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).²

**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

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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 Demography
# Fastest Growing States, 2000-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>20,851,820</td>
<td>24,782,302</td>
<td>3,930,484</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>33,871,648</td>
<td>36,961,664</td>
<td>3,090,016</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>15,982,378</td>
<td>18,537,969</td>
<td>2,555,130</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>8,186,453</td>
<td>9,829,211</td>
<td>1,642,430</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>5,130,632</td>
<td>6,595,778</td>
<td>1,465,171</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>8,049,313</td>
<td>9,380,884</td>
<td>1,331,571</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>
</tr>
</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>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<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.
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)

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

Total Population, 2000 Census and 2009 Estimate

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

Projected Population Growth in Texas, 2000-2040

Source: Texas State Data Center 2008 Population Projections
Projected Texas Population Pyramids, 2010 and 2030

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Projections

About 15 million more people than in 2010
## Energy Consumption by Source and Total Consumption per Capita, Ranked by State, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Natural Gas</th>
<th>Petroleum</th>
<th>Retail Electricity Sales</th>
<th>Total Consumption per Capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Trillion Btu</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Trillion Btu</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>1,605.9</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>3,656.2</td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>1,558.1</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>2,520.6</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>1,438.4</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>1,359.8</td>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1,421.1</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,204.9</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>1,103.2</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>1,014.6</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

California ranked 46th in per capita consumption. Arizona and Florida were 44th and 43rd.

Residential and Commercial Per Capita Energy Consumption
(in Millions of Btus)

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration.
Texas Annual Energy Consumption by Sector (in Trillions of Btus)

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration.
Potential for renewable energy by state
Megawatts of wind generated electricity, U.S., California, and Texas, 1999-2007

Source: U.S. Department of Energy
Texas megawatts of renewable electricity generated by source and year

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration.
Regions contributing to wind generated electricity
Water supply needs by water use category for 2010-2060. (Municipal needs include water user groups classified as County-other.)

Source: Texas Water Development Board
DROUGHT 2010
Public Water Supply Systems Affected
as of November 1, 2010

Total number of Community water systems affected: 500
Total number of active Community water systems in Texas: 4733

Resolved A public water supply that has corrected production capacity deficiencies, or drought conditions for mandatory water use restrictions have alleviated.
Watch - Voluntary A public water supply that has reported problems with high water usage and production, but has not suffered a loss of distribution system pressure. Voluntary water use restrictions have been implemented.
Watch - Mandatory A public water supply that has reported problems with high water usage and production, but has not suffered a loss of distribution system pressure. Mandatory water use restrictions have been implemented.
• Texas’ population will continue to grow, driven by both natural increase and net migration (internal and international)
• The growing population will correspondingly require water and energy.
• Texas is the Nation’s leading energy consuming state and per capita, we consume more energy than most states.
• Texas is a leader in renewable energy.
• Water is and will continue to pose a challenge in relation to the growth of our population and economy.
Lloyd Potter, Ph.D.

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Email: Lloyd.Potter@utsa.edu

Texas State Data Center Website: TXSDC.UTSA.edu