

2020 PROFILE OF **ASIAN AMERICANS AGE 65 AND OLDER**

The Administration for Community Living, which includes the Administration on Aging, is an operating division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.



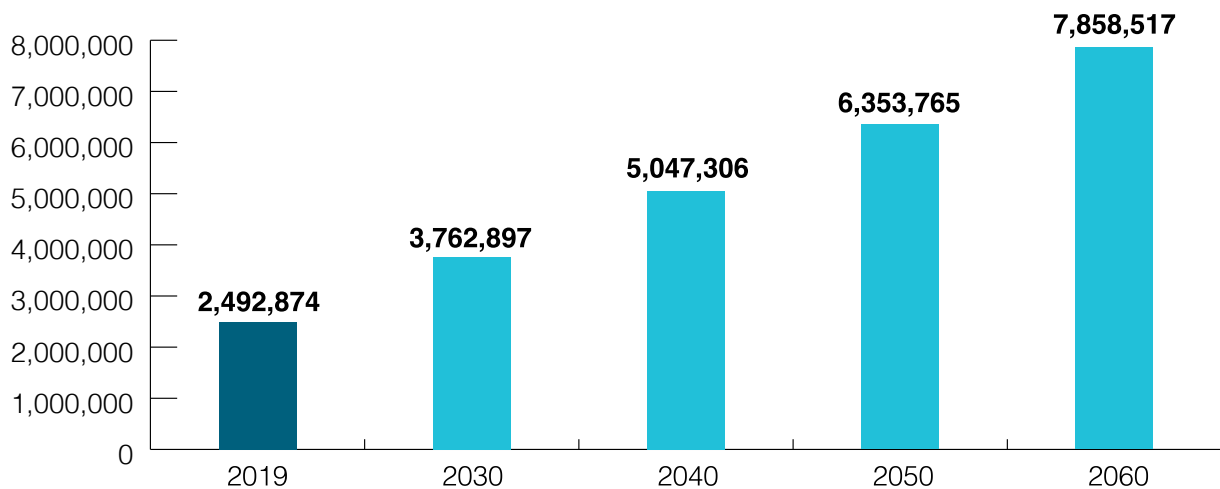
Introduction

Each year, ACL compiles [The Profile of Older Americans](#), a summary of critical statistics related to the older population in the United States. Relying primarily on data offered by the U.S. Census Bureau, the Profile illustrates the shifting demographics of Americans age 65 and older. It includes key topic areas such as education, marital status, employment, and income. This supplement to the Profile presents some of those same demographics as they pertain to the Asian American population age 65 and older.

Older American Population

In 2019 there were 54.1 million Americans age 65 and older, and 6.6 million age 85 and older. The population age 65 and older is expected to increase to 94.7 million in 2060. The population age 85 and older is expected to nearly triple to 19 million during the same period. Among the population age 65 and older, there were 125 women for every 100 men. At age 85 and older, this ratio increased to 178 women for every 100 men. Along with these general trends for America's older population, the Asian American older population is also growing.

Population and Projections of Asian Americans Age 65+: 2019 to 2060



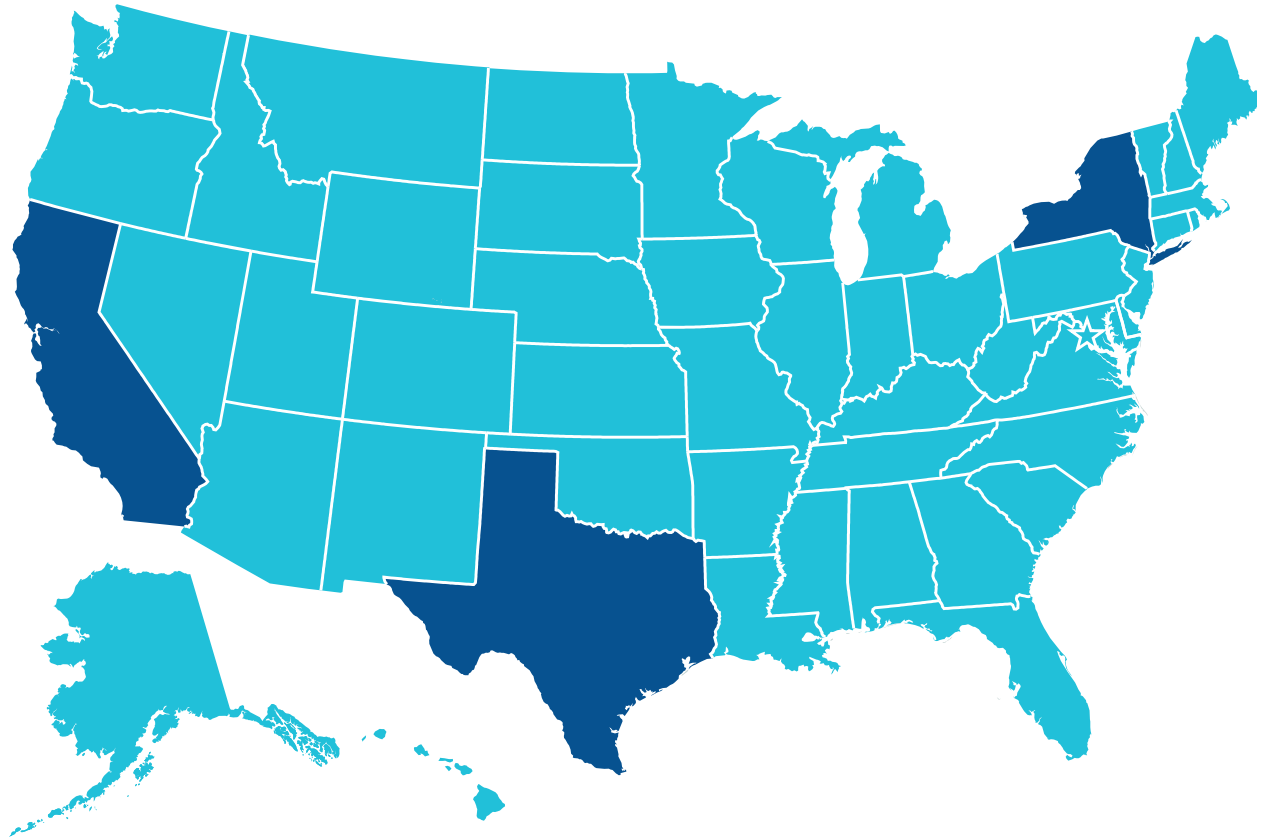
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Population Estimates and Projections, 2017 (revised)*

Note: Increments in years are uneven. Lighter bars indicate projections.

The Asian American population age 65 and older was 2,492,874 in 2019 and is projected to grow to 7.9 million by 2060. In 2019, Asian Americans made up 4.6% of the older population. By 2060, the percentage is projected to be 8%. Among Asian Americans age 85 and older, the number is projected to increase from 290,782 in 2019 to 1.3 million in 2060.

Residence

In 2019, a little more than half (53%) of older Asian Americans lived in three states: California (939,513), New York (231,771), and Texas (150,808).



Education

The past decade has seen a significant increase in educational attainment among older adults, including Asian Americans. In 2020, 83% of the Asian American population age 65 and older had finished high school, and 43% had a bachelor's degree or higher. This is compared with 89% of all older persons who were high school graduates and 33% who had a bachelor's degree or higher.

Marital Status

In 2020, 65% of older Asian Americans were married, 20% were widowed, 10% were divorced (including separated and spouse absent), and 4% had never been married.

Grandparents

Among Asian American grandparents age 60 and older living with their grandchildren in 2019, 12% were responsible for the basic needs of one or more grandchildren under age 18 living with them, and 88% were not.

Employment

In 2020, 534,000 (20.2%) of Asian Americans age 65 and older were in the labor force (working or actively seeking work) — 25.6% of men and 16.1% of women. This is compared to 10.6 million (19.4%) of all older adults age 65 and older, 23.9% of all men, and 15.8% of all women in this age range.

Income and Poverty

In 2019, households containing families headed by Asian Americans age 65 and older reported a median income of \$76,235. This is compared to \$70,254 for all older households. The median personal income for older Asian American men was \$30,788, and \$19,561 for older Asian American women. The comparable figures for all older persons were \$36,921 for men and \$21,815 for women. The poverty rate in 2019 for Asian Americans age 65 and older was 9.3%, while the rate for all older Americans was 8.9%.

Leading Causes of Death

In 2018, the top five leading causes of death for Asian American men age 65 and older were cancer, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and chronic lower respiratory diseases. The top five causes for women were heart disease, cancer, stroke, Alzheimer's disease, and diabetes.

Disability Status

In 2019, 29% of older Asian Americans had one or more disabilities compared with 33.5% of all older adults age 65 and older.

Participation in Older Americans Act (OAA) Programs

In 2019, State and Area Agencies on Aging provided services to a total of 10.5 million persons age 60 and older. Consistent with requirements of the OAA, considerable emphasis was placed on services to persons with the greatest social and economic need, including members of racial and ethnic minority groups, and especially those who are poor. Among the older persons who received Title III OAA home and community-based registered services, 4.5% were Asian Americans.

Notes

The sources for the data in this report come from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; Population Projections; Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement; and American Community Survey. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey; National Vital Statistics System. Administration for Community Living, State Program Report data.

This report includes data on the age 65 and older population unless otherwise noted. The phrases “older adults” or “older persons” refer to the population age 65 and older. Age-adjusted estimates are used when available.

The data presented in this report refer to the noninstitutionalized population except where noted. Numbers in this report may not add up due to rounding.

Due to availability of data, content of profiles may differ.

Profile of Asian Americans Age 65 and Older: 2020 was developed by the Administration for Community Living, an operating division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.