



Texas Demographic Trends, Characteristics, and Projections

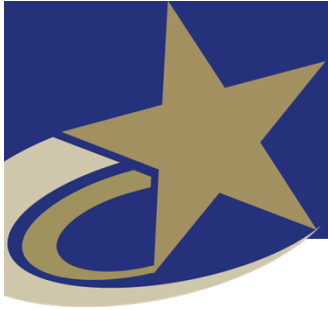
Leadership Mid-Valley Class XIII

Austin, TX

May 2, 2018

 @TexasDemography

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DEMOGRAPHIC CENTER



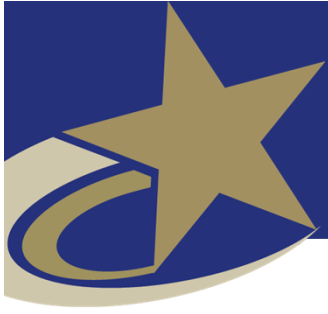
Demographic Trends

- Texas is growing fast and by a lot, 50% from natural increase.
- Urban core growing the most and suburban ring counties growing the fastest; many rural counties continue to lose population.
- Texas continues to racially/ethnically diversify.
 - Population growth driven by younger Latinos.
 - Recent international migration trends increasingly from Asian countries.
- Texas is relatively young, but also aging.



Other Key Points

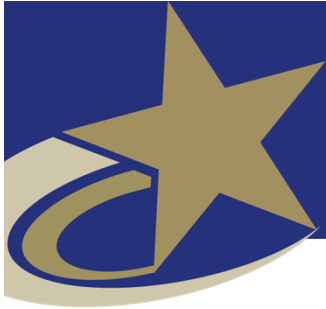
- Children in poverty most substantial in the urban core counties and in the lower RGV.
 - Percent children in poverty greatest in lower RGV.
- Children who do not speak English at home most substantial in urban core counties and lower RGV.
 - Percent children who do not speak English at home greatest in lower RGV.
- Substantial divide between Hispanics and other race/ethnic groups in educational attainment and income.
- Trends in educational attainment suggest increasing percent of labor force aged population has post-secondary education.



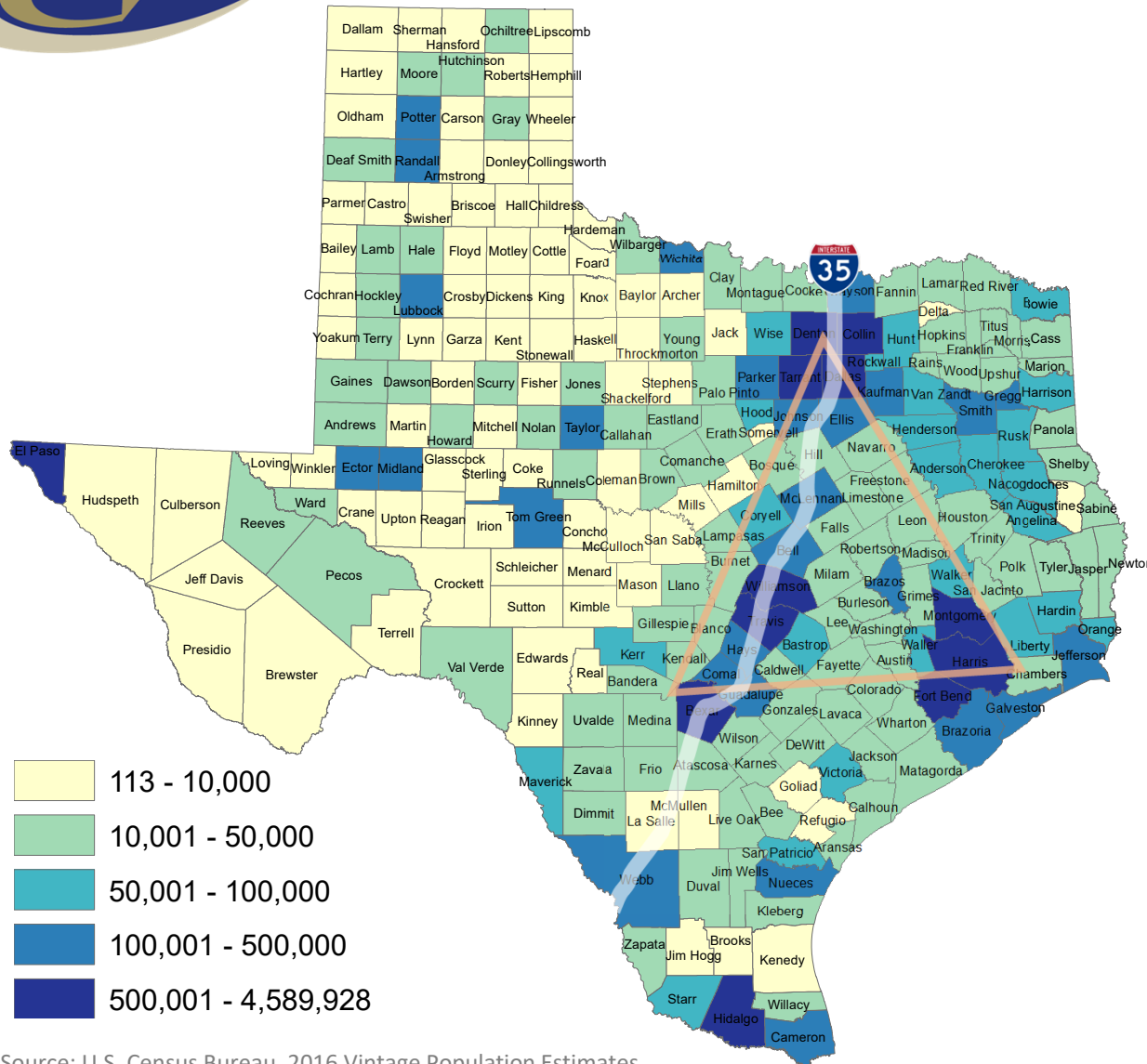
Population Growth, 2010-2017

Area	2010	2017	Numeric Change	Percent Change
United States	308,745,538	325,719,178	16,961,073	5.49%
Texas	25,145,561	28,304,596	3,158,496	12.56%
Cameron County	406,220	423,725	17,506	4.31%
Hidalgo County	774,769	860,661	85,891	13.48%
Starr County	60,968	64,454	3,486	11.09%
Willacy County	22,134	21,584	-553	-2.50%

- ❖ Between 2016 and 2017, Texas added 399,734 to its population.
- ❖ This yields approximately 1000 new people added to our population each day, through birth or migration.
- ❖ Over 3000 people move to Texas everyday.
- ❖ Daily net migration to Texas is a little over 500 per day.



Total Estimated Population by County, Texas, 2016



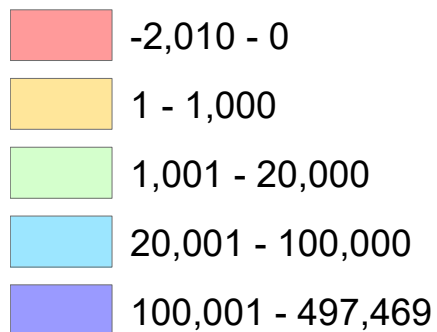
- Approximately 86% of the population is along I-35 and east.
- The Texas population triangle includes the four major metro areas in the state.
- The counties of Harris, Dallas, Tarrant, Bexar, and Travis make up the points of the “population triangle” in Texas and are the most populated in the State.
- Many counties west of Interstate 35 are more sparsely populated.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Vintage Population Estimates



0
100,000
- 497,469

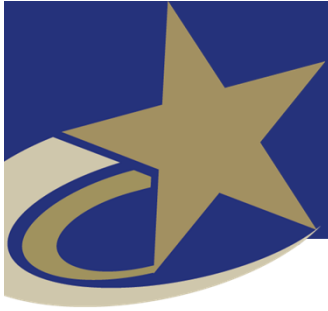
96 counties
over the 6



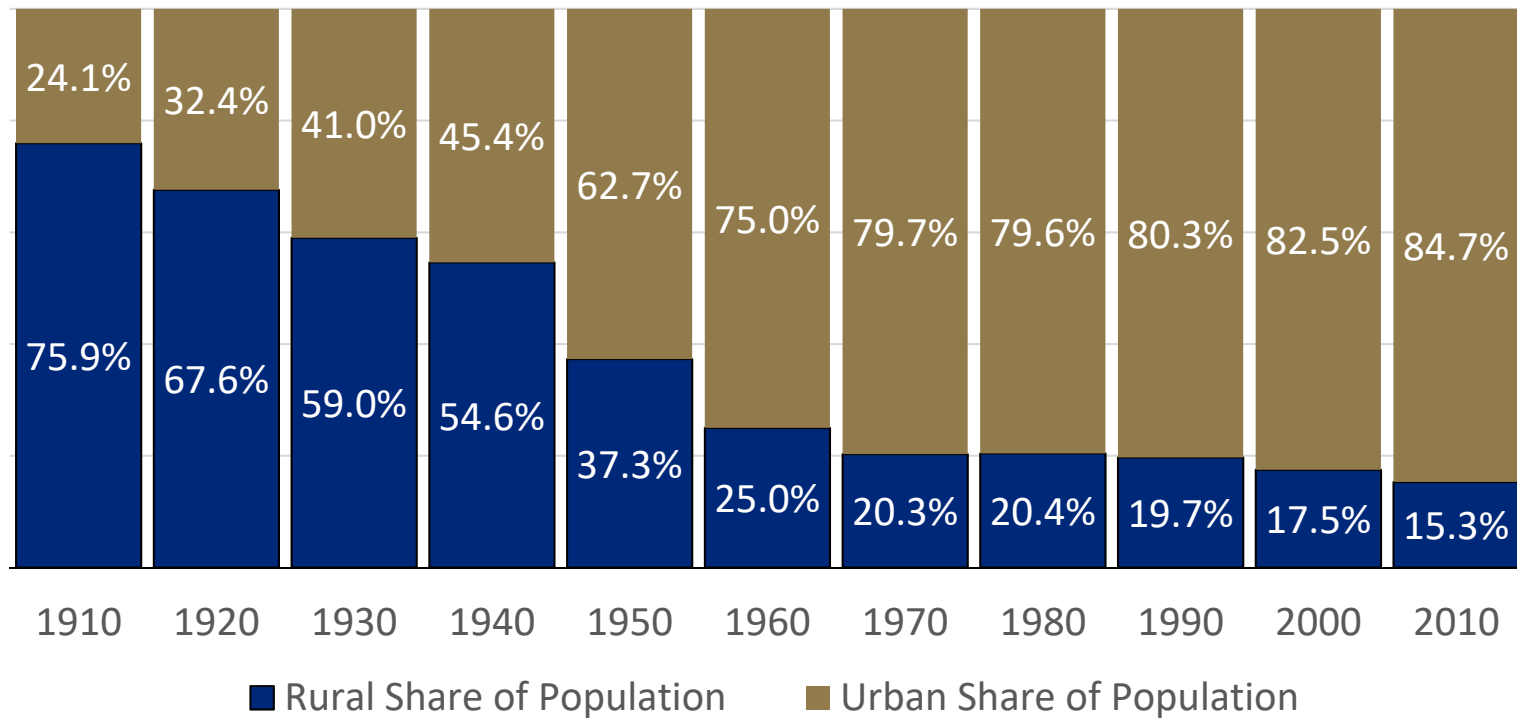
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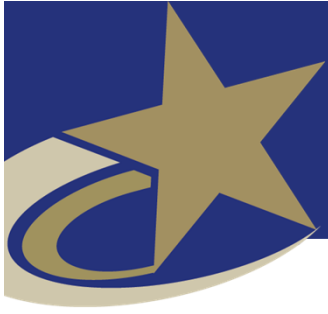


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Vintage Population Estimates

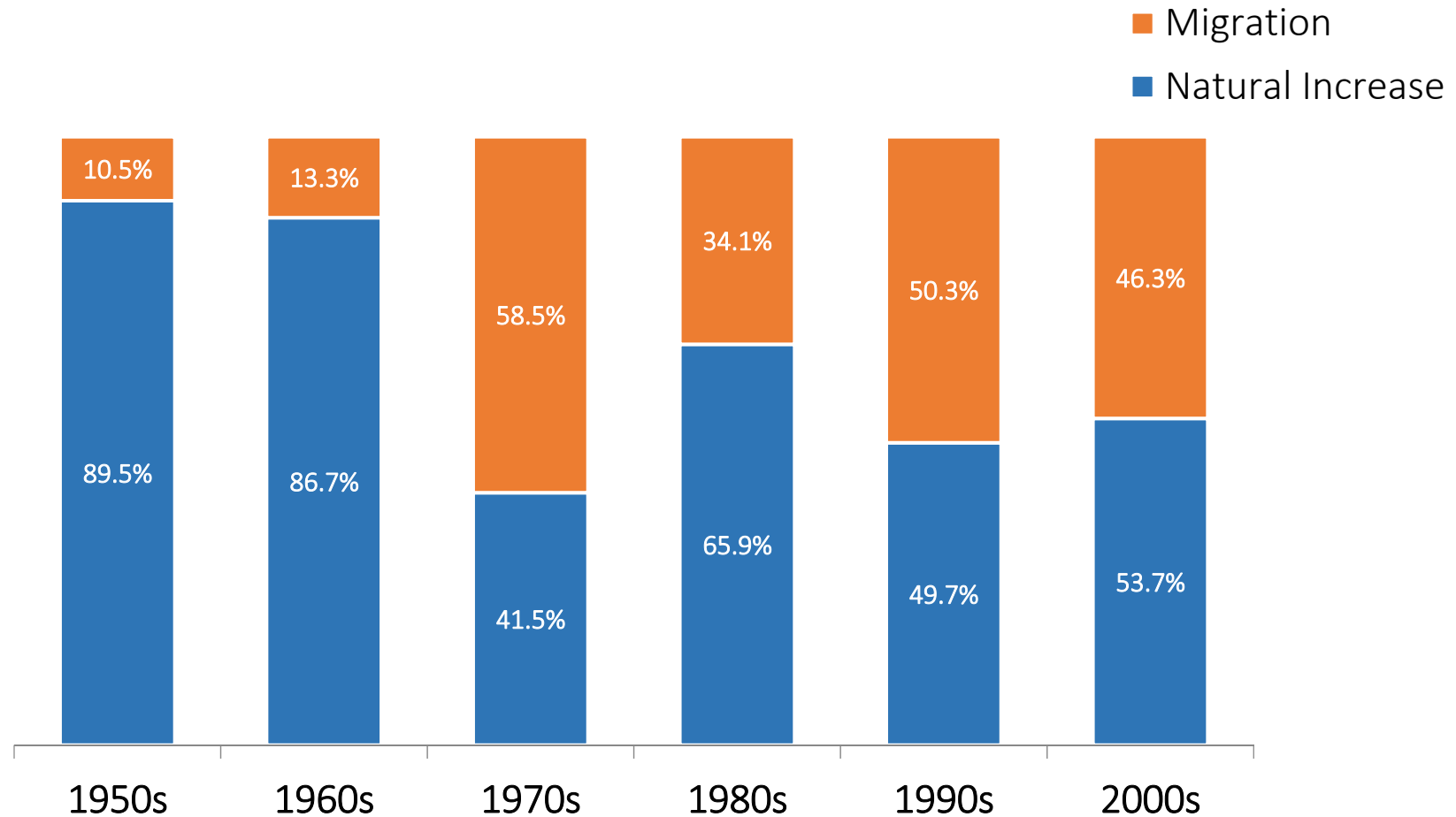


Percent Urban-Rural, Texas, 1910-2010

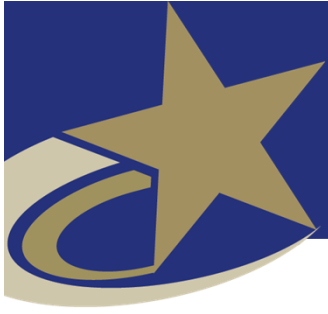




Components of Population Change by Percent in Texas, 1950-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates



Components of Population Change, Rio Grande Valley, 2010-2017

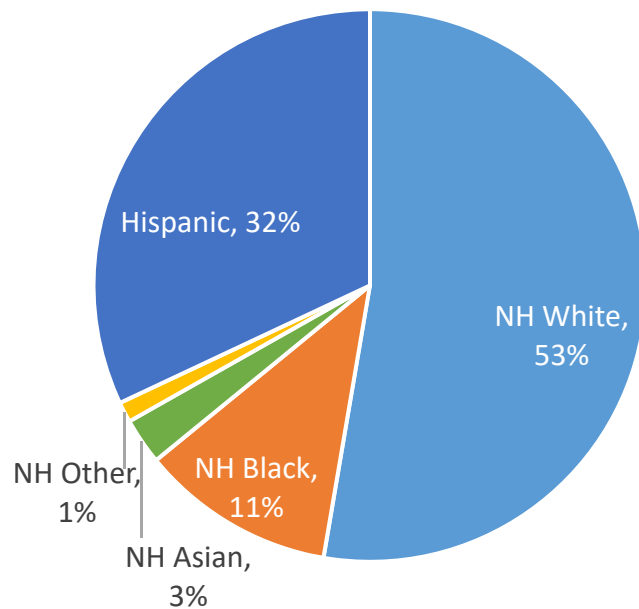
	Population Change	Natural Increase (Births-Deaths)	International In-Migration	Net Domestic Migration
Cameron County	17,506	34,686	5,303	-22,536
Hidalgo County	85,891	87,171	15,468	-16,446
Starr County	3,486	6,869	1,068	-4,485
Willacy County	-553	1,029	151	-1,743

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Vintage Population Estimates.

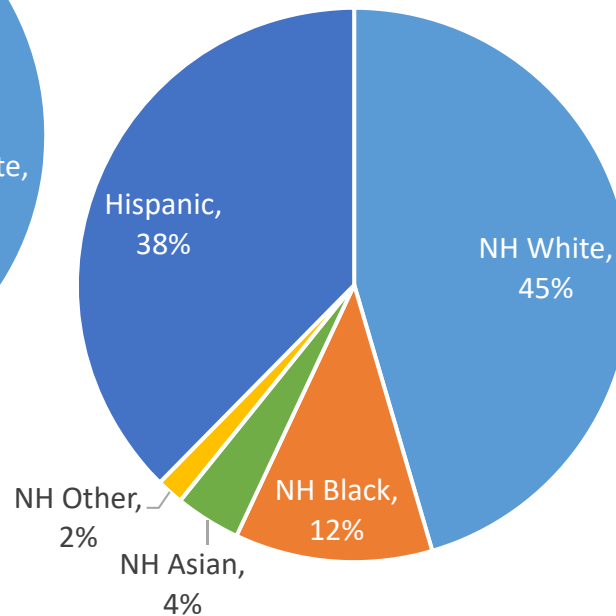


Texas Racial and Ethnic Composition, 2000, 2010, and 2016

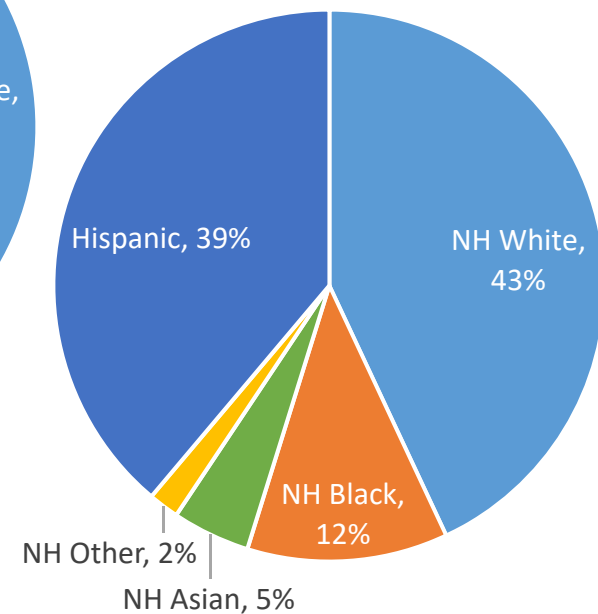
2000



2010



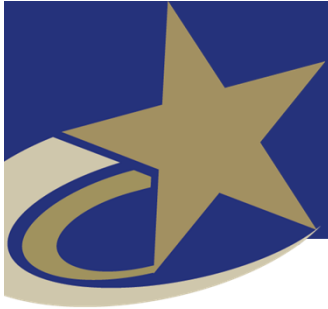
2016



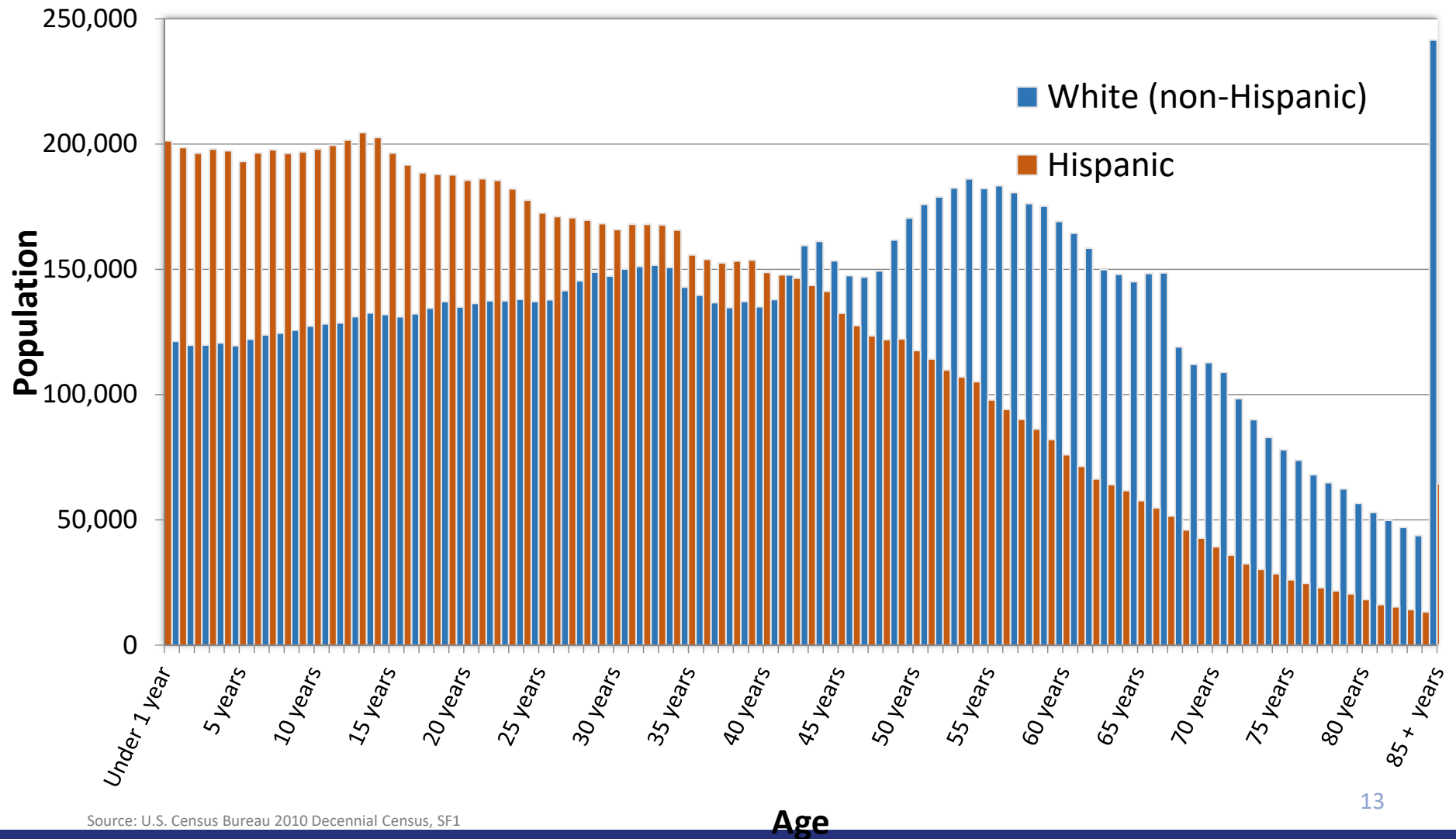


Race/Ethnicity Composition, 2016

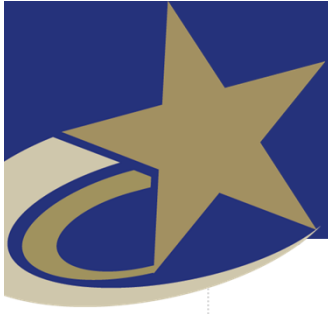
	United States	Texas	Hidalgo County
Total	323,127,513	27,862,596	828,334
NH White	197,969,608 (61.3%)	11,872,926 (42.6%)	57,238 (6.9%)
NH Black	40,229,236 (12.4%)	3,298,870 (11.8%)	3,454 (0.4%)
NH Asian	17,741,457 (5.5%)	1,301,143 (4.7%)	7,851 (0.9%)
NH Other	2,954,629 (0.9%)	113,744 (0.4%)	809 (0.001%)
NH Two or More Races	6,762,296 (2.1%)	394,789 (1.4%)	1,257 (0.1%)
Hispanic	57,470,287 (17.8%)	10,881,124 (39.1%)	757,725 (91.5%)



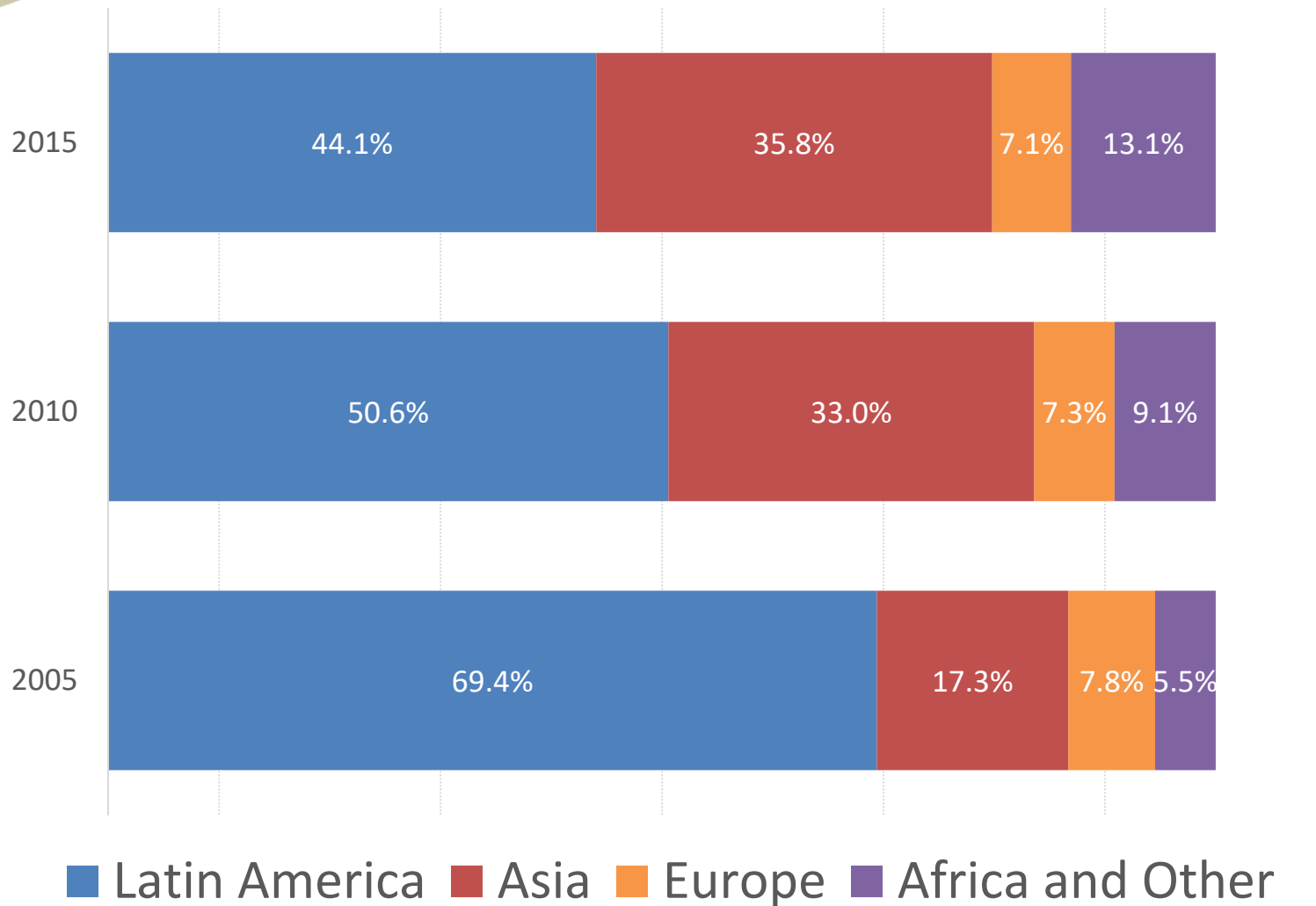
Texas White (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic Populations by Age, 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Decennial Census, SF1



Annual Shares of Recent Non-Citizen Immigrants to Texas by World Area of Birth, 2005-2015



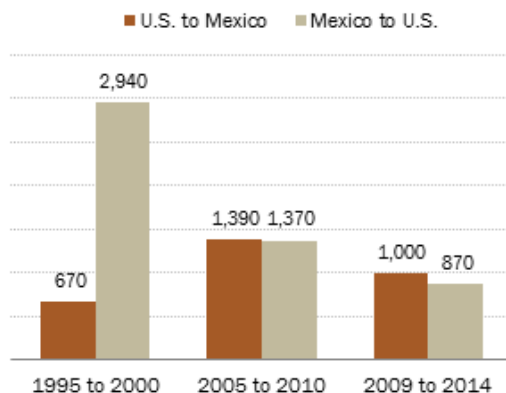
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year PUMS



Unauthorized and Mexican Immigration, 2015

Net Migration From Mexico Below Zero After the Great Recession

In thousands



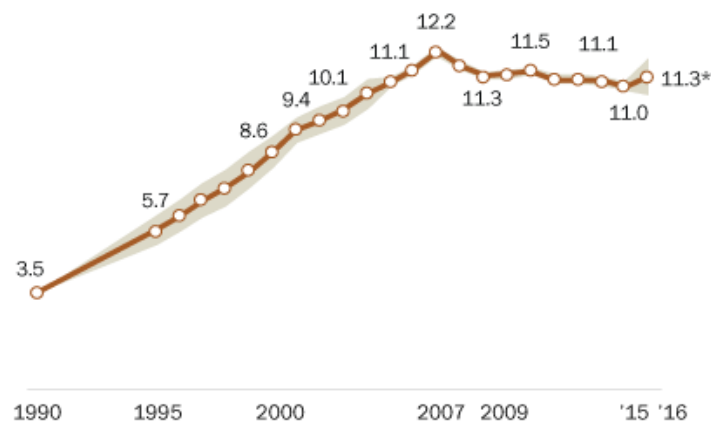
Note: Estimates are for February 1995 through February 2000, June 2005 through June 2010, and August 2009 through August 2014. Migration from the U.S. to Mexico includes persons born in Mexico, the U.S., and elsewhere; Mexico to U.S. includes Mexican-born persons only.

Source: 1995-2000 and 2005-2010: Passel, Cohn and Gonzalez-Barrera (2012); 2009-2014 U.S. to Mexico: Pew Research Center estimates from population, household and migrant microdata samples of 2014 ENADID; Mexico to U.S.: based on Pew Research Center estimates from augmented March supplement to the 2014 Current Population Survey and augmented 2012 American Community Survey; see Methodology for further detail.

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Estimated unauthorized immigrant population in the U.S. lower in 2015 than in 2009

In millions



*There is no statistically significant difference between the 2015 estimate and 2016 preliminary estimate.

Note: Shading surrounding line indicates low and high points of the estimated 90% confidence interval. The 2009-2016 change is not statistically significant at 90% confidence interval. Data labels are for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates for 2005-2015 based on augmented American Community Survey data (IPUMS); for 2016 and 1995-2004 based on March Supplements of the Current Population Survey. Estimates for 1990 from Warren and Warren (2013).

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Estimated unauthorized immigrant total from Mexico declined from 2009 to 2015, but rose from Asia and Central America

In thousands

	2015	2009	Change*
Latin America			
Mexico	5,550	6,350	-800
Central America	1,800	1,600	+180
South America	650	725	-90
Caribbean	425	400	N.S.
Other regions			
Asia	1,500	1,300	+220
Europe, Canada	550	550	N.S.
Middle East	130	110	N.S.
Africa	250	200	N.S.
U.S. total	11,000	11,300	-375

*Each number in this chart is rounded based on a set of specified rules. Subtracting the 2009 total from the 2015 total for any region may produce a different result than shown in the change column because of this rounding. The number in the change column is the more precise estimate of difference.

Note: Asia includes South and East Asia. Europe includes all central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union. The Middle East includes Southwest Asia and North Africa; Africa refers to sub-Saharan Africa only. U.S. total includes a residual from other nations that is not shown. Significant changes are based on 90% confidence interval. The symbol "N.S." means the measured change is not statistically different from zero.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates for 2009 and 2015 based on augmented American Community Survey (IPUMS).

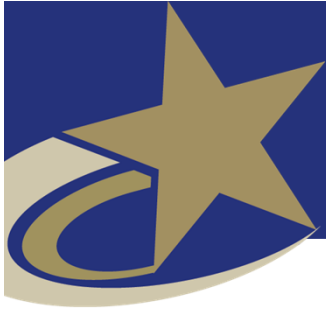
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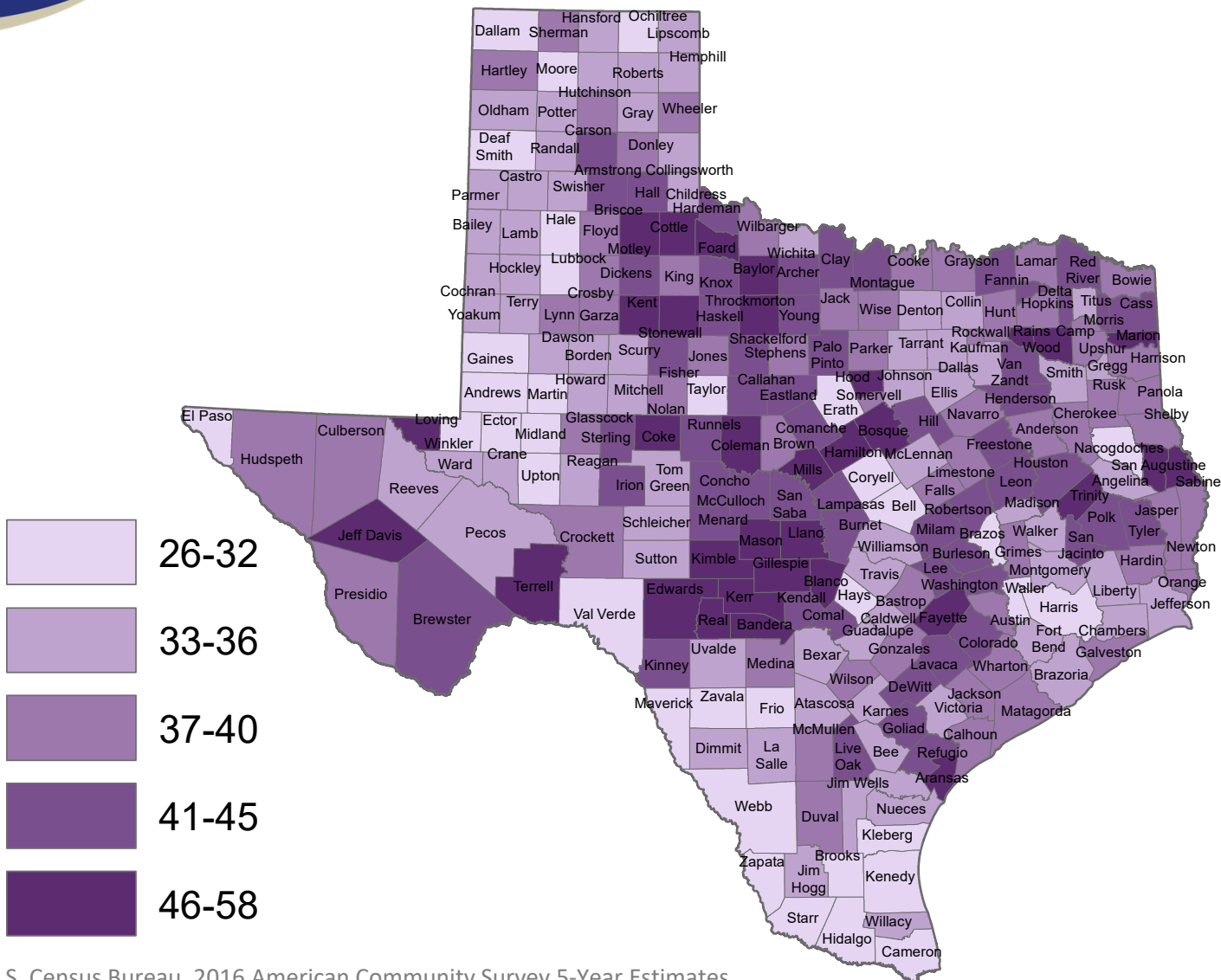
States with the Oldest Median Ages, 2000, 2010, 2014

2000			2010			2014		
Rank	State	Med Age	Rank	State	Median Age	Rank	State	Median Age
1	West Virginia	38.9	1	Maine	42.7	1	Maine	44.2
2	Florida	38.7	2	Vermont	41.5	2	New Hampshire	42.6
3	Maine	38.6	3	West Virginia	41.3	3	Vermont	42.6
4	Pennsylvania	38	4	New Hampshire	41.1	4	West Virginia	42.0
5...	Vermont	37.7	5...	Florida	40.7	5...	Florida	41.8
...46	California	33.3	...46	California	35.2	...46	Idaho	35.7
47	Idaho	33.2	47	Idaho	34.6	47	North Dakota	34.9
48	Alaska	32.4	48	Alaska	33.8	48	Texas	34.2
49	Texas	32.3	49	Texas	33.6	49	Alaska	33.3
50	Utah	27.1	50	Utah	29.2	50	Utah	30.5
-	United States	35.3	-	United States	37.2	-	United States	37.7

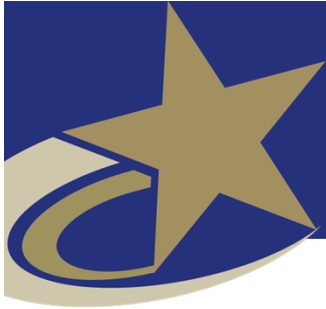
Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses
US Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimate by State



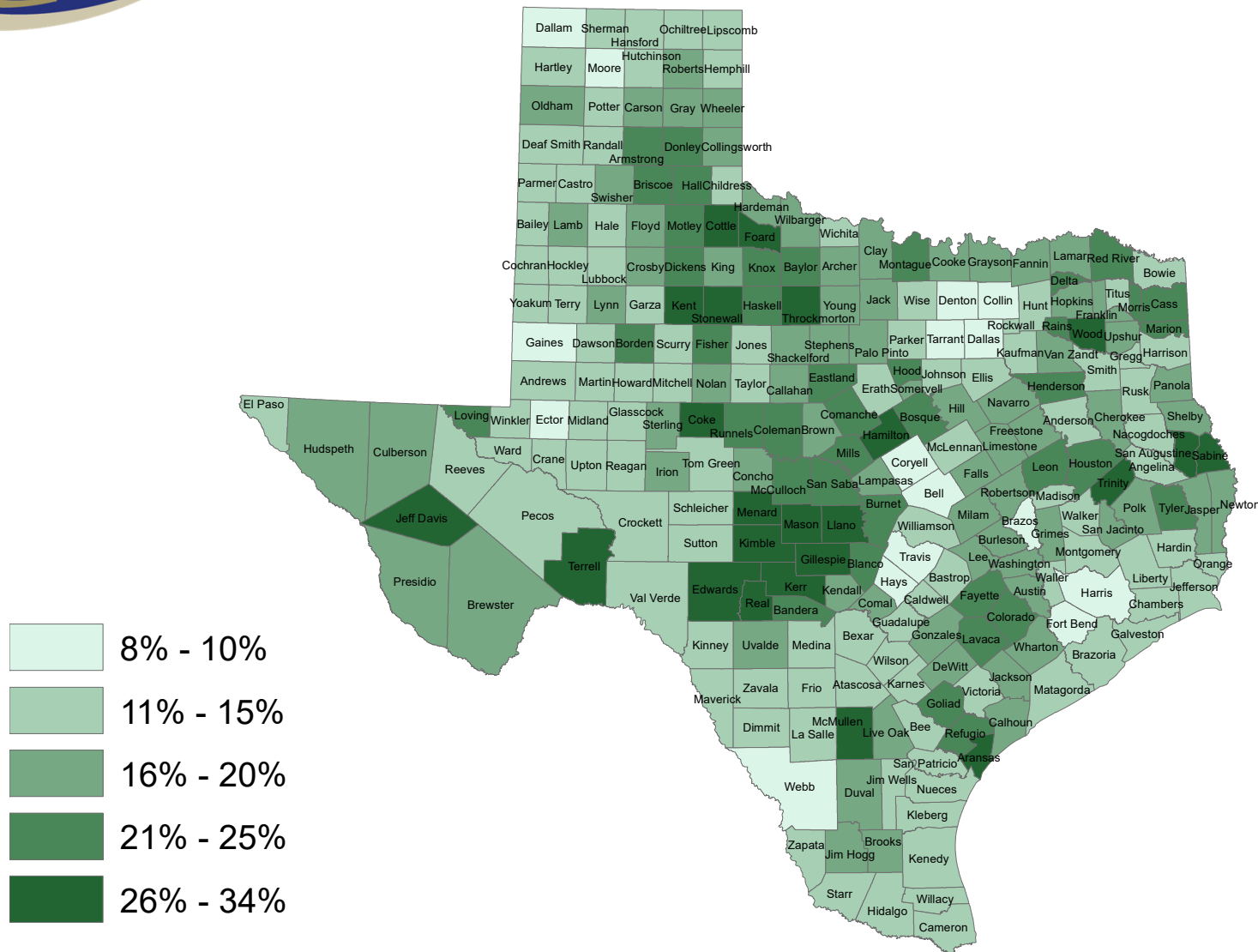
Median Age, Texas Counties, 2012-2016



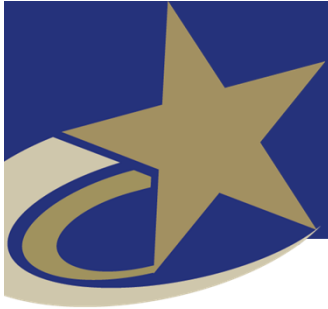
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Percent of Population 65 Years Plus, Texas Counties, 2011-2015



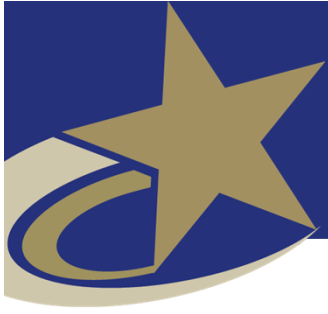
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Economic Indicators, Texas and U.S., 2016

- Unemployment rate
 - Texas = 5.6%
 - U.S. = 5.8%
- Median Household Income
 - Texas = \$56,565
 - U.S. = \$57,617
- Median Family Income
 - Texas = \$67,025
 - U.S. = 71,062
- Median earnings for males working full time
 - Texas = \$47,351
 - U.S. = \$50,586
- Median earnings for females working full time
 - Texas = \$37,576
 - U.S. = \$40,626
- Poverty rate
 - Texas = 15.6%
 - U.S. = 14.0%

	Median Household Income	Change, 2015-2016
Texas	\$56,565	+
Asian	\$82,081	+
NH White	\$70,131	+
Hispanic	\$44,579	+
Black	\$42,582	+



Economic Indicators, RGV Counties, 2016

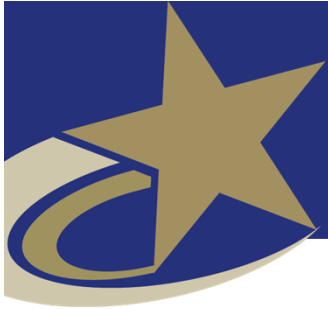
	Hidalgo	Cameron	Starr	Willacy
Unemployment Rate	9.0%	9.4%	14.2%	13.4%
Median Household Income	\$36,094	\$34,578	\$26,682	\$28,817
Median Family Income	\$39,087	\$38,551	\$29,341	\$30,612
Median Earnings, Male	\$23,532	\$24,499	\$19,780	\$19,759
Median Earnings, Female	\$17,077	\$18,289	\$12,772	\$17,923
Poverty Rate	32.8%	33.0%	37.6%	37.2%



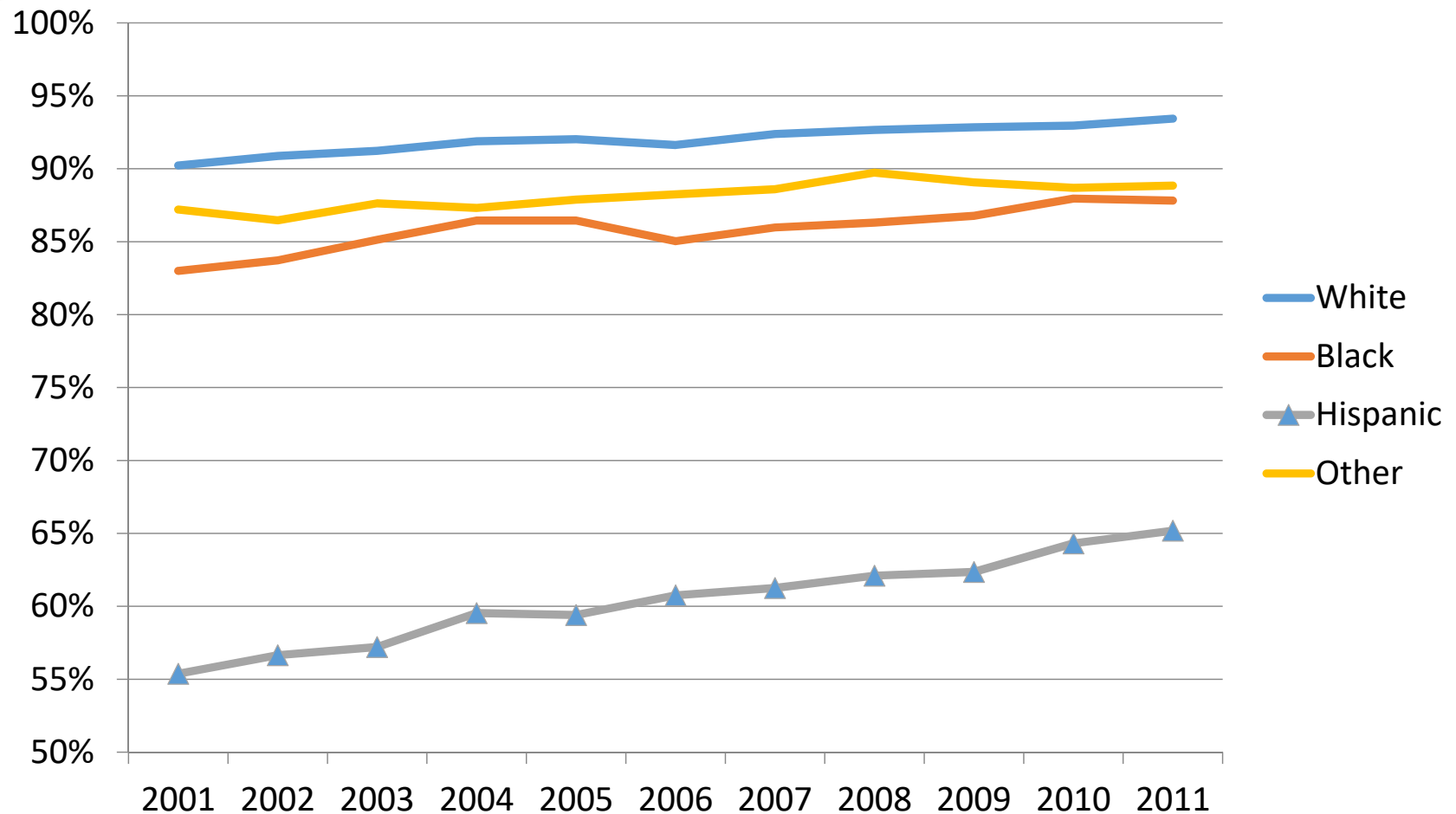
Educational Attainment, Texas and RGV Counties, 2016

	Texas	Hidalgo	Cameron	Starr	Willacy
% with HS Diploma +	82.3%	63.3%	65.6%	48.5%	63.1%
Hispanic	63.2%	59.5%	61.0%	48.2%	58.5%
NH White	93.2%	91.8%	92.0%	64.6%	89.6%
% with Bachelor's +	28.1%	17.4%	16.4%	9.3%	8.6%
Hispanic	13.3%	15.2%	13.7%	9.1%	6.5%
NH White	36.6%	31.0%	33.4%	24.4%	21.5%

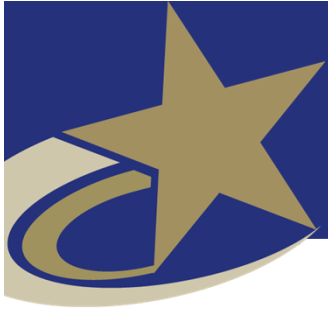
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2012-2016



Trends in Educational Attainment of Persons in the Labor Force (25-64 Years of Age) in Texas by Race/Ethnicity – High School Graduates and Above



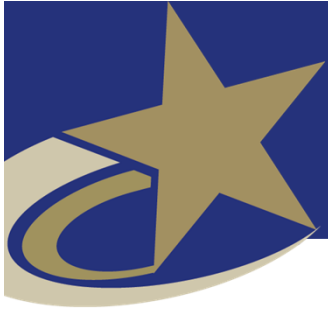
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Public Use Micro Sample, 2001-2011



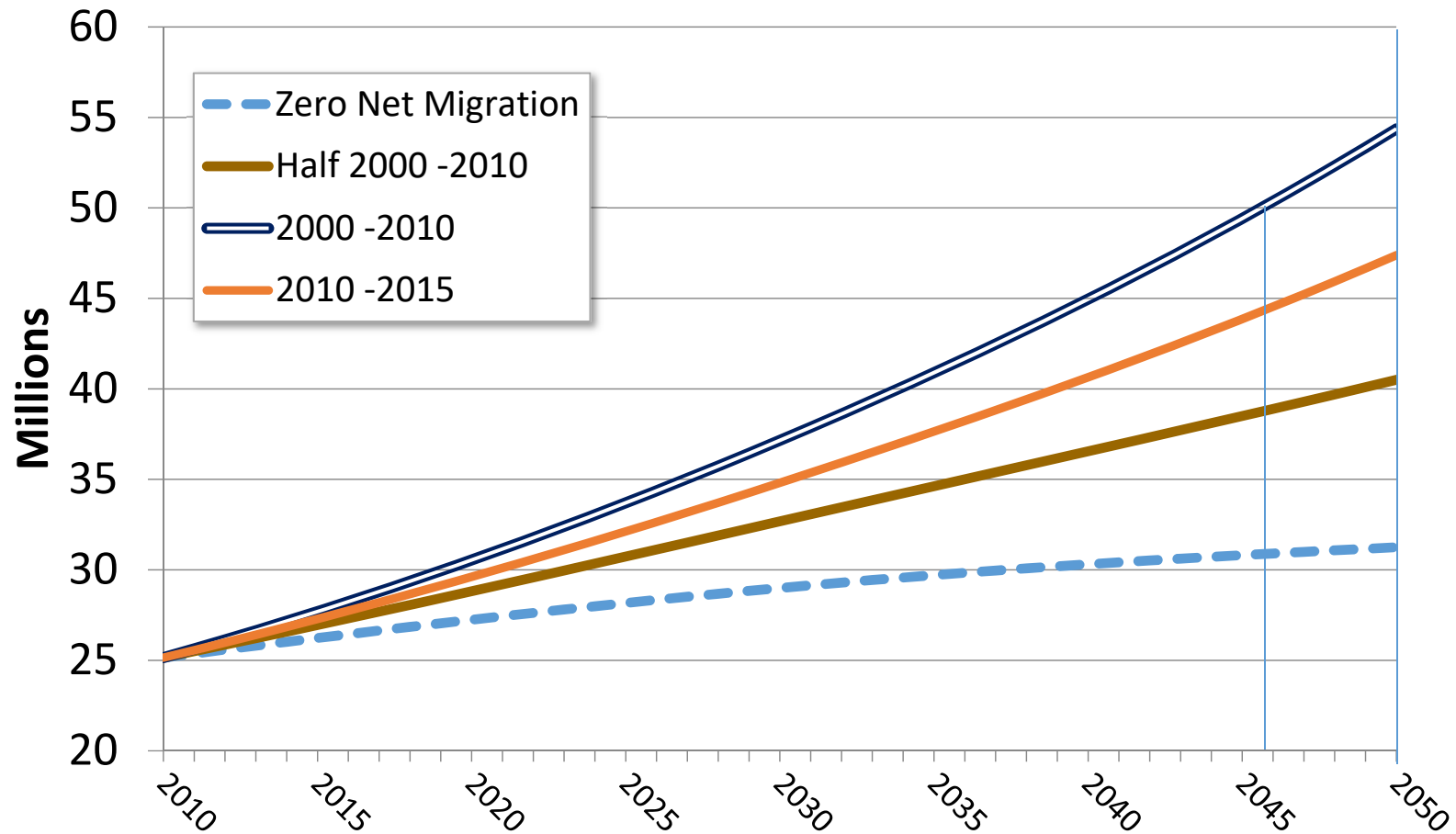
Trends in Latino Education in the U.S.

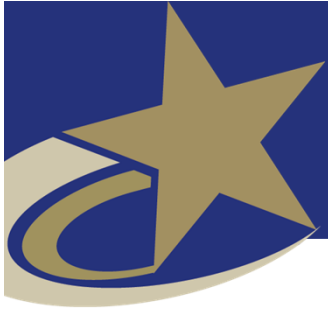
- Over the past decade, Hispanic high school dropout rates have dropped.
- College enrollment among Hispanics is increased.
- There is still a large disparity between Hispanics and other groups in obtaining a bachelor's degree.
- Hispanic college students attend public 2-year schools at higher rates than other groups.
- Hispanics are less likely than other groups to have student debt.

Nearly all Latino youths (89%) believe a college degree is important for getting ahead in life.

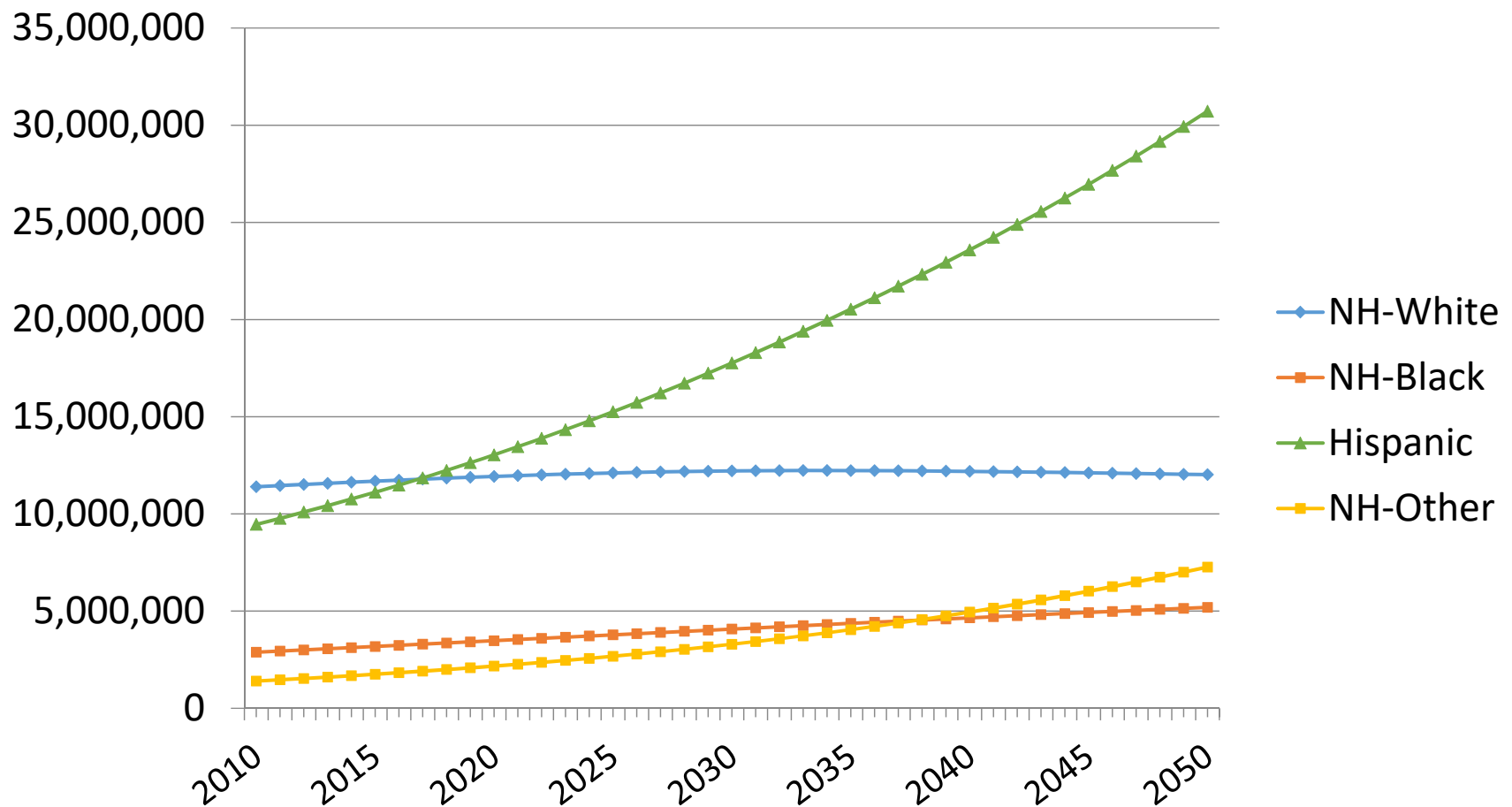


Projected Population Growth in Texas, 2010-2050





Projected Racial and Ethnic Percent, Texas, 2010-2050



Source: Texas State Data Center 2012 Population Projections , 2000-2010 Migration Scenario



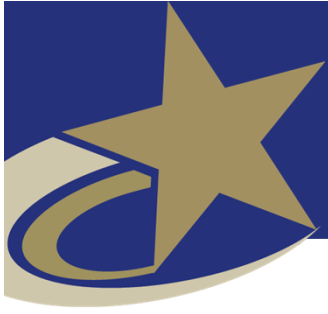
Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, 2010 to 2050, Region One Counties

	Cameron	Hidalgo	Jim Hogg	Starr	Webb	Willacy	Zapata
2010							
Total	406,220	774,769	5,300	60,968	250,304	22,134	14,018
Anglo	43,427	60,553	334	2,449	8,345	2,235	861
Black	1,192	2,777	18	15	487	389	11
Hispanic	357,747	702,206	4,907	58,337	239,653	19,297	13,084
Other	3,854	9,233	41	167	1,819	213	62
2050							
Total	728,518	1,553,142	7,114	98,953	494,081	37,733	27,215
Anglo	26,709	50,015	275	2,894	9,536	1,742	529
Black	1,398	3,885	16	14	728	349	9
Hispanic	691,109	1,475,202	6,787	95,845	481,102	35,379	26,608
Other	9,302	24,040	36	200	2,715	263	69



Population Change, 2010-2050, Region One Counties

	Numeric Change, 2010-2050					Percent Change, 2010-2050				
	Total	NH White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total	NH White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Hidalgo	778,373	-10,538	1,108	772,996	14,807	100.5%	-17.4%	39.9%	110.1%	160.4%
Cameron	322,298	-16,718	206	333,362	5,448	79.3%	-38.5%	17.3%	93.2%	141.4%
Webb	243,777	1,191	241	241,449	896	97.4%	14.3%	49.5%	100.7%	49.3%
Starr	37,985	445	-1	37,508	33	62.3%	18.2%	-6.7%	64.3%	19.8%
Willacy	15,599	-493	-40	16,082	50	70.5%	-22.1%	-10.3%	83.3%	23.5%
Jim Hogg	1,814	-59	-2	1,880	-5	34.2%	-17.7%	-11.1%	38.3%	-12.2%



Demographic Overview

- Texas is experiencing significant growth.
- Population growth is not geographically evenly distributed.
- Texas continues to racially/ethnically diversify.
- The population of Texas, while relatively young, is also aging.
- The components of population change have varying implications for infrastructure in Texas.
- A young and growing workforce could be a competitive edge for Texas and its growing metro areas.
- Demographic shifts may have serious implications for maintaining inclusive and equitable economic growth in the state.

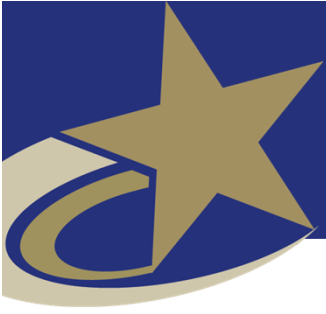
Census 2010 missed **more than 400,000** very young Latino children.

This is a uniquely high “undercount” rate. In 2010, the net undercount rate for very young Latino children was **7.1 percent**, compared to **4.3 percent** for non-Latinos.





May 23-24, 2018
Austin, TX
Registration open now.



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