

Demographic Characteristics and Trends of Older Texans

Legislative Committee on
Aging

August 31, 2010
Austin, TX

25 Million Reasons to be Proud of Texas (among a few more)

Demographic Highlights

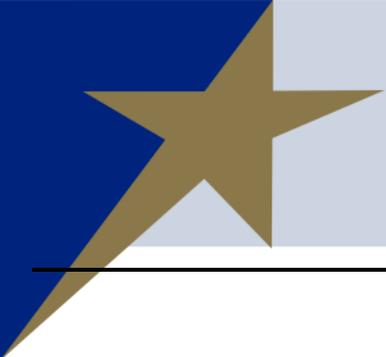
TEXAS is:

- big.** The population of Texas is the second largest in the United States, approaching 25 million people (estimated population of 24.8 million people in 2009).⁷
- young.** Approximately 28% of Texas' population is under 18 and only 10% of the population is older than 65 years.¹ Webb County in Texas, has the youngest population in the U.S. with children younger than 5 comprising 12.8% of the population.⁷
- embracing of culture and diversity.** Approximately 9 million or 38% of Texans are of Hispanic descent, 2.8 million or 12% are African Americans, and 1 million or 4% are other (non-Anglo mainly of Asian descent).¹ In about a decade, it is expected that Texas' population will have more persons of Hispanic descent than any other racial or ethnic group.⁴
- a desired place to live and work.** Net in-migration to Texas accounts for almost half of the population growth in recent years.¹ More than 171,900 college graduates moved into Texas each year between 2006 and 2008, placing Texas as 2nd in the Nation by this measure.
- urban.** Texas has three of the top 10 largest cities in the Nation.³ Several of the metropolitan areas in Texas are among the most rapidly growing in the Nation.⁵
- rural.** Texas is the second largest state in the Nation in terms of square miles (268,601) and approximately 17% of the population lives in rural areas.¹
- a working state.** Texas has a civilian labor force of more than twelve million workers and an unemployment rate lower than in most States.⁶
- family oriented.** Texas ranks 3rd among states for the percent of households which are married-couple families with children (24.4%).²
- multigenerational.** Texas ranks 3rd among states for percent of households which are multigenerational (4.5%).²
- growing – fast.** Texas gained more population than any other state in the last estimate year (between July 1, 2008 and July 1, 2009), adding 478,000 people.⁷ Among cities over 100,000 population in the U.S., 4 of the 10 fastest growing areas are in Texas (2007-2008 change).⁷

Texas Demography



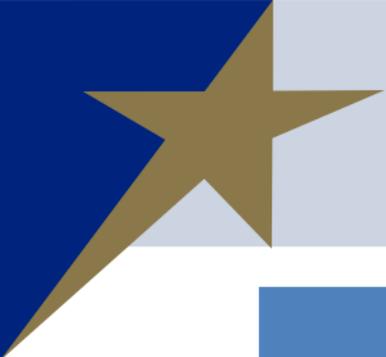
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Fastest Growing States, 2000-2009

State	2000 Population*	2009 Population*	Numerical Change 2000-2009	Percent Change 2000-2009
Texas	20,851,820	24,782,302	3,930,484	18.8
California	33,871,648	36,961,664	3,090,016	9.1
Florida	15,982,378	18,537,969	2,555,130	16.0
Georgia	8,186,453	9,829,211	1,642,430	20.1
Arizona	5,130,632	6,595,778	1,465,171	28.6
North Carolina	8,049,313	9,380,884	1,334,478	16.6
Virginia	7,078,515	7,882,590	803,542	11.4
Washington	5,894,121	6,664,195	770,052	13.1
Colorado	4,301,261	5,024,748	722,733	11.4
Nevada	1,998,257	2,643,085	644,825	32.3

* Population values are decennial census counts for April 1 for 2000 and estimates for July 1 for 2009.

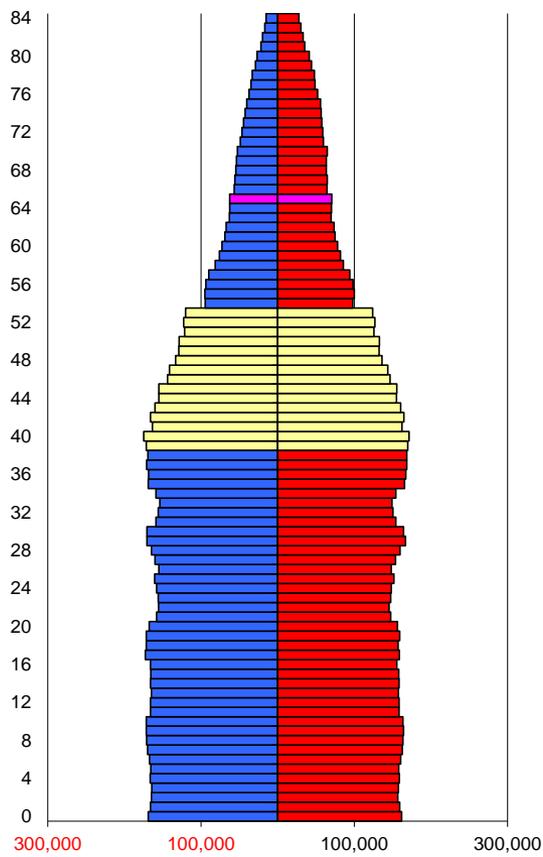


Life Tables Values for Older Texans

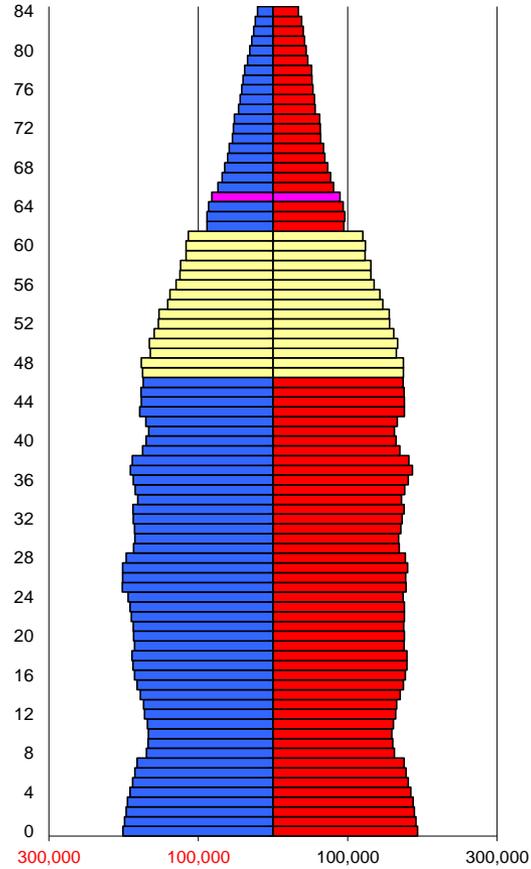
Year	Percent surviving to age 65	Remaining Life Expectancy (years)
1960	72.04	14.75
1980	76.48	16.65
1990	79.03	17.19
2004	82.84	18.21
2007	83.16	18.43

Source: U.S. Decennial Life Tables, 1959-61, 1979-81, 1989-91
Texas Department of State Health Services, 2004 and 2007

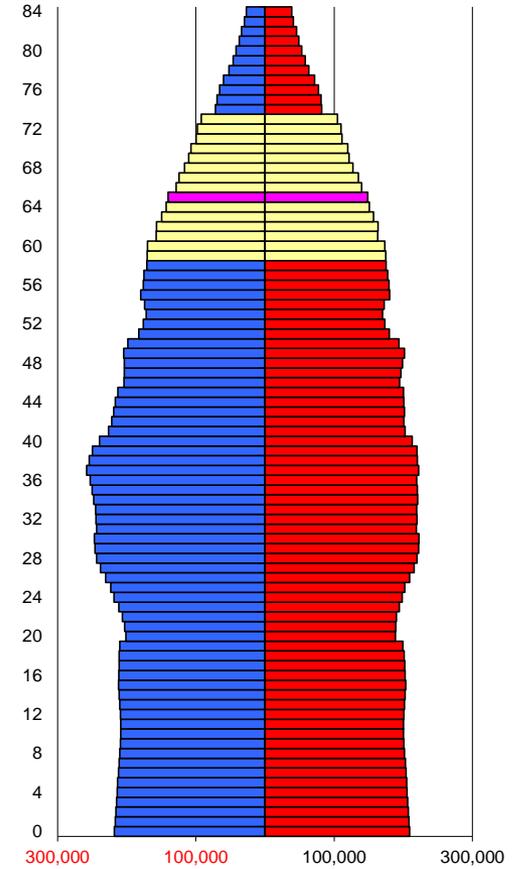
Population Pyramids, Texas



2000

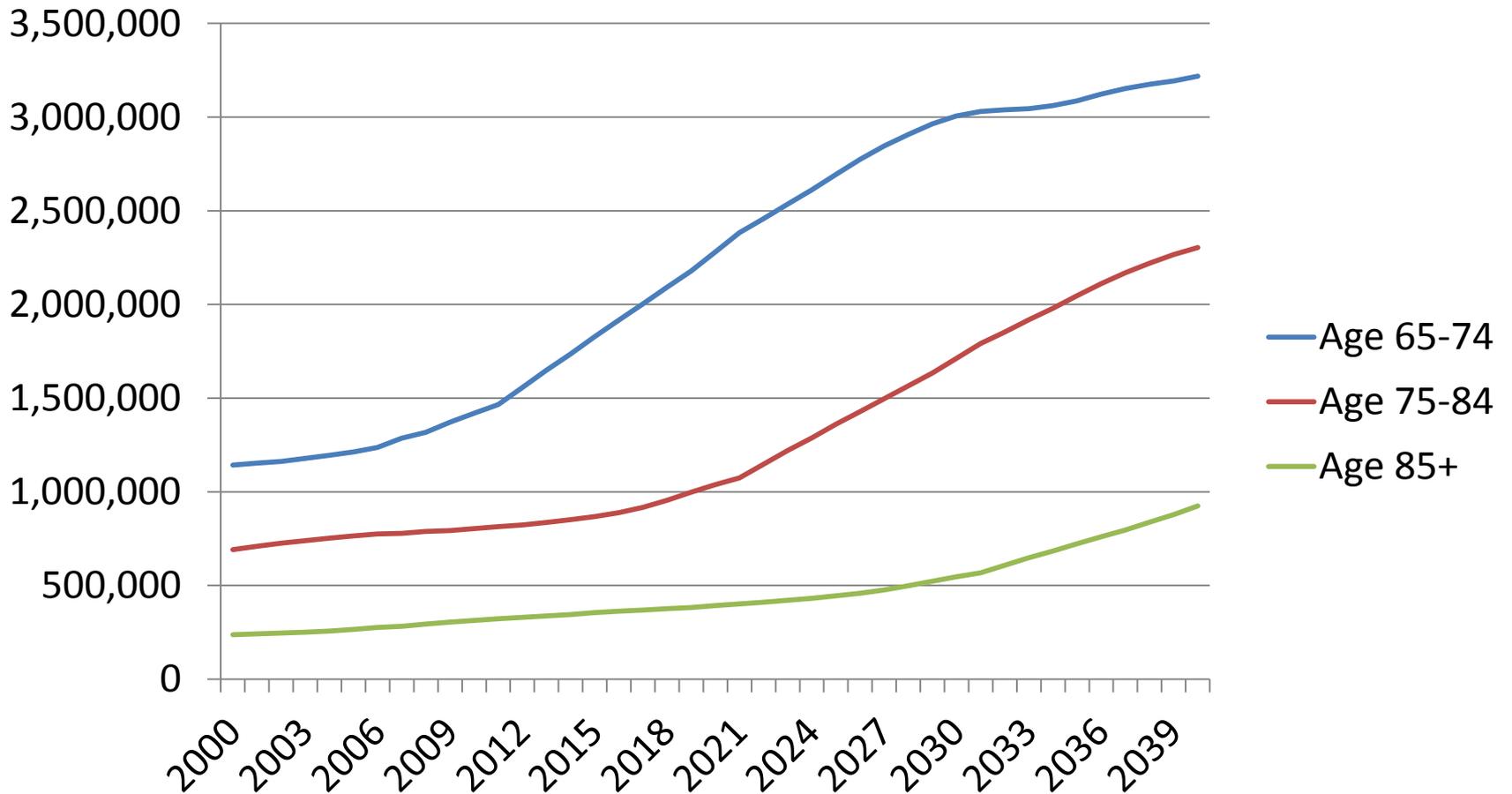


2008



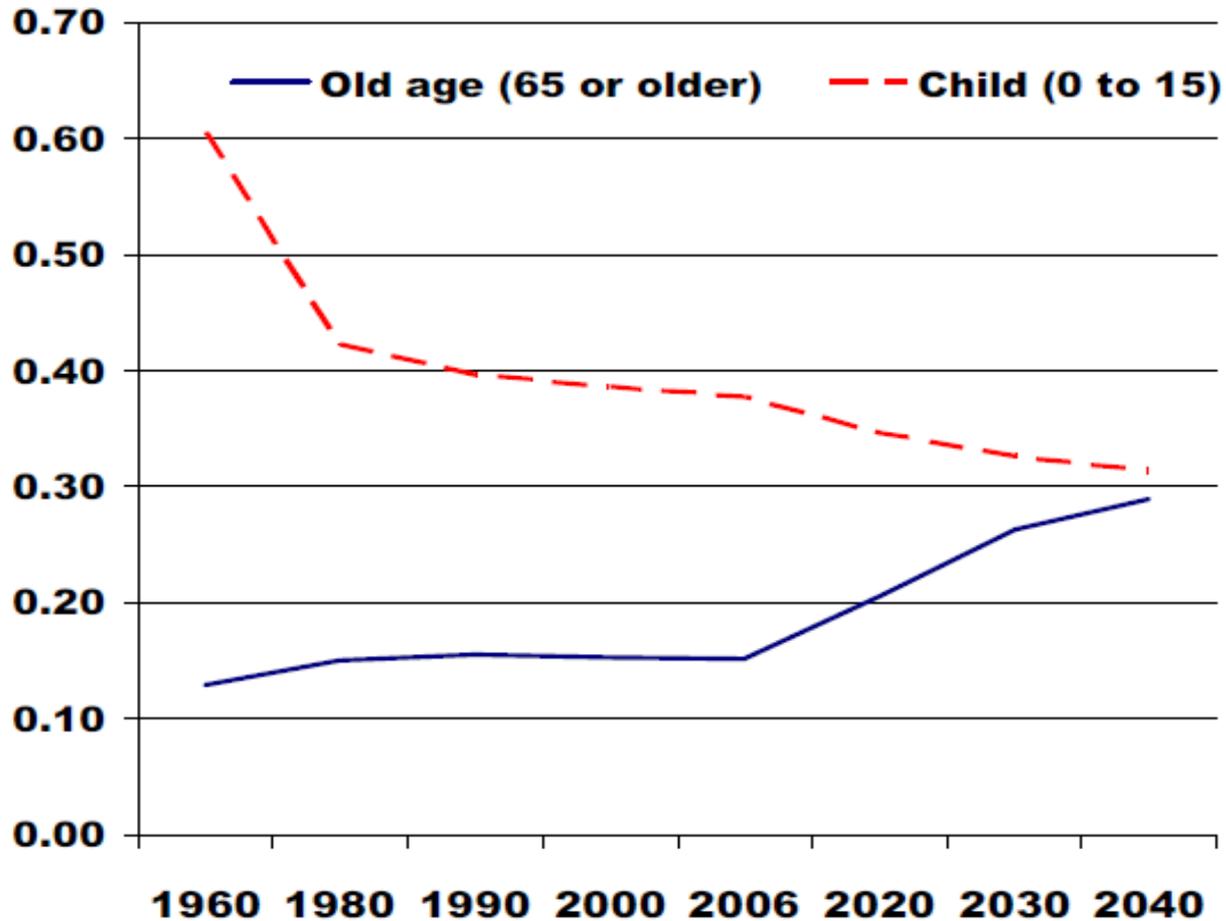
2020

Projected Population of Older Texans

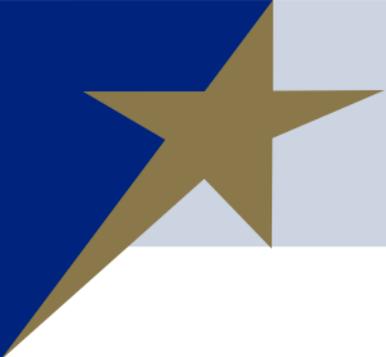


Source: Texas State Data Center, 2000-2004 Projection Scenario

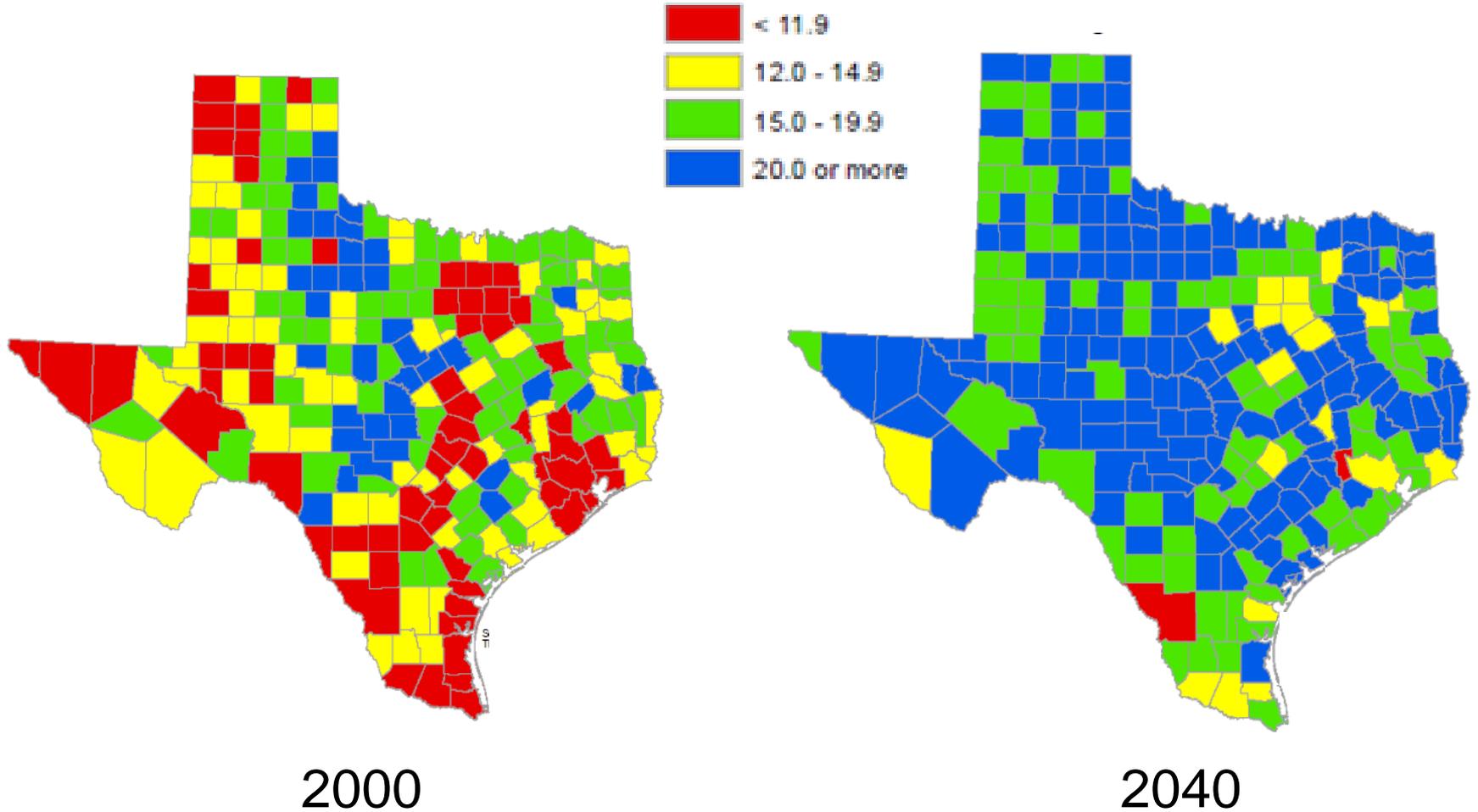
Observed and Projected Dependency Ratios for Texas, 1960-2040

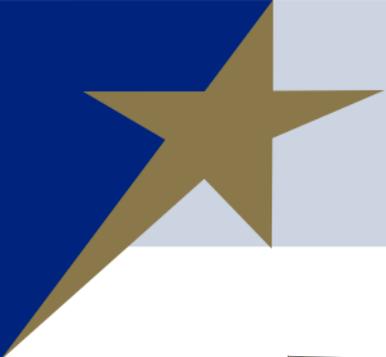


Texas State Data Center Projection Scenario 0.5

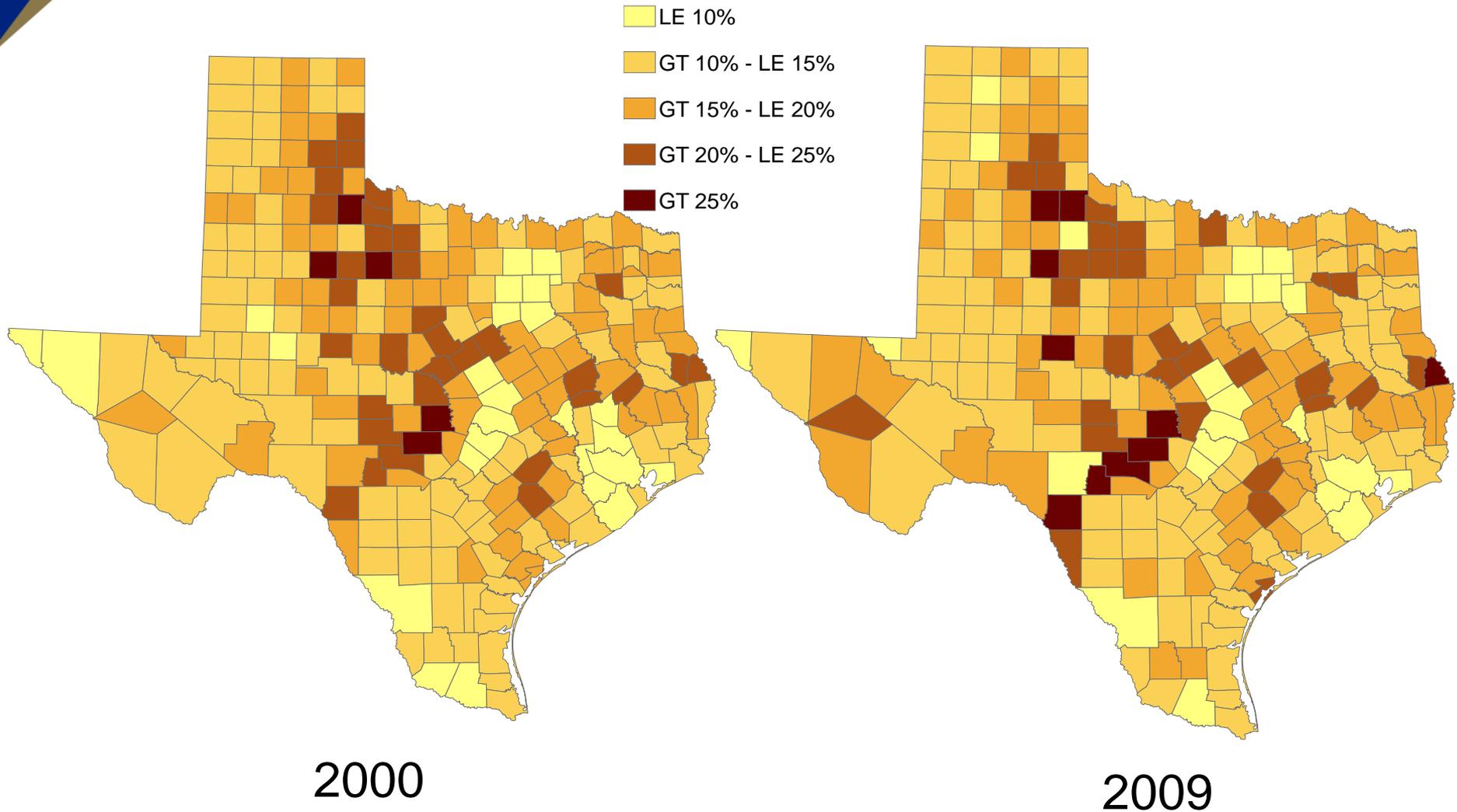


Percent of Persons Aged 65 Years and Older in Texas Counties, 2000 Census and 2040 Projected

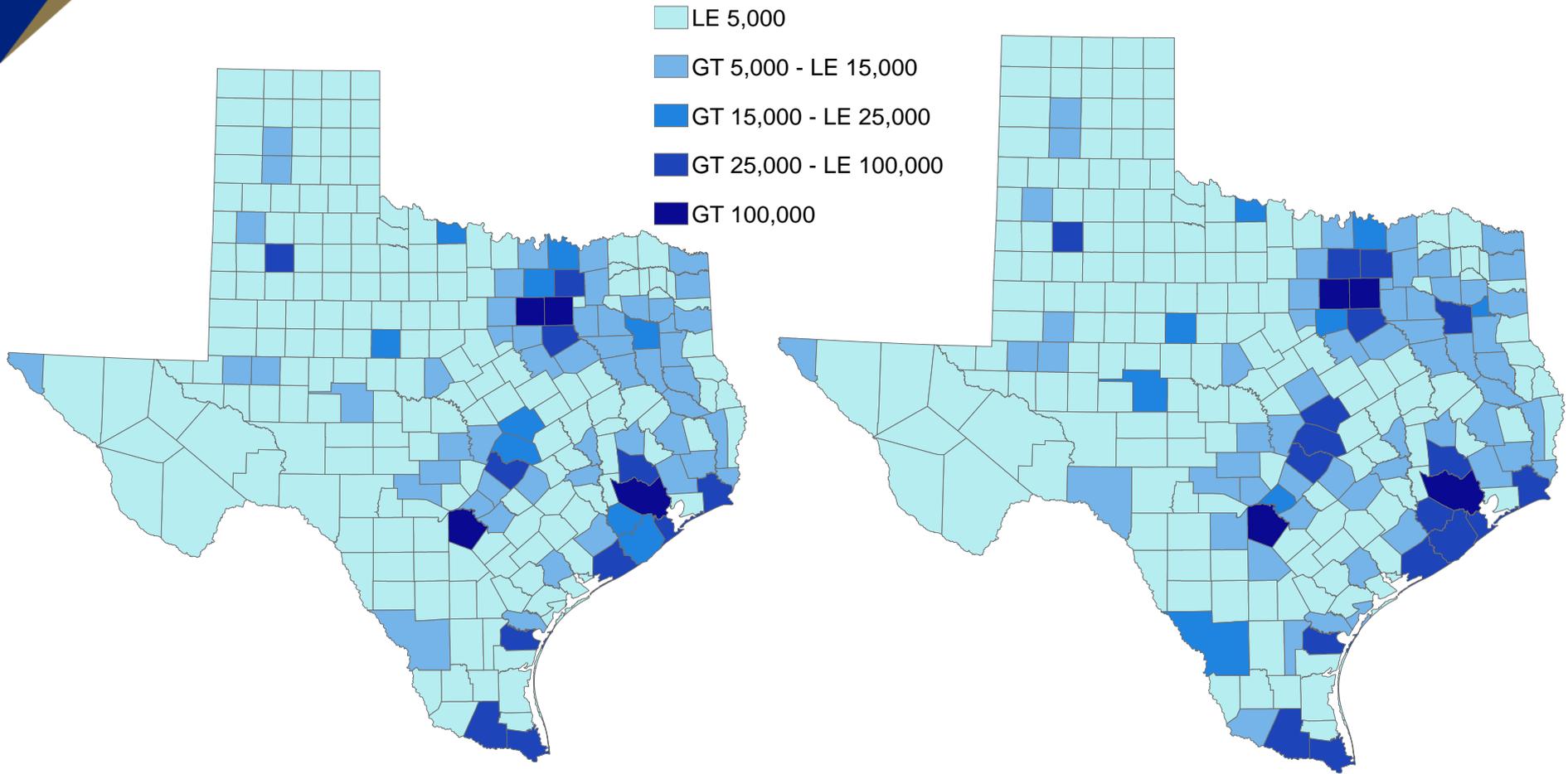




Percent of Persons Aged 65 Years and Older in Texas Counties, 2000 Census and 2009 Estimated



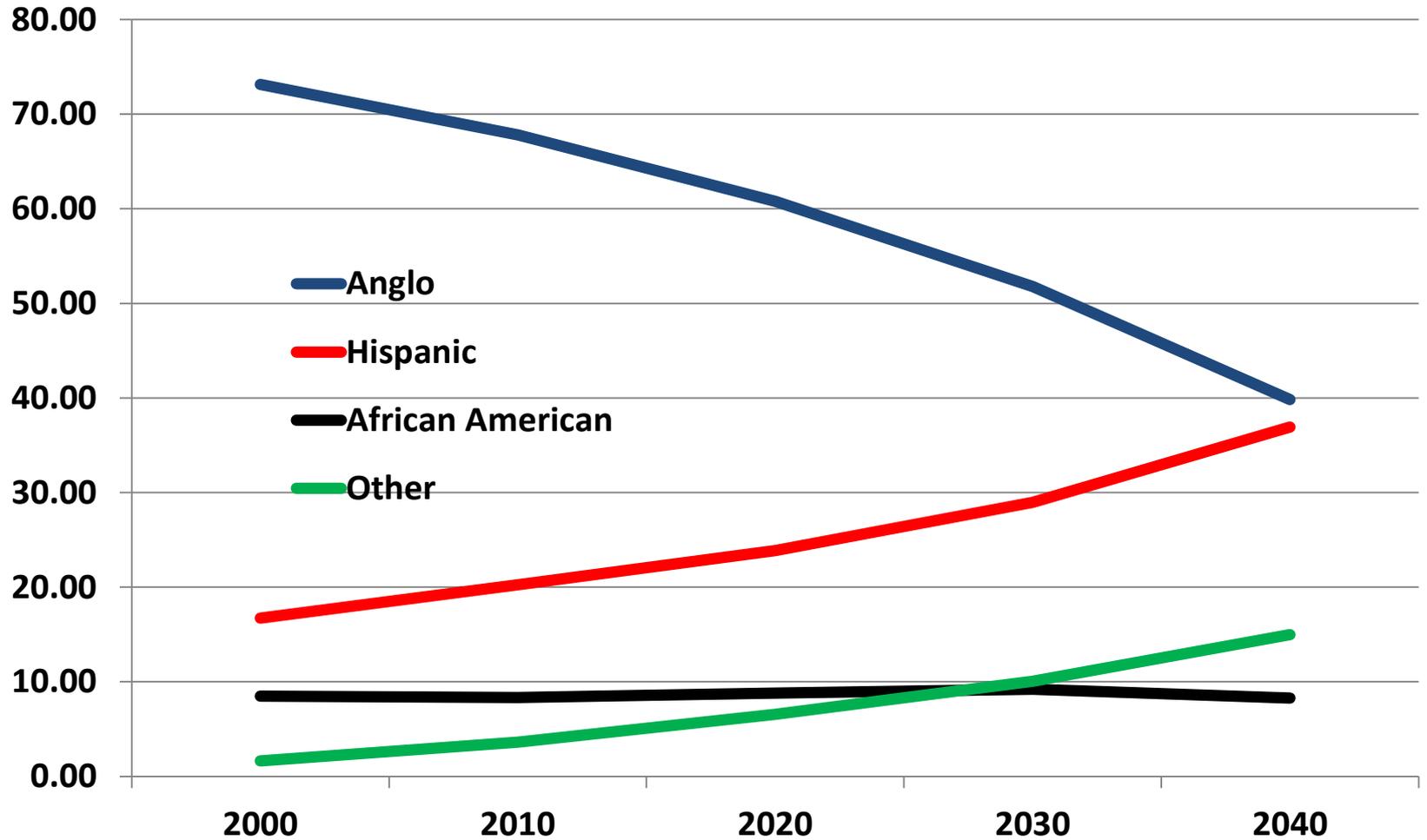
Population Aged 65 Years and Older by County, 2000 and 2009



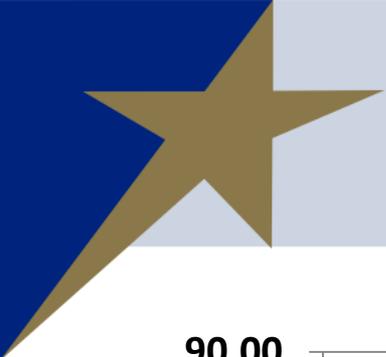
2000

2009

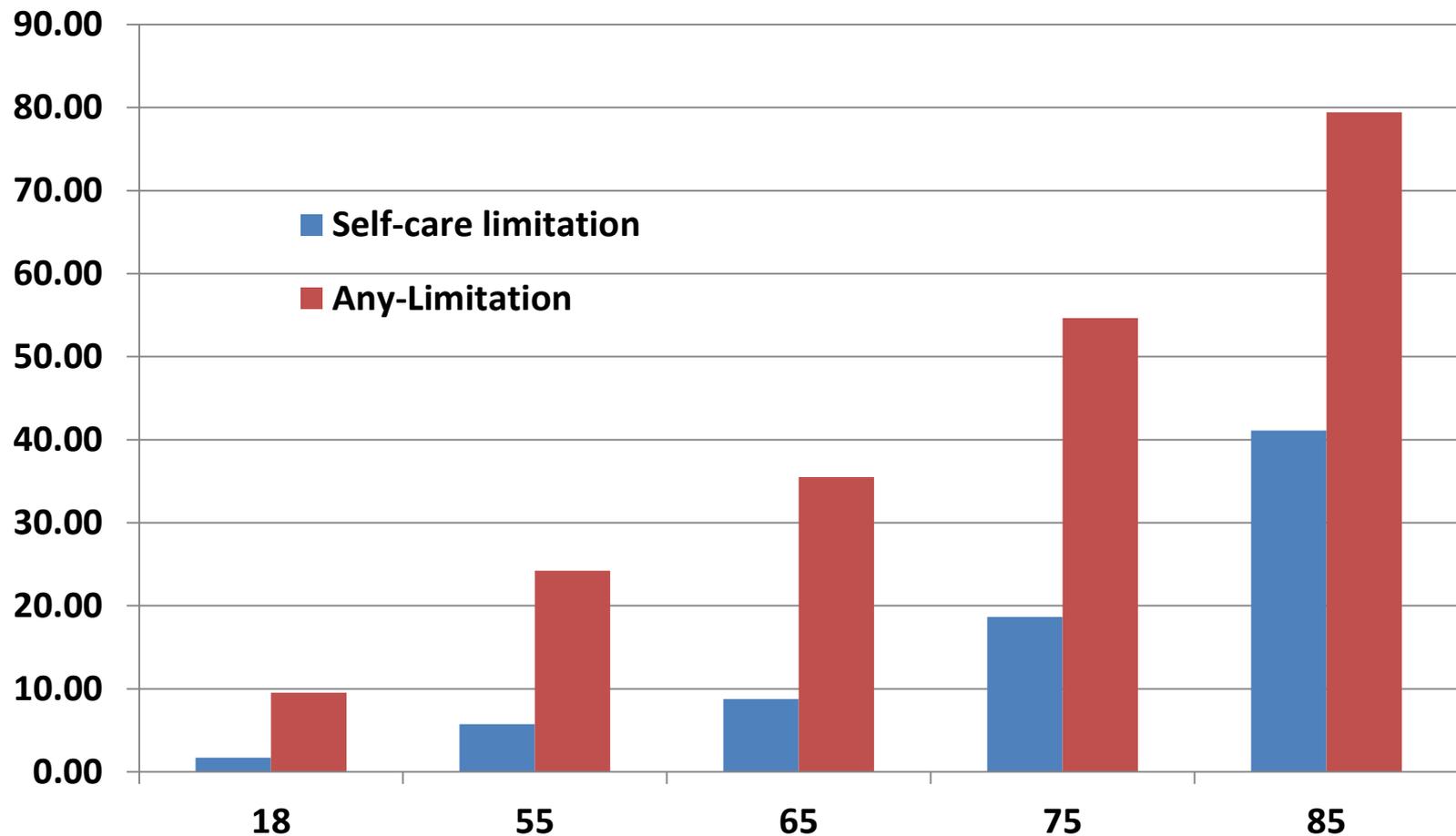
Projection of Ethnicity of Texas Population Aged 65 Years and Older, 2000 to 2040



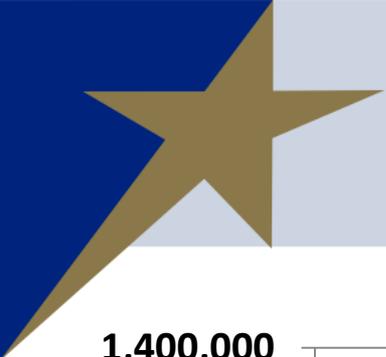
Source: Texas State Data Center, 2000-2004 Projection Scenario



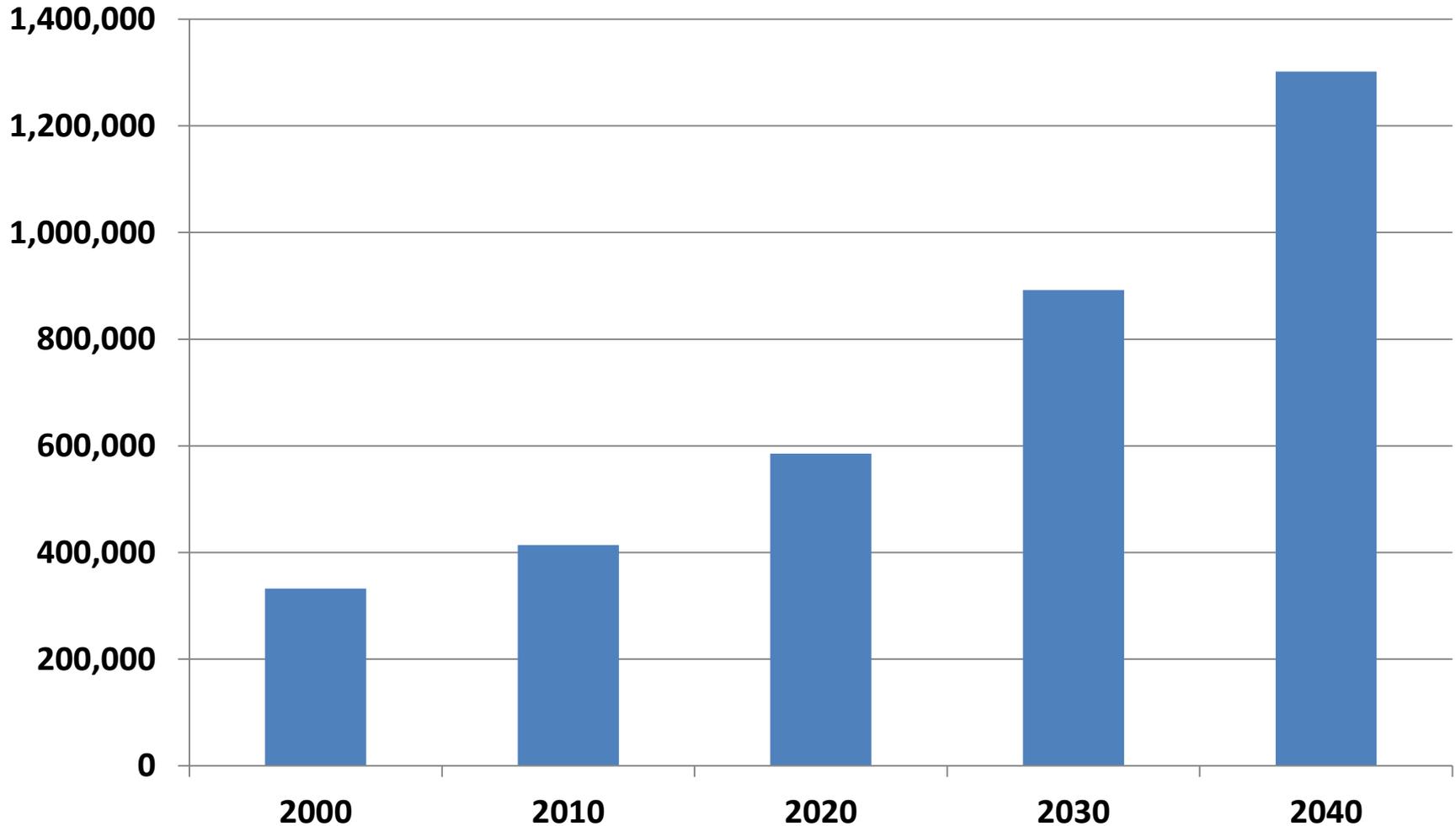
Percent of Texans Reporting a Self-Care Limitation or Any Limitation, by Age, 2007



Source: State Data Center tabulation of U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2007

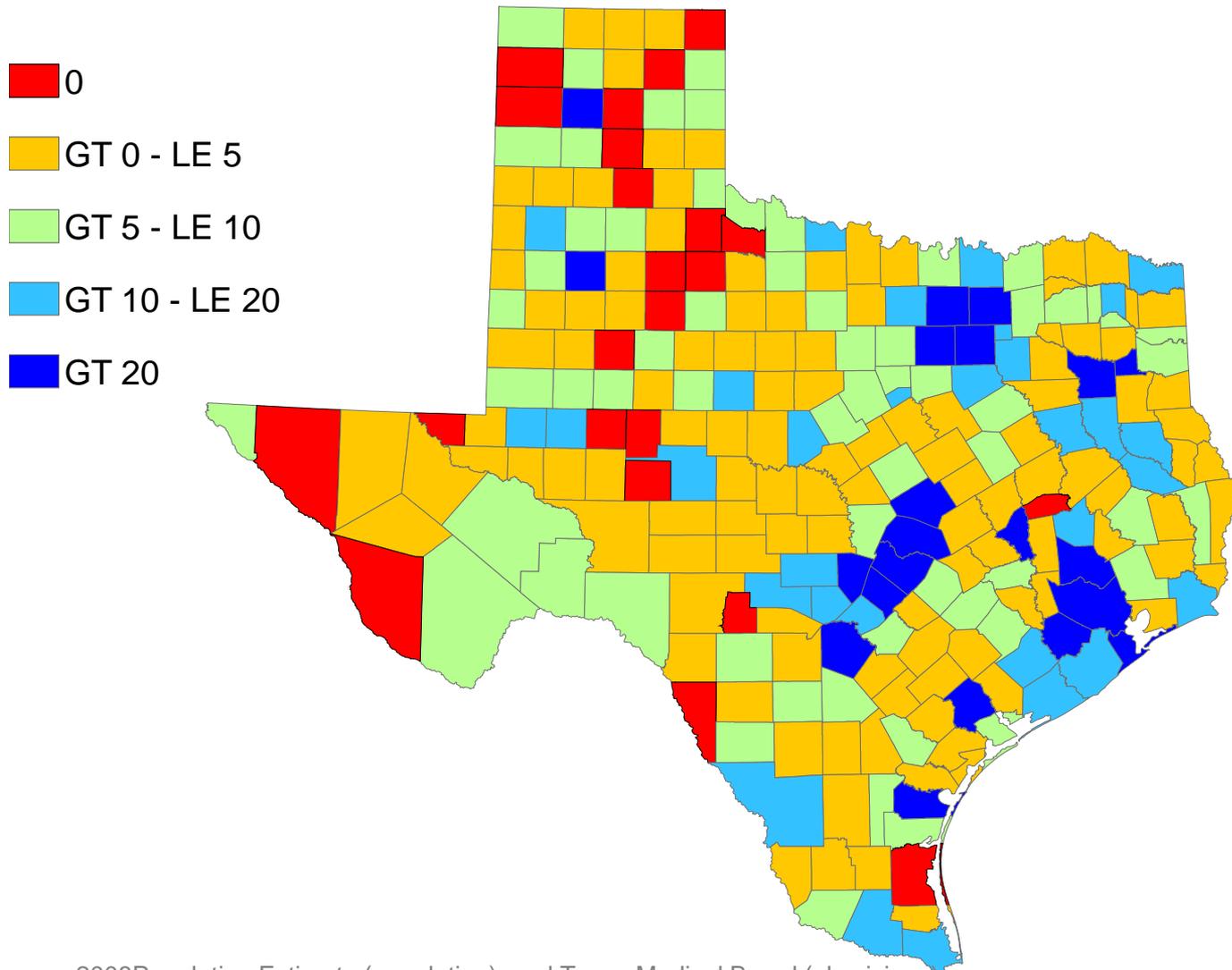


Projected Growth of the 65+ Population Reporting a Self-Care Limitation, 2000 to 2040, Assuming Constant Age/Sex/Race/Ethnic Rates of Disability



Source: Office of the State Demographer, 2000-2004 Projection Scenario

Physicians per 1,000 Population Aged 65 Years and Older by County, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2008 Population Estimate (population), and Texas Medical Board (physicians).

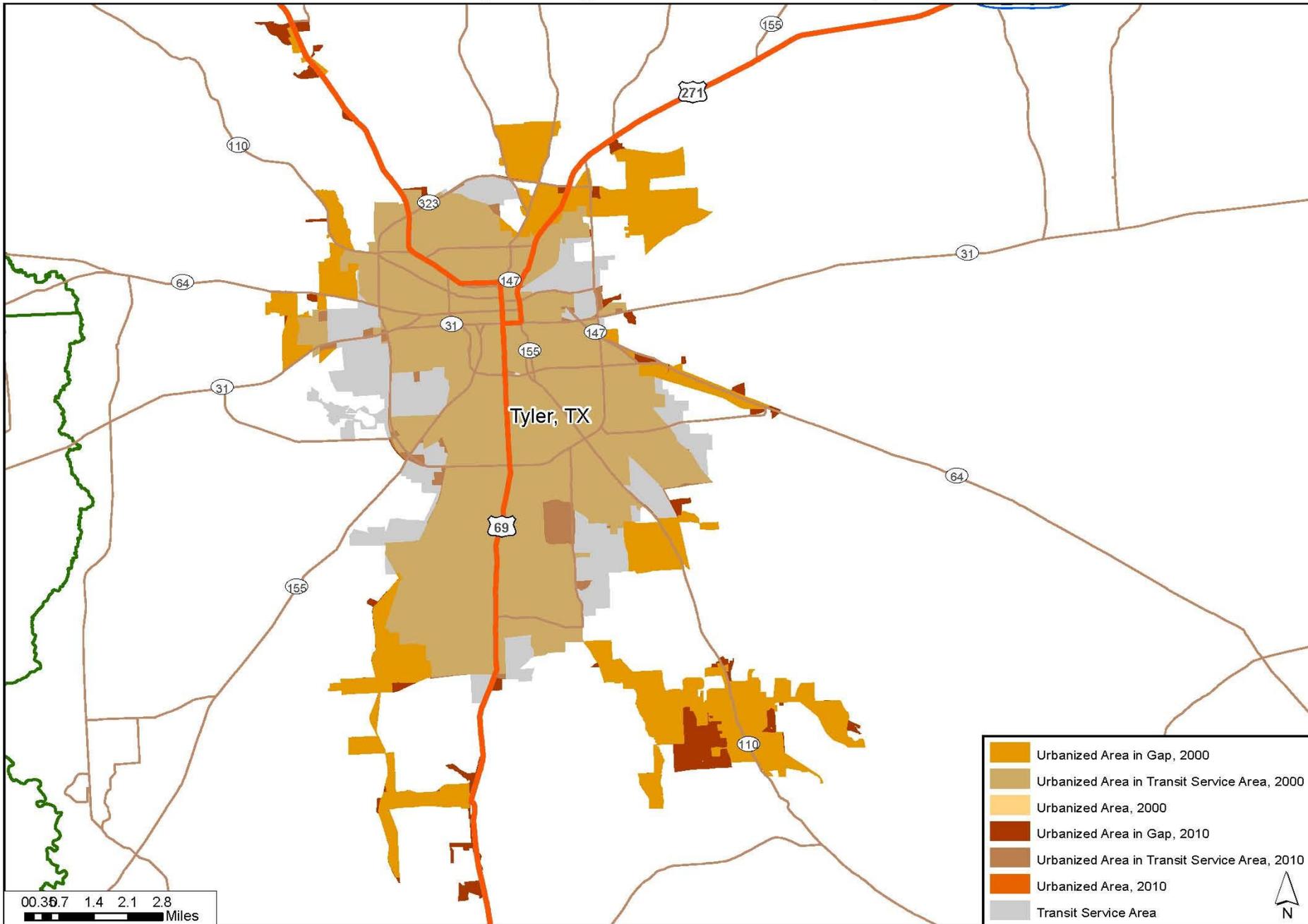


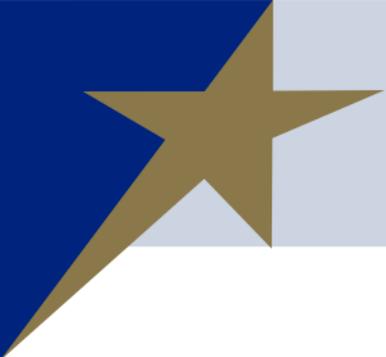
Filling the Transit Gaps: Unserved Urbanized Area Populations

Urban gaps identified in the following urbanized areas:

- Amarillo
- Austin
- Beaumont
- College Station – Bryan
- Corpus Christi
- Dallas – Fort Worth – Arlington
- Denton – Lewisville
- El Paso
- Galveston
- Houston
- Killeen
- Longview
- Lubbock
- Midland
- Odessa
- Port Arthur
- San Antonio
- Temple
- Texarkana
- The Woodlands
- Tyler
- Victoria
- Waco
- Wichita Falls

Transit Service Gaps in Tyler Urbanized Area, 2000 and 2010

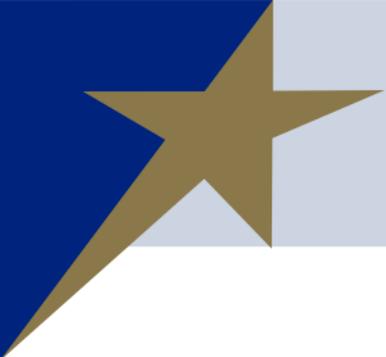




Transit Gaps Preliminary Findings

Estimated 273,000 persons aged 65 and older living in urbanized area transit gaps in 2010

Urbanized area	Percent of Texas Urban Gap 65+ Population, 2010
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	46%
Houston	32%
San Antonio	6%
Austin	3%



Major Points

- The older portion of Texas' population will continue to increase relative to the rest of the population as a result of increased longevity and “baby boomers” moving into the older years.
- Older adults in some rural counties have no or limited access to physicians while many of the more urban counties appear to have sufficient numbers of physicians for seniors.
- Access to public transit among older adults appears to be limited in some parts of major urban areas. It is likely that access to transportation among older adults in rural areas is a significant issue.

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