Texas Demographic Trends, Population Projections, and the 2020 Census

Presented to

Fellows of Color Program

November 5, 2020

The Texas Demographic Center is the lead demographic agency in the State

- Initiated in 1979 to establish a state liaison to the U.S. Census Bureau.
- The Office of the State Demographer was created during the 77th Legislative Session (2001) under Senate Bill 656.
- Dr. Steve H. Murdock served as the first demographer of the state of Texas.
- Dr. Lloyd B. Potter was appointed in 2010.
- For 40 years, the TDC has monitored and disseminated the best, most accurate, and objective demographic and socioeconomic data we can identify about our greatest asset, the people of Texas.

The Texas Demographic Center is the lead demographic agency in the State

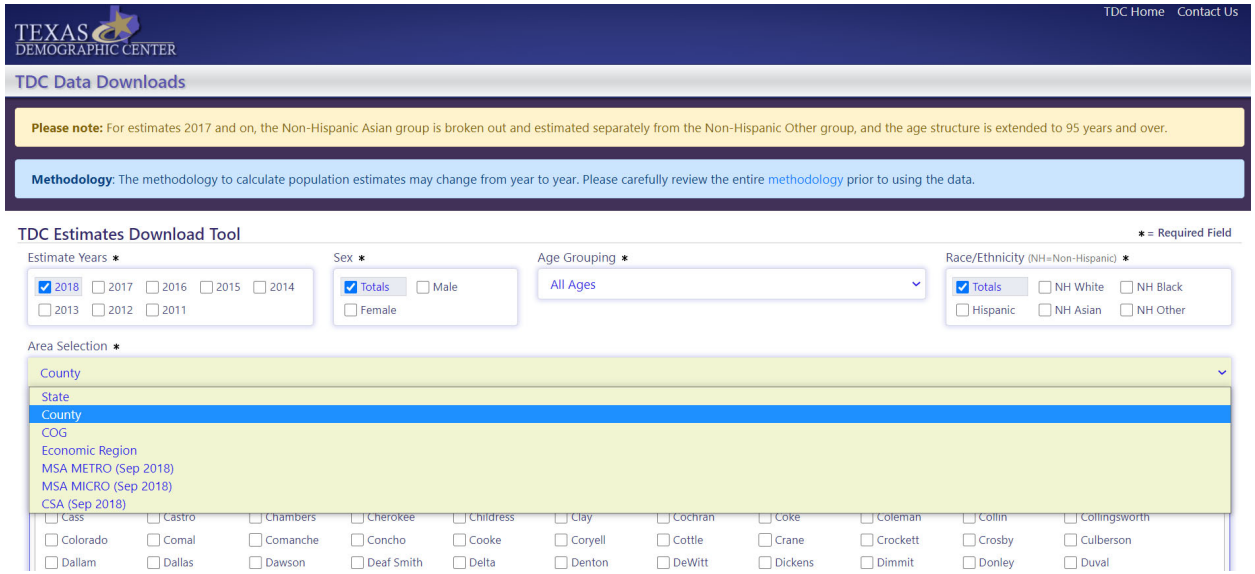
- State Demographer appointed by Texas Governor; support staff affiliated with public state university.
  - Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research at UTSA and Texas Demographic Center
  - Monitor demographic shifts and describe implications for state planning and policy-making.
- U.S. Census Bureau State Data Center Program
  - Disseminate, promote, and train on Census Bureau data and programs
  - Host annual demographic data users conference [late May, early June]
  - Coordinate Affiliates Network of government, academic, or non-profit organizations who provide data, training, assistance on how to use Census data and statistics
- U.S. Census Bureau Federal-State Cooperative for Population Estimates
  - Collaboration to produce highest quality estimates through the use of established methods, comprehensive data review and thorough testing
  - Estimates are used to distribute over $1.5 trillion federal dollars and to determine eligibility for many social programs based on population

Texas Demographic Center Population Estimates and Projections Program

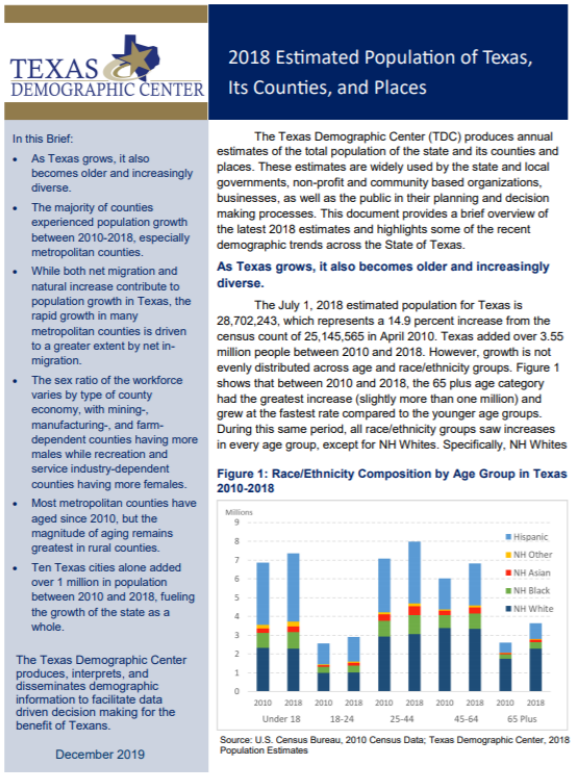
- TDC Population Estimates
  - Produced annually
  - Total estimates for state, 254 counties, and 1749 places/cities
  - Estimates by sex, race/ethnicity, and age for state and counties
  - Released in the Fall (2019 estimates to be released October 2020)
  - https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Estimates/

- TDC Population Projections
  - Produced every other year, except years ending in 0
  - Project forward 40 years from most recent census
  - Projections for state and 254 counties
  - Projections by sex, race/ethnicity, and age for state and counties
  - https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/

Texas Demographic Center Population Estimates



https://demographics.texas.gov/Download/Estimates



TEXAS DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER

2018 Estimated Population of Texas, Its Counties, and Places

In this Brief:

- As Texas grows, it also becomes older and increasingly diverse.
- The majority of counties experienced population growth between 2010-2018, especially metropolitan counties.
- While both net migration and natural increase contribute to population growth in Texas, the rapid growth in many metropolitan counties is driven to a greater extent by net in-migration.
- The sex ratio of the workforce varies by type of county economy, with mining-, manufacturing-, and farm-dependent counties having more males while recreation and service industry-dependent counties having more females.
- Most metropolitan counties have aged since 2010, but the magnitude of aging remains greatest in rural counties.
- Ten Texas cities alone added over 1 million in population between 2010 and 2018, fueling the growth of the state as a whole.

The Texas Demographic Center produces, interprets, and disseminates demographic information to facilitate data driven decision making for the benefit of Texans.

December 2019

The Texas Demographic Center (TDC) produces annual estimates of the total population of the state and its counties and places. These estimates are widely used by the state and local governments, non-profit and community based organizations, businesses, as well as the public in their planning and decision making processes. This document provides a brief overview of the latest 2018 estimates and highlights some of the recent demographic trends across the State of Texas.

As Texas grows, it also becomes older and increasingly diverse.

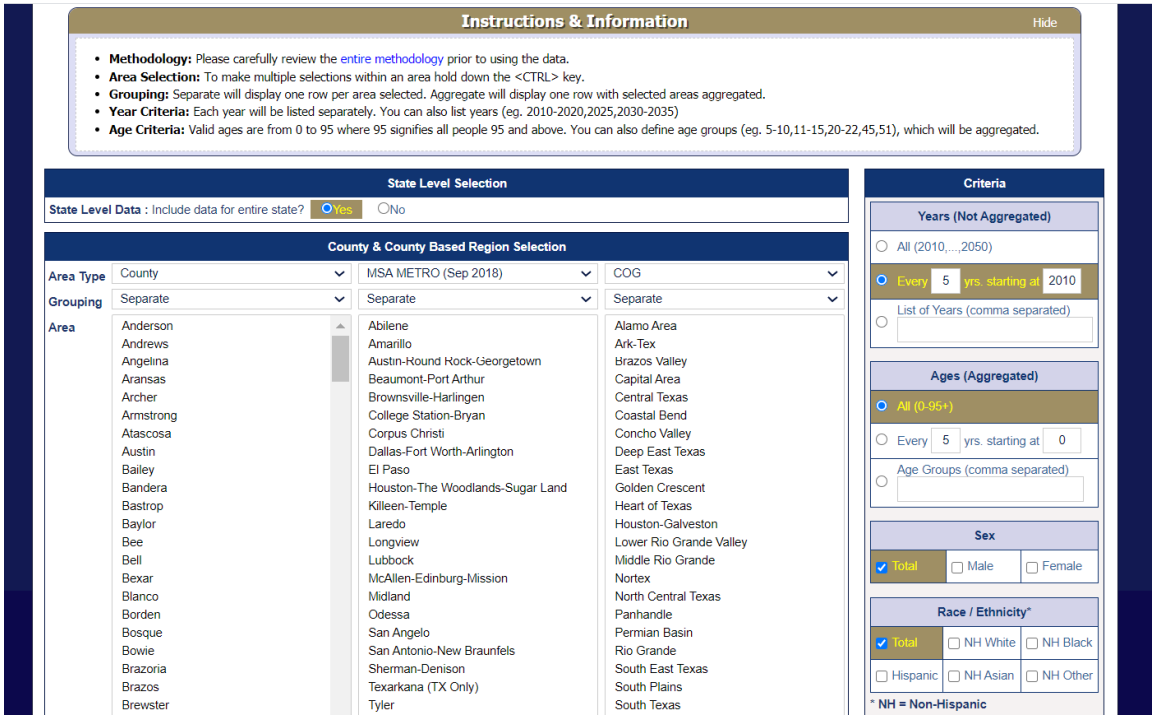
The July 1, 2018 estimated population for Texas is 28,702,243, which represents a 14.9 percent increase from the census count of 25,145,565 in April 2010. Texas added over 3.55 million people between 2010 and 2018. However, growth is not evenly distributed across age and race/ethnicity groups. Figure 1 shows that between 2010 and 2018, the 65 plus age category had the greatest increase (slightly more than one million) and grew at the fastest rate compared to the younger age groups. During this same period, all race/ethnicity groups saw increases in every age group, except for NH Whites. Specifically, NH Whites

Figure 1: Race/Ethnicity Composition by Age Group in Texas 2010-2018

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Data; Texas Demographic Center, 2018 Population Estimates

https://demographics.texas.gov/Resources/publications/2019/20191205_PopEstimatesBrief.pdf

Texas Demographic Center Population Projections



https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/Tool

TEXAS DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER

In this Brief:

- The latest population projections include more recent migration trends, a new race/ethnicity category, and an expansion of the age distribution to 95 years plus.
- The newly added non-Hispanic Asian group is projected to grow at the fastest rate, growing five-fold by 2050.
- The Hispanic population will likely surpass the non-Hispanic White population by 2022 but is not projected to make up the majority of the state population during the projections horizon.
- Much of the population growth in Texas is projected to come from the large urban counties of Harris, Bexar, Dallas, and Tarrant and neighboring suburban counties. The fastest growth is projected to occur in these suburban counties as well as in the Permian Basin area.

The Texas Demographic Center produces, interprets, and disseminates demographic information to facilitate data driven decision making for the benefit of Texans.

SEPTEMBER 2019

Texas Population Projections 2010 to 2050

The Texas Demographic Center produces population projections for 40 years beyond the most recent Census to help planners and policymakers anticipate future demand for services and pressures on infrastructure. In our most recent set of projections, one migration scenario is employed in which the migration patterns observed in Texas between 2010 and 2015 are assumed throughout the projections horizon. Additionally, this updated set of projections includes a new race/ethnicity category, non-Hispanic Asian, and expands the age distribution to 95 years and older.

This document provides a brief overview of the statewide population projections for 2010 to 2050 using the migration trends observed in Texas between 2010-2015. This scenario represents our recommended scenario as it most closely reflects the most recent migration trends. Projections using the previous migration scenarios can be accessed by contacting our office. Our full methodology can be found on our website.

Migration rates between 2010 and 2015 were somewhat lower than migration rates observed in Texas between 2000 and 2010. This updated scenario yields a state population approaching 47.3 million by 2050, which represents an 88.3 percent increase over that period.

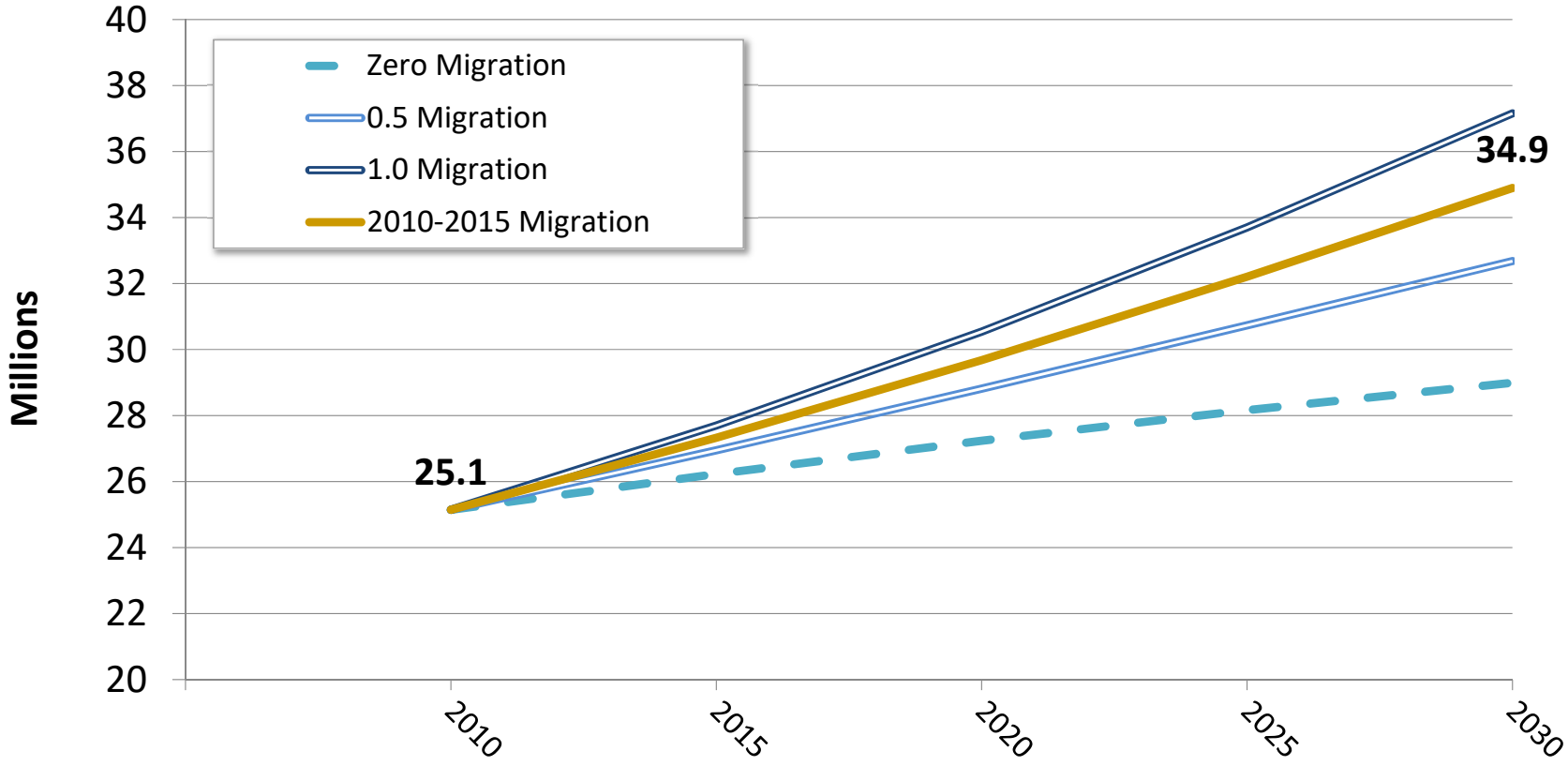
Projected Geographic Distribution of the Population

Our population projections suggest the majority of Texas counties will experience continued steady population growth between 2010 and 2050. This is especially the case for suburban

https://demographics.texas.gov/Resources/publications/2019/20190925_PopProjectionsBrief.pdf

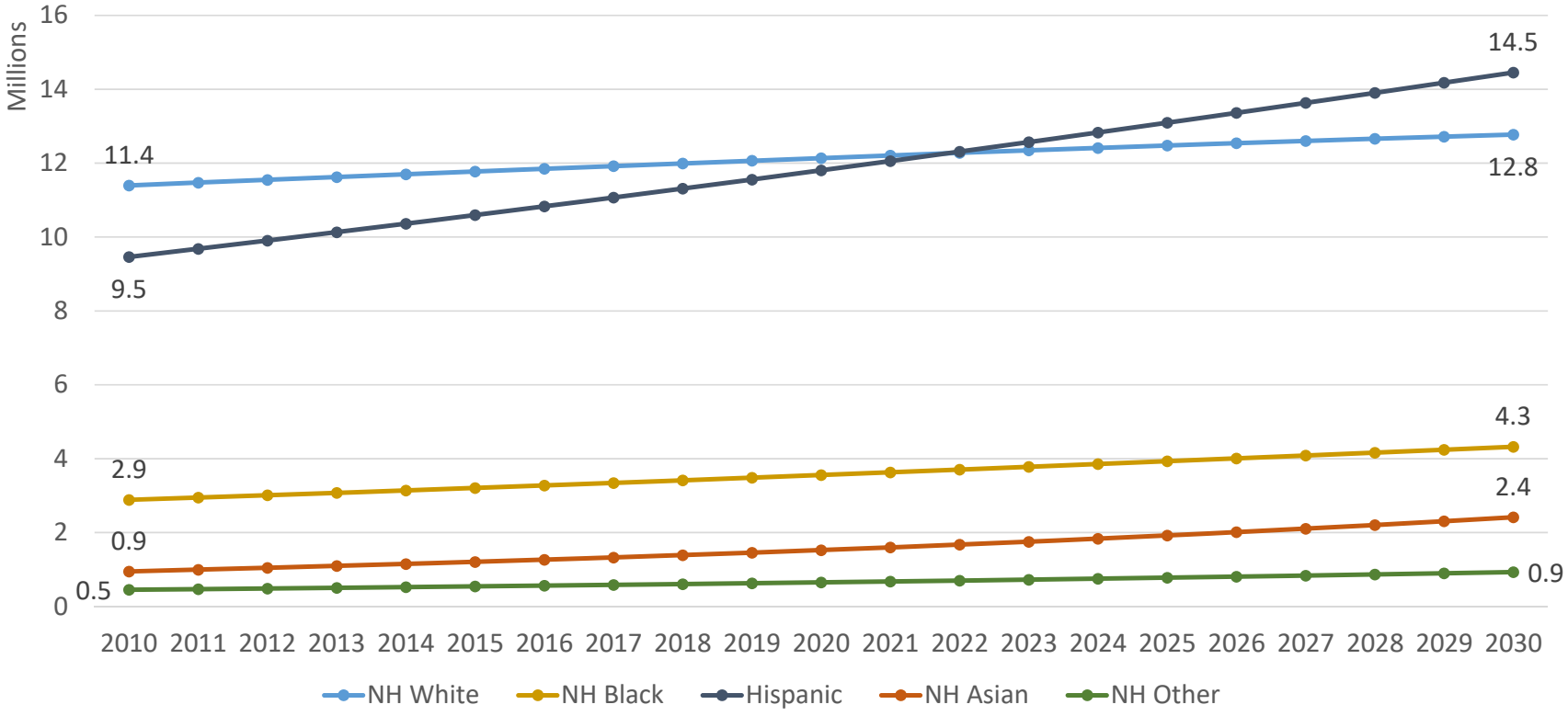
Population Projections

Projected Population, Texas, 2010-2030



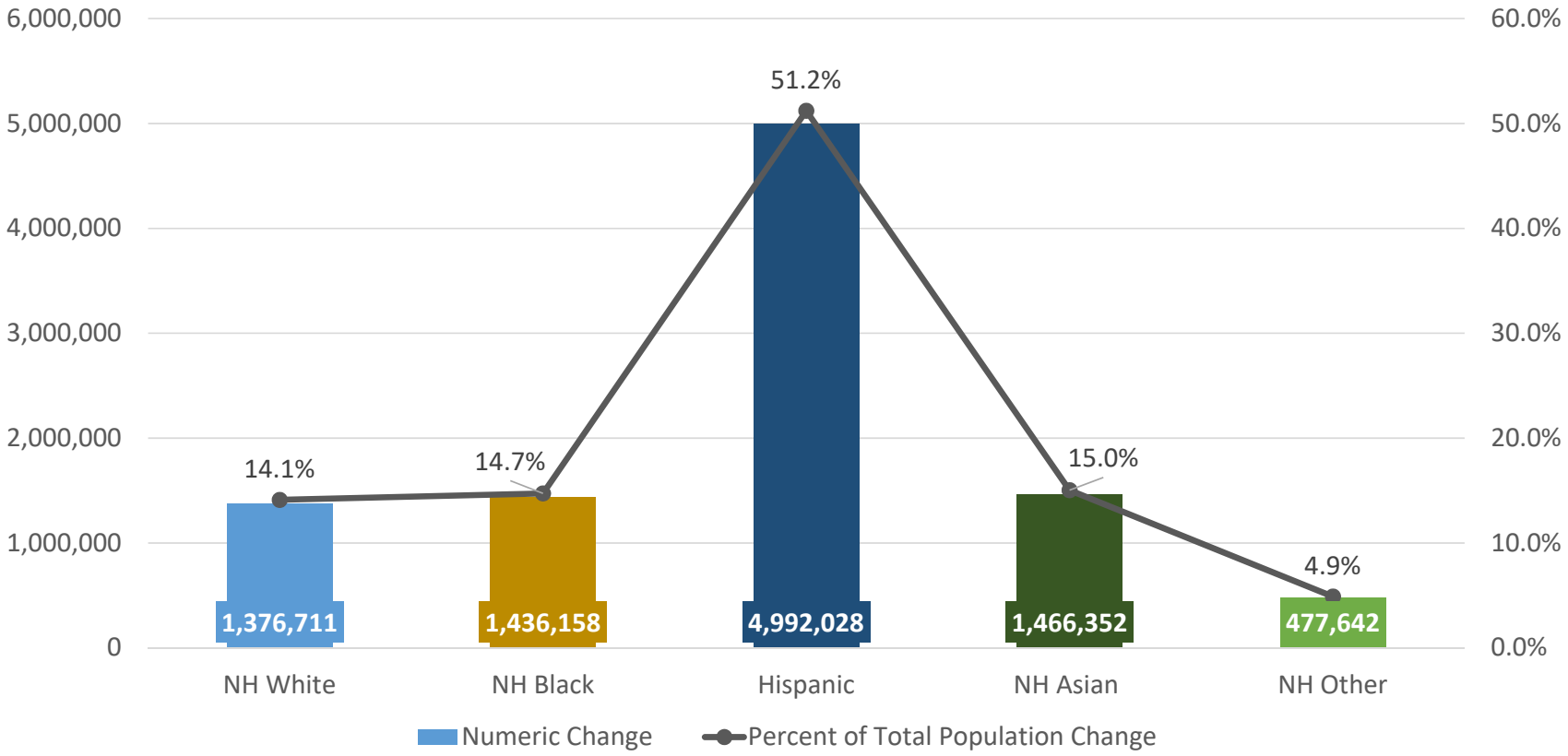
Source: Texas Demographic Center, 2014 and 2018 Population Projections

Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 2010-2030



Source: Texas Demographic Center, 2018 Vintage Population Projections, 2010-2015 Migration Scenario

Projected Population Change and Percent of Total Change by Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 2010-2030



Source: Texas Demographic Center 2018 Population Projections

Other Texas Demographic Center Special Projections

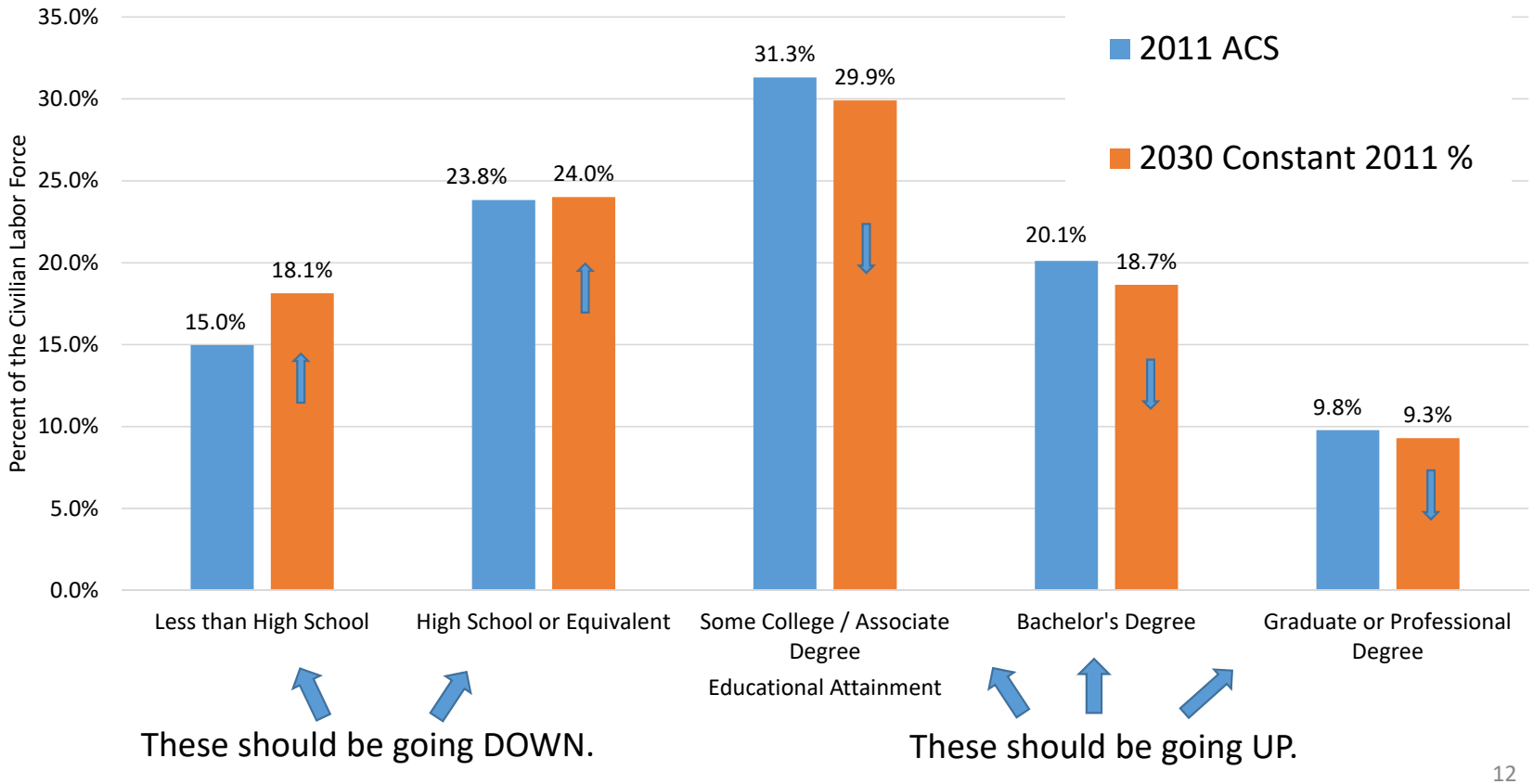
- TxDOT One Stop
  - https://idserportal.utsa.edu/txdot/onestop/Default.aspx
  - Including special projections: Household, Household income distribution/median income, Families in poverty, Vehicle Ownership, Labor force, Disability [available 2021]

- Methodist Healthcare Ministries
  - Obesity/Overweight, Diabetes, and Health Insurance projections

- Governor's Office Workforce Investment Council
  - Projections of the Need for Adult Based Education Services

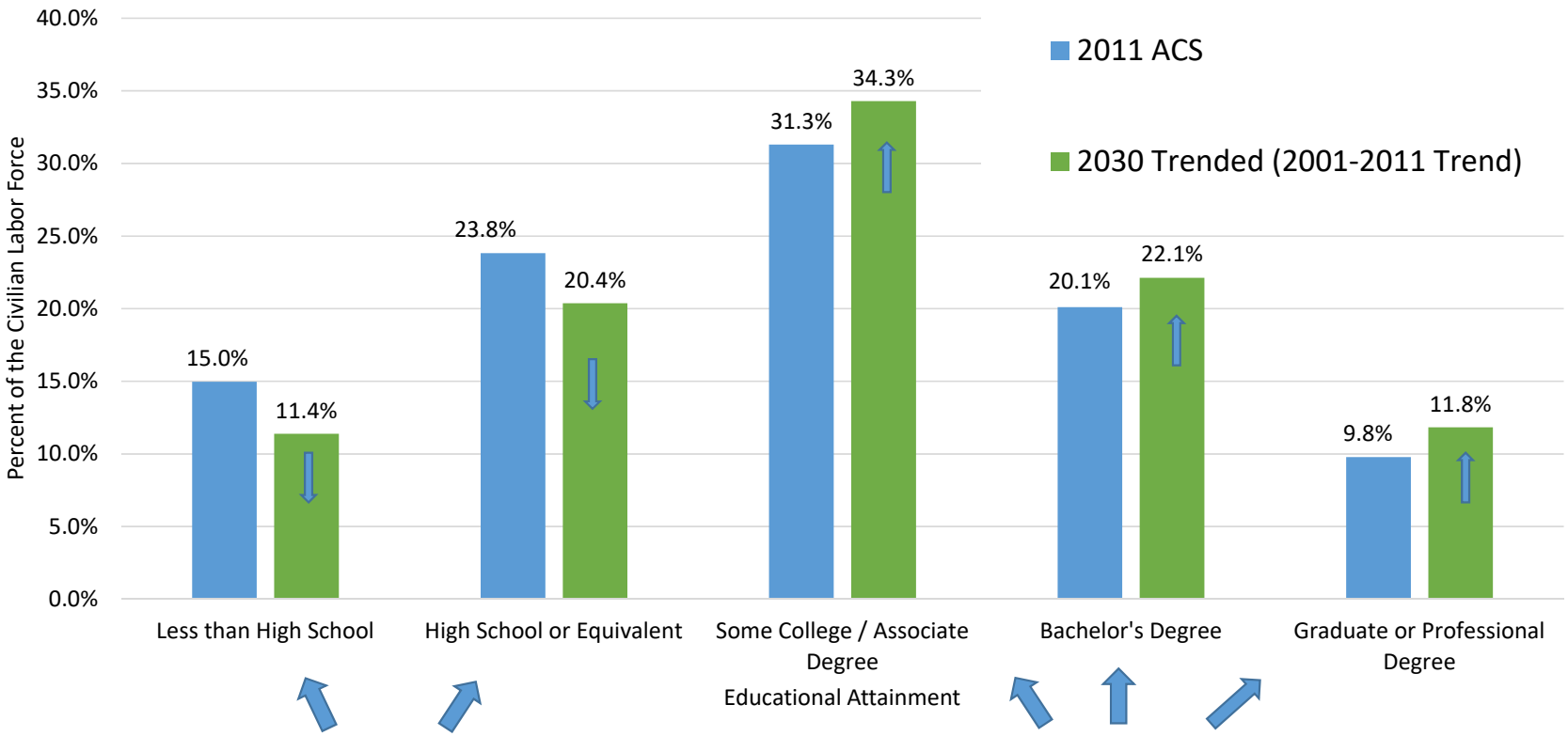
- TDC Special Projections
  - Projections of: school enrollment, educational attainment of the labor force, medical workforce need

Percent of Civilian Labor Force (25-64 years) by Educational Attainment, 2011, 2030 Using Constant Rates, Texas



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year PUMS. Texas State Data Center, 2012 Vintage Population Projections, 0.5 Migration Scenario

Percent of Civilian Labor Force (25-64 years) by Educational Attainment, 2011, 2030 Using Trended Rates, Texas



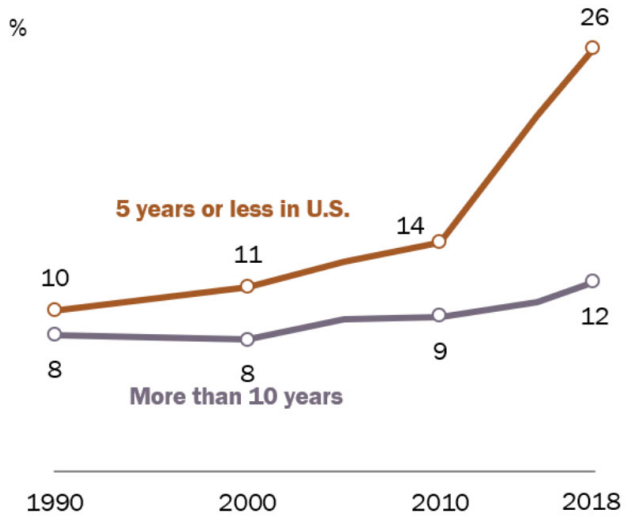
These should be going DOWN.

These should be going UP.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year PUMS. Texas State Data Center, 2012 Vintage Population Projections, 0.5 Migration Scenario

A rising share of recent Hispanic immigrants have a college degree

% of U.S. Hispanic immigrants ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or more education, by duration of U.S. residence

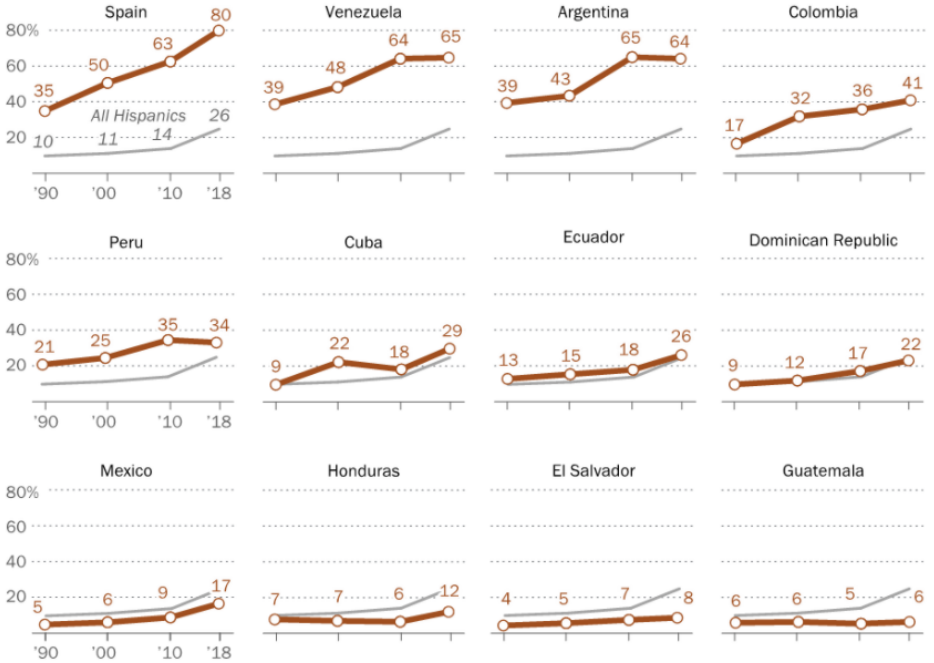


Note: Hispanics are of any race.
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 1990 and 2000 census (5% IPUMS) and 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2018 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Education levels of recent Latino immigrants in the U.S. have increased across most countries of origin

% of U.S. Latino immigrants ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or more education, among those who arrived in past five years, by country of origin



Notes: Hispanics are of any race. Data for some origin countries not shown because there are too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses (5% IPUMS) and 2010 and 2018 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS).

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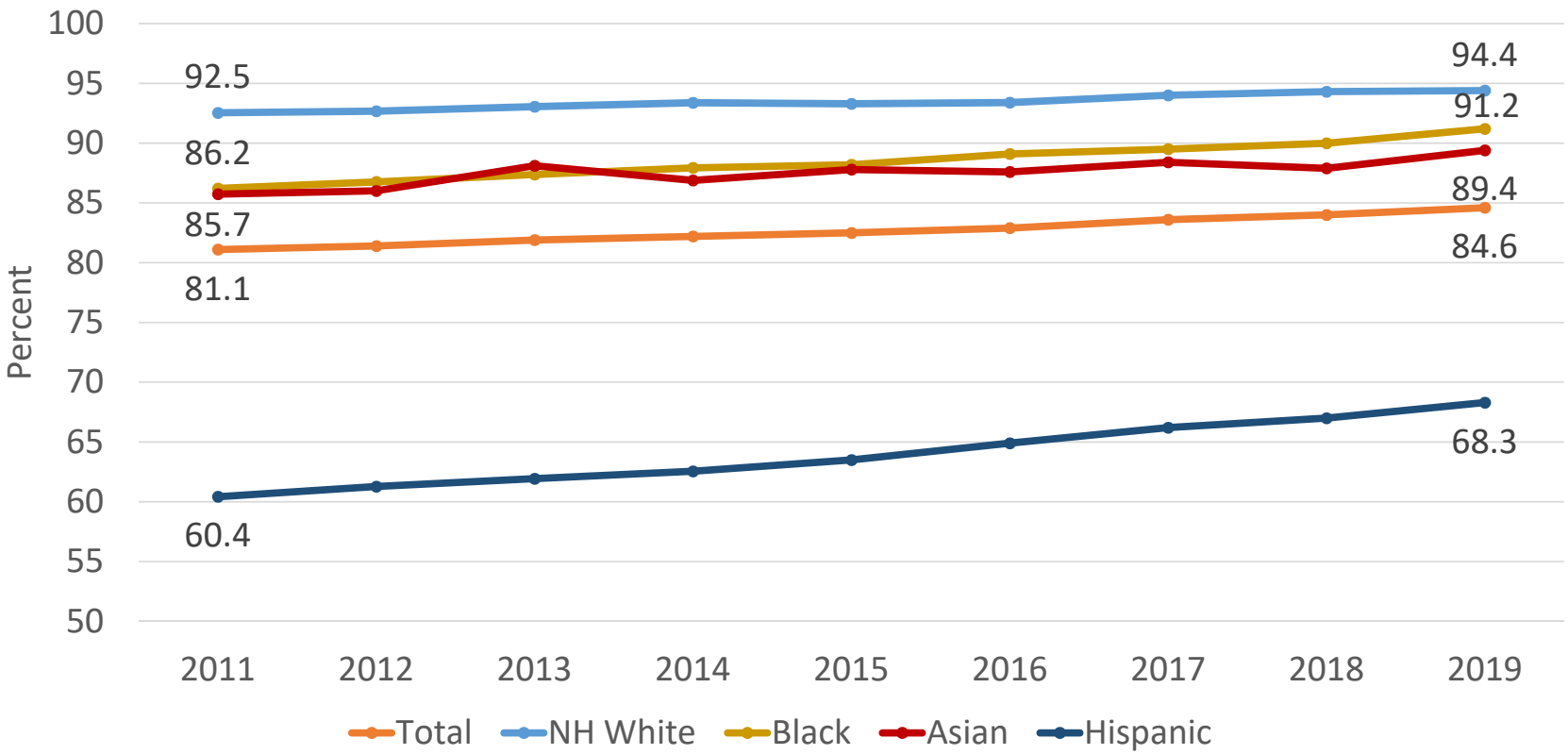
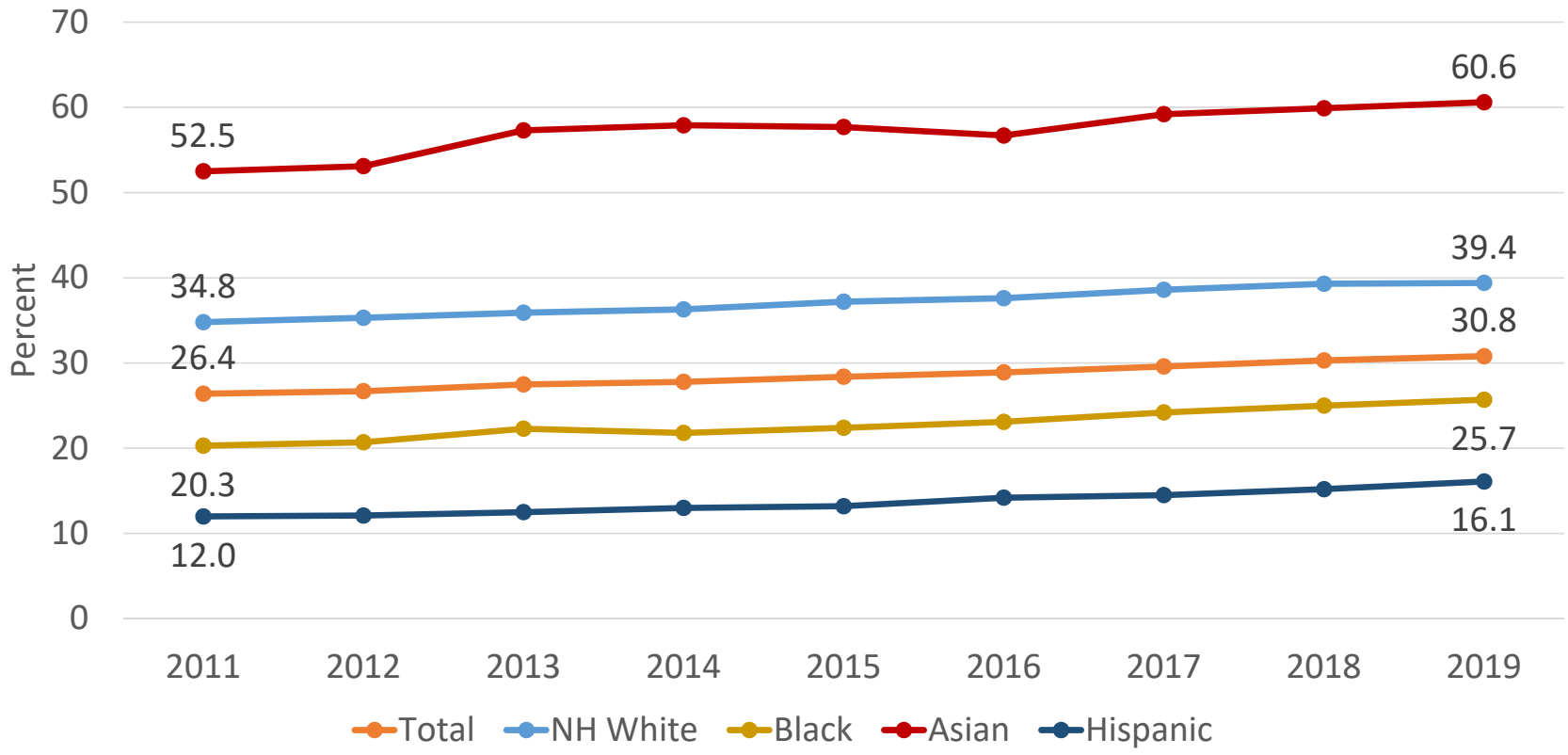
Population 25 and Older with High School Diploma and Above, Texas, 2011-2019



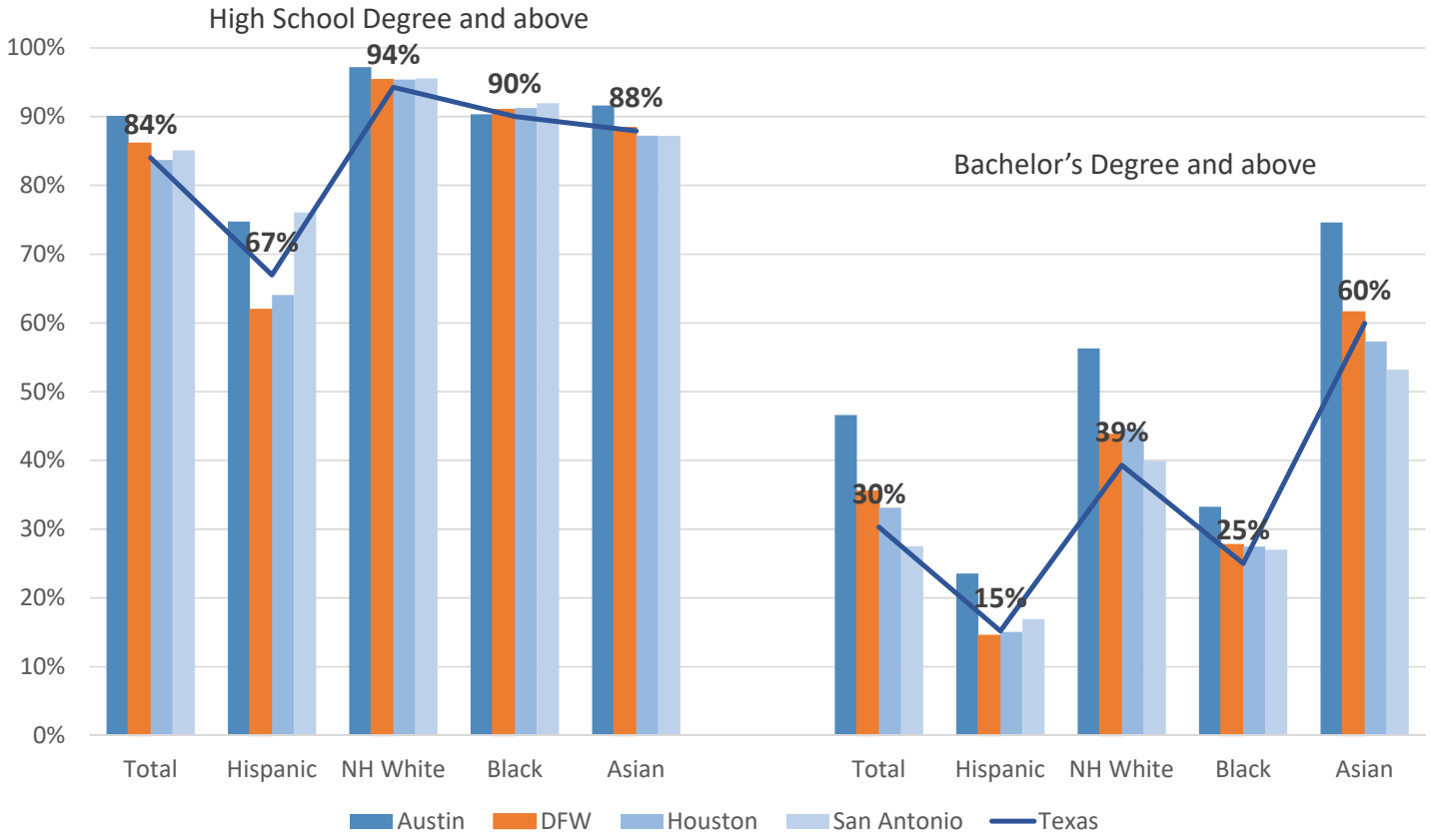
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

Population 25 and Older with Bachelors Degree and Above, Texas, 2011-2019



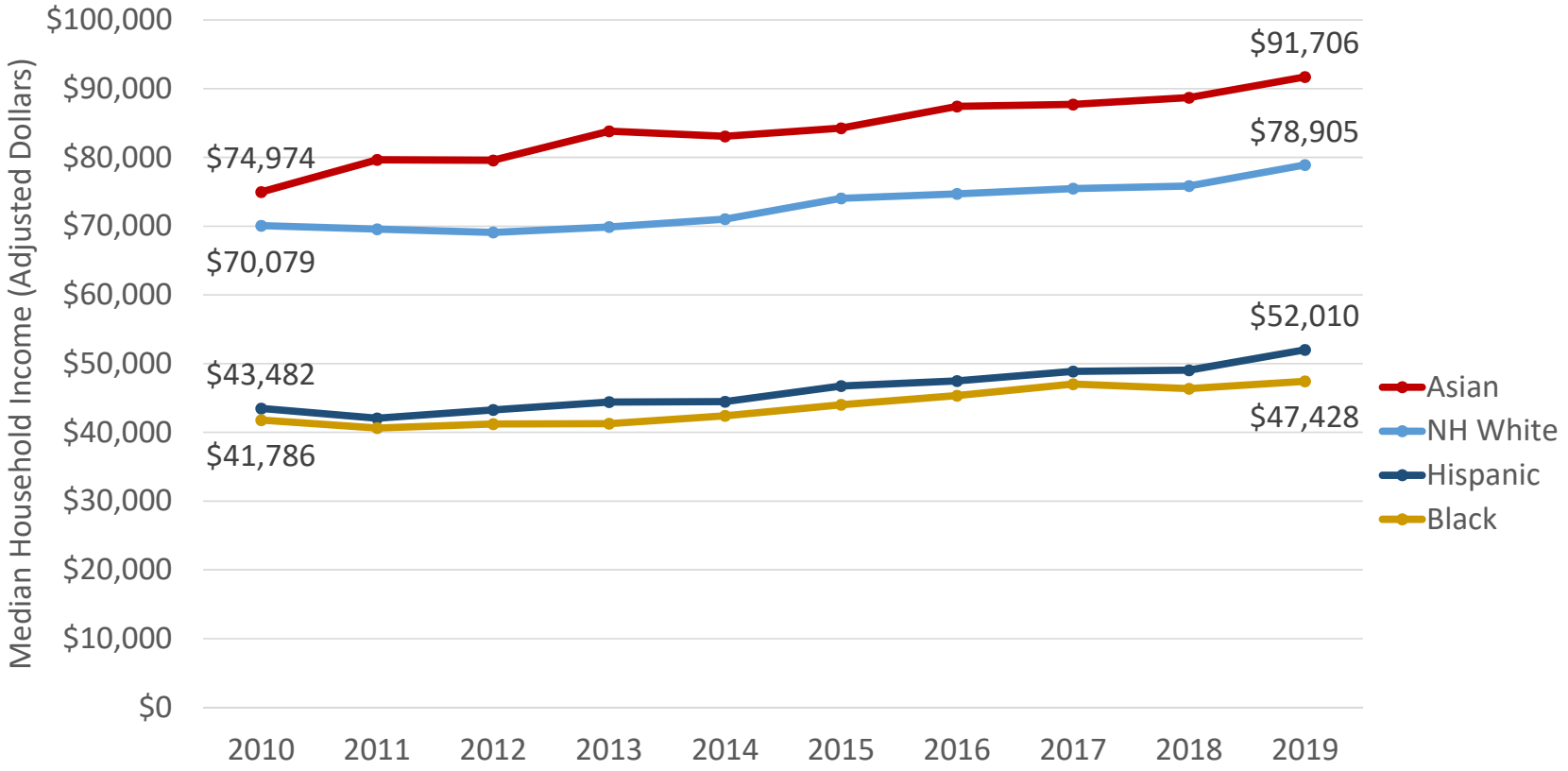
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

Educational Attainment by Race/Ethnicity, Texas and Big 5 Metros, 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

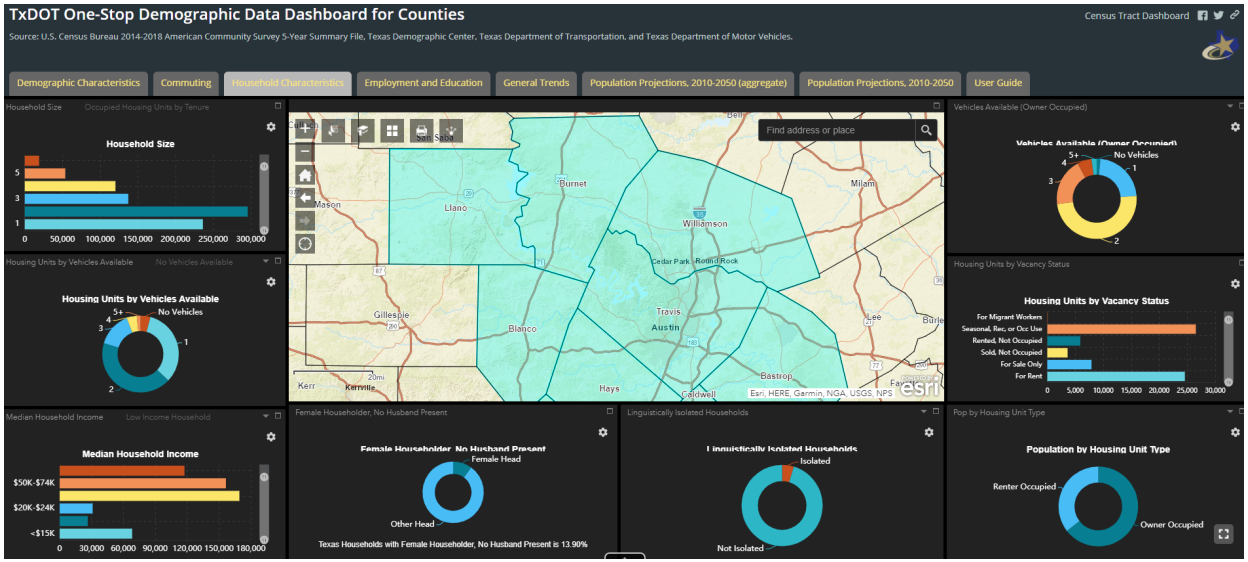
Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 2010-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

Texas Demographic Center Partnerships with State Agencies

- TxDOT One Stop
  - https://idserportal.utsa.edu/txdot/onestop/Default.aspx
  - Including special projections: Household, Household income distribution/median income, Families in poverty, Vehicle Ownership, Labor force, Disability



Questions?

A complete census count is critical for Texas.

What is the Census?

- Every ten years, the country conducts a census to count every person in the United States.
- April 1, 2020 is the official Census date.
- Census counts used to reapportion the U.S. House of Representatives, determining how many seats each state gets.
- Census counts also used to determine the number of electoral college votes a state gets.
- Census counts used by state and local officials to redraw congressional, legislative, and local boundaries to account for population shifts.
- Businesses rely on Census data for market research, locations, and economic development.
- Census derived data are used to allocate over $1.5 trillion in federal funds to support healthcare, education, transportation, or other service programs.*

*Source: Reamer, Andrew; George Washington Institute of Public Policy, Counting for Dollars

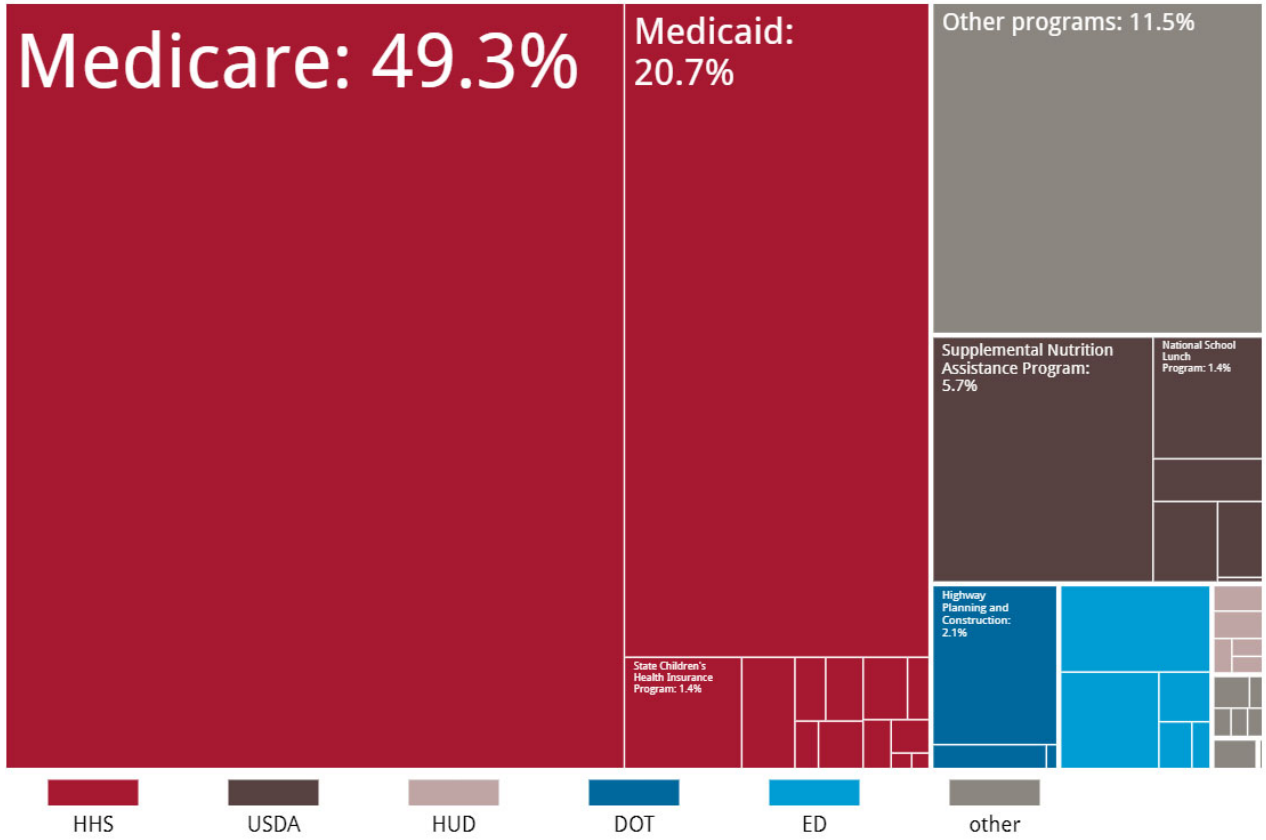
Census Derived Funding in Texas

In FY 2017, Texas received **$101 billion** in federal funding for programs that use Census derived data.

$50 billion for Medicare

$21 billion for Medicaid

$30 billion for other programs.



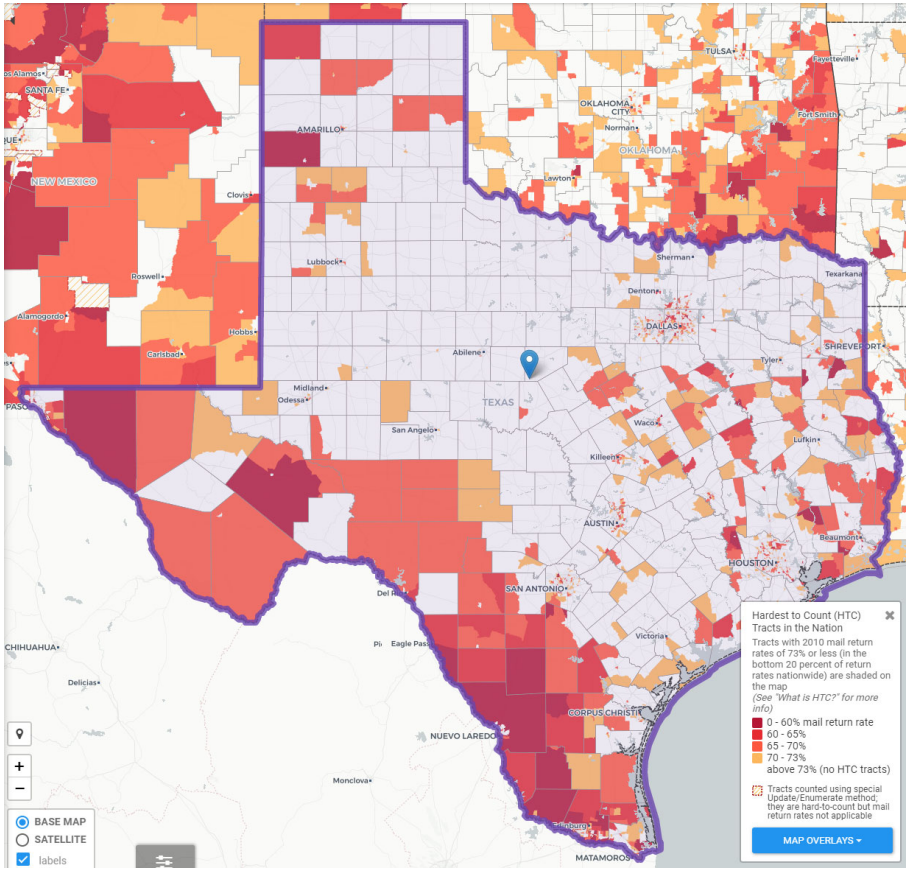
Source: Reamer, Andrew; George Washington Institute of Public Policy, Counting for Dollars

Census Derived Funding for Education Programs in Texas, FY2016

Program	FY2017 Funding
Federal Direct Student Loans	$5,168,754,615
Federal Pell Grant Program	$2,068,600,000
Title I Grants to LEAs	$1,367,579,292
Special Education Grants	$1,022,593,712
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to States	$243,139,628
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	$183,614,610
Career and Technical Education – Basic Grants to States	$92,298,374

Source: Reamer, Andrew; George Washington Institute of Public Policy, Counting for Dollars

Texas Hard to Count Populations



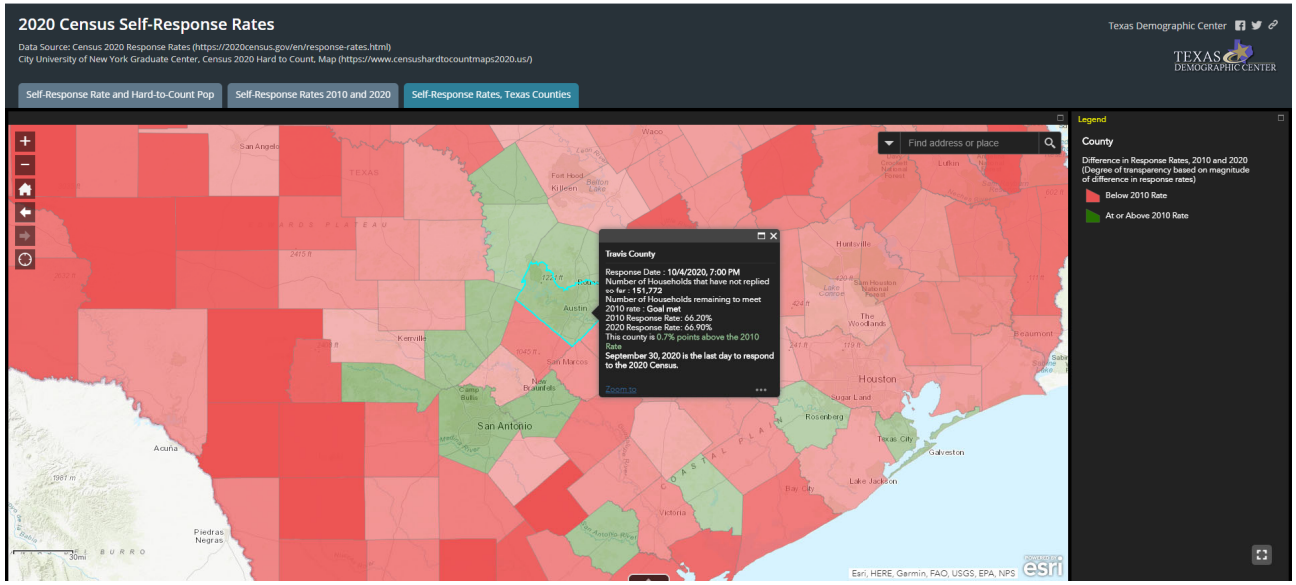
An estimated 7 million, or nearly 25% of Texans live in HTC areas.

- People of color
- Children under 5 years
- Populations in/near poverty
- Single-parent households
- Immigrants & those with limited English proficiency
- Complex households: renters, multi-family, mixed status, multi-generation, larger households

Source: Center for Urban Research of the City University of New York (CUNY) Graduate Center. https://www.censushardtocountmaps2020.us

Texas Demographic Center Data and Data Products

- TDC 2020 Census Resources
  - Map and dashboard
  - Static maps
  - Redistricting resources



Potential Impacts of COVID-19 on Demographic Trends

- Migration has slowed down dramatically.
- Impacts on mortality are complicated.
  - Mortality due to virus varies by age, race/ethnicity.
  - Variation in other causes of death.
- Impacts on fertility are also complicated.
  - Families tend to postpone births during economic recessions.
  - Partners are spending more time at home.
  - Teens are also spending more time at home and apart from peers.
  - Stress can have negative impacts on birth outcomes.
- Texas recovered from the Great Recession faster than other states.
  - Will the same happen with the pandemic-induced recession?

Texas's Most Vulnerable Populations

- Income disparities place African Americans and Latinos at greater risk during times of income loss.
- Renters, renters w/low incomes, Blacks, and households w/children face greater risk of eviction.
- Persistently low health insurance coverage in the state increases vulnerability of Texans with employer based insurance.

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Texas's Most Vulnerable Populations

In this Brief:

Recent studies conducted during the pandemic have helped to identify subsets of the population most impacted by the coronavirus and the ensuing economic recession. We use the recently released 2019 American Community Survey one-year summary data to estimate Texas's most vulnerable populations, their share of the population, and explore some of their pre-existing challenges, specifically around housing and food insecurity and health insurance status. Our findings show:

- Disparities in household income leave Blacks and Hispanics at a greater disadvantage when facing income losses during the pandemic
- Renters, renters with lower incomes, Blacks, and households with children are the most vulnerable to housing insecurity and risk of eviction
- Food insecurity and need for assistance is a reality for many Texans, especially female-headed households, even prior to the pandemic
- Persistently low health insurance coverage in the state increases vulnerability of Texans with employer-based coverage and further compounds challenges faced by the uninsured working poor.

September 2020

On March 13, 2020, Governor Greg Abbott declared a state of disaster in Texas due to COVID-19. As more data became available, we were able to understand the impact of the novel coronavirus and which groups faced the greatest health risks. In addition to the threats to health and safety, COVID-19 wreaked havoc on the Texas economy, with over 1.6 million unemployed in April.[i] Recent studies using data from the Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey and other surveys taken after the pandemic, have helped to identify the subsets of the population most impacted by the coronavirus and the pandemic-induced economic recession. Although the newly released 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) one-year estimates data do not allow direct evaluation of the impact of the pandemic because the data were collected prior to its occurrence, the ACS includes demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics that will help us to identify the subsets of the Texas population who were most vulnerable as we entered into the pandemic. In this brief, we

Figure 1. Median Household Income (Adjusted for Inflation) by Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 2010-2019

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2019 1-Year Summary File

Source: Texas Demographic Center, https://demographics.texas.gov/Resources/publications/2020/20200918_ACS2019Brief_TexasMostVulnerablePopulations.pdf

Partnering with the Texas Demographic Center

- Contact us with your data needs
  - Simple statistics requests
  - More in-depth demographic studies
  - GIS and other data visualization projects
- Invite us to present to your organization
- Attend our annual Texas Demographic Conference
- Join our Affiliates Network
- Join our Population Estimates and Projections Review Panel

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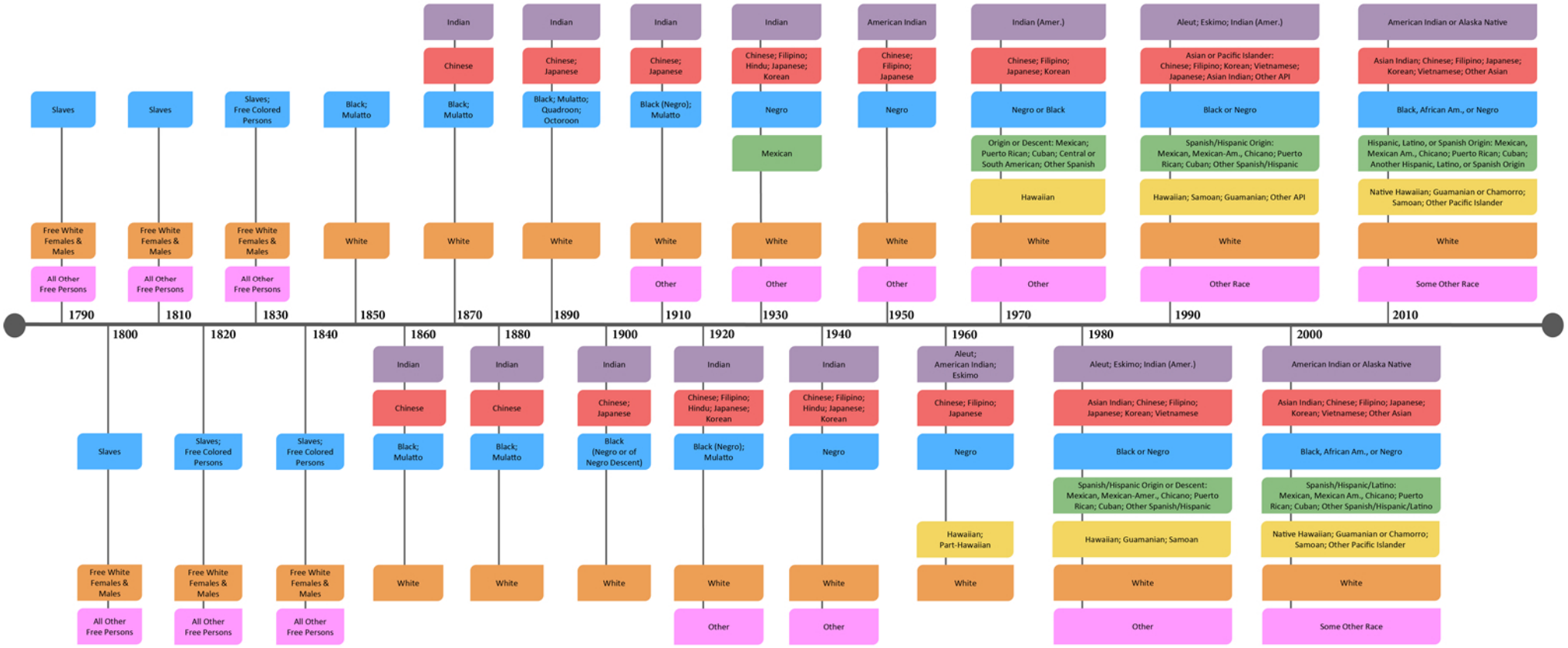
Measuring Race and Ethnicity Across the Decades: 1790–2010

Mapped to 1997 U.S. Office of Management and Budget Classification Standards