## Growing States, 2000-2010

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

65% (2.8 million) of this change can be attributed to growth of the Hispanic population.

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

# Total Population and Components of Population Change in Texas, 1950-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year*</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Numerical Change</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Natural Increase</th>
<th>Net Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>7,711,194</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>9,579,677</td>
<td>1,868,483</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>93.91</td>
<td>6.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>11,196,730</td>
<td>1,617,053</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>86.74</td>
<td>13.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>14,229,191</td>
<td>3,032,461</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>41.58</td>
<td>58.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>16,986,510</td>
<td>2,757,319</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>65.85</td>
<td>34.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>20,851,820</td>
<td>3,865,310</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>49.65</td>
<td>50.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25,145,561</td>
<td>4,293,741</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>54.94</td>
<td>45.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>26,059,203</td>
<td>913,642</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>52.05</td>
<td>47.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All values for the decennial dates are for April 1st of the indicated census year. Values for 2011 are for July 1 as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Source: Derived from U.S. Census Bureau 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.
Along and east of I-35:
40% of land
86% of population
92% of population growth (2011-2012)

Total Estimated Population by County, 2012

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2012 Population Estimates
Change of the Total Population by County, 2000 to 2010

Legend
-3,200 - 0
1 - 10,000
10,001 - 50,000
50,001 - 100,000
100,001 - 700,000

79 counties lost population over the decade

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010 Census Counts
Change of the Total Population by County, 2010 to 2012

Of counties that lost population
90% had net out migration
47% had natural decline

# The 10 Fastest Growing Metro Areas Increase from July 1, 2011, to July 1, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Percent Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Midland, Texas</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Clarksville, Tenn.-Ky.</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, Fla.</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Villages, Fla.</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>Odessa, Texas</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Jacksonville, N.C.</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>Austin-Round Rock, Texas</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Casper, Wyo.</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Columbus, Ga.-Ala.</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Manhattan, Kan.</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012
### The 10 Counties with the Largest Numeric Increase from July 1, 2011, to July 1, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Numeric Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Harris, Texas</td>
<td>80,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
<td>73,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Maricopa, Ariz.</td>
<td>73,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td>45,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>San Diego, Calif.</td>
<td>38,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>King, Wash.</td>
<td>35,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Travis, Texas</td>
<td>34,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Orange, Calif.</td>
<td>34,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tarrant, Texas</td>
<td>32,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Clark, Nev.</td>
<td>32,833</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013
Texas Total Nonfarm Employment
Quarterly Growth

Source: BLS/TWC, seasonal and other adjustments by FRB Dallas
http://www.dallasfed.org

SAAR - Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate
Estimated domestic migration by county, 2000-2010

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, 2012. Map produced by the Texas State Data Center
Estimated international migration by county, 2000-2010

-1,400 to 0
1 to 500
501 to 2,500
2,501 to 50,000
50,000 to 280,000

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

Population (2005): 553,669
Inbound income per cap. (2010): $26,600
Outbound income per cap. (2010): $24,600
Non-migrant income per cap. (2010): $30,000

Enter a county or major city:
Dallas County (Dallas), Texas

Population (2010): 2,368,139
Population (2005): 2,250,830
Inbound income per cap. (2010): $23,200
Outbound income per cap. (2010): $23,400
Non-migrant income per cap. (2010): $21,000

Lubbock County (Lubbock), Texas

Population (2010): 278,831
Population (2005): 257,779
Inbound income per cap. (2010): $8,500
Outbound income per cap. (2010): $19,500
Non-migrant income per cap. (2010): $22,000

Inbound migration: 13,000
Outbound migration: 6,500

Enter a county or major city:

Gray County (Pampa), Texas

Population (2005): 21,776
Inbound income per cap. (2010): $15,800
Outbound income per cap. (2010): $15,400
Non-migrant income per cap. (2010): $21,000

Six states account for 60% of unauthorized immigrants in 2012:

- **California**: 2,450,000, 21% of unauthorized immigrants in U.S.
- **Illinois**: 450,000, 4% of unauthorized immigrants in U.S.
- **New York**: 875,000, 7% of unauthorized immigrants in U.S.
- **New Jersey**: 525,000, 4% of unauthorized immigrants in U.S.
- **Florida**: 950,000, 8% of unauthorized immigrants in U.S.
- **Texas**: 1,750,000, 15% of unauthorized immigrants in U.S.

*Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on residual methodology applied to the 2012 March supplement to the Current Population Survey*

Texas Racial and Ethnic Composition, 2000 and 2010

2000
- NH White: 53%
- Hispanic or Latino: 32%
- NH Black: 11%
- NH Other: 4%

2010
- NH White: 45%
- Hispanic or Latino: 38%
- NH Black: 11%
- NH Other: 6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2000 and 2010 Census count
Texas White (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic Populations by Age, 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Decennial Census, SF1
Texas Population Pyramid by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Decennial Census, SF1
Texas Population Pyramid by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Decennial Census, SF1
Texas Population Pyramid by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

- NH White Male
- Hispanic Male
- NH Black Male
- NH Asian Male
- NH Other Male
- NH White Female
- Hispanic Female
- NH Black Female
- NH Asian Female
- NH Other Female

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Decennial Census, SF1
Median Household Income by County, 2005-2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample 2005-2009
Percent of population aged 25 years and older with Bachelors degree or higher. 2005-2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample 2005-2009
## Educational Attainment in Texas, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Percent of persons aged 25 years and older</th>
<th>State Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High school diploma or equivalency or greater</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>48/49/50 (tied with CA and MS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors or greater</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, One-year Sample, 2011.
Race/Ethnic Composition by Education Level in the Labor Force (aged 25 years and more), Texas, 2009

Source: Derived from 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates by the Office of the State Demographer.
Percent of persons aged 25 years and older with a high school degree or higher, Texas, 2006-2011
Trends in Educational Attainment in Texas by Race/Ethnicity – High School Graduates and Above

\[ y = 0.0028x + 0.9032 \]
\[ y = 0.0025x + 0.8668 \]
\[ y = 0.0093x + 0.548 \]
\[ y = 0.0041x + 0.834 \]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. ACS 1-Yr PUMS 2001 to 2010

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Projected Racial and Ethnic Percent, Texas, 2010-2050

Source: Texas State Data Center 2012 Population Projections, 2000-2010 Migration Scenario
Projected Population Change, Texas Counties, 2010-2050

Legend
-6,200 - 0
1 - 2,000
2,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 100,000
100,001 - 1,000,000
1,000,001 - 3,480,000

Source: Texas State Data Center 2012 Population Projections. 2000-2010 Migration Scenario
Projected Percent Population Change, Texas Counties, 2010-2050

Legend:
- LT 0%
- 0-40%
- 41-100%
- 101-250%
- 251-500%

Source: Texas State Data Center 2012 Population Projections . 2000-2010 Migration Scenario
Projected University Enrollment, Texas, 2013-2040

Source: Texas State Data Center, 2008 Population Projections
Percent of Population with High School Degrees or Higher
2010 and 2030

- 2010: 81.9%
- 2030: 87.3%

ACS 2010: Const 1.0
Trend 1.0
Percent of Population with Bachelor’s Degree or Higher 2010 and 2030

- **2010**: 23.6%
- **2030**: 25.8%

**Trend 1.0**
# Teen Birth Rate by State, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Birth rate per 1,000 women ages 15-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>52.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>44.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Of all births to females under 20 years of age, percent by race/ethnicity, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother's race/ethnicity(^1)</th>
<th>Texas</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic white</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic black</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native(^2,3)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Pacific Islander(^2,3)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic(^4)</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes all births, including those with Hispanic origin not stated and not shown separately.
2 Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on birth certificates. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards.
3 Includes persons of Hispanic origin according to mother’s reported race.
4 Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.
Projected Increase in Obesity in Texas by Ethnicity, 2006 to 2040

Source: Office of the State Demographer projections, using 2000-2004 migration scenario population projections
Demographics and Destiny
Lloyd Potter, Ph.D.

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Email: Lloyd.Potter@osd.state.tx.us
Internet: http://osd.state.tx.us