Texas Demographic Trends and Projections and the 2020 Census

Presented to
Mexican American Legislative Leadership Foundation
Moreno/Rangel Fellows and Luna Scholars

January 29, 2021
Texas is experiencing significant and substantial growth.
Texas makes up 8.9% of the total U.S. population but 32.4% of the total growth between 2019 and 2020.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Vintage population estimates
Note: These data are not from the 2020 Census, rather estimates based on the 2010 Census
Population and population growth in Texas are not evenly geographically distributed.
Approximately 86% of the total Texas population is located in counties along and to the east of I-35.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Population Estimates
Of Texas’ 254 counties, 104 lost population between 2010 and 2019.

Estimated Numeric Change by County, 2010-2019

-3,663 - 0
1 - 5,000
5,001 - 25,000
25,001 - 100,000
100,001 - 620,149

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Population Estimates
The suburban ring counties are among the fastest growing, even faster than the Texas population as a whole.

Estimated Percent Change by County, 2010-2019

-33% - -5%
-4% - 0%
1% - 15%
16% - 31%
32% - 106%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Population Estimates
What is driving population growth in Texas?
Texas added 367,215 people between July 1, 2018 and July 1, 2019.

About 1,006 people per day added to our population.

- About 483 persons per day from natural increase (more births than deaths)
- About 523 per day from net migration (178 international and 345 domestic migrants per day).

Migration and natural increase contribute about equally to population growth in Texas.

Components of Population Change, 2011-2019

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Vintage population estimates
Texas among the highest in-migration flows states, CA biggest net sending state.

GONE TO TEXAS

The latest state-to-state migration flows data from the U.S. Census Bureau reveal over half a million people moved to Texas from other states in 2019, among the highest in-migration flows of all U.S. states, second only to Florida. Texas net migration (in-migrants minus out-migrants) during this time was over 106,000, with California contributing over 42% to this net migration. The next two highest sending states to Texas were Florida and Illinois. During this same period, over 37,000 Texans moved to California, but the greatest net migrant loss from Texas went to Colorado.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State to State Migration Flows, 2019; for infographic: https://demographics.texas.gov/Infographics/2020/TexasNetMigration
As Texas grows, it ages and continues to diversify.
Race/Ethnicity Composition, Texas, 2010-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2019 Population Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>11,950,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>11,525,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Black</td>
<td>3,501,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Asian</td>
<td>1,457,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Two or More Races</td>
<td>425,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH American Indian &amp; Alaska Native</td>
<td>94,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Native Hawaiian &amp; Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>25,861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Linear Forecast of Census Bureau Population Estimates 2010-2020 and TDC Population Projections

Texas House District Ideal Size = 195,738 to 197,851
Texas Senate District Ideal Size = 947,121 to 957,345
U.S. House Seat District Size (39 seats) = 753,840 to 760,966

Source: Texas Demographic Center 2018 Population Projections; Census Bureau 2020 Population Estimates
Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 2010-2030

Source: Texas Demographic Center, 2018 Vintage Population Projections, 2010-2015 Migration Scenario
Implications of population growth and demographic shifts on Texas socio-economic indicators
Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 2010-2019

Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity, Big Four Metros & Texas, 2019

Median incomes are higher in the DFW metro than in Texas overall. However, disparities by race/ethnicity are still evident, especially for Hispanics and Blacks.

Communities Most Impacted by COVID-19

COVID-19 CASES, HOSPITALIZATION, AND DEATH BY RACE/ETHNICITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACTORS THAT INCREASE COMMUNITY SPREAD AND INDIVIDUAL RISK</th>
<th>CROWDED SITUATIONS</th>
<th>CLOSE / PHYSICAL CONTACT</th>
<th>ENCLOSED SPACE</th>
<th>DURATION OF EXPOSURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rate ratios compared to White, Non-Hispanic Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASES¹</td>
<td>2.8x higher</td>
<td>1.1x higher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOSPITALIZATION²</td>
<td>5.3x higher</td>
<td>1.3x higher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEATH³</td>
<td>1.4x higher</td>
<td>No Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, Non-Hispanic persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American, Non-Hispanic persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Race and ethnicity are risk markers for other underlying conditions that impact health — including socioeconomic status, access to health care, and increased exposure to the virus due to occupation (e.g., frontline, essential, and critical infrastructure workers).

ACTIONS TO REDUCE RISK OF COVID-19

- WEARING A MASK
- SOCIAL DISTANCING (6 FT GOAL)
- HAND HYGIENE
- CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

¹ Data source: COVID-19 case-level data reported by state and territorial jurisdictions. Case-level data include about 80% of total reported cases. Numbers are unadjusted rate ratios.
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.

U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS)

- The ACS is the premier source for detailed population and housing information.
- Ongoing survey, conducted every month, every year
- Data are released in 1-year and 5-year periods
- Geographies available for 1-year estimates include: nation, state, and geographies with populations of 65,000 or more
- Geographies available for 5-year estimates include: nation, state, county, MSA, place, congressional districts, school districts, census tracts, block groups, zip code tabulation area
- Includes variables on demographics, education, income and earnings, health insurance, citizenship, language, housing characteristics and many more.
- Fun fact: The ACS replaced the long form of the Census after 2000.

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Census 2020

Texas Counts

LET'S COUNT 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 and 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.*

• Census data form the foundation for nearly all demographic and socio-economic statistics, including population estimates & projections, for the next 10 years.

*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 & 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](https://www.censushardtocountmaps2020.us)
U.S. Response Rates to 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**
2020 Census Total Response in Texas

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Enumerated</th>
<th>Enumerated in Nonresponse Followup (NRFU)</th>
<th>Self-Responded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Total</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>67.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>54.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>56.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>58.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>58.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Texas</strong></td>
<td><strong>99.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>37.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>62.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Not all rates are created equal.

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

What we do know:
• Texas self-response rate lower than 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 below 50% as of 10/28/20

- Texas has **1,263 of 6,774 census tracts** with self-response rates **below 50%**
- These lower responding CTs are distributed across the state, in 231 of 254 counties.
- **47.7%** of these CTs have **majority (>50%) Hispanic** populations.
- **5.3%** of these CTs have **majority (>50%) African American** populations.
- **53%** of these CTs are either majority **Hispanic or Black**.
Texas Demographic Center Data and Data Products

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

- Along with apportionment data, Census Bureau will provide **data quality metrics** for nation and states: self-response, non-response follow-up (including household interviews, proxy interviews, and administrative records) (by April 30, 2021)


- [https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/coverage-measurement.html](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/coverage-measurement.html) (2010 Census)
Important Dates:

- Apportionment File sent to POTUS 12/31/2020 April 30, 2021
- Redistricting Data File (Public Law 94-171 File) received by Governors No later than 4/1/2021 July 31, 2021
  - 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
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