Texas Population: Changes in Size, Composition, and Distribution, 2000-2010

UNIVERSITY of
HOUSTON

HOBBY CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY

Md. Nazrul Hoque, Ph.D.
Hobby Center for Public Policy
University of Houston
Email: mnhoque@Central.uh.edu

Beverly Pecotte
Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research
University of Texas at San Antonio
501 West Cesar E. Chavez Blvd
San Antonio, TX 78207-4415

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I. Abstract

Texas is one of most rapidly growing states in the United States. This paper examines the change in size, composition, and distribution of Texas population from 2000-2010. Texas population increased from 20,851,820 in 2000 to 25,145,561 in 2010. This is an increase of 4,293,741 persons between April 1, 2000 and April 1, 2010, leading the nation in numerical increase. Texas' population also diversified extensively; the proportion of Anglo (non-Hispanic White) population has decreased from 60.6 percent in 1990 to 45.3 percent in 2010. The proportion of Hispanic population (Hispanics of any race) has increased from 25.6 percent in 1990 to 37.6 percent in 2010. In 2010, more than fifty-three percent of Texans are minorities (i.e., Black, Hispanic, and Others). The proportion of population 65 years of age and above increased from 9.9 in 2000 to 10.4 in 2010. Although Texas experienced population growth, it has also experienced population decline in certain age groups particularly among the Anglo working age population. Such change has important implications for education, labor force participation, health related issues and polity in Texas. Population growth in Texas has not been distributed evenly throughout the state. Some parts of the State have grown rapidly, some have grown slowly and other areas have declined. Texas may thus be expected to remain among those states with the largest numerical increase in population and to continue to be among the Nation's growing states in the coming years.
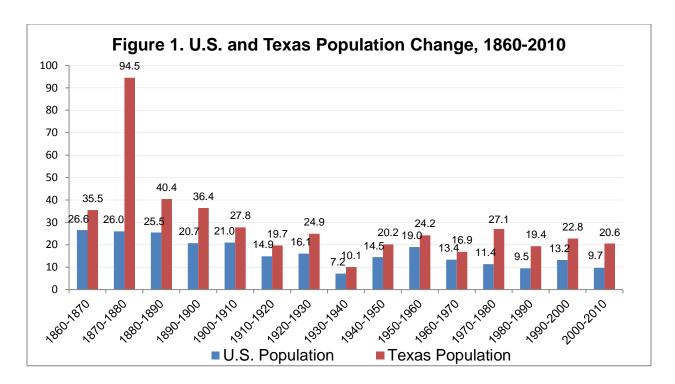
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II. Introduction

The Population Census is one of the most important sources of demographic data. The primary aim of the census is to provide detailed data on the size, composition and distribution of the population through an accurate count of the number of people and households with their characteristics [1]. The decennial population census provides comprehensive data on the population at all levels of geographic and administrative units. Population counts for states, counties, and places are essential for planning different types of services, such as health care, education, employment, highways, water, and sewer. Planning for education and health services require accurate information on the number of persons by age (for services targeting children or elderly), sex, marital status, and place of residence. Population counts provide a basis for allocating resources between areas in relation to population size. For example, the federal government uses census data for program evaluation, to identify population in need of services and to distribute billions of dollars in federal, state, local, and tribal funds. Census data are used for the apportionment of representatives among the states for the House of Representative and to draw legislative districts [2]. Population counts are also necessary to provide denominators to compute many types of rates and ratios, such as birth rates, death rates, labor force participation rates, school enrollment rates, dependency ratios, sex ratios and also provide base line data for future population projections.

According to the recent release of 2010 population census, Texas is one of the most rapidly growing states in the United States. The rate of population growth in Texas has exceeded that for the nation in every decade since Texas became a state. During

the most recent decade Texas' population has increased by 20.6 percent while the U.S. population has increased by 9.7 percent (see Figure 1). Texas population increased from 20,851,820 in 2000 to 25,145,561 in 2010 [3, 4], which is an increase of 4,293,741 persons between April 1, 2000 and April 1, 2010, and leads the nation in numerical increase. During the same time, for instance, California's population increased by 3,382,308 persons. In terms of percent population growth, Texas ranked fifth among the fastest growing states for the period 2000 to 2010 with an increase of 20.6 percent (see Figure 1 and Table 1). During the 1990s and 2000-2005, Texas was the second fastest growing state, in numerical terms (behind California), but has been the fastest growing state since 2006. Texas' population also diversified extensively; the proportion of Anglo (non-Hispanic White) population decreased from 60.6 percent in 1990 to 45.3 percent in 2010, while the proportion of the Hispanic population (Hispanics of any race) has increased from 25.6 percent in 1990 to 37.6 percent in 2010. In 2010, more than fifty-three percent of Texans are minorities (i.e., Black, Hispanic, and Others).

Figure 1. U.S. and Texas Population Change, 1860-2010

Period	U.S. Population	Texas Population
1860-1870	26.6	35.5
1870-1880	26.0	94.5
1880-1890	25.5	40.4
1890-1900	20.7	36.4
1900-1910	21.0	27.8
1910-1920	14.9	19.7
1920-1930	16.1	24.9
1930-1940	7.2	10.1
1940-1950	14.5	20.2
1950-1960	19.0	24.2
1960-1970	13.4	16.9
1970-1980	11.4	27.1
1980-1990	9.5	19.4
1990-2000	13.2	22.8
2000-2010	9.7	20.6

Changes in any population group have important consequences for many social institutions; for example, for young populations more demand will be placed on building new schools creating new jobs and for older populations more demand will be placed on housing, health care needs and social services. The observed changes in Texas' population, which is also occurring throughout the U.S., portends important shifts in Texas, e.g,, the student population, congressional seats, and the ethnic/racial composition of the labor market. For example, Texas gained four congressional seats due to its population growth during this decade. In this paper we examine in greater detail the change in size, composition, and distribution of Texas population from 2000-2010.

III. Changes in Size, 2000-2010

The size of Texas' population has almost doubled in the past 30 years, increasing from 14.2 million in 1980 to 25.1 million in 2010. The growth of 4,293,741 persons between 2000 and 2010 represents the largest annualized increase of 421,230 persons per year in Texas' history. The previous record increase was 3,865,310 persons or an annualized increase of 386,531 persons per year between 1990 and 2000 (see Table 1). The increase of 4,293,741 persons during the 2000-2010 period was equivalent to the total 2010 populations of Wyoming (563,626), District of Columbia (601,723), Vermont (625,741), North Dakota (672,591), Alaska (710,231), South Dakota (814,180), and Delaware (897,934) (see Table 1).

Table 1: Total Population and Components of Population Change in Texas, 1950-2010

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	1,672,522	195,949	24.2	89.5	105
1970	11,196,730	1,617,053	1,402,716	214,337	16.9	86.7	13.3
1980	14,229,191	3,032,461	1,258,881	1,773,580	27.1	41.5	58.5
1990	16,986,510	2,757,319	1,815,699	941,620	19.4	65.8	34.2
2000	20,851,820	3,865,310	1,922,037	1,943,273	22.8	49.7	50.3
2010	25,145,561	4,293,741	2,304,208	1,989,533	20.6	53.7	46.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, April 1 population counts for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Texas' growth has been fueled by substantial natural increase (births minus deaths) and by net migration (in-migration from states in the U.S. and immigration from other countries of the world).   For example, of the 4,293,741 population increase between 2000 to 2010, 2,304,208 was due to natural increase and 1,989,533 was due

to net migration, or in other words, 53.7 percent of the growth was due to natural increase and 46.3 percent was from net migration (see Table 1).

IV. Changes in Composition, 2000-2010

In the following sections we examine the changes in composition for Texas population. First we examine the changes in racial/ethnic composition and then we examine the changes in age and sex composition occurring in Texas population from 2000-2010.

a. Change in Racial/Ethnic Composition, 2000-2010

Table 2 presents population change by race/ethnicity for the State of Texas from 2000-2010. During the 1990's Texas' rapid population growth was significant, but the racial/ethnic diversification of the population was even more substantial. Although Texas' total population increased by 22.8 percent during the 1990's, the Anglo (non-Hispanic white) population increased by only 7.4 percent, the non-Hispanic Black population by 22.3 percent, the Hispanic population by 53.7 percent, and the non-Hispanic Other population by 91.8. Since 2000, the Census Bureau has collected more detailed data on race/ethnicity which is not directly comparable with the 1990 Census. Therefore, in the following section we are only comparing 2000 and 2010 census data by race/ethnicity.

Table 2: Population Change by Race/Ethnicity in Texas, 2000-2010

Race/ Ethnicity	Census Count 2000	Census Count 2010	Numerical Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2000-2010	Percent Population	
					2000	2010
Hispanic or Latino	6,669,666	9,460,921	2,791,255	41.8	32.0	37.6
Non-Hispanic White Alone	10,933,313	11,397,345	464,032	4.2	52.4	45.3
Non-Hispanic Black or African American Alone	2,364,255	2,886,825	522,570	22.1	11.3	11.5
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	68,859	80,586	11,727	17.0	0.3	0.3
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	554,445	948,426	393,981	71.1	2.7	3.8
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	10,757	17,920	7,163	66.6	0.1	0.1
Non-Hispanic Some Other Race Alone	19,958	33,980	14,022	70.3	0.1	0.1
Non-Hispanic Two or More Races	230,567	319,558	88,991	38.6	1.1	1.3
Total	20,851,820	25,145,561	4,293,741	20.6	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, April 1 population counts, PL94-171 (machine-readable data files)

The populations for 2000 and 2010 by race/ethnicity were derived by the authors from PL94-171 for each respective census year [3, 4]. During 2000-2010, the Non-Hispanic White Alone population increased from 10,933,313 to 11,397,345, the Non-Hispanic Black population increased from 2,364,255 to 2,886,825, the Non-Hispanic Asians increased from 554,445 to 948,426, the Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiians and Non-Hispanic Other Pacific Islanders increased from 10,757 to 17,920, the Non-Hispanic Some Other Race group increased from 19,958 to 33,980, and the Non-Hispanic Two or More Races group increased from 230,567 to 319,558. The Hispanic or Latino ethnic group, which can be of any race, increased from 6,669,666 to

9,460,921. A detailed discussion on racial/ethnic composition can be found at Chapter 8 of "The Methods and Materials of Demography" [5].

In terms of percent change, Asians gained the most (71.1); followed by Some Other Race (70.3), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (66.6), and the Hispanic Population (41.8). As a result of these changes, the Anglo population proportion decreased from 60.7 percent in 1990 to 52.4 percent in 2000 and 45.3 percent in 2010. The proportion of Black population decreased from 11.7 percent in 1990 to 11.3 percent in 2000 and to 11.5 percent in 2010. The Hispanic proportion increased from 25.5 percent in 1990 to 32.0 percent in 2000, and 37.6 percent in 2010. The proportion of Other (the sum of all other Non-Hispanic groups) population increased from 2.1 percent in 1990 to 4.3 percent in 2000 and 5.6 percent in 2010.

b. Change in Age and Sex Composition

Age and sex are two of the most important variables in demographic analysis. Changing age structure can have profound impact on a society. A society with young population immediately implies the potential of rapid growth in population as well as continuing need for investment in education and employment while aging populations create concerns about the funding of pension and health services as well as diminishing labor supplies and ultimately population decline [6, 7]. Table 3 presents data for selected age groups by race/ethnicity for 2000 and 2010. The populations of 2000 and 2010 by age groups and race/ethnicity were derived by the authors from Summary File 1 (SF1) for each respective census year [8, 9]. As can be seen from Table 3, non-Hispanic White population for working age groups 35-39 and 40-44 has decreased by

18.8 and 18.3 percent, respectively while Hispanic population has increased by 37.4 and 43.0, respectively. Total population under age 15 grew at 16.9 percent, non-Hispanic White population declined by 7.3 percent, non-Hispanic Black population increased by 8.8 percent, non-Hispanic Asian increased by 69.3 percent, and overall non-Hispanic population grew at 1.3 percent, while the Hispanic population grew by 39.3 percent. The population aged 15 to 64 increased at a rate of 21.2 percent for total, for the non-Hispanic White 4.9 percent, for non-Hispanic Black 26.9 percent, for the non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native increased at a rate of 15.3 percent, non-Hispanic Asian increased at a rate of 66.9 percent, and Hispanic or Latino increased by 42.1 percent. The proportion of Texas population 65 years of age or older has increased from 9.9 in 2000 to 10.4 in 2010. For non-Hispanic White population the proportion has increased from 13.8 in 2000 to 15.4 in 2010, for non-Hispanic Blacks the proportion has increased from 7.4 to 7.6, for non-Hispanic Asians the proportion has increased from 4.7 in 2000 to 6.9 in 2010, and for Hispanics or Latinos the proportion increased only 5.2 in 2000 to 5.6 in 2010 (Table 3 panel III). Table 3 suggests that although Texas experienced overall population growth, it has also experienced population decreases in certain age groups and for some race/ethnicity classification. There population declines may be due to the fact of past decline in birth rates or recent net out migration for certain age and race/ethnicity groups.

Table 3: Population by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity in 2000 and 2010, and Percent Population Change by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity from 2000 to 2010

Age Group	Total	NHWHT[a]	NHBLK[b]	NHAIA[c]	NHASI[d]	NHNHP[e]	NHSOR[f]	NHTOM[g]	HSP[h]	NHSP[i]
				Panel-I: Population in 2000						
00-04	1,624,628	641,049	189,048	4,176	40,366	848	2,665	32,192	714,284	910,344
05-09	1,654,184	688,712	210,835	4,768	38,000	961	2,583	25,853	682,472	971,712
10-14	1,631,192	733,846	210,846	5,131	37,380	861	2,124	21,908	619,096	1,012,096
15-19	1,636,232	735,945	203,918	5,422	40,025	920	1,772	19,835	628,395	1,007,837
20-24	1,539,404	663,358	182,726	5,213	44,767	1,155	1,596	17,790	622,799	916,605
25-29	1,591,522	707,160	185,654	5,312	59,340	1,124	1,538	16,868	614,526	976,996
30-34	1,570,561	750,170	186,214	5,218	57,045	1,032	1,442	15,114	554,326	1,016,235
35-39	1,688,883	895,239	202,734	6,297	51,779	892	1,418	15,967	514,557	1,174,326
40-44	1,633,355	934,537	192,674	6,419	47,070	855	1,303	15,161	435,336	1,198,019
45-49	1,416,178	852,528	158,566	5,726	41,484	652	1,071	12,992	343,159	1,073,019
50-54	1,194,959	758,476	118,911	4,963	33,381	502	826	10,568	267,332	927,627
55-59	896,521	595,720	82,688	3,542	21,683	313	528	7,588	184,459	712,062
60-64	701,669	471,013	64,696	2,408	15,202	203	322	5,536	142,289	559,380
65-69	610,432	420,016	55,447	1,601	10,888	163	261	4,298	117,758	492,674
70-74	532,176	378,798	44,882	1,169	7,522	127	186	3,422	96,070	436,106
75-79	424,034	315,649	32,795	736	4,559	67	144	2,575	67,509	356,525
80-84	267,950	207,823	20,757	420	2,385	37	87	1,545	34,896	233,054
85+	237,940	183,274	20,864	338	1,569	45	92	1,355	30,406	207,537
00-14	4,910,001	2,063,607	610,729	14,075	115,746	2,670	7,372	79,953	2,015,852	2,894,152
15-64	13,869,284	7,364,146	1,578,781	50,520	411,776	7,648	11,816	137,419	4,307,178	9,562,106
65+	2,072,532	1,505,560	174,745	4,267	26,923	439	770	13,195	346,636	1,725,896

Age Group	Total	NHWHT[a]	NHBLK[b]	NHAIA[c]	NHASI[d]	NHNHP[e]	NHSOR[f]	NHTOM[g]	HSP[h]	NHSP[i]
				Panel-II: Population in 2010						
00-04	1,928,473	610,478	216,545	4,446	65,555	1,351	4,026	49,401	976,671	951,802
05-09	1,928,234	640,006	220,631	4,915	68,688	1,397	3,411	42,064	947,122	981,112
10-14	1,881,883	662,761	227,184	5,640	61,662	1,393	3,373	36,488	883,382	998,501
15-19	1,883,124	691,216	245,431	6,367	59,456	1,574	3,184	30,203	845,693	1,037,431
20-24	1,817,079	712,673	224,189	5,675	68,633	1,944	2,892	23,796	777,277	1,039,802
25-29	1,853,039	747,123	217,385	5,482	82,237	1,769	2,825	22,217	774,001	1,079,038
30-34	1,760,434	697,070	209,143	5,159	84,977	1,573	2,645	19,384	740,483	1,019,951
35-39	1,763,587	726,869	209,916	5,590	92,772	1,362	2,278	17,566	707,234	1,056,353
40-44	1,694,795	763,177	205,196	5,745	79,929	1,258	1,933	14,840	622,717	1,072,078
45-49	1,760,467	892,899	215,408	7,069	69,141	1,170	1,947	14,801	558,032	1,202,435
50-54	1,674,869	925,580	201,357	6,889	59,808	1,023	1,703	13,553	464,956	1,209,913
55-59	1,422,924	835,567	159,951	5,648	50,507	761	1,431	11,019	358,040	1,064,884
60-64	1,174,767	731,861	116,115	4,637	39,760	586	935	8,481	272,392	902,375
65-69	853,100	556,163	76,524	3,041	26,357	322	579	5,716	184,398	668,702
70-74	619,156	408,705	53,193	1,905	17,708	189	357	3,922	133,177	485,979
75-79	477,245	325,066	39,375	1,201	10,901	123	203	2,693	97,683	379,562
80-84	347,206	244,459	26,156	695	6,268	80	142	1,929	67,477	279,729
85+	305,179	225,672	23,126	482	4,067	45	116	1,485	50,186	254,993
00-14	5,738,590	1,913,245	664,360	15,001	195,905	4,141	10,810	127,953	2,807,175	2,931,415
15-64	16,805,085	7,724,035	2,004,091	58,261	687,220	13,020	21,773	175,860	6,120,825	10,684,260
65+	2,601,886	1,760,065	218,374	7,324	65,301	759	1,397	15,745	532,921	2,068,965

Age Group	Total	NHWHT[a]	NHBLK[b]	NHAIA[c]	NHASI[d]	NHNHP[e]	NHSOR[f]	NHTOM[g]	HSP[h]	NHSP[i]
				Panel-III: Population in 2010						
00-04	18.7	-4.8	14.5	6.5	62.4	59.3	51.1	53.5	36.7	4.6
05-09	16.6	-7.1	4.6	3.1	80.8	45.4	32.1	62.7	38.8	1
10-14	15.4	-9.7	7.7	9.9	65	61.8	58.8	66.6	42.7	-1.3
15-19	15.1	-6.1	20.4	17.4	48.5	71.1	79.7	52.3	34.6	2.9
20-24	18	7.4	22.7	8.9	53.3	68.3	81.2	33.8	24.8	13.4
25-29	16.4	5.7	17.1	3.2	38.6	57.4	83.7	31.7	26	10.4
30-34	12.1	-7.1	12.3	-1.1	49	52.4	83.4	28.3	33.6	0.4
35-39	4.4	-18.8	3.5	-11.2	79.2	52.7	60.6	10	37.4	-10
40-44	3.8	-18.3	6.5	-10.5	69.8	47.1	48.3	-2.1	43	-10.5
45-49	24.3	4.7	35.8	23.5	66.7	79.4	81.8	13.9	62.6	12.1
50-54	40.2	22	69.3	38.8	79.2	103.8	106.2	28.2	73.9	30.4
55-59	58.7	40.3	93.4	59.5	132.9	143.1	171	45.2	94.1	49.5
60-64	67.4	55.4	79.5	92.6	161.5	188.7	190.4	53.2	91.4	61.3
65-69	39.8	32.4	38	89.9	142.1	97.5	121.8	33	56.6	35.7
70-74	16.3	7.9	18.5	63	135.4	48.8	91.9	14.6	38.6	11.4
75-79	12.5	3	20.1	63.2	139.1	83.6	41	4.6	44.7	6.5
80-84	29.6	17.6	26	65.5	162.8	116.2	63.2	24.9	93.4	20
85+	28.3	23.1	10.8	42.6	159.2	0	26.1	9.6	65.1	22.9
00-14	16.9	-7.3	8.8	6.6	69.3	55.1	46.6	60	39.3	1.3
15-64	21.2	4.9	26.9	15.3	66.9	70.2	84.3	28	42.1	11.7
65+	25.5	16.9	25	71.8	142.5	72.9	81.4	19.3	53.7	19.9

a = Non-Hispanic White Only
b = Non-Hispanic Black Only
c = Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native Alone Only
d = Non-Hispanic Asian Alone Only
e = Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone Only
f = Non-Hispanic Some Other Race Alone
g = Non-Hispanic Two or More Race
h = Hispanic or Latino
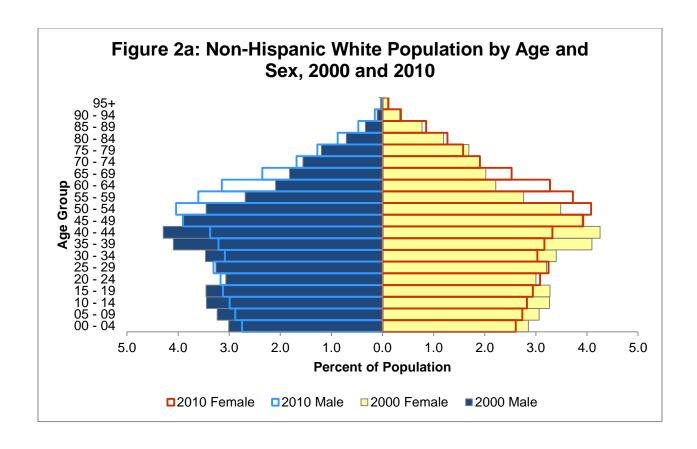I = Non-Hispanic of all Race/Ethnicity

The median age of a population is often used as a single indicator to describe a population as young or old. The median age divides the population in to two groups of equal size indicating that one half of the population is below the median age while the other half is above the median age. Populations with a median age under 20 years are generally considered young while those with a median age over 40 years are considered old [6, 7]. The median age of Texas population, like the U.S., is increasing. The median age in Texas population was 28.0 years in 1980, 30.8 years in 1990, 32.3 years in 2000 and increased to 33.6 years in 2010. The median age of the U.S.

population has increased from 35.3 years in 2000 to 37.2 years in 2010. In terms of median age Texas ranked 49th of the 50 states. The median age for the Non-Hispanic White population has increased from 38.1 years in 2000 to 41.3 years in 2010, for Hispanic median age has increased from 25.5 in 2000 to 27.0 years in 2010, for Non-Hispanic Black population increased from 30.0 to 32.1 years, and the non-Hispanic Asian population has increased from 31.4 years in 2000 to 34.1 years in 2010. In 2010, the median age in Texas Counties ranged from 24.5 years in Brazos County to 55.0 years in Llano County.
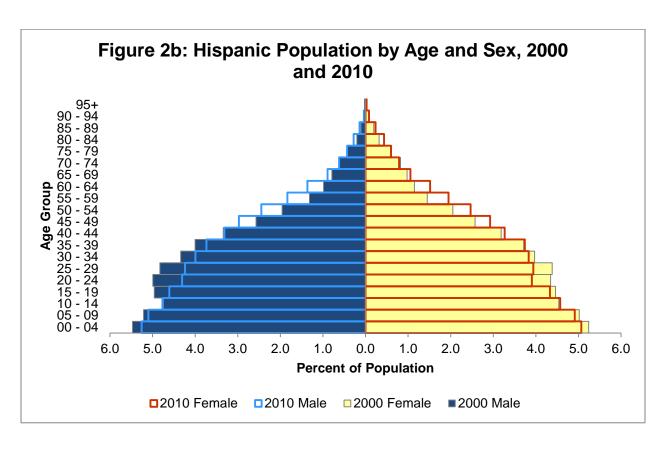
Dependency ratios also provide simple summary measures to compare change in age structure for populations in two time periods. The ratios are based on a division of age ranges into three broad categories, such as children (0-14), working age population (15-64), and old age population (65 years and above). The child dependency ratio measures the number of children under 15 years of age for every one hundred persons of working age population (15-64). The aged dependency ratio measures the number of population age 65 and over for every 100 working age population. The dependency ratio is the sum of the child and aged dependency ratio.

The overall dependency has decreased from 50.3 in 2000 to 49.6 in 2010. The child dependency ratio decreased from 35.4 in 2000 to 34.1 in 2010. However, the aged dependency increased from 4.9 in 2000 to 5.5 in 2010. The child dependency for non-Hispanic White population decreased from 28.0 in 2000 to 24.8 in 2010 while aged dependency increased from 20.4 in 2000 to 22.8 in 2010. For the Hispanic population, over all dependency ratio decreased slightly from 54.9 in 2000 to 54.6 in 2010, the child

dependency decreased from 46.8 in 2000 to 45.9 in 2010, and aged dependency increased from 8.0 in 2000 to 8.7 in 2010.

Demographers often use population pyramids as a technique to describe the pattern of age and sex composition of a population. Population pyramids are an elegant and useful way of presenting an age and sex distribution of a population graphically [1]. The changing age and sex composition of Texas populations are given in Figures 2a-2b. Figure 2a shows the population pyramid for non-Hispanic white population, figure 2b presents the population pyramid for Hispanic or Latino population. The percent of males are on the left and percent of females are on the right side of the pyramid. The 2000 and 2010 pyramids are superimposed to make it easy to visualize the change between 2000 and 2010 by age groups and sex. Young populations are presented by pyramids with a broad based and high proportion of young children and narrow apex of older people (figure 2b). Older populations are presented by pyramid with a rectangular age profile with more uniform numbers of percent in each age group up to those where mortality is high (figure 2a). The proportion of populations below age 50 has declined from 2000 to 2010, while proportion above age 50 has increased during the same time both for Hispanic and non-Hispanic population. However, this pattern is more pronounced for non-Hispanic White population than Hispanic population. The population pyramid also suggests that the Hispanic population will keep growing due to their large numbers in young population groups.

Figure 2a: Non-Hispanic White Population by Age and Sex, 2000 and 2010

Age Group / Percent of Population

2010 Female 2010 Male 2000 Female 2000 Male

Figure 2b: Hispanic Population by Age and Sex, 2000 and 2010

Age Group / Percent of Population

2010 Female 2010 Male 2000 Female 2000 Male

Besides age, sex is another important measure of population composition. Sex is considered to be a biological characteristic that divides human beings into males and females and sex ratio is the principal measure of sex composition. The sex is usually defined as the number males per 100 females. A sex ratio of 100 would indicate an equal number males and females. In developed countries, the sex ratio at birth is typically around 105 males per 100 females. The sex ratio normally declines with age due to the fact that the mortality rate at every age is generally higher for males than females. The overall, sex ratio for Texas population declined slightly from 98.6 in 2000 to 98.4 in 2010. The sex ratio for the Hispanic population declined from 103.8 in 2000 to 101.4 in 2010, while the non-Hispanic White population increased from 96.8 in 2000 to 97.7 in 2010.   As expected, the sex ratio is higher for younger age populations (i.e., under age 35 years) and lower for older age populations (i.e., 35 years of age and above). However, there is significant increase in sex ratio for age groups 70-74 for non-Hispanic White population. A similar pattern is observed for Hispanic or Latino population and Asian population except for age groups 95 and above where there is decline in sex ratio. These variations in elderly sex ratios may be due to migration, since migrant have a tendency to return to their home country at later ages.

V. Changes in Distribution, 2000-2010

The distribution of populations in Texas are uneven, some regions are densely populated while others are sparsely populated. The change in population during 2000-2010 has not been distributed evenly throughout Texas either. Some parts of the State have grown rapidly, some have grown slowly and others have declined. In the following sections we examine the patterns of population growth for the Council of Governments regions, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), counties, and cities and places in Texas.

a. Population Change in Council of Governments Regions in Texas, 2000-2010

There are 24 Council of Governments (COG) regions in Texas (see Figure 3). The populations in 2000 and 2010 for Council of Governments regions were derived by summing the appropriate county populations. All twenty-four regions experienced population growth during the 1990's. However, one region saw a decline in its population from 2000 to 2010 (see Table 4). In the 1990's, the North Central Texas Region gained the most population (1,197,527), followed by the Houston-Galveston Region (957,308). During 2000-2010 period, the pattern changed; the Houston-Galveston Region gained the most population followed by the North Central Region. The population of the Houston-Galveston Region increased from 4,854,454 in 2000 to 6,087,133 in 2010. The population of the North Central Texas region increased from 5,309,277 in 2000 to 6,539,950 in 2010. The population of the Capital Area Region increased from 1,346,833 in 2000 to 1,830,003 in 2010.
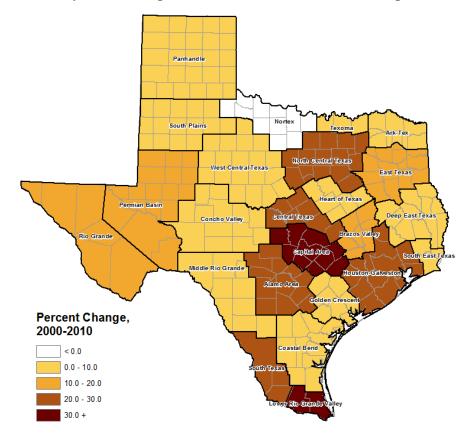
Figure 3: Percent Population Change in Texas Council of Governments Regions, 2000-2010

In terms of numerical increase, the Houston-Galveston Region gained 1,232,679 persons, the North Central Texas Region gained 1,230,673 persons, and the Capital Area Region gained 483,170 persons from 2000 to 2010. The Nortex is the only Region that lost population during the 2000-2010 by 1,506 persons.

Table 4: Population and Components of Population Change for Council of Governments Regions in Texas, 2000-2010

Council of Governments (COG)	Census Count 2000	Census Count 2010	Numerical Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2000-2010	Natural Increase 2000-2010	Net Migration 2000-2010	Percent Change Due To	
							Natural Increase 2000-2010	Net Migration 2000-2010
Alamo Area	1,807,868	2,249,011	441,143	24.4	172,878	268,265	39.2	60.8
Ark-Tex	270,468	281,947	11,479	4.2	5,976	5,503	52.1	47.9
Brazos Valley	267,085	319,447	52,362	19.6	19,331	33,031	36.9	63.1
Capital Area	1,346,833	1,830,003	483,170	35.9	172,113	311,057	35.6	64.4
Central Texas	374,518	449,641	75,123	20.1	46,834	28,289	62.3	37.7
Coastal Bend	549,012	571,987	22,975	4.2	40,197	-17,222	175	-75
Concho Valley	148,212	154,192	5,980	4	6,365	-385	106.4	-6.4
Deep East Texas	355,862	378,477	22,615	6.4	8,493	14,122	37.6	62.5
East Texas	745,180	829,749	84,569	11.3	26,804	57,765	31.7	68.3
Golden Crescent	183,905	188,626	4,721	2.6	9,355	-4,634	198.2	-98.2
Heart of Texas	321,536	349,273	27,737	8.6	14,313	13,424	51.6	48.4
Houston-Galveston	4,854,454	6,087,133	1,232,679	25.4	614,041	618,638	49.8	50.2
Lower Rio Grande Valley	924,772	1,203,123	278,351	30.1	199,136	79,215	71.5	28.5
Middle Rio Grande	154,381	167,010	12,629	8.2	18,762	-6,133	148.6	-48.6
Nortex	224,366	222,860	-1,506	-0.7	5,875	-7,381	-390.1	490.1
North Central Texas	5,309,277	6,539,950	1,230,673	23.2	663,883	566,790	53.9	46.1
Panhandle	402,862	427,927	25,065	6.2	27,417	-2,352	109.4	-9.4
Permian Basin	376,672	417,679	41,007	10.9	32,695	8,312	79.7	20.3
Rio Grande	704,318	825,913	121,595	17.3	101,585	20,010	83.5	16.5
South East Texas	385,090	388,745	3,655	0.9	13,360	-9,705	365.5	-265.5
South Plains	377,871	411,659	33,788	8.9	29,295	4,493	86.7	13.3
South Texas	264,177	330,590	66,413	25.1	63,070	3,343	95	5
Texoma	178,200	193,229	15,029	8.4	4,381	10,648	29.2	70.9
West Central Texas	324,901	327,390	2,489	0.8	8,049	-5,560	323.4	-223.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, April 1 population counts, PL94-171 (machine-readable data files)

The fastest growing regions during 2000-2010 have been the Capital Area with a 35.9 percent increase, it was followed by the Lower Rio Grande Valley with an increase of 30.1 percent, Houston-Galveston with an increase of 25.4 percent, South Texas with a 25.1 percent, and North Central Texas with a 23.2 percent increase. The slowest growing regions have been the West Central Texas with a 0.8 percent increase, followed by South East Texas with an increase of 0.9 percent, Golden Crescent with 2.6 percent, and Ark-Tex with a 4.2 percent increase. In general, the fastest growing

regions are either in the central corridor of Texas or along the Texas-Mexico Border. The slowest growing regions are in the Panhandle and East Texas. As mentioned before, Nortex is the only region that lost population during 2000-2010 period.

Population change results from natural increase and/or net migration. If these factors are examined in conjunction with the data on total population change, several important patterns emerge. An examination of the data in Table 4 indicates that 16 Council of Governments regions have experienced net in-migration while 8 have experienced out-migration from 2000 to 2010. The Coastal Bend COG lost the most population due to out-migration (17,222), and it was followed by South East (9,705), Nortex (7,381), Middle Rio Grande (6,133), and West Central Texas (5,560). The regions with the largest number of in-migrants during 2000-2010 are Houston-Galveston with net in-migration of 618,638 persons, followed by the North Central Texas region with net in-migration of 566,790, the Capital Area with net in-migration of 311,057, and the Alamo Area with net in-migration of 268,265.
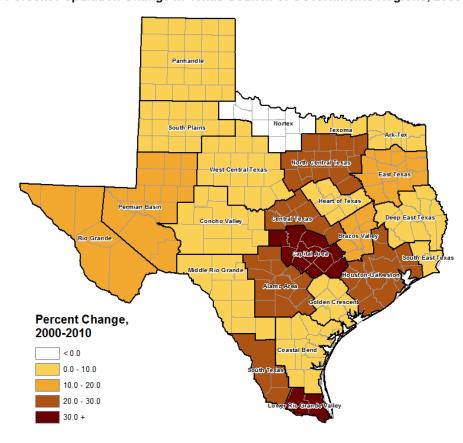
Figure 3: Percent Population Change in Texas Council of Governments Regions, 2000-2010

In terms of percent net migration during 2000-2010, the fastest growing areas (due to annualized migration) were the Capital Area with a rate of 2.37 percent, followed by the North Central Texas region (1.31 percent), Houston-Galveston (1.26 percent), and the Alamo Area (1.23 percent). The fastest declining COGs are Coastal Bend followed by Rio Grande and South East Texas.

Data in Table 4 also suggests that natural increase played an important role in population growth for the South Texas, Lower Rio Grande Valley, and Central Texas regions. For example, 95.0 percent of the population growth for the South Texas COG was due to natural increase, 71.5 percent in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, and 62.3 percent for Central Texas. Natural increase also plays an important role in Coastal

Bend, Concho Valley, Golden Crescent, Middle Rio Grande, Panhandle, Permian Basin, Rio Grande, and South Plains. Without natural increase all of these COGs would have lost population during 2000-2010.

b. Population Change in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Texas Counties, 2000-2010

Post-2000 patterns of population change varied significantly by Metropolitan status, with higher rates of change in metropolitan suburban counties followed by metropolitan central city counties, 40.3 and 18.2 percent, respectively (see Table 5). Nonmetropolitan nonadjacent counties did better than nonmetropolitan adjacent counties. Nonmetropolitan nonadjacent counties grew by 5.2 percent compared with 20.6 percent for the State and 40.3 percent for the metropolitan suburban counties. As a result, the proportions of people living in metropolitan central city counties decreased from 67.1 percent in 2000 to 65.7 percent in 2010. In contrast, the proportion of people living in metropolitan suburban counties increased from 18.9 in 2000 to 22.0 in 2010, the proportion residing in nonmetropolitan adjacent counties decreased from 11.1 to 9.7, and nonmetropolitan nonadjacent counties decreased from 2.8 to 2.5 (metropolitan and central city counties are as defined in 2003 by the Office of Management and Budget) [10].

Table 5: Population and Components of Population Change in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties in Texas, 2000-2010

Metropolitan Status	Census Count 2000	Census Count 2010	Numerical Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2000-2010	Natural Increase 2000-2010	Net Migration 2000-2010	Percent Change Due To	
							Natural Increase 2000-2010	Net Migration 2000-2010
Metropolitan Central City Counties	13,993,705	16,543,223	2,549,518	18.2	1,786,534	762,984	70.1	29.9
Metropolitan Suburban Counties	3,950,843	5,541,946	1,591,103	40.3	411,372	1,179,731	25.9	74.1
Nonmetropolitan Adjacent Counties	2,315,507	2,436,458	120,951	5.2	79,759	41,192	65.9	34.1
Nonmetropolitan Nonadjacent Counties	591,765	623,934	32,169	5.4	26,543	5,626	82.5	17.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, April 1 population counts, PL94-171 (machine-readable data files)

Metropolitan areas had the greatest population growth in Texas, with the highest rates of net migration in metropolitan suburban counties (1,179,731 persons), followed by central city counties (762,984 persons). More than seventy-four percent of the population growth in metropolitan suburban counties was due to net migration while natural increase accounted for only 26 percent of the change. In contrast, the central city counties in metropolitan areas realized only 30 percent of their growth from net migration and 70 percent was due to natural increase. In all nonmetropolitan counties, the population change due to natural increase was greater than the net migration. The census populations in 2010 for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan Texas were derived by the authors by summing the appropriate county populations.

c. Population Change in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in Texas, 2000-2010

The patterns of population change in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are shown in Table 6. All comparisons are made using the 2003 definition for Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by the Office of Management and Budget [10]. All 25 metropolitan areas experienced population growth during the 1990s; one metropolitan area lost population during 2000-2010. The largest numerical increases occurred in the largest metropolitan areas; Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington increased by 1,210,229, Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown increased by 1,231,393, Austin-Round Rock increased by 466,526, and San Antonio increased by 430,805. Wichita Falls is the only Texas MSA that lost population during 2000-2010.

In terms of percent population change from 2000 to 2010, the Austin-Round Rock MSA showed the largest gain, with an increase of 37.3 percent, followed by the McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr MSA (36.1 percent), Laredo MSA (29.6 percent), Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown (26.1 percent), and San Antonio (25.2 percent). The slowest growing MSAs were Beaumont-Port Arthur 0.9 percent, Abilene (3.1 percent), Victoria (3.3 percent), and Texarkana 3.6 percent). Wichita Falls is the only MSA that lost population by 0.1 percent.

Table 6: Population and Components of Population Change in Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Texas, 2000-2010

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Census Count 2000	Census Count 2010	Numerical Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2000-2010	Natural Increase 2000-2010	Net Migration 2000-2010	Percent Change Due to Natural Increase 2000-2010	Percent Change Due to Net Migration 2000-2010
Abilene	160,245	165,252	5,007	3.1	8,638	-3,631	172.5	-72.5
Amarillo	226,522	249,881	23,359	10.3	17,149	6,210	73.4	26.6
Austin-Round Rock	1,249,763	1,716,289	466,526	37.3	172,258	294,268	36.9	63.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur	385,090	388,745	3,655	0.9	13,360	-9,705	365.5	-265.5
Brownsville-Harlingen	335,227	406,220	70,993	21.2	63,650	7,343	89.7	10.3
College Station-Bryan	184,885	228,660	43,775	23.7	17,494	26,281	40	60
Corpus Christi	403,280	428,185	24,905	6.2	30,955	-6,050	124.3	-24.3
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	5,161,544	6,371,773	1,210,229	23.4	659,311	550,918	54.5	45.5
El Paso	679,622	800,647	121,025	17.8	99,545	21,480	82.3	17.8
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	4,715,407	5,946,800	1,231,393	26.1	607,899	623,494	49.4	50.6
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	330,714	405,300	74,586	22.6	46,969	27,617	63	37
Laredo	193,117	250,304	57,187	29.6	49,069	8,118	85.8	14.2
Longview	194,042	214,369	20,327	10.5	9,119	11,208	44.9	55.1
Lubbock	249,700	284,890	35,190	14.1	20,680	14,510	58.8	41.2
Mc-Allen-Edinburg-Pharr	569,463	774,769	205,306	36.1	132,960	72,346	64.8	35.2
Midland	116,009	136,872	20,863	18	10,984	9,879	52.7	47.4
Odessa	121,123	137,130	16,007	13.2	13,466	2,541	84.1	15.9
San Angelo	105,781	111,823	6,042	5.7	6,181	-139	102.3	-2.3
San Antonio	1,711,703	2,142,508	430,805	25.2	172,777	258,028	40.1	59.9
Sherman-Denison	110,595	120,877	10,282	9.3	3,258	7,024	31.7	68.3
Texarkana	89,306	92,565	3,259	3.6	2,116	1,143	64.9	35.1
Tyler	174,706	209,714	35,008	20	12,037	22,971	34.4	65.6
Victoria	111,663	115,384	3,721	3.3	7,849	-4,128	210.9	-110.9
Waco	213,517	234,906	21,389	10	13,897	7,492	65	35
Wichita Falls	151,524	151,306	-218	-0.1	6,285	-6,503	-2883	2983

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, April 1 population counts, PL94-171 (machine-readable data files)

Of the 25 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 6 showed a net increase due to migration during the post-2000 period. The level of net migration and the extent to which migration accounted for population growth varies widely among the metropolitan areas. The highest rates of net migration have been in Austin-Round Rock with an annualized rate of 2.4 percent, San Antonio (1.5 percent), College Station-Bryan (1.4 percent), and Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown (1.3). For seven metropolitan areas,

(Sherman-Denison (68.3), Austin Round-Rock (63.1), Tyler (65.6), College Station-Bryan (60.0), San Antonio (59.9), Longview (55.1), and Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown (50.6 percent), more than 50 percent of their total population growth from 2000 to 2010 has been due to net in-migration. During the same period, six metropolitan areas (Abilene, Beaumont-Port Arthur, Corpus Christi, San Angelo, Victoria, and Wichita Falls) experienced net out-migration.

Finally, the data in Table 6 suggest that for Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as was the case for Council of Governments regions, the fastest growing areas are generally those which have had both extensive natural increase and net in-migration. Natural increase played an important role in population growth for the following MSAs: Brownsville-Harlingen (89.7 percent), Laredo (85.8 percent), El Paso (82.3 percent), and more than 100 percent of the growth in Corpus Christi, Abilene, San Angelo, Victoria, and Beaumont-Port Arthur was due to natural increase. Clearly, although many of the State's metropolitan areas have experienced relatively rapid net in-migration, natural increase is still an essential element in the growth of rapidly growing areas. Some metropolitan areas would have experienced population decline if they did not have extensive natural increase, such as Abilene, Corpus Christi, El Paso, Odessa, San Angelo, and Victoria.

d. Population Change in Counties in Texas, 2000-2010

There are 254 counties in Texas and it is not feasible to describe patterns of population change for individual counties. In this section we summarize general patterns of population change evident across counties during the 1990s and in the

2000-2010 period. Due to space limitations we have provided data for the ten fastest growing and declining counties (see Table 7). Detailed data for all counties on population change can be obtained from Texas State Data Center or from the authors and also from the PL94-171 for respective census year [3, 4].

Table 7: Population and Components of Population Change for Counties in Texas, 2000-2010 - Ranked by Numerical Change, 2000-2010

| | | | | | | | | Percent Change Due To | |
Rank	County	Census Count 2000	Census Count 2010	Numerical Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2000-2010	Natural Increase 2000-2010	Net Migration 2000-2010	Natural 2000-2010	Net Migration 2000-2010
1	Harris	3,400,578	4,092,459	691,881	20.3	473,253	218,628	68.4	31.6
2	Tarrant	1,446,219	1,809,034	362,815	25.1	180,312	182,503	49.7	50.3
3	Bexar	1,392,931	1,714,773	321,842	23.1	153,587	168,255	47.7	52.3
4	Collin	491,675	782,341	290,666	59.1	78,941	211,725	27.2	72.8
5	Fort Bend	354,452	585,375	230,923	65.1	47,937	182,986	20.8	79.2
6	Denton	432,976	662,614	229,638	53	66,779	162,859	29.1	70.9
7	Travis	812,280	1,024,266	211,986	26.1	112,867	99,119	53.2	46.8
8	Hidalgo	569,463	774,769	205,306	36.1	132,960	72,346	64.8	35.2
9	Williamson	249,967	422,679	172,712	69.1	41,011	131,701	23.8	76.3
10	Montgomery	293,768	455,746	161,978	55.1	32,186	129,792	19.9	80.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
245	Wilbarger	14,676	13,535	-1,141	-7.8	282	-1,423	-24.7	124.7
246	Dawson	14,985	13,833	-1,152	-7.7	648	-1,800	-56.3	156.3
247	Matagorda	37,957	36,702	-1,255	-3.3	1,915	-3,170	-152.6	252.6
248	Pecos	16,809	15,507	-1,302	-7.7	1,094	-2,396	-84	184
249	Floyd	7,771	6,446	-1,325	-17.1	325	-1,650	-24.5	124.5
250	Duval	13,120	11,782	-1,338	-10.2	697	-2,035	-52.1	152.1
251	Red River	14,314	12,860	-1,454	-10.2	-618	-836	42.5	57.5
252	Hutchinson	23,857	22,150	-1,707	-7.2	657	-2,364	-38.5	138.5
253	San Patricio	67,138	64,804	-2,334	-3.5	6,003	-8,337	-257.2	357.2
254	Orange	84,966	81,837	-3,129	-3.7	2,097	-5,226	-67	167

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, April 1 population counts, PL94-171 (machine-readable data files)

The seven most populous counties contained, in combination, more than 50 percent of Texas' total population in 2010. Harris County remains the most populous county with almost 4.1 million people, accounting for 16.3 percent of the State's population. Dallas, with 2.4 million people, was the second most populous county, accounting for 9.4 percent of the State's total population. Tarrant was the third largest

county with 1.8 million population, or 7.2 percent of the total population. The two hundred least populous counties account for only 13.5 percent of Texas' total population.

The largest numerical increases in population from 2000 to 2010 were in the counties with the largest populations including Harris County with an increase of 691,880, Tarrant County with an increase of 362,815, Bexar County with an increase of 321,842, Collin County with an increase of 290,666, Fort Bend County with an increase of 230,923, and Denton with an increase of 229,638. Orange County lost the most population (3,129), followed by San Patricio County (2,334), Hutchinson County (1,707), Red River County (1,454), Duval County (1,338), and Floyd County (1,325). The largest percentage increases were in Rockwall County with an increase of 81.8 percent, Williamson County with a 69.1 percent increase, Fort Bend County with 65.1 percent, Hays County with 61.0 percent, Collin County with an increase of 59.1 percent, Montgomery County with 55.1 percent, and Denton County 53.0 percent. Some counties lost population, including Cottle County (21.0 percent), followed by King County (19.7 percent), Culberson County (19.4 percent), and Sterling County (17.9 Percent). Twenty-two Counties lost 10 percent or more of their population during the 2000-2010 period. In general, as shown in Figure 4, the fastest rates of growth were in Central Texas, North Central Texas, South Texas, and the Gulf Coast areas of the State with the slowest rates of growth in West Texas and the Panhandle areas of the State.
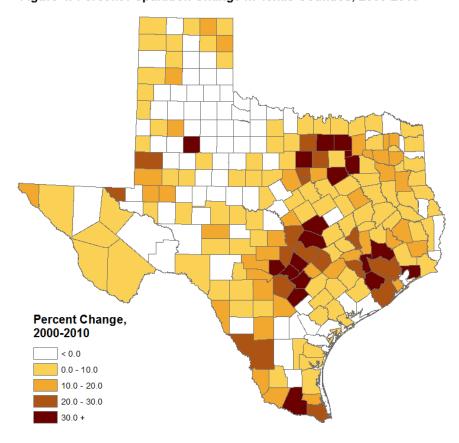
Figure 4: Percent Population Change in Texas Counties, 2000-2010

Percent Change,
2000-2010

☐ < 0.0
☐ 0.0 - 10.0
☐ 10.0 - 20.0
☐ 20.0 - 30.0
☐ 30.0 +

Net in-migration is also an important factor in population growth, and presents challenges for a population as opposed to natural increases. Collin County gained the most population due to net in-migration in 1990-2000 and in 2000-2010 gained the second most population due to net in-migration, (180,672) and (211,725), respectively. Harris County gained the second most population due to net in-migration in 1990-2000, but during 2000-2010 gained the most population due to net in-migration, (180,560) and (218,628), respectively. The following counties gained population due to net in-migration during the 2000-2010 period: Fort Bend County (182,986), followed by Tarrant County (182,503), Bexar (168,255), Denton (162,859), Williamson (131,701), and Montgomery (129,792). Among Texas' largest counties, only Dallas County lost

population due to out-migration (141,345) during 2000-2010. Other important out-migration counties include Jefferson (9,169), followed by San Patricio (8,337), and Wichita (6,272). The highest rates of net in-migration were observed in Rockwall County with 69.3 percent, followed by Williams County (52.7 percent), Fort Bend County (51.6 percent), and Hays County (48.9 percent). Among the counties with rates of net out-migration, the highest rates were in Culberson County (26.1 percent), Cochran County (22.1 percent), and Floyd County (21.9 percent). Figure 5 provides a graphical view of the rates of net migration in Texas counties. In general, the data in this figure show a relatively similar pattern as found in Figures 3 and 4, with counties having higher levels of net in-migration in Central and lower levels of in-migration in West Texas.
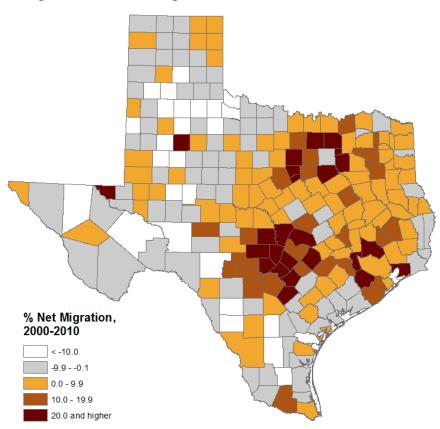
Figure 5: Percent Net Migration in Texas Counties, 2000-2010

Nevertheless, population growth from 2000 to 2010 has slowed compared to the 1990s when one examines the number of counties in Texas that have shown growth and increased net migration during 2000-2010. From 1990 to 2000, 68 counties experienced population decline and 89 counties experienced net outmigration (meaning that 21 counties had sufficient natural increase to offset population loss due to net outmigration). From 2000 to 2010, the number of counties with population decline was 88 and the number of counties with net outmigration was 119. This clearly suggests that during the 2000-2010 period, population growth in Texas has slowed compared with changes experienced during the 1990s.

e. Population Change in Places in Texas, 2000-2010

Population change has also impacted the places and cities of Texas during 2000-2010. Given that there are more than 1,500 places in Texas, population change for individual places cannot be discussed in detail, therefore only general population patterns for Texas cities and places will be described. For convenience, we have provided data for the ten fastest growing and declining cities/places in Table 8. Detailed data on population change for places can be obtained from the Texas State Data Center or the authors. The census population of 2000 and 2010 for cities/places are from PL94-171machine readable files for each census year [3, 4]. In examining these data, it is important to note that some places may have shown growth or decline through boundary changes (i.e., annexation, de-annexation) and or changes in institutional population (i.e., college dormitories, prisons, nursing home etc.) from 2000 to 2010.

Table 8: Population and Components of Population Change for Places in Texas, 2000-2010 - Ranked by Numerical Change, 2000-2010

Rank	City/Place	Census Count 2000	Census Count 2010	Numerical Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2000-2010	Natural Increase 2000-2010	Net Migration 2000-2010	Percent Change Due To	
								Natural 2000-2010	Net Migration 2000-2010
1	Fort Worth city	534,694	741,206	206,512	38.6	77,958	128,554	37.7	62.3
2	San Antonio city	1,150,535	1,327,407	176,872	15.4	145,421	31,451	82.2	17.8
3	Houston city	1,953,631	2,099,451	145,820	7.5	352,227	-206,407	241.5	-141.5
4	Austin City	667,631	790,390	122,759	18.4	105,071	17,688	85.6	14.4
5	El Paso city	563,662	649,121	85,459	15.2	90,070	-4,611	105.4	-5.4
6	Frisco city	33,714	116,989	83,275	247	14,739	68,536	17.7	82.3
7	McKinney city	54,369	131,117	76,748	141.2	14,650	62,098	19.1	80.9
8	Laredo city	177,318	236,091	58,773	33.1	47,685	11,088	81.1	18.9
9	Pearland city	37,640	91,252	53,612	142.4	10,175	43,437	19	81
10	Grand Prairie city	127,427	175,396	47,969	37.6	18,480	29,489	38.5	61.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1476	Bolivar Peninsula CDP	3,853	2,417	-1,436	-37.3	-322	-1,114	22.4	77.6
1477	La Victoria CDP	1,683	171	-1,512	-89.8	83	-1,595	-5.5	105.5
1478	North Escobares CDP	1,692	118	-1,574	-93	114	-1,688	-7.2	107.2
1479	La Rosita CDP	1,729	85	-1,644	-95.1	89	-1,733	-5.4	105.4
1480	Laredo Ranchettes CDP	1,845	22	-1,823	-98.8	128	-1,951	-7	107
1481	Palmhurst city	4,872	2,607	-2,265	-46.5	428	-2,693	-18.9	118.9
1482	Port Arthur city	57,755	53,818	-3,937	-6.8	2,260	-6,197	-57.4	157.4
1483	Fort Hood CDP	33,711	29,589	-4,122	-12.2	5,037	-9,159	-122.2	222.2
1484	Windemere CDP	6,868	1,037	-5,831	-84.9	551	-6,382	-9.4	109.4
1485	Galveston city	57,247	47,743	-9,504	-16.6	2,465	-11,969	-25.9	125.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, April 1 population counts, PL94-171 (machine-readable data files)

From 2000 to 2010, 929 of the 1,485 places showed population gains, while 551 places lost population, and population for the 5 places remained the same. During 2000-2010, Fort Worth city gained the most population (206,512), followed by San Antonio (176,872), Houston (145,820), Austin (122,759), El Paso (85,459), Frisco city (83,275), and McKinney (76,748). Galveston city lost the most population (9,504),

followed by Windemere CDP (5,831), Fort Hood CDP (4,122), and Port Arthur 3,937). During 2000-2010, 634 places gained population due to net in-migration, and 849 places lost population due to net out-migration. There are two places that did not lose or gain population due to net migration.

It is difficult to accurately measure migration levels for places because it is necessary to estimate births and deaths for small places for which vital statistics data are not available. Migration levels and rates are therefore particularly speculative for small places. Thus, although limited in several ways, the estimates of net migration for places show several important patterns. For example, they suggest that, unlike overall population change, net migration was not simply a function of the size of the place. The city with the highest in-migration was Fort Worth (128,554), followed by Frisco (68,534), McKinney (68,098), Pearland (43,437), League City (32,508), San Antonio (31,451), and The Woodlands (30,480). Houston and Dallas, the two largest cities in Texas, experienced net out-migration. Houston experienced net out-migration of 206,407 and Dallas experienced net out-migration of 157,558. The other relatively large cities and places which experienced net out-migration were El Paso (21,447), Irving (16,908), and Garland (16,115).

In general however, net migration, like total population growth, was extensive in places in Texas. Towns and cities in Texas have shown population growth due to net migration during the 2000-2010. Natural increase played an important role for population growth for some cities and places as well. Without natural growth some of the cities would have lost population because of net outmigration.

VI. Conclusions

The post-2000 population patterns in Texas are ones which show substantial population growth in the State, and in a large majority of Council of Governments regions, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, counties, and Places. The annual rate of population growth in Texas has slowed during the 2000-2010 (20.6 percent) period compared with 22.8 percent during 1990-2000 but is still higher than the national rate of growth. One must be careful to note that patterns based on only a few years may change quickly. The patterns of 2000-2010, however, suggest that Texas population is growing at a level that is substantially higher than the potential rate of growth, for the Nation and all but a handful of other States. Texas' population also diversified extensively; the proportion of Anglo population has decreased from 60.6 percent in 1990 to 45.3 percent in 2010. The proportion of Hispanic population has increased from 32.0 percent in 2000 to 37.6 percent in 2010. In 2010, more than fifty three percent of Texans are minority (i.e., Black, Hispanic, and Others). The median age of Texas population has increased from 32.3 in 2000 to 33.6 years in 2010. The proportion of population 65 years of age and above has increased from 9.9 in 2000 to 10.4 in 2010. However, there are significant differences by racial/ethnic categories. All of these changes have significant implications for education, the labor force, health services, and the polity.

One may ask, whether such growth will continue in the future. It is impossible to predict future patterns with absolute accuracy, but the fact that such a large part of Texas population growth is due to natural increase (which tends to change relatively slowly) suggests that population growth will likely continue, even if the rate of growth

slows from that observed in the past. Texas may thus be expected to remain among those states with the largest numerical increase in population and to continue to be among the Nation's fastest growing States in the coming years.

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