Texas
Demographic Characteristics and Trends

Boerne Rotary Club
October 29, 2010
Boerne, TX
25 Million Reasons to be Proud of Texas (among a few more)

Demographic Highlights

TEXAS is:

**big.** The population of Texas is the second largest in the United States, approaching 25 million people (estimated population of 24.8 million people in 2009).\(^7\)

**young.** Approximately 28% of Texas’ population is under 18 and only 10% of the population is older than 65 years.\(^1\) Webb County in Texas, has the youngest population in the U.S. with children younger than 5 comprising 12.8% of the population.\(^7\)

**embracing of culture and diversity.** Approximately 9 million or 38% of Texans are of Hispanic descent, 2.8 million or 12% are African Americans, and 1 million or 4% are other (non-Anglo mainly of Asian descent).\(^1\) In about a decade, it is expected that Texas’ population will have more persons of Hispanic descent than any other racial or ethnic group.\(^4\)

**a desired place to live and work.** Net in-migration to Texas accounts for almost half of the population growth in recent years.\(^1\) More than 171,900 college graduates moved into Texas each year between 2006 and 2008, placing Texas as 2nd in the Nation by this measure.

**urban.** Texas has three of the top 10 largest cities in the Nation.\(^3\) Several of the metropolitan areas in Texas are among the most rapidly growing in the Nation.\(^5\)

Demographic Highlights

TEXAS is:

rural. Texas is the second largest state in the Nation in terms of square miles (268,601) and approximately 17% of the population lives in rural areas.¹

a working state. Texas has a civilian labor force of more than twelve million workers and an unemployment rate lower than in most States.⁶

family oriented. Texas ranks 3rd among states for the percent of households which are married-couple families with children (24.4%).²

multigenerational. Texas ranks 3rd among states for percent of households which are multigenerational (4.5%).²

growing – fast. Texas gained more population than any other state in the last estimate year (between July 1, 2008 and July 1, 2009), adding 478,000 people.⁷ Among cities over 100,000 population in the U.S., 4 of the 10 fastest growing areas are in Texas (2007-2008 change).⁷

Texas economy

And The Winner Is—Texas
The Lone Star State is No. 1 again—upsetting Virginia for the second time in three years—with their highest overall score in the history of our study.

OVERALL RANKINGS:

Top Five
1. Texas
2. Virginia
3. Colorado
4. North Carolina

Bottom Five
50. Alaska
49. Rhode Island
48. Hawaii
47. Nevada

Source: CNBC.com
Natural Increase in Texas (Births minus Deaths)

- Birth Rate: 16.8 per 1,000 vs. 14.0 for US (2nd highest)
- Death Rate: 6.8 per 1,000 vs. 8.3 for US (5th lowest)
- Natural Increase: 10.0 per 1,000 vs. 5.7 for US (3rd highest)

- Texas is young:
  - Median Age: 33.2 vs. 36.8 for US (2nd lowest)

- Texas has a high total fertility rate (Children per woman)
  - 2.34 vs. 2.05 for US (4th highest)

## Fastest Growing States, 2000-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>281,424,602</td>
<td>307,006,550</td>
<td>25,581,948</td>
<td>9.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>20,851,820</td>
<td>24,782,302</td>
<td>3,930,484</td>
<td>18.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>33,871,648</td>
<td>36,961,664</td>
<td>3,090,016</td>
<td>9.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>15,982,378</td>
<td>18,537,969</td>
<td>2,555,130</td>
<td>16.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>8,186,453</td>
<td>9,829,211</td>
<td>1,642,430</td>
<td>20.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>5,130,632</td>
<td>6,595,778</td>
<td>1,465,171</td>
<td>28.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>8,049,313</td>
<td>9,380,884</td>
<td>1,334,478</td>
<td>16.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>7,078,515</td>
<td>7,882,590</td>
<td>803,542</td>
<td>11.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: Derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census Estimates for dates indicated by the Texas State Data Center, University of Texas at San Antonio.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year*</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Numerical Change</th>
<th>Natural Increase</th>
<th>Net Migration</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Natural Increase</th>
<th>Net Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>7,711,194</td>
<td>--</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>9,579,677</td>
<td>1,868,483</td>
<td>1,754,652</td>
<td>113,831</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>93.91</td>
<td>6.09</td>
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<td>1970</td>
<td>11,196,730</td>
<td>1,617,053</td>
<td>1,402,683</td>
<td>214,370</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>86.74</td>
<td>13.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>14,229,191</td>
<td>3,032,461</td>
<td>1,260,794</td>
<td>1,771,667</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>41.58</td>
<td>58.42</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>16,986,510</td>
<td>2,757,319</td>
<td>1,815,670</td>
<td>941,649</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>65.85</td>
<td>34.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>20,851,820</td>
<td>3,865,310</td>
<td>1,919,281</td>
<td>1,946,029</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>49.65</td>
<td>50.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>24,782,302</td>
<td>3,930,484</td>
<td>2,124,124</td>
<td>1,781,785</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>54.04</td>
<td>45.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All values for the decennial dates are for the indicated census year. Values for 2009 is for July 1 as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Source: Derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census Estimates for dates indicated by the Texas State Data Center, University of Texas at San Antonio.

Note: Residual values are not presented in this table.
Estimated Annual Net Migration to Texas, 2000 to 2009

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2009 Estimates
Estimated domestic migration (2000-2008) by county as a percentage of 2000 population

-20 to -45%
-19 to -10%
-9 to -5%
-4 to 0%
1 to 5%
6 to 20%
21 to 30%
31 to 65%

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, March 19, 2009. Map produced by the Texas State Data Center
Estimated international migration (2000-2008) by county as a percentage of 2000 population

Legend

- 0-1%
- 1-2.5%
- 2.5-3.5%
- 3.5-5%
- 5-10%

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, March 19, 2009. Map produced by the Texas State Data Center
Texas Racial and Ethnic Composition, 2000 and 2009

Total Population, 2000 Census and 2009 Estimate

Percent Change of Total Population in Texas Counties, 2000-2009

Population increase for Texas was almost 19% during this period.

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

- LE 10%
- GT 10% - LE 15%
- GT 15% - LE 20%
- GT 20% - LE 25%
- GT 25%
Projected Population Growth in Texas, 2000-2040

Source: Texas State Data Center 2008 Population Projections
Percent of Population Growth and Projected Population Growth by Race/Ethnicity, Texas

Source: U.S. Census Counts, and Texas State Data Center 2008 Population Projections, 0.5 Scenario
Projected Racial and Ethnic Percent, Texas, 2000-2040

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

2000

2040

Legend:
- < 11.9
- 12.0 – 14.9
- 15.0 – 19.9
- 20.0 or more
Population Pyramids, Texas

Sources: 2000 Census, Texas State Data Center 2000-2040 Projections
Projected Population of Older Texans

Source: Texas State Data Center, 2000-2004 Projection Scenario
Projected Percent of Labor Force by Educational Attainment in Texas, 2000 and 2040

* Projections are shown for the 1.0 scenario
Educational attainment of persons 25+ years of age by ethnicity, Texas, 2009

- **Non-Hispanic White**
  - Bachelor's degree or higher: 34%
  - Some college or associate's degree: 33%
  - High school graduate, GED, or alternative: 25%
  - Less than high school diploma: 8%

- **Hispanic**
  - Bachelor's degree or higher: 7%
  - Some college or associate's degree: 15%
  - High school graduate, GED, or alternative: 26%
  - Less than high school diploma: 26%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009
Race/Ethnicity and Obesity in Texas, 1995 and 2007

Source: Centers for Disease Control, BRFSS
Percent of population with independent living difficulty by age, Texas, 2009

Source: American Community Survey, 2009
Health Insurance Coverage and No Insurance by Type for Ethnic Groups, 2008

Source: American Community Survey, 2008
Major Points

• Texas’ population will continue to grow, driven by both natural increase and net migration (internal and international)
• The Hispanic origin population contributes significantly to overall growth of Texas’ total population
• The population will continue to increase in major urbanized areas and along the south Texas border, with declining population in most rural areas
• There a number of social and economic trends and disparities that are notable and relevant for the insurance companies
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