

2020 PROFILE OF **HISPANIC 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.



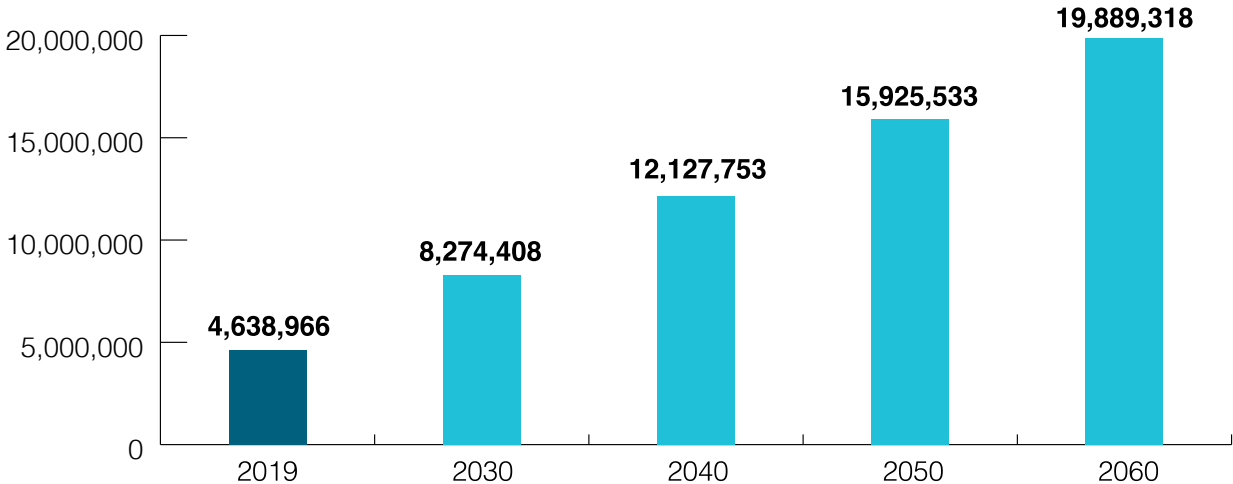
Introduction

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, and income. This supplement to the Profile presents some of those same demographics as they pertain to the Hispanic 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 Hispanic older population is also growing.

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



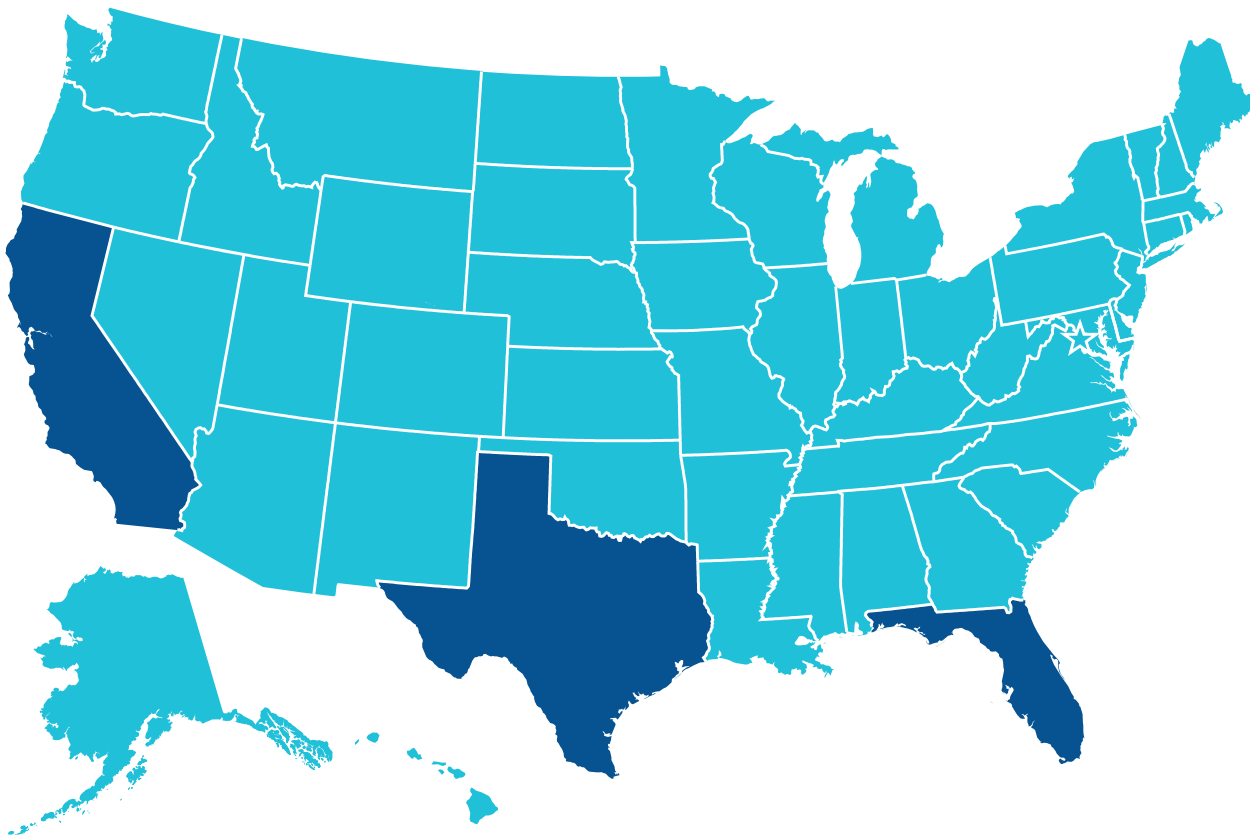
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Population Estimates and Projections, 2017 (revised)*.

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

The Hispanic American population age 65 and older was 4,638,966 in 2019 and is projected to grow to 19.9 million by 2060. In 2019, Hispanic Americans made up 9% of the older population. By 2060, the percentage is projected to be 21%. The number of Hispanic Americans age 85 and older is projected to increase from 509,096 in 2019 to 3.4 million in 2060. It is important to note that people who report themselves as Hispanic can be of any race.

Residence

In 2019, 60% of all older Hispanic Americans lived in three states: California (1,202,723), Texas (874,518), and Florida (698,801).



Education

The past decade has seen a significant increase in educational attainment among older Americans, including Hispanics. In 2020, 63% of the Hispanic American population age 65 and older had finished high school and 18% had a bachelor's degree or higher. In 2020, 89% of all older persons were high school graduates and 33% had a bachelor's degree or higher.

Marital Status

In 2020, 51% of older Hispanic Americans were married, 20% were widowed, 20% were divorced (including separated and spouse absent), and 8% had never been married.

Grandparents

Among Hispanic American grandparents age 60 and older living with their grandchildren in 2019, 19% were responsible for the basic needs of one or more grandchildren under age 18 living with them, and 81% were not.

Income and Poverty

In 2019, households containing families headed by Hispanic Americans age 65 and older reported a median income of \$50,553. This is compared to \$70,254 for all older households. The median personal income for older Hispanic American men was \$21,357 and \$14,701 for older Hispanic 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 Hispanic Americans age 65 and older was 17.1%, which is higher than the rate for all older Americans at 8.9%.

Life Expectancy

In 2018, life expectancy at birth for Hispanic Americans was 79.1 years for men and 84.3 years for women. At age 65, life expectancy for this group was 19.7 years for men and 22.7 years for women. This is in comparison to the total population which has a life expectancy at birth of 76.2 for men and 81.2 for women, and a life expectancy at age 65 of 18.1 for men and 20.7 for women.

Leading Causes of Death

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

Disability Status

In 2019, 36% of older Hispanic 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, 9.8% 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, 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 Hispanic 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.