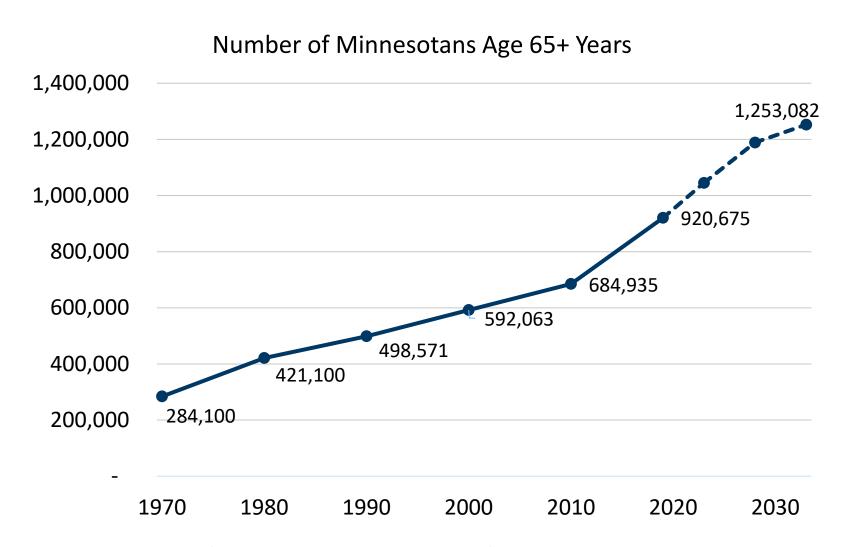


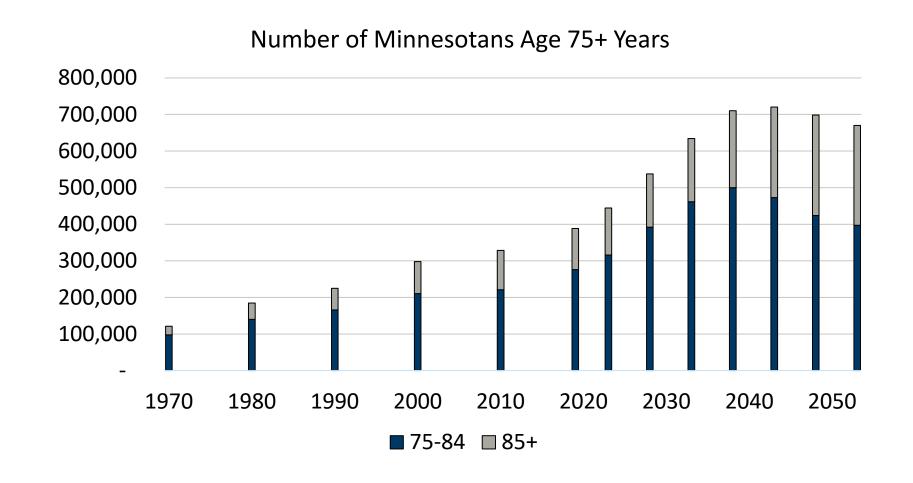
#### Minnesota's Aging Population and Disability Communities

Susan Brower, Minnesota State Demographer January 8, 2022

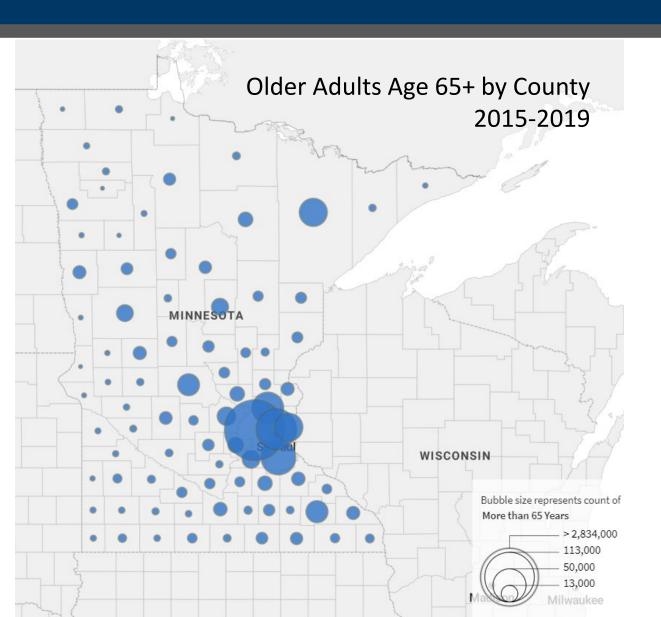
### Older adult population in Minnesota projected to reach 1 million within the next year



### The number of older adults age 75+ will continue to grow through the mid 2040s



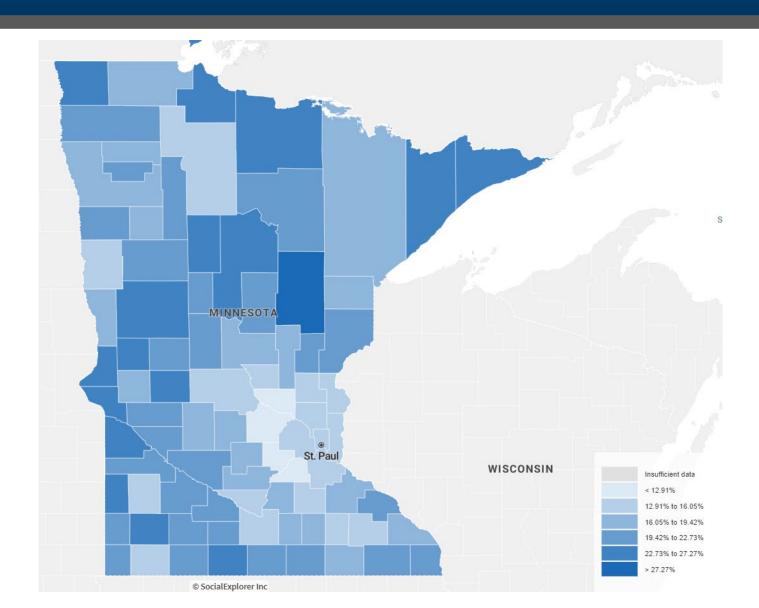
#### Distribution of older adults across the state follows the distribution of the population overall; largest numbers in metropolitan counties



Region/Metro	65+ Population
Twin Cities (7-County)	417,639
Greater Minnesota	313,425
Duluth (St. Louis & Carlton)	43,684
St. Cloud (Stearns & Benton)	28,615
Rochester (Olmstead)	23,348
Mankato (Nicollet & Blue Earth)	14,248
Moorhead (Clay)	8,194
East Grand Forks (Polk)	5,674
La Crosse (Houston)	3,871
Minnesota	858,698

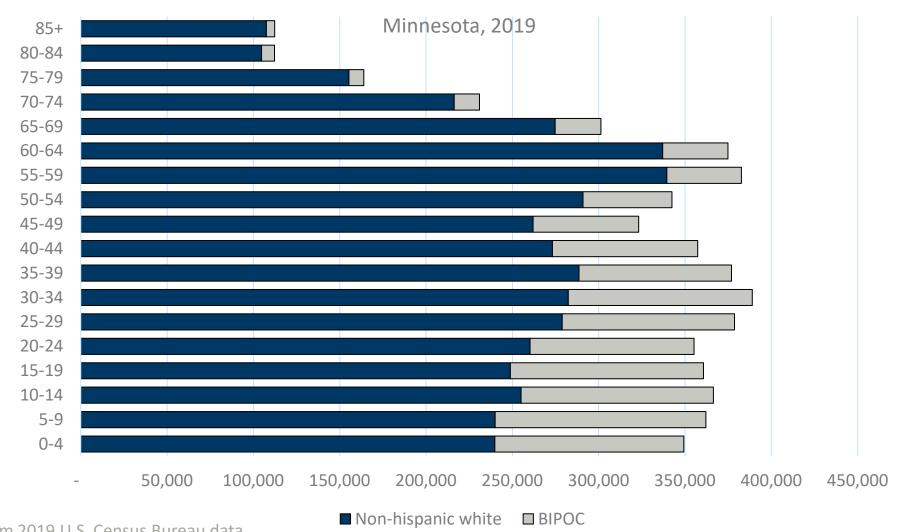
Source: 2015-2019 U.S. Census Bureau data

# Rural Minnesota counties experience aging earlier, more acutely than metropolitan areas



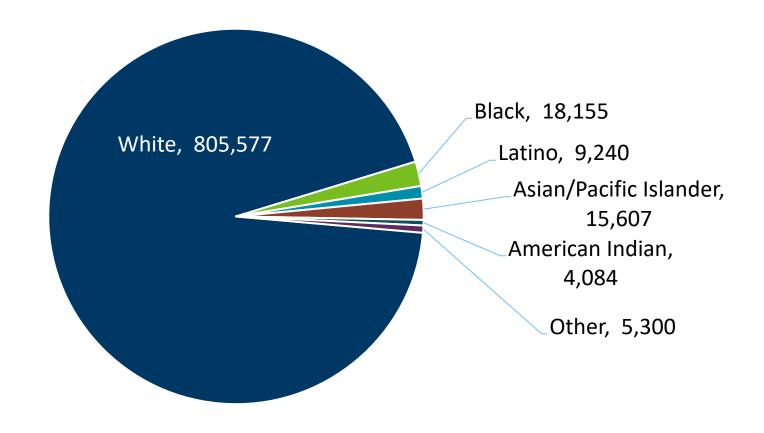
	County	Percent 65+			
1	Aitkin	32%			
2	Cook	27%			
3	Lac qui Parle	27%			
4	Lake	26%			
5	Big Stone	26%			
6	Murray	25%			
7	Cass	25%			
8	Hubbard	25%			
9	Traverse	25%			
10	Lincoln	25%			
11	Koochiching	24%			
12	Kittson	24%			
13	Pope	24%			
14	Lake of the Woods	23%			
15	Otter Tail	23%			

#### 94% of Minnesota's Older Adults are White non-Hispanic; 77% nationally



## 52,000 Minnesota older adults belong to a Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC) racial or ethnic group

Minnesota's Older Adults (65 years and older), 2015-2019

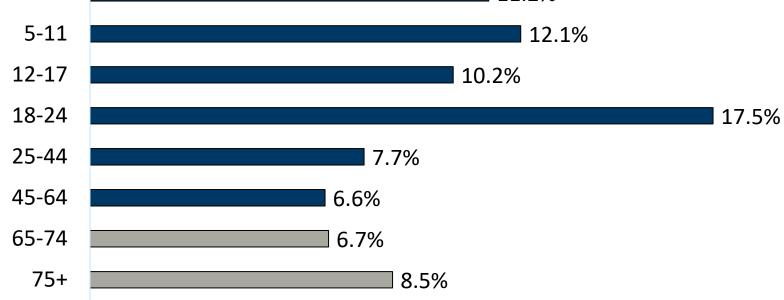


### Poverty rate among older adults is relatively low compared to other age groups



66,000 Older Adults in Minnesota have incomes below the poverty line

- Poverty Threshold for Older Adult Living Alone = \$12,261
- Older Adult Living in a Two Person Household = \$15,468

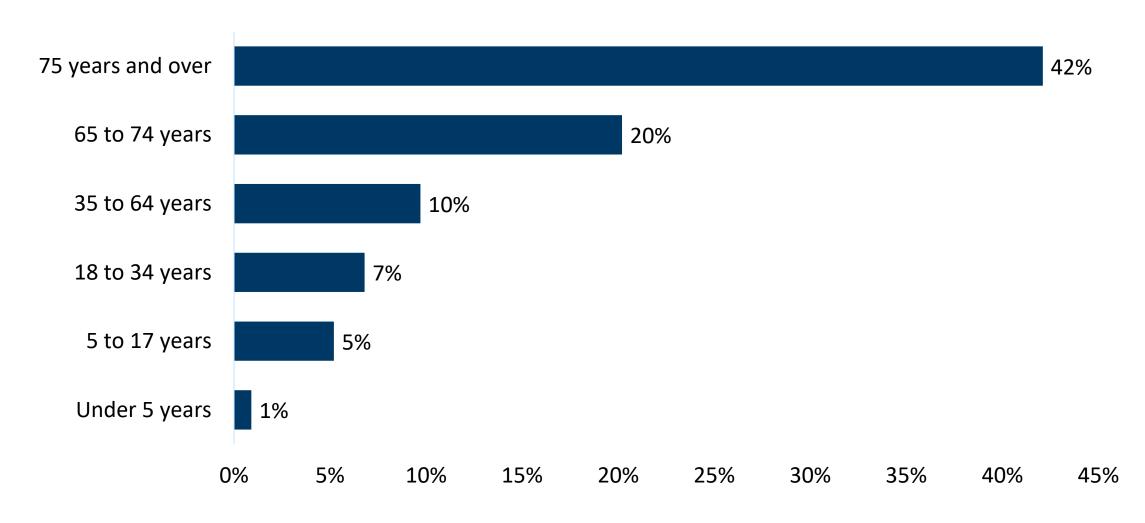


#### American Community Survey Definition of Disability

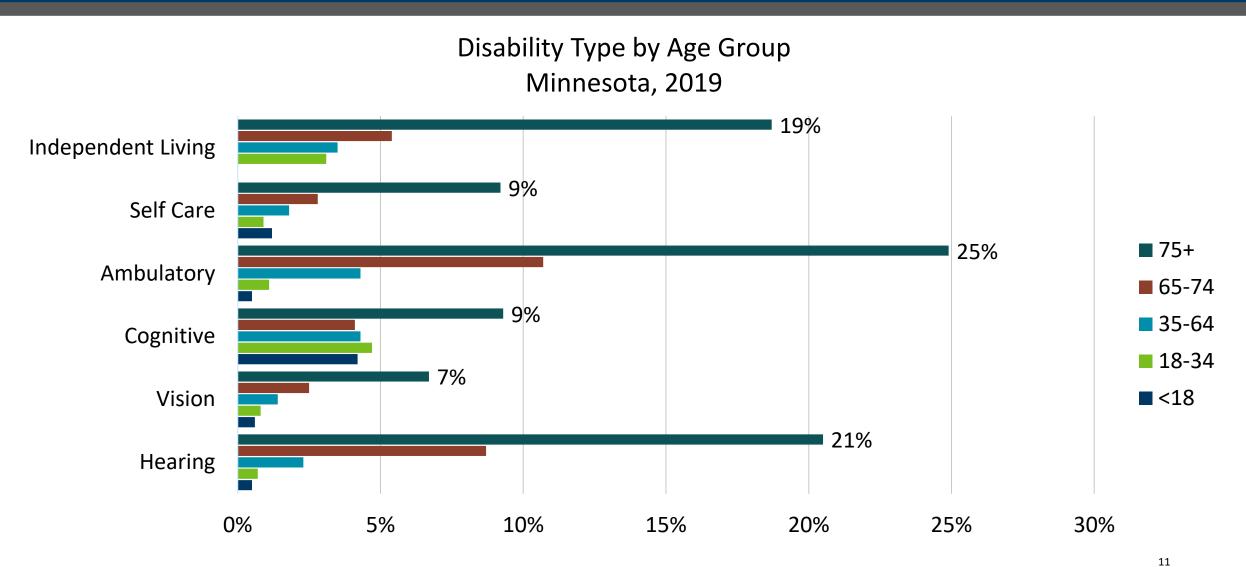
- Hearing difficulty deaf or having serious difficulty hearing
- Vision difficulty blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses
- Cognitive difficulty Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions
- Ambulatory difficulty Having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs
- Self-care difficulty Having difficulty bathing or dressing
- Independent living difficulty Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping

Respondents who report anyone of the six disability types are considered to have a disability.

## 2019: 605,000 or 11% of Minnesotans has a disability; that percentage nearly quadruples for those 75 years and older



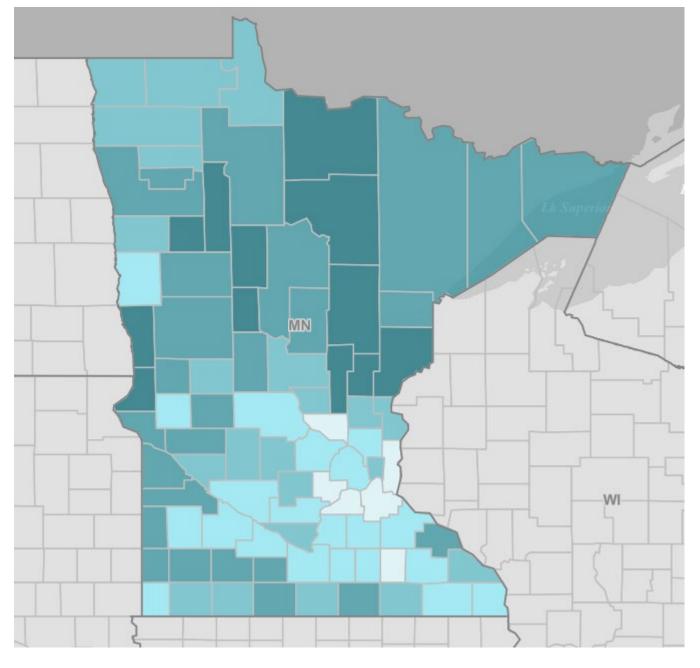
#### Rates of disability of all types increase markedly after age 75



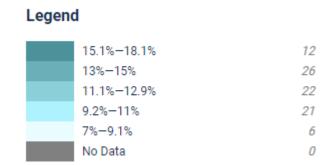
# Disability type by age group Minnesota, 2019

						Independent
	Hearing	Vision	Cognitive	Ambulatory	Self-Care	Living
Less than 18 years	6,544	7,634	39,672	4,753	11,400	NA
18 to 34 years	9,157	10,466	59,093	13,360	11,459	39,195
35 to 64 years	49,075	29,378	91,763	92,911	39,442	75,056
65 to 74 years	45,719	12,923	21,719	56,395	14,810	28,564
75 years and over	75,038	24,499	33,822	90,939	33,711	68,244
All ages	185,533	84,900	246,069	258,358	110,822	211,059

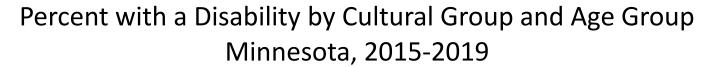
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey

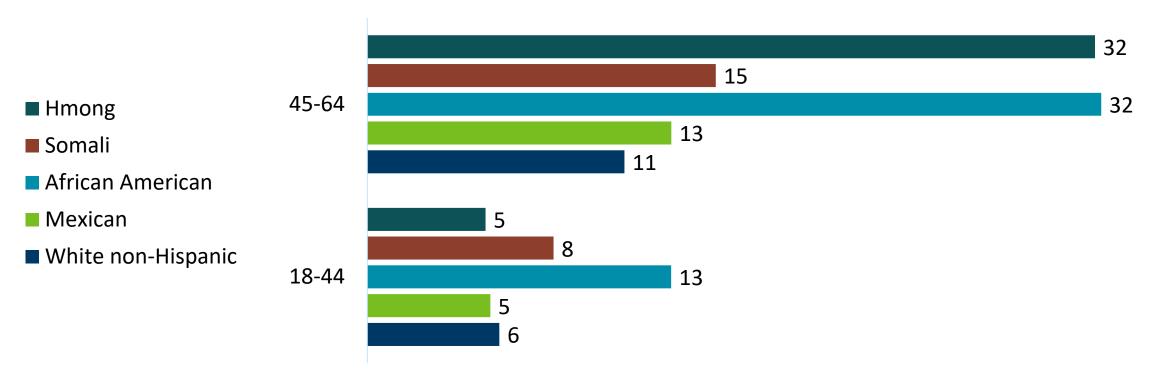


# Percent of population with a disability by county

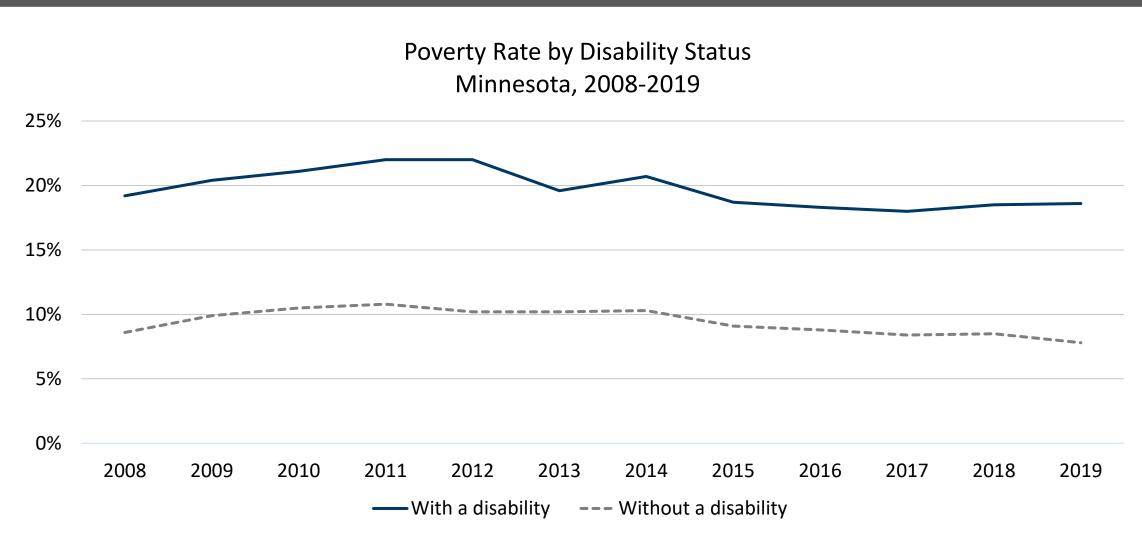


### Higher prevalence of disabilities within some Black Indigenous People of Color (BIPOC) cultural groups



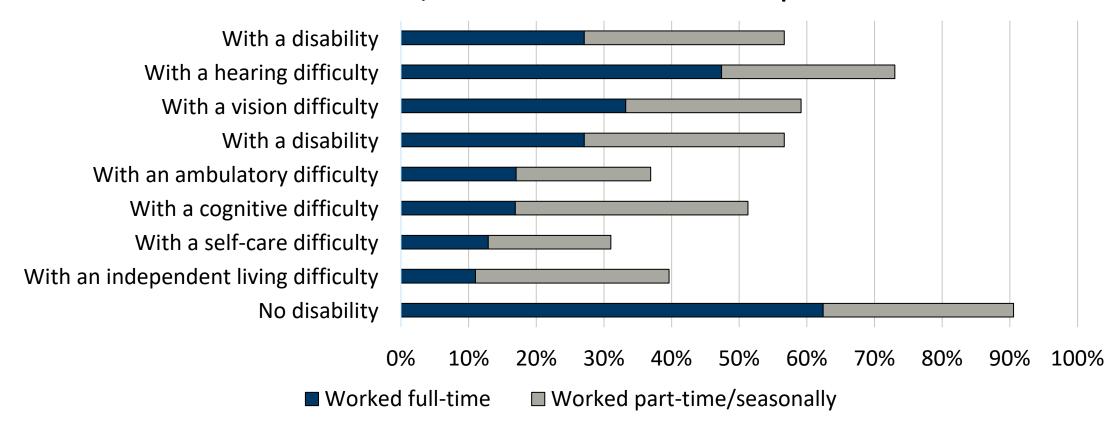


### Nearly 1 in 5 people with a disability lives in poverty; more than twice the rate for people without disabilities



#### 57% of adults with disabilities are working

#### Work Experience by Disability Status 18-64 Year Old, Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population



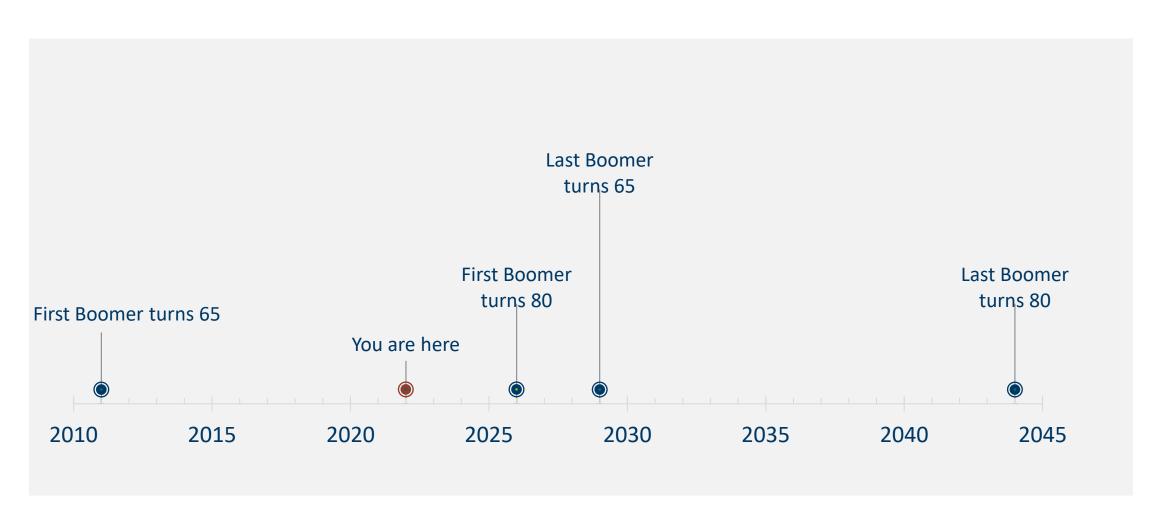
### Work experience by disability status Minnesota adults, 18-64 years, 2019

	Worked full-time,		Worked part-		
	Total	year round	time/seasonally	Did not work	
With a disability	292,131	79,173	86,312	126,646	
With a hearing difficulty	58,232	27,593	14,923	15,716	
With a vision difficulty	39,844	13,241	10,328	16,275	
With a cognitive difficulty	150,856	25,485	51,872	73,499	
With an ambulatory difficulty	106,271	18,085	21,134	67,052	
With a self-care difficulty	50,901	6,566	9,219	35,116	
With an independent living difficulty	114,251	12,596	32,694	68,961	
No disability	3,096,777	1,932,298	871,584	292,895	

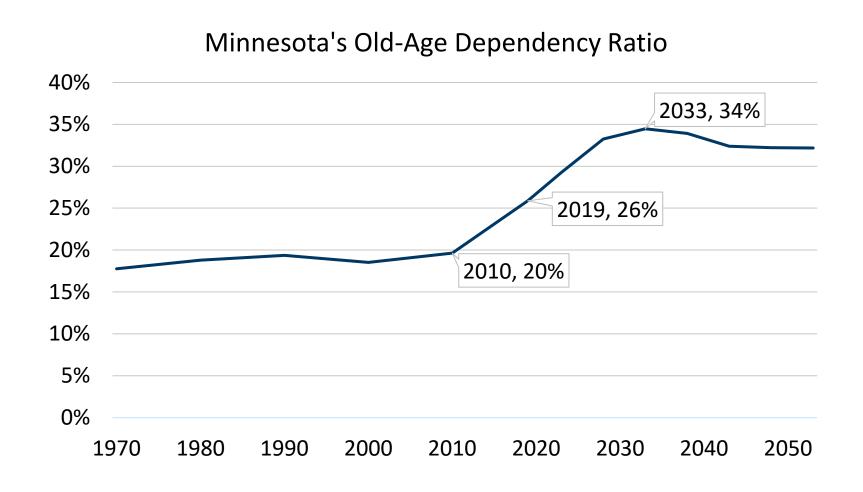
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey

Note: Estimates of people with specific disabilities will not sum to all with a disability, since survey respondents report all disabilities that apply to them.

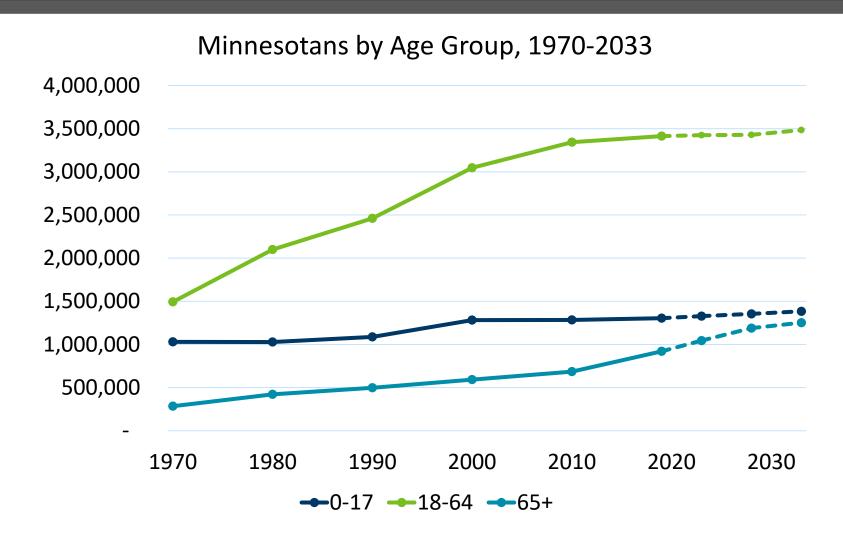
#### Aging timeline follows Baby Boomer milestones



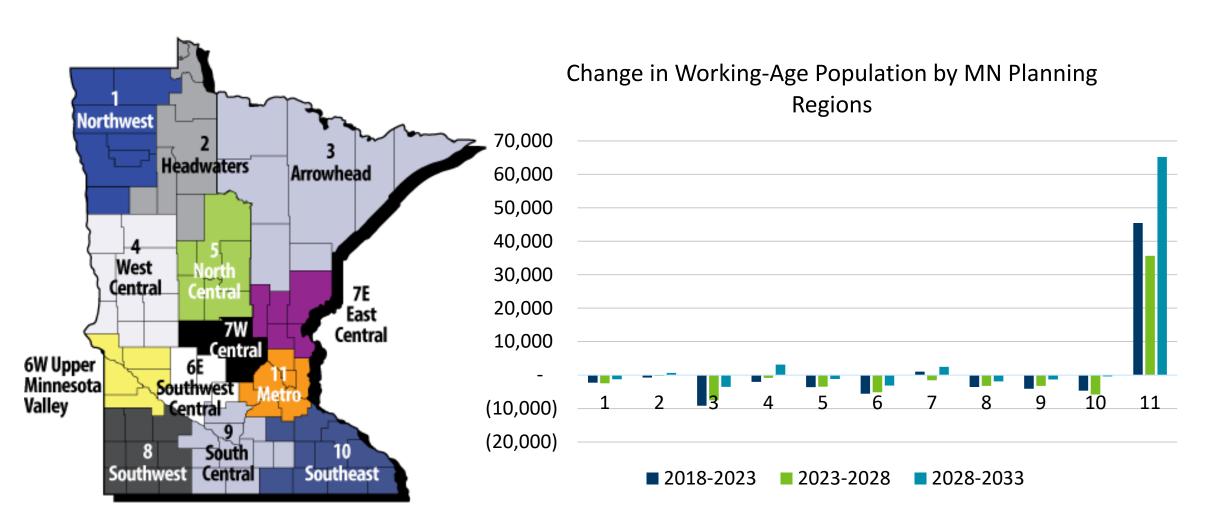
#### Aging will continue to impact the economy and work force growth



### Little-to -no growth in working-age population in MN over the next 15 years



### Without large changes in migration in the coming years, Greater Minnesota regions will see declines in working-age population



### Statewide: ~17,000 Job Vacancies for Healthcare Support Occupations, Second Quarter 2021

Occupation Group	Number of Job Vacancies	Vacancy Rate	V	ledian Wage Offer
Home Health and Personal Care Aides	9,259	9.0	\$	13.3
Nursing Assistants	6,001	21.2	\$	15.5
Orderlies	35	5.4	\$	16.4
Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapist Assist	88	3.7	\$	15.0
Occupational Therapy Assistants	35	5.9	\$	13.8
Physical Therapist Assistants	47	3.2	\$	15.7
Physical Therapist Aides	6	1.8	\$	14.5
Other Healthcare Support Occupations	1,777	7.9	\$	19.2

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, Job Vacancy Survey Q2 2021

#### Take Aways

- Older adult population is growing rapidly. 2010 to 2030 marks the period of largest increases.
- Impact of aging on health care and systems of support is beginning to increase. Will continue to grow through 2040s as Baby Boomers age.
- Poverty rate and diversity of older adult population relatively low today. Racial diversity among low-income adults much greater.
- Disability community continues to grow, especially as the state ages.
- People with disabilities have much higher rates of poverty, higher rates of disability among some BIPOC communities.
- Labor-force growth will continue to be slow sustaining and exacerbating already difficult support/care staffing for people with disabilities and older adults.

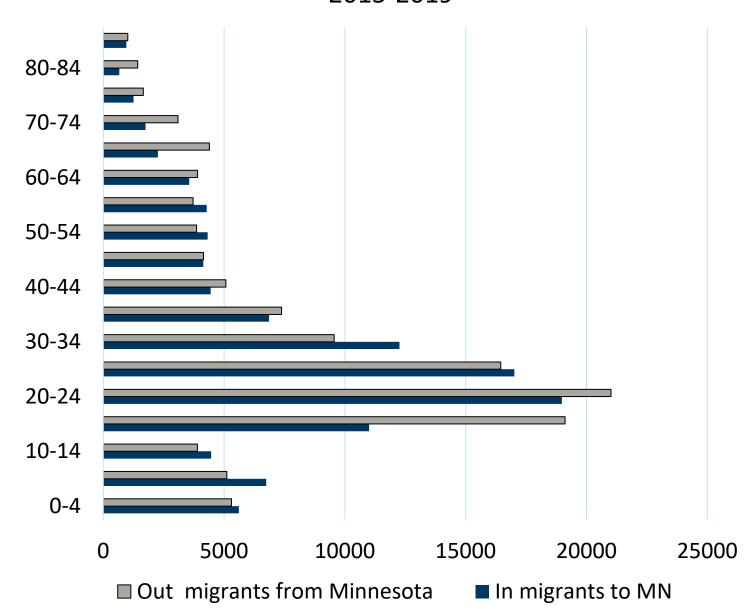


#### Thank you

#### Susan Brower, Minnesota State Demographer

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#### Migration to and from Minnesota by Age 2015-2019



Residents in their late teens and early 20s are most likely to move to another state.

Source: ipums.org from U.S. Census Bureau data