



Demographic changes that are transforming Minnesota and Ramsey County



For Ramsey County case managers

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Minnesota State Demographic Center

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The State Demographer's Office has a new face



- In March 2012, Susan Brower became the State Demographer, following Tom Gillaspy's retirement after 32 years in this role





What is the role of the MN State Demographic Center?

- Serve as a liaison to the Census Bureau and assist with the decennial census counts
- Create MN population estimates and projections
- Analyze, interpret and distribute data from the state, U.S. Census Bureau and other sources
- Offer data and technical assistance to legislators, all levels of government, organizations and citizens across the state
- Monitor trends and help MN to make data-informed decisions

+ 4 {
Population Shifts
Aging & Disability Trends
Economic Conditions
Diversity & Immigration

Major topics for Minnesota
plus questions & insights from you



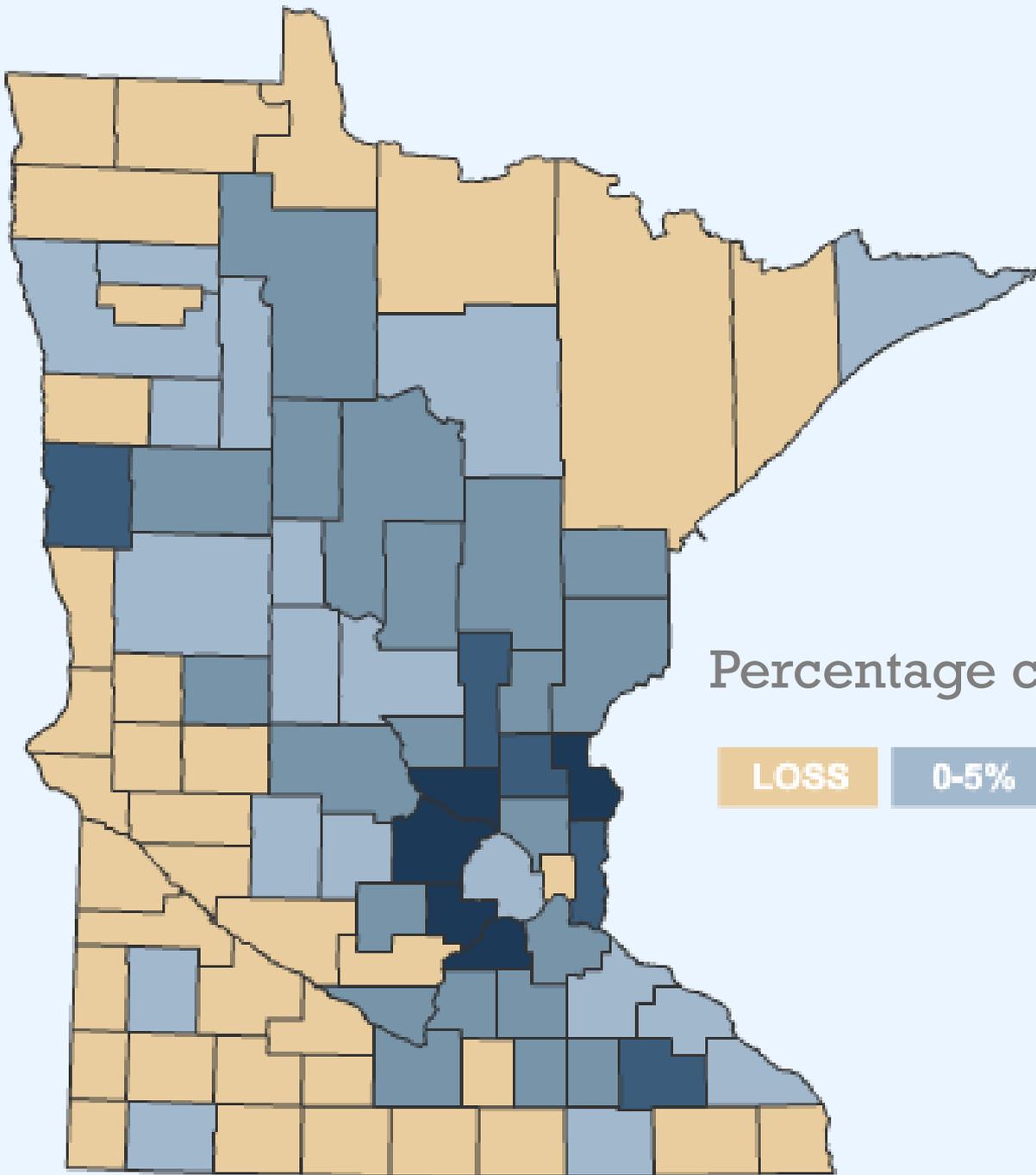
Population Shifts

+ QUIZ QUESTION

During the 2000s decade, how many of Minnesota's 87 counties gained population?

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 40
- D. 50





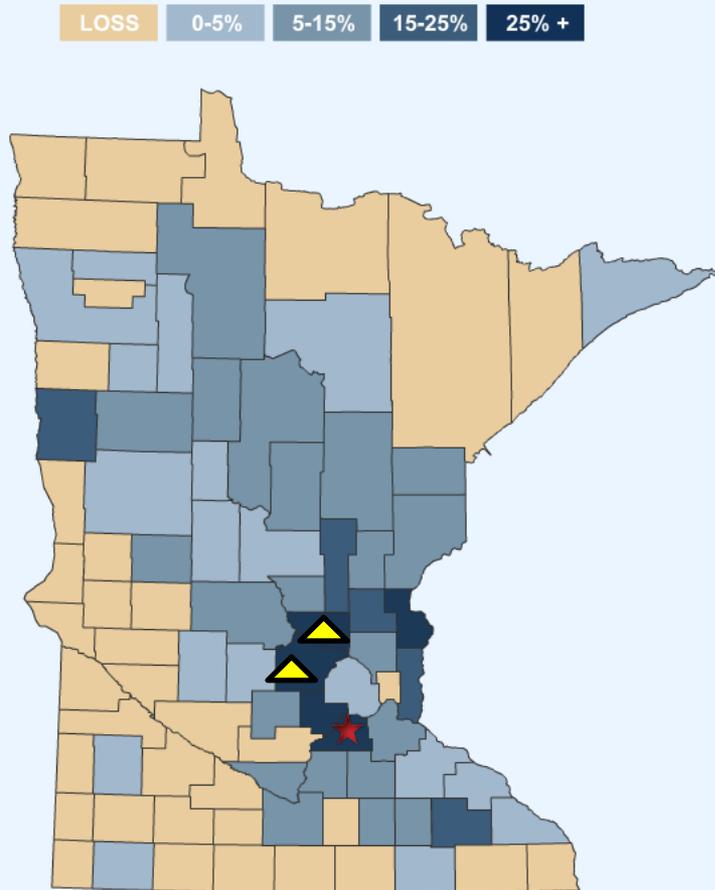
Percentage change 2000-2010





Population shifts during last decade (2000s)

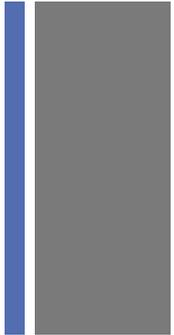
POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY: 2000-2010



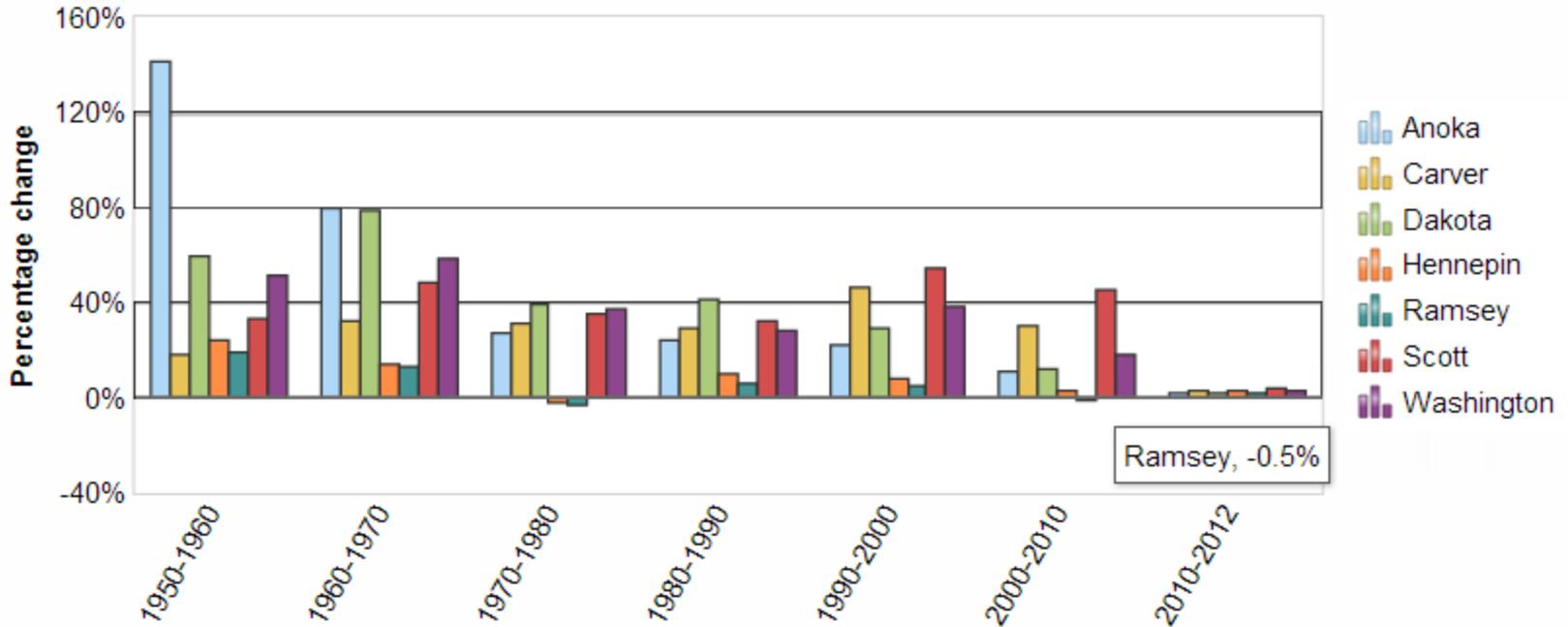
- Greatest growth in was in counties that ring the TC metro, as well as growth in a diagonal pattern across the state
 - Scott=45% growth! ★
 - Sherburne (37%) and Wright (39%) ▲
 - Ramsey (-.5%, about 2,560 people)



Ramsey County: 6 decades of modest growth (and some loss)



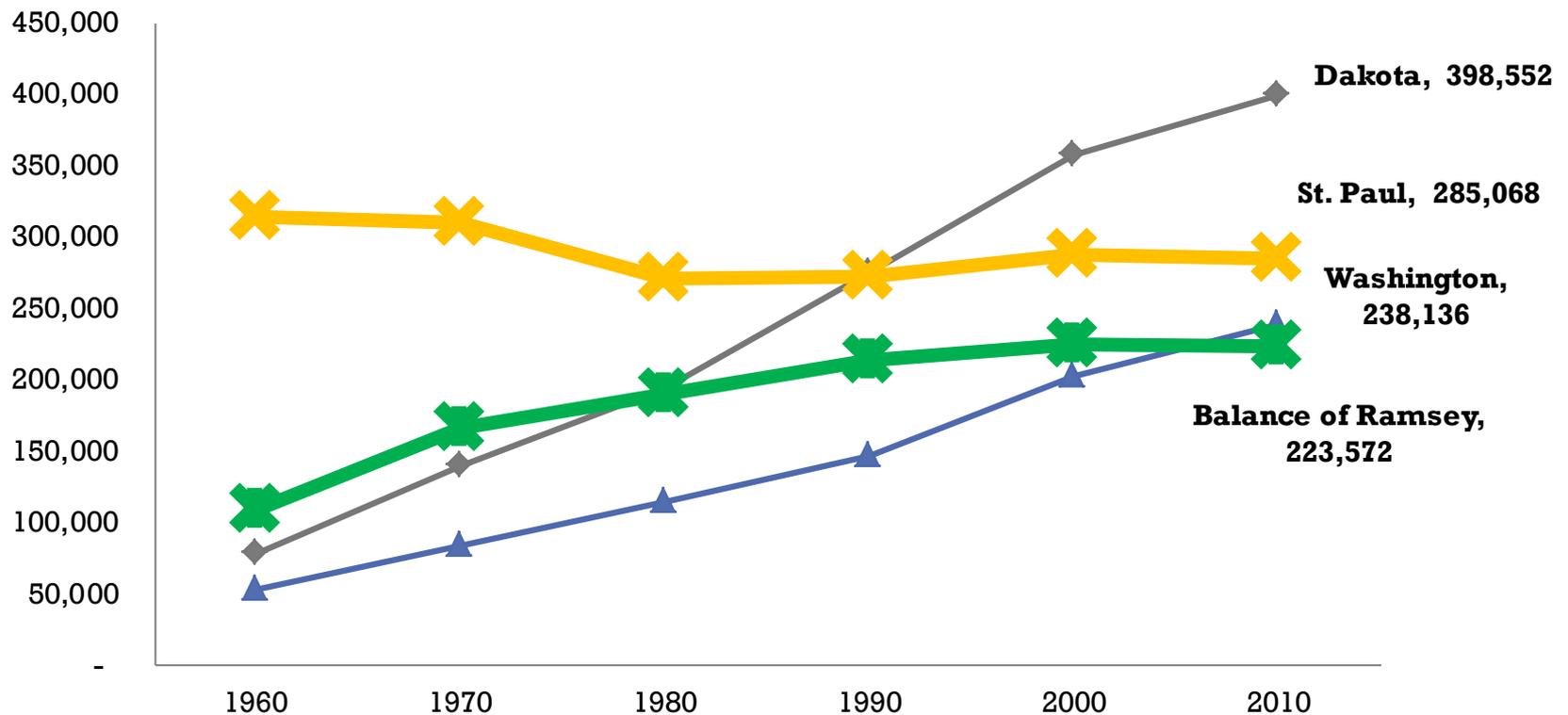
Population change by decade
By regional counties, Twin Cities 7-county region, 1950-2012



Source: MNcompass.org, showing U.S. Census Bureau decennial census and population estimates data.



East Metro experiencing slower growth than past decades



56% of all Ramsey Co residents live in St. Paul

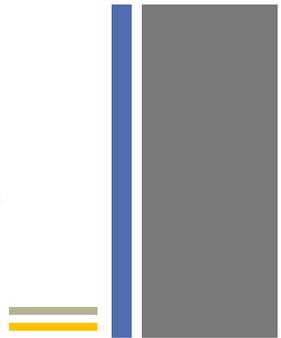
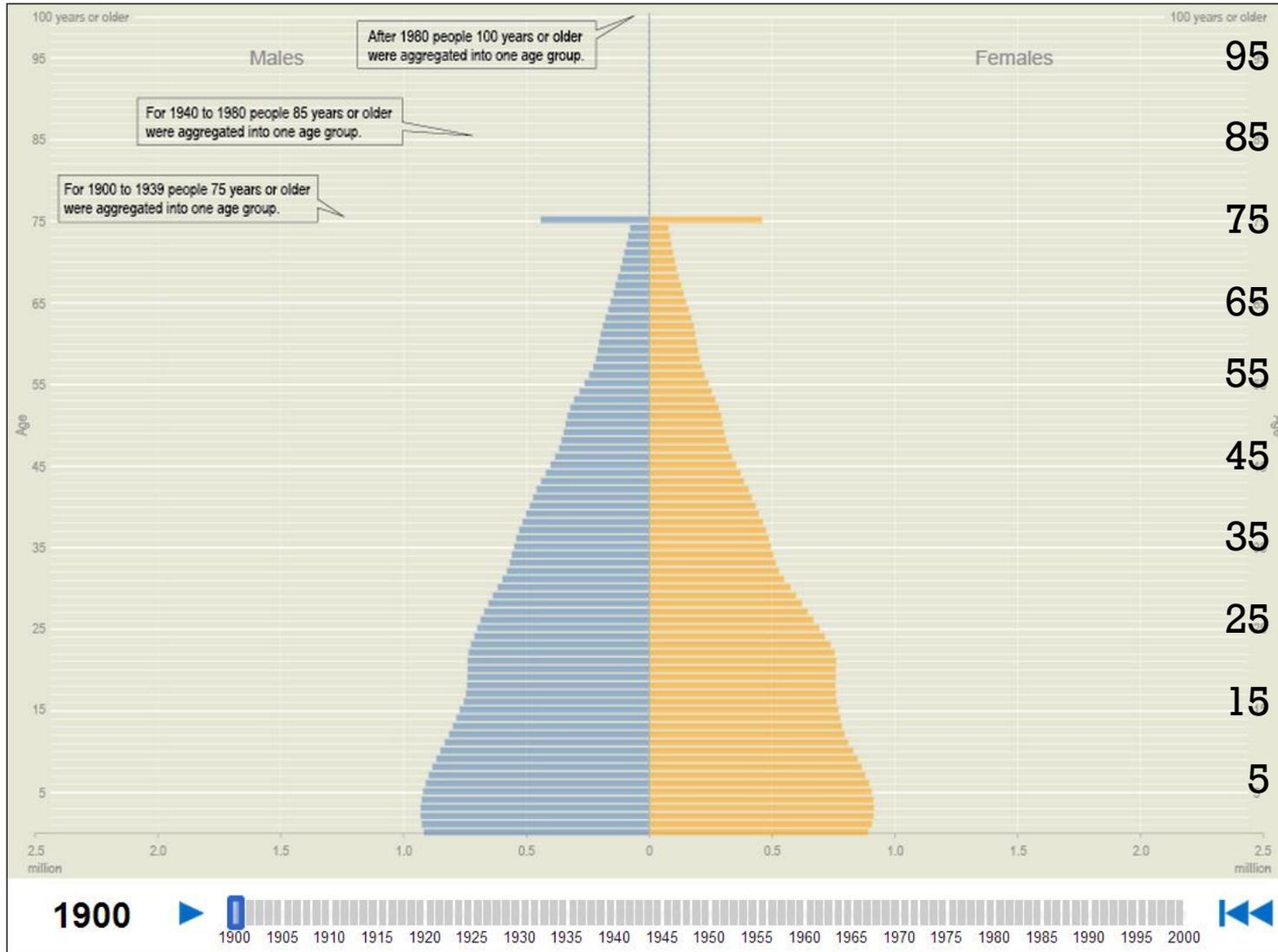




Aging & Disability Trends

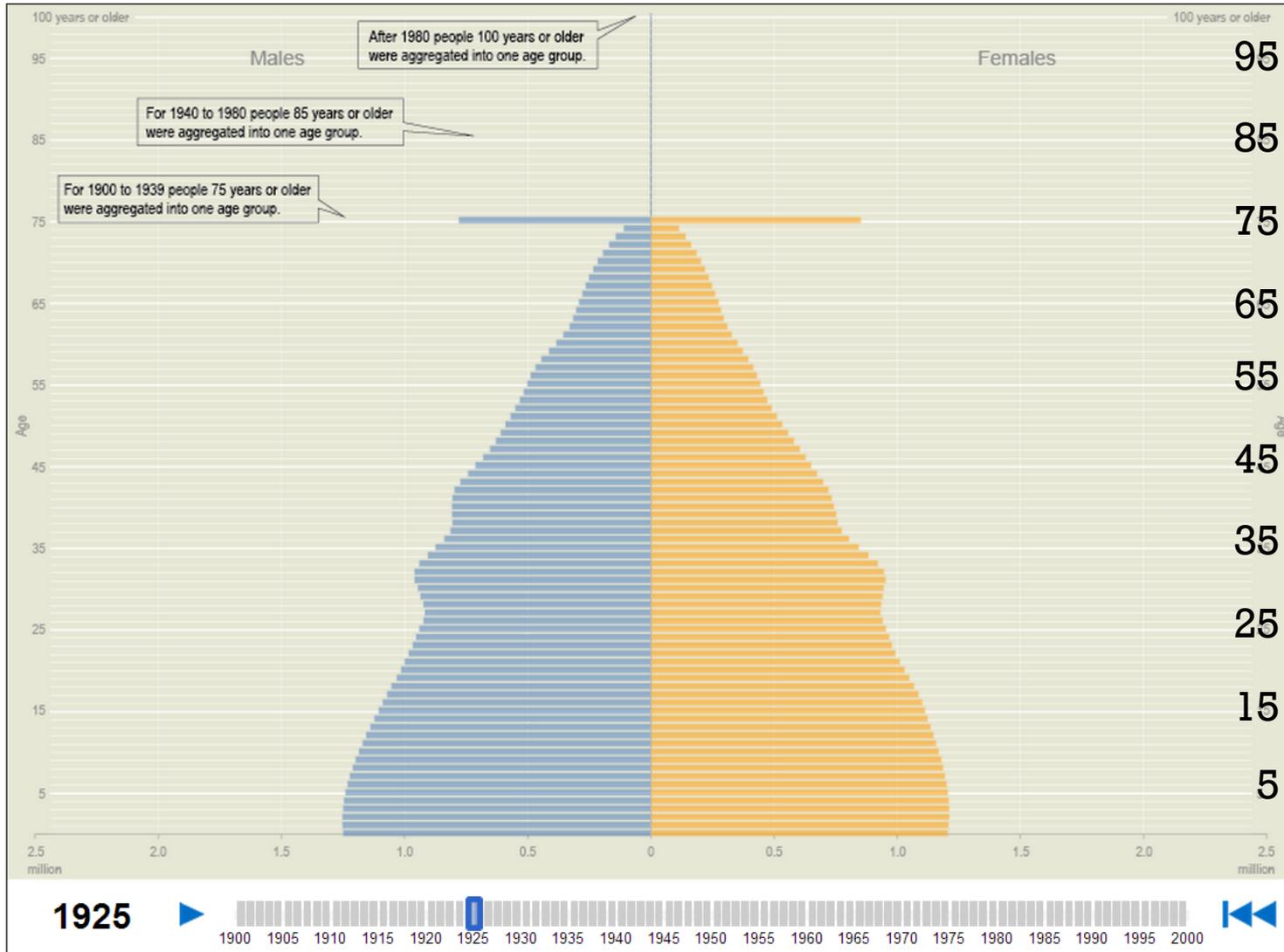


The nation in 1900



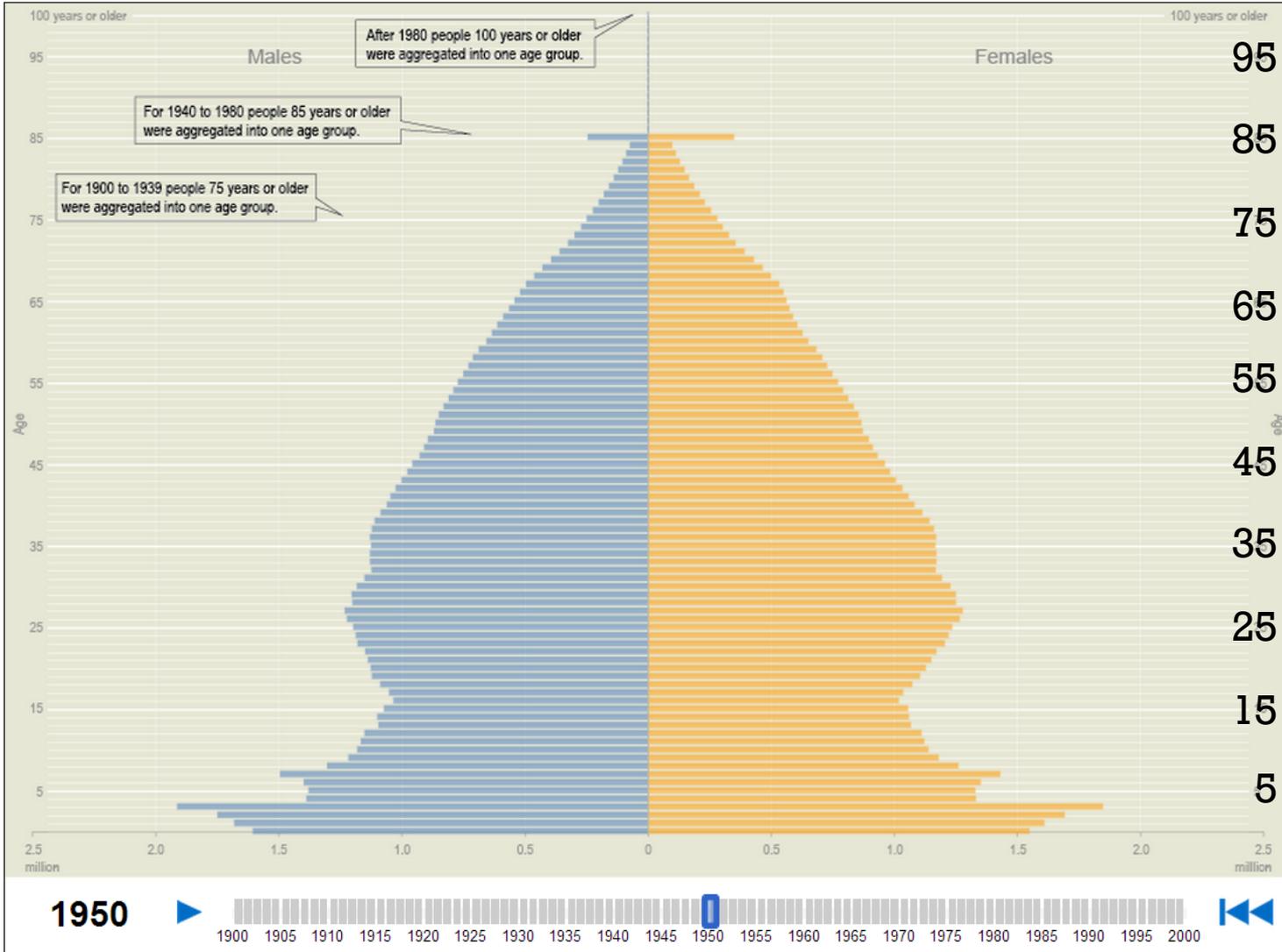


The nation in 1925



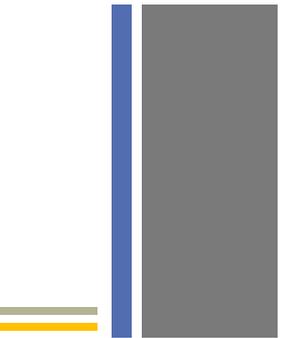
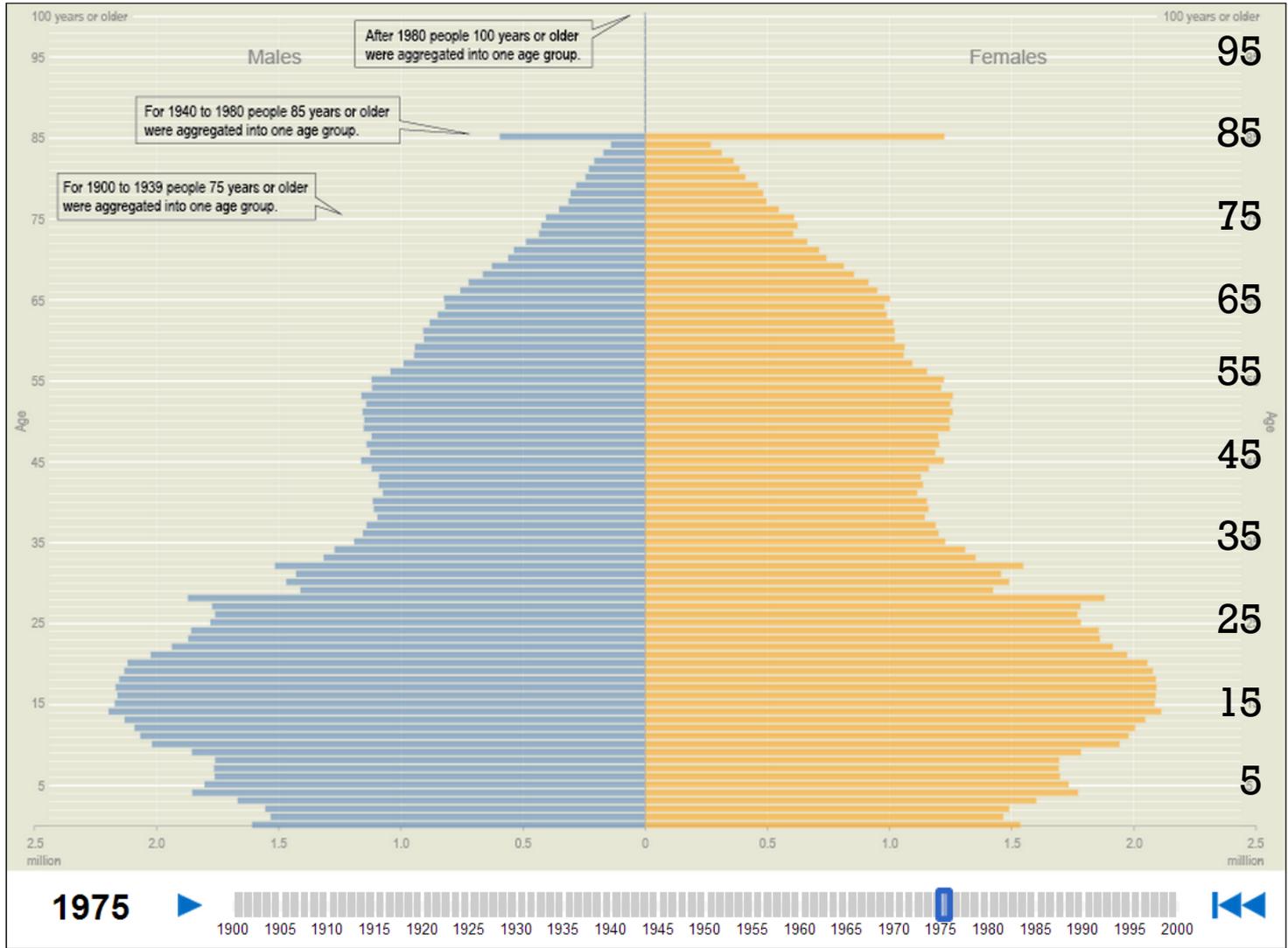


The nation in 1950



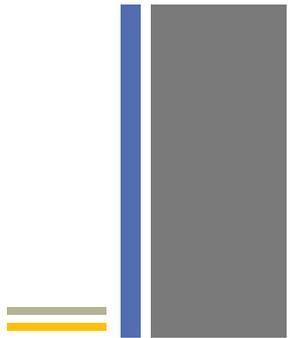
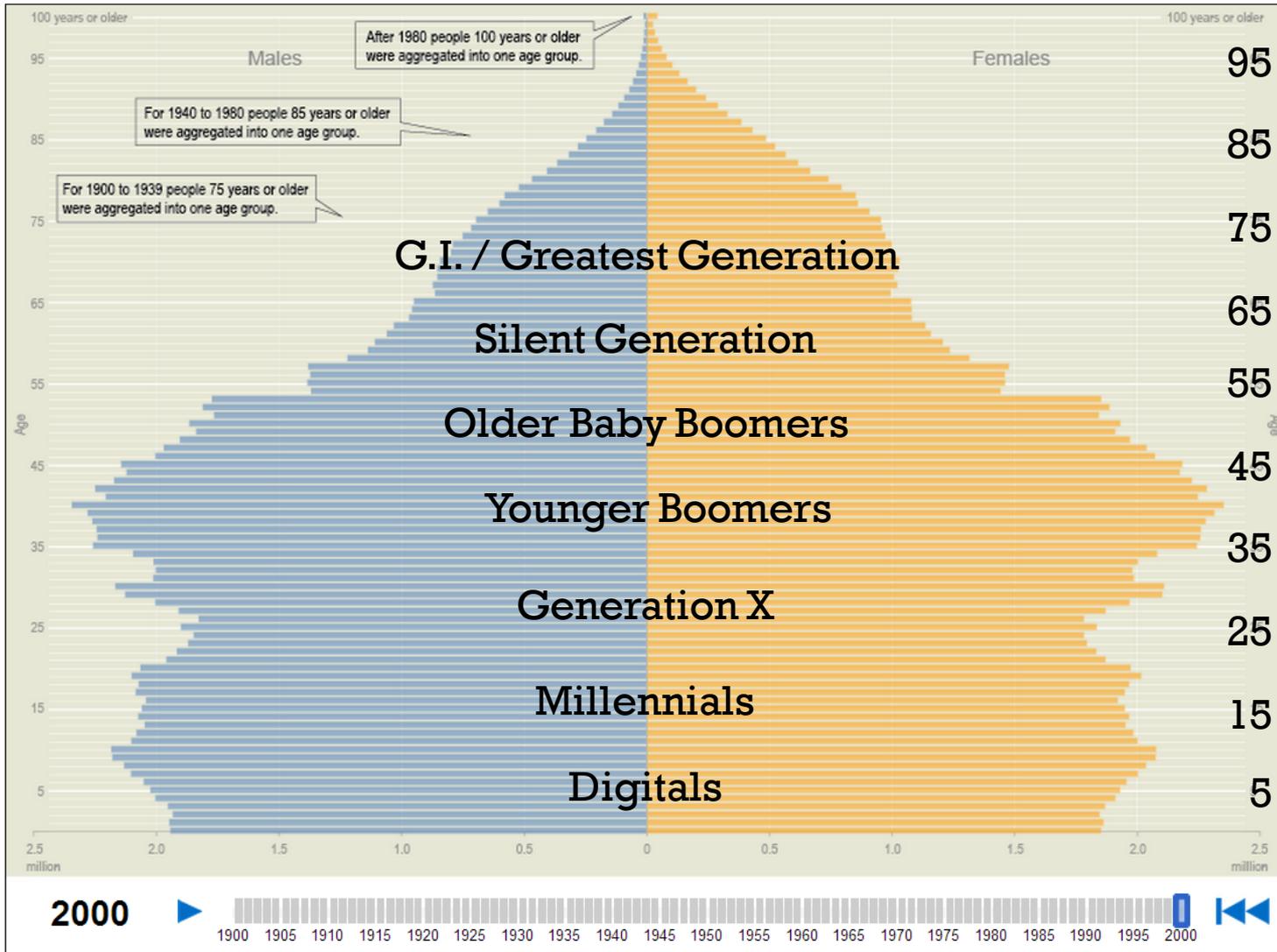


The nation in 1975



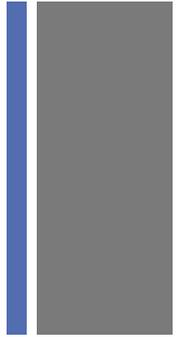


The nation in 2000

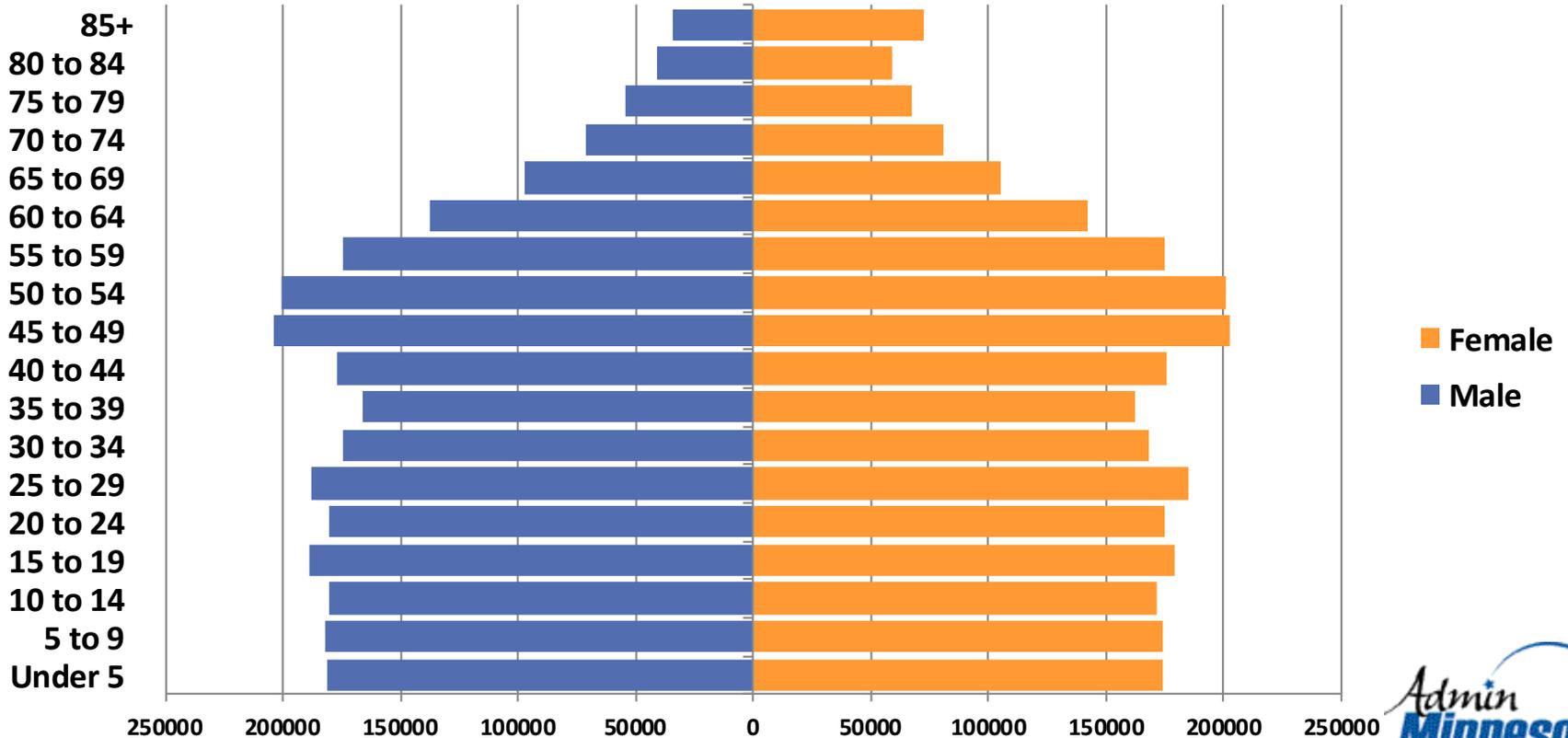




Minnesota total population in 5-year bars, 2010 decennial census



Population by age and sex
Minnesota, 2010



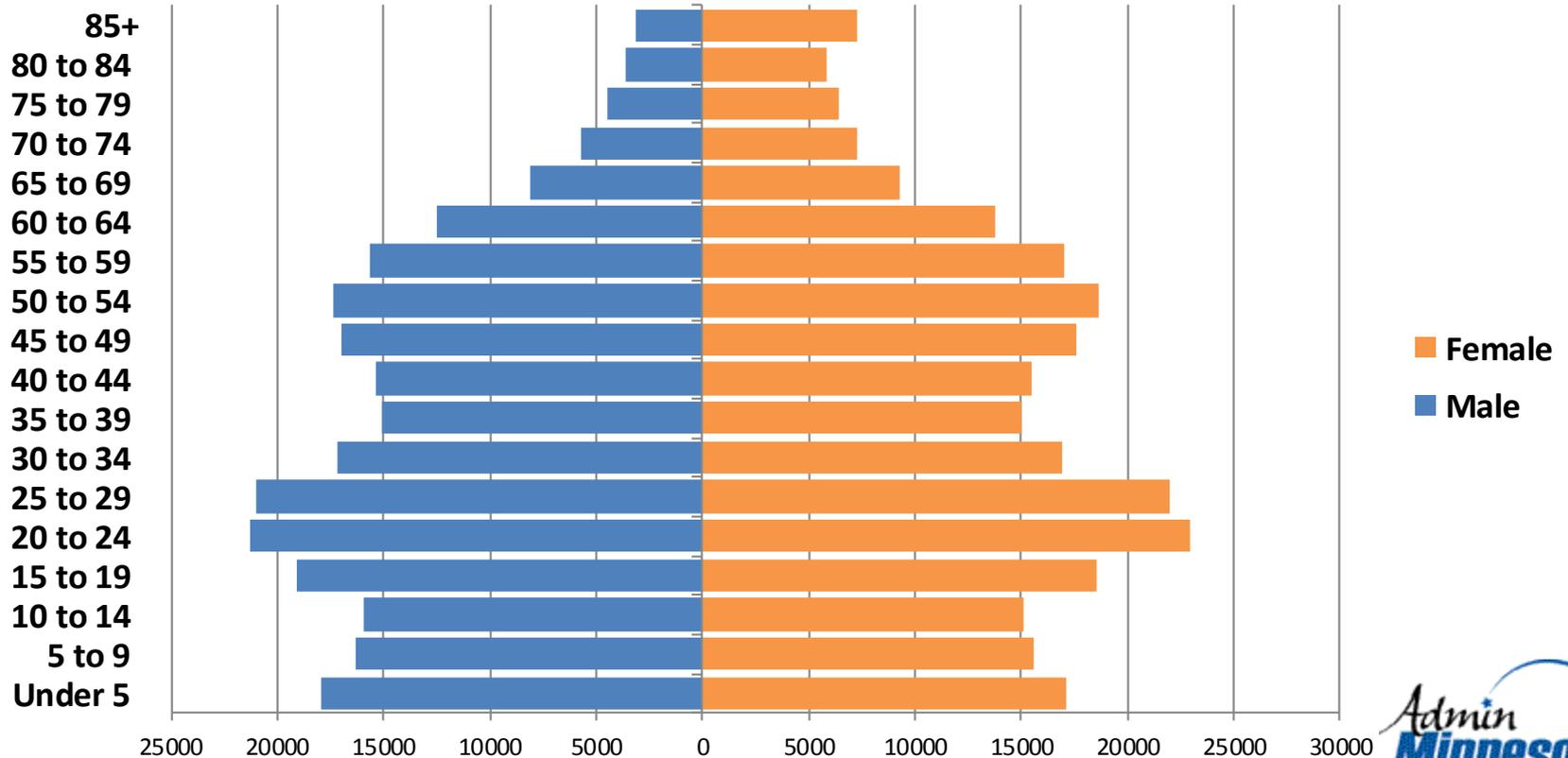
Source: U.S. Census Bureau





Ramsey Co total population in 5-year bars, 2010 decennial census

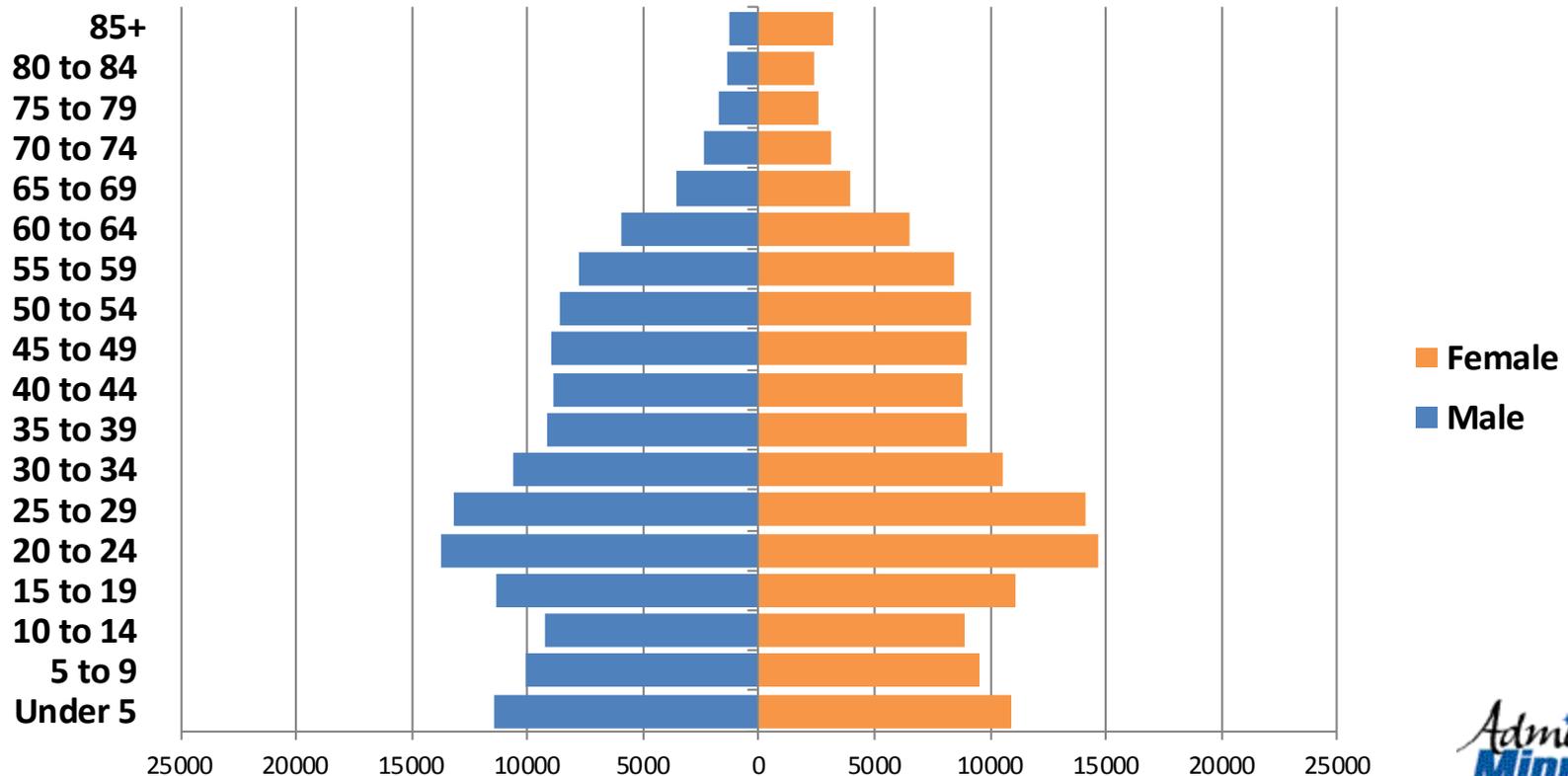
Population by age and sex
Ramsey County, 2010





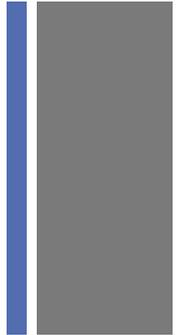
St. Paul total population in 5-year bars, 2010 decennial census

Population by age and sex
St. Paul, 2010

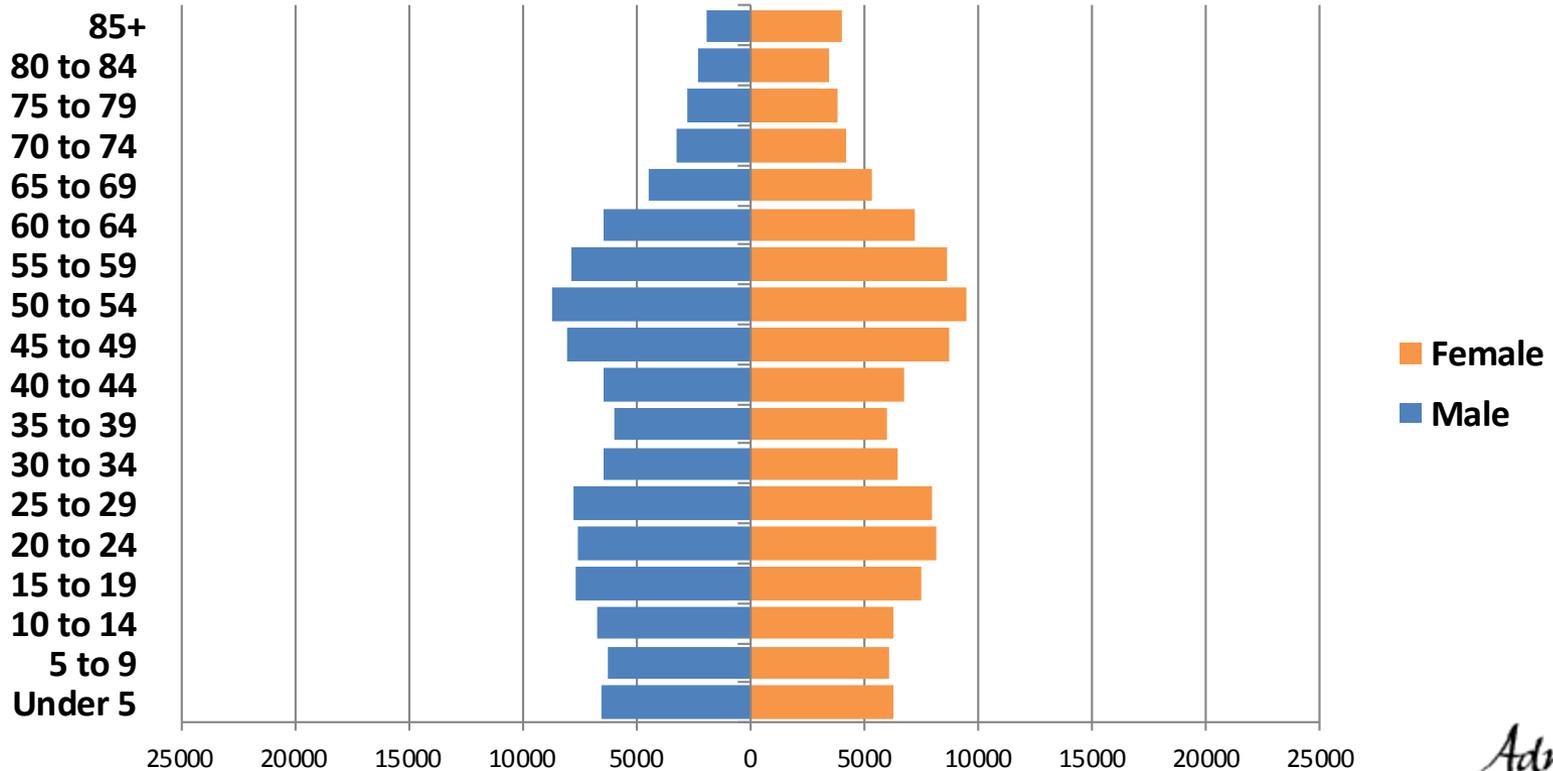




Ramsey County (minus St. Paul) total population in 5-year bars



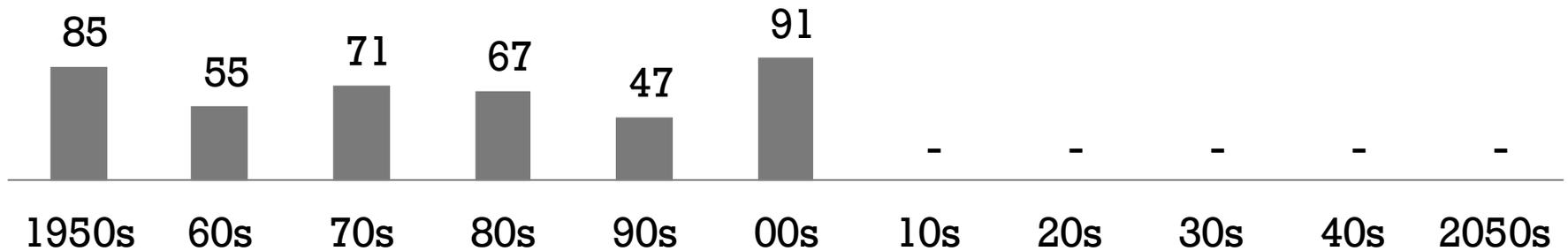
Population by age and sex
Ramsey County *excluding* St. Paul, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

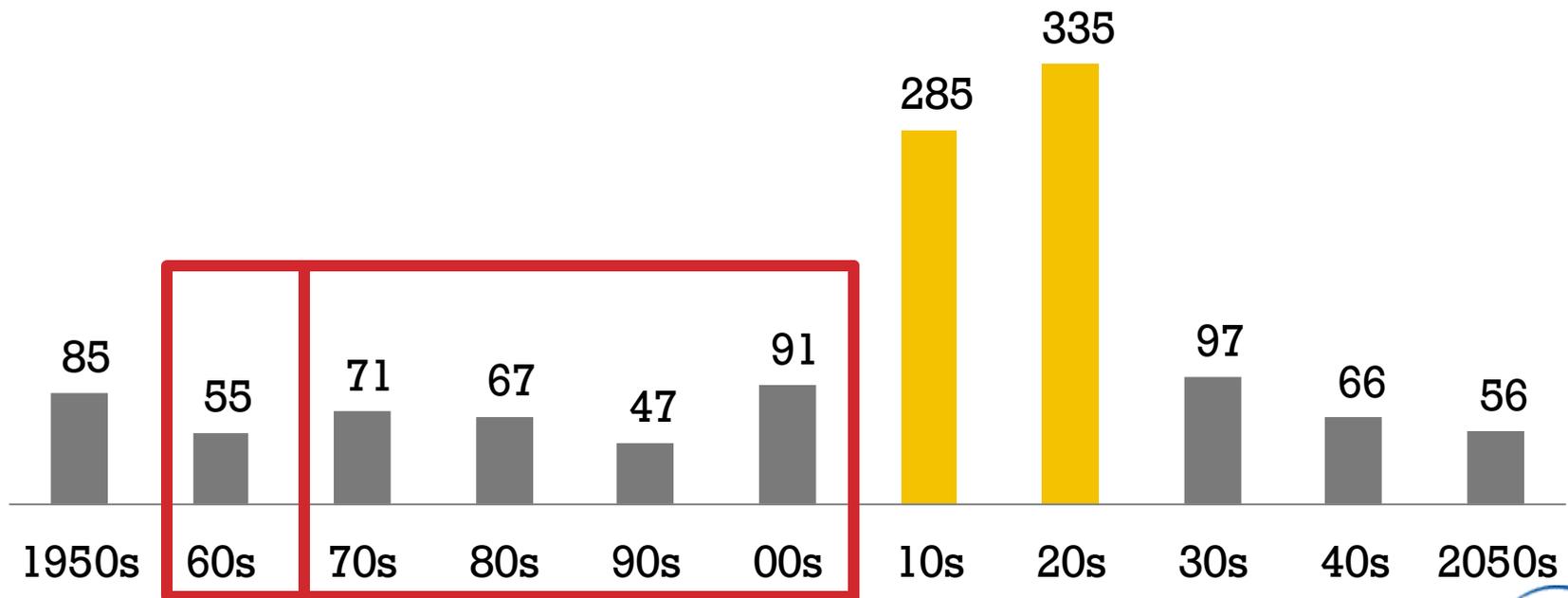
+ How many additional “older adults” will we gain during this decade?

Change in older adults, age 65+ (Thousands)



+ This decade and next: *Unprecedented* increases in MN's 65+ population

Change in older adults, age 65+ (in thousands)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, MN State Demographic Center



QUIZ QUESTION:

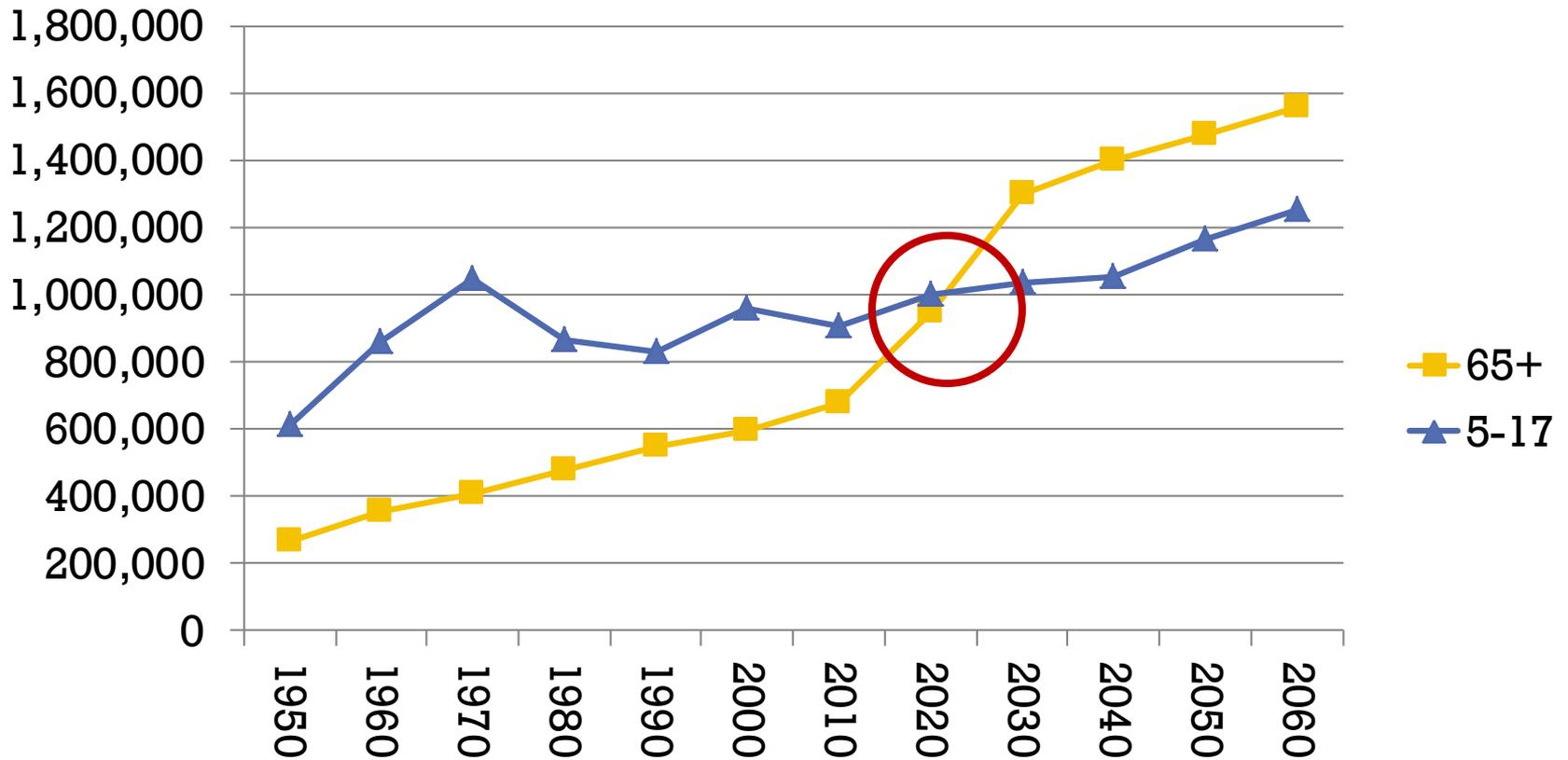


What event is predicted to happen in 2020 that has never before happened in the history of our state?

- A. The Vikings will win the Super Bowl
- B. MN will have more immigrants than U.S.-born residents
- C. MN will have more 65+ residents than school-age children, 5-17

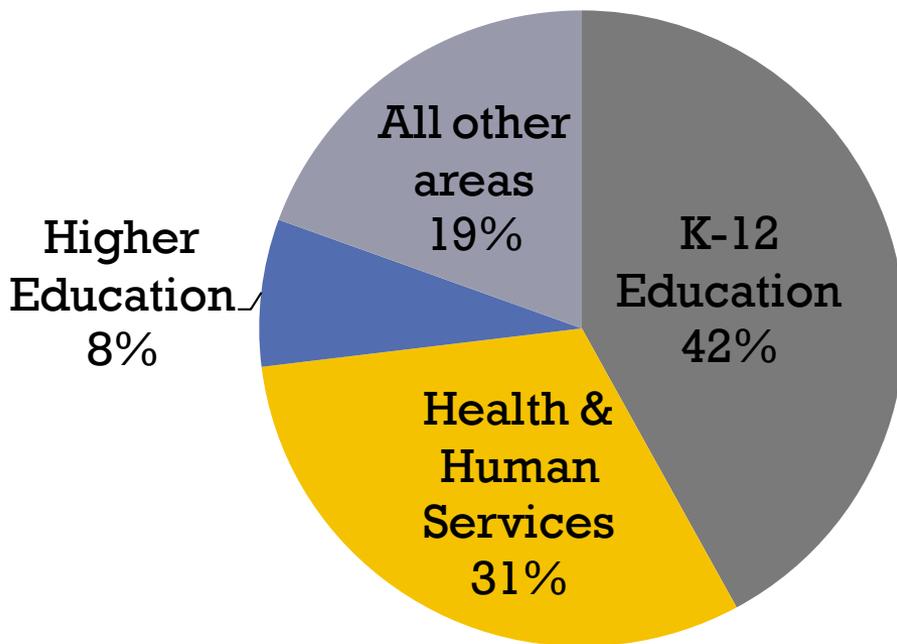


For the first time in MN history: More 65+ than school-age by 2020



+ Our demographics will change the demand for services

General Fund Expenditures FY 2012-2013

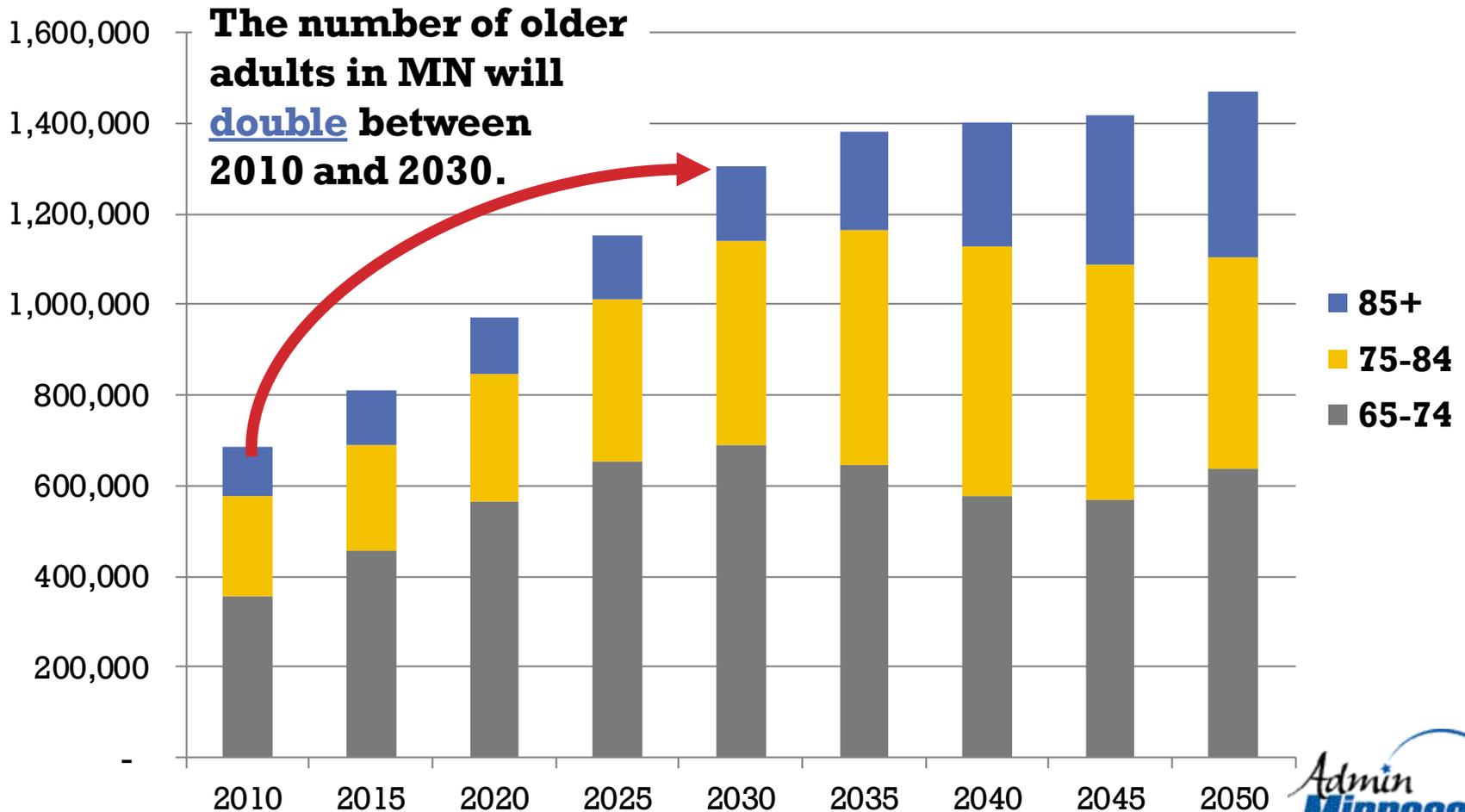


Within Health & Human Services

- Medical Assistance Expenditures: 25% of GF spending (8.5 billion)
- Medical Assistance Expenditures for the Elderly and Disabled: 16% of GF spending (5.5 billion)
- MA expenditures include basic care, long-term care waivers and long-term institutional care

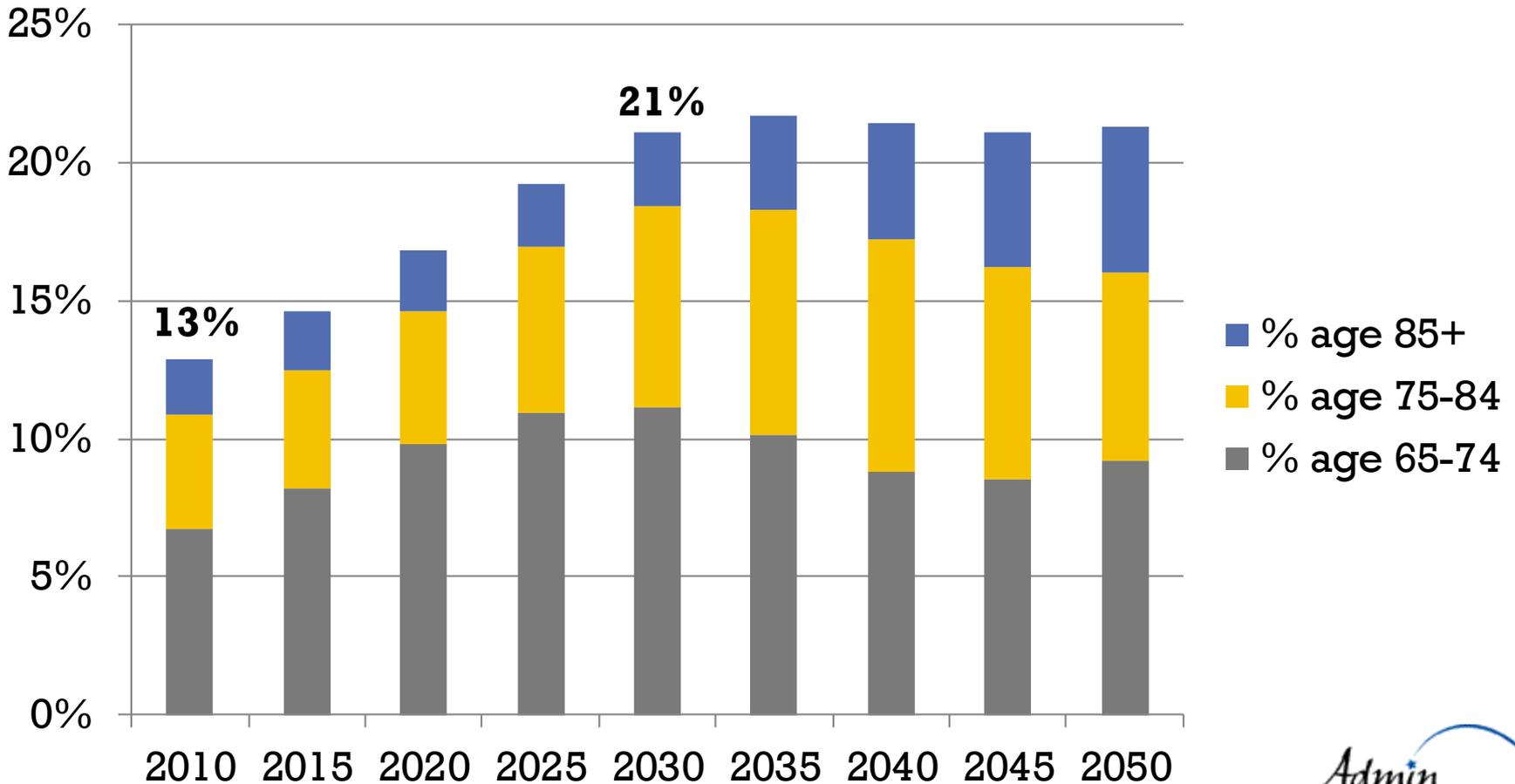


Older adults in Minnesota by age cohort, 2010-2050





By 2030, more than 1 in 5 Minnesotans will be 65+, including all Baby Boomers



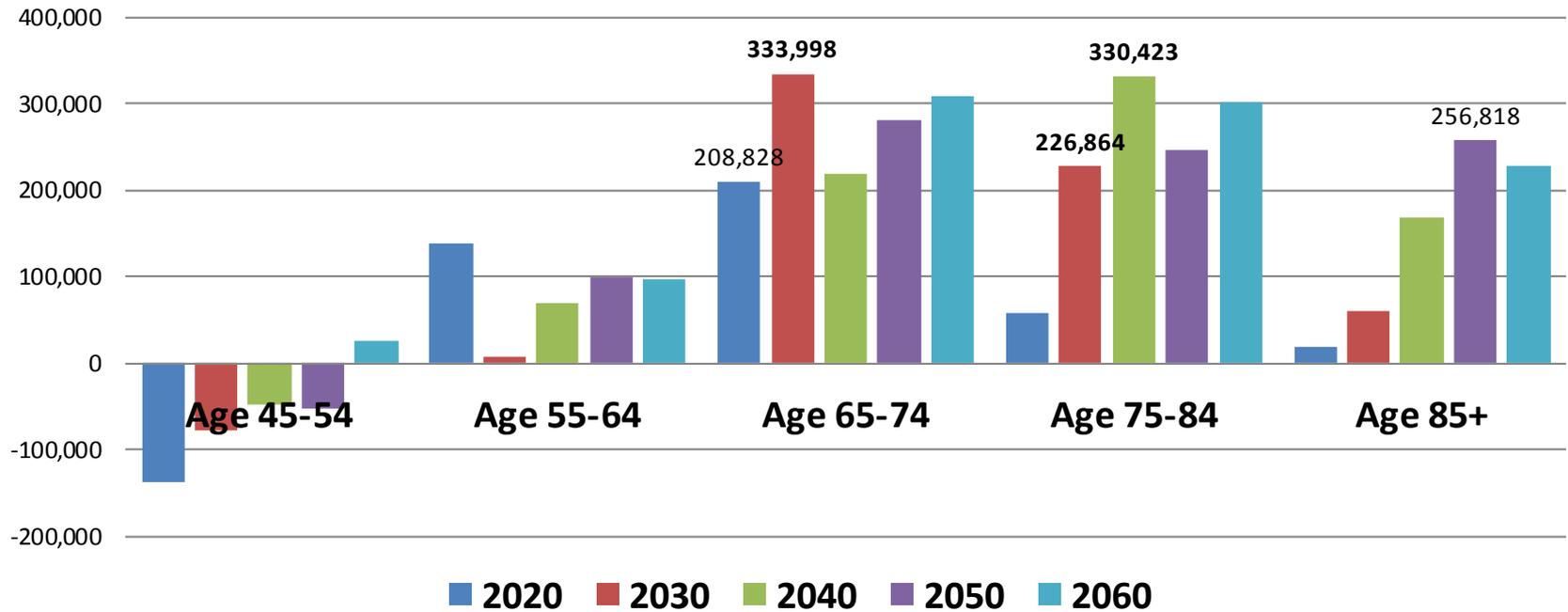
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census, and Minnesota State Demographic Center projections.





The coming decades will see dramatic growth in older cohorts

Expected numeric change in people by age cohorts, between 2010 and given year, Minnesota



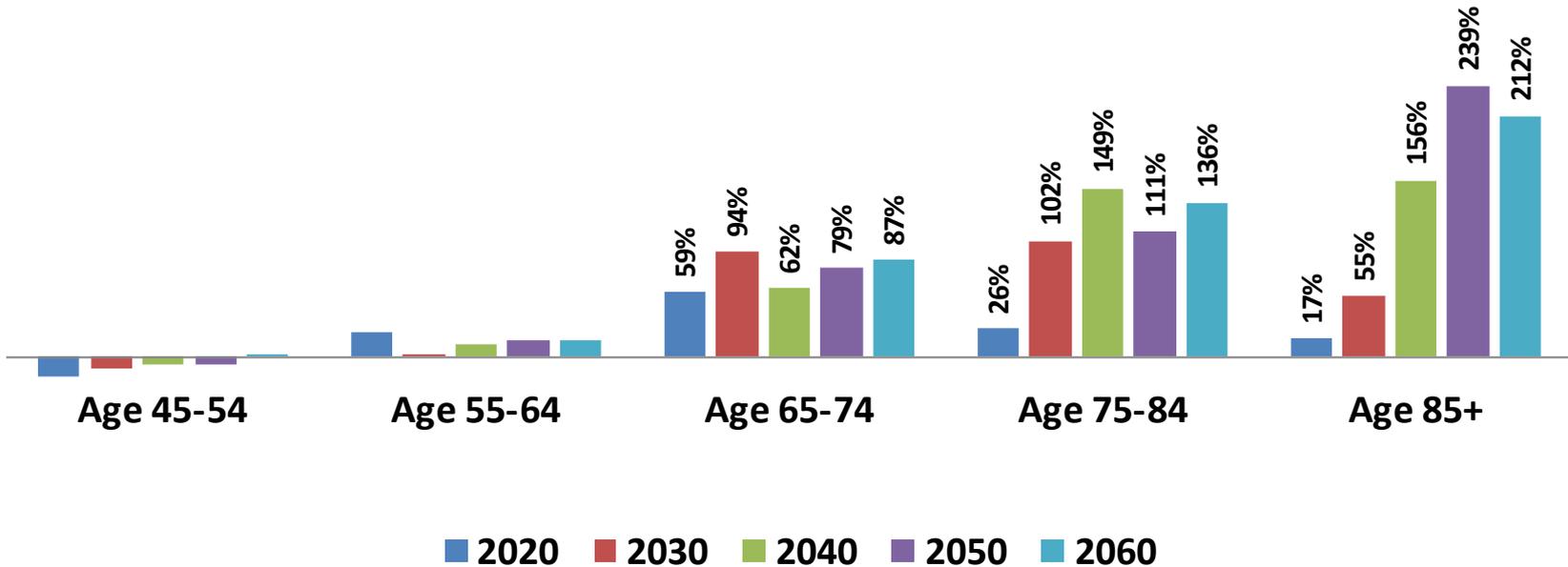
■ 2020 ■ 2030 ■ 2040 ■ 2050 ■ 2060





The coming decades will see dramatic growth in older cohorts

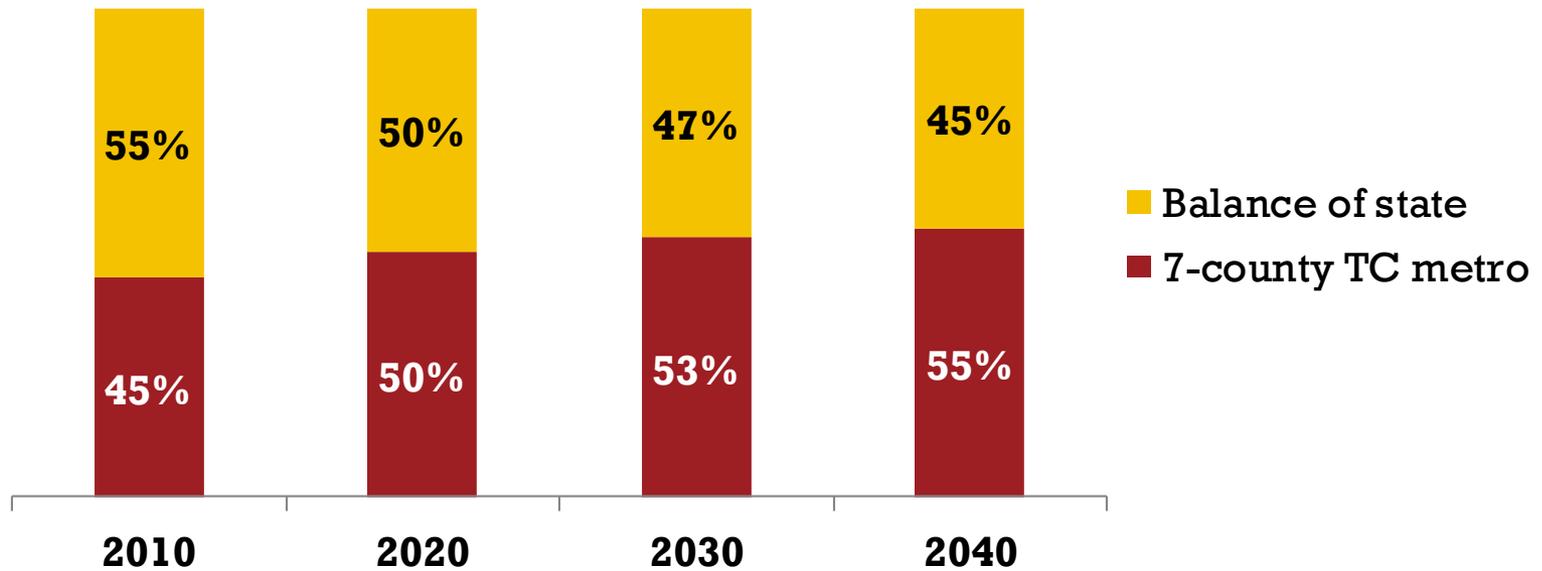
Expected percentage change in people by age cohorts, between 2010 and given year, Minnesota





By about 2020, half of MN's older adults will live in the 7-county metro

Share of MN's 65+ population, actual and projected, 2010-2040





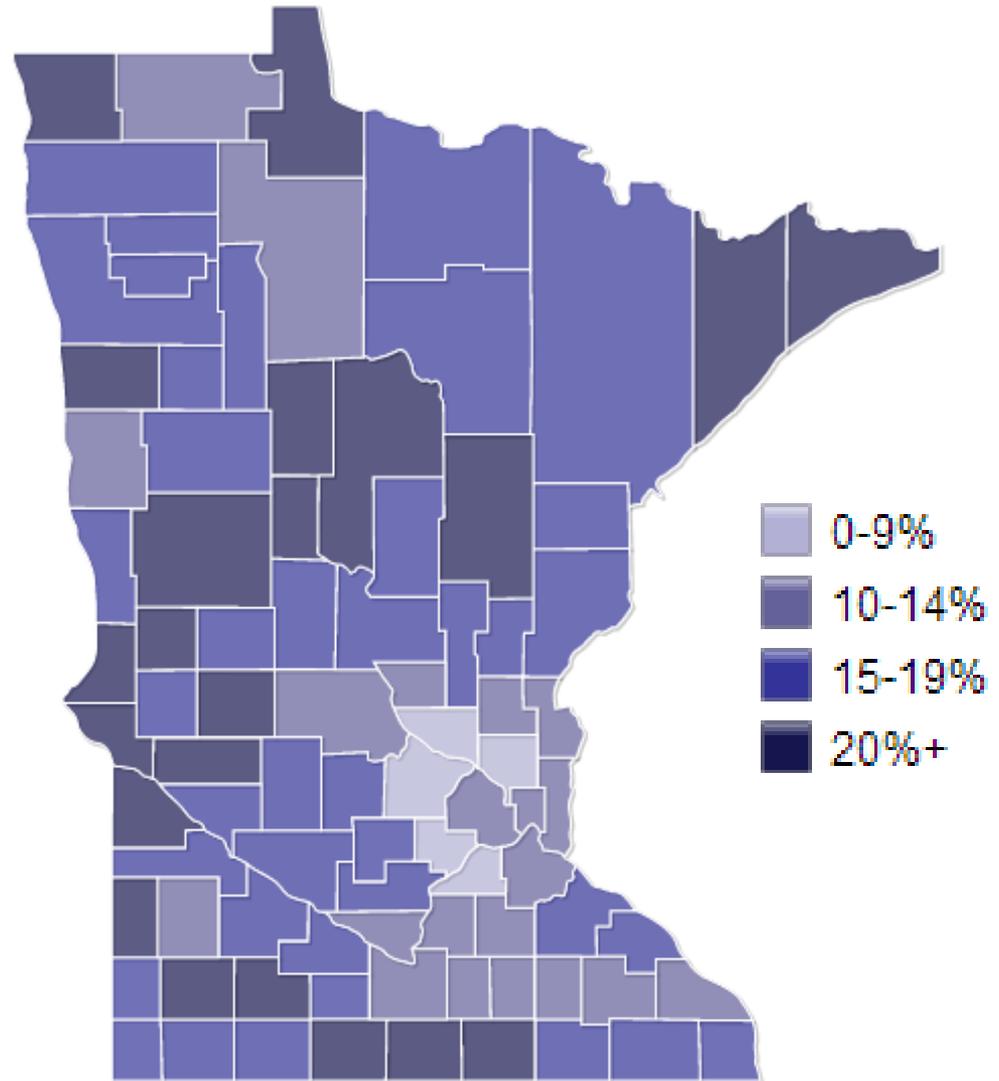
County and regional level differences in aging

Ramsey Co
overall, 2010:
12% 65+

St. Paul:
9% 65+

Population age 65 years and older

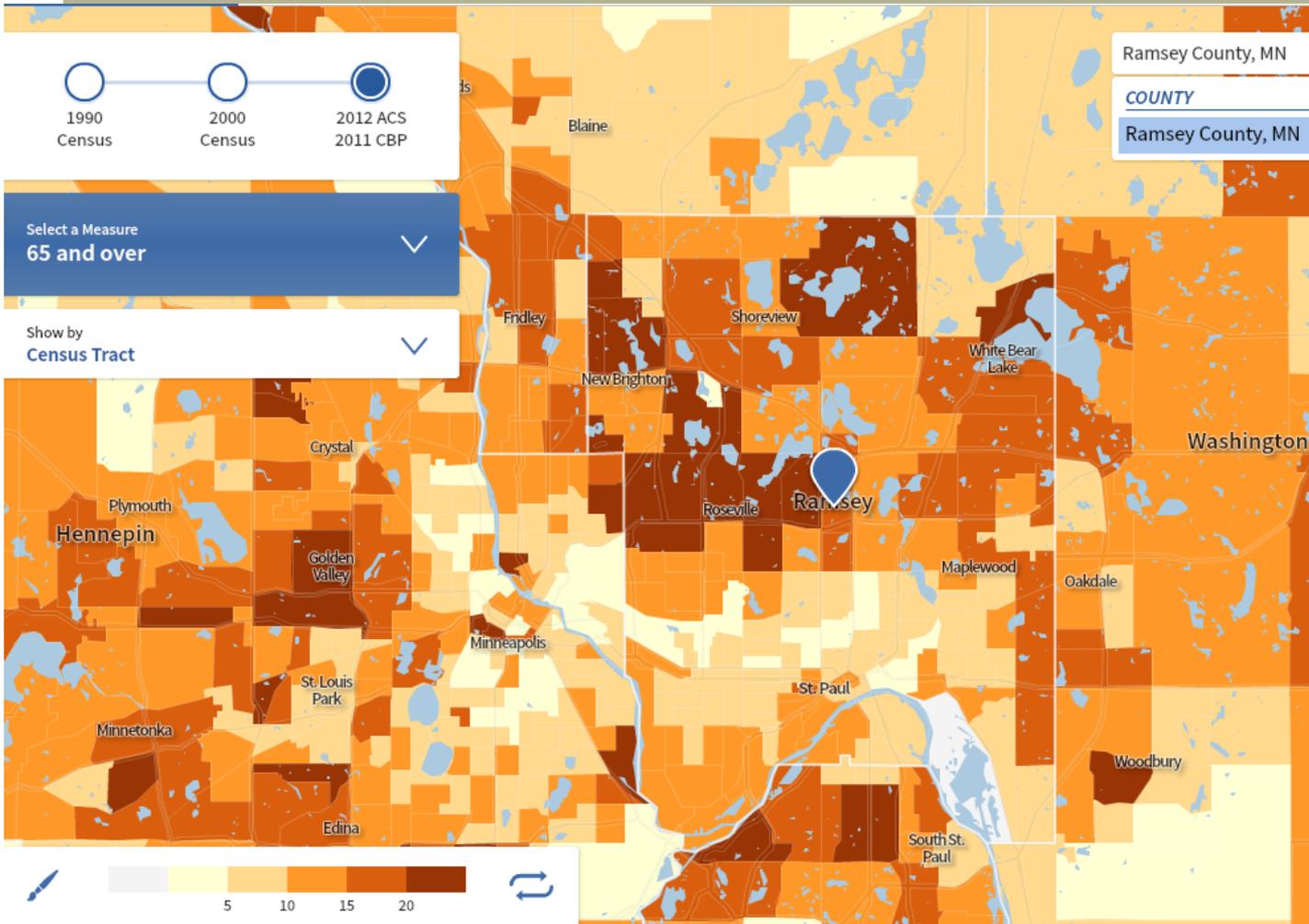
By county, 2010



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census, via MNCompass.org.



Ramsey County has certain concentrations of 65+ residents



Ramsey Co
overall, 2010:
12% 65+

St. Paul:
9% 65+

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





Aging is gender lopsided



■ Among Minnesotans in their:

- early 60s, there are 97 men for every 100 women
- late 60s, there are 93 men for every 100 women
- early 70s, there are 87 men for every 100 women
- late 70s, there are 81 men for every 100 women
- early 80s, there are 69 men for every 100 women
- late 80s, there are 56 men for every 100 women
- 90s plus, there are 35 men for every 100 women

+ Positive implications of an aging state

- Babysitting!
- Reduced crime
- Mentoring
- Volunteerism
 - 2nd only to Iowa in percent of those 65+ volunteering





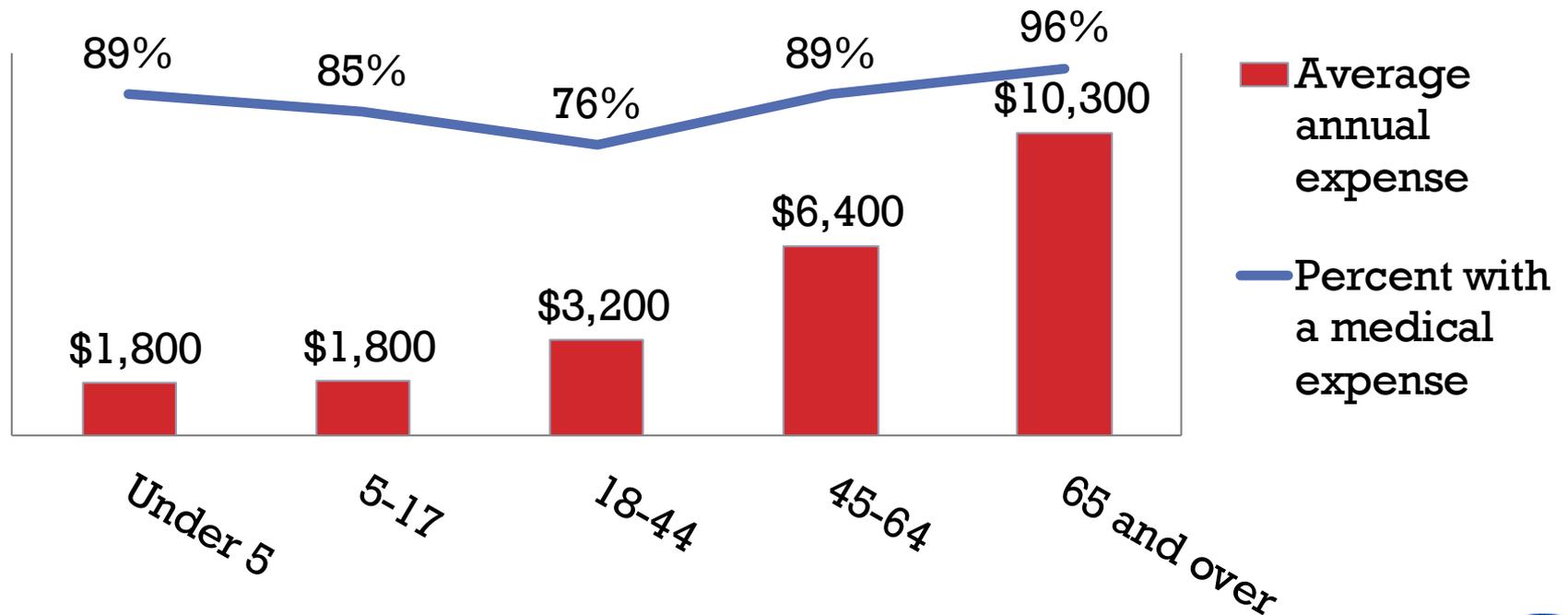
Challenges related to our aging population

- Will we have or create sufficient **infrastructure** for more transportation, caregiving, health care, and social support needs, as **health challenges and disabilities increase**, especially when children live far away?
- Will we be able to **finance needed services**, especially long-term care?
- Will we have enough workers to form a strong, skilled, highly **productive labor force** as the Boomers retire — for economic growth, tax revenues, and a high quality of life in MN



Medical expenses rise considerably after age 65

U.S., 2010

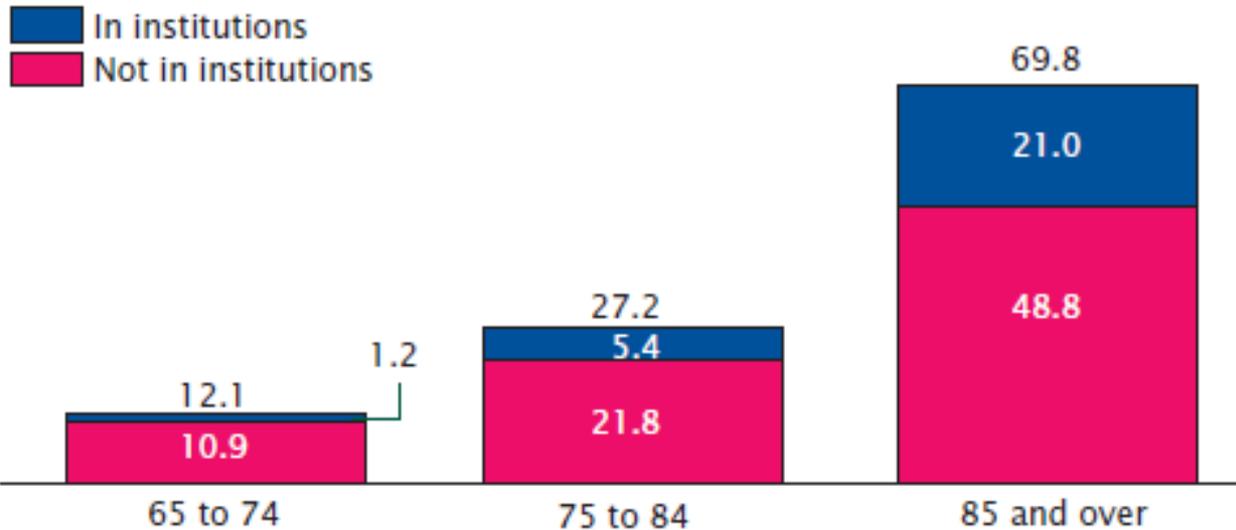


Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2010. Figures have been rounded.

Notes: Expenses are *payments* (not charges) from all payers (out-of-pocket, Medicare, Medicaid, private insurance, etc.). Among those 65+ in 2010, Medicare paid 63% of all expenses, while private insurance paid 14%, out-of-pocket 12%, Medicaid 3%, and other sources 8%.

Figure 3-23.

Percent of People Aged 65 and Over With Long-Term Care Needs by Age and Place of Residence: 1995¹



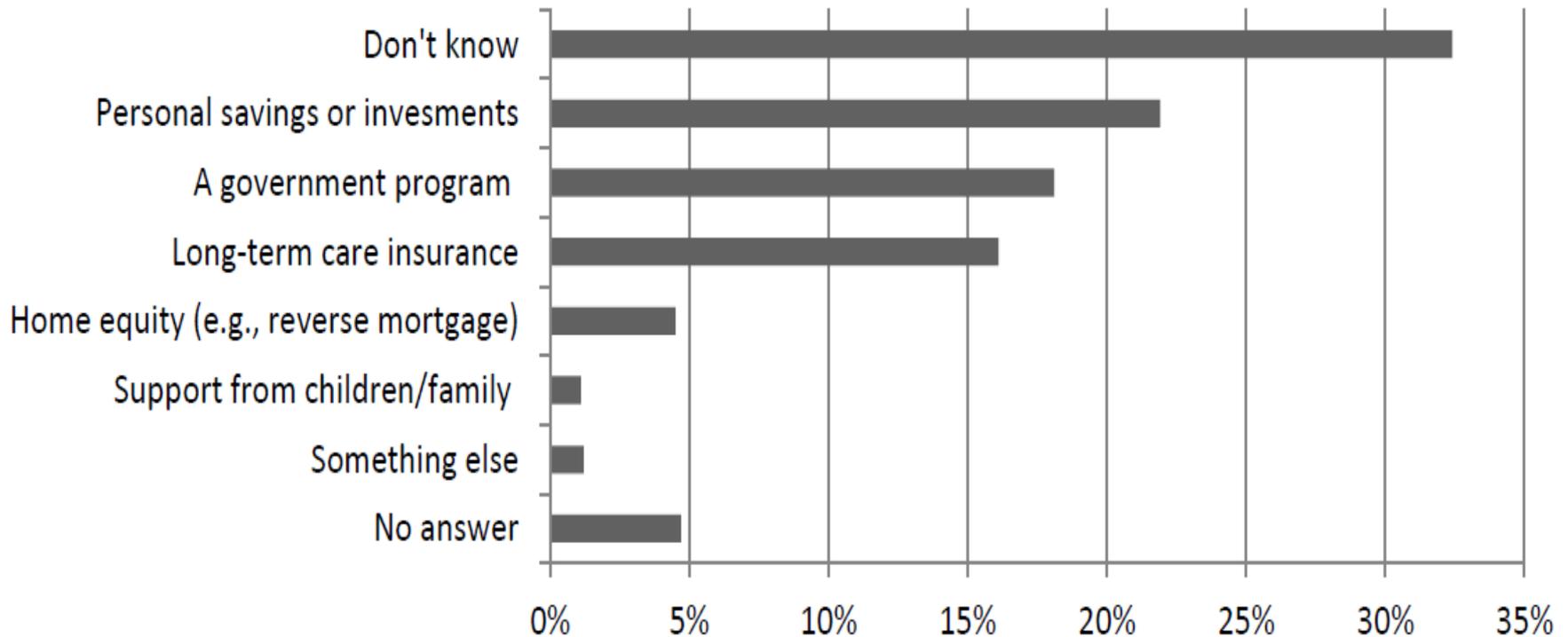
¹ Needing assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs) or instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs).

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.



Minnesota Boomers' Plans to Cover the Cost of Their Long-Term Care, 2010





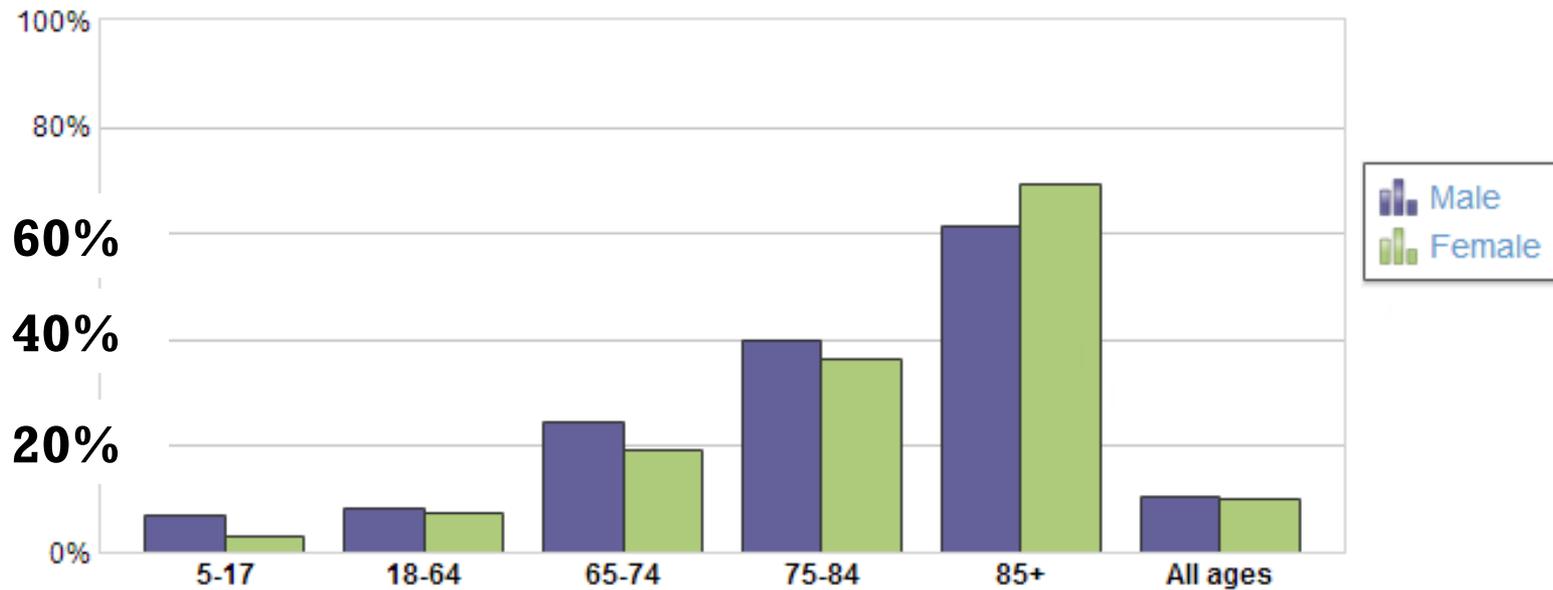
Dementias strongly associated with advanced age

- The number of Minnesotans with Alzheimer's disease or other dementias is expected to grow dramatically:
 - Most persons with Alzheimer's are over 65, and the percent of people with Alzheimer's doubles every five years after the age of 65
 - For persons over age 85, one out of every two persons has Alzheimer's or another form of dementia
 - Minnesotans with dementias expected to double by 2040



Aging brings rising rates of disability among those living in the community

Percent with a disability by gender and age
Minnesota, 2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, via MNCompass.org.

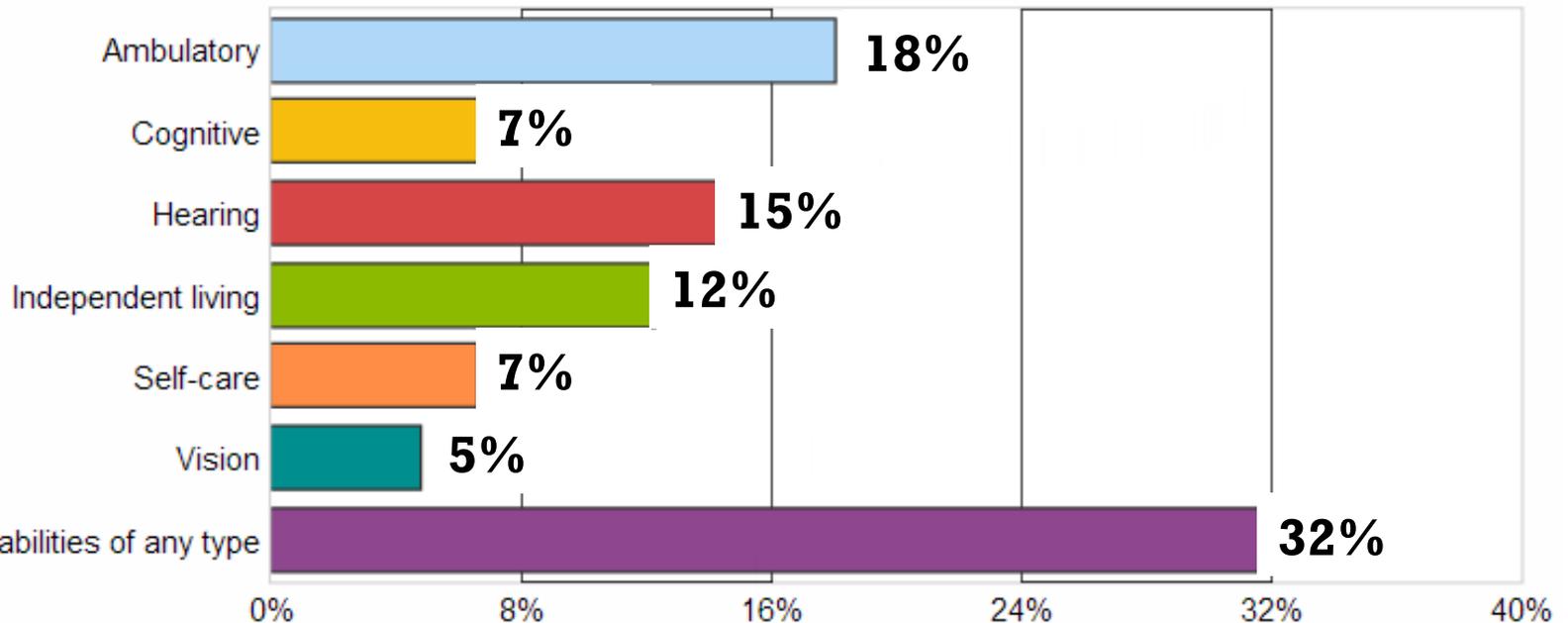
Note: Relates only to the civilian, non-institutionalized population with a serious difficulty in one or more of four basic areas of functioning: vision, hearing, ambulation, and cognition.



Types of disabilities among older adults *living in the community*



**Individuals with a disability by type,
ages 65 and older**
Minnesota, 2012



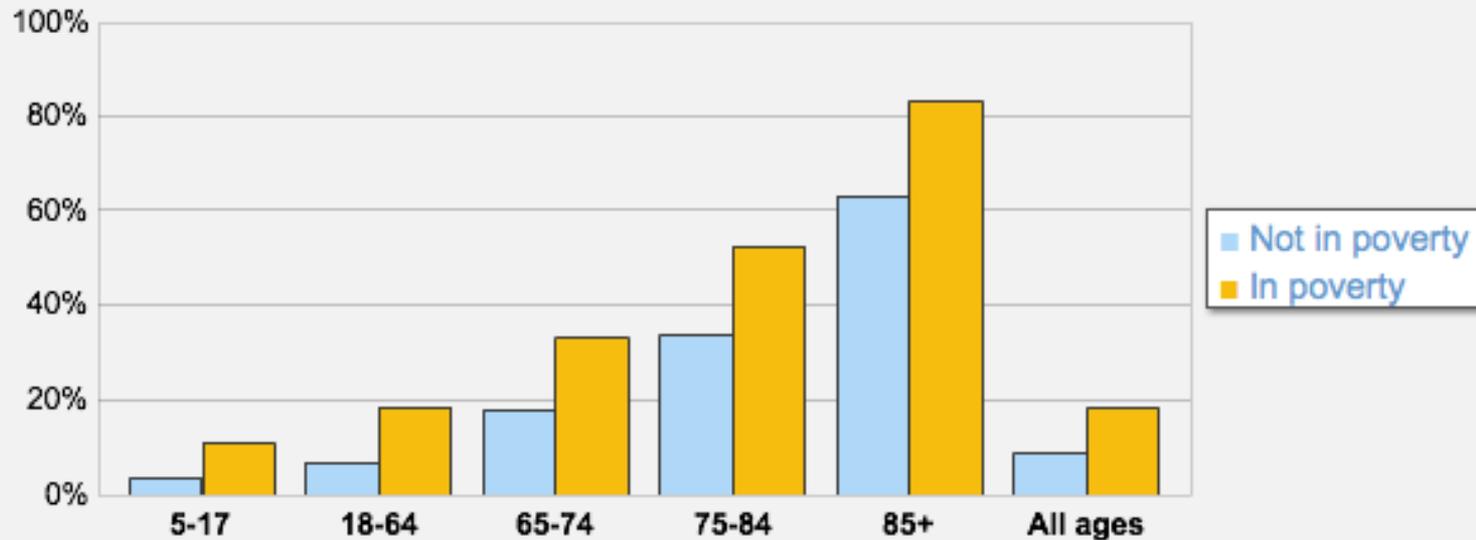
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, via MNCompass.org.

Note: Relates only to the civilian, non-institutionalized population with a serious difficulty in one or more of four basic areas of functioning: vision, hearing, ambulation, and cognition.



Rising rates of disability also go hand in hand with poverty (unfortunately)

Percent with a disability by poverty status and age
Minnesota, 2010





Poverty status of Minnesotans with disabilities

- **22%** of Minnesotans with disabilities lived in poverty in 2011, up from 19% in 2008
- **12%** of all Minnesotans lived in poverty in 2011

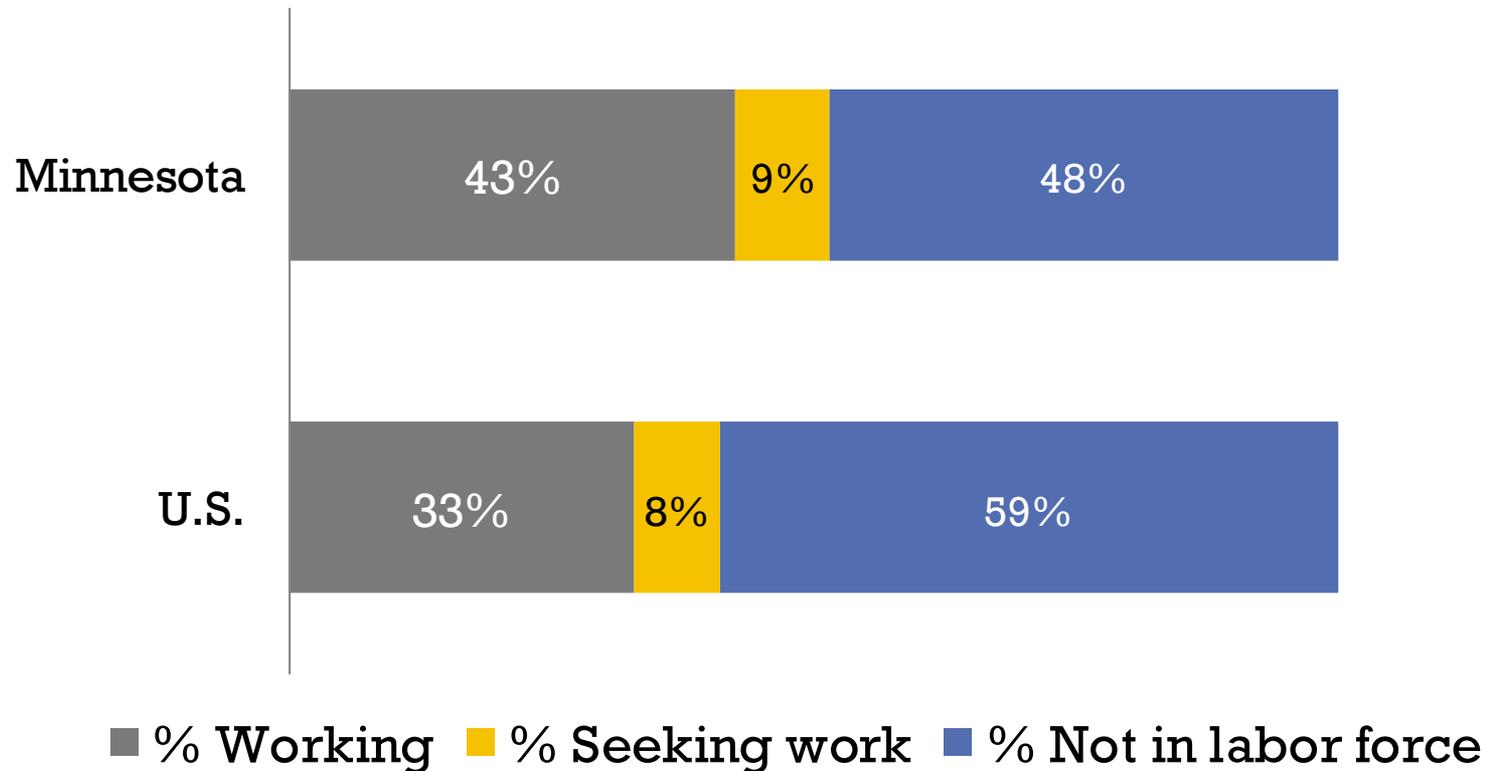


Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, via MNCompass.org.

Note: Relates only to the civilian, non-institutionalized population with a serious difficulty in one or more of four basic areas of functioning (vision, hearing, ambulation, and cognition), self-care or independent living.



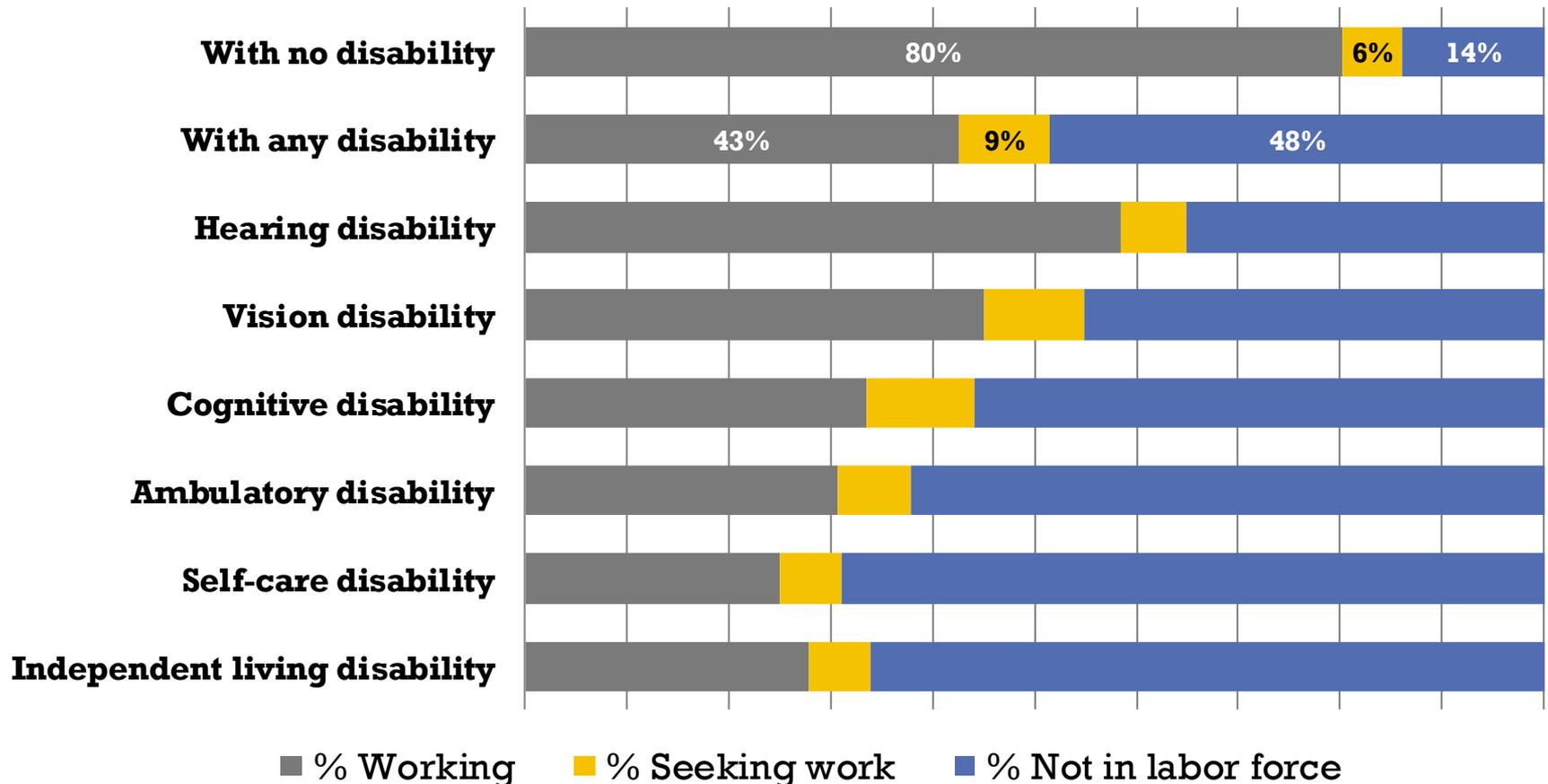
Minnesotans with disabilities more likely to be working (age 18-64)





Employment status of Minnesotans with disabilities (18-64 years old)

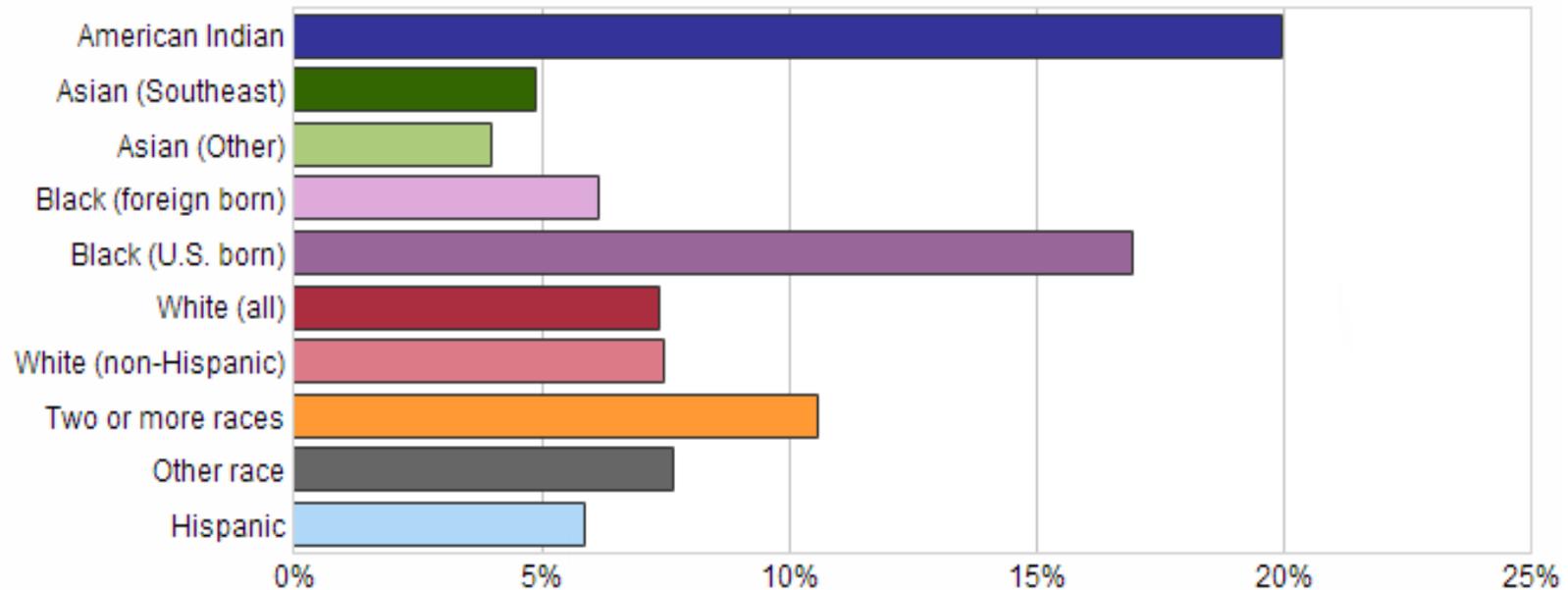
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%





Am. Indians, U.S.-born Blacks have highest rate of disabilities among working-age

Percent with a disability by racial and ethnic group, age 18-64
Minnesota, 2011



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, via MNCompass.org.

Note: Relates only to the civilian, non-institutionalized population with a serious difficulty in one or more of four basic areas of functioning (vision, hearing, ambulation, and cognition), self-care or independent living.



Disabilities in St. Paul and Ramsey County (household population)

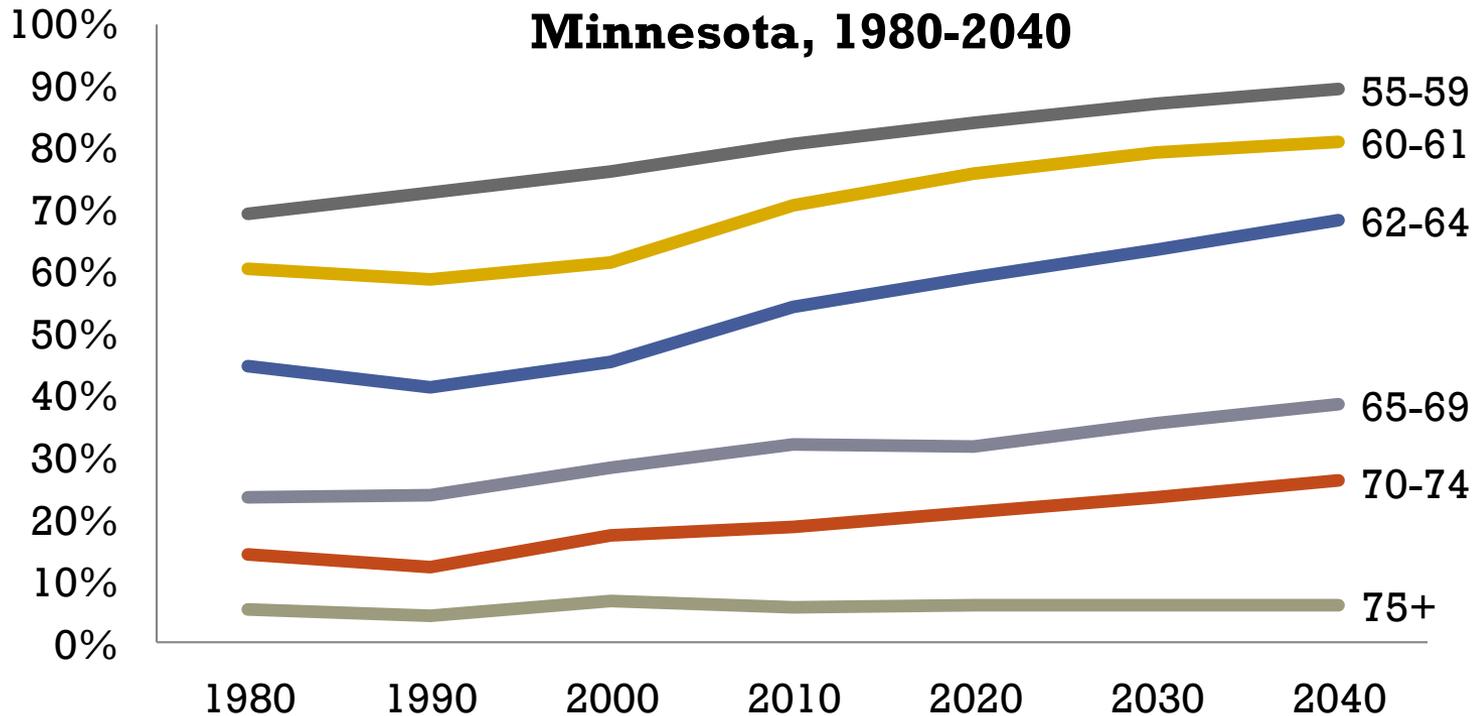
- In **Ramsey County**, about 11% of the population living in households report one or more disabilities
 - This represents about 58,000 people with disabilities living in the community
- In **St. Paul**, about 12% of the population living in households report one or more disabilities
 - This represents about 34,000 people with disabilities living in the community
 - Of note: More than half of those with disabilities in Ramsey County live in St. Paul



Economic Conditions

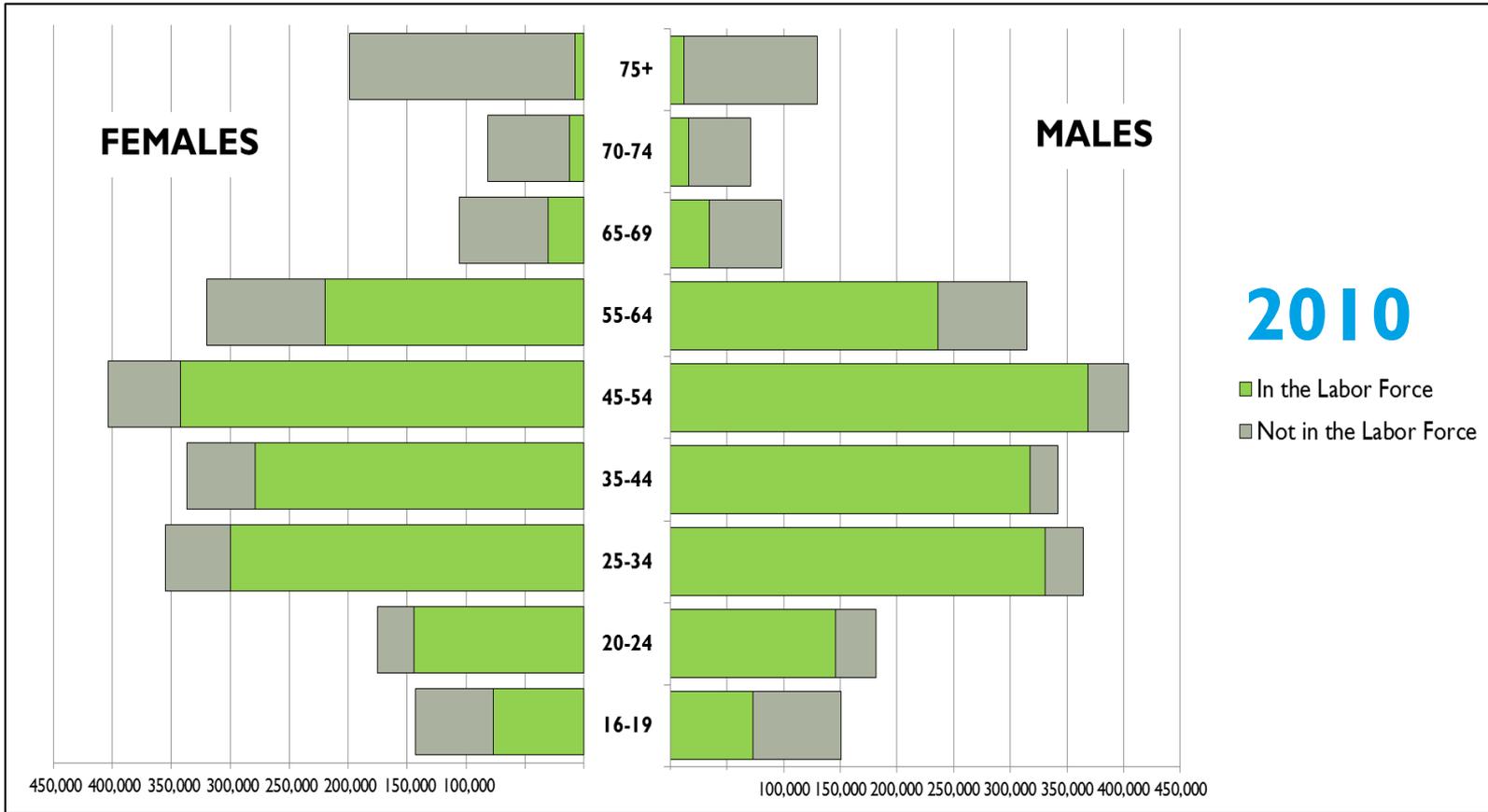
+ Older adults are (and will be) working longer — by choice or necessity

**Projected labor force participation rates of older adults
Minnesota, 1980-2040**



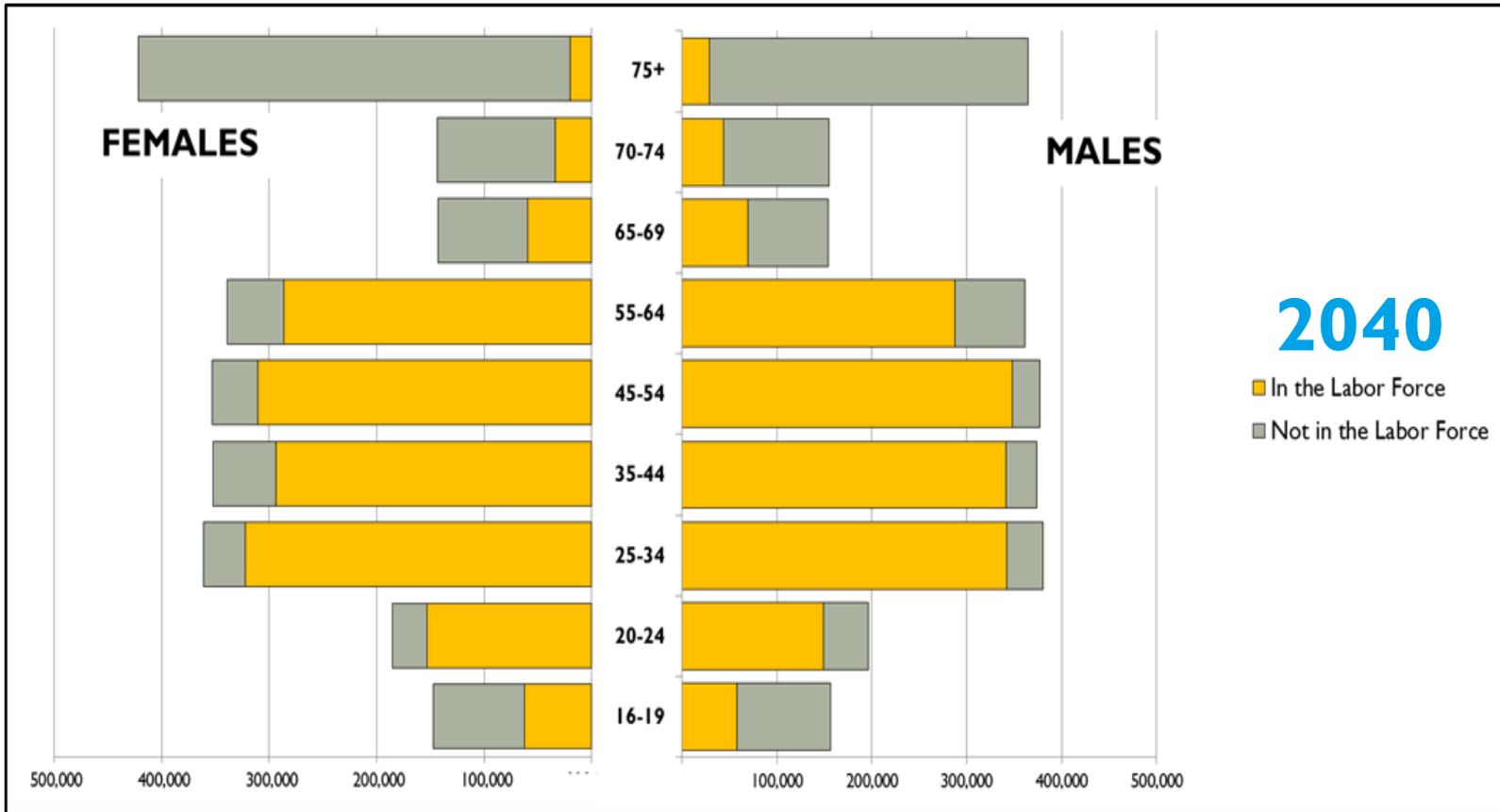


Population in the labor force in 2010



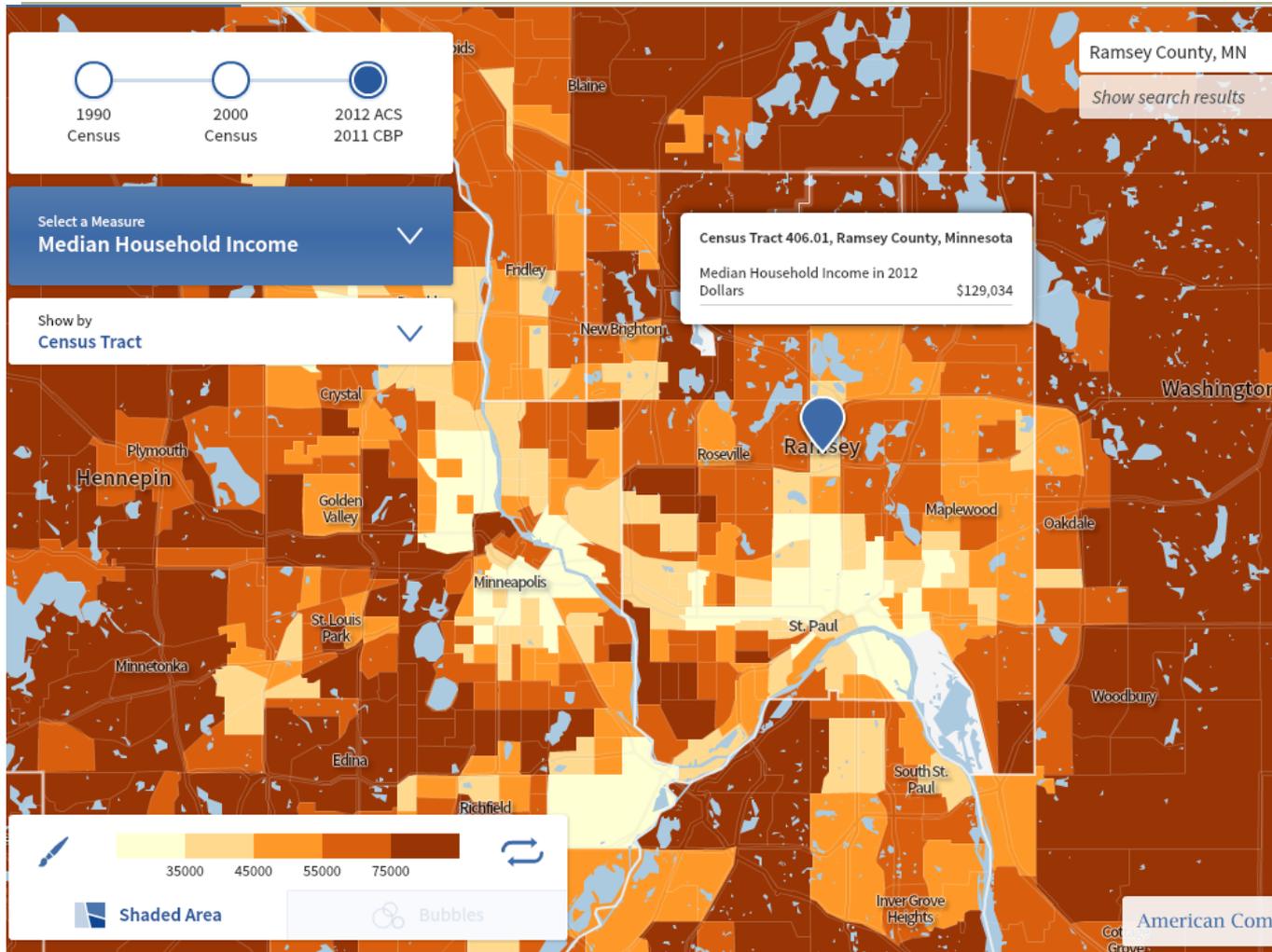


Population in the labor force in 2040 (projected)





Ramsey County embraces both very poor and affluent households



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



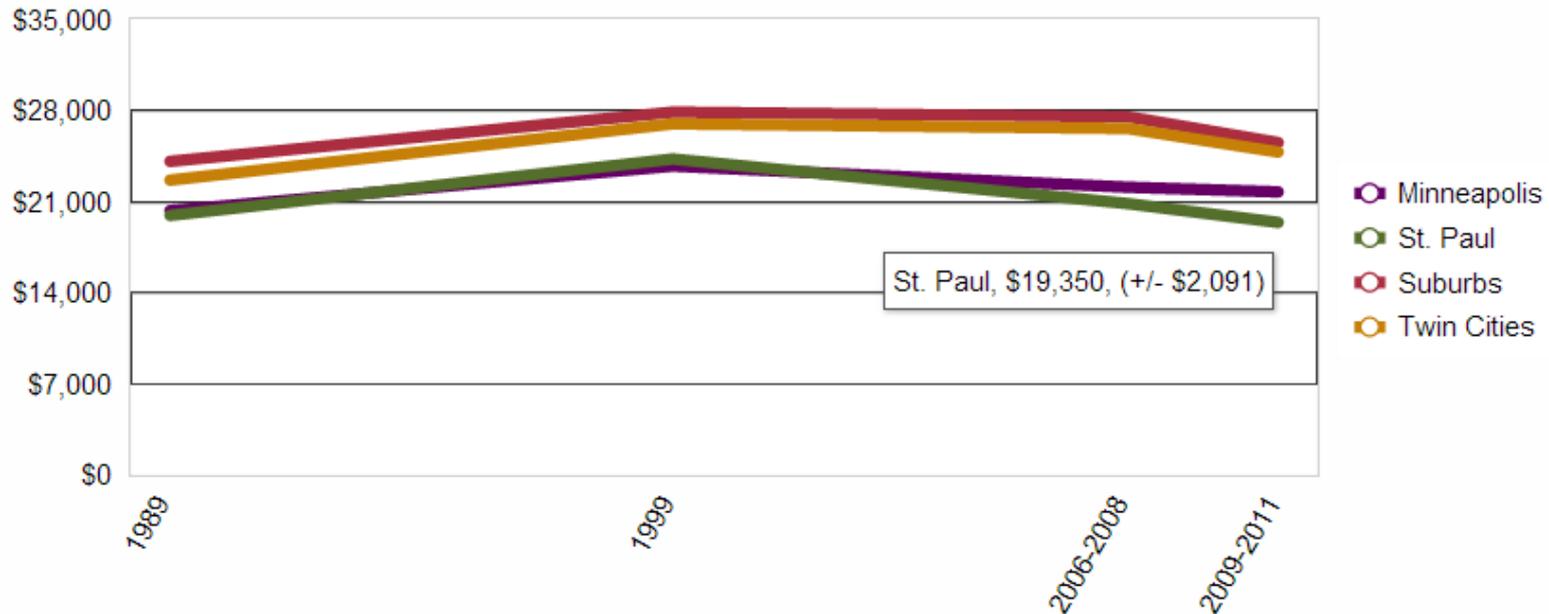


A typical 65+ adult living in St. Paul has \$19,000 annual income (median)



Median household income per older adult

By central cities and suburbs, Twin Cities 7-county region, 1989-2011



- In 1999, the median was \$24,000 for an older adult in St. Paul.



New Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) more refined

- Addresses many shortcomings of official measure
- SPM changes who is in poverty
 - *More* likely to be in poverty under the SPM:
 - Many of those 65+ (high medical out-of-pocket costs)
 - Those who are working (transportation, child care costs taken into account)
 - Children *less* likely to be in poverty under SPM (beneficiaries of many of our public programs to relieve hardship), but still most likely to be poor group



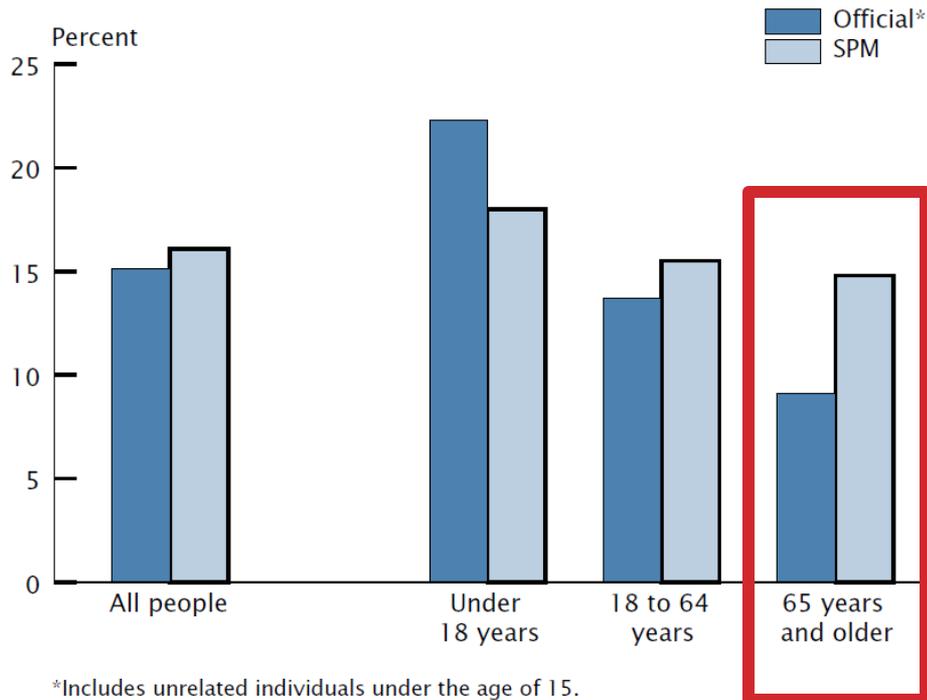
Poverty in St. Paul and Ramsey County



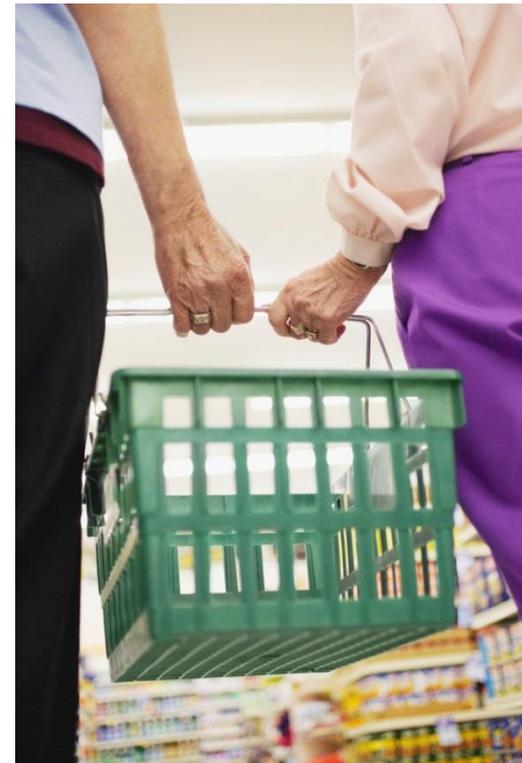
- 22% of St. Paul residents live in poverty vs. 17% in Ramsey Co. vs. 11% statewide
- 31% of St. Paul children live in poverty vs. 25% in Ramsey Co. vs. 15% statewide
- 12% of St. Paul older adults (65+) vs. 7% in Ramsey County vs. 8% statewide
 - BUT older adults' actual hardship is higher than traditional poverty rate suggests

+ Supplemental Poverty Measure: 65+ more likely to experience hardship than we thought

Figure 1.
**Poverty Rates Using Two Measures for Total
Population by Age Group: 2012**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.



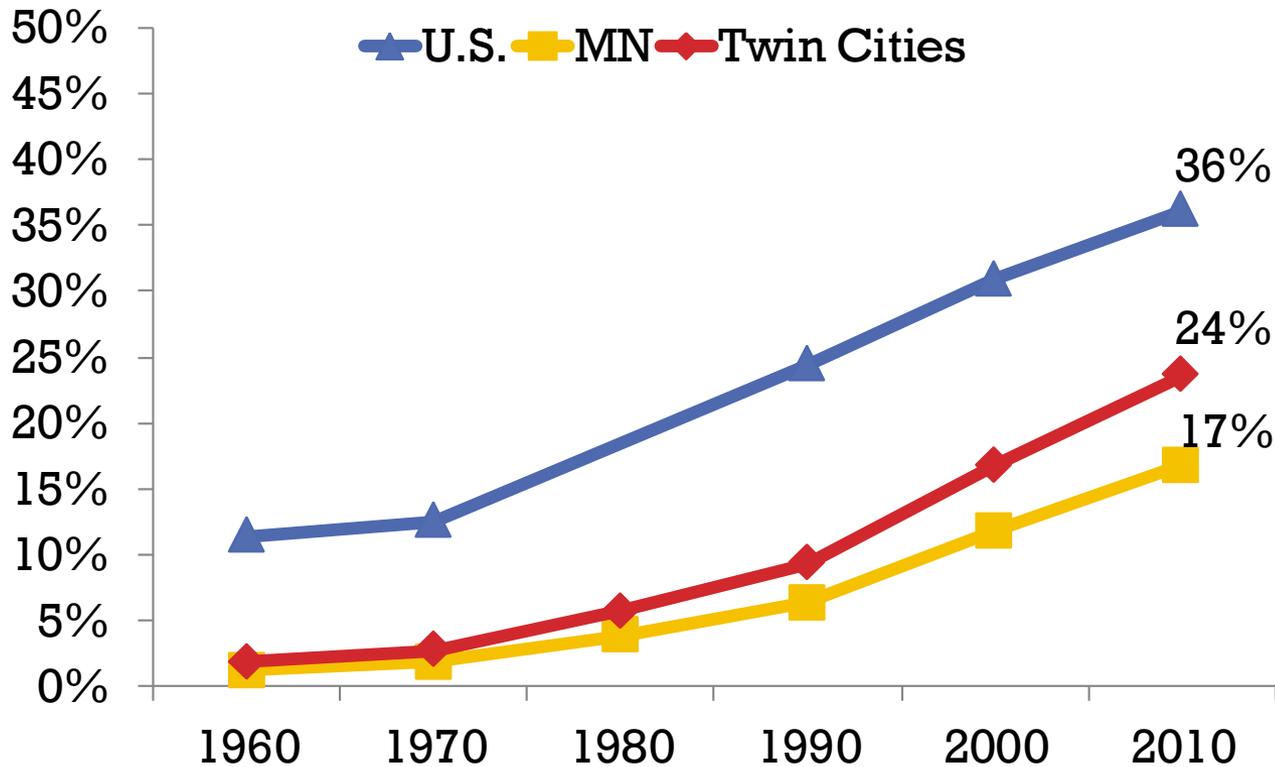


Diversity & Immigration



50 years of growing diversity in our metro, state and nation

Percent Of Color, 1960-2010

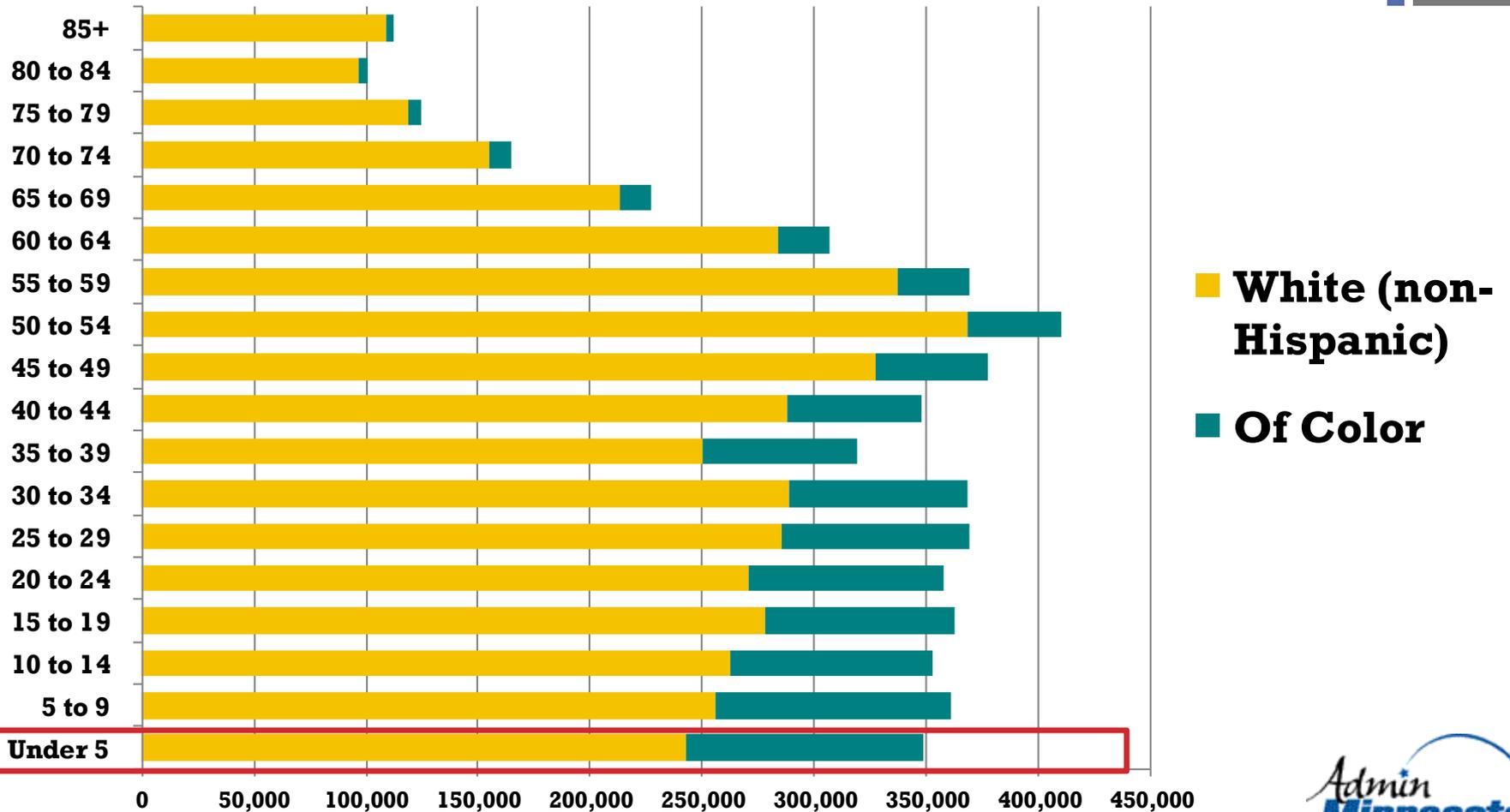


Ramsey Co,
2010:
33%

St. Paul, 2010:
44%



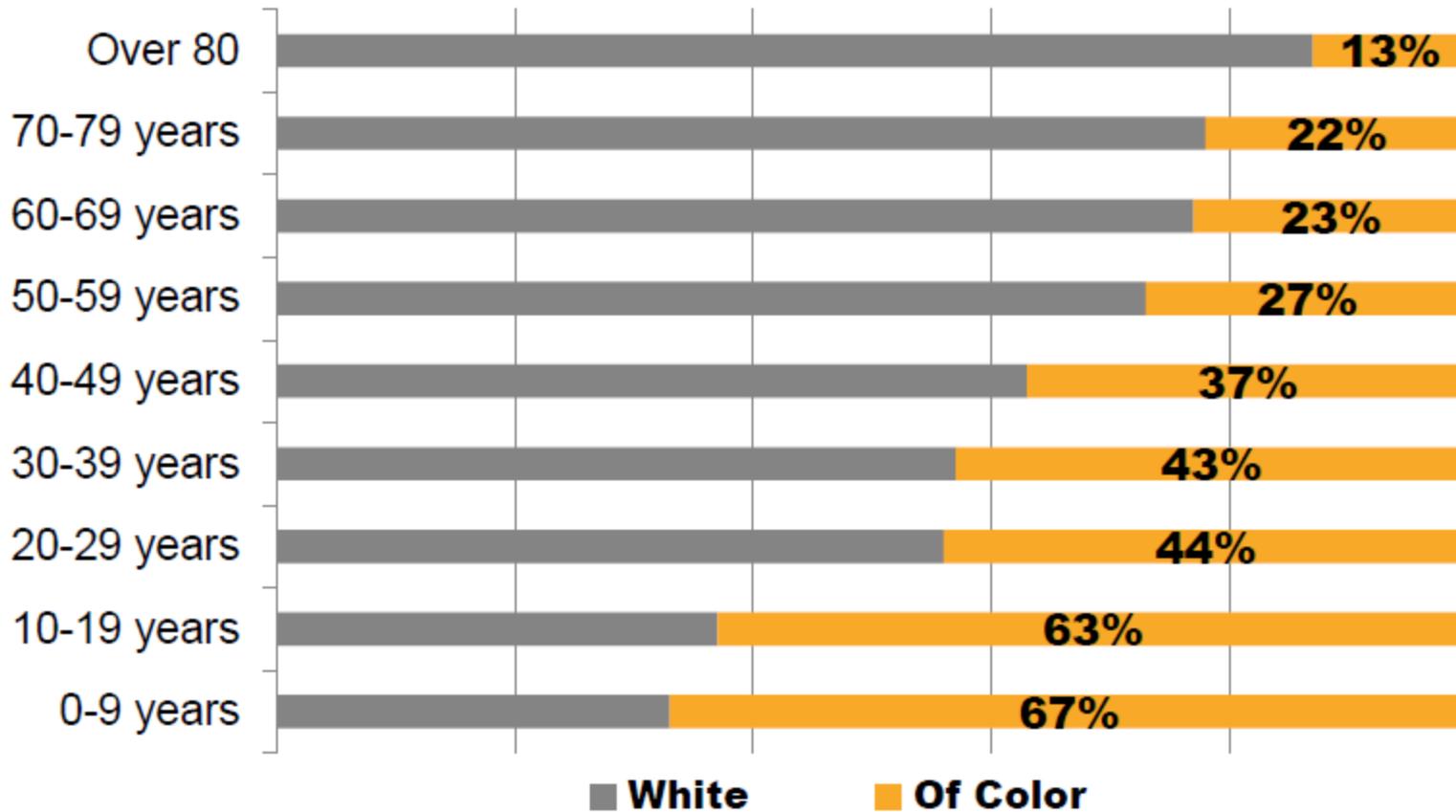
Minnesota's population by age groups, 2012



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 population estimates



St. Paul is more diverse at all ages: 2010 census by age groups

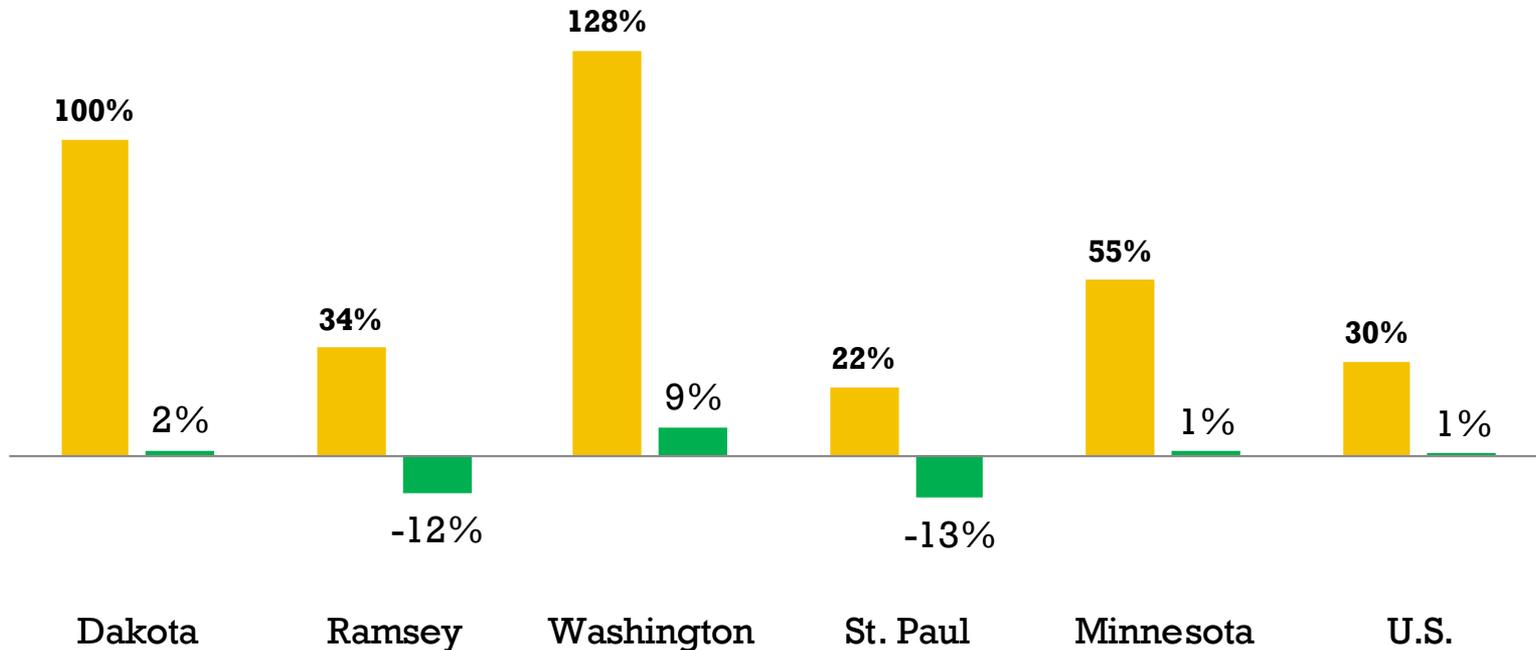




All recent growth in St. Paul & Ramsey County is from persons of color

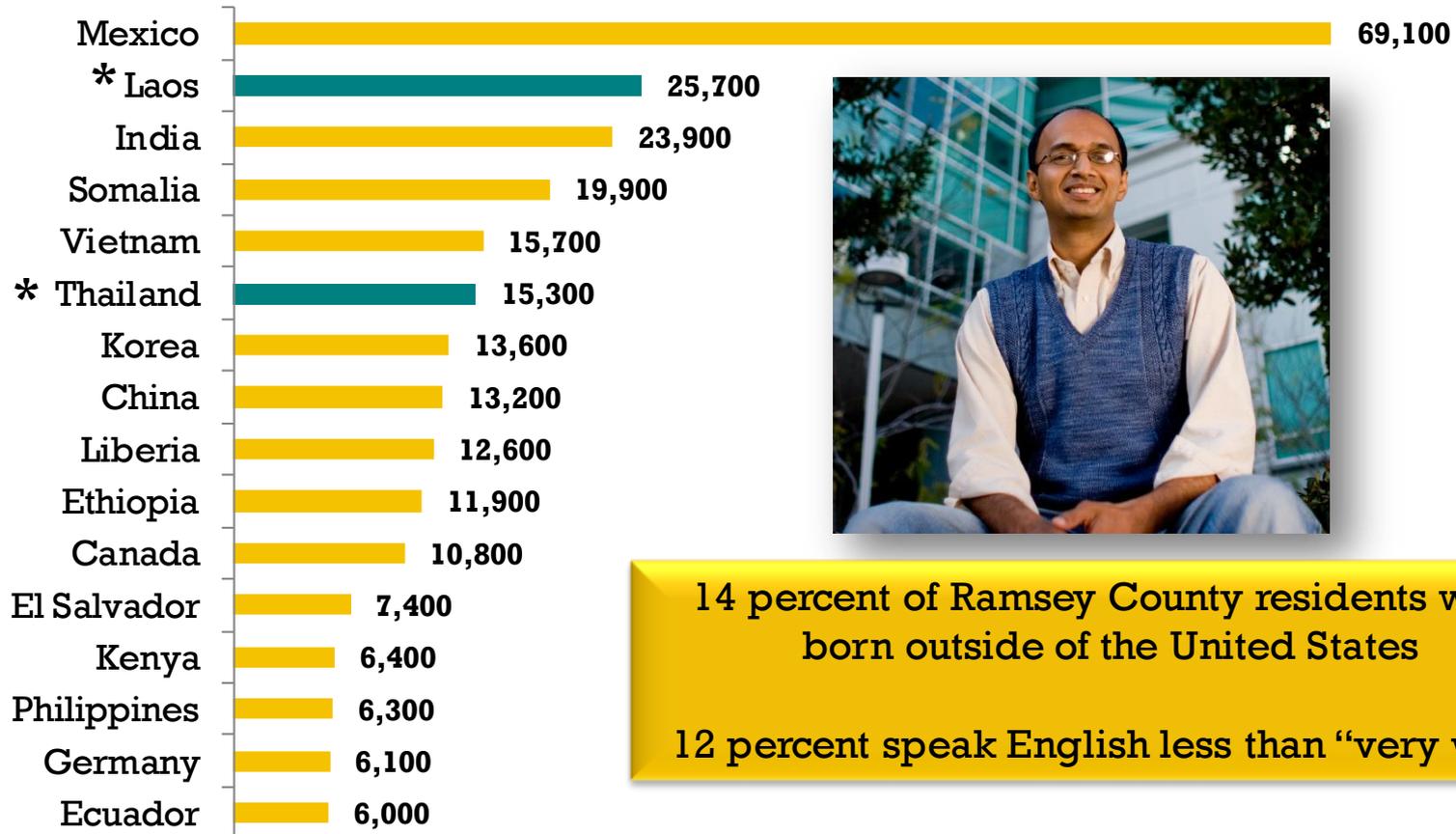
Change in population by race, 2000-2010

■ Of Color ■ White (non-Hispanic)





MN foreign-born population: Largest groups by country of birth, 2009-2011



14 percent of Ramsey County residents were born outside of the United States

12 percent speak English less than "very well"

* Hmong represented

Source: MNcompass.org, representing 2009-2012 ACS

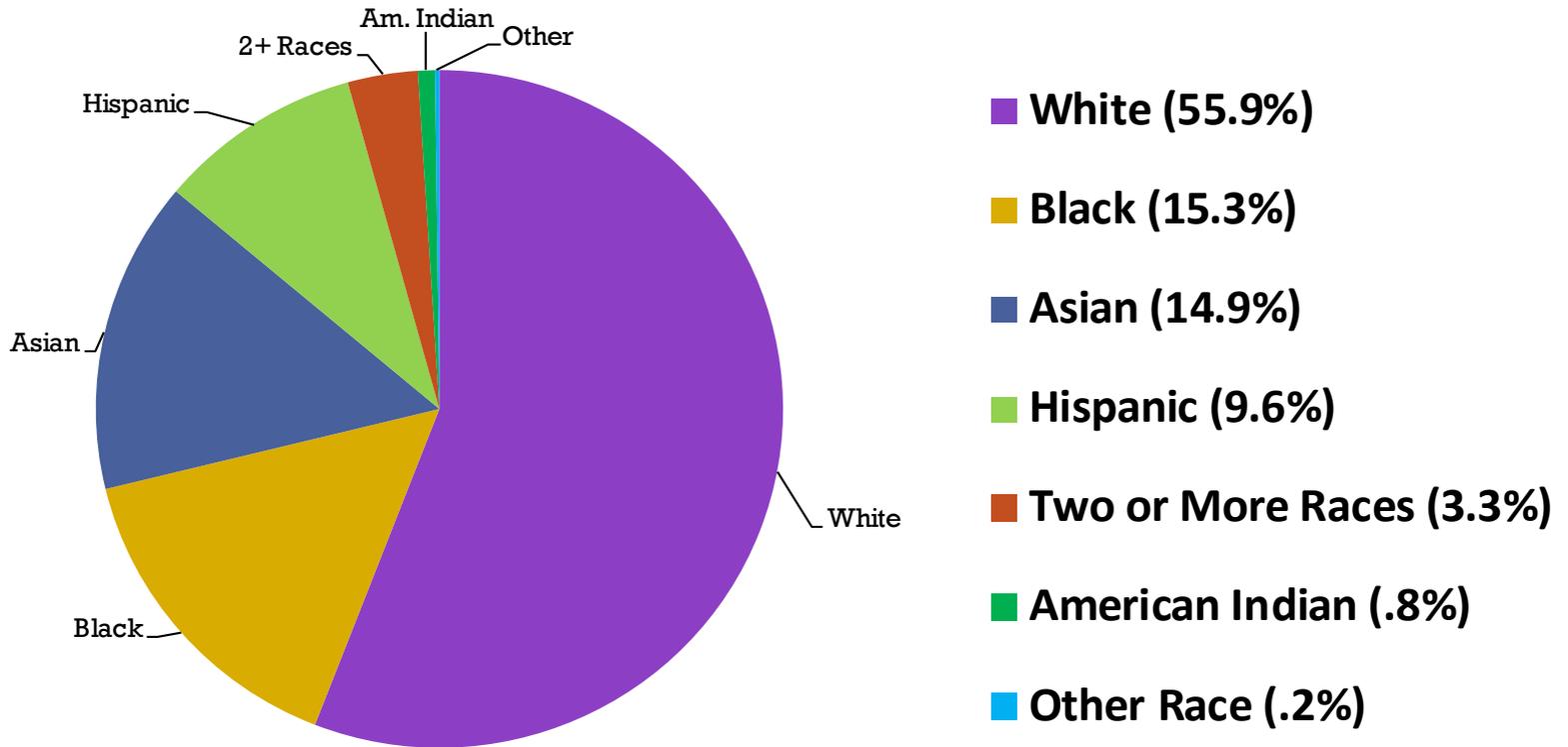
+ QUIZ QUESTION

In St. Paul, what is the largest racial group (after White residents)?

- A. Black
- B. Asian
- C. Hispanic
- D. Multiracial



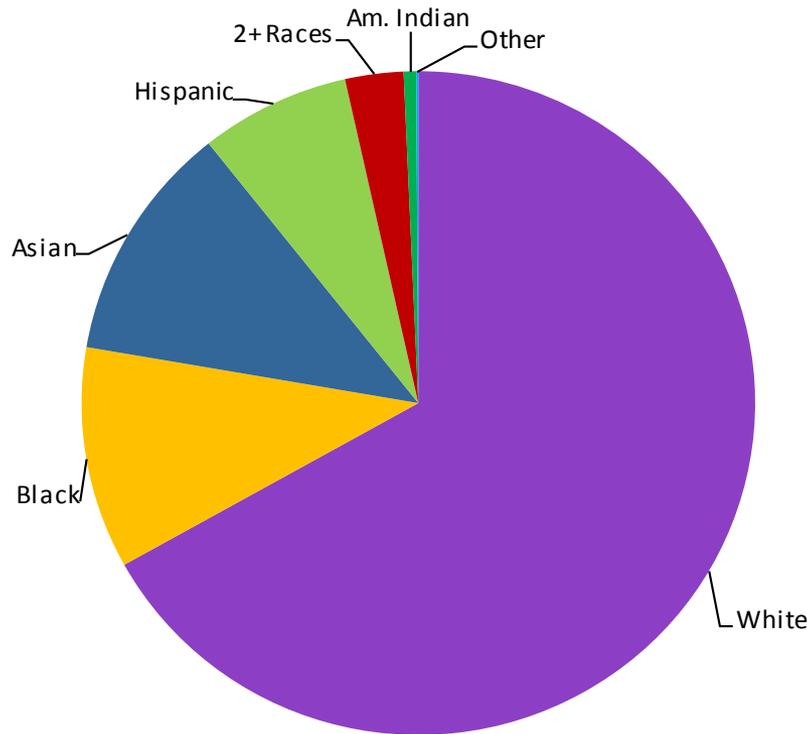
+ Racial/ethnic snapshot of St. Paul, 2010



Source: 2010 Census. Note: All race groups are non-Hispanic, except for Hispanic, so that responses sum to the total population.



Racial/ethnic snapshot of Ramsey County, 2010

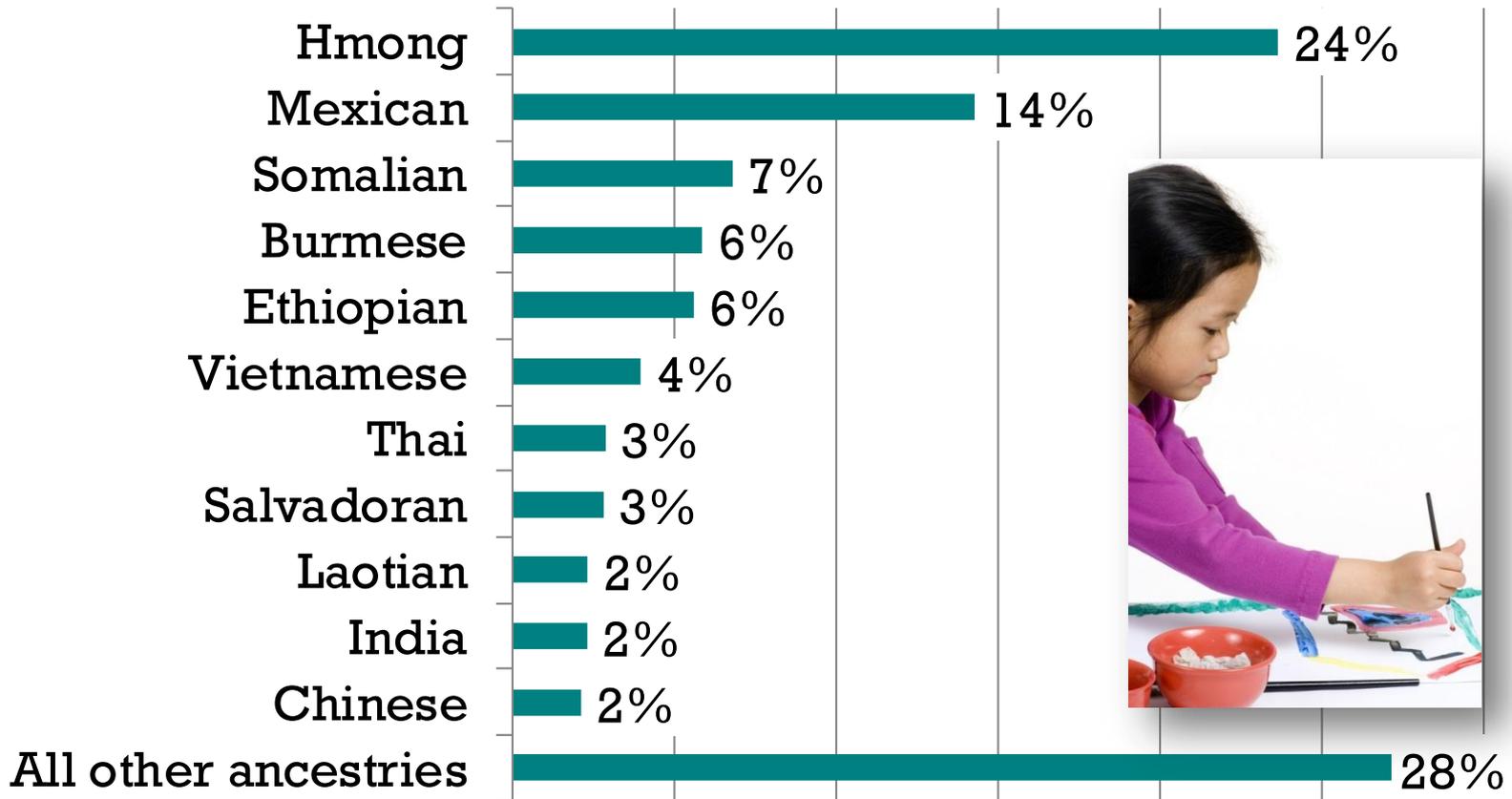


- **White (66.9%)**
- **Black (10.8%)**
- **Asian (11.6%)**
- **Hispanic (7.2%)**
- **Two or More Races (2.8%)**
- **American Indian (.6%)**
- **Other Race (.1%)**

Source: 2010 Census. Note: All race groups are non-Hispanic, except for Hispanic, so that responses sum to the total population.

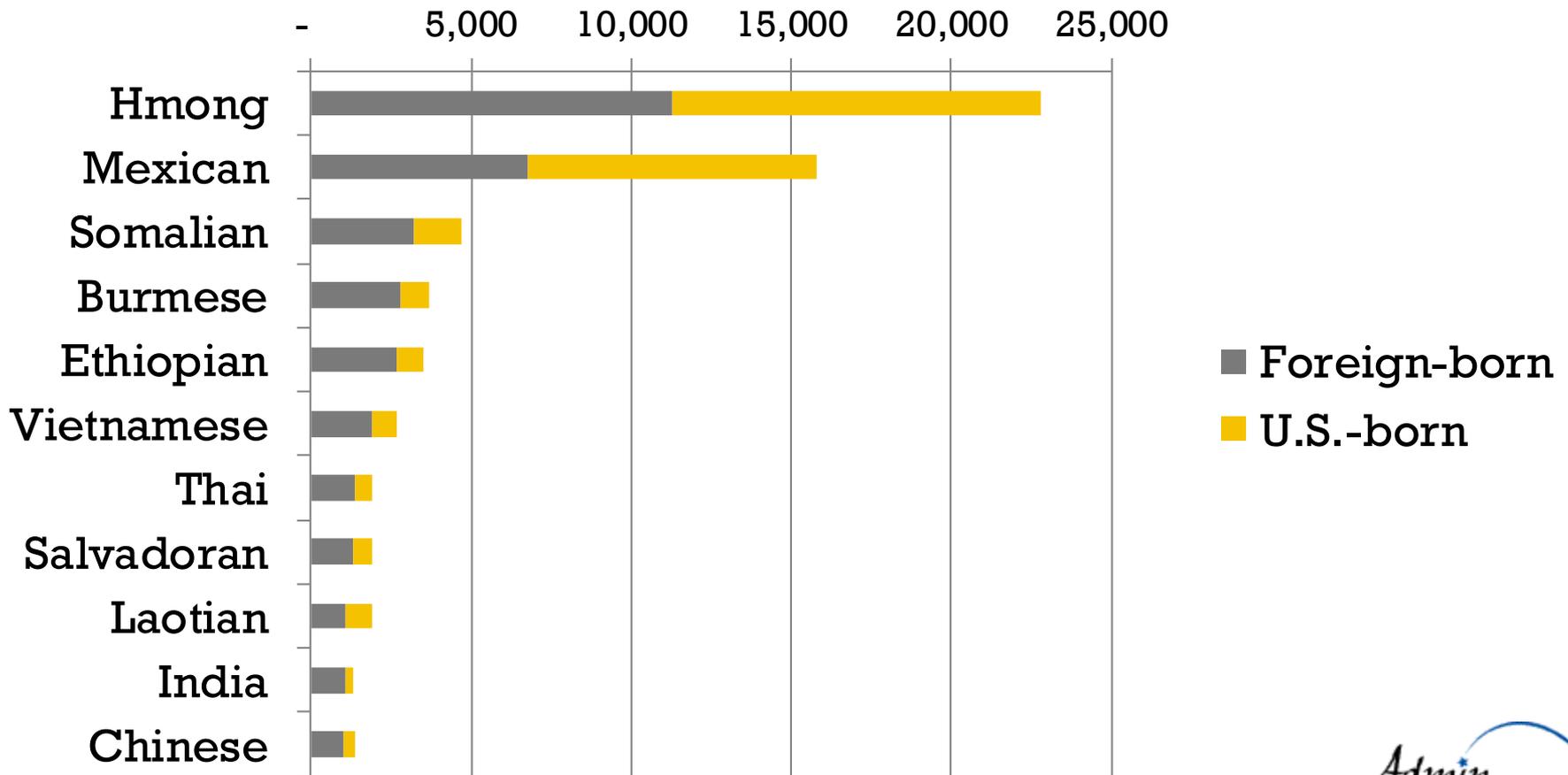


Immigrant population (51,000) in St. Paul by origin/ancestry





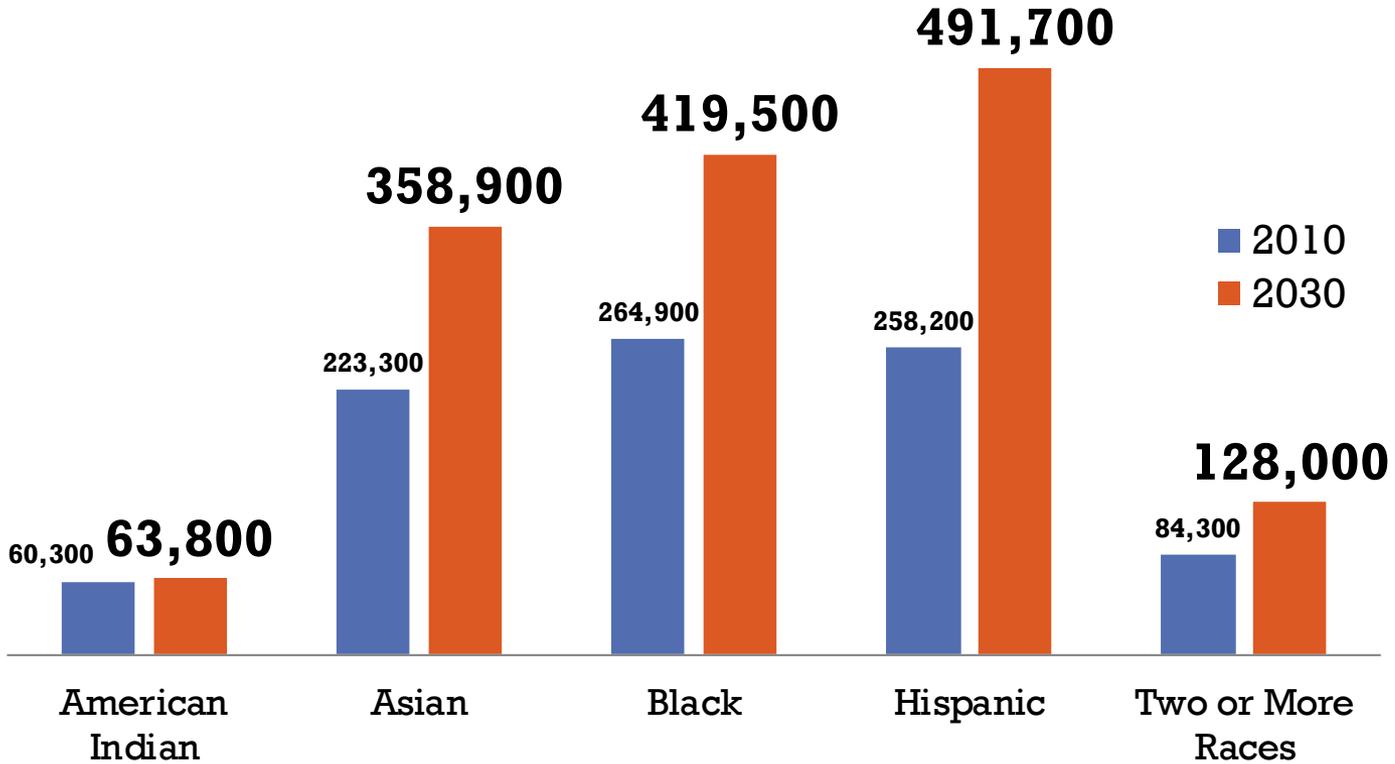
Selected ethnic groups in St. Paul by birthplace



Source: Tabulated by MN State Demographic Center from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, 2007-11. Margins of error exist around these figures but are not shown.



MN: Largest growth among Asian, Black and Hispanic groups by 2030



Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center projections.



The future
will look
very
different
from today.

+ Take-away thoughts for all Minnesotans

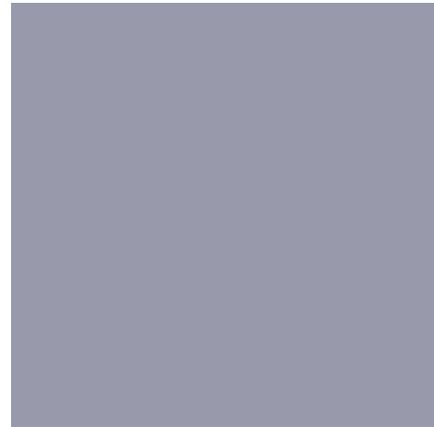
- All areas of the state will feel effects of an aging population, **some places much more acutely**
- The **aging of our state** will create fierce debates about where to spend scarce public dollars
- Fewer workers relative to older adults puts a premium on **developing, retaining, and attracting skilled workers** — to fuel continued economic growth and to pay for needed public services
- **Poor educational, health and economic outcomes** for our fast-growing populations of color jeopardize our economic competitiveness and quality of life for all

+ Take-away thoughts for Ramsey County case managers

- In recent decades Ramsey County has not seen dramatic population growth, nor decline. Outlook likely to see modest growth in residents in coming decades.
- St. Paul has more 20- and 30-somethings (as a percent) than the state. Balance of Ramsey County has more older adults as a share of population than St. Paul.
- The aging of the Baby Boomer generation will place **considerable demands on the health care and social support system**, especially in the area of long-term care.
- Ramsey County (especially in St. Paul) has tremendous ethnic diversity, making culturally tailored services imperative.



Questions?
Comments?
Insights?



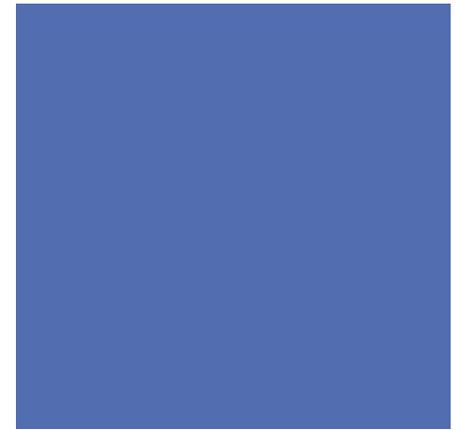
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