

Texas

Demographic Characteristics and Trends

Texas Department of
Insurance–Consumer Protection
March 31, 2011
Austin, 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, with 25,145,561 million people.¹

young. Approximately 27% 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.⁸

embracing of culture and diversity. Approximately 9.5 million or 38% of Texans are of Hispanic descent, 2.9 million or 12% are African Americans, and 1.4 million or 6% 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.⁵

a desired place to live and work. Net in-migration to Texas accounts for almost half of the population growth in recent years.² 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. The Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos metropolitan area was the 8th most rapidly growing in the Nation.¹

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Demographic Highlights

TEXAS is:

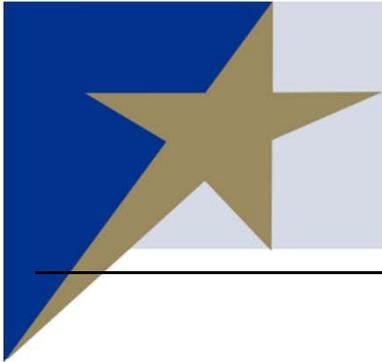
rural. Texas is the second largest state in the Nation in terms of square miles (268,601) and approximately 17% of the population lives in rural areas.²

a working state. Texas has a civilian labor force of more than 12 million workers and an unemployment rate lower than in most States.⁷

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

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

growing – fast. Texas gained more population than any other state in the last Census year (between April 1, 2000 and April 1, 2010), adding 4,293,741 people.¹ Among cities over 100,000 population in the U.S., 4 of the 10 fastest growing areas are in Texas (2007-2008 change).⁸



Growing States, 2000-2010

	2000 Population*	2010 Population*	Numerical Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2000-2010
United States	281,421,906	308,745,538	27,323,632	9.7%
Texas	20,851,820	25,145,561	4,293,741	20.6%
California	33,871,648	37,253,956	3,382,308	10.0%
Florida	15,982,378	18,801,310	2,818,932	17.6%
Georgia	8,186,453	9,687,653	1,501,200	18.3%
North Carolina	8,049,313	9,535,483	1,486,170	18.5%
Arizona	5,130,632	6,392,017	1,261,385	24.6%

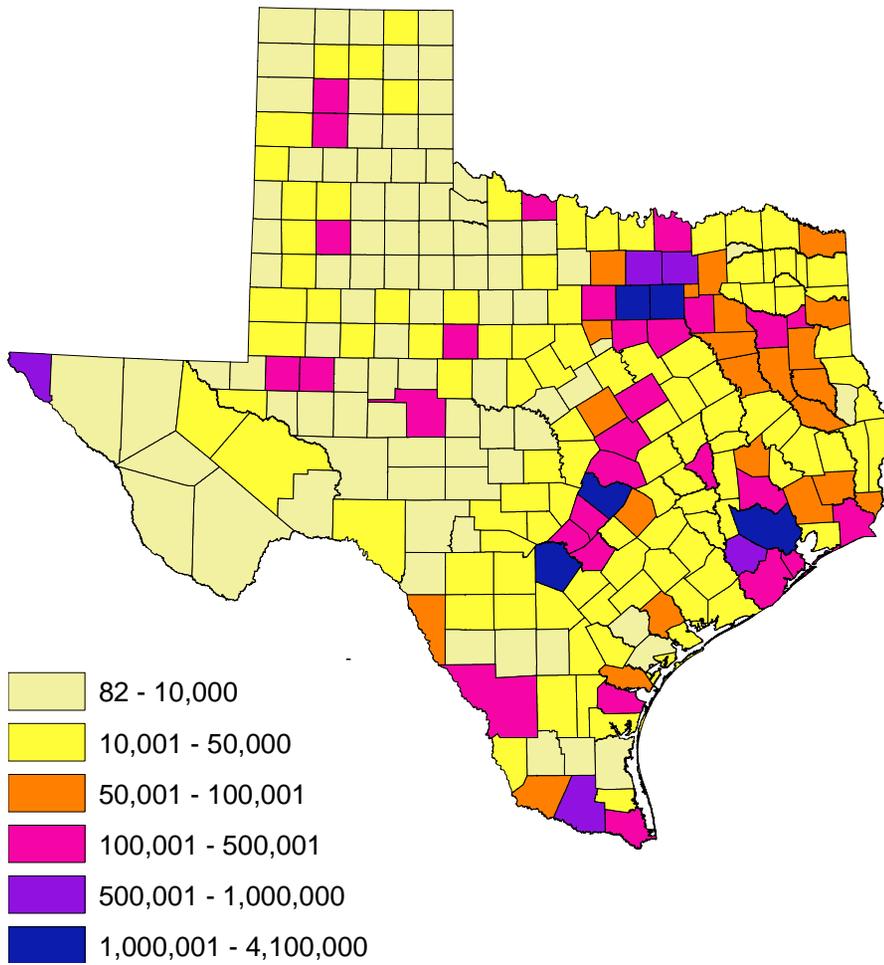
15.7% of numerical
change in U.S.

Population values are decennial census counts for April 1 for 2000 and 2010.

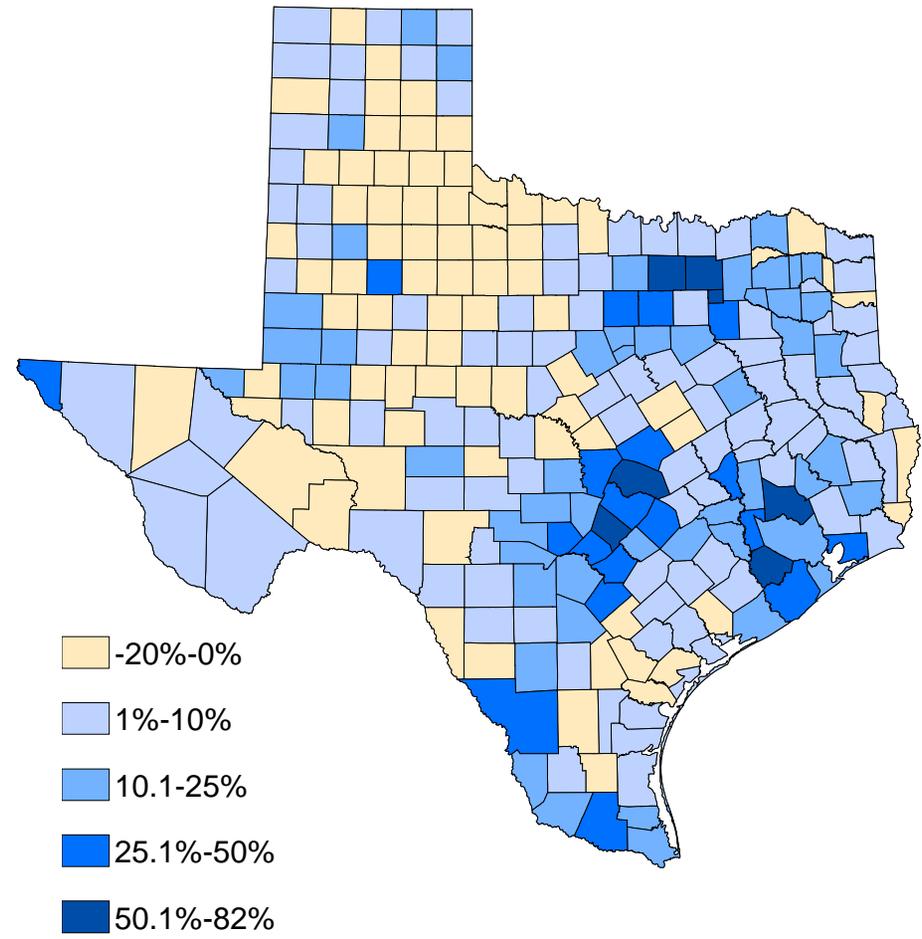


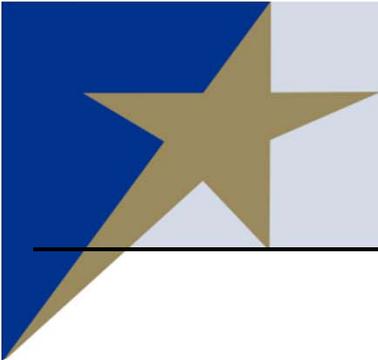
Total Population by County, 2010

Total Population



Population % Change, 2000 to 2010



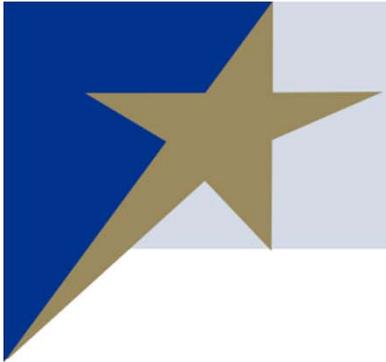


Total Population and Components of Population Change in Texas, 1950-2009

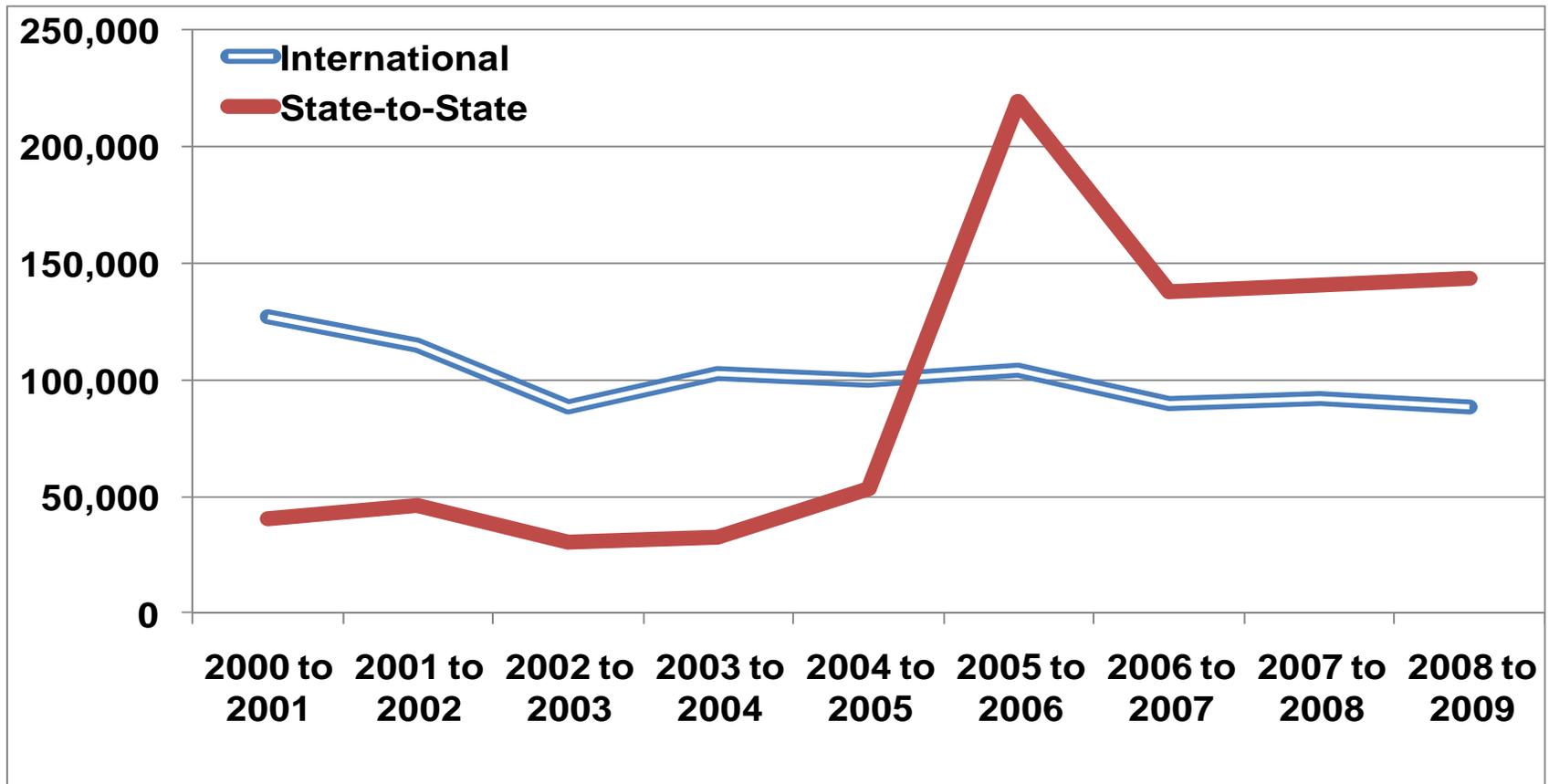
Year*	Population	Numerical Change	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Percent Change	Percent Change Due to	
						Natural Increase	Net Migration
1950	7,711,194	--	--	--	--	--	--
1960	9,579,677	1,868,483	1,754,652	113,831	24.2	93.91	6.09
1970	11,196,730	1,617,053	1,402,683	214,370	16.9	86.74	13.26
1980	14,229,191	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 are for July 1 as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

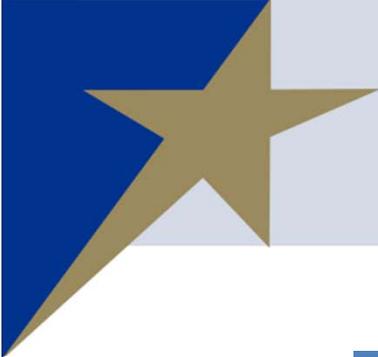
Source: Derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census Estimates for dates indicated by the Texas State Data Center, University of Texas at San Antonio.
Note: Residual values are not presented in this table.



Estimated Annual Net Migration to Texas, 2000 to 2009

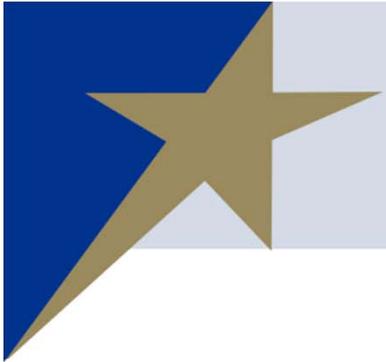


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2009 Estimates

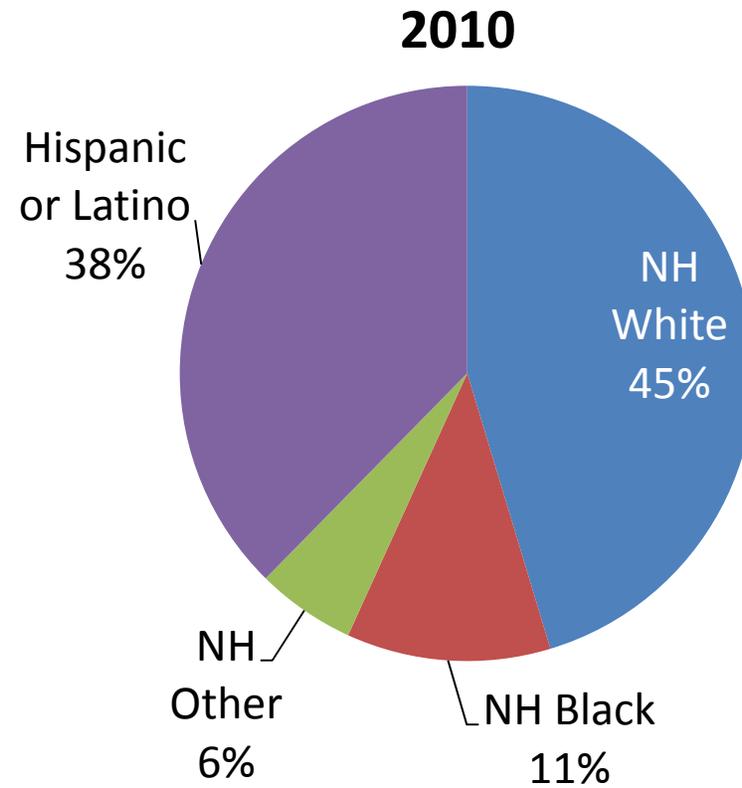
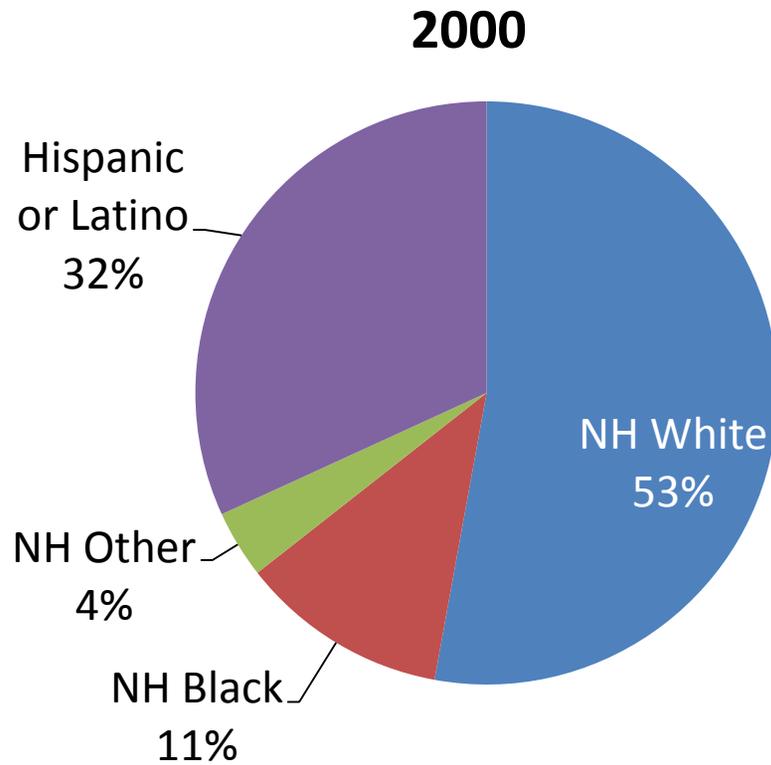


States with Largest Unauthorized Immigrant Populations, 2010

State	Estimate (thousands)	Range
California	2,550	(2,350 - 2,750)
Texas	1,650	(1,450 - 1,850)
Florida	825	(725 - 950)
New York	625	(525 - 725)
New Jersey	550	(425 - 650)
Illinois	525	(425 - 625)
Georgia	425	(300 - 550)
Arizona	400	(275 - 500)



Texas Racial and Ethnic Composition, 2000 and 2010

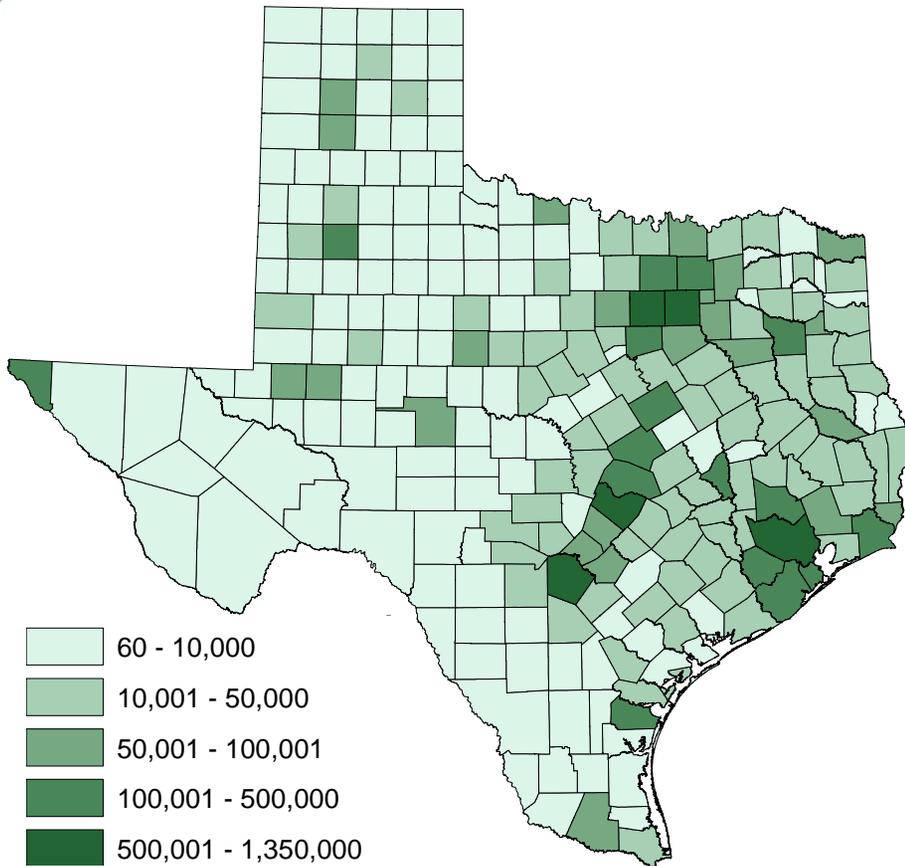


Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 and 2010 Census count

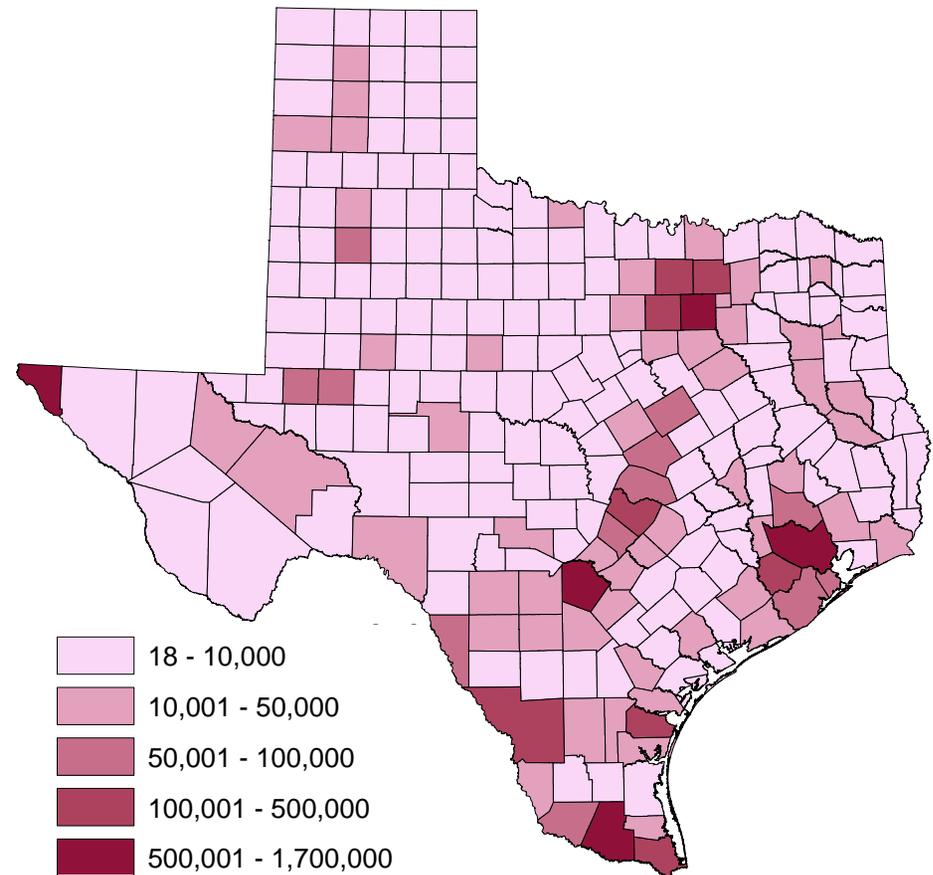


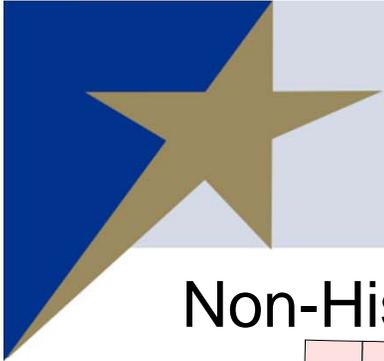
Population by County, 2010

Non-Hispanic White



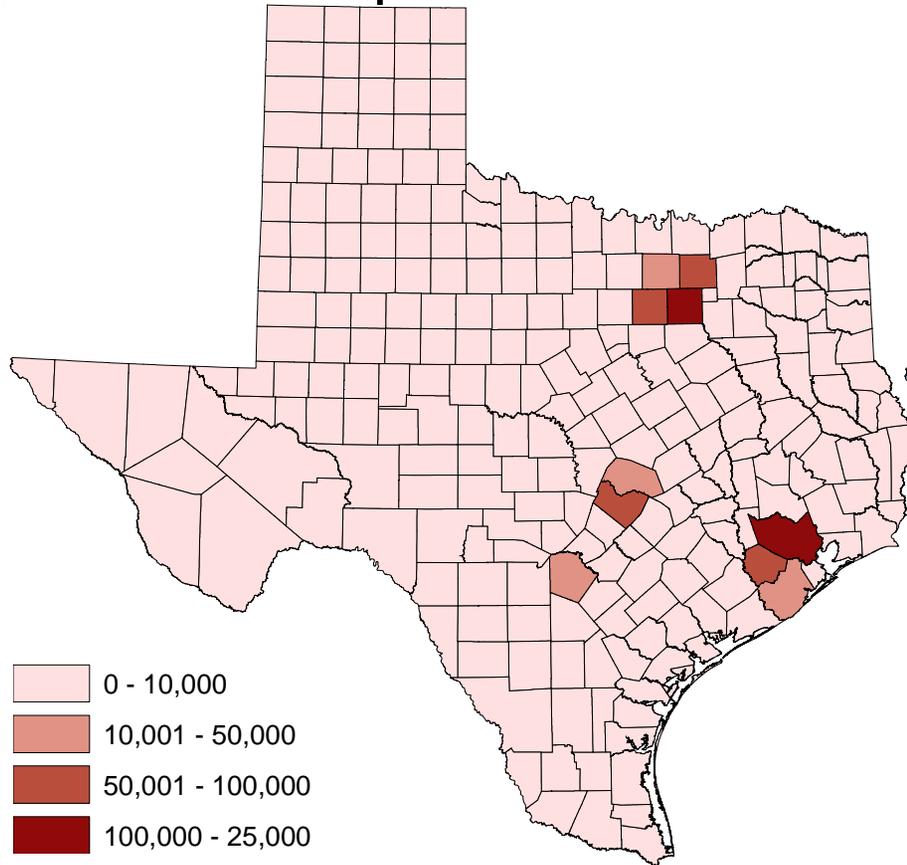
Hispanic



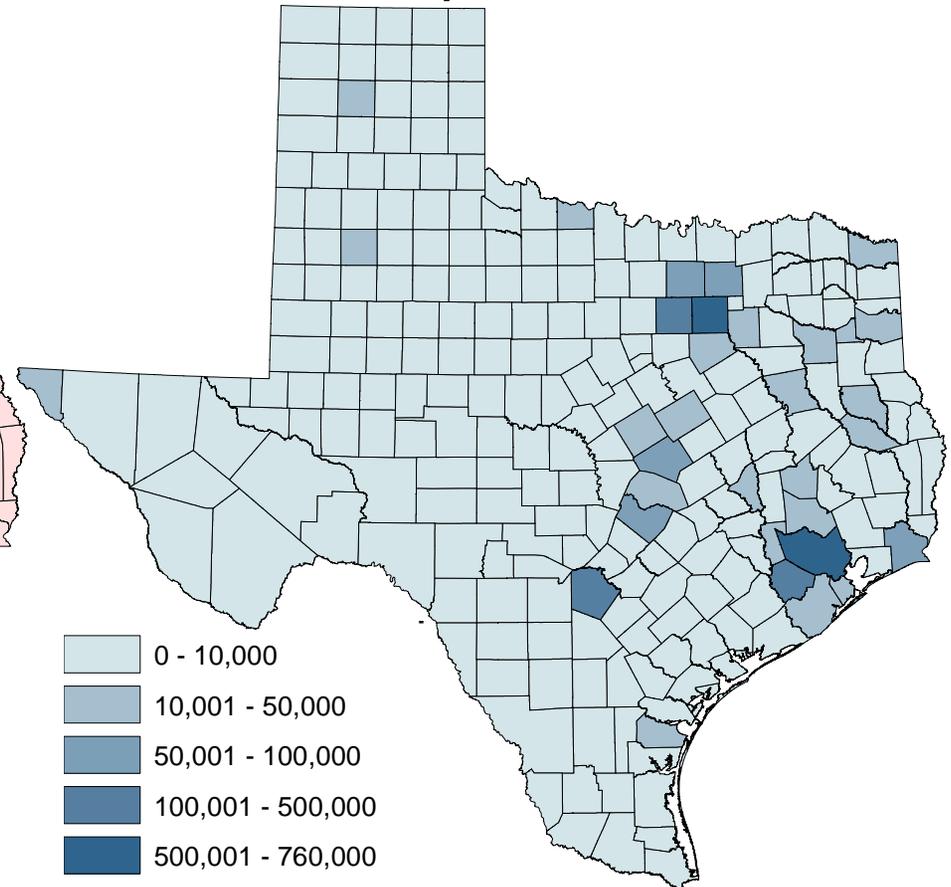


Population by County, 2010

Non-Hispanic Asian



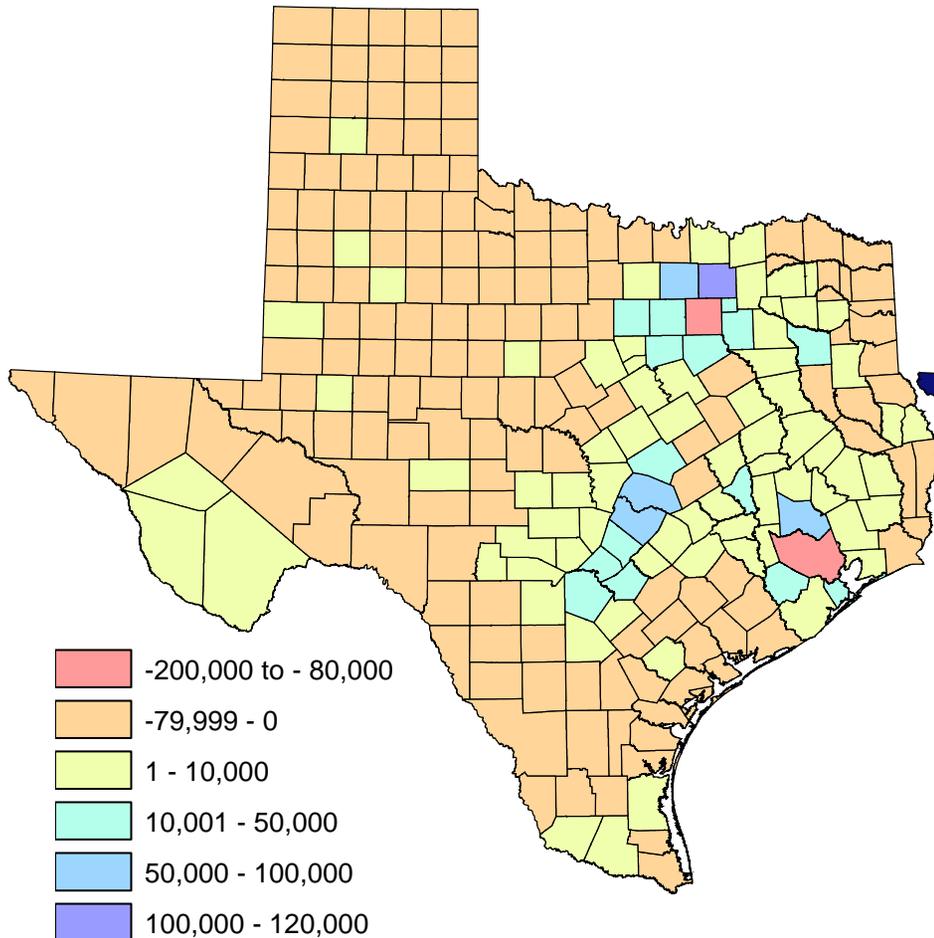
Non-Hispanic Black



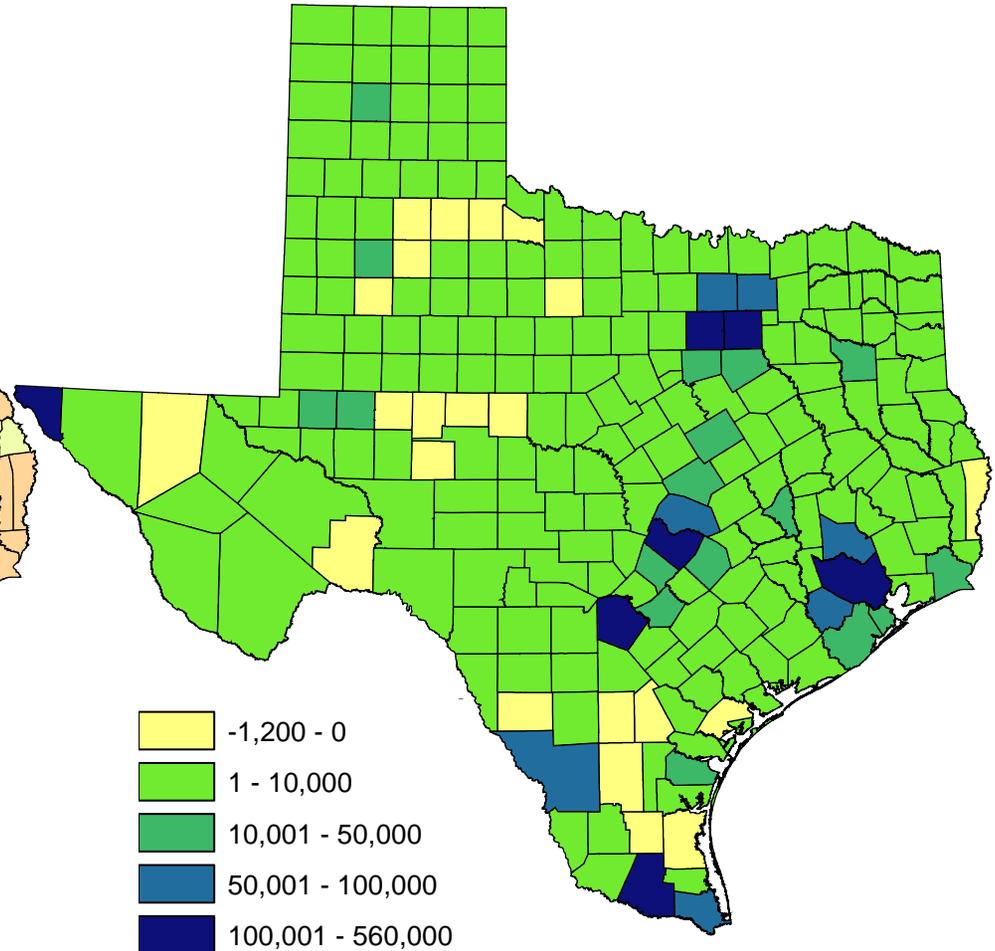


Change in Population by County, 2000 to 2010

Non-Hispanic White



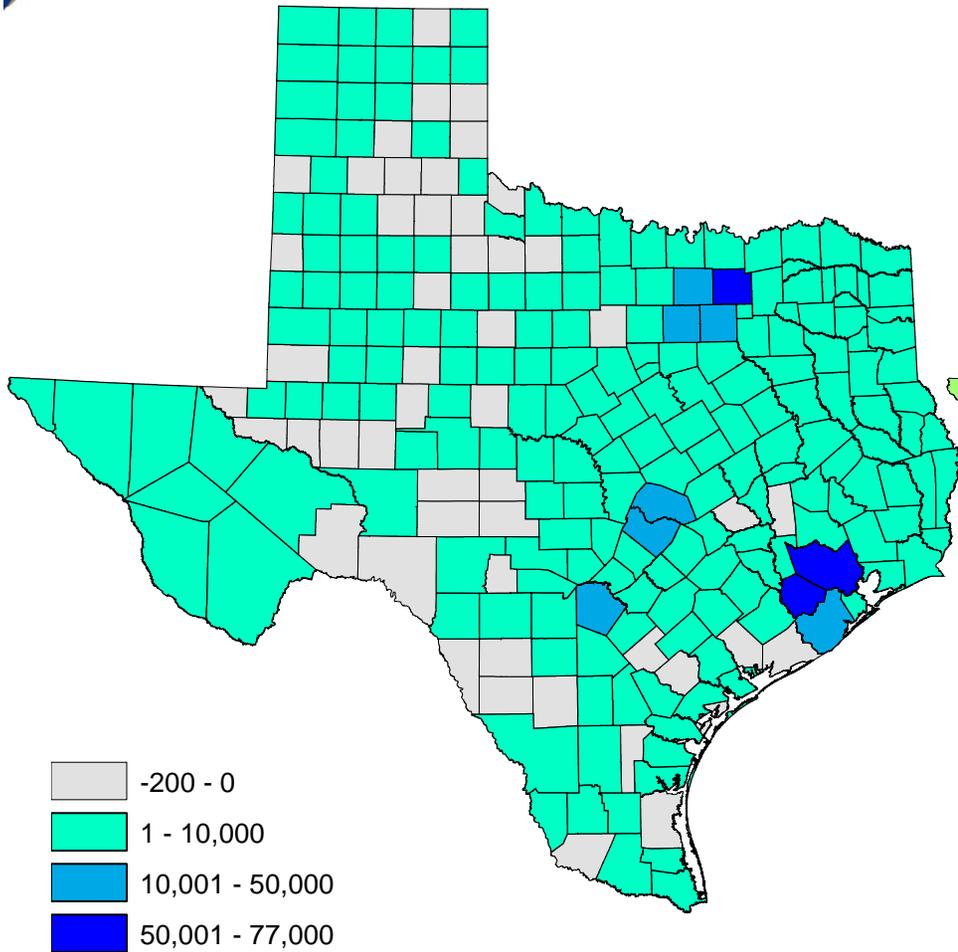
Hispanic



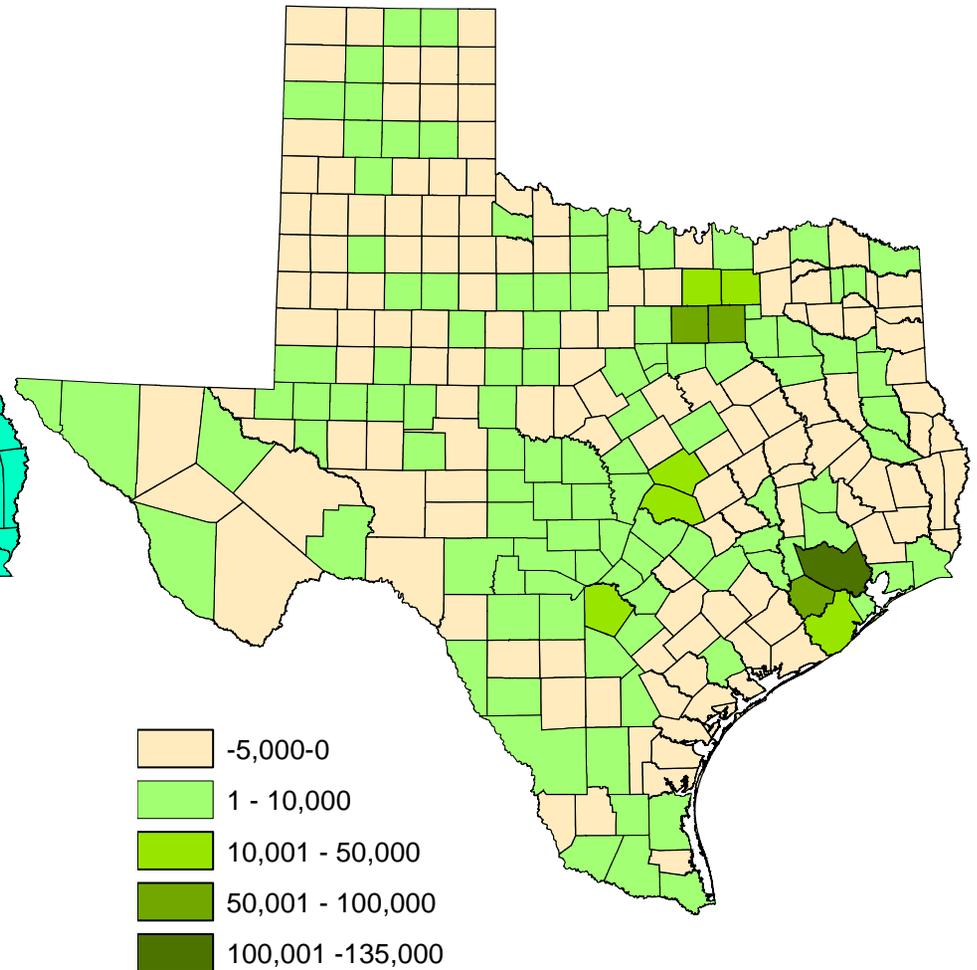


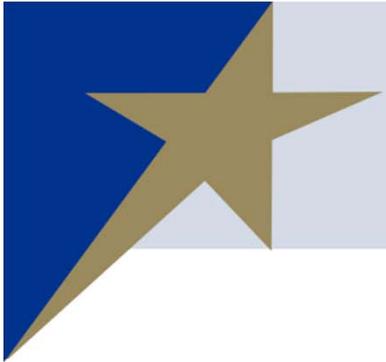
Change in Population by County, 2000 to 2010

Non-Hispanic Asian

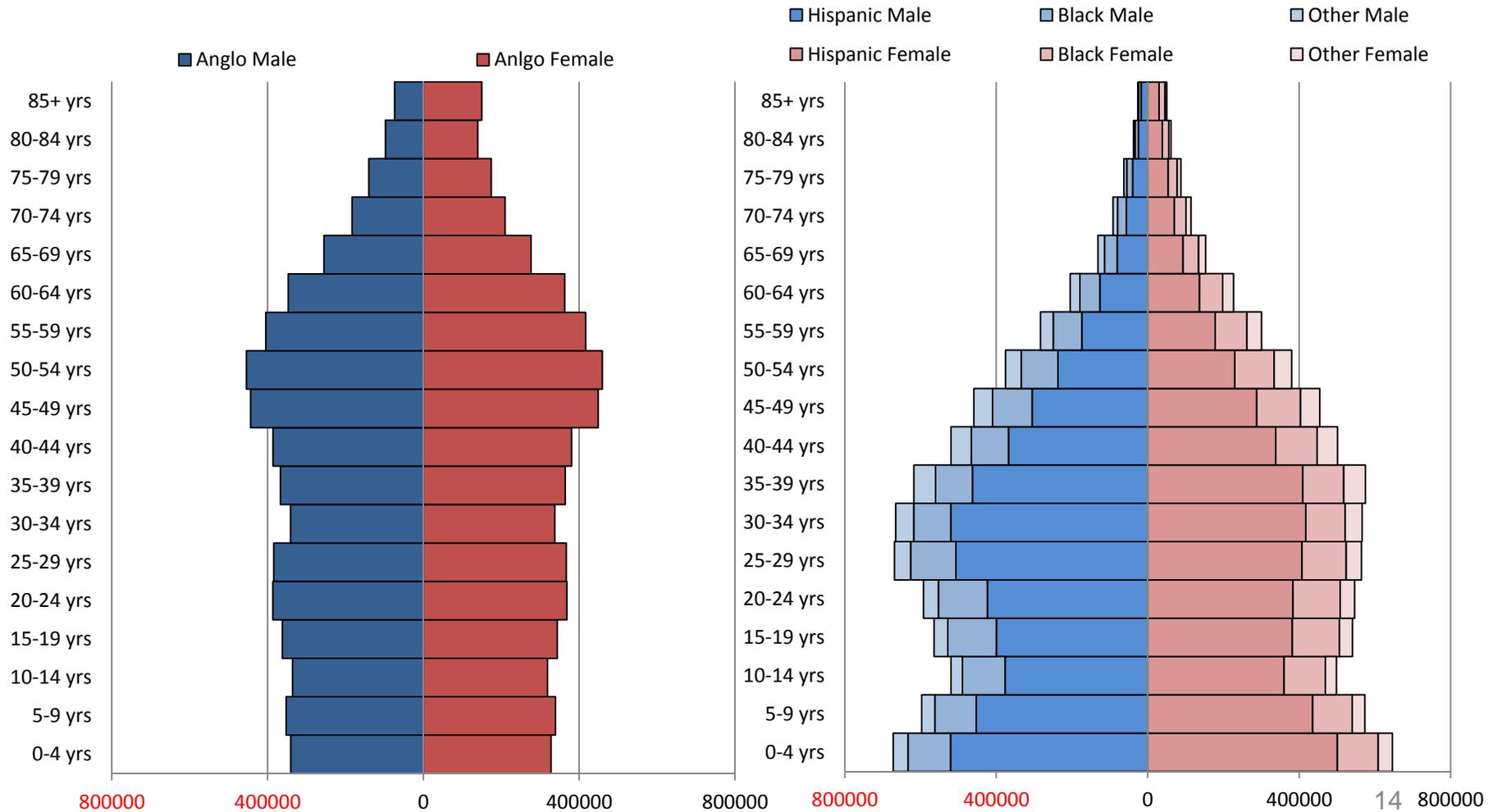


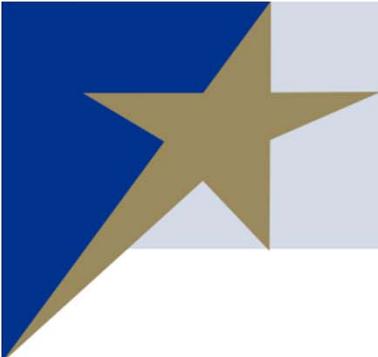
Non-Hispanic Black



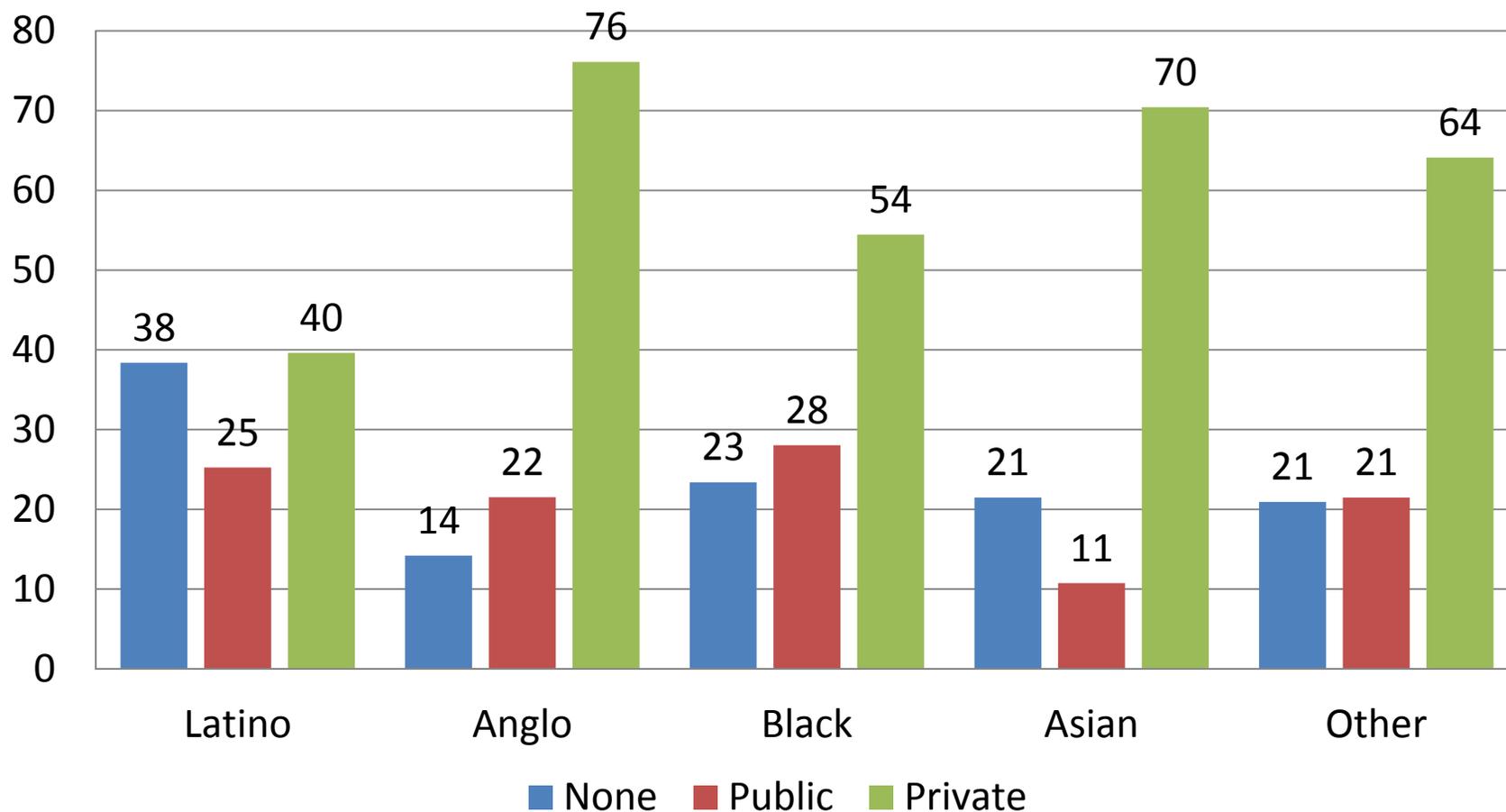


Projected Texas Population Pyramids by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

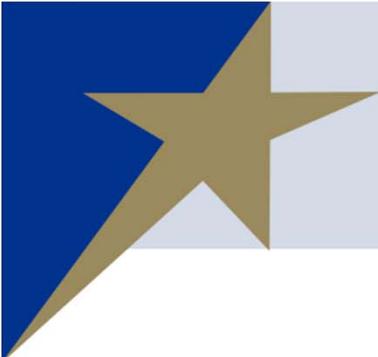




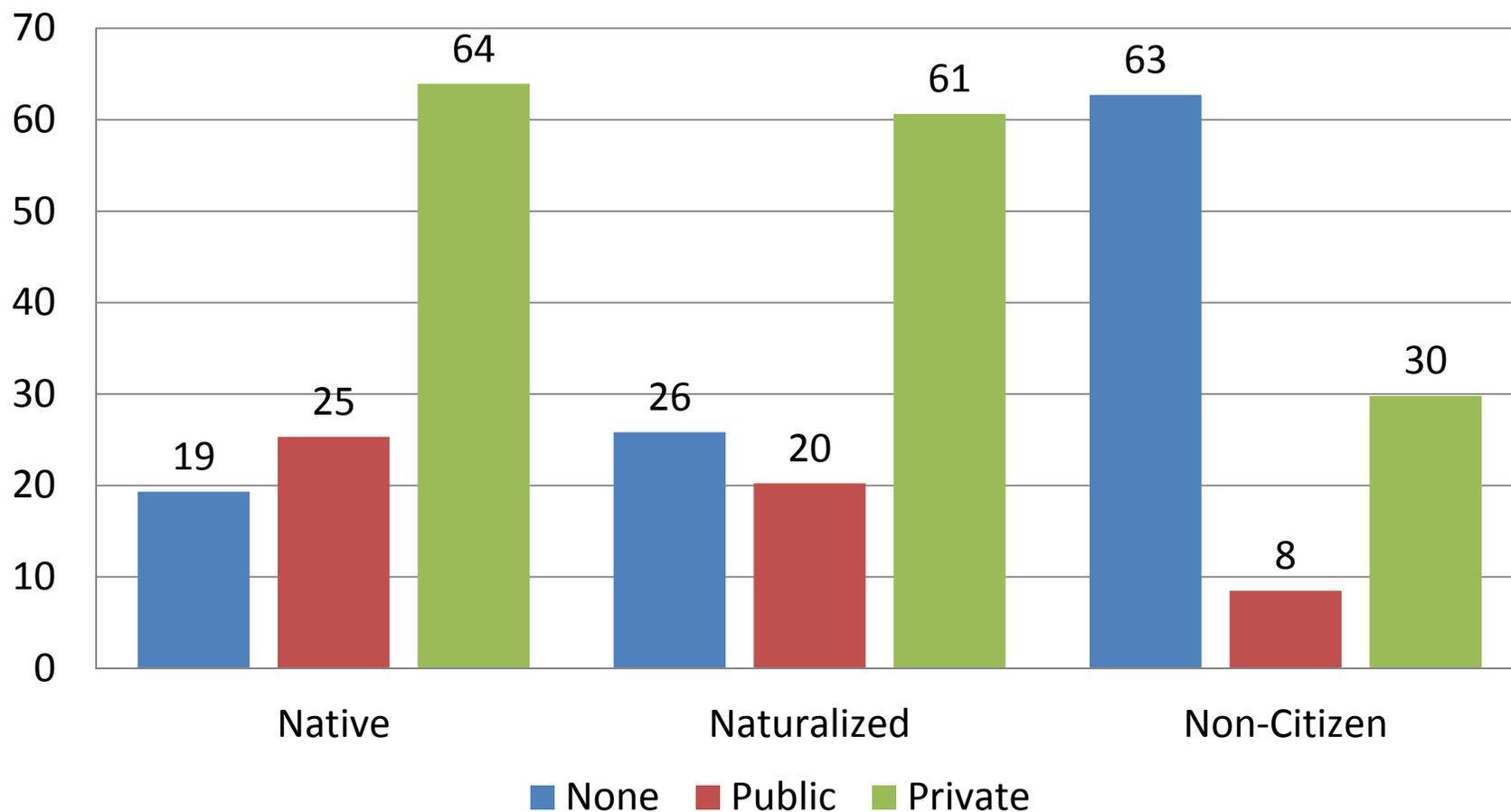
Percent Health Insurance Coverage by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Insurance, 2008



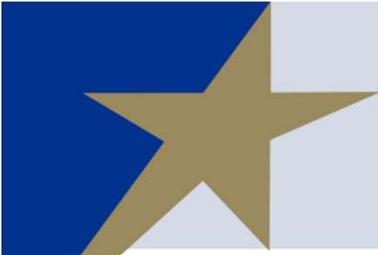
Source: American Community Survey Microdata, 2008



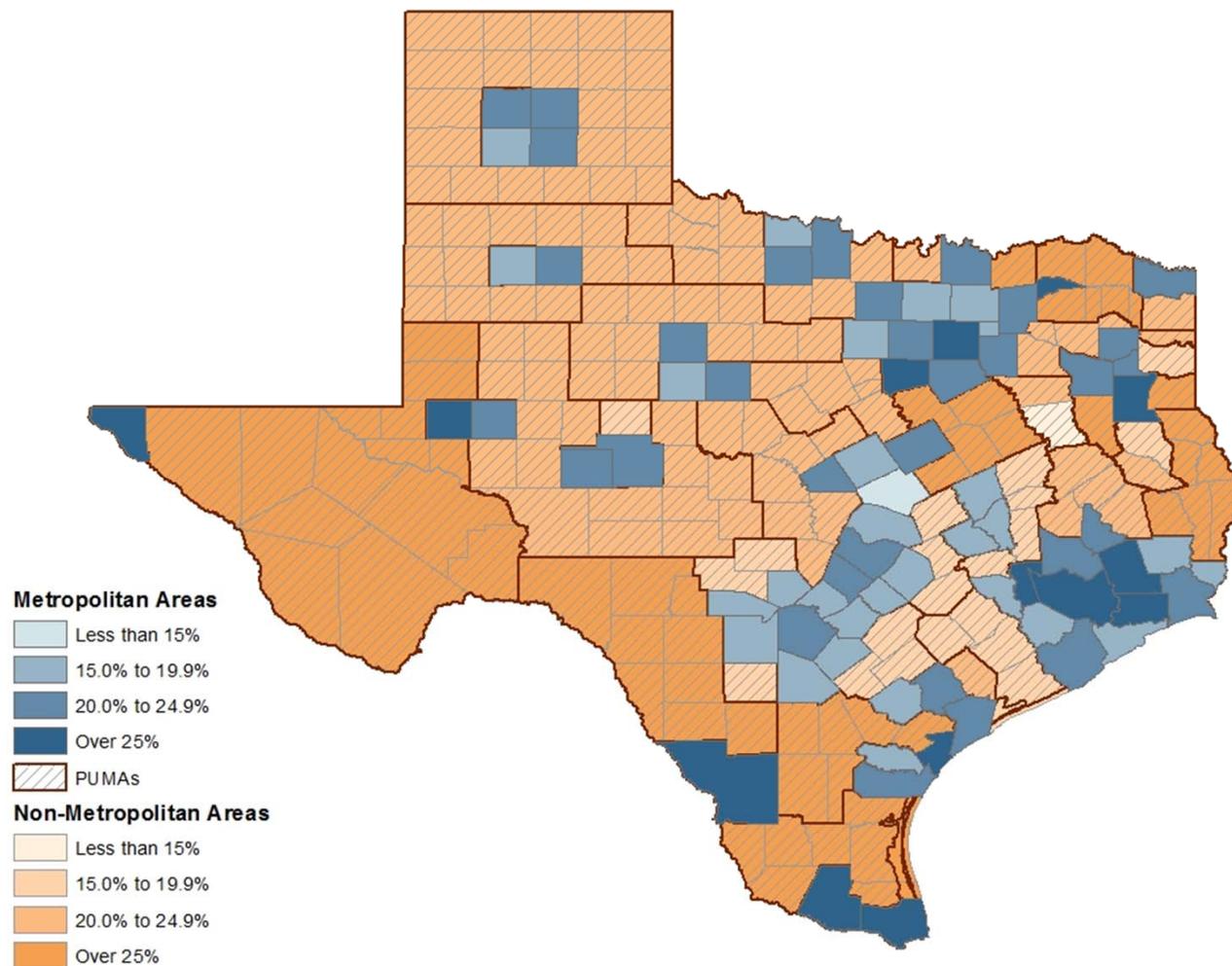
Percent Health Insurance Coverage by Immigrant Status & Type of Insurance, 2008



Source: American Community Survey Microdata, 2008



Percent of People Lacking Health Insurance Coverage, 2008



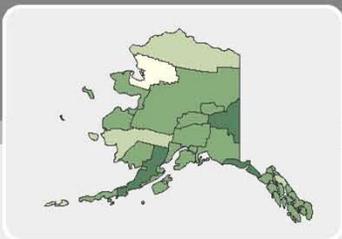
The Census Bureau estimates that in 2009 Texas had the highest uninsured rate in the country, at 26.1%, or 6.4 million people.

Texas also had the highest uninsured rate of children, with 17.4%, or 1.28 million children lacking insurance.

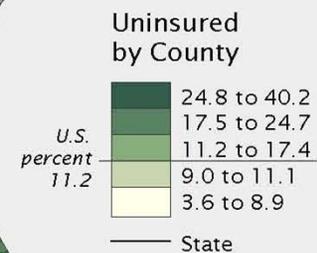
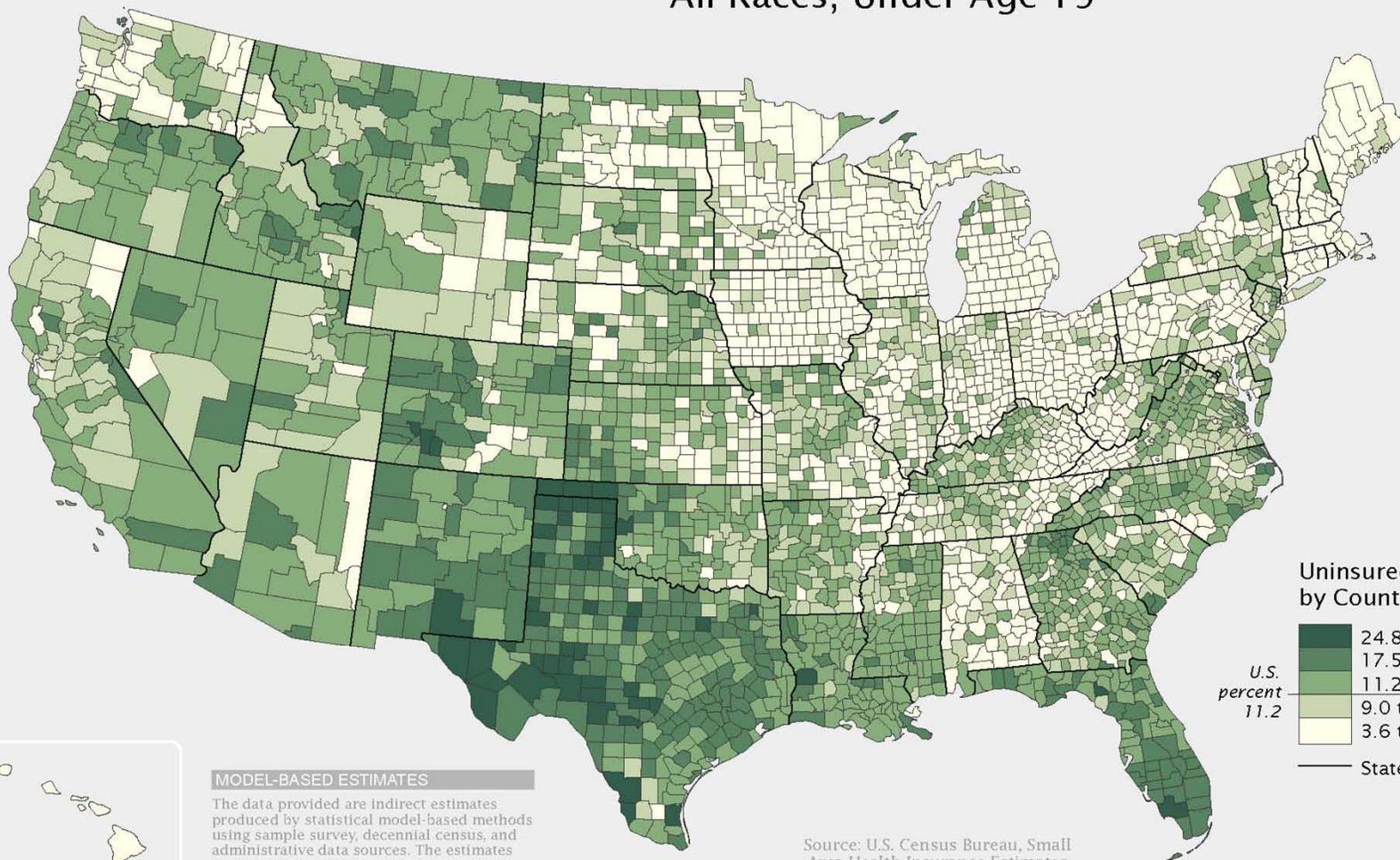
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE ESTIMATES

Percent Uninsured, 2007



All Races, Under Age 19

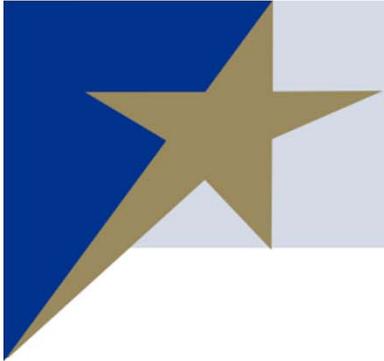


MODEL-BASED ESTIMATES

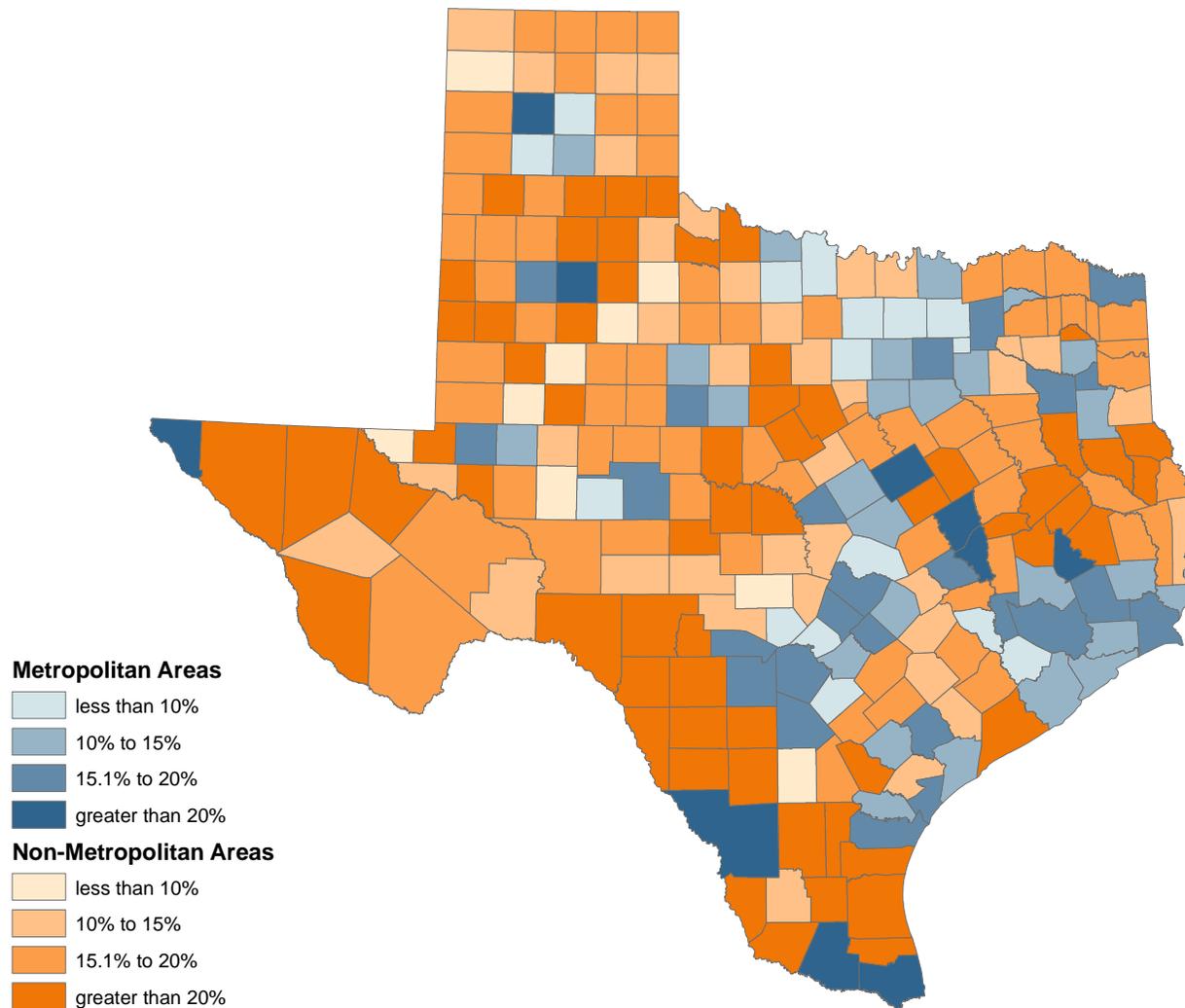
The data provided are indirect estimates produced by statistical model-based methods using sample survey, decennial census, and administrative data sources. The estimates contain error stemming from model error, sampling error, and nonsampling error.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) Program, July 2010

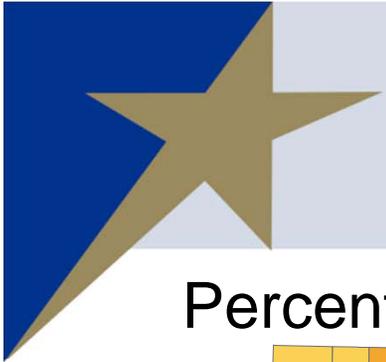




Percent of People Below Poverty in the Past 12 Months (for whom poverty status is determined)

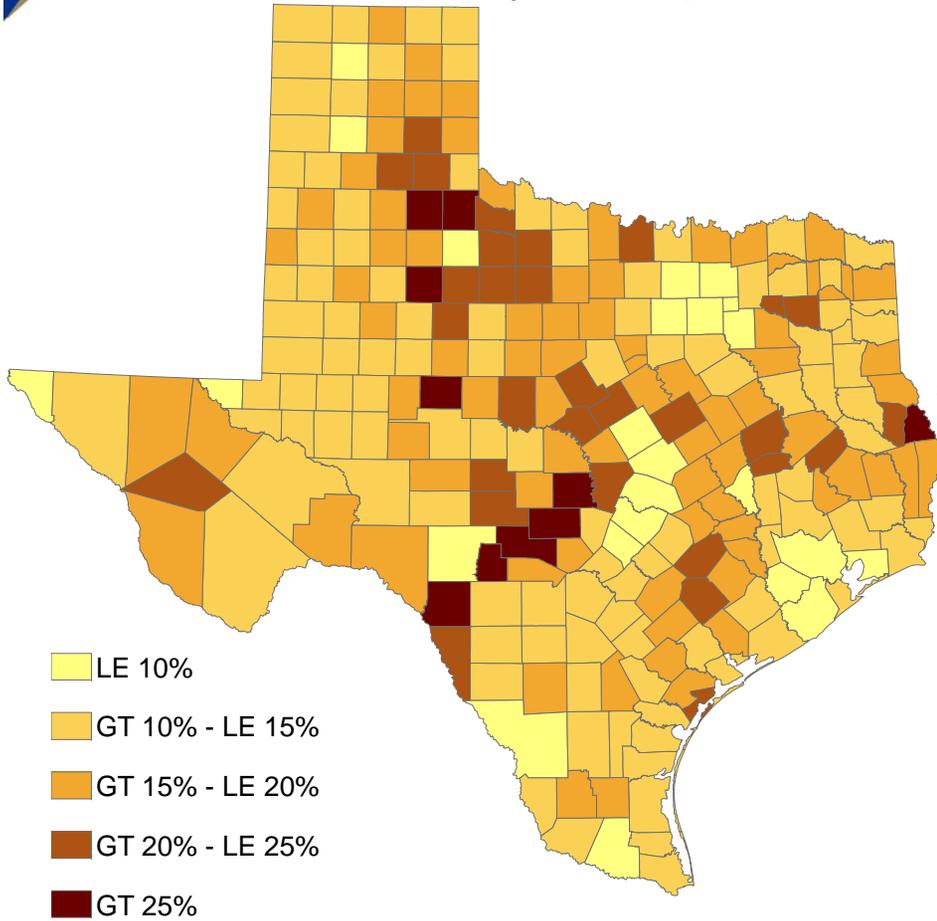


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

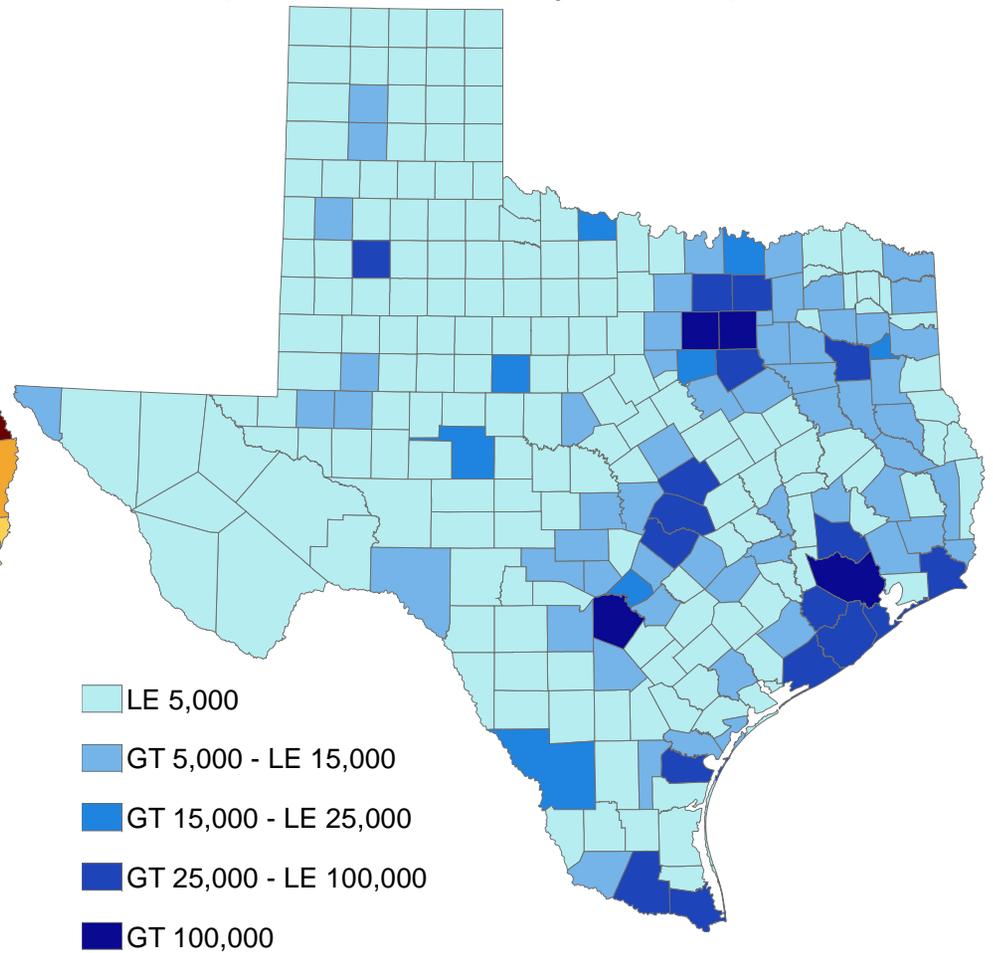


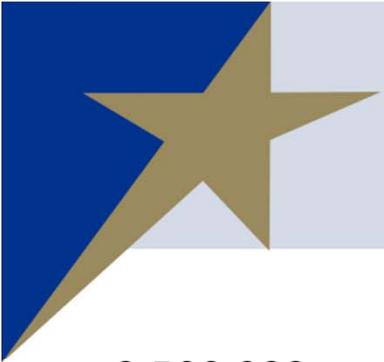
Population Aged 65 Years and Older in Texas Counties, 2009 Estimated

Percent 65 years plus

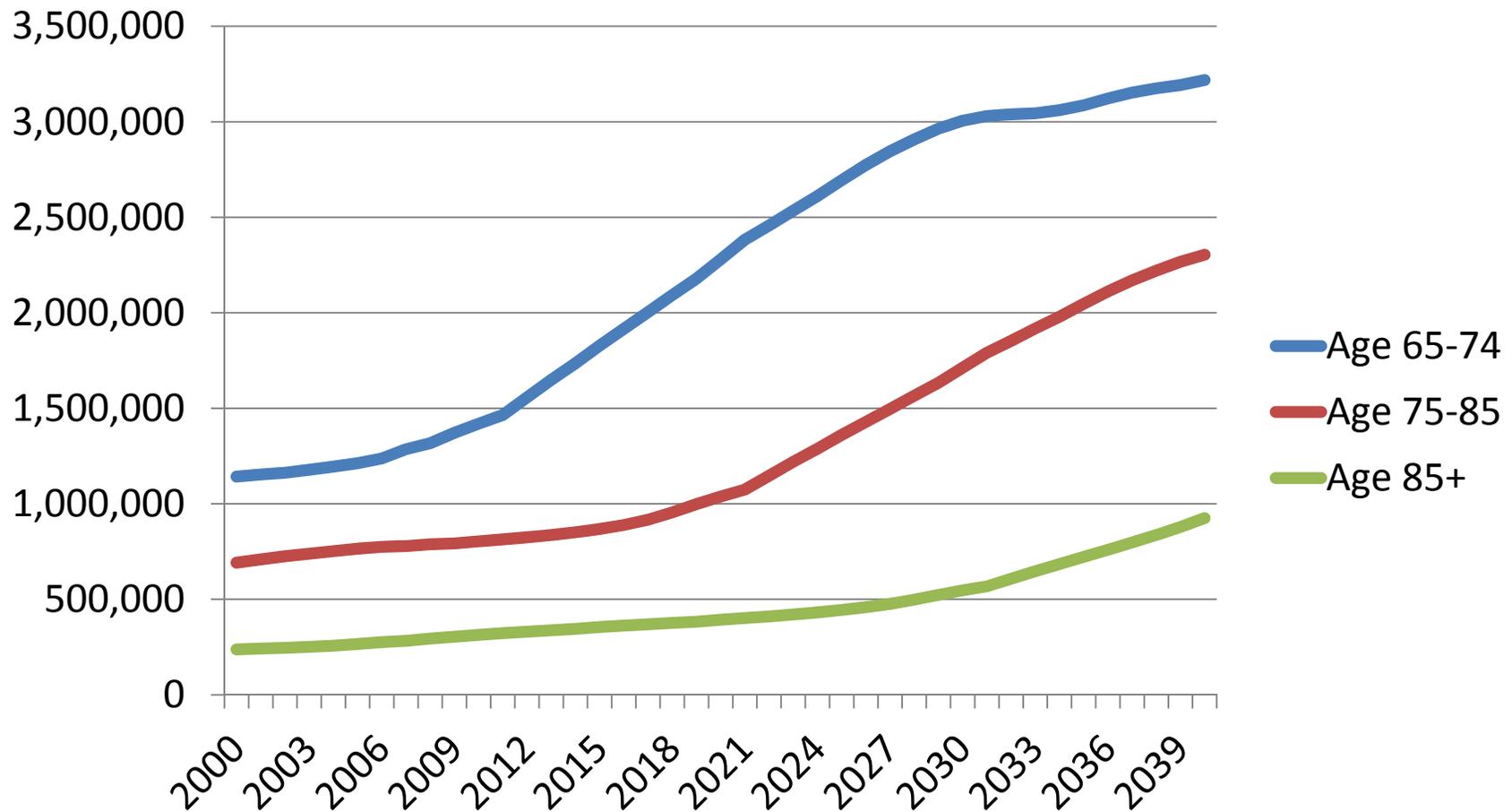


Population 65 years plus

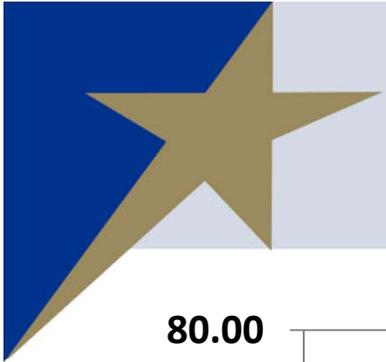




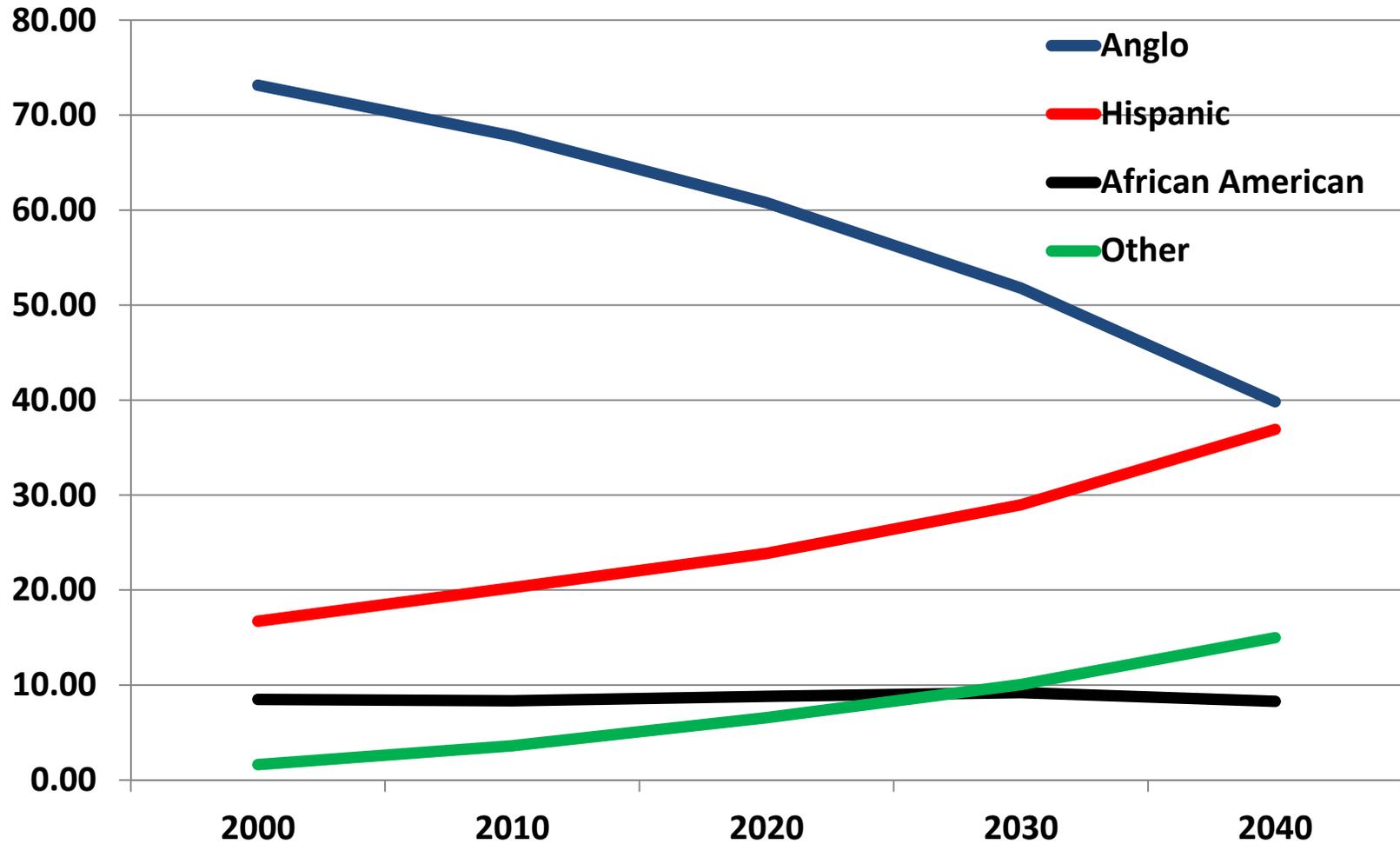
Projected Population Among Older Texans



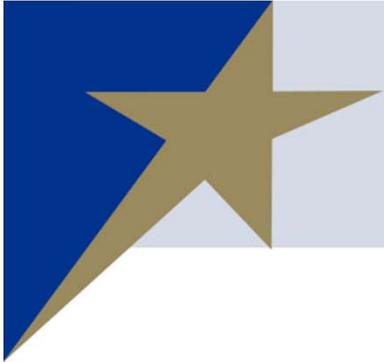
Source: Texas State Data Center, 2000-2004 Projection Scenario



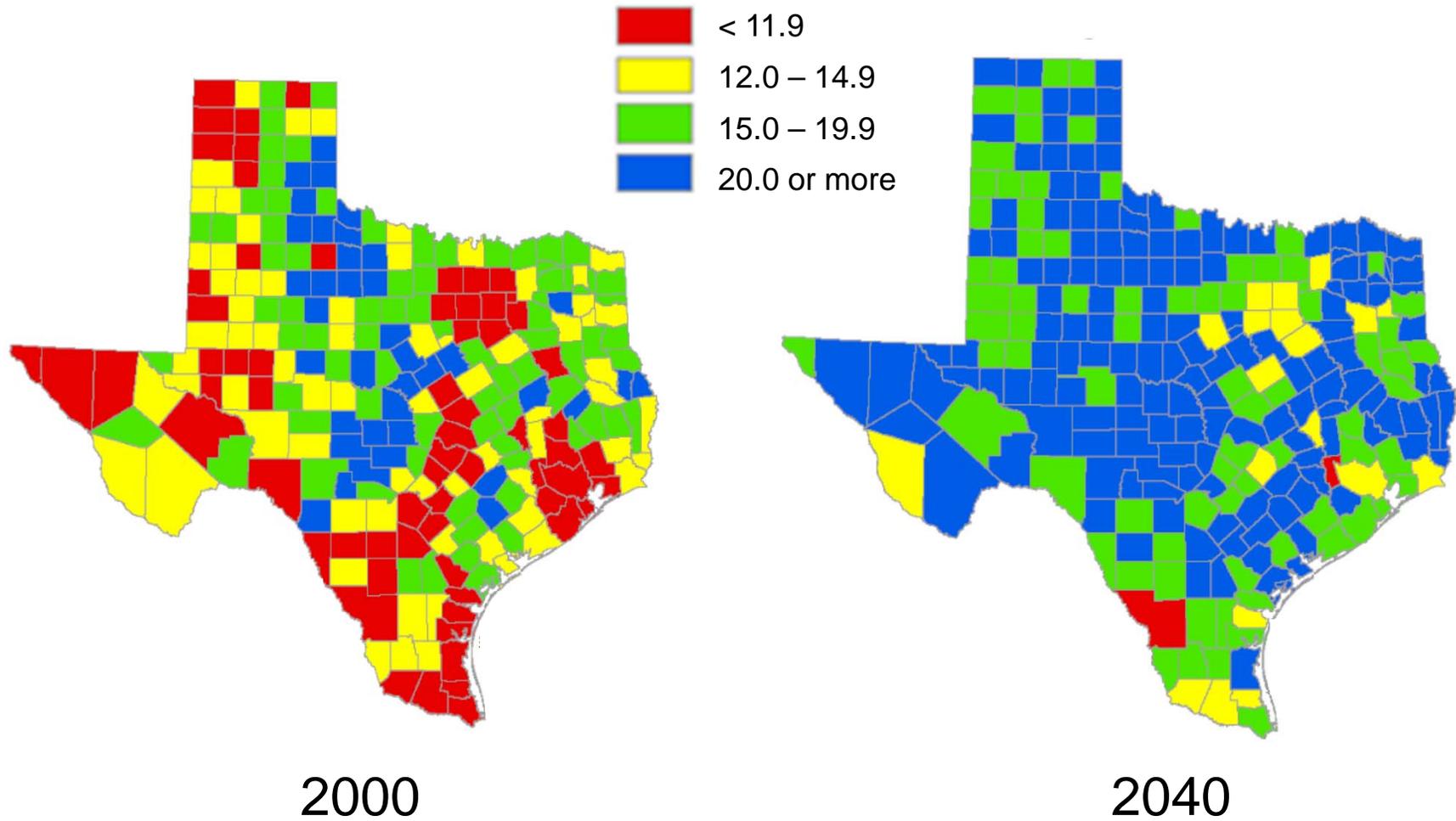
Projection of Ethnicity of Texas Population Aged 65 Years and Older, 2000 to 2040

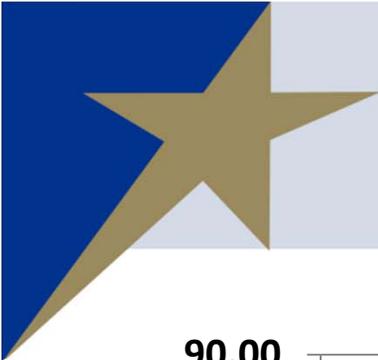


Source: Texas State Data Center, 2000-2004 Projection Scenario

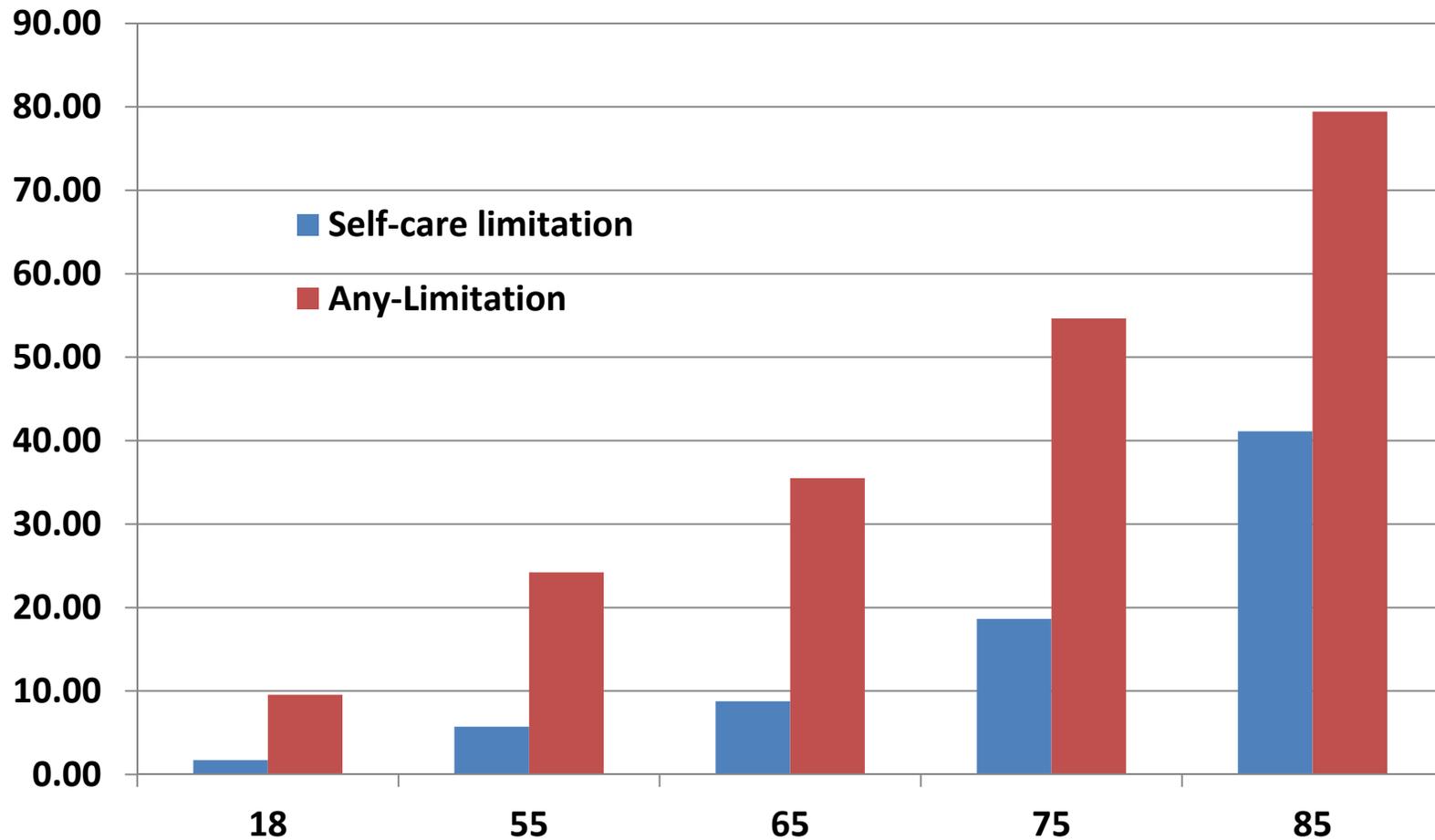


Percent of Persons Aged 65 Years and Older in Texas Counties, 2000 Census and 2040 Projected

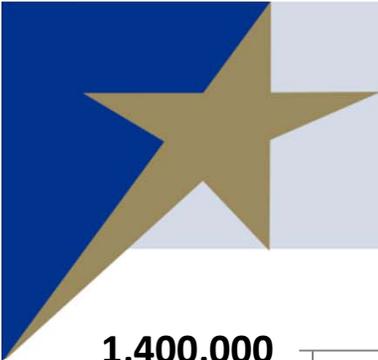




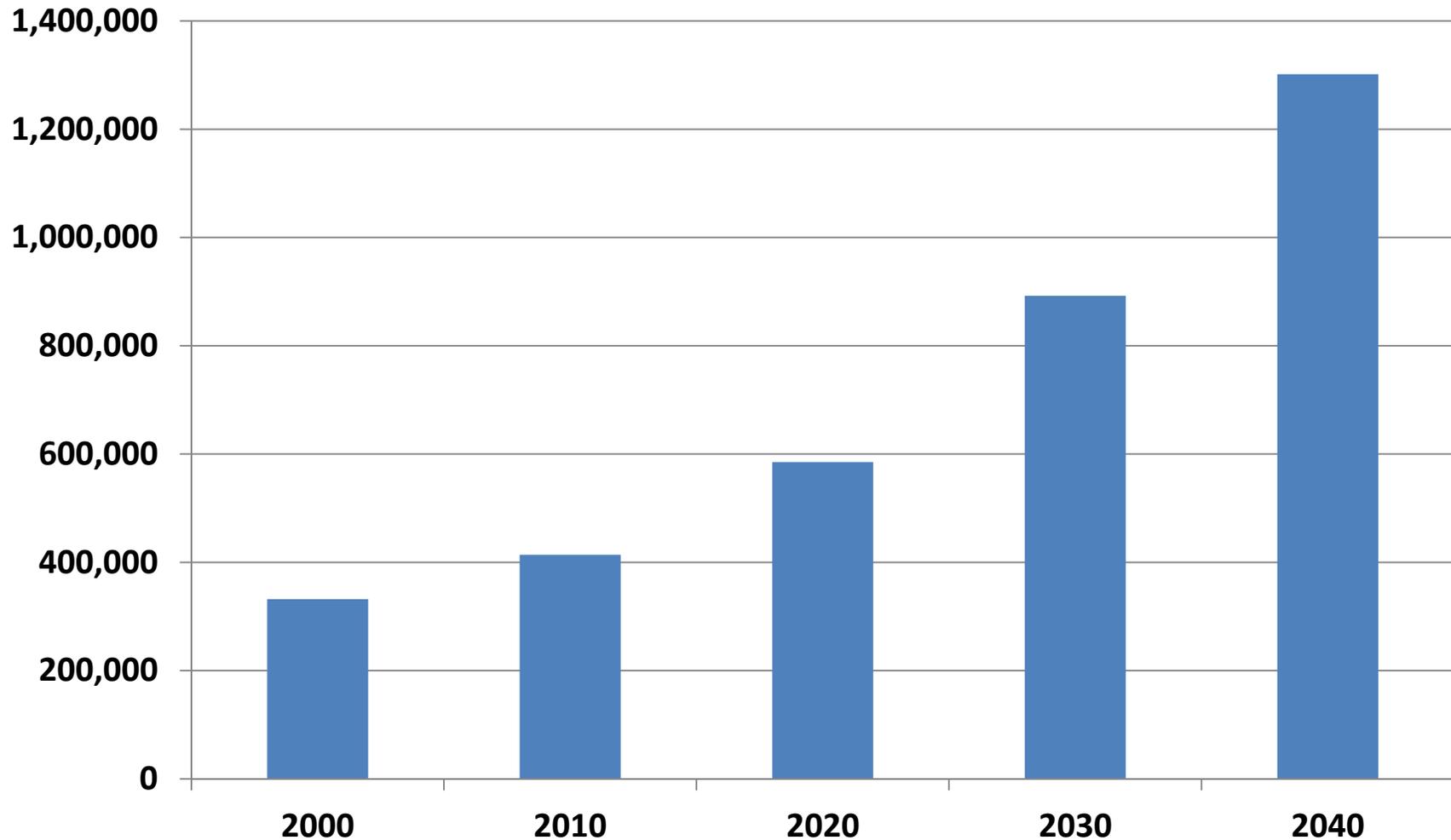
Percent of Texans Reporting a Self-Care Limitation or Any Limitation, by Age, 2007



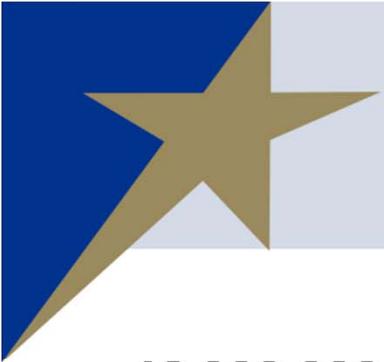
Source: State Data Center tabulation of U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2007



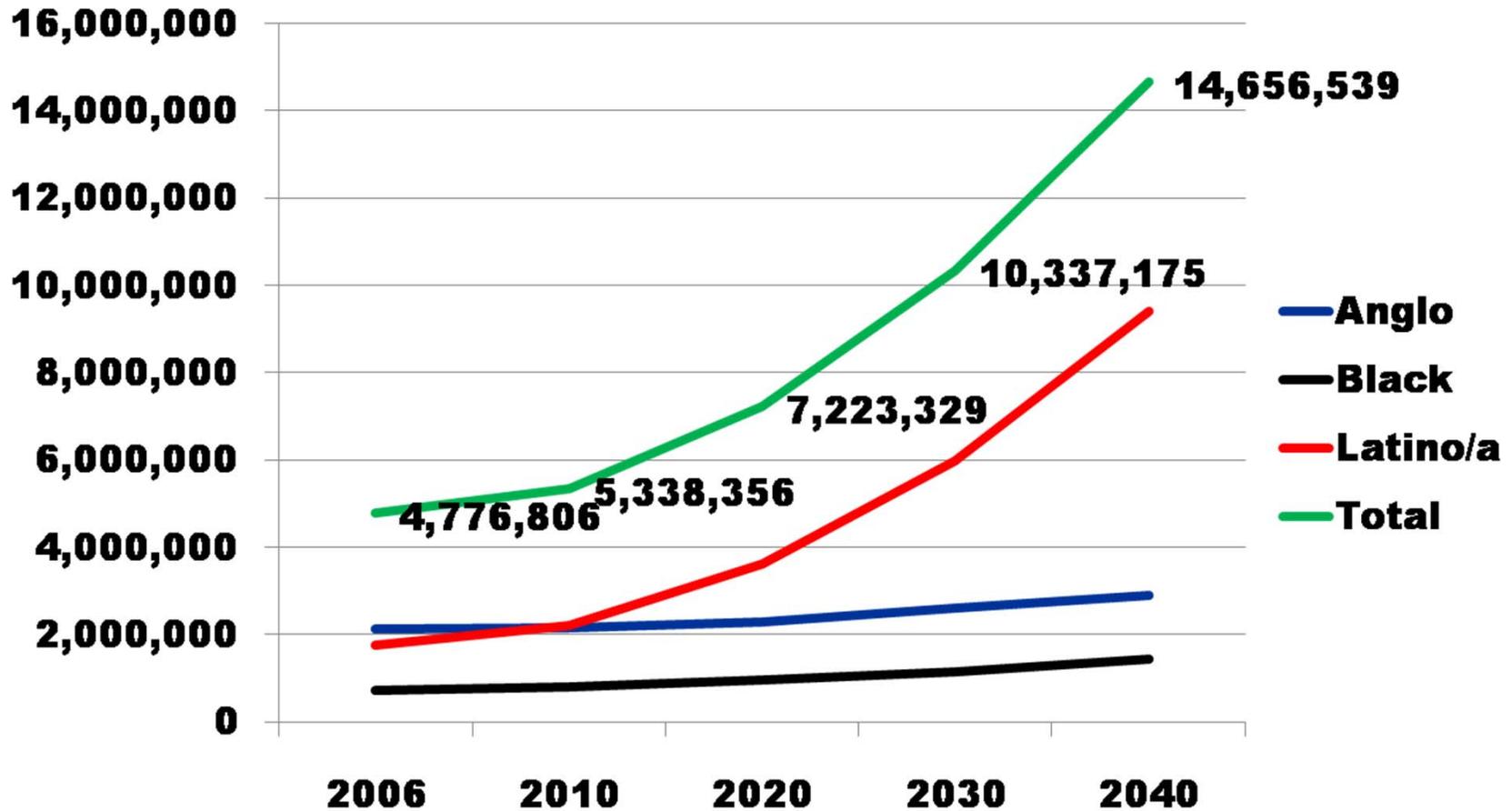
Projected Growth of the 65+ Population Reporting a Self-Care Limitation, 2000 to 2040, Assuming Constant Age/Sex/Race/Ethnic Rates of Disability



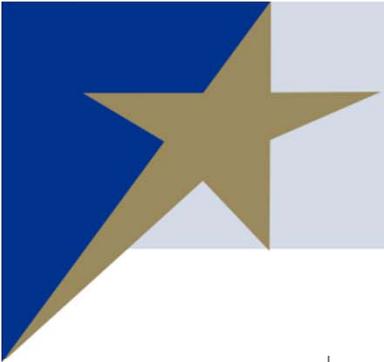
Source: Office of the State Demographer, 2000-2004 Projection Scenario



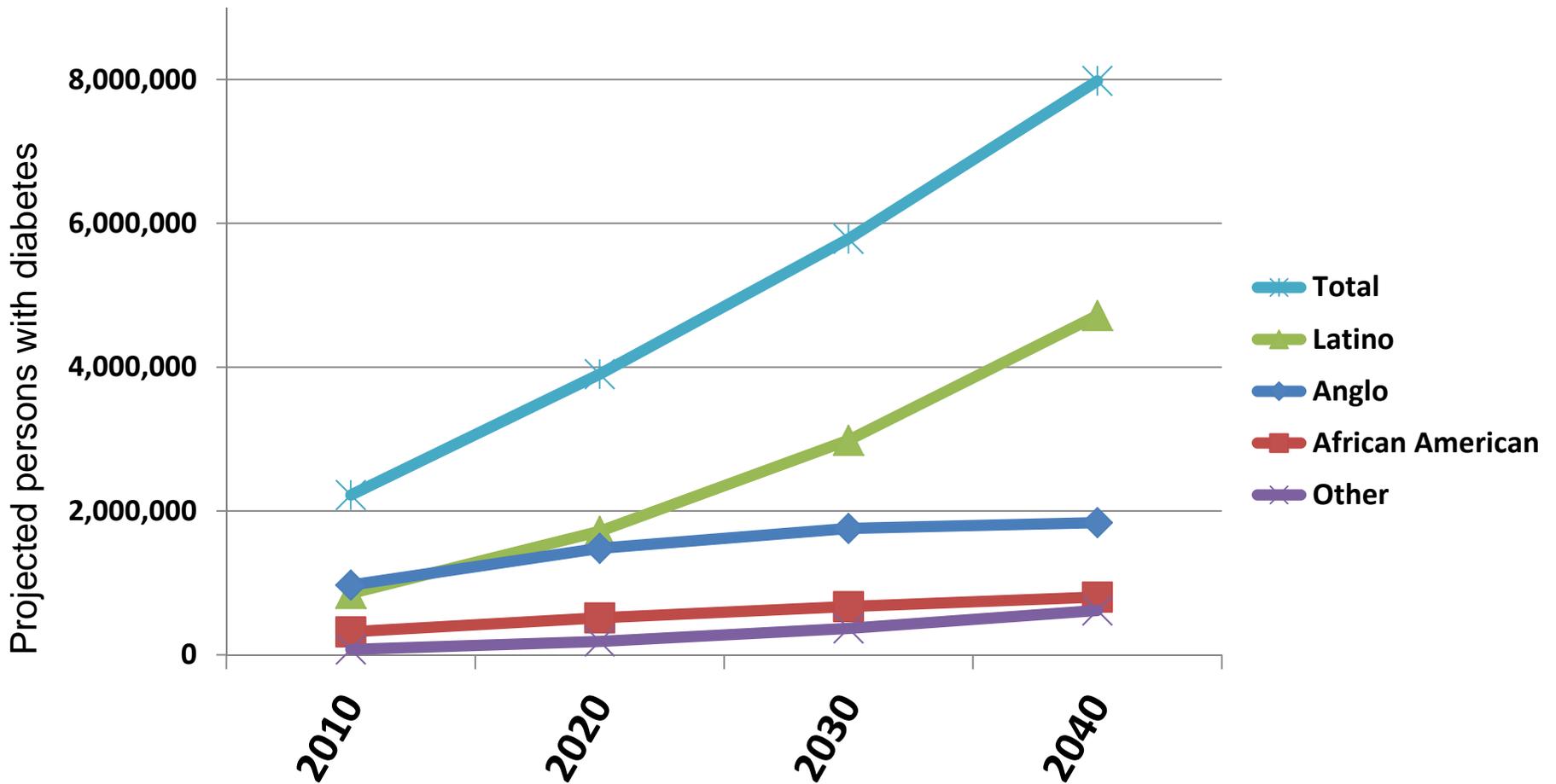
Projected Increase in Obesity in Texas by Ethnicity, 2006 to 2040



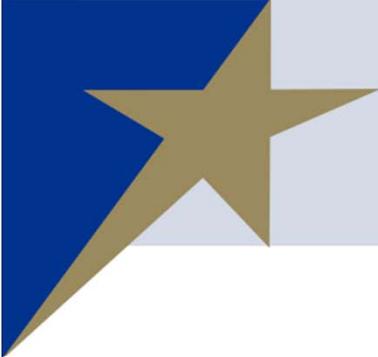
Source: Texas State Data Center Projections



Projected Number of Adults with Diabetes by Race and Ethnicity, Texas, 2010-2040

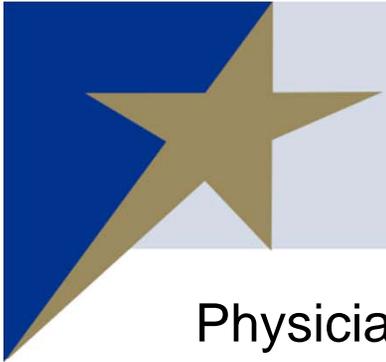


Source: Office of the State Demographer using 2006 Population Projections, 2000-2004 Migration Scenario



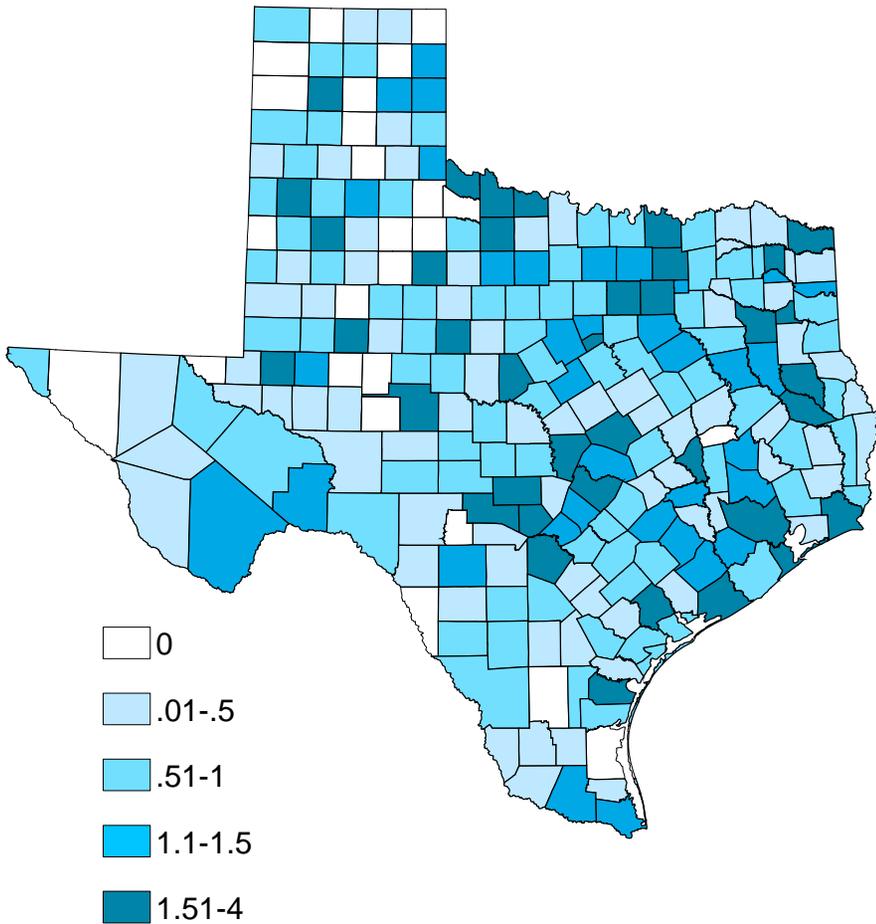
Teen Birth Rate by State, 2006

Rank	State	Birth rate per 1,000 women ages 15-19
1	Mississippi	68.4
2	New Mexico	64.1
3	Texas	63.1
4	Arkansas	62.3
5	Arizona	62
6	Oklahoma	59.6
7	Nevada	55.8
8	Tennessee	54.7
9	Kentucky	54.6
10	Georgia	54.2
11	Louisiana	53.9
12	Alabama	53.5

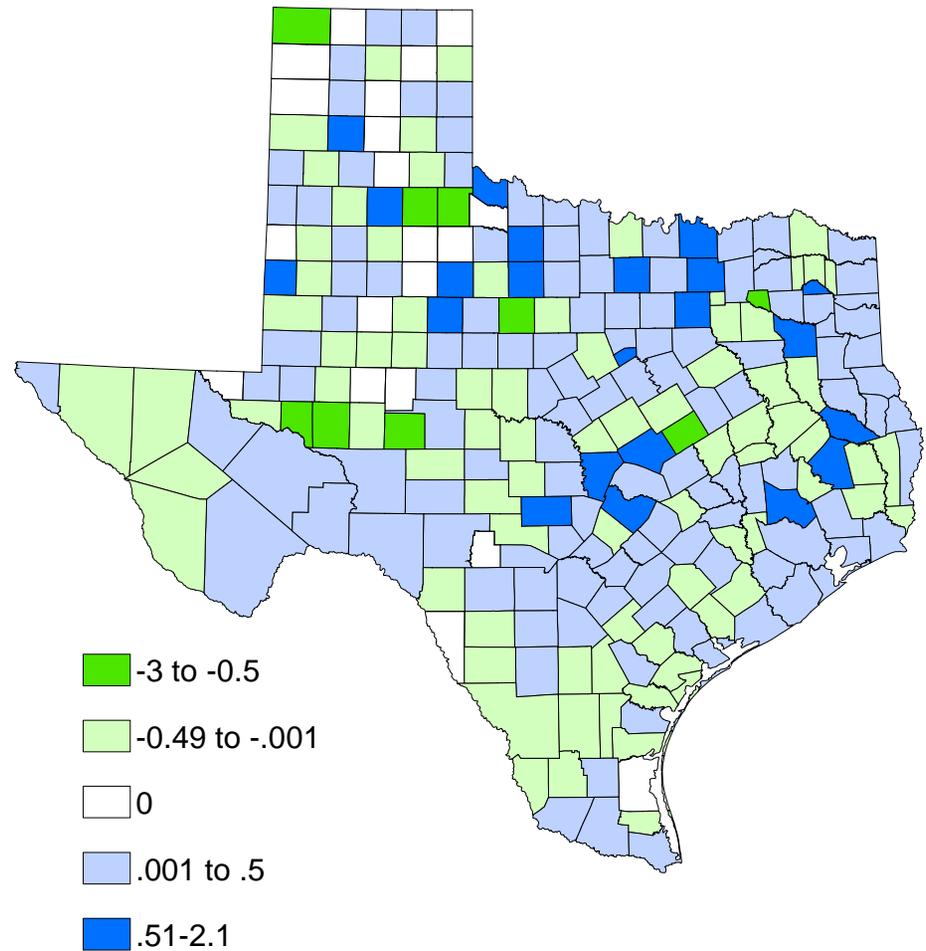


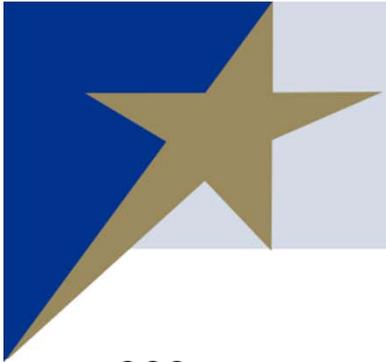
Physicians per 1,000 Population, 2010

Physician Rate

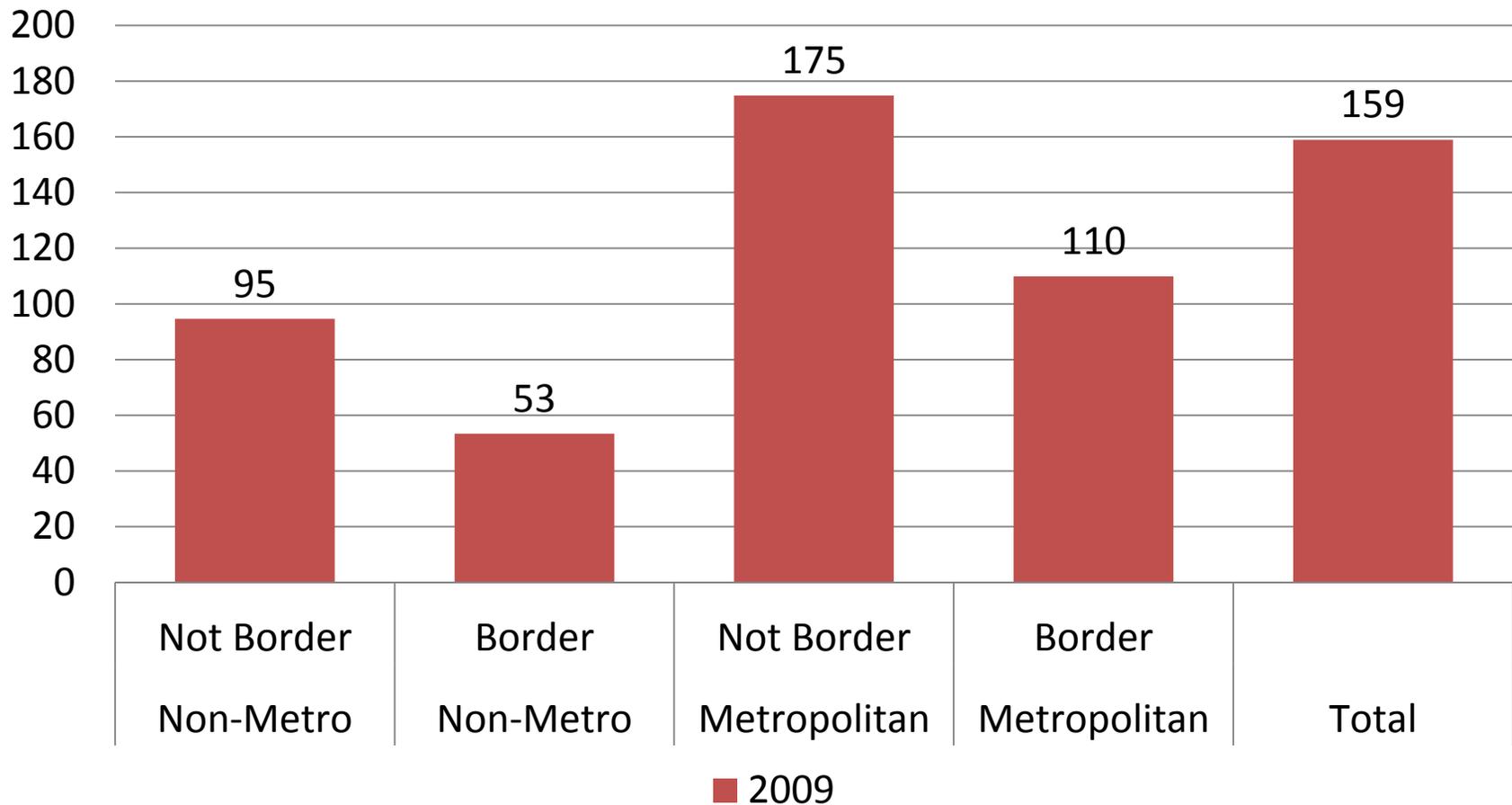


Physician Rate Change, 2000 to 2010



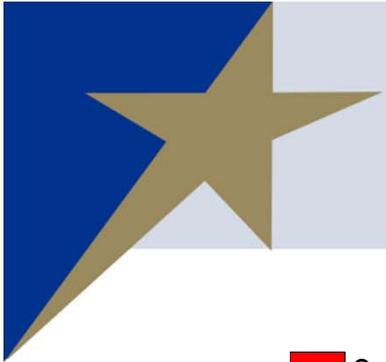


Physicians per 100,000 by Metro & Border Status for Counties, 2009

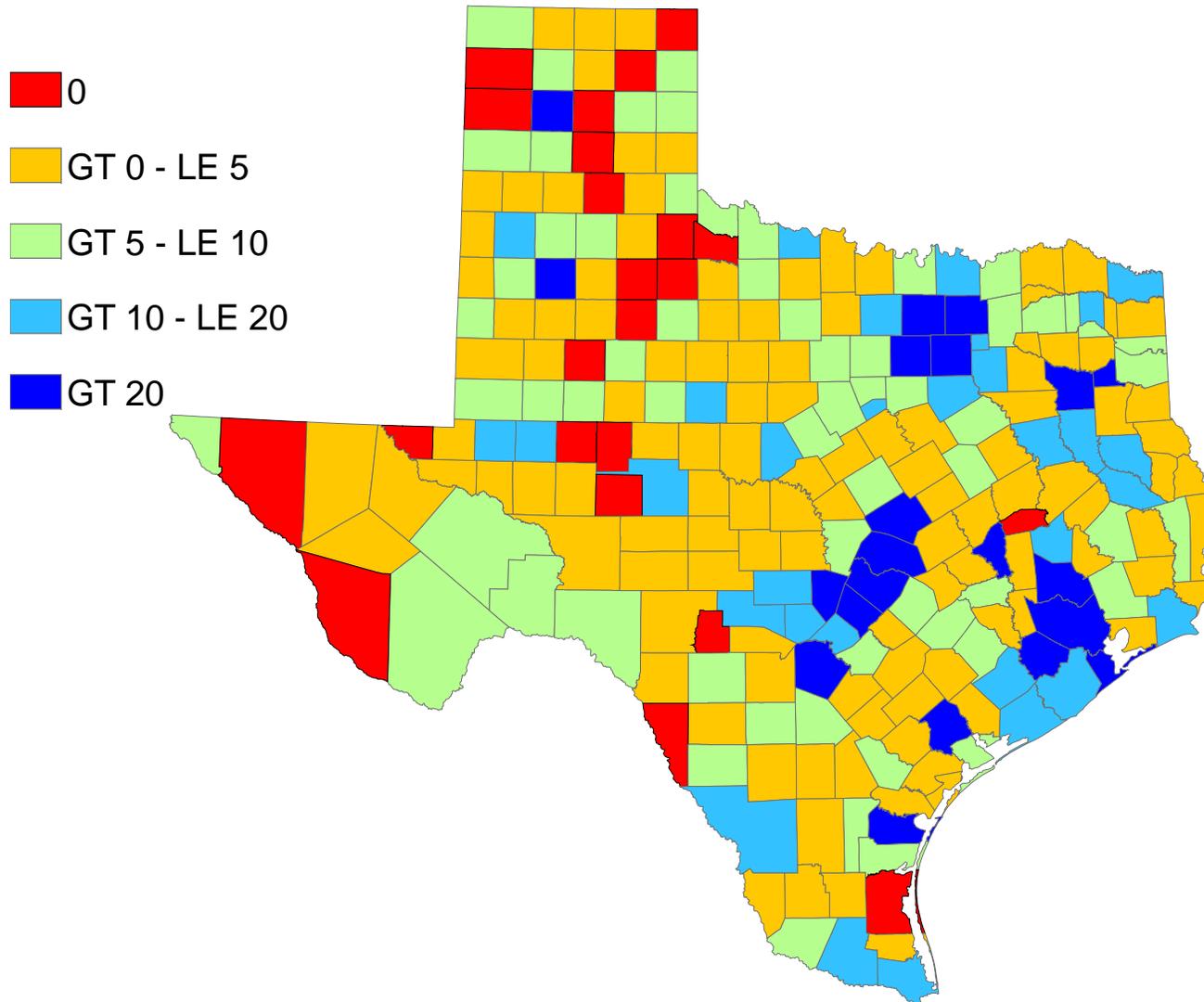


Sources: Census 2009 Estimates

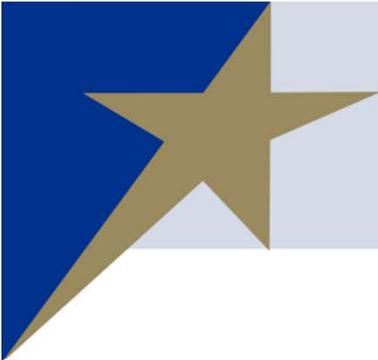
Department of State Health Services, Health Professions Resource Center Database



Physicians per 1,000 Population Aged 65 Years and Older by County, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2008 Population Estimate (population), and Texas Medical Board (physicians).



Physicians in Direct Patient Care, 2004 and 2009

Physicians in Direct Patient Care	2004	2009	Increase	Percent
Primary Care	15,374	16,830	1,456	9.6
Specialist	19,558	22,544	2,986	15.3
Total	34,932	39,374	4,442	12.7
Population (Millions)	22.4	24.8	2.4	10.5

Source: Tabulation of Texas Medical Board, Physician Licensure Database; Database maintained and supplied by Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Health Professions Resource Center

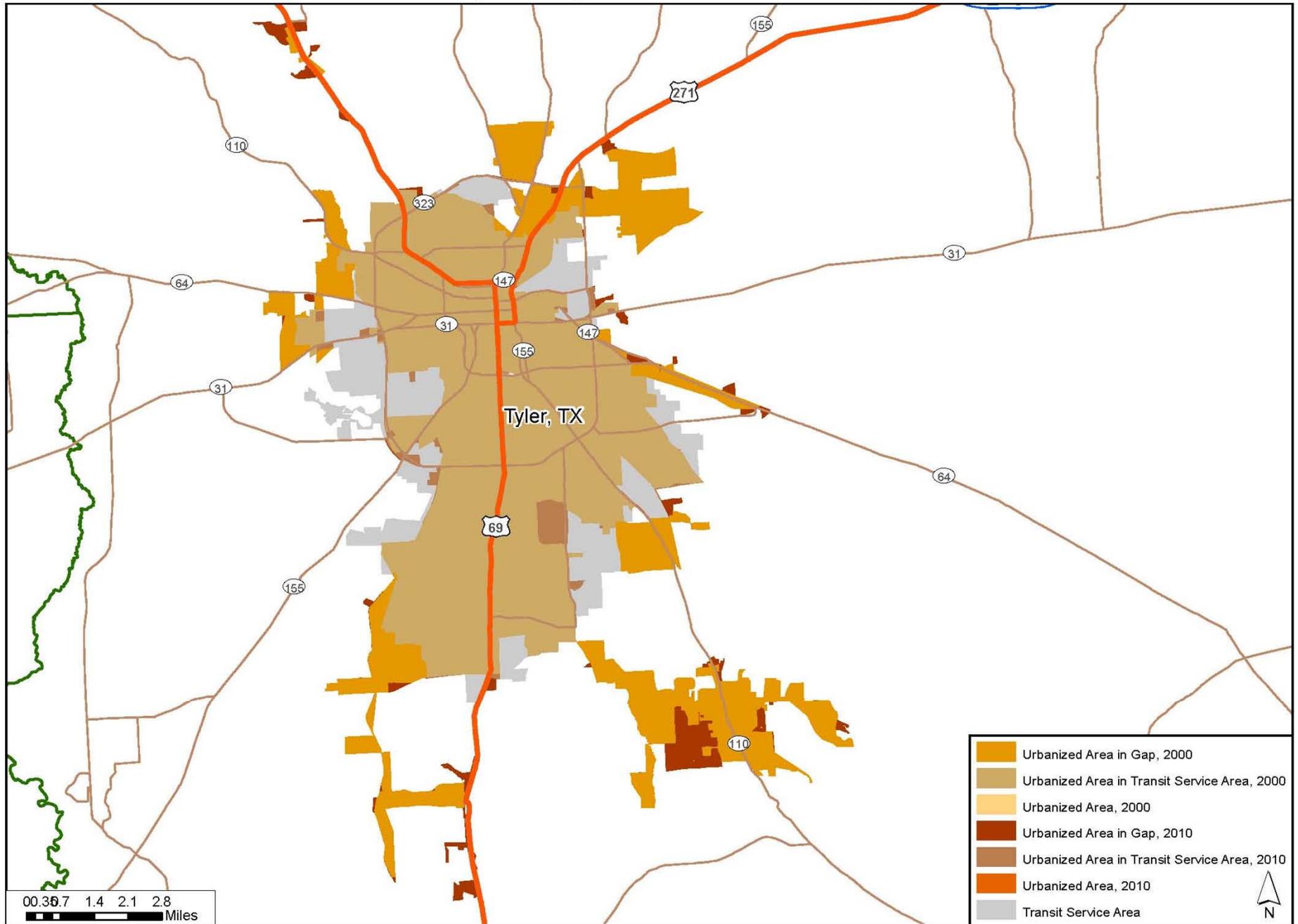


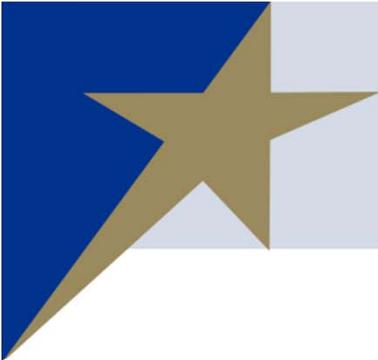
Filling the Transit Gaps: Unserved Urbanized Area Populations

Urban gaps identified in the following urbanized areas:

- Amarillo
- Austin
- Beaumont
- College Station – Bryan
- Corpus Christi
- Dallas – Fort Worth – Arlington
- Denton – Lewisville
- El Paso
- Galveston
- Houston
- Killeen
- Longview
- Lubbock
- Midland
- Odessa
- Port Arthur
- San Antonio
- Temple
- Texarkana
- Tyler
- Victoria
- Waco
- Wichita Falls

Transit Service Gaps in Tyler Urbanized Area, 2000 and 2010

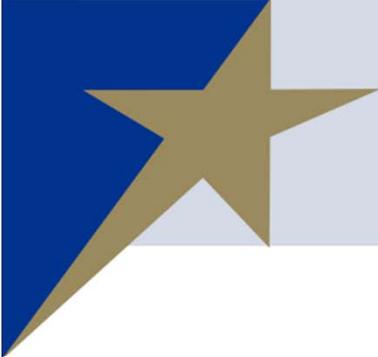




Transit Gaps Preliminary Findings

Estimated 273,000 persons aged 65 and older living in urbanized area transit gaps in 2010

Urbanized area	Percent of Texas Urban Gap 65+ Population, 2010
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	46%
Houston	32%
San Antonio	6%
Austin	3%



Demographics & Destiny

- Texas is growing.
- Texas is becoming more urban.
- Texas is becoming more diverse.
- Texas is aging.
- All of these factors will influence the number of uninsured, number of obese persons, persons with diabetes, persons with self-care limitations, and persons needing access and transportation to health care facilities.

Office of the State Demographer

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Website: <http://osd.state.tx.us>