An Aging Nation: The Older Population in the United States

Population Estimates and Projections

INTRODUCTION

This report examines how the age structure of the U.S. population is expected to change over the coming decades and focuses on the older population in terms of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin.[1] The size and structure of the older population is important to public and private interests, both socially and economically.

Between 2012 and 2050, the United States will experience considerable growth in its older population (see Figure 1).[2] In 2050, the population aged 65 and over is projected to be 83.7 million, almost double its estimated population of 43.1 million in 2012. The baby boomers are largely responsible for this increase in the older population, as they began turning 65 in 2011.[3] By 2050, the surviving baby boomers will be over the age of 85.

The aging of the population will have wide-ranging implications for the country. By "aging," demographers often mean that the proportion of the population in the older ages increases. As the United States ages over the next several decades, its older population will become more racially and ethnically diverse. The projected growth of the older population in the United States will present challenges to policy makers and programs, such as Social Security and Medicare. It will also affect families, businesses, and health care providers.

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[1] In this report, the "older population" refers to those aged 65 and over.

[2] This report discusses data for the United States, including the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

[3] The baby boom generation consists of people born between mid-1946 and mid-1964 (Hogan, Perez, and Bell, 2008).
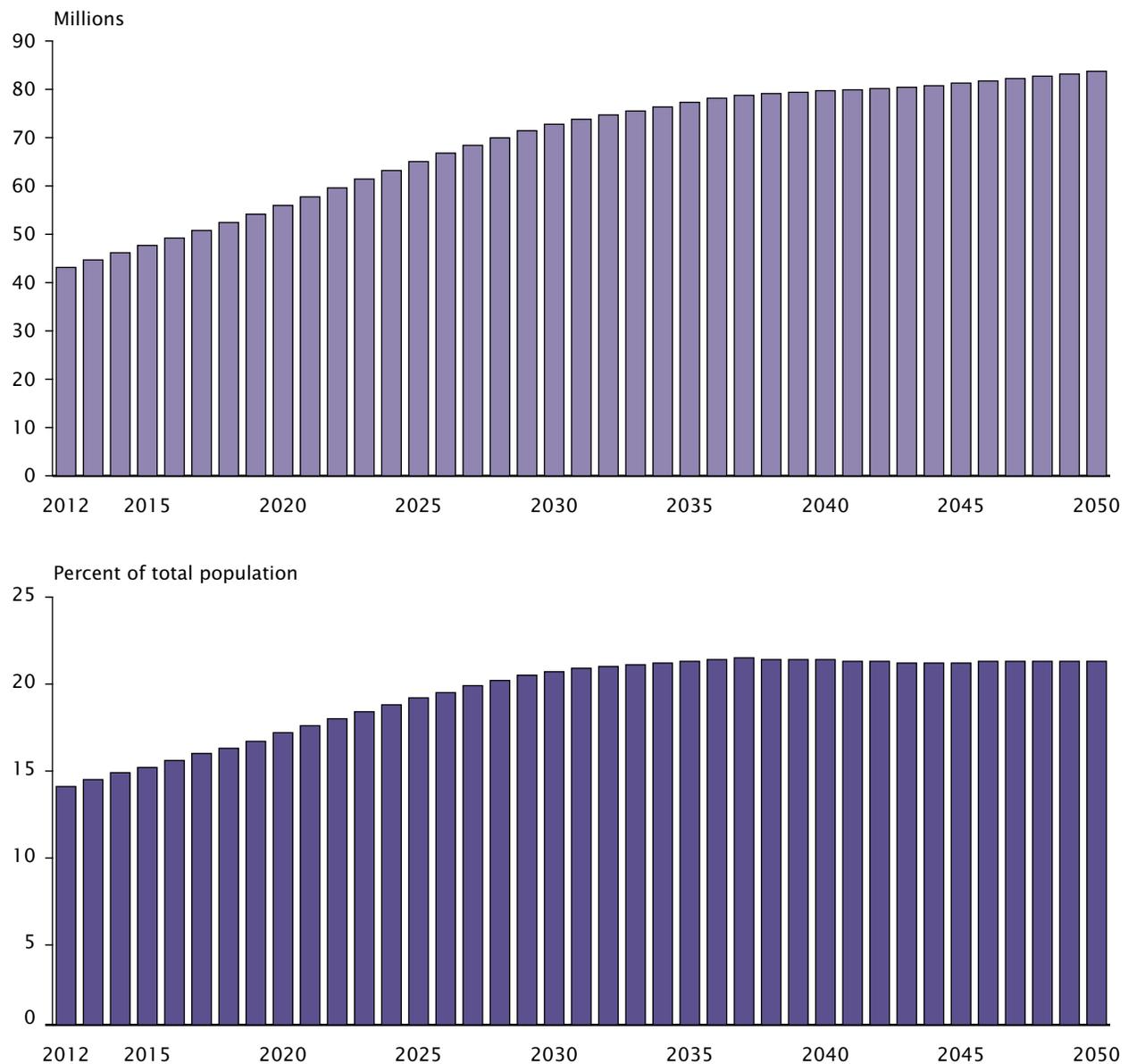
2012 NATIONAL PROJECTIONS

This report is based on the 2012 National Projections. The 2012 National Projections are of the resident population, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, and include demographic components of change (births, deaths, and net international migration). The projections are based on the 2010 Census and were produced using a cohort-component method. In this method, the components of population change are projected separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year) based on past trends. The base population is advanced each year by using projected survival rates and net international migration. Each year, a new birth cohort is added to the population by applying the projected fertility rates to the projected female population. The projections cover the period 2012 to 2060 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012b).[4]

The 2012 National Projections include a main series and three alternative series.[5] These four projection series provide results for differing assumptions of net international migration. All other methodology and assumptions, including fertility and mortality, are the

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[4] This report is based on projections for the years 2013 to 2050. Projections beyond 2050 are not included in the report because the international projections used in this report are not available for years after 2050. Results for the U.S. projections through 2060 are included in the appendixes to this report. The Census Bureau's official population estimates are used for 2012 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012c). When both population estimates and projections are available, as is the case for 2012, estimates are the preferred data. The population estimates are available at <www.census.gov/popest>.

[5] The main series, referred to as the Middle series, was released in December 2012. The three alternative series, released in May 2013, were based on assumptions of low, high, and constant levels of net international migration (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012b).

United States™ Census Bureau

Figure 1.
Population Aged 65 and Over for the United States: 2012 to 2050

Millions

Percent of total population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.

same as those used in the Middle series. The three alternative series are useful for analyzing potential outcomes of different levels of net international migration.

According to the Middle series projections, between 2012 and 2050,

the U.S. population is projected to grow from 314 million in 2012 to 400 million in 2050, an increase of 27 percent. The nation will also become more racially and ethnically diverse, with the aggregate minority population projected to

become the majority in 2043.[6] The population is also expected to become much older. By 2030, more

[6] In this report, the term minority population refers to everyone other than the non-Hispanic White alone population. The Census Bureau recognizes that there are many dimensions of ethnicity not captured in this distinction.

than 20 percent of U.S. residents are projected to be aged 65 and over, compared with 13 percent in 2010 and 9.8 percent in 1970.

The 2012 National Projections, including summary tables, down-loadable files, methodology and assumptions, and the press release for the main series and three alternative series can be found at <www.census.gov/population /projections/data/national/2012 .html>.

MORTALITY: DRIVER OF TRENDS IN THE OLDER POPULATION

The size and composition of the older population in 2050 will be largely determined by two fac-tors: the size and composition of the population 27 years and over in 2012 and the future course of mortality for that population. While past fertility rates were the main driver shaping the size of these cohorts to date, mortality will influ-ence the pace at which that popu-lation declines at the older ages.

Nearly everyone who will be 65 years and over and living in the United States in 2050 already lives here. No one born after 1985— those 27 and younger in 2012— can add to this population, because they will not be over the age of 65 by 2050. Since most immigrants are projected to be under the age of 40 when they arrive in the United States, international migra-tion will play a limited role in creat-ing the future population over age 65. Future migration will have even less of a role in shaping the future population over age 85.

The mortality assumptions for these population projections are guided by past trends and current levels of mortality observed in the United States and in other developed nations (see "Drivers of Mortality" text box). Trends in health-related

DRIVERS OF MORTALITY

Mortality projections are based on observed trends in recent decades, where public health campaigns, behavioral changes, and medical advances drove improvements. In projecting the popula-tion, we must ask how likely these improvements are to continue, and what is most likely to change. We see no evidence that trends in medical advances, at least with respect to the older population, will either greatly accelerate or begin to show serious diminish-ing returns. It is assumed their effect is represented in past trends. However, we do see evidence that public health campaigns and behavioral changes can and are altering the trends with respect to two important drivers of mortality: smoking and obesity.

One important trend is the reduction in smoking. A lifetime of smoking greatly reduces old-age survival. In 1970, 45 percent of the population aged 25 to 44 smoked (this is the population aged 67 to 86 in 2012) (American Lung Association, 2011). In 2011, only 22.1 percent of those aged 25 to 44 smoked (this will be the population aged 64 to 83 in 2050) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012). Reduction in smoking at younger ages is expected to improve survivorship for these cohorts when they reach the older ages.

Another health-related condition expected to influence future trends in survivorship is obesity. The incidence of obesity increased dramatically between 1980 and 2008, doubling for adults and tripling for children (National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2011). According to the Centers for Disease Control, "Obesity increases the risk of a number of health condi-tions including hypertension, adverse lipid concentrations, and type 2 diabetes" (Ogden et al., 2012:1). The direct effect of obesity on survival is less than that for smoking, and there is evidence that the trend is leveling off. The longer-term implications are yet unknown, but could dampen continued improvements in survivor-ship in future years.

conditions such as smoking and obesity were also assessed.

Survivorship rates have shown improvement for many decades. In the United States, life expectancy at age 65 was 15.2 years in 1972 and rose to 19.1 years in 2010—a net gain of 3.9 years.[7] The survival gains for those turning 85 have also been impressive. In 1972, the average time to live for someone

turning 85 was 5.5 years. By 2010, this had risen to 6.5 years—a net gain of 1 year. Similar trends have been observed in almost all devel-oped nations. For example, life expectancy at age 65 in Sweden increased from 15.7 years in 1972 to 19.8 years in 2010. Life expectancy at age 85 in Sweden increased from 4.9 years in 1972 to 6.2 years in 2010.[8]

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[7] Life expectancy data for the United States presented in this section were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics and are available at <www.cdc.gov/nchs>.

[8] Life expectancy data for Sweden were obtained from the Human Mortality Database and are available at <www.mortality.org>.

Table 1.
Projections of Life Expectancy at Ages 0, 65, and 85 by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2012 and 2050

Age and year	Group 1: Non-Hispanic White and Asian or Pacific Islander		Group 2: Non-Hispanic Black and American Indian or Alaska Native		Group 3: Hispanic (of any race)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Age 0						
2012.	77.1	81.7	71.7	78.0	78.9	83.7
2050.	82.2	86.2	79.0	83.5	82.2	86.2
Age 65						
2012.	18.1	20.7	16.3	19.5	19.5	22.1
2050.	20.6	23.5	19.2	22.3	20.6	23.5
Age 85						
2012.	6.0	7.1	6.3	7.4	7.1	8.0
2050.	7.0	8.5	7.0	8.4	7.0	8.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 National Projections.

For the 2012 National Projections, mortality rates were projected separately for males and females by three race and Hispanic-origin groups: Non-Hispanic White and Asian or Pacific Islander; Non-Hispanic Black or American Indian and Alaska Native; and Hispanics of any race. These groups were used to account for differences in mortality between subgroups of the population.[9]

Based on trends in mortality between 1989 and 2009, the projections assumed that life expectancy would continue to improve in the coming years.[10] The projected life expectancies at ages 0, 65, and 85 are presented in Table 1. Between 2012 and 2050, life expectancy at birth is projected to increase for all groups. Life expectancy at the older ages is also projected to increase. The increases are notably smaller for Hispanic males and females, with life expectancy for Hispanic males projected to decrease slightly between 2012 and 2050 from 7.1 to 7.0 years. This is the result of assuming that life expectancy for Hispanics would converge on the level projected for the Non-Hispanic White and Asian or Pacific Islander group.

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

The age structure of the overall population is projected to change greatly over the next four decades (see Figure 2). Much of this change is driven by the aging baby boomers and trends in immigration.

Figure 2 shows the age and sex structure of the population in 2012, 2030, and 2050. This figure illustrates the importance of the baby boom generation in shaping the overall population. In 2012, the baby boom generation was between the ages of 48 and 66.[11] The echo of the baby boom is also evident in the 2012 population pyramid in the early twenties.[12] By 2030, all of the baby boomers will have moved into the ranks of the older population. This will result in a shift in the age structure, from 13.7 percent of the population aged 65 and over in 2012 to 20.3 percent in 2030 (see Table 2).

[9] Due to concerns about the quality of race reporting in the death data over the time series, the non-Hispanic race groups were collapsed into two categories. Groups with similar mortality patterns were combined. As a result, mortality rates were produced for three race and Hispanic-origin groups: (1) non-Hispanic White and Asian or Pacific Islander (API), (2) non-Hispanic Black and American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), and (3) Hispanic (of any race). For more information, see the 2012 National Projections methodology statement at <www.census.gov /population/projections/files/methodology /methodstatement12.pdf>.

[10] While the difference in life expectancy between Hispanics and non-Hispanics was projected to grow smaller over time, the projected life expectancy at birth for Hispanic males and females remained higher in all years than for the non-Hispanic groups. We considered whether the differential in life expectancy for the observed years was an artifact of the underlying mortality and population data used to produce the measure (e.g., misclassification of deaths by race and Hispanic origin). Alternatively, it might be real, but a transitory effect of a population with a high percentage of immigrants. To account for either of these possibilities, the projections of life expectancy for the Hispanic population were modified by assuming they would converge to the life expectancy of the non-Hispanic White and Asian or Pacific Islander group in 2035. From 2035 through 2060, the Hispanic group is given the same projected life expectancy as the non-Hispanic White and Asian or Pacific Islander group.

[11] The data shown in Figure 2 represent a July 1 population, and because the baby boom began roughly in July 1946, the start of the baby boom is seen for age 66 rather than age 67, as would be suggested by the difference in the calendar years 1946 to 2012 (Hogan, Perez, and Bell, 2008).

[12] The echo of the baby boomers refers to the children born to baby boomers.

Figure 2.
Age and Sex Structure of the Population for the United States: 2012, 2030, and 2050
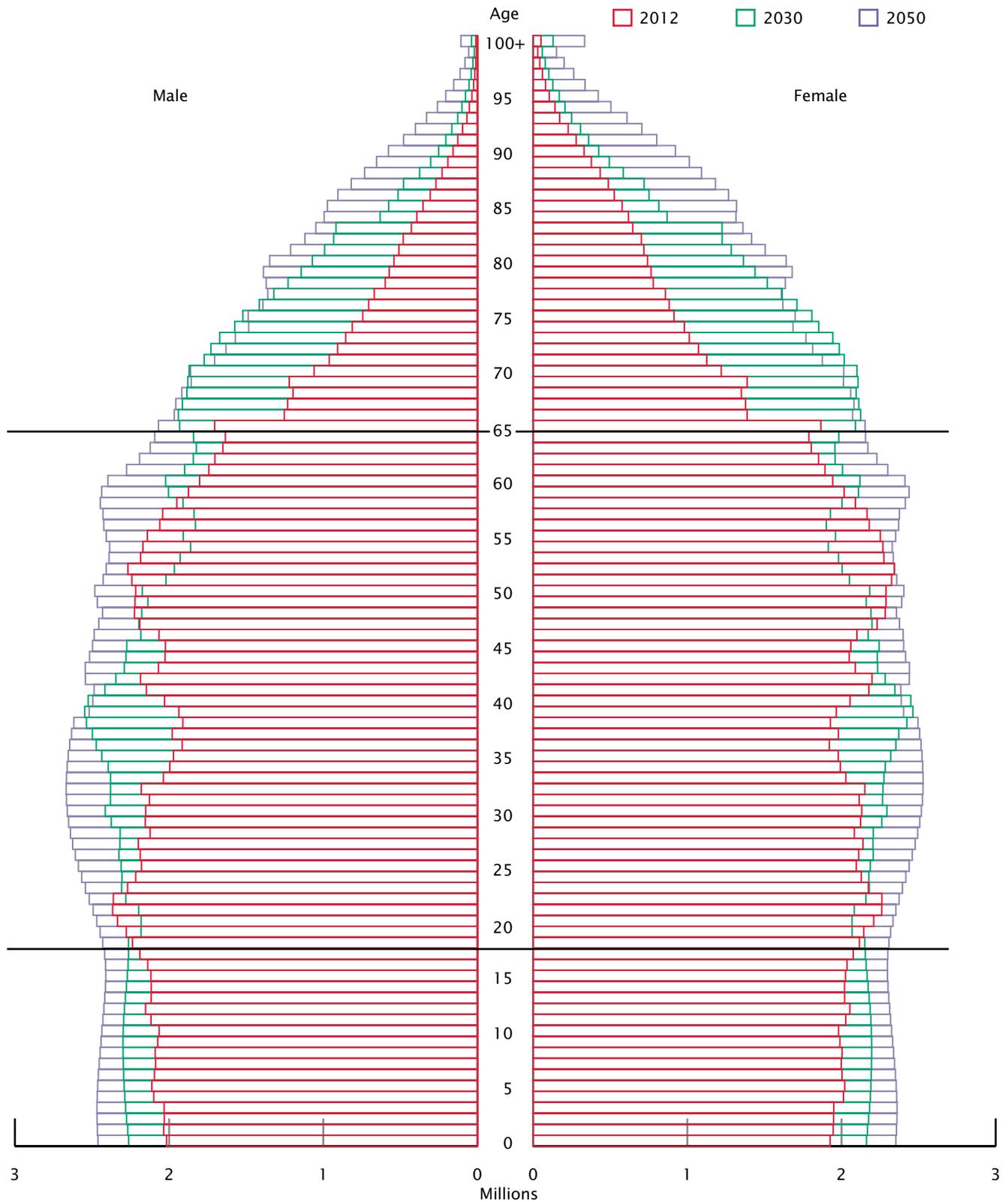
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.

Table 2.
Projections and Distribution of the Total Population by Age for the United States: 2012 to 2050
(Numbers in thousands)

Age	2012	2020	2030	2040	2050
NUMBER					
Total	**313,914**	**333,896**	**358,471**	**380,016**	**399,803**
Under 18 years	73,728	76,159	80,348	82,621	85,918
18 to 64 years	197,041	201,768	205,349	217,675	230,147
65 years and over	43,145	55,969	72,774	79,719	83,739
65 to 69 years.	13,977	18,052	20,077	18,090	20,144
70 to 74 years.	10,008	14,744	18,516	17,374	17,410
75 to 79 years.	7,490	10,010	14,722	16,640	15,243
80 to 84 years.	5,783	6,470	10,513	13,501	12,963
85 years and over.	5,887	6,693	8,946	14,115	17,978
PERCENT					
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 18 years	23.5	22.8	22.4	21.7	21.5
18 to 64 years	62.8	60.4	57.3	57.3	57.6
65 years and over	13.7	16.8	20.3	21.0	20.9
65 to 69 years.	4.5	5.4	5.6	4.8	5.0
70 to 74 years.	3.2	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.4
75 to 79 years.	2.4	3.0	4.1	4.4	3.8
80 to 84 years.	1.8	1.9	2.9	3.6	3.2
85 years and over.	1.9	2.0	2.5	3.7	4.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.

In 2012, 62.8 percent of the U.S. population was aged 18 to 64. By 2030, as the baby boomers age, the proportions in these working ages will drop to 57.3 percent.

In 2050, every age group is projected to be larger than it was in 2012. This is not the case between 2012 and 2030 or between 2030 and 2050. For instance, the number of men aged 48 to 58 and the number of women aged 47 to 58 in 2030 are projected to be smaller than those in the same age groups in 2012 (see Figure 2). This is because large cohorts of baby boomers were in these age groups in 2012, and smaller and younger cohorts will have replaced them by 2030. Similarly, the number of women aged 66 to 77 is projected to peak in 2030 and be smaller in 2050 than it was in 2030, as the smaller birth cohorts born in the late 1970s moves into these age groups.

The number of people in the oldest-old age group, which refers to those aged 85 and over, is projected to grow from 5.9 million in 2012 to 8.9 million in 2030 (see Table 2). In 2050, this group is projected to reach 18 million. In 2050, those aged 85 and over are projected to account for 4.5 percent of the U.S. population, up from 2.5 percent in 2030.

Immigration is expected to play an important role in determining the age structure of the United States over the next four decades through its effect on the size of the working-age population. The aging of the baby boomers increases the proportion of the population that is in the older age groups, while projected immigration into the working age groups tends to slow the aging of the population.

The alternative series from the 2012 National Projections illustrate how different levels of international migration might influence the age structure of the future population (see Figure 3). While the population in all age groups is projected to increase between 2012 and 2050, the distribution of the population by age is projected to shift. The population aged 65 and over is projected to increase between 2012 and 2050, accounting for over 20 percent of the total population by 2050 in all three projection series. In contrast, the share of the population in the working ages (18 to 44 years and 45 to 64 years) is projected to decrease in all three series, as is the share of the population in the child ages (0 to 17 years). We can also see the impact immigration has on the working

Figure 3.
Population by Age Group and Projection Series for the United States: 2012 and 2050
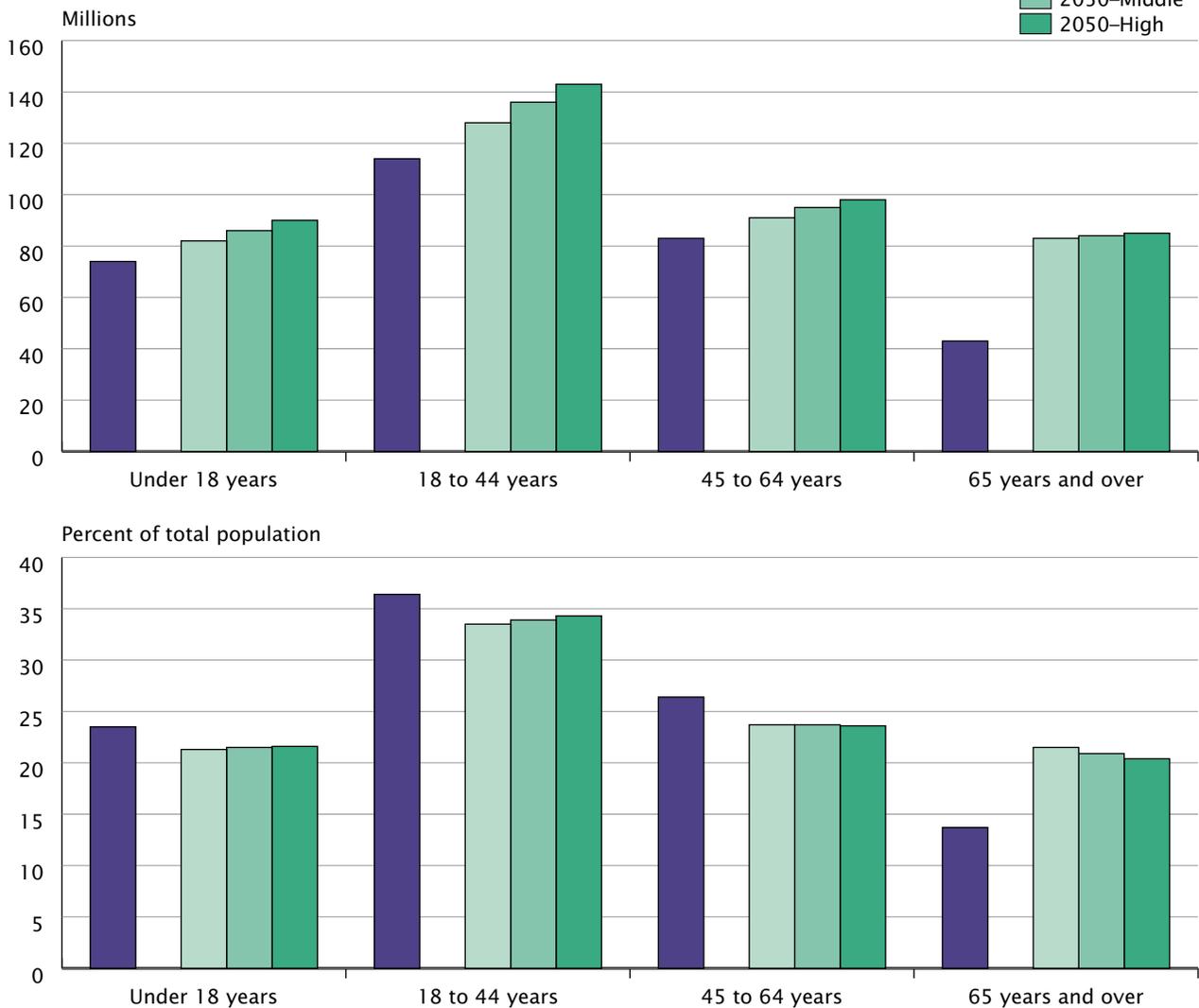
Note: The 2012 National Projections include a main series and three alternative series. The main series, referred to as the Middle series, was released in December 2012. The three alternative series, released in May 2013, were based on assumptions of low, high, and constant levels of net international migration. Results for the Middle, Low, and High series are shown in this figure.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.

ages in terms of numbers. By 2050, the High series is projected to have about 7 million more people between the ages of 18 to 44 and 3 million more people between the ages of 45 to 64 than the Middle series.

Figure 4 shows three perspectives on the growth of the older population. The top panel shows the population in millions. It is evident that over the next two decades the number of people aged 65 to 84 (purple) will greatly increase through 2030 and then level off.

The number of people 85 years and over (green) is projected to increase between 2012 and 2030, yet increase much more after 2030. The second panel shows the proportionate growth, that is, how much larger the group will be relative to its current size. The

Figure 4.

Population, Relative Growth, and Ratio of Older Population to Working-Age Population by Age Group for the United States: 2012 to 2050

— 65 to 84 years
— 85 years and over

Population (in millions)

Relative growth

Older population per 100 working-age population
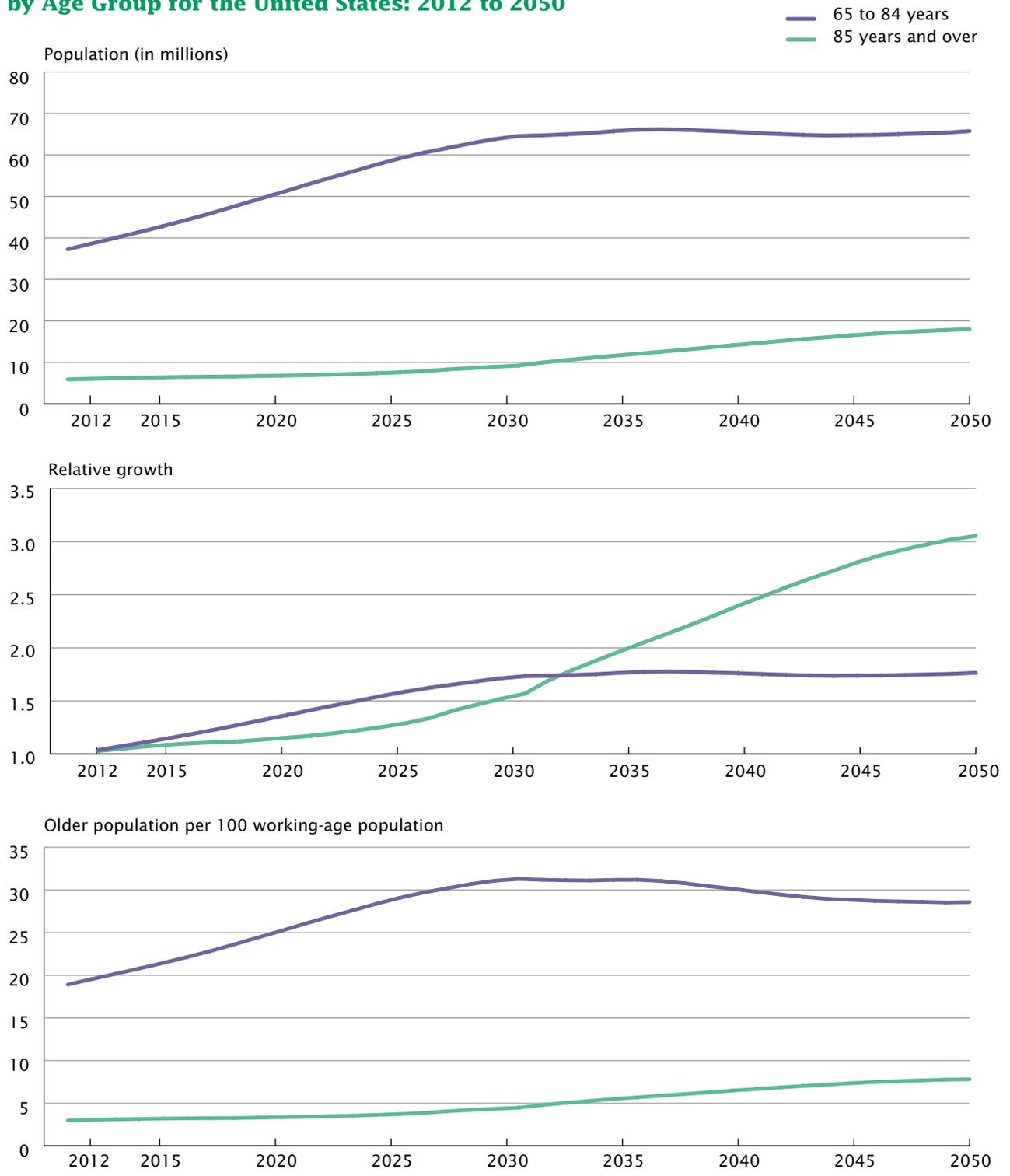
Note: Relative growth is calculated as the population in a projected year (2013–2050) divided by the population in 2012.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.

population aged 65 to 84 will obviously grow, but not come near to doubling its current size. However, the population 85 years and over will double by 2036 and then triple by 2049. The third perspective measures the size of the older population relative to the working-age population, defined as ages 18 to 64. While currently there are 19 people aged 65 to 84 for every 100 working-age people, this ratio will climb to over 30 by 2028. That is to say, there will be approximately three working-age people to support each person aged 65 to 84. The ratios are smaller for the population 85 years and over. The ratio grows from around 3 to well over 7. However, this means that from currently having over 33 working-age people for each of the 85 and over group, this ratio falls to fewer than 13 in 2046.

Figure 5 shows estimates of the youth, old age, and total dependency ratios for 1940 through

2010 and projected dependency ratios for 2020 through 2050 (see "Dependency Ratios" text box). The total dependency ratio, representing the sum of the youth and old-age dependency ratios, increased from 60 in 1940 to 82 in 1960 due to increases in youth dependency, at the time driven by birth of the baby boomers. However, the total dependency ratio decreased to around 60 between 1990 and 2010 as the baby boomers entered adulthood and youth dependency declined. After 2010, as the baby boomers begin to enter

Figure 5.
Dependency Ratios for the United States: 1940 to 2050
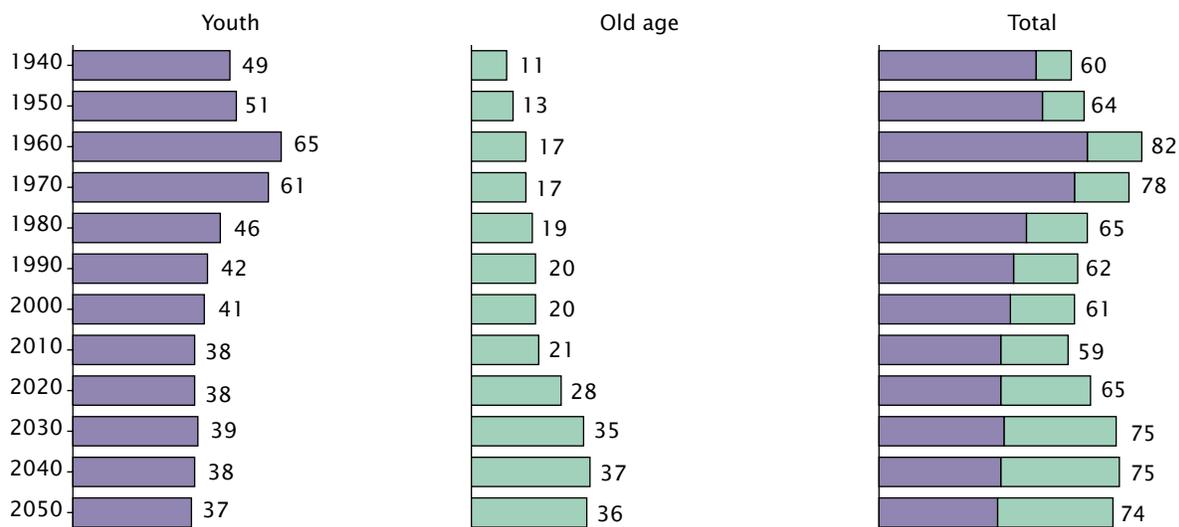
Note: Total dependency = ((Population under 18 + Population aged 65 and over) / (Population aged 18 to 64)) * 100.
Old-age dependency = (Population aged 65 and over / Population aged 18 to 64) * 100.
Youth dependency = (Population under 18 / Population aged 18 to 64) * 100.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1940 to 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.

the older population, the old-age dependency ratio is projected to increase from 21 in 2010 to over 30 by 2030. As a result of the large increase in the old-age dependency ratio, the total dependency ratio is also projected to increase after 2010, reaching almost 75 by 2030. However, the young and old populations present very different challenges to society and the economy, so while the total dependency ratio may not again approach the high of 82 in 1960, the changing composition of the total dependency ratio will be important.

The youth dependency ratio increased between 1940 and 1960 as the larger number of births led to a sharp increase in the size of the child population. Youth dependency ratios began to fall after the 1960s, as birth rates began to fall. Between 1970 and 1980, youth dependency fell from 61 to 46 children per every 100 adults in the working ages. By 2010, the youth dependency ratio dropped

to 38. The youth dependency ratio remains stable at around 37 in all projected years.

In contrast, the ratio of the older population to the working ages has increased steadily over the last several decades, from 11 in 1940 to 21 in 2010. The old-age dependency ratio sees a rapid increase between 2010 and 2030, from 21 to 35, as the baby boomers move into the 65 years and over category. After 2030, the old-age dependency ratio continues to increase slightly to 36 by 2050. It is interesting to note that by 2030, youth and old-age dependency ratios are projected to be almost equal, with each accounting for about half of the total dependency ratio for the United States.

The changing sex structure among the older population will also have social and economic consequences. Female life expectancy has long exceeded male life expectancy, resulting in women outnumbering men in the older age groups. While

that trend is projected to continue over the next four decades, the gap between the number of women and men is expected to narrow. This narrowing is due to the more rapid increase in life expectancy for men that is projected over the next several decades. Among those 65 years and over in 2050, 55.1 percent are projected to be females, down from 56.4 percent in 2012 (see Figure 6). This decline in the female share, or increase in the male share, of the population is even more dramatic among the oldest old. Among those 85 years and over, 61.9 percent are projected to be females in 2050, down 4.7 percentage points from 66.6 in 2012. (See Appendix Table A-1 for more detailed data on the sex distribution.)

The changing sex ratios at the older ages may have implications for the social and economic well-being of the older population. One effect could be on the marital status and living arrangements of the

Figure 6.
Percent Female for the Older Population by Age for the United States: 2012, 2030, and 2050

Note: The scale begins at 50 percent, rather than zero.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.

Figure 7.
Percent Non-Hispanic White Alone for the Older Population by Selected Age Groups for the United States: 2012 to 2050

65 years and over
2012	2020	2030	2040	2050
79.3	76.4	72.3	66.7	60.9

65 to 84 years
2012	2020	2030	2040	2050
78.6	75.9	71.5	64.9	58.4

85 years and over
2012	2020	2030	2040	2050
83.7	80.4	77.9	75.3	70.3
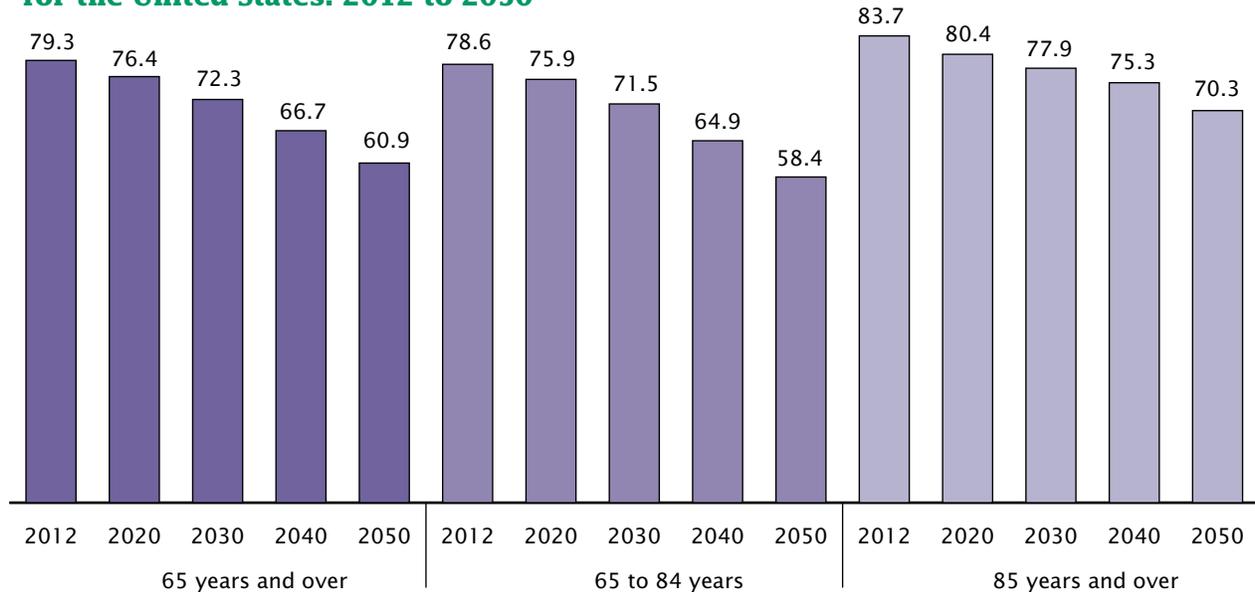
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.

older population. Because women tend to outlive men, the share of women living alone tends to be higher than that of men. Subsequently, older men are more likely to be married, while older women are more likely to be widowed (Kinsella and Velkoff, 2001). While women are projected to continue to outlive men, life expectancy is projected to increase more for men than women, potentially resulting in a smaller share of women living alone at the oldest ages in the future, at least for the youngest old (i.e., ages 65 to 84). The changing sex ratios could also have an impact on the types of care that are available to the older population. For example, because men and women are expected to survive to older ages, spouses may be able to care for one another longer. There could also be increased demand for assisted-living arrangements or institutional care for couples.

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

While the older population is not currently as racially and ethnically diverse as the younger population, it is projected to experience a substantial increase in its racial and ethnic diversity over the next four decades.[13] Additionally, while all

[13] Race and Hispanic origin are collected according to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 1997 guidelines. For further information, see *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity* at <www.whitehouse.gov/omb /fedreg_1997standards>. Race and Hispanic origin are treated as two separate and distinct concepts in the federal statistical system. People in each race group may be either Hispanic or non-Hispanic, and people of Hispanic origin may be of any race. This report contains projections data for each of five racial categories (White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander) for the population in the race alone categories and the population that is a race group alone or in combination with other races. Data for the alone or in combination groups appear in Appendix Table A-2. All other sections of the report refer to each of the races alone and use the Two or More Races category to represent the population reporting more than one race. The use of the race alone categories does not imply that this is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

of the race and ethnic groups will become older, the degree of aging that is projected to occur within each group varies greatly.

The share of the population that is non-Hispanic White alone is projected to decrease by about 18 percentage points among those 65 years and over and by about 13 percentage points among those 85 years and over between 2012 and 2050 (see Figure 7). The 85 years and over population is less racially diverse than the 65 years and over population, but both groups are projected to see an increase in diversity between 2012 and 2050.

Although the older population is not expected to become "majority-minority" in the next four decades, it is projected to be 39.1 percent minority in 2050, up from 20.7

Table 3.

Projections and Distribution of the Population Aged 65 and Over by Age Group, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 2012, 2030, and 2050

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin	2012		2030		2050	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
65 years and over	**43,145**	**100.0**	**72,774**	**100.0**	**83,739**	**100.0**
One Race	42,813	99.2	71,946	98.9	82,214	98.2
White	37,095	86.0	59,837	82.2	64,760	77.3
Black	3,781	8.8	7,810	10.7	10,283	12.3
American Indian and Alaska Native.	266	0.6	657	0.9	996	1.2
Asian	1,628	3.8	3,525	4.8	5,955	7.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	42	0.1	119	0.2	220	0.3
Two or More Races	333	0.8	828	1.1	1,524	1.8
Hispanic.	3,144	7.3	8,023	11.0	15,421	18.4
Non-Hispanic.	40,002	92.7	64,751	89.0	68,318	81.6
65 to 84 years	**37,258**	**100.0**	**63,829**	**100.0**	**65,760**	**100.0**
One Race	36,959	99.2	63,078	98.8	64,472	98.0
White	31,863	85.5	52,170	81.7	50,103	76.2
Black	3,357	9.0	7,035	11.0	8,334	12.7
American Indian and Alaska Native.	243	0.7	599	0.9	823	1.3
Asian	1,456	3.9	3,165	5.0	5,027	7.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	39	0.1	109	0.2	186	0.3
Two or More Races	299	0.8	751	1.2	1,288	2.0
Hispanic.	2,815	7.6	7,264	11.4	13,175	20.0
Non-Hispanic.	34,443	92.4	56,564	88.6	52,585	80.0
85 years and over	**5,887**	**100.0**	**8,946**	**100.0**	**17,978**	**100.0**
One Race	5,853	99.4	8,869	99.1	17,742	98.7
White	5,232	88.9	7,667	85.7	14,657	81.5
Black	424	7.2	774	8.7	1,950	10.8
American Indian and Alaska Native.	22	0.4	58	0.6	173	1.0
Asian	172	2.9	359	4.0	928	5.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	3	0.1	10	0.1	34	0.2
Two or More Races	34	0.6	77	0.9	236	1.3
Hispanic.	329	5.6	759	8.5	2,246	12.5
Non-Hispanic.	5,558	94.4	8,187	91.5	15,733	87.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.

percent in 2012.[14] Among the 85 years and over population, 29.7 percent are projected to be minority in 2050, up from 16.3 percent in 2012.

When we examine race without regard to Hispanic origin, we also see a decrease in the proportion projected to be White alone. Among those aged 65 and over in 2050, 77.3 percent are projected to be White alone, down from 86 percent

[14] The percent minority is calculated by subtracting the percent non-Hispanic White alone from 100. For example, 60.9 (the percent non-Hispanic White alone) is subtracted from 100 to calculate that the projected percent minority is 39.1 in 2050.

in 2012 (see Table 3). Additionally, 12.3 percent are projected to be Black alone, and 7.1 percent are projected to be Asian alone in 2050, up from 8.8 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively, in 2012.

The smaller race groups are projected to see large growth relative to their populations. Among the population aged 65 and over in 2050, the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population is projected to be 996,000, up from 266,000 in 2012, and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population is projected to be

220,000, up from 42,000 in 2012. The Two or More Races population is also projected to see relatively large growth in this age group, increasing from 333,000 in 2012 to 1.5 million in 2050.

Among those aged 85 and over in 2050, 81.5 percent are projected to be White alone, down from 88.9 percent in 2012 (see Table 3). Additionally, 10.8 percent are projected to be Black alone, and 5.2 percent are projected to be Asian alone in 2050, up from 7.2 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively, in 2012.

Figure 8.
Percent Hispanic for the Older Population by Selected Age Groups for the United States: 2012 to 2050

	65 years and over					65 to 84 years					85 years and over				
	2012	2020	2030	2040	2050	2012	2020	2030	2040	2050	2012	2020	2030	2040	2050
	7.3	8.6	11.0	14.7	18.4	7.6	8.8	11.4	15.8	20.0	5.6	7.5	8.5	9.4	12.5
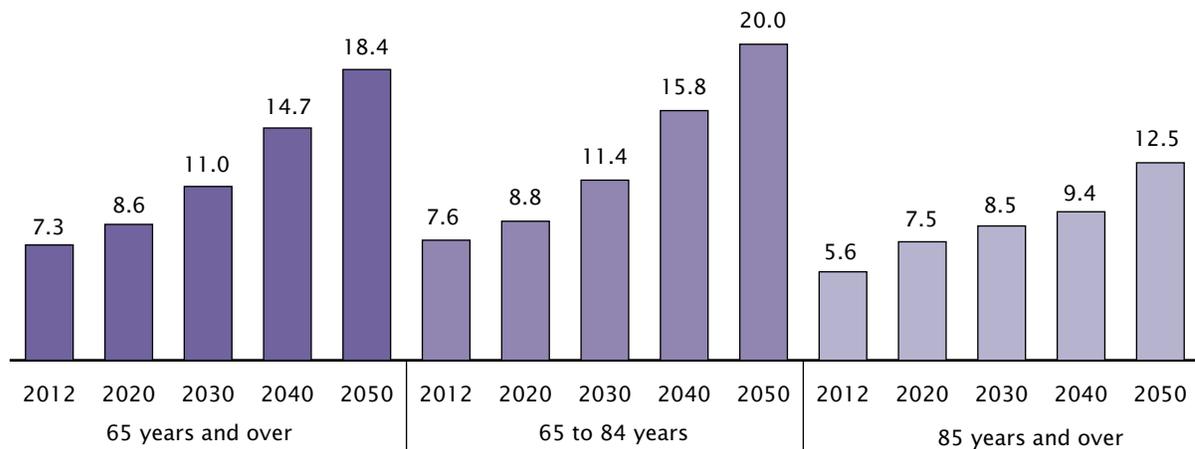
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.

As with the 65 years and over group, the smaller race groups are projected to see large relative increases in the 85 years and over age group. Among those 85 years and over in 2050, the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population is projected to reach 173,000, up from 22,000 in 2012, and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population is projected to be 34,000, up from 3,000 in 2012. The Two or More Races oldest-old population, aged 85 and over, is also projected to see a relatively large increase, from 34,000 in 2012 to 236,000 in 2050 (see Table 3).

The proportion of the older population that is Hispanic is projected to increase quickly over the next four decades. In 2050, 18.4 percent of the population aged 65 and over is projected to be Hispanic, up from

7.3 percent in 2012 (see Figure 8). The proportion of the oldest-old population that is Hispanic is also projected to increase by about 7 percentage points between 2012 and 2050.

In 2050, the non-Hispanic population aged 65 and over is projected to reach 68.3 million, up from 40 million in 2012. The Hispanic population aged 65 and over is projected to grow from 3.1 million to 15.4 million, a fivefold increase (see Table 3).

The non-Hispanic population aged 85 and over is projected to nearly triple, from 5.6 million in 2012 to 15.7 million in 2050. In contrast, during this period, the Hispanic population in this age group is projected to increase almost sevenfold, from 329,000 to 2.2 million (see Table 3).

Although the proportion aged 65 and over in each race and ethnic group is projected to increase between 2012 and 2050, the percentage-point increase varies by race and Hispanic origin. Some groups will see increases of nearly 12 percentage points, while others will see increases of less than 3 percentage points.

Figure 9 shows the share of the total population within each race and Hispanic-origin group that is aged 65 and over in 2012, 2030, and 2050. The non-Hispanic White alone population is the oldest, with 17.3 percent of its population aged 65 and over in 2012. By 2030, over one-quarter of the non-Hispanic White alone population is projected to be aged 65 and over, still the oldest among all groups.

Figure 9.
Percent Aged 65 and Over by Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 2012, 2030, and 2050
(Percent of group's total population)

	2012	2030	2050
Total	13.7	20.3	20.9
White alone	15.2	22.4	22.9
Black alone	9.2	15.9	17.9
AIAN alone	6.9	13.4	16.9
Asian alone	10.1	15.4	19.4
NHPI alone	6.0	12.2	17.7
Two or More Races	4.4	6.4	7.1
Non-Hispanic White alone	17.3	26.5	27.4
Hispanic	5.9	10.2	13.8

Notes: AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native. NHPI = Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, the Two or More Races population will continue to be the youngest population, with only a slight increase in the percentage of its population aged 65 and over, from 4.4 percent in 2012 to 7.1 percent in 2050 (see Figure 9). The Two or More Races population is relatively young.

While the percentage aged 65 and over will more than double for the Hispanic population between 2012 and 2050, it will continue to be a relatively young population, with 13.8 percent aged 65 and over in 2050. This is comparable to the percentage aged 65 and over for the total population in 2012. Two groups that see large increases in the proportion older in their populations are the Asian alone and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone groups. By 2050, 19.4 percent of the Asian alone population is projected to be aged 65 and over, making

it the second-oldest category. For the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population, the proportion aged 65 and over is expected to jump from 6 percent in 2012 to 17.7 percent in 2050. (See Appendix Table A-2 for more detailed data on race and Hispanic origin.)

INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

The United States is aging, but it is still younger than most other developed countries (see Figure 10).[15] In comparison with the other largest developed countries, only Russia, with 13 percent of its population aged 65 and over, was younger than the United States in 2012.[16]

[15] Note that the analysis in this report considered only developed countries with populations of at least 50,000 as of 2012.
[16] The data for the other countries come from the Census Bureau's International Data Base, which offers a variety of demographic indicators for countries and areas of the world with a population of 5,000 or more and can be accessed at <www.census.gov /population/international/data/idb /informationGateway.php> (U.S. Census Bureau, 2012a).

Germany, Italy, and Japan all had at least 20 percent of their population aged 65 and over. Japan, one of the oldest countries in the world, had nearly 24 percent of its population aged 65 and over.

Between 2012 and 2030, the proportion aged 65 and over is projected to increase in all developed countries. Japan is projected to continue to be the oldest country, with almost one-third (32.2 percent) of its population aged 65 and over in 2030. Other developed countries are expected to have over one-quarter of their population aged 65 and over, including Germany with 27.9 percent and Italy with 25.5 percent. Although the United States is also projected to age over this period, it will remain one of the younger developed countries, with only 20.3 percent of its population aged 65 and over in 2030. The proportion aged 65 and over is projected to have a smaller

Figure 10.
Percent 65 to 84 Years and 85 Years and Over in Selected Developed Countries: 2012, 2030, and 2050

Legend: 65 to 84 years | 85 years and over

X-axis: Percent of total population (0 to 45)

Countries (top to bottom): Japan, Germany, Italy, France, Spain, United Kingdom, Canada, Ukraine, Poland, United States, Russia — each with years 2012, 2030, 2050.
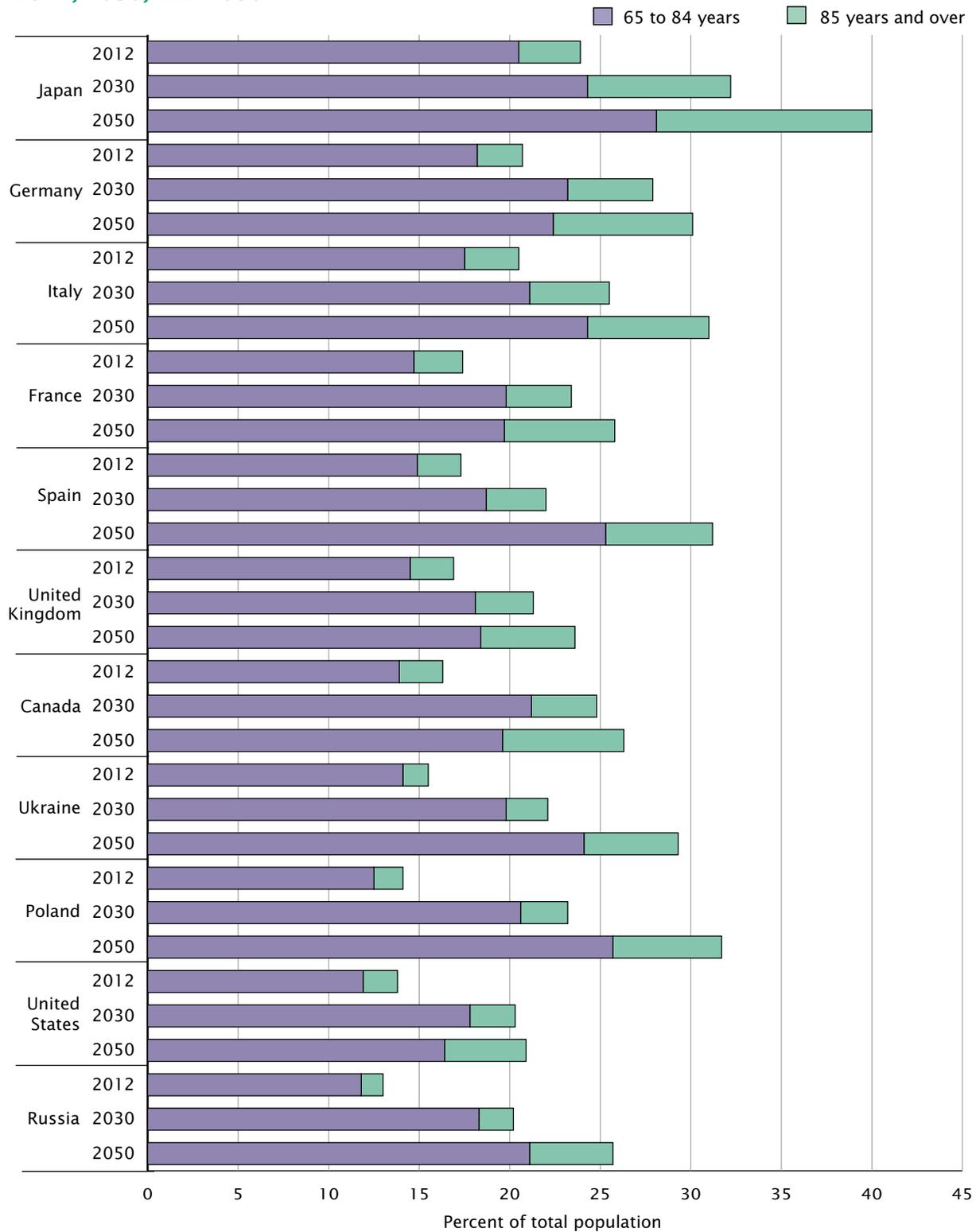
Note: Countries are listed in descending order of the percentage of the total population aged 65 and over in 2012.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates, 2012 National Projections, and International Data Base.

increase from 2030 to 2050 in the United States compared with many other developed countries where this proportion is projected to continue to increase over the next several decades. Japan's projected increase is the most dramatic, with the proportion aged 65 and over increasing to over 40 percent of the population by 2050. Germany, Italy, Poland, and Spain are expected to have over 30 percent of their population aged 65 and over in 2050.

Although the United States is relatively young compared with many other developed countries, it has the largest number of people aged 65 and over among the developed countries, with over 43 million older people in 2012 (see Figure 11). Japan had the second largest, with just over 30 million in 2012. The United States is projected to continue to have the largest number of people aged 65 and over among the developed countries, with just under 73 million by 2030 and almost 83 million by 2050. Japan is projected to have the second-largest number of older people among the developed countries, with almost 39 million in 2030 and nearly 43 million in 2050.

In 2012, the United States also had the largest number of people in the oldest-old age category among developed countries, with 5.9 million people aged 85 and older. Japan is a close second with 4.3 million. By 2030, Japan is projected to surpass the United States in terms of the oldest old, with 9.5 million people aged 85 and older,

compared with 8.9 million people in the United States. However, by 2050, as the baby boomers enter into the oldest-old age category, the United States is once again projected to have the largest population of oldest old among the developed countries, with nearly 18 million people in this age category. Japan is projected to have just fewer than 13 million people aged 85 and older in 2050. All the other developed countries are projected to have fewer than 6 million oldest old in 2050.

Figure 12 presents the youth, old age, and total dependency ratios for 2012 and the projected change in each dependency ratio between 2012 and 2030 and between 2030 and 2050. Japan had the highest total dependency ratio in 2012, of almost 68, which is due mainly to a high old-age dependency ratio of 40. While France, the United Kingdom, and the United States also had relatively high total dependency ratios (i.e., 66, 61, and 59 respectively), these ratios are high because of large youth dependency ratios.

For all of the countries, the total dependency ratio is projected to increase by 2030. Almost all of this increase in the total dependency ratio is driven by an increase in the old-age dependency ratios. The youth dependency ratios are projected to increase very little. In Japan, Italy, Spain, and Poland, the youth dependency ratios are actually projected to decrease between 2012 and 2030.

Between 2030 and 2050, the total dependency ratio is projected to increase for most countries. The exception is the United States. The U.S. total dependency ratio is projected to decline slightly in this period due to a decrease in the youth dependency ratio. For the countries that are projected to have increases in the dependency ratios, some will see large increases, such as Japan, Spain, and Poland. These increases are driven by increases in the old-age dependency ratios. Other countries, such as Canada, France, and the United Kingdom, are projected to see more modest increases of less than 5.

Another way to evaluate the older population in United States is to compare it with the older populations in the other largest countries in the world: China, India, and Indonesia. China, the world's largest population with 1.3 billion people in 2012, also had the world's largest older population, with 122 million people aged 65 and over (see Figure 13). India, with 1.2 billion in 2012, had the second-largest population in the world and the second-largest older population, at 67 million. The United States had the third-largest older population (43 million), followed by Indonesia (15.8 million). By 2030, China's older population is projected to grow to 238.8 million. By 2050, its older population is projected to number 348.8 million, which is larger than the total U.S. population today.

Figure 11.
Population 65 to 84 Years and 85 Years and Over in Selected Developed Countries: 2012, 2030, and 2050

■ 65 to 84 years ■ 85 years and over

Millions
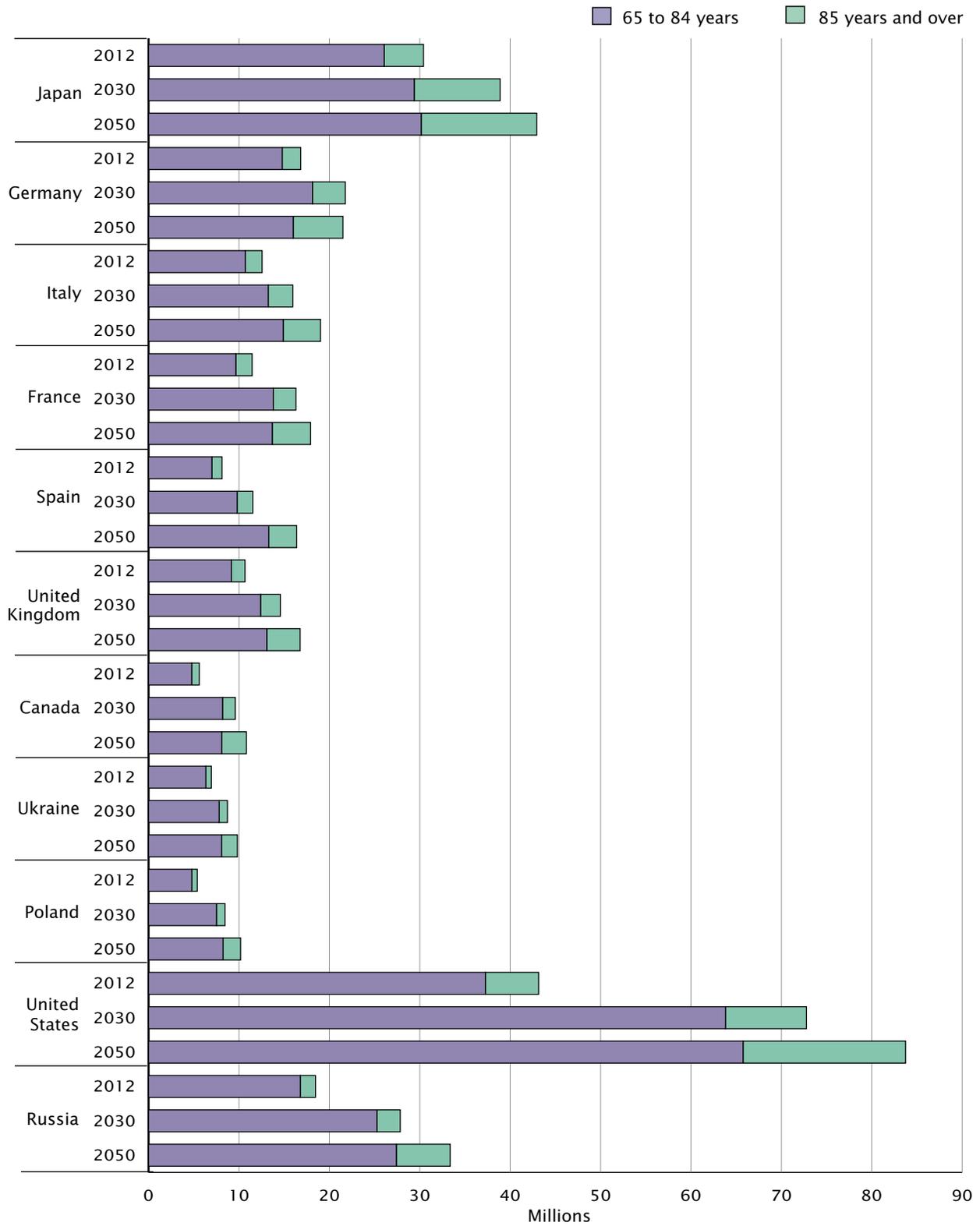
Note: Countries are listed in descending order of the percentage of the total population aged 65 and over in 2012.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates, 2012 National Projections, and International Data Base.

Figure 12.
Dependency Ratios in Selected Developed Countries: 2012, 2030, and 2050

Legend: Youth | Old age | Total

2012

Country	Youth	Old age	Total
Japan	27.6	40.0	67.6
Germany	25.5	32.8	58.3
Italy	26.5	32.6	59.1
France	37.0	29.0	65.9
Spain	27.8	26.6	54.4
United Kingdom	33.6	27.2	60.8
Canada	29.9	25.4	55.3
Ukraine	25.0	22.9	47.9
Poland	26.4	20.6	47.0
United States	37.4	21.9	59.3
Russia	27.1	18.9	46.0

Change, 2012–2030

Country	Youth	Old age	Total
Japan	-2.2	19.6	17.4
Germany	2.8	16.9	19.6
Italy	-0.2	10.6	10.4
France	0.5	13.1	13.6
Spain	-1.5	8.9	7.4
United Kingdom	1.2	9.3	10.5
Canada	2.4	18.4	20.8
Ukraine	0.9	12.8	13.7
Poland	0.0	17.4	17.4
United States	1.7	13.5	15.3
Russia	2.9	13.9	16.8

Change, 2030–2050

Country	Youth	Old age	Total
Japan	2.8	26.1	28.9
Germany	2.3	6.5	8.8
Italy	4.4	15.4	19.8
France	-2.8	4.7	1.9
Spain	4.9	23.9	28.8
United Kingdom	-2.3	4.4	2.1
Canada	-0.1	3.4	3.3
Ukraine	2.0	17.2	19.2
Poland	2.7	21.9	24.7
United States	-1.8	0.9	-0.9
Russia	0.1	12.2	12.3

Note: Countries are listed in descending order of the percentage of the total population aged 65 and over in 2012.
Total dependency = ((Population under 18 + Population aged 65 and over) / (Population aged 18 to 64)) * 100.
Old-age dependency = (Population aged 65 and over / Population aged 18 to 64) * 100.
Youth dependency = (Population under 18 / Population aged 18 to 64) * 100.
Change between 2012 and 2030 is calculated by subtracting the dependency ratio in 2012 from the dependency ratio in 2030.
Change between 2030 and 2050 is calculated by subtracting the dependency ratio in 2030 from the dependency ratio in 2050.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates, 2012 National Projections, and International Data Base.

Figure 13.
Population 65 to 84 Years and 85 Years and Over in the World's Four Largest Countries: 2012, 2030, and 2050
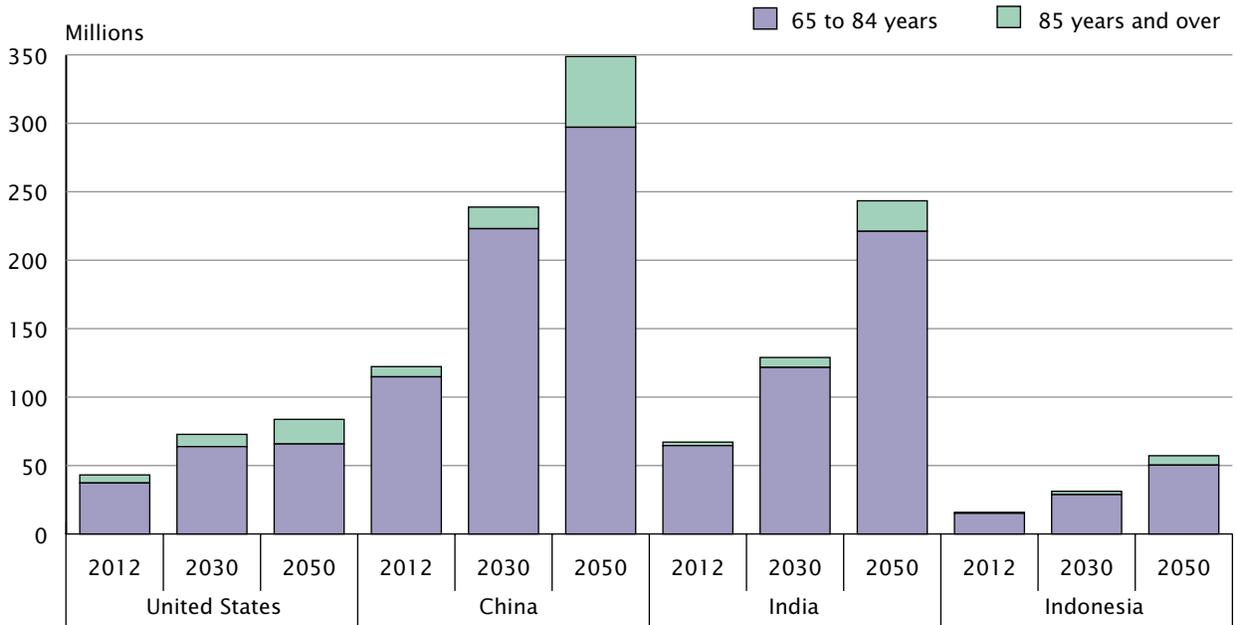
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates, 2012 National Projections, and International Data Base.

Although China and India have very large older populations, the proportions aged 65 and over are low: 9.1 percent and 5.6 percent respectively in 2012 (see Figure 14). China is projected to age more quickly than India, with the proportion aged 65 and over growing to 17.2 percent by 2030 and 26.8 percent in 2050. In fact, China is projected to have a larger proportion of its population aged 65 and over in 2050 than the United States (26.8 percent versus 20.9 percent). Although India's older population is projected to almost double by 2030, the proportion aged 65 and over is projected to increase to only 8.8 percent. By 2050, India's

older population is expected to make up 14.7 percent of its population. These differences seen in the proportion of the population that is 65 and over are mainly due to the differing trends in fertility in China and India. China's fertility dropped dramatically in the last half of the twentieth century (National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2012). India, on the other hand, experienced a much slower decline in fertility and still has fertility above the replacement level of 2.1 (Office of the Registrar General, India, 2012). India's higher fertility will ensure that it remains a younger country in terms of the percentage of the population aged 65 and over.

Figure 15 presents the dependency ratios for the United States, China, India, and Indonesia in 2012 and the projected changes in the dependency ratios between 2012 and 2030 as well as between 2030 and 2050. Both India and Indonesia have higher total dependency ratios than the United States because of their large youth dependency ratios. These countries are likely to be facing challenges related to children, such as education. China's total dependency ratio is lower than that of the United States, as are its youth and old-age dependency ratios.

Figure 14.
Percent 65 to 84 Years and 85 Years and Over in the World's Four Largest Countries: 2012, 2030, and 2050

Percent of total population

Legend: ■ 65 to 84 years ■ 85 years and over

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates, 2012 National Projections, and International Data Base.

By 2030, the total dependency ratio in the United States is projected to increase by 15 due to increases in the old-age dependency ratio. In the same period, the total dependency ratios in India and Indonesia are projected to decrease due to a decrease in their youth ratios. China's youth ratio is also projected to decrease by 2030. However, all four countries are projected to have increases in their old-age dependency ratios.

While the total dependency ratio in the United States is projected to decline slightly between 2030 and 2050, the total dependency ratios for China, India, and Indonesia are projected to increase. All of the countries in the figure are projected to see a decline in their youth

dependency ratios. The increase in the old-age dependency ratio for the United States is projected to be modest, an increase of less than one. However, the old-age dependency ratios for the other three countries are expected to increase by 9 or more.

CONCLUSION

The U.S. population is projected to grow older over the next several decades. Much of this aging is due to the baby boom generation moving into the ranks of the 65 and over population. As the U.S. population grows older, the racial and ethnic composition of the older population is also expected to change. We expect to see an increase in the proportion of the older population that is Hispanic

and an increase in the proportion that is a race other than White. As we near 2050, we expect that the oldest age categories will grow in both numbers and proportions. This changing age structure of the population will affect both families and society.

Relative to other countries in the world, the United States is projected to have a larger older population than the other developed nations, but a smaller older population compared with China and India, the world's two most populous nations. In terms of the age distribution of the population, by 2050, the older population in the United States is projected to account for a smaller percentage of the total population than

Figure 15.
Dependency Ratios in the World's Four Largest Countries: 2012, 2030, and 2050

Legend: ■ Youth   ■ Old age   ■ Total

2012

Country	Youth	Old age	Total
United States	37.4	21.9	59.3
China	31.2	13.1	44.3
India	58.9	9.4	68.2
Indonesia	53.1	10.4	63.5

Change, 2012–2030

Country	Youth	Old age	Total
United States	1.7	13.5	15.3
China	-2.0	13.6	11.6
India	-13.9	4.7	-9.3
Indonesia	-13.3	6.8	-6.5

Change, 2030–2050

Country	Youth	Old age	Total
United States	-1.8	0.9	-0.9
China	-0.3	20.3	20.0
India	-6.1	9.9	3.8
Indonesia	-5.1	14.5	9.4

Note: Total dependency = ((Population under 18 + Population aged 65 and over) / (Population aged 18 to 64)) * 100.
Old-age dependency = (Population aged 65 and over / Population aged 18 to 64) * 100.
Youth dependency = (Population under 18 / Population aged 18 to 64) * 100.
Change between 2012 and 2030 is calculated by subtracting the dependency ratio in 2012 from the dependency ratio in 2030.
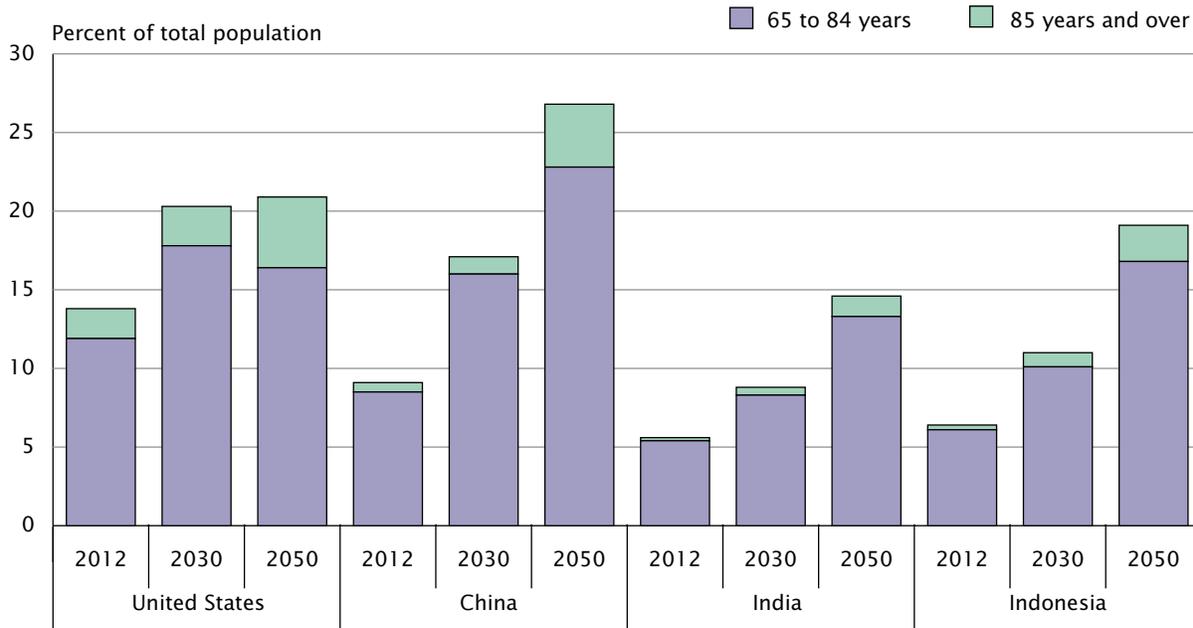Change between 2030 and 2050 is calculated by subtracting the dependency ratio in 2030 from the dependency ratio in 2050.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates, 2012 National Projections, and International Data Base.

is projected for other developed countries and also for China. In contrast, the United States is projected to have a much larger share of its population in the older ages compared with projections for India and a slightly larger share in the older ages compared with Indonesia. As the composition of the total dependency ratio shifts toward larger shares due to faster growth of the older population, the needs of the country may also shift. For instance, smaller shares of total resources potentially could be spent on education, while larger shares might be spent on health and caregiving.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

This report uses estimates of the total U.S. population as of July 1, 2012, and projections of the total U.S. population as of July 1 for the years 2013 to 2050. When both population estimates and projections are available, as is the case for 2012, estimates are the preferred data. For example, the total population estimate for 2012 was 313,914,040 while the population projection for 2012 was 314,004,465. The universe is the resident population of the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia).

The projections are based on the 2010 Census and were produced using a cohort-component method, which uses the components of population change (births, deaths, and net international migration) to project forward. The assumptions for the components of change are based on time series analysis. Historical mortality trends were calculated using the National Center for Health Statistics' data on deaths and the U.S. Census Bureau's population estimates for 1989 to 2009. Fertility trends were calculated using the National Center for Health Statistics' birth data and the Census Bureau's estimates of the female population. The time series included data from 1989 to 2009. Trends in net international migration were primarily based on decennial census and American Community Survey estimates on foreign-born immigration for the period from 1980 to 2010.

The methodology for the projections used in this report is available at <www.census.gov/population /projections/files/methodology /methodstatement12.pdf>.

Data for other countries were obtained from the Census Bureau's International Data Base, available at <www.census.gov/population /international/data/idb>. The International Data Base provides estimates and projections of the population in all countries for the period from 1950 to 2050. The methodology used to produce the projections for the International Data Base is available at <www.census.gov/population /international/data/idb/estandproj .pdf>.

All derived values were computed using unrounded data. In the text, figures, and tables, most whole numbers were rounded to the nearest thousand or million and most decimal numbers were rounded to the nearest tenth or whole number.

DATA ACCURACY

These projections are based on the 2010 Census and may, therefore, contain nonsampling error due to potential enumeration errors such as differential undercoverage or overcoverage by demographic characteristics. Technical documentation for the 2010 Census is available at <www.census.gov /prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf>. Nonsampling error also exists as the assumptions for the components of change were based on time series analysis. Future changes in policy or other factors that might influence levels of the population components and their directions cannot be predicted. Thus, if actual trends or levels in fertility, mortality, or international migration differ radically from the assumed trends and levels, the population projections will be less accurate.

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USER COMMENTS

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U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, DC 20233-8800

Appendix Table A-1.

Projections of the Older Population by Selected Age Groups and Sex, and Sex Ratio for the United States: 2012 to 2060

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, age, and sex ratio	2012	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Male						
65 years and over	18,815	24,970	32,709	35,657	37,595	42,116
65 to 69 years.	6,607	8,515	9,549	8,654	9,767	11,310
70 to 74 years.	4,596	6,839	8,618	8,174	8,253	9,877
75 to 79 years.	3,291	4,487	6,630	7,576	6,998	8,055
80 to 84 years.	2,357	2,748	4,545	5,875	5,723	5,930
85 to 89 years.	1,351	1,520	2,251	3,457	4,085	3,900
90 years and over	613	862	1,116	1,921	2,770	3,044
Female						
65 years and over	24,330	30,999	40,066	44,062	46,144	49,917
65 to 69 years.	7,370	9,538	10,528	9,437	10,378	11,553
70 to 74 years.	5,412	7,905	9,898	9,200	9,157	10,561
75 to 79 years.	4,198	5,523	8,092	9,063	8,244	9,206
80 to 84 years.	3,426	3,722	5,968	7,626	7,240	7,355
85 to 89 years.	2,404	2,414	3,365	5,098	5,873	5,491
90 years and over	1,520	1,897	2,214	3,638	5,251	5,752
Percent Female[1]						
65 years and over	56.4	55.4	55.1	55.3	55.1	54.2
65 to 69 years.	52.7	52.8	52.4	52.2	51.5	50.5
70 to 74 years.	54.1	53.6	53.5	53.0	52.6	51.7
75 to 79 years.	56.1	55.2	55.0	54.5	54.1	53.3
80 to 84 years.	59.2	57.5	56.8	56.5	55.9	55.4
85 to 89 years.	64.0	61.4	59.9	59.6	59.0	58.5
90 years and over	71.3	68.8	66.5	65.4	65.5	65.4
Sex Ratio[2]						
65 years and over	77.3	80.6	81.6	80.9	81.5	84.4
65 to 69 years.	89.6	89.3	90.7	91.7	94.1	97.9
70 to 74 years.	84.9	86.5	87.1	88.8	90.1	93.5
75 to 79 years.	78.4	81.2	81.9	83.6	84.9	87.5
80 to 84 years.	68.8	73.8	76.2	77.0	79.0	80.6
85 to 89 years.	56.2	63.0	66.9	67.8	69.6	71.0
90 years and over	40.3	45.4	50.4	52.8	52.7	52.9

[1] Percent of total population.

[2] Sex ratios are calculated as the number of males per 100 females.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.

Appendix Table A-2.
Projections and Distribution of the Older Population by Selected Age Groups, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 2012 to 2060
(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	2012	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
NUMBER						
65 Years and Over	**43,145**	**55,969**	**72,774**	**79,719**	**83,739**	**92,033**
One Race	42,813	55,456	71,946	78,597	82,214	89,841
White	37,095	47,166	59,837	63,683	64,760	68,723
Non-Hispanic White	34,200	42,761	52,594	53,180	51,033	51,440
Black	3,781	5,406	7,810	9,190	10,283	12,374
American Indian and Alaska Native	266	416	657	834	996	1,195
Asian	1,628	2,398	3,525	4,725	5,955	7,274
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	42	70	119	164	220	274
Two or More Races	333	513	828	1,122	1,524	2,192
Race alone or in combination[2]						
White	37,373	47,591	60,525	64,626	66,065	70,638
Black	3,867	5,541	8,039	9,534	10,814	13,261
American Indian and Alaska Native	464	720	1,116	1,381	1,624	1,956
Asian	1,724	2,550	3,792	5,126	6,539	8,113
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	82	131	218	297	394	501
Hispanic	3,144	4,831	8,023	11,695	15,421	19,516
Non-Hispanic	40,002	51,138	64,751	68,025	68,318	72,517
65 to 74 Years	**23,985**	**32,796**	**38,593**	**35,465**	**37,554**	**43,300**
One Race	23,780	32,466	38,099	34,879	36,737	42,088
White	20,363	27,244	31,096	27,423	28,181	31,429
Non-Hispanic White	18,651	24,525	26,702	21,597	21,124	22,724
Black	2,245	3,407	4,547	4,447	4,935	6,373
American Indian and Alaska Native	171	272	397	423	494	597
Asian	974	1,496	1,987	2,500	3,012	3,554
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	28	46	72	86	116	135
Two or More Races	205	331	494	585	817	1,212
Race alone or in combination[2]						
White	20,533	27,517	31,507	27,919	28,889	32,501
Black	2,297	3,495	4,688	4,640	5,241	6,907
American Indian and Alaska Native	296	468	659	677	792	977
Asian	1,031	1,595	2,154	2,723	3,334	4,008
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	52	85	131	153	204	248
Hispanic	1,868	2,999	4,888	6,498	7,977	9,845
Non-Hispanic	22,117	29,798	33,705	28,966	29,578	33,456
75 to 84 Years	**13,273**	**16,480**	**25,236**	**30,140**	**28,206**	**30,546**
One Race	13,179	16,343	24,979	29,751	27,735	29,875
White	11,500	14,076	21,074	24,430	21,922	23,039
Non-Hispanic White	10,624	12,856	18,920	20,958	17,265	17,306
Black	1,113	1,460	2,488	3,387	3,399	3,880
American Indian and Alaska Native	72	110	202	301	329	393
Asian	483	678	1,179	1,576	2,015	2,467
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	12	18	36	57	70	95
Two or More Races	94	137	257	389	471	671
Race alone or in combination[2]						
White	11,579	14,191	21,287	24,755	22,322	23,622
Black	1,136	1,495	2,556	3,497	3,554	4,131
American Indian and Alaska Native	126	192	353	506	532	637
Asian	511	717	1,256	1,707	2,195	2,733
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	23	35	66	104	123	168
Hispanic	946	1,330	2,376	3,865	5,198	6,485
Non-Hispanic	12,326	15,150	22,859	26,275	23,008	24,061

See footnotes at end of table.

Projections and Distribution of the Older Population by Selected Age Groups, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 2012 to 2060—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	2012	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
85 Years and Over	**5,887**	**6,693**	**8,946**	**14,115**	**17,978**	**18,187**
One Race	5,853	6,647	8,869	13,967	17,742	17,878
White	5,232	5,845	7,667	11,830	14,657	14,255
Non-Hispanic White	4,926	5,381	6,972	10,625	12,644	11,410
Black	424	539	774	1,356	1,950	2,120
American Indian and Alaska Native.	22	34	58	110	173	205
Asian	172	224	359	650	928	1,253
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	3	5	10	20	34	44
Two or More Races	34	45	77	148	236	309
Race alone or in combination[2]						
White	5,261	5,883	7,731	11,952	14,853	14,515
Black	433	551	795	1,397	2,019	2,224
American Indian and Alaska Native.	42	60	104	198	300	343
Asian	181	238	382	696	1,009	1,373
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	7	11	21	40	67	86
Hispanic.	329	502	759	1,331	2,246	3,186
Non-Hispanic.	5,558	6,190	8,187	12,783	15,733	15,001
PERCENT						
65 Years and Over	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
One Race	99.2	99.1	98.9	98.6	98.2	97.6
White	86.0	84.3	82.2	79.9	77.3	74.7
Non-Hispanic White	79.3	76.4	72.3	66.7	60.9	55.9
Black	8.8	9.7	10.7	11.5	12.3	13.4
American Indian and Alaska Native.	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3
Asian	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.9	7.1	7.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Two or More Races	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.4
Race alone or in combination[2]						
White	86.6	85.0	83.2	81.1	78.9	76.8
Black	9.0	9.9	11.0	12.0	12.9	14.4
American Indian and Alaska Native.	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1
Asian	4.0	4.6	5.2	6.4	7.8	8.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Hispanic.	7.3	8.6	11.0	14.7	18.4	21.2
Non-Hispanic.	92.7	91.4	89.0	85.3	81.6	78.8
65 to 74 Years.	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
One Race	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.3	97.8	97.2
White	84.9	83.1	80.6	77.3	75.0	72.6
Non-Hispanic White	77.8	74.8	69.2	60.9	56.2	52.5
Black	9.4	10.4	11.8	12.5	13.1	14.7
American Indian and Alaska Native.	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
Asian	4.1	4.6	5.1	7.0	8.0	8.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Two or More Races	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.8
Race alone or in combination[2]						
White	85.6	83.9	81.6	78.7	76.9	75.1
Black	9.6	10.7	12.1	13.1	14.0	16.0
American Indian and Alaska Native.	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3
Asian	4.3	4.9	5.6	7.7	8.9	9.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Hispanic.	7.8	9.1	12.7	18.3	21.2	22.7
Non-Hispanic.	92.2	90.9	87.3	81.7	78.8	77.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Projections and Distribution of the Older Population by Selected Age Groups, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 2012 to 2060—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin[1]	2012	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
75 to 84 Years	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
One Race	99.3	99.2	99.0	98.7	98.3	97.8
White	86.6	85.4	83.5	81.1	77.7	75.4
Non-Hispanic White	80.0	78.0	75.0	69.5	61.2	56.7
Black	8.4	8.9	9.9	11.2	12.1	12.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3
Asian	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.2	7.1	8.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Two or More Races	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.2
Race alone or in combination[2]						
White	87.2	86.1	84.4	82.1	79.1	77.3
Black	8.6	9.1	10.1	11.6	12.6	13.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1
Asian	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.7	7.8	8.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Hispanic	7.1	8.1	9.4	12.8	18.4	21.2
Non-Hispanic	92.9	91.9	90.6	87.2	81.6	78.8
85 Years and Over	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
One Race	99.4	99.3	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.3
White	88.9	87.3	85.7	83.8	81.5	78.4
Non-Hispanic White	83.7	80.4	77.9	75.3	70.3	62.7
Black	7.2	8.1	8.7	9.6	10.8	11.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1
Asian	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.6	5.2	6.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Two or More Races	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.7
Race alone or in combination[2]						
White	89.4	87.9	86.4	84.7	82.6	79.8
Black	7.4	8.2	8.9	9.9	11.2	12.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9
Asian	3.1	3.6	4.3	4.9	5.6	7.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Hispanic	5.6	7.5	8.5	9.4	12.5	17.5
Non-Hispanic	94.4	92.5	91.5	90.6	87.5	82.5

[1] Hispanics may be of any race.

[2] In combination means in combination with one or more other races. The sum of the five race groups adds to more than the total population, and 100 percent, because individuals may report more than one race.

Note: Responses of "Some Other Race" from the 2010 Census are modified. For more information, see <www.census.gov/popest/data/historical/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates and 2012 National Projections.