<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year*</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Numerical Change</th>
<th>Annual 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>2.4</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>1.7</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>2.7</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>2.0</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>2.3</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>2.1</td>
<td>54.94</td>
<td>45.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>26,060,796</td>
<td>915,235</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>52.05</td>
<td>47.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>26,448,193</td>
<td>387,397</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* All values for the decennial dates are for April 1\(^{st}\) of the indicated census year. Values for 2012 and 2013 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)
Change of the Total Population by County, 2000 to 2010

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

96 counties lost population over the two year period

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>City/Region</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>Odessa, Texas</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Jacksonville, N.C.</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Austin-Round Rock, Texas</td>
<td>3.0</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
Estimated domestic migration by county, 2000-2010

Legend
-280,000 to --3,000
-2999 to 0
1- 10,000
10,001 - 50,000
50,001 - 100,000
100,000 - 220,000

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

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

Legend
-1,400 to 0
1 to 500
501 to 2,500
2,501 to 50,000
50,000 to 280,000
Travis County (Austin), Texas

Population (2010): 1,024,066
Population (2005): 941,066
Inbound income per cap. (2010): $27,700
Outbound income per cap. (2010): $24,600
Non-migrant income per cap. (2010): $30,000

Source: Internal Revenue Service Tax Stats. The data presented here only include people represented as an exemption on an income tax return. Years represent filing seasons, which for most people end on April 15, but they include returns received as late as the end of September. For best results, please use Firefox, Chrome, Safari, or Internet Explorer 9.
Estimated population change 2010-2012, Select Central Texas Counties

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates
Estimated population change 2010-2012, Select Central Texas Counties

- Travis
- Williamson
- Hays
- Guadalupe
- Comal
- Kendall
- Wilson
- Waller

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates
Estimated population change 2010-2012, Select Central Texas Counties

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Scale on previous slide went to 80,000
Projected population change 2010-2030, Select Central Texas Counties, 0.5 Migration Scenario

Source: Texas State Data Center, 2012 Vintage Population Projections

Legend

tx_cnty
mig1ch
-1,600 -0
1-1,000
1,001-10,000
10,001-50,000
50,001-100,000
100,001-500,000
500,001-1,000,000
1,000,001-1,500,000
1,500,001-1,700,000
Projected population change 2010-2030, Select Central Texas Counties, 1.0 Migration Scenario

Source: Texas State Data Center, 2012 Vintage Population Projections

DRAFT 15
Projected percent population change 2010-2030, Select Central Texas Counties, 0.5 Migration Scenario

Source: Texas State Data Center, 2012 Vintage Population Projections
Projected percent population change 2010-2030, Select Central Texas Counties, 1.0 Migration Scenario

Source: Texas State Data Center, 2012 Vintage Population Projections
Job Growth

Percent*

U.S. 1.3%
Texas 2.7%

*Quarter/quarter; seasonally adjusted, annualized rate.
NOTE: Quarterly employment figure is the last month of a quarter.
Percent of labor force employed in professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services, census tracts, 2006-2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2006-2010
Percent of labor force employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining, census tracts, 2006-2010

Legend

- 0-3%
- 3.1-6%
- 6.1-12%
- 12.1-23%
- 23.1-44%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2006-2010
Median Household Income, Austin-San Antonio Area Counties, Census Tracts, 2006-2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Sample, 2006-2010
Annual Median Real Estate Taxes Paid by Census Tract, Austin and San Antonio, 2006-2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5 Year Sample 2006-2010.
Lloyd Potter, Ph.D.

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Internet: http://osd.state.tx.us