

MATURE WORKERS IN TEXAS: A DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY

December 2025 Update



The Mission of the Texas Workforce Investment Council

Assisting the Governor and the legislature with strategic planning for and evaluation of the Texas workforce system to promote the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce for Texas.

MATURE WORKERS IN TEXAS: A DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY

Texas Workforce Investment Council
December 2025 Update

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Introduction

Demographic studies yield valuable information about the population within a specific geographic location. Household and persons' economic, social, and housing information of the different categories of the population are products of demographic studies. Mature workers are equally important as other age groups in sustaining economic growth and societal advancement. They contribute institutional memory, expertise, and skills to the workforce. Organizations risk losing these valuable assets if mature workers retire en masse (Heavey, Holwerda, & Hausknecht, 2013).

The continuous growth rate of aging population cannot be underemphasized, particularly in developed and developing nations (Beier, 2015). The working behavior and participation rates of older workers in the labor force have shifted substantially in recent decades (Brookings Institute, 2019). Some of these workers are expected to continue working even after they qualify for retirement benefits. With such a large segment of the mature population expected to remain in the labor force over the next two decades, government leaders, policy makers, employers, and other workforce stakeholders must develop strategies to continue to attract, retain, and retrain mature workers.

The Texas Workforce Investment Council

The Texas Workforce Investment Council (Council) was created in 1993 by the 73rd Texas Legislature. As an advisory body to the Governor and the legislature, the Council assists with strategic planning for and evaluation of Texas' workforce system. The 19-member Council includes representatives from business, labor, education, community-based organizations, and the Council's five-member state agencies.

Statutory Directive

Under Title 10 Texas Government Code Section 2308.101, the Council is responsible for promoting the development of a well-educated, highly skilled workforce for Texas and advocating the development of an integrated workforce system to provide quality workforce education and training to address the needs of employers and current and future workers in Texas.

The State Strategic Plan

The development of an integrated strategic plan for the workforce system is one of the Council's primary responsibilities. To sustain and increase economic growth, a well-trained labor supply must be available for employers seeking to establish, conduct, or expand business operations in Texas. The mission of *Accelerating Alignment: Texas Workforce System Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2024–2031* is to position Texas as a global economic leader by growing and sustaining a competitive workforce. All Texans are part of the critical pool of potential employees that is and will be required by Texas employers. This pool includes employed and unemployed mature individuals as well as those not participating in the labor force.

Scope of Report

This report provides information about mature labor force participants in Texas, specifically those 55 years and older. The research can be utilized to understand the significant issues related to mature labor force participants and as a reference for data about this specific segment of the population. The first

section utilizes national data to detail the possible effect that the older generation will have on the workforce as more individuals in this large cohort approach the traditional age of retirement. In the second section, a general overview of Texas population trends is provided with a specific focus on issues related to aging. The third section offers a detailed demographic analysis of the mature labor force in Texas using data from 2023. Finally, this research closes with a summary of major findings and concluding comments. This report presents updated data sets from the demographic report published in 2021.

Methodology

This study analyzes multiple aspects of the mature population at both the national and state levels using several data sources. As with all research, the limitations associated with the data sources determine the specific types of analyses that can be conducted. Additionally, this study references and utilizes several technical concepts with specific definitions. This section details data sources, the data limitations, and the key concepts related to this research.

Data Sources

The primary data sources used for this research are the U.S. Census 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) and labor force data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The ACS is an ongoing, yearly survey that samples a small percentage of the population including noninstitutionalized individuals living in group quarters such as college dormitories, residential treatment centers, and nursing facilities. The sample responses are weighted to approximate the demographic characteristics of the entire population. ACS data are available as summary tables and Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files. The microdata files contain individual survey responses, which allow custom analysis, while summary tables are pre-tabulated datasets with fewer variables. In this report, microdata is used for analyses at the national, state, and local levels to maintain consistency.

The baseline population for each county and the county-specific rates for mature individuals were extracted from the 2023 ACS five-year estimates. The five-year estimates are generally used for analyzing smaller populations and geographies (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020a; U.S. Census Bureau, 2020b). Counties are not represented on the survey; allocation factors developed by the Missouri Census Data Center (MCDC), (2022) were used to align the respondents in the ACS geographic segments called Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) with Texas counties. Rounding may affect totals.

BLS derives annual and monthly labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is an ongoing monthly survey administered to a sample of households. Economic statistics such as the national unemployment rate and measures related to employment and income use CPS data.

Data Processing

The findings from this report were processed through multifold data preparation and analysis from the aforementioned data sources' Application Programming Interface (API). The BLS data provide succinct categorized data variables and information for easy access and application. The ACS PUMS (microdata) file is detailed with 275 persons' variables from more than two million Texas respondents and a total of over 16.2 million U.S. respondents. Therefore, the PUMS (microdata) files for both 10 consecutive years longitudinal data and current year dataset required some form of data preparation using API and Extraction, Transformation, Loading (ETL) model. The cleaned datasets were analyzed into specific tables and loaded into the database for the final report visualization of tables and charts. The analysis also includes the conversion of specific PUMA data to county and local workforce development area (LWDA) data by multiplying the estimated PUMA data with the counties' allocation factor in each PUMA. The data processing is extensively illustrated in Appendix A.

Concepts

Several important concepts and categories are used throughout this report and serve as the basis for many of the analyses. The specific ways in which these concepts and categories are defined determine the number of individuals in these categories and the description of their characteristics. The concepts are conventional and frequently used by BLS and the U.S. Census Bureau. For clarity and replication of the analyses, the important concepts and categories referenced in this report are discussed in this section.

Mature Population

There is no conventional definition or age category for mature workers. The BLS survey considers individuals aged 25 to 54 as prime working-age population; individuals aged 55 to 64 as older working population that are close to full retirement age; and individuals aged 65 and older who are likely retired or retiring soon (U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), 2025). Hence, this report considers individuals aged 55 and older as mature population.

Noninstitutionalized Population

The analyses in this report primarily considered the noninstitutional population except when decennial census datasets were used. The noninstitutionalized population is composed of all individuals (including members of the armed forces), who are not inmates of institutions such as prisons, mental health facilities, or homes for older adults. Therefore, the mature population residing in skilled nursing facilities are not included in this research, because the likelihood of participating in the labor force is significantly low.

Civilian Labor Force (Mature Workers)

To remain consistent with accepted terminology and measures related to the labor force (such as the unemployment rate), several analyses in this report depend upon or reference the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force comprises all noninstitutionalized individuals, 16 years of age and older, who are either employed or unemployed and are not members of the armed forces. In this report, the individuals who constitute the civilian labor force are also referred to as labor force participants. Examples of individuals who are not in the labor force include students in school, homemakers, retirees, people who cannot work because of health problems, and discouraged job seekers (individuals who wanted jobs and looked for work in the past year but abandoned their search believing that no suitable jobs were available).

Unemployment

Individuals are considered unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the previous four weeks, and are currently available for work.

Data Issues and Limitations

The specific analyses that can be conducted are limited to the variables that are included in the datasets. Analyses may also be limited by a lack of available data for certain geographical boundaries. For example, even though the ACS microdata provide rich demographic data with variables assessing various individual characteristics, data are not available at the county level. Therefore, analyses cannot be conducted for counties using only the ACS microdata.

Unlike the decennial census, administered to the total population in order to determine accurate counts, the ACS and CPS are based on samples and produce data that approximate the size of the population. Since the surveys use different samples and methodologies, the data from each source is similar but does not exactly match. When possible, ACS data are referenced since the majority of the analyses in this report are based on that dataset. This study provided historical information about mature population using decennial census data from 1960 to 2020. Currently, data from 1960 through 1990 are not available from the census bureau. Due to the unavailability of these datasets on the census website; these datasets were extracted from National Historical Geographic Information System (NHGIS).

There are several studies that provide inferential context about the mature population, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, retirements, age and performance, and upskilling of older workers in the workforce. However, this study only focuses on the quantitative descriptions of this segment of the population.

Finally, the section that focuses on the mature workers in Texas uses ACS microdata based on the noninstitutional civilian population. Any age differences in the groups used for each analysis are noted where applicable.

Mature Population in the U.S.

Historically, the U.S. census decennial data from 1960 to 2010 show that the mature population in the U.S. has increased by 7 percentage points, from approximately 18 percent to 25 percent of the total U.S. population. Over the last six decades, the U.S. population has continued to grow, and the percentage of the older population aged 55 and over has continuously increased, as illustrated in the Appendix B table.

Older workers are transforming the American labor force in unprecedented ways. This section details the association between this demographic trend and the workforce at the national level to provide the context on which to frame the description of the mature labor force in Texas. The terms “older worker” and “mature worker” are interchangeable in the following discussion. Figure 1 indicates that the mature population in the U.S. has grown by 3.6 percent from 2014 to 2023, growing from approximately 26 percent (80,173,622 individuals) in 2014 to approximately 30 percent (96,821,171 individuals) in 2023.

Figure 1: Percentage of U.S. Population 55 Years and Older, 2014–2023

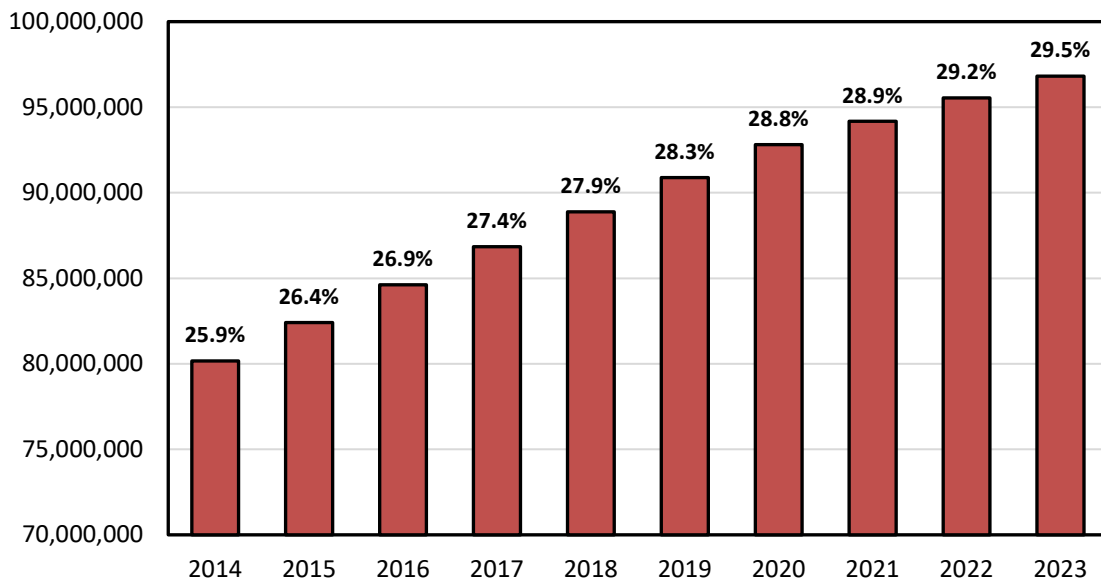


Figure notes: 2023 ACS microdata. Percentages represent the portion of the total noninstitutionalized mature population.

Implications of an Aging Workforce

For over 30 years, research initiatives to understand the aging American workforce have examined the labor force participation and retirement patterns of older workers. During this time, the labor force participation of older adults declined from 1970 to the mid-1980s but has been increasing ever since. U.S. Census Bureau data presented in Figure 2 are consistent with these observations.

Attention from researchers and policymakers has expanded to understand the varied ways in which older Americans are choosing to remain in the workforce. Improvement in health-related outcomes at older ages means that Americans are not only living longer, but they are also working longer (Society for

Human Resource Management, 2015; Special Committee on Aging, 2017). According to the Special Committee on Aging (2017), fewer older workers are transitioning directly from full-time employment to full-time retirement than at any other point in history. Additionally, many aging workers have not saved enough for retirement, with many choosing to work longer in order to prepare financially for this transition.

The impact of the Great Recession of 2007 to 2009 had many negative implications for older Americans' decisions concerning retirement. For example, the Great Recession challenged the security of retirement plans of many Americans as the housing and stock market crashed (Gustman, Steinmeier, & Tabatabai, 2010). In many cases, this resulted in a drop in asset prices and cuts in employer contributions to retirement plans for current workers (Weir, Hodes, & Suzman, 2017). In times of economic volatility, the economic environment along with personal factors, such as personal income, health status, and the availability of pension plans to employees, influence retirement plans and a person's decision about remaining in the labor force (Cahill, Giandrea, & Quinn, 2012; Szinovacs, Davey, & Martin, 2014). While the trend toward an aging workforce that remains employed has been tracked since the mid-1980s, the Great Recession intensified public concerns regarding employers' abilities to adapt to the changing demographics of the labor force.

During the pandemic, unemployment rates increased significantly across all age groups, with a more substantial impact observed among older adults compared to prime-age workers (GAO, 2025). Following initial workforce departures, one-fifth of individuals aged 50 and older reported retiring earlier than planned as a result of the pandemic (Choi-Allum, 2023). In contrast, during the Great Recession of 2007 to 2009, labor force participation among mature workers increased, while participation among younger individuals remained stable or declined (GAO 2012).

Figure 2: National Labor Force Participation Rate of Mature Individuals, 1970–2023

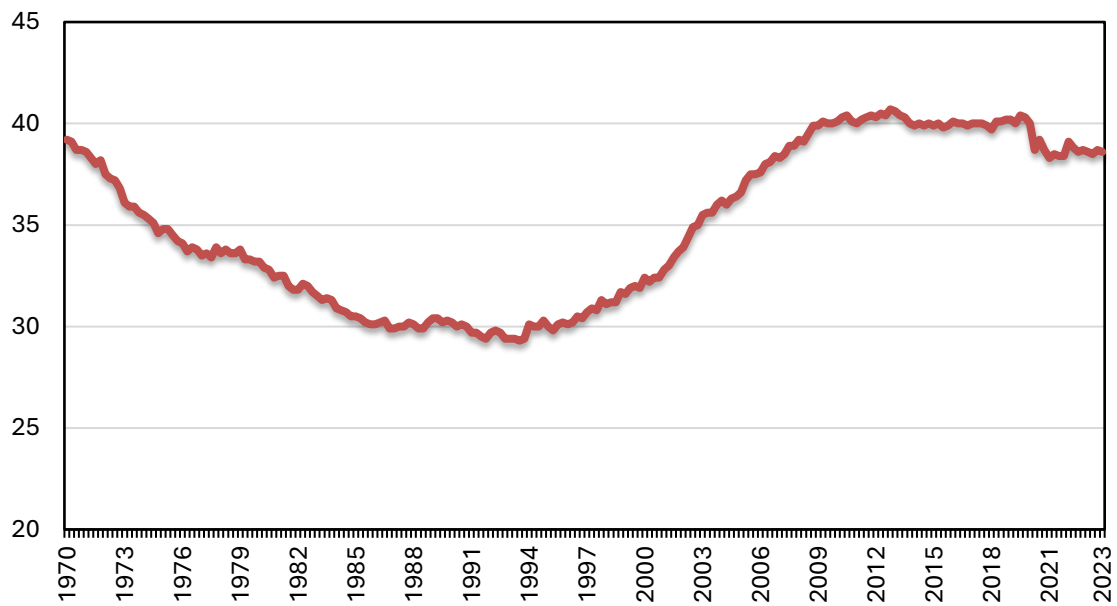


Figure note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly labor force participation rates for individuals 55 years old and older are illustrated. Data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Upgrading Mature Workers' Skills

As the American workforce continues to age, projections show that the size of the younger workforce will stay the same (Colby & Ortman, 2015). These trends create a variety of opportunities and challenges for employers. However, compounding these challenges is a growing skills gap. Many organizations are taking steps to address the skills gap and maintain a high-quality workforce. Consistent recommendations made to employers to help meet these challenges include hiring, retaining, and training older employees (Special Committee on Aging, 2017). Older workers' value through experience and competence are among the benefits to hiring and retaining older workers. Scientific evidence shows that knowledge and expertise—the main predictors of job performance—keep increasing even beyond the age of 80 (Bersin, J., & Chamorro-Premuzic, 2019). Among other advantages cited in a 2015 study on basic and applied skills of the aging workforce conducted by the Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM) was the value of mentorship and knowledge-sharing skills that older employees bring to organizations. “Mentoring and sharing of knowledge and skills between employees,” the SHRM report states, “can help organizations meet current demands and better prepare for the future by reducing the amount of institutional knowledge that is lost when older workers retire.” The inevitable loss of older workers incentivizes employers to prepare for potential skills gaps by increasing training or cross-training efforts across industries.

Although many mature workers have specific skills that are essential to their career fields, technological innovations may necessitate the need to acquire additional skills. Focus groups conducted by the GAO identified out-of-date skills as an important reemployment barrier for older individuals (GAO, 2012). However, some employers assume that mature individuals are resistant to change and learning about new technology (Van Horn, Krepcio, & Heidkamp, 2015). A 2019 Harvard Business Review study indicated that, contrary to popular belief, mature workers are more successful entrepreneurs. Older workers are three times more likely to create successful companies as a result of their patient, collaborative natures.

Recent Labor Force Trends for Mature Individuals

The unemployment rate for mature individuals has been lower than for prime-age workers (age 25 to 54), as illustrated in Figure 3. However, mature individuals have consistently experienced longer durations of unemployment than younger workers have since the recession of 2007 to 2009. Before 2007, the median duration of unemployment for mature individuals was 10 weeks, compared to nine weeks for prime-age workers. By 2011, the median duration of unemployment for mature individuals increased to 35 weeks, compared to 26 weeks for prime-age workers (GAO, 2012). Therefore, although mature individuals were less likely to lose their jobs than prime-age workers, mature individuals who did lose their jobs had more difficulty finding employment.

A long-term unemployment study conducted in 2015 by Monge-Naranjo & Sohail for the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis concluded that the recession was difficult for two age groups of unemployed workers: those age 25-54 and those age 55 and older. For younger workers who are in the early stages of their careers, the scars from long-term unemployment may have a long-lasting impact on their lifetime earnings. For older workers, long-term unemployment would have a smaller impact on lifetime earnings,

but the consequences could be much worse for those with low assets and those who were counting on the last years of work to save for retirement (GAO, 2019).

During the pandemic, the BLS data in Figure 3 indicates that the second quarter of 2020 saw the unemployment rate for mature workers surpass the prime-working age for the first and only time since 1970 by 0.3 percentage points, accounting for 11.6 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively. According to Amiti et al. (2023), most of the decline in the U.S. labor force participation rate since February 2020 is due to an aging population and increased retirements. Social Security data show that, during the first three months of the pandemic, fewer fully insured workers near full retirement age claimed retirement benefits. By late 2020, six months after the national emergency was declared, the claiming rate for this group rose and eventually surpassed pre-pandemic levels (GAO, 2025).

Additionally, economists at the Bureau of Labor Statistics pay close attention to long-term unemployment rates among mature workers, who are more likely to be unemployed for extended periods and will have a more challenging time rejoining the labor market if they drop out. When long-term unemployment is widespread, especially among job seekers age 55 and older, the effects on the labor force can be long-lasting and influence economic recovery more broadly (American Association of Retired Persons, 2021).

Figure 3: National Unemployment Rates for Prime-Age Workers and Mature Workers, 1970-2019

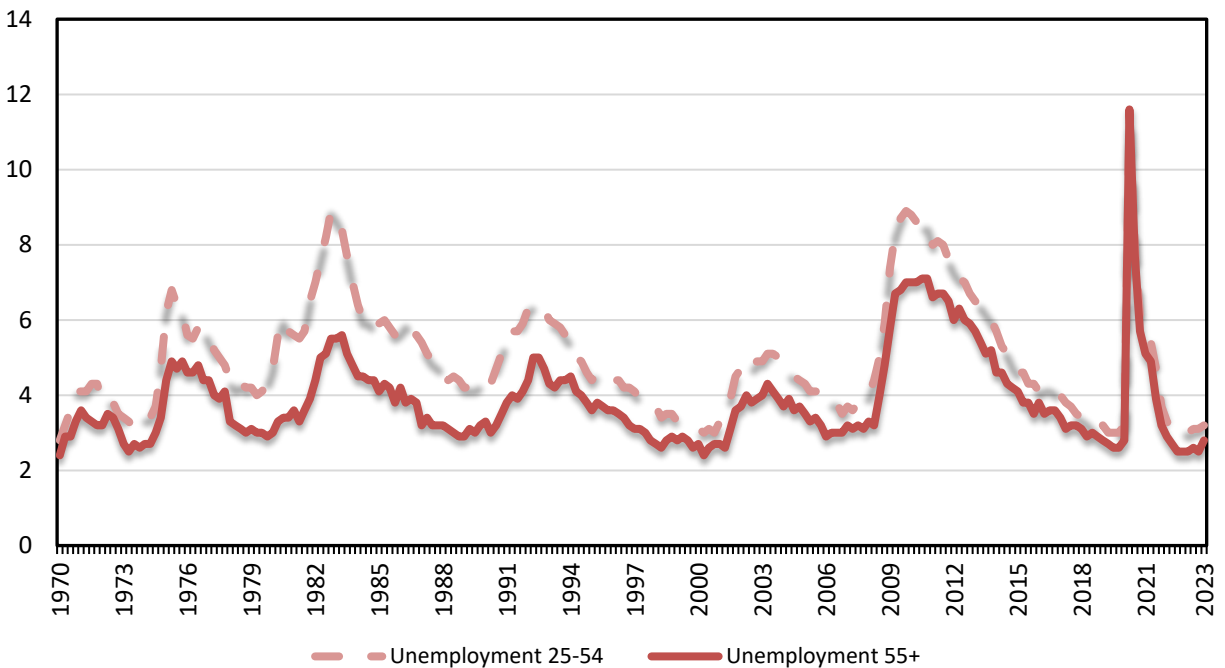


Figure note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly unemployment rates are illustrated. Data are from BLS.

Demographic Analysis of the Texas Mature Population

The population of Texas is growing, diverse, and relatively young. These attributes provide for a large workforce and place the state in an advantageous position to compete in the global market. The Texas population is younger than the national average. However, the Texas population is also aging, and the percentage of the Texas population age 55 and older is increasing. In this section, data from the decennial census 1960–2020 and the 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata) provide a general overview of the characteristics of the Texas population with a focus on issues and trends related to aging. Discussion includes past population trends and current demographic characteristics of the state.

The Changing Texas Population: 1960 to 2023

The decennial census data shows that the total population of Texas grew from 9,579,677 in 1960 to 29,145,505 in 2020. This is a gain of approximately 19.6 million individuals in six decades. Similarly, Texas's mature population has continuously grown by 9.4 percentage points, from 1,497,120 in 1960 to 7,305,371 in 2020. Moreover, the total estimated Texas mature population for 2023 is 7,228,765; hence, Texas's mature population currently accounts for 24.4 percent of the Texas total population, compared to 15.6 percent 63 years ago. Figure 4 utilizes multiple population pyramids to illustrate the age and gender distribution of the Texas population from 1960 to 2023. In these graphs, the horizontal bars represent the numbers of females and males for the age categories on the left side. The vertical Y-axis is the age in years of the individuals, and the horizontal black line represents the beginning of the mature population (55 years and older).

Figure 4 illustrates three notable trends across each decade: an increase in the state population, a rise in the number of individuals within older age categories, and the advancement of the Baby Boom cohort from younger to older age groups. The population pyramids represent the entire Texas population, including institutionalized individuals.

Figure 4: Texas Population Pyramids, 1960–2023

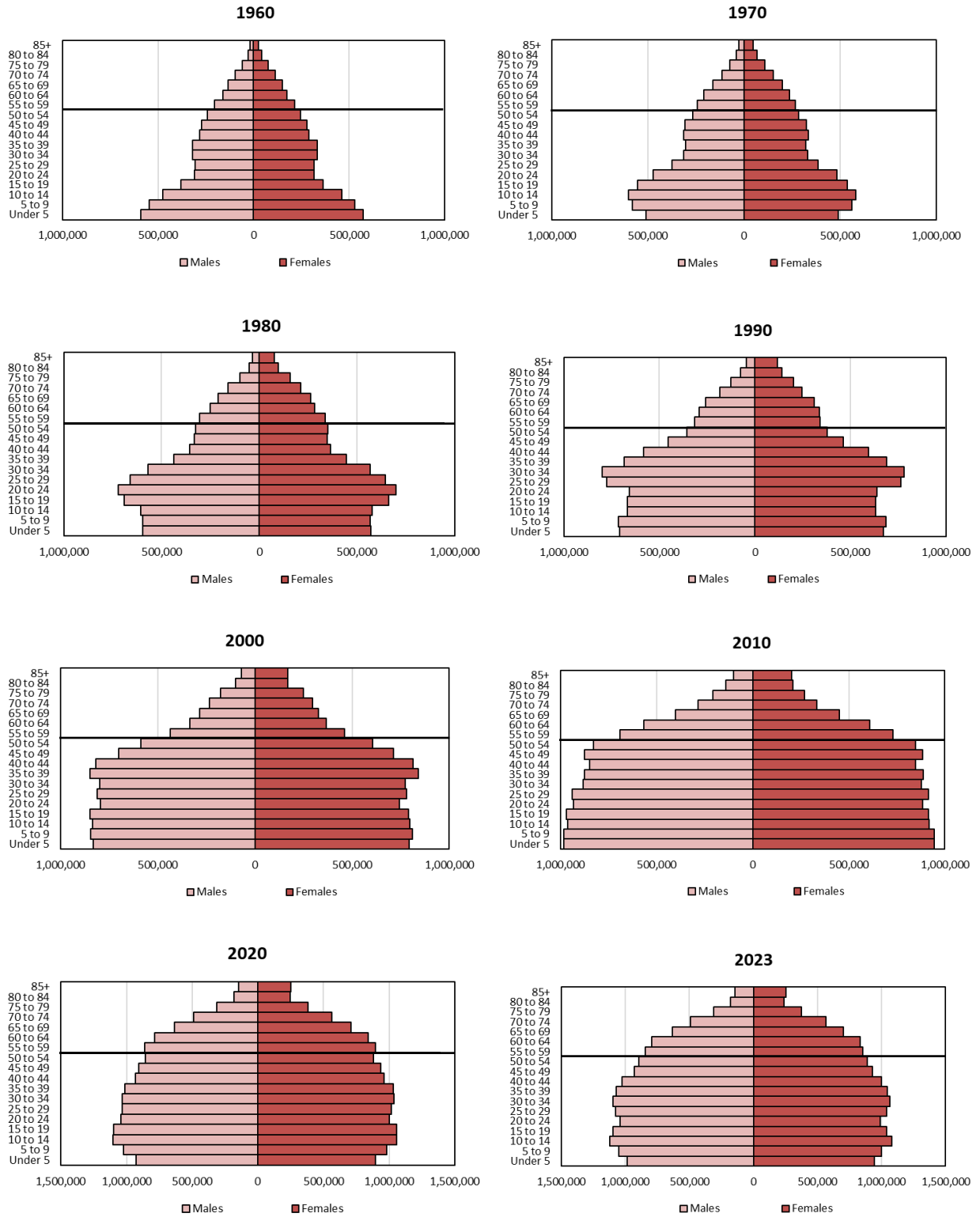


Figure note: Data for 1960–2020 are from the U.S. decennial census. Data for 2023 are from 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata). Dark horizontal lines demarcate 55 and older.

This increase in the number of mature individuals influences the median age of the entire population. Median age is a reliable method to summarize a population’s age distribution across decades. The median age in Texas is traditionally younger than that of the U.S., as illustrated in Table 1. Additionally, the median age in Texas has risen steadily since 1970.

Table 1: Median Ages, 1960–2023

Year	U.S.	Texas
1960	29.5	27.0
1970	28.1	26.4
1980	30.0	28.2
1990	32.9	30.8
2000	35.3	32.3
2010	37.2	33.6
2020	38.8	35.6
2023	38.0	35.0

Table note: Data for 1960–2020 are from the U.S. decennial census. Data for 2023 are from 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata).

The final trend evidenced by the population pyramids in Figure 4 is the progression of the Baby Boom cohort towards retirement age. The expanded base of the 1960 population pyramid indicates the Baby Boom cohort with the greatest number of individuals in the five and underage category. In 1970, the approximate midpoint of this cohort was at the 10 to 14 age category. The midpoint of the cohort was at the 20 to 24 age category in 1980 and at the 30 to 34 age category in 1990. In 2000, the greatest number of the cohort was in the 35 to 39 age category, and the oldest was 54 years old. In 2010, the approximate midpoint of the baby boom generation was 50 to 54 years old. The 2020 decennial data indicates that this generation was all mature individuals, and the midpoint was 60 to 64 years old. As of 2023, the youngest of this cohort was 59 years old.

The Texas Population in 2023

In many ways, the current composition of the state’s population is a snapshot of the ongoing demographic trends evidenced by the population pyramids in Figure 4. In 2023, males accounted for 49.9 percent of the Texas total population (14,788,749), and females accounted for 50.1 percent (14,851,594). This information includes the 1.8 percent of the institutionalized population who reside in skilled nursing facilities, adult correctional facilities, and psychiatric hospitals, and similar institutions.

This subsection presents 2023 demographic data for Texas’s noninstitutionalized population from the ACS PUMS microdata. In 2023, about one-fourth (7,101,166) of the noninstitutionalized population (29,280,759) were classified as mature. Figure 5 shows that Texas has a lower percentage of residents age 55 and older compared to the U.S. and the four other largest states. Texas also had the second-largest youth population (age 16 to 24), representing 13 percent of the state’s total (Texas Workforce Investment Council, 2022).

Figure 5: Percentage of Population 55 Years and Older in U.S. and Five Largest States, 2023

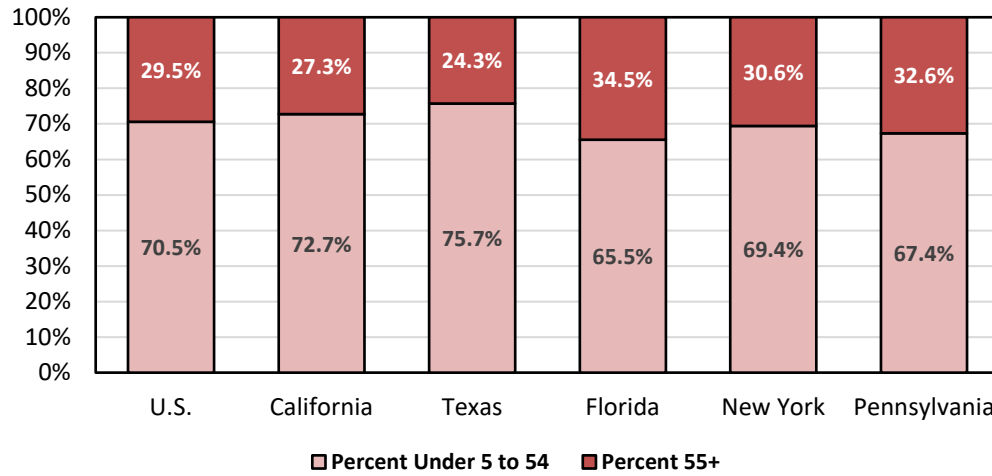


Figure note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata).

Regarding both land area and population size, Texas is the second largest state in the U.S. However, growth in Texas has not been uniform and distributed evenly throughout the state. A majority of the growth has occurred in metropolitan areas, whereas many rural counties have either grown at a much slower rate or declined in population (Texas Comptroller, 2025). This affects the size and distribution of the state’s mature workforce. Appendices C and D contains a thematic map that illustrates the spatial distribution of mature population and labor force participants in each LWDA respectively. Appendix E contain detailed tables for each county and LWDA.

In 2023, the median age in Texas was 35, compared to 38 for the U.S. Individuals age 18 to 65 are considered working-age. According to 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata), 25.5 percent of the Texas population was under 18 years old, and 13 percent was older than 65 in 2023. Table 2 illustrates the number of individuals age 55 and older in Texas by age groups. Of the population over 55 in Texas, nearly half are between the ages of 55 and 64.

Table 2: Population Age 55 and Older in Texas by Age Group, 2023

Age Category	Count	Percent (of 55+)
55 to 59 years	1,675,311	23.6%
60 to 64 years	1,609,508	22.7%
65 to 69 years	1,322,977	18.6%
70 to 74 years	1,046,874	14.7%
75 to 79 years	670,623	9.4%
80 to 84 years	404,303	5.7%
85 years and over	371,570	5.2%
Total	7,101,166	100%

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata).

An ongoing trend not indicated by the population pyramids is the increase in the state’s racial and ethnic diversity. In 1980, approximately 66 percent of the Texas population was White, 21 percent was Hispanic, and 12 percent was African American. The Texas population had become more diverse by 2023, with the proportion of Whites in the population decreasing and the proportion of Hispanics increasing. As illustrated in Figure 6, approximately 40 percent of the entire Texas population was White, 40 percent was Hispanic, 12 percent was African American, five percent was Asian, and four percent was Other (this category includes American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Hawaiian Pacific Islander).

Figure 6: Racial and Ethnic Composition of Texas, All Ages, 2023

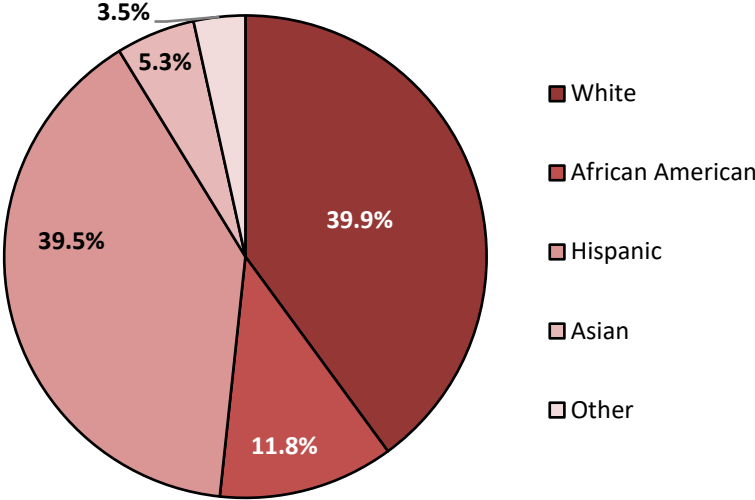


Figure note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata). The race and ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive and include Hispanics of one or more races, Whites (exclusive), African Americans (exclusive), Asians (exclusive), and other (more than one race not including Hispanic).

Differences in median age exist between the racial and ethnic groups. Whites are the oldest racial group in the state and Hispanics are the youngest. According to the 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata), the median age was 48 for Whites, 38 for Asians, 40 for African Americans, and 32 for Hispanics.

Figure 7 illustrates the educational attainment of Texans over the age of 25 in 2023. In 2023, Texas had the second largest civilian labor force of all the states: 14,897,667 individuals. Education is a key aspect of a competitive workforce (Murdock et al., 2013). Approximately 86 percent of the population over age 25 in Texas (16,293,668 individuals) had at least a high school diploma in 2023 and approximately 34 percent (6,356,310 individuals) had at least a bachelor’s degree.

Figure 7: Educational Attainment of the Texas Population Age 25 and Older, 2023

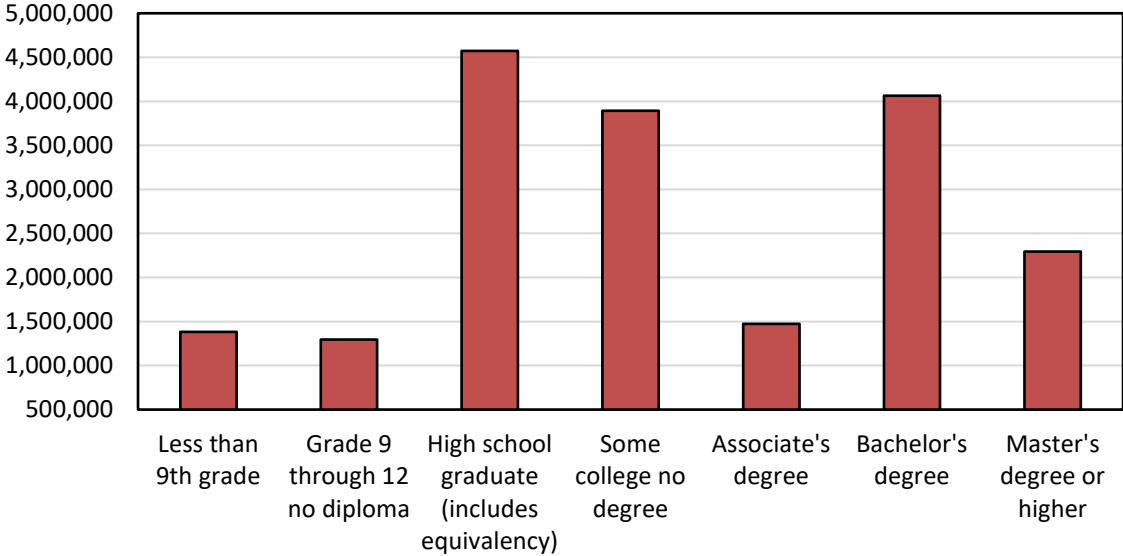


Figure note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata).

Demographic Analysis of the Mature Labor Force in Texas

This section utilizes weighted data from the 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata) to provide detailed demographic analyses of mature labor force participants in Texas so that this specific segment of the workforce can be better understood. Discussion includes labor force participation, various characteristics of the population, and the average salaries of mature workers. Due to the sampling differences discussed in the Data Sources section of this report, statewide totals will differ from those provided in the previous section.

Labor Force Concepts

To remain consistent with accepted concepts and measures related to the labor force (such as the labor force participation and unemployment rates), all analyses in this section refer to only the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force is composed of all noninstitutionalized individuals 16 years old and older who are either employed or unemployed. This definition excludes those individuals residing in institutional group quarters facilities such as correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and other long-term care living arrangements. For comparative analyses, the number and percentages of individuals not in the labor force are also provided.

Employment Status and Labor Force Participation of the Population 55 and Older in Texas

The employment status and labor force participation of individuals 55 and older in Texas were analyzed using data from the 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata). Table 3 illustrates that 40.9 percent of the Texas population 55 and older were employed in civilian occupations. Just over one percent were unemployed and 57.5 percent were not in the labor force. Since the labor force is composed of employed and unemployed individuals, 42.5 percent of Texans 55 and older (an estimated 3,016,325 individuals) were labor force participants in 2023.

Table 3: Labor Force Participation of the Population 55 and Older in Texas, 2023

Employment Status	Total	Percent
Employed	2,903,104	40.9%
Unemployed	113,221	1.6%
Not in civilian labor force	4,083,867	57.5%
Total	7,100,192	100%

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata).

Labor force participation for individuals 55 years and older varies across different age categories. Approximately 72 percent of older Texans aged 55 to 59 years and over half of those aged 60 to 64 years were labor force participants in 2023. The breakdown by age category of mature individuals indicates that the older the age group, the fewer participants in the labor force. Table 4 illustrates that the largest

number of mature workers (2,130,879) are between the ages of 55 and 64 years and are more likely to work full-time compared to mature workers aged 65 years and older.

Table 4: Labor Force Participation of the Population 55 and Older in Texas by Age Category, 2023

Age Category	Total Number in Texas by Age Category	Employed		Unemployed		Not in Labor Force	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
55 to 59 years	1,675,311	1,197,418	71.5%	46,761	2.8%	430,321	25.7%
60 to 64 years	1,609,508	933,461	58.0%	35,511	2.2%	640,373	39.8%
65 to 69 years	1,322,977	458,907	34.7%	18,279	1.4%	845,791	63.9%
70 to 74 years	1,046,874	197,401	18.9%	7,841	0.7%	841,632	80.4%
75 to 79 years	670,623	80,053	11.9%	3,926	0.6%	586,644	87.5%
80 to 84 years	404,303	25,118	6.2%	682	0.2%	378,503	93.6%
85 years and above	371,570	10,746	2.9%	221	0.1%	360,603	97.0%
Total	7,101,166	2,903,104	40.9%	113,221	1.6%	4,083,867	57.5%

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata).

Labor force participation for individuals 55 years and older differed between various groups. Approximately 55 percent of Texas males 55 and older and 45 percent of Texas females 55 and older were labor force participants in 2023. Analysis of race and gender reveal detailed differences between groups. Table 5 illustrates that the largest numbers of labor force participants are Hispanic, White, and African American. Asian and Hispanic males participate in the workforce at higher rates than all individual race categories. The category with the lowest percentage of individuals in the labor force in 2023 was White female.

Table 5: Labor Force Participation of the Population 55 and Older in Texas by Race/Gender, 2023

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	Total Number in Texas by Race and Gender	Employed		Unemployed		Not in Labor Force	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White male	1,885,392	870,055	46.1%	31,482	1.7%	983,405	52.2%
White female	2,079,308	688,699	33.1%	23,378	1.1%	1,367,172	65.8%
African American male	325,979	146,220	44.9%	7,562	2.3%	172,152	52.8%
African American female	419,268	171,201	40.8%	8,136	1.9%	239,917	57.2%
Hispanic male	894,822	468,281	52.3%	19,773	2.2%	406,610	45.4%
Hispanic female	1,004,760	349,683	34.8%	14,321	1.4%	640,731	63.8%
Asian male	149,785	77,377	51.7%	3,021	2.0%	69,387	46.3%
Asian female	172,912	61,314	35.5%	2,123	1.2%	109,458	63.3%
Other male	77,744	37,534	48.3%	1,799	2.3%	38,317	49.3%
Other female	91,196	32,740	35.9%	1,626	1.8%	56,718	62.2%

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata). Percentages are for each row and indicate the percentage of individuals in each race/gender category participating in the labor force.

Figure 8 provides the race and ethnicity composition of mature labor force participants in Texas. According to 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata), the mature labor force in 2023 was 55.8 percent White, 26.8 percent Hispanic, 10.5 percent African American, 4.5 percent Asian, and 2.4 percent Other.

Figure 8: Race and Ethnicity Composition of Mature Labor Force Participants in Texas, 2023

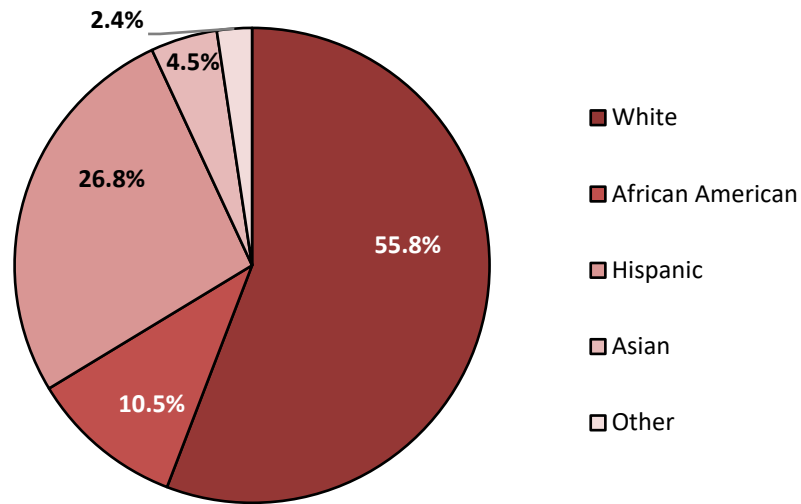


Figure note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata). Percentages are for each row and indicate the percentage of individuals in each race/gender category participating in the labor force.

In 2023, the average age of a mature labor force participant in Texas was 62.5. As illustrated in Table 6, approximately 41 percent of mature labor force participants were between the ages of 55 to 59, and 73.3 percent were between the ages of 55 to 64. Approximately 27 percent of the mature labor force participants in Texas were 65 or older.

Table 6: Age Distribution of the Mature Labor Force in Texas by Age Group, 2023

Age Category	Count	Percent (of 55+)
55 to 59 years	1,244,179	41.2%
60 to 64 years	968,972	32.1%
65 to 69 years	477,186	15.8%
70 to 74 years	205,242	6.8%
75 to 79 years	83,979	2.8%
80 to 84 years	25,800	0.9%
85 years and above	10,967	0.4%
Total	3,016,325	100%

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata).

Employment status can also be categorized as full-time or part-time. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines full-time employment as working 35 hours or more per week. Part-time employment is defined as working 1 to 34 hours per week. Out of the 2,903,104 employed individuals 55 and older in 2023, Table 7 shows that 78 percent (2,264,116 individuals) worked full-time, whereas 22 percent (638,988 individuals) worked part-time. This table indicates that nearly 80 percent of full-time mature workers are between the ages of 55 and 64, while about half of part-time mature workers are 65 years or over.

Table 7: Employment Status of the Mature Workers in Texas by Age Category, 2023

Age Category	Total Employed Individuals in Texas by Age Category	Part Time Workers		Full Time Workers	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
55 to 59 years	1,197,418	172,866	14.4%	1,024,552	85.6%
60 to 64 years	933,461	173,393	18.6%	760,068	81.4%
65 to 69 years	458,907	140,729	30.7%	318,178	69.3%
70 to 74 years	197,401	89,331	45.3%	108,070	54.7%
75 to 79 years	80,053	42,623	53.2%	37,430	46.8%
80 to 84 years	25,118	14,454	57.5%	10,664	42.5%
85 years and above	10,746	5,592	52.0%	5,154	48.0%

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata).

Of the mature labor force participants in Texas, nearly 87 percent had at least a high school diploma or equivalent in 2023. Approximately 35 percent had a bachelor’s degree or higher. Figure 9 illustrates the educational attainment levels of mature labor force participants in Texas for 2023.

Figure 9: Educational Attainment of the Mature Labor Force in Texas, 2023

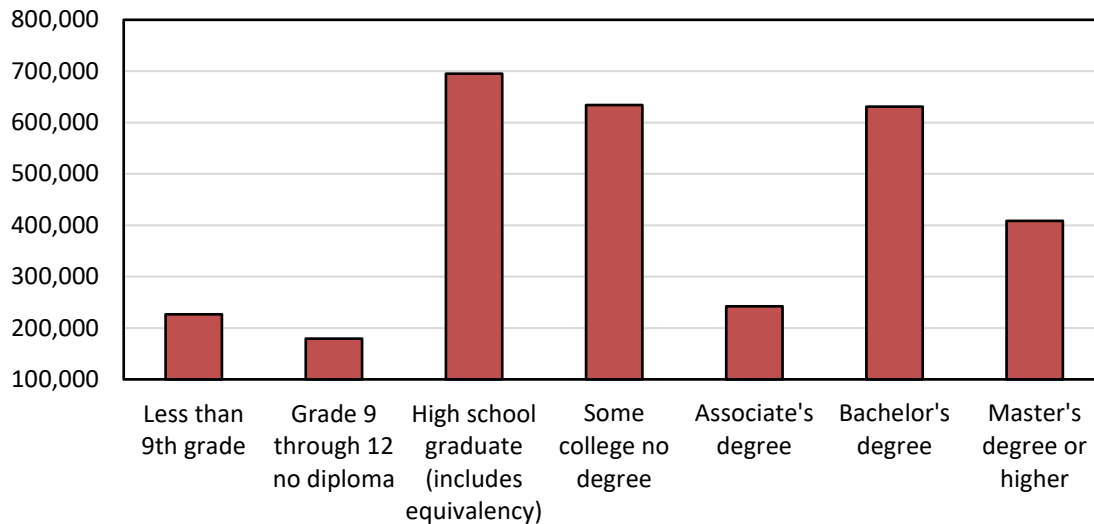


Figure note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata).

Approximately 43 percent of the noninstitutionalized mature population are mature workers, and a total of 4,084,841 older individuals were not in the labor force in 2023. Figure 10 illustrates that half of highly skilled mature workers with a bachelor’s degree or higher are labor force participants, compared to about one-third of mature workers without a high school diploma.

Figure 10: Mature Labor Force Participation by Educational Attainment in Texas, 2023

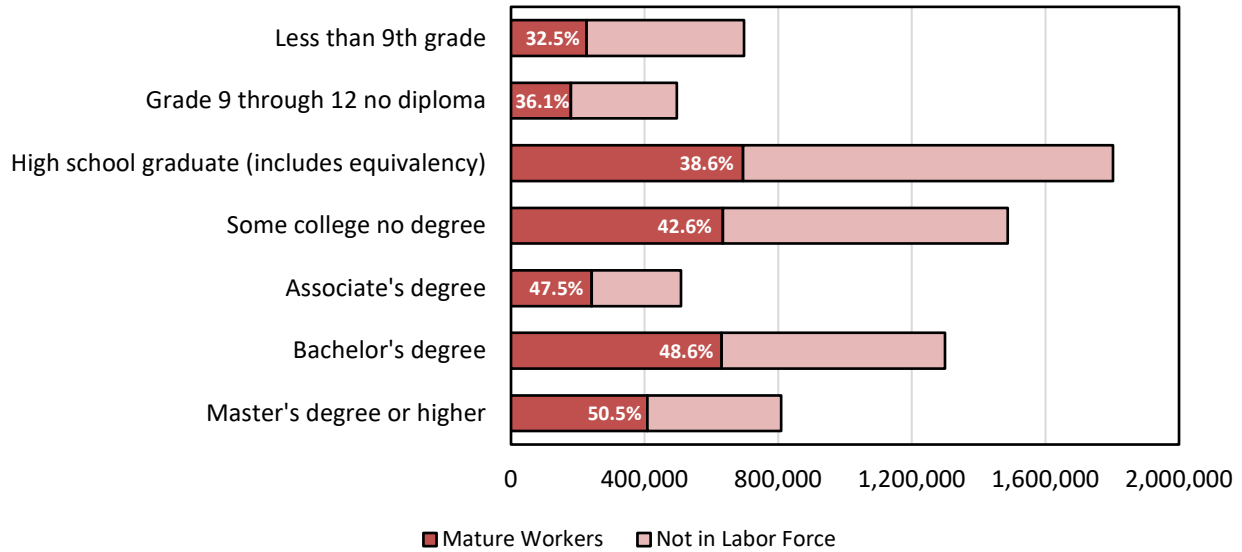


Figure note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata).

Members of the mature labor force held various jobs in numerous industries throughout Texas. Table 8 illustrates the percentages of mature labor force participants by general category of work, also referred to as class of worker. Approximately 62 percent of mature labor force participants in Texas were employees of private, for-profit companies in 2023. Aggregate data shows that approximately 15 percent of workers 55 and older were federal, state, or local government employees, and approximately 15 percent were self-employed.

Table 8: Class of Worker for Population 55 and Older in Texas, 2023

Class of Worker	Count	Percent
Employee of a private for-profit company	1,856,621	61.6%
Employee of federal, state, local government	461,026	15.3%
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	463,402	15.4%
Employee of a private not-for-profit organization	213,579	7.1%
Unemployed and never worked	12,273	0.4%
Working without pay in family business or farm	9,424	0.3%
Total	3,016,325	100.0%

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata).

Table 9 illustrates the 20 Texas industries employing the highest percentages of mature labor force participants in 2023. These 20 industries employed nearly 46 percent of the mature labor force in the state. The industries employing the greatest percentage of total labor force participants were in construction, followed by elementary and secondary school education, and hospitals.

Table 9: Top 20 Industries Employing Mature Labor Force Participants in Texas, 2023

Industry	Number	Percent
Construction	238,481	7.9%
Elementary and Secondary Schools	220,587	7.3%
Hospitals	102,845	3.4%
Food Services and Drinking Places	78,656	2.6%
Junior Colleges, Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	71,356	2.4%
Real Estate	60,702	2.0%
Truck Transportation	58,470	1.9%
Home Health Care Services	56,289	1.9%
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	48,992	1.6%
General Merchandise Retailers	46,355	1.5%
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	45,979	1.5%
Religious Organizations	43,928	1.5%
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	42,643	1.4%
Supermarkets and other Grocery Retailers	42,165	1.4%
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	42,106	1.4%
Legal Services	40,618	1.3%
Insurance Carriers	38,044	1.3%
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	35,814	1.2%
Support Activities for Mining	35,188	1.2%
Accounting	31,517	1.0%
Table Total	1,380,735	45.8%

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata). Only the top 20 industries are included in this table.

Mature workers held different positions across the different industries in Texas. Similarly, Table 10 on the following page shows that approximately 34 percent of mature workers in the state held these 20 positions in 2023. Approximately four percent (106,846 individuals) were employed as managers, followed by 98,111 individuals (3.4 percent) as driver/sales workers and truck drivers, and 68,337 individuals (2.4 percent) as janitors and building cleaners.

Table 10: Top 20 Occupations of Mature Workers in Texas, 2023

Occupation	Number	Percent
Managers	106,846	3.7%
Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers	98,111	3.4%
Janitors and Building Cleaners	68,337	2.4%
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	59,565	2.1%
Retail Salespersons	58,824	2.0%
Elementary and Middle School Teachers	56,426	1.9%
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	51,361	1.8%
Registered Nurses	49,071	1.7%
Chief Executives and Legislators	48,598	1.7%
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	41,539	1.4%
Customer Service Representatives	39,805	1.4%
Accountants and Auditors	39,757	1.4%
Personal Care Aides	39,199	1.4%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	34,242	1.2%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers	33,842	1.2%
Construction Laborers	32,165	1.1%
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing	30,935	1.1%
Cooks	30,857	1.1%
Postsecondary Teachers	30,541	1.1%
Lawyers, and Judges, Magistrates, and other Judicial Workers	29,857	1.0%
Table Total	979,878	33.8%

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata). Only the top 20 occupations are included in this table. The data does not include unemployed mature labor force participants.

Texas Mature Workers with Disabilities

This subsection focuses on Texas mature workers with disabilities. The information presented is from ACS PUMS microdata for the noninstitutionalized population. Since the likelihood of developing a disability increases with age, the issue of disability is particularly relevant for mature labor force participants.

About 13 percent (385,551 individuals) of Texas's mature labor force participants had disabilities in 2023. Table 11 breaks down the mature workers with and without a disability in each age category. Approximately 11 percent of Texas mature workers aged 55 to 64 had a disability. The prevalence of disability increases with age. For Texas mature workers 85 and older, approximately 50 percent had a disability.

Table 11: Percentages of Texas Mature Workers with and without Disabilities by Age Categories, 2023

Age Category	Total Mature Labor Force Participants	Mature Workers with a Disability		Mature Workers without a Disability	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
55 to 59 years	1,244,179	120,744	9.7%	1,123,435	90.3%
60 to 64 years	968,972	111,082	11.5%	857,890	88.5%
65 to 69 years	477,186	77,552	16.3%	399,634	83.7%
70 to 74 years	205,242	40,288	19.6%	164,954	80.4%
75 to 79 years	83,979	21,701	25.8%	62,278	74.2%
80 to 84 years	25,800	8,674	33.6%	17,126	66.4%
85 years and above	10,967	5,510	50.2%	5,457	49.8%
Total	3,016,325	385,551	12.8%	2,630,774	87.2%

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata).

Table 12 details the specific types of disabilities reported by mature labor force participants and the mature population not participating in the labor force. The reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive, and one individual could have reported multiple disabilities. Ambulatory difficulty was the most frequently reported by 6.1 percent of the mature labor force. Hearing and vision difficulties were the second and third most frequently reported disabilities. These data underscore the need for any services that address the needs of mature labor force participants to include support for disabilities.

Table 12: Mature Labor Force Participants and Non-Participants Reporting a Disability in Texas, 2023

Reported Disability	Mature Workers		Mature Individuals Not in Labor Force	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	183,174	6.1%	1,061,346	26.0%
Hearing difficulty	153,412	5.1%	553,424	13.6%
Cognitive difficulty	61,994	2.1%	433,617	10.6%
Independent living difficulty	50,480	1.7%	675,928	16.6%
Self-care difficulty	30,783	1.0%	386,972	9.5%
Vision difficulty	84,434	2.8%	327,116	8.0%
Total individuals with disability	385,551	12.8%	1,564,898	38.3%
Total individuals with and without disability	3,016,325		4,083,867	

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata). Reported disability categories are not mutually exclusive, and one individual can report having several disabilities.

Average Salaries of Mature Workers in Texas

In 2023, mature workers earned an average salary of \$71,530 (inflation adjusted for 2023). Numerous differences exist between different demographic categories. On average, male mature workers earned \$87,119, whereas female mature workers earned \$53,188. About one-fourth of Texas mature workers are employed part-time; therefore, average salaries are also broken down by worktime. Data show that the average yearly salary for part-time mature workers is \$29,064 compared to \$84,799 for full-time mature workers. Salaries also varied depending on levels of education, age category, and race and ethnicity, as illustrated in tables 13, 14, and 15, respectively.

Table 13 illustrates that mature workers with an education level below the ninth grade earned an average yearly salary of \$32,387. Average salary increases with higher levels of educational attainment. The highest average yearly salary is earned by mature workers with a master’s degree or higher.

Table 13: Average Yearly Salary for Mature Workers in Texas by Educational Attainment, 2023

Education Level	Total Employed Mature Workers	Total Average Yearly Salary	Part Time Employed Mature Workers	Part Time Average Yearly Salary	Full Time Employed Mature Workers	Full Time Average Yearly Salary
Less than 9th grade	7.5%	\$32,387	9.2%	\$16,202	7.0%	\$38,583
Grade 9 through 12 no diploma	5.8%	\$38,792	6.8%	\$17,615	5.5%	\$46,754
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23.1%	\$47,671	22.9%	\$20,641	23.1%	\$56,074
Some college no degree	21.0%	\$58,949	20.5%	\$23,937	21.1%	\$69,753
Associate's degree	8.1%	\$62,477	7.5%	\$26,036	8.2%	\$72,552
Bachelor's degree	21.0%	\$94,387	19.4%	\$36,739	21.4%	\$111,323
Master's degree or higher	13.6%	\$123,627	13.8%	\$49,648	13.6%	\$147,455

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata). Inflation adjusted for 2023.

Table 14: Average Yearly Salary for Mature Workers in Texas by Age Categories, 2023

Age Category	Total Employed Mature Workers	Total Average Yearly Salary	Part Time Employed Mature Workers	Part Time Average Yearly Salary	Full Time Employed Mature Workers	Full Time Average Yearly Salary
55 to 59 years	41.2%	\$78,500	27.1%	\$29,330	45.3%	\$87,207
60 to 64 years	32.2%	\$74,675	27.1%	\$31,004	33.6%	\$85,078
65 to 69 years	15.8%	\$65,908	22.0%	\$28,590	14.1%	\$83,283
70 to 74 years	6.8%	\$54,010	14.0%	\$27,723	4.8%	\$77,276
75 to 79 years	2.8%	\$45,487	6.7%	\$27,009	1.7%	\$67,813
80 to 84 years	0.9%	\$44,197	2.3%	\$25,452	0.5%	\$71,883
85 years and above	0.4%	\$45,794	0.9%	\$30,265	0.2%	\$65,337

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata). Inflation adjusted for 2023.

Table 15: Average Yearly Salary for Mature Workers in Texas by Race and Ethnicity/Gender, 2023

Race and Ethnicity/Gender	Total Employed Mature Workers	Total Average Yearly Salary	Part Time Employed Mature Workers	Part Time Average Yearly Salary	Full Time Employed Mature Workers	Full Time Average Yearly Salary
White Male	30.0%	\$101,839	23.1%	\$44,026	31.9%	\$115,140
White Female	23.7%	\$59,095	31.6%	\$25,339	21.5%	\$74,500
African American Male	5.0%	\$60,519	3.6%	\$24,161	5.5%	\$68,707
African American Female	5.9%	\$48,241	6.9%	\$22,390	5.6%	\$58,288
Hispanic Male	16.1%	\$56,015	11.2%	\$24,572	17.5%	\$62,266
Hispanic Female	12.0%	\$39,139	16.6%	\$17,383	10.7%	\$48,751
Asian Male	2.7%	\$92,115	2.0%	\$36,799	2.9%	\$102,786
Asian Female	2.1%	\$59,334	2.4%	\$25,732	2.0%	\$71,178
Other Male	1.3%	\$87,158	1.1%	\$32,036	1.4%	\$99,381
Other Female	1.1%	\$51,505	1.5%	\$20,182	1.0%	\$65,634

Table note: 2023 ACS PUMS (microdata). Inflation adjusted for 2023.

Concluding Comments

This study has provided detailed demographic information of Texas' mature population and labor force participants. National data illustrate the increase in older workers' labor force participation in recent decades, the circumstances affecting older workers' decisions to either retire or remain in the workforce, and the challenges that an aging population poses for employees and employers. Unlike during the Great Recession of 2007 to 2009, when the labor force participation of the mature population slightly increased, the pandemic period saw a slight decline in labor force participation, which has remained stable since then.

Current analysis of the Texas population yields four relevant trends: the growth of the state's population, the increase in the state's racial and ethnic diversity, the greater number of individuals in the older age categories, and the percentage growth of mature workers' continued participation in the labor market. Demographic analysis illustrates that 40.9 percent of Texas labor force participants 55 and older were employed in civilian occupations in 2023. A majority of mature labor force participants (78 percent) worked full time. The construction industry is the highest employer of mature workers (7.9 percent), followed by elementary and secondary schools (7.3 percent). Additionally, mature workers earned an average yearly salary of \$71,530 (inflation-adjusted for 2023). Part-time mature workers earned an average yearly salary of \$29,064, compared to \$84,799 for full-time mature workers. Finally, differences in labor force participation and income were observed between various demographic groups.

The proportion of the Texas population age 55 and older is increasing. The impact of this transformation on the labor force presents unique challenges and opportunities for employees and employers navigating an increasingly competitive global economy. Employers must understand the implications for worker and skill shortages that are associated with the aging of the American workforce and propelled by the retirement of the Baby Boomers. Conversely, older workers choosing to remain in the workforce will be met with opportunities for training and skill development that go beyond their already desirable skills. Employers, government, non-profits, and other organizations play a critical role in helping older employees to acquire new skills to remain up to date with the demands of the modern labor force.

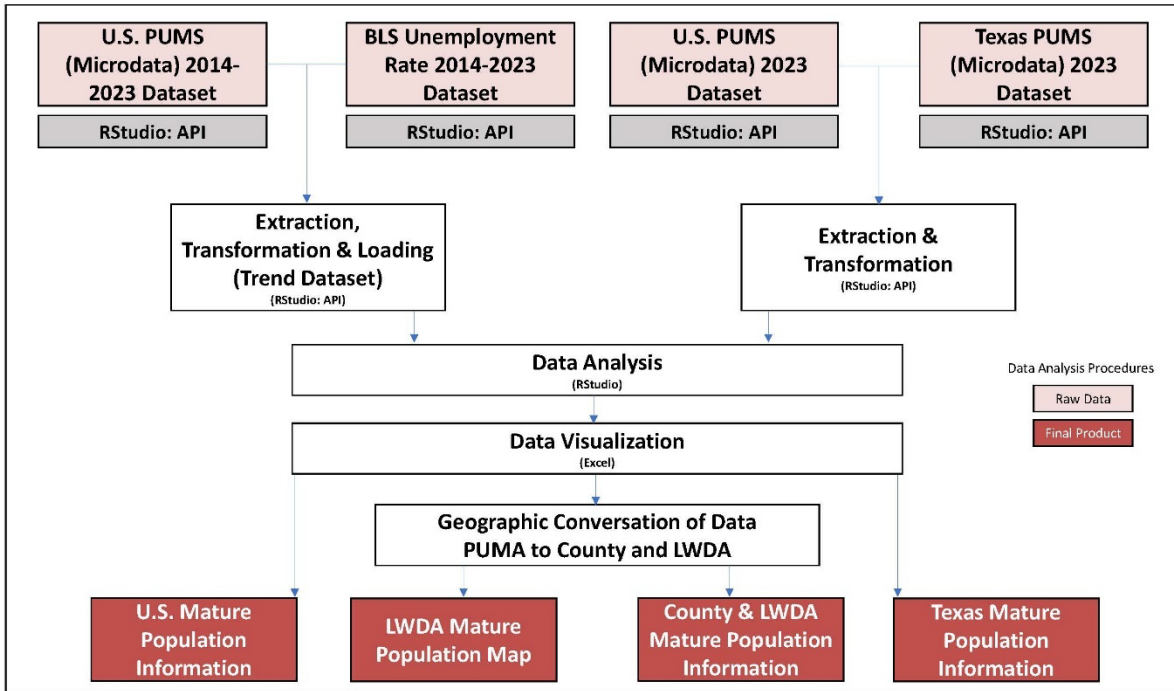
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Appendix A: Data Processing framework



Appendix B: Mature Population Historical Information

This section utilizes the decennial census data to provide detailed U.S. and Texas population data. The charts below show the number and percentage of the mature population in the U.S. and Texas over the last seven decades.

Figure 11: Number and Percent of Mature Population in the U.S., 1960–2020

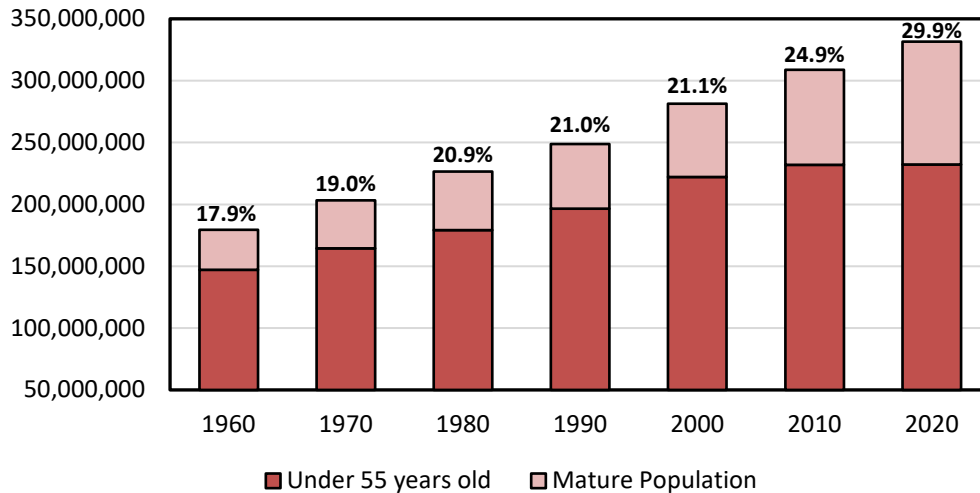


Figure note: 1960 through 1990 decennial census data are from NHGIS; 2000–2020 decennial census data are from Census. Overall, the datasets include both noninstitutionalized and institutionalized populations.

Figure 12: Number and Percent of Mature Population in Texas, 1960–2020

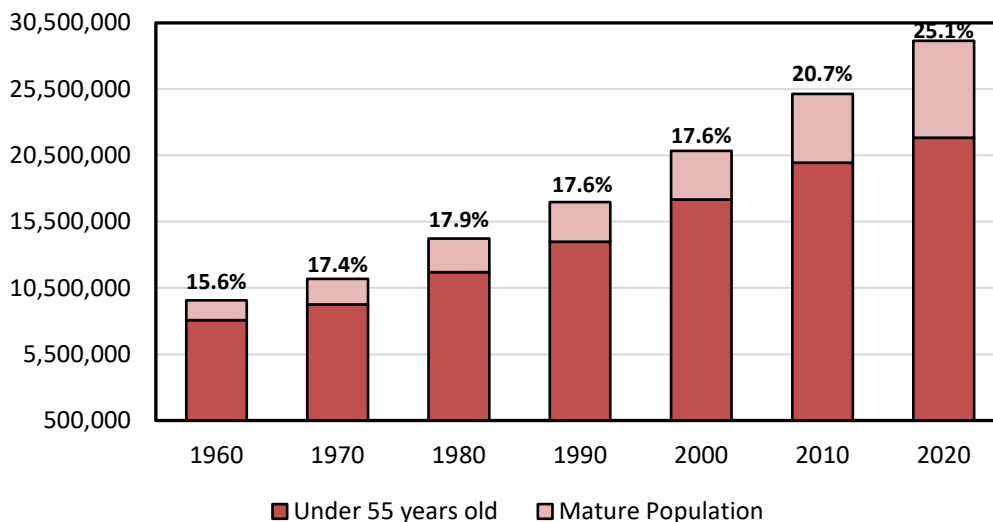
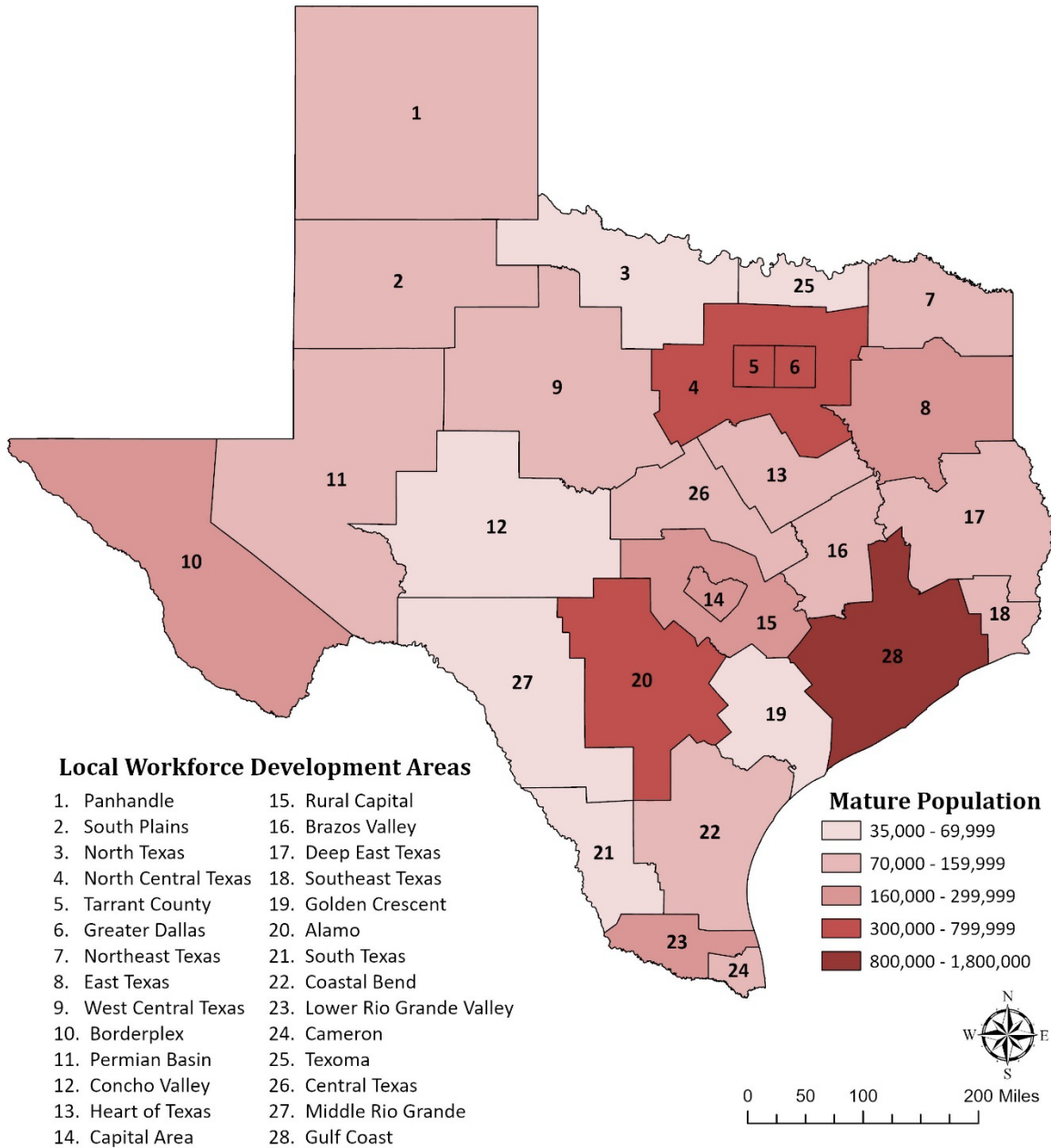


Figure note: 1960 through 1990 decennial census data are from NHGIS; 2000–2020 decennial census data are from Census. Overall, the datasets include both noninstitutionalized and institutionalized populations.

Appendix C: Mature Population in Texas by LWDA, 2023

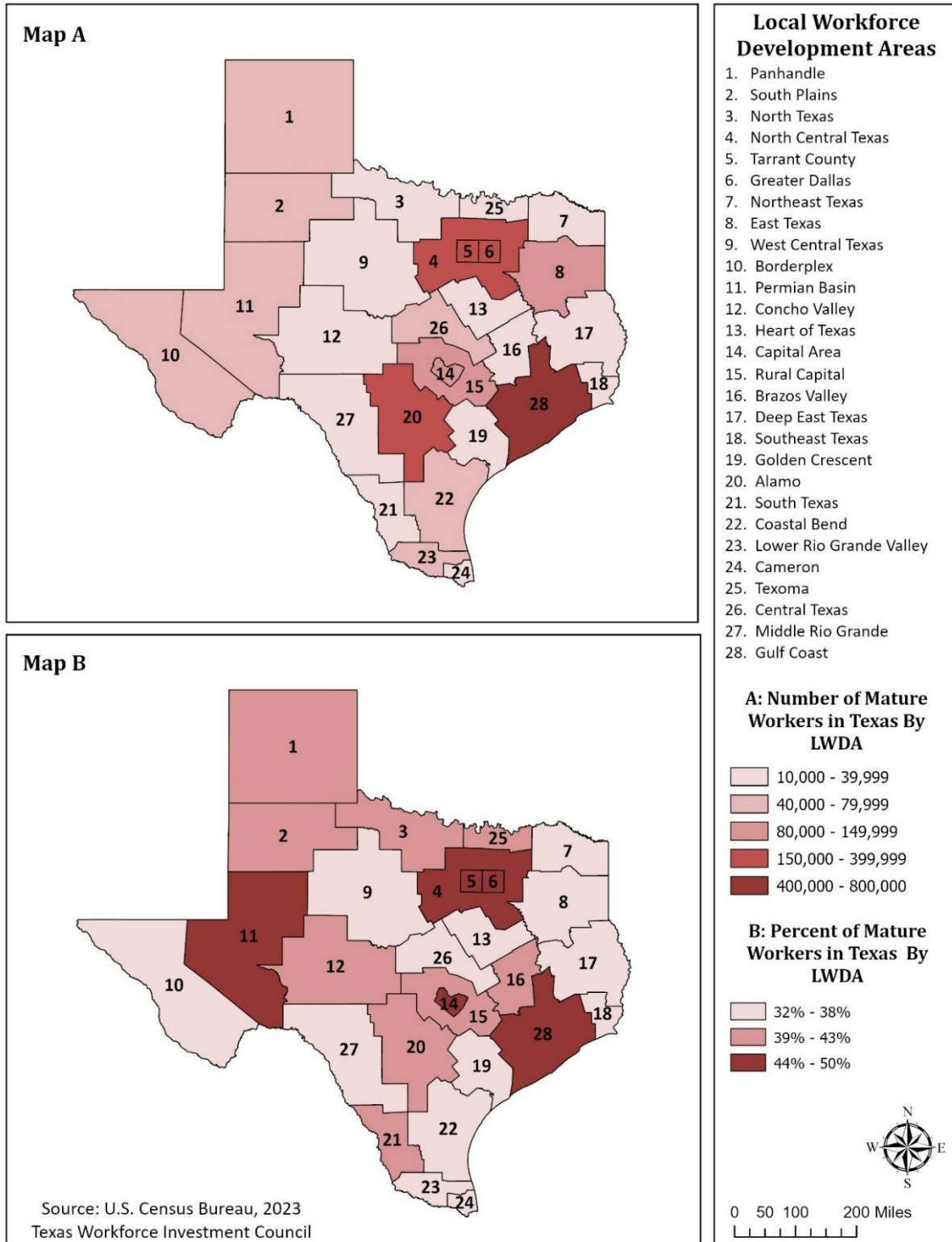
Figure 13: Number of Mature Population in Texas by LWDA, 2023



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023
Texas Workforce Investment Council

Appendix D: Mature Labor Force Participation in Texas by LWDA, 2023

Figure 14: Number and Percent of Mature Workers in Texas by LWDA, 2023



Appendix E: Number of Mature Population and Labor Force Participants in Texas by County in Each LWDA, 2023

This appendix presents the total numbers of the mature population and workers by Texas county. The following tables show the total, male, and female mature population for each county. Estimated numbers of mature workers are based on the 2023 ACS PUMS microdata. For details on county estimate calculations, refer to the Data Sources section of this report. The tables also include the number of mature labor force participants by county within Texas local workforce development areas.

Table 16: LWDA 1 Panhandle—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Armstrong	1,770	489	239	250	208	120	89
Briscoe	1,370	378	185	194	161	92	69
Carson	5,545	1,532	748	784	652	374	278
Castro	7,031	1,943	949	995	827	475	352
Childress	6,363	1,758	858	900	749	430	319
Collingsworth	2,522	697	340	357	297	170	126
Dallam	6,781	1,874	915	959	798	458	340
Deaf Smith	17,721	4,897	2,390	2,507	2,085	1,197	888
Donley	3,107	858	419	439	366	210	156
Gray	20,243	5,594	2,731	2,863	2,382	1,367	1,015
Hall	2,689	743	363	380	316	182	135
Hansford	5,044	1,394	680	713	593	341	253
Hartley	5,127	1,417	692	725	603	346	257
Hemphill	3,223	891	435	456	379	218	162
Hutchinson	19,675	5,437	2,654	2,783	2,315	1,329	986
Lipscomb	2,923	808	394	413	344	197	146
Moore	20,376	5,631	2,749	2,882	2,397	1,376	1,021
Ochiltree	9,553	2,640	1,289	1,351	1,124	645	479
Oldham	1,670	462	225	236	197	113	84
Parmer	9,420	2,603	1,271	1,332	1,108	636	472
Potter	110,510	26,994	12,326	14,668	10,154	5,338	4,816
Randall	143,004	38,707	17,971	20,736	15,889	8,786	7,103
Roberts	785	217	106	111	92	53	39
Sherman	2,656	734	358	376	312	179	133
Swisher	6,647	1,837	897	940	782	449	333
Wheeler	4,760	1,315	642	673	560	321	239
Panhandle Total	420,515	111,850	52,826	59,023	45,690	25,402	20,290

Table 17: LWDA 2 South Plains—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Bailey	6,581	1,791	868	922	718	421	297
Cochran	2,425	660	320	340	265	155	109
Crosby	4,896	1,332	646	686	534	313	221
Dickens	1,686	459	222	236	184	108	76
Floyd	5,150	1,401	680	722	562	330	233
Garza	5,542	1,508	731	777	605	355	250
Hale	31,002	8,436	4,091	4,345	3,384	1,984	1,400
Hockley	20,529	5,586	2,709	2,877	2,241	1,314	927
King	254	69	34	36	28	16	11
Lamb	12,435	3,384	1,641	1,743	1,357	796	562
Lubbock	310,438	71,477	32,579	38,898	31,153	16,849	14,304
Lynn	5,334	1,452	704	748	582	341	241
Motley	1,016	276	134	142	111	65	46
Terry	11,281	3,070	1,489	1,581	1,231	722	509
Yoakum	7,332	1,995	967	1,028	800	469	331
South Plains Total	425,901	102,896	47,815	55,081	43,755	24,238	19,517

Table 18: LWDA 3 North Texas—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Archer	8,632	2,806	1,367	1,439	1,162	641	522
Baylor	3,497	1,137	554	583	471	260	211
Clay	10,318	3,354	1,634	1,720	1,389	766	623
Cottle	1,386	451	220	231	187	103	84
Foard	1,103	358	175	184	148	82	67
Hardeman	3,576	1,162	566	596	482	265	216
Jack	8,553	2,780	1,355	1,425	1,152	635	517
Montague	20,147	6,549	3,191	3,358	2,713	1,496	1,217
Wichita	124,677	33,313	15,231	18,082	14,215	7,496	6,719
Wilbarger	13,011	4,229	2,061	2,168	1,752	966	786
Young	18,036	5,863	2,857	3,006	2,429	1,339	1,090
North Texas Total	212,936	62,002	29,211	32,792	26,100	14,049	12,052

Table 19: LWDA 4 North Central—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Collin	1,113,235	251,049	119,412	131,637	126,851	71,903	54,948
Denton	942,263	213,345	100,941	112,404	107,323	59,507	47,816
Ellis	202,718	50,041	23,696	26,345	22,889	12,818	10,071
Erath	43,260	14,729	7,015	7,714	5,570	3,048	2,521
Hood	62,634	21,325	10,156	11,169	8,064	4,413	3,651
Hunt	106,038	27,706	13,189	14,517	11,821	6,529	5,292
Johnson	186,365	48,465	23,078	25,387	20,650	12,122	8,528
Kaufman	159,689	34,127	16,202	17,925	15,791	8,973	6,818
Navarro	51,697	16,948	8,163	8,785	5,599	3,053	2,547
Palo Pinto	28,888	9,836	4,684	5,151	3,719	2,035	1,684
Parker	156,860	45,788	22,295	23,493	20,222	11,547	8,675
Rockwall	114,369	29,883	14,225	15,658	12,750	7,043	5,707
Somervell	9,355	3,185	1,517	1,668	1,204	659	545
Wise	69,262	22,514	10,971	11,543	9,327	5,142	4,186
North Central Total	3,246,633	788,941	375,544	413,396	371,780	208,792	162,989

Table 20: LWDA 5 Tarrant County—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Tarrant	2,120,649	494,495	231,817	262,678	232,030	130,633	101,397
Tarrant County Total	2,120,649	494,495	231,817	262,678	232,030	130,633	101,397

Table 21: LWDA 6 Greater Dallas—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Dallas	2,586,686	579,426	270,490	308,936	276,884	152,400	124,484
Greater Dallas Total	2,586,686	579,426	270,490	308,936	276,884	152,400	124,484

Table 22: LWDA 7 Northeast—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Bowie	88,075	27,710	12,587	15,122	8,851	4,553	4,298
Cass	26,981	8,488	3,856	4,633	2,712	1,395	1,317
Delta	5,224	1,647	774	872	592	324	268
Franklin	10,338	3,259	1,532	1,726	1,172	641	531
Hopkins	36,693	11,566	5,439	6,127	4,159	2,275	1,884
Lamar	49,965	15,749	7,406	8,343	5,663	3,098	2,565
Morris	11,938	3,763	1,769	1,993	1,353	740	613
Red River	11,562	3,644	1,714	1,931	1,310	717	594
Titus	31,171	9,825	4,620	5,205	3,533	1,933	1,600
Northeast Total	271,947	85,651	39,697	45,952	29,345	15,676	13,670

Table 23: LWDA 8 East Texas—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Anderson	53,554	18,086	8,367	9,719	5,890	3,091	2,799
Camp	12,637	4,739	2,273	2,466	1,488	845	643
Cherokee	47,608	14,704	6,904	7,800	5,087	2,628	2,458
Gregg	122,698	33,347	15,235	18,112	13,516	7,054	6,462
Harrison	69,034	22,083	10,540	11,543	8,402	4,488	3,914
Henderson	75,960	25,653	11,867	13,786	8,354	4,384	3,970
Marion	9,751	3,119	1,489	1,630	1,187	634	553
Panola	21,246	6,562	3,081	3,481	2,270	1,173	1,097
Rains	12,336	4,626	2,219	2,407	1,452	825	628
Rusk	49,309	15,230	7,151	8,079	5,268	2,722	2,546
Smith	235,266	67,672	31,189	36,483	26,347	13,937	12,410
Upshur	41,004	13,117	6,260	6,856	4,991	2,666	2,325
Van Zandt	60,373	22,641	10,861	11,780	7,108	4,036	3,072
Wood	45,473	17,053	8,180	8,873	5,354	3,040	2,314
East Texas Total	856,249	268,632	125,616	143,015	96,714	51,523	45,191

Table 24: LWDA 9 West Central—Mature population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Brown	35,883	12,299	5,931	6,369	4,560	2,612	1,948
Callahan	12,917	4,428	2,135	2,293	1,642	940	701
Coleman	7,234	2,479	1,196	1,284	919	527	393
Comanche	12,810	4,391	2,117	2,274	1,628	932	695
Eastland	16,694	5,722	2,759	2,963	2,122	1,215	906
Fisher	3,456	1,185	571	613	439	252	188
Haskell	5,096	1,747	842	904	648	371	277
Jones	18,529	6,351	3,062	3,289	2,355	1,349	1,006
Kent	713	244	118	126	91	52	39
Knox	3,154	1,081	521	560	401	230	171
Mitchell	8,463	2,901	1,399	1,502	1,075	616	459
Nolan	13,879	4,757	2,294	2,463	1,764	1,010	754
Runnels	9,318	3,194	1,540	1,654	1,184	678	506
Scurry	15,946	5,466	2,636	2,830	2,026	1,161	866
Shackelford	2,922	1,002	483	519	371	213	159
Stephens	8,570	2,937	1,416	1,521	1,089	624	465
Stonewall	1,176	403	194	209	149	86	64
Taylor	142,833	35,104	15,841	19,263	13,980	7,132	6,848
Throckmorton	1,354	464	224	240	172	99	74
West Central Total	320,947	96,155	45,279	50,876	36,615	20,099	16,519

Table 25: LWDA 10 Borderplex—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Brewster	9,099	2,256	1,102	1,154	930	570	359
Culberson	2,085	517	252	264	213	131	82
El Paso	860,397	199,210	88,897	110,313	73,453	41,454	31,999
Hudspeth	3,049	756	369	387	311	191	120
Jeff Davis	1,900	471	230	241	194	119	75
Presidio	5,845	1,449	708	741	597	366	231
Borderplex Total	882,375	204,659	91,558	113,100	75,698	42,831	32,866

Table 26: LWDA 11 Permian Basin—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Andrews	17,741	4,399	2,149	2,250	1,812	1,111	701
Borden	570	170	83	87	67	37	30
Crane	4,452	1,104	539	565	455	279	176
Dawson	11,215	3,346	1,632	1,714	1,323	733	590
Ector	161,909	31,087	14,797	16,290	13,909	8,055	5,854
Gaines	20,585	5,104	2,493	2,611	2,103	1,290	813
Glasscock	1,008	301	147	154	119	66	53
Howard	31,374	9,360	4,565	4,795	3,700	2,050	1,650
Loving	58	14	7	7	6	4	2
Martin	4,716	1,407	686	721	556	308	248
Midland	170,467	34,538	16,220	18,318	16,732	9,837	6,895
Pecos	13,670	4,078	1,989	2,089	1,612	893	719
Reeves	14,058	3,486	1,703	1,783	1,436	881	555
Terrell	682	204	99	104	80	45	36
Upton	2,974	887	433	455	351	194	156
Ward	11,096	2,751	1,344	1,407	1,134	695	438
Winkler	7,424	1,841	899	942	758	465	293
Permian Basin Total	473,999	104,077	49,785	54,292	46,153	26,943	19,209

Table 27: LWDA 12 Concho Valley—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Coke	2,954	881	430	451	348	193	155
Concho	2,974	887	433	455	351	194	156
Crockett	2,791	833	406	427	329	182	147
Irion	1,365	407	199	209	161	89	72
Kimble	3,861	1,152	562	590	455	252	203
Mason	3,555	1,061	517	543	419	232	187
McCulloch	6,866	2,048	999	1,049	810	449	361
Menard	1,762	526	256	269	208	115	93
Reagan	3,046	909	443	465	359	199	160
Schleicher	2,210	659	322	338	261	144	116
Sterling	1,233	368	179	188	145	81	65
Sutton	3,036	906	442	464	358	198	160
Tom Green	118,141	32,648	15,271	17,377	12,945	7,114	5,831
Concho Valley Total	153,794	43,285	20,459	22,825	17,149	9,442	7,706

Table 28: LWDA 13 Heart of Texas—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Bosque	17,909	5,871	2,828	3,043	1,940	1,058	882
Falls	16,675	5,467	2,633	2,834	1,806	985	821
Freestone	19,094	6,260	3,015	3,245	2,068	1,128	941
Hill	35,233	11,551	5,564	5,987	3,816	2,081	1,736
Limestone	21,757	7,133	3,436	3,697	2,357	1,285	1,072
McLennan	259,686	66,884	30,833	36,051	27,094	13,953	13,141
Heart of Texas Total	370,354	103,166	48,309	54,857	39,081	20,490	18,593

Table 29: LWDA 14 Capital Area—Mature population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Travis	1,300,666	272,409	130,775	141,634	130,427	70,381	60,046
Capital Area Total	1,300,666	272,409	130,775	141,634	130,427	70,381	60,046

Table 30: LWDA 15 Rural Capital Area—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Bastrop	98,251	30,083	14,744	15,339	12,003	6,515	5,488
Blanco	11,566	4,652	2,204	2,448	1,729	919	811
Burnet	47,342	15,477	7,335	8,142	5,335	2,938	2,397
Caldwell	46,368	14,197	6,958	7,239	5,665	3,075	2,590
Fayette	24,698	7,562	3,706	3,856	3,017	1,638	1,380
Hays	254,766	56,009	26,480	29,529	23,912	13,248	10,664
Lee	17,668	5,410	2,651	2,758	2,159	1,172	987
Llano	20,473	6,693	3,172	3,521	2,307	1,271	1,037
Williamson	641,524	147,626	68,559	79,067	63,224	34,461	28,763
Rural Capital Total	1,162,656	287,709	135,809	151,899	119,351	65,237	54,117

Table 31: LWDA 16 Brazos Valley—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Brazos	233,770	41,974	19,541	22,433	17,338	9,499	7,839
Burleson	17,168	5,962	2,828	3,134	2,156	1,184	972
Grimes	28,484	9,892	4,692	5,200	3,578	1,964	1,613
Leon	15,302	5,314	2,521	2,794	1,922	1,055	867
Madison	13,092	4,547	2,157	2,390	1,644	903	742
Robertson	16,302	5,661	2,685	2,976	2,048	1,124	923
Washington	34,843	12,101	5,740	6,361	4,376	2,403	1,974
Brazos Valley Total	358,961	85,451	40,164	45,288	33,062	18,132	14,930

Table 32: LWDA 17 Deep East Texas—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Angelina	85,103	23,145	10,713	12,432	8,505	4,352	4,153
Houston	20,318	6,770	3,215	3,555	2,141	1,119	1,021
Jasper	31,881	11,615	5,540	6,076	3,367	1,836	1,531
Nacogdoches	63,679	17,318	8,016	9,302	6,364	3,256	3,108
Newton	11,815	4,305	2,053	2,252	1,248	680	567
Polk	46,153	15,378	7,302	8,075	4,862	2,542	2,320
Sabine	9,563	3,484	1,662	1,822	1,010	551	459
San Augustine	7,653	2,788	1,330	1,458	808	441	368
San Jacinto	25,223	8,404	3,991	4,413	2,657	1,390	1,268
Shelby	23,226	8,462	4,036	4,426	2,453	1,337	1,116
Trinity	12,516	4,170	1,980	2,190	1,319	689	629
Tyler	19,137	6,972	3,325	3,647	2,021	1,102	919
Deep East Texas Total	356,267	112,811	53,163	59,648	36,755	19,295	17,459

Table 33: LWDA 18 Southeast Texas—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Hardin	56,237	16,322	7,708	8,614	5,843	3,237	2,606
Jefferson	240,793	66,470	30,553	35,917	24,479	13,163	11,316
Orange	84,813	24,616	11,626	12,990	8,813	4,882	3,931
Southeast Texas Total	381,843	107,408	49,887	57,521	39,135	21,282	17,853

Table 34: LWDA 19 Golden Crescent—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Calhoun	19,864	5,842	2,787	3,055	2,202	1,223	979
Dewitt	19,224	6,212	2,967	3,244	2,286	1,252	1,034
Goliad	6,796	2,196	1,049	1,147	808	443	365
Gonzales	19,068	6,161	2,943	3,218	2,267	1,242	1,025
Jackson	14,542	4,699	2,245	2,454	1,729	947	782
Lavaca	19,721	6,372	3,044	3,328	2,345	1,284	1,060
Victoria	90,249	26,539	12,661	13,878	10,004	5,558	4,446
Golden Crescent Total	189,464	58,021	27,696	30,324	21,641	11,949	9,691

Table 35: LWDA 20 Alamo—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Atascosa	47,823	14,892	7,195	7,697	5,207	3,007	2,200
Bandera	20,350	6,337	3,062	3,275	2,216	1,280	936
Bexar	2,024,549	467,445	214,644	252,801	191,774	101,548	90,226
Comal	173,535	56,776	27,217	29,559	20,806	11,732	9,074
Frio	17,949	5,589	2,700	2,889	1,954	1,129	826
Gillespie	27,166	10,925	5,176	5,749	4,061	2,158	1,904
Guadalupe	177,357	46,627	22,040	24,587	18,448	10,303	8,145
Karnes	14,273	4,612	2,203	2,409	1,697	929	767
Kendall	45,017	18,104	8,577	9,527	6,730	3,575	3,155
Kerr	53,468	21,503	10,187	11,316	7,994	4,247	3,747
McMullen	583	130	60	70	42	23	19
Medina	49,546	15,428	7,454	7,974	5,394	3,115	2,279
Wilson	48,252	15,591	7,448	8,143	5,737	3,142	2,595
Alamo Total	2,699,868	683,959	317,963	365,996	272,060	146,188	125,873

Table 36: LWDA 21 South Texas—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Jim Hogg	4,727	1,056	490	566	341	188	153
Webb	266,197	50,455	22,882	27,573	21,336	11,826	9,510
Zapata	13,587	3,036	1,409	1,627	979	539	440
South Texas Total	284,511	54,547	24,781	29,766	22,656	12,553	10,103

Table 37: LWDA 22 Coastal Bend—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Aransas	22,637	6,882	3,263	3,619	2,409	1,276	1,133
Bee	29,485	8,964	4,251	4,714	3,137	1,662	1,475
Brooks	6,771	1,772	833	939	652	361	291
Duval	9,615	2,149	997	1,151	693	382	311
Jim Wells	37,217	9,740	4,579	5,161	3,585	1,986	1,599
Kenedy	333	87	41	46	32	18	14
Kleberg	29,697	7,772	3,654	4,118	2,861	1,585	1,276
Live Oak	10,843	2,838	1,334	1,504	1,045	579	466
Nueces	349,391	95,289	44,482	50,807	37,225	20,372	16,853
Refugio	6,402	1,947	923	1,024	681	361	320
San Patricio	65,311	19,857	9,415	10,441	6,949	3,681	3,268
Coastal Bend Total	567,702	157,297	73,772	83,524	59,269	32,263	27,006

Table 38: LWDA 23 Lower Rio Grande Valley—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Hidalgo	874,416	175,604	79,742	95,862	58,852	32,205	26,647
Starr	64,459	14,404	6,687	7,718	4,645	2,559	2,086
Willacy	19,291	5,049	2,373	2,675	1,858	1,030	829
Lower Rio Grande Valley Total	958,166	195,057	88,802	106,255	65,355	35,794	29,562

Table 39: LWDA 24 Cameron—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Cameron	421,387	99,968	45,281	54,687	35,311	18,053	17,258
Cameron Total	421,387	99,968	45,281	54,687	35,311	18,053	17,258

Table 40: LWDA 25 Texoma—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Cooke	41,964	13,204	6,257	6,947	5,374	2,888	2,486
Fannin	35,917	11,301	5,355	5,946	4,600	2,472	2,127
Grayson	136,528	42,958	20,357	22,601	17,484	9,397	8,087
Texoma Total	214,409	67,463	31,969	35,494	27,458	14,757	12,700

Table 41: LWDA 26 Central Texas—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Bell	378,135	79,701	36,830	42,871	29,954	16,078	13,876
Coryell	80,066	26,175	12,405	13,770	9,023	4,969	4,054
Hamilton	7,925	2,591	1,228	1,363	893	492	401
Lampasas	20,846	6,815	3,230	3,585	2,349	1,294	1,055
Milam	24,095	8,368	3,969	4,399	3,026	1,662	1,365
Mills	4,289	1,402	664	738	483	266	217
San Saba	5,519	1,804	855	949	622	343	279
Central Texas Total	520,875	126,856	59,181	67,675	46,350	25,104	21,247

Table 42: LWDA 27 Middle Rio Grande—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Dimmit	8,428	1,883	874	1,009	607	335	273
Edwards	1,403	335	155	180	106	56	50
Kinney	3,080	735	341	394	234	123	110
La Salle	6,518	1,457	676	780	470	259	211
Maverick	56,930	13,594	6,303	7,291	4,317	2,279	2,039
Real	2,719	649	301	348	206	109	97
Uvalde	24,163	5,770	2,675	3,094	1,832	967	865
Val Verde	46,808	11,177	5,182	5,994	3,550	1,874	1,676
Zavala	9,515	2,272	1,053	1,218	722	381	341
Middle Rio Grande Total	159,564	37,872	17,560	20,308	12,044	6,383	5,662

Table 43: LWDA 28 Gulf Coast—Mature Population and Labor Force Participants by County, 2023

County	Total Population	Mature Population	Male Mature Population	Female Mature Population	Estimated Mature Labor Force Participants (LFPs)	Estimated Male Mature LFPs	Estimated Female Mature LFPs
Austin	30,474	8,846	4,288	4,558	3,542	1,917	1,625
Brazoria	369,315	88,506	41,616	46,890	38,310	21,180	17,130
Chambers	47,687	10,988	5,428	5,560	4,085	2,632	1,452
Colorado	20,759	6,026	2,921	3,105	2,413	1,306	1,107
Fort Bend	854,806	200,643	95,429	105,214	91,262	50,805	40,457
Galveston	350,972	99,653	47,508	52,145	41,879	23,213	18,666
Harris	4,734,785	1,043,894	490,912	552,982	476,108	264,403	211,705
Liberty	93,817	21,618	10,679	10,939	8,036	5,179	2,858
Matagorda	36,614	10,628	5,152	5,476	4,256	2,303	1,952
Montgomery	652,433	166,003	79,456	86,547	69,595	40,153	29,442
Walker	70,346	23,438	11,130	12,308	7,411	3,875	3,536
Waller	57,354	16,648	8,070	8,578	6,667	3,608	3,058
Wharton	41,986	12,187	5,907	6,280	4,880	2,641	2,239
Gulf Coast Total	7,361,348	1,709,078	808,496	900,582	758,444	423,215	335,227

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