Texas

Introduction

This profile report provides updated statistics and trends for Texas. The most recent classifications of core based statistical areas, November 2007, are utilized throughout the report in comparisons of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. This report includes updated data on population trends and racial and ethnic composition of the population (2007), updated estimates of county poverty rates (2005), county unemployment rates (2007), and per capita income data (2006). The report also includes some new indicators of entrepreneurship, classifications of health professional shortage areas, and infant mortality rates.

Metro and Nonmetro Counties in Texas

Based on county Core Based Statistical Area classifications, there are 77 metropolitan counties in Texas, 46 micropolitan counties, and 131 noncore counties. Based on population estimates for 2007, 87 percent of Texas residents live in metropolitan areas, 7 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 6 percent live in noncore areas.
Population Change

Since the 2000 Census, population increased 7.2 percent in the U.S., and 14.6 percent in Texas. Within Texas, the fastest growth was in the metropolitan areas, and noncore areas experienced the slowest rate of growth. From 2006 to 2007, the U.S. population grew by one percent, while the Texas population increased by 2.1 percent. Again, the fastest growth in Texas during this time was in the metropolitan areas.

From 2000 to 2007, 118 counties in Texas lost population, but only 12 of these were metropolitan counties. From 2006 to 2007, 87 Texas counties lost population, and again only 12 of these were metropolitan counties.

During both time periods, the fastest growth was in Rockwall County, part of the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Area.
Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

The racial composition of the population is shown in the bar chart to the right. It is important to note that the population of any given race includes those of Hispanic ethnicity. Each racial category presented in the chart includes both Hispanics and non-Hispanics of that race. While the population of Texas is over 80 percent white, it is also over 30 percent Hispanic.

The map below shows the percent of population that is Hispanic in Texas counties. Hispanics make up a majority of the population in 45 Texas counties, the majority of which are nonmetropolitan counties. In Starr County, along the border of Mexico, Hispanics make up 97 percent of the population.
Per Capita Income

Per capita income in Texas has followed a similar trend as the nation over the past 10 years, with Texas’s income lagging slightly behind the U.S. income. In 2006 per capita income was $36,714 in the U.S. and $35,166 in Texas. The per capita income gap in Texas has also persisted over the past 10 years. In 2006, nonmetropolitan per capita income was 72.1 percent of metro per capita income in Texas. The per capita income in nonmetro areas was $10,000 less than in metro areas ($26,268 compared to $36,457).

Within Texas, per capita income ranged from $12,971 in Starr County to $83,569 in Loving County. Eleven counties in Texas had per capita income less than half of the U.S. income level, and 15 counties had per capita income greater than the U.S. income level.
Unemployment

The 2007 unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in the U.S. and 4.3 percent in Texas. 72 counties in Texas had unemployment rates higher than the U.S. average, and the majority of these counties were nonmetropolitan. Three counties, all nonmetro, experienced unemployment rates over 10 percent in 2007.

Poverty

Poverty estimates for 2005 show that the poverty rate in the U.S. in 2005 was 13.3 percent, compared to 17.5 percent in Texas. Within Texas, poverty rates ranged from 5 percent to over 45 percent. 82 Texas counties had poverty rates over 20 percent, 85 percent of which were nonmetropolitan counties.
Entrepreneurship Indicators

Entrepreneurship plays a key role in the economic development of communities, but entrepreneurship is a difficult concept to measure. Four indicators of entrepreneurship are presented here: (1) nonfarm proprietors as a proportion of total nonfarm employment and (2) microenterprise employment (calculated as the number of self employed individuals plus the number of employees in establishments with less than 5 employees) as a proportion of total nonfarm employment; (3) income per nonfarm proprietor; and (4) nonfarm proprietors income as a proportion of county total personal income.

Nationally, nonfarm proprietor employment accounts for 18.8 percent of total nonfarm employment. In Texas, this figure is 20.1 percent, and within Texas, this figure ranges from 11.8 percent to over 57 percent. Microenterprise employment represents 17.7 percent of U.S nonfarm employment and 18.1 percent of Texas nonfarm employment. Within Texas, this ranges from 4 percent to 46 percent.
Average income per proprietor in the U.S was $29,950, compared to $47,214 in Texas. Within Texas, this ranged from $5000 per proprietor to over $111,000 per proprietor.

Nationally, nonfarm proprietors income accounted for 9 percent of total personal income. In Texas, this figure was over 15 percent, and ranged from 2 percent to 27 percent in Texas counties.
Health Professional Shortage Areas

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are designated for primary medical care, dentists, and mental health professionals. The designations are made by the Bureau of Health Professions within the Department of Health and Human Services. The maps below present the status of counties as being not in, or whole or in part designated as part of an HPSA.

Within Texas, 192 counties were either whole or in part designated as a primary care HPSA; 142 counties were designated whole or part of a dental care HPSA, and 205 counties were designated whole or in part of a mental health care HPSA. Within each of these categories, the majority of counties designated were nonmetropolitan.
Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rates are a 5 year average of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate is 6.9 for the U.S. and 6.2 for Texas. 102 counties in Texas had an infant mortality rate higher than the U.S. average, and 10 counties had a rate more than twice the national average.
Data Sources:

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System
http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics
http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm

Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration
Area Resource File
http://www.arfsys.com/

U.S. Census Bureau

Population Estimates
http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications
http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html

Nonemployer Statistics
http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/

County Business Patterns
http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/index.html

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates
http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/saipe.html

For questions and comments, please contact:

Kathleen K. Miller,
RUPRI Program Director
(573) 882-5098
miller@rupri.org

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A national level interactive mapping application jointly developed by the Center for Applied Research and Environmental Systems (CARES) and RUPRI is available at http://ims2.missouri.edu/step1.AOI/statelist.asp

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Step 1: In the first step, select your state of interest or the whole U.S.

Step 2: Select the indicators you would like to see mapped. Included are over 500 data layers, including demographic and economic indicators, health and human services indicators, health and education facility locations, emergency preparedness, and many others. We are working constantly to keep these data sets as up to date as possible.

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