Is the Yellow Rose in Full Bloom: Texas Demographic Characteristics, Trends, and Projections

Texas Municipal League
Elected Official’s Conference
February 28, 2019

@TexasDemography
Texas is experiencing significant growth.
Texas added 379,128 people between July 1, 2017 and July 1, 2018.

- About 1,039 people per day added to our population.
  - About 524 persons per day from natural increase (more births than deaths)
  - About 515 per day from net migration (288 international and 227 domestic migrants per day).

Total Estimated Population by County, Texas, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Vintage Population Estimates
Estimated Population Change, Texas Counties, 2010 to 2017

91 counties lost population over the 7 year period.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Vintage Population Estimates
Estimated Percent Change of the Total Population by County, Texas, 2010 to 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Vintage Population Estimates
Components of Population Change by Percent in Texas, 1950-2010

- Migration
- Natural Increase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>Migration</th>
<th>Natural Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950s</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>89.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960s</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970s</td>
<td>41.5%</td>
<td>58.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980s</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
<td>65.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990s</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
<td>49.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000s</td>
<td>46.3%</td>
<td>53.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates
Estimates of Percent Components of Population Change, Texas, 2011-2018

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 Vintage population estimates
## Largest U.S. Cities, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>8,175,133</td>
<td>8,129,688</td>
<td>8,383,504</td>
<td>8,458,642</td>
<td>8,521,135</td>
<td>8,582,459</td>
<td>8,615,426</td>
<td>8,622,698</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>3,792,621</td>
<td>3,824,592</td>
<td>3,859,267</td>
<td>3,891,783</td>
<td>3,922,668</td>
<td>3,953,459</td>
<td>3,981,116</td>
<td>3,999,759</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>2,695,598</td>
<td>2,706,670</td>
<td>2,717,989</td>
<td>2,724,482</td>
<td>2,726,533</td>
<td>2,725,154</td>
<td>2,720,275</td>
<td>2,716,450</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>2,099,451</td>
<td>2,125,450</td>
<td>2,159,824</td>
<td>2,198,244</td>
<td>2,238,795</td>
<td>2,282,235</td>
<td>2,304,482</td>
<td>2,312,717</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td>1,445,632</td>
<td>1,467,519</td>
<td>1,495,880</td>
<td>1,521,182</td>
<td>1,547,729</td>
<td>1,575,039</td>
<td>1,602,042</td>
<td>1,626,078</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>1,526,006</td>
<td>1,539,649</td>
<td>1,551,944</td>
<td>1,558,109</td>
<td>1,564,042</td>
<td>1,570,507</td>
<td>1,574,765</td>
<td>1,580,863</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>San Antonio, TX</td>
<td>1,327,407</td>
<td>1,357,900</td>
<td>1,383,505</td>
<td>1,408,910</td>
<td>1,435,554</td>
<td>1,464,147</td>
<td>1,487,738</td>
<td>1,511,946</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
<td>1,307,402</td>
<td>1,320,638</td>
<td>1,338,975</td>
<td>1,358,207</td>
<td>1,379,123</td>
<td>1,391,040</td>
<td>1,406,682</td>
<td>1,419,516</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dallas, TX</td>
<td>1,197,816</td>
<td>1,218,631</td>
<td>1,242,035</td>
<td>1,258,932</td>
<td>1,278,504</td>
<td>1,299,793</td>
<td>1,322,140</td>
<td>1,341,075</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>San Jose, CA</td>
<td>945,942</td>
<td>971,352</td>
<td>985,722</td>
<td>1,003,735</td>
<td>1,016,708</td>
<td>1,027,560</td>
<td>1,031,942</td>
<td>1,035,317</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Austin, TX</td>
<td>790,390</td>
<td>828,700</td>
<td>854,350</td>
<td>874,910</td>
<td>900,621</td>
<td>919,974</td>
<td>938,200</td>
<td>950,715</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jacksonville, FL</td>
<td>821,784</td>
<td>829,685</td>
<td>837,439</td>
<td>843,383</td>
<td>853,479</td>
<td>866,856</td>
<td>880,893</td>
<td>892,062</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>805,235</td>
<td>816,294</td>
<td>830,406</td>
<td>841,270</td>
<td>853,258</td>
<td>866,320</td>
<td>876,103</td>
<td>884,363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
<td>787,033</td>
<td>800,388</td>
<td>812,275</td>
<td>825,906</td>
<td>839,646</td>
<td>852,305</td>
<td>863,741</td>
<td>879,170</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Fort Worth, TX</td>
<td>741,206</td>
<td>764,088</td>
<td>781,040</td>
<td>796,161</td>
<td>814,571</td>
<td>834,968</td>
<td>855,504</td>
<td>874,168</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Vintage Population Estimates
15 Fastest-Growing Large Cities and Towns between 2016 and 2017 (Populations of 50,000 or more in 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Percent increase</th>
<th>2017 total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Frisco</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>177,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>New Braunfels</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>79,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pflugerville</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>63,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ankeny</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>62,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Buckeye</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>68,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>70,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Castle Rock town</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>62,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>78,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>McKinney</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>181,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Meridian</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>99,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Flower Mound town</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>76,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bend</td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>94,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cedar Park</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>75,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Doral</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>61,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Fort Myers</td>
<td>FL</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>79,94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Vintage Population Estimates
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>U.S. Rank</th>
<th>Population Change</th>
<th>Percent of Change from Natural Increase</th>
<th>Percent Change from Domestic Migration</th>
<th>Percent Change from International Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harris*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>35,939</td>
<td>128.8%</td>
<td>-126.0%</td>
<td>97.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32,729</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexar</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30,831</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30,686</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
<td>-25.5%</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denton</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>27,911</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td>67.0%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collin</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27,150</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Bend</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22,870</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22,116</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19,776</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16,412</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidalgo*</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10,474</td>
<td>105.9%</td>
<td>-34.5%</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Hidalgo and Harris Counties had negative net migration (Harris -10,322 and Hidalgo -621).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Vintage Population Estimates
Texas continues to diversify.
Texas Racial and Ethnic Composition, 2000, 2010, and 2017

2000
- NH White, 53%
- Hispanic, 32%
- NH Black, 11%
- NH Asian, 3%
- NH Other, 1%

2010
- NH White, 45%
- Hispanic, 38%
- NH Black, 12%
- NH Asian, 4%
- NH Other, 2%

2017
- NH White, 42%
- Hispanic, 39%
- Two or More Races, NH 1%
- Black, NH 12%
- Asian, NH 5%

Percent Hispanic Population, Texas Counties, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Percent Asian Population, Texas Counties, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Population Pyramid for White Non-Hispanics in Texas, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates
Population Pyramid for Hispanics in Texas, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates
Annual Shares of Recent Non-Citizen Immigrants to Texas by World Area of Birth, 2005-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Latin America</th>
<th>Asia</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Africa and Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>44.1%</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated number of international migrants to Texas:
- 2005: 98,194
- 2010: 77,702
- 2015: 101,588

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year PUMS
Texas economic indicators
Economic Indicators, Texas and U.S., 2017

- **Unemployment rate**
  - Texas = 5.1%
  - U.S. = 5.3%

- **Median Household Income**
  - Texas = $59,206
  - U.S. = $60,336

- **Median Family Income**
  - Texas = $70,136
  - U.S. = $73,891

- **Poverty rate**
  - Texas = 14.7%
  - U.S. = 13.4%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Median Household Income</th>
<th>Change, 2016-2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$59,206</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>$84,100</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>$72,361</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>$46,855</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>$45,092</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
Housing Affordability in Select Texas Metros, 2007-2017

Notes: Data are through fourth quarter 2017. The Housing Opportunity Index represents the share of homes sold in a given area that would have been affordable to a family earning the local median income. Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo.
The Census Bureau identifies two types of urban areas:

- Urbanized Areas of 50,000 or more
- Urbanized Clusters of at least 2,500 and less than 50,000

Rural Encompasses all population, housing, and territory not included within an urban area.

**Metropolitan Statistical Area** – contains a core urban area of 50,000 or more population.

**Micropolitan Statistical Area** – contains an urban core of at least 10,000 but fewer than 50,000 population.
Native Born and Native Texans, Texas, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2013-2017
Foreign Born, Texas, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2013-2017
Age Characteristics, Texas, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Texas</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Metropolitan</th>
<th>Micropolitan</th>
<th>Not Metro/Micropolitan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Age</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent 65+</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent 85+</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2013-2017
Educational Attainment, Texas, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Percent Population 25 Years Plus with HS Degree and Above, Texas Counties, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2013-2017
Percent Population 25 years plus with a Bachelor’s Degree and Above, Texas Counties, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2013-2017
Disability and Health Insurance, Texas, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Poverty, Texas, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percent Below Poverty</th>
<th>Percent Children Below Poverty</th>
<th>Percent 65 Plus Below Poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropolitan</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Metro/Micropolitan</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Unemployment Rate, Texas Counties, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2017 5-Year Estimates
Projected Population, 2010-2050, Texas

Source: Texas Demographic Center, 2014 and 2018 Population Projections
### Population and Projections, 2000, 2010, & 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>% of Population</td>
<td>Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>20,851,820</td>
<td>25,145,561</td>
<td>34,894,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>17,994,710</td>
<td>86.3%</td>
<td>22,140,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropolitan</td>
<td>1,509,609</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>1,603,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Metro/Micro</td>
<td>1,347,501</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>1,401,527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Texas Demographic Center 2018 Population Projections
Census Data and the Fair Allocation of Federal Funds

More than $700 billion in FY 2015 federal funding was distributed on the basis of Census-guided data.

**Top 11 Census-Guided Federal Programs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Amount (in billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>$312.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program</td>
<td>$69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare Part B – Physicians Fee Schedule Services</td>
<td>$64.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highway Planning and Construction</td>
<td>$38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers</td>
<td>$19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies</td>
<td>$13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National School Lunch Program</td>
<td>$11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Education Grants (IDEA)</td>
<td>$11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Children’s Health Insurance Program</td>
<td>$11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program</td>
<td>$9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start/Early Head Start</td>
<td>$8.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Andrew Reamer, *Counting For Dollars: The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds*, initial analysis, George Washington University, June 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Amount (in billions)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>$76.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$53.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$43.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>$29.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>$19.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>$17.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>$16.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>$13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>$13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>$13.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Latino Community Includes Many "Hard-to-Count" Residents

- Lower-income families
- Immigrants
- Individuals with low English-language proficiency
- Renters
- Residents who live in non-traditional housing
- Rural residents
- Highly mobile residents, such as farmworkers
- Very young children (under age 5)
2020 Census: Key Upcoming Activities

**2018**
- **Partnership Program** – Launch of the partnership program
- **Complete Count Committees** – Formation of committees should be complete

**2019-2020**
- **Advertising** – Begins in early 2020
- **Census Day – April 1, 2020**
- **Nonresponse Follow Up** – Begins in late April and continues until late June/early July
- **Apportionment Counts to the President** – by December 31, 2020

**2021**
- **Redistricting Counts to the States** – by March 31, 2021
JOIN US!

2019 Texas Demographic Conference
Counting Texas: Preparing for 2020
June 5-6, 2019
United States Census 2020
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