Texas Demographic Trends, Population Projections, and the 2020 Census

Presented to

greater Arlington chamber of commerce

December 3, 2020

TEXAS DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER
We will be:

• Looking back at population growth over the decade
• Using Texas Demographic Center population projections to anticipate results of 2020 Census
• Reviewing the importance of the 2020 Census to Texas
• Reviewing response rates from the 2020 Census and important dates
Texas Population Change, 2010 to 2020

Ideal Senate District Size = 945,357 to 957,344
Ideal House District Size = 195,734 to 197,851

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Population Estimates; Texas Demographic Center, Population Projections 2018 Vintage
Nearly 87% of growth has been from non-White population groups.

What’s ahead for the population of Texas?
Projected Population, Texas, 2010-2030

Source: Texas Demographic Center, 2014 and 2018 Population Projections
Projected Numeric Change, Texas Counties and DFW Metro Area 2010-2020

Source: Texas Demographic Center, Population Projections, 2010-2015 Migration Scenario, Vintage 2018
Projected Numeric Change, Texas Counties and DFW Metro Area 2010-2020

Source: Texas Demographic Center, Population Projections, 2010-2015 Migration Scenario, Vintage 2018
Projected Percent Change of the Total Population, Texas Counties and DFW Metro Area 2010-2020

Source: Texas Demographic Center, Population Projections, 2010-2015 Migration Scenario, Vintage 2018
### Population and Projected Population Change, DFW Metro Counties, 2010-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>2,368,139</td>
<td>2,734,111</td>
<td>365,972</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>1,809,034</td>
<td>2,143,755</td>
<td>334,721</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collin</td>
<td>782,341</td>
<td>1,039,369</td>
<td>257,028</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denton</td>
<td>662,614</td>
<td>897,953</td>
<td>235,339</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis</td>
<td>149,610</td>
<td>177,721</td>
<td>28,111</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>150,934</td>
<td>171,701</td>
<td>20,767</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker</td>
<td>116,927</td>
<td>135,621</td>
<td>18,694</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaufman</td>
<td>103,350</td>
<td>125,134</td>
<td>21,784</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockwall</td>
<td>78,337</td>
<td>102,243</td>
<td>23,906</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt</td>
<td>86,129</td>
<td>95,324</td>
<td>9,195</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wise</td>
<td>59,127</td>
<td>65,807</td>
<td>6,680</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood</td>
<td>51,182</td>
<td>58,643</td>
<td>7,461</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somervell</td>
<td>8,490</td>
<td>9,294</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Numeric Change</th>
<th>Percent of Total Population Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>1,376,711</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Black</td>
<td>1,436,158</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>4,992,028</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Asian</td>
<td>1,466,352</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Other</td>
<td>477,642</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Texas Demographic Center 2018 Population Projections
### Percent of Total Projected Population Change by Race/Ethnicity, DFW Metro Counties, 2010-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>NH White</th>
<th>NH Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>NH Asian</th>
<th>NH Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collin</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denton</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood</td>
<td>56.0%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>55.2%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaufman</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>50.2%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker</td>
<td>65.5%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockwall</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somervell</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>47.1%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wise</td>
<td>43.4%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>49.8%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Texas Demographic Center, Population Projections, 2010-2015 Migration Scenario, Vintage 2018
A complete 2020 Census count is critical to 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
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
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
- Limited English proficiency
- People in multi-family housing
- Renters
- People in larger households

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

The 2020 Census has finished collecting responses.

So how did we do in the 2020 Census?
Total Response Rate = Self-Response Rate + NRFU Enumerated Rate

Source: Center for Urban Research of the City University of New York (CUNY) Graduate Center. [https://www.censushardtocountmaps2020.us](https://www.censushardtocountmaps2020.us)
U.S. Response Rates to the 2020 Census

- **99.98%** of all housing units and addresses nationwide were enumerated.
- **2020 Self-Response Rate of 67.0%** surpassed 2010 Self-Response Rate of 66.5%.
- **32.9%** housing units enumerated through Non-Response Follow-Up (NRFU).
- **24.1%** of NRFU workload enumerated through proxy (landlord, neighbor, etc.).
- **5.6%** of address nationwide (13.9% of NRFU workload) resolved using administrative records

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, News Briefing to Provide Updates on 2020 Census Operations, 10/20/2020
2020 Census Total Response in Texas

Total Response Rate = Self-Response Rate + NRFU Enumerated Rate

Texas Response Rate:
99.9% = 62.8% + 37.1%

Self response rates | total response rates | enumeration rate
NRFU completion rates

What we do know:
• Texas self-response rate lags 2010 rate: 62.0% vs. 64.4%
• Self-response rates vary across the state.
• Enumeration does not mean count.
• Self-response yields the most accurate census data.
Self-Response Rates among Texas Counties ranged from 75.8% in Fort Bend County to 18.6% in Edwards County.

29/254 (11%) Counties met or surpassed their 2010 SRR.

283/1221 (23%) Places/Cities met or surpassed their 2010 SRR.

TDC Analysis of Census Tracts with Self-Response Rates in Bottom 20% as of 9/28/20

- Texas has **1347 census tracts** (CTs) with self-response rates **below 50%** (bottom 20% of self-response rates across all Texas CTs).
- These lower responding CTs are distributed across the state, in 231 of 254 counties. However, there are more census tracts in the lower NRFU completion ACOs, specifically **Laredo, Fort Bend, Lubbock**, and **El Paso**.
- **47.9%** of these CTs have **majority (>50%) Hispanic** populations and **55.9%** have a **greater share of Hispanics** than their state share (>40%).
- **5%** of these CTs have **majority (>50%) African American** populations and **35.3%** have a **greater share of Blacks** than their state share (>12%).
- **77.1%** of these CTs greater shares than the Texas share of **Hispanic and/or Black** populations.

Source: Texas Demographic Center, Analysis of Bottom 20% Self-Response Rate Census Tracts as of 9/28/2020
Tarrant County and Arlington 2020 Census Self-Response Rates

• Tarrant County Self-Response Rates
  2010 = 66.8%
  2020 = 68.8%

• Arlington, TX Self-Response Rates
  2010 = 66.3%
  2020 = 68.2%

Source: Center for Urban Research of the City University of New York (CUNY) Graduate Center. [https://www.censushardtouncountmaps2020.us](https://www.censushardtouncountmaps2020.us)
Texas Demographic Center Data and Data Products

• TDC 2020 Census Resources
  • Map and dashboard
  • Static maps
  • Redistricting resources
Areas of Concern

- Communities of color
- Under-represented groups in administrative records
- Areas with low internet access
- Off-campus college students
- Public perception of the Census Bureau and its data
Census Bureau Data Quality Measures

- Census Coverage Measures: provide undercount by demographic groups, geography, and method
- Post-Enumeration Survey: interview a small sample of HHs who to check accuracy of data collected on 2020 census forms (November 2021-February 2022)
- Demographic Analysis: produce population estimates using vital statistics, estimates of international migration and administrative records (December 2020)
- https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/coverage-measurement.html (2010 Census)
Important Dates:

• 11/30/2020: Supreme Court to weigh in on whether POTUS can change who is counted for apportionment

• 1/26/2021 12/31/2020** 4/30/2021*: Apportionment File sent to POTUS 1/10/2021: Hand-off to Congress for certification

• 1/20/2021: Inauguration of new president

• 1/22/2021 and no later than 2/28/2021: Redistricting Geographic Files

• No later than 4/1/2021 7/31/2021*: Redistricting Data File (Public Law 94-171 File)
  • PL 94-171 released to states in groups of 8 states per week, with one week prior notice
  • PL 94-171 File to include:
    • Race, Ethnicity, 18 plus, Occupancy Status, Group Quarters by Type
    • Data available at WWW.CENSUS.GOV/RDO

• No schedule yet on other 2020 Census data products, but expected throughout 2022

*reverted to original date after lack of Congressional action

**moved to allow for processing of anomalies
Questions?
Lila Valencia, Ph.D.

(512) 936-3542
Lila.Valencia@utsa.edu
demographics.texas.gov
@TexasDemography