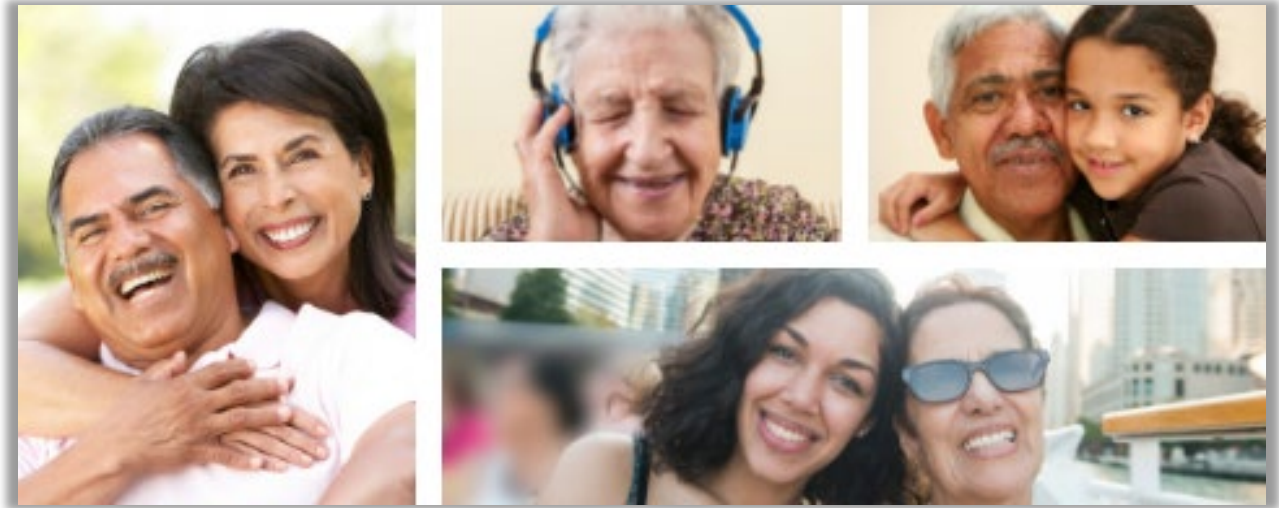


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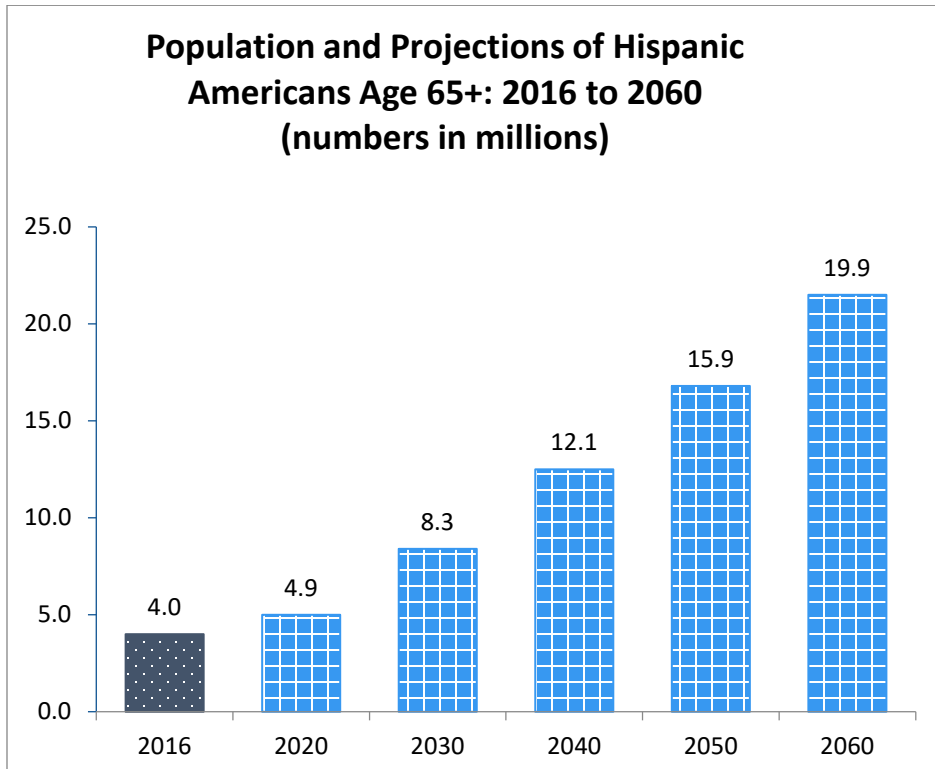
Profile of Hispanic Americans Age 65 and Over



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

In 2016, there were 49.2 million Americans age 65 and over and 6.4 million age 85 and over. The population age 65 and over is expected to increase to 94.7 million by 2060. The population age 85 and over (6.4 million) is expected to almost triple to 19 million during the same time period. Among the population age 65 and over, there were 126 women for every 100 men. At age 85 and over, this ratio increased to 187 women for every 100 men. Along with these general trends for America's older population, the Hispanic older population is also growing.



*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates, 2016 and Population Projections, 2017.
Note: Increments in years are uneven. Lighter bars indicate projections.*

The Hispanic American population (of any race) age 65 and over was 3,968,763 in 2016 and is projected to grow to 19.9 million by 2060. In 2016, Hispanic Americans made up 8% of the older population. By 2060, the percentage is projected to be 21%.

Centenarians

In 2016, there were 6,563 Hispanic Americans age 100 and over (1,716 men and 4,847 women) comprising 8% of all centenarians.

Residence

In 2016, 60% (2,397,989) of older Hispanic Americans lived in three states: California (1,048,705), Texas (753,642), and Florida (595,642).

Education

The past decade has seen a significant increase in educational attainment among older Americans, including Hispanics. In 2017, 58% of the Hispanic American population age 65 and over had finished high school and 14% had a bachelor's degree or higher. In 1998, only 29% of Hispanic American elderly were high school graduates and 5% had a bachelor's degree or higher. There are still educational differences among racial and ethnic groups. In 2017, 86% of all older persons were high school graduates and 30% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

Marital Status

In 2017, 52% of older Hispanic Americans were married, 22% were widowed, 13% were divorced, 6% were separated (including married, spouse absent), and 8% had never been married.

Living Arrangements

In 2015, 67% of older Hispanic American men lived with their spouses, 13% lived with other relatives, 5% lived with non-relatives, and 15% lived alone. For older Hispanic women, 40% lived with their spouses, 34% lived with other relatives, 3% lived with non-relatives, and 23% lived alone.

Income and Poverty

In 2016, households containing families headed by Hispanic Americans age 65 and over reported a median income of \$44,986. The comparable figure for all older households was \$58,559. The median personal income for older Hispanic American men was \$19,508 and \$12,489 for older Hispanic American women. The comparable figures for all older persons were \$31,618 for men and \$18,380 for women. The poverty rate in 2016 for Hispanic Americans age 65 and over was 17.4%, which is higher than the rate for all older Americans at 9.3%.

Self-Rated Health Status

During 2012-2014, 69% of older Hispanic men and 65% of older Hispanic American women reported good to excellent health. Among older non-Hispanic whites, this figure was 80% for men and 81% for women. Positive health evaluations decline with age. Among Hispanic men ages 65-74, 70% reported good to excellent health compared with 58% among those age 85 and over. Among Hispanic American women, this rate declined from 69% at ages 65-74 to 53% at age 85 and over.

Chronic Conditions

Most older persons have at least one chronic health condition and many have multiple conditions. Some of the most frequently occurring conditions among older Hispanic Americans in 2013-2014 were: hypertension (57%), arthritis (44%), heart disease (23%), diabetes (32%), and cancer (13%). The comparable figures for all older persons were: hypertension (56%), arthritis (49%), heart disease (29%), diabetes (21%), and cancer (23%).

Disability Status

In 2016, 39% of older Hispanic Americans had one or more disabilities.

Health Insurance

In 2016, 24% of older Hispanic Americans had both Medicare and supplemental private health insurance, and 16% were covered by both Medicare and Medicaid. In comparison, 47% of all older adults had both Medicare and supplemental private health insurance, and 7% were covered by both Medicare and Medicaid.

Participation in Older Americans Act (OAA) Programs

In 2016, state and Area Agencies on Aging provided services to a total of 11 million persons age 60 and over. 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, 9% were Hispanic American.

Notes

The sources for the data in this report come from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; Population Projections; Current Population Survey, 2017 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey. Administration for Community Living, State Program Report data.

This report includes data on the age 65 and over population unless otherwise noted. The phrases “older adults” or “older persons” refer to the population age 65 and over.

Numbers in this report may not add up due to rounding.

Age-adjusted estimates are used when available.

The data presented in this report refer to the noninstitutionalized population except where noted.

Profile of Hispanic Americans Age 65 and Over: 2017 was developed by the Administration for Community Living, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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