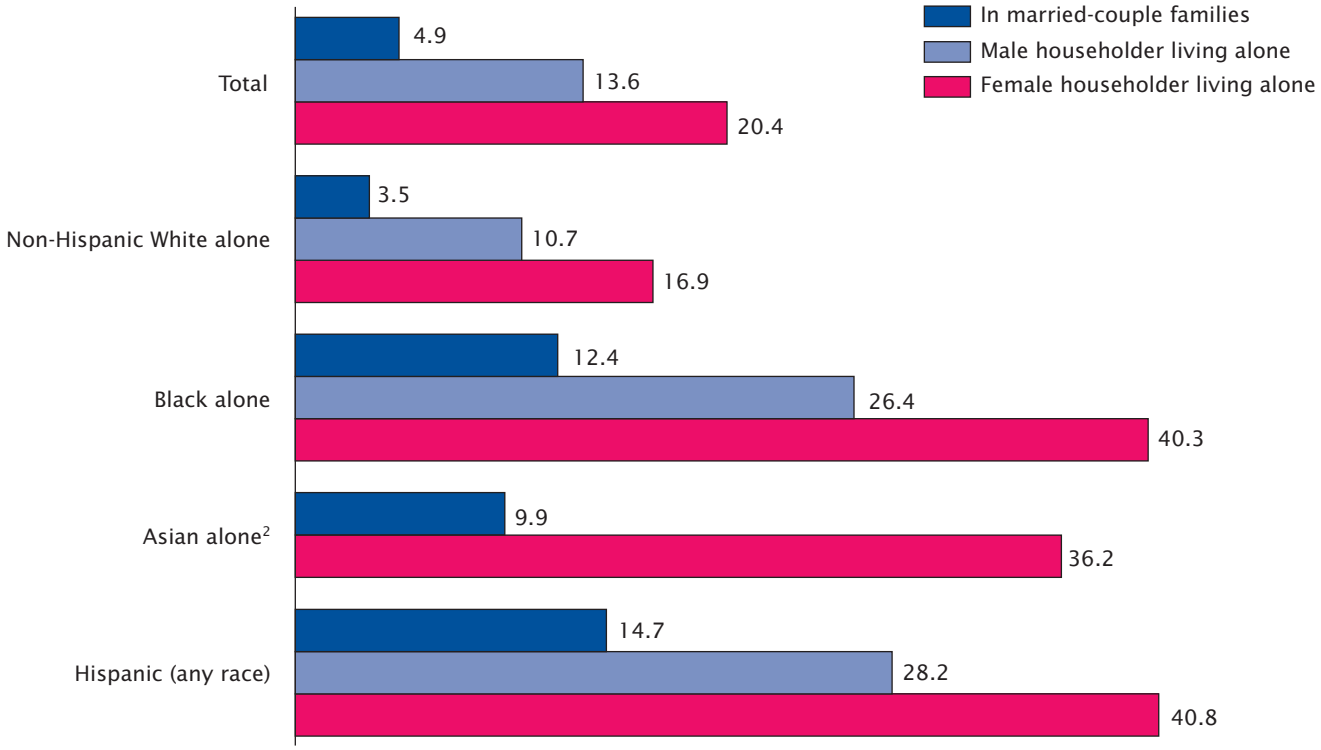
[22] "Near poverty" in this report describes those with family incomes as great as the poverty threshold but below 125 percent of the threshold. For example, if a family's income was $22,007 and the poverty threshold was $20,000 for that size and composition of family, the family would be considered "near poverty," or living close to the poverty line (Proctor and Dalaker, 2003).

Figure 4-16.
Percent of People Aged 65 and Over in Poverty by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004, Table POV01. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 4-17.
Percent of People Aged 65 and Over in Poverty by Living Arrangement, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003[1]



[1] Does not include people living with other relatives and nonrelatives.
[2] Derived measure is not shown when the base is less than 75,000.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004, Tables POV1 and POV2. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

older (Table 4-9). In addition, 8.0 percent of those aged 75 and older and 5.5 percent of those aged 65 to 74 were classified as "near poverty" in 2003.

Older Women and Men in Poverty

Poverty rates differ by sex. Larger percentages of older women lived in poverty in 2003 than older men. In 2003, women composed 57.3 percent of the population 65 and older but represented 69.6 percent of the older population living in poverty. As Figure 4-16 shows, 12.5 percent of older women were in poverty, compared with 7.3 percent of older men. In addition, older women were more likely than older men to live in near poverty: 7.9 percent compared with 5.0 percent.

Poverty rates for the older population also varied by race and Hispanic origin. In 2003, older non-Hispanic Whites—with 8.0 percent living in poverty—were less likely than their Black and Hispanic counterparts to be in poverty (23.7 percent and 19.5 percent, respectively). Historically, older non-Hispanic Whites have been less likely to live in poverty than older Blacks or Hispanics. In 1975 (the earliest year for which data are available for Hispanics), 13.0 percent of older non-Hispanic Whites lived in poverty, compared with 36.3 percent of older Blacks and 32.6 percent of older Hispanics (Table 4-8).[23]

The sex difference in poverty rates was found for older non-Hispanic Whites and Blacks. In 2003, non-Hispanic White women aged 65 and over were more likely to be in poverty than their male

[23] The apparent difference in the proportions of older Blacks and older Hispanics living in poverty in 1975 is not statistically significant.

counterparts: 10.0 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. The poverty rates for older Black women and men were 27.4 percent and 17.7 percent, respectively.

Poverty by Living Arrangements

Older householders living alone are at higher risk of being in poverty than their married counterparts. In 2003, 4.9 percent of older people in married-couple families were in poverty, lower than the 13.6 percent of older men living alone and 20.4 percent of older women living alone (Figure 4-17). Differences in poverty rates by living arrangements can also be found among the different race groups and Hispanics (except Asians, where sufficient data were not available). In 2003, 3.5 percent of people in older non-Hispanic White married-couple families lived in poverty, compared with 10.7 percent of older non-Hispanic White men living alone and 16.9 percent of older non-Hispanic White women living alone. Among older Blacks, 12.4 percent of those in married-couple families lived in poverty, while 26.4 percent of older Black men and 40.3 percent of older Black women who lived alone lived in poverty. Older Hispanic women who lived alone lived in poverty at a rate more than twice that of older Hispanics in married-couple families (40.8 percent and 14.7 percent, respectively).[24]

[24] The apparent difference in the proportions of older Blacks (12.4 percent) and older Hispanics (14.7 percent) in married-couple families in poverty is not statistically significant, and the apparent difference in the proportions of older Black women (40.3 percent) and older Hispanic women (40.8 percent) in poverty is not statistically significant.

Episodes of Poverty

While poverty rates among older people have declined since the 1960s, the annual data discussed in the preceding sections do not reflect details of the poverty conditions found in the United States and the dynamics of change in poverty over time. The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides longitudinal estimates of change in income and poverty levels among individuals over a defined period of time.[25] Unlike the CPS, which provides poverty estimates for a given year, the SIPP collects information about monthly income from the same set of people for several years, which allows analysis of change over time.

The poverty data available from the 1996 SIPP, covering January 1996 to December 1999, show that the rate of episodic poverty among those 65 and over during 1999 was 15.4 percent, compared with 26.8 percent for those under 18.[26] The chronic poverty rate for those 65 and over was 3.8 percent—higher than among those under age 18 (2.6 percent).[27]

The median poverty spell for the total population between 1996 and 1999 (i.e., the number of months that people who were not in poverty in the first interview month spent in poverty before leaving poverty) was 4.0 months.[28] The older population had a median poverty spell of 4.0 months, compared with 3.9 months for those aged 18 to 64 and 4.4 months for those under age 18.

Entries into poverty were measured as the percentage of people who were not in poverty in 1996 but were in poverty in a subsequent year. Exits out of poverty were measured as the percentage of people who were in poverty in 1996 but were not in poverty in a subsequent year. Both entries into and exits out of poverty were based on an annual poverty measure. The 65-and-over population's entry rate into poverty was 3.3 percent, lower than children under age 18 (4.5 percent). The exit rate from poverty for the older group was 32.4 percent, lower than the 47.9 percent for those under age 18 and 53.9 percent for those 18 to 64. While people aged 65 and over had a lower probability than children of entering or being in poverty, the data show that once older people were in poverty, they were less likely to transition out of poverty. The survey does not provide information on the extent of long-term poverty that persisted for more than 4 years. A number of these transition indicators are shown in Figure 4-18.

Poverty by Race, Education, and Marital Status

Using the data from the 1988 wave of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), Jensen and McLaughlin (1997) evaluated 20

[25] For more information on the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), see Iceland, 2003.

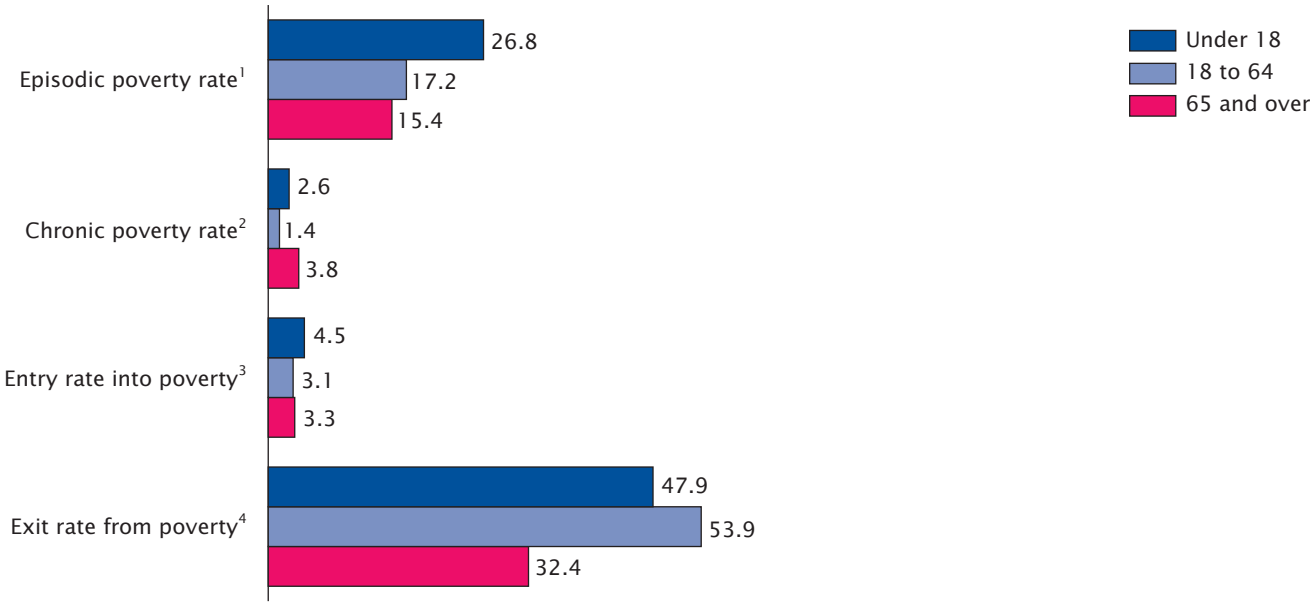
[26] The rate of episodic poverty is the percentage of people who were in poverty in 2 or more consecutive months in a given time period.

[27] The chronic poverty rate is the percentage of people who were in poverty every month from 1996 through the end of 1999.

[28] The duration of poverty spells can be measured by the number of months in poverty. This analysis required a minimum spell length of 2 months. Spells were required to be separated by 2 or more months of not being in poverty. Individuals could have more than one spell.

Figure 4-18.
Poverty Indicators by Age: 1996 to 1999

(In percent)



[1] Episodic poverty rate is the percent of people who were poor in 2 or more consecutive months in a given time period.
[2] Chronic poverty rate is the percent of people who were poor every month during 1996 to 1999.
[3] Entry rate into poverty is the percent of people who were not poor in 1996 but were in a subsequent year, using an annual poverty measure.
[4] Exit rate from poverty is the percent of people who were poor in 1996 but not in a subsequent year, using an annual poverty measure.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

years' worth of data and found that approximately 40 percent of older people living in poverty exited after 1 year, but that many of these people had minimal increases in income. PSID is intended to provide information on a variety of economic and demographic behaviors, one of which is the extent of poverty and changes experienced by individuals related to poverty. The study found that "the rather modest absolute increases in total household income, and income-to-needs ratio, suggest that older people who exit poverty tend not to rise much above the poverty threshold" (p. 466).

Another study that used PSID data (Rank and Hirschl, 1999) examined the effects of race, education, sex, and marital status on the likelihood of experiencing poverty in the later years. The researchers found that "the effects on the risk of poverty of being not married, having less than 12 years of education, and of being Black are additive" and that "possessing any two of these characteristics increases the cumulative risk four to five times, while possessing all three characteristics results in a six- to seven-fold increase in the risk of poverty by age 85" (p. S190). They concluded that the percentage of older people who are in poverty at some point in their older years is often masked by cross-sectional data analysis that tends to find relatively low poverty rates among older people because people transition in and out of poverty.

Work History and Poverty

Work history is another important predictor in the transition to poverty (McLaughlin and Jensen, 2000). In a recent study, the researchers examined the effects of work history on the transition to poverty among people aged 55 and over using PSID data (McLaughlin and Jensen, 2000). Work history was captured by using occupation, years of work experience, union coverage, and preretirement wages. The effects of work history, current marital status, metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence, and past occupation were

Table 4-10.
Median Net Worth and Median Net Worth Excluding Home Equity for Households by Age of Householder and Monthly Household Income Quintile: 2000

Households and net worth income quintile[1]	Total	Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over			
						Total	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 and over
All households (in thousands)	**104,644**	**22,362**	**24,717**	**21,347**	**14,139**	**22,079**	**5,634**	**5,710**	**10,735**
Median net worth	$55,000	$7,240	$44,275	$83,150	$112,048	$108,885	$114,050	$120,000	$100,100
Excluding home equity	$13,473	$3,300	$13,100	$23,525	$32,304	$23,369	$27,588	$31,400	$19,025
Lowest Quintile									
Households (in thousands)	20,937	4,322	3,333	2,827	2,574	7,882	1,497	1,758	4,626
Median net worth	$7,396	$500	$1,510	$5,896	$21,000	$44,346	$32,000	$43,230	$46,266
Excluding home equity	$1,025	$0	$500	$600	$1,500	$3,500	$2,900	$2,885	$4,000
Second Quintile									
Households (in thousands)	20,937	4,944	3,888	2,958	2,648	6,498	1,498	1,721	3,280
Median net worth	$26,950	$2,950	$7,556	$24,750	$51,875	$114,425	$104,800	$113,893	$116,166
Excluding home equity	$6,349	$1,500	$2,500	$4,750	$10,150	$29,532	$22,332	$31,513	$31,269
Third Quintile									
Households (in thousands)	20,913	5,269	5,090	4,030	2,721	3,803	1,174	1,161	1,467
Median net worth	$44,400	$8,238	$30,703	$56,642	$100,700	$192,500	$155,319	$201,563	$226,263
Excluding home equity	$12,333	$3,550	$8,500	$12,725	$29,210	$78,213	$52,550	$84,900	$100,900
Fourth Quintile									
Households (in thousands)	20,935	4,609	6,010	5,096	2,886	2,334	855	640	839
Median net worth	$78,001	$19,664	$64,450	$101,301	$157,775	$284,565	$222,918	$312,877	$322,785
Excluding home equity	$26,998	$8,775	$24,647	$35,098	$64,750	$124,733	$93,950	$148,792	$134,123
Highest Quintile									
Households (in thousands)	20,923	3,219	6,395	6,435	3,311	1,563	610	430	522
Median net worth	$185,500	$57,254	$149,887	$225,399	$316,542	$499,015	$449,800	$452,992	$569,000
Excluding home equity	$98,510	$29,850	$82,235	$123,621	$182,430	$328,432	$237,925	$272,681	$414,369

[1] Quintile upper limits for 2000 were: lowest quintile—$1,304; second quintile—$2,426; third quintile—$3,813; fourth quintile—$5,988.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

examined to see which, if any, affected the transition into poverty. Both householders and their spouses were the focus of the research. This study found that work history remained an important predictor of transitions into poverty, even after controlling for preretirement wages and education.

Household Wealth

In the research analyzed for this report, wealth is defined as the level of economic resources within a household (Orzechowski and Sepielli, 2003). It is a different concept from income, which is a household's inflow of monetary resources. Wealth consists of equity in one's home, personal savings, certificates of deposit, stocks and bonds, and similar resources. One household may have a large income but carry high levels of debt (Davern and Fisher, 2001). Researchers advise that wealth or net worth—the difference between assets and liabilities a person or household has at any given time—should be considered in conjunction with income to get an understanding of economic health and well-being (Orzechowski and Sepielli, 2003).[29]

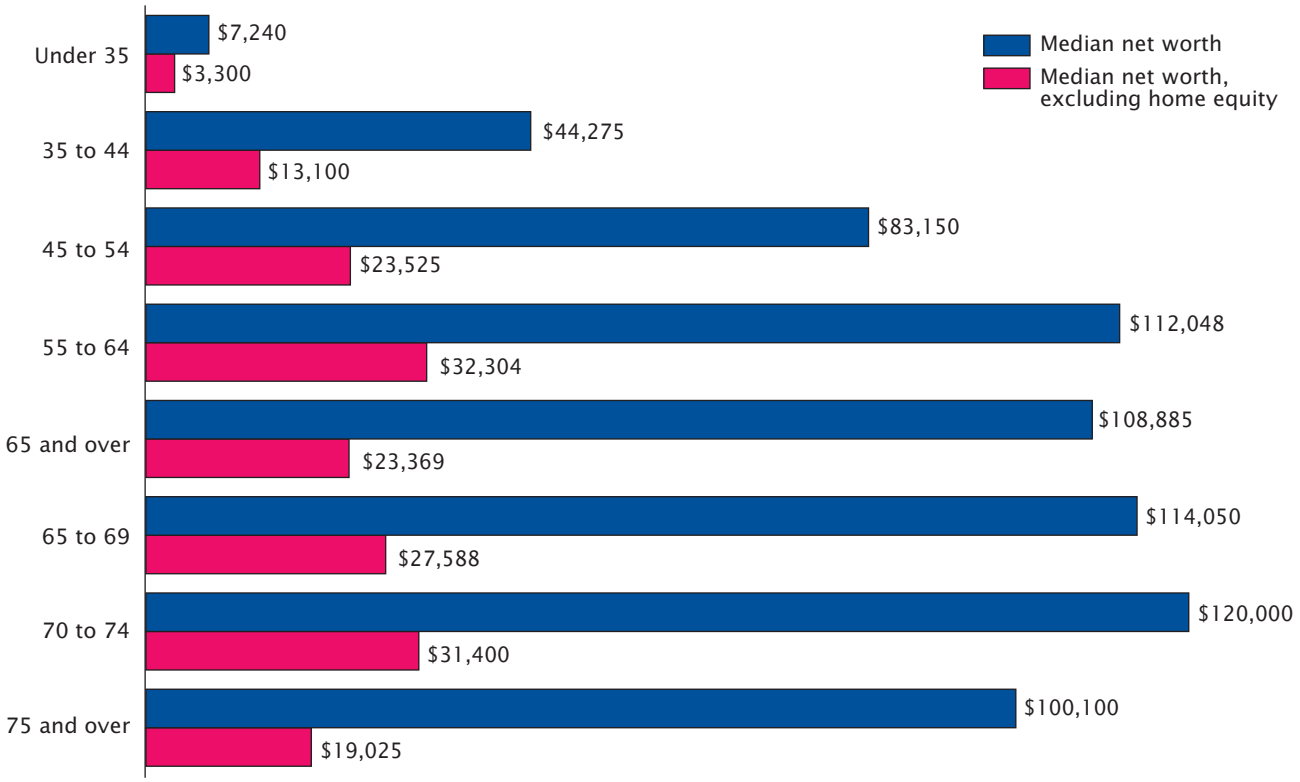
Net Worth of Households

The SIPP contains data on household wealth and asset holdings. The net worth concept is based on the value of all assets minus all liabilities.[30] In 2000, the median net

[29] For more discussion on the relationship between wealth and income, see Kennickell, 1999.

[30] In the SIPP, assets included in net worth are: interest-earning assets held at financial institutions (passbook savings accounts, money market deposit accounts, certificates of deposit, and interest-earning checking accounts), other interest-earning assets (U.S. government securities and municipal or corporate bonds), stocks and mutual fund shares, rental property, mortgages held for sale of real estate, amount due from sale of business or property, regular checking accounts, U.S. savings bonds, home ownership, vacation homes and other real estate, IRA and Keogh accounts, 401(k) and thrift savings plans, motor vehicles, and other financial assets. Liabilities included in determining net worth are: secured liabilities (margin and broker accounts, mortgages on own home, mortgages on rental property, mortgages on other homes or real estate, debt on business or profession, and vehicle loans) and unsecured liabilities (credit card and store bills, doctor, dentist, hospital, and nursing home bills, loans from individuals, loans from financial institutions, educational loans, and other unsecured liabilities). For more information on net worth, see Orzechowski and Sepielli, 2003.

Figure 4-19.
Median Net Worth of Households by Age of Householder: 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

worth of households in the United States was $55,000, and that of households with householders aged 65 and over was $108,885 (Table 4-10).

Home equity often represented a large portion of the household's wealth. Not including home equity, the median net worth for households maintained by people 65 and older was $23,369 in 2000. The median net worth minus home equity for the youngest households (householders under the age of 35) was $3,300 (Figure 4-19).

Among older households, median household net worth by monthly household income quintile differed. The median net worth (including home equity) for older households in the lowest quintile was $44,346, and in the second quintile, $114,425. The median net worth for older households in the highest quintile was $499,015, more than 10 times that of the lowest quintile. Nearly two-thirds (65.1 percent) of older households were in the two lowest quintiles.

Accumulated Wealth and Dissaving

The relationship between income and wealth is often affected by life cycle effects; overall, older working people have higher asset levels and income than younger people, while retired older people tend to have higher wealth and lower income than younger people (Kennickell, 1999).

In 2000, the median net worth of households maintained by people 65 and older was higher than that of all other households except for those maintained by householders in the preretirement years of 55 to 64, which were similar. For households maintained by householders under the age of 35, the median net worth in 2000 was $7,240 (Figure 4-19).

According to the life cycle hypothesis of consumption and saving, net worth decreases when people enter retirement because they "dissave," or spend down their assets,

Table 4-11.
Household Net Worth by Asset Type and Age of Householder: 2000

(Percent distribution)

Asset type	Total	Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
Total net worth[1]	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Assets	10.6	11.1	7.7	7.8	8.7	15.1
Interest-earning at financial institutions	8.9	10.8	6.8	6.4	7.0	10.9
Other interest-earning	1.7	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.7	4.2
Checking accounts	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Stocks and mutual fund shares	15.6	13.7	19.1	16.9	17.2	22.1
Own home	32.3	35.6	39.8	37.7	35.1	49.8
Rental property	3.7	2.6	3.2	4.0	5.2	5.1
Other real estate	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.6	6.1	2.9
Vehicles	3.7	9.5	5.8	4.3	3.5	3.0
Business or profession	7.7	14.0	9.8	8.7	6.3	2.4
U.S. savings bonds	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
IRA or Keogh accounts	8.6	4.1	8.2	7.6	12.5	11.5
401(k) and thrift savings plans	9.7	12.6	18.2	16.4	12.4	2.7
Other financial investments[2]	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.7
Unsecured liabilities[3]	–3.1	–15.1	–6.0	–3.6	–1.9	–1.0

[1] Individual outliers that highly influenced the mean value for asset categories were topcoded or excluded. The mean is used to calculate the percent distribution. The outlier adjustments to the individual assets and not the totals led to columns not summing to 100 percent.

[2] Includes mortages held for sale of real estate, amount due from sale of business or property, and other financial assets.

[3] Because net worth is assets less liabilities, unsecured liabilities are subtracted from the distribution of net worth and are shown as negative.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

to finance daily living expenses (Browning and Crossley, 2000). According to the standard economic model, individuals smooth consumption over the life span, anticipating a time when resources (assets) will be needed to finance living expenses. The evidence supporting the life cycle hypothesis is mixed. Recently, economists have been able to access data that would allow a rigorous analysis of spending and saving patterns. They are beginning to look at the role that factors such as a bequest motive, risk tolerance, current and perceived future health status, personal tastes, lifetime earnings, and ability to replace lost wage income play in determining net worth at retirement.[31]

[31] For more information on the life cycle of consumption and saving, see Browning and Crossley, 2000.

Composition of Household Net Worth

Table 4-11 presents the composition of household net worth by age of the householder and asset type. In households maintained by older people, 55.2 percent of household net worth was in financial assets, compared with 44.7 percent for households with householders under the age of 35.[32] Conversely, the youngest householders had a higher proportion of their household net worth in nonfinancial assets than older householders, most often in their businesses or professions (14.0 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively). Vehicles represented 9.5 percent of the net household worth for householders under age 35 and 3.0 percent for households with a householder 65 and older.

[32] Financial assets include interest-earning assets at financial institutions, other interest-earning assets, checking accounts, stocks and mutual fund shares, U.S. savings bonds, IRA or Keogh accounts, and other financial investments. Nonfinancial assets include an owned home, rental property, other real estate, vehicles, and business or professional equity.

Housing

Homeownership

The older population in the United States is a home-owning population. According to the American Housing Survey (AHS), there were 21.8 million older households in 2001 (i.e., the householder was 65 or older); approximately 80 percent of these households, or 17.5 million, were owned.[33] The other 4.3 million were rented. The majority (74.3 percent) of older households—16.2 million—were single-family homes, and 1.5 million older households (6.7 percent) were manufactured/mobile homes or trailers (Figure 4-20).

The older population's homeownership rate varies by region (Figure 4-21). Data from the CPS/Housing Vacancy Survey (HVS) showed that in 2003, the Northeast had the lowest level of homeownership (71.8 percent), while the South had the highest level (85.4 percent).

Among older households, homeownership rates also varied by family status and living arrangements. Data from the CPS/HVS showed that in 2003, the majority of older married couples owned homes, with rates ranging from 92.8 percent of households with householders 65 to 74 years old to 91.1 percent of those with householders aged 75 and older (Figure

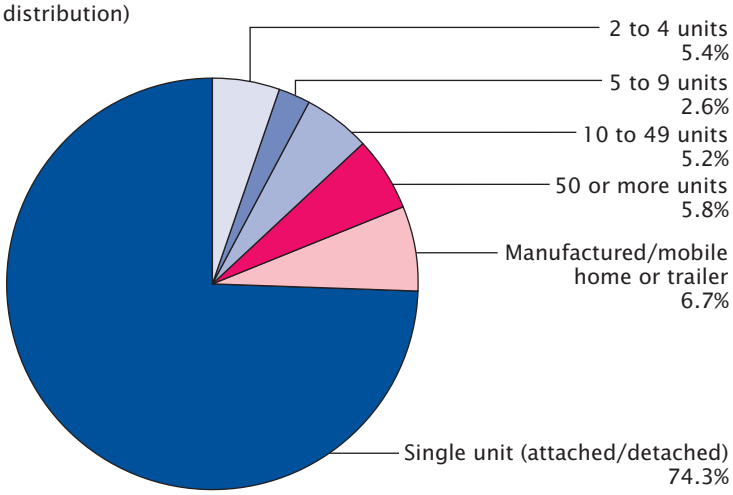
[33] For more information on the American Housing Survey, see <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ahs.html>.

4-22). Homeownership among older people living alone was lower for all older age groups. Older female householders living alone had higher homeownership rates than their older male counterparts among those aged 65 to 69 and 70 to 74. For the oldest age group, 75 and over, a similar percentage of older men living alone and older women living alone owned their homes.

Older non-Hispanic White households were more likely to own their home than their Black, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic counterparts. As shown in the AHS data for 2001, 83.2 percent of older non-Hispanic White households were owner-occupied, compared with 66.4 percent of Black, 63.3 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander, and 64.5 percent of Hispanic older households (Figure 4-23).[34]

Figure 4-20.
Occupied Housing Units With a Householder Aged 65 and Over by Units in Structure: 2001

(Percent distribution)



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002, Table 7-1. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Housing Costs

Thirty percent of household income is considered to be the standard for housing affordability, according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (1999). The 2001 AHS revealed that for older homeowners, median monthly housing costs—including mortgage expenses, property taxes, insurance, condominium and association fees, utilities, and maintenance costs—were $339. Among older renters, the median monthly rent was $516. The median housing costs for homeowners

[34] Homeownership rates among non-Hispanic Whites and American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts were not significantly different. Also, the differences in homeownership rates among the groups other than non-Hispanic Whites were not statistically significant.

Figure 4-21.
Homeownership Rate for Households With a Householder Aged 65 and Over for Regions: 2003

(In percent)

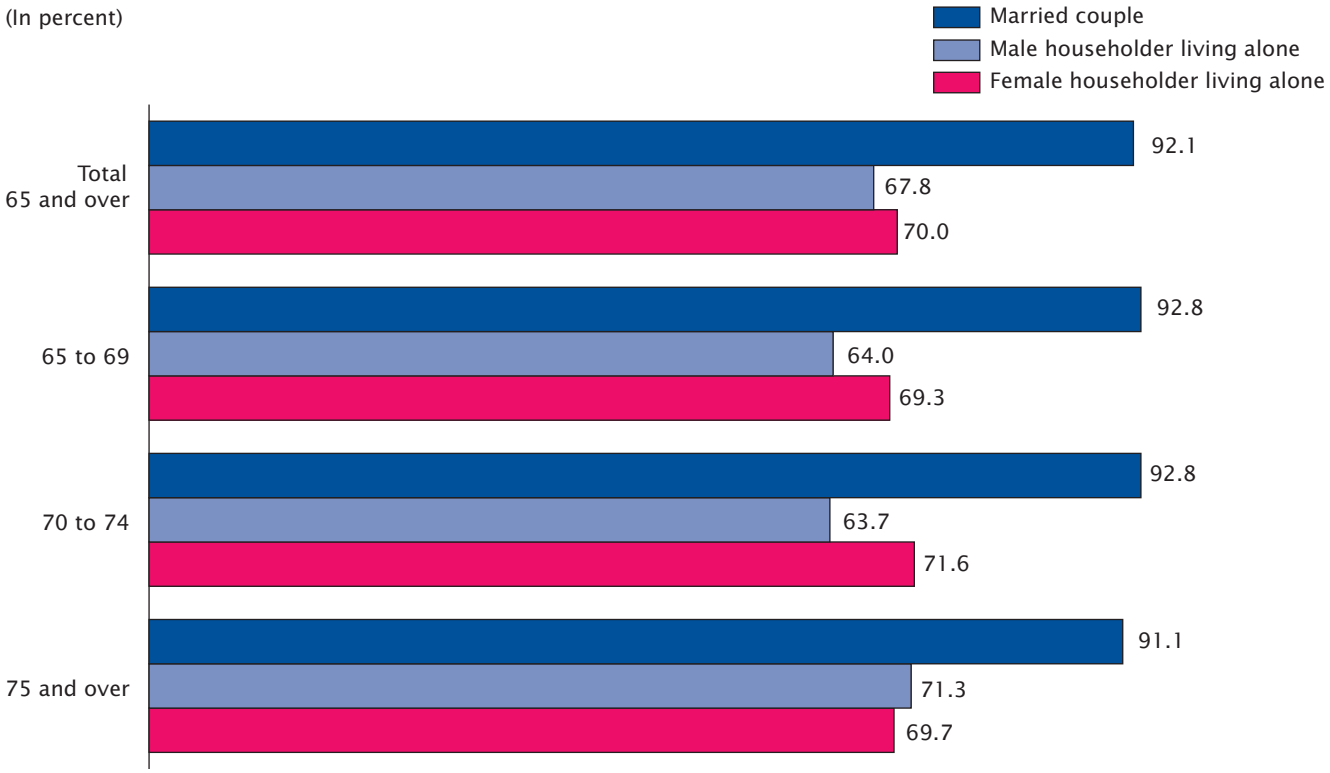
Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003b, Tables 15–19. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 4-22.

Homeownership Rate for Older Householders by Living Arrangement and Age of Householder: 2003[1]

(In percent)



[1] Does not include people living with other relatives and nonrelatives.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003b, Table 15. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 4-23.

Homeownership Rate for Households With a Householder Aged 65 and Over by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2001

(In percent)

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002, Table 7-1. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

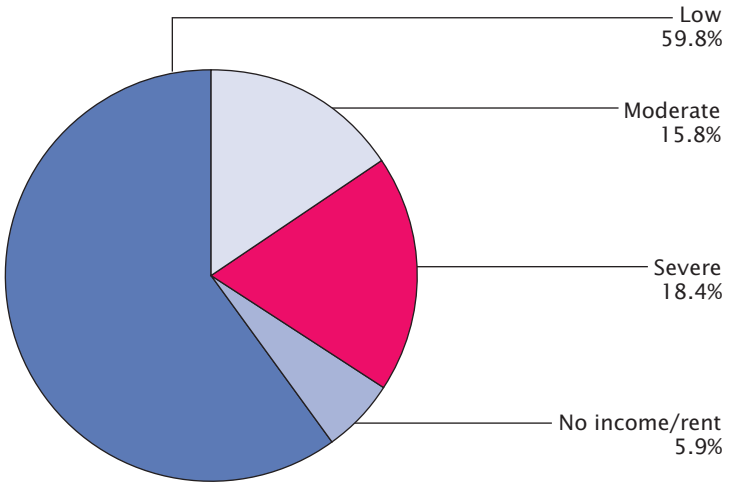
as a percentage of current income was 27 percent in 2001. Older renters paid about 35 percent of current income in median monthly rent, above what is considered affordable. Analysis of occupied housing units with older householders showed that 34 percent of them spent 30 percent or more of their income on housing, and 18 percent paid at least half of their income for housing (Figure 4-24).

Another measure to examine housing affordability is whether one can afford a median-priced home in the area where one lives. Based on the SIPP data, in 1995, 91.3 percent of people under the age of 25 could not afford a median-priced home in the area in which they lived (Figure 4-25). As age increased, the proportion not able to afford a median-priced home decreased. For those aged 55 to 64, 21.5 percent could not afford a median-priced home. Figure 4-25 shows that 24.4 percent of people 65 and over were not able to afford a

Figure 4-24.

Housing-Cost Burden of Households With a Householder Aged 65 and Over: 2001[1]

(Percent distribution)



[1] Housing-cost burden is defined as the housing-cost proportion of the household income. Thirty percent of the household income is often considered the standard for housing affordability; less than 30 percent is considered low, 30 to 49 percent is considered moderate, and 50 percent or more is considered severe.

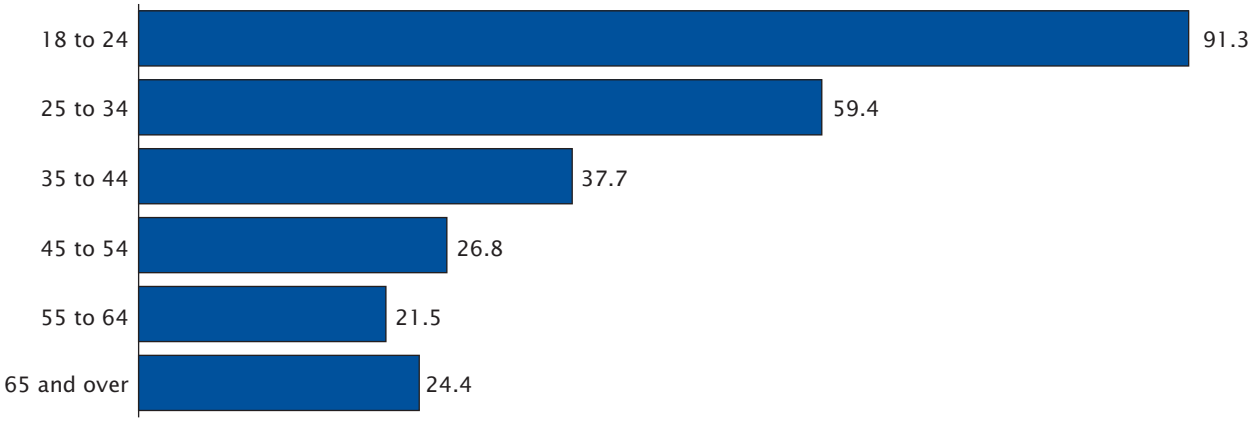
Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002, Table 7-13. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 4-25.

Percent of Families and Unrelated Individuals Who Cannot Afford to Purchase a Median-Priced Home in Area by Age of Householder: 1995

(Current owners using conventional, fixed-rate, 30-year financing)



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: Savage, 1999, Detailed Table 2-3. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

median-priced home. Among renters, 86.2 percent of renters 65 and over responded that they could not afford a median-priced home.

Those 65 and over who owned their homes had annual income almost twice that of renters—$23,465 compared with $12,356. Household income below the poverty level was reported by 35.4 percent of older renters. Another 22.1 percent were just above the poverty level.

Housing Conditions

The older population tends to reside in older homes. The 2001 AHS showed that the median year of construction of owner-occupied housing units for older households was 1962, indicating that half of their housing was 39 years old or older. The median construction year for all households was 1970, while 36.5 percent of the owner-occupied housing units with older householders were built after 1970. Older renters lived in newer housing more often than all renters. Half of older renters lived in units built after 1968; the median year for all renters was 1967.

In general, the older population lives in adequate housing conditions, defined as having a complete kitchen, washing machine, clothes dryer, air conditioning, warm air furnace, and complete plumbing facilities (Figure 4-26). About 4 percent of older households reported moderate physical problems with the structure, including broken flush toilets; the presence of unvented oil, gas, or kerosene heaters as primary heating equipment; and the lack of a kitchen sink, refrigerator, or cooking equipment. Another 1.9 percent of older households reported severe physical problems, including lack of hot and cold water, lack of a flush toilet, persistently broken heating equipment, and subpar electrical systems or complete lack of electricity.

The AHS showed that living conditions varied by race and Hispanic origin. In 2001, almost 5 percent of older Hispanic households, 3.4 percent of older Black households, and 1.5 percent of older non-Hispanic White households lived in housing with severe physical problems, such as those listed above.

The 1995 AHS included a special supplement on home accessibility needs and modifications, which contained detailed questions on adequacy, appropriateness, affordability, and accessibility of housing for the older population. According to a 1999 HUD report based on the 1995 AHS supplement, whether a home is adequate or not depends upon the physical condition of that housing unit, its age, and its size relative to the needs of the older population.[35] The report found that 6 percent of the older population resided in homes that needed repair and/or rehabilitation.[36] The

[35] For more information, see U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1999.

[36] The older population defined in the 1999 HUD report are people aged 62 and over. HUD uses age 62 as the age eligibility threshold for various forms of housing assistance.

Figure 4-26.
Percent of Occupied Housing Units With a Householder Aged 65 and Over With Selected Equipment and Plumbing: 2001

[1] A complete kitchen includes a sink, refrigerator, and oven or burners.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002, Table 7-4. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

presence of housing problems varied by race and Hispanic origin. In 1995, 16.6 percent of older Black households lived in inadequate housing, compared with about 11 percent of older Hispanic households and 4.3 percent of older White households. According to HUD, half of older people residing in homes with physical problems did not have the financial means to make repairs to their homes.

The 1995 AHS supplement also found that an increasing number of older people desired to remain in their own homes rather than move to an assisted living environment as they grew older or their health needs changed. To do this, their housing would likely need modification. The 1995 AHS revealed that 22.8 percent of older householders reported at least one physical limitation—such as mobility, sight, or hearing problems, or difficulty performing activities of daily life such as dressing or bathing oneself. These problems became more pronounced with age: 30.4 percent of households with a person 75 and older reported physical limitations. Among householders reporting physical limitations, 43.1 percent were living alone. About half of all older households reported they had the means to address these limitations by either making modifications to their housing or securing assistive services. Those renting were least likely to be able to do this. Among those reporting physical limitations, 38.3 percent said that they had no need for structural modifications to their housing.

Chapter 4 References

AARP, 1999, "Baby Boomers Envision Their Retirement: An AARP Segmentation Analysis," at <http://research.aarp.org/econ/boomer_seg.html>.

_____, 2001, *Beyond 50*, at <http://research.aarp.org/econ/beyond_50_econ.html>.

Browning, Martin and Thomas F. Crossley, 2000, "The Life Cycle Model of Consumption and Saving," Social and Economic Dimensions of an Aging Population Research Paper No. 28.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2002, Frequently Asked Questions, at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_faq.htm>.

_____, 2003a, Bureau of Labor Statistics Frequently Asked Questions, at <http://www.bls.gov/dolfaq/bls_ques23.htm>.

_____, 2003b, Bureau of Labor Statistics labor force data, at <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/labor.force/clra8000.txt>.

_____, 2003c, Bureau of Labor Statistics labor force data, at <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/labor.force/clfa8000.txt>.

_____, 2003d, Bureau of Labor Statistics labor force data, at <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/labor.force/cnpa8000.txt>.

_____, 2003e, Bureau of Labor Statistics labor force data, at <http://www.bls.gov/emp/emplab1.htm>

_____, 2004a, Bureau of Labor Statistics labor force data, unpublished tables.

_____, 2004b, Bureau of Labor Statistics labor force data, *National Compensation Survey: Employee Benefits in Private Industry in the United States, March 2004*.

_____, 2004c, Bureau of Labor Statistics labor force data, Public Data Query, at <http://www.bls.gov/data/sa.htm>.

Campbell, Sheila and Alicia H. Munnell, 2002, "Sex and 401(k) Plans," *Just the Facts on Retirement Issues*, May, No. 4, Boston, MA: Center for Retirement Research at Boston College.

Chan, Sewin and Ann Huff Stevens, 2001, "Job Loss and Employment Patterns of Older Workers," *Journal of Labor Economics*, April, Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 484–521.

Coile, Courtney C., 2003, "Retirement Incentives and Couples' Retirement Decisions," NBER Working Paper No. 9496, Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

Costa, Dora L., 1998, *The Evolution of Retirement, An American Economic History, 1880–1990*, Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press.

_____, 1999, "Has The Trend Toward Early Retirement Reversed?" Paper presented at the First Annual Joint Conference for the Retirement Research Consortium.

Davern, Michael E. and Patricia J. Fisher, 2001, *Household Net Worth and Asset Ownership: 1995*, Current Population Reports, P70-71, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

DeNavas-Walt, Carmen, Bernadette D. Proctor, and Robert J. Mills, 2004, *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2003*, Current Population Reports, P60-226, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

DeNavas-Walt, Carmen, Robert W. Cleveland, and Marc I. Roemer, 2001, *Money Income in the United States: 2000*, Current Population Reports, P60-213, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

DeNavas-Walt, Carmen and Robert W. Cleveland, 2002, *Money Income in the United States: 2001*, Current Population Reports, P60-218, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Employee Benefit Research Institute, 2000, "Women and Pensions: A Decade of Progress?" EBRI Issue Brief No. 227, November, at <http://www.ebri.org/pdf/briefspdf/1100ib.pdf>, Washington, DC: Employee Benefit Research Institute.

_____, 2001, "Facts from EBRI: Women in Retirement," November, at <http://www.ebri.org/pdf/surveys/rcs/2003/03rcssof.pdf>, Washington, DC: Employee Benefit Research Institute.

_____, 2003a, "The 2003 Retirement Confidence Survey Summary of Findings," April, at <http://www.ebri/org/rcs/2003/03rcssof.pdf>, Washington, DC: Employee Benefit Research Institute.

_____, 2003b, "The 2003 Minority Retirement Confidence Survey Summary of Findings," May, at <http://www.ebri.org/pdf//surveys/rcs/2003/03mrcssf.pdf>, Washington, DC: Employee Benefit Research Institute.

_____, 2003c, "Private Pension Plans, Participation, and Assets: Update," EBRI Fact Sheet issued January 2003, at <http://www.ebri.org/publications/facts/index

.cfm?fa=0103fact>, Washington, DC: Employee Benefit Research Institute.

Farber, Henry S., 2003, "Job Loss in the United States, 1981–2001," Working Paper No. 471, Princeton University Industrial Relations Section.

Fullerton, Howard N., Jr., 1999, "Labor Force Participation: 75 Years of Change, 1950–98 and 1998–2025," *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December, Vol. 122, No. 12, pp. 3–12.

Fullerton, Howard N., Jr. and Mitra Toossi, 2001, "Labor Force Projections to 2010: Steady Growth and Changing Composition," *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, November, Vol. 124, No. 11, pp. 21–38.

Gendell, Murray, 2001, "Retirement age declines again in 1990s," Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, October, Vol. 124, No. 10, pp. 12–21.

General Accounting Office, 2002, *Private Pensions: Improving Worker Coverage and Benefits*, GAO-02-225, April.

Gustman, Alan L., Olivia S. Mitchell, Andrew A. Samwick, and Thomas L. Steinmeier, 1997, "Pension and Social Security Wealth in the Health and Retirement Study," NBER Working Paper No. 5912, at <http://papers.nber.org/papers/w5912>, Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

Gustman, Alan L. and Thomas L. Steinmeier, 2002a, "Retirement and the Stock Market Bubble," NBER Working Paper No. w9404, Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

_____, 2002b, "Social Security, Pensions, and Retirement Behavior Within the Family," NBER Working Paper No. 8772, Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

Haider, Steven, and David Loughran, 2001, "Elderly Labor Supply: Work or Play?" RAND Working Paper Series, DRU-2582.

Haveman, Robert, Karen Holden, Kathryn Wilson, and Barbara Wolfe, 2003, "Social Security, Age of Retirement, and Economic Well-Being: Intertemporal and Demographic Patterns Among Retired-Worker Beneficiaries," *Demography*, Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 369–394.

Internal Revenue Service, 2005, *Retirement Plans Community*, at <http://www.irs.gov/retirement/index.html>.

Iceland, John, 2003, *Dynamics of Economic Well-Being, Poverty 1996–1999*, Current Population Reports, P70-91, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Jensen, Leif and Diane K. McLaughlin, 1997, "The Escape From Poverty Among Rural and Urban Elders," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 37, No. 4, pp. 462–468.

Johnson, Richard W. and Melissa M. Favreault, 2001, "Retiring Together or Working Alone: The Impact of Spousal Employment and Disability on Retirement Decisions," Health and Retirement Study, The Urban Institute.

Johnson, Richard W., Usha Samamoorthi, and Steven Crystal, 1999, "Gender Differences in Pension Wealth: Estimates Using Provider Data," The Gerontologist, Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 320–333.

Kennickell, Arthur B., 1999, "Using Income to Predict Wealth," Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/oss/oss2/method.html>.

Kilker, Kristen and Laura Summer, 2000, "Who Are Young Retirees and Older Workers?" *Data Profiles: Young Retirees and Older Workers*, No. 1, June, National Academy on an Aging Society.

Knapp, Kenneth and Charlotte Muller, 2000, "Productive Lives: Paid and Unpaid Activities of Older Americans," International Longevity Center-USA, at <http://www.ilcusa.org/_lib/pdf/product1.pdf>.

Leavitt, Thomas, 1996, "Labor Force Characteristics of Older Americans," in William H. Crown (ed.), *Handbook on Employment and the Elderly*, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.

Lee, Ronald and Shripad Tuljapurkar, 1997, "Death and Taxes: Longer Life, Consumption, and Social Security," *Demography*, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 67–81.

_____ and Timothy Miller, 2001, "Evaluating the Performance of the Lee-Carter Method for Forecasting Mortality," *Demography*, Vol. 38, No. 4, pp. 537–549.

McLaughlin, Diane K. and Lief Jensen, 2000, "Work History and U.S. Elders' Transitions into Poverty," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 40, No. 4, pp. 469–479.

Munnell, Alicia H., Annika Sunden, and Elizabeth Lidstone, 2002, "How Important are Private Pensions?" *An Issue in Brief*, February, No. 8, Boston, MA: Center for Retirement Research at Boston College.

National Center for Health Statistics, August 2002, *Health, United States, 2002*, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Neumark, David, 2001, "Age Discrimination Legislation in the United States," NBER Working Paper No. 8152, Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

Orzechowski, Shawna and Peter Sepielli, 2003, *Net Worth and Asset Ownership of Households: 1998 and 2000*, Current Population Reports, P70-88, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Pienta, Amy M., 1997, "Older Couples: An Examination of Health and Retirement within the Context of the Family," Population Research Institute Working Paper 97-03, University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University.

Population Reference Bureau, 2002, "West Virginia Leads Nation in Social Security Recipients," at <http://www.prb.org>, Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau.

Porter, Kathryn H., Kathy Larin, and Wendell Primus, 1999, *Social Security and Poverty Among the Elderly, A National and State Perspective*, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, at <http://www.cbpp.org/4-8-99socsec.pdf>.

Proctor, Bernadette D. and Joseph Dalaker, 2003, *Poverty in the United States: 2002*, Current Population Reports, P60-222, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Quinn, Joseph F. and Michael Kozy, 1996, "The Role of Bridge Jobs in the Retirement Transition: Gender, Race, and Ethnicity," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 36, No. 3, pp. 363–372.

Quinn, Joseph F., 1997, "The Role of Bridge Jobs in the Retirement Patterns of Older Americans in the 1990s," in Philip R. DeJong and Theodore R. Marmor (eds.), *Social Policy and the Labour Market: Issues at Stake Across the World*, Brookfield, USA: Ashgate Publishing.

_____, 1999, "Has the Early Retirement Trend Reversed?" Paper presented at the First Joint Conference for the Retirement Research Consortium.

Rank, Mark R. and Thomas A. Hirschl, 1999, "Estimating the Proportion of Americans Ever Experiencing Poverty During Their Elderly Years," *Journals of Gerontology Series A: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 54B, No. 4, pp. S184–S193.

Rix, Sara E., 2003, "Update on the Older Worker: 2002," Public Policy Institute, AARP.

Savage, Howard A., 1999, *Who Could Afford to Buy a House in 1995?* Current Housing Reports, H121/99-1, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Short, Kathleen, 2001, *Experimental Poverty Measures: 1999*, Current Population Reports, P60-216, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Social Security Administration, 2001, *Fast Facts and Figures about Social Security*, at <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/chartbooks/fast_facts/2005/index.html>.

_____, 2003a, *Income of the Aged Chartbook*, 2001, at <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/chartbooks/income_aged/2001>.

_____, 2003b, *2003 OASDI Trustees Report*, <http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/TR/TRO3>.

_____, 2003c, *Full Retirement Age is Increasing*, <http://www.ssa.gov/retirechartred.htm>.

Steuerle, Eugene and Adam Carasso, 2001, "A Prediction: Older Individuals Will Work More in the Future," *Straight Talk on Social Security and Retirement Policy*, No. 32, Urban Institute.

Toossi, Mitra, 2002, "A Century of Change: The U.S. Labor Force, 1950–2050," *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May, Vol. 125, No. 5, pp. 15–28.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, *Current Population Survey/ Housing Vacancy Survey 2000*, Series H-111, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 2002, *American Housing Survey for the United States: 2001*, Current Housing Reports, H150/01, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 2003a, 1996 Survey of Income and Program Participation, unpublished tabulations.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2003b, *Current Population Survey/ Housing Vacancy Survey 2003*, detailed tables.

_____, 2004, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, detailed tables.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1999, *Housing Our Elders*, at <http://www.huduser.org/publications/hsgspec/housec.html>.

Verma, Satyenda and Sara E. Rix, 2003, "Retirement Age and Social Security Reform: The Macroeconomic Effects of Working Longer," Public Policy Institute, AARP.

Chapter 5. Geographic Distribution

This chapter examines the older population's geographic distribution on regional, state, county, and metropolitan area levels, and changes between 1990 and 2000. Census 2000 data show that the South and West regions experienced the largest percentage increase in their older and oldest-old populations during the 1990s. Nine states had more than 1 million people aged 65 and older in 2000, but states with the greatest number of older people were generally not the same as states with the greatest proportion of their population aged 65 and older. The top-ranking counties in percentage of older people were highly concentrated in the Midwest and the South. The majority of the older population lived inside metropolitan areas.

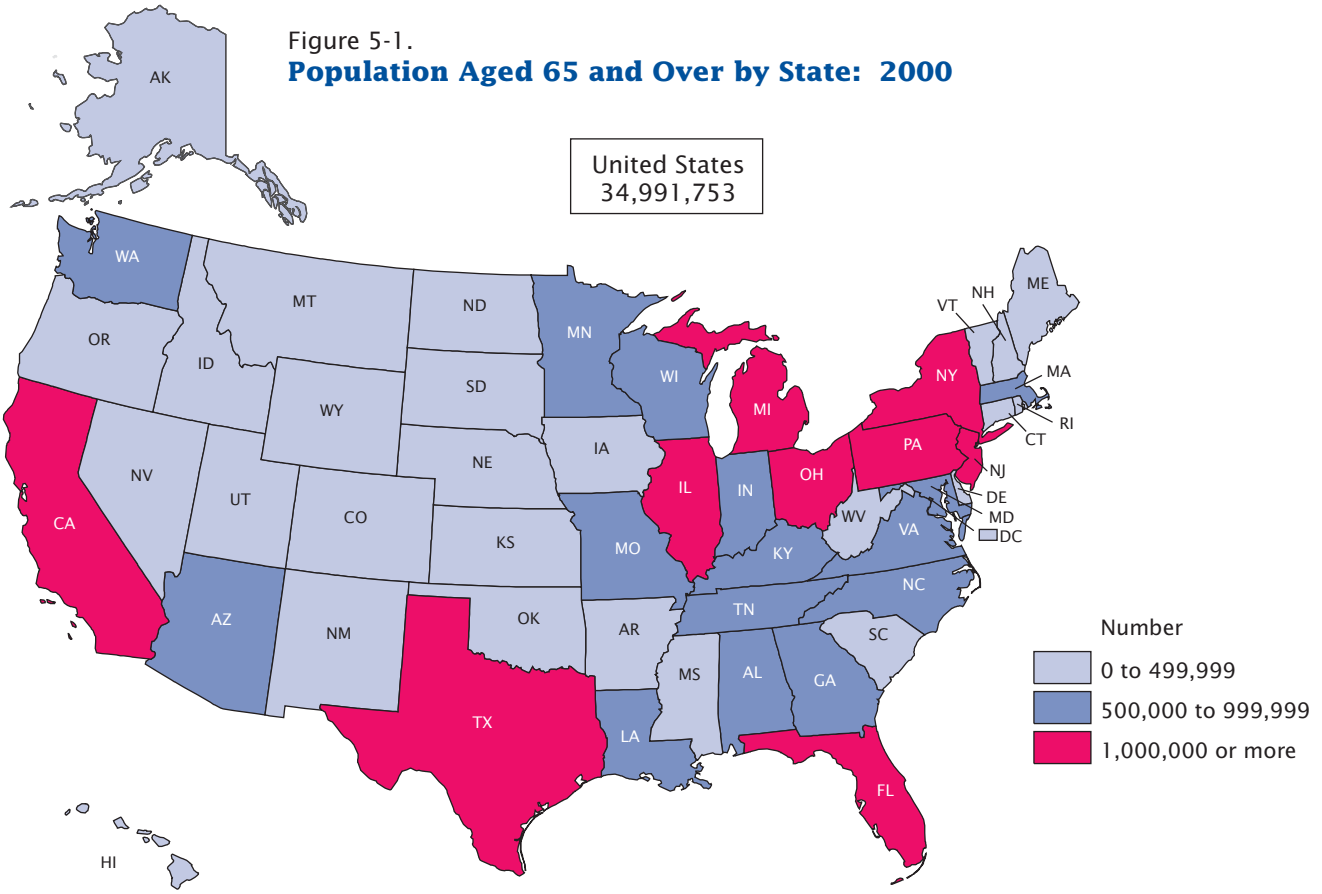
This chapter also examines older people's mobility and migration patterns. Most older people do not move, and most older movers make short-distance moves and move for housing, family, or health reasons.

States

States With the Largest Older Populations

In 2000, nine states had more than 1 million people aged 65 and

Figure 5-1.
Population Aged 65 and Over by State: 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Table 5-1.
Population Aged 65 and Over Ranked by State: 2000

Rank	Population 65 and over		Percent of state's population aged 65 and over	
	State	Number	State	Percent
1	California	3,595,658	Florida	17.6
2	Florida	2,807,597	Pennsylvania	15.6
3	New York	2,448,352	West Virginia	15.3
4	Texas	2,072,532	Iowa	14.9
5	Pennsylvania	1,919,165	North Dakota	14.7
6	Ohio	1,507,757	Rhode Island	14.5
7	Illinois	1,500,025	Maine	14.4
8	Michigan	1,219,018	South Dakota	14.3
9	New Jersey	1,113,136	Arkansas	14.0
10	North Carolina	969,048	Connecticut	13.8
11	Massachusetts	860,162	Nebraska	13.6
12	Virginia	792,333	Massachusetts	13.5
13	Georgia	785,275	Missouri	13.5
14	Missouri	755,379	Montana	13.4
15	Indiana	752,831	Ohio	13.3
16	Tennessee	703,311	Hawaii	13.3
17	Wisconsin	702,553	Kansas	13.3
18	Arizona	667,839	New Jersey	13.2
19	Washington	662,148	Oklahoma	13.2
20	Maryland	599,307	Wisconsin	13.1
21	Minnesota	594,266	Alabama	13.0
22	Alabama	579,798	Arizona	13.0
23	Louisiana	516,929	Delaware	13.0
24	Kentucky	504,793	New York	12.9
25	South Carolina	485,333	Oregon	12.8
26	Connecticut	470,183	Vermont	12.7
27	Oklahoma	455,950	Kentucky	12.5
28	Oregon	438,177	Indiana	12.4
29	Iowa	436,213	Tennessee	12.4
30	Colorado	416,073	Michigan	12.3
31	Arkansas	374,019	District of Columbia	12.2
32	Kansas	356,229	South Carolina	12.1
33	Mississippi	343,523	Minnesota	12.1
34	West Virginia	276,895	Illinois	12.1
35	Nebraska	232,195	Mississippi	12.1
36	Nevada	218,929	North Carolina	12.0
37	New Mexico	212,225	New Hampshire	12.0
38	Utah	190,222	Wyoming	11.7
39	Maine	183,402	New Mexico	11.7
40	Hawaii	160,601	Louisiana	11.6
41	Rhode Island	152,402	Maryland	11.3
42	New Hampshire	147,970	Idaho	11.3
43	Idaho	145,916	Washington	11.2
44	Montana	120,949	Virginia	11.2
45	South Dakota	108,131	Nevada	11.0
46	Delaware	101,726	California	10.6
47	North Dakota	94,478	Texas	9.9
48	Vermont	77,510	Colorado	9.7
49	District of Columbia	69,898	Georgia	9.6
50	Wyoming	57,693	Utah	8.5
51	Alaska	35,699	Alaska	5.7

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

over—California, Florida, New York, Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and New Jersey (Table 5-1, Figure 5-1).[1] They were also the most populous states in 2000. These were the same nine states that had the largest older populations in 1990.

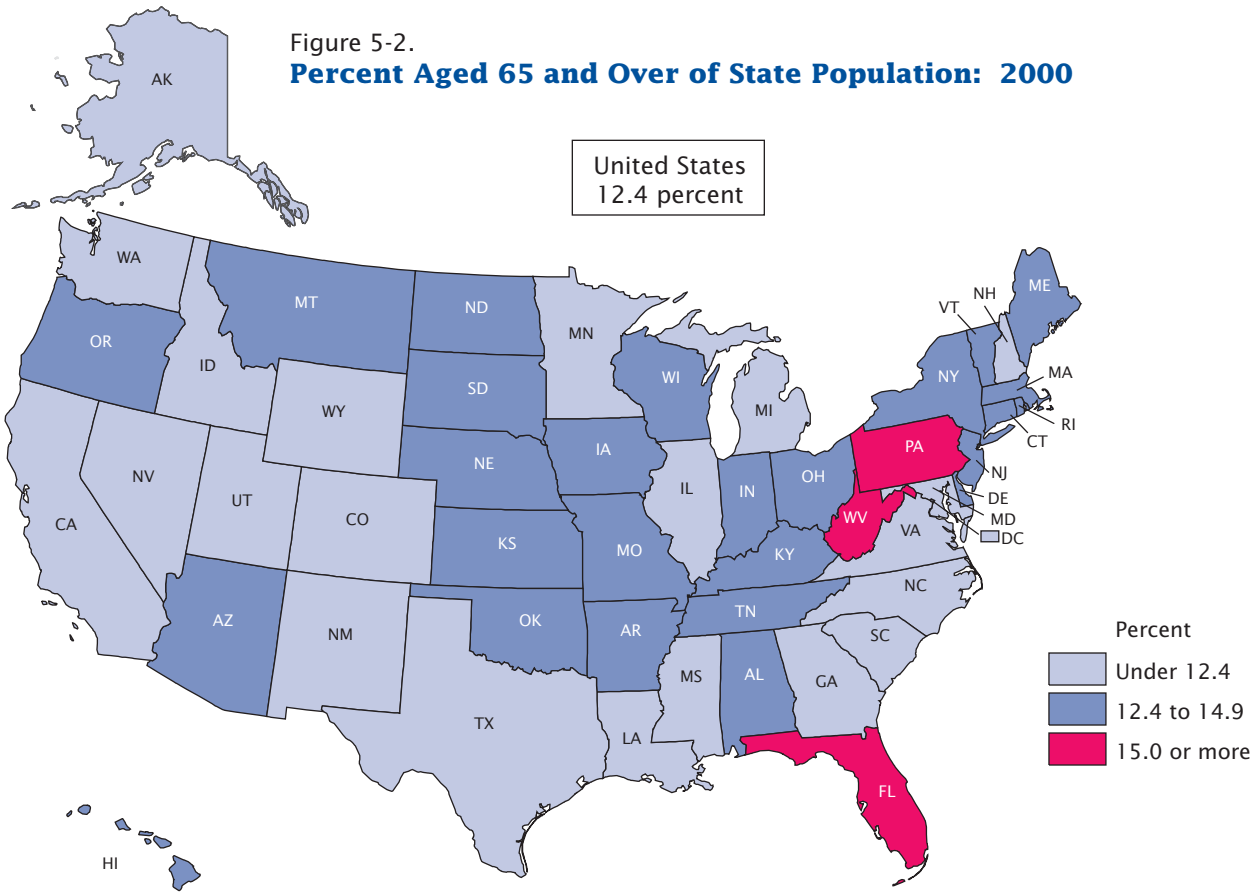
Several states in the Northeast, Midwest, and South had older populations of 500,000 or more, while older populations in most of the Western states were quite small.[2] This pattern is similar to the 1990 geographic distribution of the older population by state and region.

States with the greatest proportion of older people are generally not the same as those with the greatest number. While California had by far the largest number of people aged 65 and older, it ranked 46th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in the proportion of its population aged 65 and over (Figure 5-2, Table 5-1). Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Maryland also had large older populations but were among the states with the smallest percentage older. At the other end of the spectrum were North Dakota, Rhode Island, Maine, and South Dakota, ranking high in percentage while low in the number of people aged 65 and over. States with consistent rankings in

[1] States in this report include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[2] The four regions of the United States are: **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; and **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Figure 5-2.
Percent Aged 65 and Over of State Population: 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

size and proportion of the older population were Florida and Pennsylvania at the top and Alaska at the bottom. In 2000, 17.6 percent of Florida's population, 15.6 percent of Pennsylvania's population, and 5.7 percent of Alaska's population were aged 65 and older.

States With the Highest Percentage of the Oldest-Old Population

The states with a large number of people aged 65 and over also had a large number of people aged 85 and over, the oldest-old population. In 2000, the top nine states with more than 1 million people aged 65 and over, plus 10th- and 11th-ranked Massachusetts and North Carolina, each had more than 100,000 oldest old.

States where the oldest old constituted the highest percentage of the total population differed somewhat from those with the highest percentage aged 65 and older. Florida was the only state that remained at the top for both percentage 65 and over and percentage 85 and over. Other states that ranked high on percentage of the population that was older, such as Pennsylvania and West Virginia, did not rank among the highest in terms of the percentage of the oldest old. Instead, states in the Midwest—such as North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa—and the Northeastern state of Rhode Island had the highest percentage 85 and older (Figure 5-3, Table 5-2).

Between 1990 and 2000, the largest percentage increases in older population (65 years and over) were mostly in the West, particularly the Mountain states, and in the South, especially the South Atlantic states (Figure 5-4a, Table 5-3). The percentage change in older populations ranged from a decrease of 10.2 percent in the District of Columbia to an increase of 71.5 percent in Nevada. Among regions, the South and the West experienced the largest percentage increases in the oldest old in the 1990s (Figure 5-4b, Table 5-4).

Table 5-2.
Percent Aged 65 and Over and Aged 85 and Over of State Population for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1990 and 2000

Region, division, and state	65 and over		85 and over	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
UNITED STATES	**12.6**	**12.4**	**1.2**	**1.5**
Northeast	**13.8**	**13.8**	**1.4**	**1.8**
New England	13.4	13.6	1.5	1.8
Middle Atlantic	13.9	13.8	1.4	1.7
Midwest	**13.0**	**12.8**	**1.4**	**1.7**
East North Central	12.6	12.6	1.3	1.5
West North Central	13.9	13.4	1.7	1.9
South	**12.6**	**12.4**	**1.2**	**1.4**
South Atlantic	13.4	13.3	1.2	1.5
East South Central	12.7	12.5	1.2	1.5
West South Central	11.1	10.9	1.1	1.3
West	**10.9**	**11.0**	**1.0**	**1.3**
Mountain	11.2	11.2	1.0	1.2
Pacific	10.9	10.9	1.0	1.3
New England	**13.4**	**13.6**	**1.5**	**1.8**
Maine	13.3	14.4	1.5	1.8
New Hampshire	11.3	12.0	1.2	1.5
Vermont	11.8	12.7	1.3	1.6
Massachusetts	13.6	13.5	1.5	1.8
Rhode Island	15.0	14.5	1.6	2.0
Connecticut	13.6	13.8	1.4	1.9
Middle Atlantic	**13.9**	**13.8**	**1.4**	**1.7**
New York	13.1	12.9	1.4	1.6
New Jersey	13.4	13.2	1.2	1.6
Pennsylvania	15.4	15.6	1.4	1.9
East North Central	**12.6**	**12.6**	**1.3**	**1.5**
Ohio	13.0	13.3	1.3	1.6
Indiana	12.6	12.4	1.3	1.5
Illinois	12.6	12.1	1.3	1.5
Michigan	11.9	12.3	1.2	1.4
Wisconsin	13.3	13.1	1.5	1.8
West North Central	**13.9**	**13.4**	**1.7**	**1.9**
Minnesota	12.5	12.1	1.6	1.7
Iowa	15.3	14.9	2.0	2.2
Missouri	14.0	13.5	1.6	1.8
North Dakota	14.3	14.7	1.8	2.3
South Dakota	14.7	14.3	1.9	2.1
Nebraska	14.1	13.6	1.9	2.0
Kansas	13.8	13.3	1.7	1.9
South Atlantic	**13.4**	**13.3**	**1.2**	**1.5**
Delaware	12.1	13.0	1.1	1.3
Maryland	10.8	11.3	1.0	1.3
District of Columbia	12.8	12.2	1.3	1.6
Virginia	10.7	11.2	1.0	1.2
West Virginia	15.0	15.3	1.4	1.8
North Carolina	12.1	12.0	1.1	1.3
South Carolina	11.4	12.1	0.9	1.3
Georgia	10.1	9.6	0.9	1.1
Florida	18.3	17.6	1.6	2.1
East South Central	**12.7**	**12.5**	**1.2**	**1.5**
Kentucky	12.7	12.5	1.3	1.4
Tennessee	12.7	12.4	1.2	1.4
Alabama	12.9	13.0	1.2	1.5
Mississippi	12.5	12.1	1.3	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5-2.
Percent Aged 65 and Over and Aged 85 and Over of State Population for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1990 and 2000—Con.

Region, division, and state	65 and over		85 and over	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
West South Central	**11.1**	**10.9**	**1.1**	**1.3**
Arkansas	14.9	14.0	1.5	1.7
Louisiana	11.1	11.6	1.0	1.3
Oklahoma	13.5	13.2	1.5	1.7
Texas	10.1	9.9	1.0	1.1
Mountain	**11.2**	**11.2**	**1.0**	**1.2**
Montana	13.3	13.4	1.3	1.7
Idaho	12.0	11.3	1.1	1.4
Wyoming	10.4	11.7	1.0	1.4
Colorado	10.0	9.7	1.0	1.1
New Mexico	10.8	11.7	0.9	1.3
Arizona	13.1	13.0	1.0	1.3
Utah	8.7	8.5	0.8	1.0
Nevada	10.6	11.0	0.6	0.9
Pacific	**10.9**	**10.9**	**1.0**	**1.3**
Washington	11.8	11.2	1.2	1.4
Oregon	13.8	12.8	1.4	1.7
California	10.5	10.6	1.0	1.3
Alaska	4.1	5.7	0.2	0.4
Hawaii	11.3	13.3	0.9	1.4

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table P011; U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Research has shown that many Southern and Western states are attractive to people of retirement age because of their amenities, such as warmer climates, lower living costs, or availability of local infrastructure, such as recreation, culture, and health care. Certain localities exert a concerted effort to entice older people because research shows they tend to contribute more to the local economies and tax bases than they cost (Frey, 2001; Serow, 2001).

The oldest-old population grew faster than the total older population in every state during the 1990s. Nevada's and Alaska's oldest-old populations doubled. In addition, the oldest-old populations grew by more than one-half in 9 other states, and another 17 states had growth of more than one-third. The District of Columbia, whose total older population decreased during the decade, experienced a 14.4-percent increase in its oldest-old population. By comparison, the older population in two states (Nevada and Alaska) increased by more than half, and in one state (Arizona) by more than a third. In 22 other states, the increase in the older population was less than 10 percent.

The varying growth patterns of the older populations at the state level are attributable to several factors, including aging-in-place of the near-older population; that is, "the 'graduation' of the preelderly population into the elderly ranks . . . of people who pass their 60th birthday milestone but do not move out of the state" (Frey, 1995, p. 1); in-migration or out-migration of older or younger people; and international immigration. The size and proportion of a state's older population may affect the ability of a state to allocate resources and services for the older population (Frey, 1995).

Table 5-3.
Population Aged 65 and Over and Percent Change for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1990 and 2000

Region, division, and state	65 and over		Change, 1990 to 2000	
	1990	2000	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES	**31,241,831**	**34,991,753**	**3,749,922**	**12.0**
Northeast	**6,995,156**	**7,372,282**	**377,126**	**5.4**
New England	1,770,303	1,891,629	121,326	6.9
Middle Atlantic	5,224,853	5,480,653	255,800	4.9
Midwest	**7,749,130**	**8,259,075**	**509,945**	**6.6**
East North Central	5,299,384	5,682,184	382,800	7.2
West North Central	2,449,746	2,576,891	127,145	5.2
South	**10,724,182**	**12,438,267**	**1,714,085**	**16.0**
South Atlantic	5,834,408	6,887,412	1,053,004	18.0
East South Central	1,929,936	2,131,425	201,489	10.4
West South Central	2,959,838	3,419,430	459,592	15.5
West	**5,773,363**	**6,922,129**	**1,148,766**	**19.9**
Mountain	1,523,825	2,029,846	506,021	33.2
Pacific	4,249,538	4,892,283	642,745	15.1
New England	**1,770,303**	**1,891,629**	**121,326**	**6.9**
Maine	163,373	183,402	20,029	12.3
New Hampshire	125,029	147,970	22,941	18.3
Vermont	66,163	77,510	11,347	17.2
Massachusetts	819,284	860,162	40,878	5.0
Rhode Island	150,547	152,402	1,855	1.2
Connecticut	445,907	470,183	24,276	5.4
Middle Atlantic	**5,224,853**	**5,480,653**	**255,800**	**4.9**
New York	2,363,722	2,448,352	84,630	3.6
New Jersey	1,032,025	1,113,136	81,111	7.9
Pennsylvania	1,829,106	1,919,165	90,059	4.9
East North Central	**5,299,384**	**5,682,184**	**382,800**	**7.2**
Ohio	1,406,961	1,507,757	100,796	7.2
Indiana	696,196	752,831	56,635	8.1
Illinois	1,436,545	1,500,025	63,480	4.4
Michigan	1,108,461	1,219,018	110,557	10.0
Wisconsin	651,221	702,553	51,332	7.9
West North Central	**2,449,746**	**2,576,891**	**127,145**	**5.2**
Minnesota	546,934	594,266	47,332	8.7
Iowa	426,106	436,213	10,107	2.4
Missouri	717,681	755,379	37,698	5.3
North Dakota	91,055	94,478	3,423	3.8
South Dakota	102,331	108,131	5,800	5.7
Nebraska	223,068	232,195	9,127	4.1
Kansas	342,571	356,229	13,658	4.0
South Atlantic	**5,834,408**	**6,887,412**	**1,053,004**	**18.0**
Delaware	80,735	101,726	20,991	26.0
Maryland	517,482	599,307	81,825	15.8
District of Columbia	77,847	69,898	-7,949	-10.2
Virginia	664,470	792,333	127,863	19.2
West Virginia	268,897	276,895	7,998	3.0
North Carolina	804,341	969,048	164,707	20.5
South Carolina	396,935	485,333	88,398	22.3
Georgia	654,270	785,275	131,005	20.0
Florida	2,369,431	2,807,597	438,166	18.5
East South Central	**1,929,936**	**2,131,425**	**201,489**	**10.4**
Kentucky	466,845	504,793	37,948	8.1
Tennessee	618,818	703,311	84,493	13.7
Alabama	522,989	579,798	56,809	10.9
Mississippi	321,284	343,523	22,239	6.9

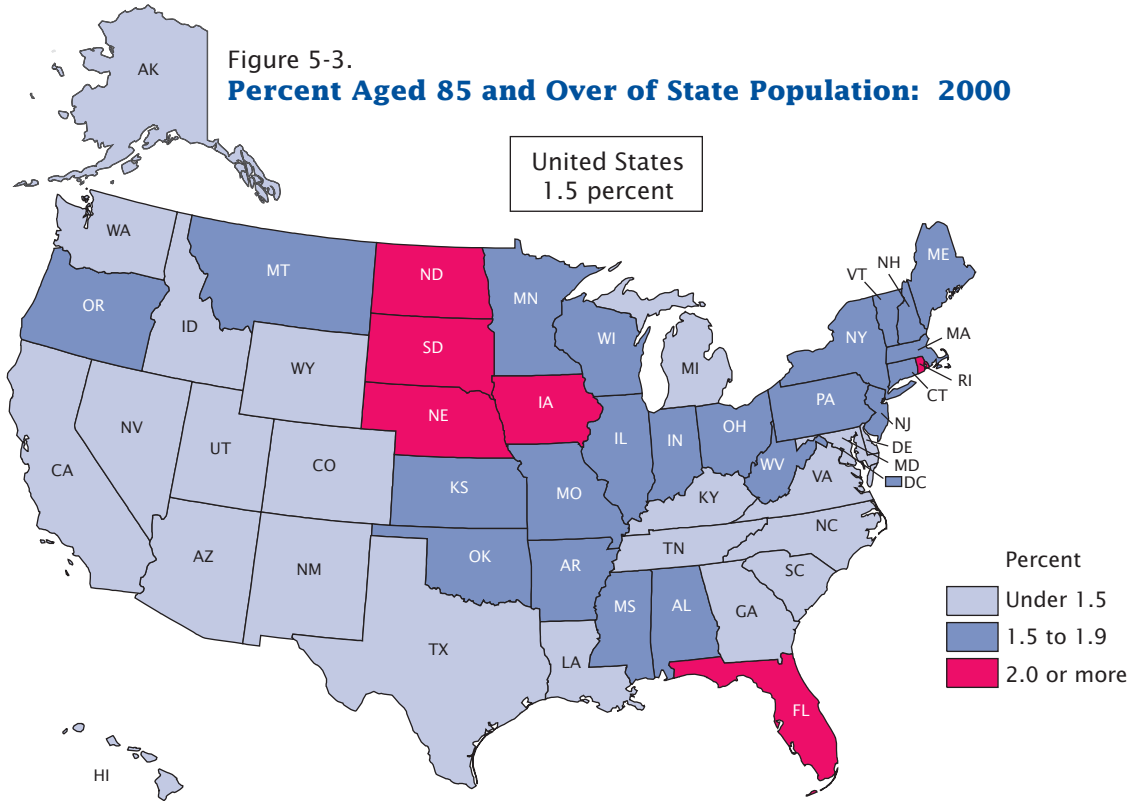
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5-3.
Population Aged 65 and Over and Percent Change for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1990 and 2000—Con.

Region, division, and state	65 and over		Change, 1990 to 2000	
	1990	2000	Number	Percent
West South Central	**2,959,838**	**3,419,430**	**459,592**	**15.5**
Arkansas	350,058	374,019	23,961	6.8
Louisiana	468,991	516,929	47,938	10.2
Oklahoma	424,213	455,950	31,737	7.5
Texas	1,716,576	2,072,532	355,956	20.7
Mountain	**1,523,825**	**2,029,846**	**506,021**	**33.2**
Montana	106,497	120,949	14,452	13.6
Idaho	121,265	145,916	24,651	20.3
Wyoming	47,195	57,693	10,498	22.2
Colorado	329,443	416,073	86,630	26.3
New Mexico	163,062	212,225	49,163	30.1
Arizona	478,774	667,839	189,065	39.5
Utah	149,958	190,222	40,264	26.9
Nevada	127,631	218,929	91,298	71.5
Pacific	**4,249,538**	**4,892,283**	**642,745**	**15.1**
Washington	575,288	662,148	86,860	15.1
Oregon	391,324	438,177	46,853	12.0
California	3,135,552	3,595,658	460,106	14.7
Alaska	22,369	35,699	13,330	59.6
Hawaii	125,005	160,601	35,596	28.5

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Sources: 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table P011; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 5-3.
Percent Aged 85 and Over of State Population: 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Table 5-4.

Population Aged 85 and Over and Percent Change for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1990 and 2000

Region, division, and state	85 and over		Change, 1990 to 2000	
	1990	2000	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES	**3,080,165**	**4,239,587**	**1,159,422**	**37.6**
Northeast	**709,809**	**938,459**	**228,650**	**32.2**
New England	194,253	253,405	59,152	30.5
Middle Atlantic	515,556	685,054	169,498	32.9
Midwest	**839,863**	**1,064,295**	**224,432**	**26.7**
East North Central	538,530	698,470	159,940	29.7
West North Central	301,333	365,825	64,492	21.4
South	**992,022**	**1,430,546**	**438,524**	**44.2**
South Atlantic	514,717	780,345	265,628	51.6
East South Central	186,003	249,918	63,915	34.4
West South Central	291,302	400,283	108,981	37.4
West	**538,471**	**806,287**	**267,816**	**49.7**
Mountain	132,600	218,916	86,316	65.1
Pacific	405,871	587,371	181,500	44.7
New England	**194,253**	**253,405**	**59,152**	**30.5**
Maine	18,226	23,316	5,090	27.9
New Hampshire	13,286	18,231	4,945	37.2
Vermont	7,523	9,996	2,473	32.9
Massachusetts	92,209	116,692	24,483	26.6
Rhode Island	16,016	20,897	4,881	30.5
Connecticut	46,993	64,273	17,280	36.8
Middle Atlantic	**515,556**	**685,054**	**169,498**	**32.9**
New York	248,173	311,488	63,315	25.5
New Jersey	95,547	135,999	40,452	42.3
Pennsylvania	171,836	237,567	65,731	38.3
East North Central	**538,530**	**698,470**	**159,940**	**29.7**
Ohio	138,030	176,796	38,766	28.1
Indiana	71,751	91,558	19,807	27.6
Illinois	147,549	192,031	44,482	30.1
Michigan	106,907	142,460	35,553	33.3
Wisconsin	74,293	95,625	21,332	28.7
West North Central	**301,333**	**365,825**	**64,492**	**21.4**
Minnesota	68,835	85,601	16,766	24.4
Iowa	55,255	65,118	9,863	17.8
Missouri	81,217	98,571	17,354	21.4
North Dakota	11,240	14,726	3,486	31.0
South Dakota	13,343	16,086	2,743	20.6
Nebraska	29,202	33,953	4,751	16.3
Kansas	42,241	51,770	9,529	22.6
South Atlantic	**514,717**	**780,345**	**265,628**	**51.6**
Delaware	7,142	10,549	3,407	47.7
Maryland	46,496	66,902	20,406	43.9
District of Columbia	7,847	8,975	1,128	14.4
Virginia	59,709	87,266	27,557	46.2
West Virginia	25,451	31,779	6,328	24.9
North Carolina	69,969	105,461	35,492	50.7
South Carolina	30,749	50,269	19,520	63.5
Georgia	57,244	87,857	30,613	53.5
Florida	210,110	331,287	121,177	57.7
East South Central	**186,003**	**249,918**	**63,915**	**34.4**
Kentucky	46,367	58,261	11,894	25.7
Tennessee	58,794	81,465	22,671	38.6
Alabama	48,507	67,301	18,794	38.7
Mississippi	32,335	42,891	10,556	32.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5-4.
Population Aged 85 and Over and Percent Change for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1990 and 2000—Con.

Region, division, and state	85 and over		Change, 1990 to 2000	
	1990	2000	Number	Percent
West South Central	**291,302**	**400,283**	**108,981**	**37.4**
Arkansas	35,216	46,492	11,276	32.0
Louisiana	43,633	58,676	15,043	34.5
Oklahoma	45,848	57,175	11,327	24.7
Texas	166,605	237,940	71,335	42.8
Mountain	**132,600**	**218,916**	**86,316**	**65.1**
Montana	10,676	15,337	4,661	43.7
Idaho	11,398	18,057	6,659	58.4
Wyoming	4,550	6,735	2,185	48.0
Colorado	32,953	48,216	15,263	46.3
New Mexico	14,232	23,306	9,074	63.8
Arizona	37,717	68,525	30,808	81.7
Utah	13,611	21,751	8,140	59.8
Nevada	7,463	16,989	9,526	127.6
Pacific	**405,871**	**587,371**	**181,500**	**44.7**
Washington	56,301	84,085	27,784	49.3
Oregon	38,815	57,431	18,616	48.0
California	299,107	425,657	126,550	42.3
Alaska	1,251	2,634	1,383	110.6
Hawaii	10,397	17,564	7,167	68.9

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table P011; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Distribution by Race and Hispanic Origin

Regional Distribution by Race and Hispanic Origin

With 12.4 million residents aged 65 and over, the South was home to more than one-third (35.5 percent) of the U.S. older population in 2000 (Table 5-5). The remaining two-thirds were more equally distributed among the other three regions: 7.4 million (21.1 percent) in the Northeast; 8.3 million (23.6 percent) in the Midwest; and 6.9 million (19.8 percent) in the West.

The geographic distribution of older non-Hispanic Whites mirrored that of the total older population.[3] The South had the highest concentration, with 10.0 million (34.2 percent) non-Hispanic Whites. The percentages in the other three regions were again more evenly

[3] This chapter uses Census 2000 data. Race groups discussed in this chapter refer to single-race groups and people who reported they were two or more races. The use of single-race populations in this report does not imply that this is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

Census 2000 adheres to the federal standards for collecting and presenting data on race and Hispanic origin as established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in October 1997. Starting with Census 2000, the OMB requires federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories.

The term "White" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or one of their races as "White," or wrote in entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

"Black or African American" refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or one of their races as "Black, African American, or Negro," or wrote in entries such as African American, Afro American, Nigerian, or Haitian.

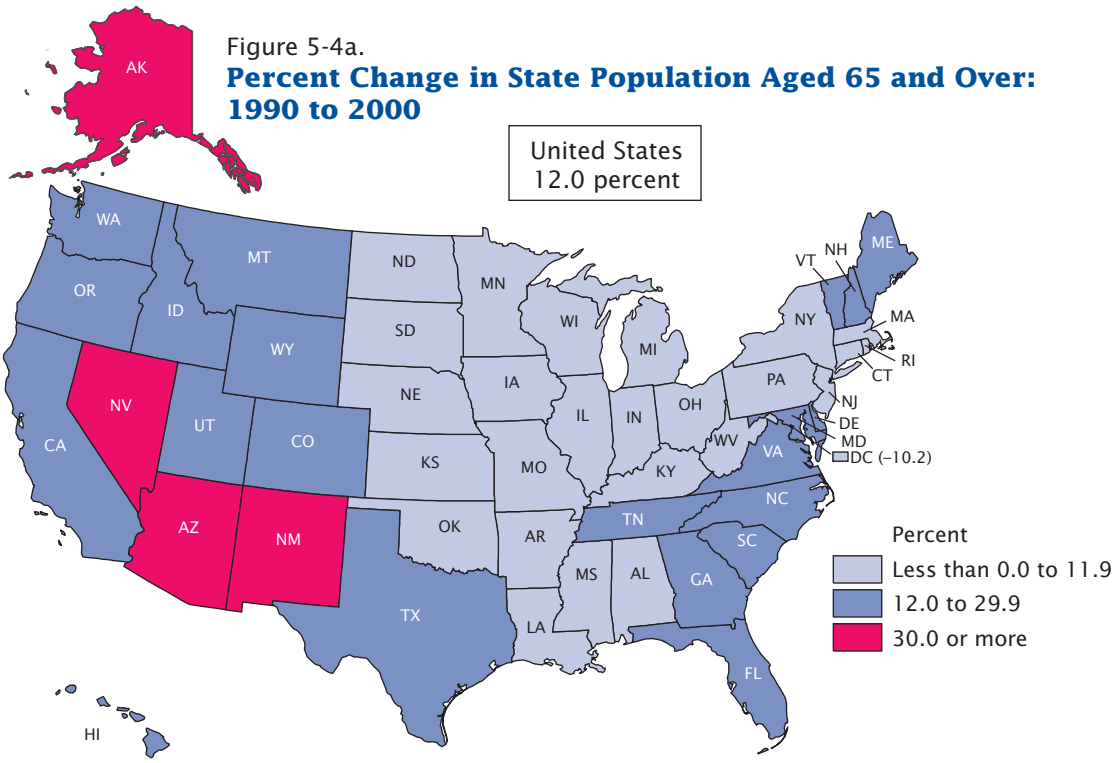
"American Indian and Alaska Native" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who indicated their race or one of their races by marking this category or writing in their principal or enrolled tribe, such as Rosebud Sioux, Chippewa, or Navajo. Hereafter, this chapter will use the acronym AIAN to refer to the American Indian and Alaska Native population.

"Asian" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. It includes people who indicated their race or one of their races as "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," or "Other Asian," or wrote in entries such as Burmese, Hmong, Pakistani, or Thai.

"Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicated their race or one of their races as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan," or "Other Pacific Islander," or wrote in entries such as Tahitian, Mariana Islander, or Chuukese. Hereafter, this report will use the term "Pacific Islander" to refer to the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population.

Figure 5-4a.

Percent Change in State Population Aged 65 and Over: 1990 to 2000

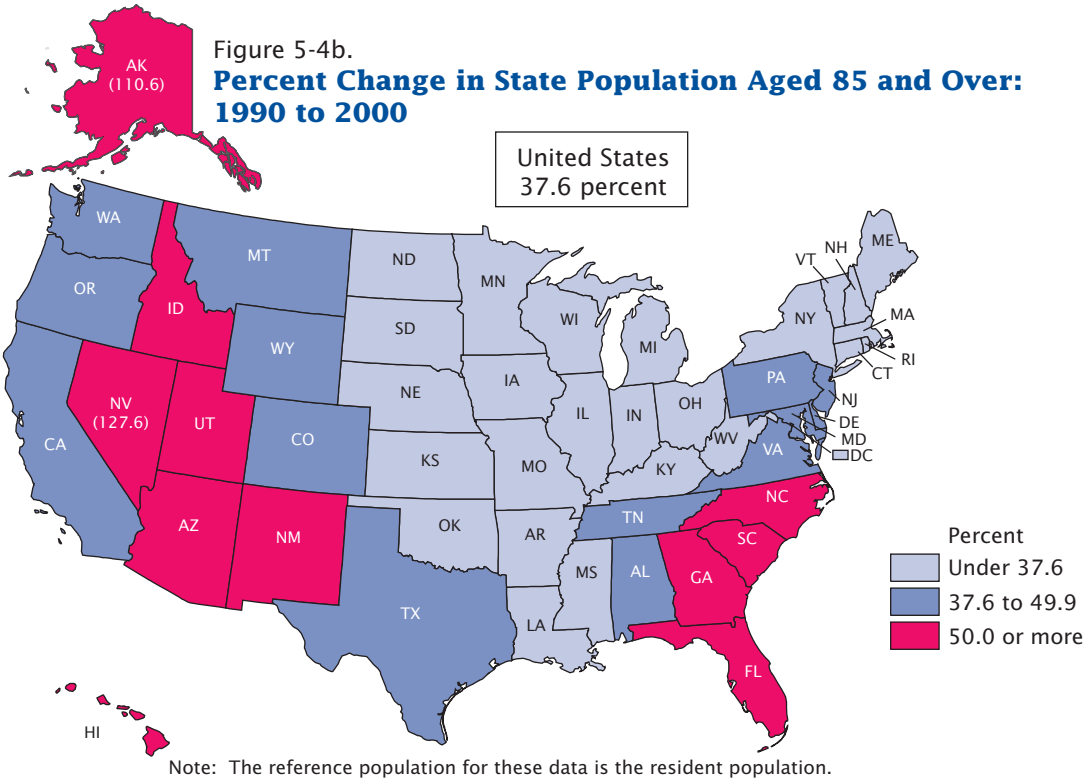


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table P011; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 5-4b.

Percent Change in State Population Aged 85 and Over: 1990 to 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, Table P011; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Table 5-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Regions: 2000

Region and age	Total	Non-Hispanic White alone	Black alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Two or More Races	Hispanic (any race)
United States								
65 and over	34,991,753	29,244,860	2,822,950	138,439	800,795	20,821	344,206	1,733,591
65 to 84	30,752,166	25,570,728	2,509,661	126,151	738,299	18,996	310,195	1,582,883
85 and over	4,239,587	3,674,132	313,289	12,288	62,496	1,825	34,011	150,708
Northeast								
65 and over	7,372,282	6,393,372	528,020	10,447	128,017	1,340	70,181	269,303
65 to 84	6,433,823	5,545,987	474,823	9,464	119,016	1,150	62,799	246,912
85 and over	938,459	847,385	53,197	983	9,001	190	7,382	22,391
Midwest								
65 and over	8,259,075	7,495,489	538,486	19,206	58,757	1,179	46,749	105,626
65 to 84	7,194,780	6,503,679	483,720	17,645	55,030	1,017	41,649	97,898
85 and over	1,064,295	991,810	54,766	1,561	3,727	162	5,100	7,728
South								
65 and over	12,438,267	10,007,678	1,525,867	45,211	99,807	2,265	103,337	691,123
65 to 84	11,007,721	8,841,525	1,343,937	41,266	94,058	1,988	92,838	625,781
85 and over	1,430,546	1,166,153	181,930	3,945	5,749	277	10,499	65,342
West								
65 and over	6,922,129	5,348,321	230,577	63,575	514,214	16,037	123,939	667,539
65 to 84	6,115,842	4,679,537	207,181	57,776	470,195	14,841	112,909	612,292
85 and over	806,287	668,784	23,396	5,799	44,019	1,196	11,030	55,247

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

distributed—6.4 million (21.9 percent) in the Northeast, 7.5 million (25.6 percent) in the Midwest, and 5.3 million (18.3 percent) in the West (see Table 5-5). The most populous states, such as California, Florida, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas, had the largest numbers of older non-Hispanic Whites (Table 5-6).

More than half of older Blacks (1.5 million) lived in the South in 2000. Fewer than 1 in 10 of the total older Black population, or 231,000, lived in the West. Ten states had an older Black population of 122,000 or more, and most of them were populous states (New York, California, Texas, Florida, and Illinois). Some of the other states with the largest older Black populations had relatively small total populations and total older populations—Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, and South Carolina.

The majority of the AIAN older population resided in the West (64,000, or 45.9 percent) and the South (45,000, or 32.7 percent), while 10,000 (7.5 percent) lived in the Northeast. Four states (Oklahoma, California, Arizona, and New Mexico) were home to 44 percent of all AIAN elders.

Nearly two-thirds (514,000) of older Asians lived in the West, and 44.2 percent (354,000) lived in California. Two other states, Hawaii and New York, represented another one-fifth of older Asians, at 12.7 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively. The Midwest had the lowest concentration of older Asians (59,000, or 7.3 percent of the total older Asian population).

Older Pacific Islanders were concentrated in the West, especially in Hawaii (8,000, or 38.1 percent of the total older Pacific Islander population) and California (6,000, or 26.8 percent). The remaining three regions shared about 20 percent of the total Pacific Islander older population.

The South and the West each had about one-third of the older population of Two or More Races, 103,000 and 124,000, respectively. At the state level, the older Two or More Races population was concentrated in California (22.4 percent) and New York, Texas, and Florida (25 percent combined).

The South and the West were also the regions where most older Hispanics lived—691,000 and 668,000, respectively—comprising almost 40 percent each of the total older Hispanic population. In 2000, 106,000 older Hispanics lived in the Midwest (6.1 percent of the total Hispanic population). Almost 3 out of 4 older

Table 5-6.
Population Aged 65 and Over Ranked by Top 10 States by Race: 2000

Non-Hispanic White alone		Black alone		American Indian and Alaska Native alone		Asian alone	
California	2,516,139	New York	261,554	Oklahoma	18,755	California	353,698
Florida	2,326,014	California	182,028	California	18,122	Hawaii	101,960
New York	1,927,895	Texas	176,107	Arizona	13,884	New York	72,367
Pennsylvania	1,761,664	Florida	172,212	New Mexico	10,213	Texas	27,173
Texas	1,505,560	Illinois	156,947	North Carolina	6,397	Illinois	26,374
Ohio	1,359,116	North Carolina	153,299	Texas	6,230	New Jersey	25,646
Illinois	1,257,584	Georgia	152,980	Alaska	5,713	Washington	25,200
Michigan	1,067,063	Ohio	122,975	New York	5,149	Florida	16,732
New Jersey	927,502	Pennsylvania	122,689	Washington	4,545	Virginia	14,436
Massachusetts	800,764	Virginia	122,492	Florida	3,309	Maryland	14,019

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone		Two or More Races		Hispanic (any race)	
Hawaii	7,938	California	77,154	California	472,769
California	5,586	New York	35,999	Texas	346,636
Washington	779	Texas	24,880	Florida	278,653
Texas	583	Florida	24,513	New York	167,304
New York	547	Hawaii	12,580	New Mexico	60,709
Florida	480	Oklahoma	11,503	New Jersey	56,713
Utah	429	New Jersey	11,348	Arizona	55,504
Nevada	377	Illinois	11,297	Illinois	48,973
Illinois	294	Michigan	8,759	Colorado	34,582
Arizona	280	Ohio	8,105	Pennsylvania	15,545

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Hispanics lived in four states: California (27.3 percent), Texas (20.0 percent), Florida (16.1 percent), and New York (9.7 percent).

California, the most populous state, ranked highest in the size of the older population at the state level for most groups (and ranked second for older Blacks, older AIANs, and older Pacific Islanders). Other large states, such as Texas, New York, and Florida, also ranked in the top 10 in the number of older people for most race groups and Hispanics.

Distribution by Race and Hispanic Origin

Older non-Hispanic Whites represented the majority of the older population in all states except Hawaii (21.9 percent) and the District of Columbia (26.0 percent). In 2000, this group represented 90 percent or more of the state older population in 25 states, most of which are located in the northern half of the country (Figure 5-5). The states with the highest percentages of non-Hispanic Whites among their older populations were Maine (98.8 percent), Vermont (98.4 percent), New Hampshire (98.3 percent), Iowa (98.0 percent), and North Dakota (97.8 percent).

In comparison, the states that had the highest proportions of Blacks in their older populations were mostly in the East and the South (Figure 5-6). The District of Columbia, at 68.8 percent, had the highest proportion of Blacks in its older population, followed by the southern states of Mississippi (24.9 percent), Louisiana (22.7 percent), South Carolina (21.4 percent), Georgia (19.5 percent), Alabama (18.9 percent), and Maryland (18.2 percent). In 38 states, older Blacks represented less than 10 percent of the older population.

The older populations of groups other than non-Hispanic White and Black tended to be concentrated in a few states. The AIAN older population represented less than 1 percent of the older population in 44 states (Figure 5-7). Alaska, which had the numerically smallest total older population, ranked first in terms of percentage of the older population who were AIAN (16.0 percent). Six other states had at least 1 percent older AIAN in their total older populations: New Mexico (4.8 percent), Oklahoma (4.1 percent), South Dakota (2.6 percent), Montana (2.2 percent), Arizona (2.1 percent), and North Dakota (1.4 percent).

Older Asians were also concentrated in a few states. While California had by far the largest number of older Asians, Hawaii had the high-

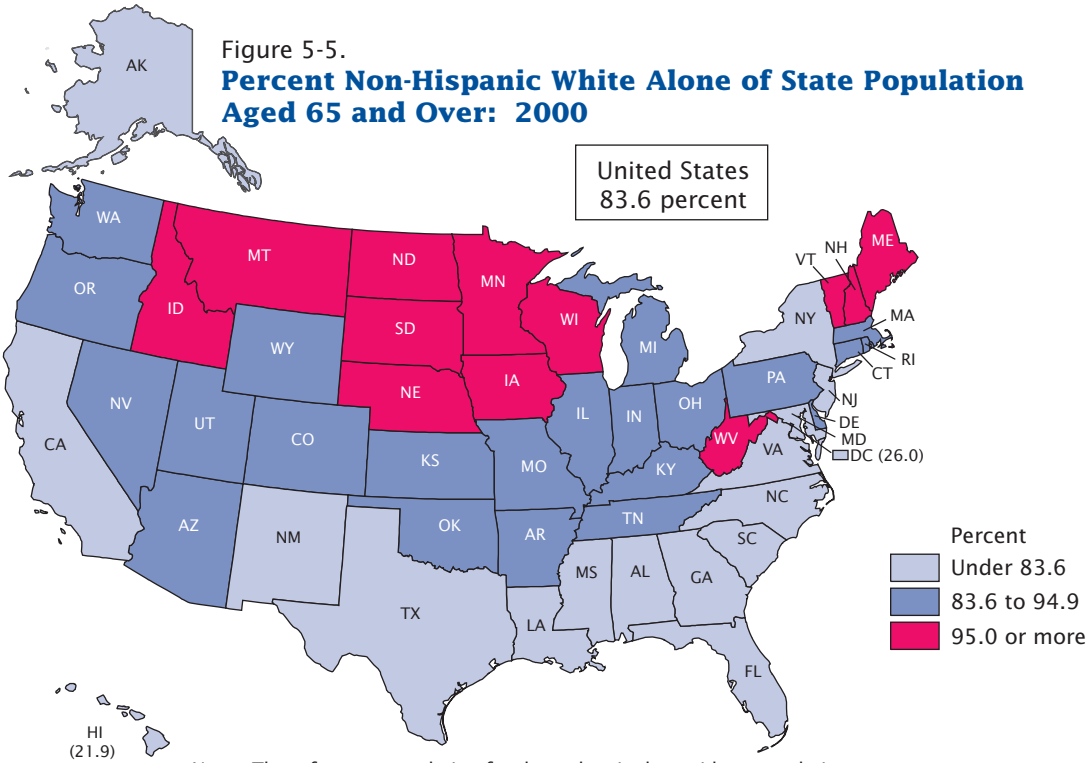


Figure 5-5.
Percent Non-Hispanic White Alone of State Population Aged 65 and Over: 2000

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

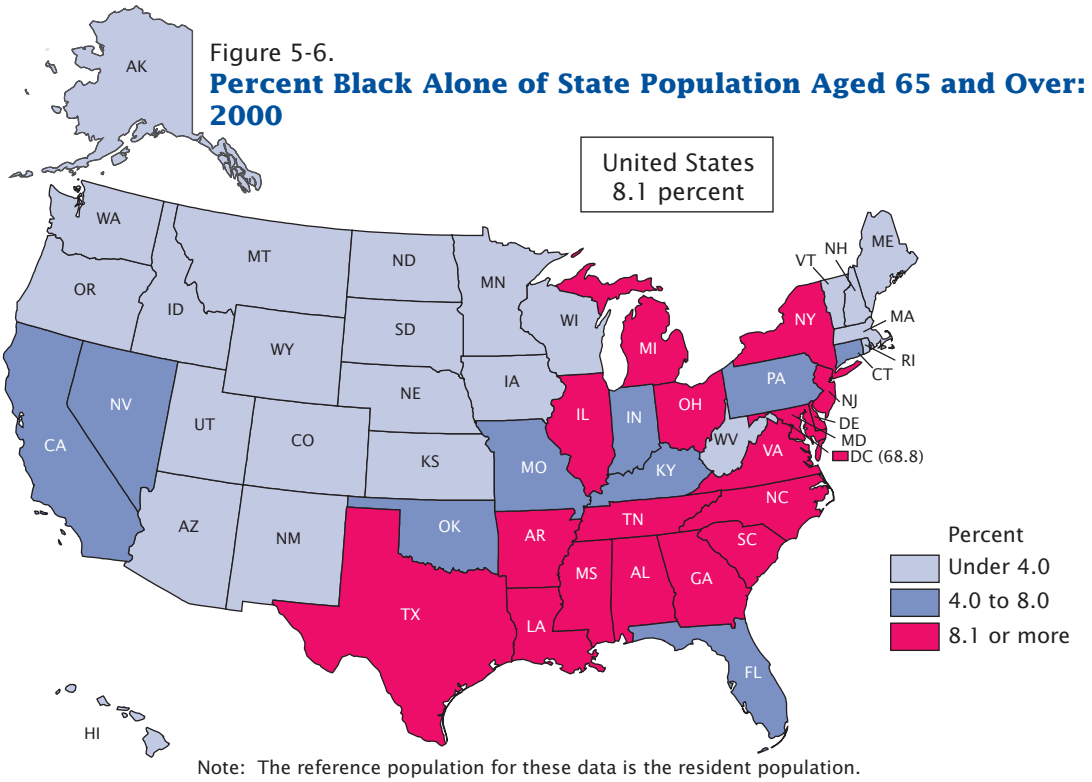


Figure 5-6.
Percent Black Alone of State Population Aged 65 and Over: 2000

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

est percentage Asian (63.5 percent) in its older population (Figure 5-8). Asians represented at least 2 percent of the older population in eight states, including Hawaii and California.

Pacific Islanders represented 0.1 percent of the U.S. total older population and less than 0.1 percent of the state older population in 44 states (Figure 5-9). Hawaii, with 4.9 percent, had the highest proportion of Pacific Islanders among its state older population.

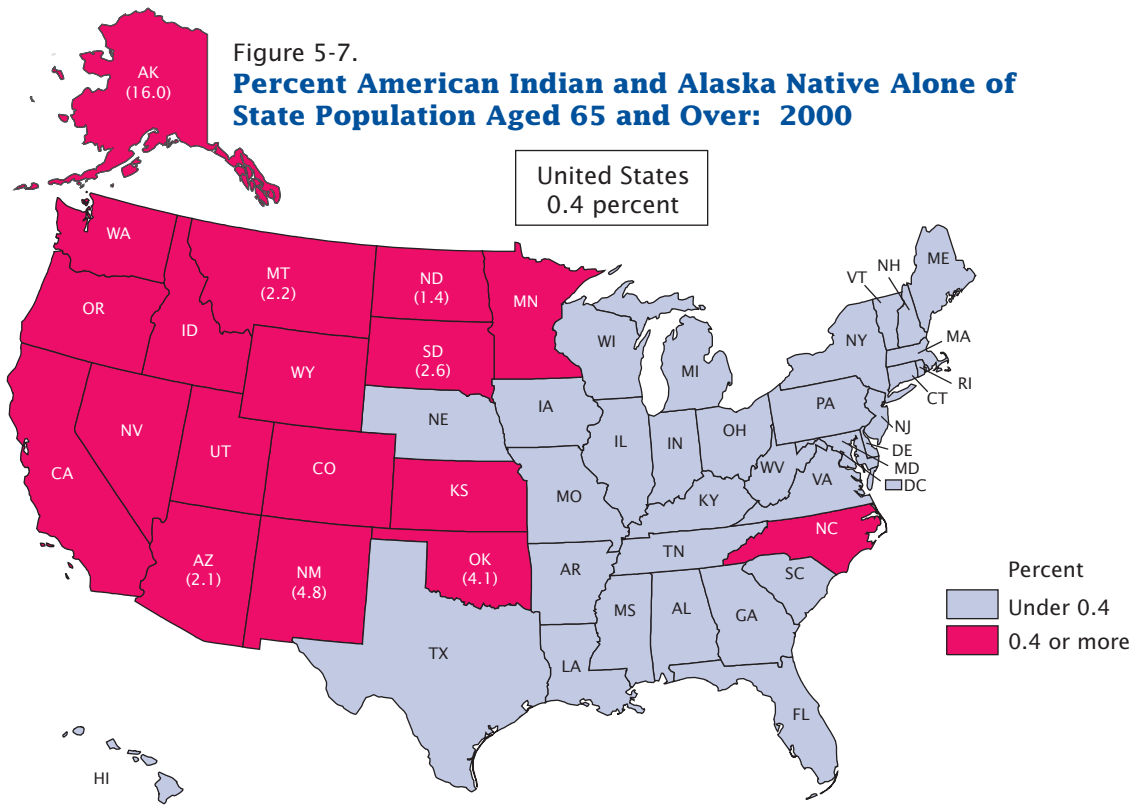
In 14 states, 1.0 percent or more of the older population was Two or More Races (Figure 5-10). Hawaii had the highest proportion, 7.8 percent, and four other states had 2.0 percent or more. In 9 states, 1.0 percent to 1.9 percent of the older population was Two or More Races, and in 37 states, less than 1.0 percent was.

States with the highest percentage of Hispanics in their older populations were the border states with Mexico (California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas), their neighboring states of Colorado and Nevada, plus Florida, New York, and New Jersey (Figure 5-11). Over one-fourth (28.6 percent) of all older people in New Mexico were Hispanic. In 42 states, Hispanics represented 3.3 percent or less of the state older population.

Among state older populations in 2000, California ranked second in percentage of Asians and Pacific Islanders, third for Hispanics, and fourth for Two or More Races. It was 48th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in percentage non-Hispanic White of state older populations.

The racial and Hispanic origin distribution of the older population in California differed from that of the total state population. In 2000, less than half (46.7 percent) of the total population of California was non-Hispanic White, and almost one-third (32.4 percent) was Hispanic. In contrast, among people aged 65 and over in California, the majority (70.0 percent) were non-Hispanic White, and 13.1 percent were Hispanic.

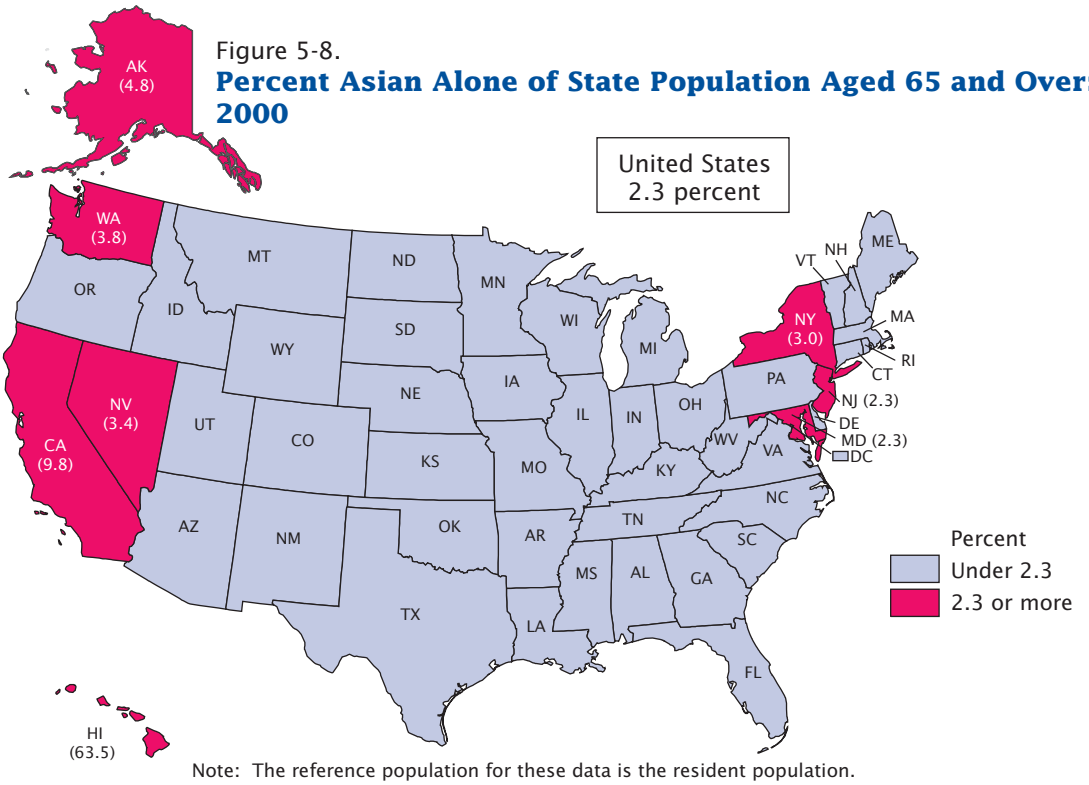
Figure 5-7.
Percent American Indian and Alaska Native Alone of State Population Aged 65 and Over: 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 5-8.

Percent Asian Alone of State Population Aged 65 and Over: 2000

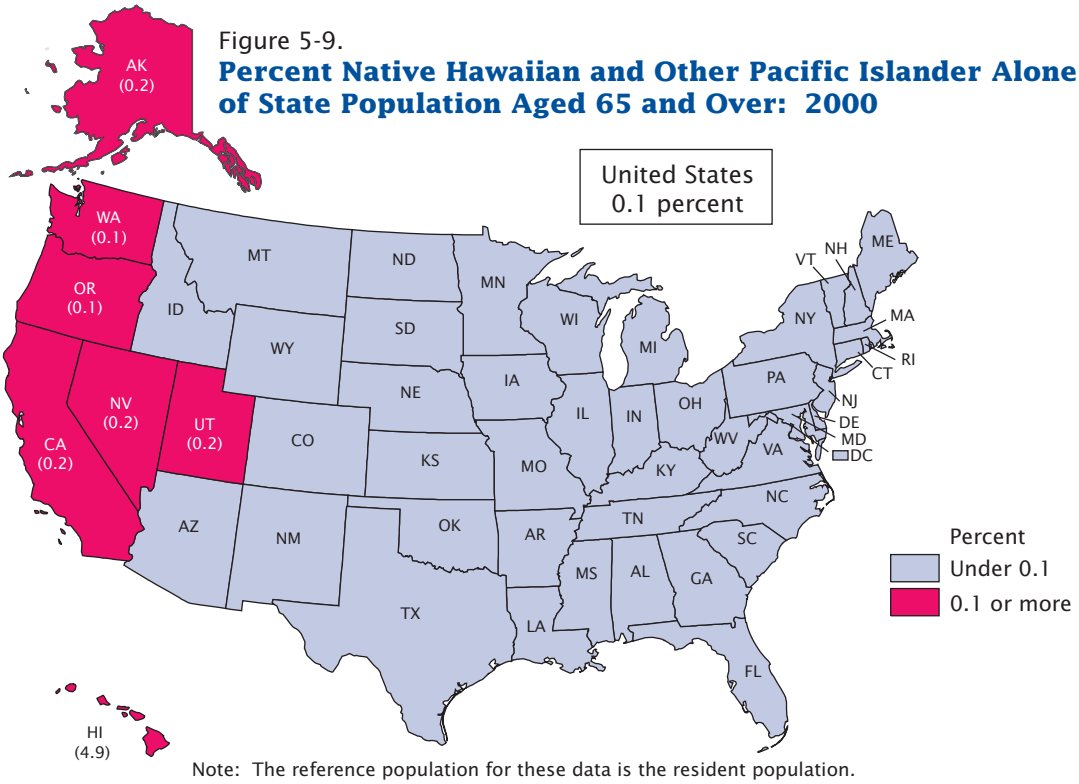


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 5-9.

Percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone of State Population Aged 65 and Over: 2000

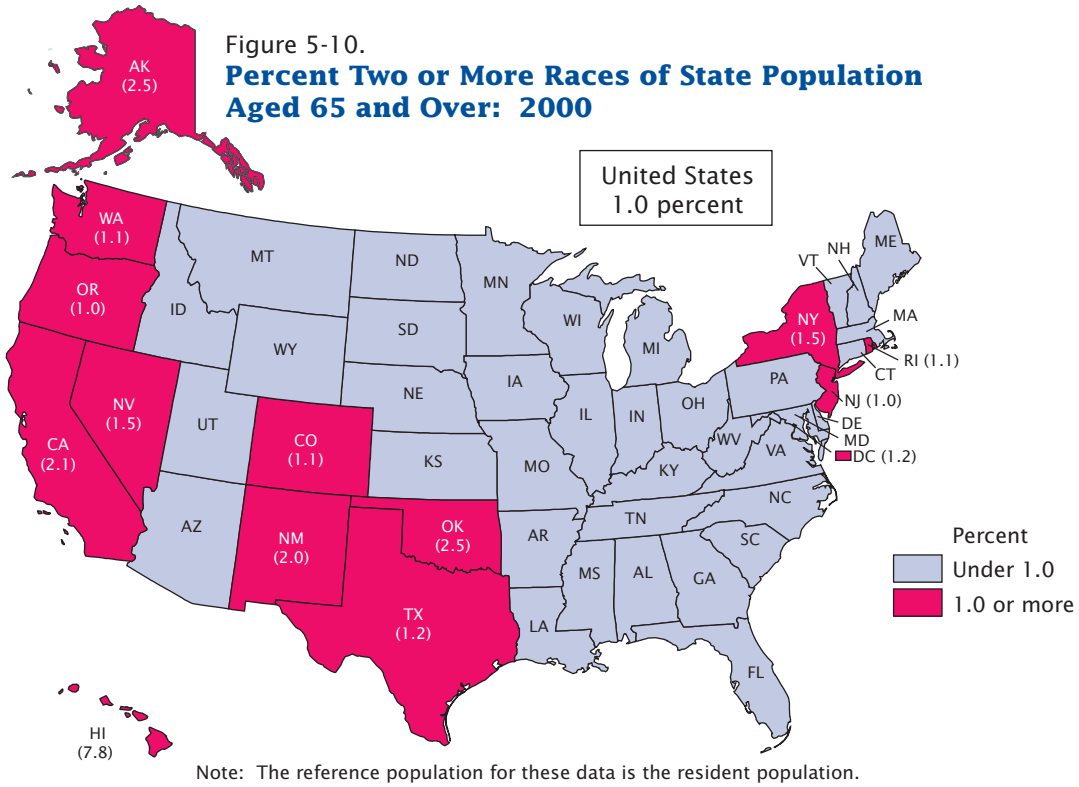


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 5-10.

Percent Two or More Races of State Population Aged 65 and Over: 2000

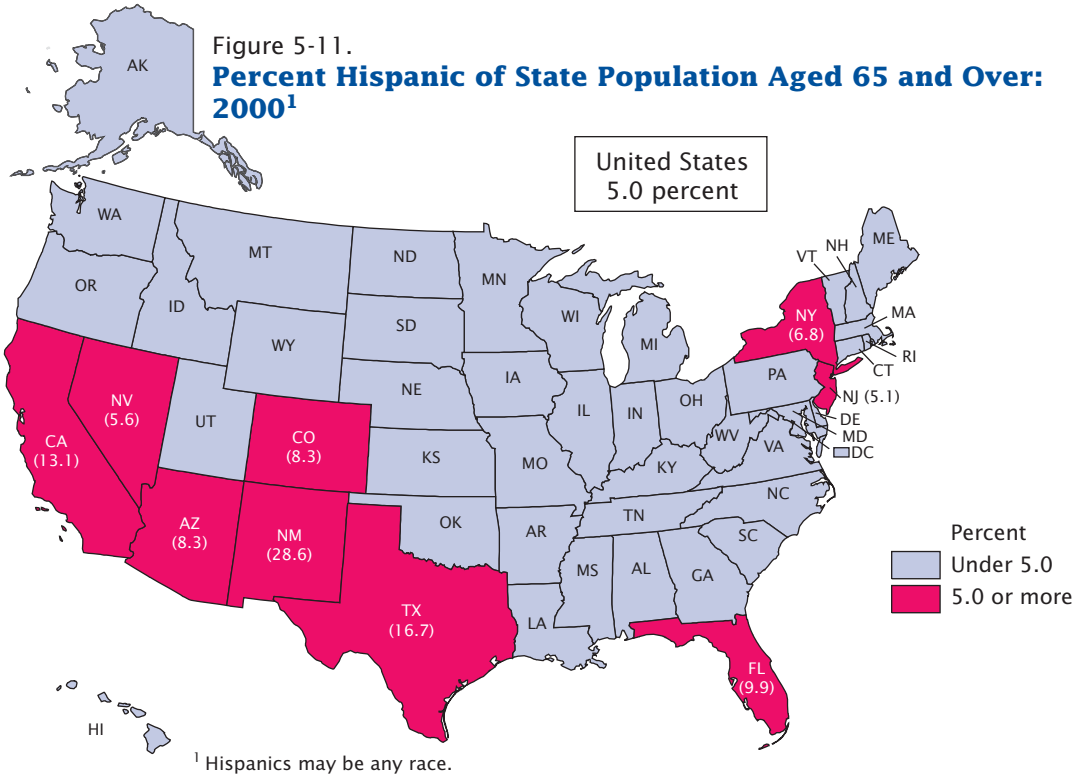


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 5-11.

Percent Hispanic of State Population Aged 65 and Over: 2000[1]



[1] Hispanics may be any race.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Counties

Counties With the Largest Older Populations

Of the 3,141 counties in the United States in 2000, 11 had 250,000 or more people 65 and over (Table 5-7; also see Table A-5). These counties are located in Arizona (Maricopa), California (Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego), Florida (Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach), Illinois (Cook), New York (Queens and Kings), and Texas (Harris).

These 11 counties include 8 of the 9 counties with the largest older populations in 1990. The ninth county was Wayne County, Michigan, whose older population fell to just below 250,000 in 2000. The older populations in Orange County (California), Palm Beach County (Florida), and Harris County (Texas) had each passed 250,000 during the previous decade. The top 11 counties all include large cities such as Los Angeles, San Diego, New York, Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, Phoenix, Chicago, and Houston.

Among these 11 counties, the one in which the older population represented more than 20 percent of the total county population was Palm Beach County, Florida. Almost 1 million people aged 65 and older lived in Los Angeles, the county with the largest number of older people; they constituted less than 10 percent of the total county population.

Nationwide in 2000, 20 percent or more of the population in 331 counties was aged 65 and older (Table A-5), compared with 393 counties in 1990. The 100 counties with the largest percentages 65 and older in their population were concentrated in the Midwest (62 counties) and the South (31 counties); none was in the Northeast. The Midwest states that had a large number of counties with proportions of 20 percent or more of older people included Kansas (16 counties), North Dakota (15 counties), and Nebraska (11 counties). The top Southern states were Florida (15 counties) and Texas (12 counties).

In 2000, 31 counties had both a high proportion (more than 20 percent) of their population aged 65 and older and a large number of older people (more than 10,000). Among them, 19 were in Florida, including Palm Beach, Pinellas, Lee, and Sarasota counties.

Counties With the Largest Oldest-Old Populations

Unlike the modest increase in the number of counties with 250,000 or more people aged 65 and over, the number of counties with 25,000 or more oldest old (people aged 85 or older) more than doubled during the 1990s, from 8 in 1990 to 18 in 2000 (Table 5-8 and Table A-5).

None of the 18 counties with the largest oldest-old populations was among the top 11 counties in the proportion of the oldest old in the total county population (5 percent or over). The more than 100,000 people aged 85 and over living in Los Angeles County, California—the top county in the oldest-old population size—represented 1.1 percent of the total county population.

All of the top 80 counties in terms of percentage of the oldest old had fewer than 600 people 85 and older. Of these counties, 68 are in the Midwest (23 in Kansas, 13 in Nebraska, 12 in North Dakota, 8 in South Dakota, 7 in Minnesota, 3 in Iowa, and 2 in Missouri). Florida had the most counties with both highest percentage and largest size of the oldest-old population. The top four counties that had more than 3 percent of the oldest old and more than 10,000 people aged 85 and over were Sarasota, Pinellas, Pasco, and Palm Beach counties, all in Florida. These four counties also had the largest proportions and sizes of the total older population.

Between 1990 and 2000, the older population doubled in seven counties; three are in the South (Sumter, Florida; and James City and Prince William, Virginia) and four are in the West (Douglas, Park, and Summit, Colorado; and Nye, Nevada). Among the 102 counties whose older populations increased by 50 percent up to 100 percent, 48 are in the South and 45 in the West, while 1 is in the Northeast and 8 are in the Midwest. Similarly, the South and the West also hosted the most counties with large numerical increases in older population. Of the 25 counties whose older populations increased by 20,000 or more, all but 2 are in the South and the West (with 1 county in the Northeast and 1 in the Midwest).

A similar pattern can be found for the growth of the oldest-old population at the county level. Among the 121 counties in which the oldest-old population increased 100 percent or more from 1990 to 2000, there are 60 in the West, 56 in the South, 5 in the Midwest, and none in the Northeast. In comparison, the top 30 counties in which the oldest-old populations increased by 5,000 or more were more evenly distributed—12 are in the West, 8 in the South, 7 in the Northeast, and 3 in the Midwest.

Table 5-7.
Population Aged 65 and Over Ranked by Top 50 Counties: 2000

Rank	65 and over			Percent aged 65 and over of county's total population		
	County	State	Number	County	State	Percent
1	Los Angeles	CA	926,673	Charlotte	FL	34.7
2	Cook	IL	630,265	McIntosh	ND	34.2
3	Maricopa	AZ	358,979	Highlands	FL	33.0
4	San Diego	CA	313,750	Citrus	FL	32.2
5	Miami-Dade	FL	300,552	Kalawao	HI	32.0
6	Queens	NY	283,042	Sarasota	FL	31.5
7	Kings	NY	282,658	Hernando	FL	30.9
8	Orange	CA	280,763	Llano	TX	30.7
9	Palm Beach	FL	262,076	McPherson	SD	29.6
10	Broward	FL	261,109	Divide	ND	29.5
11	Harris	TX	252,895	Indian River	FL	29.2
12	Wayne	MI	248,982	Flagler	FL	28.6
13	Allegheny	PA	228,416	Lancaster	VA	28.5
14	Cuyahoga	OH	217,161	Harding	NM	28.3
15	Philadelphia	PA	213,722	Martin	FL	28.2
16	Pinellas	FL	207,563	Smith	KS	27.9
17	Nassau	NY	200,841	Sierra	NM	27.7
18	Riverside	CA	195,964	Nelson	ND	27.4
19	Middlesex	MA	187,307	Sumter	FL	27.4
20	New York	NY	186,776	Pawnee	NE	27.1
21	King	WA	181,772	Logan	ND	27.0
22	Dallas	TX	178,872	Hooker	NE	26.9
23	Suffolk	NY	167,558	Pasco	FL	26.8
24	Santa Clara	CA	160,527	Baxter	AR	26.8
25	Erie	NY	151,258	Curry	OR	26.6
26	Alameda	CA	147,591	Sheridan	ND	26.6
27	Clark	NV	146,899	Cheyenne	KS	26.6
28	San Bernardino	CA	146,459	Lake	FL	26.4
29	Bexar	TX	144,398	Traverse	MN	26.2
30	St. Louis	MO	143,262	Hutchinson	SD	26.2
31	Sacramento	CA	135,875	Decatur	KS	26.2
32	Oakland	MI	134,959	Northumberland	VA	26.2
33	Bergen	NJ	134,820	Republic	KS	26.1
34	Bronx	NY	133,948	Hickory	MO	26.1
35	Westchester	NY	128,964	Wells	ND	26.0
36	Hartford	CT	125,628	Jewell	KS	25.9
37	Hennepin	MN	122,358	Towns	GA	25.9
38	Milwaukee	WI	121,685	Comanche	KS	25.8
39	Tarrant	TX	120,585	La Paz	AZ	25.8
40	Hillsborough	FL	119,673	Griggs	ND	25.7
41	Pima	AZ	119,487	Osborne	KS	25.7
42	New Haven	CT	119,292	Jerauld	SD	25.6
43	Honolulu	HI	117,737	Cottle	TX	25.6
44	Fairfield	CT	117,163	Emmons	ND	25.6
45	Hamilton	OH	113,898	Rawlins	KS	25.6
46	Ocean	NJ	113,260	Gillespie	TX	25.5
47	Lee	FL	112,111	Kent	TX	25.5
48	Montgomery	PA	111,797	Haskell	TX	25.5
49	Baltimore	MD	110,335	Lee	FL	25.4
50	Macomb	MI	107,651	De Baca	NM	25.4

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Table 5-8.
Population Aged 85 and Over Ranked by Top 50 Counties: 2000

Rank	85 and over			Percent aged 85 and over of county's total population		
	County	State	Number	County	State	Percent
1	Los Angeles	CA	109,147	McIntosh	ND	6.64
2	Cook	IL	76,520	Hooker	NE	6.26
3	Broward	FL	43,051	Divide	ND	5.69
4	Maricopa	AZ	40,127	Smith	KS	5.47
5	Miami-Dade	FL	38,468	Osborne	KS	5.28
6	San Diego	CA	36,407	Cloud	KS	5.27
7	Queens	NY	35,964	Traverse	MN	5.20
8	Kings	NY	35,507	Foard	TX	5.18
9	Palm Beach	FL	34,965	Elk	KS	5.15
10	Orange	CA	34,094	Garfield	NE	5.10
11	Pinellas	FL	30,955	Hutchinson	SD	5.08
12	Allegheny	PA	28,143	Gregory	SD	4.99
13	Cuyahoga	OH	27,365	Nemaha	KS	4.98
14	Philadelphia	PA	27,339	Washington	KS	4.97
15	Wayne	MI	27,218	Wells	ND	4.86
16	New York	NY	25,587	Stonewall	TX	4.84
17	Harris	TX	25,573	Comanche	KS	4.78
18	Middlesex	MA	25,085	Griggs	ND	4.76
19	King	WA	24,540	Grant	ND	4.75
20	Nassau	NY	22,209	Ness	KS	4.75
21	Riverside	CA	21,084	Nelson	ND	4.74
22	Dallas	TX	20,354	De Baca	NM	4.73
23	Suffolk	NY	20,002	McPherson	SD	4.72
24	Alameda	CA	18,823	Pawnee	NE	4.66
25	Erie	NY	18,525	Kent	TX	4.66
26	Bronx	NY	18,489	Towner	ND	4.62
27	St. Louis	MO	18,423	Pierce	ND	4.60
28	Santa Clara	CA	17,987	Worth	MO	4.58
29	Hennepin	MN	17,679	Hamilton	TX	4.54
30	Westchester	NY	17,659	Lac qui Parle	MN	4.54
31	Hartford	CT	17,455	Boyd	NE	4.51
32	Bergen	NJ	17,055	Lincoln	MN	4.48
33	New Haven	CT	16,928	Republic	KS	4.47
34	Milwaukee	WI	16,512	Potter	SD	4.46
35	Oakland	MI	16,209	Rock	NE	4.44
36	Bexar	TX	15,881	Monona	IA	4.44
37	Fairfield	CT	15,591	Harper	KS	4.42
38	Sacramento	CA	15,517	Miner	SD	4.40
39	San Bernardino	CA	15,250	Adams	ND	4.36
40	Hamilton	OH	15,134	Jerauld	SD	4.36
41	Ocean	NJ	14,914	Eddy	ND	4.35
42	Montgomery	PA	14,717	Clark	KS	4.35
43	San Francisco	CA	14,227	Decatur	KS	4.35
44	Essex	MA	13,925	Cottonwood	MN	4.35
45	Worcester	MA	13,733	Furnas	NE	4.34
46	Monroe	NY	13,635	Mills	TX	4.33
47	Contra Costa	CA	13,371	Dewey	OK	4.32
48	Hillsborough	FL	13,267	Ellis	OK	4.32
49	Sarasota	FL	13,180	Lincoln	KS	4.30
50	Providence	RI	13,136	Gove	KS	4.30

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

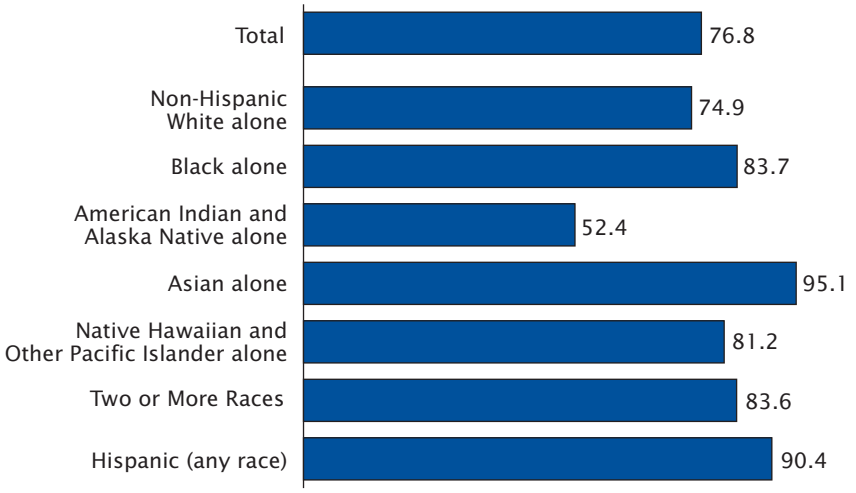
Metropolitan Areas

In 2000, 26.9 million people 65 and over—or 76.8 percent of the total U.S. older population—lived inside metropolitan areas (Table 5-9), an increase from 73.5 percent in 1990.[4] The older population, which accounted for 12.4 percent of the total U.S. population, represented a higher proportion of the population outside metropolitan areas (14.7 percent) than inside metropolitan areas (11.9 percent).

The oldest-old population was 3 times as likely to be living inside metropolitan areas as outside (3.2 million inside compared with 1.0 million outside). The oldest old represented a larger proportion of the population outside metropolitan areas (1.8 percent) than inside (1.4 percent), the same pattern as the older population.

The metropolitan area residential pattern varied by race and Hispanic origin. For most groups, the majority of the older population lived inside metropolitan areas (Table 5-9, Figure 5-12). The one racial group that was almost equally divided between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas was older AIANs (52.4 percent and 47.6 percent, respectively). This division is related to living on tribal homelands.

Figure 5-12.
People Aged 65 and Over Residing in Metropolitan Areas by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000
(Percent of group's older population)



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Older Asians and older Hispanics were most likely to live inside metropolitan areas (about 9 out of 10). Over 80 percent of older Blacks, Pacific Islanders, and those of Two or More Races lived inside metropolitan areas. Older non-Hispanic Whites had the second-lowest percentage of metropolitan residence, 74.9 percent.

The oldest-old population of every racial and ethnic group except AIANs were more likely to live inside metropolitan areas. In 2000, the oldest-old AIANs were equally divided; 49.8 percent lived inside metropolitan areas, and 50.2 percent lived outside.

Patterns of Migration

This discussion of migration uses data from the 2003 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC). Unlike the 100-percent data from Census 2000 used in other sections in this chapter, the CPS is a national sample survey. Data for some race groups are not shown because the sample size is too small to derive statistically sound findings.

Mobility of Older People

Most older people do not move.[5] Among the 34.2 million people 65 and over in 2003, 32.9 million (96.0 percent) lived at the same residence 1 year earlier (Table 5-10). The older population was less likely to move than the younger population: 4.0 percent of the population 65 and over moved, compared with 15.6 percent of people aged 1 to 64 years and 14.2 percent of the total population

[4] The metropolitan areas used in this report were defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1999, and do not reflect the metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions announced by OMB effective June 6, 2003. Data are from Census 2000. All metropolitan areas in the text are either metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) or consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs). An MSA is a geographic entity based on the concept of a core area with a large population nucleus, plus adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. To qualify as an MSA, an area must include a city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or an Urbanized Area (UA) and a total population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). A CMSA is a consolidated MSA, having a population of at least 1 million. There are 276 metropolitan areas in the United States: 258 MSAs and 18 CMSAs.

[5] For more information on older people's mobility and migration patterns based on Census 2000 data, see He and Schachter, 2003.

Table 5-9.
Population Aged 65 and Over Residing Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2000

Metropolitan areas, age, and sex	Total	Non-Hispanic White alone	Black alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Two or More Races	Hispanic (any race)
INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS								
Both Sexes								
65 and over	26,858,060	21,894,083	2,362,692	72,474	761,181	16,897	287,709	1,566,973
65 to 69	7,295,859	5,650,189	752,234	26,313	261,986	6,277	94,264	542,714
70 to 74	6,812,580	5,483,235	617,012	19,176	209,446	4,486	75,999	432,069
75 to 79	5,738,728	4,782,433	459,816	13,333	147,946	2,916	55,885	295,076
80 and over	7,010,893	5,978,226	533,630	13,652	141,803	3,218	61,561	297,114
80 to 84	3,793,590	3,232,129	283,883	7,527	83,342	1,727	33,458	161,649
85 and over	3,217,303	2,746,097	249,747	6,125	58,461	1,491	28,103	135,465
Male								
65 and over	10,982,244	8,991,898	899,610	30,795	323,860	7,644	120,340	650,683
65 to 69	3,343,655	2,627,382	319,276	12,186	114,803	3,073	42,750	240,857
70 to 74	2,971,612	2,421,612	246,157	8,366	88,397	2,031	32,863	184,174
75 to 79	2,338,921	1,958,620	173,286	5,548	63,522	1,250	22,897	121,313
80 and over	2,328,056	1,984,284	160,891	4,695	57,138	1,290	21,830	104,339
80 to 84	1,401,881	1,200,430	94,469	2,771	34,215	718	12,574	60,396
85 and over	926,175	783,854	66,422	1,924	22,923	572	9,256	43,943
Female								
65 and over	15,875,816	12,902,185	1,463,082	41,679	437,321	9,253	167,369	916,290
65 to 69	3,952,204	3,022,807	432,958	14,127	147,183	3,204	51,514	301,857
70 to 74	3,840,968	3,061,623	370,855	10,810	121,049	2,455	43,136	247,895
75 to 79	3,399,807	2,823,813	286,530	7,785	84,424	1,666	32,988	173,763
80 and over	4,682,837	3,993,942	372,739	8,957	84,665	1,928	39,731	192,775
80 to 84	2,391,709	2,031,699	189,414	4,756	49,127	1,009	20,884	101,253
85 and over	2,291,128	1,962,243	183,325	4,201	35,538	919	18,847	91,522
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS								
Both Sexes								
65 and over	8,133,693	7,350,777	460,258	65,965	39,614	3,924	56,497	166,618
65 to 69	2,237,686	2,000,638	129,552	23,150	12,099	1,421	17,690	56,639
70 to 74	2,044,861	1,844,387	114,374	17,258	10,620	1,043	14,599	45,197
75 to 79	1,677,085	1,524,940	90,208	12,275	8,019	698	11,105	31,650
80 and over	2,174,061	1,980,812	126,124	13,282	8,876	762	13,103	33,132
80 to 84	1,151,777	1,052,777	62,582	7,119	4,841	428	7,195	17,889
85 and over	1,022,284	928,035	63,542	6,163	4,035	334	5,908	15,243
Male								
65 and over	3,427,381	3,109,772	174,555	28,459	16,545	1,704	24,679	76,191
65 to 69	1,056,707	951,410	55,188	10,651	4,696	674	8,430	27,327
70 to 74	931,300	845,890	45,819	7,797	4,272	431	6,804	21,517
75 to 79	705,535	644,847	33,629	5,153	3,552	287	4,694	14,150
80 and over	733,839	667,625	39,919	4,858	4,025	312	4,751	13,197
80 to 84	433,016	396,616	21,561	2,717	2,124	189	2,753	7,523
85 and over	300,823	271,009	18,358	2,141	1,901	123	1,998	5,674
Female								
65 and over	4,706,312	4,241,005	285,703	37,506	23,069	2,220	31,818	90,427
65 to 69	1,180,979	1,049,228	74,364	12,499	7,403	747	9,260	29,312
70 to 74	1,113,561	998,497	68,555	9,461	6,348	612	7,795	23,680
75 to 79	971,550	880,093	56,579	7,122	4,467	411	6,411	17,500
80 and over	1,440,222	1,313,187	86,205	8,424	4,851	450	8,352	19,935
80 to 84	718,761	656,161	41,021	4,402	2,717	239	4,442	10,366
85 and over	721,461	657,026	45,184	4,022	2,134	211	3,910	9,569

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, Table P12. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

aged 1 year and over.[6] The older population represented 12.1 percent of the total population in 2003, 13.6 percent of all nonmovers, and 3.4 percent of all movers.

Among older movers, half (49.1 percent) moved within the same county, 23.3 percent moved between counties in the same state, and 25.4 percent moved to a different state.[7] The percentage of older movers who came from abroad was 2.2 percent.

Two-thirds (66.4 percent) of the oldest-old movers (85 and over) moved within the same county, compared with about half (47.3 percent) of the younger older movers (aged 65 to 84). On the other hand, oldest-old movers were much less likely than younger older movers to have moved to a different state between 2002 and 2003: 12.8 percent compared with 26.7 percent.

Among the four regions, the Northeast had a net loss of 31,000 older people due to interregional migrations in 2002–2003 (Table 5-11 and Figure 5-13), consistent with the pattern for the total population in 2002–2003 and throughout the 1990s, when more people moved from the Northeast than to it from other regions of the country.

Of the 1.4 million older people who moved during 2002–2003, 42.7 percent remained in the same metropolitan area, and 23.7 percent moved from one metropolitan area to another (Table 5-12). Most of the remaining moves were from nonmetropolitan areas to metropolitan areas or within nonmetropolitan areas (12.8 percent each of older movers).

[6] For more information on geographic mobility of the total U.S. population in 2002–2003, see Schachter, 2004.

[7] Proportions moving between counties in the same state and moving to a different state are not statistically different from each other.

Table 5-10.
Geographic Mobility of the Population Aged 65 and Over by Sex, Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Type of Move: 2002 to 2003

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin	Total	Non-movers	Movers							
			Total		Same county	Different county, same state	Different state, same division	Different division, same region	Different region	Abroad
			Number	90-percent confidence interval						
Total										
65 and over	34,234	32,863	1,371	1,250–1,492	673	320	166	46	136	30
65 to 74	18,111	17,337	774	683–865	375	173	97	18	87	24
75 to 84	12,576	12,104	472	401–543	214	121	63	23	45	6
85 and over	3,547	3,422	125	88–162	83	26	6	5	5	–
Male										
65 and over	14,528	13,968	560	483–637	268	141	70	16	50	15
65 to 74	8,275	7,939	336	276–396	155	83	45	5	38	11
75 to 84	5,051	4,867	184	140–228	85	48	25	8	12	5
85 and over	1,202	1,162	40	19–61	28	10	–	3	–	–
Female										
65 and over	19,706	18,896	810	717–903	405	179	96	30	86	14
65 to 74	9,836	9,399	437	369–505	220	91	53	13	49	13
75 to 84	7,525	7,237	288	232–344	129	72	38	15	33	1
85 and over	2,344	2,260	84	54–114	55	16	6	3	5	–
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]										
65 and over										
Non-Hispanic White alone	28,018	26,942	1,076	969–1,183	505	257	134	38	124	17
Black alone	2,856	2,734	122	86–158	73	17	21	5	7	–
Asian alone	977	930	47	25–69	26	11	4	1	3	2
Hispanic (any race)	2,053	1,957	96	64–128	55	22	4	–	5	10

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] Data for American Indian and Alaska Native and for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander are not shown because of the small sample size.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Table 5-11.
Internal Migration of the Population Aged 65 and Over by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2002 to 2003

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin	In-migrants to				Out-migrants from				Net migration			
	North-east	Mid-west	South	West	North-east	Mid-west	South	West	North-east	Mid-west	South	West
Total												
65 and over	13	36	61	27	44	21	45	27	–31	15	16	–
65 to 74	5	18	53	12	35	17	17	18	–30	1	36	–6
75 and over	8	18	8	15	9	4	28	9	–1	14	–20	6
Race and Hispanic Origin[1]												
65 and over												
Non-Hispanic White alone	11	36	54	24	36	21	43	24	–25	15	11	–
Black alone	2	–	5	–	2	–	2	3	–	–	3	–3
Hispanic (any race)	–	–	5	–	3	–	–	3	–3	–	5	–3

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

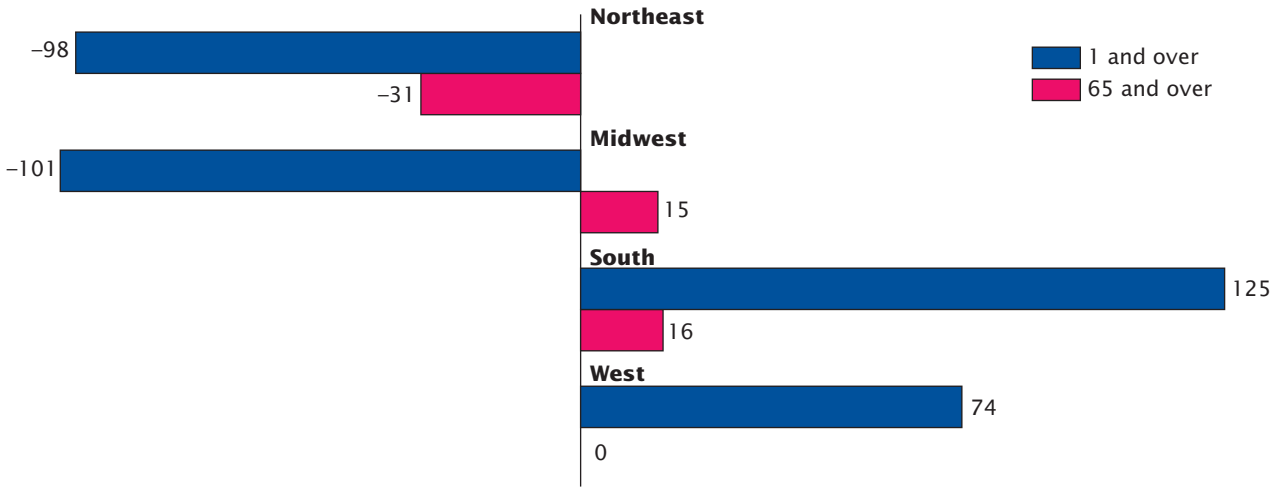
[1] Data for American Indian and Alaska Native, for Asian, and for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander are not shown due to the small sample size.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 5-13.
Net Migration for Regions by Age: 2002 to 2003

(Numbers in thousands)



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Reasons for Moving

Research has been conducted on older people's postretirement amenity move—that is, moves for attractions such as climate; fiscal characteristics that might include favorable local property, sales, or income taxes; or specialized health care access.[8] These amenity moves tend to take place soon after retirement, when economic, social, and health resources are adequate to support the move.

Between 2002 and 2003, housing-related issues were the most important reason for relocation of older movers, 46.6 percent, as well as for all movers, 51.3 percent (Table 5-13).[9] Older movers were

[8] For an example, see Clark et al., 1996.

[9] For more information on reasons for move for the total population, see Schachter, 2004.

Table 5-12.
Geographic Mobility of the Population Aged 65 and Over by Type of Residence, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2002 to 2003

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of residence	Total	Age					Race and Hispanic origin[1]			
		65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 and over	Non-Hispanic White alone	Black alone	Asian alone	Hispanic (any race)
Total	**34,234**	**9,438**	**8,673**	**7,482**	**5,094**	**3,547**	**28,018**	**2,856**	**977**	**2,053**
Nonmovers	**32,863**	**9,012**	**8,325**	**7,205**	**4,899**	**3,421**	**26,942**	**2,734**	**930**	**1,957**
Movers	**1,371**	**426**	**348**	**277**	**195**	**126**	**1,076**	**122**	**47**	**96**
Within Same MSA[2]										
Total	586	197	148	99	70	71	450	60	32	32
Within same central city	193	66	54	27	24	21	126	42	9	13
Between central cities	5	4	–	–	–	1	4	1	–	–
Between suburbs	266	78	63	48	34	42	233	9	8	10
Central city to suburb	71	31	16	9	10	6	63	3	2	3
Suburb to central city	51	18	15	15	2	1	24	5	13	6
Between MSAs										
Total	325	91	97	72	47	17	263	23	9	23
Between central cities	68	9	29	22	–	7	54	11	1	4
Between suburbs	103	44	28	10	19	2	100	–	2	1
Central city to suburb	100	28	28	25	12	6	67	5	6	16
Suburb to central city	54	10	12	15	16	2	42	7	–	2
From MSAs to Nonmetro Areas										
Total	79	25	25	17	6	4	72	3	–	–
From central cities	31	7	13	4	3	3	29	1	–	–
From suburbs	48	18	12	13	3	1	43	2	–	–
From Nonmetro Areas to MSAs										
Total	176	54	33	42	31	15	126	27	3	19
To central cities	54	24	10	8	9	3	28	15	–	11
To suburbs	122	30	23	34	22	12	98	12	3	8
From Nonmetro Areas to Nonmetro Areas										
Total	176	47	31	44	36	18	147	9	1	11
Nonmetro same county	112	20	15	32	28	16	90	7	1	11
Nonmetro different county	65	26	16	12	8	2	57	1	–	–
From Abroad										
Total	29	11	12	3	3	–	17	–	2	10
To central cities	12	6	6	–	–	–	4	–	–	8
To suburbs	16	4	6	3	3	–	12	–	2	2
To nonmetro area	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] Data for American Indian and Alaska Native and for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander are not shown on this table because of the small sample size.

[2] MSA—Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

less likely than all movers to have moved in order to own their housing (3.7 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively), but more likely to be seeking cheaper housing (8.5 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively).

One in five (22.1 percent) older movers moved for family reasons other than a change in marital status or to establish their own household, compared with 12.6 percent of all movers. Research on the older population's domestic migration typically shows that older parents desire to live closer to their children or to move back to their former communities (Silverstein and Angelelli, 1998).

Older movers moved for health reasons more often than all movers (14.4 percent compared with 1.4 percent). Studies have shown that declines in functional health, changes in physical as well as instrumental disability, and widowhood increase older people's likelihood of relocating (Stoller and Longino, 2001).[10, 11]

Table 5-13.
Primary Reason for Moving for the Population Aged 65 and Over and Population Aged 1 and Over: 2002 to 2003

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for moving	65 and over		1 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total movers	**1,371**	**100.0**	**40,093**	**100.0**
Family-related reasons	**400**	**29.2**	**10,548**	**26.3**
Change in marital status	64	4.7	2,679	6.7
To establish own household	33	2.4	2,814	7.0
Other family reason	303	22.1	5,055	12.6
Work-related reasons	**71**	**5.2**	**6,246**	**15.6**
New job/job transfer	23	1.7	3,546	8.8
To look for work/lost job	–	–	749	1.9
Closer to work/easier commute	6	0.4	1,275	3.2
Retired	32	2.3	101	0.3
Other job-related reason	10	0.7	576	1.4
Housing-related reasons	**639**	**46.6**	**20,578**	**51.3**
Wanted to own home/not rent	51	3.7	4,078	10.2
New/better house/apartment	182	13.3	7,942	19.8
Better neighborhood/less crime	39	2.8	1,530	3.8
Cheaper housing	117	8.5	2,622	6.5
Other housing reason	251	18.3	4,406	11.0
Other reasons	**261**	**19.0**	**2,721**	**6.8**
Attend/leave college	3	0.2	1,010	2.5
Change of climate	26	1.9	160	0.4
Health reasons	197	14.4	565	1.4
Other reasons	35	2.6	987	2.5

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

About 5 percent of the older movers, compared with about 16 percent of the total movers, moved for work-related reasons. Work-related factors had little impact on older movers since most of them were not working. Among the older movers reported in the 2003 CPS, 1.7 percent moved due to a new job or job transfer, and 2.3 percent moved because they retired.[12] In contrast, 8.8 percent of all movers moved because of a new job or job transfer.

[10] Other evidence is provided by Longino et al., 1991.

[11] Physical and instrumental disability is commonly measured as difficulty in performing activities of daily living (ADLs), which include personal care tasks such as bathing, eating, toileting, dressing, and transferring out of a bed or a chair; or instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs), which include household management tasks like preparing one's own meals, doing light housework, managing one's own money, using the telephone, and shopping for personal items. For more discussion on functional health and disability, see Chapter 3, "Longevity and Health."

[12] The 1.7 percent of older movers who moved for jobs and the 2.3 percent who moved due to retirement are not statistically different.

Chapter 5 References

Clark, David E., Thomas A. Knapp, and Nancy E. White, 1996, "Personal and Location-Specific Characteristics and Elderly Interstate Migration," *Growth and Change*, Vol. 27 (Summer), pp. 327–351.

Frey, William H., 1995, "Elderly Demographic Profiles of U.S. States: Aging-in-Place, Migration and Immigration Impacts," University of Michigan, Population Studies Center, Report No. 95-325.

Frey, William H., 2001, "Gaining Seniors—The Greatest Expansion of Elderly Growth Is Taking Place in the Suburbs," *American Demographics*, November, pp. 18–21.

He, Wan and Jason P. Schachter, 2003, *Internal Migration of the Older Population: 1995 to 2000*, CENSR-10, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC.

Longino, Charles F., David J. Jackson, Rick S. Zimmerman, and Julia E. Bradsher, 1991, "The Second Move: Health and Geographic Mobility," *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*, Vol. 46, No. 4, pp. S218–S224.

Schachter, Jason P., 2004, *Geographical Mobility: 2002 to 2003*, U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Reports, P20-549, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Serow, William J., 2001, "Retirement Migration Counties in the Southeastern United States: Geographic, Demographic, and Economic Correlates," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 41, No. 2, pp. 220–227.

Silverstein, Merrill and Joseph J. Angelelli, 1998, "Older Parents' Expectations of Moving Closer to Their Children," *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*, Vol. 53B, No. 3, pp. S153–S163.

Stoller, Eleanor Palo and Charles F. Longino, Jr., 2001, "'Going Home' or 'Leaving Home'? The Impact of Person and Place Ties on Anticipated Counterstream Migration," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 41, No. 1, pp. 96–102.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, QT-P1: Age and Sex for the Total Population: 1990 Summary Table File 1 (STF1)—100 Percent Data*, Washington, DC.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, *Census 2000 Summary File 1—United States*, Washington, DC.

_____, 2003, Detailed Tables, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Current Population Survey, Geographic Mobility, 2002 to 2003.

Chapter 6. Social and Other Characteristics

The older population differs by age in their marital status, living arrangements, educational attainment, veteran status, voting patterns, and other social characteristics. For instance, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 65 to 74 in 2003, 63 percent were living with a spouse and 23 percent were living alone. As age increases, so does the proportion living alone. Among those aged 85 and older, 27 percent lived with their spouse, while 48 percent lived alone. Older men are more likely to be living in a family setting than older women.

The social characteristics of the older population are discussed below in more detail. The Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the 2003 Current Population Survey (CPS) is the primary source of these data. It covers the civilian noninstitutionalized population, of whom an estimated 34.2 million were aged 65 and older.[1]

Marital Status

Marital status can affect many facets of an individual's life, including income, living arrangements, fertility, health, and mortality (Lillard and Panis, 1996). Research shows that older married people, and especially older married men, are healthier and live longer than their nonmarried counterparts: the unmarried, divorced, and widowed older populations (Shone and Weinick, 1998; Lillard and Waite, 1995). Although men and women follow similar marriage patterns during the early and middle ages, their marital patterns diverge as age increases.

Married and Widowed

In 2003, 41.1 percent of women aged 65 and older were married, compared with 71.2 percent of men in the same age group (Table 6-1).[2] Among those 75 and older, men were more than twice as likely as women to be married (67.2 percent and 28.7 percent, respectively). Much of this difference can be attributed to the different widowhood rates of men and women; at ages 65 and older, women were 3 times as likely as men to be widowed (44.3 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively). At age 75 and older, the corresponding figures are 59.2 percent and 21.6 percent, respectively.

The percentage of the population 75 and older that is widowed has declined; in 1960, the proportions were 68.3 percent of women and 31.6 percent of men. The decline is due to the increasing life expectancy for both men and women over the past 40 years and the narrowing of the sex differential in life expectancy since 1970.[3]

The two main reasons for the sex differentials in widowhood are that men have higher mortality rates than women (with a corresponding lower life expectancy—see Chapter 3) and women tend to marry men who are older than they are (Lee et al., 2001; Kinsella and Gist, 1998). Remarriage is a third factor (Peters and Liefbroer, 1997). Men historically have higher rates of remarriage after widowhood than women; in 1990 (the last year for which data are available), 2 per 1,000 widowed women aged 65 and older remarried, compared with 14 per 1,000 widowed men (Clarke, 1995b).[4] Thus, on average, women spend more of their later years as widows.

Marital status changes with advancing age, as seen in Table 6-2. In 2003, three-quarters of men aged 65 to 74 were married (74.3 percent), compared with roughly half of women (53.5 percent). For women aged 75 to 84, 33.7 percent were married, and the proportion fell to 12.5 percent for those aged 85 and older. Men had a much higher likelihood of being married at these older ages: 69.8 percent and 56.1 percent, respectively.

As age increases, the proportion widowed increases. As seen in

[1] In Census 2000, 5 percent of the older population lived in institutions (mostly nursing homes), and the proportion increases with age. The institutionalized population is not included in the ASEC.

[2] In this text, the term married refers to those who are married and have their spouse present. People who are legally separated or who are not living with their spouse for other reasons (such as separations due to institutionalization) are not included in this category.

[3] See discussion on life expectancy in Chapter 3.

[4] See Table 6 of Clarke, 1995b.

Table 6-1.
Marital Status of the Population Aged 65 and Over by Age and Sex: 1960 to 2003

(Percent distribution)

Age and year	Men					
	Total	Never married	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent[1]	Widowed	Divorced
65 and Over						
1960	100.0	7.1	69.8	2.6	18.8	1.6
1970	100.0	7.8	68.4	3.4	18.1	2.4
1980	100.0	5.1	75.5	2.0	13.6	3.7
1990	100.0	4.2	74.3	2.3	14.2	5.0
2000	100.0	4.2	72.6	2.6	14.4	6.1
2003	100.0	4.3	71.2	3.2	14.3	7.0
90-percent confidence interval	(X)	3.8–4.8	70.2–72.2	2.8–3.6	13.5–15.1	6.4–7.6
65 to 74						
1960	100.0	6.7	76.2	2.7	12.7	1.7
1970	100.0	8.5	74.6	3.0	11.0	2.9
1980	100.0	5.5	79.4	2.2	8.5	4.4
1990	100.0	4.7	78.2	2.0	9.1	6.0
2000	100.0	4.3	76.7	3.0	8.3	7.8
2003	100.0	4.6	74.3	3.3	8.8	9.0
90-percent confidence interval	(X)	4.0–5.2	73.0–75.6	2.8–3.8	8.0–9.6	8.2–9.8
75 and Over						
1960	100.0	7.8	56.5	2.6	31.6	1.5
1970	100.0	6.6	57.5	4.0	30.4	1.5
1980	100.0	4.4	67.7	1.7	24.0	2.2
1990	100.0	3.4	67.0	2.9	23.7	3.1
2000	100.0	4.1	67.1	2.2	22.7	3.9
2003	100.0	3.8	67.2	3.1	21.6	4.4
90-percent confidence interval	(X)	3.2–4.4	65.6–68.8	2.5–3.7	20.2–23.0	3.7–5.1

Age and year	Women					
	Total	Never married	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent[1]	Widowed	Divorced
65 and Over						
1960	100.0	8.5	35.3	1.8	52.9	1.5
1970	100.0	7.7	33.7	1.8	54.6	2.3
1980	100.0	5.9	38.0	1.7	51.0	3.4
1990	100.0	4.9	39.7	1.7	48.6	5.1
2000	100.0	3.6	41.3	2.6	45.3	7.2
2003	100.0	3.7	41.1	2.3	44.3	8.6
90-percent confidence interval	100.0	3.3–4.1	40.2–42.0	2.0–2.6	43.4–45.2	8.1–9.1
65 to 74						
1960	100.0	8.4	43.5	2.1	44.4	1.7
1970	100.0	7.9	43.8	1.6	43.7	3.0
1980	100.0	5.6	48.1	2.0	40.3	4.0
1990	100.0	4.6	51.1	2.1	36.1	6.2
2000	100.0	3.7	52.9	2.7	31.3	9.3
2003	100.0	3.4	53.5	2.6	29.4	11.2
90-percent confidence interval	100.0	2.9–3.9	52.2–54.8	2.2–3.0	28.2–30.6	10.3–12.1
75 and Over						
1960	100.0	8.6	20.6	1.2	68.3	1.2
1970	100.0	7.4	18.9	2.0	70.5	1.3
1980	100.0	6.4	22.1	1.2	68.0	2.3
1990	100.0	5.4	24.2	1.2	65.6	3.6
2000	100.0	3.5	28.8	2.3	60.5	4.9
2003	100.0	3.9	28.7	2.1	59.2	6.1
90-percent confidence interval	100.0	3.4–4.4	27.5–29.9	1.7–2.5	57.9–60.5	5.5–6.7

(X) Not applicable.
[1] Includes separated.
Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Sources: 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960; 1970, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1971; 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1981; 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991b; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000a; 2003, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Table 6-2.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Marital Status, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003

(In percent)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin	Married, spouse present		Widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
65 and over	**71.2**	**41.1**	**14.3**	**44.3**
Non-Hispanic White alone	72.9	42.9	14.0	44.0
Black alone	56.6	25.4	19.3	50.8
Asian alone	68.6	42.7	13.6	39.7
Hispanic (any race)	68.8	39.9	12.3	39.5
65 to 74	**74.3**	**53.5**	**8.8**	**29.4**
Non-Hispanic White alone	76.4	56.5	8.3	28.8
Black alone	59.2	33.4	14.3	36.2
Asian alone	70.2	51.8	9.6	27.1
Hispanic (any race)	72.5	48.4	7.6	25.9
75 to 84	**69.8**	**33.7**	**18.4**	**53.3**
Non-Hispanic White alone	71.3	35.3	18.1	52.3
Black alone	54.9	19.3	23.2	62.7
Asian alone	69.7	35.1	16.6	53.7
Hispanic (any race)	65.7	31.4	17.1	53.5
85 and over	**56.1**	**12.5**	**34.6**	**78.3**
Non-Hispanic White alone	57.8	13.1	33.6	77.8
Black alone	39.7	4.2	47.7	87.2
Asian alone	39.2	10.7	48.8	75.5
Hispanic (any race)	49.8	17.4	33.2	74.2

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Table 6-2, in 2003, 29.4 percent of women aged 65 to 74 were widowed, compared with 8.8 percent of men the same age. For those aged 75 to 84, over half of women were widowed (53.3 percent), compared with 18.4 percent of men. At ages 85 and older, the majority of women were widowed (78.3 percent), compared with 34.6 percent of men.

Research has shown that widowhood negatively affects the health, survival, and well-being of the surviving spouse (Goldman et al., 1995; Schone and Weinick, 1998; McGarry, 1995; Weir et al., 2002; Thierry, 1999). These studies suggest that although both men and women who are widowed have an increased risk of mortality, it is higher for men; "excess" mortality is 80 percent for men and 60 percent for women during the first year of widowhood (Thierry, 1999).[5] However, this "linked demise" does not tend to persist beyond the first year or two, due to both the healing effect over time as well as the selection effect due to the death of the most fragile individuals early in widowhood (Thierry, 1999).

Studies suggest that income loss or income reduction can be associated with widowhood, and among older women, widowhood can be a risk factor for transition into poverty (Hurd and Wise, 1989; McGarry and Schoeni, 1998; McGarry, 1995; Weir et al., 2002; Hungerford, 2001). Recent studies also show that married men have the lowest depression levels of any adult population group, while "widowed men and women are comparably depressed" (Lee et al., 2001, p. S58). Widowed people with the highest levels of well-being after widowhood are more likely to remarry than their more depressed or less healthy counterparts, a selectivity factor affecting who remains widowed (Chipperfield and Haven, 2001). Women traditionally have had better social networks that can help them in coping with emotional stress after the demise of a spouse. As one researcher summarizes:

> Widowed women interact more with, and/or receive more support from, kin and friends than do widowed men. . . . Although widowhood may reduce interaction with and support from married friends, it tends to increase interaction with other widows. Widowers, however, have limited access to other widowers because of their statistical infrequency; at the same time they are very likely to have experienced a loss of interaction with married friends. This may reduce depression for widowed women relative to widowed men (Lee et al., 2001, p. S57).

Although depression and death can occur with the transition from marriage to widowhood among older adults, researchers also note a "remarkable resilience of the widowed; at least 70 to 80 percent experience the widowhood transition without clinical depression, while roughly half survive spousal loss without a 2-week spell of low mood" (Carr and Utz, 2002, p. 67). Other researchers have noted that the long-term implications for persistent depression are small, and most widowed people adjust well over time (Lee et al., 2001).

[5] "Excess" mortality indicates that deaths, from a particular cause or in general in particular groups, are higher than expected.

Unmarried/Never Married and Divorced

In 2003, a small proportion of the older population had never married, and a slightly larger percentage of older men than older women were never married (4.3 percent compared with 3.7 percent). As seen in Table 6-1, these percentages are lower than in 1960, when they were about 8 percent.[6]

Divorce continues to be relatively infrequent among the older population. The estimated number of divorces among people aged 65 and older in 1990 was about 10,000 for men and 5,000 for women, and the annual divorce rate during the 1970-to-1990 period remained constant at about 2 per 1,000 married older people (Clarke, 1995a).[7]

In 2003, 7.0 percent of older men and 8.6 percent of older women were divorced and had not remarried (Table 6-1), an increase from 1960 when the rates were 1.6 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively.[8] The increase in the proportion divorced among the older population is likely to continue into the future as younger adults who experienced relatively high divorce rates in the 1970s and 1980s grow older (Butrica et al., 2003; Ruggles, 1997). Among the population aged 60 to 64 in 2003, 12.2 percent of men and 15.9 percent of women were divorced.

As noted above, men and women have different rates of remarriage. For divorced women, the probability of remarriage after age 45 is less than 5 percent (Uhlenberg et al., 1990). In 1990, 30 of 1,000 divorced women aged 45 to 64 remarried during the year, a decrease from 45 per 1,000 in 1960.[9] A comparable proportionate decline is seen for remarriage among women aged 65 and older; 4 per 1,000 divorced older women remarried during 1990, compared with 9 per 1,000 in 1960. Divorced men, on the other hand, were more likely to remarry, although they also experienced declines in remarriage rates. In 1990, 67 per 1,000 divorced men aged 45 to 64 remarried, a decrease from 97 per 1,000 in 1960. In 1990, 19 per 1,000 divorced men aged 65 and older remarried, compared with 30 per 1,000 in 1960 (Clarke, 1995b; National Center for Health Statistics [NCHS], 1964).[10]

Divorce can have long-term effects on social and familial support in old age. Divorces that occur while children are still young tend to have a negative impact on the amount of time and money that is exchanged later in life between adult children and their fathers, with less impact on their mothers (Furstenberg et al., 1995).

Researchers in the health and gerontology fields are interested in unmarried older individuals (people who are widowed, divorced, or have never married), particularly when these individuals live alone (see section on living arrangements; Choi, 1996; Barrett and Lynch, 1999). In 2003, there were 33 unmarried older men for every 100 unmarried women aged 65 and older. Research shows that "the caregiving networks of the unmarried are more likely to include friends and neighbors than are the networks of the married. Having a paid helper in one's caregiving network is also more common among the unmarried" (Barrett and Lynch, 1999, p. 696). Differences also exist within the unmarried population. For example, the older never-married population is less likely than the older divorced population to report having a potential unpaid caregiver (Choi, 1996).

Among married couples, spouses—who tend to be the primary caregiver for an ill or frail husband or wife—are often older individuals themselves. One recent study found that 88 percent of married individuals reported their spouse was their key caregiver. The gender difference was 93 percent of married men, compared with 80 percent of married women, reported their spouse as the key caregiver. Married women were more likely than married men to report using formal services (Barrett and Lynch, 1999).

Marital Status by Race and Hispanic Origin

Marital status varies by race and Hispanic origin, due in part to variations in marriage and divorce patterns and differences in mortality rates.[11] In 2003, 70.2 percent of Asian and 76.4 percent of non-Hispanic White men aged 65 to 74 were married, compared with

[6] The difference in the proportions of older women and older men who never married in 1960 is not statistically significant.

[7] See Table 5 of Clarke, 1995a.

[8] The percentages of men and women aged 65 and older in 1960 who were divorced are not statistically different.

[9] The following statistics are from unpublished tabulations produced by the National Center for Health Statistics, as cited in Hobbs, 1996, and Uhlenberg et al., 1990.

[10] See Table 6 of Clarke, 1995b.

[11] The term non-Hispanic White is used to refer to people who reported being White and no other race and who are not Hispanic. The term Black is used to refer to people who reported being Black or African American and no other race, and the term Asian is used to refer to people who reported being Asian and no other race. The use of single-race populations in this report does not imply that this is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

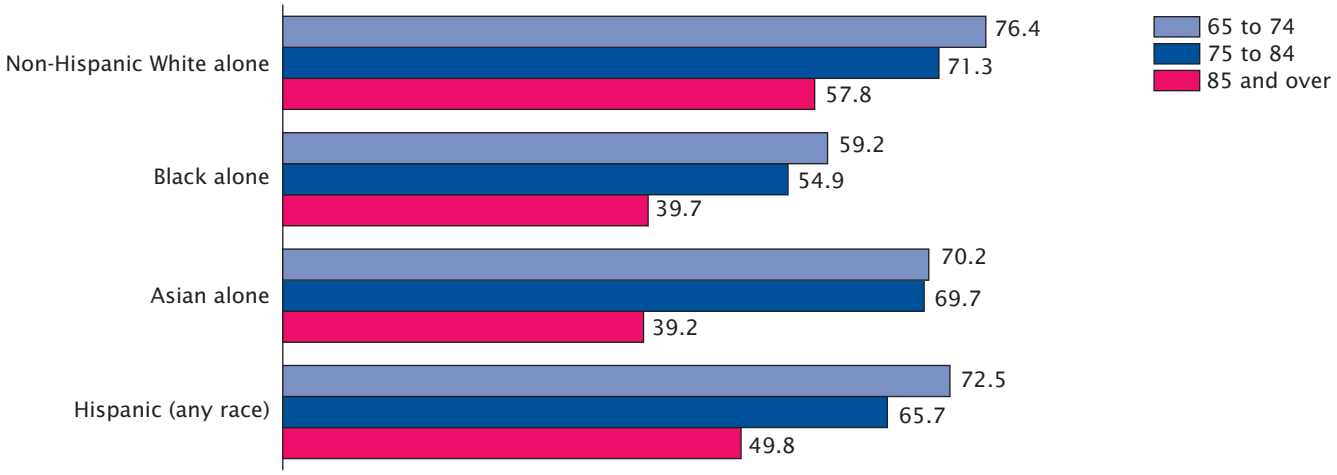
The term Hispanic is used to refer to people who are Hispanic or Latino. Hispanics may be any race.

59.2 percent of Black men (Figure 6-1a).[12] Within every group, lower proportions of women than men aged 65 to 74 were married. About half of Asian and non-Hispanic White women aged 65 to 74 were married, compared with one-third of corresponding Black women (Figure 6-1b). Generally, higher proportions of women than men were widowed, as seen in Figures 6-2a and 6-2b, but the progression to widowhood as men and women age also varied.[13]

[12] The proportion married for men aged 65 to 74 does not differ significantly among non-Hispanic Whites, Asians, and Hispanics.

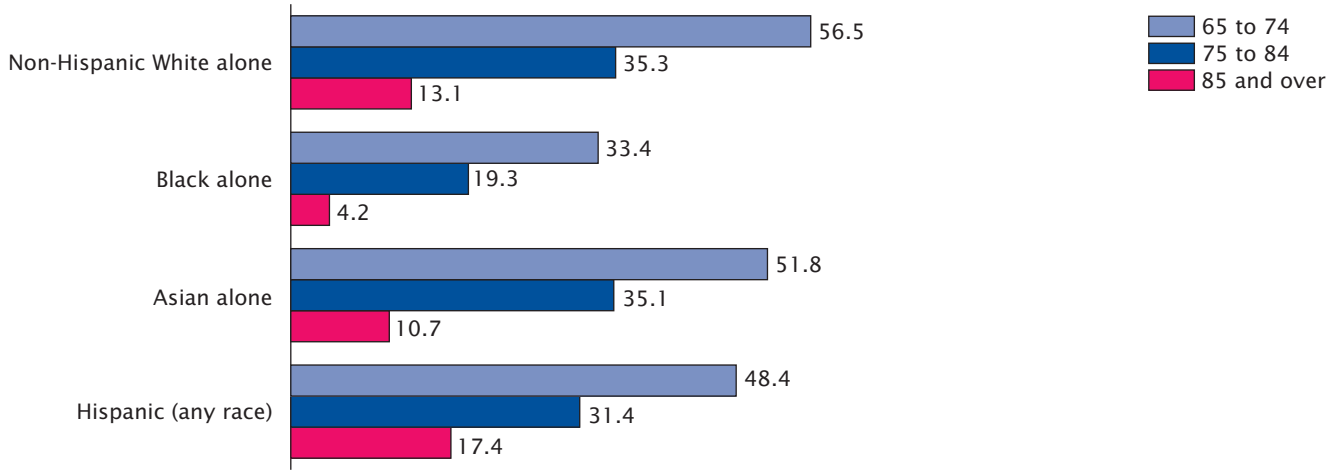
[13] The proportion of Asians aged 85 and over who are widowed does not differ significantly between men and women.

Figure 6-1a.
Percent Married With Spouse Present for Men Aged 65 and Over by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

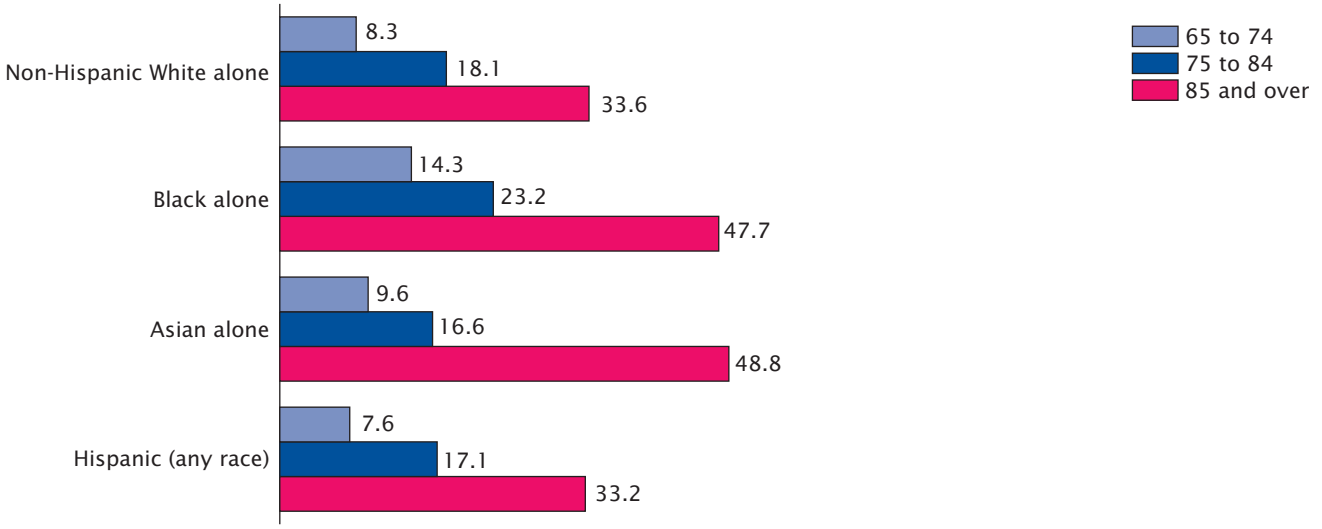
Figure 6-1b.
Percent Married With Spouse Present for Women Aged 65 and Over by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 6-2a.

Percent Widowed for Men Aged 65 and Over by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003

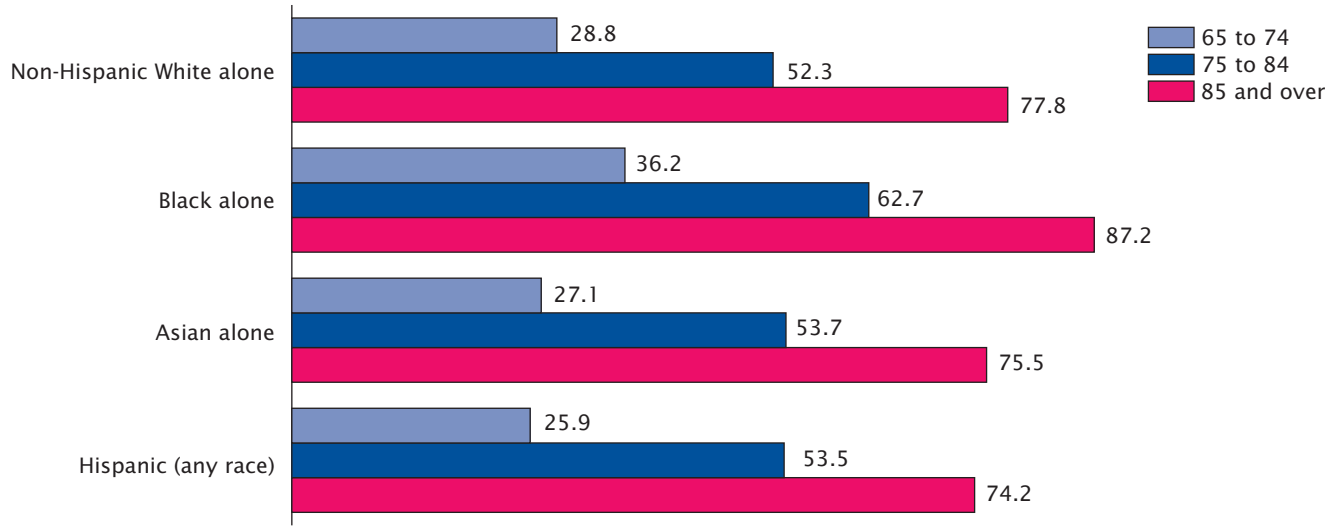


Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 6-2b.

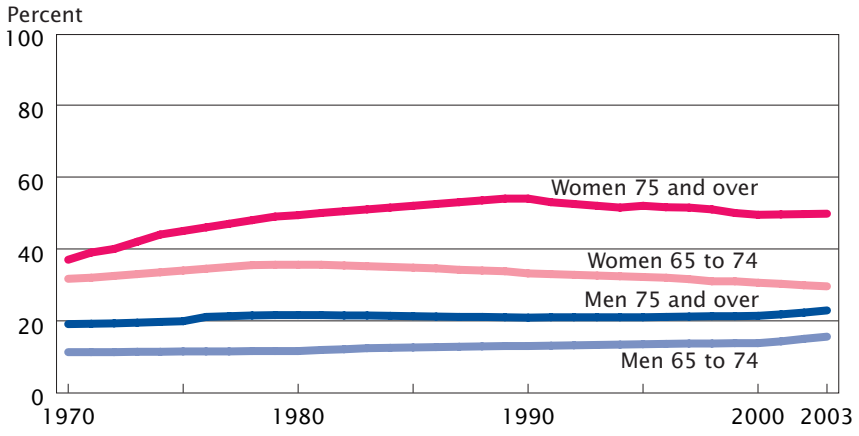
Percent Widowed for Women Aged 65 and Over by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 6-3.
Percent Living Alone Among the Population Aged 65 and Over by Age and Sex: 1970 to 2003



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1970, 1980, and 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000a; 2003, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Living Arrangements

In 2003, 10.5 million people aged 65 or older lived alone, three-quarters of whom were women (Table 6-3). The proportion of older women living alone declined from 42.0 percent in 1990 to 39.7 percent in 2003, while that for men grew from 15.7 percent to 18.8 percent.

The living arrangements of the older population also reflect factors other than marital status, such as their health status, socioeconomic situation, and family and cultural ties (Wolf and Soldo, 1988; Wilmoth, 1998; Hines, 1996; McGarry and Schoeni, 1998). As one researcher notes:

> Independent living arrangements—living either alone or with a spouse—are considered most desirable for older adults in the United States because they offer more autonomy. However, these living arrangements (in particular living alone) can increase social isolation and reliance upon formal social supports (Wilmoth, 2001, p. 228).

Older unmarried people who live alone (most of whom are widowed) are generally in better health than those who do not live alone (NCHS, 1999a). At the same time, older people who live alone are more likely to reside in poverty than older people who live with their spouses (Dalaker, 1999).[14]

In 1910, 12 percent of widowed women 65 and older lived alone, compared with 68 percent in 2003 (Kramarow, 1995). Broad social transformations, including mortality and fertility decline, rising incomes, and the implementation of Social Security and Medicare, all have contributed to this increase.[15]

[14] See Table 2 of Dalaker, 1999.

[15] For a discussion of mortality and fertility trends associated with older parents residing with adult children, see Schoeni, 1998.

Living Alone

As age increases and widowhood rates rise, the percentage of the population living alone also increases (although not all widowed people live alone). In 2003, 29.6 percent of women aged 65 to 74, 47.6 percent aged 75 to 84, and 57.0 percent aged 85 and older lived alone; the corresponding figures for men were 15.6 percent, 21.2 percent, and 30.1 percent, respectively (Table 6-3). Since 1980, both the number and share of oldest-old women (85 and older) who lived alone increased; the number more than doubled (508,000 to 1.3 million), while the proportion increased from 45.2 percent to 57.0 percent.

Figure 6-3 illustrates trends for men and women aged 65 to 74 and aged 75 and older living alone.[16] The most noticeable change since 1970 occurred in the share of women aged 75 and older who lived alone, which increased from 37.0 percent in 1970 to 54.0 percent in 1990 before falling to 49.8 percent in 2003.

Living With a Spouse

Men aged 65 and older are more likely than their female counterparts to live with their spouse. In 2003, 71.2 percent of men aged 65 and older lived with their spouse, compared with 41.1 percent of women (Table 6-3). More than half of men aged 85 and older lived with their spouse, while the proportion of women was one-eighth. Far more women in this oldest age group lived alone (1.3 million) than lived with their spouse or lived

[16] The oldest age group for data in 1970 is 75 and older, thus limiting this time series trend to a slightly younger last age group than is discussed in the previous paragraph.

Table 6-3.
Living Arrangements of the Population Aged 65 and Older: 1980 to 2003

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and living arrangement	1980						1990						2003					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
65 and over	**24,157**	**9,889**	**14,268**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**29,566**	**12,334**	**17,232**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**34,216**	**14,521**	**19,695**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Alone	7,067	1,447	5,620	29.3	14.6	39.4	9,176	1,942	7,233	31.0	15.7	42.0	10,549	2,725	7,824	30.8	18.8	39.7
With spouse	12,781	7,441	5,340	52.9	75.2	37.4	16,003	9,158	6,845	54.1	74.3	39.7	18,427	10,341	8,086	53.9	71.2	41.1
With other relatives[1]	3,892	832	3,060	16.1	8.4	21.4	3,734	953	2,782	12.6	7.7	16.1	4,462	1,026	3,436	13.0	7.1	17.4
With nonrelatives only[2]	417	169	248	1.7	1.7	1.7	653	281	372	2.2	2.3	2.2	780	430	350	2.3	3.0	1.8
65 to 74	**15,302**	**6,621**	**8,681**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**17,979**	**8,013**	**9,966**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**18,099**	**8,268**	**9,831**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Alone	3,750	797	2,953	24.5	12.0	34.0	4,350	1,042	3,309	24.2	13.0	33.2	4,202	1,291	2,911	23.2	15.6	29.6
With spouse	9,436	5,285	4,151	61.7	79.8	47.8	11,353	6,265	5,089	63.1	78.2	51.1	11,398	6,141	5,257	63.0	74.3	53.5
With other relatives[1]	1,890	436	1,454	12.4	6.6	16.7	1,931	528	1,401	10.7	6.6	14.1	1,965	523	1,442	10.9	6.3	14.7
With nonrelatives only[2]	226	103	123	1.5	1.6	1.4	345	178	167	1.9	2.2	1.7	536	314	222	3.0	3.8	2.3
75 to 84	**7,172**	**2,708**	**4,464**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**9,354**	**3,562**	**5,792**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**12,571**	**5,051**	**7,520**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Alone	2,664	505	2,159	37.1	18.6	48.4	3,774	688	3,086	40.3	19.3	53.3	4,650	1,072	3,578	37.0	21.2	47.6
With spouse	2,977	1,882	1,095	41.5	69.5	24.5	4,145	2,537	1,607	44.3	71.2	27.7	6,060	3,525	2,535	48.2	69.8	33.7
With other relatives[1]	1,394	271	1,123	19.4	10.0	25.2	1,237	264	974	13.2	7.4	16.8	1,682	357	1,325	13.4	7.1	17.6
With nonrelatives only[2]	137	50	87	1.9	1.8	1.9	198	73	125	2.1	2.0	2.2	180	97	83	1.4	1.9	1.1
85 and over[3]	**1,683**	**560**	**1,123**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2,233**	**758**	**1,475**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**3,546**	**1,202**	**2,344**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Alone	653	145	508	38.8	25.9	45.2	1,051	213	838	47.1	28.1	56.8	1,697	362	1,335	47.9	30.1	57.0
With spouse	368	274	94	21.9	48.9	8.4	505	356	150	22.6	47.0	10.2	969	675	294	27.3	56.2	12.5
With other relatives[1]	608	125	483	36.1	22.3	43.0	567	160	406	25.4	21.1	27.5	815	146	669	23.0	12.1	28.5
With nonrelatives only[2]	54	16	38	3.2	2.9	3.4	110	29	81	4.9	3.8	5.5	64	19	45	1.8	1.6	1.9

[1] Living with other relatives indicates no spouse was present.

[2] The 1980 data include a small number of people in unrelated subfamilies.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1980 and 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991a; 2003, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

with others (294,000 and 714,000, respectively).

The proportion of men aged 65 and older who lived with their spouse changed little from 1980 (75.2 percent) to 2003 (71.2 percent). Among their female counterparts, the proportion rose from 37.4 percent to 41.1 percent. For women aged 85 and older, the proportions increased from 8.4 percent in 1980 to 12.5 percent in 2003. Reductions in mortality rates for men have contributed to this trend. In 1980, a man aged 65 could expect to live an additional 14.1 years; by 2000 this expectation had increased to 16.3 years (NCHS, 2003). The life expectancy of older women at age 65, on the other hand, has increased by less than 1 year, from 18.3 years in 1980 to 19.2 years in 2000.[17]

Living Arrangements by Race and Hispanic Origin

Living arrangements of the older population vary by race and Hispanic origin. In 2003, non-Hispanic White women constituted less than half (47 percent) of the noninstitutionalized population aged 65 and older, while they accounted for almost two-thirds (64 percent) of the older population living alone. The tendency of the non-Hispanic White population to live alone is often attributed to differences in cultural norms; a classic study on living arrangements found that, when income and availability of kin are held constant, older Black women are still more likely to live in extended family households than are older White women (Wolf, 1984). This finding has been supported many times during the last two decades and has been extended to include other non-White populations (Himes et al., 1996). Although cultural norms are difficult to define and incorporate into statistical research, studies continue to indicate that cultural preferences play an important role in determining living arrangements at older ages (Choi, 1991).

Among older women, non-Hispanic Whites and Blacks had the highest proportions living alone, around 40 percent. The proportions of older Asian women and older Hispanic women living alone were lower, around 20 percent. Living with relatives is more common among older Black, Asian, and Hispanic women than among older non-Hispanic White women. For example, 36.0 percent of Hispanic women aged 65 and older lived with other relatives. In contrast, 13.6 percent of older non-Hispanic White women lived with other relatives. Older Black women had the lowest proportion living with a spouse, 25.4 percent.

Men aged 65 and older tended to live with their spouse. The proportion of older men living with a spouse was lowest among Blacks, 56.6 percent. Those who did not live with their spouse showed differences by race and Hispanic origin, as did women. The proportion of older men who lived with relatives was 5.7 percent for non-Hispanic Whites, 9.5 percent for Blacks, 14.4 percent for Hispanics, and 22.5 percent for Asians. In 2003, the proportion of older men living alone was highest among Blacks, 29.5 percent, and lowest among Asians and Hispanics: 8.3 percent and 12.0 percent, respectively (Figure 6-4).

Living arrangements of the older foreign born (like living arrangements of other populations) are a function of preferences, resources, needs, and the role of children, other relatives, and friends (Wilmoth, 2001). Research has shown that the foreign born who have immigrated more recently and are less acculturated are more likely than other foreign-born groups to live with family members in later life, with Hispanic and Asian immigrants more likely than non-Hispanic White immigrants to live with an extended family (Wilmoth, 2001).

Household Size

In 2003, 22.7 million households were maintained by a person aged 65 or older (Table 6-4). Of this total, 20.5 million were one- or two-person households, and the remainder (2.1 million) included three or more people. Like many characteristics, household size varies by race and Hispanic origin. Within the older non-Hispanic White population, the numbers of one-person and two-person households do not differ greatly, while more one-person than two-person households were found in the Black population. The opposite holds true for Asians and Hispanics, among whom the number of older households with two people was larger than the number with one person.

As noted earlier, the probability of living alone increases with age. In households maintained by a person aged 65 to 74, 50.5 percent had two members, while 37.0 percent had only one person. With a householder aged 85 and older, the majority (66.7 percent) of households were people living alone.

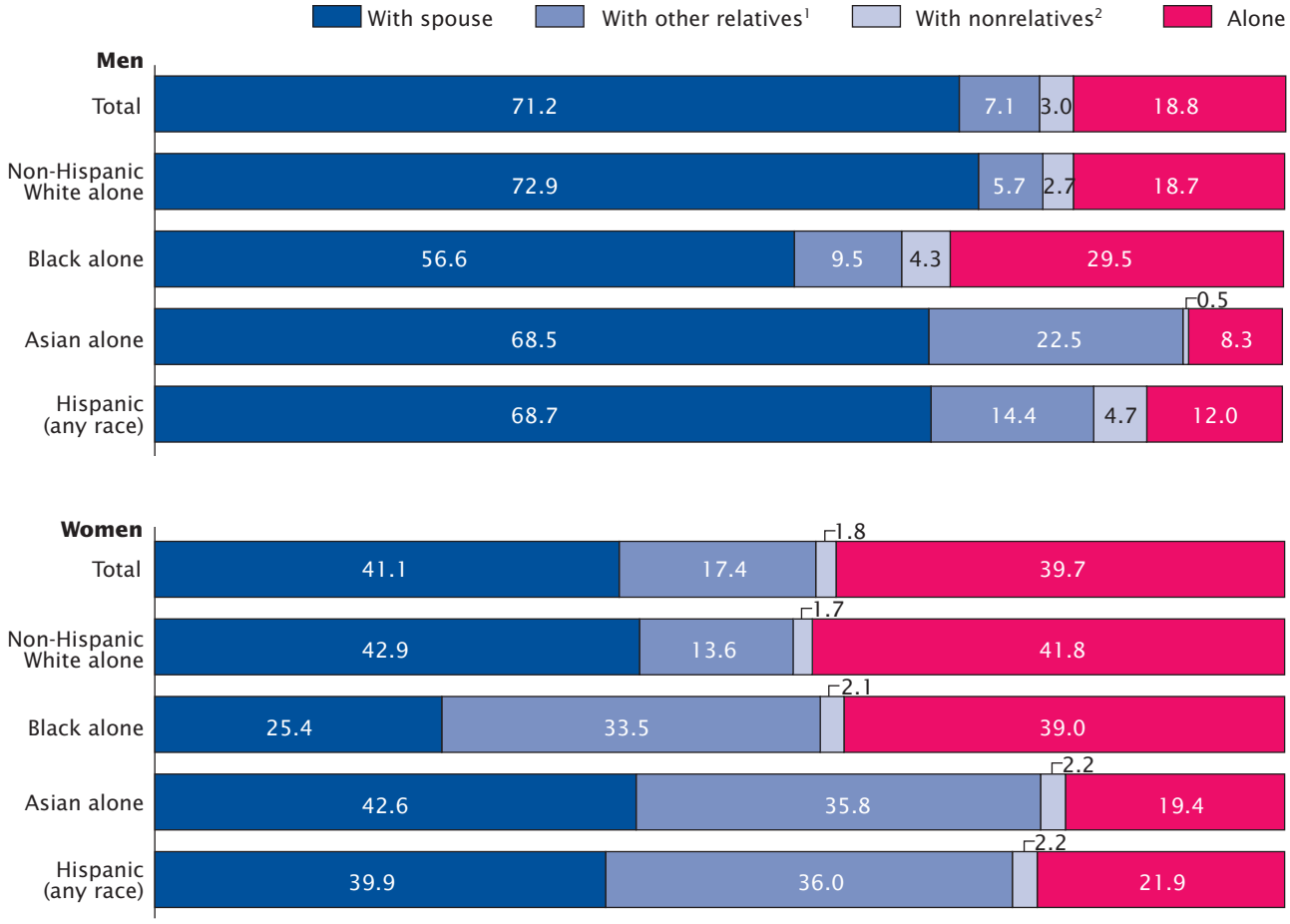
Not all two-person households involve a married couple. An adult child of the older householder, a grandchild, another relative, or an unrelated individual may be

[17] See Table 3-1 in Chapter 3.

Figure 6-4.

Living Arrangements of the Population Aged 65 and Over by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003

(Percent distribution)



[1] No spouse present.

[2] No spouse or other relatives present.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

living with an older person. In the case of relatively recent immigrant populations, strong familial ties may result in fewer one-person households, such as when relatives choose to live with a widowed or unmarried older adult. In 2003, 22.4 percent of households maintained by an older Asian and 25.3 percent maintained by an older Hispanic had three or more members (Table 6-4). The comparable percentages for older Black and older non-Hispanic White householders were lower (17.4 percent and 7.1 percent, respectively).

Table 6-4.
Household Size by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin of Householder Aged 65 and Over: 2003

(Numbers in thousands)

Household size and race	All ages	65 and over							
		Number				Percent			
		Total	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over	Total	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over
Total									
Households	111,279	22,659	11,359	8,754	2,543	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One person	29,431	10,549	4,201	4,650	1,697	46.6	37.0	53.1	66.7
Two people	37,078	9,996	5,740	3,519	736	44.1	50.5	40.2	28.9
Three people	17,889	1,352	881	390	81	6.0	7.8	4.5	3.2
Four or more people	26,881	762	537	195	29	3.4	4.7	2.2	1.1
Non-Hispanic White Alone									
Households	81,158	18,845	9,097	7,532	2,215	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One person	22,645	8,947	3,398	4,054	1,495	47.5	37.4	53.8	67.5
Two people	29,356	8,555	4,824	3,087	644	45.4	53.0	41.0	29.1
Three people	12,277	919	590	268	61	4.9	6.5	3.6	2.8
Four or more people	16,880	424	285	123	15	2.2	3.1	1.6	0.7
Black Alone									
Households	13,465	2,031	1,169	677	188	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One person	3,984	1,009	505	382	122	49.7	43.2	56.4	64.9
Two people	3,660	668	429	193	47	32.9	36.7	28.5	25.0
Three people	2,492	202	133	61	9	9.9	11.4	9.0	4.8
Four or more people	3,329	152	102	41	10	7.5	8.7	6.1	5.3
Asian Alone									
Households	3,918	439	275	122	42	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)
One person	806	140	69	44	27	31.9	25.1	36.1	(B)
Two people	1,057	201	127	61	14	45.8	46.2	50.0	(B)
Three people	761	45	35	8	1	10.3	12.7	6.6	(B)
Four or more people	1,294	53	44	9	–	12.1	16.0	7.4	(B)
Hispanic (Any Race)									
Households	11,339	1,119	692	350	78	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One person	1,600	359	186	129	45	32.1	26.9	36.9	57.7
Two people	2,567	476	299	154	23	42.5	43.2	44.0	29.5
Three people	2,151	157	107	43	7	14.0	15.5	12.3	9.0
Four or more people	5,021	127	100	24	3	11.3	14.5	6.9	3.8

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
(B) Derived measure is not shown when base is less than 75,000.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003b. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Box 6-1.

Census 2000 Highlight on Living Alone

Living Alone

According to Census 2000, 27.8 percent of the population aged 65 and older in the United States lived alone (Figure 6-5).[18] The proportions differed among states, with the lowest proportion in Hawaii (17.8 percent) and the highest in the District of Columbia (35.6 percent).[19] The proportion was 25.0 percent to 29.9 percent in 38 states and more than 30 percent in eight states (Figure 6-5). In five western states (California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, and Hawaii), less than 25 percent of the population aged 65 and older lived alone.

Men and Women Living Alone

As seen previously (Table 6-3), the proportions of older men and women who live alone are different, and these sex differentials occur among the states as well. The largest proportion of older men living alone (27.5 percent) was in the District of Columbia (Table 6-5), more than double the share in Hawaii and Utah (12.4 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively). In a large number of states (39), between 16.0 percent and 18.9 percent of older men lived alone.

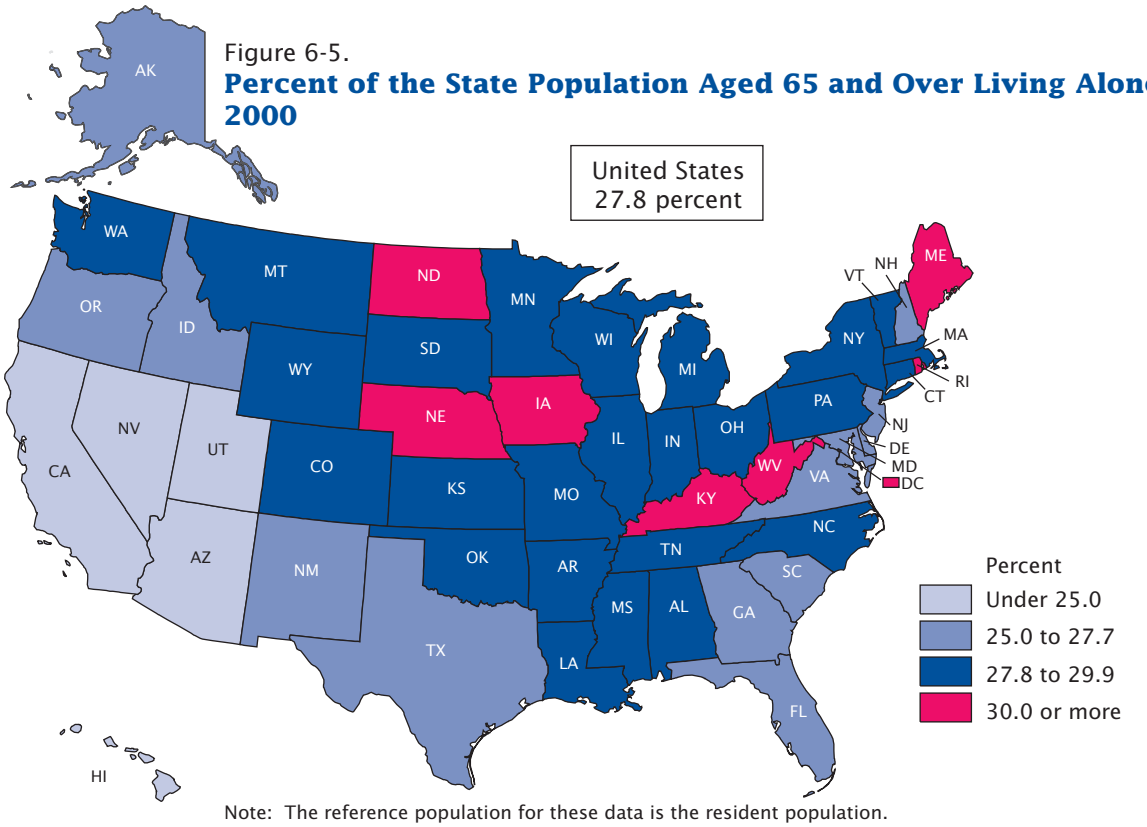
The proportion of older women who lived alone in 2000 also varied by state, but the range of values is larger than that for men, from 22.1 percent in Hawaii to 40.9 percent in North Dakota (Table 6-5). More than 40 percent of the female population aged 65 and older lived alone in the District of Columbia (40.6 percent), West Virginia (40.5 percent), and Nebraska (40.1 percent).

[18] Data from Census 2000 will differ slightly from the 2000 ASEC data, which were used in Table 6-3. This is due to a base population differential because the census includes the institutionalized population and the ASEC encompasses only the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This difference leads to a slightly higher percentage of the population aged 65 and older living alone based on the ASEC (30.0 percent) than based on Census 2000 (27.8 percent).

[19] States in this report include the 50 states and the District of Columbia (a state equivalent).

Figure 6-5.

Percent of the State Population Aged 65 and Over Living Alone: 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Box 6-1.
Census 2000 Highlight on Living Alone—Con.

Table 6-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over Living Alone by Sex for States: 2000

(In percent)

States	Total	Men	Women
UNITED STATES	**27.8**	**16.6**	**35.6**
Alabama	29.3	16.9	37.5
Alaska	25.2	19.6	30.1
Arizona	24.4	14.9	31.9
Arkansas	29.0	16.2	38.1
California	24.8	15.7	31.4
Colorado	27.9	16.7	36.2
Connecticut	28.1	17.2	35.5
Delaware	26.6	16.2	34.2
District of Columbia	35.6	27.5	40.6
Florida	25.3	15.4	32.8
Georgia	26.8	15.2	34.4
Hawaii	17.8	12.4	22.1
Idaho	26.6	15.3	35.4
Illinois	29.2	17.4	37.2
Indiana	29.4	16.5	38.2
Iowa	30.0	15.9	39.6
Kansas	29.7	16.6	38.7
Kentucky	30.9	17.8	39.7
Louisiana	28.8	18.0	36.0
Maine	30.3	17.9	39.0
Maryland	26.8	16.3	34.0
Massachusetts	29.8	18.2	37.4
Michigan	29.2	17.4	37.4
Minnesota	29.8	16.7	39.1
Mississippi	29.3	17.7	36.8
Missouri	29.9	17.1	38.6
Montana	29.8	18.9	38.2
Nebraska	30.6	17.0	40.1
Nevada	24.5	18.8	29.4
New Hampshire	27.4	16.8	35.0
New Jersey	27.0	16.3	34.2
New Mexico	26.3	17.4	33.3
New York	29.2	18.4	36.4
North Carolina	27.9	15.7	36.0
North Dakota	31.2	18.0	40.9
Ohio	29.6	17.3	37.9
Oklahoma	29.7	16.8	38.7
Oregon	27.7	16.2	36.2
Pennsylvania	28.9	17.6	36.5
Rhode Island	30.5	18.8	38.1
South Carolina	27.3	16.1	34.9
South Dakota	29.7	16.8	39.2
Tennessee	28.7	16.2	37.1
Texas	25.9	15.4	33.3
Utah	23.1	12.3	31.4
Vermont	29.6	17.6	38.2
Virginia	27.3	16.0	35.2
Washington	27.9	16.7	36.3
West Virginia	31.6	18.7	40.5
Wisconsin	29.5	17.1	38.3
Wyoming	29.6	18.1	38.6

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

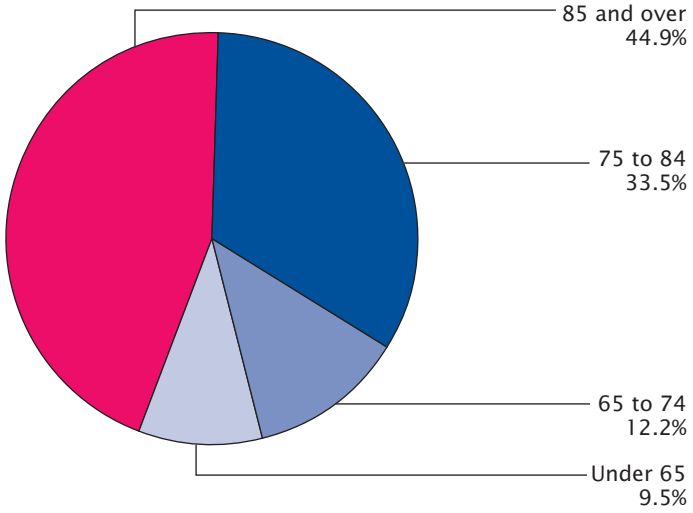
Institutions

Institutions care for some of the oldest members of society. While most people aged 65 and older live in households, the probability of living in a nursing home increases with age. One study found that 17 percent of people who died between the ages of 65 and 74 had at some time been residents in a nursing home, compared with 36 percent of those who died between the ages of 75 and 84 and 60 percent of those who died between the ages of 85 and 94 (Kemper and Murtaugh, 1991). This same study projected that 43 percent of people turning age 65 in 1990 would enter a nursing home at some time. With the aging of the Baby Boom cohorts, the demand for nursing homes and other long-term care arrangements is likely to increase. It has been found that many people form rational expectations regarding their likelihood of utilizing nursing home care late in life, and this influences their savings for retirement, insurance purchases, and allocation of assets (Holden et al., 1997).

Data from Census 2000 indicate that about 1.6 million people lived in nursing homes in the United States. As seen in Figure 6-6, more than 9 out of 10 nursing home residents were aged 65 and older, and 45 percent were aged 85 and older.

Of the nearly 35 million people aged 65 and older in 2000, 4.5 percent lived in a nursing home. The proportion living in nursing homes increases with age. In 2000, 1.1 percent of those aged 65 to 74, 4.5 percent of those 75 to 84, and 18.2 percent of those 85 and older lived in nursing homes—a decrease from 1990, when 1.4 percent of those aged 65 to 74, 6.1 percent of those 75 to 84, and 24.5 percent of those 85 and older were nursing home residents (Bureau of the Census, 1992, 1993c).[20] This decline may be due to improved health or the substitution of other kinds of caretaking, such as assisted living facilities, in-home health care, and hospice organizations.

Figure 6-6.
Nursing Home Population by Age: 2000
(Percent distribution)



Note: The reference population for these data is the nursing home population.
Source: Hetzel and Smith, 2001. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Nursing Home Residence by Sex

The majority of older people residing in nursing homes are women. In 1999, older men constituted 25.7 percent of all older nursing home residents.[21] Oldest-old women, aged 85 or older, accounted for 41.7 percent of all older nursing home residents.

Male nursing home residents tend to be younger than female residents. In 1999, 22.3 percent of men in nursing homes were young-old (aged 65 to 74), while 39.6 percent were aged 75 to 84 (Figure 6-7). Female residents were generally older, with more than half aged 85 and older (56.1 percent) and 10.1 percent in the young-old category.

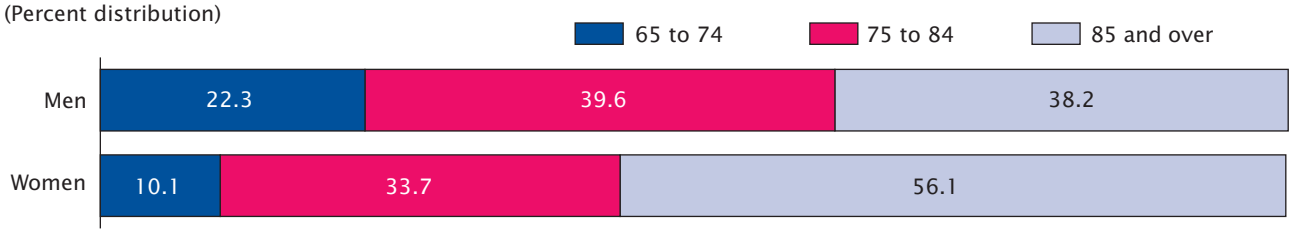
This difference may be due to the longer life expectancies and longer disability-free lifetimes that women experience. Men also have higher rates of serious and permanent injury at relatively young ages (National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 2001), which may lead to permanent nursing home residence and would slightly lower the average age of male residents. After entering nursing homes in old age, women tend to stay longer, further extending the average age of female nursing home residents.

[20] See Table 14 of the 1992 report.

[21] These data are from the most recent National Nursing Home Surveys (NNHS), conducted periodically by NCHS, of nursing and related care homes, their residents, and staff.

Figure 6-7.
Nursing Home Residents Aged 65 and Over by Age and Sex: 1999

(Percent distribution)



Note: The reference population for these data is nursing home residents, excluding residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2003. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Research has found that, after age 65, the average stay in a nursing home is 26 months for women and 19 months for men (Freedman, 1993). Another study reported that, at age 85, women can expect to spend about 30 percent of their remaining life in nursing homes, compared with about 10 percent for men (Laditka, 1998).

Nursing Home Residence by Race

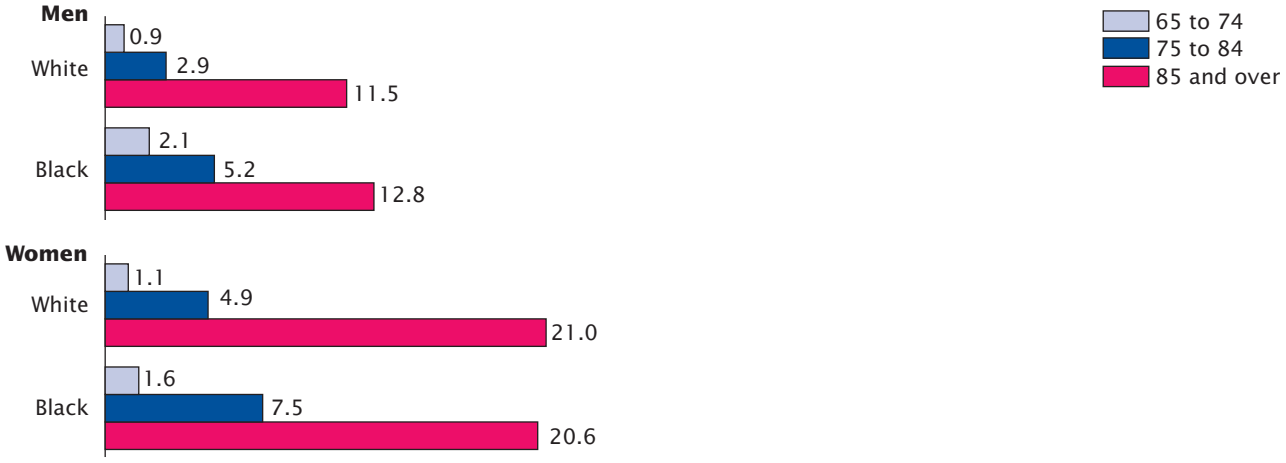
Rates of nursing home residence also differ by race. In 1999, Blacks aged 65 to 84 were more likely than their White counterparts to reside in a nursing home.[22] At ages 85 and older, Black men had higher rates of nursing home residence than White men, but this was not the case for women (Figure 6-8). Comparable proportions of White and Black women aged 85 and older lived in nursing homes, around 21 percent.

[22] An earlier study found that older Blacks of both sexes had lower rates of nursing home care than non-Hispanic Whites despite higher levels of need. Instead, older Blacks had higher levels of informal in-home care (Wallace et al., 1998). Due to a small sample size, data on older Hispanics living in nursing homes could not be analyzed.

Nursing Home Residence by Region

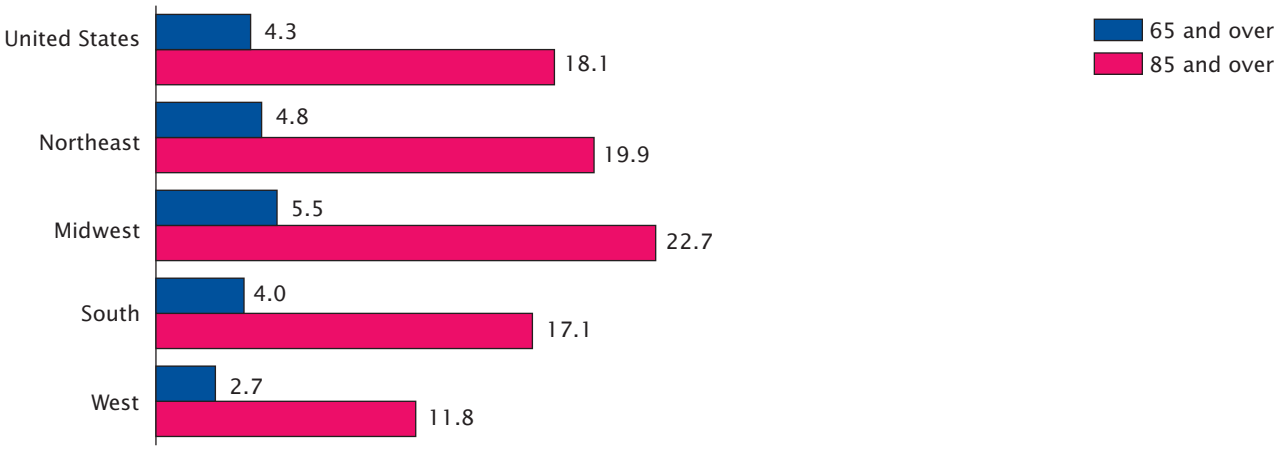
Regional differences exist in the percentage of the older population residing in nursing homes. As seen in Figure 6-9, the proportion of the population aged 65 and older residing in a nursing home ranged from a low of 2.7 percent in the West to a high of 5.5 percent in the Midwest, and for the population aged 85 and older, a low of

Figure 6-8.
Percent Residing in a Nursing Home Among the Population Aged 65 and Over by Age, Sex, and Race: 1999



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population, excluding residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2005. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 6-9.
Percent Residing in a Nursing Home Among the Population Aged 65 and Over by Age and Region: 1999



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population, excluding residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.
Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, 2002; U.S. Census Bureau, 2000c. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

11.8 percent in the West to a high of 22.7 percent in the Midwest.[23]

The smaller proportions of the older population who resided in nursing homes in the South and the West than in the other regions may be partly determined by migration. Healthy members of the older population may move from the Northeast and the Midwest to retirement areas in warmer climates, such as the South and the West (Bean et al., 1994), leaving behind a frailer older population that is more likely to enter nursing homes. Additionally, when these older migrants experience illness or increasing frailty, they may migrate back to their region of origin to be closer to family members who can provide caregiving or oversight on health issues and decisions (see discussion in Chapter 5, and also He and Schacter, 2003).

The level of urban development also affects differences in nursing home admission rates. Although older adults who live in rural areas tend to have a smaller range of health services available to them locally (Coward et al., 1994), data suggest that they have an abundance of nursing home beds: 62 nursing home beds per 1,000 older people in nonmetropolitan counties, compared with 45 in metropolitan areas (Shaughnessy, 1994). Coward et al. (1996) also found a higher rate of nursing home admissions among the older population in rural areas.

One explanation for higher nursing home use in rural areas is the dearth of long-term care alternatives such as in-home and community-based services (Rogers, 2002; Ricketts et al., 2000; Stearns et al., 2000). Older people living in urban environments often have a larger range of health care and social services available, which assist and foster independent living. In some rural areas, these alternatives do exist, but older rural residents report lack of awareness regarding their availability or lack of transportation to and from home (Schoenberg and Coward, 1997). A second explanation posits that older people living in rural areas have more positive attitudes regarding nursing home residence (Schoenberg and Coward, 1997; Rowles et al., 1997).[24]

The family structure of older adults greatly influences their likelihood of a nursing home admission. Research has shown that "married older persons have about half the risk of nursing home admission

[23] The four regions of the United States are: **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; and **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

[24] Other research indicates that rural residents are less likely than their urban counterparts to prefer nursing homes if they cannot live independently, which indicates there may be discrepancies between rural residents' preferred living arrangements and their actual experiences (Peek et al., 1997).

of unmarried persons, and having at least one daughter or sibling reduces an older person's chance of admission by about one-fourth" (Freedman, 1996). Family structure also influences the average length of time in a nursing home. For example, having a surviving spouse reduced the length of stay by 3 months for women and 4 months for men (Freedman, 1993).

Long-Term Care

A recent report based on the Medical Expenditures Panel Survey noted that the older population had grown faster than the supply of nursing home beds. Between 1987 and 1996, the supply of nursing home beds for people aged 75 and older dropped 8 percent, from 127 beds to 117 beds per 1,000 people (Rhoades and Krauss, 1999). Nonetheless, nursing home occupancy rates have also fallen, suggesting that some long-term care needs of the older population are being met outside of nursing homes or that the need for long-term care has fallen. During this same time period, nursing home residents have become older. From 1987 to 1996, the proportion of residents who were 85 and older rose from 49 percent to 56 percent for women and from 29 percent to 33 percent for men. In addition, the prevalence of functional disability has also increased, as 72 percent of 1987 nursing home residents needed help with three or more activities of daily living, compared with 83 percent in 1996 (Rhoades and Krauss, 1999).[25]

The underlying reasons why the nursing home population has become smaller, older, and frailer are varied, but might in part be attributed to two trends. First, older people now have more options for long-term care, enabling more people to live outside a nursing home in an assisted, but nonmedical, environment. Second, older people with severe disabilities may not be able to live in alternative care settings (such as assisted living), so larger proportions of this group must rely on more traditional and intensive nursing home care (Schoeni et al., 2001).

Long-term care is now frequently provided in a variety of settings that, apart from nursing homes, are difficult to define. Nursing homes, which receive considerable Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement, are licensed and regulated by the federal government and must meet defined standards. Assisted living facilities and residential care, on the other hand, are overseen by state and local jurisdictions with differing standards (Stone, 2000; Mitchell and Kemp, 2000).

Alternatives for long-term care are increasing (Stone, 2000; Sahyoun et al., 2001). These include (but are not limited to) assisted living facilities, residential care, adult day care, and home health care. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, residential care was largely replaced by nursing homes that were modeled after hospitals. Recently, interest has grown in less institutional kinds of residential care homes, to the point that some states (such as Oregon, Washington, Florida, and Colorado) have promoted the use of residential care facilities as a substitute for traditional nursing home care (Stone, 2000).

Assisted living differs from residential care by focusing more on privacy and independence (with the possibility of having one's own apartment and living space), while arranging for personal care and some nursing services as needed. Recent research has noted that assisted living facilities are primarily aimed at the economically well-off older population, with fewer alternatives for the moderate- or low-income older population (Stone, 2000). Nursing homes—one year of care in a nursing home in 1995 cost an average of $46,000—are more frequently covered by Medicare and Medicaid (Weiner and Stevenson, 1998). Another recent development is a residence that allows aging-in-place and has various levels of care facilities located closely together. These complexes typically offer a mix of independent living apartments, assisted living, and traditional skilled nursing care, allowing individuals to move among these arrangements as their needs warrant (Mitchell and Kemp, 2000; Stone, 2000).

Traditional nursing homes continue to be a component of caring for the oldest and frailest members of society, but other creative approaches to formal and informal care situations will likely continue to develop (Sahyoun et al., 2001; Gallager, 2000).

[25] Activities of daily living (ADLs) include, but are not limited to, bathing, dressing, eating, or other personal care.

Box 6-2.

Census 2000 Highlight on Nursing Homes

Data from Census 2000 revealed that 4.5 percent of the population 65 and older resided in a nursing home. This percentage varied across states and regions. The reasons were discussed above, and include healthy seniors' outmigration from cold climates and return migration when health begins to fail. Rural and urban differences may also explain some of the variation.

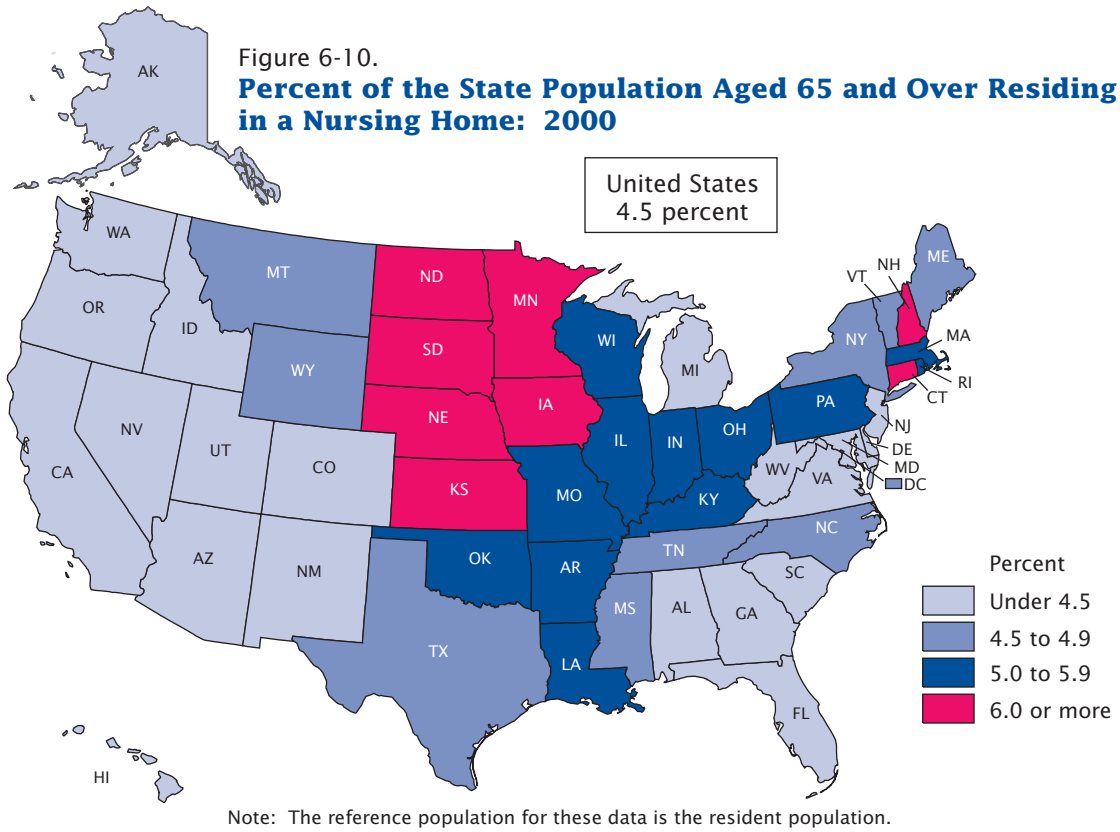
As seen in Figure 6-10, states in the Midwest have the highest share of their older population residing in nursing homes, while states in the West have relatively low proportions. In Iowa, for example, 7.2 percent of the population 65 and older lived in a nursing home, compared with 1.6 percent in Hawaii. Four states had less than 2 percent (Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, and Hawaii), while eight states had more than 6 percent (Figure 6-10). In the majority of states, between 4 percent and 6 percent of the population 65 and older were residing in a nursing home.

Census 2000 data indicate that the number of people 65 and older who resided in a nursing home declined by 2.1 percent between 1990 and 2000, in contrast with the increase of 29 percent that occurred between 1980 and 1990 (Table 6-6). As discussed earlier, in many instances, different types of long-term care alternatives now supplement traditional nursing home settings.

The changes in the size of the nursing home population were not uniform. While the Northeast and the South both saw increases (3.3 percent and 4.4 percent), this population decreased by 6.4 percent in the Midwest and by 14.9 percent in the West (Table 6-6). Alaska and the District of Columbia experienced declines of more than one-third, and Washington dropped by 29.8 percent. In contrast, Nevada experienced an increase of 41.6 percent (Table 6-6). The differences among states are shown in Figure 6-11.

Figure 6-10.

Percent of the State Population Aged 65 and Over Residing in a Nursing Home: 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Box 6-2.
Census 2000 Highlight on Nursing Homes—Con.

Table 6-6.
Population Aged 65 and Over Residing in a Nursing Home for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980, 1990, and 2000

Region, division, and state	Number			Percent change	
	1980	1990	2000	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000
UNITED STATES	**1,232,958**	**1,590,763**	**1,557,800**	**29.0**	**–2.1**
Northeast	**289,740**	**362,058**	**373,921**	**25.0**	**3.3**
New England	93,051	109,403	110,156	17.6	0.7
Middle Atlantic	196,689	252,655	263,765	28.5	4.4
Midwest	**406,813**	**490,434**	**459,116**	**20.6**	**–6.4**
East North Central	250,914	309,247	293,245	23.2	–5.2
West North Central	155,899	181,187	165,871	16.2	–8.5
South	**340,153**	**498,340**	**520,512**	**46.5**	**4.4**
South Atlantic	140,246	240,760	253,818	71.7	5.4
East South Central	67,012	92,447	100,835	38.0	9.1
West South Central	132,895	165,133	165,859	24.3	0.4
West	**196,252**	**239,931**	**204,251**	**22.3**	**–14.9**
Mountain	39,848	58,954	59,275	47.9	0.5
Pacific	156,404	180,977	144,976	15.7	–19.9
New England	**93,051**	**109,403**	**110,156**	**17.6**	**0.7**
Maine	8,481	9,194	8,618	8.4	–6.3
New Hampshire	5,964	7,741	8,917	29.8	15.2
Vermont	3,862	4,399	3,796	13.9	–13.7
Massachusetts	43,930	50,852	50,962	15.8	0.2
Rhode Island	7,337	9,534	8,674	29.9	–9.0
Connecticut	23,477	27,683	29,189	17.9	5.4
Middle Atlantic	**196,689**	**252,655**	**263,765**	**28.5**	**4.4**
New York	101,050	111,901	111,156	10.7	–0.7
New Jersey	30,332	42,883	46,773	41.4	9.1
Pennsylvania	65,307	97,871	105,836	49.9	8.1
East North Central	**250,914**	**309,247**	**293,245**	**23.2**	**–5.2**
Ohio	62,343	84,081	83,854	34.9	–0.3
Indiana	34,288	45,375	44,402	32.3	–2.1
Illinois	66,014	82,422	80,765	24.9	–2.0
Michigan	46,562	51,605	46,025	10.8	–10.8
Wisconsin	41,707	45,764	38,199	9.7	–16.5
West North Central	**155,899**	**181,187**	**165,871**	**16.2**	**–8.5**
Minnesota	40,316	43,475	37,542	7.8	–13.6
Iowa	31,199	33,429	31,399	7.1	–6.1
Missouri	33,636	46,844	44,198	39.3	–5.6
North Dakota	6,578	7,459	6,749	13.4	–9.5
South Dakota	7,306	8,278	7,253	13.3	–12.4
Nebraska	15,847	17,698	15,093	11.7	–14.7
Kansas	21,017	24,004	23,637	14.2	–1.5
South Atlantic	**140,246**	**240,760**	**253,818**	**71.7**	**5.4**
Delaware	2,534	4,330	4,405	70.9	1.7
Maryland	17,905	24,663	23,843	37.7	–3.3
District of Columbia	2,380	5,336	3,447	124.2	–35.4
Virginia	20,253	32,947	35,154	62.7	6.7
West Virginia	5,555	11,080	10,492	99.5	–5.3
North Carolina	24,147	40,260	44,837	66.7	11.4
South Carolina	10,063	16,009	19,080	59.1	19.2
Georgia	24,954	32,645	31,289	30.8	–4.2
Florida	32,455	73,490	81,271	126.4	10.6
East South Central	**67,012**	**92,447**	**100,835**	**38.0**	**9.1**
Kentucky	19,817	24,436	26,198	23.3	7.2
Tennessee	20,083	31,678	33,584	57.7	6.0
Alabama	16,539	21,965	24,318	32.8	10.7
Mississippi	10,573	14,368	16,735	35.9	16.5
West South Central	**132,895**	**165,133**	**165,859**	**24.3**	**0.4**
Arkansas	15,232	19,117	19,135	25.5	0.1
Louisiana	18,786	27,934	27,034	48.7	–3.2
Oklahoma	21,086	26,140	24,785	24.0	–5.2
Texas	77,791	91,942	94,905	18.2	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

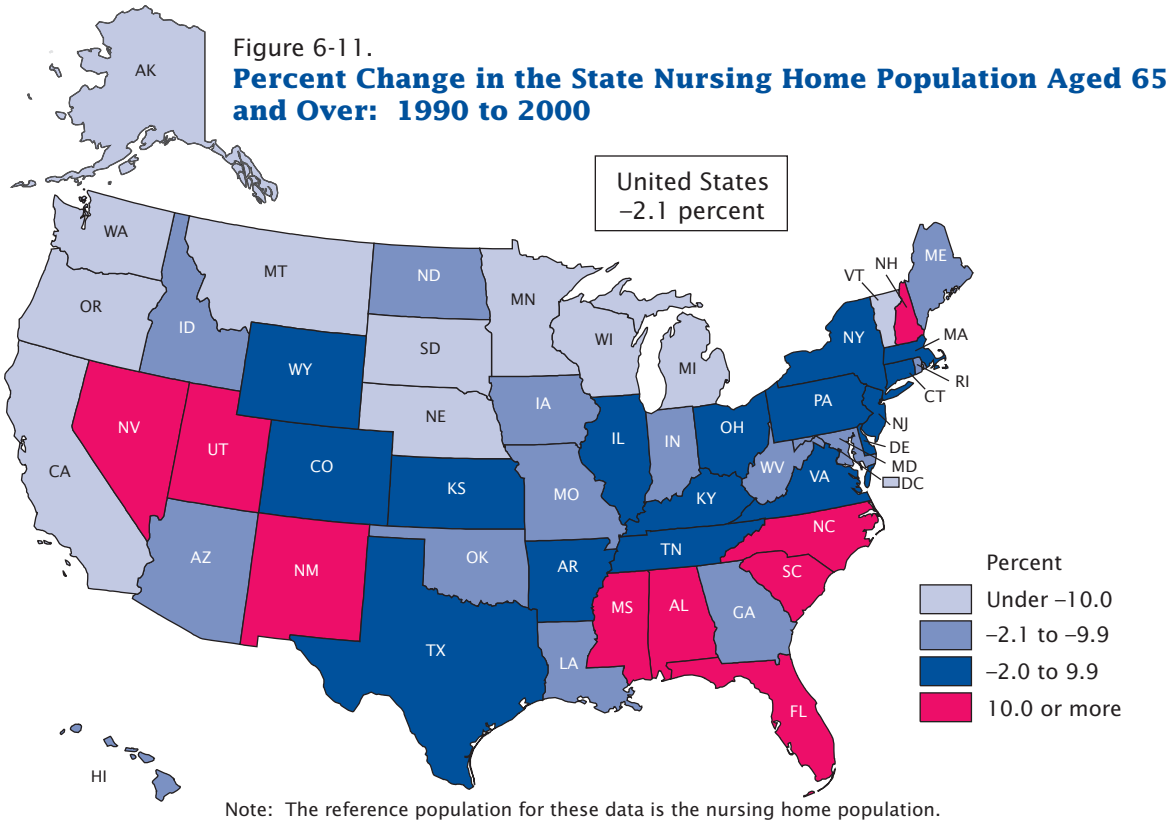
Box 6-2.
Census 2000 Highlight on Nursing Homes—Con.

Table 6-6.
Population Aged 65 and Over Residing in a Nursing Home for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980, 1990, and 2000—Con.

Region, division, and state	Number			Percent change	
	1980	1990	2000	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000
Mountain	**39,848**	**58,954**	**59,275**	**47.9**	**0.5**
Montana	4,748	7,128	5,959	50.1	–16.4
Idaho	4,427	5,798	5,275	31.0	–9.0
Wyoming	1,932	2,441	2,588	26.3	6.0
Colorado	13,519	16,696	16,708	23.5	0.1
New Mexico	2,299	5,645	6,240	145.5	10.5
Arizona	7,228	12,743	12,163	76.3	–4.6
Utah	3,780	5,441	6,006	43.9	10.4
Nevada	1,915	3,062	4,336	59.9	41.6
Pacific	**156,404**	**180,977**	**144,976**	**15.7**	**–19.9**
Washington	24,122	29,735	20,887	23.3	–29.8
Oregon	14,057	16,076	13,010	14.4	–19.1
California	114,987	131,358	107,802	14.2	–17.9
Alaska	675	1,039	660	53.9	–36.5
Hawaii	2,563	2,769	2,617	8.0	–5.5

Note: The reference population for these data is the nursing home population.
Sources: 1980 and 1990, Hobbs, 1996; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 6-11.
Percent Change in the State Nursing Home Population Aged 65 and Over: 1990 to 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the nursing home population.
Sources: 1990, Hobbs, 1996; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Educational Attainment

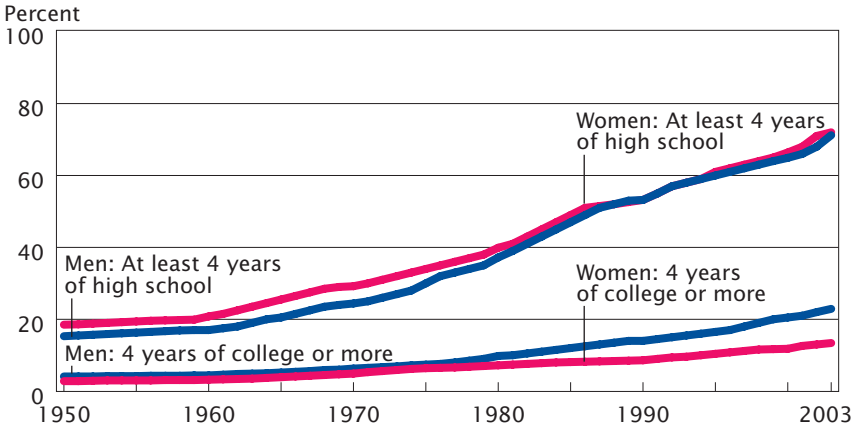
Some analysts use educational attainment as a proximate determinant for economic and health status in older ages because of its association with income, occupation, and many health-related behaviors (Freedman and Martin, 1999). Researchers have noted that "education has a direct effect on individuals' income-generating ability and hence on their access to adequate diet, shelter, health care services . . ." (Christenson and Johnson, 1995).

The educational attainment of the U.S. population has been increasing for each successive generation. In 1950, 17.0 percent of the older population had at least a high school education, and 3.4 percent had a bachelor's degree or more. In 2003, over two-thirds (71.5 percent) of the population 65 and older had at least a high school diploma, and 17.4 percent had a bachelor's degree or more.

In 1950, 15.3 percent of older men and 18.5 percent of older women were high school graduates (Figure 6-12). These proportions had increased dramatically by 2003, when 72.0 percent of older men and 71.2 percent of older women were high school graduates.[26] Prior to 1990, a higher proportion of older women than older men had a high school education, while older men have always been more likely than older women to have completed 4 or more years of college.

[26] The proportions of older men and women who were high school graduates did not differ significantly.

Figure 6-12.
Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 65 and Over by Sex: 1950 to 2003[1]



[1] Prior to 1990, educational attainment was measured using data on years of school completed.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population for decennial census years and the civilian noninstitutionalized population for 2003.

Sources: 1950, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1953; 1960, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1963; 1970, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1973; 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983; 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2002; 2003, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Educational Attainment by Race and Hispanic Origin

Educational attainment varies by race and Hispanic origin. Among people aged 65 and older in 2003, 36.3 percent of the Hispanic population and 51.6 percent of the Black population had at least a high school diploma, while rates were 76.1 percent and 70.3 percent for the non-Hispanic White and Asian populations, respectively (Table 6-7).

The proportion of each older population with bachelor's degrees also varies. More than one-quarter (29.1 percent) of older Asians had at least a bachelor's degree in 2003, while the corresponding proportion for non-Hispanic Whites was 18.6 percent (Figure 6-13). The older Black and Hispanic-origin populations had 10.2 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively, holding bachelor's degrees.

Larger proportions of the middle-aged population have education levels that are at or above a bachelor's degree, and as these groups age, educational attainment of the older population will rise accordingly. For example, in 2003, among the Black population, 17.8 percent of those aged 55 to 59 had at least a bachelor's degree, in contrast with 10.2 percent of those 65 and older (Table 6-8). By 2015, the younger cohort will contribute to an overall higher educational level in the 65-and-older Black population.

Educational Attainment by Age Among the Older Population

In 2003, 82.1 percent of non-Hispanic Whites aged 65 to 69 had at least a high school diploma, compared with 72.1 percent of those 75 and older (Table 6-8). A large difference also existed between these age groups for the Black

Table 6-7.
Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 25 and Over by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin	Total	Less than 9th grade	9th to 11th grade	12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate	Some college/ associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or more	Percent high school graduate or more
TOTAL								
Number								
25 and over	185,183	12,276	13,892	2,431	59,292	46,910	50,382	(X)
25 to 64	150,950	7,016	9,848	1,958	46,905	40,782	44,439	(X)
65 and over	34,234	5,260	4,044	473	12,387	6,128	5,943	(X)
65 to 69	9,438	1,029	1,035	119	3,568	1,834	1,854	(X)
70 to 74	8,673	1,202	1,052	101	3,165	1,544	1,608	(X)
75 and over	16,123	3,029	1,957	253	5,654	2,750	2,481	(X)
Percent Distribution								
25 and over	100.0	6.6	7.5	1.3	32.0	25.3	27.2	84.5
25 to 64	100.0	4.6	6.5	1.3	31.1	27.0	29.4	87.5
65 and over	100.0	15.4	11.8	1.4	36.2	17.9	17.4	71.5
65 to 69	100.0	10.9	11.0	1.3	37.8	19.4	19.6	76.9
70 to 74	100.0	13.9	12.1	1.2	36.5	17.8	18.5	72.9
75 and over	100.0	18.8	12.1	1.6	35.1	17.1	15.4	67.6
NON-HISPANIC WHITE ALONE								
Number								
25 and over	133,488	4,814	8,074	1,280	43,970	35,246	40,104	(X)
25 to 64	105,469	1,633	4,912	942	33,144	29,941	34,896	(X)
65 and over	28,018	3,180	3,162	337	10,826	5,304	5,208	(X)
65 to 69	7,415	495	765	68	3,000	1,528	1,559	(X)
70 to 74	6,989	678	800	75	2,756	1,304	1,377	(X)
75 and over	13,615	2,008	1,597	194	5,071	2,473	2,272	(X)
Percent Distribution								
25 and over	100.0	3.6	6.0	1.0	32.9	26.4	30.0	89.4
25 to 64	100.0	1.5	4.7	0.9	31.4	28.4	33.1	92.9
65 and over	100.0	11.3	11.3	1.2	38.6	18.9	18.6	76.1
65 to 69	100.0	6.7	10.3	0.9	40.5	20.6	21.0	82.1
70 to 74	100.0	9.7	11.4	1.1	39.4	18.7	19.7	77.8
75 and over	100.0	14.7	11.7	1.4	37.2	18.2	16.7	72.1
BLACK ALONE								
Number								
25 and over	20,527	1,311	2,335	463	7,234	5,625	3,558	(X)
25 to 64	17,671	584	1,759	385	6,451	5,227	3,265	(X)
65 and over	2,856	727	576	78	783	398	293	(X)
65 to 69	885	175	165	27	269	145	102	(X)
70 to 74	776	171	162	20	201	128	94	(X)
75 and over	1,195	382	249	31	312	125	95	(X)
Percent Distribution								
25 and over	100.0	6.4	11.4	2.3	35.2	27.4	17.3	79.9
25 to 64	100.0	3.3	10.0	2.2	36.5	29.6	18.5	84.6
65 and over	100.0	25.5	20.2	2.7	27.4	13.9	10.2	51.6
65 to 69	100.0	19.8	18.6	3.1	30.4	16.4	11.5	58.5
70 to 74	100.0	22.0	20.9	2.6	25.9	16.5	12.1	54.8
75 and over	100.0	32.0	20.8	2.6	26.1	10.5	7.9	44.6
ASIAN ALONE								
Number								
25 and over	7,691	573	273	105	1,559	1,356	3,826	(X)
25 to 64	6,715	356	216	88	1,307	1,205	3,542	(X)
65 and over	977	217	57	16	252	151	284	(X)
65 to 69	318	47	19	5	80	58	110	(X)
70 to 74	301	69	21	2	70	48	90	(X)
75 and over	358	101	16	9	102	45	84	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6-7.
Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 25 and Over by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin	Total	Less than 9th grade	9th to 11th grade	12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate	Some college/ associate's degree	Bachelor's degree or more	Percent high school graduate or more
Percent Distribution								
25 and over	100.0	7.5	3.5	1.4	20.3	17.6	49.7	87.7
25 to 64	100.0	5.3	3.2	1.3	19.5	17.9	52.7	90.2
65 and over	100.0	22.2	5.8	1.6	25.8	15.5	29.1	70.3
65 to 69	100.0	14.8	6.0	1.6	25.2	18.2	34.6	77.7
70 to 74	100.0	22.9	7.0	0.7	23.3	15.9	29.9	69.3
75 and over	100.0	28.2	4.5	2.5	28.5	12.6	23.5	64.5
HISPANIC (Any Race)								
Number								
25 and over	21,189	5,527	3,002	573	5,814	3,859	2,414	(X)
25 to 64	19,136	4,450	2,808	536	5,373	3,681	2,288	(X)
65 and over	2,053	1,076	194	38	441	178	126	(X)
65 to 69	693	301	56	18	190	63	65	(X)
70 to 74	530	274	59	4	112	43	38	(X)
75 and over	830	502	79	15	138	73	24	(X)
Percent Distribution								
25 and over	100.0	26.1	14.2	2.7	27.4	18.2	11.4	57.0
25 to 64	100.0	23.3	14.7	2.8	28.1	19.2	12.0	59.3
65 and over	100.0	52.4	9.4	1.9	21.5	8.7	6.1	36.3
65 to 69	100.0	43.4	8.1	2.6	27.4	9.1	9.4	45.8
70 to 74	100.0	51.7	11.1	0.8	21.1	8.1	7.2	36.4
75 and over	100.0	60.5	9.5	1.8	16.6	8.8	2.9	28.2

(X) Not applicable.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Table 6-8.
High School and College Graduates Aged 25 and Over by Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003

(In percent)

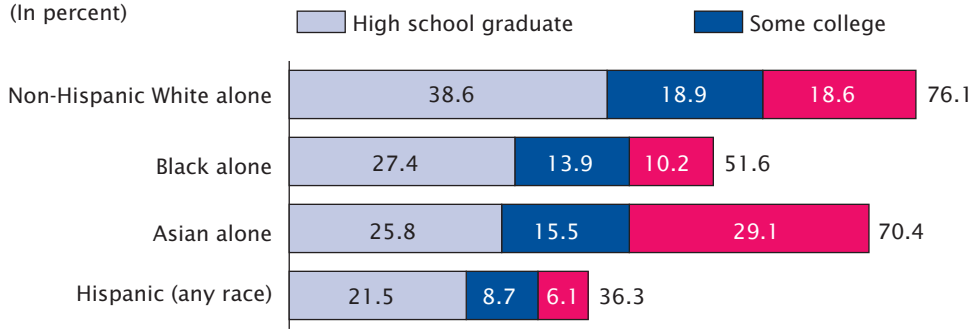
Age	High school graduate or more					Bachelor's degree or more				
	Total	Non-Hispanic White alone	Black alone	Asian alone	Hispanic (any race)	Total	Non-Hispanic White alone	Black alone	Asian alone	Hispanic (any race)
25 and over	**84.5**	**89.4**	**79.9**	**87.7**	**57.0**	**27.2**	**30.1**	**17.3**	**49.8**	**11.4**
25 to 29	86.6	93.6	87.6	97.1	61.6	28.5	34.2	17.2	61.6	10.0
30 to 34	87.7	93.8	90.4	94.3	60.0	31.6	37.4	18.3	58.0	12.1
35 to 39	87.5	93.3	88.7	90.7	59.8	29.8	33.5	21.2	57.2	12.9
40 to 44	88.5	93.2	85.6	89.1	62.4	29.1	32.5	18.6	48.5	14.0
45 to 49	89.3	94.0	85.3	85.6	59.7	29.9	32.8	19.8	47.1	13.4
50 to 54	88.7	93.7	79.9	88.0	55.8	31.1	34.5	17.3	49.0	10.8
55 to 59	86.9	91.8	74.5	82.6	53.5	29.0	31.8	17.8	40.9	9.9
60 to 64	83.1	87.6	72.6	85.2	47.2	24.6	26.0	15.0	47.4	11.4
65 and over	71.5	76.1	51.6	70.3	36.3	17.4	18.6	10.2	29.1	6.1
65 to 69	76.9	82.1	58.5	77.7	45.8	19.7	21.0	11.6	34.5	9.3
70 to 74	72.9	77.8	54.8	69.3	36.4	18.6	19.7	12.3	30.0	7.1
75 and over	67.6	72.1	44.6	64.5	28.2	15.4	16.7	8.0	23.5	2.8

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 6-13.
Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 65 and Over by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2003

(In percent)



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

population, where 58.5 percent of those aged 65 to 69 and 44.6 percent of those 75 and older were at least high school graduates. For the Black population with at least a bachelor's degree, the proportions were 11.6 percent and 8.0 percent, respectively. The proportion of the older Hispanic population with at least a bachelor's degree was 9.3 percent for those aged 65 to 69 and 2.8 percent for those 75 and older.[27]

[27] The proportions of Blacks and Hispanics aged 65 to 69 with at least a bachelor's degree are not statistically different.

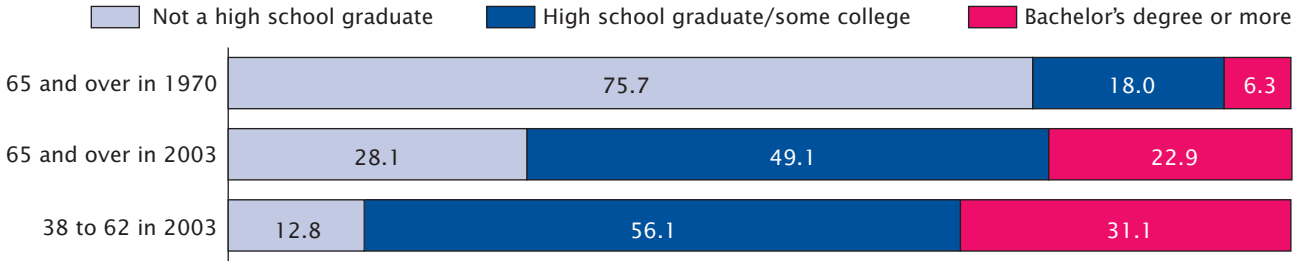
Educational Attainment of the Older Population in the Future

Educational attainment of the older population is expected to increase over the next 30 years, as younger cohorts age into the population 65 and over. The population aged 25 to 64 has higher levels of education than older groups. In 2003, 87.5 percent of people 25 to 64 had at least a high school diploma, compared with 71.5 percent of people 65 and older (Table 6-7).

Figure 6-14a shows educational attainment for older men in 1970 and 2003 and the educational attainment of men aged 38 to 62 in 2003. Figure 6-14b shows the same information for women. The survivors among the 38- to 62-year-old group will be ages 65 to 89 in the year 2030, and although some may continue their education, educational attainment for this population is unlikely to increase by much. The 2030 older population's educational attainment will not exactly equal the level the

Figure 6-14a.
Educational Attainment of Men by Age: 1970 and 2003[1]

(Percent distribution)



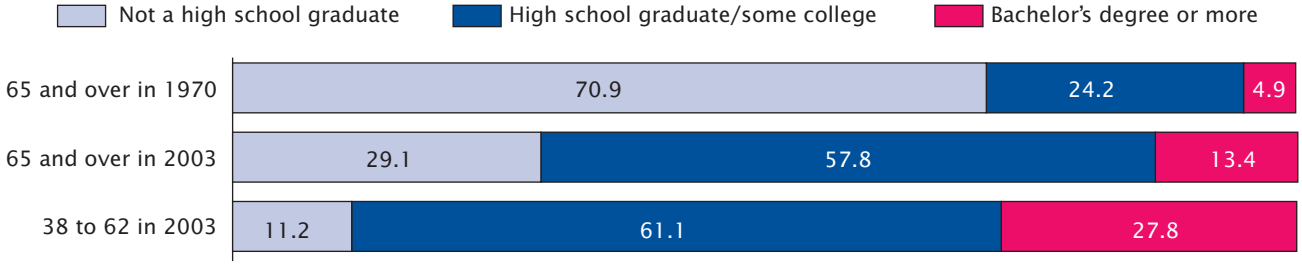
[1] This figure shows the educational attainment of the population 38 to 62 in 2003. This population will be aged 65 to 89 in the year 2030 and could represent what the educational attainment of the future older population might look like in the year 2030.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1970, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1973; 2003, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 6-14b.
Educational Attainment of Women by Age: 1970 and 2003[1]

(Percent distribution)



[1] This figure shows the educational attainment of the population 38 to 62 in 2003. This population will be aged 65 to 89 in the year 2030 and could represent what the educational attainment of the future older population might look like in the year 2030.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1970, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1973; 2003, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003a. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

group had at younger ages due to differential mortality by age, sex, and education. (If people with lower levels of education have higher mortality rates, then these figures underestimate the education of the older population in 2030.)

By 2030, over one-quarter of the older population is expected to have a bachelor's degree or more (Figures 6-14a and 6-14b). The proportion for the older female population is likely to more than double, from 13.4 percent in 2003 to 27.8 percent in 2030. The percentages of older men and women who are not high school graduates are expected to fall.

Foreign Born

The 2003 ASEC found that, of the 34.2 million older population, 3.7 million—or 10.8 percent—were foreign born (see text box), an increase from 8.6 percent in 1990.[28] The proportion foreign born among the younger population (under age 65) increased from 7.8 percent in 1990 to 11.8 percent in 2003, reflecting the large-scale immigration in the past decade.[29]

[28] Categories of ethnicity and race are not interchangeable with the world regions of birth. For example, individuals in a race category such as Asian may be foreign born or native. The 1990 comparison data used in this section are decennial census long-form estimates.

[29] For more information on the older foreign-born population, see He, 2002. For more information on the total foreign-born population, see Schmidley, 2001.

Box 6-3.
Definition of Foreign Born

The *foreign born* are people living in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. The foreign-born population is classified by citizenship status: those who have become citizens through naturalization and those who are not citizens.

Natives, as defined by the Census Bureau, were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Island Areas, or a foreign country of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen.[30]

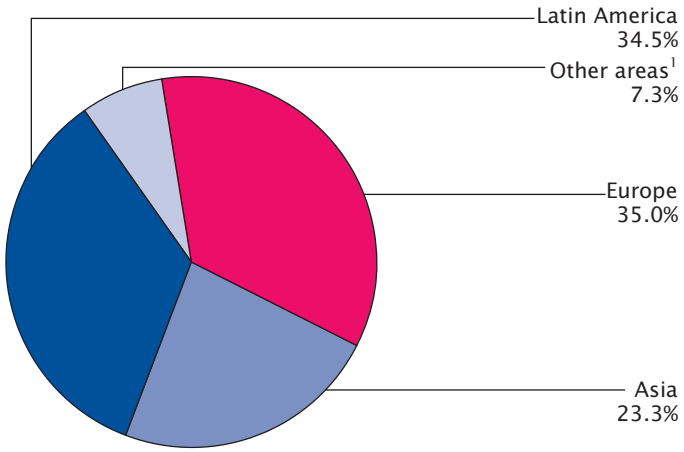
[30] The U.S. Island Areas include the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

Region of Birth

Historically, people born in Europe made up the largest group of the older foreign born. In 1990, 46.8 percent of the older foreign-born population were born in Europe, and their proportion decreased to 35.0 percent in 2003 (Table 6-9; Figure 6-15). During the same period, people born in Latin America and Asia nearly doubled their respective shares and together represented 57.8 percent of the older foreign born in 2003. Among the foreign born aged 45 to 64 in 2003, 45.6 percent were born in Latin America and 29.5 percent in Asia (U.S. Census Bureau, 2003b). If the current immigration pattern continues, it is possible that in the

Figure 6-15.
Foreign-Born Population Aged 65 and Over by World Region of Birth: 2003

(Percent distribution)



[1] Other areas include Africa, Oceania, Northern America, and region not reported.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003b. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Table 6-9.
Foreign-Born Population by Age, Sex, Length of Residence, Citizenship, and World Region of Birth: 1990 and 2003

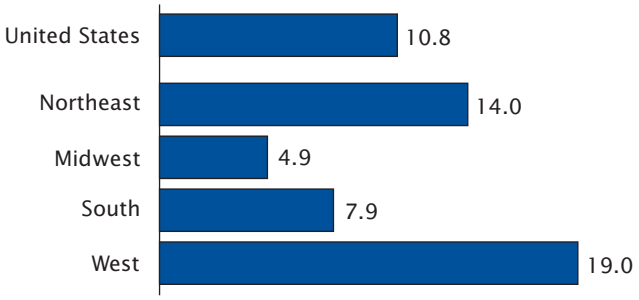
Age, length of residence, citizenship, and world region of birth	Number (in thousands)				Percent			
		2003				2003		
	1990 total	Total	Male	Female	1990 total	Total	Male	Female
Total older population	**31,195**	**34,217**	**14,521**	**19,696**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Native[1]	28,499	30,531	12,938	17,594	91.4	89.2	89.1	89.3
Foreign born[2]	2,696	3,685	1,583	2,102	8.6	10.8	10.9	10.7
Total Foreign-Born Population								
All ages	**19,767**	**33,387**	**16,771**	**16,616**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 18	2,092	2,977	1,553	1,425	10.6	8.9	9.3	8.6
18 to 64	14,979	26,724	13,635	13,089	75.8	80.0	81.3	78.8
65 and over	2,696	3,685	1,583	2,102	13.6	11.0	9.4	12.7
65 to 74	1,308	2,168	974	1,194	6.6	6.5	5.8	7.2
75 to 84	937	1,122	479	645	4.7	3.4	2.9	3.9
85 and over	451	394	130	263	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.6
Foreign-Born Population Aged 65 and Over								
Total	**2,696**	**3,686**	**1,583**	**2,102**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Region of birth:								
Europe	1,263	1,289	524	765	46.8	35.0	33.1	36.4
Asia	355	857	372	484	13.2	23.3	23.5	23.0
Latin America	550	1,271	565	706	20.4	34.5	35.7	33.6
Other regions[3]	529	269	122	147	19.6	7.3	7.7	7.0
Length of residence in United States:								
Less than 10 years	279	406	177	228	10.3	11.0	11.2	10.8
10 years or longer	2,417	3,280	1,406	1,874	89.7	89.0	88.8	89.2
Citizenship:								
Naturalized citizen	1,924	2,537	1,100	1,437	71.4	68.8	69.5	68.4
Not a U.S. citizen	772	1,148	483	665	28.6	31.2	30.5	31.6

[1] Those who were born in the United States or a U.S. island area such as Puerto Rico, or born abroad of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen.
[2] Those who were not U.S. citizens at birth.
[3] Other regions include Africa, Oceania, Northern America, and areas not reported.

Note: The reference population for the 1990 data is the resident population; 2003 data refer to the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993a, Table 1; 2003, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003b. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 6-16.
Percent Foreign Born of the Population Aged 65 and Over for Regions of the United States: 2003



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003b. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

next 20 years, the majority of the older foreign born will be people from Latin America and Asia rather than from Europe.

Citizenship

The older foreign born usually have a high proportion of naturalized citizens, as they typically have lived in the United States longer than younger cohorts or have entered the United States as legal permanent residents based on family reunion.[31] In both 1990 and 2003, the majority of the older foreign born had resided in the United States for 10 years or longer. In 2003, 53.9 percent had lived in the United States for more than 30 years. The length of residence of the older foreign born varied by their region of birth. The majority of the older European born came to the United States before 1970, while a quarter of the older Asian born immigrated that early. In 2003, international migrants from Asia and Latin America made up the majority of the older foreign born who arrived in 1970 or later.

In 1990 and 2003, approximately 70 percent of the older foreign born were naturalized citizens, almost twice the proportion of naturalized citizens in the total foreign-born population. The older population from Europe had the highest proportion of naturalized citizens: 77.6 percent, compared with 60.0 percent of the older Latin American born and 68.3 percent of the older Asian born.

Regional Distribution of the Older Foreign-Born Population

Among the older foreign born, 35.3 percent resided in the West, 27.7 percent lived in the Northeast, 26.8 percent lived in the South, and 10.2 percent lived in the Midwest in 2003. This geographic distribution differs from that of older natives. (For example, more than one-third [37.5 percent] of the older native population resided in the South.)[32] For the older foreign born, immigrant networks and communities are the primary determinants of geographic location of residence or internal migration (Kritz and Nogle, 1994; Zavodny, 1999).

Of the 6.8 million people 65 and older living in the West in 2003, 1.3 million—or 19.0 percent—were foreign born (Figure 6-16), the highest proportion of all regions. The Midwest had the lowest proportion, at 4.9 percent.[33]

Language Spoken at Home

Many languages are spoken in homes throughout the United States, reflecting the diversity within the country. Language spoken at home and English proficiency

[31] The naturalization process requires that the foreign-born applicant reside continuously in the United States for 5 years (or less for special categories of immigrants) after the applicant has acquired legal permanent resident status (as compared with student, diplomat, visitor, or other nonimmigrant status). Older foreign born typically have lived in the United States for a long time, which may allow the time required for the process for admission as permanent residents and then the naturalization process. Under the family reunion category, some older foreign born arrive in the United States to join their children who are already U.S. citizens. Under this circumstance, these older foreign born may enter as legal permanent residents. For more information on naturalization, see Schmidley, 2003.

[32] For more information on distribution and location changes of the total older population by state and region, see Chapter 5.

[33] The difference in the proportion of older people living in the Northeast (27.7 percent) and the South (26.8 percent) was not statistically significant.

of the older population can affect many areas of their lives (Shin and Bruno, 2003).

English Spoken at Home

In 2000, 4.4 million people 65 and older, or 12.6 percent of the older population, spoke a language other than English at home (Figure 6-17). The older population had the lowest proportion of any age group speaking a language other than English at home. They also had the smallest increase in this proportion between 1990 and 2000, which partly reflects the large inflow of foreign born of young and working ages during the 1990s.

Other Languages Spoken at Home

Among languages other than English spoken at home (including Spanish, other Indo-European languages, Asian or Pacific Island languages, and other languages), Spanish was the most often spoken in 2000. The frequency varied by age. Four out of 10 older people speaking other languages at home spoke Spanish, less than the proportions in younger age groups. The proportion of Spanish speakers among those who spoke a language other than English at home increased from 27.7 percent to 38.0 percent for the 65-and-older population between 1990 and 2000, rising more than the proportion for younger age groups (Figure 6-18). Among the rest of those who spoke languages other than English at home in 2000, 43.8 percent spoke other Indo-European languages, 14.3 percent spoke Asian and Pacific Island languages, and 4.0 percent spoke any other languages.[34]

English Proficiency

Another indicator of language ability is English proficiency.[35] Less than half (47.0 percent) of older people who spoke another language at home in 2000 spoke English "very well," down from 52.8 percent in 1990 (Figure 6-19).[36] The proportion speaking English very well also decreased for the age groups 25 to 44 and 45 to 64, and increased for those aged 5 to 24.

Veterans

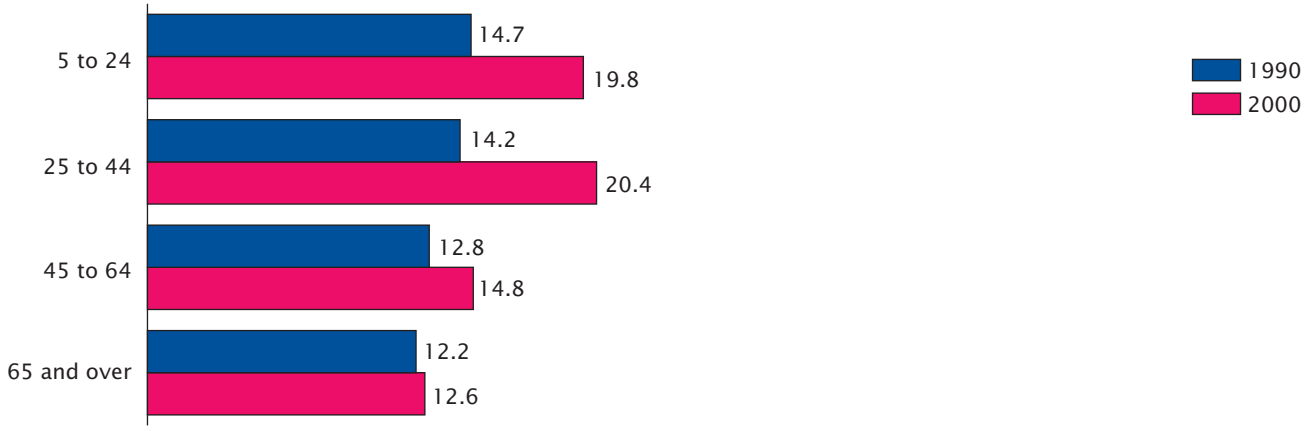
In 2000, the age distribution of veterans showed large concentrations in their fifties (the Vietnam era cohort), their late sixties to early seventies (the Korean Conflict cohort), and their late seventies to early eighties (the World War II

[34] See Shin and Bruno, 2003, for more details.

[35] The 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses included an almost identical question on ability to speak English. Census 2000 asked, "Does this person speak a language other than English at home?" If the answer was yes, the respondent was asked, "What is this language?" and "How well does this person speak English?"

[36] Data from surveys suggested a difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories ("Well," "Not well," "Not at all"). After the 1990 census, in tabulations by the U.S. Census Bureau showing ability to speak English, people who reported that they spoke English "very well" were presented separately from those who reported their ability to speak English as "Less than very well." See U.S. Census Bureau, 1993b, and Stevens, 1999.

Figure 6-17.
Percent Speaking a Language Other Than English at Home Among the Population Aged 5 and Over by Age: 1990 and 2000

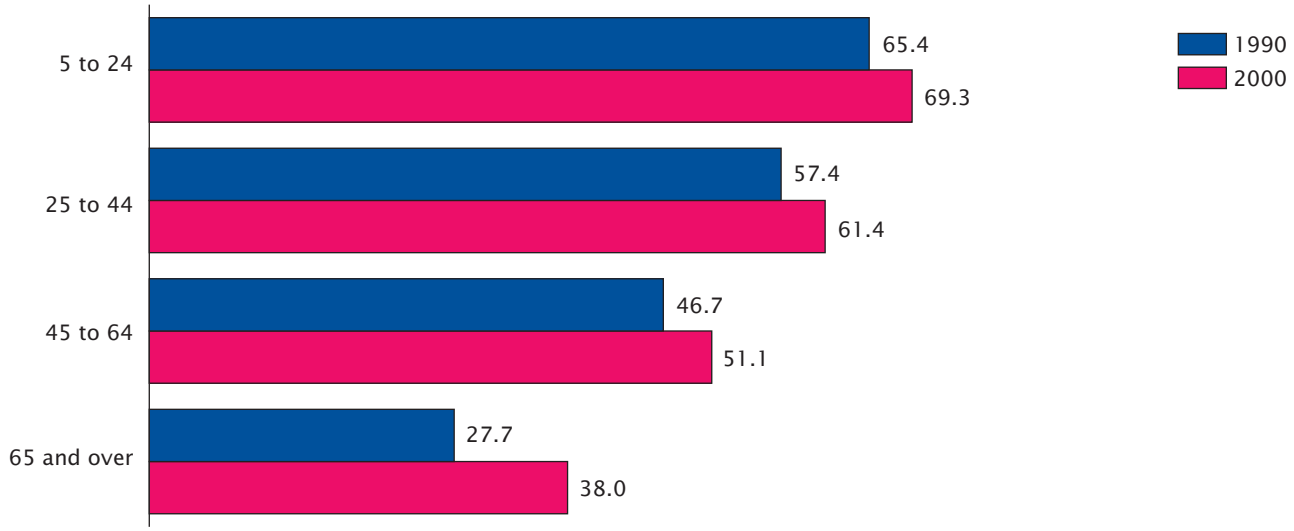


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991b; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 6-18.

Percent Speaking Spanish Among Non-English Language Speakers at Home Among the Population Aged 5 and Over by Age: 1990 and 2000

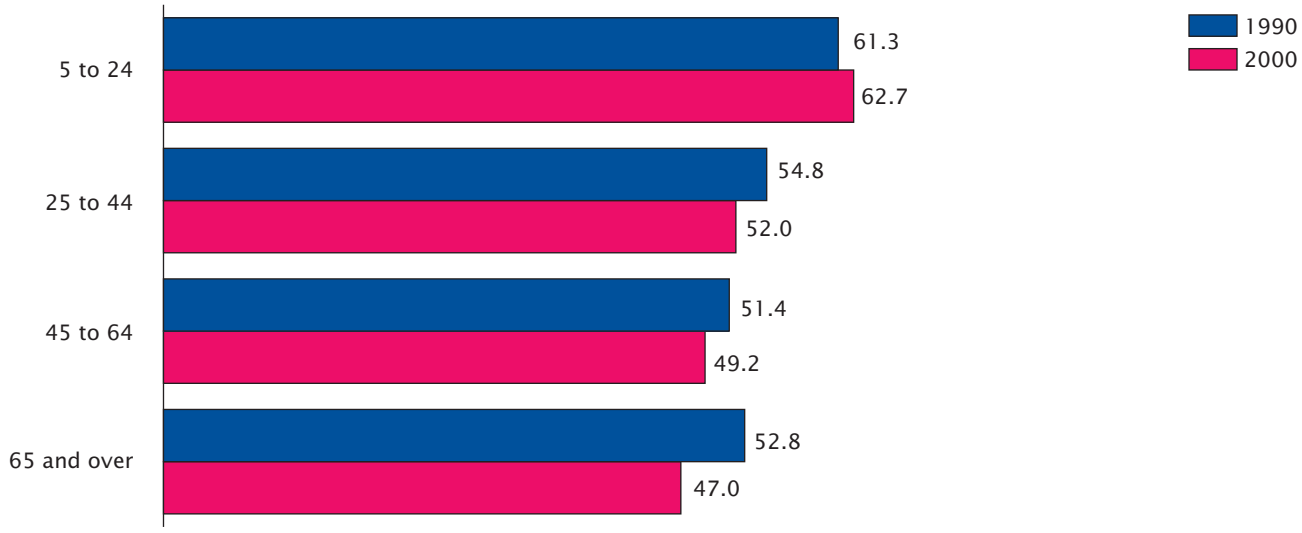


Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Sources: 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991b; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 6-19.

Percent Speaking English Very Well Among Non-English Language Speakers at Home Among the Population Aged 5 and Over by Age: 1990 and 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

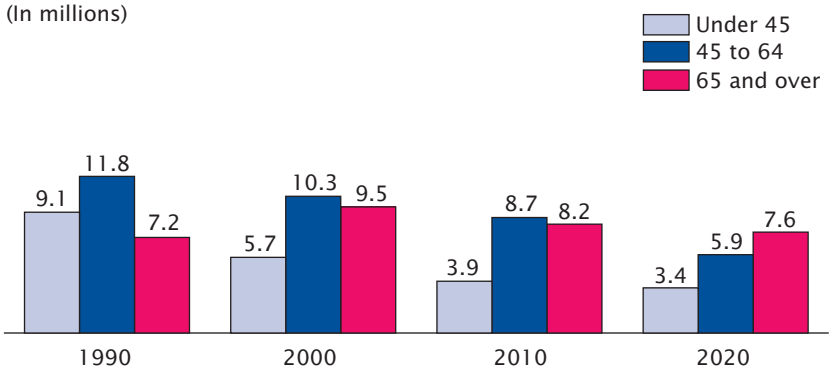
Sources: 1990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991b; 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, 2004. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

cohort).[37] The number of veterans aged 65 and older increased from 7.2 million in 1990 to 9.5 million in 2000 (Figure 6-20). Even though the veteran population aged 65 and older is projected to decline over the next 20 years, it will do so at a slower rate than the decline in the number of younger veterans.[38]

[37] Veterans include those who served on active duty in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, uniformed Public Health Service, or uniformed National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Reserve Force and National Guard called to federal active duty; and those disabled while on active duty training. Excluded are those dishonorably discharged and those whose only active duty was for training or State National Guard service. For more information on veterans affairs, see Department of Veterans Affairs, 2004, "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents," 2005 edition, <http://www.va.gov/opa/vadocs/Fedben.pdf>.

[38] Veterans projections for younger populations are always subject to change based on actual events. The projections used in this report were made prior to U.S. involvement in the war in Iraq.

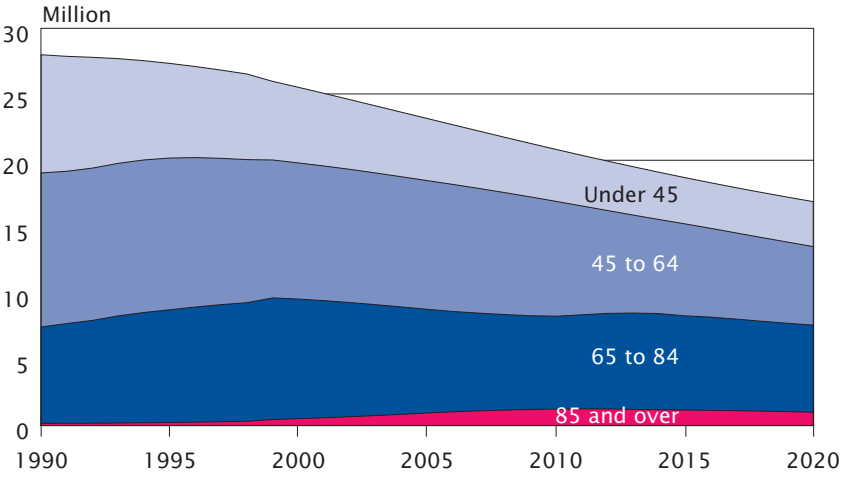
Figure 6-20.
Veteran Population by Age: 1990 to 2020



Note: The reference population for these data is the veteran population.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, 2001. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 6-21.
Veteran Population by Age: 1990 to 2020



Note: The reference population for these data is the veteran population.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, 2001. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

According to the Department of Veterans Affairs, by 2020, veterans aged 65 and older are expected to outnumber both young veterans (under age 45) and veterans aged 45 to 64 (Klein, 2001).

In 2000, the majority of men aged 65 to 84 were veterans, reflecting the high proportion of men who served in the military during World War II. In 2000, veterans constituted 61.9 percent of the male population aged 65 to 74, while nearly three-quarters (73.5 percent) of men aged 75 to 84 were veterans (Department of Veterans Affairs, 2001; U.S. Census Bureau, 2000b). By 2020, 31 percent of the population aged 65 and older is projected to be veterans, reflecting the smaller proportions of the male population that served in Korea and Vietnam than in World War II.

Figure 6-21 shows the veteran population by age from 1990 through 2020. The veteran population as a whole is projected to decrease from 28.0 million in 1990 to 16.9 million in 2020. Changes in the veteran population vary by age. The veteran population is expected to increase for the oldest group (aged 85 and older) from 156,000 in 1990 to a high of 1.25 million in 2011 before decreasing to 999,000 in 2020 (Figure 6-21). The veteran population aged 65 to 84 increased during the 1990s (from 7.3 million to 9.0 million) and is projected to decline to 6.6 million in 2020. In contrast, younger veterans aged 45 to 64, who numbered 11.6 million in 1990 and had decreased to 10.3 million by 2000, are projected to decline to 5.9 million in 2020. Large declines also are projected for veterans under age 45.

Dramatic declines in the number of younger veterans are driving the shift in the age structure of the veteran population. For example, the proportion of the veteran population aged 65 and older increased from 26.6 percent in 1990 to 37.4 percent in 2000 and is expected to continue to increase to a high of 44.8 percent in 2020. In contrast, the proportion of the veteran population aged 45 to 64 remained relatively stable between 1990 and 2000 (from 41.6 percent in 1990 to 40.3 percent in 2000) and is expected to decrease to 35.1 percent by 2020. The youngest group of veterans (those under the age of 45) declined from 31.9 percent of all veterans in 1990 to 22.4 percent in 2000.

These changes are reflected in the median age of veterans over this time period. In 1990, the median age was 54.4 years; it increased to 57.4 years in 2000 (Department of Veterans Affairs, 2001).[39]

Voting

Data from the CPS reveal that reported voter turnout for the presidential elections in 1996 and 2000 was lower than that of the previous eight presidential elections.[40] In 2000, 54.7 percent of the voting-age population (i.e., those aged 18 and older) reported voting, down from 61.3 percent in 1992.[41] The 2000 voting rate is a decrease of 14.6 percentage points from the 35-year high of 69.3 percent in 1964. Counter to this trend, the share of the population 65 and older who reported voting experienced no statistically significant change between 1964 and 2000, while the shares of the populations aged 18 to 24 and 25 to 44 declined by 36.5 percent and 27.8 percent, respectively, over the past three decades (Jamieson et al., 2002).[42]

The 2000 Presidential Election

People aged 65 and older consistently vote in higher proportions than other age groups. In 2000, 67.6 percent of the older population reported voting, compared with 49.8 percent of those aged 25 to 44 (Jamieson et al., 2002). Although the proportion of the older population who voted is larger than that of people aged 25 to 44, the younger age group has nearly double the number of voters. In 2000, 40.7 million people aged 25 to 44 reported voting, compared with 22.2 million people 65 and older (Figure 6-22). Votes cast by people 65 and older in 2000 constituted 20 percent of all votes, a 4.6-percentage-point increase over the 1968 proportion of 15.4 percent (Jamieson et al., 2002; Binstock, 2000), due in part to growth in the size of the older population over the last 32 years. This growth does not include the large Baby Boom cohorts (those aged 35 to 54 in 2000) that will swell the number of older voters after 2010.

Voting Rates by Sex

Table 6-10 shows characteristics from 1964 to 2000 of people 65 and older who reported voting. In 2000, people aged 65 to 74 were more likely to vote than people 75 and older (69.9 percent and 64.9 percent, respectively). While men aged 65 and older have higher voting rates than their female counterparts, the gender gap has narrowed over the years; in 2000, the sex differential in voting rates was 6.6 percentage points, down from 13.3 percentage points in 1964.

In 2000, the Black and non-Hispanic White older populations were more likely to vote than the Asian and Pacific Islander and the Hispanic older populations (Figure 6-23). This difference is due partly to differences in rates of citizenship and registration status among the populations. Voting rates for the older population who were both citizens and registered to vote are much higher than voting rates for the total older population. The voting rate was about 90 percent for older men and women who were both citizens and registered to vote.

Voting Rates by Region

The South had the largest number of voters aged 65 and older in 2000 (7.7 million). There were 5.7 million older voters in the Midwest, 4.5 million in the Northeast, and 4.2 million in the West (Table 6-11). The Midwest had the highest voting rate for this group (72.8 percent).

Voting by Education and Income

In 2000, older people possessing a bachelor's degree had a much higher voting rate than those with less than a ninth-grade education (82.7 percent and 44.5 percent, respectively). Income is also

[39] See Supplementary Table 3 in Department of Veterans Affairs, 2001.

[40] The Census Bureau began collecting voting and registration data in 1964 in the Current Population Survey.

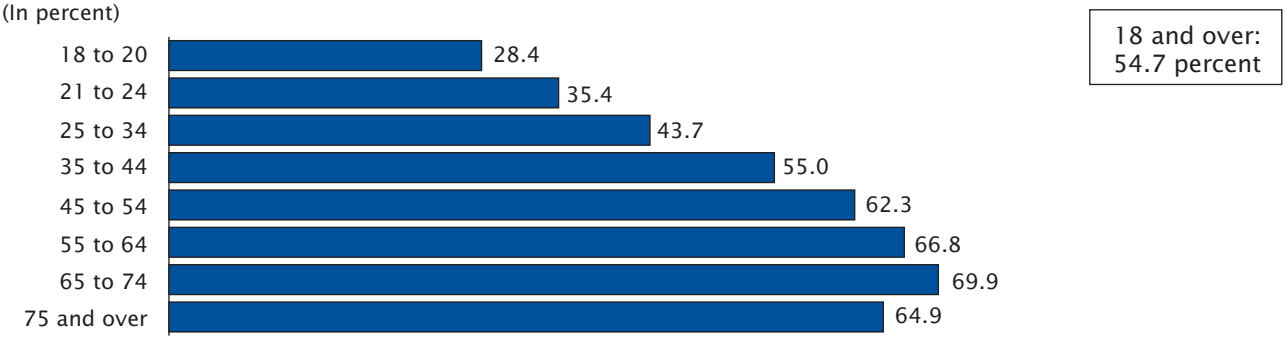
[41] It should be noted that these figures are based on the voting-age population, not the population eligible to vote. For a discussion of the effects of citizenship on voting trends over time, see Jamieson et al., 2002.

[42] For information on historical voting reports and data, see <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html>.

Figure 6-22.

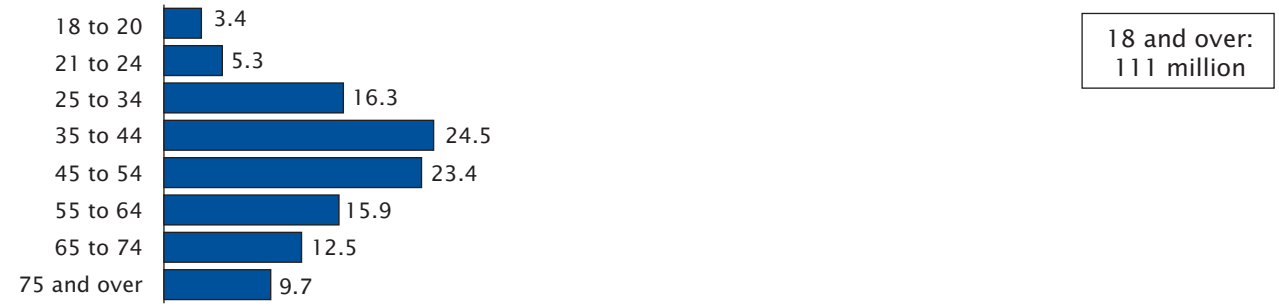
Population Aged 18 and Over Who Reported Voting by Age: November 2000

(In percent)



Population Aged 18 and Over Who Reported Voting by Age: November 2000

(In millions)



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: Jamieson, Shin, and Day, 2002. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Table 6-10.

Registration and Reported Voting in Presidential Elections for the Population Aged 65 and Over by Age and Sex: 1964 to 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total	Registered		Reported voting				Reported voting by age			
								65 to 74		75 and over	
					Percent						
		Number	Percent	Number	Both sexes	Men	Women	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1964	17,269	(NA)	(NA)	11,447	66.3	73.7	60.4	8,063	71.4	3,384	56.7
1968	18,468	13,970	75.6	12,150	65.8	73.1	60.3	8,270	71.5	3,880	56.3
1972	20,074	15,172	75.6	12,741	63.5	70.7	58.4	8,590	68.1	4,151	55.6
1976	22,001	15,716	71.4	13,685	62.2	68.3	58.0	9,282	66.4	4,403	54.8
1980	24,094	17,968	74.6	15,677	65.1	70.4	61.3	10,622	69.3	5,055	57.6
1984	26,658	20,507	76.9	18,055	67.7	71.9	64.8	11,761	71.8	6,294	61.2
1988	28,804	22,580	78.4	19,818	68.8	73.3	65.6	12,840	73.0	6,978	62.2
1992	30,846	24,049	78.0	21,637	70.1	74.5	67.0	13,607	73.8	8,030	64.8
1996	31,888	24,547	77.0	21,356	67.0	70.9	64.1	12,748	70.1	8,608	62.8
2000	32,764	24,948	76.1	22,153	67.6	71.4	64.8	12,450	69.9	9,702	64.9

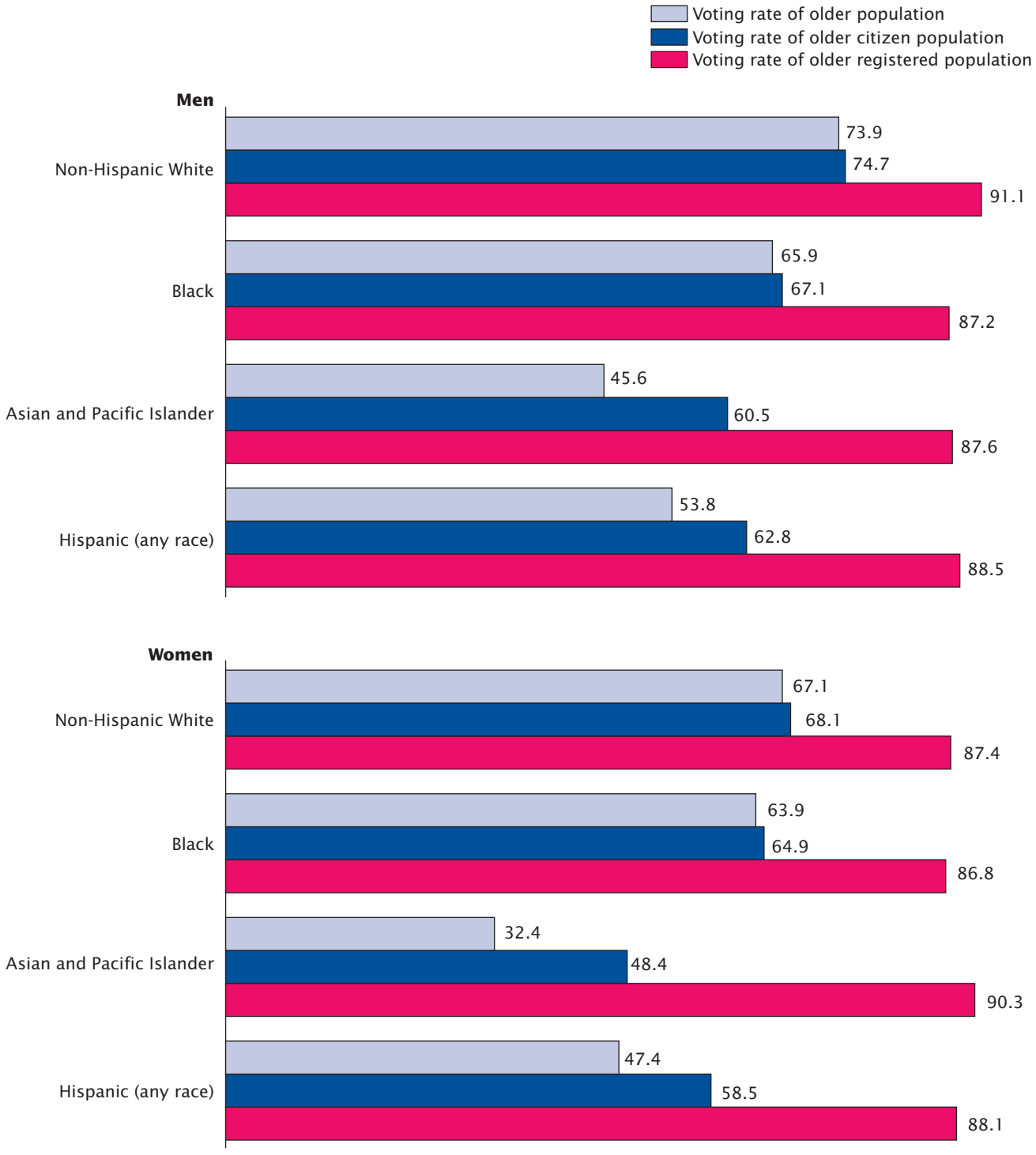
(NA) Not available.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Sources: 1964 through 1992, Hobbs, 1996; 1996, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1998; 2000, Jamieson, Shin, and Day, 2002. For full citations, see references at end of chapter.

Figure 6-23.

Voting Rate of the Population Aged 65 and Over by Citizenship, Registration Status, Race, and Hispanic Origin: November 2000



Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: Jamieson, Shin, and Day, 2002. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

Table 6-11.
Characteristics of Population Aged 65 and Over Who Reported Voting by Age: 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	All persons	Reported voting	
		Number	Percent
Total, 65 years and over	**32,765**	**22,153**	**67.6**
65 to 74	17,819	12,450	69.9
75 and over	14,945	9,702	64.9
REGION			
Northeast			
65 to 74	3,652	2,491	68.2
75 and over	3,247	2,054	63.3
Midwest			
65 to 74	4,180	3,164	75.7
75 and over	3,646	2,532	69.4
South			
65 to 74	6,552	4,456	68.0
75 and over	5,258	3,259	62.0
West			
65 to 74	3,435	2,340	68.1
75 and over	2,795	1,857	66.4
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, 65 AND OVER			
Total	**32,765**	**22,153**	**67.6**
Less than 9th grade	5,345	2,378	44.5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,576	2,687	58.7
High school graduate	11,587	7,957	68.7
Some college or associate's degree	5,990	4,774	79.7
Bachelor's degree or more	5,266	4,356	82.7
ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME			
Family Members, 65 to 74			
Total	**12,593**	**9,136**	**72.5**
Under $10,000	461	227	49.2
$10,000 to $14,999	926	552	59.6
$15,000 to $24,999	2,039	1,405	68.9
$25,000 to $34,999	1,962	1,513	77.1
$35,000 or more	4,545	3,743	82.4
Income not reported	2,660	1,695	63.7
Family Members, 75 and Over			
Total	**8,399**	**5,596**	**66.6**
Under $10,000	414	222	53.6
$10,000 to $14,999	782	432	55.2
$15,000 to $24,999	1,590	1,083	68.1
$25,000 to $34,999	1,348	994	73.7
$35,000 or more	2,547	1,860	73.0
Income not reported	1,718	1,003	58.4

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: Jamieson, Shin, and Day, 2002. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

associated with voting rates among the older population. While 49.2 percent of the population aged 65 to 74 living in a family with an annual income of less than $10,000 reported voting, the proportion for those living in a family with an annual income of $35,000 or more was 82.4 percent (Table 6-11).

Voters of the Future

Past voting trends of the older population can be combined with population projections to project their voting behavior in the future. Since a high percentage of older people vote and their numbers will grow rapidly, as the Baby Boom cohorts age, the age profile of voters is likely to become "grayer." The percentage of total votes cast by the population 65 and older is projected by one researcher to increase from 20 percent in 2000 to 30 percent in 2020, with a potential rise to 41 percent by 2040 (Binstock, 2000).

Chapter 6 References

Barrett, Anne E. and Scott M. Lynch, 1999, "Caregiving Networks of Elderly Persons: Variation by Marital Status," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 39, No. 6, pp. 695–704.

Bean, Frank D., George C. Myers, Jacqueline L. Angel, and Omer R. Galle, 1994, "Geographic Concentration, Migration, and Population Redistribution Among the Elderly," in Linda G. Martin and Samuel H. Preston, (eds.), *Demography of Aging*, Washington, DC: National Academy Press, pp. 319–55.

Binstock, Robert H., 2000, "Older People and Voting Participation: Past and Future," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 40, No. 1, pp. 18–31.

Butrica, Barbara A., Howard M. Iams, and Karen E. Smith, 2003, "It's All Relative: Understanding the Retirement Prospects of Baby-Boomers," Center for Retirement Research at Boston College Paper, CRR WP 2003-21.

Carr, Deborah and Rebecca Utz, 2002, "Late-Life Widowhood in the United States: New Directions in Research and Theory," *Ageing International*, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 65–88.

Chipperfield, Judith G. and Betty Havens, 2001, "Gender Differences in the Relationship Between Marital Status Transitions and Life Satisfaction in Later Life," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 56B, No. 3, pp. P176–P186.

Choi, Namkee G., 1991, "Racial Differences in the Determinants of Living Arrangements of Widowed and Divorced Elderly Women," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 31, No. 4, pp. 496–504.

_____, 1996, "The Never-Married and Divorced Elderly: Comparison of Economic and Health Status, Social Support, and Living Arrangement," *Journal of Gerontological Social Work*, Vol. 26, No.1, pp. 3–25.

Christenson, Bruce A. and Nan E. Johnson, 1995, "Educational Inequality in Adult Mortality: An Assessment with Death Certificate Data from Michigan," *Demography*, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 215–229.

Clarke, Sally C., 1995a, *Advance Report of Final Divorce Statistics, 1989 and 1990*, National Center for Health Statistics Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 43, No. 9, supplement.

_____, 1995b, *Advance Report of Final Marriage Statistics, 1989 and 1990*, National Center for Health Statistics Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 43, No. 12, supplement.

Coward, Raymond T., C. Neil Bull, Gary Kukulka, and James M. Galliher, (eds.), 1994, *Health Services for Rural Elderly*, New York: Springer Publishing.

Coward, Raymond T., Julie K. Netzer, and Russel A. Mullens, 1996, "Residential Differences in the Incidence of Nursing Home Admissions Across a Six-Year Period," *Journal of Gerontology*, Vol. 51B, No. 5, pp. S258–S267.

Dalaker, Joseph, 1999, *Poverty in the United States: 1998*, Current Population Reports, P60-207, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Department of Veterans Affairs, 2001, *VetPop2000* (supplemental tables), at <http://www.va.gov/vetdata /Demographics/Advanced/Supplemental%20Tables.xls>.

_____, 2004, Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents, 2005 edition, at <http://www.va.gov/opa /vadocs/Fedben.pdf>.

Freedman, Vicki A., 1993, "Kin and Nursing Home Lengths of Stay: A Backward Recurrence Time Approach," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, Vol. 34, June, pp. 138–152.

Freedman, Vicki A., 1996, "Family Structure and the Risk of Nursing Home Admission," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Science*s, Vol. 51B, No. 2, pp. S61–S69.

Furstenberg, Frank J., Saul D. Hoffman, and Laura Shrestha, 1995, "The Effect of Divorce on Intergenerational Transfers: New Evidence," *Demography*, Vol. 32, No. 3, pp. 319–333.

Gallagher, Rita M., 2000, "How Long-Term Care Is Changing," *American Journal of Nursing*, Vol. 100, pp. 65–67.

He, Wan, 2002, *The Older Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2000*, Current Population Reports, P23-211, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

He, Wan and Jason P. Schachter, 2003, *Internal Migration of the Older Population: 1995 to 2000*, Census 2000 Special Reports, CENSR-10, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Hetzel, Lisa and Annetta Smith, 2001, *The 65 Years and Over Population: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-10, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Himes, Christine L., Dennis P. Hogan, and David J. Eggebeen, 1996, "Living Arrangements of Minority Elders," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 51B, No. 1, pp. S42–S48.

Hobbs, Frank B., 1996, *65+ in the United States*, Current Population Reports, P23-190, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, Government Printing Office.

Holden, Karen, Timothy McBride, and Maria Perozek, 1997, "Expectations of Nursing Home Use in the Health and Retirement Study, The Role of Gender, Health, and Family Characteristics," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 52B, No. 5, pp. S240–S251.

Hungerford, Thomas L., 2001, "The Economic Consequences of Widowhood on Elderly Women in the United States and Germany," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 41, pp. 103–110.

Hurd, Michael and David Wise, 1989, "The Wealth and Poverty of Widows: Assets before and after the Husband's Death," in *The Economics of Aging*, (ed.) David Wise. Chicago: NBER and University of Chicago Press.

Jamieson, Amie, Hyon Shin, and Jennifer Day, 2002, *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 2000*, Current Population Reports, P20-542, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Kemper, Peter and Christopher M. Murtaugh, 1991, "Lifetime Use of Nursing Home Care," *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 324, No. 9, pp. 595–600.

Kinsella, Kevin and Yvonne J. Gist, 1998, "Gender and Aging: Mortality and Health," *International Brief No. IB/98-2*, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Klein, Robert E., 2001, *The Changing Veteran Population: 1990–2020* (PowerPoint presentation), Department of Veterans Affairs, at <http://www.va.gov/vetdata /Demographics/index.htm>.

Kramarow, Ellen A., 1995, "The Elderly Who Live Alone in the United States: Historical Perspectives on Household Change," *Demography*, Vol. 32, No. 5, pp. 335–352.

Kritz, Mary M. and June Marie Nogle, 1994, "Nativity Concentration and Internal Migration among the Foreign-Born," *Demography*, Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 509–524.

Laditka, Sarah B., 1998, "Modeling Lifetime Nursing Home Use Under Assumptions of Better Health," *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*, Vol. 53B, No. 4, pp. S177–S187.

Lee, Gary R., Alfred DeMaris, Stefoni Bavin, and Rachel Sullivan, 2001, "Gender Differences in the Depressive Effect of Widowhood in Later Life," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 56B, No. 1, pp. S56-S61.

Lillard, Lee A. and Linda J. Waite, 1995, "'Til Death Do Us Part: Marital Disruption and Mortality," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 100, No. 5, pp. 1131–1156.

Lillard, Lee A. and Constantijn W.A. Panis, 1996, "Marital Status and Mortality: The Role of Health," *Demography*, Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 313–327.

McGarry, Kathleen, 1995, "Measurement Error and Poverty Rates of Widows," *Human Resources*, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 113–134.

_____ and Robert F. Schoeni, 1998, "Social Security, Economic Growth, and the Rise in Independence of Elderly Widows in the 20th Century," NBER Working Paper No. 6511, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

Mitchell, Judith M., and Bryan J. Kemp, "Quality of Life in Assisted Living Homes: A Multidimensional Analysis," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 55, pp. P117–P127.

National Center for Health Statistics, 1964, *Vital Statistics of the United States: 1960, Volume III—Marriage and Divorce*, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1999a , *Health, United States, 1999, With Health and Aging Chartbook*, Hyattsville, MD.

_____, 1999b, *National Nursing Home Survey 1999*.

_____, 1999c, "Worktable 210: Death Rates from 113 Selected Causes, United States, Specified Hispanic Origin, Race for Non-Hispanic Population, 1999," at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/unpubd /mortabs/gmwkh210_10.htm>.

_____, 2002, The National Nursing Home Survey: 1999 Summary, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 13, Number 152, Hyattsville, MD.

_____, 2003, *Health, United States, 2003, With Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans*, Hyattsville, MD.

_____, 2005, Data Warehouse on Trends in Health and Aging, Nursing Home Residents by Age, Sex, and Race: United States, Selected Years, 1977–1999, Hyattsville, MD: NNHS, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/agingact.htm>, accessed June 28, 2005.

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 2001, Injury Fact Book 2000–2001, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA: at <http://www.cdc.gov /ncipc/fact_book/intro919.pdf>.

Peek, Chuck W., Raymond T. Coward, Gary R. Lee, and Barbara A. Zsembik, 1997, "The Influence of Community

Context on the Preferences of Older Adults for Entering a Nursing Home," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 37, No. 4, pp. 533–542.

Rhoades, Jeffrey A. and Nancy A. Krauss, 1999, *Nursing Home Trends, 1987 and 1996, MEPS Chartbook No. 3*, AHCPR Pub. No. 99-0032, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research: Rockville, MD.

Ricketts, Thomas C., L. Gary Hart, and Michael Pirani, 2000, "How Many Rural Doctors Do We Have?" *Journal of Rural Health*, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 198–207.

Rogers, Carolyn C., 2002, "Rural Health Issues for the Older Population," *Rural America*, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 30–36.

Rowles, Graham D., Joyce E. Beaulieu, and Wayne W. Myers, (eds.), 1997, *Long Term Care for the Rural Elderly*, New York, Springer Publishing.

Ruggles, Steven, 1997, "The Rise of Divorce and Separation in the United States, 1880–1990," *Demography*, Vol. 34, No. 4, pp. 455–466.

Sahyoun, Nadine R., Laura A. Pratt, Harold Lentzner, Achintya Dey, and Kristen N. Robinson, 2001, "The Changing Profile of Nursing Home Residents: 1985–1997," *Aging Trends*, No. 4, National Center for Health Statistics.

Schaefer, Catherine, Charles P. Quesenberry Jr., and Soora Wi, 1995, "Mortality Following Conjugal Bereavement and the Effects of a Shared Environment," *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 141, No. 12, pp. 1142–1152.

Schmidley, Dianne A., 2001, *Profile of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2000*, Current Population Reports, P23-206, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 2003, *The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: March 2002*, Current Population Reports, P20-539, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC.

Schoenberg, Nancy E. and Raymond T. Coward, 1997, "Attitudes About Entering a Nursing Home: Comparisons of Older Rural and Urban African American Women," *Journal of Aging Studies*, Vol. 11, Spring, pp. 27–47.

_____, 1998, "Residential Differences in Attitudes About Barriers to Using Community-Based Services Among Older Adults," *The Journal of Rural Health*, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 295–305.

Schoeni, Robert F., 1998, "Reassessing the Decline in Parent-Child Old-Age Residence During the Twentieth Century," *Demography*, Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 307–313.

Schoeni, Robert F., Vicki A. Freedman, and Robert B. Wallace, 2001, "Persistent, Consistent, Widespread, and Robust? Another Look in Old-Age Disability," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 56B, No. 4, pp. S206–S218.

Shaughnessy, Peter W., 1994, "Changing Institutional Long-Term Care to Improve Rural Health Care," pp. 144–181 in Raymond T. Coward, C. Neil Bull, Gary Kukulka, and James M. Galliher, (eds.), *Health Services for Rural Elders*, New York, Springer Publishing.

Shin, Hyon B. and Rosalind Bruno, 2003, "Language Use and English-Speaking Ability: 2000," C2KBR-29, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Shone, Barbara Steinberg and Robin M. Weinick, 1998, "Health-Related Behaviors and the Benefits of Marriage for Elderly Persons," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 618–627.

Stearns, Sally C., Rebeca T. Slifkin, and Heather M. Edin, 2000, "Access to Care for Rural Medicare Beneficiaries," *Journal of Rural Health*, Vol. 16, No. 1, pp. 31–42.

Stevens, Gillian, 1999, "A Century of U.S. Censuses and the Language Characteristics of Immigrants," *Demography*, Vol. 36, No. 3, pp. 387–397.

Stone, Robyn I., 2000, *Long Term Care for the Elderly with Disabilities: Current Policy, Emerging Trends, and Implications for the Twenty-First Century*, New York, Milbank Memorial Fund.

Thierry, Xavier, 1999, "Risks of Mortality and Excess Mortality During the First Ten Years of Widowhood," *Population*, Vol. 54, No. 2, pp. 177–204.

Uhlenberg, Peter, Teresa Cooney, and Robert Boyd, 1990, "Divorce for Women after Midlife," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 45B, No.1, pp. S3–S11.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1953, *Census of Population: 1950, Volume II: Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary*, Washington, DC.

_____, 1960, Marital Status and Family Status: March 1960, Current Population Reports, P20-105, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1963, *Census of Population: 1960, Volume I: Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary*, Washington, DC, Government Printing Office.

_____, 1971, *Marital Status and Family Status: March 1970*, Current Population Reports, P20-212, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1973, *1970 Census of Population, Volume 1: Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary, Section 1*, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1981, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1980*, Current Population Reports, P20-365, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1983, *1980 Census of Population, Volume 1: Characteristics of the Population, Chapter C: General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC80-1-C1, Washington, DC.

_____, 1984b, *Voting and Registration Highlights From the Current Population Survey: 1964–1980, Current Population Reports*, P23-131, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1989, *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1988*, Current Population Reports, P20-440, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1991a, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, March 1990, Current Population Reports, P20-450, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1991b, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Social and Economic Characteristics of Selected Language Groups for U.S. and States: 1990*, CPH-L-159, Washington, DC.

_____, 1992, *1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics United States*, CP-1-1, Washington, DC.

_____, 1993a, *1990 Census of Population, The Foreign-Born Population in the United States*, CP-3-1, Washington, DC.

_____, 1993b, "Definitions of Subject Characteristics," at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cp3/cp-3-1.pdf>.

_____, 1993c, "Nursing Home Population Increases in Every State," press release, CB93-117, Washington, DC.

_____, 1993d, *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1992*, Current Population Reports, P20-466, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1996, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994*, Current Population Reports, P20-484, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

_____, 1998, *Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1996*, Current Population Reports, P20-504, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000a, *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2000*, detailed tables.

_____, 2000b, International Data Base, at <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html>.

_____, 2000c, "Population Estimates for the U.S., Regions, Divisions, and States by 5-year Age Groups and Sex, 1997," ST-99-8, at <http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1990s/ST-99-08.txt>.

_____, 2001, *Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1)*, Washington, DC.

_____, 2002a, *Census 2000 Summary File 3—United States*, 2002.

_____, 2003a, *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, detailed tables.

_____, 2003b, *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, unpublished tables.

_____, 2004, *Census 2000 Summary File 3*, advanced data query.

Wallace, Steven P., Lené Levy-Storms, Raynard S. Kington, and Ronald M. Anderson, 1998, "The Persistence of Race and Ethnicity in the Use of Long-Term Care," *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, Vol. 53B, No. 2, pp. S104–S112.

Weir, David, R. Willis, and R. Sevak, 2002, "The Economic Consequences of a Husband's Death: Evidence from the HRS and AHEAD," Working Paper 2002-023, University of Michigan Retirement Research Center, Michigan.

Weiner, Joshua M. and David G. Stevenson, 1998, "Long-Term Care for the Elderly: Profiles of Thirteen States," The Urban Institute Occasional Paper, No. 12, *The Urban Institute*, Washington, DC.

Wilmoth, Janet M., 2001, "Living Arrangements Among Older Immigrants in the United States," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 41, No. 2, pp. 228–238.

Wolf, Douglas A., 1984, "Kin Availability and the Living Arrangements of Older Women," *Social Science Research*, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 72–89.

Zavodny, Madeline, 1999, "Determinants of Recent Immigrants' Locational Choices," *International Migration Review*, Vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 1014–1130.

Chapter 7. Summary

The Older Population of Today and Tomorrow

The dynamics of aging are affected by many interrelated factors, including demographic, social, economic, and medical influences. This report provides a comprehensive description of the older population to foster a better understanding of their experiences and challenges.

The growth of the older population has been dramatic. In the 20th century, this group increased from 3.1 million to over 35 million, and its size is projected to double between 2000 and 2030. This substantial growth will challenge society on a range of issues, many of which are highlighted in this report.

Diversity is a distinguishing feature of the older population in the United States and is highly likely to increase in the future on at least some dimensions. This report discusses diversity of age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, health, economic status, geographic distribution, marital status, living arrangements, and educational attainment among those aged 65 and older.

The older population of tomorrow will differ from the older population of today in many ways. For instance, they will most likely be better educated and more racially and ethnically diverse than today's older population. While the older population will grow over the first half of the 21st century, the size of this growth is not certain. For example, if mortality decreases faster than projected, the older population of the future could be much larger than currently projected.

There are many questions about the future older population. For example, while people are living longer and healthier lives than ever before, will life expectancy continue to increase or is it nearing a maximum? As people live longer, what will the quality of life be in these additional years? Will disability rates for the older population continue to decrease, as they did during the 1980s and 1990s, or will they increase as more people reach very old ages? Will healthy lifestyles and breakthroughs in public health and preventative medicine postpone the onset of debilitating conditions?

The older population in the future will have had different life experiences than today's older population. For instance, in the future, older women will be more likely to have worked in the paid labor force and to have their own pension and retirement income than older women currently. In the future, will older people stay in the workforce longer than is currently the case, and what will be the impact of the projected growth of the older population on the Social Security system?

Changing family structures will also likely affect the future older population. Younger adults have higher rates of divorce and of childlessness than the current older population. Will the changing marital and familial composition of the future older population affect the nature and types of support services they need? As the number of older people increases, how will families, individuals, and policy makers approach the complex issues of long-term care, acute care, insurance, and public assistance?

A better understanding of our aging society helps to identify the challenges facing aging individuals as families and policy makers design ways to meet their needs.

Appendix A. Detailed Tables

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2000											
WORLD TOTAL	**6,085,198,145**	**2,900,154,803**	**2,370,501,532**	**209,544,444**	**184,832,529**	**150,728,224**	**118,392,697**	**79,208,596**	**71,835,320**	**420,164,837**	**6.9**
AFRICA	**802,989,680**	**504,636,624**	**240,769,266**	**17,959,486**	**14,295,470**	**10,768,677**	**7,309,889**	**4,287,301**	**2,962,967**	**25,328,834**	**3.2**
Sub-Saharan Africa	**657,286,422**	**424,034,420**	**189,118,039**	**14,070,021**	**11,039,663**	**8,148,891**	**5,482,307**	**3,199,101**	**2,193,980**	**19,024,279**	**2.9**
Angola	10,132,376	6,303,146	3,112,139	242,676	201,534	140,546	77,932	37,484	16,919	272,881	2.7
Benin	6,428,396	4,338,240	1,728,100	123,330	90,355	63,990	41,715	24,247	18,419	148,371	2.3
Botswana	1,577,739	996,776	453,195	32,110	27,939	22,808	17,643	12,252	15,016	67,719	4.3
Burkina Faso	12,217,363	8,050,120	3,351,024	251,722	202,210	153,589	105,930	61,816	40,952	362,287	3.0
Burundi	5,713,711	3,895,678	1,483,475	91,332	79,047	61,046	43,098	28,765	31,270	164,179	2.9
Cameroon	14,791,629	9,452,532	4,286,614	333,816	260,861	193,097	131,479	78,490	54,740	457,806	3.1
Central African Republic	3,501,489	2,252,503	989,954	78,572	63,683	48,813	34,245	20,706	13,013	116,777	3.3
Chad	8,418,864	5,623,191	2,247,941	171,479	136,382	102,794	70,341	40,884	25,852	239,871	2.8
Comoros	578,400	361,416	177,188	12,734	10,143	7,442	4,669	2,736	2,072	16,919	2.9
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,809,476	1,710,665	888,249	58,200	53,757	41,720	28,962	17,577	10,346	98,605	3.5
Congo (Kinshasa)	51,809,830	35,350,172	13,454,411	941,810	733,652	564,945	390,490	230,952	143,398	1,329,785	2.6
Cote d'Ivoire	15,865,601	10,618,396	4,384,338	299,525	220,953	154,021	99,401	55,690	33,277	342,389	2.2
Equatorial Guinea	474,214	293,860	139,851	12,269	10,402	7,607	5,238	3,146	1,841	17,832	3.8
Eritrea	4,243,185	2,702,313	1,213,334	109,018	79,066	57,743	38,788	25,245	17,678	139,454	3.3
Ethiopia	62,651,398	40,985,811	17,507,454	1,351,875	1,049,306	764,495	519,236	291,664	181,557	1,756,952	2.8
Gabon	1,222,938	748,652	367,807	29,486	25,053	20,508	15,128	9,364	6,940	51,940	4.2
Gambia, The	1,367,124	878,509	400,335	30,079	21,963	15,545	10,225	6,063	4,405	36,238	2.7
Ghana	19,509,240	11,949,723	6,112,788	415,118	361,308	276,289	191,623	117,441	84,950	670,303	3.4
Guinea	8,641,965	5,480,916	2,524,457	204,957	160,302	117,919	78,800	45,319	29,295	271,333	3.1
Guinea-Bissau	1,278,259	797,931	390,536	30,153	23,230	16,712	10,128	5,666	3,903	36,409	2.8
Kenya	30,310,235	20,278,034	8,218,666	554,009	438,988	334,835	233,216	144,824	107,663	820,538	2.7
Lesotho	1,846,827	1,145,024	523,329	41,764	38,530	35,945	28,184	19,348	14,703	98,180	5.3
Liberia	3,148,999	1,979,929	920,507	80,137	60,228	42,552	28,783	18,696	18,167	108,198	3.4
Madagascar	15,506,472	9,967,738	4,489,184	302,352	242,964	204,297	147,189	90,515	62,233	504,234	3.3
Malawi	10,873,591	7,380,760	2,802,605	218,920	174,668	128,794	87,904	50,519	29,421	296,638	2.7
Mali	10,665,383	7,148,438	2,763,619	232,763	188,030	143,265	99,554	57,589	32,125	332,533	3.1
Mauritania	2,667,859	1,747,758	765,893	52,791	40,358	29,086	18,424	9,906	3,643	61,059	2.3
Mauritius	1,179,368	516,173	518,129	39,888	32,973	25,955	21,787	14,685	9,778	72,205	6.1
Mozambique	17,672,631	11,022,122	5,475,697	408,413	307,311	215,243	133,438	70,716	39,691	459,088	2.6
Namibia	1,826,279	1,161,528	530,818	37,773	29,108	23,117	18,664	12,866	12,405	67,052	3.7
Niger	10,173,661	6,824,103	2,777,701	200,361	147,307	101,746	64,255	34,669	23,519	224,189	2.2
Nigeria	123,749,589	79,310,912	35,995,362	2,844,755	2,142,495	1,557,569	1,039,683	573,211	285,602	3,456,065	2.8
Reunion	720,934	350,534	287,981	22,742	19,473	15,176	11,424	7,583	6,021	40,204	5.6
Rwanda	7,404,703	4,879,337	2,097,339	117,906	104,406	85,387	59,496	35,829	25,003	205,715	2.8
Senegal	9,784,325	6,350,214	2,795,426	184,728	153,925	122,258	84,465	51,890	41,419	300,032	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2000—Con.											
AFRICA—Con.											
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.											
Sierra Leone	5,202,659	3,296,398	1,501,681	135,702	106,545	74,023	47,505	25,384	15,421	162,333	3.1
Somalia	7,253,137	4,563,625	2,246,010	131,584	108,950	84,675	56,698	33,581	28,014	202,968	2.8
South Africa	42,351,345	22,198,012	15,874,929	1,270,898	1,015,457	767,463	542,931	339,263	342,392	1,992,049	4.7
Sudan	35,079,814	22,749,294	10,260,172	782,030	577,161	346,375	186,986	104,136	73,660	711,157	2.0
Swaziland	1,120,183	721,811	319,275	23,689	19,398	15,315	10,604	5,977	4,114	36,010	3.2
Tanzania	33,767,567	22,425,138	9,281,635	666,676	518,799	380,717	246,902	141,233	106,467	875,319	2.6
Togo	5,032,783	3,353,793	1,386,045	98,229	73,640	53,239	34,419	19,849	13,569	121,076	2.4
Uganda	23,495,923	16,520,039	5,734,602	369,610	310,064	238,159	165,163	97,144	61,142	561,608	2.4
Zambia	9,798,529	6,777,837	2,452,026	162,471	144,506	113,092	73,408	43,403	31,786	261,689	2.7
Zimbabwe	12,185,932	7,800,756	3,531,395	242,090	207,573	159,077	111,575	72,486	60,980	404,118	3.3
North Africa	**145,703,258**	**80,602,204**	**51,651,227**	**3,889,465**	**3,255,807**	**2,619,786**	**1,827,582**	**1,088,200**	**768,987**	**6,304,555**	**4.3**
Algeria	30,409,300	17,245,603	10,589,157	670,363	590,214	521,927	375,060	228,808	188,168	1,313,963	4.3
Egypt	70,492,342	38,733,600	25,227,799	2,068,204	1,638,405	1,259,194	829,072	454,544	281,524	2,824,334	4.0
Libya	5,115,450	2,991,965	1,724,280	107,580	94,165	77,543	58,066	36,503	25,348	197,460	3.9
Morocco	30,122,350	16,826,419	10,471,892	754,202	679,801	537,705	392,736	262,420	197,175	1,390,036	4.6
Tunisia	9,563,816	4,804,617	3,638,099	289,116	253,222	223,417	172,648	105,925	76,772	578,762	6.1
NEAR EAST	**171,864,761**	**96,331,488**	**60,212,334**	**4,175,540**	**3,550,469**	**2,854,988**	**2,148,262**	**1,396,847**	**1,194,833**	**7,594,930**	**4.4**
Gaza Strip	1,132,063	781,310	288,368	16,221	14,245	12,730	9,362	5,671	4,156	31,919	2.8
Iraq	22,675,617	14,523,699	6,739,857	394,780	306,942	256,490	227,285	134,198	92,366	710,339	3.1
Israel	5,842,454	2,616,530	2,256,604	211,500	179,534	168,464	151,548	120,057	138,217	578,286	9.9
Jordan	4,998,564	2,951,120	1,683,701	111,653	91,010	68,712	46,962	25,466	19,940	161,080	3.2
Kuwait	1,973,572	948,515	895,827	50,020	33,389	22,104	13,081	6,594	4,042	45,821	2.3
Lebanon	3,578,036	1,792,587	1,334,626	110,892	101,858	85,872	70,405	47,656	34,140	238,073	6.7
Oman	2,533,389	1,500,480	882,946	54,066	36,216	24,060	15,963	10,092	9,566	59,681	2.4
Qatar	744,483	310,737	371,158	28,272	17,214	9,275	4,351	2,250	1,226	17,102	2.3
Saudi Arabia	23,153,090	13,447,701	8,568,197	329,256	271,455	204,338	148,086	93,319	90,738	536,481	2.3
Syria	16,305,659	10,234,673	4,984,468	307,936	258,544	205,474	156,753	94,305	63,506	520,038	3.2
Turkey	65,666,677	32,181,943	25,619,079	2,062,228	1,872,635	1,513,508	1,098,952	720,935	597,397	3,930,792	6.0
United Arab Emirates	2,369,153	1,129,329	1,031,089	101,145	55,770	28,161	14,098	5,150	4,411	51,820	2.2
West Bank	2,020,298	1,290,946	587,398	37,074	31,404	27,317	20,627	13,191	12,341	73,476	3.6
Yemen	17,479,206	12,039,727	4,352,461	307,627	238,321	194,604	144,714	99,871	101,881	541,070	3.1
ASIA	**3,443,031,130**	**1,645,855,140**	**1,379,119,382**	**116,059,605**	**97,845,089**	**79,923,220**	**58,191,748**	**36,770,895**	**29,266,051**	**204,151,914**	**5.9**
Afghanistan	23,898,198	15,287,093	7,129,529	522,573	386,517	267,854	166,434	88,117	50,081	572,486	2.4
Bangladesh	130,406,594	77,508,389	42,948,562	3,201,650	2,443,740	1,744,025	1,206,419	710,200	643,609	4,304,253	3.3
Bhutan	2,005,222	1,171,282	654,211	54,205	46,465	35,293	23,146	12,976	7,644	79,059	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2000—Con.											
ASIA—Con.											
Burma	41,771,657	21,494,132	16,137,316	1,177,063	985,072	793,901	590,086	355,830	238,257	1,978,074	4.7
Cambodia	12,432,869	7,665,721	3,963,346	236,655	195,163	153,919	109,758	69,700	38,607	371,984	3.0
China	1,268,853,362	521,672,370	572,945,790	45,869,786	40,827,108	34,703,549	24,986,765	15,806,768	12,041,226	87,538,308	6.9
East Timor	846,599	501,262	286,782	21,276	15,011	10,269	6,356	3,542	2,101	22,268	2.6
Hong Kong S.A.R.	6,658,720	1,969,888	3,408,995	254,146	261,112	256,959	206,138	146,399	155,083	764,579	11.5
India	1,002,708,291	530,902,923	369,850,174	31,535,632	23,874,930	18,271,123	13,633,215	8,533,094	6,107,200	46,544,632	4.6
Indonesia	224,138,438	113,045,143	87,991,186	7,004,494	6,051,510	4,611,258	2,870,028	1,558,571	1,006,248	10,046,105	4.5
Iran	65,660,289	37,858,250	22,034,528	1,463,715	1,273,134	1,194,238	875,324	544,720	416,380	3,030,662	4.6
Japan	126,699,784	34,791,806	53,834,321	8,753,265	7,649,816	7,025,307	5,827,146	4,057,307	4,760,816	21,670,576	17.1
Korea, North	21,647,682	8,847,121	9,393,893	1,111,143	937,636	648,225	380,413	207,292	121,959	1,357,889	6.3
Korea, South	47,261,283	17,779,028	22,397,231	1,999,830	1,784,478	1,366,112	887,417	586,255	460,932	3,300,716	7.0
Laos	5,497,733	3,475,933	1,616,688	123,156	97,044	74,418	53,577	30,393	26,524	184,912	3.4
Malaysia	21,793,293	11,583,184	8,174,641	613,266	538,331	353,445	259,983	151,016	119,427	883,871	4.1
Mongolia	2,600,835	1,445,645	950,074	62,330	47,594	39,716	24,942	16,708	13,826	95,192	3.7
Nepal	24,702,119	15,155,721	7,532,472	637,661	525,611	388,283	246,831	134,727	80,813	850,654	3.4
Pakistan	146,342,958	90,407,359	43,570,953	3,527,150	3,008,344	2,332,495	1,646,898	1,076,850	772,909	5,829,152	4.0
Philippines	79,739,825	45,761,059	27,391,738	2,024,760	1,606,336	1,209,314	820,809	509,707	416,102	2,955,932	3.7
Singapore	4,036,753	1,265,706	2,232,934	133,635	120,132	98,146	75,656	49,376	61,168	284,346	7.0
Sri Lanka	19,238,575	8,759,474	7,932,929	730,640	563,938	454,780	357,568	244,077	195,169	1,251,594	6.5
Thailand	62,352,043	26,777,879	27,152,511	2,375,320	2,078,153	1,618,881	1,096,317	692,054	560,928	3,968,180	6.4
Taiwan	22,151,237	8,578,483	10,044,187	846,915	765,329	665,768	573,943	372,159	304,453	1,916,323	8.7
Vietnam	78,517,582	41,631,001	29,091,771	1,752,807	1,741,946	1,587,913	1,252,420	803,628	656,096	4,300,057	5.5
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	**521,760,331**	**264,823,309**	**198,052,497**	**16,457,067**	**13,370,785**	**10,571,536**	**8,015,381**	**5,330,862**	**5,138,894**	**29,056,673**	**5.6**
Argentina	37,497,728	16,816,073	13,898,069	1,576,668	1,365,480	1,206,523	1,024,669	762,822	847,424	3,841,438	10.2
Bolivia	8,152,620	4,858,125	2,579,111	204,651	146,411	121,611	100,634	68,750	73,327	364,322	4.5
Brazil	175,552,771	85,273,374	70,704,067	5,712,005	4,596,800	3,544,735	2,611,605	1,698,353	1,411,832	9,266,525	5.3
Chile	15,153,450	6,734,574	6,193,228	638,118	495,560	390,420	309,454	209,753	182,343	1,091,970	7.2
Colombia	39,685,655	19,897,321	15,866,862	1,142,388	928,124	741,676	545,985	338,091	225,208	1,850,960	4.7
Costa Rica	3,710,558	1,887,764	1,437,513	108,462	84,549	69,509	52,946	35,469	34,346	192,270	5.2
Cuba	11,134,273	3,899,853	5,218,961	530,732	430,120	335,979	266,544	199,458	252,626	1,054,607	9.5
Dominican Republic	8,353,525	4,492,327	3,023,120	237,170	197,431	157,448	124,491	68,048	53,490	403,477	4.8
Ecuador	12,505,204	6,983,030	4,353,568	329,944	257,765	200,137	152,277	106,823	121,660	580,897	4.6
El Salvador	6,122,515	3,592,486	1,932,121	159,465	129,582	107,386	84,806	58,223	58,446	308,861	5.0
Guatemala	12,820,296	8,143,311	3,764,285	271,986	216,958	176,325	124,761	73,017	49,653	423,756	3.3
Haiti	7,177,115	4,649,286	1,945,471	170,065	148,950	107,764	70,784	44,431	40,364	263,343	3.7
Honduras	6,200,898	3,954,845	1,786,446	132,446	108,137	84,837	60,501	39,458	34,228	219,024	3.5
Jamaica	2,652,689	1,311,604	1,027,285	72,207	62,358	56,097	48,129	36,318	38,691	179,235	6.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2000—Con.											
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.											
Mexico	99,926,620	53,285,361	36,451,886	2,906,624	2,336,372	1,788,306	1,307,670	853,383	997,018	4,946,377	5.0
Nicaragua	4,932,420	3,088,896	1,531,233	95,793	77,344	58,281	41,248	24,182	15,443	139,154	2.8
Panama	2,836,298	1,432,441	1,072,609	93,506	72,530	57,037	43,517	30,516	34,142	165,212	5.8
Paraguay	5,585,828	3,220,038	1,838,917	151,033	113,564	93,566	75,917	52,216	40,577	262,276	4.7
Peru	25,979,722	13,737,031	9,621,975	770,897	640,042	496,606	345,202	214,214	153,755	1,209,777	4.7
Puerto Rico	3,815,893	1,523,892	1,515,928	189,245	160,873	134,539	106,874	83,239	101,303	425,955	11.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1,125,066	510,634	455,586	42,562	34,151	27,315	22,888	15,618	16,312	82,133	7.3
Uruguay	3,323,876	1,341,079	1,256,337	155,063	142,507	137,502	117,378	83,619	90,391	428,890	12.9
Venezuela	23,542,649	12,337,644	8,959,009	636,898	517,660	389,374	306,242	183,461	212,361	1,091,438	4.6
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	**801,100,371**	**266,051,186**	**342,196,203**	**38,411,070**	**42,554,123**	**35,011,212**	**32,026,206**	**22,525,015**	**22,325,356**	**111,887,789**	**14.0**
Western Europe	**390,554,010**	**113,886,654**	**170,213,241**	**21,772,466**	**21,012,936**	**18,658,305**	**16,614,659**	**13,595,333**	**14,800,416**	**63,668,713**	**16.3**
Austria	8,113,413	2,316,550	3,626,659	494,015	419,019	344,843	331,663	293,181	287,483	1,257,170	15.5
Belgium	10,263,618	3,041,780	4,447,976	522,720	522,891	516,486	460,625	381,387	369,753	1,728,251	16.8
Denmark	5,337,416	1,597,634	2,338,960	345,842	263,784	219,132	194,058	167,007	210,999	791,196	14.8
Finland	5,168,595	1,597,278	2,245,477	297,262	257,435	225,954	209,420	161,550	174,219	771,143	14.9
France	59,381,628	18,855,891	25,549,373	2,785,801	2,691,929	2,713,555	2,468,766	2,098,749	2,217,564	9,498,634	16.0
Germany	82,187,909	21,958,528	35,938,014	5,162,991	5,613,615	4,096,300	3,566,964	2,843,094	3,008,403	13,514,761	16.4
Greece	10,559,110	3,043,589	4,481,409	572,473	620,732	599,692	521,849	340,406	378,960	1,840,907	17.4
Ireland	3,791,690	1,474,780	1,561,277	177,741	149,200	130,843	112,168	89,416	96,265	428,692	11.3
Italy	57,719,337	14,837,761	25,804,240	3,289,998	3,393,094	3,076,661	2,753,732	2,248,058	2,315,793	10,394,244	18.0
Netherlands	15,907,853	4,836,314	7,307,051	866,811	732,807	644,438	554,985	457,282	508,165	2,164,870	13.6
Norway	4,492,400	1,440,888	1,943,723	240,552	185,480	167,189	164,629	156,454	193,485	681,757	15.2
Portugal	10,335,597	3,305,127	4,298,290	542,234	537,444	511,947	453,521	342,744	344,290	1,652,502	16.0
Spain	40,016,081	11,646,924	17,549,195	2,116,135	1,884,112	2,078,056	1,804,693	1,413,202	1,523,764	6,819,715	17.0
Sweden	8,923,569	2,683,214	3,651,112	608,827	449,869	380,307	361,528	334,152	454,560	1,530,547	17.2
Switzerland	7,266,920	2,084,559	3,298,986	436,917	349,630	313,287	269,596	226,797	287,148	1,096,828	15.1
United Kingdom	59,522,468	18,656,318	25,481,168	3,230,613	2,870,336	2,575,116	2,330,247	1,998,110	2,380,560	9,284,033	15.6
Eastern Europe	**121,347,012**	**42,031,552**	**51,770,228**	**5,858,358**	**5,897,167**	**5,518,916**	**4,609,106**	**3,242,348**	**2,419,337**	**15,789,707**	**13.0**
Albania	3,473,835	1,653,245	1,316,861	136,403	118,966	93,173	66,885	48,577	39,725	248,360	7.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,835,777	1,343,559	1,785,143	174,192	204,888	155,520	97,312	42,791	32,372	327,995	8.6
Bulgaria	7,818,495	2,365,683	3,253,852	465,927	436,857	452,457	382,656	285,281	175,782	1,296,176	16.6
Croatia	4,410,830	1,387,941	1,887,071	218,382	249,233	241,594	192,062	133,617	100,930	668,203	15.1
Czech Republic	10,270,128	3,248,407	4,511,687	628,391	463,047	446,332	406,935	322,693	242,636	1,418,596	13.8
Hungary	10,137,449	3,210,119	4,335,684	599,446	513,728	478,753	420,218	325,404	254,097	1,478,472	14.6
Macedonia	2,041,467	820,436	840,934	91,438	87,722	80,785	58,149	38,082	23,921	200,937	9.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2000—Con.											
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.											
Eastern Europe—Con.											
Poland	38,646,023	13,915,223	16,675,739	1,608,225	1,710,864	1,615,740	1,372,311	953,425	794,496	4,735,972	12.3
Romania	22,451,921	7,730,255	9,435,362	1,071,085	1,225,299	1,096,108	893,202	602,190	398,420	2,989,920	13.3
Slovakia	5,400,320	1,973,652	2,339,123	253,701	217,159	203,577	176,010	135,049	102,049	616,685	11.4
Slovenia	2,010,557	609,272	902,097	112,288	105,629	97,824	80,419	56,162	46,866	281,271	14.0
Yugoslavia	10,850,210	3,773,760	4,486,675	498,880	563,775	557,053	462,947	299,077	208,043	1,527,120	14.1
New Independent States	**289,199,349**	**110,132,980**	**120,212,734**	**10,780,246**	**15,644,020**	**10,833,991**	**10,802,441**	**5,687,334**	**5,105,603**	**32,429,369**	**11.2**
Baltics	7,410,400	2,456,765	3,076,030	408,066	412,963	354,853	306,331	200,929	194,463	1,056,576	14.3
Estonia	1,379,835	454,043	562,416	73,939	82,727	69,398	61,734	41,006	34,572	206,710	15.0
Latvia	2,376,178	760,029	983,015	141,002	144,008	119,631	105,049	65,959	57,485	348,124	14.7
Lithuania	3,654,387	1,242,693	1,530,599	193,125	186,228	165,824	139,548	93,964	102,406	501,742	13.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	281,788,949	107,676,215	117,136,704	10,372,180	15,231,057	10,479,138	10,496,110	5,486,405	4,911,140	31,372,793	11.1
Armenia	3,042,556	1,371,536	1,173,919	79,486	145,794	109,721	94,259	38,583	29,258	271,821	8.9
Azerbaijan	7,748,163	3,704,596	3,055,932	163,916	290,658	218,964	164,677	76,185	73,235	533,061	6.9
Belarus	10,366,719	3,518,598	4,443,840	418,081	570,639	475,384	445,297	267,662	227,218	1,415,561	13.7
Georgia	4,777,209	1,724,110	1,927,805	195,872	282,116	215,831	214,987	108,230	108,258	647,306	13.5
Kazakhstan	15,032,140	7,025,884	5,935,189	446,077	649,765	334,529	361,206	161,601	117,889	975,225	6.5
Kyrgyzstan	4,851,054	2,676,752	1,654,738	99,588	140,030	106,242	93,473	46,056	34,175	279,946	5.8
Moldova	4,430,654	1,798,643	1,826,504	175,634	194,295	156,271	135,257	86,473	57,577	435,578	9.8
Russia	146,672,908	49,056,739	64,578,970	5,871,021	8,811,916	6,189,438	6,187,602	3,058,135	2,919,087	18,354,262	12.5
Tajikistan	6,440,732	3,967,460	1,943,690	98,244	138,307	107,105	89,921	47,671	48,334	293,031	4.5
Turkmenistan	4,518,268	2,621,191	1,540,879	76,184	97,859	68,848	58,084	30,310	24,913	182,155	4.0
Ukraine	49,153,027	16,052,159	20,607,141	2,317,824	3,329,245	2,080,037	2,293,510	1,377,446	1,095,665	6,846,658	13.9
Uzbekistan	24,755,519	14,158,547	8,448,097	430,253	580,433	416,768	357,837	188,053	175,531	1,138,189	4.6
NORTH AMERICA	**313,742,904**	**109,943,856**	**137,489,916**	**15,143,396**	**12,129,548**	**10,684,686**	**9,864,836**	**8,248,896**	**10,237,770**	**39,036,188**	**12.4**
Canada	31,278,097	10,154,030	14,321,705	1,577,881	1,260,002	1,146,645	1,011,961	821,700	984,173	3,964,479	12.7
United States	282,338,631	99,744,717	123,108,786	13,559,151	10,864,730	9,533,955	8,849,946	7,425,378	9,251,968	35,061,247	12.4
OCEANIA	**30,708,968**	**12,513,200**	**12,661,934**	**1,338,280**	**1,087,045**	**913,905**	**836,375**	**648,780**	**709,449**	**3,108,509**	**10.1**
Australia	19,164,620	6,629,275	8,426,615	951,849	774,996	667,773	632,695	508,641	572,776	2,381,885	12.4
Fiji	832,494	450,148	306,297	26,800	20,559	14,100	8,403	4,065	2,122	28,690	3.4
New Zealand	3,819,762	1,417,470	1,637,447	176,215	148,100	123,773	116,079	90,642	110,036	440,530	11.5
Papua New Guinea	4,926,984	2,912,962	1,603,038	131,371	100,648	75,956	56,511	31,816	14,682	178,965	3.6
Solomon Islands	466,194	303,775	130,698	9,661	7,670	5,728	4,032	2,518	1,842	14,120	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2030											
WORLD TOTAL	**8,111,421,140**	**3,075,502,917**	**3,229,836,817**	**435,807,475**	**396,212,337**	**329,168,409**	**253,145,589**	**188,862,812**	**202,884,784**	**974,061,594**	**12.0**
AFRICA	**1,343,643,156**	**728,992,448**	**484,090,510**	**37,944,528**	**30,471,895**	**23,569,847**	**17,330,501**	**11,435,655**	**9,807,772**	**62,143,775**	**4.6**
Sub-Saharan Africa	**1,127,244,213**	**647,308,290**	**390,569,242**	**26,475,850**	**20,922,163**	**16,013,295**	**11,691,500**	**7,746,048**	**6,517,825**	**41,968,668**	**3.7**
Angola	16,885,816	10,191,097	5,530,150	377,329	307,437	228,889	133,417	72,657	44,840	479,803	2.8
Benin	12,949,704	7,637,022	4,397,235	306,893	223,840	159,220	106,885	66,256	52,353	384,714	3.0
Botswana	956,920	534,119	336,942	7,679	8,570	12,116	15,784	16,391	25,319	69,610	7.3
Burkina Faso	25,238,058	15,938,603	7,711,831	513,469	384,251	278,176	196,842	124,794	90,092	689,904	2.7
Burundi	11,023,134	6,787,142	3,571,187	188,081	153,053	120,054	94,250	63,407	45,960	323,671	2.9
Cameroon	23,968,245	13,057,042	8,762,292	620,492	486,670	379,142	286,539	197,505	178,563	1,041,749	4.3
Central African Republic	5,009,162	2,785,135	1,838,891	106,029	83,273	67,536	52,990	38,175	37,133	195,834	3.9
Chad	18,837,527	11,981,092	5,668,488	365,702	289,531	211,418	150,812	95,262	75,222	532,714	2.8
Comoros	1,263,062	694,709	442,063	43,693	31,033	22,047	14,065	8,640	6,812	51,564	4.1
Congo (Brazzaville)	3,677,957	1,677,436	1,551,222	131,306	108,783	84,410	60,337	36,182	28,281	209,210	5.7
Congo (Kinshasa)	118,634,643	74,429,387	37,132,513	2,293,856	1,690,475	1,240,935	876,024	541,912	429,541	3,088,412	2.6
Cote d'Ivoire	26,266,084	15,466,140	9,051,144	508,100	400,212	315,649	238,037	160,852	125,950	840,488	3.2
Equatorial Guinea	917,086	492,505	336,533	28,142	22,679	16,057	10,159	6,092	4,919	37,227	4.1
Eritrea	7,624,017	4,453,291	2,561,476	187,923	133,600	102,658	77,886	55,845	51,338	287,727	3.8
Ethiopia	96,475,232	55,525,391	34,328,743	1,933,573	1,515,272	1,186,444	889,728	598,956	497,125	3,172,253	3.3
Gabon	2,463,938	1,482,118	773,068	54,592	47,731	41,690	28,936	18,449	17,354	106,429	4.3
Gambia, The	2,952,389	1,676,918	1,020,069	79,239	61,556	46,880	32,970	20,241	14,516	114,607	3.9
Ghana	26,335,466	10,980,813	11,611,264	1,094,447	904,500	691,041	491,641	299,747	262,013	1,744,442	6.6
Guinea	18,466,654	11,417,356	5,666,000	424,142	335,199	252,799	176,673	109,316	85,169	623,957	3.4
Guinea-Bissau	2,217,935	1,226,990	789,204	66,238	46,631	33,654	26,577	17,442	11,199	88,872	4.0
Kenya	35,792,651	16,760,957	15,512,287	1,037,376	788,671	576,474	437,872	323,709	355,305	1,693,360	4.7
Lesotho	1,775,810	909,535	688,775	36,398	31,086	29,895	27,878	23,416	28,827	110,016	6.2
Liberia	6,051,860	3,634,881	1,937,184	129,718	99,316	77,544	60,834	45,340	67,043	250,761	4.1
Madagascar	38,139,622	23,451,681	11,715,631	909,950	744,472	547,607	373,851	224,605	171,825	1,317,888	3.5
Malawi	19,488,052	12,716,172	5,836,744	280,107	207,814	154,698	121,899	90,361	80,257	447,215	2.3
Mali	22,294,659	13,780,532	7,097,015	465,387	341,444	248,142	178,587	111,800	71,752	610,281	2.7
Mauritania	5,941,909	3,510,125	2,008,884	144,531	110,814	78,800	49,054	26,876	12,825	167,555	2.8
Mauritius	1,433,282	450,545	589,066	80,488	83,664	82,376	63,361	45,286	38,496	229,519	16.0
Mozambique	21,528,304	12,370,336	7,632,788	425,098	331,354	271,632	218,540	153,341	125,215	768,728	3.6
Namibia	2,165,992	1,285,923	720,660	33,253	29,589	27,726	24,723	20,861	23,257	96,567	4.5
Niger	20,241,791	12,286,667	6,598,248	457,199	343,216	246,180	166,573	94,184	49,524	556,461	2.7
Nigeria	224,559,015	129,207,299	77,767,195	5,193,951	4,149,562	3,233,542	2,345,734	1,542,294	1,119,438	8,241,008	3.7
Reunion	1,025,217	376,915	415,052	55,865	60,100	45,726	29,053	20,495	22,011	117,285	11.4
Rwanda	11,837,275	7,144,837	3,882,955	225,834	181,784	151,978	119,617	77,455	52,815	401,865	3.4
Senegal	18,583,728	9,771,155	7,004,178	543,502	437,108	334,145	233,704	146,143	113,793	827,785	4.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2030—Con.											
AFRICA—Con.											
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.											
Sierra Leone	9,870,692	5,906,196	3,239,561	228,986	190,144	121,755	79,749	59,073	45,228	305,805	3.1
Somalia	16,863,186	10,260,249	5,225,279	452,981	366,897	265,266	168,519	74,372	49,623	557,780	3.3
South Africa	32,637,378	13,181,774	13,143,056	1,299,206	1,214,231	1,135,912	1,023,408	782,396	857,395	3,799,111	11.6
Sudan	66,346,176	33,270,195	26,432,621	2,189,007	1,727,338	1,154,654	736,144	474,741	361,476	2,727,015	4.1
Swaziland	1,067,273	575,120	396,878	14,906	14,752	15,583	16,187	14,869	18,978	65,617	6.1
Tanzania	56,859,409	32,365,269	20,349,986	1,384,779	972,149	686,656	499,825	334,999	265,746	1,787,226	3.1
Togo	8,000,166	3,969,381	3,261,847	220,861	180,833	139,364	100,950	69,100	57,830	367,244	4.6
Uganda	54,368,504	35,399,031	16,159,986	858,294	683,069	540,311	348,864	202,718	176,231	1,268,124	2.3
Zambia	13,355,650	8,065,362	4,525,242	213,150	165,401	133,556	102,004	75,398	75,537	386,495	2.9
Zimbabwe	12,800,290	7,136,853	4,611,910	203,105	178,218	177,163	172,354	144,993	175,694	670,204	5.2
North Africa	**216,398,943**	**81,684,158**	**93,521,268**	**11,468,678**	**9,549,732**	**7,556,552**	**5,639,001**	**3,689,607**	**3,289,947**	**20,175,107**	**9.3**
Algeria	41,600,103	13,646,022	19,210,517	2,438,410	2,037,408	1,614,380	1,181,112	772,630	699,624	4,267,746	10.3
Egypt	109,044,043	43,348,779	46,148,939	5,442,728	4,519,102	3,542,328	2,665,371	1,804,730	1,572,066	9,584,495	8.8
Libya	8,879,850	3,712,775	3,654,259	461,236	377,613	273,372	171,222	107,583	121,790	673,967	7.6
Morocco	44,664,487	17,220,327	19,141,356	2,313,108	1,911,757	1,545,593	1,179,528	734,682	618,136	4,077,939	9.1
Tunisia	12,210,460	3,756,255	5,366,197	813,196	703,852	580,879	441,768	269,982	278,331	1,570,960	12.9
NEAR EAST	**285,981,635**	**125,291,671**	**115,516,267**	**12,531,658**	**10,433,867**	**8,170,907**	**5,966,167**	**4,122,779**	**3,948,319**	**22,208,172**	**7.8**
Gaza Strip	2,920,834	1,669,834	1,020,027	71,465	56,683	43,113	28,964	16,966	13,782	102,825	3.5
Iraq	43,872,627	20,818,240	17,723,867	1,736,872	1,386,630	883,516	563,475	436,517	323,510	2,207,018	5.0
Israel	7,872,786	2,724,350	3,153,955	445,640	379,055	326,980	287,606	245,539	309,661	1,169,786	14.9
Jordan	9,373,129	3,474,611	4,219,351	533,271	423,371	290,339	184,171	114,053	133,962	722,525	7.7
Kuwait	4,603,943	1,935,937	2,382,552	73,803	57,534	46,911	40,668	32,060	34,478	154,117	3.3
Lebanon	4,700,845	1,499,596	2,080,944	372,759	270,281	184,125	111,300	83,611	98,229	477,265	10.2
Oman	5,922,062	3,274,993	1,963,373	145,598	148,062	150,462	116,755	71,819	51,000	390,036	6.6
Qatar	1,181,912	392,775	468,532	66,490	61,423	61,833	60,237	42,106	28,516	192,692	16.3
Saudi Arabia	38,142,394	19,291,618	15,098,604	1,153,756	893,176	659,680	466,745	295,799	283,016	1,705,240	4.5
Syria	28,349,416	12,184,674	12,231,598	1,238,501	976,788	712,408	461,311	289,532	254,604	1,717,855	6.1
Turkey	84,194,827	26,295,165	36,793,004	5,405,717	4,825,188	3,939,621	2,898,933	2,001,690	2,035,509	10,875,753	12.9
United Arab Emirates	3,367,126	1,272,402	1,333,793	110,125	86,088	120,867	184,768	156,858	102,225	564,718	16.8
West Bank	4,258,130	2,097,349	1,669,596	152,493	122,090	91,498	58,968	33,637	32,499	216,602	5.1
Yemen	45,464,115	27,798,130	14,688,924	929,754	647,449	557,692	413,621	242,014	186,531	1,399,858	3.1
ASIA	**4,526,693,862**	**1,610,416,440**	**1,859,392,570**	**267,580,657**	**244,727,706**	**193,807,875**	**142,189,773**	**106,947,263**	**101,631,578**	**544,576,489**	**12.0**
Afghanistan	56,322,744	34,119,656	18,132,349	1,393,094	1,041,185	738,225	474,949	262,857	160,429	1,636,460	2.9
Bangladesh	219,635,970	101,985,469	88,376,899	9,191,757	6,870,355	5,248,927	3,821,622	2,357,265	1,783,676	13,211,490	6.0
Bhutan	3,577,325	1,833,935	1,330,254	126,918	100,942	77,036	54,355	32,810	21,075	185,276	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2030—Con.											
ASIA—Con.											
Burma	45,375,228	15,425,649	20,534,476	2,672,183	2,307,557	1,808,143	1,283,610	754,433	589,177	4,435,363	9.8
Cambodia	20,673,908	9,743,360	8,296,009	783,035	671,513	501,596	321,606	210,194	146,595	1,179,991	5.7
China	1,461,528,089	426,946,209	576,207,663	108,742,175	110,151,893	84,789,538	59,674,897	50,552,278	44,463,436	239,480,149	16.4
East Timor	1,594,308	715,852	653,423	59,550	55,672	44,587	30,342	19,210	15,672	109,811	6.9
Hong Kong S.A.R.	7,294,050	1,392,097	2,612,772	552,408	598,687	674,484	578,915	402,110	482,577	2,138,086	29.3
India	1,420,769,842	551,652,070	607,730,554	72,831,328	61,127,097	48,480,848	35,491,098	23,483,152	19,973,695	127,428,793	9.0
Indonesia	311,323,679	111,891,783	132,408,180	17,704,593	15,261,206	12,577,377	9,717,606	6,437,033	5,325,901	34,057,917	10.9
Iran	85,510,550	27,980,619	40,688,740	4,980,024	3,898,404	3,024,501	2,168,230	1,388,506	1,381,526	7,962,763	9.3
Japan	116,338,080	24,964,821	40,199,446	9,509,403	8,137,592	7,101,360	6,417,142	6,628,873	13,379,443	33,526,818	28.8
Korea, North	26,214,884	8,133,384	10,524,696	1,819,719	1,921,593	1,441,034	1,014,915	578,551	780,992	3,815,492	14.6
Korea, South	51,724,790	13,004,984	20,264,228	4,020,913	3,796,564	3,485,401	3,015,770	1,905,133	2,231,797	10,638,101	20.6
Laos	10,252,228	5,320,583	3,953,782	317,412	240,604	171,082	129,920	65,708	53,137	419,847	4.1
Malaysia	35,305,588	15,016,665	13,891,260	1,624,727	1,438,275	1,235,760	919,246	616,653	563,002	3,334,661	9.4
Maldives	618,167	316,861	237,829	20,291	16,218	12,291	8,052	3,653	2,972	26,968	4.4
Mongolia	3,718,605	1,405,514	1,633,440	209,582	168,851	136,278	86,536	43,336	35,068	301,218	8.1
Nepal	42,839,465	20,425,589	17,436,110	1,542,950	1,194,326	883,388	630,789	406,039	320,274	2,240,490	5.2
Pakistan	244,093,234	108,338,784	104,062,206	9,252,539	7,756,534	5,823,022	4,183,689	2,567,169	2,109,291	14,683,171	6.0
Philippines	125,608,770	54,026,447	51,772,723	5,574,298	4,583,473	3,585,607	2,682,762	1,799,605	1,583,855	9,651,829	7.7
Singapore	5,129,684	1,000,846	1,968,839	448,489	458,683	417,004	339,183	229,364	267,276	1,252,827	24.4
Sri Lanka	22,937,028	7,101,935	9,579,513	1,445,536	1,325,885	1,141,749	945,320	693,715	703,375	3,484,159	15.2
Thailand	74,297,176	22,418,560	30,222,643	4,977,791	4,633,121	4,041,401	3,284,369	2,363,969	2,355,322	12,045,061	16.2
Taiwan	24,677,625	6,403,626	9,747,974	1,657,993	1,682,992	1,635,309	1,398,452	1,067,156	1,084,123	5,185,040	21.0
Vietnam	108,275,669	38,543,952	46,486,438	6,058,056	5,226,865	4,669,995	3,461,286	2,042,593	1,786,484	11,960,358	11.0
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	**705,185,779**	**254,157,579**	**293,501,926**	**39,329,224**	**34,510,898**	**28,787,707**	**22,111,537**	**15,413,939**	**17,372,969**	**83,686,152**	**11.9**
Argentina	46,786,640	15,276,445	19,756,608	2,650,770	2,200,341	1,945,033	1,686,118	1,357,650	1,913,675	6,902,476	14.8
Bolivia	11,959,992	4,754,222	5,337,367	514,989	396,853	323,904	253,916	178,101	200,640	956,561	8.0
Brazil	222,838,366	70,319,952	96,814,959	14,079,738	12,438,197	10,301,349	7,777,646	5,426,494	5,680,031	29,185,520	13.1
Chile	18,903,282	5,863,245	7,814,604	1,081,909	1,050,317	1,006,492	822,616	581,476	682,623	3,093,207	16.4
Colombia	57,665,538	21,940,058	23,069,171	3,071,081	2,962,943	2,481,256	1,871,542	1,216,527	1,052,960	6,622,285	11.5
Costa Rica	5,271,503	1,795,837	2,248,262	291,676	262,243	234,969	187,765	123,581	127,170	673,485	12.8
Cuba	11,578,973	3,023,979	4,270,859	927,582	1,005,066	835,685	531,915	405,032	578,855	2,351,487	20.3
Dominican Republic	11,643,924	4,989,274	4,482,759	507,456	480,553	415,930	316,841	219,670	231,441	1,183,882	10.2
Ecuador	17,945,659	7,056,549	7,533,873	874,101	731,758	600,188	462,201	328,915	358,074	1,749,378	9.7
El Salvador	9,723,243	4,384,594	3,854,230	409,604	328,552	260,661	193,161	137,533	154,908	746,263	7.7
Guatemala	25,246,819	13,495,067	9,141,941	764,365	597,944	464,323	346,498	235,799	200,882	1,247,502	4.9
Haiti	11,872,780	6,213,419	4,616,825	305,386	240,658	184,532	142,899	91,921	77,140	496,492	4.2
Honduras	10,053,814	4,830,319	4,009,313	338,948	255,992	211,770	166,650	118,906	121,916	619,242	6.2
Jamaica	3,353,107	1,062,280	1,446,567	220,788	204,388	157,644	110,072	72,871	78,497	419,084	12.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2030—Con.											
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.											
Mexico	135,172,155	50,272,260	55,204,713	7,648,105	6,465,320	5,251,886	4,078,555	2,689,676	3,561,640	15,581,757	11.5
Nicaragua	7,968,947	3,281,702	3,512,160	363,530	282,002	208,401	147,638	96,300	77,214	529,553	6.6
Panama	3,800,252	1,370,130	1,577,650	205,722	185,052	153,778	114,493	84,654	108,773	461,698	12.1
Paraguay	10,842,086	5,276,487	3,950,711	413,877	348,201	294,823	241,485	161,233	155,269	852,810	7.9
Peru	35,707,142	13,002,381	15,321,134	1,981,306	1,702,826	1,376,691	1,012,469	688,145	622,190	3,699,495	10.4
Puerto Rico	4,113,758	1,120,603	1,516,737	270,843	266,546	259,993	226,639	179,955	272,442	939,029	22.8
Trinidad and Tobago	810,326	200,024	317,921	45,980	50,123	64,814	53,077	37,098	41,289	196,278	24.2
Uruguay	3,721,919	1,109,520	1,546,736	235,520	197,972	182,298	155,329	118,096	176,448	632,171	17.0
Venezuela	33,429,444	11,891,177	14,252,753	1,842,122	1,574,842	1,333,249	1,036,139	737,463	761,699	3,868,550	11.6
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	**805,835,878**	**214,227,416**	**311,574,666**	**53,930,041**	**51,798,442**	**50,329,564**	**43,661,226**	**33,920,735**	**46,393,788**	**174,305,313**	**21.6**
Western Europe	**398,765,580**	**96,235,525**	**145,890,030**	**27,829,706**	**29,282,124**	**27,758,677**	**23,063,168**	**18,561,143**	**30,145,207**	**99,528,195**	**25.0**
Austria	8,119,664	1,865,669	2,936,968	555,994	652,911	627,045	497,811	370,207	613,059	2,108,122	26.0
Belgium	10,409,623	2,622,174	3,805,344	675,912	706,389	714,038	627,928	502,045	755,793	2,599,804	25.0
Denmark	5,730,488	1,575,075	2,102,074	373,887	379,747	355,320	294,439	246,335	403,611	1,299,705	22.7
Finland	5,201,445	1,350,110	1,880,942	292,006	324,236	332,923	309,364	280,832	431,032	1,354,151	26.0
France	63,185,185	17,183,782	22,897,970	4,136,359	3,988,812	3,802,406	3,462,545	3,029,764	4,683,547	14,978,262	23.7
Germany	79,572,500	17,782,264	28,434,047	5,045,278	6,461,041	6,377,814	5,109,288	3,993,556	6,369,212	21,849,870	27.5
Greece	10,583,029	2,339,644	3,978,446	830,339	802,052	700,218	621,014	499,717	811,599	2,632,548	24.9
Ireland	4,988,732	1,487,600	1,955,514	340,617	289,537	267,327	29,064	180,484	238,589	915,464	18.4
Italy	55,359,830	11,236,564	19,758,876	4,673,472	4,606,661	4,190,040	3,347,299	2,708,693	4,838,225	15,084,257	27.2
Netherlands	17,672,630	4,616,111	6,498,708	1,151,623	1,247,419	1,173,677	993,961	801,940	1,189,191	4,158,769	23.5
Norway	4,977,705	1,368,672	1,834,940	326,090	333,228	297,263	263,957	219,981	333,574	1,114,775	22.4
Portugal	10,731,139	2,601,231	4,098,173	823,942	20,630	658,158	579,126	482,118	767,761	2,487,163	23.2
Spain	38,961,192	8,492,859	14,202,446	3,309,680	3,082,618	2,769,278	2,329,413	1,795,789	2,979,109	9,873,589	25.3
Sweden	9,324,384	2,461,623	3,422,609	575,638	586,916	577,870	488,155	432,382	779,191	2,277,598	24.4
Switzerland	7,756,040	1,867,081	2,891,805	516,825	567,742	551,583	445,551	346,247	569,206	1,912,587	24.7
United Kingdom	64,303,846	16,876,001	24,467,223	4,084,401	4,413,552	4,247,038	3,362,362	2,590,583	4,262,686	14,462,669	22.5
Eastern Europe	**115,421,685**	**28,418,727**	**46,331,658**	**8,372,621**	**7,287,397**	**6,474,900**	**6,515,696**	**5,518,189**	**6,502,497**	**25,011,282**	**21.7**
Albania	3,987,665	1,307,787	1,579,792	208,242	203,412	213,723	187,931	129,893	156,885	688,432	17.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,158,496	1,127,075	1,606,510	277,488	289,323	292,626	228,566	158,250	178,658	858,100	20.6
Bulgaria	5,940,822	1,331,430	2,283,340	458,403	405,372	378,271	358,498	310,954	414,554	1,462,277	24.6
Croatia	4,300,965	1,030,646	1,659,769	288,644	274,539	275,296	267,518	222,941	281,612	1,047,367	24.4
Czech Republic	9,628,896	2,048,578	3,792,544	817,173	635,319	583,752	531,190	510,693	709,647	2,335,282	24.3
Hungary	9,250,460	2,174,743	3,721,292	731,416	600,829	484,096	505,241	470,647	562,196	2,022,180	21.9
Macedonia	2,186,651	624,445	895,568	138,856	128,913	119,263	104,209	83,011	92,386	398,869	18.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2030—Con.											
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.											
Eastern Europe—Con.											
Poland	37,377,373	9,259,778	15,183,746	2,565,732	2,076,263	2,086,934	2,267,056	1,882,104	2,055,760	8,291,854	22.2
Romania	20,827,076	4,998,676	8,541,809	1,634,623	1,571,156	1,007,687	1,112,614	918,111	1,042,400	4,080,812	19.6
Slovakia	5,393,349	1,300,957	2,222,530	398,891	324,250	316,579	297,184	249,667	283,291	1,146,721	21.3
Slovenia	1,855,374	396,217	697,713	138,722	135,411	131,683	119,779	104,094	131,755	487,311	26.3
Yugoslavia	10,514,558	2,818,395	4,147,045	714,431	642,610	584,990	535,910	477,824	593,353	2,192,077	20.8
New Independent States	**291,648,613**	**89,573,164**	**119,352,978**	**17,727,714**	**15,228,921**	**16,095,987**	**14,082,362**	**9,841,403**	**9,746,084**	**49,765,836**	**17.1**
Baltics	6,251,946	1,448,865	2,452,275	447,083	422,707	425,538	370,900	271,175	413,403	1,481,016	23.7
Estonia	1,091,807	276,261	404,091	73,869	69,848	69,538	65,967	54,513	77,720	267,738	24.5
Latvia	1,902,925	442,152	752,557	138,328	129,599	131,881	113,193	82,419	112,796	440,289	23.1
Lithuania	3,257,214	730,452	1,295,627	234,886	223,260	224,119	191,740	134,243	222,887	772,989	23.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	285,396,667	88,124,299	116,900,703	17,280,631	14,806,214	15,670,449	13,711,462	9,570,228	9,332,681	48,284,820	16.9
Armenia	3,050,556	824,723	1,379,887	185,748	168,235	176,445	146,831	86,267	82,420	491,963	16.1
Azerbaijan	9,753,054	3,797,686	3,875,624	494,325	476,476	439,191	328,597	176,275	164,880	1,108,943	11.4
Belarus	9,967,035	2,709,822	4,042,580	685,655	589,785	605,113	541,491	371,194	421,395	1,939,193	19.5
Georgia	4,231,259	1,045,829	1,673,835	265,257	254,444	290,646	255,975	190,869	254,404	991,894	23.4
Kazakhstan	15,979,334	5,330,782	6,868,457	827,879	716,185	814,540	656,670	423,569	341,252	2,236,031	14.0
Kyrgyzstan	7,014,291	3,082,664	2,822,980	280,522	228,529	228,730	174,994	108,638	87,234	599,596	8.5
Moldova	4,811,546	1,622,693	1,969,624	284,812	219,858	229,884	214,149	150,074	120,452	714,559	14.9
Russia	129,188,709	31,395,795	53,428,871	8,893,930	7,702,202	8,648,006	7,899,994	5,708,765	5,511,146	27,767,911	21.5
Tajikistan	12,130,206	6,119,455	4,589,450	416,948	327,057	276,491	189,765	106,709	104,331	677,296	5.6
Turkmenistan	7,582,777	3,504,172	3,032,258	301,567	246,210	208,707	147,235	81,415	61,213	498,570	6.6
Ukraine	42,272,655	11,382,915	17,098,847	2,960,055	2,519,223	2,553,014	2,292,139	1,683,187	1,783,275	8,311,615	19.7
Uzbekistan	39,415,245	17,307,763	16,118,290	1,683,933	1,358,010	1,199,682	863,622	483,266	400,679	2,947,249	7.5
NORTH AMERICA	**403,073,364**	**128,733,381**	**149,690,859**	**22,095,005**	**22,099,394**	**22,571,178**	**20,225,117**	**15,721,910**	**21,936,520**	**80,454,725**	**20.0**
Canada	39,127,749	10,368,256	14,987,323	2,386,191	2,414,227	2,580,845	2,249,419	1,727,542	2,413,946	8,971,752	22.9
United States	363,811,435	118,324,705	134,655,227	19,702,149	19,675,883	19,980,262	17,967,671	13,988,906	19,516,632	71,453,471	19.6
OCEANIA	**41,007,466**	**13,683,982**	**16,070,019**	**2,396,362**	**2,170,135**	**1,931,331**	**1,661,268**	**1,300,531**	**1,793,838**	**6,686,968**	**16.3**
Australia	23,497,314	6,643,179	8,940,698	1,504,806	1,455,474	1,356,061	1,211,992	975,292	1,409,812	4,953,157	21.1
Fiji	1,217,339	502,758	497,202	54,211	48,087	45,196	33,192	20,670	16,023	115,081	9.5
New Zealand	4,767,906	1,400,440	1,913,672	337,613	269,724	233,021	208,694	166,410	238,332	846,457	17.8
Papua New Guinea	8,592,462	3,970,199	3,469,135	356,968	274,795	204,583	140,944	92,433	83,405	521,365	6.1
Solomon Islands	881,683	402,015	372,558	34,424	25,330	17,768	12,541	8,394	8,653	47,356	5.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2050											
WORLD TOTAL	**9,049,876,411**	**3,054,647,811**	**3,477,561,992**	**512,626,649**	**502,812,150**	**429,271,583**	**352,579,866**	**294,071,715**	**426,304,645**	**1,502,227,809**	**16.6**
AFRICA	**1,783,013,036**	**821,391,566**	**710,538,693**	**71,248,774**	**57,366,989**	**44,697,948**	**32,695,546**	**22,272,029**	**22,801,491**	**122,467,014**	**6.9**
Sub-Saharan Africa	**1,537,957,127**	**743,502,924**	**614,615,666**	**55,777,489**	**42,671,924**	**31,468,197**	**21,945,614**	**14,344,446**	**13,630,867**	**81,389,124**	**5.3**
Angola	21,688,399	10,934,553	8,809,032	693,479	488,951	328,973	215,798	129,398	88,215	762,384	3.5
Benin	17,991,423	8,703,024	7,306,445	641,029	475,626	340,891	239,555	157,588	127,265	865,299	4.8
Botswana	889,600	406,451	405,192	24,302	14,686	9,130	6,200	5,098	18,541	38,969	4.4
Burkina Faso	39,483,650	22,025,935	14,150,972	1,082,838	803,693	578,887	390,904	255,827	194,594	1,420,212	3.6
Burundi	15,370,589	7,612,336	6,203,474	512,694	391,776	275,950	165,668	102,546	106,145	650,309	4.2
Cameroon	30,872,841	13,727,790	12,815,199	1,269,234	1,025,914	771,182	550,882	356,645	355,995	2,034,704	6.6
Central African Republic	6,177,593	2,725,518	2,663,249	249,973	193,387	135,657	90,523	57,893	61,393	345,466	5.6
Chad	29,170,760	16,028,901	10,682,717	804,339	585,705	421,381	294,657	187,845	165,215	1,069,098	3.7
Comoros	1,835,099	873,025	709,229	70,768	55,307	42,285	37,326	26,192	20,967	126,770	6.9
Congo (Brazzaville)	4,188,682	1,576,456	1,792,029	232,056	189,553	147,200	107,577	73,117	70,694	398,588	9.5
Congo (Kinshasa)	181,260,098	95,712,338	68,745,120	5,519,367	4,085,313	2,894,584	2,018,288	1,235,496	1,049,592	7,197,960	4.0
Cote d'Ivoire	34,065,618	15,895,542	14,417,392	1,215,109	924,400	656,398	428,324	266,442	262,011	1,613,175	4.7
Equatorial Guinea	1,239,724	555,822	503,517	53,546	43,245	32,537	22,998	15,214	12,845	83,594	6.7
Eritrea	10,535,312	5,078,757	4,240,479	376,458	270,994	207,816	162,692	104,715	93,401	568,624	5.4
Ethiopia	121,164,092	55,202,916	52,366,562	4,538,763	3,340,365	2,333,934	1,541,706	952,885	886,961	5,715,486	4.7
Gabon	3,877,414	2,109,591	1,375,705	114,405	92,420	67,325	44,777	33,371	39,820	185,293	4.8
Gambia, The	4,165,032	1,973,858	1,662,613	161,246	125,999	93,444	67,203	43,368	37,301	241,316	5.8
Ghana	29,845,538	10,397,550	12,315,732	1,953,726	1,663,396	1,236,749	889,993	673,611	714,781	3,515,134	11.8
Guinea	30,567,255	17,505,923	10,308,078	849,034	661,331	489,705	342,795	220,106	190,283	1,242,889	4.1
Guinea-Bissau	2,946,754	1,381,565	1,185,743	114,234	90,646	69,477	48,949	32,700	23,440	174,566	5.9
Kenya	40,156,080	15,130,149	17,412,980	2,166,950	1,789,412	1,372,560	966,295	634,741	682,993	3,656,589	9.1
Lesotho	1,950,552	803,040	854,462	82,995	66,991	50,674	35,726	23,206	33,458	143,064	7.3
Liberia	8,779,793	4,547,858	3,358,467	232,666	201,741	151,108	108,013	72,618	107,322	439,061	5.0
Madagascar	65,460,246	37,573,559	21,705,080	1,829,783	1,450,059	1,106,303	796,485	518,052	480,925	2,901,765	4.4
Malawi	28,977,217	16,060,011	10,852,996	708,338	505,126	352,932	229,006	143,529	125,279	850,746	2.9
Mali	32,465,025	16,960,529	12,455,093	1,008,431	747,808	549,017	376,286	220,411	147,450	1,293,164	4.0
Mauritania	8,635,801	4,273,332	3,422,500	307,832	234,733	170,028	114,822	69,308	43,246	397,404	4.6
Mauritius	1,451,156	406,774	546,068	98,793	85,566	85,215	79,746	55,739	93,255	313,955	21.6
Mozambique	25,398,605	11,849,445	11,043,263	941,919	578,133	349,130	274,791	184,431	177,493	985,845	3.9
Namibia	2,635,911	1,284,949	1,101,285	79,692	54,639	38,480	26,638	19,771	30,457	115,346	4.4
Niger	27,749,955	13,944,616	11,086,586	941,298	688,379	474,838	313,262	186,087	114,889	1,089,076	3.9
Nigeria	307,420,055	146,731,665	125,160,938	11,052,444	8,336,868	6,327,977	4,469,670	2,858,221	2,482,272	16,138,140	5.2
Reunion	1,132,283	351,249	447,861	74,378	64,810	50,447	42,923	39,722	60,893	193,985	17.1
Rwanda	16,220,395	8,315,902	6,318,398	456,680	402,653	299,786	205,277	112,872	108,827	726,762	4.5
Senegal	24,577,651	10,560,203	10,117,605	1,130,609	927,160	710,760	490,184	323,482	317,648	1,842,074	7.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2050—Con.											
AFRICA—Con.											
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.											
Sierra Leone	13,809,532	7,065,727	5,372,949	459,182	329,167	229,711	160,520	107,987	84,289	582,507	4.2
Somalia	25,499,605	13,640,362	9,371,177	736,235	624,193	439,193	303,228	214,698	170,519	1,127,638	4.4
South Africa	30,955,486	10,426,121	13,190,094	1,710,748	1,408,673	1,211,166	945,960	806,033	1,256,691	4,219,850	13.6
Sudan	84,192,309	33,355,496	36,281,068	4,369,277	3,466,548	2,659,135	1,816,699	1,210,183	1,033,903	6,719,920	8.0
Swaziland	1,142,724	493,318	513,272	42,917	29,659	19,482	13,444	9,924	20,708	63,558	5.6
Tanzania	74,989,861	34,902,464	31,044,617	2,828,640	2,166,452	1,613,092	1,155,410	712,737	566,449	4,047,688	5.4
Togo	9,686,938	3,771,603	4,232,284	507,584	407,370	295,155	202,479	133,675	136,788	768,097	7.9
Uganda	83,661,682	45,095,223	31,622,367	2,398,177	1,725,969	1,153,509	743,352	471,938	451,147	2,819,946	3.4
Zambia	16,525,803	7,887,666	7,045,776	533,151	382,679	267,730	178,687	115,325	114,789	676,531	4.1
Zimbabwe	14,581,288	6,534,960	6,371,370	485,588	378,689	283,170	174,286	131,651	221,574	810,681	5.6
North Africa	**245,055,909**	**77,888,642**	**95,923,027**	**15,471,285**	**14,695,065**	**13,229,751**	**10,749,932**	**7,927,583**	**9,170,624**	**41,077,890**	**16.8**
Algeria	43,983,870	11,666,821	16,369,885	3,331,458	3,238,226	3,067,269	2,483,280	1,760,648	2,066,283	9,377,480	21.3
Egypt	126,920,512	42,678,095	50,924,885	7,545,593	6,989,811	6,065,550	4,950,598	3,625,209	4,140,771	18,782,128	14.8
Libya	10,817,176	3,706,957	4,289,957	565,060	557,182	530,738	442,787	341,396	383,099	1,698,020	15.7
Morocco	50,871,553	16,665,139	19,830,445	3,131,964	2,995,117	2,675,372	2,136,754	1,607,798	1,828,964	8,248,888	16.2
Tunisia	2,462,798	3,171,630	4,507,855	897,210	914,729	890,822	736,513	592,532	751,507	2,971,374	23.8
NEAR EAST	**354,580,830**	**132,511,316**	**140,816,599**	**18,209,747**	**16,969,383**	**14,954,592**	**12,018,933**	**8,714,232**	**10,386,028**	**46,073,785**	**13.0**
Gaza Strip	4,209,026	1,895,857	1,739,878	177,409	135,600	96,389	72,480	46,264	45,149	260,282	6.2
Iraq	56,360,779	21,494,970	23,320,327	2,808,387	2,583,938	2,183,483	1,669,664	1,181,427	1,118,583	6,153,157	10.9
Israel	8,516,835	2,538,771	3,271,674	513,280	483,756	444,887	406,643	332,184	525,640	1,709,354	20.1
Jordan	11,772,789	3,718,772	4,690,933	764,417	665,927	593,913	500,840	402,051	435,936	1,932,740	16.4
Kuwait	6,374,800	2,528,580	3,318,558	138,817	113,252	93,305	71,297	48,617	62,374	275,593	4.3
Lebanon	4,940,731	1,325,936	1,872,675	300,949	293,606	306,722	323,157	262,890	254,796	1,147,565	23.2
Oman	8,337,734	3,726,299	3,418,012	320,992	240,880	206,928	162,617	101,940	160,066	631,551	7.6
Qatar	1,239,216	384,139	458,512	74,824	78,526	70,003	57,666	45,206	70,340	243,215	19.6
Saudi Arabia	49,706,851	19,826,169	20,776,645	2,284,626	2,067,754	1,744,464	1,269,007	827,341	910,845	4,751,657	9.6
Syria	34,437,235	11,921,274	14,200,164	1,928,529	1,893,878	1,604,133	1,185,332	839,479	864,446	4,493,390	13.0
Turkey	86,473,786	22,837,716	32,372,144	5,987,680	5,910,223	5,631,702	4,885,669	3,815,796	5,032,856	19,366,023	22.4
United Arab Emirates	3,696,962	1,195,043	1,442,685	207,358	254,154	210,679	144,750	79,354	162,939	597,722	16.2
West Bank	5,580,321	2,197,701	2,348,268	289,553	226,947	174,358	137,571	101,298	104,625	517,852	9.3
Yemen	71,119,251	36,393,069	26,913,179	2,293,500	1,906,317	1,493,637	1,050,421	561,599	507,529	3,613,186	5.1
ASIA	**4,869,705,274**	**1,509,434,641**	**1,877,423,060**	**298,393,761**	**303,153,380**	**254,738,620**	**207,247,695**	**178,043,061**	**241,271,056**	**881,300,432**	**18.1**
Afghanistan	81,933,479	42,452,144	31,402,497	2,628,581	1,994,151	1,452,900	986,620	600,152	416,434	3,456,106	4.2
Bangladesh	279,955,405	114,705,316	108,035,910	11,666,742	14,795,607	12,583,796	7,814,734	5,449,017	4,904,283	30,751,830	11.0
Bhutan	4,653,447	2,017,708	1,896,337	214,704	177,320	134,043	93,579	66,464	53,292	347,378	7.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2050—Con.											
ASIA—Con.											
Burma	44,463,474	12,834,484	17,760,187	2,872,950	2,866,081	2,806,840	2,191,551	1,531,500	1,599,881	8,129,772	18.3
Cambodia	25,492,480	9,795,541	10,294,010	1,533,737	1,353,171	1,030,141	532,520	471,342	482,018	2,516,021	9.9
China	1,424,161,948	357,445,220	513,281,130	94,186,644	110,284,130	84,996,475	71,822,492	75,790,847	116,355,010	348,964,824	24.5
East Timor	1,942,734	707,692	805,775	114,991	107,120	79,336	44,157	36,982	46,681	207,156	10.7
Hong Kong S.A.R.	6,172,725	1,076,205	1,792,013	434,059	443,185	489,103	449,316	430,643	1,058,201	2,427,263	39.3
India	1,601,004,572	535,281,695	642,773,494	98,385,260	91,119,509	77,491,910	61,410,076	45,105,860	49,436,768	233,444,614	14.6
Indonesia	336,247,428	101,129,724	134,834,803	20,636,155	19,057,987	18,030,978	15,966,941	11,735,328	14,855,512	60,588,759	18.0
Iran	89,691,431	23,452,654	33,332,197	6,603,402	7,212,073	6,975,555	4,988,336	3,362,755	3,764,459	19,091,105	21.3
Japan	99,886,568	21,664,784	32,080,301	5,813,111	6,071,692	6,656,259	7,109,564	7,379,266	13,111,591	34,256,680	34.3
Korea, North	26,363,688	7,290,877	9,930,427	1,806,233	1,688,218	1,455,357	1,174,926	1,158,378	1,859,272	5,647,933	21.4
Korea, South	47,839,799	11,200,919	16,515,002	3,294,670	2,867,963	3,164,737	2,956,324	2,774,795	5,065,389	13,961,245	29.2
Laos	13,176,153	5,497,778	5,601,958	603,176	508,538	390,979	264,430	165,974	143,320	964,703	7.3
Malaysia	43,122,397	16,024,120	16,859,132	2,369,054	2,112,136	1,807,553	1,339,680	1,122,151	1,488,571	5,757,955	13.4
Mongolia	4,086,025	1,278,288	1,612,578	247,212	286,926	223,534	173,776	123,584	140,127	661,021	16.2
Nepal	53,293,874	20,657,996	22,443,671	2,774,226	2,371,817	1,931,053	1,426,259	890,595	798,257	5,046,164	9.5
Pakistan	294,995,104	104,895,124	124,993,269	17,811,872	15,377,048	11,829,908	8,533,120	5,794,107	5,760,656	31,917,791	10.8
Philippines	147,630,852	53,251,708	59,761,467	8,380,709	7,233,519	6,125,642	5,009,620	3,618,976	4,249,211	19,003,449	12.9
Singapore	4,635,110	829,567	1,438,330	324,498	325,368	327,967	327,831	342,924	718,625	1,717,347	37.1
Sri Lanka	23,085,782	6,178,472	8,599,063	1,524,338	1,457,777	1,519,040	1,259,915	1,040,771	1,506,406	5,326,132	23.1
Thailand	73,950,633	19,789,915	27,635,927	4,722,920	4,243,450	4,449,221	4,271,341	3,558,520	5,279,339	17,558,421	23.7
Taiwan	23,203,650	5,451,427	8,006,704	1,492,768	1,443,676	1,635,118	1,558,829	1,223,374	2,391,754	6,809,075	29.3
Vietnam	116,812,999	33,910,128	45,001,756	7,832,889	7,640,753	7,060,499	5,472,833	4,209,935	5,684,206	22,427,473	19.2
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	**766,380,758**	**236,480,393**	**294,958,718**	**47,812,699**	**44,885,352**	**40,239,348**	**34,699,410**	**27,789,489**	**39,515,349**	**142,243,596**	**18.6**
Argentina	48,740,060	13,437,576	18,747,944	3,186,145	3,052,406	2,838,802	2,576,991	1,915,189	2,985,007	10,315,989	21.2
Bolivia	13,772,819	4,591,911	5,576,592	898,856	799,528	655,859	485,446	339,560	425,067	1,905,932	13.8
Brazil	228,426,737	61,505,020	86,637,156	15,064,164	15,184,926	14,319,400	12,465,689	9,799,745	13,450,637	50,035,471	21.9
Chile	19,244,843	5,146,442	7,219,203	1,353,464	1,274,599	1,135,537	971,360	796,639	1,347,599	4,251,135	22.1
Colombia	64,534,230	20,914,328	25,525,862	3,956,888	3,409,677	3,021,719	2,520,157	2,168,174	3,017,425	10,727,475	16.6
Costa Rica	5,696,700	1,601,759	2,214,494	381,604	375,334	327,330	259,092	215,485	321,602	1,123,509	19.7
Cuba	10,477,677	2,514,885	3,615,472	671,629	732,148	578,288	529,733	665,140	1,170,382	2,943,543	28.1
Dominican Republic	13,424,917	4,962,802	5,215,832	721,764	639,948	544,513	444,928	362,183	532,947	1,884,571	14.0
Ecuador	20,332,088	6,714,820	7,937,683	1,231,071	1,131,357	989,366	834,992	628,805	863,994	3,317,157	16.3
El Salvador	12,039,149	4,556,141	4,800,472	610,569	548,891	486,532	393,896	290,116	352,532	1,523,076	12.7
Guatemala	34,257,433	15,068,295	13,806,425	1,464,728	1,208,935	943,222	730,236	501,689	533,903	2,709,050	7.9
Haiti	15,083,070	6,239,714	6,418,933	722,453	623,689	456,652	279,340	173,167	169,122	1,078,281	7.1
Honduras	12,324,795	4,694,973	5,207,432	632,342	518,531	428,828	333,138	234,809	274,742	1,271,517	10.3
Jamaica	3,505,286	932,080	1,316,753	249,120	229,903	214,974	179,283	161,262	221,911	777,430	22.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2050—Con.											
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.											
Mexico	147,907,650	46,791,040	55,555,858	9,072,747	8,433,492	7,454,912	6,612,717	5,555,002	8,431,882	28,054,513	19.0
Nicaragua	9,437,504	3,179,432	3,786,507	630,831	540,188	448,941	349,185	246,770	255,650	1,300,546	13.8
Panama	4,112,357	1,223,353	1,631,501	258,217	237,071	204,853	181,322	148,944	227,096	762,215	18.5
Paraguay	14,635,743	6,161,694	5,633,714	681,328	583,690	483,658	393,448	307,279	390,932	1,575,317	10.8
Peru	38,300,067	11,349,046	15,351,189	2,674,510	2,331,351	1,917,500	1,717,185	1,359,461	1,599,825	6,593,971	17.2
Puerto Rico	3,816,771	881,218	1,255,678	260,038	261,874	269,874	259,286	217,469	411,334	1,157,963	30.3
Trinidad and Tobago	614,692	120,352	188,891	40,448	56,397	62,523	44,542	31,063	70,476	208,604	33.9
Uruguay	3,728,264	983,341	1,390,906	251,938	235,974	218,657	211,824	170,433	265,191	866,105	23.2
Venezuela	37,106,394	11,482,070	14,083,561	2,491,974	2,191,046	1,980,357	1,702,423	1,299,913	1,875,050	6,857,743	18.5
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	**770,057,468**	**195,219,068**	**269,538,436**	**48,208,810**	**52,977,862**	**49,560,141**	**44,273,719**	**38,563,563**	**71,715,869**	**204,113,292**	**26.5**
Western Europe	**378,344,811**	**89,897,449**	**131,079,181**	**23,699,471**	**23,713,329**	**22,935,072**	**21,940,318**	**21,159,834**	**43,920,157**	**109,955,381**	**29.1**
Austria	7,520,950	1,741,844	2,522,722	507,051	482,137	469,232	411,812	424,037	962,115	2,267,196	30.1
Belgium	9,882,599	2,421,562	3,476,229	637,251	614,055	580,124	545,359	509,465	1,098,554	2,733,502	27.7
Denmark	5,575,147	1,482,206	2,034,884	368,707	315,510	272,969	282,826	278,236	539,809	1,373,840	24.6
Finland	4,819,615	1,204,694	1,681,179	320,761	299,627	296,854	271,468	222,077	522,955	1,313,354	27.3
France	61,017,122	15,685,914	21,738,086	3,625,837	3,640,265	3,531,488	3,178,001	3,169,525	6,448,006	16,327,020	26.8
Germany	73,607,121	16,842,867	25,036,600	4,666,485	4,977,485	4,567,090	4,049,802	3,815,770	9,651,022	22,083,684	30.0
Greece	10,035,935	2,215,343	3,368,800	602,639	627,902	707,588	715,708	635,125	1,162,830	3,221,251	32.1
Ireland	5,396,215	1,434,833	1,972,399	311,395	324,488	344,941	327,788	264,158	416,213	1,353,100	25.1
Italy	50,389,841	10,557,166	16,756,851	3,136,712	3,064,145	3,106,154	3,374,879	3,565,681	6,828,253	16,874,967	33.5
Netherlands	17,334,090	4,453,543	6,226,584	1,102,703	1,040,905	943,559	870,864	872,410	1,823,522	4,510,355	26.0
Norway	4,966,385	1,310,586	1,796,702	324,328	294,216	257,228	243,977	249,874	489,474	1,240,553	25.0
Portugal	9,933,334	2,262,196	3,398,184	611,107	618,966	658,183	698,986	625,595	1,060,117	3,042,881	30.6
Spain	35,564,293	7,713,260	11,532,623	1,991,111	2,071,501	2,396,733	2,751,876	2,548,818	4,558,371	12,255,798	34.5
Sweden	9,084,788	2,304,541	3,204,078	630,474	608,851	503,412	460,845	448,727	923,860	2,336,844	25.7
Switzerland	7,296,092	1,713,745	2,518,038	484,869	466,818	438,586	407,044	392,659	874,333	2,112,622	29.0
United Kingdom	63,977,435	16,051,896	23,106,844	4,251,621	4,147,271	3,749,052	3,246,723	3,047,456	6,376,572	16,419,803	25.7
Eastern Europe	**104,233,257**	**23,845,684**	**35,102,206**	**6,822,550**	**7,722,367**	**7,761,665**	**7,444,007**	**5,917,164**	**9,617,614**	**30,740,450**	**29.5**
Albania	4,016,945	1,083,487	1,476,691	280,609	288,268	238,793	188,196	156,597	304,304	887,890	22.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,896,902	976,463	1,387,964	235,937	283,547	246,146	216,959	189,684	360,202	1,012,991	26.0
Bulgaria	4,651,477	981,329	1,436,469	288,198	373,411	379,679	383,845	311,532	497,014	1,572,070	33.8
Croatia	3,864,201	884,462	1,315,389	260,242	261,883	275,679	253,966	208,014	404,566	1,142,225	29.6
Czech Republic	8,540,221	1,769,495	2,729,256	592,449	625,374	626,827	710,866	595,334	890,620	2,823,647	33.1
Hungary	8,374,619	1,897,696	2,855,962	580,383	576,574	561,139	637,198	512,131	753,536	2,464,004	29.4
Macedonia	2,108,078	529,072	758,585	143,135	147,959	142,507	124,449	99,457	162,914	529,327	25.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Population by Age for Countries With More Than 1 Million Population: 2000, 2030, and 2050[1]—Con.

Region or country	Total, all ages	Under 25	25 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 and over	65 and over	
										Number	Percent
2050—Con.											
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.											
Eastern Europe—Con.											
Poland	33,779,568	7,717,505	11,316,925	2,246,548	2,493,394	2,768,046	2,387,744	1,817,398	3,032,008	10,005,196	29.6
Romania	18,678,226	4,189,996	6,235,994	1,136,677	1,505,378	1,357,879	1,434,471	1,134,515	1,683,316	5,610,181	30.0
Slovakia	4,943,616	1,107,367	1,642,453	339,818	368,594	378,201	365,202	284,420	457,561	1,485,384	30.0
Slovenia	1,596,947	333,502	506,723	98,061	114,987	123,055	122,592	101,199	196,828	543,674	34.0
Yugoslavia	9,782,457	2,375,310	3,439,795	620,493	682,998	663,714	618,519	506,883	874,745	2,663,861	27.2
New Independent States	**287,479,400**	**81,475,935**	**103,357,049**	**17,686,789**	**21,542,166**	**18,863,404**	**14,889,394**	**11,486,565**	**18,178,098**	**63,417,461**	**22.1**
Baltics	5,193,502	1,105,779	1,609,328	369,536	459,479	410,991	343,683	306,871	587,835	1,649,380	31.8
Estonia	861,913	199,664	256,750	52,220	75,951	68,798	58,989	51,398	98,143	277,328	32.2
Latvia	1,544,073	330,427	479,129	106,906	146,261	127,283	101,760	91,143	161,164	481,350	31.2
Lithuania	2,787,516	575,688	873,449	210,410	237,267	214,910	182,934	164,330	328,528	890,702	32.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	282,285,898	80,370,156	101,747,721	17,317,253	21,082,687	18,452,413	14,545,711	11,179,694	17,590,263	61,768,081	21.9
Armenia	2,943,441	666,354	1,010,715	253,053	270,809	225,115	167,094	129,358	220,943	742,510	25.2
Azerbaijan	10,664,940	3,384,756	4,194,557	698,916	657,312	535,189	399,118	308,223	486,869	1,729,399	16.2
Belarus	9,067,076	2,139,453	3,207,011	592,756	719,243	676,353	554,763	452,097	725,400	2,408,613	26.6
Georgia	3,784,724	841,204	1,260,732	282,355	310,970	268,448	222,462	191,395	407,158	1,089,463	28.8
Kazakhstan	15,099,700	4,115,219	5,574,279	1,084,285	1,242,137	1,006,449	744,968	512,513	819,850	3,083,780	20.4
Kyrgyzstan	8,237,623	3,158,037	3,161,329	457,427	441,657	351,087	252,496	174,179	241,411	1,019,173	12.4
Moldova	4,795,531	1,347,104	1,843,604	295,877	349,071	308,784	241,977	180,642	228,472	959,875	20.0
Russia	115,113,154	26,311,322	38,716,619	7,235,615	10,289,038	9,383,925	7,559,119	5,822,236	9,795,280	32,560,560	28.3
Tajikistan	16,630,004	7,207,722	6,436,777	764,519	727,346	527,667	371,135	268,071	326,767	1,493,640	9.0
Turkmenistan	9,626,193	3,853,848	3,813,606	502,913	458,531	347,495	255,872	180,807	213,121	997,295	10.4
Ukraine	37,726,401	8,952,466	13,513,983	2,481,387	2,977,004	2,794,817	2,304,775	1,899,976	2,801,993	9,801,561	26.0
Uzbekistan	48,597,111	18,392,671	19,014,509	2,668,150	2,639,569	2,027,084	1,471,932	1,060,197	1,322,999	5,882,212	12.1
NORTH AMERICA	**461,639,190**	**146,257,844**	**167,307,913**	**26,047,036**	**24,956,815**	**22,850,897**	**19,634,286**	**16,925,825**	**37,658,574**	**97,069,582**	**21.0**
Canada	41,429,579	10,691,885	15,135,892	2,701,331	2,564,847	2,400,497	2,130,481	1,854,306	3,950,340	10,335,624	24.9
United States	420,080,587	135,528,566	152,125,014	23,337,181	22,384,189	20,443,823	17,498,614	15,066,841	33,696,359	86,705,637	20.6
OCEANIA	**44,499,855**	**13,352,983**	**16,978,573**	**2,705,822**	**2,502,369**	**2,230,037**	**2,010,277**	**1,763,516**	**2,956,278**	**8,960,108**	**20.1**
Australia	24,175,783	6,411,757	8,809,806	1,542,091	1,472,302	1,349,463	1,229,875	1,157,886	2,202,603	5,939,827	24.6
Fiji	1,447,573	519,772	569,780	78,543	75,021	69,669	54,553	35,928	44,307	204,457	14.1
New Zealand	4,842,397	1,272,166	1,776,910	321,650	303,933	272,165	269,042	250,384	376,147	1,167,738	24.1
Papua New Guinea	10,670,394	4,037,511	4,457,783	556,690	462,820	382,596	332,824	224,458	215,712	1,155,590	10.8
Solomon Islands	1,110,514	400,494	466,354	63,793	53,571	43,543	34,191	24,279	24,289	126,302	11.4

[1] Countries that have a population of at least 1 million people in any of the 3 years in the table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base, 2004.

Table A-2.
Deaths and Death Rates by Age, Sex, and Race: 2000

Age	All races			White			Black			Asian or Pacific Islander[1]			American Indian or Alaska Native[2]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number															
All ages	**2,403,351**	**1,177,578**	**1,225,773**	**2,071,287**	**1,007,191**	**1,064,096**	**285,826**	**145,184**	**140,642**	**34,875**	**19,018**	**15,857**	**11,363**	**6,185**	**5,178**
Under 1	28,035	15,718	12,317	18,144	10,177	7,967	8,771	4,901	3,870	797	447	350	323	193	130
1 to 4	4,979	2,824	2,155	3,494	2,004	1,490	1,248	692	556	146	79	67	91	49	42
5 to 9	3,253	1,850	1,403	2,359	1,348	1,011	756	431	325	88	43	45	50	28	22
10 to 14	4,160	2,551	1,609	3,091	1,907	1,184	887	543	344	119	68	51	63	33	30
15 to 19	13,563	9,697	3,866	10,273	7,242	3,031	2,717	2,045	672	322	232	90	251	178	73
20 to 24	17,744	13,374	4,370	12,745	9,626	3,119	4,332	3,273	1,059	399	284	115	268	191	77
25 to 29	17,681	12,619	5,062	12,427	8,943	3,484	4,541	3,163	1,378	441	321	120	272	192	80
30 to 34	22,770	15,271	7,499	16,292	11,197	5,095	5,698	3,587	2,111	456	269	187	324	218	106
35 to 39	36,140	23,252	12,888	26,633	17,529	9,104	8,352	5,015	3,337	683	424	259	472	284	188
40 to 44	53,658	34,045	19,613	39,863	25,849	14,014	12,205	7,236	4,969	981	569	412	609	391	218
45 to 49	70,832	45,121	25,711	53,131	34,599	18,532	15,735	9,350	6,385	1,355	783	572	611	389	222
50 to 54	89,509	55,277	34,232	69,543	43,267	26,276	17,554	10,563	6,991	1,669	978	691	743	469	274
55 to 59	106,751	64,425	42,326	85,840	52,048	33,792	18,161	10,787	7,374	1,937	1,131	806	813	459	354
60 to 64	134,095	78,896	55,199	109,701	65,066	44,635	21,120	11,891	9,229	2,389	1,434	955	885	505	380
65 to 69	181,739	103,935	77,804	152,597	88,182	64,415	25,064	13,505	11,559	3,029	1,692	1,337	1,049	556	493
70 to 74	259,470	143,473	115,997	224,389	125,197	99,192	30,131	15,566	14,565	3,858	2,153	1,705	1,092	557	535
75 to 79	337,700	173,327	164,373	299,257	154,451	144,806	32,541	15,682	16,859	4,772	2,627	2,145	1,130	567	563
80 to 84	362,745	166,892	195,853	328,472	151,919	176,553	28,903	12,344	16,559	4,438	2,207	2,231	932	422	510
85 and over	658,171	214,742	443,429	602,761	196,409	406,352	47,038	14,560	32,478	6,990	3,272	3,718	1,382	501	881
Not stated	356	289	67	275	231	44	72	50	22	6	5	1	3	3	–
Percent distribution															
All ages	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.8	3.1	2.5
1 to 4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
5 to 9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
10 to 14	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
15 to 19	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.2	2.9	1.4
20 to 24	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.5	2.3	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.7	2.4	3.1	1.5
25 to 29	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.8	2.4	3.1	1.5
30 to 34	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.5	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.9	3.5	2.0
35 to 39	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	2.9	3.5	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.6	4.2	4.6	3.6
40 to 44	2.2	2.9	1.6	1.9	2.6	1.3	4.3	5.0	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.6	5.4	6.3	4.2
45 to 49	2.9	3.8	2.1	2.6	3.4	1.7	5.5	6.4	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.6	5.4	6.3	4.3
50 to 54	3.7	4.7	2.8	3.4	4.3	2.5	6.1	7.3	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.4	6.5	7.6	5.3
55 to 59	4.4	5.5	3.5	4.1	5.2	3.2	6.4	7.4	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.1	7.2	7.4	6.8
60 to 64	5.6	6.7	4.5	5.3	6.5	4.2	7.4	8.2	6.6	6.9	7.5	6.0	7.8	8.2	7.3
65 to 69	7.6	8.8	6.3	7.4	8.8	6.1	8.8	9.3	8.2	8.7	8.9	8.4	9.2	9.0	9.5
70 to 74	10.8	12.2	9.5	10.8	12.4	9.3	10.5	10.7	10.4	11.1	11.3	10.8	9.6	9.0	10.3
75 to 79	14.1	14.7	13.4	14.4	15.3	13.6	11.4	10.8	12.0	13.7	13.8	13.5	9.9	9.2	10.9
80 to 84	15.1	14.2	16.0	15.9	15.1	16.6	10.1	8.5	11.8	12.7	11.6	14.1	8.2	6.8	9.8
85 and over	27.4	18.2	36.2	29.1	19.5	38.2	16.5	10.0	23.1	20.0	17.2	23.4	12.2	8.1	17.0
Not stated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Deaths and Death Rates by Age, Sex, and Race: 2000—Con.

Age	All races			White			Black			Asian or Pacific Islander[1]			American Indian or Alaska Native[2]		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Death rates (per 100,000)															
All ages[3]	**873.1**	**874.7**	**871.6**	**915.5**	**905.8**	**924.9**	**809.6**	**865.4**	**759.1**	**309.4**	**349.2**	**272.2**	**466.4**	**512.8**	**421.0**
Under 1[4]	728.7	799.9	654.3	598.4	656.2	537.9	1,505.6	1,653.2	1,352.7	422.5	468.8	375.3	730.8	867.2	592.4
1 to 4	32.9	36.5	29.1	29.1	32.5	25.4	56.1	61.2	50.8	19.8	21.2	18.4	55.8	59.4	52.1
5 to 9	16.4	18.3	14.5	15.1	16.9	13.3	24.5	27.5	21.4	9.8	9.3	10.3	23.6	26.0	21.0
10 to 14	20.9	25.0	16.6	19.8	23.8	15.6	28.0	33.7	22.1	14.1	15.6	12.4	24.8	25.6	24.0
15 to 19	68.2	94.9	40.0	65.2	89.2	39.7	89.0	131.6	44.8	38.4	54.8	21.6	105.2	148.5	61.5
20 to 24	96.0	142.0	48.2	86.6	127.5	43.6	155.7	237.6	75.4	50.7	73.2	28.8	133.0	189.1	76.6
25 to 29	99.0	141.9	56.5	87.9	125.8	49.6	175.6	255.6	102.2	47.2	71.9	24.6	140.8	193.7	85.1
30 to 34	116.3	157.3	76.0	103.6	142.1	64.9	214.9	287.9	150.2	44.8	54.8	35.5	177.0	232.3	118.8
35 to 39	162.2	209.8	115.1	146.3	191.6	100.5	288.5	368.1	217.8	68.6	88.0	50.4	255.5	305.4	204.9
40 to 44	237.3	303.3	172.2	213.3	275.9	150.4	434.1	548.0	333.2	104.5	127.0	83.9	345.1	449.8	243.5
45 to 49	356.0	461.7	254.0	319.6	418.9	221.6	677.5	877.0	508.2	168.9	207.9	134.3	413.1	542.2	291.4
50 to 54	518.6	658.3	386.3	473.5	598.5	352.3	971.3	1,300.9	702.4	258.6	327.0	199.5	628.9	824.4	447.4
55 to 59	801.8	1,007.5	611.8	749.8	936.0	574.0	1,366.1	1,854.6	986.1	431.1	536.2	338.1	941.7	1,123.5	778.4
60 to 64	1,257.9	1,565.5	982.0	1,197.7	1,484.5	934.5	1,950.9	2,573.7	1,487.3	678.3	875.2	507.0	1,337.6	1,645.2	1,071.4
65 to 69	1,928.2	2,399.3	1,527.5	1,871.7	2,328.7	1,475.3	2,662.8	3,365.9	2,140.4	1,082.6	1,401.1	840.7	2,042.4	2,402.4	1,747.1
70 to 74	2,968.1	3,705.4	2,381.8	2,906.9	3,632.1	2,321.8	3,984.2	4,960.0	3,292.0	1,710.9	2,319.7	1,285.0	2,654.8	3,020.8	2,357.5
75 to 79	4,556.6	5,591.2	3,812.6	4,497.2	5,521.0	3,754.5	5,803.9	7,139.2	4,943.7	2,916.7	3,826.4	2,258.9	3,460.7	3,999.7	3,047.2
80 to 84	7,399.6	8,956.9	6,444.8	7,379.4	8,956.4	6,408.5	8,515.6	10,247.9	7,562.6	4,838.5	5,729.9	4,193.2	4,689.5	5,217.6	4,327.2
85 and over	15,321.5	16,605.4	14,768.6	15,532.5	16,897.7	14,948.7	14,752.1	15,494.6	14,441.9	9,376.8	10,894.0	8,353.0	6,376.9	7,299.0	5,949.5

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] Includes Chinese, Filipinos, Hawaiians, Japanese, and Other Asians and Pacific Islanders.
[2] Includes Aleuts and Eskimos.
[3] Figures for age not stated are included in All ages but not distributed among age groups.
[4] Death rates for Under 1 (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see Technical Notes of National Vital Statistics Reports, Deaths: Final Data for 2000.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: Minino, Arialdi M., Elizabeth Arias, Kenneth D. Kochanck, Sherry Murphy, and Betty L. Smith, 2002, "Death: Final Data for 2000," *National Vital Statistics Reports,* Vol. 50, No. 15, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table A-3.

Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population Aged 25 and Over by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003

(Numbers in thousands. Annual average)

Age, sex, and race	Civilian noninstitutionalized population	Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Number	Rate	
ALL RACES								
Both Sexes								
25 to 54	123,289	102,309	83.0	97,178	78.8	5,131	5.0	20,980
25 to 34	39,021	32,343	82.9	30,383	77.9	1,960	6.1	6,678
35 to 44	43,746	36,695	83.9	34,881	79.7	1,815	4.9	7,051
45 to 54	40,522	33,270	82.1	31,914	78.8	1,356	4.1	7,252
55 to 64	27,728	17,312	62.4	16,598	59.9	713	4.1	10,416
55 to 59	15,625	11,142	71.3	10,685	68.4	457	4.1	4,483
60 to 64	12,103	6,170	51.0	5,913	48.9	257	4.2	5,933
65 and over	34,253	4,792	14.0	4,608	13.5	183	3.8	29,462
65 to 69	9,591	2,627	27.4	2,515	26.2	112	4.2	6,964
70 to 74	8,456	1,231	14.6	1,189	14.1	43	3.5	7,225
75 and over	16,207	934	5.8	904	5.6	29	3.1	15,273
Men								
25 to 54	60,594	54,881	90.6	52,032	85.9	2,849	5.2	5,713
25 to 34	19,347	17,767	91.8	16,670	86.2	1,097	6.2	1,580
35 to 44	21,463	19,762	92.1	18,774	87.5	988	5.0	1,701
45 to 54	19,784	17,352	0.7	16,588	83.8	764	4.4	2,432
55 to 64	13,305	9,144	68.7	8,733	65.6	412	4.5	4,161
55 to 59	7,528	5,842	77.6	5,584	74.2	258	4.4	1,686
60 to 64	5,777	3,302	57.2	3,149	54.5	154	4.7	2,475
65 and over	14,496	2,692	18.6	2,858	17.8	107	4.0	11,804
65 to 69	4,449	1,461	32.8	1,397	31.4	64	4.4	2,988
70 to 74	3,769	708	18.8	680	18.0	28	3.9	3,061
75 and over	6,279	524	8.3	508	8.1	16	3.0	5,755
Women								
25 to 54	62,695	47,428	75.6	45,146	72.0	2,282	4.8	15,267
25 to 34.	19,674	14,576	74.1	13,714	69.7	863	5.9	5,098
35 to 44	22,283	16,933	76.0	16,106	72.3	827	4.9	5,349
45 to 54	20,738	15,919	76.8	15,326	73.9	592	3.7	4,819
55 to 64	14,423	8,168	56.6	7,866	54.5	302	3.7	6,256
55 to 59	8,097	5,300	65.5	5,101	63.0	199	3.8	2,797
60 to 64	6,326	2,868	45.3	2,765	43.7	103	3.6	3,458
65 and over	19,758	2,099	10.6	2,023	10.2	76	3.6	17,658
65 to 69	5,142	1,166	22.7	1,119	21.8	47	4.1	3,976
70 to 74	4,687	524	11.2	509	10.8	15	2.9	4,164
75 and over	9,928	410	4.1	396	4.0	13	3.3	9,518
NON-HISPANIC WHITE ALONE								
Both Sexes								
25 to 54	83,499	70,609	84.6	67,763	81.2	2,846	4.0	12,890
25 to 34	23,805	20,216	84.9	19,249	80.9	967	4.8	3,589
35 to 44	29,780	25,276	84.9	24,254	81.4	1,022	4.0	4,504
45 to 54	29,914	25,116	84.0	24,260	81.1	857	3.4	4,798
55 to 64	21,610	13,807	63.9	13,302	61.6	505	3.7	7,803
55 to 59	12,181	8,880	72.9	8,559	70.3	320	3.6	3,301
60 to 64	9,429	4,927	52.3	4,742	50.3	185	3.8	4,502
65 and over	28,109	3,990	14.2	3,845	13.7	145	3.6	24,119
65 to 69	7,577	2,141	28.3	2,051	27.1	89	4.2	5,436
70 to 74	6,844	1,051	15.4	1,019	14.9	32	3.0	5,793
75 and over	13,687	798	5.8	774	5.7	24	3.0	12,889

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population Aged 25 and Over by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Annual average)

Age, sex, and race	Civilian noninstitutionalized population	Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Number	Rate	
Men								
25 to 54	41,308	37,894	91.7	36,239	87.7	1,655	4.4	3,414
25 to 34	11,794	10,987	93.2	10,413	88.3	574	5.2	807
35 to 44	14,736	13,712	93.1	13,131	89.1	581	4.2	1,024
45 to 54	14,777	13,195	89.3	12,695	85.9	499	3.8	1,583
55 to 64	10,506	7,329	69.8	7,034	67.0	295	4.0	3,177
55 to 59	5,968	4,695	78.7	4,513	75.6	182	3.9	1,273
60 to 64	4,538	2,634	58.0	2,521	55.6	113	4.3	1,904
65 and over	12,002	2,243	18.7	2,157	18.0	86	3.8	9,759
65 to 69	3,574	1,195	33.4	1,142	32.0	53	4.4	2,378
70 to 74	3,095	602	19.5	582	18.8	20	3.3	2,492
75 and over	5,334	446	8.4	433	8.1	13	2.9	4,888
Women								
25 to 54	42,191	32,714	77.5	31,523	74.7	1,191	3.6	9,477
25 to 34	12,010	9,229	76.8	8,836	73.6	393	4.3	2,782
35 to 44	15,044	11,564	76.9	11,123	73.9	441	3.8	3,480
45 to 54	15,137	11,922	78.8	11,564	76.4	357	3.0	3,215
55 to 64	11,103	6,477	58.3	6,268	56.4	210	3.2	4,626
55 to 59	6,213	4,184	67.4	4,046	65.1	138	3.3	2,028
60 to 64	4,890	2,293	46.9	2,221	45.4	72	3.1	2,597
65 and over	16,107	1,747	10.8	1,687	10.5	60	3.4	14,360
65 to 69	4,003	945	23.6	909	22.7	36	3.8	3,058
70 to 74	3,750	449	12.0	437	11.6	12	2.7	3,301
75 and over	8,354	353	4.2	341	4.1	11	3.2	8,001
BLACK ALONE								
Both Sexes								
25 to 54	14,993	12,031	80.2	10,987	73.3	1,044	8.7	2,961
25 to 34	4,978	4,060	81.6	3,618	72.7	442	10.9	917
35 to 44	5,387	4,465	82.9	4,080	75.7	385	8.6	922
45 to 54	4,628	3,506	75.8	3,289	71.1	217	6.2	1,122
55 to 64	2,692	1,466	54.4	1,373	51.0	93	6.3	1,227
55 to 59	1,469	926	63.0	865	58.9	61	6.6	543
60 to 64	1,223	539	44.1	508	41.5	32	5.9	684
65 and over	2,846	366	12.9	346	12.2	20	5.4	2,480
65 to 69	900	217	24.1	205	22.8	12	5.3	683
70 to 74	736	85	11.5	80	10.9	5	5.6	651
75 and over	1,211	65	5.3	61	5.0	4	5.6	1,146
Men								
25 to 54	6,706	5,557	82.9	5,046	75.3	510	9.2	1,149
25 to 34	2,210	1,872	84.7	1,660	75.1	212	11.3	338
35 to 44	2,401	2,058	85.7	1,868	77.8	189	9.2	343
45 to 54	2,094	1,627	77.7	1,518	72.5	109	6.7	467
55 to 64	1,189	685	57.6	638	53.7	47	6.8	504
55 to 59	625	421	67.5	390	62.4	31	7.4	203
60 to 64	564	264	46.7	248	44.0	16	5.9	300
65 and over	1,093	186	17.0	176	16.1	10	5.6	907
65 to 69	381	107	28.1	102	26.9	4	4.1	274
70 to 74	298	48	16.2	45	15.0	4	7.5	250
75 and over	414	31	7.4	28	6.9	2	7.6	383

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population Aged 25 and Over by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Annual average)

Age, sex, and race	Civilian noninstitutionalized population	Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Number	Rate	
Women								
25 to 54	8,287	6,475	78.1	5,941	71.7	534	8.2	1,813
25 to 34	2,768	2,188	79.1	1,959	70.8	230	10.5	579
35 to 44	2,986	2,407	80.6	2,211	74.1	195	8.1	579
45 to 54	2,534	1,879	74.2	1,770	69.9	109	5.8	654
55 to 64	1,504	781	51.9	735	48.9	46	5.9	723
55 to 59	845	505	59.8	475	56.2	30	5.9	340
60 to 64	659	276	41.8	260	39.4	16	5.8	383
65 and over	1,753	180	10.3	171	9.7	10	5.3	1,573
65 to 69	518	110	21.2	103	19.8	7	6.5	409
70 to 74	438	36	8.3	35	8.0	1	3.1	401
75 and over	797	34	4.3	33	(B)	1	(B)	763
ASIAN ALONE								
Both Sexes								
25 to 54	5,817	4,645	79.9	4,398	75.6	247	5.3	1,172
25 to 34	2,183	1,653	75.7	1,564	71.6	89	5.4	530
35 to 44	2,012	1,643	81.7	1,564	77.7	80	4.9	368
45 to 54	1,621	1,348	83.1	1,270	78.3	78	5.8	274
55 to 64	985	644	65.4	608	61.8	36	5.5	341
55 to 59	569	414	72.8	392	68.8	23	5.5	155
60 to 64	416	230	55.2	217	52.1	13	5.6	186
65 and over	964	131	13.6	126	13.1	5	4.0	832
65 to 69	323	89	27.5	86	26.5	3	3.6	234
70 to 74	268	23	8.4	21	7.7	2	9.1	245
75 and over	373	20	5.4	20	5.4	–	0.1	353
Men								
25 to 54	2,748	2,466	89.7	2,334	84.9	132	5.3	283
25 to 34	1,039	893	85.9	849	81.7	44	4.9	146
35 to 44	961	886	92.2	843	87.7	43	4.9	75
45 to 54	749	687	91.8	642	85.8	45	6.5	62
55 to 64	458	356	77.7	335	73.2	21	5.9	102
55 to 59	260	217	83.2	204	78.6	12	5.6	44
60 to 64	197	139	70.4	130	66.0	9	6.3	58
65 and over	409	83	20.3	79	19.4	4	4.5	326
65 to 69	147	55	37.6	54	36.4	2	3.2	92
70 to 74	107	14	13.1	12	11.2	2	14.1	93
75 and over	154	14	8.8	14	8.8	–	–	141
Women								
25 to 54	3,068	2,179	71.0	2,064	67.3	115	5.3	889
25 to 34	1,145	761	66.5	715	62.5	45	6.0	384
35 to 44	1,051	757	72.1	721	68.6	36	4.8	293
45 to 54	873	661	75.7	627	71.9	33	5.0	212
55 to 64	527	288	54.7	274	51.9	15	5.1	239
55 to 59	309	198	64.0	187	60.6	11	5.3	111
60 to 64	219	91	41.5	87	39.6	4	4.6	128
65 and over	555	48	8.7	47	8.4	1	3.1	507
65 to 69	175	33	19.0	32	18.2	1	4.2	142
70 to 74	161	9	5.3	8	5.3	–	0.7	152
75 and over	219	7	3.0	7	3.0	–	0.3	213

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.
Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population Aged 25 and Over by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Annual average)

Age, sex, and race	Civilian noninstitutionalized population	Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed		Unemployed		
				Number	Percent of population	Number	Rate	
HISPANIC (Any Race)								
Both Sexes								
25 to 54	17,354	13,721	79.1	12,825	73.9	896	6.5	3,633
25 to 34	7,506	5,960	79.4	5,541	73.8	419	7.0	1,546
35 to 44	6,003	4,867	81.1	4,573	76.2	294	6.0	1,136
45 to 54	3,845	2,894	75.3	2,711	70.5	183	6.3	951
55 to 64	2,093	1,201	57.4	1,132	54.1	69	5.7	893
55 to 59	1,203	793	65.9	750	62.4	43	5.4	410
60 to 64	891	408	45.8	382	42.9	26	6.4	483
65 and over	2,027	259	12.8	249	12.3	10	3.9	1,768
65 to 69	691	154	22.3	149	21.5	6	3.6	537
70 to 74	528	61	11.6	58	11.0	3	5.5	466
75 and over	809	43	5.4	42	5.2	1	2.9	766
Men								
25 to 54	9,041	8,284	91.6	7,794	86.2	490	5.9	757
25 to 34	4,033	3,776	93.6	3,537	87.7	239	6.3	257
35 to 44	3,098	2,877	92.9	2,724	87.9	153	5.3	221
45 to 54	1,910	1,630	85.4	1,533	80.3	98	6.0	279
55 to 64	989	680	68.8	639	64.7	41	6.0	308
55 to 59	573	441	77.1	417	72.8	25	5.6	131
60 to 64	416	239	57.5	223	53.5	16	6.8	177
65 and over	862	150	17.4	144	16.7	5	3.6	712
65 to 69	305	85	27.7	81	26.6	3	4.0	221
70 to 74	230	35	15.4	34	14.7	1	3.9	195
75 and over	327	30	9.1	29	8.9	1	2.1	297
Women								
25 to 54	8,313	5,437	65.4	5,030	60.5	407	7.5	2,876
25 to 34	3,473	2,183	62.9	2,004	57.7	180	8.2	1,289
35 to 44	2,905	1,990	68.5	1,849	63.6	141	7.1	915
45 to 54	1,935	1,264	65.3	1,178	60.9	86	6.8	672
55 to 64	1,105	520	47.1	493	44.6	28	5.3	585
55 to 59	630	351	55.8	333	52.9	18	5.1	279
60 to 64	475	169	35.6	159	33.5	10	5.7	306
65 and over	1,166	109	9.4	105	9.0	5	4.4	1,056
65 to 69	386	70	18.1	68	17.5	2	3.1	316
70 to 74	297	26	8.8	24	8.1	2	7.6	271
75 and over	483	14	2.8	13	2.7	1	4.6	469

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
(B) Derived measure not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2003, unpublished tables.

Table A-4.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total			Non-Hispanic White alone			Black alone			Asian alone			Hispanic (any race)			White alone		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL PEOPLE																		
Both Sexes																		
Total	**287,699**	**35,861**	**12.5**	**194,595**	**15,902**	**8.2**	**35,989**	**8,781**	**24.4**	**11,856**	**1,401**	**11.8**	**40,300**	**9,051**	**22.5**	**231,866**	**24,272**	**10.5**
Under 18	72,999	12,866	17.6	43,150	4,233	9.8	11,367	3,877	34.1	2,759	344	12.5	13,730	4,077	29.7	55,779	7,985	14.3
18 to 24	27,824	4,596	16.5	17,382	2,242	12.9	3,809	1,026	26.9	1,127	192	17.0	4,974	1,043	21.0	21,936	3,202	14.6
25 to 34	39,201	5,037	12.8	23,900	1,949	8.2	5,041	1,108	22.0	2,206	287	13.0	7,423	1,589	21.4	30,799	3,430	11.1
35 to 44	43,573	4,164	9.6	29,560	1,980	6.7	5,402	898	16.6	2,022	164	8.1	6,007	1,058	17.6	35,095	2,957	8.4
45 to 54	41,068	3,136	7.6	30,219	1,675	5.5	4,715	715	15.2	1,655	164	9.9	3,925	541	13.8	33,873	2,167	6.4
55 to 59	16,158	1,322	8.2	12,510	826	6.6	1,544	245	15.9	613	48	7.8	1,287	168	13.1	13,725	985	7.2
60 to 64	12,217	1,188	9.7	9,537	719	7.5	1,235	232	18.8	420	52	12.3	875	169	19.3	10,354	880	8.5
65 and over	34,659	3,552	10.2	28,335	2,277	8.0	2,876	680	23.7	1,052	151	14.3	2,080	406	19.5	30,303	2,666	8.8
65 to 74	18,238	1,647	9.0	14,519	973	6.7	1,604	330	20.5	640	81	12.7	1,272	239	18.8	15,713	1,197	7.6
75 and over	16,421	1,905	11.6	13,816	1,304	9.4	1,271	351	27.6	412	69	16.9	808	167	20.7	14,590	1,469	10.1
Male																		
Total	**140,931**	**15,783**	**11.2**	**95,307**	**6,878**	**7.2**	**16,725**	**3,671**	**22.0**	**5,752**	**668**	**11.6**	**20,670**	**4,262**	**20.6**	**114,470**	**10,830**	**9.5**
Under 18	37,184	6,567	17.7	22,094	2,206	10.0	5,722	1,955	34.2	1,387	184	13.3	6,976	2,088	29.9	28,506	4,121	14.5
18 to 24	14,189	1,908	13.4	8,816	919	10.4	1,835	372	20.3	585	117	19.9	2,708	469	17.3	11,290	1,348	11.9
25 to 34	19,598	1,991	10.2	11,912	773	6.5	2,260	358	15.9	1,082	131	12.1	4,001	688	17.2	15,672	1,426	9.1
35 to 44	21,530	1,779	8.3	14,682	883	6.0	2,442	312	12.8	986	69	7.0	3,126	483	15.4	17,576	1,334	7.6
45 to 54	20,082	1,451	7.2	14,963	794	5.3	2,133	297	13.9	756	71	9.4	1,955	262	13.4	16,789	1,036	6.2
55 to 59	7,851	545	6.9	6,162	351	5.7	692	95	13.8	278	24	8.6	619	61	9.9	6,746	410	6.1
60 to 64	5,699	463	8.1	4,485	292	6.5	535	86	16.0	203	14	6.7	404	64	15.9	4,864	354	7.3
65 and over	14,797	1,079	7.3	12,194	661	5.4	1,106	196	17.7	475	58	12.3	881	146	16.6	13,028	801	6.1
65 to 74	8,356	597	7.1	6,756	348	5.2	653	110	16.9	302	31	10.2	545	95	17.3	7,266	437	6.0
75 and over	6,441	482	7.5	5,438	313	5.7	453	86	18.9	172	28	16.0	336	52	15.4	5,763	364	6.3
Female																		
Total	**146,768**	**20,078**	**13.7**	**99,287**	**9,024**	**9.1**	**19,263**	**5,110**	**26.5**	**6,104**	**733**	**12.0**	**19,629**	**4,790**	**24.4**	**117,396**	**13,443**	**11.5**
Under 18	35,815	6,299	17.6	21,055	2,028	9.6	5,645	1,922	34.0	1,372	159	11.6	6,754	1,989	29.4	27,274	3,863	14.2
18 to 24	13,634	2,688	19.7	8,567	1,323	15.4	1,974	654	33.1	542	75	13.9	2,266	573	25.3	10,647	1,855	17.4
25 to 34	19,603	3,045	15.5	11,988	1,176	9.8	2,781	750	27.0	1,125	156	13.9	3,422	901	26.3	15,127	2,005	13.3
35 to 44	22,043	2,384	10.8	14,878	1,098	7.4	2,961	585	19.8	1,037	96	9.2	2,880	576	20.0	17,519	1,623	9.3
45 to 54	20,987	1,685	8.0	15,257	881	5.8	2,581	418	16.2	899	93	10.3	1,970	279	14.2	17,085	1,131	6.6
55 to 59	8,307	778	9.4	6,348	475	7.5	852	150	17.6	335	24	7.2	668	107	16.0	6,979	575	8.2
60 to 64	6,517	726	11.1	5,053	428	8.5	699	146	20.9	217	38	17.5	470	105	22.3	5,490	526	9.6
65 and over	19,862	2,473	12.5	16,142	1,617	10.0	1,769	485	27.4	578	92	16.0	1,199	260	21.7	17,275	1,865	10.8
65 to 74	9,883	1,050	10.6	7,763	625	8.0	951	220	23.1	338	50	14.9	727	145	19.9	8,448	761	9.0
75 and over	9,980	1,423	14.3	8,378	992	11.8	818	265	32.4	240	42	17.5	473	115	24.4	8,828	1,104	12.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total			Non-Hispanic White alone			Black alone			Asian alone			Hispanic (any race)			White alone		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL PEOPLE																		
Both Sexes																		
Total	**287,699**	**35,861**	**12.5**	**194,595**	**15,902**	**8.2**	**35,989**	**8,781**	**24.4**	**11,856**	**1,401**	**11.8**	**40,300**	**9,051**	**22.5**	**231,866**	**24,272**	**10.5**
Under 18	72,999	12,866	17.6	43,150	4,233	9.8	11,367	3,877	34.1	2,759	344	12.5	13,730	4,077	29.7	55,779	7,985	14.3
18 to 24	27,824	4,596	16.5	17,382	2,242	12.9	3,809	1,026	26.9	1,127	192	17.0	4,974	1,043	21.0	21,936	3,202	14.6
25 to 34	39,201	5,037	12.8	23,900	1,949	8.2	5,041	1,108	22.0	2,206	287	13.0	7,423	1,589	21.4	30,799	3,430	11.1
35 to 44	43,573	4,164	9.6	29,560	1,980	6.7	5,402	898	16.6	2,022	164	8.1	6,007	1,058	17.6	35,095	2,957	8.4
45 to 54	41,068	3,136	7.6	30,219	1,675	5.5	4,715	715	15.2	1,655	164	9.9	3,925	541	13.8	33,873	2,167	6.4
55 to 59	16,158	1,322	8.2	12,510	826	6.6	1,544	245	15.9	613	48	7.8	1,287	168	13.1	13,725	985	7.2
60 to 64	12,217	1,188	9.7	9,537	719	7.5	1,235	232	18.8	420	52	12.3	875	169	19.3	10,354	880	8.5
65 and over	34,659	3,552	10.2	28,335	2,277	8.0	2,876	680	23.7	1,052	151	14.3	2,080	406	19.5	30,303	2,666	8.8
65 to 74	18,238	1,647	9.0	14,519	973	6.7	1,604	330	20.5	640	81	12.7	1,272	239	18.8	15,713	1,197	7.6
75 and over	16,421	1,905	11.6	13,816	1,304	9.4	1,271	351	27.6	412	69	16.9	808	167	20.7	14,590	1,469	10.1
Male																		
Total	**140,931**	**15,783**	**11.2**	**95,307**	**6,878**	**7.2**	**16,725**	**3,671**	**22.0**	**5,752**	**668**	**11.6**	**20,670**	**4,262**	**20.6**	**114,470**	**10,830**	**9.5**
Under 18	37,184	6,567	17.7	22,094	2,206	10.0	5,722	1,955	34.2	1,387	184	13.3	6,976	2,088	29.9	28,506	4,121	14.5
18 to 24	14,189	1,908	13.4	8,816	919	10.4	1,835	372	20.3	585	117	19.9	2,708	469	17.3	11,290	1,348	11.9
25 to 34	19,598	1,991	10.2	11,912	773	6.5	2,260	358	15.9	1,082	131	12.1	4,001	688	17.2	15,672	1,426	9.1
35 to 44	21,530	1,779	8.3	14,682	883	6.0	2,442	312	12.8	986	69	7.0	3,126	483	15.4	17,576	1,334	7.6
45 to 54	20,082	1,451	7.2	14,963	794	5.3	2,133	297	13.9	756	71	9.4	1,955	262	13.4	16,789	1,036	6.2
55 to 59	7,851	545	6.9	6,162	351	5.7	692	95	13.8	278	24	8.6	619	61	9.9	6,746	410	6.1
60 to 64	5,699	463	8.1	4,485	292	6.5	535	86	16.0	203	14	6.7	404	64	15.9	4,864	354	7.3
65 and over	14,797	1,079	7.3	12,194	661	5.4	1,106	196	17.7	475	58	12.3	881	146	16.6	13,028	801	6.1
65 to 74	8,356	597	7.1	6,756	348	5.2	653	110	16.9	302	31	10.2	545	95	17.3	7,266	437	6.0
75 and over	6,441	482	7.5	5,438	313	5.7	453	86	18.9	172	28	16.0	336	52	15.4	5,763	364	6.3
Female																		
Total	**146,768**	**20,078**	**13.7**	**99,287**	**9,024**	**9.1**	**19,263**	**5,110**	**26.5**	**6,104**	**733**	**12.0**	**19,629**	**4,790**	**24.4**	**117,396**	**13,443**	**11.5**
Under 18	35,815	6,299	17.6	21,055	2,028	9.6	5,645	1,922	34.0	1,372	159	11.6	6,754	1,989	29.4	27,274	3,863	14.2
18 to 24	13,634	2,688	19.7	8,567	1,323	15.4	1,974	654	33.1	542	75	13.9	2,266	573	25.3	10,647	1,855	17.4
25 to 34	19,603	3,045	15.5	11,988	1,176	9.8	2,781	750	27.0	1,125	156	13.9	3,422	901	26.3	15,127	2,005	13.3
35 to 44	22,043	2,384	10.8	14,878	1,098	7.4	2,961	585	19.8	1,037	96	9.2	2,880	576	20.0	17,519	1,623	9.3
45 to 54	20,987	1,685	8.0	15,257	881	5.8	2,581	418	16.2	899	93	10.3	1,970	279	14.2	17,085	1,131	6.6
55 to 59	8,307	778	9.4	6,348	475	7.5	852	150	17.6	335	24	7.2	668	107	16.0	6,979	575	8.2
60 to 64	6,517	726	11.1	5,053	428	8.5	699	146	20.9	217	38	17.5	470	105	22.3	5,490	526	9.6
65 and over	19,862	2,473	12.5	16,142	1,617	10.0	1,769	485	27.4	578	92	16.0	1,199	260	21.7	17,275	1,865	10.8
65 to 74	9,883	1,050	10.6	7,763	625	8.0	951	220	23.1	338	50	14.9	727	145	19.9	8,448	761	9.0
75 and over	9,980	1,423	14.3	8,378	992	11.8	818	265	32.4	240	42	17.5	473	115	24.4	8,828	1,104	12.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total			Non-Hispanic White alone			Black alone			Asian alone			Hispanic (any race)			White alone		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
Householder																		
Total	**75,616**	**7,229**	**9.6**	**53,860**	**3,208**	**6.0**	**8,932**	**1,923**	**21.5**	**2,845**	**210**	**7.4**	**9,094**	**1,792**	**19.7**	**62,313**	**4,862**	**7.8**
Under 18	179	53	29.5	71	16	(B)	41	14	(B)	16	2	(B)	49	20	(B)	114	32	28.4
18 to 24	3,372	933	27.7	1,702	351	20.6	736	322	43.8	111	16	14.6	772	233	30.2	2,412	568	23.5
25 to 34	13,446	1,933	14.4	8,345	779	9.3	1,919	513	26.7	584	37	6.3	2,435	579	23.8	10,603	1,312	12.4
35 to 44	18,744	1,828	9.8	12,678	741	5.8	2,358	486	20.6	818	76	9.3	2,666	497	18.6	15,139	1,191	7.9
45 to 54	16,870	973	5.8	12,596	416	3.3	1,872	280	15.0	643	37	5.8	1,557	236	15.2	14,035	636	4.5
55 to 64	11,261	743	6.6	8,849	478	5.4	1,025	129	12.6	386	19	4.9	883	104	11.8	9,689	579	6.0
65 and over	11,743	766	6.5	9,619	427	4.4	981	180	18.3	286	23	8.2	731	123	16.8	10,320	544	5.3
Related Children																		
Under 18	71,907	12,340	17.2	42,547	3,957	9.3	11,162	3,750	33.6	2,726	331	12.1	13,519	3,982	29.5	54,989	7,624	13.9
Under 6	23,455	4,654	19.8	13,399	1,481	11.1	3,566	1,391	39.0	908	78	8.6	4,916	1,576	32.1	17,920	2,929	16.3
6 to 17	48,452	7,686	15.9	29,148	2,476	8.5	7,596	2,359	31.1	1,818	253	13.9	8,603	2,406	28.0	37,069	4,695	12.7
PEOPLE IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES																		
Both Sexes																		
Total	**184,282**	**11,385**	**6.2**	**133,412**	**5,027**	**3.8**	**14,341**	**1,218**	**8.5**	**8,636**	**692**	**8.0**	**24,956**	**4,222**	**16.9**	**156,745**	**9,057**	**5.8**
Under 18	51,189	4,412	8.6	34,003	1,629	4.8	4,355	487	11.2	2,317	196	8.5	9,224	1,973	21.4	42,614	3,513	8.2
18 to 24	14,213	796	5.6	9,762	327	3.4	1,094	62	5.7	647	55	8.4	2,448	336	13.7	12,029	647	5.4
25 to 34	22,737	1,740	7.7	14,767	627	4.2	1,860	135	7.3	1,395	123	8.8	4,400	827	18.8	18,906	1,421	7.5
35 to 44	29,103	1,527	5.2	20,918	680	3.3	2,471	202	8.2	1,521	90	5.9	3,857	536	13.9	24,482	1,183	4.8
45 to 54	27,708	1,012	3.7	21,472	550	2.6	2,127	106	5.0	1,307	106	8.1	2,462	236	9.6	23,789	775	3.3
55 to 59	11,285	466	4.1	9,109	320	3.5	755	38	5.1	465	24	5.2	826	71	8.5	9,895	387	3.9
60 to 64	8,386	467	5.6	6,851	311	4.5	572	51	8.9	296	30	10.2	572	72	12.6	7,388	381	5.2
65 and over	19,660	965	4.9	16,530	582	3.5	1,108	137	12.4	689	68	9.9	1,167	171	14.7	17,642	749	4.2
65 to 74	11,898	550	4.6	9,875	327	3.3	707	73	10.3	448	40	8.8	748	107	14.3	10,584	430	4.1
75 and over	7,762	416	5.4	6,655	255	3.8	401	64	15.9	241	29	11.9	420	64	15.2	7,057	319	4.5
Male																		
Total	**93,826**	**5,810**	**6.2**	**67,830**	**2,553**	**3.8**	**7,463**	**645**	**8.6**	**4,195**	**355**	**8.5**	**12,820**	**2,150**	**16.8**	**79,820**	**4,610**	**5.8**
Under 18	26,135	2,263	8.7	17,417	828	4.8	2,184	256	11.7	1,165	112	9.6	4,698	1,012	21.6	21,805	1,794	8.2
18 to 24	7,287	365	5.0	4,982	153	3.1	595	24	4.0	309	27	8.8	1,270	153	12.0	6,146	300	4.9
25 to 34	11,009	840	7.6	7,057	298	4.2	942	83	8.8	611	51	8.4	2,227	396	17.8	9,174	679	7.4
35 to 44	14,392	783	5.4	10,216	339	3.3	1,273	103	8.1	738	43	5.8	2,006	287	14.3	12,061	609	5.1
45 to 54	14,012	531	3.8	10,815	273	2.5	1,104	54	4.9	636	56	8.8	1,283	138	10.7	12,022	406	3.4
55 to 59	5,905	251	4.3	4,778	179	3.7	412	18	4.4	215	14	6.3	436	35	8.0	5,194	213	4.1
60 to 64	4,302	230	5.3	3,473	157	4.5	319	25	7.8	153	12	7.9	311	37	11.8	3,764	192	5.1
65 and over	10,784	547	5.1	9,093	327	3.6	634	81	12.8	367	40	11.0	590	93	15.8	9,655	417	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total			Non-Hispanic White alone			Black alone			Asian alone			Hispanic (any race)			White alone		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
PEOPLE IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES—Con.																		
Male—Con.																		
65 to 74	6,377	295	4.6	5,325	173	3.2	392	44	11.3	228	20	8.6	363	56	15.5	5,668	226	4.0
75 and over	4,407	251	5.7	3,768	154	4.1	242	37	15.3	138	21	15.0	226	37	16.2	3,987	191	4.8
Female																		
Total	**90,456**	**5,575**	**6.2**	**65,582**	**2,474**	**3.8**	**6,878**	**574**	**8.3**	**4,441**	**337**	**7.6**	**12,136**	**2,072**	**17.1**	**76,925**	**4,447**	**5.8**
Under 18	25,054	2,149	8.6	16,587	801	4.8	2,171	231	10.6	1,152	85	7.3	4,526	961	21.2	20,809	1,719	8.3
18 to 24	6,926	431	6.2	4,780	174	3.6	499	38	7.7	337	27	8.1	1,178	183	15.6	5,882	347	5.9
25 to 34	11,729	900	7.7	7,711	330	4.3	918	52	5.7	784	72	9.1	2,173	432	19.9	9,733	743	7.6
35 to 44	14,711	744	5.1	10,702	341	3.2	1,198	99	8.2	783	46	5.9	1,850	248	13.4	12,421	574	4.6
45 to 54	13,695	480	3.5	10,657	277	2.6	1,023	52	5.0	671	50	7.5	1,179	99	8.4	11,767	369	3.1
55 to 59	5,380	215	4.0	4,331	141	3.3	343	20	5.9	249	10	4.2	391	36	9.2	4,701	174	3.7
60 to 64	4,084	237	5.8	3,379	154	4.6	253	26	10.3	142	18	12.8	261	35	13.6	3,625	189	5.2
65 and over	8,877	419	4.7	7,436	255	3.4	474	56	11.7	322	28	8.7	578	78	13.5	7,987	332	4.2
65 to 74	5,521	255	4.6	4,550	155	3.4	316	29	9.1	219	20	9.1	384	51	13.3	4,916	204	4.1
75 and over	3,356	164	4.9	2,887	101	3.5	158	27	16.9	102	8	7.8	193	27	14.0	3,070	128	4.2
Householder																		
Total	**57,327**	**3,052**	**5.3**	**44,109**	**1,628**	**3.7**	**4,165**	**331**	**7.9**	**2,286**	**135**	**5.9**	**6,189**	**927**	**15.0**	**49,923**	**2,510**	**5.0**
Under 18	8	2	(B)	6	1	(B)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	(B)	8	2	(B)
18 to 24	1,372	205	14.9	864	106	12.3	115	13	11.0	33	4	(B)	359	83	23.1	1,191	185	15.5
25 to 34	9,538	692	7.3	6,589	305	4.6	722	58	8.0	469	22	4.6	1,645	300	18.3	8,140	593	7.3
35 to 44	14,004	725	5.2	10,200	319	3.1	1,108	89	8.0	687	49	7.2	1,862	263	14.1	11,930	561	4.7
45 to 54	13,299	425	3.2	10,481	205	2.0	1,032	66	6.4	542	25	4.6	1,099	125	11.4	11,513	326	2.8
55 to 64	9,543	512	5.4	7,825	377	4.8	623	38	6.1	315	18	5.6	689	72	10.4	8,483	448	5.3
65 and over	9,564	491	5.1	8,143	314	3.9	565	67	11.9	239	18	7.3	532	83	15.6	8,657	395	4.6
PEOPLE IN FAMILIES WITH A FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT																		
Total	**41,311**	**12,413**	**30.0**	**18,792**	**3,959**	**21.1**	**13,118**	**5,115**	**39.0**	**1,028**	**242**	**23.6**	**7,452**	**2,861**	**38.4**	**25,536**	**6,530**	**25.6**
Under 18	17,069	7,113	41.7	6,667	2,045	30.7	6,098	3,034	49.8	325	120	36.8	3,438	1,733	50.4	9,755	3,599	36.9
18 to 24	5,234	1,375	26.3	2,255	447	19.8	1,736	588	33.9	137	20	14.9	996	293	29.4	3,144	707	22.5
25 to 34	4,996	1,534	30.7	2,105	493	23.4	1,660	644	38.8	156	36	22.9	990	343	34.7	3,021	807	26.7
35 to 44	5,299	1,171	22.1	2,719	474	17.4	1,491	397	26.6	148	26	17.8	868	267	30.8	3,501	716	20.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total			Non-Hispanic White alone			Black alone			Asian alone			Hispanic (any race)			White alone		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
PEOPLE IN FAMILIES WITH A FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT—Con.																		
Total—Con.																		
45 to 54	4,116	632	15.4	2,220	250	11.3	1,101	230	20.9	125	26	21.1	607	126	20.8	2,775	362	13.0
55 to 59	1,268	173	13.6	749	71	9.5	295	63	21.5	34	2	(B)	181	34	19.0	919	103	11.2
60 to 64	771	109	14.1	430	41	9.5	211	43	20.5	25	4	(B)	96	21	22.2	516	59	11.4
65 and over	2,559	307	12.0	1,648	138	8.4	525	116	22.2	78	8	9.7	275	43	15.7	1,905	178	9.3
65 to 74	1,157	144	12.5	672	48	7.2	274	65	23.9	53	4	(B)	138	25	17.7	800	70	8.8
75 and over	1,401	163	11.6	977	90	9.2	251	51	20.2	25	4	(B)	137	19	13.6	1,105	107	9.7
Householder																		
Total	**13,626**	**3,613**	**26.5**	**7,072**	**1,374**	**19.4**	**4,003**	**1,433**	**35.8**	**337**	**48**	**14.2**	**2,033**	**717**	**35.3**	**8,885**	**2,004**	**22.6**
Under 18	93	29	31.5	36	8	(B)	21	11	(B)	6	–	(B)	29	10	(B)	61	17	(B)
18 to 24	1,291	609	47.2	534	217	40.6	450	258	57.4	27	5	(B)	244	119	48.8	757	324	42.8
25 to 34	2,895	1,128	39.0	1,247	436	35.0	1,046	433	41.4	59	12	(B)	520	232	44.7	1,696	638	37.6
35 to 44	3,654	966	26.4	1,860	374	20.1	1,086	357	32.9	72	15	(B)	594	207	34.8	2,389	554	23.2
45 to 54	2,644	458	17.3	1,486	166	11.2	705	194	27.5	80	10	12.6	339	89	26.3	1,788	244	13.6
55 to 64	1,305	190	14.5	759	78	10.3	336	80	24.0	53	–	(B)	146	27	18.8	896	104	11.6
65 and over	1,745	232	13.3	1,150	93	8.1	359	99	27.6	39	6	(B)	161	33	20.4	1,299	122	9.4
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS																		
Both Sexes																		
Total	**47,594**	**9,713**	**20.4**	**34,683**	**6,015**	**17.3**	**6,034**	**1,781**	**29.5**	**1,494**	**375**	**25.1**	**4,620**	**1,325**	**28.7**	**38,913**	**7,225**	**18.6**
Under 18	217	205	94.4	130	127	97.4	35	35	(B)	6	6	(B)	38	29	(B)	163	151	92.5
18 to 24	6,258	2,095	33.5	4,310	1,354	31.4	654	267	40.8	241	97	40.3	944	332	35.1	5,172	1,662	32.1
25 to 34	9,314	1,481	15.9	6,089	763	12.5	1,133	244	21.5	518	114	21.9	1,394	312	22.4	7,356	1,041	14.2
35 to 44	7,082	1,202	17.0	4,779	697	14.6	1,080	236	21.9	262	45	17.1	816	193	23.6	5,526	868	15.7
45 to 54	7,480	1,326	17.7	5,449	798	14.6	1,214	337	27.7	123	17	13.7	576	150	26.1	5,970	929	15.6
55 to 59	3,109	620	19.9	2,369	405	17.1	414	125	30.1	69	15	(B)	198	56	28.5	2,552	458	17.9
60 to 64	2,681	582	21.7	2,034	355	17.5	383	128	33.4	60	14	(B)	162	73	44.9	2,185	425	19.4
65 and over	11,454	2,202	19.2	9,522	1,517	15.9	1,121	409	36.5	216	68	31.6	492	180	36.7	9,988	1,691	16.9
65 to 74	4,677	902	19.3	3,683	574	15.6	560	179	32.0	88	32	36.5	296	97	32.9	3,958	667	16.9
75 and over	6,777	1,300	19.2	5,839	943	16.1	561	229	40.9	128	36	28.2	196	83	42.3	6,030	1,024	17.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-4.
Poverty Status of People by Age, Sex, Household Relationship, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total			Non-Hispanic White alone			Black alone			Asian alone			Hispanic (any race)			White alone		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS—Con.																		
Male																		
Total	**23,044**	**4,154**	**18.0**	**16,167**	**2,445**	**15.1**	**2,843**	**767**	**27.0**	**764**	**180**	**23.6**	**2,871**	**655**	**22.8**	**18,819**	**3,045**	**16.2**
Under 18	102	98	95.9	60	60	(B)	21	21	(B)	1	1	(B)	16	12	(B)	75	71	(B)
18 to 24	3,191	966	30.3	2,119	589	27.8	295	121	40.9	131	65	49.6	597	168	28.1	2,667	742	27.8
25 to 34	5,702	800	14.0	3,656	409	11.2	633	136	21.4	314	69	21.9	991	167	16.8	4,574	564	12.3
35 to 44	4,483	703	15.7	3,007	406	13.5	638	125	19.6	165	21	12.9	582	129	22.3	3,550	527	14.8
45 to 54	3,929	693	17.6	2,881	425	14.7	583	161	27.5	46	6	(B)	349	87	25.0	3,199	500	15.6
55 to 59	1,411	230	16.3	1,060	140	13.3	185	56	30.5	33	7	(B)	110	21	19.6	1,160	160	13.8
60 to 64	1,044	200	19.1	808	118	14.6	139	50	36.2	20	–	(B)	56	23	(B)	862	142	16.4
65 and over	3,182	465	14.6	2,576	298	11.6	350	98	27.9	53	11	(B)	170	46	27.1	2,732	341	12.5
65 to 74	1,546	262	17.0	1,182	158	13.3	200	56	28.1	27	6	(B)	113	32	28.7	1,284	187	14.6
75 and over	1,636	203	12.4	1,394	140	10.1	150	42	27.7	26	6	(B)	57	13	(B)	1,448	154	10.6
Female																		
Total	**24,550**	**5,559**	**22.6**	**18,516**	**3,570**	**19.3**	**3,191**	**1,014**	**31.8**	**730**	**195**	**26.7**	**1,749**	**671**	**38.3**	**20,094**	**4,179**	**20.8**
Under 18	115	107	93.0	70	66	(B)	15	15	(B)	5	5	(B)	22	17	(B)	88	80	90.9
18 to 24	3,067	1,129	36.8	2,192	764	34.9	359	147	40.8	109	32	29.3	347	164	47.3	2,505	919	36.7
25 to 34	3,612	681	18.9	2,434	354	14.5	501	109	21.7	204	45	22.0	403	145	36.0	2,782	477	17.2
35 to 44	2,599	499	19.2	1,772	292	16.5	442	112	25.2	97	24	24.4	235	63	27.0	1,976	341	17.3
45 to 54	3,551	633	17.8	2,568	373	14.5	631	176	27.9	77	10	13.6	227	63	27.7	2,771	429	15.5
55 to 59	1,697	390	23.0	1,309	265	20.2	229	68	29.9	36	8	(B)	88	35	39.6	1,392	298	21.4
60 to 64	1,637	383	23.4	1,226	237	19.3	244	77	31.8	39	14	(B)	106	49	46.3	1,323	283	21.4
65 and over	8,272	1,737	21.0	6,946	1,219	17.5	771	311	40.4	163	57	34.8	322	135	41.8	7,256	1,351	18.6
65 to 74	3,131	639	20.4	2,500	417	16.7	360	123	34.2	61	26	(B)	183	65	35.6	2,674	480	18.0
75 and over	5,141	1,098	21.4	4,446	802	18.0	410	188	45.8	102	30	29.8	140	70	49.9	4,582	871	19.0

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
(B) Derived measure is not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Note: The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2003.

Table A-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age for Counties With 10,000 or More People Aged 65 and Over: 2000

(Ranked by number of people aged 65 and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
1	Los Angeles	CA	926,673	9.7	109,147	1.1
2	Cook	IL	630,265	11.7	76,520	1.4
3	Maricopa	AZ	358,979	11.7	40,127	1.3
4	San Diego	CA	313,750	11.2	36,407	1.3
5	Miami-Dade	FL	300,552	13.3	38,468	1.7
6	Queens	NY	283,042	12.7	35,964	1.6
7	Kings	NY	282,658	11.5	35,507	1.4
8	Orange	CA	280,763	9.9	34,094	1.2
9	Palm Beach	FL	262,076	23.2	34,965	3.1
10	Broward	FL	261,109	16.1	43,051	2.7
11	Harris	TX	252,895	7.4	25,573	0.8
12	Wayne	MI	248,982	12.1	27,218	1.3
13	Allegheny	PA	228,416	17.8	28,143	2.2
14	Cuyahoga	OH	217,161	15.6	27,365	2.0
15	Philadelphia	PA	213,722	14.1	27,339	1.8
16	Pinellas	FL	207,563	22.5	30,955	3.4
17	Nassau	NY	200,841	15.0	22,209	1.7
18	Riverside	CA	195,964	12.7	21,084	1.4
19	Middlesex	MA	187,307	12.8	25,085	1.7
20	New York	NY	186,776	12.2	25,587	1.7
21	King	WA	181,772	10.5	24,540	1.4
22	Dallas	TX	178,872	8.1	20,354	0.9
23	Suffolk	NY	167,558	11.8	20,002	1.4
24	Santa Clara	CA	160,527	9.5	17,987	1.1
25	Erie	NY	151,258	15.9	18,525	1.9
26	Alameda	CA	147,591	10.2	18,823	1.3
27	Clark	NV	146,899	10.7	10,534	0.8
28	San Bernardino	CA	146,459	8.6	15,250	0.9
29	Bexar	TX	144,398	10.4	15,881	1.1
30	St. Louis	MO	143,262	14.1	18,423	1.8
31	Sacramento	CA	135,875	11.1	15,517	1.3
32	Oakland	MI	134,959	11.3	16,209	1.4
33	Bergen	NJ	134,820	15.2	17,055	1.9
34	Bronx	NY	133,948	10.1	18,489	1.4
35	Westchester	NY	128,964	14.0	17,659	1.9
36	Hartford	CT	125,628	14.7	17,455	2.0
37	Hennepin	MN	122,358	11.0	17,679	1.6
38	Milwaukee	WI	121,685	12.9	16,512	1.8
39	Tarrant	TX	120,585	8.3	12,976	0.9
40	Hillsborough	FL	119,673	12.0	13,267	1.3
41	Pima	AZ	119,487	14.2	13,072	1.5
42	New Haven	CT	119,292	14.5	16,928	2.1
43	Honolulu	HI	117,737	13.4	12,759	1.5
44	Fairfield	CT	117,163	13.3	15,591	1.8
45	Hamilton	OH	113,898	13.5	15,134	1.8
46	Ocean	NJ	113,260	22.2	14,914	2.9
47	Lee	FL	112,111	25.4	10,918	2.5
48	Montgomery	PA	111,797	14.9	14,717	2.0
49	Baltimore	MD	110,335	14.6	12,757	1.7
50	Macomb	MI	107,651	13.7	11,889	1.5
51	Contra Costa	CA	107,272	11.3	13,371	1.4
52	San Francisco	CA	106,111	13.7	14,227	1.8
53	Franklin	OH	104,306	9.8	11,740	1.1
54	Sarasota	FL	102,583	31.5	13,180	4.0
55	Essex	MA	100,306	13.9	13,925	1.9
56	Montgomery	MD	98,157	11.2	12,983	1.5
57	Worcester	MA	97,969	13.0	13,733	1.8
58	Volusia	FL	97,811	22.1	11,317	2.6
59	Monroe	NY	95,779	13.0	13,635	1.9
60	Marion	IN	95,534	11.1	11,513	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age for Counties With 10,000 or More People Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by number of people aged 65 and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
61	Brevard	FL	94,681	19.9	8,960	1.9
62	Essex	NJ	94,380	11.9	12,311	1.6
63	Jefferson	KY	93,982	13.5	10,853	1.6
64	Norfolk	MA	93,734	14.4	13,134	2.0
65	Middlesex	NJ	92,590	12.3	9,424	1.3
66	Pasco	FL	92,403	26.8	10,824	3.1
67	Providence	RI	90,659	14.6	13,136	2.1
68	Jefferson	AL	90,285	13.6	11,525	1.7
69	Orange	FL	89,959	10.0	9,643	1.1
70	Shelby	TN	89,581	10.0	10,384	1.2
71	DuPage	IL	88,794	9.8	11,615	1.3
72	Polk	FL	88,738	18.3	9,052	1.9
73	San Mateo	CA	88,085	12.5	11,343	1.6
74	Baltimore city	MD	85,921	13.2	9,956	1.5
75	Delaware	PA	85,669	15.6	10,868	2.0
76	Jackson	MO	81,981	12.5	10,489	1.6
77	Duval	FL	81,753	10.5	9,164	1.2
78	Oklahoma	OK	80,716	12.2	9,572	1.4
79	Fresno	CA	79,209	9.9	9,707	1.2
80	Monmouth	NJ	76,923	12.5	9,814	1.6
81	Fairfax	VA	76,818	7.9	6,922	0.7
82	Ventura	CA	76,804	10.2	9,289	1.2
83	Montgomery	OH	76,697	13.7	8,357	1.5
84	Summit	OH	76,572	14.1	8,672	1.6
85	Suffolk	MA	76,163	11.0	10,600	1.5
86	Bristol	MA	75,512	14.1	9,991	1.9
87	Bucks	PA	74,094	12.4	8,223	1.4
88	Multnomah	OR	73,607	11.1	10,778	1.6
89	Salt Lake	UT	72,680	8.1	8,597	1.0
90	Union	NJ	72,041	13.8	9,369	1.8
91	Pierce	WA	71,620	10.2	8,269	1.2
92	District of Columbia	DC	69,898	12.2	8,975	1.6
93	Hudson	NJ	69,271	11.4	8,245	1.4
94	Fulton	GA	68,990	8.5	9,582	1.2
95	Westmoreland	PA	67,781	18.3	7,637	2.1
96	Tulsa	OK	66,735	11.8	8,056	1.4
97	Hampden	MA	66,251	14.5	8,768	1.9
98	El Paso	TX	66,073	9.7	6,185	0.9
99	Lancaster	PA	66,060	14.0	8,965	1.9
100	Manatee	FL	65,647	24.9	7,735	2.9
101	Bernalillo	NM	64,156	11.5	7,444	1.3
102	Camden	NJ	63,769	12.5	7,543	1.5
103	Marion	FL	63,488	24.5	5,443	2.1
104	Davidson	TN	63,444	11.1	8,002	1.4
105	Onondaga	NY	63,294	13.8	7,766	1.7
106	Lake	IN	63,234	13.0	6,715	1.4
107	Luzerne	PA	62,740	19.7	8,481	2.7
108	Denver	CO	62,426	11.3	8,414	1.5
109	Kern	CA	62,054	9.4	6,457	1.0
110	Prince George's	MD	61,951	7.7	5,686	0.7
111	Collier	FL	61,513	24.5	5,365	2.1
112	San Joaquin	CA	59,799	10.6	7,507	1.3
113	Mecklenburg	NC	59,724	8.6	6,860	1.0
114	Kent	MI	59,625	10.4	7,783	1.4
115	Ramsey	MN	59,502	11.6	8,870	1.7
116	Lucas	OH	59,441	13.1	7,307	1.6
117	Passaic	NJ	59,033	12.1	7,697	1.6
118	Sonoma	CA	57,977	12.6	8,254	1.8
119	New Castle	DE	57,903	11.6	6,443	1.3
120	Stark	OH	57,054	15.1	6,795	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age for Counties With 10,000 or More People Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by number of people aged 65 and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
121	Orleans Parish	LA	56,653	11.7	7,408	1.5
122	Berks	PA	56,190	15.0	7,260	1.9
123	Plymouth	MA	55,772	11.8	7,367	1.6
124	Lake	FL	55,603	26.4	5,694	2.7
125	Snohomish	WA	55,404	9.1	6,808	1.1
126	Hidalgo	TX	55,274	9.7	5,220	0.9
127	Lake	IL	54,989	8.5	6,041	0.9
128	Travis	TX	54,824	6.7	6,600	0.8
129	Morris	NJ	54,530	11.6	6,652	1.4
130	Jefferson Parish	LA	54,315	11.9	5,375	1.2
131	DeKalb	GA	53,224	8.0	6,346	1.0
132	Burlington	NJ	53,218	12.6	5,491	1.3
133	Spokane	WA	51,949	12.4	7,432	1.8
134	Sedgwick	KS	51,574	11.4	5,974	1.3
135	York	PA	51,492	13.5	6,107	1.6
136	Richmond	NY	51,433	11.6	6,156	1.4
137	Barnstable	MA	51,265	23.1	6,447	2.9
138	Jefferson	CO	50,826	9.6	5,617	1.1
139	Douglas	NE	50,795	11.0	6,341	1.4
140	Santa Barbara	CA	50,765	12.7	6,896	1.7
141	Chester	PA	50,677	11.7	5,767	1.3
142	Genesee	MI	50,607	11.6	5,228	1.2
143	Guilford	NC	49,476	11.8	5,955	1.4
144	Lehigh	PA	49,434	15.8	6,734	2.2
145	Charlotte	FL	49,167	34.7	5,080	3.6
146	Anne Arundel	MD	48,820	10.0	4,440	0.9
147	Knox	TN	48,415	12.7	5,593	1.5
148	Mobile	AL	47,919	12.0	5,316	1.3
149	St. Louis city	MO	47,842	13.7	7,313	2.1
150	Stanislaus	CA	46,697	10.4	5,819	1.3
151	Wake	NC	46,372	7.4	4,973	0.8
152	Mahoning	OH	45,729	17.8	5,222	2.0
153	Johnson	KS	45,069	10.0	5,895	1.3
154	El Paso	CO	44,787	8.7	4,484	0.9
155	Greenville	SC	44,573	11.7	5,009	1.3
156	Mercer	NJ	44,140	12.6	5,426	1.5
157	St. Lucie	FL	43,753	22.7	3,952	2.1
158	Waukesha	WI	43,434	12.0	5,447	1.5
159	Lane	OR	42,954	13.3	5,553	1.7
160	Hamilton	TN	42,609	13.8	5,240	1.7
161	Albany	NY	42,594	14.5	5,985	2.0
162	Cobb	GA	42,036	6.9	4,156	0.7
163	Northampton	PA	42,030	15.7	5,230	2.0
164	Arapahoe	CO	41,929	8.6	4,762	1.0
165	Polk	IA	41,752	11.1	5,555	1.5
166	Will	IL	41,610	8.3	4,609	0.9
167	Lackawanna	PA	41,542	19.5	5,698	2.7
168	Pulaski	AR	41,425	11.5	5,068	1.4
169	East Baton Rouge Parish	LA	40,932	9.9	4,533	1.1
170	Hillsborough	NH	40,526	10.6	5,057	1.3
171	Hernando	FL	40,353	30.9	3,434	2.6
172	Monterey	CA	40,299	10.0	4,699	1.2
173	Erie	PA	40,256	14.3	4,892	1.7
174	Dane	WI	39,869	9.3	5,403	1.3
175	Washington	OR	39,351	8.8	5,488	1.2
176	Escambia	FL	39,169	13.3	4,163	1.4
177	Seminole	FL	38,853	10.6	3,993	1.1
178	Oneida	NY	38,753	16.5	5,436	2.3
179	Forsyth	NC	38,549	12.6	4,537	1.5
180	Citrus	FL	38,010	32.2	3,738	3.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age for Counties With 10,000 or More People Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by number of people aged 65 and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
181	Allen	IN	37,760	11.4	4,746	1.4
182	Clackamas	OR	37,428	11.1	4,885	1.4
183	Solano	CA	37,426	9.5	3,915	1.0
184	Cameron	TX	37,375	11.1	3,797	1.1
185	Madison	IL	36,923	14.3	4,569	1.8
186	Charleston	SC	36,858	11.9	3,855	1.2
187	Yavapai	AZ	36,816	22.0	3,529	2.1
188	Washington	PA	36,323	17.9	4,251	2.1
189	St. Joseph	IN	36,101	13.6	4,869	1.8
190	Virginia Beach city	VA	35,933	8.4	3,549	0.8
191	Tulare	CA	35,917	9.8	4,337	1.2
192	Dauphin	PA	35,844	14.2	4,243	1.7
193	Washoe	NV	35,797	10.5	3,499	1.0
194	Martin	FL	35,786	28.2	3,936	3.1
195	San Luis Obispo	CA	35,685	14.5	4,176	1.7
196	Lorain	OH	35,583	12.5	3,824	1.3
197	Butler	OH	35,557	10.7	3,737	1.1
198	Winnebago	IL	35,450	12.7	4,322	1.6
199	Trumbull	OH	35,438	15.7	3,783	1.7
200	Cumberland	ME	35,324	13.3	4,796	1.8
201	Marion	OR	35,206	12.4	4,868	1.7
202	Orange	NY	35,185	10.3	4,635	1.4
203	Nueces	TX	35,005	11.2	3,727	1.2
204	Caddo Parish	LA	34,444	13.7	4,595	1.8
205	Atlantic	NJ	34,437	13.6	4,118	1.6
206	Jefferson	TX	34,269	13.6	4,083	1.6
207	Kane	IL	33,981	8.4	4,372	1.1
208	Niagara	NY	33,884	15.4	4,006	1.8
209	Rockland	NY	33,853	11.8	4,177	1.5
210	New London	CT	33,765	13.0	4,077	1.6
211	St. Clair	IL	33,709	13.2	4,169	1.6
212	Dutchess	NY	33,690	12.0	4,083	1.5
213	Marin	CA	33,432	13.5	4,581	1.9
214	Beaver	PA	33,424	18.4	3,499	1.9
215	Somerset	NJ	33,381	11.2	4,129	1.4
216	Kanawha	WV	33,036	16.5	3,849	1.9
217	Indian River	FL	32,972	29.2	3,524	3.1
218	Broome	NY	32,831	16.4	4,576	2.3
219	Clark	WA	32,808	9.5	3,872	1.1
220	Greene	MO	32,668	13.6	4,555	1.9
221	Henrico	VA	32,601	12.4	4,339	1.7
222	Placer	CA	32,560	13.1	3,690	1.5
223	St. Louis	MN	32,274	16.1	4,898	2.4
224	Butte	CA	32,056	15.8	4,219	2.1
225	Lake	OH	32,044	14.1	3,344	1.5
226	Buncombe	NC	31,776	15.4	4,018	1.9
227	Cumberland	PA	31,754	14.9	3,920	1.8
228	Spartanburg	SC	31,740	12.5	3,583	1.4
229	Mohave	AZ	31,728	20.5	2,254	1.5
230	Gwinnett	GA	31,599	5.4	2,848	0.5
231	Richland	SC	31,475	9.8	3,378	1.1
232	Cambria	PA	30,087	19.7	3,606	2.4
233	Madison	AL	30,015	10.8	2,711	1.0
234	Schuylkill	PA	29,866	19.9	3,876	2.6
235	Chatham	GA	29,770	12.8	3,432	1.5
236	Gloucester	NJ	29,678	11.7	3,062	1.2
237	Horry	SC	29,470	15.0	2,041	1.0
238	Pinal	AZ	29,171	16.2	2,008	1.1
239	Sussex	DE	29,022	18.5	2,569	1.6
240	Jackson	OR	28,991	16.0	3,786	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age for Counties With 10,000 or More People Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by number of people aged 65 and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
241	Highlands	FL	28,833	33.0	2,795	3.2
242	Adams	CO	28,382	7.8	2,550	0.7
243	Saginaw	MI	28,331	13.5	3,807	1.8
244	Rockingham	NH	28,087	10.1	3,166	1.1
245	Galveston	TX	27,765	11.1	2,874	1.1
246	Hinds	MS	27,513	11.0	3,657	1.5
247	McLennan	TX	27,449	12.9	3,733	1.7
248	Ada	ID	27,301	9.1	3,468	1.2
249	Kalamazoo	MI	27,148	11.4	3,596	1.5
250	Fayette	PA	26,930	18.1	3,197	2.2
251	Lubbock	TX	26,744	11.0	3,240	1.3
252	Yuma	AZ	26,456	16.5	1,779	1.1
253	Vanderburgh	IN	26,328	15.3	3,454	2.0
254	Montgomery	AL	26,307	11.8	3,242	1.5
255	Washtenaw	MI	26,271	8.1	3,199	1.0
256	Ingham	MI	26,251	9.4	3,308	1.2
257	Dakota	MN	26,246	7.4	2,902	0.8
258	Fayette	KY	26,174	10.0	3,135	1.2
259	Richmond city	VA	26,129	13.2	3,522	1.8
260	Lancaster	NE	26,080	10.4	3,440	1.4
261	Peoria	IL	25,981	14.2	3,565	1.9
262	Litchfield	CT	25,941	14.2	3,634	2.0
263	Collin	TX	25,852	5.3	2,631	0.5
264	Montgomery	TX	25,548	8.7	2,324	0.8
265	Norfolk city	VA	25,532	10.9	2,860	1.2
266	Sangamon	IL	25,524	13.5	3,475	1.8
267	Santa Cruz	CA	25,487	10.0	3,845	1.5
268	York	ME	25,429	13.6	3,058	1.6
269	Kent	RI	25,222	15.1	3,060	1.8
270	Yakima	WA	24,921	11.2	3,559	1.6
271	Shasta	CA	24,861	15.2	2,875	1.8
272	St. Charles	MO	24,852	8.8	2,373	0.8
273	Butler	PA	24,821	14.3	3,506	2.0
274	Smith	TX	24,602	14.1	3,157	1.8
275	Kitsap	WA	24,553	10.6	3,081	1.3
276	Schenectady	NY	24,398	16.6	3,538	2.4
277	Sullivan	TN	24,326	15.9	2,487	1.6
278	Berkshire	MA	24,223	17.9	3,422	2.5
279	Brown	WI	24,214	10.7	3,333	1.5
280	Ottawa	MI	24,112	10.1	3,337	1.4
281	Larimer	CO	24,037	9.6	2,938	1.2
282	Gaston	NC	23,985	12.6	2,463	1.3
283	Ulster	NY	23,711	13.3	2,985	1.7
284	Thurston	WA	23,629	11.4	2,953	1.4
285	Utah	UT	23,503	6.4	2,885	0.8
286	Linn	IA	23,465	12.2	3,148	1.6
287	Berrien	MI	23,449	14.4	2,849	1.8
288	Cumberland	NC	23,395	7.7	1,881	0.6
289	Shawnee	KS	23,341	13.7	3,041	1.8
290	Racine	WI	23,233	12.3	2,846	1.5
291	Saratoga	NY	22,984	11.5	2,522	1.3
292	Boulder	CO	22,670	7.8	2,889	1.0
293	Anderson	SC	22,627	13.7	2,344	1.4
294	Rock Island	IL	22,564	15.1	3,011	2.0
295	Blair	PA	22,456	17.4	2,850	2.2
296	Chautauqua	NY	22,372	16.0	3,139	2.2
297	Harford	MD	22,160	10.1	1,888	0.9
298	Lexington	SC	21,989	10.2	2,412	1.1
299	Benton	AR	21,973	14.3	2,092	1.4
300	Muskegon	MI	21,887	12.9	2,556	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age for Counties With 10,000 or More People Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by number of people aged 65 and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
301	Muscogee	GA	21,817	11.7	2,396	1.3
302	Calcasieu Parish	LA	21,759	11.9	2,208	1.2
303	Mercer	PA	21,740	18.1	2,638	2.2
304	Baldwin	AL	21,703	15.5	2,164	1.5
305	Denton	TX	21,703	5.0	2,413	0.6
306	Richmond	GA	21,645	10.8	2,201	1.1
307	Durham	NC	21,574	9.7	2,777	1.2
308	Pueblo	CO	21,456	15.2	2,601	1.8
309	Brazoria	TX	21,330	8.8	1,918	0.8
310	Clark	OH	21,262	14.7	2,593	1.8
311	Middlesex	CT	21,085	13.6	3,086	2.0
312	Anoka	MN	21,082	7.1	1,862	0.6
313	Chesterfield	VA	21,007	8.1	1,740	0.7
314	Harrison	MS	21,002	11.1	1,863	1.0
315	Alachua	FL	20,918	9.6	2,500	1.1
316	McHenry	IL	20,913	8.0	2,447	0.9
317	Bell	TX	20,865	8.8	2,577	1.1
318	Franklin	PA	20,751	16.0	2,452	1.9
319	Rensselaer	NY	20,682	13.6	2,617	1.7
320	Cape May	NJ	20,681	20.2	2,625	2.6
321	Okaloosa	FL	20,656	12.1	1,570	0.9
322	New Hanover	NC	20,567	12.8	2,071	1.3
323	Jackson	MI	20,380	12.9	2,479	1.6
324	Weber	UT	20,280	10.3	2,229	1.1
325	Fort Bend	TX	20,169	5.7	1,941	0.5
326	Hawaii	HI	20,119	13.5	2,132	1.4
327	St. Clair	MI	20,088	12.2	2,397	1.5
328	Merced	CA	20,004	9.5	2,099	1.0
329	Madison	IN	19,898	14.9	2,331	1.7
330	Leon	FL	19,891	8.3	2,409	1.0
331	Clay	MO	19,848	10.8	2,118	1.2
332	Elkhart	IN	19,841	10.9	2,515	1.4
333	Bay	FL	19,817	13.4	1,751	1.2
334	Osceola	FL	19,709	11.4	1,969	1.1
335	Lebanon	PA	19,696	16.4	2,692	2.2
336	Winnebago	WI	19,663	12.5	2,804	1.8
337	Bibb	GA	19,620	12.7	2,316	1.5
338	St. Johns	FL	19,579	15.9	1,932	1.6
339	Whatcom	WA	19,400	11.6	2,582	1.5
340	Rock	WI	19,395	12.7	2,552	1.7
341	Henderson	NC	19,341	21.7	2,274	2.6
342	El Dorado	CA	19,334	12.4	1,768	1.1
343	Lycoming	PA	19,251	16.0	2,393	2.0
344	St. Tammany Parish	LA	19,160	10.0	1,838	1.0
345	Tazewell	IL	19,099	14.9	2,420	1.9
346	Cumberland	NJ	19,087	13.0	2,316	1.6
347	Napa	CA	19,086	15.4	2,926	2.4
348	Penobscot	ME	18,920	13.1	2,176	1.5
349	Calhoun	MI	18,857	13.7	2,325	1.7
350	Frederick	MD	18,836	9.6	2,088	1.1
351	Davidson	NC	18,774	12.8	1,946	1.3
352	Beaufort	SC	18,754	15.5	1,512	1.3
353	Washington	MD	18,690	14.2	2,246	1.7
354	Scott	IA	18,677	11.8	2,368	1.5
355	Garland	AR	18,652	21.2	2,095	2.4
356	Tuscaloosa	AL	18,565	11.3	2,059	1.2
357	Wyandotte	KS	18,520	11.7	2,226	1.4
358	Dona Ana	NM	18,512	10.6	1,789	1.0
359	Howard	MD	18,468	7.5	2,143	0.9
360	Alamance	NC	18,464	14.1	2,140	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age for Counties With 10,000 or More People Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by number of people aged 65 and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
361	Williamson	TX	18,389	7.4	2,344	0.9
362	Hampshire	MA	18,327	12.0	2,484	1.6
363	La Salle	IL	18,292	16.4	2,624	2.4
364	Aiken	SC	18,287	12.8	1,782	1.3
365	Richland	OH	18,243	14.2	1,958	1.5
366	Lawrence	PA	18,223	19.3	2,228	2.4
367	Rowan	NC	18,205	14.0	2,242	1.7
368	Jefferson	MO	18,199	9.2	1,770	0.9
369	Newport News city	VA	18,153	10.1	1,880	1.0
370	Lafayette Parish	LA	18,122	9.5	1,965	1.0
371	Northumberland	PA	18,002	19.0	2,325	2.5
372	Black Hawk	IA	17,899	14.0	2,567	2.0
373	Douglas	OR	17,888	17.8	1,938	1.9
374	Chesapeake city	VA	17,844	9.0	1,531	0.8
375	Arlington	VA	17,762	9.4	2,518	1.3
376	Mesa	CO	17,642	15.2	2,131	1.8
377	Outagamie	WI	17,585	10.9	2,362	1.5
378	Davis	UT	17,540	7.3	1,694	0.7
379	Cleveland	OK	17,537	8.4	1,775	0.9
380	Greene	OH	17,492	11.8	1,744	1.2
381	Macon	IL	17,481	15.2	2,159	1.9
382	Champaign	IL	17,470	9.7	2,278	1.3
383	Ouachita Parish	LA	17,432	11.8	1,965	1.3
384	Catawba	NC	17,425	12.3	1,790	1.3
385	Cochise	AZ	17,365	14.7	1,508	1.3
386	Licking	OH	17,298	11.9	1,879	1.3
387	Yellowstone	MT	17,243	13.3	2,241	1.7
388	Kenosha	WI	17,169	11.5	2,169	1.5
389	York	SC	17,072	10.4	1,772	1.1
390	Monroe	PA	17,036	12.3	1,571	1.1
391	Merrimack	NH	16,923	12.4	2,524	1.9
392	Columbiana	OH	16,843	15.0	1,755	1.6
393	Kenton	KY	16,769	11.1	1,873	1.2
394	Clermont	OH	16,747	9.4	1,692	1.0
395	Grayson	TX	16,720	15.1	2,242	2.0
396	Wichita	TX	16,718	12.7	1,999	1.5
397	Portage	OH	16,688	11.0	1,676	1.1
398	Kennebec	ME	16,605	14.2	2,087	1.8
399	Etowah	AL	16,560	16.0	1,772	1.7
400	Rapides Parish	LA	16,492	13.1	1,870	1.5
401	Marathon	WI	16,321	13.0	2,189	1.7
402	Minnehaha	SD	16,313	11.0	2,279	1.5
403	Moore	NC	16,271	21.8	1,686	2.3
404	Carroll	MD	16,267	10.8	2,011	1.3
405	Weld	CO	16,240	9.0	1,984	1.1
406	Monroe	MI	16,222	11.1	1,816	1.2
407	Bay	MI	16,170	14.7	2,098	1.9
408	Nevada	CA	16,049	17.4	1,756	1.9
409	Delaware	IN	15,989	13.5	1,965	1.7
410	Porter	IN	15,972	10.9	1,777	1.2
411	Medina	OH	15,913	10.5	1,718	1.1
412	Calhoun	AL	15,872	14.1	1,646	1.5
413	Randolph	NC	15,802	12.1	1,706	1.3
414	Yolo	CA	15,782	9.4	1,973	1.2
415	Humboldt	CA	15,776	12.5	2,002	1.6
416	Washington	RI	15,766	12.8	1,976	1.6
417	Sheboygan	WI	15,732	14.0	2,298	2.0
418	Taylor	TX	15,715	12.4	2,038	1.6
419	Washington	AR	15,596	9.9	1,991	1.3
420	Roanoke city	VA	15,560	16.4	2,198	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age for Counties With 10,000 or More People Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by number of people aged 65 and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
421	Cabell	WV	15,499	16.0	1,763	1.8
422	Allen	OH	15,366	14.2	1,923	1.8
423	Washington	UT	15,343	17.0	1,526	1.7
424	Washington	MN	15,267	7.6	1,655	0.8
425	Josephine	OR	15,237	20.1	1,835	2.4
426	Cabarrus	NC	15,164	11.6	1,696	1.3
427	Iredell	NC	15,150	12.4	1,620	1.3
428	Hampton city	VA	15,143	10.3	1,335	0.9
429	Deschutes	OR	15,089	13.1	1,665	1.4
430	Ashtabula	OH	15,051	14.7	1,814	1.8
431	Vigo	IN	15,048	14.2	1,982	1.9
432	Skagit	WA	15,034	14.6	1,984	1.9
433	Steuben	NY	14,971	15.2	1,810	1.8
434	Androscoggin	ME	14,962	14.4	2,180	2.1
435	Linn	OR	14,954	14.5	1,952	1.9
436	Washington	TN	14,925	13.9	1,945	1.8
437	Blount	TN	14,914	14.1	1,695	1.6
438	LaPorte	IN	14,912	13.5	1,702	1.5
439	Sebastian	AR	14,907	13.0	1,950	1.7
440	Warren	OH	14,858	9.4	1,565	1.0
441	Florence	SC	14,837	11.8	1,797	1.4
442	Kent	DE	14,801	11.7	1,537	1.2
443	Gregg	TX	14,757	13.2	1,838	1.7
444	Stearns	MN	14,661	11.0	1,745	1.3
445	Webb	TX	14,656	7.6	1,603	0.8
446	Benton	WA	14,655	10.3	1,569	1.1
447	Maui	HI	14,629	11.4	1,642	1.3
448	McLean	IL	14,621	9.7	1,970	1.3
449	Sumter	FL	14,618	27.4	871	1.6
450	St. Lawrence	NY	14,543	13.0	1,727	1.5
451	Canyon	ID	14,461	11.0	1,945	1.5
452	Somerset	PA	14,436	18.0	1,797	2.2
453	Jasper	MO	14,430	13.8	1,843	1.8
454	Imperial	CA	14,305	10.0	1,213	0.9
455	Flagler	FL	14,269	28.6	963	1.9
456	Anchorage municipality	AK	14,242	5.5	1,063	0.4
457	Chemung	NY	14,222	15.6	1,718	1.9
458	Clearfield	PA	14,094	16.9	1,736	2.1
459	Centre	PA	14,077	10.4	1,639	1.2
460	Crawford	PA	14,052	15.6	1,785	2.0
461	Tom Green	TX	13,969	13.4	1,855	1.8
462	Fond du Lac	WI	13,942	14.3	2,119	2.2
463	Clayton	GA	13,923	5.9	1,105	0.5
464	Sumner	TN	13,916	10.7	1,631	1.3
465	Santa Fe	NM	13,903	10.8	1,536	1.2
466	Woodbury	IA	13,878	13.4	1,875	1.8
467	Oswego	NY	13,875	11.3	1,561	1.3
468	Tolland	CT	13,869	10.2	1,566	1.1
469	Portsmouth city	VA	13,854	13.8	1,553	1.5
470	Chittenden	VT	13,780	9.4	1,840	1.3
471	Clay	FL	13,772	9.8	1,382	1.0
472	Jefferson	OH	13,752	18.6	1,516	2.1
473	Clallam	WA	13,727	21.3	1,567	2.4
474	Morgan	AL	13,708	12.3	1,403	1.3
475	Fairfield	OH	13,672	11.1	1,570	1.3
476	Hamilton	IN	13,659	7.5	1,426	0.8
477	Roanoke	VA	13,645	15.9	1,704	2.0
478	Wayne	OH	13,627	12.2	1,607	1.4
479	Rutherford	TN	13,622	7.5	1,474	0.8
480	Rockingham	NC	13,616	14.8	1,638	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age for Counties With 10,000 or More People Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by number of people aged 65 and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
481	Wood	WV	13,608	15.5	1,656	1.9
482	Tuscarawas	OH	13,599	15.0	1,686	1.9
483	Madera	CA	13,596	11.0	1,388	1.1
484	Kankakee	IL	13,584	13.1	1,552	1.5
485	Jackson	MS	13,547	10.3	1,264	1.0
486	Tippecanoe	IN	13,532	9.1	1,723	1.2
487	Prince William	VA	13,473	4.8	1,127	0.4
488	Midland	TX	13,466	11.6	1,461	1.3
489	Windham	CT	13,440	12.3	1,936	1.8
490	La Crosse	WI	13,440	12.5	1,914	1.8
491	Allegany	MD	13,429	17.9	1,667	2.2
492	Vermilion	IL	13,425	16.0	1,606	1.9
493	Olmsted	MN	13,392	10.8	2,020	1.6
494	Henderson	TX	13,358	18.2	1,310	1.8
495	Kootenai	ID	13,345	12.3	1,609	1.5
496	Wood	OH	13,334	11.0	1,650	1.4
497	Indiana	PA	13,323	14.9	1,627	1.8
498	Potter	TX	13,302	11.7	1,952	1.7
499	Lauderdale	AL	13,241	15.1	1,470	1.7
500	Ector	TX	13,238	10.9	1,269	1.0
501	Washington	WI	13,212	11.2	1,665	1.4
502	Warren	NJ	13,206	12.9	1,691	1.7
503	Ontario	NY	13,200	13.2	1,689	1.7
504	Sussex	NJ	13,152	9.1	1,626	1.1
505	Wayne	NC	13,109	11.6	1,086	1.0
506	Dubuque	IA	13,103	14.7	1,978	2.2
507	Miami	OH	13,096	13.2	1,486	1.5
508	Hall	GA	13,067	9.4	1,338	1.0
509	Armstrong	PA	13,053	18.0	1,530	2.1
510	Livingston	MI	13,037	8.3	1,308	0.8
511	Putnam	FL	13,009	18.5	1,033	1.5
512	Manitowoc	WI	13,003	15.7	1,808	2.2
513	Santa Rosa	FL	12,972	11.0	998	0.8
514	Cleveland	NC	12,965	13.5	1,475	1.5
515	Buchanan	MO	12,876	15.0	1,856	2.2
516	Pitt	NC	12,828	9.6	1,404	1.0
517	Belmont	OH	12,758	18.2	1,503	2.1
518	Adams	PA	12,656	13.9	1,556	1.7
519	Johnson	TX	12,645	10.0	1,383	1.1
520	Daviess	KY	12,643	13.8	1,521	1.7
521	Johnson	IN	12,638	11.0	1,734	1.5
522	Jefferson	NY	12,627	11.3	1,622	1.5
523	Pickens	SC	12,616	11.4	1,504	1.4
524	Floyd	GA	12,615	13.9	1,457	1.6
525	Strafford	NH	12,593	11.2	1,469	1.3
526	Aroostook	ME	12,551	17.0	1,524	2.1
527	Lenawee	MI	12,523	12.7	1,503	1.5
528	Randall	TX	12,414	11.9	1,114	1.1
529	Erie	OH	12,383	15.6	1,400	1.8
530	Brunswick	NC	12,380	16.9	775	1.1
531	Cowlitz	WA	12,368	13.3	1,628	1.8
532	Bowie	TX	12,319	13.8	1,626	1.8
533	Robeson	NC	12,291	10.0	1,210	1.0
534	Newport	RI	12,281	14.4	1,639	1.9
535	Cattaraugus	NY	12,277	14.6	1,494	1.8
536	Craven	NC	12,263	13.4	1,040	1.1
537	Hunterdon	NJ	12,228	10.0	1,399	1.1
538	Raleigh	WV	12,200	15.4	1,384	1.7
539	Shelby	AL	12,179	8.5	1,050	0.7
540	Houston	AL	12,162	13.7	1,489	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age for Counties With 10,000 or More People Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by number of people aged 65 and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
541	Muskingum	OH	12,092	14.3	1,536	1.8
542	Orangeburg	SC	12,091	13.2	1,335	1.5
543	Adams	IL	12,025	17.6	1,916	2.8
544	Coos	OR	12,020	19.1	1,498	2.4
545	Burke	NC	11,986	13.4	1,367	1.5
546	Dodge	WI	11,986	14.0	1,810	2.1
547	Johnston	NC	11,973	9.8	1,151	0.9
548	Pottawattamie	IA	11,972	13.7	1,341	1.5
549	Walworth	WI	11,934	12.7	1,724	1.8
550	Cass	ND	11,901	9.7	1,729	1.4
551	Clark	IN	11,877	12.3	1,315	1.4
552	Scioto	OH	11,826	14.9	1,409	1.8
553	Anderson	TN	11,824	16.6	1,366	1.9
554	Cayuga	NY	11,809	14.4	1,524	1.9
555	Sumter	SC	11,760	11.2	1,281	1.2
556	St. Landry Parish	LA	11,758	13.4	1,367	1.6
557	Eaton	MI	11,751	11.3	1,438	1.4
558	Allegan	MI	11,725	11.1	1,379	1.3
559	Marshall	AL	11,717	14.2	1,267	1.5
560	Mendocino	CA	11,709	13.6	1,483	1.7
561	Monroe	FL	11,648	14.6	976	1.2
562	Boone	MO	11,639	8.6	1,630	1.2
563	Alexandria city	VA	11,605	9.0	1,706	1.3
564	Wood	WI	11,596	15.3	1,750	2.3
565	Comal	TX	11,568	14.8	1,366	1.8
566	Wayne	NY	11,399	12.2	1,447	1.5
567	Eau Claire	WI	11,395	12.2	1,599	1.7
568	Harrison	WV	11,378	16.6	1,475	2.1
569	Lake	CA	11,359	19.5	1,182	2.0
570	Cullman	AL	11,342	14.6	1,285	1.7
571	Howard	IN	11,336	13.3	1,322	1.6
572	Franklin	MO	11,332	12.1	1,311	1.4
573	Madison	TN	11,293	12.3	1,487	1.6
574	Berkeley	SC	11,261	7.9	879	0.6
575	Cascade	MT	11,248	14.0	1,439	1.8
576	Comanche	OK	11,220	9.8	1,213	1.1
577	Dougherty	GA	11,208	11.7	1,252	1.3
578	Wayne	IN	11,166	15.7	1,373	1.9
579	Campbell	KY	11,165	12.6	1,246	1.4
580	Union	NC	11,148	9.0	1,115	0.9
581	Monroe	IN	11,074	9.2	1,304	1.1
582	Lauderdale	MS	11,067	14.2	1,635	2.1
583	Grant	IN	11,005	15.0	1,261	1.7
584	Grafton	NH	10,973	13.4	1,383	1.7
585	Surry	NC	10,973	15.4	1,326	1.9
586	Mercer	WV	10,969	17.4	1,286	2.0
587	Rankin	MS	10,933	9.5	1,001	0.9
588	Jefferson	AR	10,888	12.9	1,465	1.7
589	Nash	NC	10,882	12.4	1,084	1.2
590	Geauga	OH	10,878	12.0	1,284	1.4
591	Carbon	PA	10,866	18.5	1,194	2.0
592	Otter Tail	MN	10,858	19.0	1,730	3.0
593	Kerr	TX	10,858	24.9	1,483	3.4
594	Herkimer	NY	10,844	16.8	1,443	2.2
595	Wicomico	MD	10,823	12.8	1,189	1.4
596	Orange	TX	10,776	12.7	1,004	1.2
597	Tangipahoa Parish	LA	10,690	10.6	1,193	1.2
598	Lewis	WA	10,667	15.5	1,395	2.0
599	Talladega	AL	10,655	13.3	1,127	1.4
600	Lynchburg city	VA	10,645	16.3	1,768	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-5.
Population Aged 65 and Over by Age for Counties With 10,000 or More People Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by number of people aged 65 and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
601	Muskogee	OK	10,624	15.3	1,496	2.2
602	Reno	KS	10,618	16.4	1,567	2.4
603	Sullivan	NY	10,584	14.3	1,106	1.5
604	Montgomery	TN	10,499	7.8	1,079	0.8
605	Walker	AL	10,453	14.8	1,172	1.7
606	Pennington	SD	10,451	11.8	1,253	1.4
607	McCracken	KY	10,445	15.9	1,414	2.2
608	Saline	AR	10,420	12.5	1,061	1.3
609	Ozaukee	WI	10,357	12.6	1,180	1.4
610	Columbia	NY	10,353	16.4	1,402	2.2
611	San Juan	NM	10,326	9.1	1,038	0.9
612	Grays Harbor	WA	10,321	15.4	1,186	1.8
613	Bradley	TN	10,319	11.7	1,052	1.2
614	Oconee	SC	10,311	15.6	849	1.3
615	Houston	GA	10,295	9.3	806	0.7
616	Ellis	TX	10,286	9.2	1,286	1.2
617	Baxter	AR	10,282	26.8	1,284	3.3
618	Haywood	NC	10,272	19.0	1,091	2.0
619	Bossier Parish	LA	10,259	10.4	1,003	1.0
620	Caldwell	NC	10,259	13.3	1,121	1.4
621	Carteret	NC	10,227	17.2	922	1.6
622	Brazos	TX	10,223	6.7	1,424	0.9
623	Island	WA	10,211	14.3	944	1.3
624	Columbia	PA	10,202	15.9	1,183	1.8
625	Terrebonne Parish	LA	10,186	9.7	990	0.9
626	Franklin	MA	10,180	14.2	1,385	1.9
627	Gila	AZ	10,159	19.8	985	1.9
628	Grand Traverse	MI	10,144	13.1	1,342	1.7
629	Lafourche Parish	LA	10,143	11.3	1,021	1.1
630	Hendricks	IN	10,138	9.7	1,016	1.0
631	Williamson	IL	10,123	16.5	1,351	2.2
632	Angelina	TX	10,100	12.6	1,319	1.6
633	Cheshire	NH	10,086	13.7	1,278	1.7
634	Marion	WV	10,073	17.8	1,319	2.3
635	Tuolumne	CA	10,067	18.5	967	1.8
636	Rutherford	NC	10,067	16.0	1,238	2.0
637	Guadalupe	TX	10,065	11.3	1,044	1.2
638	Victoria	TX	10,059	12.0	1,156	1.4

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 data for counties, American FactFinder, <http://www.census.gov>.

Table A-6.
Older Population by Age for Counties With 20 Percent or More Aged 65 and Over: 2000

(Ranked by percent of people 65 years and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
1	Charlotte	FL	49,167	34.7	5,080	3.6
2	McIntosh	ND	1,160	34.2	225	6.6
3	Highlands	FL	28,833	33.0	2,795	3.2
4	Citrus	FL	38,010	32.2	3,738	3.2
5	Kalawao	HI	47	32.0	–	–
6	Sarasota	FL	102,583	31.5	13,180	4.0
7	Hernando	FL	40,353	30.9	3,434	2.6
8	Llano	TX	5,225	30.7	583	3.4
9	McPherson	SD	859	29.6	137	4.7
10	Divide	ND	674	29.5	130	5.7
11	Indian River	FL	32,972	29.2	3,524	3.1
12	Flagler	FL	14,269	28.6	963	1.9
13	Lancaster	VA	3,295	28.5	449	3.9
14	Harding	NM	229	28.3	31	3.8
15	Martin	FL	35,786	28.2	3,936	3.1
16	Smith	KS	1,264	27.9	248	5.5
17	Sierra	NM	3,671	27.7	413	3.1
18	Nelson	ND	1,019	27.4	176	4.7
19	Sumter	FL	14,618	27.4	871	1.6
20	Pawnee	NE	836	27.1	144	4.7
21	Logan	ND	623	27.0	91	3.9
22	Hooker	NE	211	26.9	49	6.3
23	Pasco	FL	92,403	26.8	10,824	3.1
24	Baxter	AR	10,282	26.8	1,284	3.3
25	Curry	OR	5,628	26.6	556	2.6
26	Sheridan	ND	455	26.6	51	3.0
27	Cheyenne	KS	842	26.6	117	3.7
28	Lake	FL	55,603	26.4	5,694	2.7
29	Traverse	MN	1,085	26.2	215	5.2
30	Hutchinson	SD	2,118	26.2	410	5.1
31	Decatur	KS	909	26.2	151	4.3
32	Northumberland	VA	3,207	26.2	284	2.3
33	Republic	KS	1,523	26.1	261	4.5
34	Hickory	MO	2,329	26.1	199	2.2
35	Wells	ND	1,326	26.0	248	4.9
36	Jewell	KS	983	25.9	162	4.3
37	Towns	GA	2,409	25.9	250	2.7
38	Comanche	KS	508	25.8	94	4.8
39	La Paz	AZ	5,088	25.8	275	1.4
40	Griggs	ND	708	25.7	131	4.8
41	Osborne	KS	1,144	25.7	235	5.3
42	Jerauld	SD	588	25.6	100	4.4
43	Cottle	TX	487	25.6	81	4.3
44	Emmons	ND	1,107	25.6	174	4.0
45	Rawlins	KS	758	25.6	123	4.1
46	Gillespie	TX	5,309	25.5	782	3.8
47	Kent	TX	219	25.5	40	4.7
48	Haskell	TX	1,553	25.5	228	3.7
49	Lee	FL	112,111	25.4	10,918	2.5
50	De Baca	NM	568	25.4	106	4.7
51	Rush	KS	899	25.3	143	4.0
52	Elk	KS	825	25.3	168	5.2
53	Iron	MI	3,313	25.2	491	3.7
54	Hettinger	ND	683	25.2	98	3.6
55	Burke	ND	562	25.1	65	2.9
56	Washington	KS	1,625	25.1	322	5.0
57	Potter	SD	674	25.0	120	4.5
58	Sabine	TX	2,610	24.9	282	2.7
59	Kerr	TX	10,858	24.9	1,483	3.4
60	Manatee	FL	65,647	24.9	7,735	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6.
Older Population by Age for Counties With 20 Percent or More Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by percent of people 65 years and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
61	Gregory	SD	1,189	24.8	239	5.0
62	Woodson	KS	939	24.8	151	4.0
63	Garfield	NE	471	24.8	97	5.1
64	Grant	ND	703	24.7	135	4.8
65	Eddy	ND	682	24.7	120	4.4
66	Thayer	NE	1,486	24.5	259	4.3
67	Marion	FL	63,488	24.5	5,443	2.1
68	Collier	FL	61,513	24.5	5,365	2.1
69	Alcona	MI	2,866	24.5	281	2.4
70	Lincoln	MN	1,572	24.5	288	4.5
71	Nuckolls	NE	1,232	24.4	182	3.6
72	Chautauqua	KS	1,061	24.3	182	4.2
73	Kinney	TX	822	24.3	52	1.5
74	Webster	NE	987	24.3	172	4.2
75	Boyd	NE	592	24.3	110	4.5
76	Ness	KS	837	24.2	164	4.7
77	Kingsbury	SD	1,406	24.2	243	4.2
78	Hand	SD	904	24.2	114	3.0
79	Pierce	ND	1,127	24.1	215	4.6
80	Prairie	MT	289	24.1	50	4.2
81	Coke	TX	931	24.1	143	3.7
82	Russell	KS	1,774	24.1	293	4.0
83	Baylor	TX	985	24.1	144	3.5
84	Adams	ND	624	24.1	113	4.4
85	Kidder	ND	662	24.0	95	3.5
86	Garden	NE	550	24.0	91	4.0
87	Valley	NE	1,115	24.0	196	4.2
88	Ringgold	IA	1,312	24.0	225	4.1
89	Trego	KS	796	24.0	142	4.3
90	Stonewall	TX	406	24.0	82	4.8
91	Big Stone	MN	1,394	24.0	230	4.0
92	Monona	IA	2,398	23.9	445	4.4
93	Miner	SD	690	23.9	127	4.4
94	Franklin	NE	855	23.9	142	4.0
95	Montmorency	MI	2,466	23.9	257	2.5
96	Wayne	IA	1,601	23.8	271	4.0
97	Furnas	NE	1,266	23.8	231	4.3
98	Roscommon	MI	6,054	23.8	539	2.1
99	Motley	TX	338	23.7	42	2.9
100	Perkins	SD	796	23.7	119	3.5
101	Clifton Forge city	VA	1,015	23.7	175	4.1
102	Graham	KS	697	23.7	125	4.2
103	Sharp	AR	4,041	23.6	465	2.7
104	Polk	NC	4,325	23.6	670	3.7
105	Hamilton	TX	1,940	23.6	374	4.5
106	Sheridan	MT	967	23.6	156	3.8
107	Daniels	MT	475	23.5	61	3.0
108	Lincoln	KS	842	23.5	154	4.3
109	Mason	TX	879	23.5	131	3.5
110	Day	SD	1,472	23.5	230	3.7
111	Audubon	IA	1,604	23.5	269	3.9
112	LaMoure	ND	1,100	23.4	167	3.6
113	Van Buren	AR	3,777	23.3	445	2.7
114	Towner	ND	670	23.3	133	4.6
115	Wheeler	OR	360	23.3	35	2.3
116	Lac qui Parle	MN	1,875	23.2	366	4.5
117	Harper	KS	1,519	23.2	289	4.4
118	Cloud	KS	2,384	23.2	541	5.3
119	Iron	WI	1,591	23.2	213	3.1
120	Greeley	NE	629	23.2	116	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6.
Older Population by Age for Counties With 20 Percent or More Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by percent of people 65 years and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
121	Palm Beach	FL	262,076	23.2	34,965	3.1
122	Sherman	NE	768	23.1	128	3.9
123	Foard	TX	375	23.1	84	5.2
124	Knox	NE	2,167	23.1	346	3.7
125	Mills	TX	1,190	23.1	223	4.3
126	Barnstable	MA	51,265	23.1	6,447	2.9
127	Coleman	TX	2,128	23.0	342	3.7
128	Harlan	NE	871	23.0	135	3.6
129	Aitkin	MN	3,517	23.0	394	2.6
130	Grant	MN	1,442	22.9	256	4.1
131	Deuel	NE	481	22.9	78	3.7
132	Cavalier	ND	1,107	22.9	181	3.7
133	Faulk	SD	604	22.9	83	3.1
134	Greenwood	KS	1,750	22.8	291	3.8
135	Vilas	WI	4,794	22.8	482	2.3
136	St. Lucie	FL	43,753	22.7	3,952	2.1
137	Gove	KS	696	22.7	132	4.3
138	Fisher	TX	985	22.7	144	3.3
139	Sac	IA	2,614	22.7	446	3.9
140	Jefferson	NE	1,889	22.7	346	4.2
141	Knox	TX	964	22.7	157	3.7
142	Clay	NC	1,988	22.7	256	2.9
143	Gogebic	MI	3,931	22.6	622	3.6
144	Bedford city	VA	1,422	22.6	244	3.9
145	Pacific	WA	4,735	22.6	498	2.4
146	Douglas	SD	780	22.6	144	4.2
147	Pinellas	FL	207,563	22.5	30,955	3.4
148	Brown	NE	792	22.5	137	3.9
149	Fall River	SD	1,674	22.5	212	2.8
150	Middlesex	VA	2,230	22.5	248	2.5
151	Baca	CO	1,014	22.4	147	3.3
152	Dundy	NE	514	22.4	85	3.7
153	Taylor	IA	1,556	22.4	269	3.9
154	Macon	NC	6,666	22.4	748	2.5
155	Presque Isle	MI	3,220	22.3	349	2.4
156	Hitchcock	NE	695	22.3	125	4.0
157	Chariton	MO	1,884	22.3	309	3.7
158	Hyde	SD	373	22.3	67	4.0
159	Benton	MO	3,828	22.3	370	2.2
160	Rock	NE	391	22.3	78	4.4
161	Worth	MO	530	22.3	109	4.6
162	Faribault	MN	3,599	22.2	648	4.0
163	Edmunds	SD	971	22.2	161	3.7
164	Clark	SD	921	22.2	131	3.2
165	Ocean	NJ	113,260	22.2	14,914	2.9
166	Calhoun	IA	2,458	22.1	430	3.9
167	Campbell	SD	394	22.1	48	2.7
168	Cottonwood	MN	2,689	22.1	529	4.3
169	Sedgwick	CO	607	22.1	90	3.3
170	Adair	IA	1,821	22.1	336	4.1
171	Volusia	FL	97,811	22.1	11,317	2.6
172	Johnson	NE	989	22.0	183	4.1
173	Renville	ND	575	22.0	110	4.2
174	Marshall	KS	2,414	22.0	425	3.9
175	Mercer	MO	827	22.0	134	3.6
176	Nemaha	KS	2,359	22.0	534	5.0
177	Fayette	TX	4,799	22.0	860	3.9
178	Trinity	TX	3,032	22.0	291	2.1
179	Yavapai	AZ	36,816	22.0	3,529	2.1
180	Harrison	MO	1,945	22.0	353	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6.
Older Population by Age for Counties With 20 Percent or More Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by percent of people 65 years and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
181	Ellis	OK	895	22.0	176	4.3
182	Collingsworth	TX	704	22.0	108	3.4
183	Menard	TX	518	21.9	88	3.7
184	Walworth	SD	1,310	21.9	196	3.3
185	Sullivan	PA	1,434	21.9	188	2.9
186	Phillips	KS	1,311	21.8	251	4.2
187	Lavaca	TX	4,194	21.8	705	3.7
188	Bowman	ND	707	21.8	126	3.9
189	Clark	KS	521	21.8	104	4.4
190	McHenry	ND	1,305	21.8	231	3.9
191	Burt	NE	1,698	21.8	272	3.5
192	McIntosh	OK	4,238	21.8	474	2.4
193	Ida	IA	1,706	21.8	241	3.1
194	Moore	NC	16,271	21.8	1,686	2.3
195	Donley	TX	832	21.7	112	2.9
196	Pocahontas	IA	1,881	21.7	291	3.4
197	Harper	OK	773	21.7	108	3.0
198	Henderson	NC	19,341	21.7	2,274	2.6
199	Sheridan	NE	1,343	21.7	207	3.3
200	Mathews	VA	1,993	21.6	264	2.9
201	Gentry	MO	1,485	21.6	257	3.7
202	Ontonagon	MI	1,690	21.6	244	3.1
203	Aurora	SD	661	21.6	122	4.0
204	Greene	IA	2,240	21.6	405	3.9
205	Kittson	MN	1,141	21.6	223	4.2
206	Mitchell	IA	2,346	21.6	434	4.0
207	Iosco	MI	5,897	21.6	566	2.1
208	Union	GA	3,728	21.6	386	2.2
209	Wibaux	MT	230	21.5	42	3.9
210	Pope	MN	2,417	21.5	411	3.7
211	Holt	MO	1,151	21.5	204	3.8
212	Richardson	NE	2,050	21.5	344	3.6
213	Barber	KS	1,141	21.5	137	2.6
214	Hall	TX	813	21.5	136	3.6
215	Rooks	KS	1,220	21.5	217	3.8
216	Grant	OK	1,103	21.4	164	3.2
217	Adams	IA	960	21.4	134	3.0
218	Transylvania	NC	6,283	21.4	690	2.4
219	Polk	NE	1,207	21.4	232	4.1
220	San Augustine	TX	1,913	21.4	279	3.1
221	Mitchell	KS	1,482	21.4	290	4.2
222	Foster	ND	803	21.4	115	3.1
223	Dickey	ND	1,229	21.3	240	4.2
224	Pipestone	MN	2,112	21.3	402	4.1
225	Kiowa	KS	699	21.3	100	3.1
226	Palo Alto	IA	2,163	21.3	368	3.6
227	Golden Valley	ND	410	21.3	77	4.0
228	St. Clair	MO	2,056	21.3	292	3.0
229	Bottineau	ND	1,522	21.3	274	3.8
230	Clallam	WA	13,727	21.3	1,567	2.4
231	Fillmore	NE	1,411	21.3	266	4.0
232	Marshall	SD	973	21.3	177	3.9
233	Murray	MN	1,947	21.2	299	3.3
234	Knox	MO	926	21.2	139	3.2
235	Ransom	ND	1,250	21.2	228	3.9
236	Stafford	KS	1,015	21.2	167	3.5
237	Wright	IA	3,038	21.2	554	3.9
238	Garland	AR	18,652	21.2	2,095	2.4
239	Northampton	VA	2,771	21.2	352	2.7
240	Marion	KS	2,824	21.1	566	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6.
Older Population by Age for Counties With 20 Percent or More Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by percent of people 65 years and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
241	Izard	AR	2,800	21.1	309	2.3
242	O'Brien	IA	3,191	21.1	566	3.7
243	Jefferson	WA	5,481	21.1	546	2.1
244	Cleburne	AR	5,071	21.1	524	2.2
245	Custer	NE	2,485	21.1	422	3.6
246	Chase	NE	857	21.1	142	3.5
247	Atchison	MO	1,354	21.1	237	3.7
248	Harmon	OK	691	21.0	140	4.3
249	Kimball	NE	860	21.0	109	2.7
250	Morris	KS	1,283	21.0	213	3.5
251	Humboldt	IA	2,179	21.0	330	3.2
252	Dewey	OK	995	21.0	205	4.3
253	Adams	WI	3,903	20.9	327	1.8
254	Norman	MN	1,558	20.9	244	3.3
255	Garfield	WA	501	20.9	69	2.9
256	Wheeler	TX	1,103	20.9	203	3.8
257	Wood	TX	7,670	20.9	856	2.3
258	Kimble	TX	932	20.9	115	2.6
259	White	IL	3,205	20.9	553	3.6
260	Eastland	TX	3,815	20.9	525	2.9
261	Bon Homme	SD	1,513	20.8	252	3.5
262	Gosper	NE	446	20.8	76	3.5
263	Real	TX	634	20.8	64	2.1
264	Cass	IA	3,053	20.8	532	3.6
265	Cedar	MO	2,855	20.8	382	2.8
266	Edwards	KS	717	20.8	108	3.1
267	Clay	KS	1,831	20.8	303	3.4
268	Logan	KS	632	20.7	89	2.9
269	Putnam	MO	1,080	20.7	144	2.8
270	Deuel	SD	930	20.7	148	3.3
271	Hardin	IA	3,886	20.7	686	3.6
272	Keya Paha	NE	203	20.7	26	2.6
273	Dickinson	IA	3,389	20.6	464	2.8
274	Martinsville city	VA	3,179	20.6	490	3.2
275	Emporia city	VA	1,168	20.6	210	3.7
276	Grundy	MO	2,149	20.6	374	3.6
277	Linn	MO	2,829	20.6	456	3.3
278	Bosque	TX	3,535	20.5	581	3.4
279	Cumberland	TN	9,615	20.5	787	1.7
280	Throckmorton	TX	380	20.5	61	3.3
281	Bristol city	VA	3,567	20.5	459	2.6
282	Franklin	IA	2,196	20.5	315	2.9
283	Guthrie	IA	2,328	20.5	351	3.1
284	Jackson	MN	2,308	20.5	386	3.4
285	Yellow Medicine	MN	2,269	20.5	418	3.8
286	Mohave	AZ	31,728	20.5	2,254	1.5
287	Lane	KS	441	20.5	84	3.9
288	Turner	SD	1,808	20.4	296	3.3
289	Rock	MN	1,984	20.4	312	3.2
290	McLean	ND	1,900	20.4	292	3.1
291	Shelby	IA	2,688	20.4	410	3.1
292	Talbot	MD	6,897	20.4	821	2.4
293	Highland	VA	517	20.4	45	1.8
294	Boone	NE	1,275	20.4	205	3.3
295	Ellsworth	KS	1,329	20.4	267	4.1
296	Cherokee	IA	2,654	20.4	385	3.0
297	Alfalfa	OK	1,243	20.4	201	3.3
298	Keweenaw	MI	468	20.3	51	2.2
299	Kiowa	OK	2,079	20.3	358	3.5
300	Dade	MO	1,610	20.3	240	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-6.
Older Population by Age for Counties With 20 Percent or More Aged 65 and Over: 2000—Con.

(Ranked by percent of people 65 years and over)

Rank	County	State	65 and over		85 and over	
			Number	Percent of county population	Number	Percent of county population
301	Comanche	TX	2,849	20.3	458	3.3
302	San Saba	TX	1,256	20.3	217	3.5
303	Thomas	NE	148	20.3	23	3.2
304	Burnett	WI	3,178	20.3	357	2.3
305	Sheridan	KS	570	20.3	84	3.0
306	Montgomery	IA	2,385	20.3	436	3.7
307	Cuming	NE	2,065	20.2	371	3.6
308	Hardeman	TX	956	20.2	152	3.2
309	Covington city	VA	1,274	20.2	189	3.0
310	Fulton	AR	2,353	20.2	262	2.3
311	Cape May	NJ	20,681	20.2	2,625	2.6
312	Oscoda	MI	1,903	20.2	166	1.8
313	Keokuk	IA	2,301	20.2	390	3.4
314	Lawrence	IL	3,113	20.1	571	3.7
315	Howard	IA	1,999	20.1	320	3.2
316	Kossuth	IA	3,454	20.1	533	3.1
317	Jefferson	OK	1,372	20.1	219	3.2
318	Josephine	OR	15,237	20.1	1,835	2.4
319	Butler	IA	3,077	20.1	491	3.2
320	Worcester	MD	9,351	20.1	829	1.8
321	Carroll	MO	2,064	20.1	343	3.3
322	Anderson	KS	1,626	20.0	274	3.4
323	Greer	OK	1,215	20.0	214	3.5
324	Cedar	NE	1,927	20.0	346	3.6
325	Hot Springs	WY	978	20.0	132	2.7
326	Marion	AR	3,232	20.0	348	2.2
327	Leon	TX	3,070	20.0	330	2.2
328	Hamilton	NY	1,076	20.0	103	1.9
329	Lake	MN	2,211	20.0	276	2.5
330	Chippewa	MN	2,615	20.0	473	3.6
331	Appanoose	IA	2,738	20.0	441	3.2

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Note: The reference population for these data is the resident population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 data for counties, American FactFinder, <http://www.census.gov>.

Table A-7.
Marital Status of the Population Aged 15 and Over by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003

(Numbers in thousands)

Race, sex, and marital status	Number					Percent				
	Total, 15 and over	65 and over	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over	Total, 15 and over	65 and over	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over
TOTAL										
Men										
Total	**108,696**	**14,521**	**8,268**	**5,051**	**1,202**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never married	34,881	621	383	205	34	32.1	4.3	4.6	4.1	2.8
Married, spouse present	58,586	10,341	6,141	3,525	675	53.9	71.2	74.3	69.8	56.1
Married, spouse absent	1,651	274	139	101	34	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.9
Separated	1,905	190	135	50	5	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.4
Widowed	2,697	2,074	726	931	416	2.5	14.3	8.8	18.4	34.6
Divorced	8,976	1,022	744	239	38	8.3	7.0	9.0	4.7	3.2
Women										
Total	**116,361**	**19,696**	**9,831**	**7,520**	**2,344**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never married	29,499	720	337	285	98	25.4	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.2
Married, spouse present	58,586	8,086	5,257	2,535	294	50.3	41.1	53.5	33.7	12.5
Married, spouse absent	1,488	261	115	117	29	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2
Separated	2,817	192	133	53	6	2.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.2
Widowed	11,297	8,732	2,888	4,008	1,836	9.7	44.3	29.4	53.3	78.3
Divorced	12,673	1,704	1,101	521	81	10.9	8.6	11.2	6.9	3.5
NON-HISPANIC WHITE ALONE										
Men										
Total	**76,656**	**11,909**	**6,615**	**4,252**	**1,042**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never married	21,487	472	295	152	26	28.0	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.5
Married, spouse present	44,628	8,687	5,052	3,032	603	58.2	72.9	76.4	71.3	57.8
Married, spouse absent	622	174	76	70	28	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.7
Separated	1,000	101	67	29	5	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5
Widowed	2,082	1,670	548	771	351	2.7	14.0	8.3	18.1	33.6
Divorced	6,838	805	576	198	30	8.9	6.8	8.7	4.7	2.9
Women										
Total	**81,802**	**16,093**	**7,778**	**6,355**	**1,960**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never married	17,545	496	187	224	85	21.4	3.1	2.4	3.5	4.3
Married, spouse present	44,313	6,901	4,398	2,246	257	54.2	42.9	56.5	35.3	13.1
Married, spouse absent	745	199	74	103	22	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.1
Separated	1,237	65	40	24	–	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	–
Widowed	8,712	7,085	2,239	3,322	1,524	10.7	44.0	28.8	52.3	77.8
Divorced	9,249	1,347	840	436	72	11.3	8.4	10.8	6.9	3.7
BLACK ALONE										
Men										
Total	**11,791**	**1,112**	**701**	**335**	**75**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never married	5,417	79	50	26	4	45.9	7.1	7.1	7.7	4.7
Married, spouse present	4,360	629	415	184	30	37.0	56.6	59.2	54.9	39.7
Married, spouse absent	205	25	11	11	3	1.7	2.2	1.5	3.3	3.7
Separated	457	44	33	11	–	3.9	4.0	4.7	3.3	–
Widowed	323	214	100	78	36	2.7	19.3	14.3	23.2	47.7
Divorced	1,029	120	91	25	3	8.7	10.8	13.0	7.6	4.2
Women										
Total	**14,458**	**1,744**	**959**	**596**	**189**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never married	5,966	136	87	41	8	41.3	7.8	9.0	6.9	4.0
Married, spouse present	4,167	444	320	115	8	28.8	25.4	33.4	19.3	4.2
Married, spouse absent	306	27	19	7	1	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.2	0.7
Separated	792	62	50	9	2	5.5	3.5	5.2	1.6	–
Widowed	1,374	885	347	374	165	9.5	50.8	36.2	62.7	87.2
Divorced	1,853	191	137	49	5	12.8	10.9	14.3	8.2	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-7.
Marital Status of the Population Aged 15 and Over by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2003—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

Race, sex, and marital status	Number					Percent				
	Total, 15 and over	65 and over	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over	Total, 15 and over	65 and over	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over
ASIAN ALONE										
Men										
Total	**4,416**	**434**	**286**	**128**	**21**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never married	1,598	10	8	1	–	36.2	2.2	2.8	0.8	(B)
Married, spouse present	2,384	298	201	89	8	54.0	68.6	70.2	69.7	(B)
Married, spouse absent	183	38	26	11	1	4.1	8.7	9.1	8.7	(B)
Separated	48	16	10	5	–	1.1	3.6	3.6	4.2	(B)
Widowed	70	59	28	21	10	1.6	13.6	9.6	16.6	(B)
Divorced	133	14	13	–	1	3.0	3.3	4.6	–	(B)
Women										
Total	**4,893**	**542**	**333**	**150**	**59**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never married	1,314	30	21	4	5	26.8	5.5	6.3	2.9	(B)
Married, spouse present	2,744	231	172	53	6	56.1	42.7	51.8	35.1	(B)
Married, spouse absent	126	19	12	4	3	2.6	3.5	3.7	2.3	(B)
Separated	103	14	7	6	–	2.1	2.5	2.1	4.2	(B)
Widowed	126	215	90	81	45	2.6	39.7	27.1	53.7	(B)
Divorced	342	33	30	3	–	7.0	6.0	9.0	1.7	(B)
HISPANIC ORIGIN (any race)										
Men										
Total	**14,336**	**906**	**557**	**292**	**58**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never married	5,758	46	17	26	4	40.2	5.1	3.0	8.8	(B)
Married, spouse present	6,599	624	403	191	29	46.0	68.8	72.5	65.7	(B)
Married, spouse absent	642	34	25	6	3	4.5	3.8	4.5	2.1	(B)
Separated	351	21	18	3	–	2.4	2.3	3.3	1.0	(B)
Widowed	183	111	42	50	19	1.3	12.3	7.6	17.1	(B)
Divorced	803	70	51	16	3	5.6	7.7	9.2	5.4	(B)
Women										
Total	**13,599**	**1,147**	**666**	**367**	**113**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never married	4,104	53	41	11	1	30.2	4.7	6.2	3.0	0.9
Married, spouse present	6,701	457	322	115	20	49.3	39.9	48.4	31.4	17.4
Married, spouse absent	297	14	8	3	3	2.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.4
Separated	673	56	40	14	2	4.9	4.9	6.0	3.8	1.8
Widowed	735	453	172	196	84	5.4	39.5	25.9	53.5	74.2
Divorced	1,090	113	82	27	4	8.0	9.9	12.3	7.4	3.3

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
(B) Derived measure not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2003.

Appendix B. Definitions and Explanations

Activities of Daily Living (ADLs). ADLs are basic activities that support survival, including eating, bathing, toileting, dressing, and transferring out of a bed or a chair. A person is considered to have an ADL disability if he or she reports receiving help or supervision or using equipment to perform the activity, or not performing the activity at all.

Age. Age classification is based on the age of the person at his or her last birthday.

Cause of death. For the purpose of national mortality statistics, every death is attributed to one underlying condition, based on information reported on the death certificate and using the international rules for selecting the underlying cause of death from the conditions stated on the death certificate. The conditions that are not selected as underlying cause of death constitute the nonunderlying causes of death, also known as the contributory causes. The two categories constitute the multiple causes of death. Cause of death is coded according to the appropriate revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). Effective with deaths occurring in 1999, the United States began using the Tenth Revision of the ICD (ICD-10). Data from earlier time periods were coded using the appropriate revision of the ICD for that time period. For more information, see the Mortality Technical Appendix available on the NCHS Web site at <http://www.cdc.gov-chs/about/major/dvs/mortdata.htm>.

Centenarian. A person aged 100 or older.

Death rate. The death rate is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a population in a year by the midyear resident population. For census years, rates are based on unrounded census counts of the resident population as of April 1. For the noncensus years of 1981–1989 and 1991, rates are based on national estimates of the resident population as of July 1, rounded to the nearest thousand. Starting in 1992, rates are based on unrounded national population estimates. Rates for the Hispanic population and the non-Hispanic White population in each year are based on unrounded state population estimates for states in the Hispanic reporting area. Death rates are expressed as the number of deaths per 100,000 people. The rate may be restricted to deaths in specific age, race, sex, or geographic groups or from specific causes of death (specific rate), or it may be related to the entire population (crude rate).

Developed and developing countries. The "developed" and "developing" country categories used in this report correspond directly to the "more developed" and "less developed" classification employed by the United Nations. Developed countries comprise all nations in Europe (including the following nations that formerly were part of the Soviet Union—Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine) and Northern America, plus Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. The remaining nations of the world are classified as developing countries.

Earnings. Earnings consist of gross money wage or salary income, including commissions, tips, and cash bonuses, before deductions; net income from nonfarm self-employment (gross receipts minus business expenses); and net income from farm self-employment (gross receipts minus farm expenses).

Educational attainment. Educational attainment refers to the highest level of school completed or highest degree received. For people who attended school beyond high school, highest degree received is recorded rather than years of college completed.

Family. A family is a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) residing together and related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 Current Population Survey, unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members.

Subfamily. Subfamilies may consist of either married couples or parent-child units. The reference person of the subfamily group may be either related or unrelated to the householder and, if unrelated, live in either a family or nonfamily household.

Foreign born. The foreign born, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, are people living in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. The foreign-born population is classified by citizenship status: those who have become citizens through naturalization and those who are not citizens.

Hispanic origin. Census 2000 adheres to the federal standards for collecting and presenting data on Hispanic origin as established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in October 1997. The OMB defines Hispanic or Latino as "a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race." In data collection and presentation, federal agencies are required to use a minimum of two ethnicities: "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." Hispanics may be any race.

The question on Hispanic origin for Census 2000 was similar to the 1990 census question, except for its placement on the questionnaire. For Census 2000, the question on Hispanic origin was asked directly before the question on race. For the 1990 census, the order was reversed.

In the Current Population Survey, people of Hispanic origin are determined on the basis of a question asking if the person is Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. If the response is "yes," respondents are asked to select their specific ethnic origin from a "flash card" listing. The flash-card selections are Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Cuban American, or some other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino group.

Household. A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit, which may be a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a room. A group of rooms or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure and when there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall. The count of households excludes people living in group quarters, such as rooming houses, military barracks, and institutions.

Family household. A family household at a minimum consists of a householder and one or more people living together in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. It may also include people unrelated to the householder.

Nonfamily household. A nonfamily household consists of a person living alone or a householder who shares the home with nonrelatives only (for example, with roommates or an unmarried partner).

Householder. The householder refers to the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. This designation is assigned to whichever of these names the respondent lists first. The number of householders, therefore, is equal to the number of households.

Incidence. Incidence refers to the number of cases of disease having their onset during a prescribed period of time. It is often expressed as a rate (for example, the incidence of measles per 1,000 children ages 5 to 15 during a specified year). Incidence can also be a measure of morbidity or other events that occur within a specified period of time.

Income. For each person in the Current Population Survey sample who is 15 years old and over, questions are asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources: (1) money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security or railroad retirement; (5) Supplemental Security Income; (6) public assistance or welfare payments; (7) interest (on savings or bonds); (8) dividends, income from estates or trusts, or net rental income; (9) veterans' payment or unemployment and workers' compensation; (10) private pensions or government employee pensions; and (11) alimony or child support, regular contributions from people not living in the household, and other periodic income.

Data on consumer income collected in the Current Population Survey by the Census Bureau cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, and similar expenditures. Also,

money income does not reflect the fact that some households receive part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers, such as food stamps, health benefits, subsidized housing, and energy assistance; that many farm households receive nonmoney income in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that nonmoney income is received by some nonfarm residents that often takes the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, or full or partial contributions for retirement programs or medical and educational expenses.

Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL). IADLs are indicators of functional well-being that measure the ability to perform more complex tasks than ADLs. IADLs include tasks like preparing own meals, doing light housework, managing own money, using the telephone, and shopping for personal items. A person is considered disabled on an IADL activity if he or she requires active help, uses equipment, or does not do the activity because of a disability or health problem.

Labor force. People are classified as in the labor force if they are employed, unemployed (as defined below), or in the armed forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" includes all civilians age 16 and over classified as employed or unemployed.

Employed. Employed people comprise (1) all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work as paid employees or in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or a business operated by a member of the family; and (2) all those who have jobs but who are not working because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they are taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they are seeking other jobs.

Unemployed. Unemployed people are those civilians who, during the survey week, have no employment but are available for work and (1) have engaged in any specific job seeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) are waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) are waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Not in labor force. Included in this group are all people in the civilian noninstitutionalized population who are neither employed nor unemployed. This group includes discouraged workers, defined as people not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but who are not currently looking because they believe no jobs are available or none for which they would qualify.

Life expectancy. Life expectancy is the average number of years of life remaining to a person at a particular age and is based on a set of age-specific death rates, generally the mortality conditions for a specific year or other period of time. Because life expectancy values cited in this report are based on a specific year or period of time, they are not projections of future life expectancy for people in a specified birth cohort or age group. Life expectancy may be calculated by race, sex, or other characteristics using age-specific death rates for the population with that characteristic.

Marital status. The marital status classification identifies four major categories: single (never married), married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of enumeration.

The category "married" is divided into "married, spouse present," "married, spouse absent," and "separated." A person is classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife is reported as a member of the household even though he or she may be temporarily absent (such as, on business, a vacation, a visit, or in a hospital) at the time of the enumeration. The group "married, spouse absent" includes married people living apart because either the husband or wife was employed and living at a considerable distance from home, was serving away from home in the armed forces, had moved to another area, or had a different place of residence for any reason except those defined above in "married, spouse present." People reported as "separated" included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other people permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouses because of marital discord.

Median. The median divides a total into two equal parts: one-half fall below the median and one-half are above the median.

Medicaid. Medicaid is a program that pays for medical assistance for certain individuals and families with low incomes and resources. This program became law in 1965 and is jointly funded by the federal and state governments (including the District of Columbia and the Territories) to assist States in providing medical long-term care assistance to people who meet certain eligibility criteria. Medicaid is the largest source of funding for medical and health-related services for people with limited income.

(For more information on Medicaid, see <http://www.cms.hhs.gov>.)

Medicare. The Medicare Program is designed to provide medical care for the aged and the disabled. The Basic Hospital Insurance Plan (Part A) is designed to provide basic protection against hospital costs and related post-hospital services. This plan also covers many people under 65 years old who receive Social Security or railroad retirement benefits based on long-term disability. Part A is financed jointly by employers and employees through Social Security payroll deductions. Qualified people 65 years old and over who are not otherwise eligible for Part A benefits may pay premiums directly to obtain this coverage. The Medical Insurance Plan (Part B) is a voluntary plan that builds upon the hospital insurance protection covering physicians' and surgeons' services and a variety of medical and other health services received either in hospitals or on an ambulatory basis. It is financed through monthly premium payments by each enrollee and subsidized by federal general revenue funds.

(For more information on Medicare, see <http://www.medicare.gov and <http://www.cms.hhs.gov>.)

Metropolitan areas. The metropolitan areas used in this report were defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1999, and do not reflect the metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions announced by OMB effective June 6, 2003. All metropolitan areas in this report are either metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) or consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs). An MSA is a geographic entity based on the concept of a core area with a large population nucleus, plus adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. To qualify as an MSA, an area must include a city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or an Urbanized Area (UA) and a total population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). A CMSA is a consolidated MSA having a population of at least 1 million. There are 276 metropolitan areas in the United States—258 MSAs and 18 CMSAs.

Native population. Natives, as defined by the Census Bureau, are people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Virgin Islands of the United States), or born abroad of a U.S. citizen parent (i.e., people who have U.S. citizenship at birth).

Older population. The older population in this report is defined as people aged 65 and over.

Young old. The young-old population in this report is defined as people aged 65 to 74.

Oldest old. The oldest-old population in this report is defined as people aged 85 and over (except when otherwise noted).

Population. Data on population in the United States are published for different groupings, some of which are listed below. Various statistical systems use the appropriate population for calculating rates.

Resident population. The resident population of the United States includes people resident in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. It excludes residents of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and residents of the outlying areas under U.S. sovereignty or jurisdiction. The definition of residence conforms to the criterion used in Census 2000, which defined a resident of a specified area as a person "usually resident" in that area. The resident population excludes the U.S. armed forces overseas, as well as civilian U.S. citizens whose usual place of residence is outside the United States.

Civilian population. The civilian population is the United States resident population not in the active-duty armed forces.

Civilian noninstitutionalized population. The civilian noninstitutionalized population is the civilian population not residing in institutions.

Institutionalized population. The institutionalized population is the population residing in correctional institutions, detention homes, and training schools for juvenile delinquents; homes for the older and physically dependent populations (for example, nursing homes and convalescent

homes); homes for dependent and neglected children; homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped; homes for unwed mothers; psychiatric, tuberculosis, and chronic disease hospitals; and residential treatment centers.

Poverty. Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to measure who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered to be in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains and noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps). For a more detailed explanation, see <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

Race. Census 2000 used six race categories: White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI or Pacific Islanders), and Some Other Race. (See Text Box 2-1 for definitions of race categories in Census 2000.)

The question on race in Census 2000 was different from the one in the 1990 census or earlier censuses in several ways. In 2000, respondents were asked to select one or more race categories to indicate their racial identity. People who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the race alone or single race population, and individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the Two or More Races population. The six single race categories, which made up nearly 98 percent of all respondents, and the Two or More Races category sum to the total population.

Beginning in January 2003, revisions to the question on race in the Current Population Survey took effect, permitting respondents to report more than one race. Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 or earlier censuses. National survey data disaggregated by race used in this report, such as data from the Current Population Survey, that were collected prior to 2003 and were based on a demographic framework of population accounting anchored by 1990 (or earlier) census enumeration are also not directly comparable with data from Census 2000 or Current Population Surveys of 2003 or later. As a result, caution must be used when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the U.S. population over time.

Rate. In this report, a rate is a measure of some event, disease, or condition in relation to a unit of population, along with a specification of time.

Social Security benefits. Social Security benefits include money income reported in the Current Population Survey from Social Security old-age, disability, and survivors' benefits.

Veteran. Veterans include those who served on active duty in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, uniformed Public Health Service, or uniformed National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Reserve Force and National Guard called to federal active duty; and those disabled while on active duty training. Excluded are those dishonorably discharged and those whose only active duty was for training or State National Guard service.

Appendix C. Sources and Accuracy of Data

Sources of Data

The data for this report, which cover a wide range of topics and years, came from the following sources:

- American Community Survey (ACS)
- American Housing Survey (AHS)
- Current Population Survey (CPS)
- Decennial censuses
- National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)
- National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)
- National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS)
- National Vital Statistics System (NVSS)
- Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

This report includes data for different population universes, including the resident population (decennial census); the civilian noninstitutionalized population (CPS); the civilian noninstitutionalized population, plus armed forces living off post or with their families on post (SIPP); the universe of housing units (AHS); and the universe of nursing homes (NNHS).

Brief descriptions of the data sources follow.

The American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is the replacement for the decennial census long form. The testing of this program began in 1996. The survey asks essentially the same questions as the decennial census long form, but the data collection is spread throughout the decade.[1] This enables the U.S. Census Bureau to provide long form–type information every year rather than once every 10 years. From 2000 through 2004, the ACS collected demographic, social, economic, and housing data from 740,000 to 890,000 households every year. Data were collected from a sample of addresses in 1,239 counties.

The ACS was fully implemented in January 2005 in every county, American Indian and Alaska Native area, Hawaiian Home Land, and in Puerto Rico, with a sample size of approximately 3 million households per year. The ACS sample will include both household and group quarters addresses beginning in January 2006.

Under the full implementation design, the ACS will provide single-year period estimates of demographic, housing, social, and economic characteristics every year for geographic areas and population groups of 65,000 people or more. For smaller areas, it will take 3 to 5 years to accumulate sufficient sample to produce period estimates every year. For example, 3-year period estimates will be available for areas of 20,000 to 65,000 beginning in 2008. In 2010 and every year thereafter, the Census Bureau will release 5-year period estimates for all of the geographic areas and population groups for which Census 2000 sample estimates were released. These estimates will be updated every year. This will give a dynamic picture of the characteristics of communities and population groups.

Information about the ACS is available online at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.

American Housing Survey

The American Housing Survey (AHS) is conducted by the Census Bureau for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and provides data necessary for evaluating progress made toward a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family, affirmed in the basic 1949 and 1968 legislation. National data are collected in odd-numbered years, and data for each of 47 selected Metropolitan Areas are collected currently about every 6 years. The national sample covers an average 55,000 housing units. Each metropolitan area sample covers 4,100 or more housing units.

[1] For more information on the decennial census and the census long form, please see the Decennial Census section.

The data from the AHS detail the types, size, conditions, characteristics, housing costs and values, equipment, utilities, and dynamics of the housing inventory; they describe the demographic, financial, and mobility characteristics of the occupants and give some information on neighborhood conditions as well. The AHS returns to the same housing units year after year to gather data; therefore, this survey is ideal for analyzing the flow of households through housing.

Information about the AHS is available online at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ahs.html>.

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of about 50,000 households conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey has been conducted for more than 50 years.

The monthly CPS is the primary source of information on the labor force characteristics of the U.S. population. The sample is scientifically selected to represent the civilian noninstitutional population. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 15 years of age and older. However, published employment status data focus on those ages 16 and over. The sample provides estimates for the nation as a whole and serves as part of model-based estimates for individual states and other geographic areas.

Estimates obtained from the monthly CPS include employment, unemployment, earnings, hours of work, and other indicators. They are available by a variety of demographic characteristics including age, sex, race, marital status, and educational attainment. They are also available by occupation, industry, and class of worker. Supplemental questions are often added to the regular CPS questionnaire.

Data obtained for this report from the CPS are primarily from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) for the years 1960 through 2003.[2] However, data are also from the November supplement for the years 1964 through 1996. In addition to the information gathered from the monthly CPS, the ASEC collects information on household and family characteristics, geographic mobility, income, poverty, health insurance, and program participation. The November supplement collects information on voting and registration.

CPS data are used by government policymakers and legislators as important indicators of our nation's economic situation and for planning and evaluating many government programs. The CPS data are also used by the press, students, academics, and the general public.

Information about the CPS is available online at <http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm>.

Decennial Census

The decennial census is a complete national canvass of the population taken every 10 years. The census of the U.S. population has been taken every 10 years since 1790 and is one of the first to be started in modern times.

[2] In 2003, the Annual Demographic Supplement was renamed the Annual Social and Economic Supplement. The ASEC was also known previously as the March Supplement.

The decennial census has two parts: 1) the short form, which counts the population, and 2) the long form, which obtains demographic, housing, social, and economic information from a 1-in-6 sample of households. Information from the long form is used for the administration of federal programs and the distribution of billions of federal dollars.

Since the census is conducted only once every 10 years, long-form information becomes out of date. Planners and other data users are reluctant to rely on it for decisions that are expensive and affect the quality of life of thousands of people. The American Community Survey is a way to provide the data communities need every year instead of once in 10 years. It is an ongoing survey that the Census Bureau plans will replace the long form in the 2010 census.

Information about the decennial census is available online at <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) uses a stratified multistage probability sample, nationally representative of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey is conducted by in-person interviews in the household and in a private setting in a mobile examination center. Standardized physical examinations and medical tests are also conducted. The survey provides information on chronic disease prevalence and conditions (including undiagnosed conditions), risk factors, diet and nutritional status, immunization status,

infectious disease prevalence, health insurance, and measures of environmental exposures. Other topics addressed include hearing, vision, mental health, anemia, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis, obesity, oral health, mental health, and physical fitness.

From 1960 to 1994, a total of seven national examination surveys have been conducted. Beginning in 1999, the survey has been conducted continually. The NHANES survey is designed to be nationally representative for either 3 or 6 years of data collection. The NHANES 1999–2004 survey is designed to give an annual sample that is nationally representative, and approximately 5,000 people are examined at 15 locations each year, with oversampling of African Americans, Mexican Americans, adolescents, and older persons.

The current NHANES are released in 2-year datasets, and NHANES 1999–2000 is the data release used in this report. For the 1999–2000 survey, the household interview response rate was 82 percent, while the medical examination response rate was 76 percent.

Information about the NHANES is available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm>.

National Health Interview Survey

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a multipurpose nationwide survey of about 36,000 households in the United States and is a principal source of information on the health of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey is conducted annually by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through personal household interviews. These interviews provide information on personal and demographic characteristics, including race and ethnicity, by self-reporting or as reported by an informant. Investigators also collect data about illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, activity limitation caused by chronic conditions, utilization of health services, and other health topics. For most health topics, the survey collects data over an entire year. The NHIS has been conducted continuously since its beginning in 1957.

The data collected in the NHIS are obtained through a complex sample design involving stratification, clustering, and multistage sampling. The Census Bureau, under a contractual agreement, is the data collection agent for the NHIS. Traditionally, the sample for the NHIS is redesigned every 10 years to better measure the changing U.S. population and to meet new survey objectives. However, each year, the survey is reviewed and special supplements are added or topics are deleted.

The NHIS sample includes an oversample of Black and Hispanic persons and is designed to allow the development of national estimates of health conditions, health service utilization, and problems of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. The interviewed sample for 2000 consisted of 38,633 households, which yielded 100,618 persons in 39,264 families. The response rate for the ongoing part of the survey has been between 94 percent and 98 percent over the years.

Information about the NHIS is available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

National Nursing Home Survey

The National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS) is a continuing series of national sample surveys of nursing homes, their residents, and their staff. The data used in this report are from the 1999 NNHS, although nursing home surveys have been conducted in 1973–74, 1977, 1985, 1995, and 1997. The nursing home surveys were preceded by a series of surveys from 1963 through 1969 called the "resident places" surveys. Although each of these surveys emphasized different topics, they all provided some common basic information about nursing homes, their residents, and their staff.

All nursing home facilities included in the NNHS are freestanding or are nursing care units of hospitals, retirement centers, or similar institutions where the unit maintains financial and resident records separate from those of the larger institutions. They must have at least three beds and either be certified by Medicare or Medicaid or else have a state license to operate as a nursing home.

The sampling for the NNHS is based on a stratified two-stage probability design. The first stage involves the selection of facilities and the second stage involves the selection of residents and discharges. The primary sampling strata of facilities are defined by bed size and certification status. The strata of certified facilities consist of facilities certified by either Medicare or Medicaid as a skilled nursing or intermediate care facility. Within primary strata, facilities are sorted by the following factors: hospital-based and non-hospital-based; ownership; geographic region; metropolitan statistical

area status; and state, county, and zip code. Nursing homes are then selected using systematic sampling with probability proportional to their bed size. The second-stage sampling of current residents and discharges is carried out by the interviewers at the time of their visits to the facilities in accordance with specific instructions given for each sample facility.

The NNHS is based on self-administered questionnaires and interviews with administrators and staff in a sample of about 1,500 facilities. The survey provides information on nursing homes from two perspectives—that of the provider of services and that of the recipient. Data about the facilities include characteristics such as size, ownership, Medicare/Medicaid certification, occupancy rate, days of care provided, and expenses. For recipients, data are obtained on demographic characteristics, health status, and services received. A nurse familiar with the care provided to the resident provides resident data. The nurse relies on the medical record and personal knowledge of the resident.

Information about the NNHS is available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nnhs.htm>.

National Vital Statistics System

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and publishes data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces in the United States through the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS). The NVSS is the oldest and most successful example of inter-governmental data sharing in public health. The data are provided through contracts between NCHS and vital registration systems operated in the various jurisdictions legally responsible for the registration of vital events—births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and fetal deaths. In the United States, legal authority for the registration of these events resides individually with the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the city of New York, and the 5 territories (Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands). These jurisdictions are responsible for maintaining registries of vital events and for issuing copies of birth, marriage, divorce, and death certificates.

To permit the calculation of race-specific vital rates for 2000 and beyond and for revised vital rates for 1991–99 (using intercensal population estimates), the National Center for Health Statistics, in collaboration with the Census Bureau, has released bridged-race estimates of the U.S. resident population.

Data pertaining to causes of death are classified and coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). This system is revised about every 10 years. The United States implemented the latest (tenth) revision of the ICD (ICD-10) starting with mortality data for 1999.

Information about the NVSS is available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>.

The Survey of Income and Program Participation

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is a multi-panel, longitudinal survey conducted by the Census Bureau and first implemented in 1984. It is designed as a continuous series of national panels in which the same households are interviewed every 4 months for periods ranging from 2 1/2 to 4 years. A cycle of four interviews covering the entire sample and using the same questionnaire is called a wave.

The sample size ranges between 14,000 and 36,700 households. All household members who are civilian noninstitutionalized residents living in the United States and 15 years and older are interviewed, if possible. Proxy response is permitted when individuals are not available for interviewing. Interviews are conducted by personal visits and by follow-up telephone calls.

The SIPP collects detailed information on income, labor force participation, participation in government assistance programs, and general demographic characteristics to measure the effectiveness of existing government programs, to estimate future costs and coverage of government programs, and to provide statistics on the distribution of income in America. In addition, topical modules provide detailed information on a variety of subjects, including health insurance, child care, adult and child well-being, marital and fertility history, and education and training. The data is released as cross-sectional, topical modules and longitudinal reports and data files.

Information about the SIPP is available online at <http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/>.

Accuracy of the Estimates

A sample survey estimate has two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error. The nature of the sampling error is known, given the survey design; the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown.

Sampling Error

Since some of the estimates presented in this report come from samples, they may differ from figures from an enumeration of the entire population using the same questionnaires, instructions, and interviewers. For a given estimator, the difference between an estimate based on a sample and the estimate that would result if the sample were to include the entire population is known as sampling error.

Standard errors are primarily measures of the magnitude of sampling error. They are not given in this report because of the wide range of topics included and the wide variety of data sources. Standard error methodology may be found in the publications that are noted in the text or by visiting the Web sites given in the *Sources of Data* section.

Since some of the estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual values because of sampling variability or other factors, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

Nonsampling Error

For a given estimator, the difference between the estimate that would result if the sample were to include the entire population and the true population value being estimated is known as nonsampling error.

To minimize these errors, the Census Bureau and other survey contractors often employ quality control procedures throughout the production process, including the overall design of surveys, the wording of questions, the review of the work of interviewers and coders, and the statistical review of reports.

Comparability of Data

Data obtained from sample surveys and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in interviewer training and experience, differing survey processes, and in differences in the target population. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results from different sources.

Caution should be used when comparing data from a microdata file that reflect 2000 census–based population controls with data from microdata files from March 1994–December 2001, which reflect 1990 census–based population controls. Caution should also be used when comparing the data from a microdata file that reflect 1990 census–based population controls with data from microdata files from March 1993 and earlier years, which reflect 1980 census–based population controls. When comparing data within microdata files, be sure to use estimates that reflect the same population controls. Microdata files from previous years reflect the census–based population controls for the estimates date that were most current when the estimates were made. Although this change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as averages, medians, and percentage distributions, it did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of Census 2000–based population controls results in about a 1 percent increase from the 1990-based population controls in the civilian noninstitutionalized population and in the number of families and households. Therefore, estimates of levels for data collected in 2002 and later years will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately higher for certain subpopulation groups than for the total population.