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Population Growth

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THE AMAZING RATE PART 2

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This analysis is based on the Texas State Demographer's Office's 2000–10 1.0 Scenario net migration assumption. This scenario assumes trends in age, sex and race/ethnicity, and net migration rates from 2000–10 will continue at the same pace in the future.

Table 1. The Changing Texas Population, 1950–2012

Year*	Population	Numerical Change	Percent Change	Percent Change Due to	
				Natural Increase	Net Migration
1950	7,711,194	–	–	–	–
1960	9,579,677	1,868,483	24.2	93.91	6.09
1970	11,196,730	1,617,053	16.9	86.74	13.26
1980	14,229,191	3,032,461	27.1	41.58	58.42
1990	16,986,510	2,757,319	19.9	65.85	34.15
2000	20,851,820	3,865,310	22.8	49.65	50.35
2010	25,145,561	4,293,741	20.6	54.94	45.06
2012	26,059,203	427,425	1.7	50.31	49.27

Net migration to Texas reflects the state's appeal relative to other states and countries. During the 1950s and 1960s, Texas' population grew almost exclusively from natural increase (births minus deaths). After 1970, domestic and foreign migration played an increasingly important role in the state's population growth (except during the severe recession of the 1980s).

Between 2000 and 2010, net migration accounted for more than 45 percent of the total increase in population (Table 1). For the past two years, net migration from other countries and states is estimated to account for almost half the total population growth.

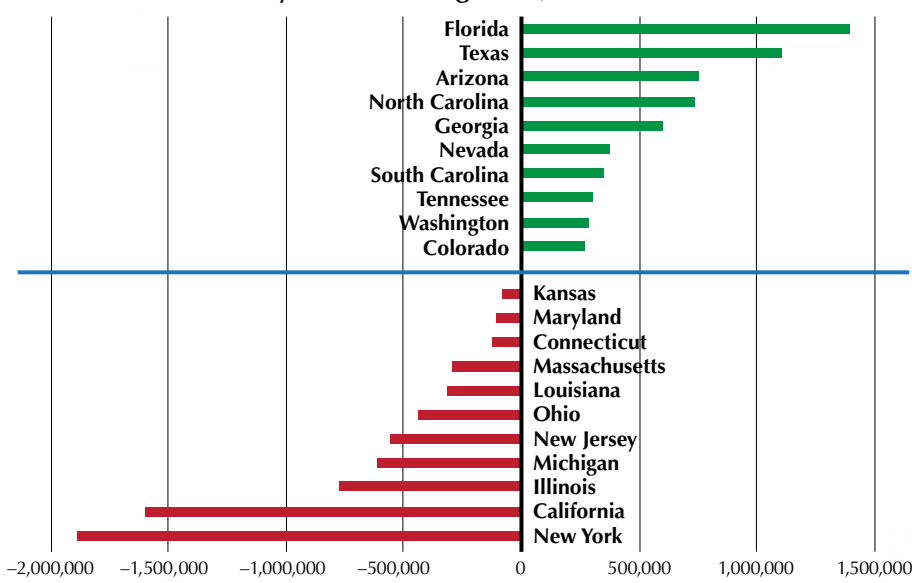
Texas ranked second in the country in domestic net in-migration (people relocating here versus going to another state) between 2000 and 2012 (Figure 1). Texas' new jobs, faster economic recovery during the mid-2000s, and relatively lower cost of living were major attractions.

The economic recession of 2007 and housing market collapse in other states, such as California, Florida, New York, Illinois and Michigan, caused many people to migrate to Texas. More than one million more people moved into Texas than left for another state between 2000 and 2012.

According to mobility data provided by the Internal Revenue Service, the majority

* All values for the decennial dates are for April 1 of the indicated census year. Values for 2012 are for July 1 as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau.
 Note: Residual values have been averaged across natural increase and net migration.
 Source: Derived from U.S. Census Bureau. Estimates for dates indicated by the Texas State Data Center, University of Texas at San Antonio.

Figure 1. Top and Bottom Ten States by Domestic Migration, 2000–12



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Census Population Estimates Program

Figure 2. Texas Migration 2004–10



Sources: IRS and SOI Tax Stats

of people coming to Texas between 2004 and 2010 were from five states: California, Oklahoma, Illinois, Louisiana and Florida (Figure 2). Migration to and from California and Oklahoma generally reflects the movement of energy industry personnel. In- and out-migration to Louisiana was spurred by Hurricane Katrina.

The major metros of Texas had similar infusions of population from net migration (Table 2). Like Texas, Dallas–Fort Worth and Houston derive their growth

roughly equally from natural increase and net in-migration. The majority of Austin’s and San Antonio’s growth comes from those moving there from out of state and out of country. Since 2010, domestic in-migration has increased substantially not only statewide but also in the major MSAs compared with the previous ten years.

Domestic and international immigration to the state have contributed to racial/ethnic compositional changes (Figure 3). An estimated 52 percent of international

Table 2. Population Change in Major Texas Metros

	Texas	Dallas–Fort Worth	Houston	Austin	San Antonio
1990–2000					
Numerical Change	3,865,485	1,172,250	948,174	403,536	303,958
Natural Increase	1,922,044 (50%)	505,595 (43%)	500,630 (53%)	112,314 (28%)	150,894 (50%)
Domestic Migration	1,166,570 (30%)	472,931 (40%)	210,530 (22%)	260,833 (65%)	111,518 (37%)
International Migration	776,871 (20%)	193,724 (17%)	237,014 (25%)	30,389 (8%)	41,546 (14%)
2000–10					
Numerical Change	4,356,901	1,210,229	1,231,393	466,526	430,805
Natural Increase	2,351,527 (54%)	659,311 (54%)	607,889 (49%)	172,258 (37%)	172,777 (40%)
Domestic Migration	983,555 (23%)	317,062 (26%)	279,569 (23%)	234,239 (50%)	217,297 (50%)
International Migration	1,021,819 (23%)	335,202 (28%)	343,925 (28%)	68,321 (15%)	40,731 (10%)
2010–12					
Numerical Change	913,642	274,781	256,579	118,017	91,495
Natural Increase	475,523 (52%)	131,536 (48%)	131,317 (51%)	38,124 (32%)	36,614 (40%)
Domestic Migration	290,354 (32%)	97,668 (36%)	70,655 (28%)	66,384 (56%)	46,161 (51%)
International Migration	142,419 (16%)	42,758 (16%)	54,391 (21%)	11,697 (10%)	8,021 (9%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3. Texas Population by Age, Race/Ethnicity, 2010–50

Year	Age Group	State	Anglo	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Other
2010	All	25,145,561	11,397,345	2,886,825	9,460,921	1,400,470
2010	<18	6,865,824	2,322,661	810,543	3,317,777	414,843
2010	18–24	2,572,969	994,473	323,437	1,112,368	142,691
2010	25–44	7,071,855	2,934,239	841,640	2,844,435	451,541
2010	45–64	6,033,027	3,385,907	692,831	1,653,420	300,869
2010	65+	2,601,886	1,760,065	218,374	532,921	90,526
2020	All	30,622,577	11,931,829	3,477,947	13,039,858	2,172,943
2020	<18	7,890,112	2,368,786	876,491	4,073,390	541,445
2020	18–24	3,134,703	933,176	367,932	1,603,477	230,118
2020	25–44	8,407,304	2,905,733	975,540	3,847,900	678,131
2020	45–64	7,179,430	3,269,832	875,634	2,539,240	494,724
2020	65+	4,011,028	2,454,302	382,350	975,851	198,525
2030	All	37,349,108	12,211,645	4,080,463	17,764,282	3,292,718
2030	<18	9,221,428	2,356,792	952,904	5,204,692	707,040
2030	18–24	3,629,875	920,123	392,886	1,933,751	383,115
2030	25–44	10,330,032	2,800,162	1,110,121	5,378,588	1,041,161
2030	45–64	8,256,982	2,967,330	989,100	3,506,559	793,993
2030	65+	5,910,791	3,167,238	635,452	1,740,692	367,409
2040	All	45,380,640	12,194,136	4,653,708	23,579,647	4,953,149
2040	<18	10,965,291	2,233,581	1,015,003	6,643,041	1,073,666
2040	18–24	4,251,287	955,347	434,203	2,444,263	417,474
2040	25–44	12,575,023	2,738,044	1,219,035	6,974,259	1,643,685
2040	45–64	10,057,765	2,953,242	1,155,170	4,760,980	1,188,373
2040	65+	7,531,274	3,313,922	830,297	2,757,104	629,951
2050	All	55,205,312	12,024,894	5,195,861	30,719,069	7,265,488
2050	<18	13,002,467	2,183,869	1,073,484	8,188,303	1,556,811
2050	18–24	5,192,931	889,641	464,050	3,216,679	622,561
2050	25–44	14,971,492	2,764,790	1,326,184	8,657,296	2,223,222
2050	45–64	12,697,488	2,857,336	1,327,406	6,682,495	1,830,251
2050	65+	9,340,934	3,329,258	1,004,737	3,974,296	1,032,643

Sources: Texas State Demographer's Office 2012 Projections (2000–10 1.0 Scenario) and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

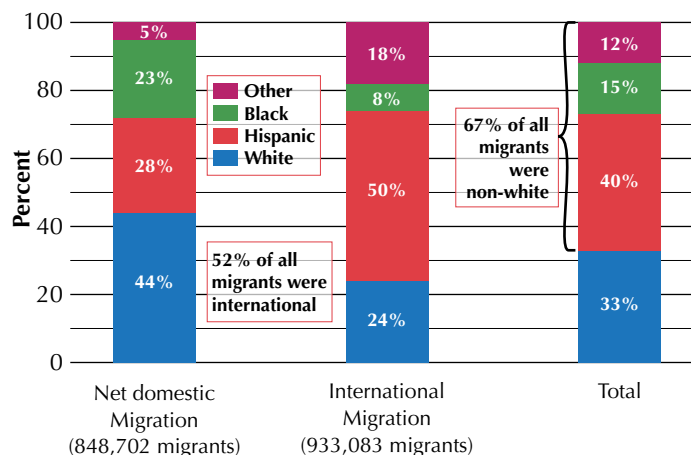
immigrants to Texas from 2000–09 were Hispanic; 24 percent were Anglo/White, and about 18 percent were Asian and Other. By comparison, about 44 percent of domestic immigrants to Texas between 2000 and 2009 were Anglo/White; 28 percent were Hispanic; and 23 percent were Black. Roughly two-thirds of all Texas immigrants were non-Anglo.

Shifts in Age Distribution

Texas has long been a “young” state compared with the rest of the country. In 2010, Texas’ median age was 33.6 compared with the U.S. median of 37.2 (Figure 4). Over the years, Texas’ median age has consistently been younger than the U.S. median. As people live longer and birth rates have stabilized, the median age for the country and for Texas has steadily climbed.

The state’s current and projected population distribution by race/ethnicity and by major age groups reveals several significant potential impacts. The projected population between 2010 and 2050 of the major age groups within the four major racial/ethnic groups indicates a substantial shift toward

Figure 3. Percent of Migrants to Texas by Race, Ethnicity, 2000–09



Sources: Texas State Demographer's Office; Percentages of domestic and international migrants by race and ethnicity derived from the 2006–2008 American Community Survey. Total numbers of domestic and international migrants between 2000–2009 are from Table 4. Cumulative Estimates of the Components of Resident Population Change for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2009, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 4. Population Percentage Distribution by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, 2010–50

Year	Age	Percent of Total Population					Percent of Total Age Group				
		State	Anglo	Black	Hispanic	Asian/ Other	State	Anglo	Black	Hispanic	Asian/ Other
2010	All	100.0	45.3	11.5	37.6	5.6	100.0	45.3	11.5	37.6	5.6
2010	<18	27.3	9.2	3.2	13.2	1.6	100.0	33.8	11.8	48.3	6.0
2010	18–24	10.2	4.0	1.3	4.4	0.6	15,677,851	7,314,619	1,857,908	5,610,223	895,101
2010	25–44	28.1	11.7	3.3	11.3	1.8					
2010	45–64	24.0	13.5	2.8	6.6	1.2					
2010	65+	10.3	7.0	0.9	2.1	0.4					
2020	All	100.0	39.0	11.4	42.6	7.1	100.0	39.0	11.4	42.6	7.1
2020	<18	25.8	7.7	2.9	13.3	1.9	100.0	30.0	11.1	51.6	7.2
2020	18–24	10.2	3.0	1.2	5.2	0.8	18,721,437	7,108,741	2,219,106	7,990,617	1,402,973
2020	25–44	27.5	9.5	3.2	12.6	2.2					
2020	45–64	23.4	10.7	2.9	8.3	1.6					
2020	65+	13.1	8.0	1.2	3.2	0.6					
2030	All	100.0	32.7	10.9	47.6	8.8	100.0	32.7	10.9	47.6	8.8
2030	<18	24.7	6.3	2.6	13.9	1.9	100.0	25.6	10.3	56.4	7.7
2030	18–24	9.7	2.5	1.1	5.2	1.0	22,216,889	6,687,615	2,492,107	10,818,898	2,218,269
2030	25–44	27.7	7.5	3.0	14.4	2.8					
2030	45–64	22.1	7.9	2.6	9.4	2.1					
2030	65+	15.8	8.5	1.7	4.7	1.0					
2040	All	100.0	26.9	10.3	52.0	10.9	100.0	26.9	10.3	52.0	10.9
2040	<18	24.2	4.9	2.2	14.6	2.4	100.0	20.4	9.3	60.6	9.8
2040	18–24	9.4	2.1	1.0	5.4	0.9	26,884,075	6,646,633	2,808,408	14,179,502	3,249,532
2040	25–44	27.7	6.0	2.7	15.4	3.6					
2040	45–64	22.2	6.5	2.5	10.5	2.6					
2040	65+	16.6	7.3	1.8	6.1	1.4					
2050	All	100.0	21.8	9.4	55.6	13.2	100.0	21.8	9.4	55.6	13.2
2050	<18	23.6	4.0	1.9	14.8	2.8	100.0	16.8	8.3	63.0	12.0
2050	18–24	9.4	1.6	0.8	5.8	1.1	32,861,911	6,511,767	3,117,640	18,556,470	4,676,037
2050	25–44	27.1	5.0	2.4	15.7	4.0					
2050	45–64	23.0	5.2	2.4	12.1	3.3					
2050	65+	16.9	6.0	1.8	7.2	1.9					

Sources: Texas State Demographer's Office 2012 Projections (2000–10 1.0 Scenario) and Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University.

Hispanic and the Asian/Other categories for each age level (Table 3).

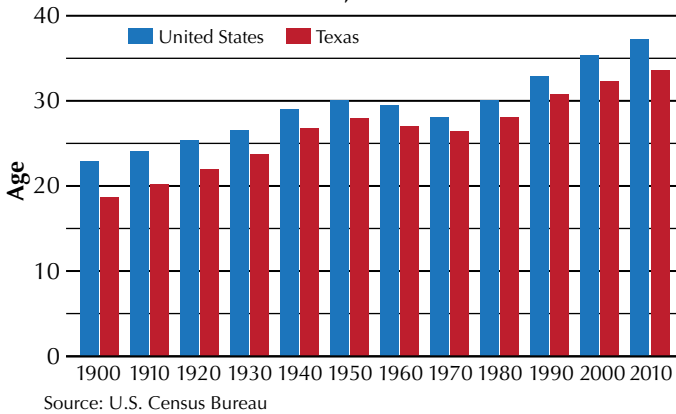
Between 2010 and 2050, Texas' total population will increase an estimated 119.5 percent (Figure 5). The older-than-65 group will expand the most, and those younger than 18 will grow the least, although still almost doubling.

The number of people younger than 18, which represents the total potential school-aged population, is projected to increase from around 6.9 million in 2010 to slightly more than 13 million in 2050. The sheer numerical increase will put additional pressure on the overall education process and education-related resources statewide. As a percentage of the total population, the school-age group declines slightly from 27 percent to 24 percent because of the significant increase in the 65-plus group (Table 4).

The Anglo school-aged population is expected to decline from around 34 percent in 2010 to about 17 percent by 2050. Meanwhile, school-aged Hispanics will increase from 48 percent to 63 percent, and the Asian/Other category will grow from 6 percent to 12 percent.

The largest population age group is 18 to 64, which encompasses the total potential Texas labor force for the next 40 years. Summing the separate age groups in that range for each decade reveals that the potential labor

Figure 4. Median Age, United States and Texas, 1900–2010



the same period. The retired/elderly population segment of the total population will expand from about 2.6 million or 10 percent of the total population in 2010 to 9.3 million or 17 percent of the total by 2050.

The implications of this group’s expansion on healthcare, housing, consumption and local taxes, as well as social and political attitudes and public service demands will be manifested in multiple ways. As with the other age groups, the composition of this group in 2050 will be much different than in 2010.

Currently, Anglos make up 68 percent of the population 65 and older, and Hispanics account for 20.5 percent. By 2050, however, Anglos will decrease to 36 percent of the age group while Hispanics will increase to 43 percent. The Asian/Other segment will increase from 3.5 percent to 11 percent of the age group.

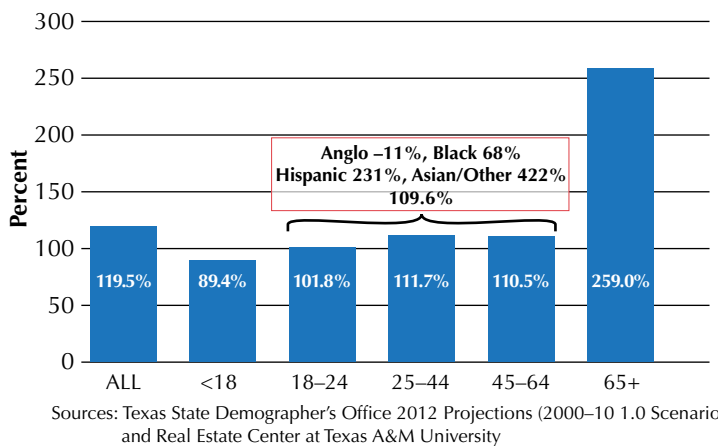
force is expected to increase from approximately 15.7 million, or 62 percent of the total 2010 population, to 32.9 million, or 59.5 percent of the total 2050 population. Despite more than doubling during the period, the groups’ total percentage decline results from the huge change in the 65 and older age group.

In 2010, Anglos 18 to 64 years old numbered about 7.3 million or 47 percent of the total category; Hispanics numbered 5.6 million or about 36 percent. By 2050, Anglos aged 18 to 64 are projected to number 6.5 million or just 20 percent of the labor pool. By 2050, Hispanics are projected to increase to 18.6 million or 57 percent of the total, while the Asian/Other segment will reach 4.7 million, 14 percent of the total.

This age segment of the state’s population will not only supply the labor pool but also the economic energy for consumer spending, home buying, auto purchases, tax payments and the overall socioeconomic activity and health of Texas. Moreover, it will have a large say in the social and political future of the state, exerting its will through absolute number and through the ballot box.

Between 2010 and 2050, the fastest-growing population segment will be the 65-plus age group. This group is expected to increase a whopping 259 percent, far outpacing the 120 percent increase in the total population over

Figure 5. Change by Age Groups Texas, 2010 to 2050



The rush of new residents will bring wholesale changes to the social, political and economic fabric of the state. Many current problems and issues that seem pressing will be exacerbated by more people — education, transportation, water resources and taxes, just to name a few. The one thing that seems abundantly clear is that the faces of Texans in the future will be very

different from the Texans of the past. ♣

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THE TAKEAWAY

Between 2010 and 2050, Texas’ population will grow by 120 percent. Roughly 50 percent of that increase will be from people moving here from other states or countries. The state’s labor pool, those from 18 to 64, will more than double. The fastest-growing age group, those 65 and older, is expected to increase by 259 percent.



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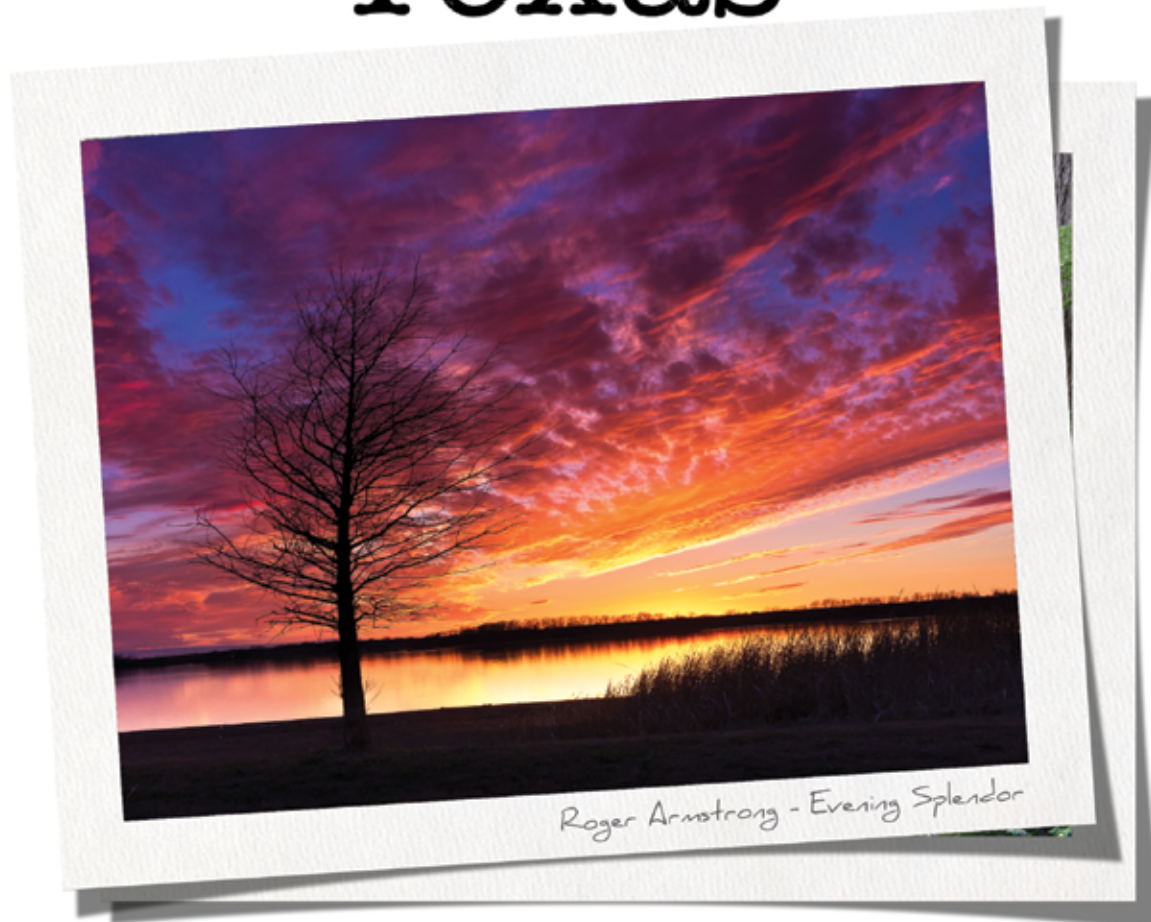
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Big Beautiful Texas



As Center staff perused the pictures entered in our photo contest, we were struck by Texas' diverse beauty. It wasn't easy picking winners, but after much discussion and enthusiastic lobbying for our personal favorites, we reached an agreement.

The best of the best photos (including the one shown here) will be featured on our website (recenter.tamu.edu/photocontest/) and in our 2012-13 Annual Report and 2014 Calendar, available in mid-November.

WINNERS

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