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Tex-Mix

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The decade of the 1990s closed a century of growth in which the Texas population increased nearly sevenfold. From slightly more than three million, the state's population exploded to more than 20.8 million. The big story, however, is not how many Texans there are today but who and where they are.

Sometime in the middle of this decade, non-Anglos will become the majority among Texans. When that happens, it will not be a surprise. Demographers have seen the change coming for years.

Growth in the Hispanic population has been particularly rapid. In the last decade, the Anglo population in 15 of the 24 council of government regions increased, but Hispanics increased in all 24. Anglos added to their numbers in 23 of the 27 metropolitan areas; Hispanics did so in all 27. The number of Anglos grew in 143 of 254 Texas counties; Hispanics grew in 227 counties. And while Anglo numbers increased in 949 of the 1,510 Texas towns and cities, Hispanics increased in 1,344.

According to the latest numbers from the Texas State Data Center, the state's Anglo population grew by 7.6 percent in the 1990s, and blacks added 22.5 percent. Hispanics, however, increased by 53.7 percent. All other non-Hispanic racial groups grew by 81.2 percent.

The Texas population began the decade as 60.6 percent Anglo. Ten years later, however, Anglos were only 53.1 percent of the total. Meanwhile, the black population remained at 11.6 percent, but Hispanics increased their proportion from 25.6 percent to 32 percent.

Dramatic patterns of racial-ethnic change are occurring across Texas. The Austin-San Marcos area added the most Anglos (198,200) among metropolitan statistical areas (MSA). The Dallas MSA was a close second (197,200). The Houston MSA added the most blacks (133,400) and the most Hispanics (nearly 540,000).

Suburban counties gained the most Anglos; two north Texas counties added the most. Collin County grew by 152,400 and Denton County by 100,200.

On the other hand, Texas' central-city counties attracted the most minorities. Harris County added the most blacks (102,200) and the most Hispanics (474,800).

Among Texas towns and cities, the largest Anglo growth was recorded by Austin (66,500). Houston added the most blacks (46,700), the most Hispanics (278,700) and the most Asian, American Indian and other populations (42,800).

For real estate professionals, the impact of the changing face of Texas may depend on where they work. But one implication is obvious. Learning to address the real estate needs of more diverse populations will be critical. Spanish would be a good idea. 🇺🇸

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Mexicans Lead Hispanic Surge

Half the nation's Hispanic population lives in Texas or California. Three of four Hispanics live in just seven states — Texas, California, New York, Florida, Illinois, Arizona and New Jersey.

A 53 percent increase in the number of people of Mexican origin fueled much of the nearly 13 million rise in Hispanics in the ten years ending in 2000. In 2000, 58 percent of the nation's 35.3 million Latinos were of Mexican descent. Nationally, another 3.4 million Latinos were Puerto Rican, 1.2 million Cuban and 10 million of other Hispanic origins.

More than 75 percent of Hispanics live in the West or South. Among the 50 counties nationwide where Hispanics are the majority, 43 are in Texas or New Mexico.

Five U.S. cities — New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston and San Antonio — have more than 500,000 Hispanics. Hispanics of Mexican origin are the Hispanic majority in all of those cities except New York, where Puerto Ricans prevail.

Hispanics of Mexican origin accounted for three of every four Hispanics in Texas in 2000, but the number of Hispanics from other origin areas increased substantially from 1990 to 2000. In 2000, 76.1 percent of Texas' 6,669,666 Hispanics were of Mexican origin, while 1 percent were Puerto Rican, 0.4 percent were Cuban and 22.5 percent were from other Hispanic groups (primarily from Central and South America). This compares with 89.7 percent that were of Mexican origin, 1 percent that were Puerto Rican, 0.4 percent that were Cuban and 8.9 percent who were from other Hispanic origins in 1990. From 1990 to 2000, the number of Hispanics in Texas increased by 53.7 percent with Hispanics of Mexican origin increasing by 30.4 percent, those of Puerto Rican origin by 61.7 percent, those of Cuban origin by 41.3 percent and those from other Hispanic origins by 287.3 percent. Texas' Hispanic population is thus diversifying and reflects the Hispanic popula-

tions of Central and South America as well as Mexico.

The 2000 Census was the first to allow respondents to indicate that they were from more than a single racial heritage. A total of 63 racial combinations resulted from the responses, providing a more accurate portrait of the nation's increasing diversity.

Ninety-seven percent of the Texas population reported that they were members of only one of six race categories:

- white,
- black or African-American
- Asian,
- American Indian or Alaska Native,
- Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander or
- some other race.

Only 2.4 percent indicated they were members of one of the 15 categories made up of two races. Even fewer people, 0.1 percent, reported themselves in one of the 42 categories made up of more than two races.



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