Texas

Demographic and Educational Characteristics and Trends

Educational Leadership Conference
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Denton, TX

OFFICE OF THE STATE DEMOGRAPHER

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25 Million Reasons to be Proud of Texas (among a few more)

Demographic Highlights

TEXAS is:

big. The population of Texas is the second largest in the United States, approaching 25 million people (estimated population of 24.8 million people in 2009).[7]

young. Approximately 28% of Texas' population is under 18 and only 10% of the population is older than 65 years.[1] Webb County in Texas, has the youngest population in the U.S. with children younger than 5 comprising 12.8% of the population.[7]

embracing of culture and diversity. Approximately 9 million or 38% of Texans are of Hispanic descent, 2.8 million or 12% are African Americans, and 1 million or 4% are other (non-Anglo mainly of Asian descent).[1] In about a decade, it is expected that Texas' population will have more persons of Hispanic descent than any other racial or ethnic group.[4]

a desired place to live and work. Net in-migration to Texas accounts for almost half of the population growth in recent years.[1] More than 171,900 college graduates moved into Texas each year between 2006 and 2008, placing Texas as 2nd in the Nation by this measure.

Data sources: 1. Texas State Data Center, Population Estimates; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census; 4. Texas State Data Center, Population Projections; 5. U.S. Census Bureau, Metropolitan Statistical Area Estimates; 6. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

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TEXAS is (continued):

urban. Texas has three of the top 10 largest cities in the Nation.[3] Several of the metropolitan areas in Texas are among the most rapidly growing in the Nation.[5]

rural. Texas is the second largest state in the Nation in terms of square miles (268,601) and approximately 17% of the population lives in rural areas.[1]

a working state. Texas has a civilian labor force of more than twelve million workers and an unemployment rate lower than in most States.[6]

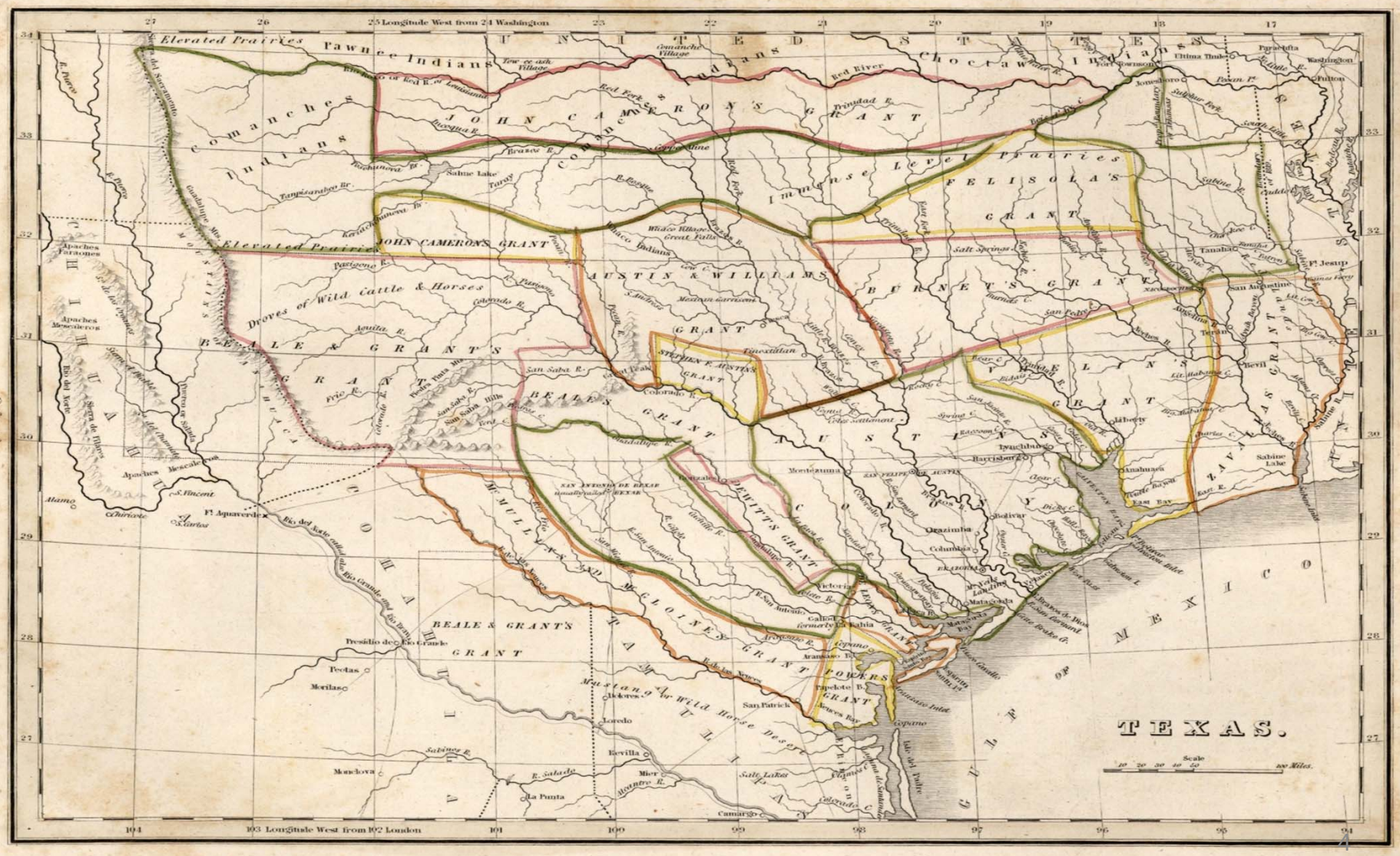
family oriented. Texas ranks 3rd among states for the percent of households which are married-couple families with children (24.4%).[2]

multigenerational. Texas ranks 3rd among states for percent of households which are multigenerational (4.5%).[2]

growing – fast. Texas gained more population than any other state in the last estimate year (between July 1, 2008 and July 1, 2009), adding 478,000 people.[7] Among cities over 100,000 population in the U.S., 4 of the 10 fastest growing areas are in Texas (2007-2008 change).[7]

Data sources: 1. Texas State Data Center, Population Estimates; 2. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; 3. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census; 4. Texas State Data Center, Population Projections; 5. U.S. Census Bureau, Metropolitan Statistical Area Estimates; 6. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; 7. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Texas Demography



Fastest Growing States, 2000-2009

	2000 Population*	2009 Population*	Numerical Change 2000-2009	Percent Change 2000-2009
United States	281,424,602	307,006,550	25,581,948	9.1
Texas	20,851,820	24,782,302	3,930,484	18.8
California	33,871,648	36,961,664	3,090,016	9.1
Florida	15,982,378	18,537,969	2,555,130	16.0
Georgia	8,186,453	9,829,211	1,642,430	20.1
Arizona	5,130,632	6,595,778	1,465,171	28.6
North Carolina	8,049,313	9,380,884	1,334,478	16.6
Virginia	7,078,515	7,882,590	803,542	11.4

* **Population values are decennial census counts for April 1 for 2000 and estimates for July 1 for 2009.**

Source: Derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census Estimates for dates indicated by the Texas State Data Center, University of Texas at San Antonio.

Total Population and Components of Population Change in Texas, 1950-2009

Year*	Population	Numerical Change	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Percent Change	Percent Change Due to: Natural Increase	Percent Change Due to: Net Migration
1950	7,711,194	--	--	--	--	--	--
1960	9,579,677	1,868,483	1,754,652	113,831	24.2	93.91	6.09
1970	11,196,730	1,617,053	1,402,683	214,370	16.9	86.74	13.26
1980	14,229,191	3,032,461	1,260,794	1,771,667	27.1	41.58	58.42
1990	16,986,510	2,757,319	1,815,670	941,649	19.9	65.85	34.15
2000	20,851,820	3,865,310	1,919,281	1,946,029	22.8	49.65	50.35
2009	24,782,302	3,930,484	2,124,124	1,781,785	18.8	54.04	45.33

* All values for the decennial dates are for the indicated census year. Values for 2009 is for July 1 as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Source: Derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census Estimates for dates indicated by the Texas State Data Center, University of Texas at San Antonio.
Note: Residual values are not presented in this table.

Natural Increase in Texas (Births minus Deaths)

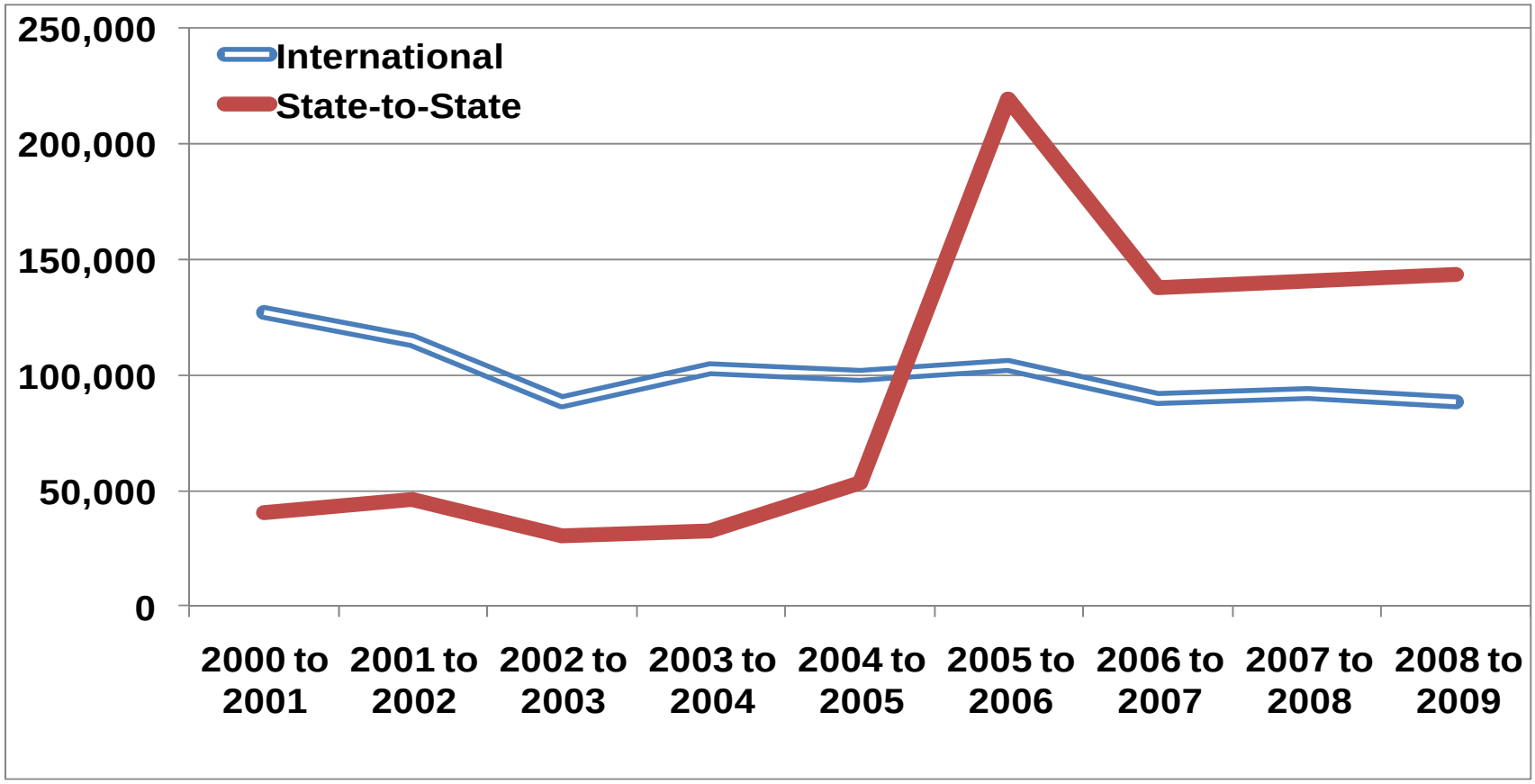
- Birth Rate: 16.8 per 1,000 vs. 14.0 for US (2nd highest)
- Death Rate: 6.8 per 1,000 vs. 8.3 for US (5th lowest)
- Natural Increase: 10.0 per 1,000 vs. 5.7 for US (3rd highest)

- Texas is young:
  - Median Age: 33.2 vs. 36.8 for US (2nd lowest)

- Texas has a high total fertility rate (Children per woman)
  - 2.34 vs. 2.05 for US (4th highest)

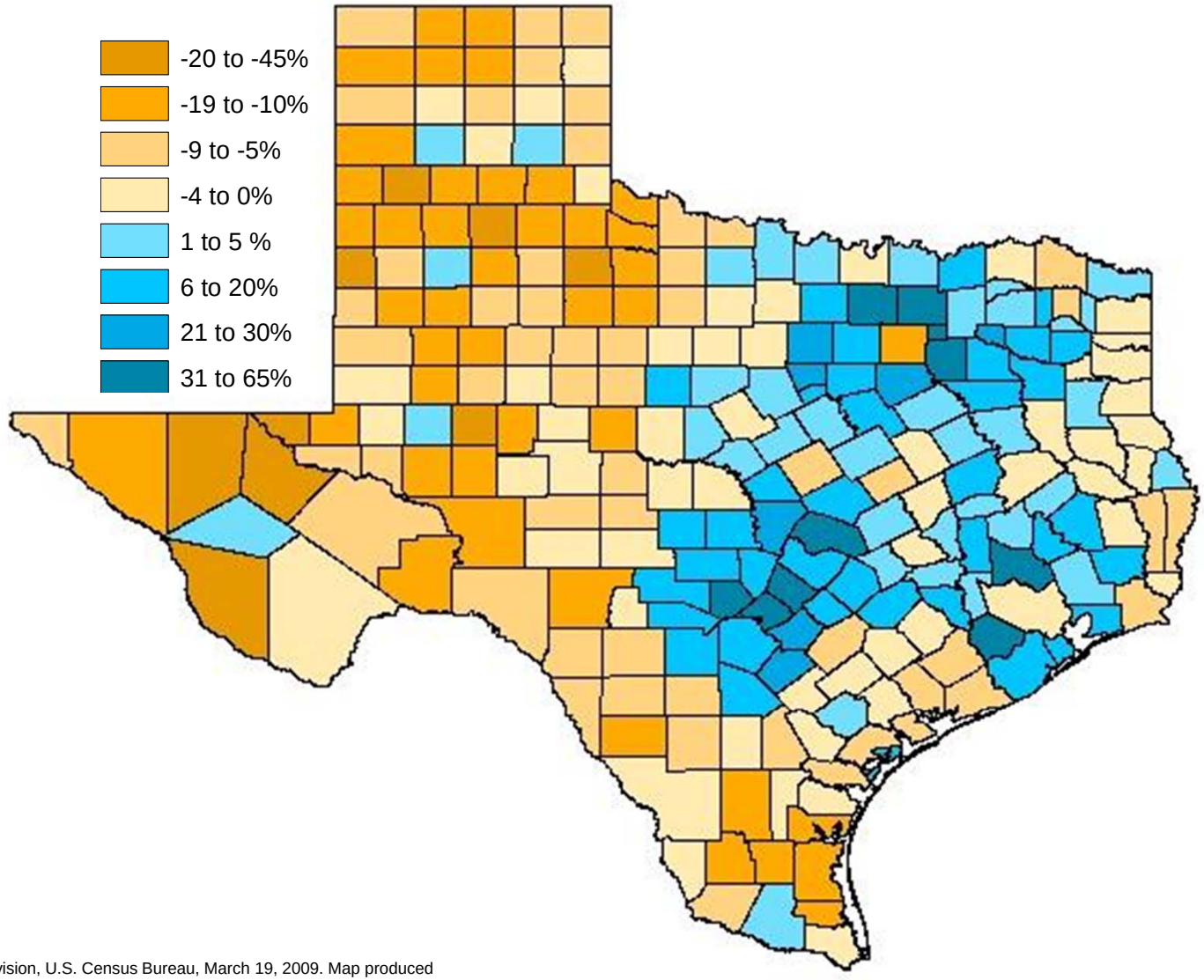
Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Data, 2008 http://wonder.cdc.gov/

Estimated Annual Net Migration to Texas, 2000 to 2009



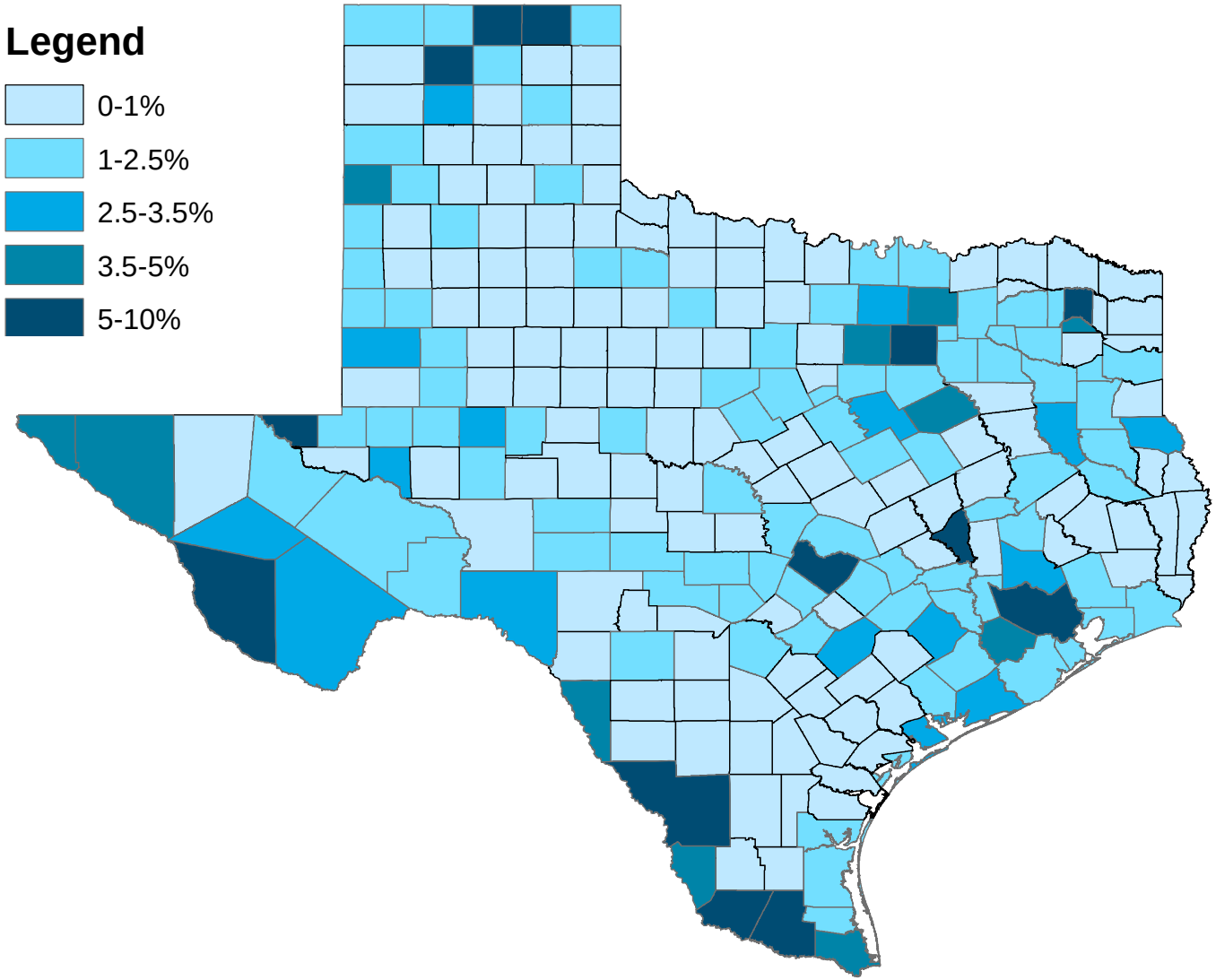
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2009 Estimates

Estimated domestic migration (2000-2008) by county as a percentage of 2000 population



Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, March 19, 2009. Map produced by the Texas State Data Center

Estimated international migration (2000-2008) by county as a percentage of 2000 population



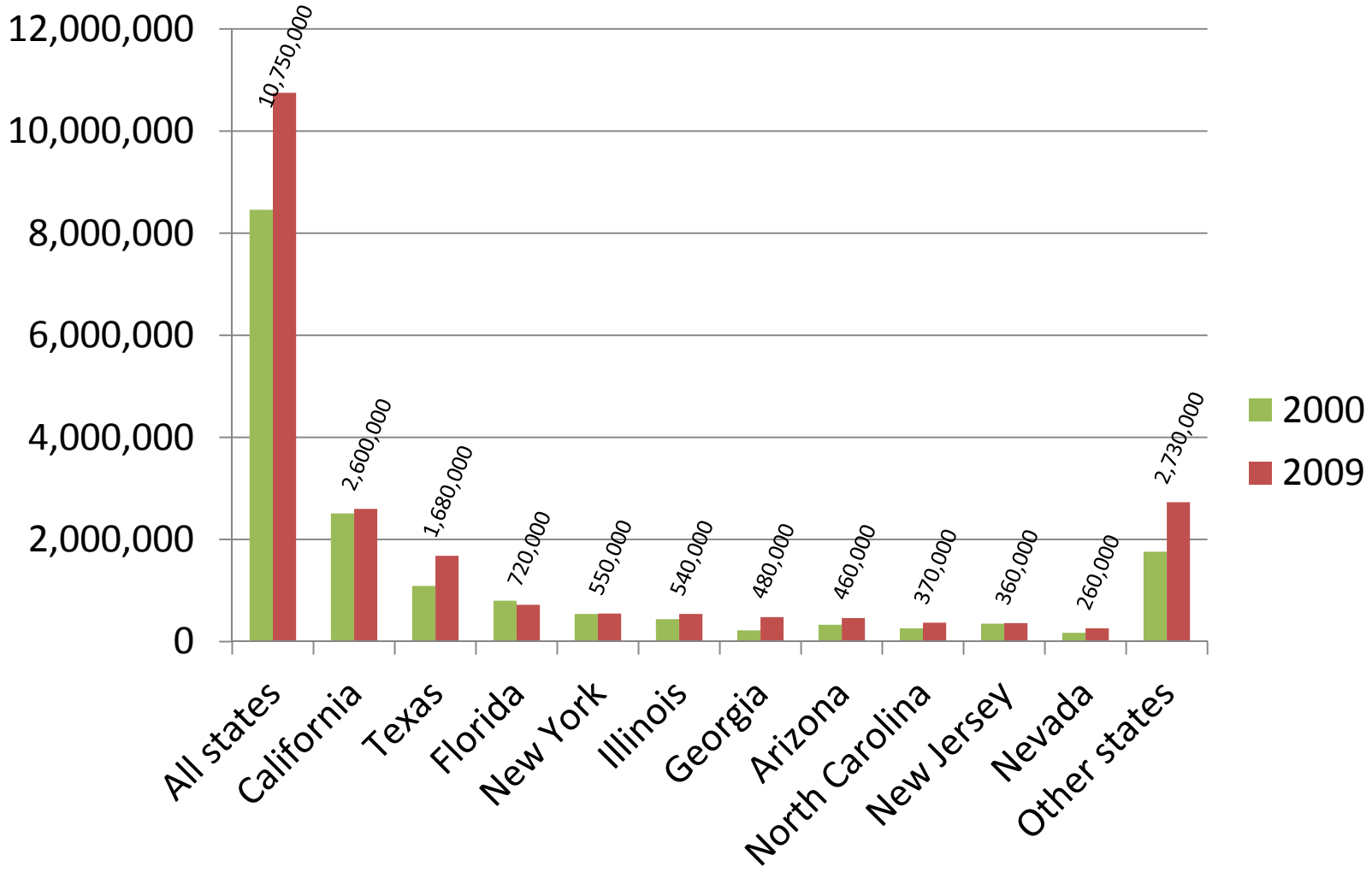
Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, March 19, 2009. Map produced by the Texas State Data Center

Estimated Number and Percent of Migrants to Texas between 2000 and 2009 by Race and Ethnicity

	White	Hispanic	Black	Other	Total
Net domestic migration					
Number of migrants	371,150	238,866	195,024	43,663	848,702
Percent of Row Total	**44%**	28%	23%	5%	
International migration					
Number of migrants	224,820	469,591	73,140	165,532	933,083
Percent of Row Total	24%	**50%**	8%	18%	
Total					
Number of migrants	595,970	708,457	268,163	209,195	1,781,785
Percent of Row Total	33%	40%	15%	12%	

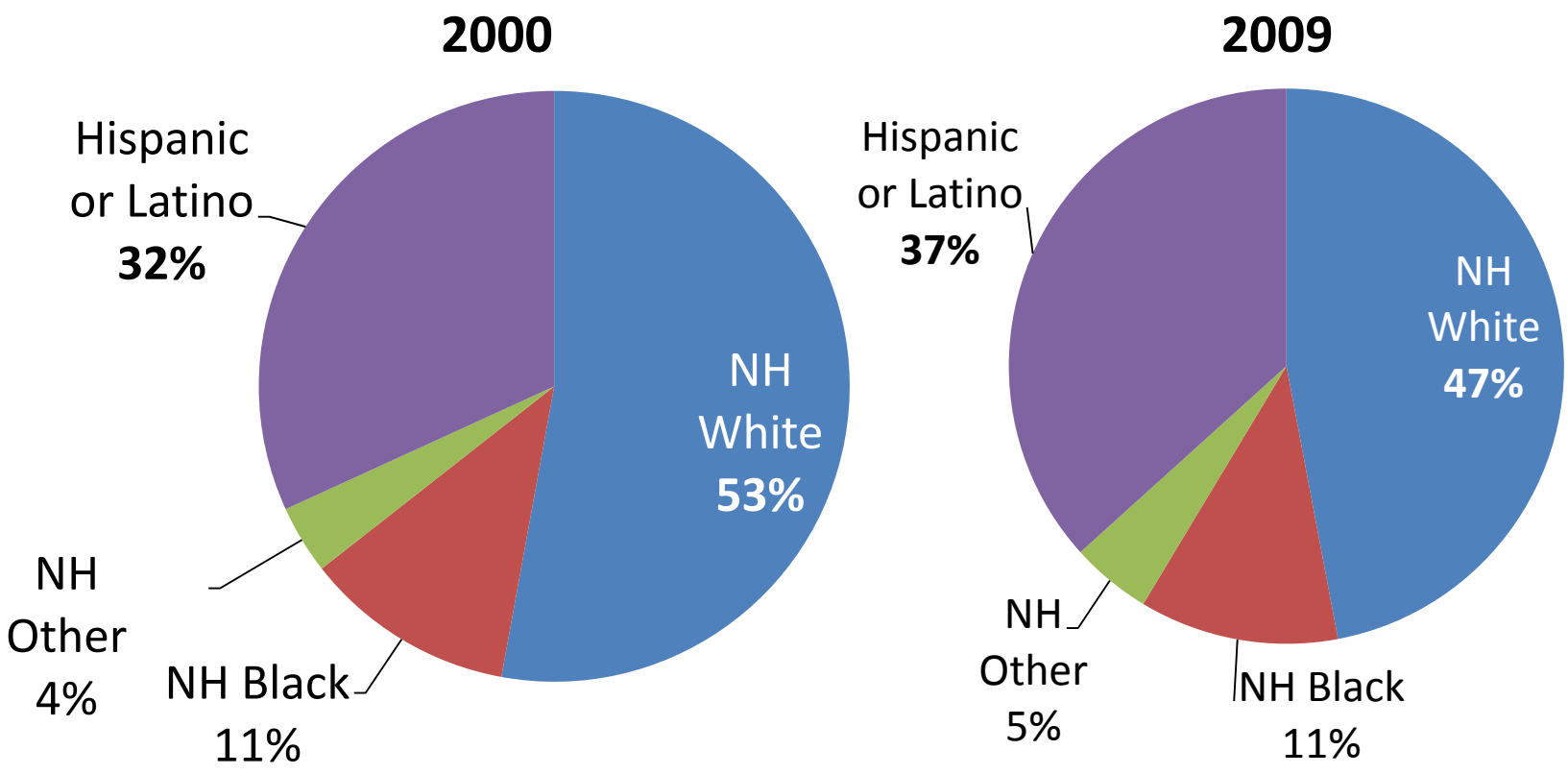
Sources: Percentages of domestic and international migrants by race and ethnicity derived from the 2006-2008 American Community Survey. Total numbers of domestic and international migrants between 2000-2009 are from Table 4. Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009, U.S. Census Bureau

Estimated Unauthorized Immigrant Population by State of Residence: January 2009 and 2000



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

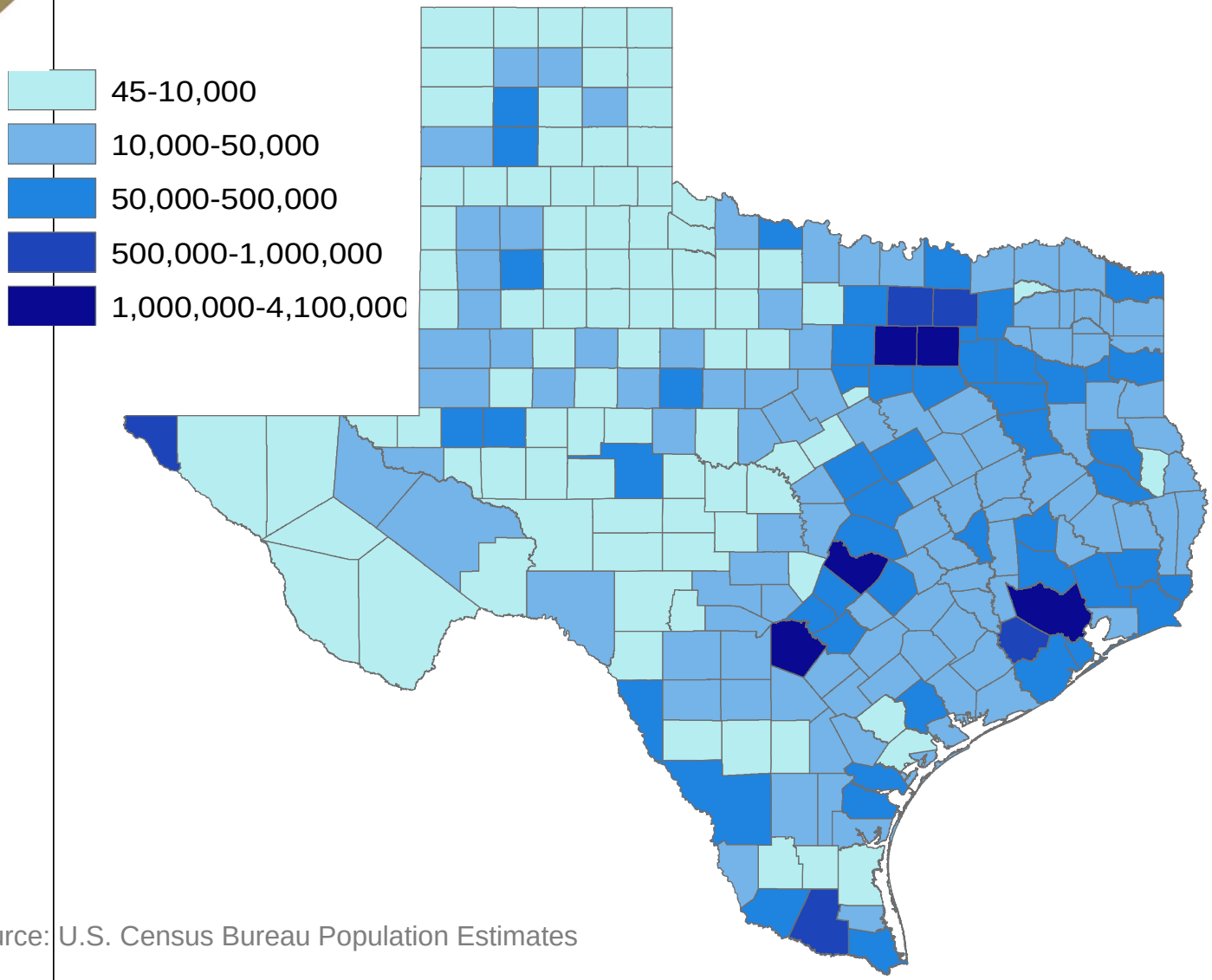
Texas Racial and Ethnic Composition, 2000 and 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 Census count and 2009 Population Estimate

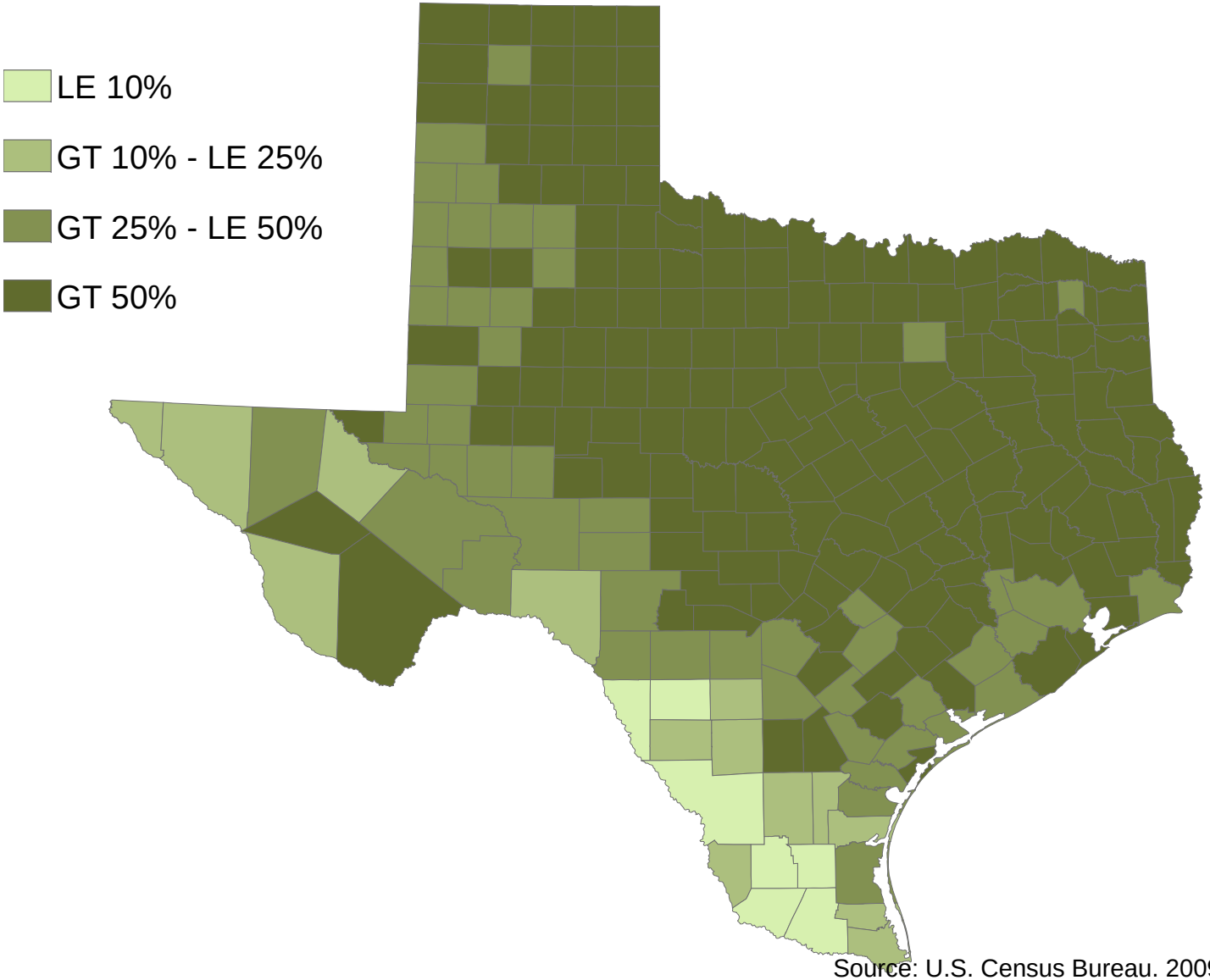
Geographic Patterns

Total Population in Texas Counties, 2009



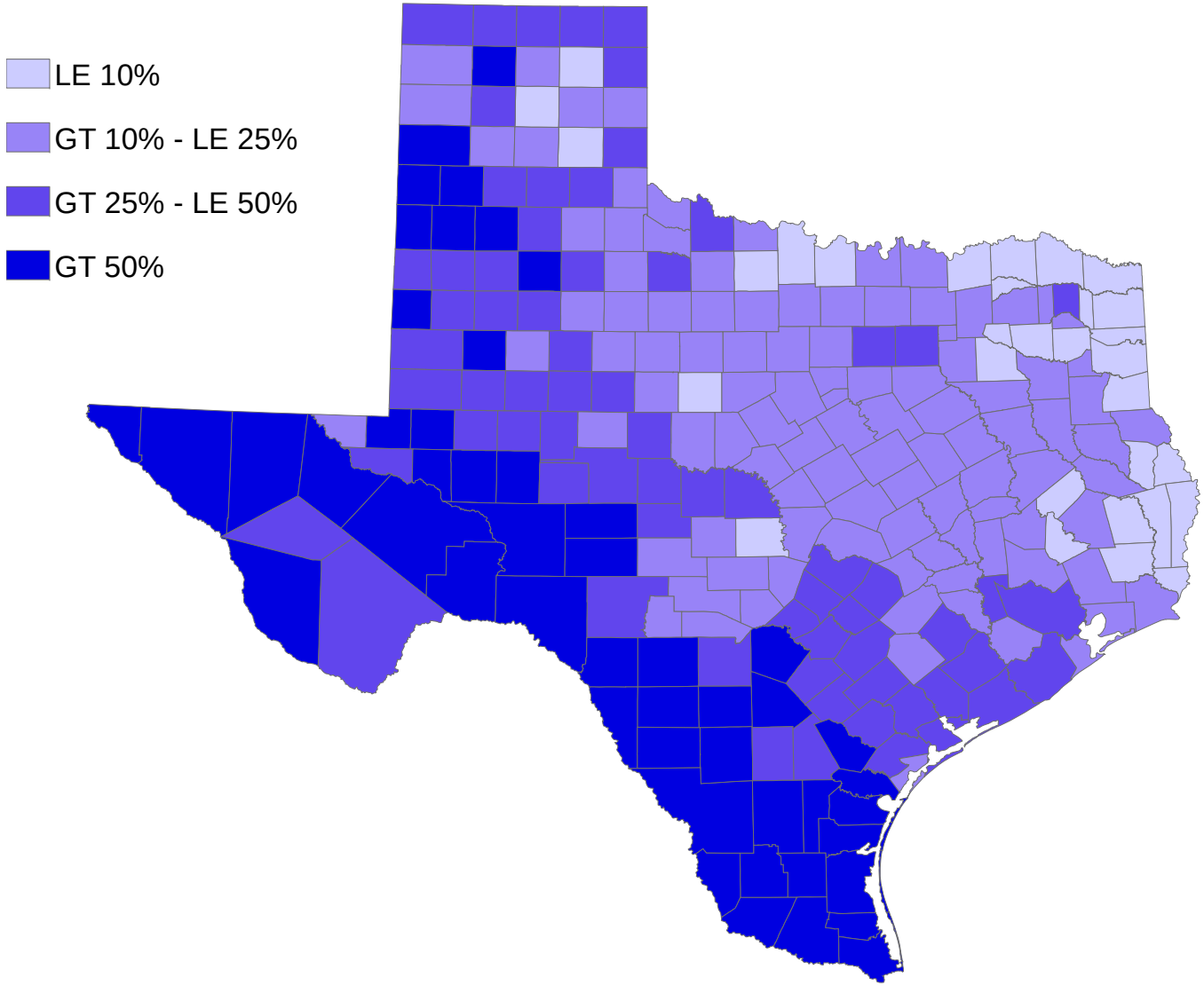
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates

Estimated Percent Non-Hispanic Anglo, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2009 Population Estimates

Estimated Percent Hispanic, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2009 Population Estimates

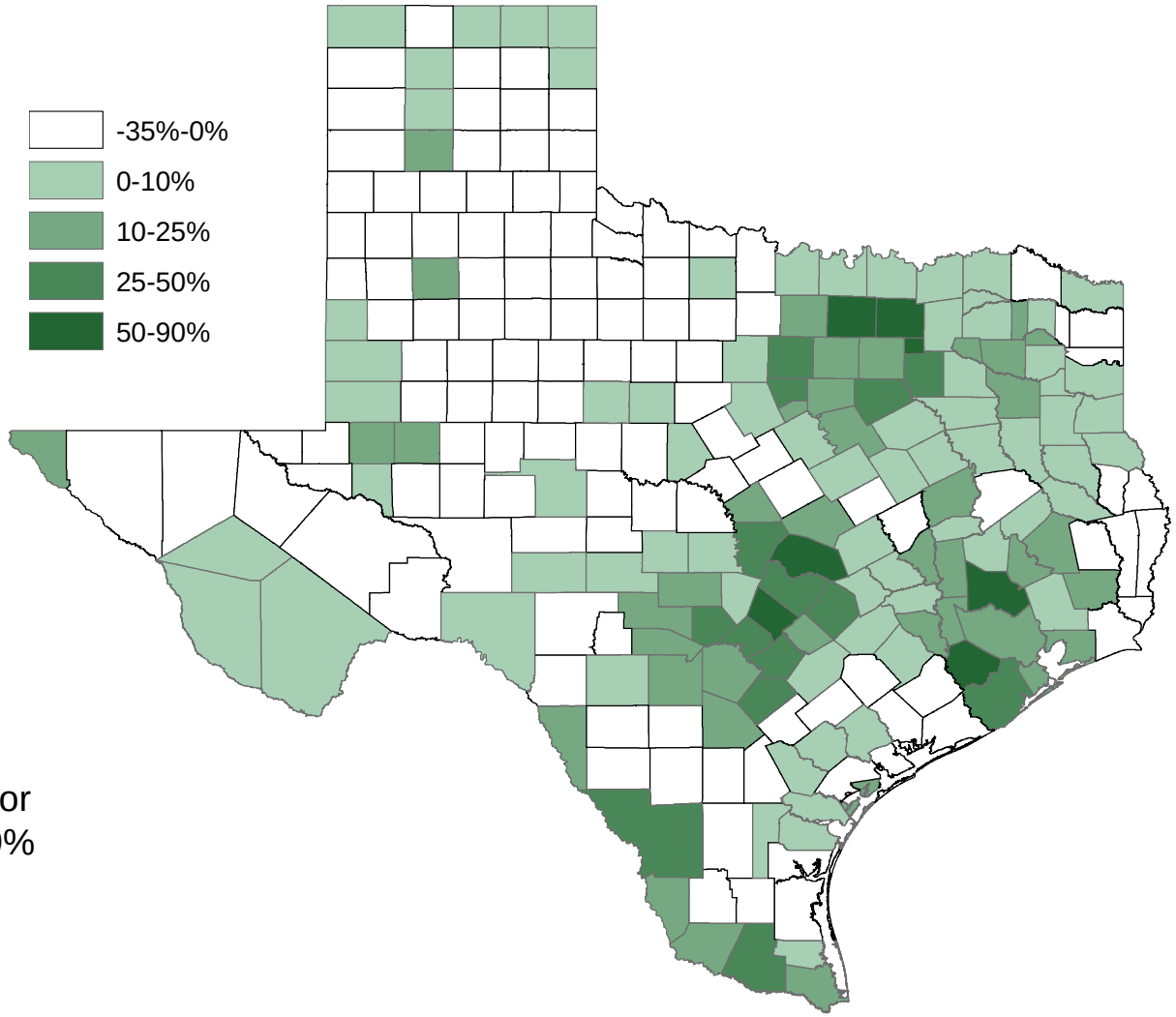
Number of Texas Counties by Percent Race/Ethnicity, 2000 and 2009

% of Population	Non-Hispanic Anglo				Hispanic			
	2000	%	2009	%	2000	%	2009	%
0-10%	6	2.4%	7	2.8%	58	22.8%	34	13.4%
10-25%	15	5.9%	14	5.5%	93	36.6%	103	40.6%
25-50%	32	12.6%	52	20.5%	69	27.2%	68	26.8%
50+%	**201**	**79.1%**	**181**	**71.3%**	**34**	**13.4%**	**49**	**19.3%**
Total	254		254		254		254	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 Census count and 2009 Population Estimate

* Other includes: American Indian and Alaska Native Alone, Asian Alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone, and two or more races

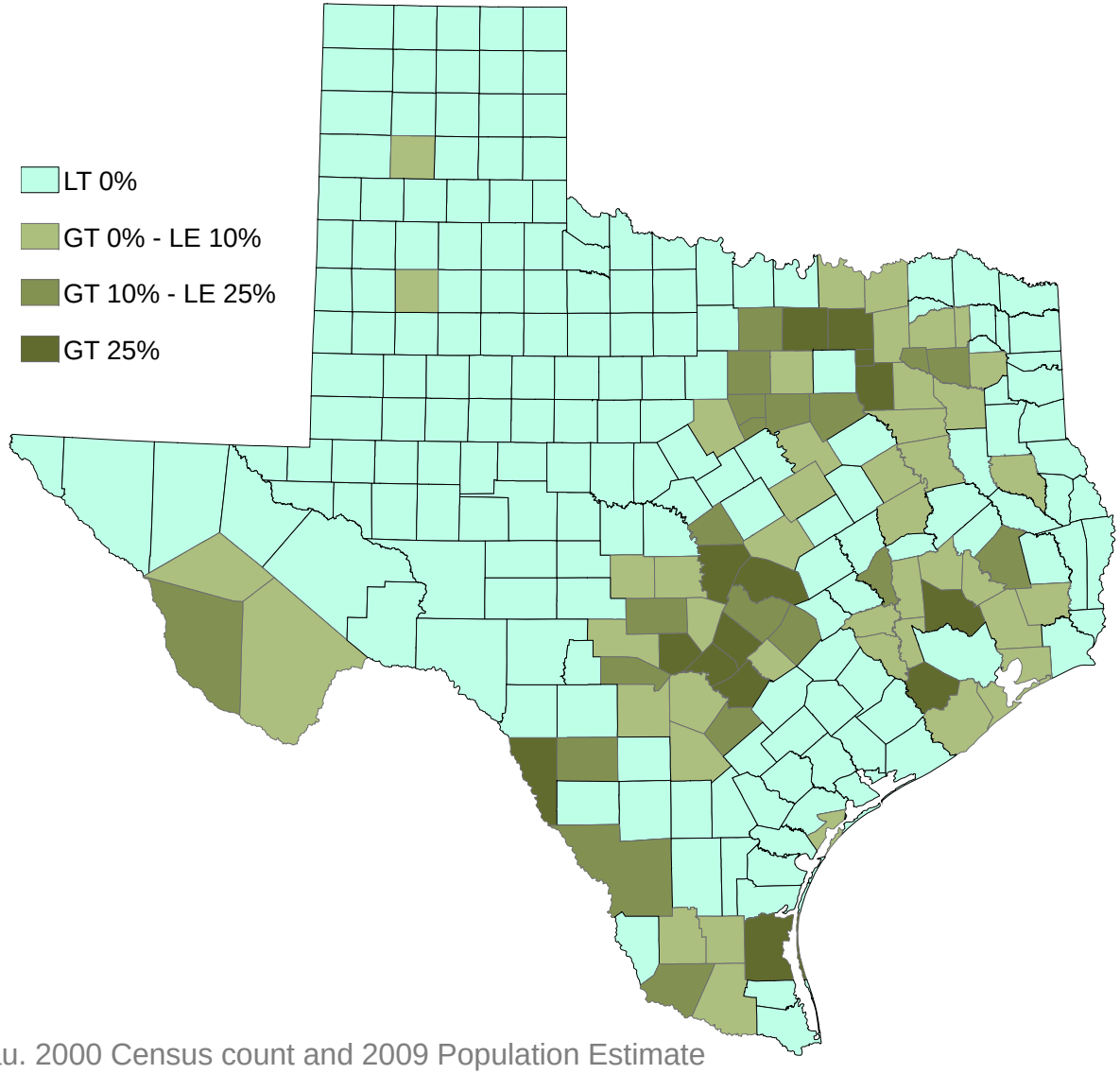
Percent Change of Total Population in Texas Counties, 2000-2009



Population increase for Texas was almost 19% during this period

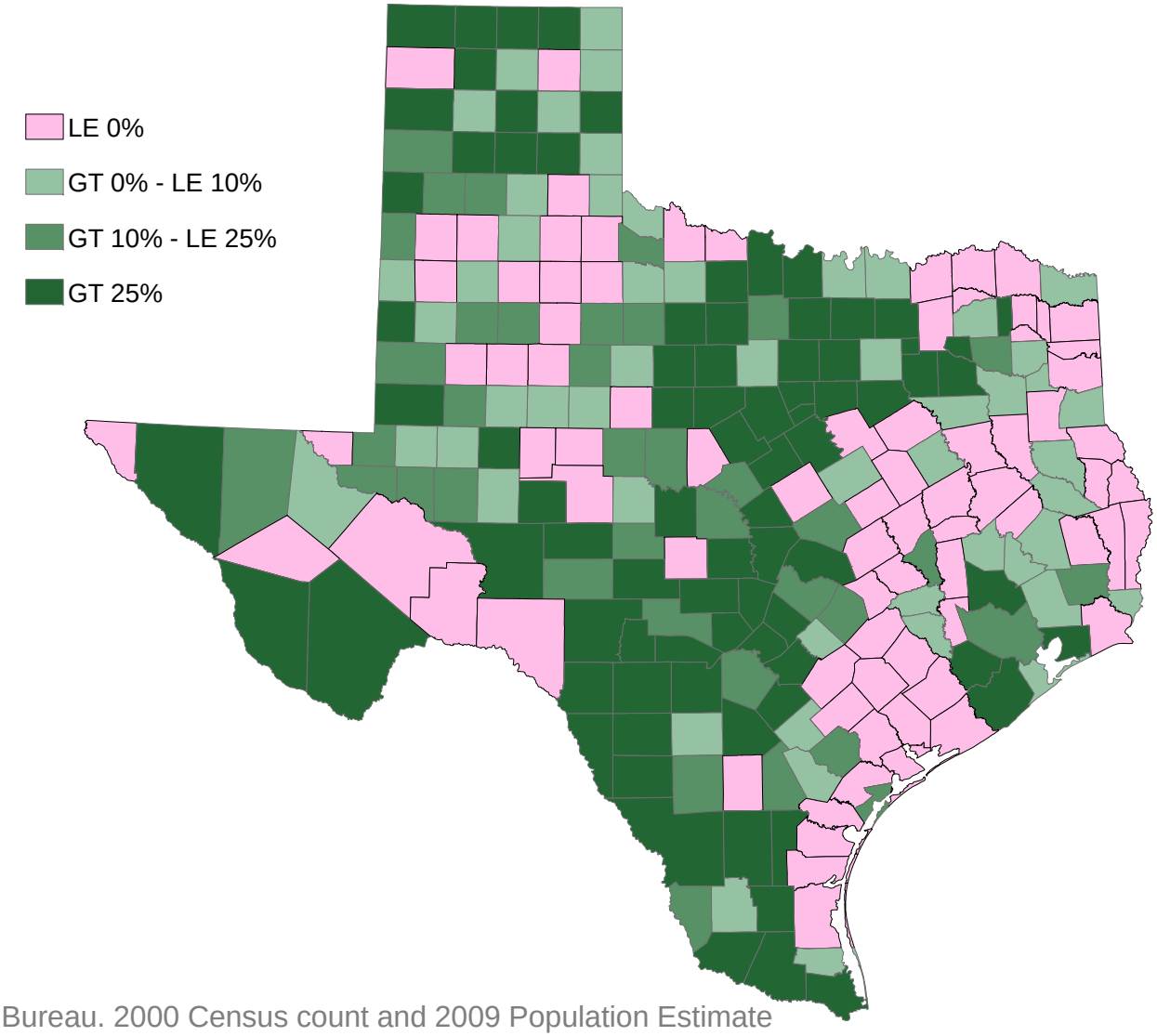
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 Census Count and 2009 Population Estimates

Percent Change of the Non-Hispanic Anglo Population in Texas Counties, 2000-2009



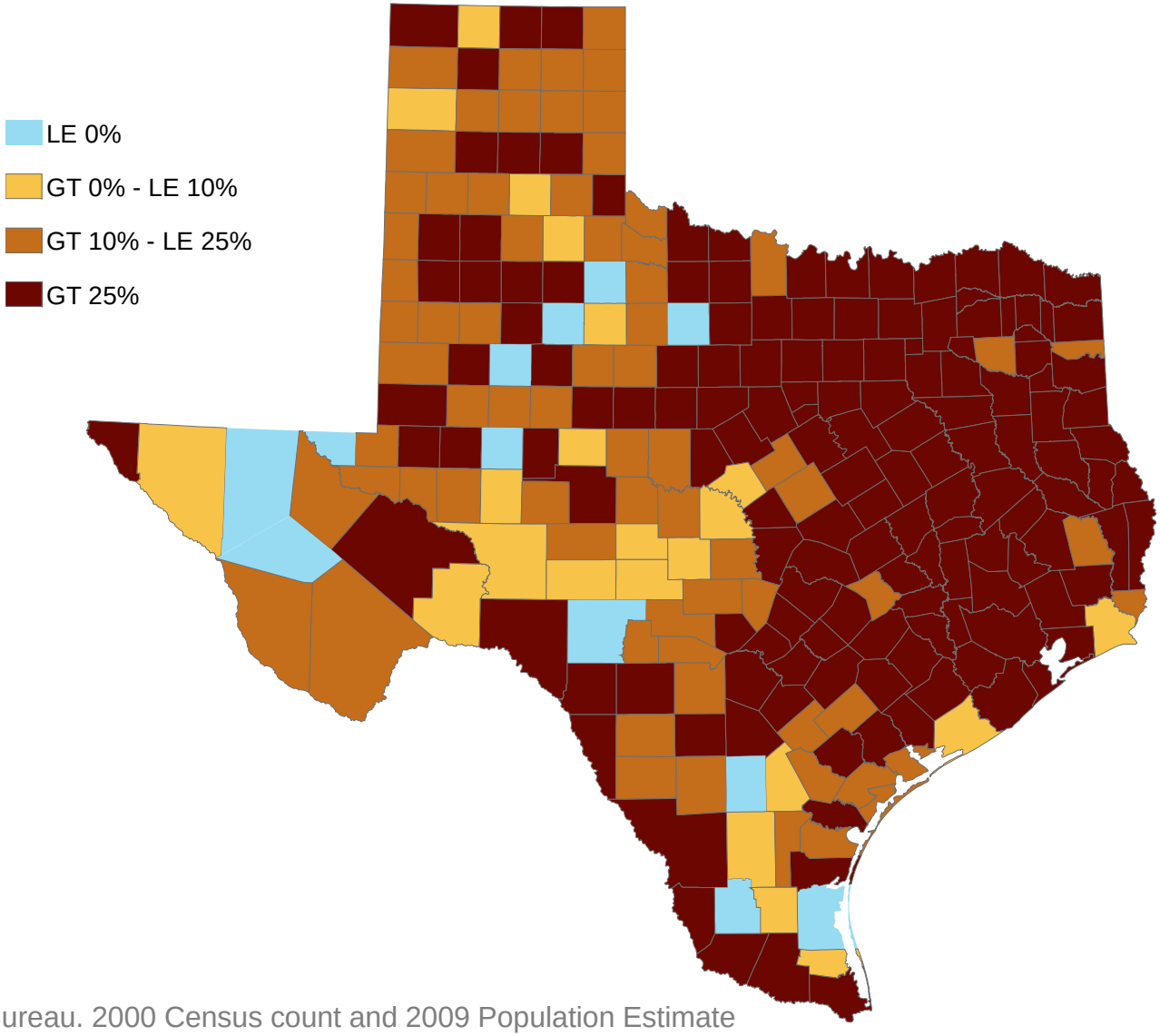
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 Census count and 2009 Population Estimate

Percent Change of the Non-Hispanic Black Population in Texas Counties, 2000-2009



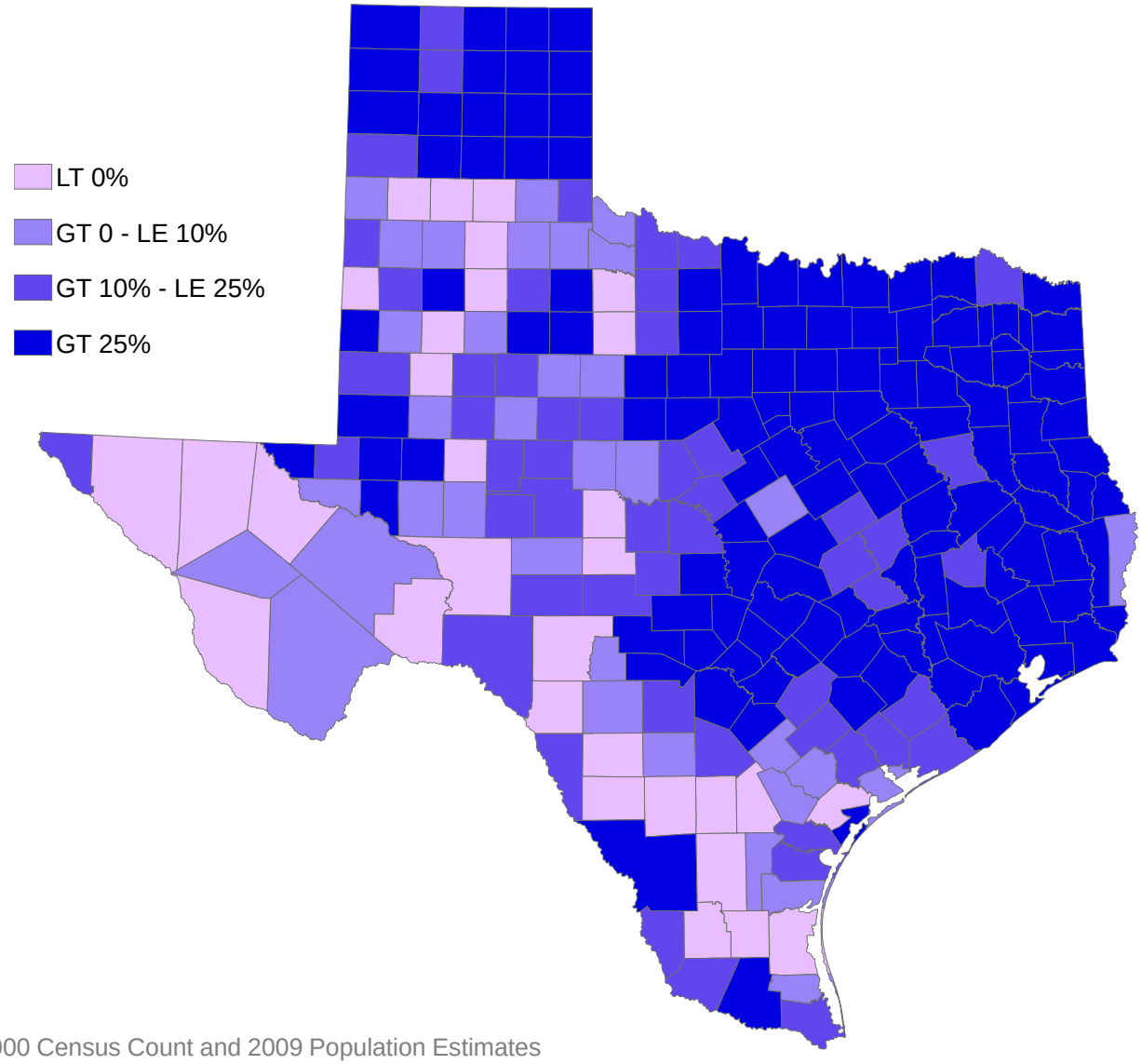
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 Census count and 2009 Population Estimate

Percent Change of the Non-Hispanic Other Population in Texas Counties, 2000-2009



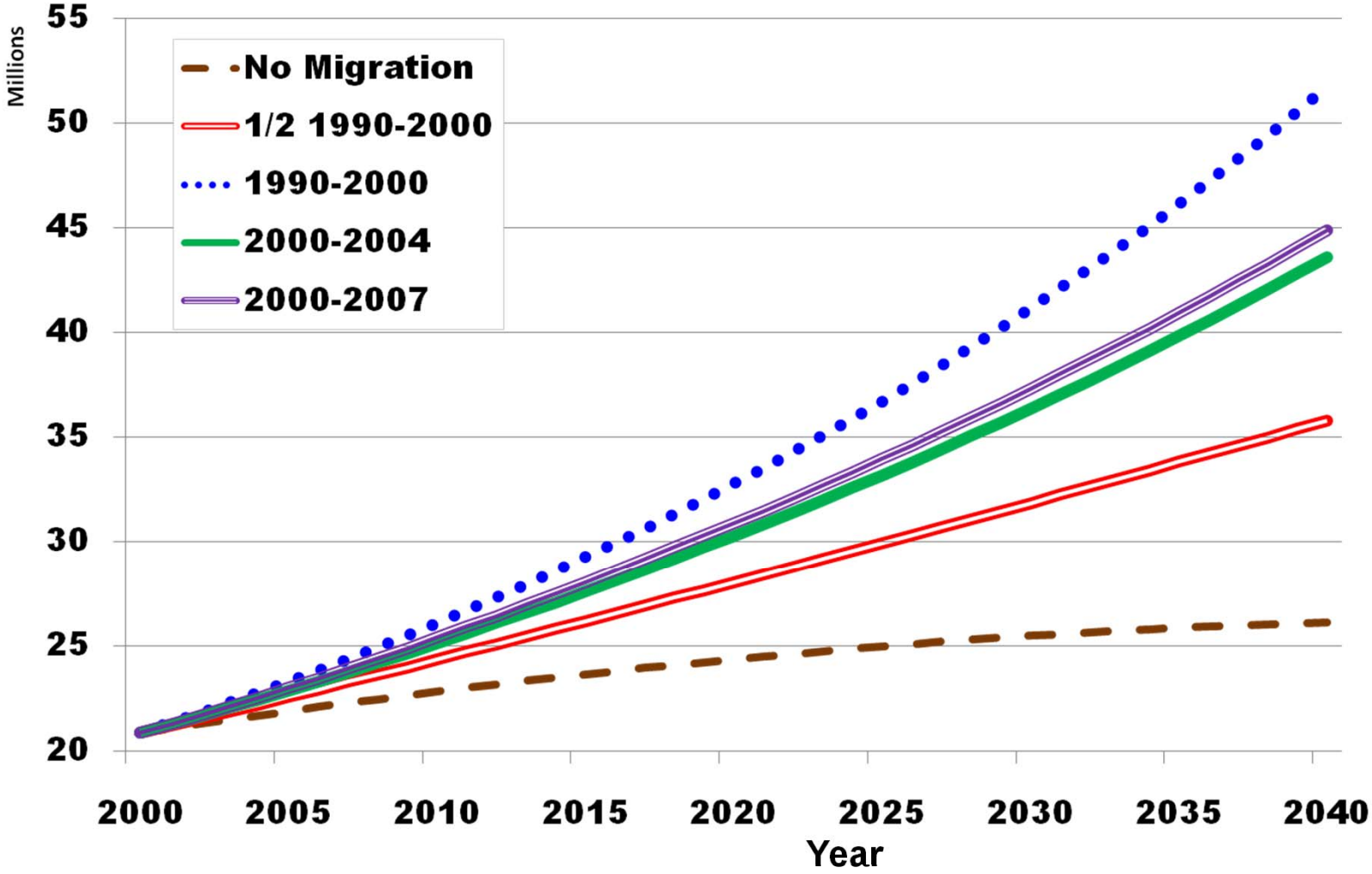
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 Census count and 2009 Population Estimate

Percent Change of the Hispanic Population in Texas Counties, 2000-2009



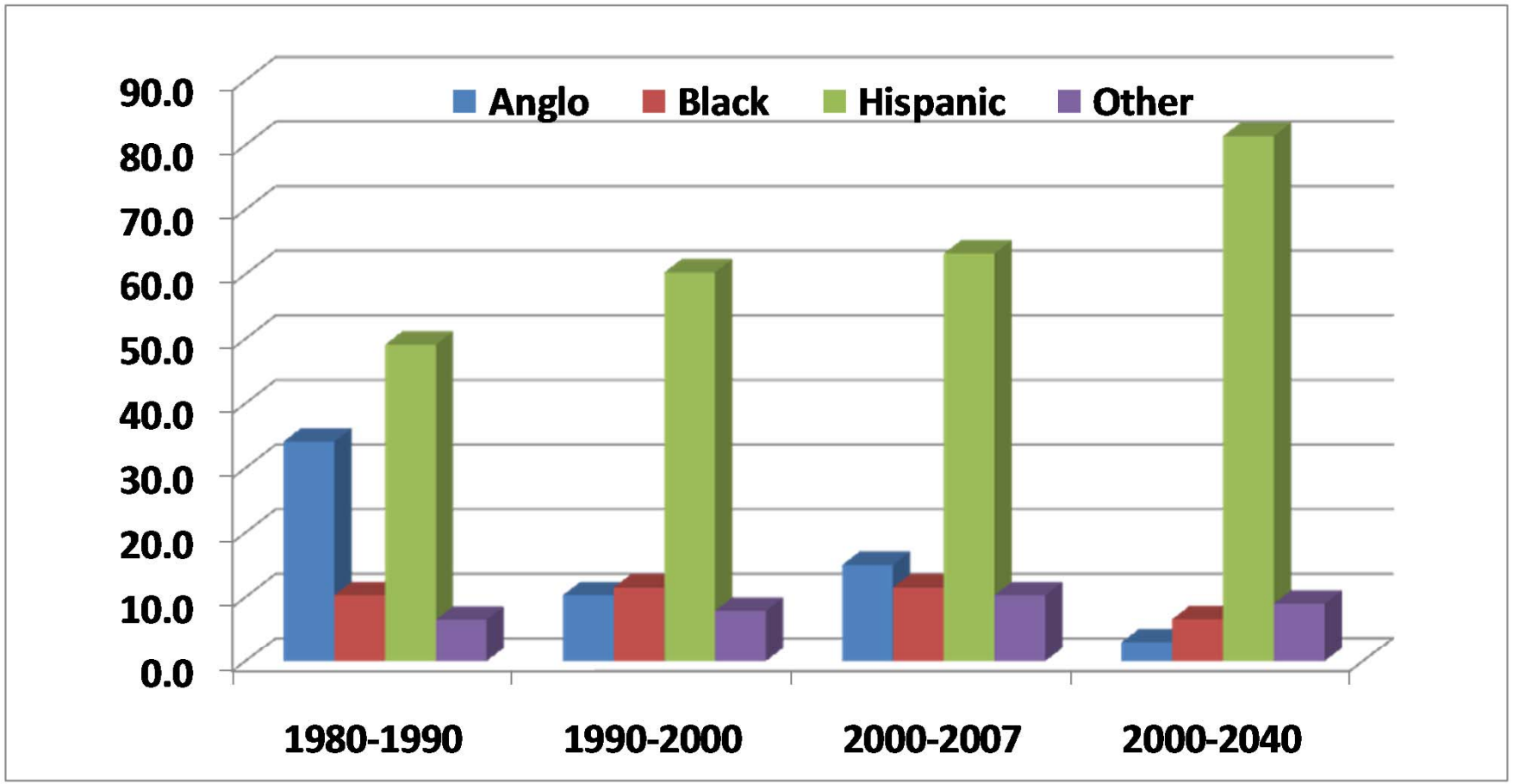
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 Census Count and 2009 Population Estimates

Projected Population Growth in Texas, 2000-2040



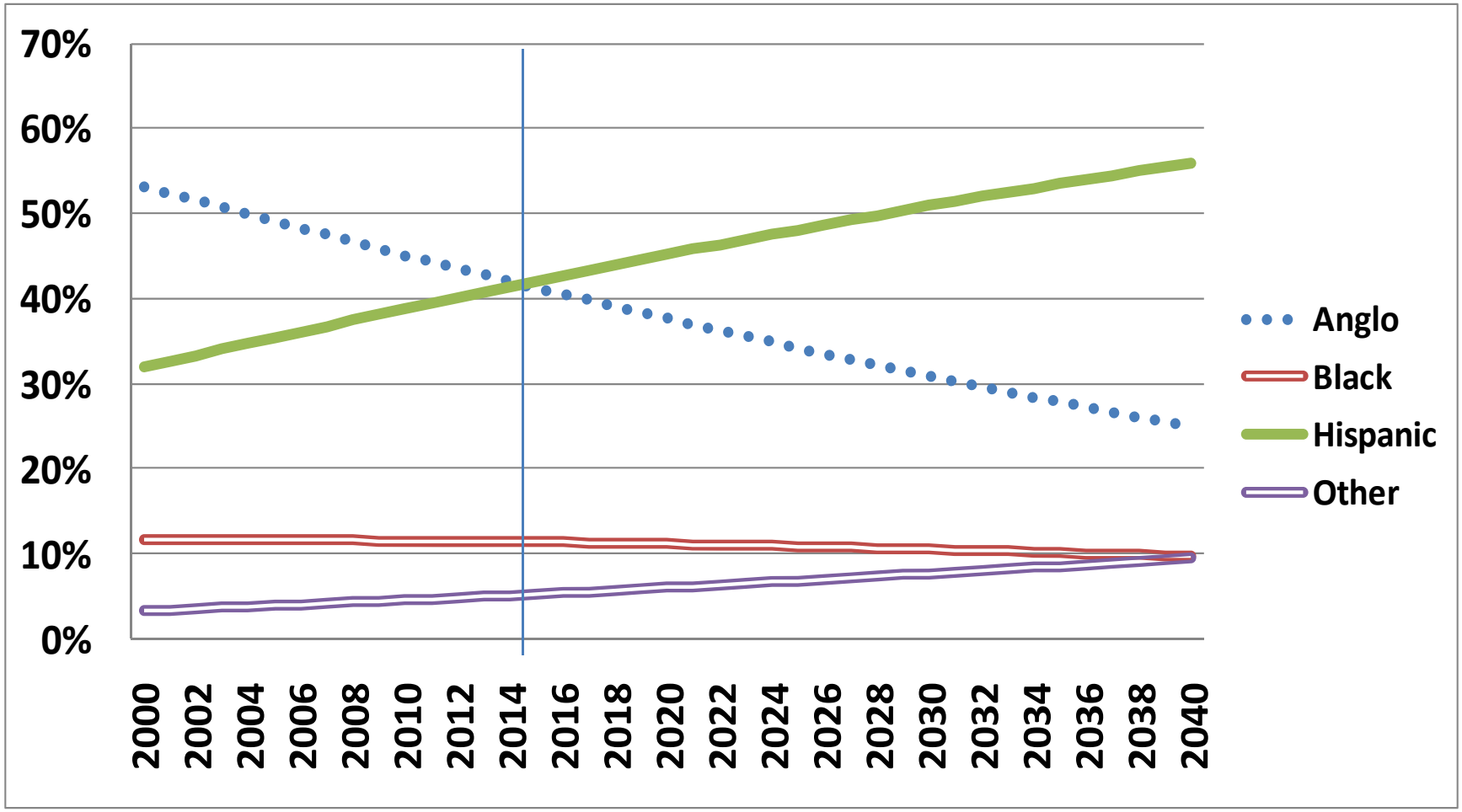
Source: Texas State Data Center 2008 Population Projections

Percent of Population Growth and Projected Population Growth by Race/Ethnicity, Texas



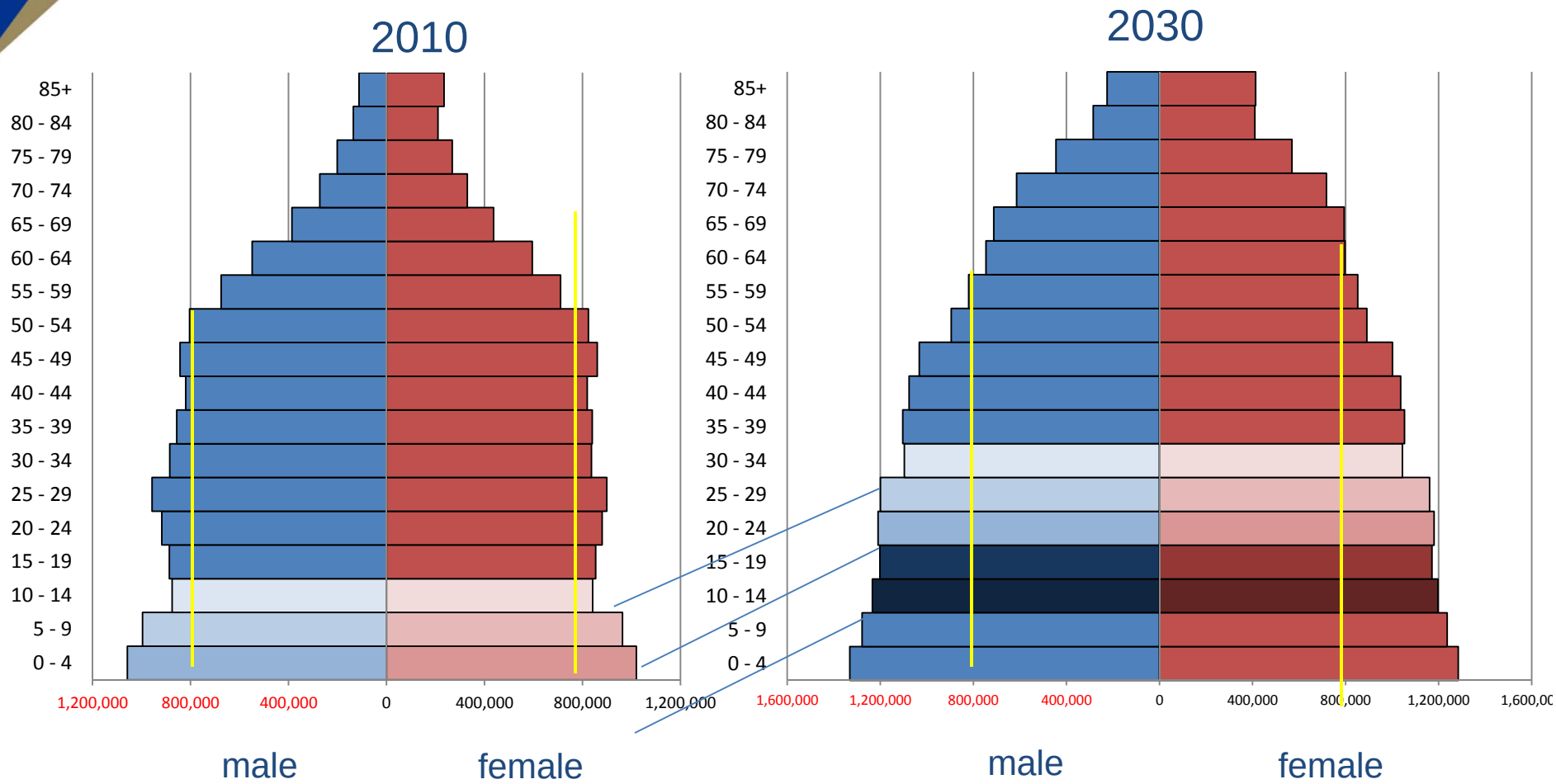
Source: U.S. Census Counts, and Texas State Data Center 2008 Population Projections, 0.5 Scenario

Projected Racial and Ethnic Percent, Texas, 2000-2040



Source: Texas State Data Center 2008 Population Projections , 2000-2007 Migration Scenario

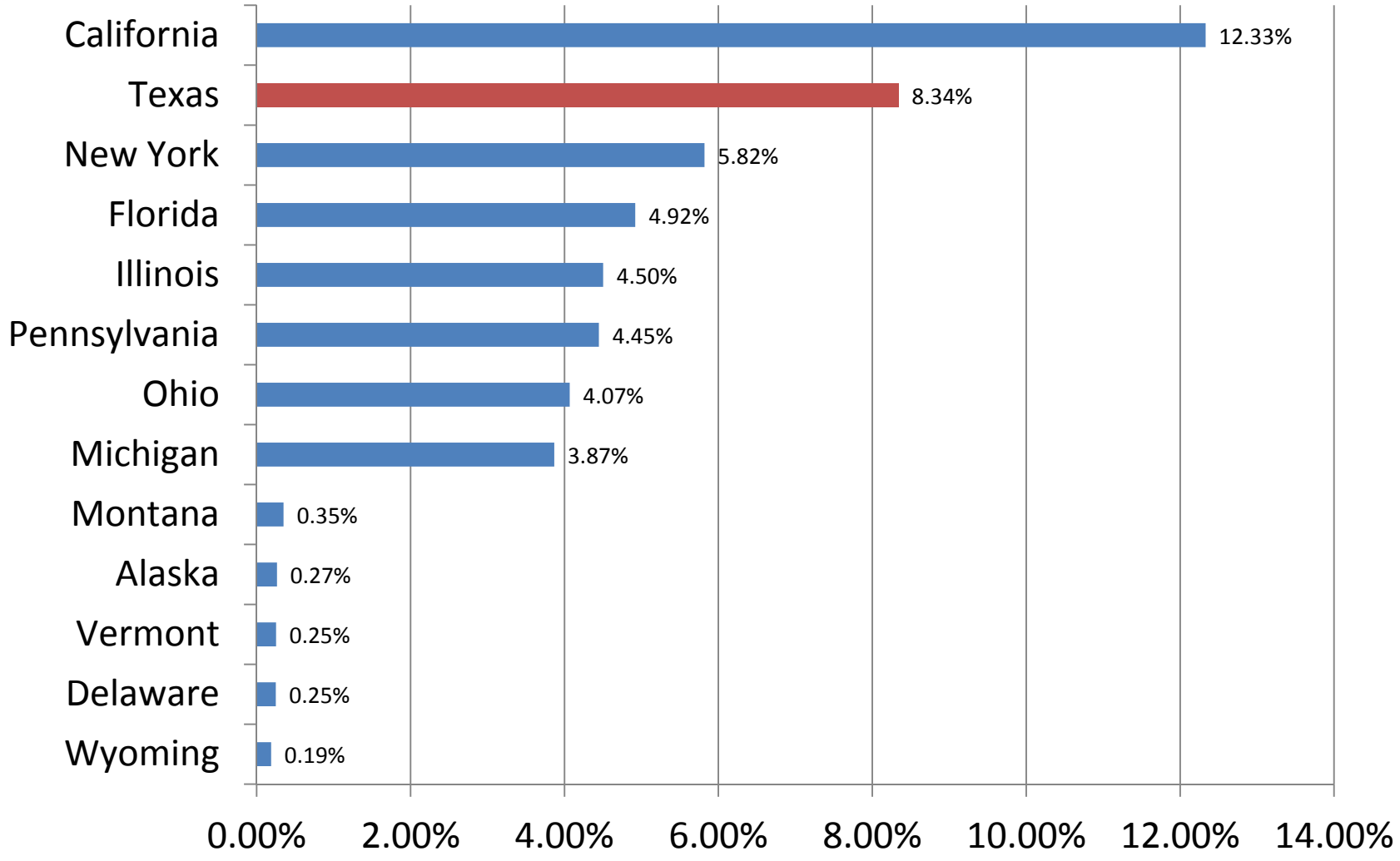
Projected Texas Population Pyramids, 2010 and 2030



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Projections

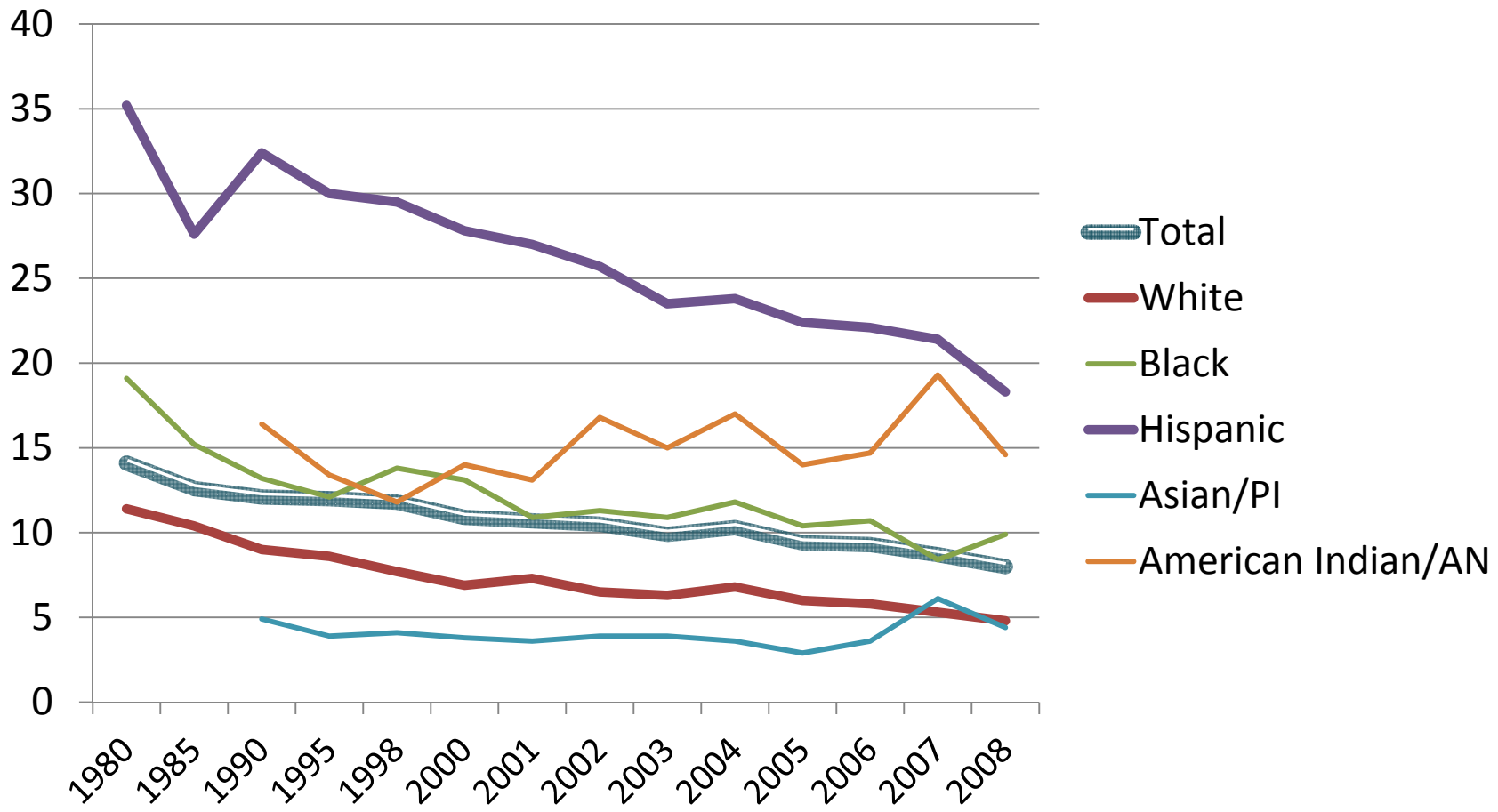
Education

Percent of U.S. high school graduates from selected states, 2006-2007



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "NCES Common Core of Data State Dropout and Completion Data File

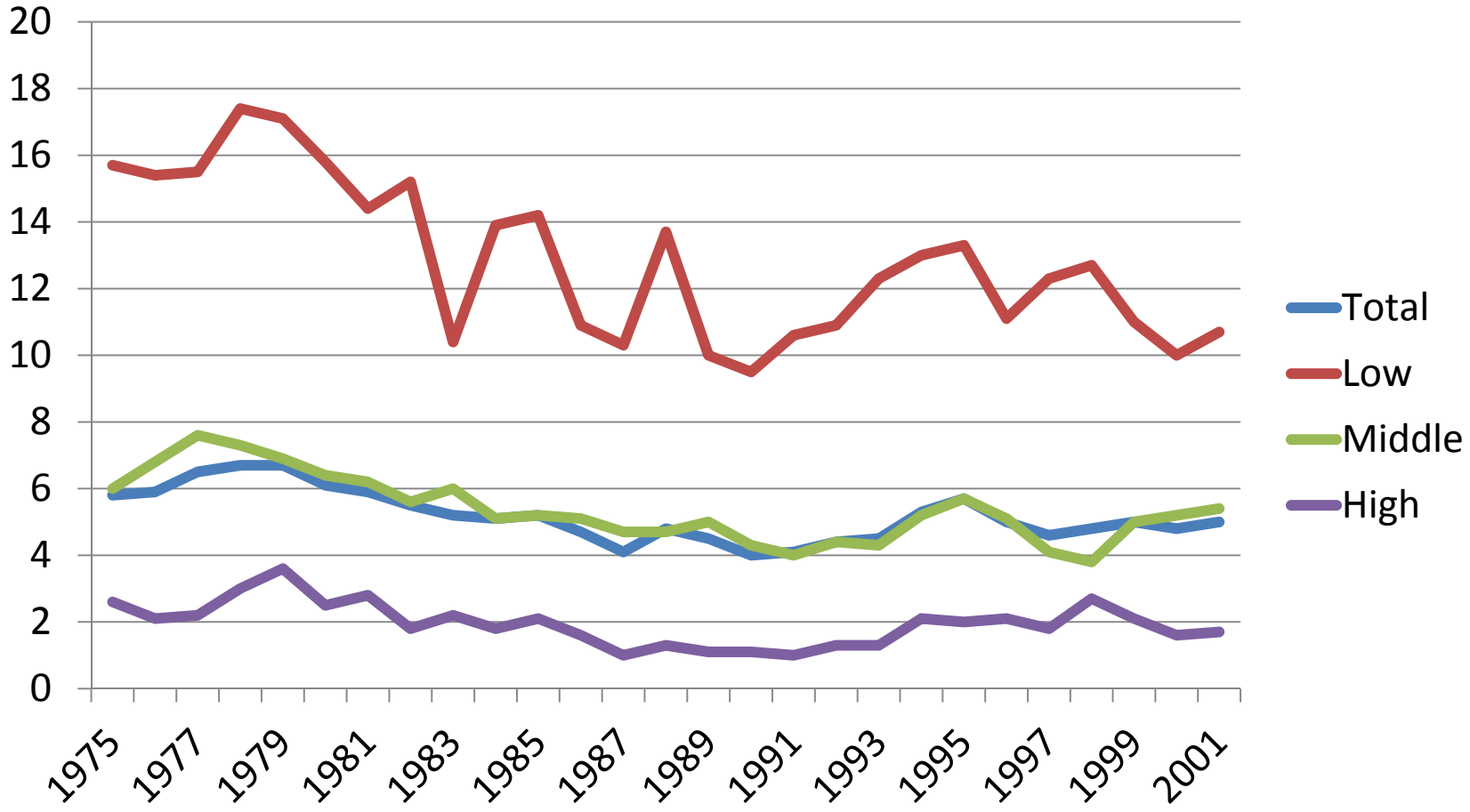
Status dropout rates of 16- through 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1980-2008



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. (2010). The Condition of Education 2010 (NCES 2010-028), Table A-19-2.

Note Interpret data with caution (some estimates are unstable). Total includes other race/ethnicity categories not separately shown. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

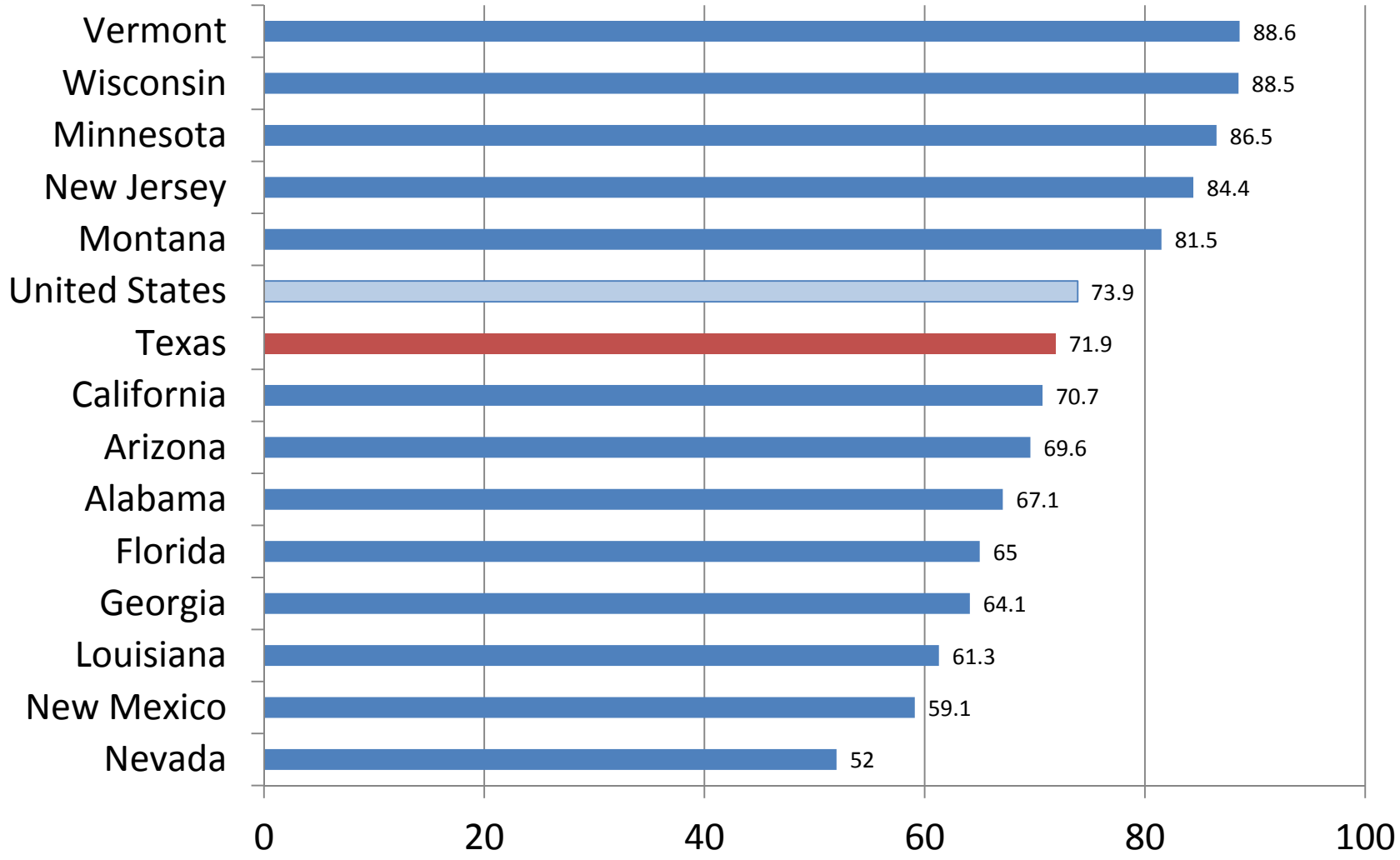
Event dropout rates (percent) of 15- through 24-year-olds who dropped out of grades 10–12, by family income: October 1975–2001



SOURCE: Kaufman, P., and Chapman, C. (2004). Dropout Rates in the United States: 2001 (NCES 2004–057), table A-1. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (CPS), October Supplement, 1972–2001.

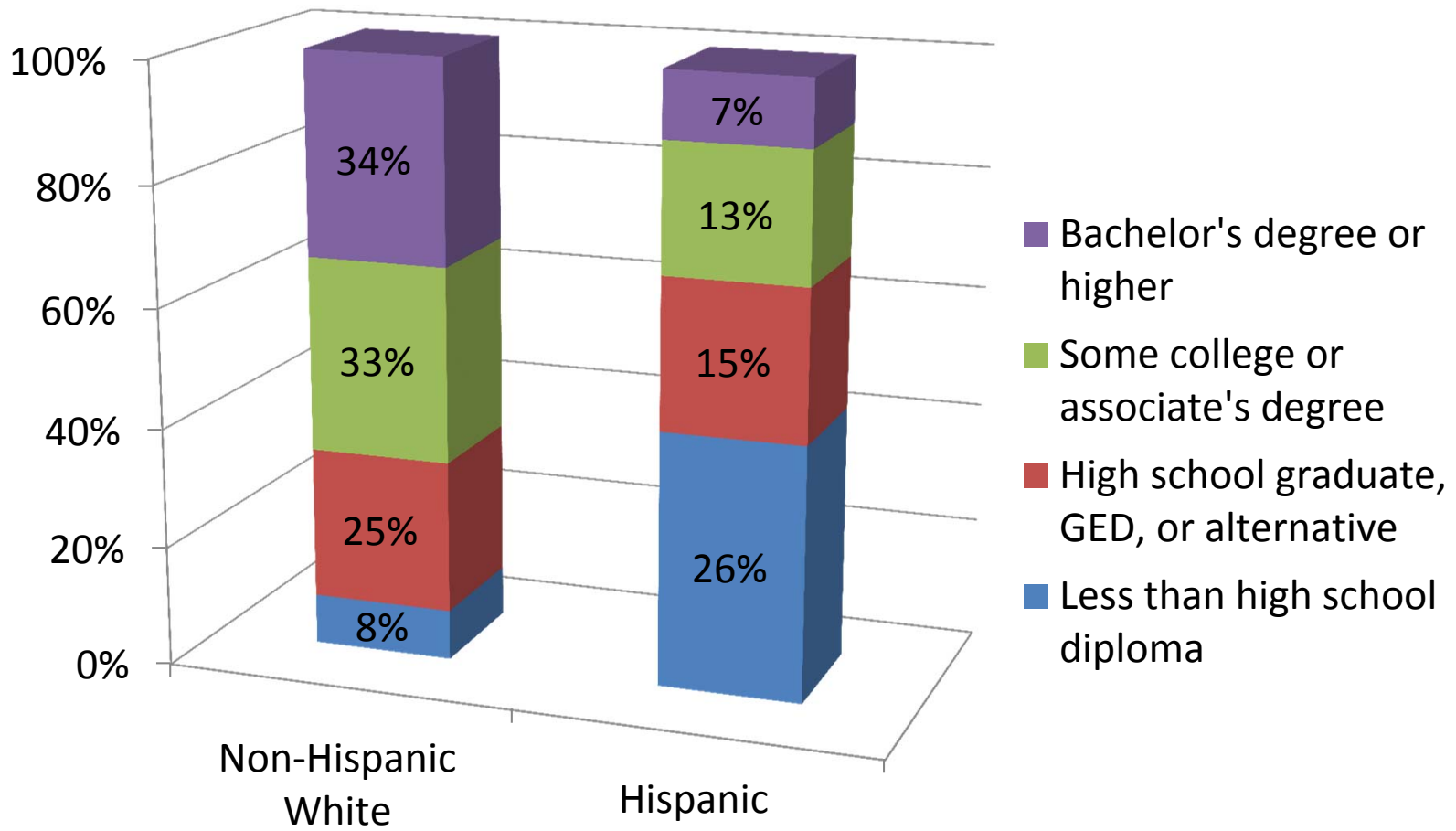
"Low income" is defined as the bottom 20 percent of all family incomes for the year; "middle income" is between 20 and 80 percent of all family incomes; and "high income" is the top 20 percent of all family incomes.

Averaged freshman graduation rate (percent) for public high school students, for the U.S. and selected states: 2006–07



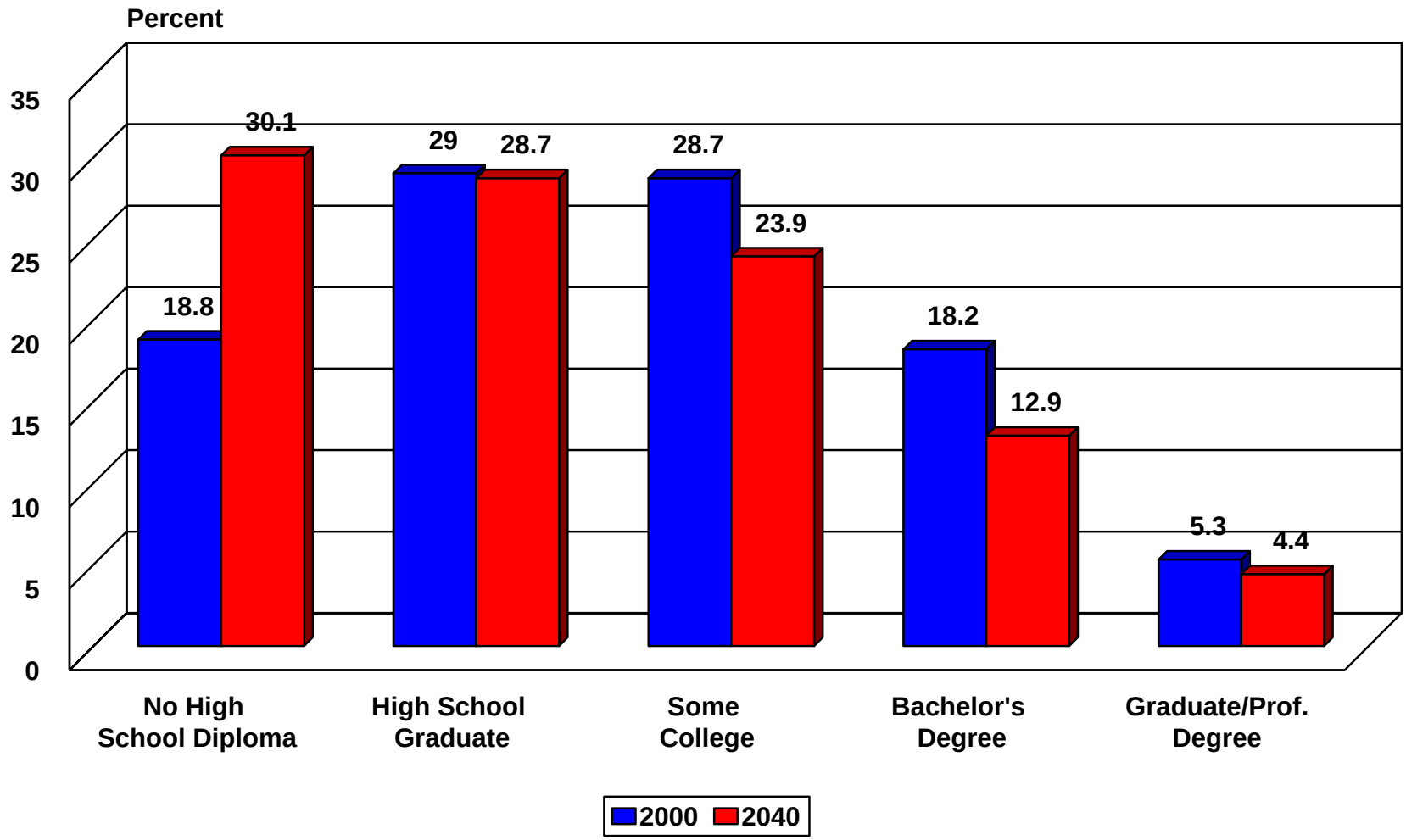
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "NCES Common Core of Data State Dropout and Completion Data File," school year 2006-07

Educational attainment of persons 25+ years of age by ethnicity, Texas, 2009



Source: American Community Survey, 2009

Projected Percent of Labor Force by Educational Attainment in Texas, 2000 and 2040



* Projections are shown for the 1.0 scenario

Major Points

- Texas' population will continue to grow, driven by both natural increase and net migration (internal and international)
- The Hispanic origin population contributes significantly to overall growth of Texas' total population
- The population of school aged youth will continue to increase in major urbanized areas and along the south Texas border, with declining population in most rural areas
- Current high school graduation rates, if they continue, imply that our labor force may become less educated over time.

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