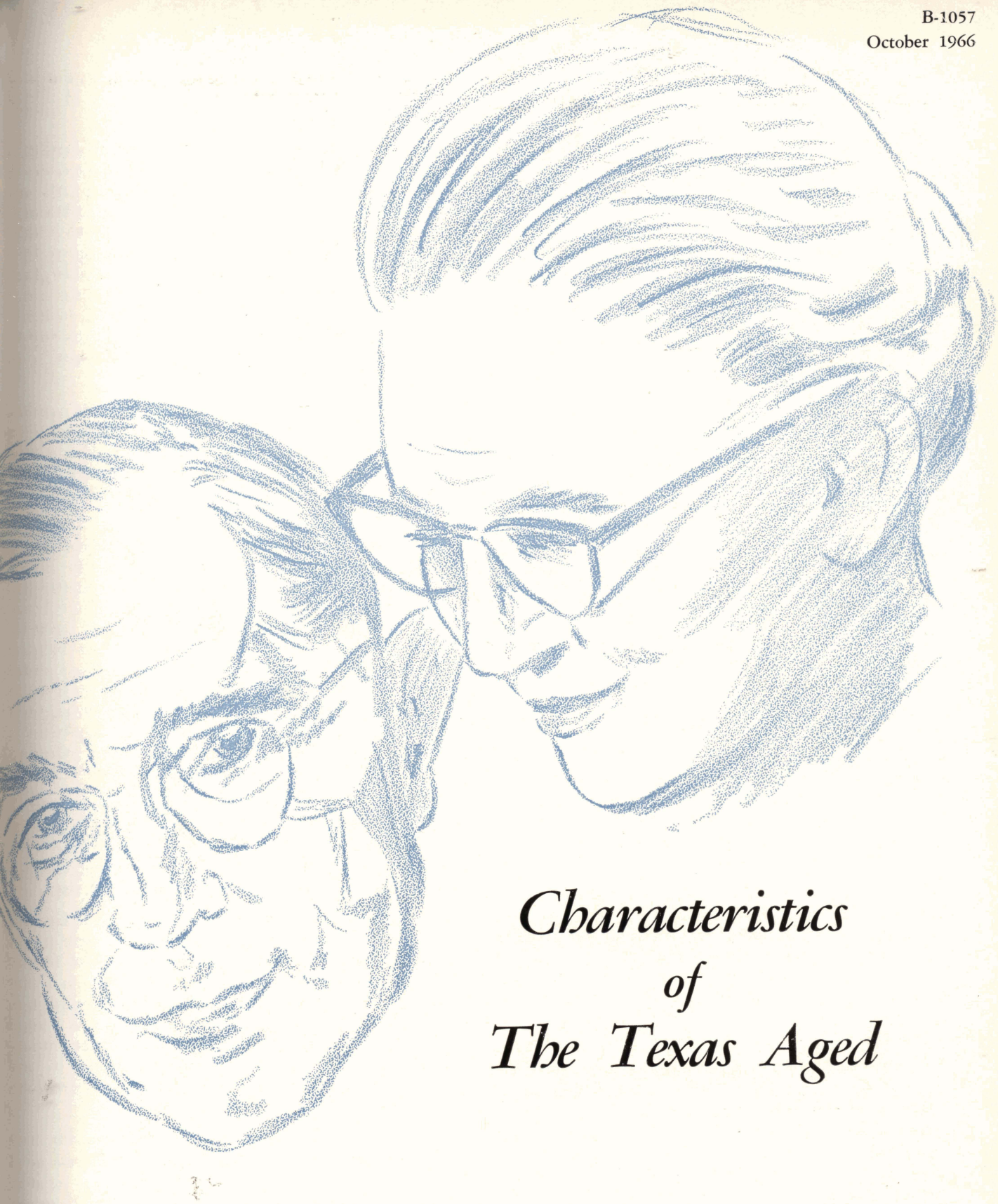
B-1057
October 1966



Characteristics of The Texas Aged

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Texas Agricultural Extension Service
College Station, Texas

Summary

THIS PUBLICATION ANALYZES some significant demographic characteristics of the aged population of Texas. It includes projections to 1980, in some instances to 1985, and points out some of their implications. Some of the more significant findings follow.

The estimated number of aged persons in Texas in 1966 was 851,705, a figure representing 8 percent of the State's population. The number of older people is increasing at a considerably faster rate than the State's total population. Projections indicate a 1980 aged population in Texas of 1,141,000.

As older people continue their rapid increase in numbers and make up an increasingly larger share of the total population, they will receive wider public attention. Their role in politics will become greater, and more attention will be given to their recreation and housing needs, to different kinds of pension and retirement programs and to medical and welfare services for the aged.

The aged, like the general population, are unevenly distributed in the State. In at least four counties (Hamilton, Comanche, Mills and Bosque) they comprised more than 20 percent of the total population in 1960. On the other hand, older people made up less than 3 percent of the total population in five Texas counties (Andrews, Ector, Midland, Yoakum and Winkler).

In 1960, older people comprised only 7 percent of the total population living in cities, but 10 and 11 percent in rural nonfarm and rural farm areas, respectively. They made up only 4 percent of the population living in fringe or suburban sections surrounding larger cities and 6 percent in central cities of urbanized areas.

The application of preventive medicine, better diets and control of communicable diseases have resulted in larger numbers living to "extremely old" age levels. In 1960, there were 610 persons 100 years of age or older living in Texas, and 43,000 were 85 or older. With current retirement policies in effect, this means increasing numbers of Texans will have 35 years or more of "doing nothing."

Since women live on the average 6 years longer than men, female numerical superiority increases with age. In 1960, there were 1,150 females per 1,000 males 65 to 74 years of age; 1,308 women per 1,000 men 75 to 84; and 1,521 females per 1,000 males 85 or older. Thus, it is recognized that control of property which is increasingly passing into the hands of older people will be largely in the hands of widows. Older women, however, are known to be more interested in security and less in investing in different kinds of risk ventures which have been important in the development of our nation's economy.

The number of elderly white people is increasing at a faster rate than the number of older nonwhites in Texas. In 1900 there were 3,900 aged whites per 1,000 aged nonwhites; by 1960 there were 7,500; and by 1985 there are expected to be 9,000 aged whites per 1,000 aged nonwhites.

With large numbers of young people entering the labor market annually and the need to advance younger workers, a sharp increase in voluntary and compulsory retirements has taken place in recent years. Consequently, there has been a decided downward trend in the employment of older people in recent years. In 1960 only 21 percent of all aged persons were in the labor force, and this proportion is smaller in 1966. Thus, while there is growing recognition of the current waste or work skills and experience of older people, both voluntary and forced retirements are occurring faster than ever.

The typical older male (75 percent) is married, and the typical older woman (56 percent) is a widow. Differences in marital status of elderly males and females are a result of the longer life expectancies of females and their age differentials at marriage.

A total of 143,000 older Texans was living alone in 1960. Of that number, 73 percent were females and 27 percent males. Approximately 6 of 10 occupants of single-person households lived in owner-occupied and the remainder in renter-occupied units. Also in 1960 there were 11,558 older persons living in homes for the aged in Texas. This number undoubtedly has increased greatly, since attitudes of older people toward this type living arrangement are changing materially in the 1960's.

Income continues to be a problem for many elderly persons. In 1959 the median income of all families where the head of household was an older person and both husband and wife were living was less than half the income of all families in Texas with both husband and wife living. Older females living alone or with nonrelatives had a median income of $745 in 1959, and older males living alone or with nonrelatives had a median income of $901.

Contents

Summary 2

Introduction 3
- Purpose and Scope 4
- Definition of Aged Population 4
- Sources of Data 4

Numbers of Aged 4
- Growth Trend 4
- Texas Aged in Relation to United States and Other States 5
- Aged in Relation to Younger Age Groups 5

Geographic Distribution of the Aged 5

Age and Sex Composition of the Aged 7
- Age Composition 7
- Sex Composition 8

Racial Composition of the Aged 9
- General Trend 9
- Geographic Distribution 10
- Age and Sex 10

Residential Composition of the Aged 11
- General Trend 11
- Size of Place 12
- Age, Race and Sex 12

Selected Socio-economic Characteristics of the Aged 13
- Marital Status 13
- Employment Status 14
- Income Status 15
- Housing 15

Characteristics of The Texas Aged

R. L. Skrabanek, B. E. Dickerson and W. K. Upham*

GIANT STRIDES HAVE BEEN MADE in the United States in increasing man's life expectancy. This has been possible through improved arts and techniques by which hazards of living are reduced and death is delayed. Through increased knowledge and preventive medicine, better diets and control of life-taking communicable diseases, man's chances of living longer have been increased greatly.

A baby born in the United States in 1800 had an average life expectancy of around 35 years. By 1900 the average age at death for babies born that year had increased to 48. Youngsters born in 1966, however, have an average life expectancy of slightly more than 70 years. So rapid has been the increase in life expectancy that a baby born in the United States today has a better chance of living to 60 than a youngster born in 1900 had of reaching its fifth birthday.

While the increased life expectancy of man has many advantages, it also has caused circumstances which did not exist among previous generations of Americans. One of these has been the development of a society which has relatively large numbers of people in the older age brackets.

Few demographic developments have received such wide public attention in recent years as the rapidly growing numbers of aged people. The general public has had to learn the meaning of *gerontology*

*Respectively, professor, instructor and assistant professor, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology.

(the study of the aged) and *geriatrics* (the subdivision of medicine which is concerned with old age and its diseases). As the elderly have come to represent a larger proportion of the population and will become even larger numerically, the following comparatively new situations in our society may be expected to develop to a fuller extent. More attention will be given directly to recreation, housing and other conveniences needed to provide the types of facilities demanded by older citizens. Political figures will direct more and more speeches to the aged, and bills introduced in legislative bodies will reflect the numerical strength of older people. Pension plans will have to be arranged so that the amount contributed before retirement will be balanced against payments received after retirement. Medical and welfare services for older people will be expanded as will retirement homes for the aged. Means of combating loneliness in the lives of aged persons will receive close study. Much thought will be directed toward keeping larger numbers of older people occupationally active, since many under present retirement policies have 25 to 30 years of living in retirement and feel they have little to contribute to modern society.

Purpose and Scope

This publication deals with the demographic characteristics of the aged population of Texas—their numbers; geographic distribution; age, sex, residential and racial composition; and other important demographic phenomena. The purpose of the report is to bring together in one publication information on the aged people of Texas in a meaningful and useful form which will be helpful to persons and agencies interested in and working with problems of the aged.

Aged persons carry in themselves, as it were, the history of the past, and changes over time are reflected in present differences in the aged and the rest of the population. For example, the schooling of today's old is considered inadequate by present standards; their occupations and also those of their parents are vastly different from today's occupations. Their life styles differ greatly from those of the general population as well as from the life styles of persons considered old during the period in which they were born—before 1900. The needs of older people are different in many respects from those of any other group. This holds even for the customary essentials of life: food, housing and clothing.

Increased activity in recent years in the field of aging has not been confined to the State and Federal governments. Many towns and cities have organized to deal with one or more aspects of older people's problems. Activity centers sponsored by municipalities and voluntary organizations have increased greatly in number. Community groups provide older citizens with better housing, recreation facilities, opportunities for adult education, job counseling and opportunities for employment. All segments of society are engaged in this effort—physicians, medical and research personnel, clergymen, educators, social workers, recreation specialists, government officials, civic leaders and other people from different walks of life. This report is designed for these people as well as agencies primarily in positions involving action and planning for the older people of Texas.

Definition of the Aged Population

As used in this publication, the *aged population* includes *all persons 65 years of age and older.* While it is realized that the chronological age of a person does not automatically qualify an individual as an "old" person, demographers tend to classify all persons 65 years of age or older as "aged," particularly since 65 has been accepted as the age of expected retirement.

Sources of Data

Information contained in this publication either was obtained directly or derived from primary data contained in various U. S. Bureau of the Census volumes and Texas State Department of Health Annual Vital Statistics releases. Projections for 1970 and 1980 are from U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, No. 326, "Illustrative Projections of the Population of States: 1970 to 1985," February 7, 1966.

NUMBERS OF AGED

Growth Trend

The number of aged persons in Texas has increased during the first 66 years of the 20th century

TABLE 1. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF AGED PERSONS IN TEXAS, 1870-1960, ESTIMATES FOR 1966 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1970 AND 1980

Year	Aged population	Increase in aged population since preceding census	Percent aged of total population
1870	12,060		1.5
1880	27,709	15,649	1.7
1890	47,229	19,520	2.1
1900	74,037	26,808	2.4
1910	110,801	36,764	2.8
1920	163,046	52,245	3.5
1930	232,459	69,413	4.0
1940	347,495	115,036	5.4
1950	513,420	165,925	6.7
1960	745,391	231,971	7.8
Estimate			
1966	851,705	106,314	8.0
Projected			
1970	928,000	182,609	8.1
1980	1,141,000	213,000	8.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1960.* Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 16, and *U. S. Census of Population: 1940.* Second Series, Texas, Table 8; author's estimates for 1966 based on various census publications; projections are the II-B Series taken from U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, No. 326, "Illustrative Projections of the Population of States: 1970 to 1985," Table 5.

from 74,000, representing 2.5 percent of the total population, to 852,000, representing 8 percent of the population (Table 1). Thus, the number of older people not only has increased rapidly, but so has their proportion of the total population. While the State's total population increased 24.2 percent between 1950 and 1964, the number of aged persons increased 45.2 percent.

Older people currently are increasing in number at a faster rate than the State's total population. It is predicted this situation will continue at least until 1980, when the aged are expected to comprise 8.4 percent of all persons residing in Texas.

Texas Aged in Relation to United States and Other States

The 745,000 older persons in Texas were exceeded numerically in only five other states in 1960. These were New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio, in that order. The proportionate share of the total population in Texas is somewhat lower than in the nation or any major geographic region of the nation (Table 2). While aged persons make up 7.8 percent of the State's total population, some neighboring states have higher proportions of aged—10.9 in Arkansas and 10.7 in Oklahoma. Texas ranks 38th among the 50 states in proportion of aged population. Iowa had the highest proportion (11.9 percent) and Alaska the lowest (2.4 percent). Iowa's high proportion of aged results largely from the out-migration of younger people, which is typical of states where the economy depends heavily on agriculture. Alaska's low proportion is the result of in-migration of younger people to a new and developing area and also out-migration of older persons. Between 1950 and 1960, some 1,540 more older people moved away from Alaska than moved in. The major reason Texas is well below the national average in proportion of aged people is the combination of less out-migration and more in-migration of younger people.

Since the number of aged persons is increasing at a faster rate in Texas than for the nation as a whole, Texas has an increasingly larger share of the nation's old people. For example, only 2.4 percent of the nation's aged lived in Texas in 1900, compared with 4.5 percent in 1960 and an expected 4.9 percent by 1980.

TABLE 2. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF AGED POPULATION IN TEXAS, MAJOR REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES, 1960

Area	Total population	Aged population	Percent aged of total population
Texas	9,579,677	745,391	7.8
Northeast	44,677,819	4,498,283	10.1
North Central	51,619,139	5,078,462	9.8
South	54,973,113	4,582,014	8.3
West	28,053,104	2,400,821	8.6
United States	179,323,175	16,559,580	9.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1960.* Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part I, United States Summary, Table 55.

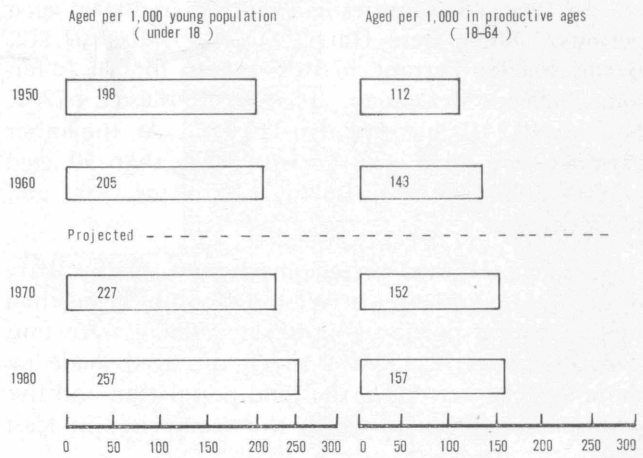


Figure 1. Aged population in relation to the young (under 18) and persons in the productive ages of life (18-64), 1950-60, and projections for 1970 and 1980.

Aged in Relation to Younger Age Groups

By dividing the population of Texas into three broad age categories—those considered too young to make their own livelihood; those in the productive years of life; and the aged—comparisons may be made which reveal how rapidly older people are increasing in relation to the other two groups. A ratio has been devised for this purpose. It is obtained by dividing the number of people 65 years of age and over (the aged) by the number of persons in each of the other two age categories: *the young* (under 18) and *persons in the productive ages* (18 to 64). The resulting figures multiplied by 1,000 indicate the number of aged people per 1,000 persons in each of the other two broad categories.

Texas had 198 older persons for every 1,000 youngsters less than 18 in 1950. By 1980 the number of aged individuals is expected to increase to 257 per 1,000 youngsters (Figure 1). Also, in 1950 there were 112 aged persons per 1,000 in the productive ages of life, but there are expected to be 157 older people per 1,000 in the productive ages by 1980. Thus, the number of aged persons is growing, and is expected to grow, at a faster rate than either the younger or productive-age population of the State.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGED

Although Texas has about three quarters of a million older people, they are unequally distributed within the State (Figure 2). Information on the number residing in each county appears in Appendix Table 1. Numerically, they tend to be most important in the most populous counties and also smallest in number in the least populous areas.

In 1960, ten counties had more than 10,000 aged persons. These were Harris, 66,732; Dallas, 61,112; Bexar, 46,898; Tarrant, 37,108; Travis, 16,073; Jefferson, 14,964; McLennan, 14,755; El Paso, 14,232; Nueces, 10,244; and Hidalgo, 10,038. At the other extreme were three counties with fewer than 50 aged persons. These were Loving, 12; King, 26; and Kenedy, 47.

In general, aged persons make up a smaller share of the total population in West and South Texas than in the eastern portion (Figure 3). There were four Texas counties in 1960 in which the aged made up more than 20 percent of the total population and five additional counties in which they comprised at least 19 percent of the total. These counties and their percentages of older citizens were Hamilton, 20.6; Mills, 20.6; Comanche, 20.3; Bosque, 20.1; Somervell, 19.6; Delta, 19.4; Erath, 19.3; Rains, 19.2; and San Saba, 19.2. All of these are counties with basically rural populations from which young people have migrated. All but two of these are located in the Cross-Timbers section near the geographic center of the State. There were also five Texas counties in which older people comprised less than 3 percent of the total population in 1960. These were Andrews, 2.0; Ector, 2.4; Midland, 2.8; Yoakum, 2.9; and Winkler, 2.9. All of these are located in the High Plains and have had oil, gas or irrigation developments in recent years which attracted many younger people.

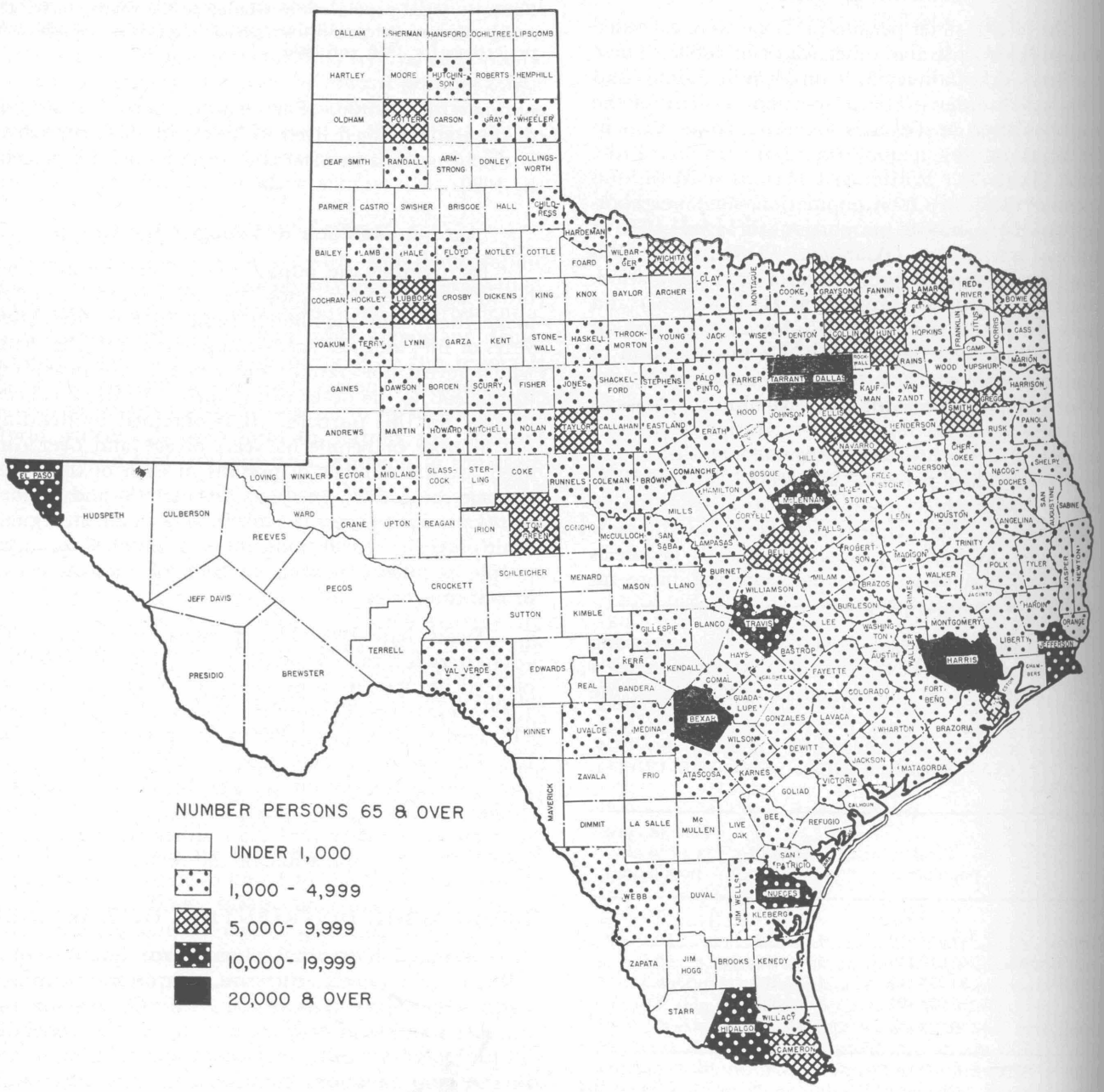


Figure 2. Number of aged persons in Texas counties, 1960.

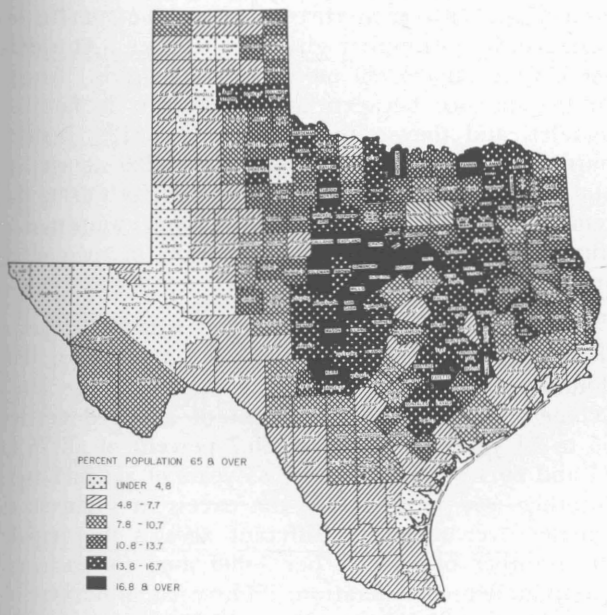


Figure 3. Percent of aged population in Texas counties, 1960.

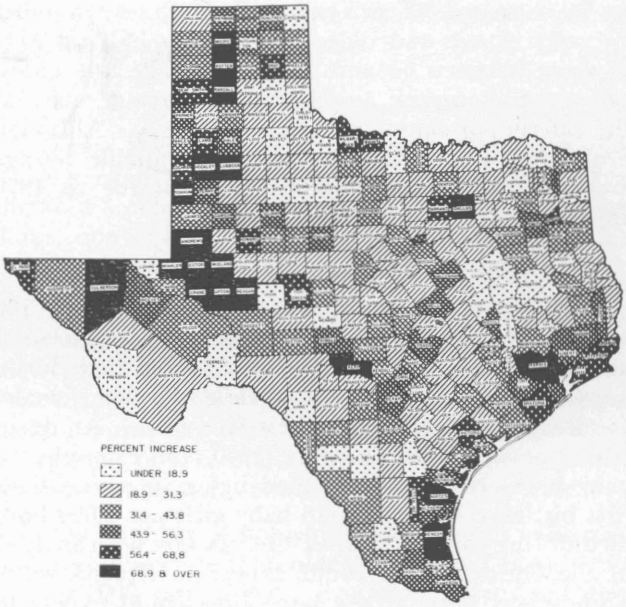


Figure 4. Percent of increase in aged persons in Texas counties, 1950-60.

Most of the counties with comparatively large numbers of aged persons also had relatively large increases of older people in the last decade. Harris County, for example, increased its number of aged 29,000 between 1950 and 1960. Dallas County experienced an increase of 25,000 older persons during the same period. The number of aged more than doubled in nine counties between 1950 and 1960 (Figure 4). However, all counties with a hundred percent increase of aged persons during the decade had relatively small numbers of aged. For example, Andrews County had an increase of 190 percent between 1950 and 1960, but they increased from only 92 to 267.

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF THE AGED

One of the main reasons almost every public document asks for an individual's age and sex is that these factors are relevant to most circumstances involving the human being. The average capabilities of a man or woman vary considerably among the aged but usually become more limited with each advance in age level.

Age Composition

The increased average length of life experienced in our nation during the past century has resulted in more persons living to what may be referred to as "extremely old" age. In 1960, for example, there were 610 persons living in Texas who had passed their 100th birthday, and the number 85 years of age or older exceeded 43,000. The 610 centenarians in Texas were exceeded in number in only three other states: New York, 1003; California, 712; and Pennsylvania, 666.

Information contained in Table 3 illustrates how persons in the older groups among the aged are increasing at a faster rate than those in the younger brackets. All three groups of aged increased their proportions of the total population between 1940 and 1960. The highest rates of increases between 1940 and 1960 occurred among those 85 years of age and over. Their numbers during the same 20-year period increased 176 percent, a gain from 16,000 to 43,000. During this period, persons between 75 and 84 years of age increased 157 percent, while the number 65

TABLE 3. NUMBER AND INCREASE OF AGED PERSONS IN TEXAS, BY AGE GROUPS, 1940, 1950 AND 1960

Age groups	1940	1950	Increase 1940-50 Number	Increase 1940-50 Percent	1960	Increase 1950-60 Number	Increase 1950-60 Percent	Increase 1940-60 Number	Increase 1940-60 Percent
65 to 74 years	250,703	355,472	104,769	41.8	493,349	137,877	38.8	242,646	96.8
75 to 84 years	81,146	134,527	53,381	65.8	208,817	74,290	55.2	127,671	157.3
85 and older	15,646	23,421	7,775	49.7	43,225	19,804	84.6	27,579	176.3
All aged	347,495	513,420	165,925	47.7	745,391	231,971	45.2	397,896	114.5

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1950.* Volume II, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 43, Texas, Table 15; and *U. S. Census of Population: 1960.* Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 16.

to 74 increased 97 percent. Although the number 75 years of age and older is still only half as large as those between 65 and 74 years of age, the oldest age groups comprise an increasingly greater share of the elderly population of Texas (Figure 5). Although projections for the elderly are not available by age groups, this trend is expected to continue to 1970 and 1980.

Sex Composition

There are 105 boys born in Texas for every 100 girls. Thus, life in Texas begins with an excess of males as it does in all other states. From their birth, however, males have a higher death rate than females at all age levels through their life span. At death rates prevailing in Texas in 1960, for example, 33 baby boys per 1,000 born died before reaching their first birthday, while only 26 baby girls per 1,000 born died during the first year of life. A boy born in 1964 in the United States could expect to live 68 years, while a girl born at the same time could expect to live 74.2 years.

Because death takes a heavier toll on males at all ages than females, life starts out with more males but shifts rapidly in favor of females as the two sexes live out their life span. In 1960 there were 8,406 more boys than girls in Texas who were 1 year old or younger. With each successive age the number by which boys outnumber girls gets smaller. At age 19 there were only 1,630 more boys than girls. At age 20 the balance between the sexes shifts in favor of females, and they outnumber males 1,812. Females outnumber males 3,546 at age 26; 4,226 at age 36; and maintain their numerical superiority during the remaining years of their life. Thus, women outnumber men by their widest margins in their older years.

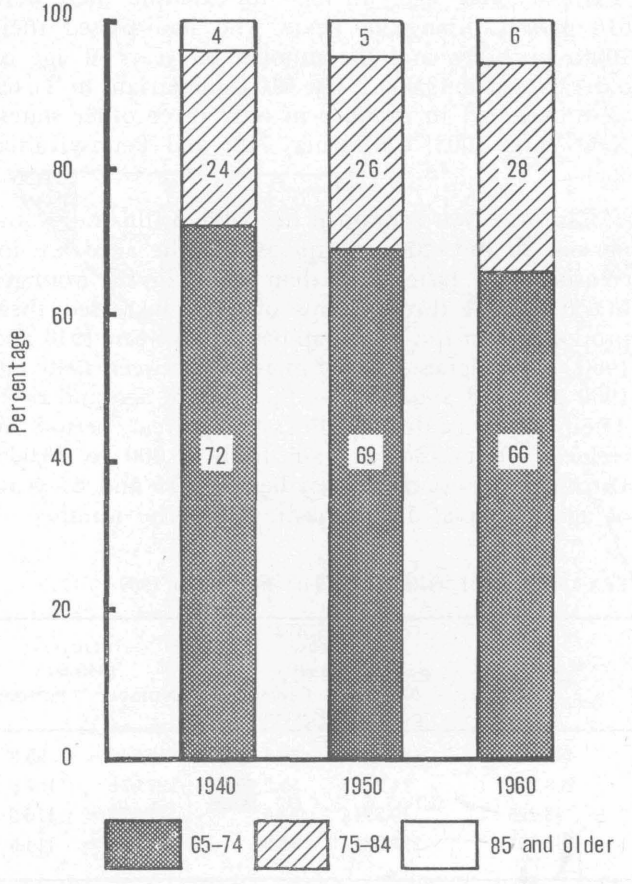


Figure 5. Percentage distribution of aged persons in Texas, by age, 1940, 1950 and 1960.

There were 71,000 more aged females in Texas than aged males in 1960 (Table 4), and their predominance increases with each successive age level. Women comprised 53.5 percent of all aged persons 65 to 74 years old in 1960, 56.7 percent of all 75 to 84 and 60.3 percent of those 85 years of age and over. Another way to illustrate the excess in numbers of females over males at different ages is to compute the number of women per 1,000 men for each age group under consideration. These computations reveal there are 1,150 females per 1,000 males 65 to 74 years of age, 1,308 women per 1,000 men 75 to 84 and 1,521 females per 1,000 males 85 or older.

In the United States, life expectancy for newborn girls is slightly over 6 years longer than for boys, and the gap is widening. In 1900, women could expect to outlive men by only about 3 years. Thus, as the years go by women make up an increasingly larger share of the aged population of Texas, and their proportions are expected to increase in the future (Figure 6). In 1920 there were only 826 aged females per 1,000 aged males. Since immigration to the United States before World War I involved more males than females, men tended to predominate by a relatively wide margin. By 1980 there will be approximately 1,400 women to 1,000 men in the aged population. Therefore the number of widows is expected to increase in relation to widowers, and women will con-

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF AGED MALES AND FEMALES IN TEXAS, BY AGE GROUPS, FOR 1960 AND PROJECTIONS FOR ALL AGED FOR 1970 AND 1980

Age groups	Males	Females	Female excess in numbers	Females per 1,000 males
65 to 74 years	229,450	263,899	34,449	1,150
75 to 84 years	90,490	118,327	27,837	1,308
85 and older	17,149	26,076	8,927	1,521
All aged	337,089	408,302	71,213	1.211
Projected				
All aged (1970)	399,000	529,000	130,000	1,326
All aged (1980)	476,000	666,000	190,000	1,399

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population: 1960.* Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 16, and U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports.* Series P-25, No. 326, "Illustrative Projections of the Population of States: 1970 to 1985," February 7, 1966, Table 6.

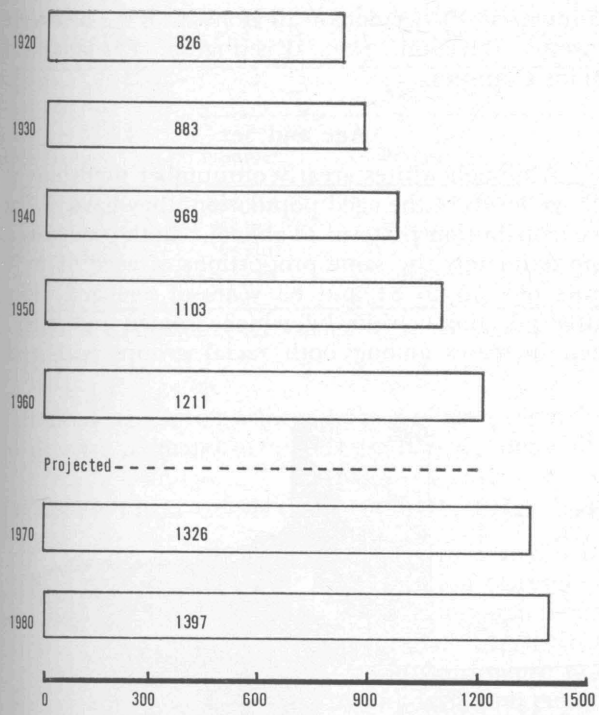


Figure 6. Females per 1,000 males in the aged population of Texas, 1920-60, and projections for 1970 and 1980.

tinue to control a greater share of the nation's wealth in the future.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE AGED

Racial composition of the aged is just as important in many ways as is the number of aged persons in a state. Each racial group has a different set of death and illness rates. For example, in the United States white boys born in 1964 could expect to live 4.7 years longer than nonwhite boys born the same year (68.5 and 63.8 years life expectancy, respectively). White girls born in 1964 were expected to outlive nonwhite girls born the same year 6.4 years (75.0 and 68.6 years, respectively). Different racial groups also have different educational and income levels and work in different status-level occupations. The degree to which these racial groups differ in their social and economic characteristics and the degree to which one racial element outnumbers another play an integral part in such factors as the average income and average educational level of older people in the State.

There are three major race classifications recognized by the Bureau of the Census: White, Negro and other nonwhite races. Major elements in the latter group are North American Indians, Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos. All persons of Mexican ancestry who are not definitely Indian or other nonwhite race are classified white.

Since nonwhites other than Negro make up less than 0.2 percent of the State's total population and Negroes comprise more than 98 percent of all nonwhites, the terms "nonwhite" and "Negro" may be used interchangeably in Texas.

General Trend

Texas always has been peopled predominantly by white persons. In 1960, they comprised 87 percent of the State's people and 88 percent of all aged persons. Thus, nonwhites made up 13 percent of the State's population and 12 percent of the older people.

The number of aged persons is increasing at a faster rate among both whites and nonwhites than their general populations. In 1900, they each comprised approximately 2.4 percent of their respective racial groups. By 1960, however, the aged comprised 7.9 percent of the total white and 7.3 percent of the total nonwhite populations residing in the State.

The number of nonwhite aged persons is increasing at a slower rate than older whites in Texas (Table 5). In 1900, one of every five aged Texans was nonwhite; in 1960 nonwhites made up approximately one-eighth of the older population; and by 1985 they are expected to comprise only one of 10 aged persons. One of the major factors involved in the higher proportionate growth of whites in relation to nonwhite older persons is the difference in death rates of the two racial groups. Only 27 white babies died before reaching their first birthday per 1,000 born in 1960 in Texas. Among nonwhites, however, 44 babies per 1,000 born died during their first year of life. Furthermore, nonwhites have higher death rates in Texas than whites at all age levels throughout their life span.

In 1900 there were 3,900 aged whites per 1,000 aged nonwhites, but by 1960 there were approximately

TABLE 5. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF WHITE AND NONWHITE IN THE AGED POPULATION OF TEXAS, 1900-1960, AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1975 AND 1985

Year	Aged whites		Aged nonwhites		Total aged	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1900	58,923	79.6	15,114	20.4	74,037	100.0
1910	91,705	82.8	19,096	17.2	110,801	100.0
1920	140,673	86.3	22,373	13.7	163,046	100.0
1930	206,250	88.7	26,209	11.3	232,459	100.0
1940	298,809	86.0	48,686	14.0	347,495	100.0
1950	448,537	87.4	64,883	12.6	513,420	100.0
1960	657,589	88.2	87,802	11.8	745,391	100.0
Projected						
1975	924,000	89.6	107,000	10.4	1,031,000	100.0
1985	1,114,000	90.3	119,000	9.7	1,233,000	100.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population: 1960,* Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 17, and U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, No. 326, "Illustrative Projections of the Populations of States: 1970 to 1985," February 7, 1966, Tables 5 and 7.

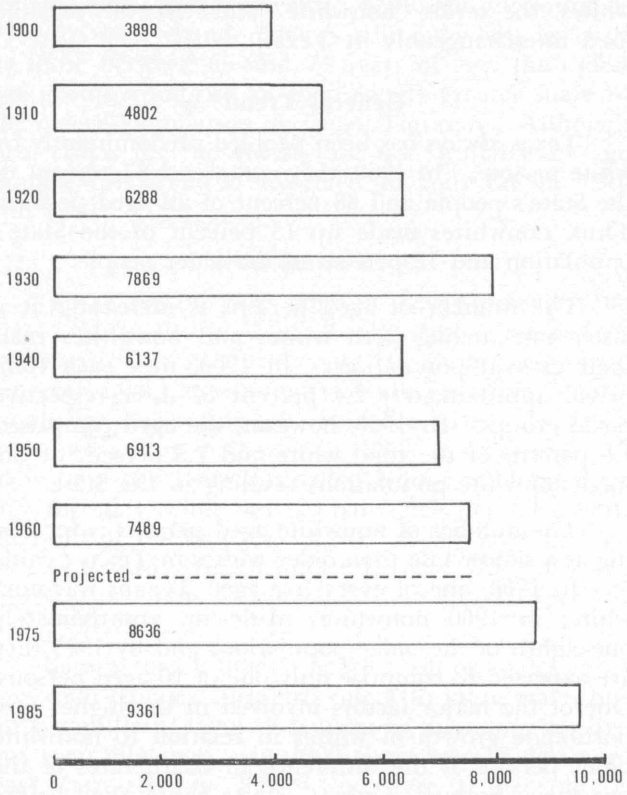


Figure 7. Aged whites per 1,000 aged nonwhites in Texas, 1900-60, and projections for 1975 and 1985.

7,500. More than 9,000 whites per 1,000 aged nonwhites are expected in 1985, Figure 7.

Geographic Distribution

Although there are large concentrations of both white and nonwhite elderly persons particularly in counties with big metropolitan centers, older white persons are more equally distributed over the State than nonwhites. The latter group tends to be highly concentrated in East Texas. In 1960, Harris County had the largest number of white older citizens (55,178) and also the largest number of nonwhite older people (11,544). Next in numbers of aged in both groups is Dallas County, with 53,895 white and 7,217 nonwhite aged, respectively. While Loving County had fewest aged whites (12), there were 29 counties that had no aged nonwhites and 14 others with only one nonwhite aged person in 1960. All 43 counties having fewer than two nonwhite aged persons are located west of Fort Worth.

Figures 8 and 9 show the proportions of older persons in the white and nonwhite populations of Texas counties in 1960, excluding those with fewer than 300 aged persons. In six counties, the elderly comprise better than one-fifth of the white population. These are Delta, Mills, Hamilton, Freestone, Bosque and Comanche. Older people did not make up as many as one of five nonwhites in any Texas county. The highest proportion was 17.3 percent in De Witt County. In six other counties older people constituted as much as 15 percent of all nonwhites. These were Fayette, Burleson, Lee, Washington, Eastland and Rains Counties.

Age and Sex

Although whites greatly outnumber nonwhites at all age levels of the aged population, they have similar age distribution patterns (Table 6). Both groups have approximately the same proportions of aged 65 to 74 years old, 75 to 84 and 85 years of age and older. Although the margin by which women outnumber men increases among both racial groups with each

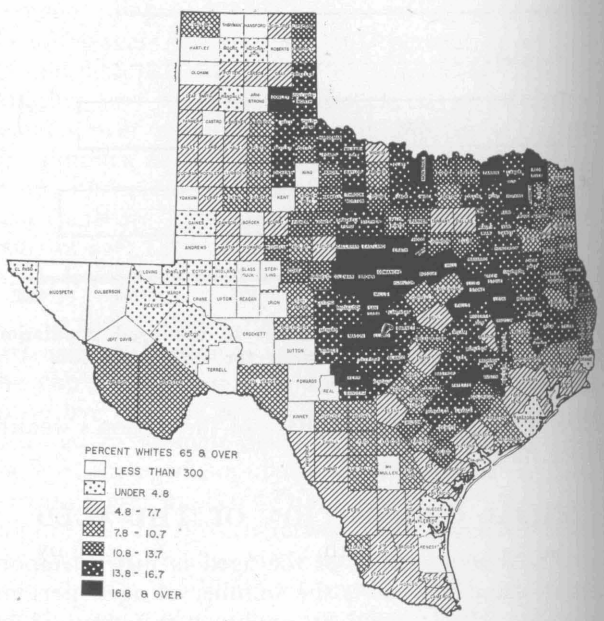


Figure 8. Percent of aged in the white population of Texas counties, 1960.

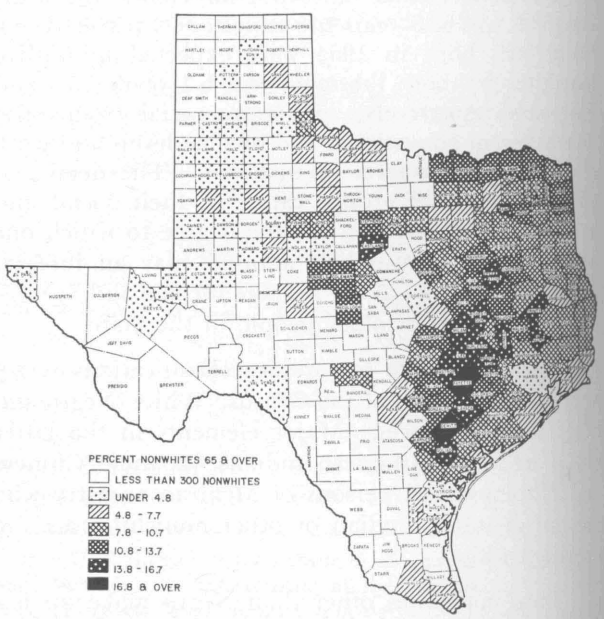


Figure 9. Percent of aged in the nonwhite population of Texas counties, 1960.

TABLE 6. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF AGED PERSONS AND NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES, BY AGE GROUPS, FOR WHITES AND NONWHITES IN TEXAS, 1960

Age groups	Aged whites			Aged nonwhites		
	Number	Percent	Females per 1,000 males	Number	Percent	Females per 1,000 males
65 to 74 years	433,242	65.9	1,160	60,107	68.5	1,079
75 to 84 years	186,656	28.4	1,336	22,161	25.2	1,096
85 and older	37,691	5.7	1,556	5,534	6.3	1,302
All aged	657,589	100.0	1,228	87,802	100.0	1,096

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population: 1960,* Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 16.

advanced age level, whites have higher proportions of females to males at all levels than do nonwhites.

RESIDENTIAL COMPOSITION OF THE AGED

Even though behavior patterns of rural and urban people are becoming more alike, location of residence continues to have an important bearing upon many distinguishing features of man's life. Agricultural occupations still exert a great deal of influence upon the rural resident; a low density of population persists; population aggregates are small; and a higher degree of ethnic and cultural homogeneity still characterizes the rural resident as compared with the city dweller. Older persons in cities, in some ways, are faced with different types of problems than older people in rural areas.

The terms "urban" and "rural" as used in this publication coincide with the definitions used by the Bureau of the Census. The *urban* population includes all persons in incorporated and unincorporated centers of population of 2,500 or more and the densely populated fringe around cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more. The *rural* population is divided into *rural farm* and *rural nonfarm*. The *rural farm* population includes persons living in rural territory on places of 10 or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $50 or more or on places of less than 10 acres from which the sales of farm products amounted to $250 or more. The classification, *rural nonfarm* population, applies to all other persons in rural territory including those living in communities of less than 2,500 and those living in rented farm houses but not leasing farm land.

TABLE 7. TOTAL POPULATION AND AGED PERSONS IN TEXAS, BY RESIDENCE, 1960

Area	Total population	Aged population	Percent aged of total population
Urban	7,187,470	495,829	6.9
Rural	2,392,207	249,562	10.4
Rural nonfarm	1,698,467	172,946	10.2
Rural farm	693,740	76,616	11.0
Total	9,579,677	745,391	7.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population: 1960,* Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Tables 16 and 37 (rural nonfarm and rural farm figures adjusted).

General Trend

One of the most conspicuous changes in the population of Texas has been the movement of people from rural to urban areas. In 1940 the State had more rural than urban residents, with approximately one-half living on farms and ranches as late as 1920. By 1960, however, 75 percent of the State's population lived in urban areas, with 18 percent classified as rural nonfarm and 7 percent rural farm population.

Migration between the open country, small towns and larger cities tends to involve people of certain ages more than others. Younger people tend to move more frequently and particularly from rural to urban areas. The result is that rural and urban areas have dissimilar proportions of older people. In 1920 older persons made up around 3 or 4 percent of the total populations in the rural farm, rural nonfarm and urban areas of Texas. By 1960, the elderly comprised 11 percent of all rural farm residents, 10 percent of rural nonfarm residents but only 7 percent of the urban population (Table 7). While the numerical increase of older people is greatest in cities, they still comprise a smaller share of the total population than in rural areas. In 1960, urban areas had three-fourths of the State's population but only two-thirds of the aged persons, Figure 10.

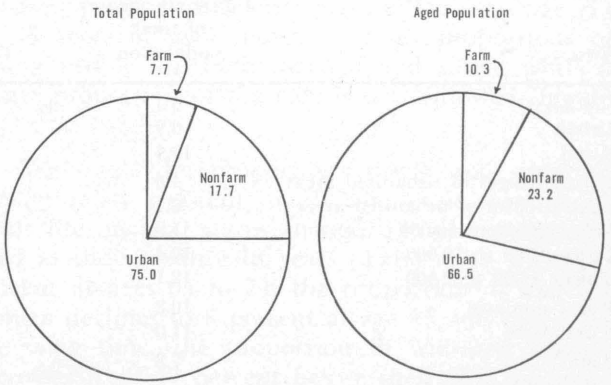


Figure 10. Total and aged population residing in urban, rural nonfarm and rural farm areas of Texas, 1960.

TABLE 8. TOTAL AND AGED POPULATION IN STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF TEXAS, 1960

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total population	Aged population	Percent aged of total population
Abilene	120,377	9,012	7.5
Amarillo	149,493	8,092	5.4
Austin	212,136	16,073	7.6
Beaumont-Port Arthur	306,016	17,667	5.8
Brownsville-Harlingen San Benito	151,098	8,093	5.4
Corpus Christi	221,573	10,244	4.6
Dallas	1,083,601	76,596	7.1
El Paso	314,070	14,232	4.5
Fort Worth	573,215	41,656	7.3
Galveston-Texas City	140,364	9,034	6.4
Houston	1,243,158	66,732	5.4
Laredo	64,791	4,188	6.5
Lubbock	156,271	7,837	5.0
Midland	67,717	1,897	2.8
Odessa	90,995	2,202	2.4
San Angelo	64,630	5,749	8.9
San Antonio	687,151	46,898	6.8
Texarkana	91,657	9,589	10.5
Tyler	86,350	7,707	8.9
Waco	150,091	14,755	9.8
Wichita Falls	129,638	9,616	7.4
Total	6,104,392	387,869	6.3

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population: 1960,* Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 20.

Size of Place

Comparisons between different size population centers and location in and around the largest cities reveal older people in Texas are most attracted to smaller population centers and least to fringe or suburban areas. In 1960, aged persons made up only 4.3 percent of the total population of fringe or suburban sections of urbanized areas (cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more and the surrounding closely settled areas); 6.4 percent of all persons in the central cities of urbanized areas; 7.9 percent in cities between 10,000 and 50,000; 10.4 percent in cities between 2,500 and 10,000; and 12.1 percent in towns 1,000 to 2,500 in population.

The proportions that aged make up of the total population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Texas have been computed for 1960 and appear in Table 8. A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (S.M.S.A.) as defined by the Bureau of the Census, includes a city or cities of 50,000 or more persons and the contiguous territory deemed closely integrated economically with these cities. In some instances, only the county in which the central city of 50,000 or more is located constitutes its S.M.S.A. (Tyler S.M.S.A. embraces only Smith County). In others it includes more than one county (Dallas S.M.S.A. includes Dallas, Collin, Denton and Ellis Counties).

Older people comprise 6.3 percent of the population in Texas metropolitan areas but range in their proportionate shares from a high of 10.5 percent in the Texarkana S.M.S.A. to a low of 2.4 percent in the Odessa S.M.S.A.

Age, Race and Sex

By dividing the older population in two categories when considering their age, race and sex composition separately, ratios may be computed to illustrate a group's predominance for each characteristic considered. These ratios appear in Table 9.

There are more of the younger aged (65 to 74 years of age) than older aged (75 years and older) in all residence categories in Texas. The greatest margins of difference exist in rural farm areas and in the urban fringe of urbanized areas. The male spouse usually

TABLE 9. AGE, RACE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF THE AGED POPULATION OF TEXAS, BY RESIDENCE AND SIZE OF PLACE, 1960

Area	Percent aged of total population	Younger aged (65-74 years) per 1,000 older aged (75 years and older	Aged whites per 1,000 aged nonwhites	Aged females per 1,000 aged males
S.M.S.A.'s	6.3	2,066	7,783	1,289
Urban	6.9	1,986	7,583	1,328
Rural	10.4	1,902	7,310	1,010
Urban fringes of urbanized areas	4.3	2,156	16,076	1,335
Central cities of urbanized areas	6.4	2,088	7,030	1,341
Cities 10,000 to 50,000	7.9	1,877	7,499	1,308
Cities 2,500 to 10,000	10.4	1,755	7,959	1,305
Towns 1,000 to 2,500	12.1	1,620	10,036	1,287
Rural nonfarm	10.2	1,799	5,820	1,108
Rural farm	11.0	2,382	12,430	844
Total	7.8	1,957	7,489	1,211

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population: 1960,* Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Tables 16, 20 and 37.

dies first. Widows tend to move from farms in their old age and to smaller towns. They especially avoid living in suburban or urban fringe areas. The margin by which the younger aged outnumber the older aged is affected by this situation. The margin of predominance of the younger aged declines progressively from the largest (central cities of urbanized areas) centers of population to the smallest (towns between 1,000 and 2,500 population).

Older whites are approximately 7.5 times more numerous than older nonwhites in Texas. The elderly whites outnumber elderly nonwhites by the largest margins in urban fringes of urbanized areas (16,067 whites per 1,000 nonwhites); rural farm areas (12,430 per 1,000); and in small towns between 1,000 to 2,500 in size (10,036 per 1,000). Their predominance in numbers is the smallest in rural nonfarm areas (5,820 older whites per 1,000 older nonwhites) and in the central cities of urbanized areas (7,030 aged whites per 1,000 aged nonwhites).

Because of longer life expectancies, females outnumber males in the older population of Texas in all residence categories, except in rural farm areas. Since women tend to migrate from farms when they are widowed while widowers tend to remain on farms, there are only 844 females per 1,000 men in the older population of rural farm areas. The balance between males and females is almost even in rural areas (1,010 aged females per 1,000 aged males), and the greatest difference in numbers is in the central cities of urbanized areas (1,341 aged women per 1,000 aged men).

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AGED

Older people have always been a part of society, but it was not until they more than doubled in absolute numbers within the last 20 years and their proportion of the total population increased steadily that they attracted the general public's attention. Public awareness of the growing importance of older citizens has led to elaborate research programs in the problems of aging, and considerable publicity is being given to these problems. Among problems most frequently cited are inadequate incomes; suitable housing and living arrangements; unemployability; disabilities and handicaps; and a changing role from respected elder in the past to a role in modern society which values highest the young, active and dynamic. Many of these factors, however, cannot be quantified. This section, therefore, includes only those socio-economic characteristics for which the U. S. Bureau of the Census has gathered and published information.

Marital Status

Information on the marital status of persons in the United States is limited to the population 14 years of age and older and is divided into four categories: single, married, widowed and divorced.

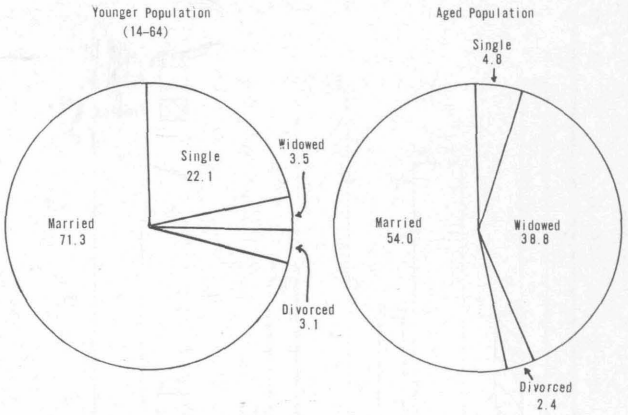


Figure 11. Marital status of younger persons (14-64 years of age) and of the aged population of Texas, 1960.

A small proportion of the total population lives without once marrying. For example, in 1960 only 4 percent of all people in Texas who had reached the age of 85 had never married. The average person's marital status depends largely upon his age, and the proportions single, married and widowed are determined to a large extent by the age distribution of populations being compared.

By age 15, significant numbers begin to marry. At marriage, the bride is, on the average, 3 to 4 years younger than the groom. Differences in marriage rates of males and females, in their age at marriage and life expectancies result in some basic differences in distributions of the two sexes based on marital status. In Texas, by the time women are 20 years old, wives outnumber unmarried women; husbands exceed single males at 22. Females reach their maximum proportions married (89.7 pecent) between 30 and 35, but males reach their maximum proportions married (90.9 percent) between 40 and 45. There are more widowed than single females between 40 and 45, but this point is not reached among males until they are between 60 and 65. By the time women are 70, widows outnumber married women, but widowers do not outnumber married men until they have passed their 85th birthday.

A comparison of the older population with younger persons considered eligible for marriage (14 to 65 years of age) indicates larger proportions of young people are both married and single while a larger proportion of the elderly are widowed (Figure 11).

Although the proportions single and divorced remain fairly constant at all age levels throughout adult life, marital status changes rapidly among the aged as they advance in years (Table 10). From 46 percent at ages 65 to 74, the proportion of married women declines to 8 percent at age 85 and over. At the same time, the proportion of widowed women increases from 47 percent before their 75th birthday to 87 percent after they are 85. While four of five males are married at age 65 to 74, the proportion

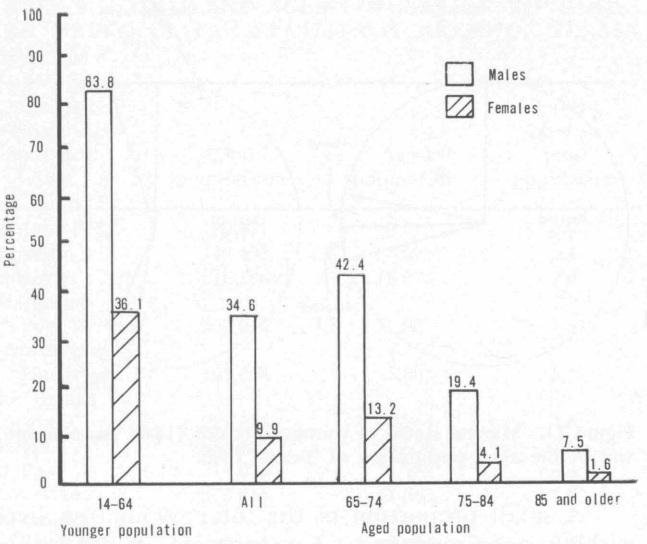


Figure 12. Percentage of younger persons (14-64 years of age) and of the aged population in the labor force in Texas, by sex, 1960.

married falls to less than one-half at age 85. From 12 percent before their 75th birthday, the proportion of widowed men increases to 49 percent for males 85 and older.

Employment Status

There is much evidence that aging and even aged people wish to continue gainful employment. Self-employed business and professional workers, especially farmers, like to continue as long as possible. The majority of wage earners resist retirement as long as their good health continues, and many work even longer. Women who worked while their children were growing up tend to keep working, and increasing numbers who did not work are seeking jobs in their newly freed time. However, a combination of circumstances are causing increasingly larger numbers of qualified workers to drop out of the labor force at younger ages than in the immediate past.

During World War II, the employment of older workers was at its peak, since there was an acute shortage of workers in a number of occupations. Never before, however, has the nation had so many young individuals annually reaching age levels where they are ready to enter the labor market as in the 1960's. At the same time, new sources of productive energy and newer types of machines have displaced many jobs through automation and other technological advances. The reluctance of employers to hire older workers long before age 65 is based on a variety of beliefs, many of which are unproved. Among these are that older people are less productive than young people; they are harder to get along with; they have higher rates of absenteeism from more illness and age-connected reasons; their job accident rates are higher; there is more labor turnover among older workers; and, particularly in retail establishments, customers prefer to deal with young people, especially younger as opposed to older women.

Retirement should not be determined by age alone and ability and desire to work should be taken into account. But with large numbers of well-trained young people entering the labor market annually and the need to advance younger workers, a sharp increase in both voluntary and compulsory retirements has taken place in recent years. Consequently, there has been a decided downward trend in the employment of older persons in Texas as well as in the nation, particularly since 1960. The proportion of older people who were unemployed increased from 75 percent in 1940 to 79 percent in 1960; the proportion of aged males not in the labor force increased from 55 percent in 1940 to 65 percent in 1960. While there is growing recognition of the current waste of skills and experience and of the individual problems and frustrations brought on by retirement at a fixed age, both voluntary and forced retirements are occurring at younger ages and at a faster rate than ever before.

In general, higher proportions of males are in the labor force than females, and smaller proportions of both sexes are in the labor force as they advance in age (Figure 12).

All persons in the labor force belong in one of two categories: the Armed Forces or the civilian labor force. Among the aged, of course, few are in the Armed Forces. Unemployment rates (technically, an unemployed person is defined as one who is not at work but is actively looking for work) are about the

TABLE 10. MARITAL STATUS OF THE AGED POPULATION IN TEXAS, BY AGE AND SEX, 1960

Marital status	Aged population	Age groups					
		65 - 74		75 - 84		85 and older	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Percent						
Single	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.2
Married	54.0	80.4	45.6	67.1	22.7	45.5	8.0
Widowed	38.8	11.9	46.6	26.2	71.0	48.7	87.1
Divorced	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.0	1.3	1.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *U. S.* Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population: 1960,* Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 105.

same for the elderly as they are for younger people in the labor force.

Only 35 percent of the aged males and 10 percent of the aged females in Texas were in the labor force in 1960. The occupations of older males and females are shown in Table 11. Among elderly males, almost half of those in the labor force are in professional occupations, and about one-fifth are in unskilled jobs. Among older women in the labor force, about two of five are in unskilled work, and three of ten are in professional and managerial occupations.

Income Status

Obtaining incomes sufficent for shelter, food, clothing, increased medical needs and active living is regarded as one of the most pressing needs of older people. Considerable progress has been made, particularly in the past 20 years, in providing basic income to aged people. Other than money received from employment, many older people receive income through different private retirement, social security and old age pension payments. As of December 31, 1964 there were 441,968 recipients of OASI retirement payments in Texas, and in June 1966, there were 229,614 Texans receiving Old Age Assistance payments. Despite this progress, income continues to be a problem for many aged.

In 1959 the median income of all families where the head of household was an aged person and both husband and wife were living was $2,434. This was less than half the income of all families in Texas with both husband and wife living. The amount of family income gets progressively smaller as the age of the household head increases (Figure 13).

Almost 40 percent of the families where husband and wife were living together and the head was an older person had money incomes of less than $2,000 in 1959, and 15 percent received less than $1,000 during the year.

Older females living alone or with nonrelatives had a median income of $745 in 1959, and elderly males living alone or with nonrelatives had a median income of $901.

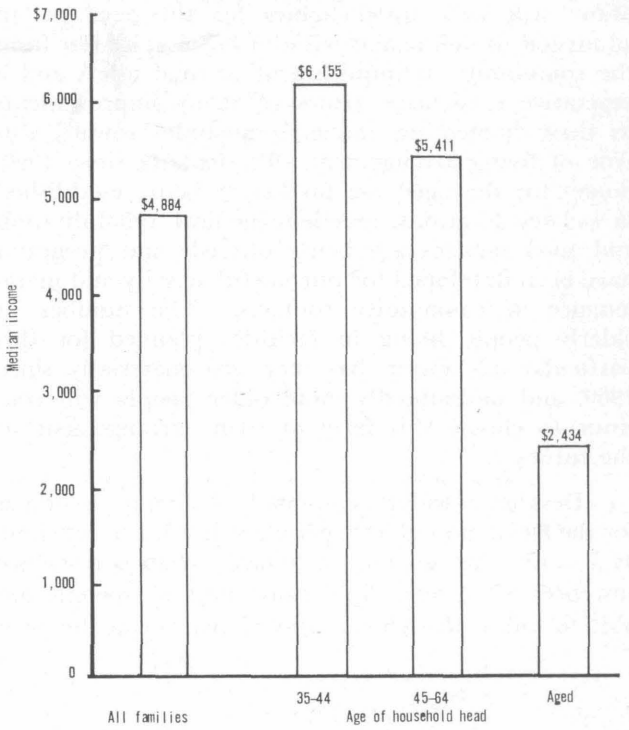


Figure 13. Median incomes of families with husband and wife living, by age of family head, in Texas, 1959.

Housing

Retirement from family duties and from work creates problems of living arrangements for many older persons. As children leave home, less space is needed, and reduced incomes sometime make it essential to seek less expensive housing. Most elderly people prefer to live in their own homes even when the house is too large for them and the neighborhood has undergone radical changes. Unless the death of one spouse, economic reverses, or physical reverses force them to accept other living arrangements, they do not willingly change their domestic status. On the other hand, a new acceptance of homes for the aged is developing.

TABLE 11. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNGER PERSONS AND OF THE AGED IN THE LABOR FORCE IN TEXAS, BY SEX, 1960

	Males				Females			
	14-64 years of age		Aged population		14-64 years of age		Aged population	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional and Managerial	578,702	28.2	47,929	45.6	185,386	19.4	9,928	28.2
White collar	279,526	13.6	14,168	13.5	384,795	40.2	8,276	23.5
Skilled	410,670	20.0	12,208	11.6	10,221	1.1	358	1.0
Semiskilled	400,057	19.5	7,219	6.9	92,368	9.6	3,095	8.8
Unskilled	386,094	18.7	23,469	22.4	284,622	29.7	13,596	38.5
Total	2,055,049	100.0	104,993	100.0	957,392	100.0	35,253	100.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Population: 1960,* Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 123.

Many still look upon homes for the aged as an admission of defeat and withdrawal or rejection from the community, relinquishment of total assets and a vegetative existence. However, many improvements in these homes are changing attitudes toward this type of living arrangement. Particularly since 1960, homes for the aged are no longer being established in isolated locations; excellent medical, rehabilitation and food services are being offered; and programs have been developed for purposeful activity and maintenance of community contacts. The number of elderly people living in facilities planned for this particular age group has increased materially since 1960, and undoubtedly more older people will continue to choose this form of living arrangement in the future.

Despite a wider acceptance of living in homes for the aged, most elderly people still want to continue as families and do not voluntarily change residence just because of age. In Texas, most old people are able to follow this choice, and 87 percent of the aged were living in their own households in 1960. Of those living in their own households, 79 percent resided in homes they owned, and 21 percent lived in rented quarters.

More than 584,000 older persons in Texas lived in households comprised of two or more people, while 143,000 were living alone in a household in 1960. Of the number living alone, 73 percent were females and 27 percent males. Approximately 6 of 10 occupants of single-person households lived in owner-occupied units, and 4 of 10 lived in rented units.

In 1960 there were 11,558 older people living in homes for the aged in Texas, and an additional 6,138 were in institutions (tubercular, chronic disease and mental hospitals; homes and schools for mentally handicapped; and correctional institutions). Thus, less than 1 percent (0.8) of the elderly population of Texas was in institutions in 1960; 1.6 percent were in homes for the aged; 19.2 percent were living alone; and 78.4 percent were living in households comprised of two or more people.

Appendix Table

APPENDIX TABLE 1. THE AGED POPULATION OF TEXAS, BY COUNTIES, 1950 AND 1960.

County	Aged population		Net change, 1950-60		Percent aged of total population
	1960	1950	Number	Percent	1960
Anderson	4,002	2,960	1,042	35.2	14.2
Andrews	267	92	175	190.2	2.0
Angelina	3,731	2,606	1,125	43.2	9.4
Aransas	659	362	297	82.0	9.4
Archer	600	471	129	27.4	9.8
Armstrong	280	223	57	25.6	14.2
Atascosa	1,683	1,280	403	31.5	8.9
Austin	2,223	1,681	542	32.2	16.1
Bailey	498	315	183	36.7	5.5
Bandera	618	500	118	23.6	15.9
Bastrop	2,650	2,145	505	23.5	15.7
Baylor	842	601	241	40.1	14.3
Bee	1,445	1,200	245	20.4	6.1
Bell	6,990	4,788	2,202	46.0	7.4
Bexar	46,898	30,150	16,748	55.6	6.8
Blanco	600	458	142	31.0	16.4
Borden	63	48	15	31.3	5.9
Bosque	2,176	1,520	656	43.2	20.1
Bowie	6,187	4,373	1,814	41.5	10.3
Brazoria	3,728	2,236	1,492	66.7	4.9
Brazos	3,202	2,151	1,051	48.9	7.1
Brewster	518	408	110	27.0	8.1
Briscoe	320	252	68	27.0	9.0
Brooks	514	380	134	35.3	6.0
Brown	4,128	2,954	1,174	39.7	16.7
Burleson	1,729	1,429	300	21.0	15.5
Burnet	1,372	1,009	363	36.0	14.8
Caldwell	2,234	1,819	415	22.8	13.0
Calhoun	669	505	164	32.5	4.0
Callahan	1,396	1,141	255	22.4	17.6
Cameron	8,093	5,604	2,489	44.4	5.4
Camp	1,089	920	169	18.4	13.9
Carson	512	375	137	36.5	6.6
Cass	2,907	2,407	500	20.8	12.4
Castro	303	240	63	26.3	3.4
Chambers	714	447	267	59.7	6.9
Cherokee	4,439	3,555	884	24.9	13.4
Childress	1,146	982	164	16.7	13.6
Clay	1,235	1,087	148	13.6	14.8
Cochran	351	220	131	59.5	5.5
Coke	421	353	68	19.3	11.7
Coleman	2,153	1,704	449	26.4	17.3
Collin	5,435	4,224	1,211	28.7	13.2
Collingsworth	901	721	180	25.0	14.4
Colorado	2,225	1,802	423	23.5	12.1
Comal	1,999	1,377	622	45.2	10.1
Comanche	2,407	1,997	410	20.5	20.3
Concho	526	384	142	37.0	14.3
Cooke	2,640	2,165	475	21.9	11.7
Coryell	2,066	1,705	361	21.2	8.6
Cottle	478	373	105	28.2	11.4
Crane	154	67	87	129.9	3.3
Crockett	210	159	51	32.1	5.0
Crosby	840	648	192	29.6	8.1
Culberson	115	68	47	69.1	4.1
Dallam	665	513	152	29.6	10.6
Dallas	61,112	36,146	24,966	69.1	6.4
Dawson	1,363	889	474	53.3	7.1
Deaf Smith	757	482	275	57.1	5.7
Delta	1,136	939	197	21.0	19.4
Denton	4,598	3,392	1,206	35.6	9.7
DeWitt	2,888	2,322	566	24.4	14.0
Dickens	706	546	160	29.3	14.2
Dimmit	638	553	85	15.4	6.3
Donley	737	641	96	15.0	16.6
Duval	935	713	222	31.1	7.0
Eastland	3,668	2,916	752	25.8	18.8
Ector	2,202	797	1,405	176.3	2.4
Edwards	225	184	41	22.3	9.7
Ellis	5,451	4,421	1,030	23.3	12.6
El Paso	14,232	9,032	5,200	57.6	4.5
Erath	3,127	2,342	785	33.5	19.3
Falls	3,343	2,793	550	19.7	15.7
Fannin	4,274	3,675	599	16.3	17.9
Fayette	3,581	2,922	659	22.6	17.6
Fisher	924	757	167	22.1	11.8
Floyd	1,039	814	225	27.6	8.4
Foard	466	395	71	18.0	14.9
Fort Bend	2,846	1,873	973	51.9	7.0
Franklin	869	685	184	26.9	17.0
Freestone	2,246	1,908	338	17.7	17.9
Frio	842	672	170	25.3	8.3
Gaines	512	377	135	35.8	4.2
Galveston	9,034	5,968	3,066	51.4	6.4
Garza	507	415	92	22.2	7.7
Gillespie	1,640	1,205	435	36.1	16.3
Glasscock	69	56	13	23.2	6.2
Goliad	661	527	134	25.4	12.2
Gonzales	2,480	2,014	466	23.1	13.9
Gray	1,924	1,163	761	65.4	6.1
Grayson	9,093	7,152	1,941	27.1	12.4
Gregg	5,367	3,261	2,106	64.6	7.7
Grimes	1,968	1,746	222	12.7	15.5
Guadalupe	2,842	2,048	794	38.7	9.8
Hale	2,681	1,723	958	55.6	7.3
Hall	994	830	164	19.8	13.6
Hamilton	1,748	1,397	351	25.1	20.6
Hansford	295	209	86	41.2	4.8
Hardeman	1,168	963	205	21.3	14.1
Hardin	2,095	1,422	673	47.3	8.5
Harris	66,732	37,918	28,814	76.0	5.4
Harrison	4,607	3,710	897	24.2	10.1
Hartley	163	123	40	32.5	7.5
Haskell	1,366	1,177	189	16.1	12.2
Hays	1,886	1,433	453	31.6	9.5
Hemphill	332	242	90	37.2	10.4
Henderson	3,094	2,230	864	38.7	14.2
Hidalgo	10,038	6,853	3,185	46.5	5.6
Hill	4,139	3,392	747	22.0	17.5
Hockley	1,200	687	513	74.7	5.4
Hood	885	703	182	25.9	16.3
Hopkins	2,998	2,556	442	17.3	16.1
Houston	2,620	2,283	337	14.8	13.5
Howard	2,332	1,481	851	57.5	5.8
Hudspeth	133	101	32	31.7	4.0
Hunt	5,408	4,473	935	20.9	13.7
Hutchinson	1,213	776	437	56.3	3.5
Irion	144	122	22	18.0	12.2
Jack	1,039	804	235	29.2	14.0
Jackson	1,123	891	232	26.0	8.0
Jasper	2,335	1,623	712	43.9	10.6
Jeff Davis	160	125	35	28.0	10.1
Jefferson	14,964	9,083	5,881	64.8	6.1
Jim Hogg	315	270	45	16.7	6.3
Jim Wells	1,768	1,071	697	65.1	5.1
Johnson	4,548	3,520	1,028	29.2	13.1
Jones	2,421	1,866	555	29.7	12.5
Karnes	1,393	1,203	190	15.8	9.3

APPENDIX TABLE 1. CONTINUED

County	Aged population		Net change, 1950-60		Percent aged of total population
	1960	1950	Number	Percent	1960
Kaufman	4,273	3,469	804	23.2	14.3
Kendall	877	635	242	38.1	14.9
Kenedy	47	23	24	104.4	5.3
Kent	219	191	28	14.7	12.7
Kerr	3,232	1,325	1,907	143.9	19.2
Kimble	560	388	172	44.3	14.2
King	26	37	11	29.7	4.1
Kinney	233	215	18	8.4	9.5
Kleberg	1,344	912	432	47.4	4.5
Knox	964	788	176	22.3	12.3
Lamar	5,094	4,137	957	23.1	14.9
Lamb	1,632	1,034	598	57.8	7.4
Lampasas	1,341	1,065	276	25.9	14.2
LaSalle	524	493	31	6.3	8.8
Lavaca	3,140	2,373	767	32.3	15.6
Lee	1,373	1,066	307	28.8	15.3
Leon	1,642	1,416	226	16.0	16.5
Liberty	2,749	1,768	981	55.5	8.7
Limestone	3,225	2,947	278	9.4	15.8
Lipscomb	377	318	59	18.6	11.1
Live Oak	673	576	97	16.8	8.6
Llano	876	644	232	36.0	16.7
Loving	12	12	0	0	5.3
Lubbock	7,837	4,105	3,732	90.9	5.0
Lynn	830	676	154	22.8	7.6
McCulloch	1,442	1,199	243	20.3	16.4
McLennan	14,755	9,947	4,808	48.3	9.8
McMullen	119	91	28	30.8	10.7
Madison	1,084	944	140	14.8	16.1
Marion	1,045	980	65	6.6	13.0
Martin	353	283	70	24.7	7.0
Mason	670	549	121	22.0	17.8
Matagorda	2,176	1,599	577	36.1	8.5
Maverick	795	592	203	34.2	5.5
Medina	1,791	1,363	428	31.4	9.5
Menard	470	431	39	9.1	15.9
Midland	1,897	756	1,141	150.9	2.8
Milam	3,321	2,710	611	22.6	14.9
Mills	918	759	159	21.0	20.6
Mitchell	1,193	873	320	36.7	10.6
Montague	2,515	1,856	659	35.5	16.9
Montgomery	2,737	1,909	828	43.4	10.2
Moore	463	210	253	120.5	3.1
Morris	1,234	843	391	46.3	9.8
Motley	384	329	55	16.7	13.4
Nacogdoches	3,420	2,612	808	30.9	12.2
Navarro	5,143	4,219	924	21.9	14.9
Newton	1,142	907	235	25.9	11.0
Nolan	1,819	1,332	487	36.6	9.6
Nueces	10,244	5,814	4,430	76.2	4.6
Ochiltree	476	320	156	48.8	5.1
Oldham	138	98	40	40.8	7.2
Orange	2,703	1,626	1,077	66.2	4.5
Palo Pinto	2,621	2,150	471	21.9	12.8
Panola	1,938	1,443	495	34.3	11.5
Parker	3,049	2,445	604	24.7	13.3
Parmer	515	344	171	49.7	5.4
Pecos	548	384	164	42.7	4.6
Polk	1,744	1,371	373	27.2	12.6
Potter	6,700	3,915	2,785	71.1	5.8
Presidio	492	457	35	7.7	9.0
Rains	575	439	136	31.0	19.2
Randall	1,392	685	707	103.2	4.1
Reagan	158	80	78	97.5	4.2
Real	254	213	41	19.3	12.2
Red River	2,553	2,240	313	14.0	16.3
Reeves	712	476	236	49.6	4.0
Refugio	725	518	207	40.0	6.6
Roberts	122	92	30	32.6	11.4
Robertson	2,312	2,028	284	14.0	14.3
Rockwall	787	676	111	16.4	13.4
Runnels	1,971	1,602	369	23.0	13.1
Rusk	4,129	3,124	1,005	32.2	11.3
Sabine	960	776	184	23.7	13.2
San Augustine	946	794	152	19.1	12.3
San Jacinto	930	756	174	23.0	15.1
San Patricio	2,442	1,615	827	51.2	5.4
San Saba	1,224	973	251	25.8	19.2
Schleicher	260	205	55	26.8	9.3
Scurry	1,360	927	433	46.7	6.7
Shackelford	563	462	101	21.9	14.1
Shelby	2,927	2,258	669	29.6	14.3
Sherman	189	124	65	52.4	7.3
Smith	7,707	5,236	2,471	47.2	8.9
Somervell	506	347	159	45.8	19.6
Starr	972	697	275	39.5	5.7
Stephens	1,387	967	420	43.4	15.6
Sterling	119	91	28	30.8	10.1
Stonewall	325	294	31	10.5	10.8
Sutton	260	183	77	42.1	7.0
Swisher	786	548	238	43.4	7.4
Tarrant	37,108	22,907	14,201	62.0	6.9
Taylor	6,591	4,369	2,222	50.9	6.5
Terrell	174	149	25	16.8	6.7
Terry	960	630	330	52.4	5.9
Throckmorton	464	371	93	25.1	16.8
Titus	2,001	1,430	571	39.9	11.9
Tom Green	5,749	3,661	2,088	57.0	8.9
Travis	16,073	10,531	5,542	52.6	7.6
Trinity	1,179	1,111	68	6.1	15.6
Tyler	1,400	1,031	369	35.8	13.1
Upshur	2,423	1,993	430	21.6	12.2
Upton	279	150	129	86.0	4.5
Uvalde	1,520	1,189	331	27.8	9.0
Val Verde	1,224	980	244	24.9	5.0
Van Zandt	2,926	2,353	573	24.4	15.3
Victoria	2,818	1,780	1,038	58.3	6.1
Walker	1,981	1,516	465	30.7	9.2
Waller	1,253	977	276	28.3	10.4
Ward	621	433	188	43.4	4.2
Washington	3,043	2,313	730	31.6	15.9
Webb	4,188	2,916	1,272	43.6	6.5
Wharton	3,433	2,449	984	40.2	9.0
Wheeler	1,080	796	284	35.7	13.6
Wichita	9,016	5,688	3,328	58.5	7.3
Wilbarger	2,325	1,482	843	56.9	13.1
Willacy	1,029	760	269	35.4	5.1
Williamson	4,674	3,722	952	25.6	13.3
Wilson	1,527	1,273	254	20.0	11.5
Winkler	395	223	172	77.1	2.9
Wise	2,333	1,919	414	21.6	13.7
Wood	2,641	1,981	660	33.3	15.0
Yoakum	232	131	101	77.1	2.9
Young	2,084	1,568	516	32.9	12.1
Zapata	342	243	99	40.7	7.8
Zavala	713	541	172	31.8	5.6

Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, R. E. Patterson, Director, College Station, Texas