

Texas

Demographics and Sustainability

Texas State University

November 17, 2010
San Marcos, TX



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.

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

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

Demographic Highlights

TEXAS is:

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

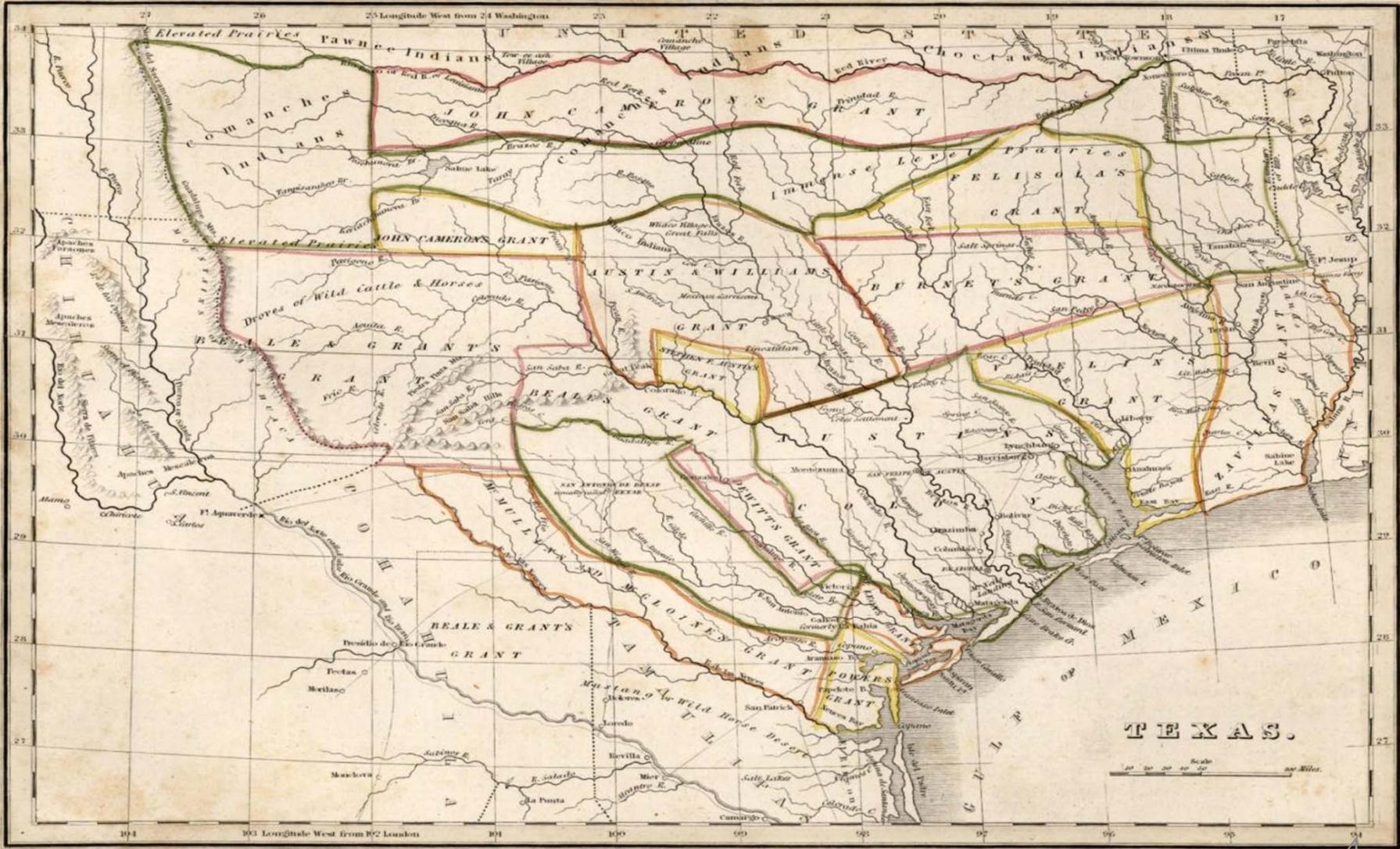
a working state. Texas has a civilian labor force of more than twelve million workers and an unemployment rate lower than in most States.⁶

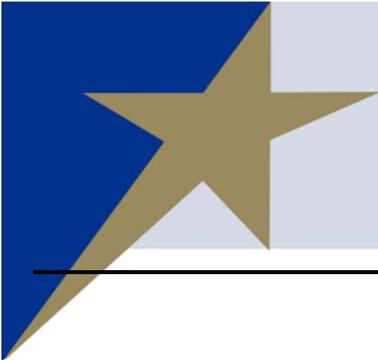
family oriented. Texas ranks 3rd among states for the percent of households which are married-couple families with children (24.4%).²

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

Texas Demography



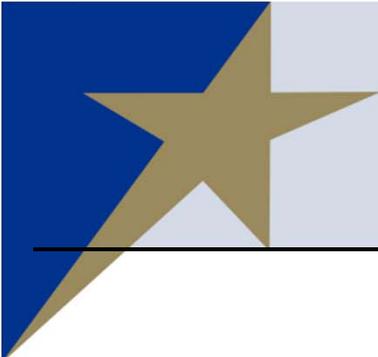


Fastest Growing States, 2000-2009

	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.



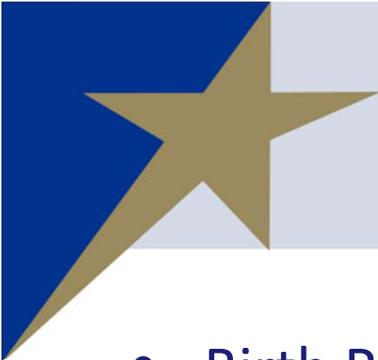
Total Population and Components of Population Change in Texas, 1950-2009

Year*	Population	Numerical Change	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Percent Change	Percent Change Due to	
						Natural Increase	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.

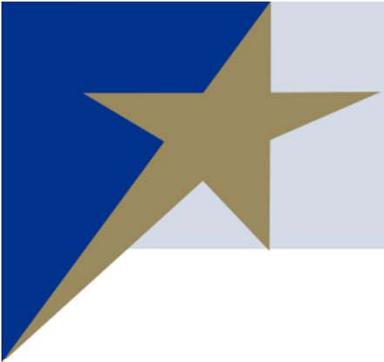


Natural Increase in Texas (Births minus Deaths)

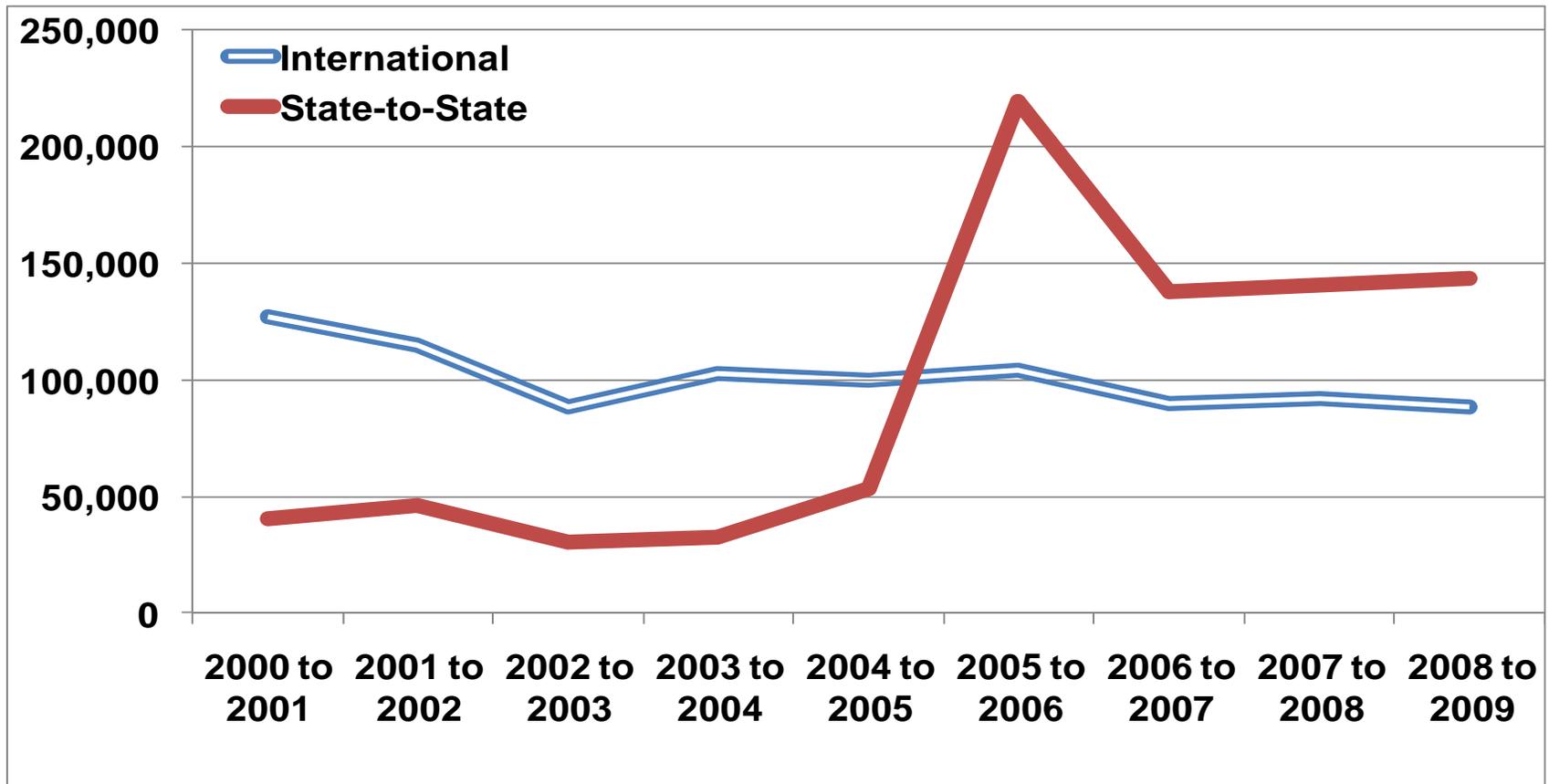
- Birth Rate: 16.8 per 1,000 vs. 14.0 for US (2nd highest)
- Death Rate: 6.8 per 1,000 vs. 8.3 for US (5th lowest)
- Natural Increase: 10.0 per 1,000 vs. 5.7 for US (3rd highest)

- 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)

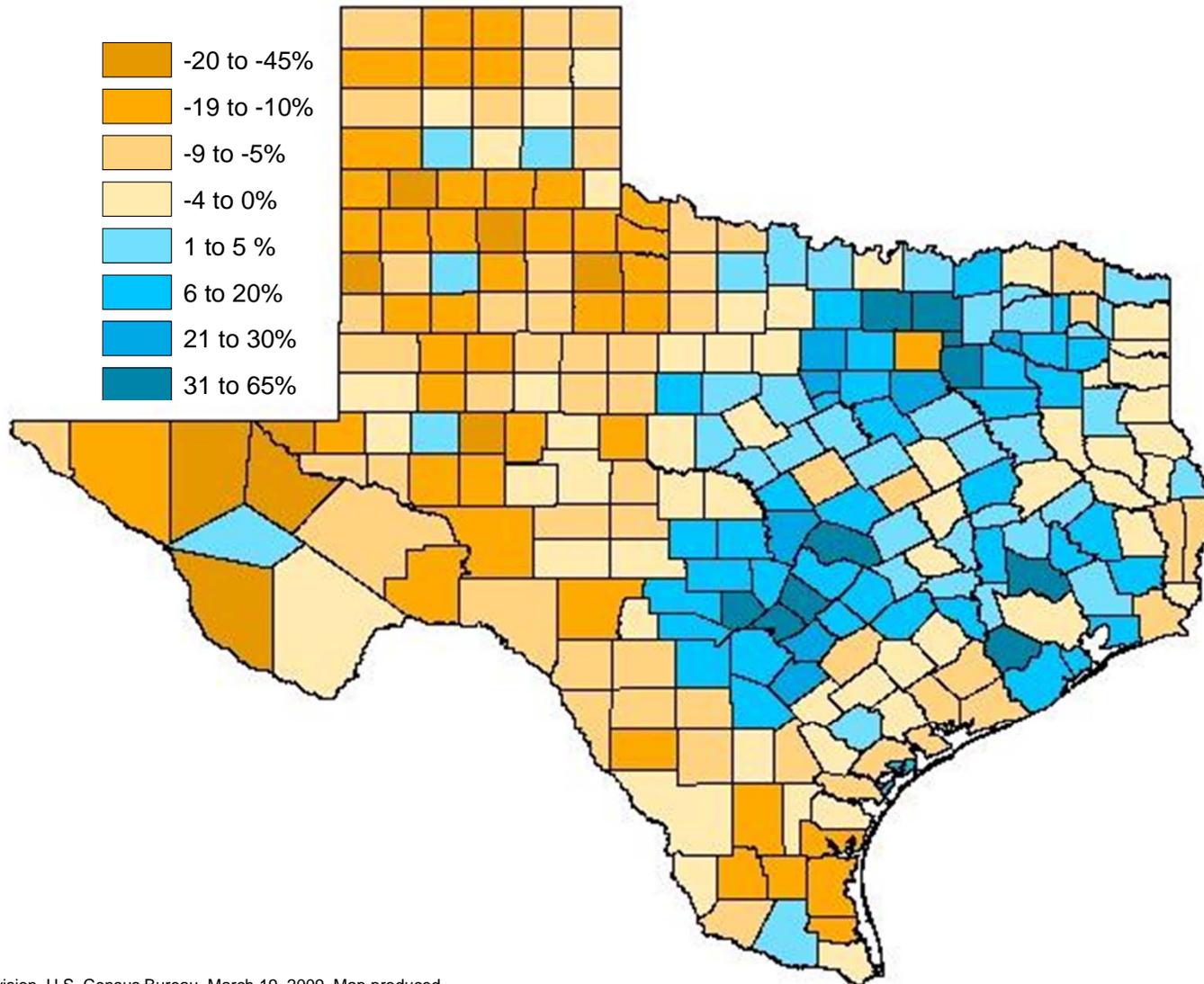


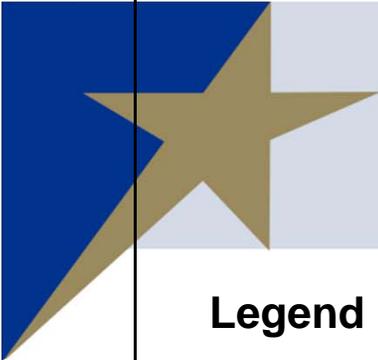
Estimated Annual Net Migration to Texas, 2000 to 2009



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

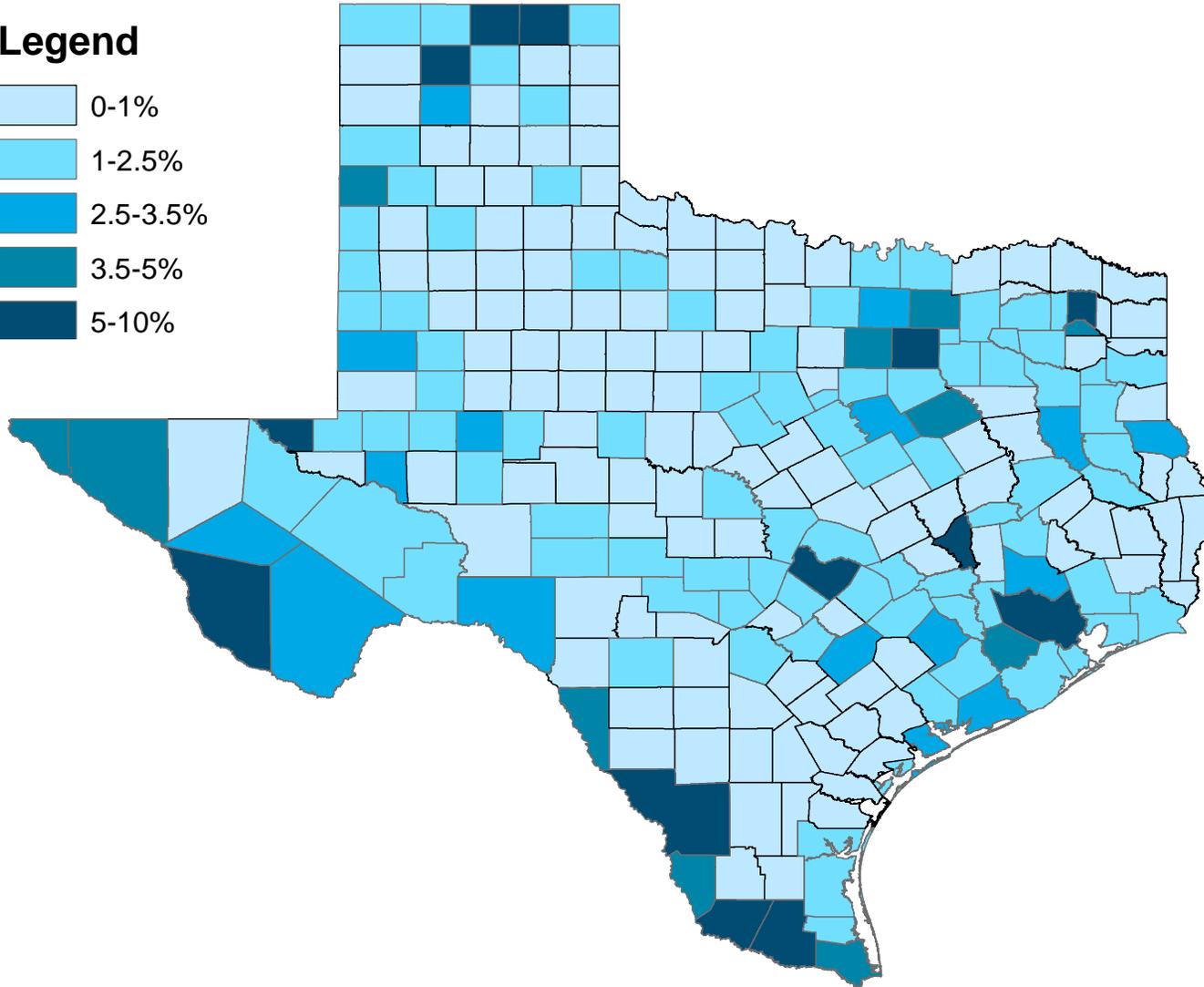
Estimated domestic migration (2000-2008) by county as a percentage of 2000 population

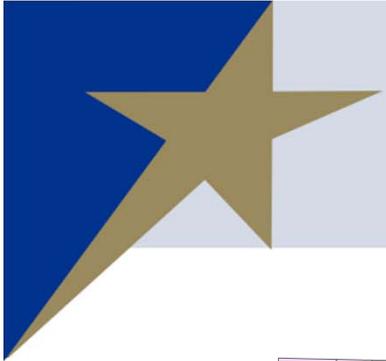




Estimated international migration (2000-2008) by county as a percentage of 2000 population

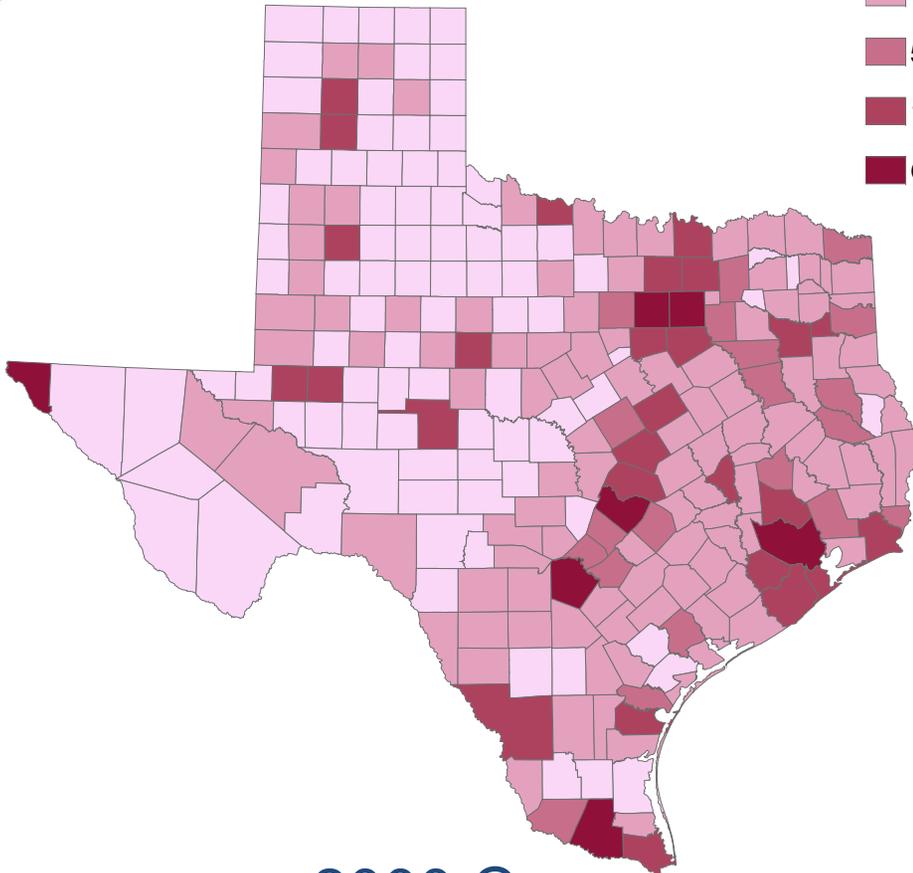
Legend



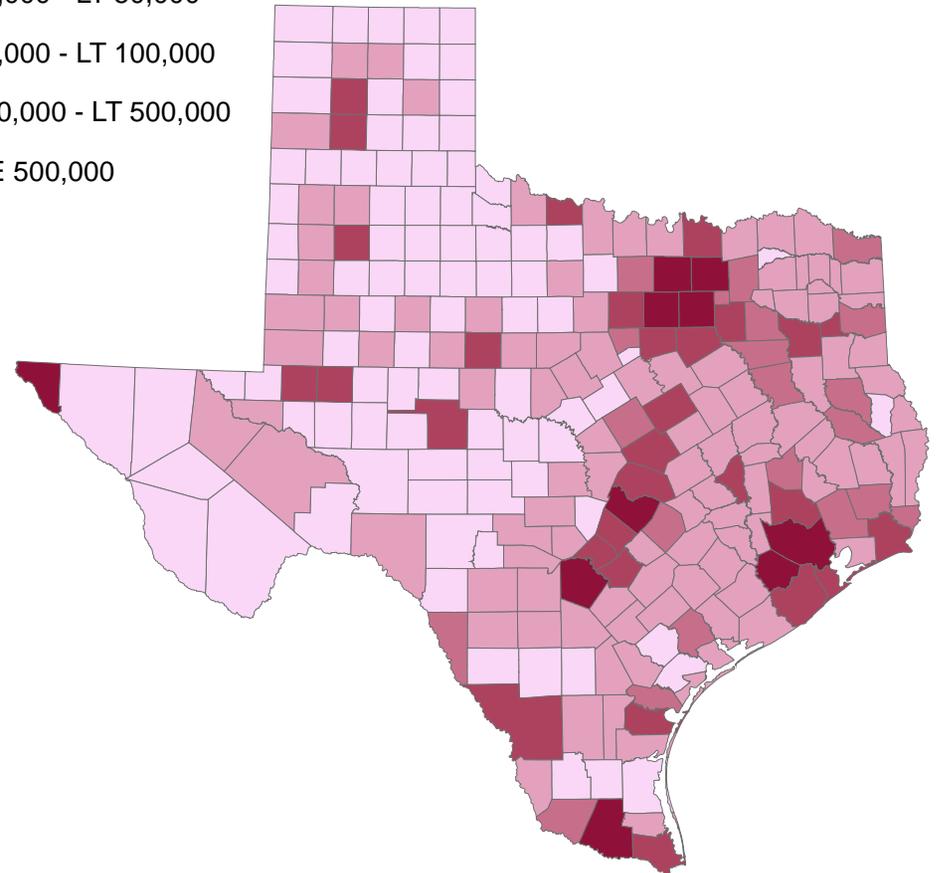


Total Population, 2000 Census and 2009 Estimate

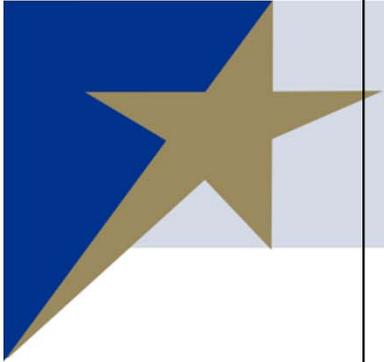
- Lt 10,000
- 10,000 - LT 50,000
- 50,000 - LT 100,000
- 100,000 - LT 500,000
- GE 500,000



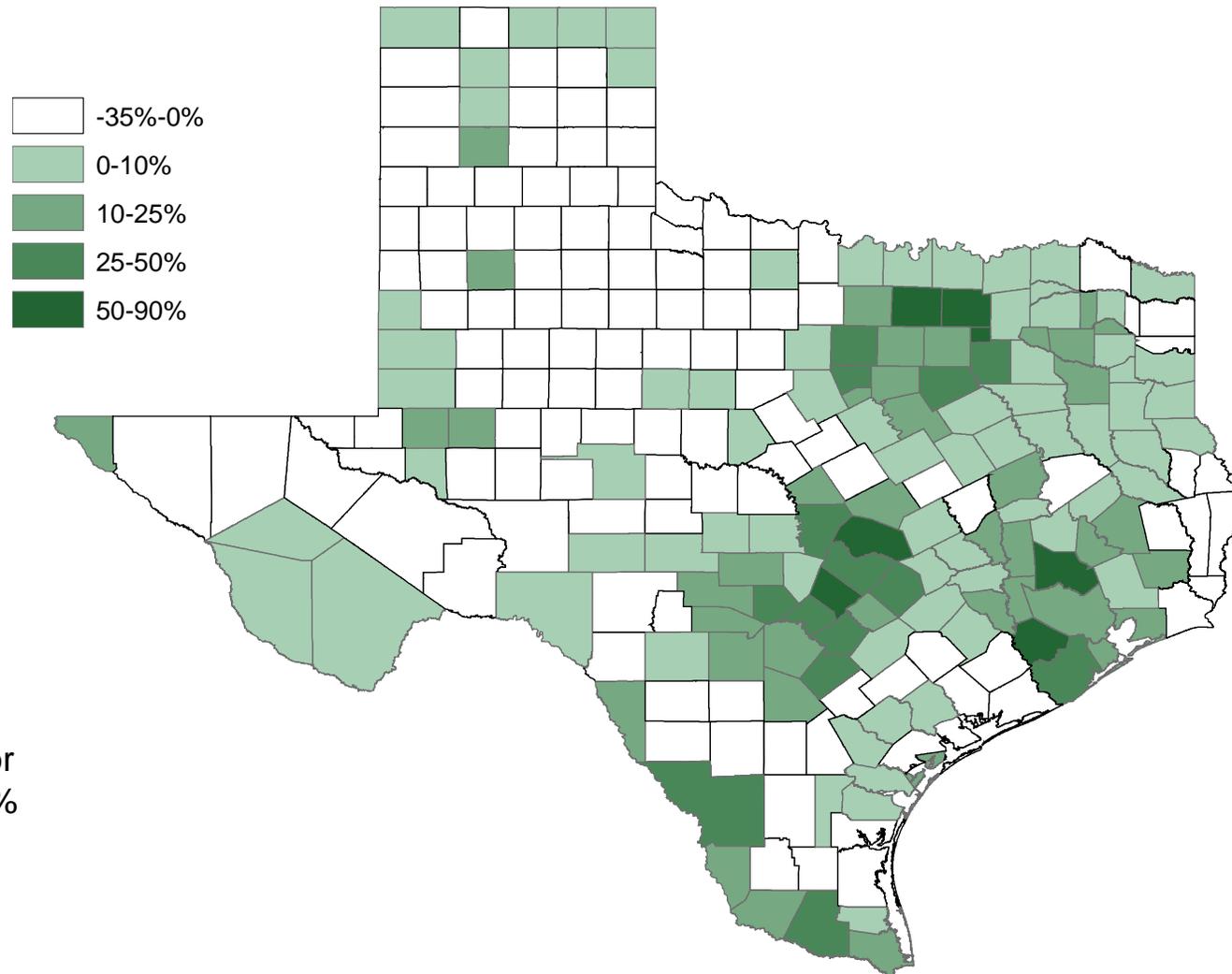
2000 Census



2009 Estimate

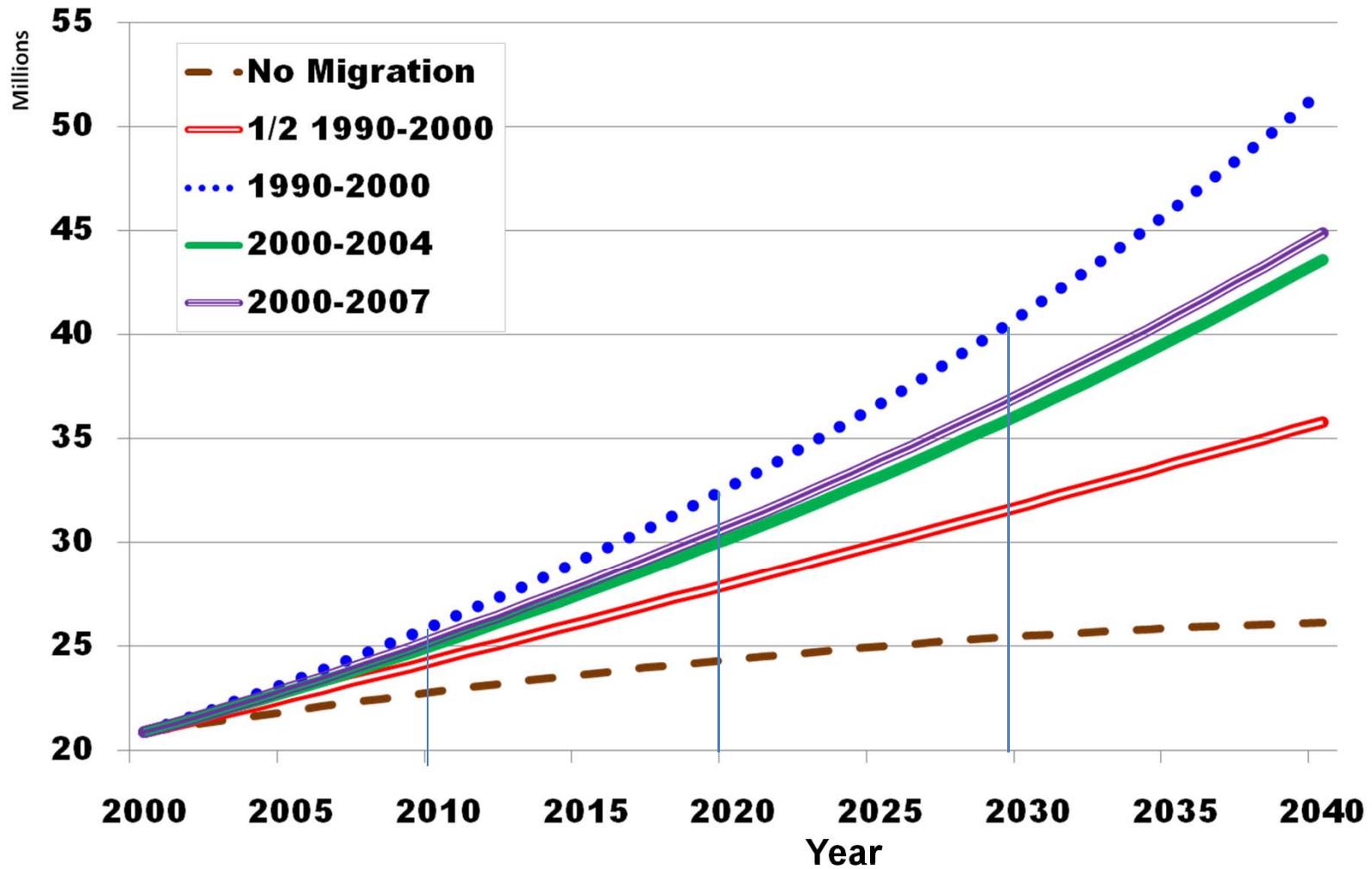


Percent Change of Total Population in Texas Counties, 2000-2009

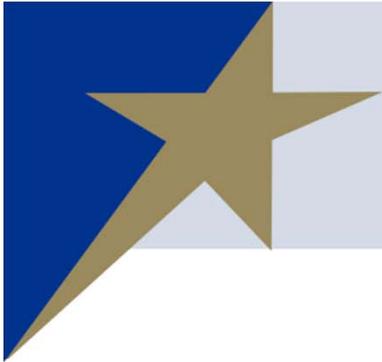


Population increase for Texas was almost 19% during this period

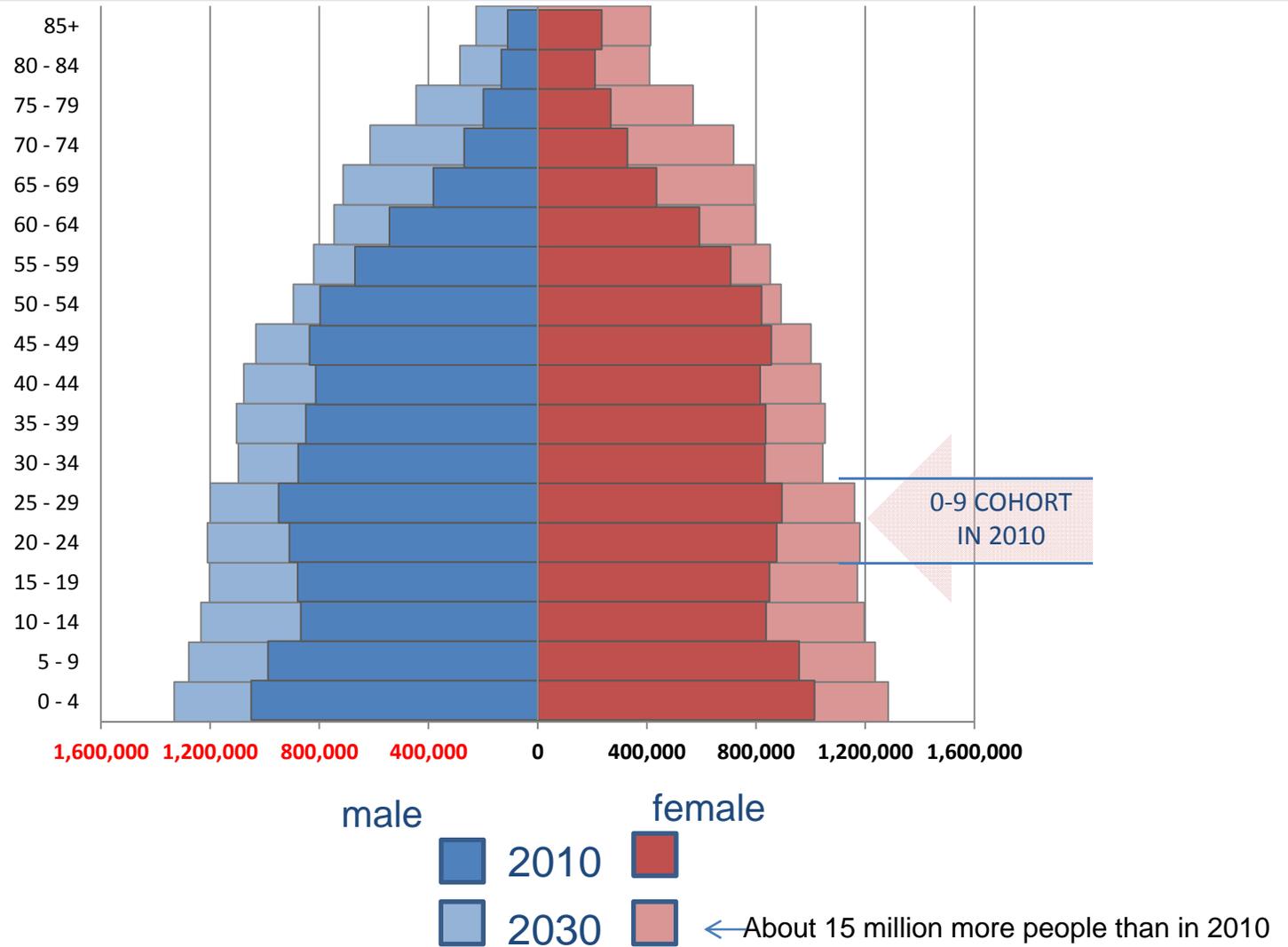
Projected Population Growth in Texas, 2000-2040

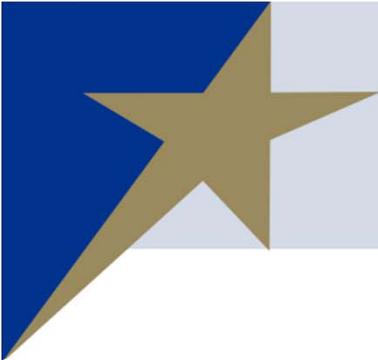


Source: Texas State Data Center 2008 Population Projections



Projected Texas Population Pyramids, 2010 and 2030





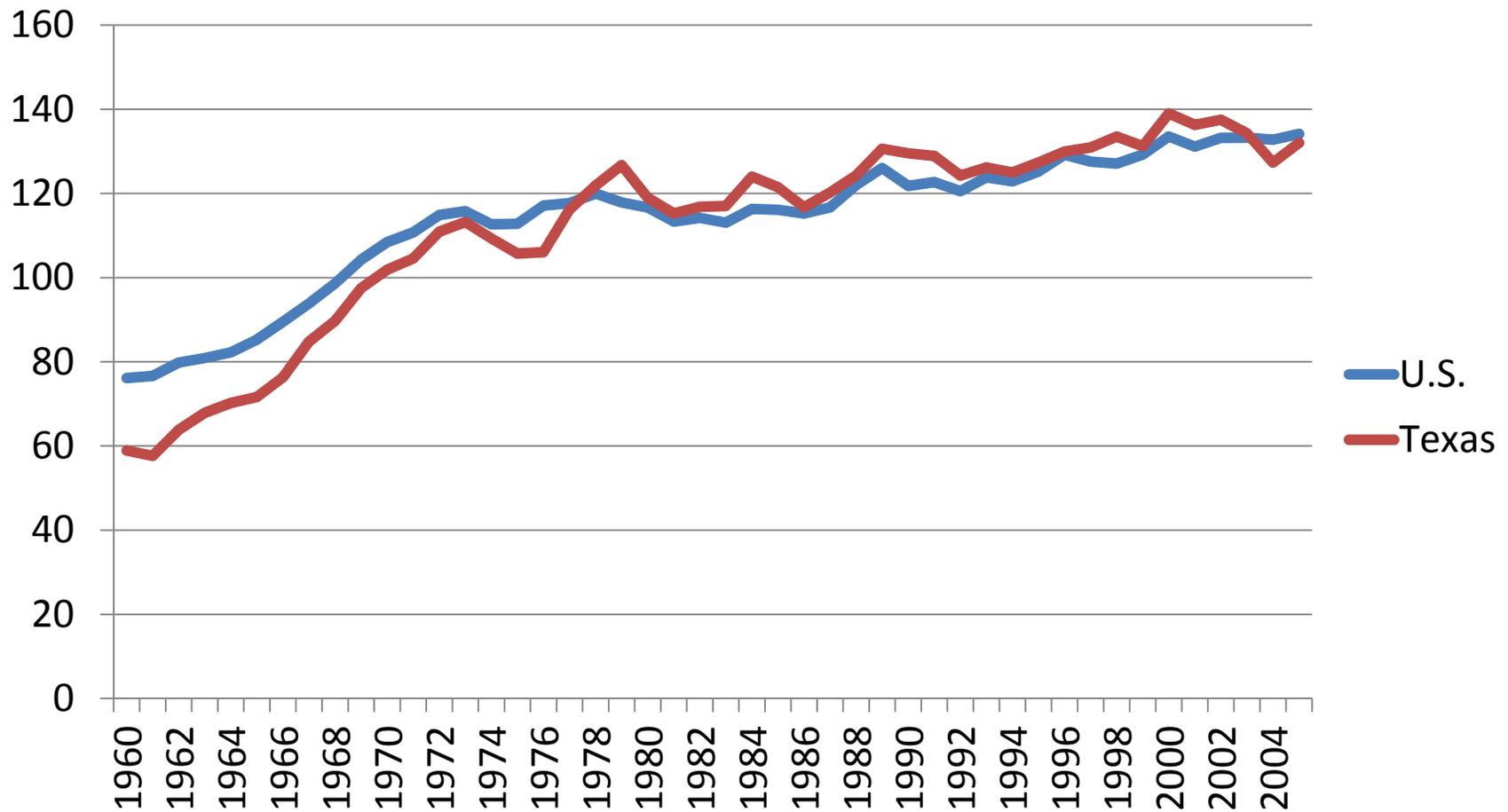
Energy Consumption by Source and Total Consumption per Capita, Ranked by State, 2008

Rank	Coal		Natural Gas		Petroleum		Retail Electricity Sales		Total Consumption per Capita	
	State	Trillion Btu	State	Trillion Btu	State	Trillion Btu	State	Trillion Btu	State	Million Btu
1	Texas	1,605.9	Texas	3,656.2	Texas	5,498.9	Texas	1,184.2	Wyoming	1,016.1
2	Indiana	1,558.1	California	2,520.6	California	3,736.4	California	914.9	Alaska	945.7
3	Ohio	1,438.4	Louisiana	1,359.8	Florida	1,807.5	Florida	771.7	Louisiana	783.4
4	Pennsylvania	1,421.1	New York	1,204.9	New York	1,559.8	Ohio	543.8	North Dakota	687.4
5	Illinois	1,103.2	Illinois	1,014.6	Louisiana	1,450.1	Pennsylvania	513.2	Texas	475.3

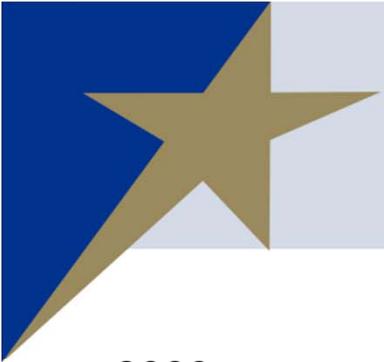
California ranked 46th in per capita consumption
Arizona and Florida were 44th and 43rd

Residential and Commercial Per Capita Energy Consumption

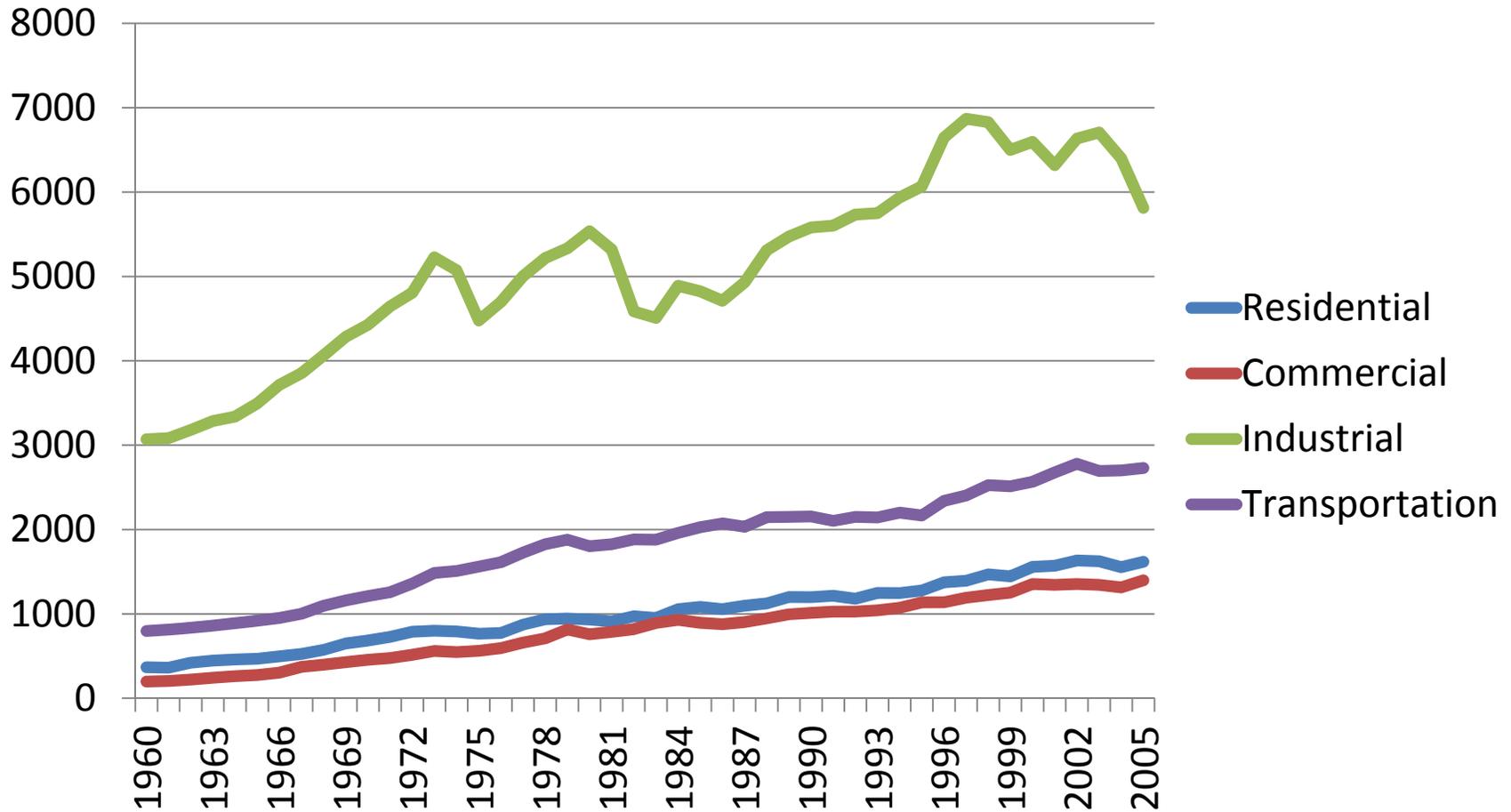
(in Millions of Btus)



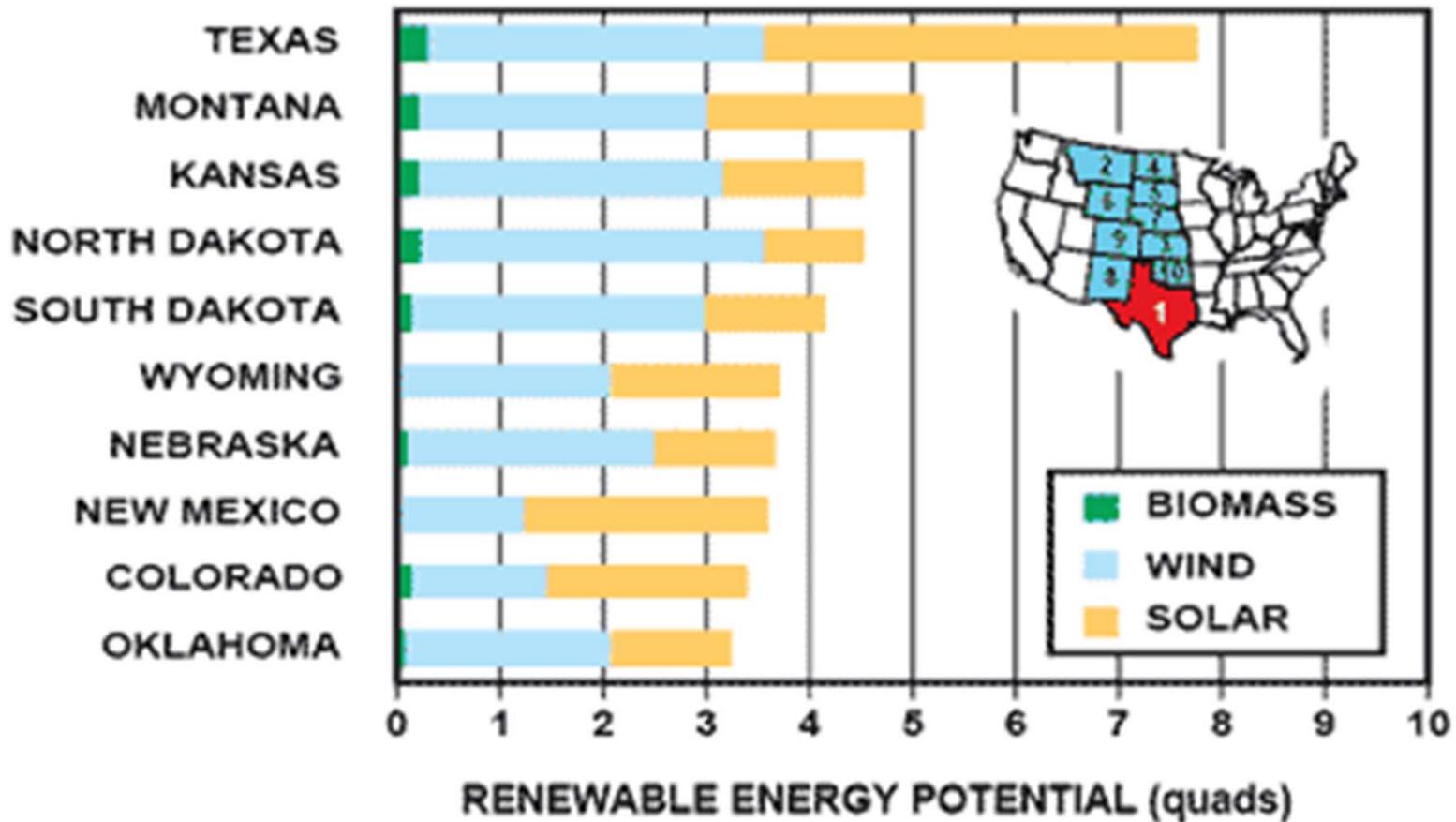
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration.

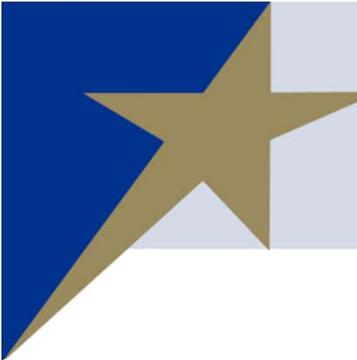


Texas Annual Energy Consumption by Sector (in Trillions of Btus)

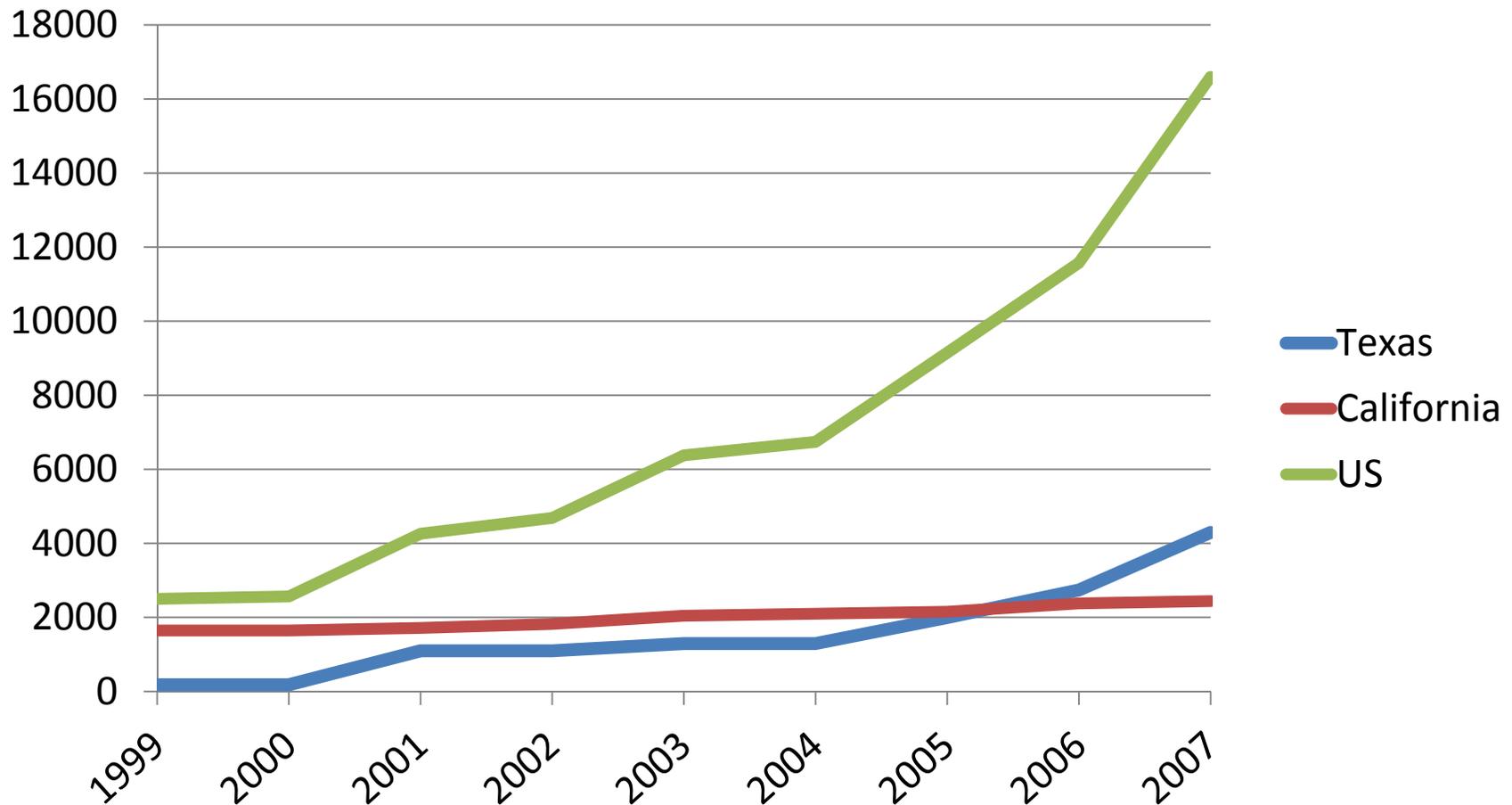


Potential for renewable energy by state



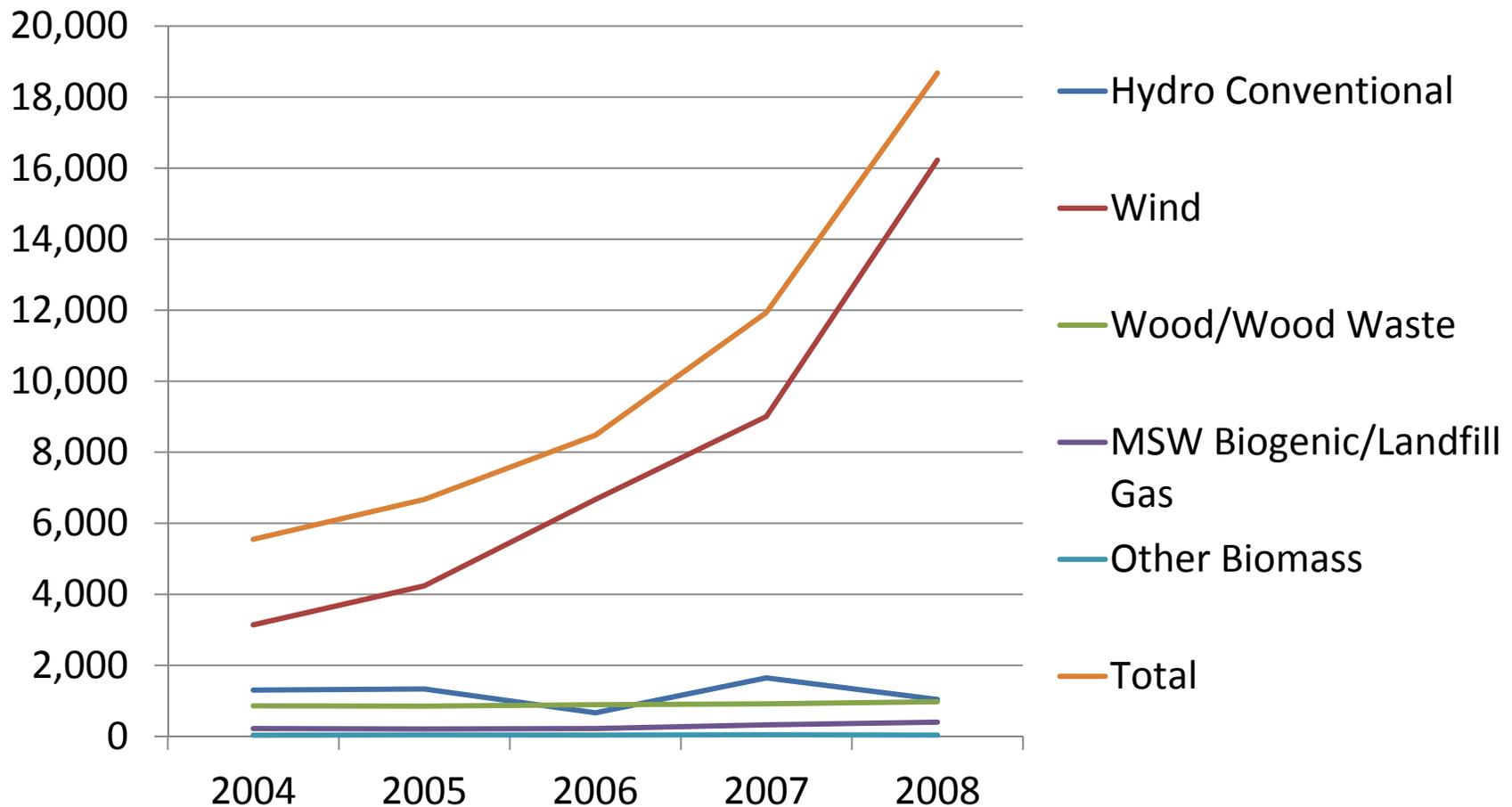


Megawatts of wind generated electricity, U.S., California, and Texas, 1999-2007

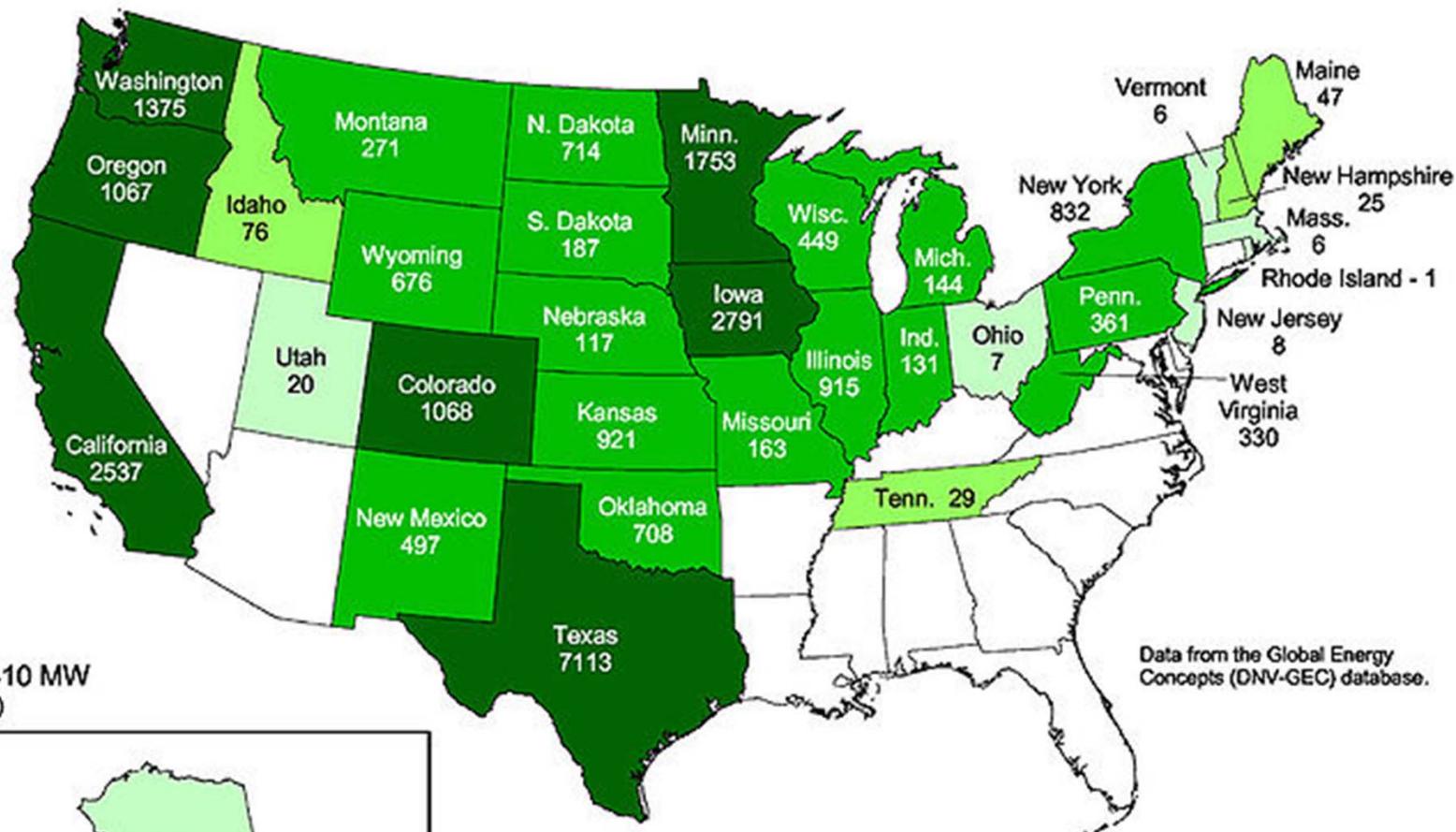


Source: U.S. Department of Energy

Texas megawatts of renewable electricity generated by source and year



2008 Year End Wind Power Capacity (MW)



Total: 25,410 MW
(As of 12/31/08)

Data from the Global Energy Concepts (DNV-GEC) database.

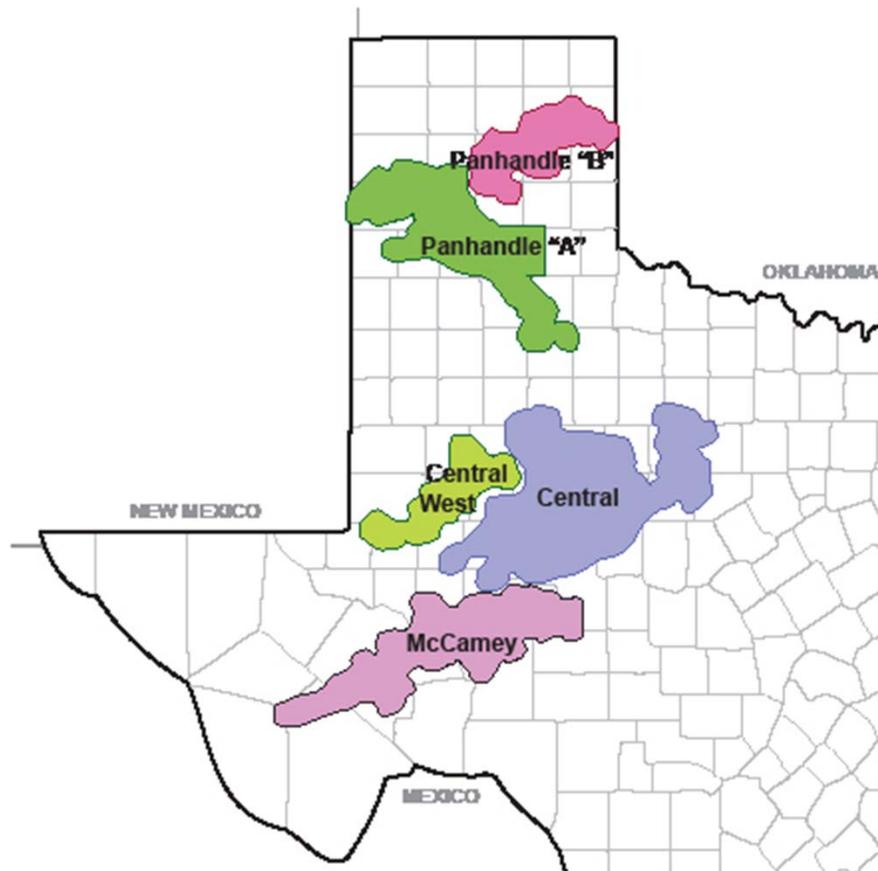


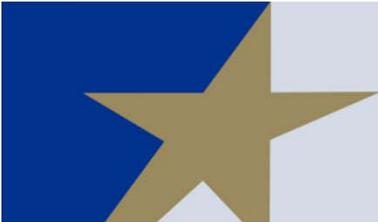
U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory



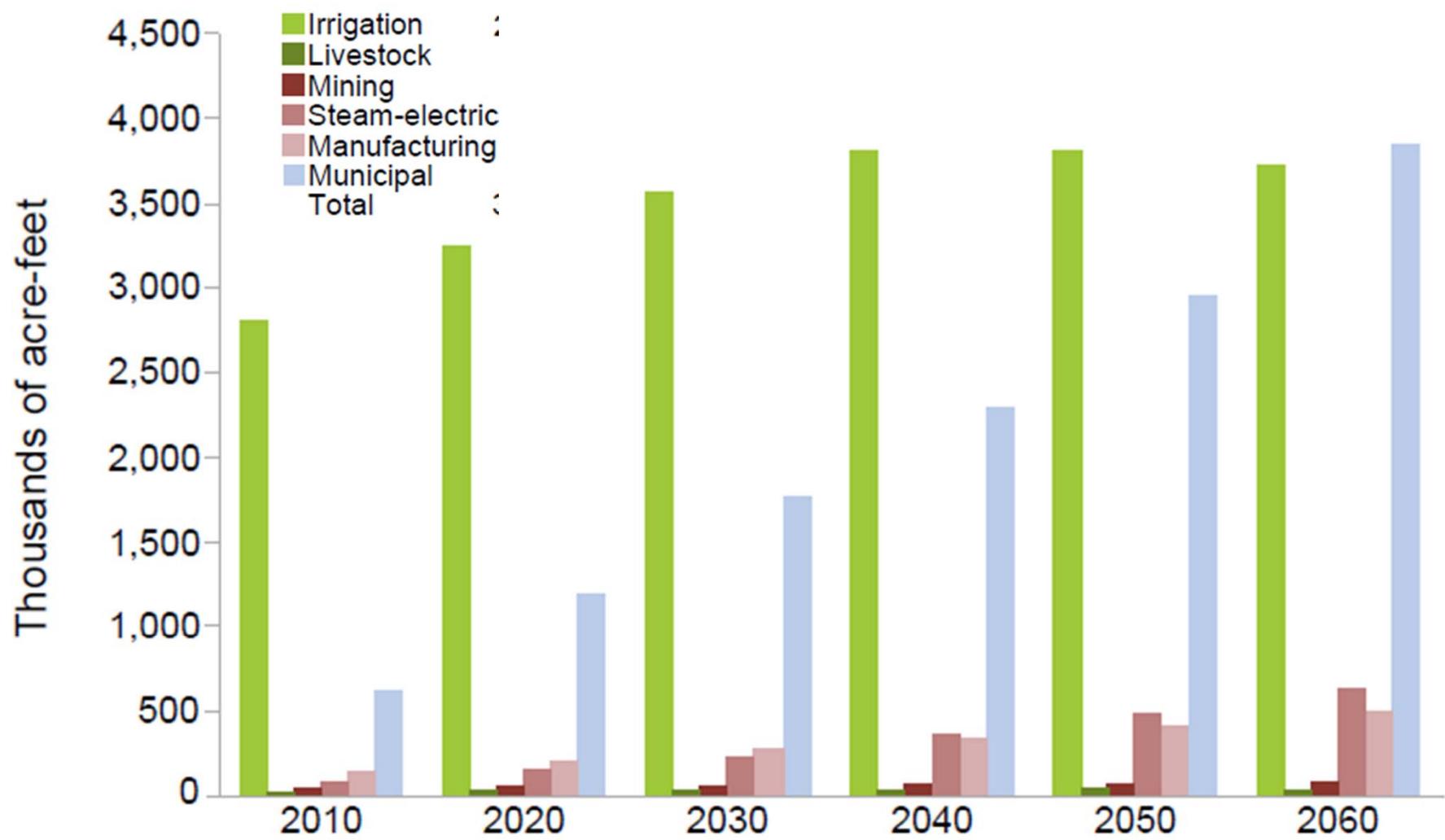
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Regions contributing to wind generated electricity

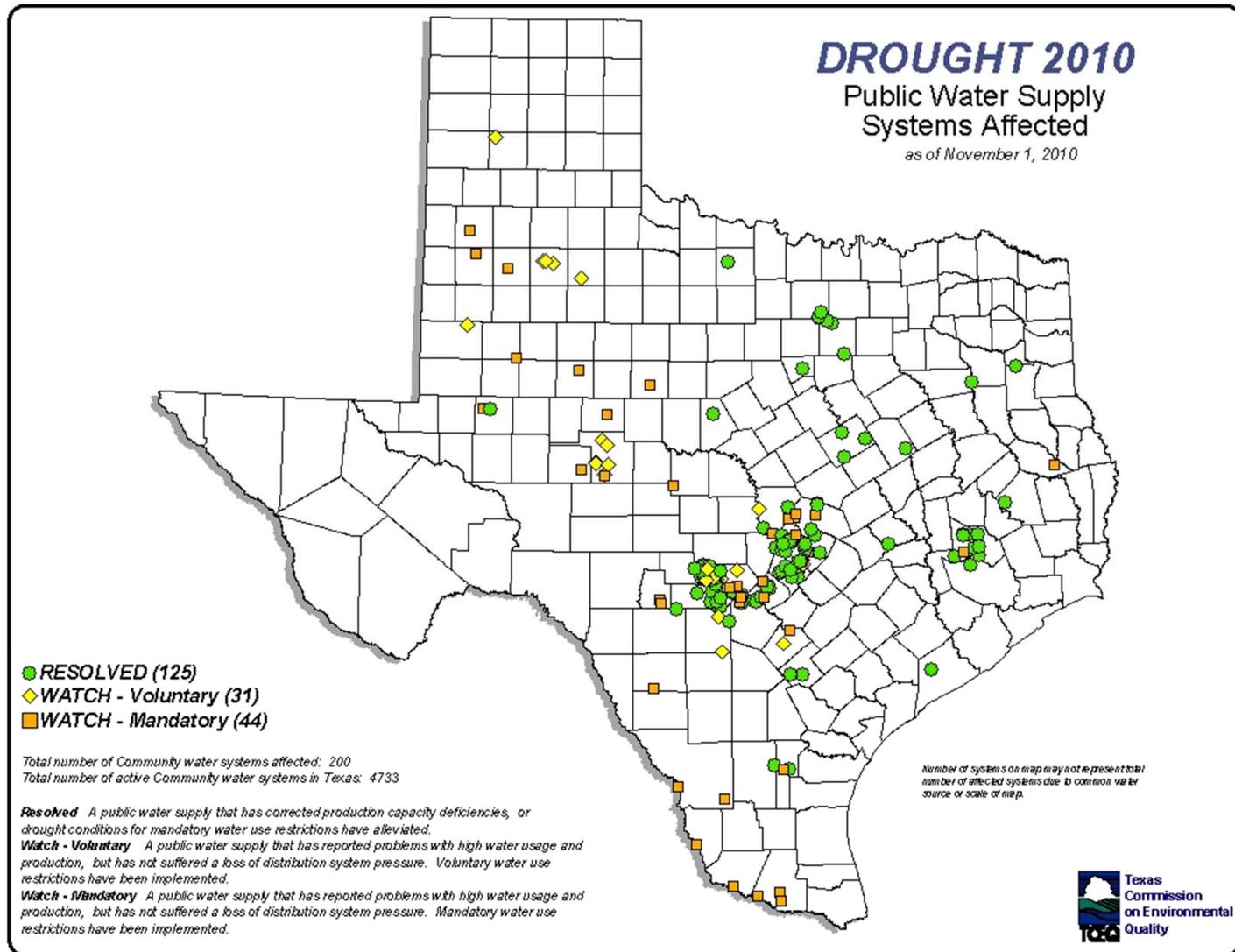
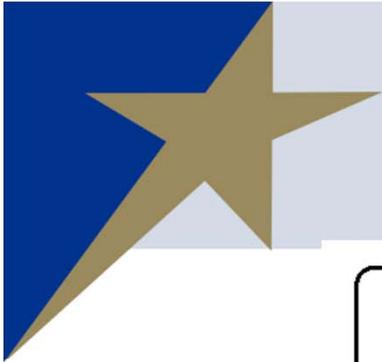


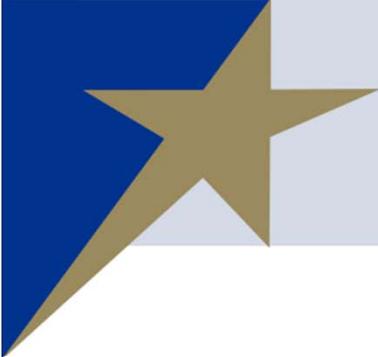


Water supply needs by water use category for 2010-2060. (Municipal needs include water user groups classified as County-other.)



Source: Texas Water Development Board





Summary

- Texas' population will continue to grow, driven by both natural increase and net migration (internal and international)
- The growing population will correspondingly require water and energy.
- Texas is the Nation's leading energy consuming state and per capita, we consume more energy than most states.
- Texas is a leader in renewable energy.
- Water is and will continue to pose a challenge in relation to the growth of our population and economy.

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