



GALVESTON COUNTY

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Place Profile Report - Galveston County, TX
UP 505 - Urban and Regional Analysis

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

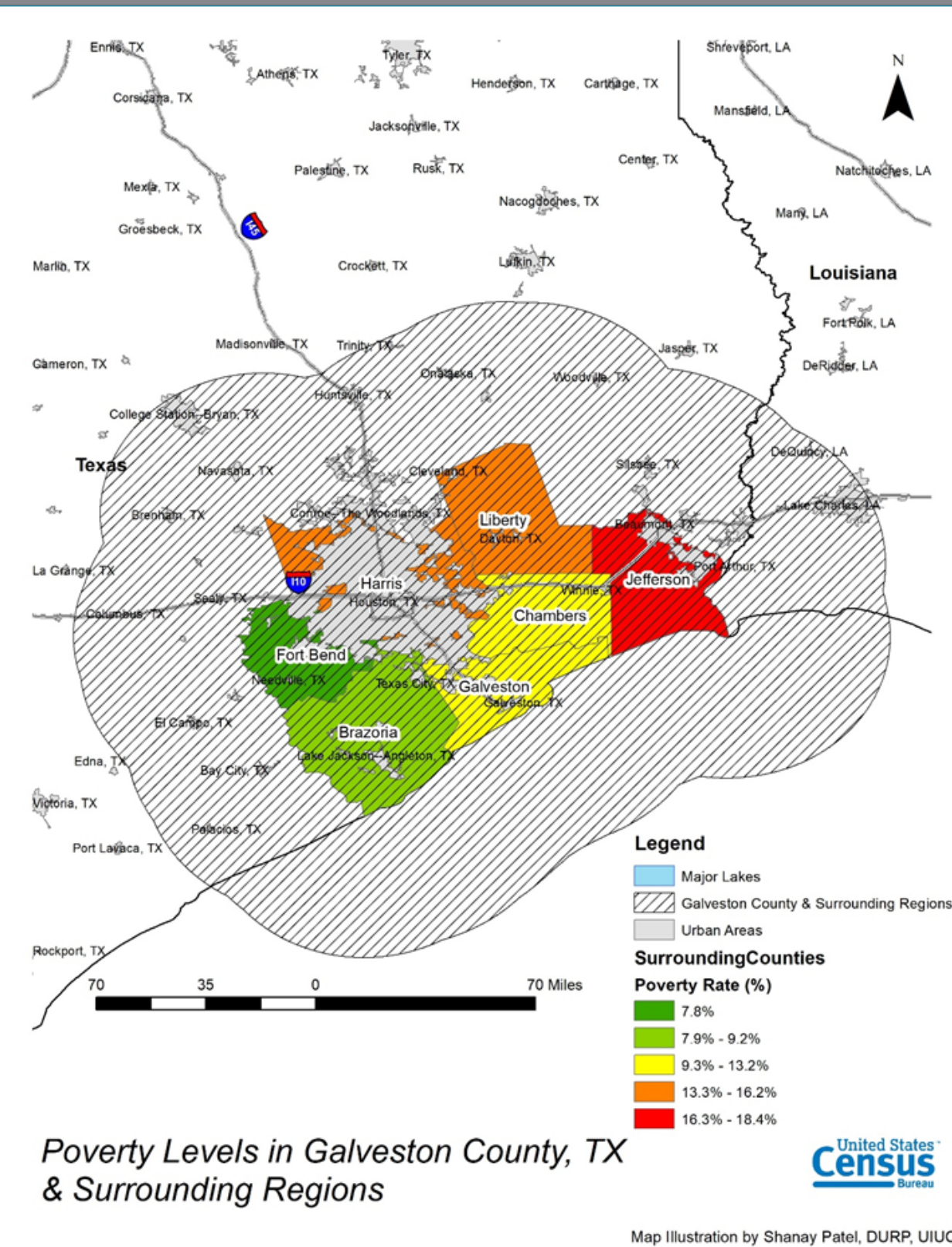
The region under analysis is comprised of Galveston County and the neighboring Harris and Brazoria counties. The report finds and examines relative trends in demographic profile, population, and migration to try and ascertain the underlying causes of the flight of residents from Galveston. Regional economic activity has surged while Galveston County observes this phenomenon.

The islands in Galveston County are resort towns with a thriving economy; however, the county as a whole is experiencing an outgoing flux of residents as observed through an eighteen-year US Census record. The causes for this phenomenon may be one or more socially or economically-driven factors such as a high crime rate or availability of better job prospects in the neighboring counties.

The report finds that Galveston County is overshadowed by the neighboring city of Houston, which absorbs the bulk of the region’s economic activity. Galveston County has been losing its prominence over the years, and intercounty integration does not seem far into the future.

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1

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND & REGIONAL CONTEXT

Galveston County is a county in the U.S. State of Texas, situated along the Gulf Coast adjacent to Galveston Bay. The county seat is the City of Galveston. The region surrounding the county is considered for analysis based on income disparity levels. Adjacent to Galveston County is Harris County, the third-most populous county in the United States. The presence of a major city, Houston (also the most populous city in Texas), is a contributing factor to income inequality compared to surrounding counties – the city itself has 20.6% of its residents living below the poverty line.

Population

Galveston County has a population of 337,890, and between 2010 and 2017, the population grew by more than 15%. The population of Galveston County, TX, is 57.3% White, 24.6% Hispanic, and 13.4% Black. 9.8% of Galveston County is foreign-born (*Galveston County Economic Development, 2019*).

People

Galveston County is part of the Greater Houston area. Houston has one of the youngest, fastest-growing, and most diverse populations in the world. People from around the globe relocate here every year to take advantage of the lifestyle and job opportunities the region provides.

Industry

The Port of Galveston has an annual economic impact of slightly more than \$3 billion and provides more than 3,330 jobs. The Port of Texas City has a direct business revenue of \$6.4 billion and provides more than 6,758 direct jobs (*H-GAC, 2020*).

The county boasts a robust petrochemical industry. The agricultural sector is relatively small, producing \$8.25 million annually, with 89,554 acres under cultivation (*H-GAC, 2020*).

Crime

1,136 criminal offenses were reported in 2003, in the unincorporated areas of the county. In 2004, 836 criminal offenses were reported in unincorporated areas, and 85 arrests made. Between 2003 and 2004, a decline was observed in overall reported offenses by 300 (26.4% decrease) (*Houston Chronicle, 2005*).

However, the crime rate in Galveston County is among the highest in the United States. 2018 observed a crime rate of 521 per 100,000 residents (a 3% increase from 2017) (*FBI, 2019*).

THE REGION

POPULATION & GROWTH

This section focuses on population growth over time and the reflective trends in population changes. The graphics below show the historical change in the regional population by county. The population increase in Galveston County is tempered compared to the growth percentages of Brazoria and Harris counties. The overarching trend for the regional population growth shows a substantial increase (386% growth from 1950), contributed significantly by Brazoria and Harris counties.

COUNTY	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	CHANGE
BRAZORIA	46,549	76,204	108,312	169,587	191,707	241,767	313,166	573%
HARRIS	113,066	140,364	169,812	195,940	217,399	250,158	291,309	158%
GALVESTON	806,701	1,243,158	1,741,912	2,409,547	2,818,199	3,400,578	4,092,459	407%
REGION	966,316	1,459,726	2,020,036	2,775,074	3,227,305	3,892,503	4,696,934	386%

Table 2.1



DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 60 Years of Change

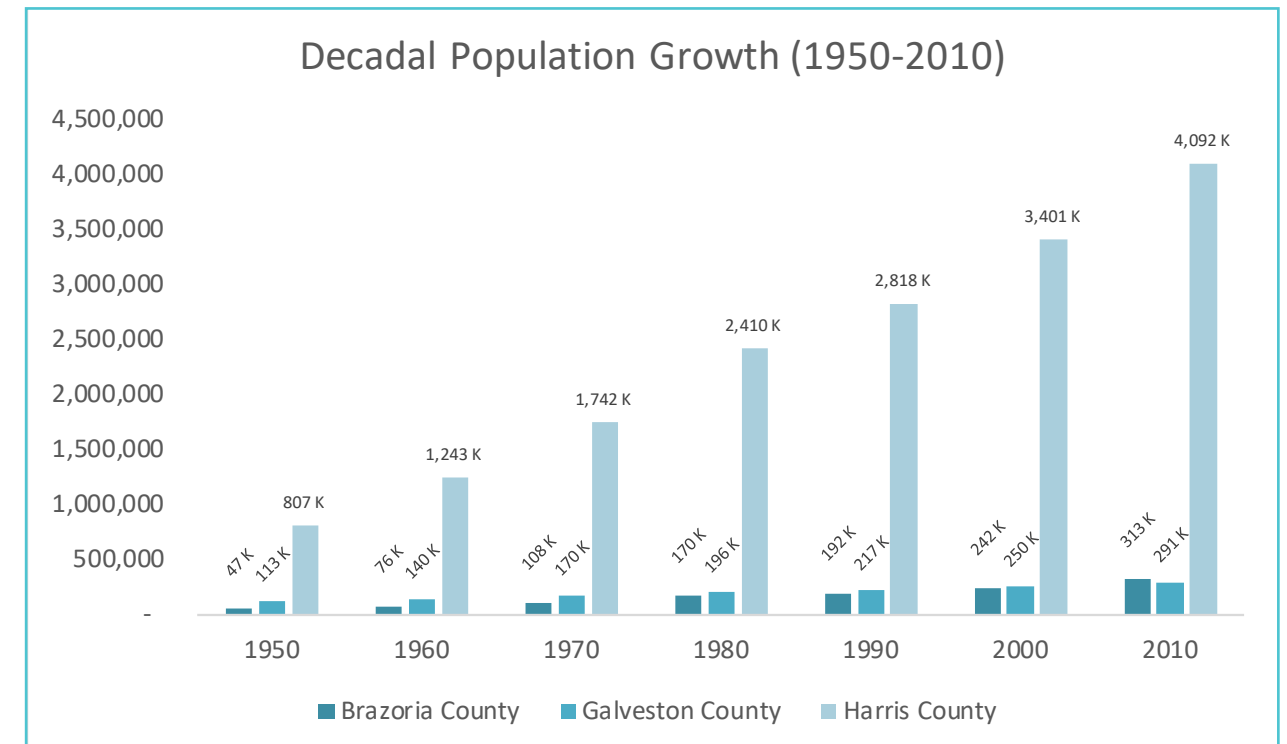


Figure 2.1

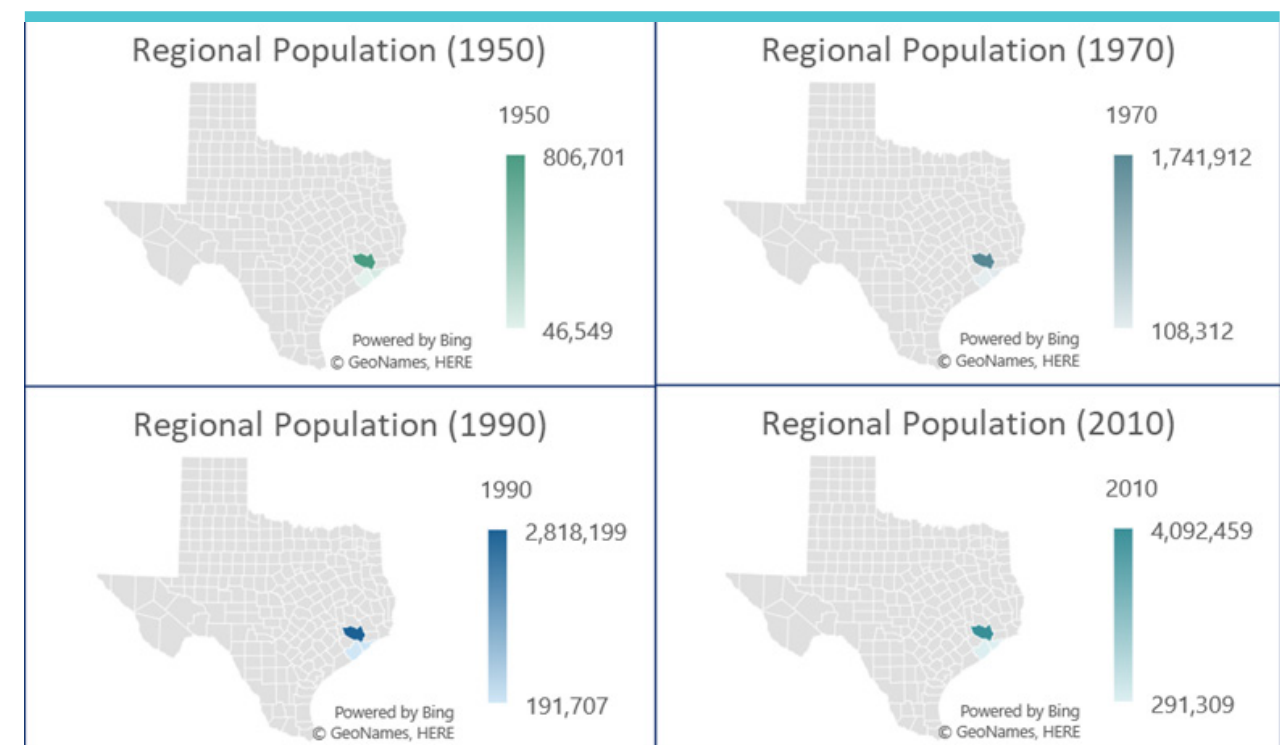
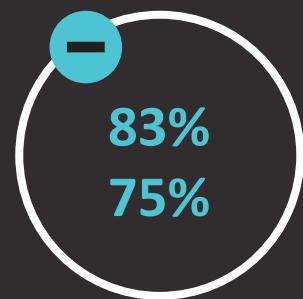


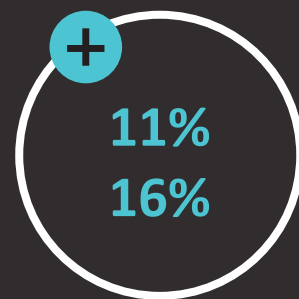
Figure 2.2

COMMUTER FLOWS



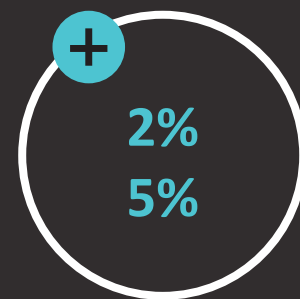
GALVESTON COUNTY

Resident workers from Galveston County have decreased from 83% to 75% in 25 years. Similarly, worker inflow into Galveston County has also decreased from 68% to 57%.



HARRIS COUNTY

Harris County has observed an increase of 5% in worker outflow. Worker inflows have also increased from 27% to 36%.



BRAZORIA COUNTY

Brazoria County has been relatively stable in terms of changes in commuter flows. Minimal increases are observed in both worker inflows and outflows.

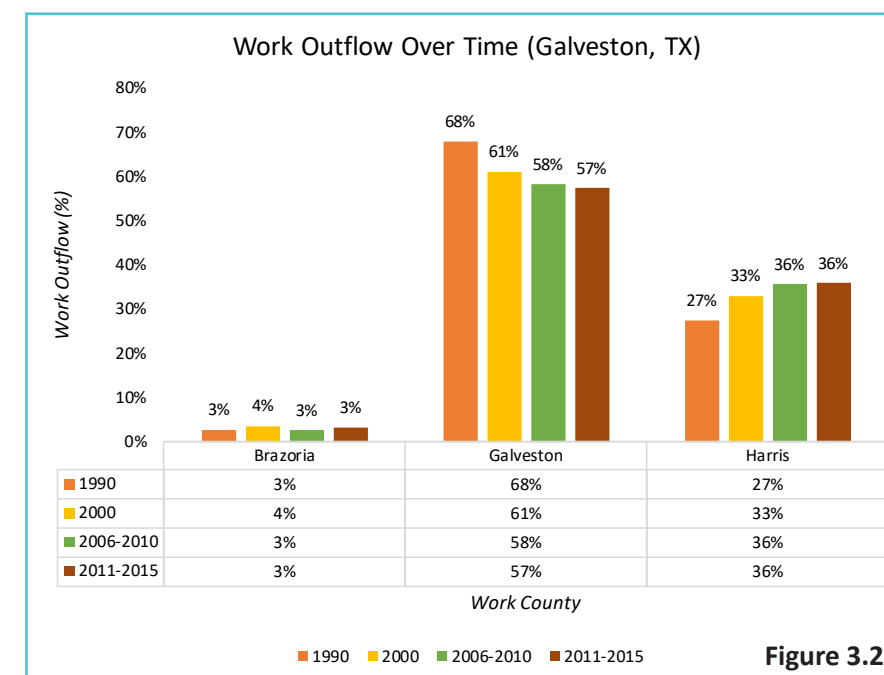
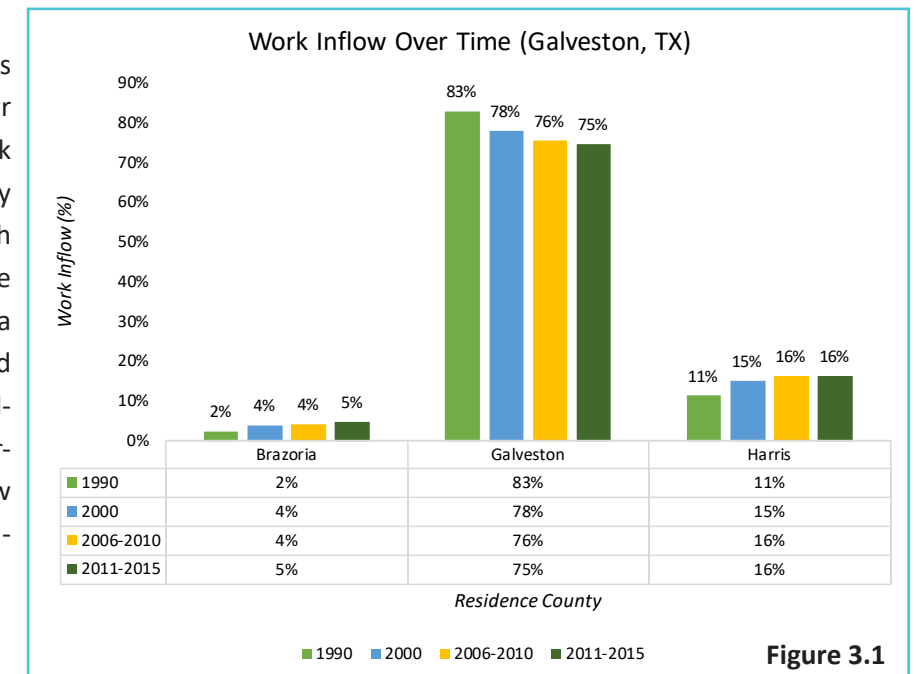
WORKFLOWS

In & Out

From the Census data, it is surmised that the counties of Texas have disparate commuter flows. For instance, the average flow of commuters is 700 for the state, with a high standard deviation of 17,000 from this average. These inferences help in focusing on the counties which show broader trends of commuter flow, which are indicative of the quantum of work generated by those counties. The counties which are considered for this purpose are those which have a commuter flow of more than 2% of the total commuter flow to and from Galveston County.

The Census data shows that the highest incoming work traffic is generated by Harris County and Brazoria County, both within the immediate vicinity of Galveston County. Chambers, Liberty, Fort Bend, and Jefferson Counties do not contribute significantly to Galveston County's incoming commuter flow. Furthermore, this analysis considered the incoming and outgoing commuter flows pertaining to the Continental United States, with no incoming traffic originating from Hawaii or Puerto Rico. This indicates that most of the incoming traffic to Galveston County is from its neighboring counties, and vice versa.

The adjacent chart shows trends in incoming commuter flows from 1990 to 2015. Work inflow to Galveston County has declined over time, with a significant drop during the turn of the century. Brazoria County shows a stable trend of sending work traffic to Galveston County, whereas Harris County's commuter flow to Galveston County has increased over the 25 years.



This graph shows the trends in the outgoing commuter flow that represent residents of Galveston County commuting to work in the neighboring counties. It is observed that the percentage of residents working within Galveston County has steadily decreased over the years, and conversely, commuter flows to Harris County have increased by 9% in 25 years.

Figures 3.1 and 3.2 indicate an increasing efflux of commuter flow from Galveston County to Harris County, indicating that Harris County is possibly the economic powerhouse of the region.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

This section covers the demographic profile of the region under analysis. The demographic profile indicators are race, education levels, age, and sex. Table 4.1 shows the overall racial profile of the region. The following inferences are made from the table:

- A large influx of Asian populations occurred between 2000 and 2017, with a 346% increase in people belonging to the Asian communities.
- Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders have consistently chosen to leave the region, and thus there has been a steep decline in their population. This phenomenon is primarily observed in Galveston County, which has seen a 100% decline in the Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander population.
- American Indian and Native Alaskan population declined from 2000 to 2010, having surged through to 2017 with a considerable increase in their numbers.
- Residents belonging to two or more races have steadily decreased in 17 years.
- Galveston County, with a minority African American population, has lost much of its racially diverse people in the last two decades. The African American population has not seen any significant changes in their numbers, except for small additions.

	BRAZORIA (2000)	% CHANGE (2000-2017)	GALVESTON (2000)	% CHANGE (2000-2017)	HARRIS (2000)	% CHANGE (2000-2017)
TOTAL	241,767	43%	250,158	28%	3,400,578	33%
WHITE	186,383	37%	181,830	38%	1,997,123	43%
AFRICAN AMERICAN	20,540	123%	38,625	7%	628,619	36%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE	1,280	50%	1,181	24%	15,180	28%
ASIAN	4,842	346%	5,254	107%	174,626	77%
NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ PACIFIC ISLANDER	73	-71%	112	13%	2,095	48%
OTHER RACE	23,281	-44%	17,957	-58%	482,283	-24%
TWO OR MORE RACES	5,368	46%	5,199	74%	100,652	3%

Table 3.1

PEOPLE

Education, Age & Sex

Figure 4.1 shows regional trends in population by age and sex.

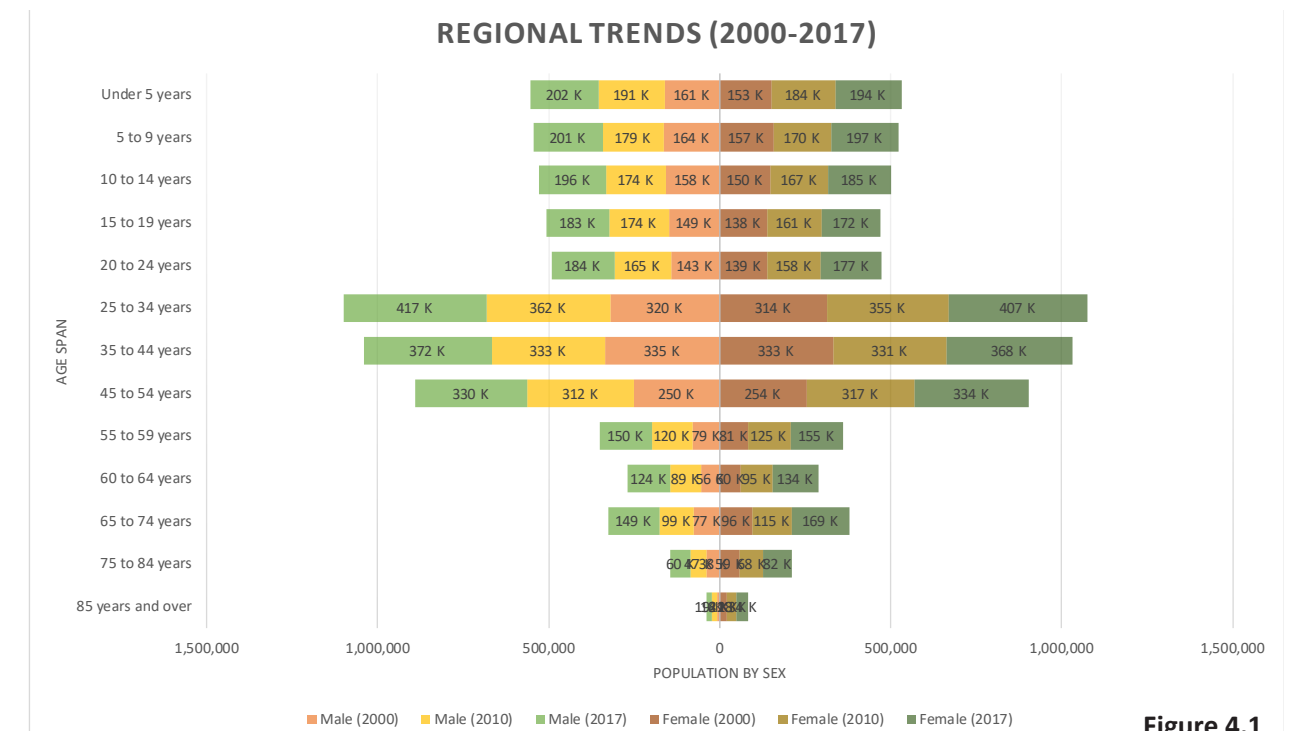


Figure 4.1

The following inferences are drawn from these charts:

- Most of the population in the region falls in the range of youth to middle-aged, with the median age of the region being 35 years.
- This portion of the regional population (25-54 years) has continued to increase in two decades (2000-2017) steadily.
- As of 2017, there 99 females per 100 males, indicating a balanced sex ratio.
- The relatively higher portion of 'population under 5 years' has steadily increased through the years, which is indicative of high birth rates throughout the region.
- Conversely, people aged over 75 years constitute a minority in the region, showing an absence of a significant proportion of pensioner or retiree population.

For tables showing education level, refer Appendix. Based on the data patterns of education levels of the region's populace, the following inferences can be made:

- The overall percentage of educated populace has increased from 2000 to 2017, with the maximum increase being observed in high school education and a significant rise in bachelors or graduate degree holders. Since there is no distinction provided in the data between bachelors and graduate-level degree holders for the years 2010 and 2017, a further breakdown of this assessment is not possible.
- The highest number of degree holders fell within the 45 to 64 years age span, and this group has carried forward towards an increase in the subsequent years. This is observed due to new additions from the younger age groups progressing into the 45 to the 64-year bracket as 17 years have passed.
- All three counties have a relatively higher proportion of the educated population, with at least a high school level of education.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

This section focuses on the factors which contribute to changes in the regional population. The chart below shows the trends of increases in the regional population by county. Barring the increase made from the Census date to the 2010 estimate, the least increases in population for the overall region were observed in 2017-18, as opposed to the strides made in 2013 to 2016. 2016 is the start of the declining overarching trend. Figure 3 shows the population change from 2010 to 2018, and it accounts for census counts reported as of July 2010 through to July 2018. The chart juxtaposes the estimated increase in population with the percentage increase for each county and the overall Galveston County region. The average percentage change in population is found to be 15% for the region primarily governed by the rise in Harris County's population. Although Brazoria County has seen an 18% increase in its populace, which is the highest percentage increase in the regional population, it has added just over 57,000 new residents. Harris County has added over 600,000 people who account for a 14.8% bump in the population (*U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2019*).

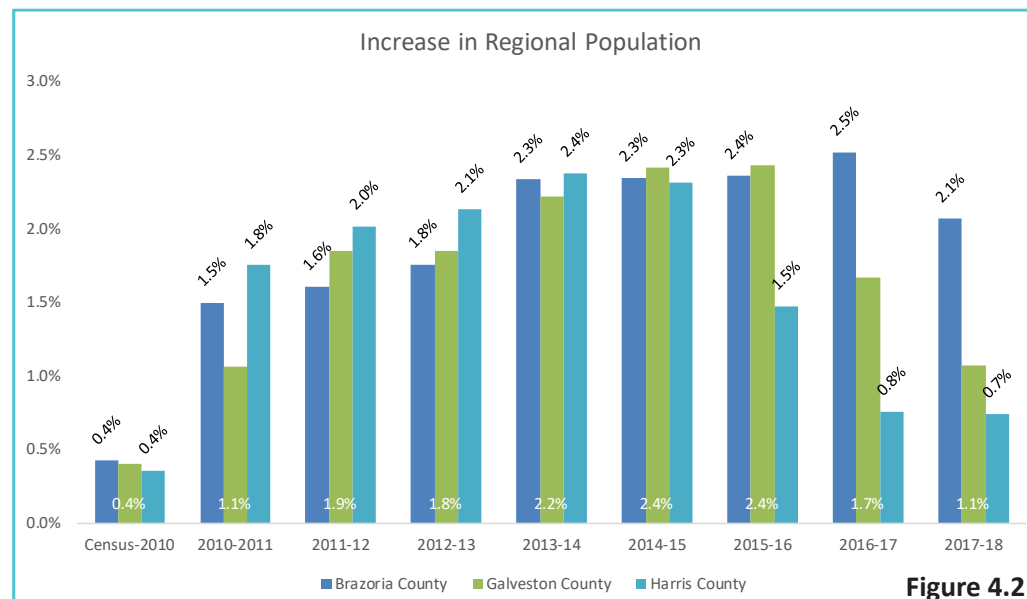


Figure 4.2

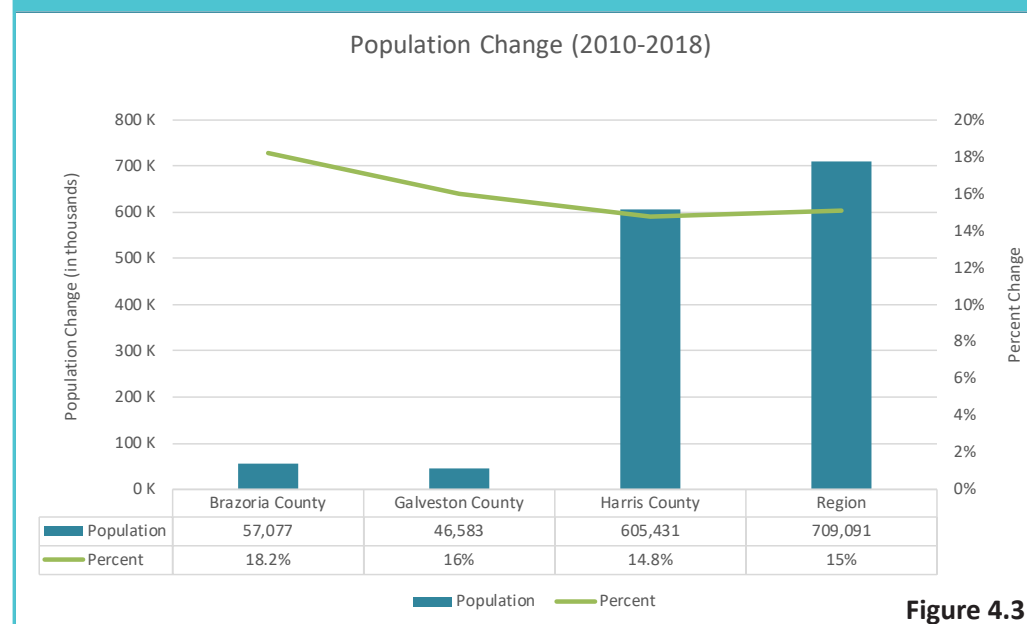


Figure 4.3

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION CHANGES

Cumulative & Annual

The following charts outline the various components of population change in terms of migrations, births, and deaths. Harris County observes the highest influx of migrants (*U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2019*).

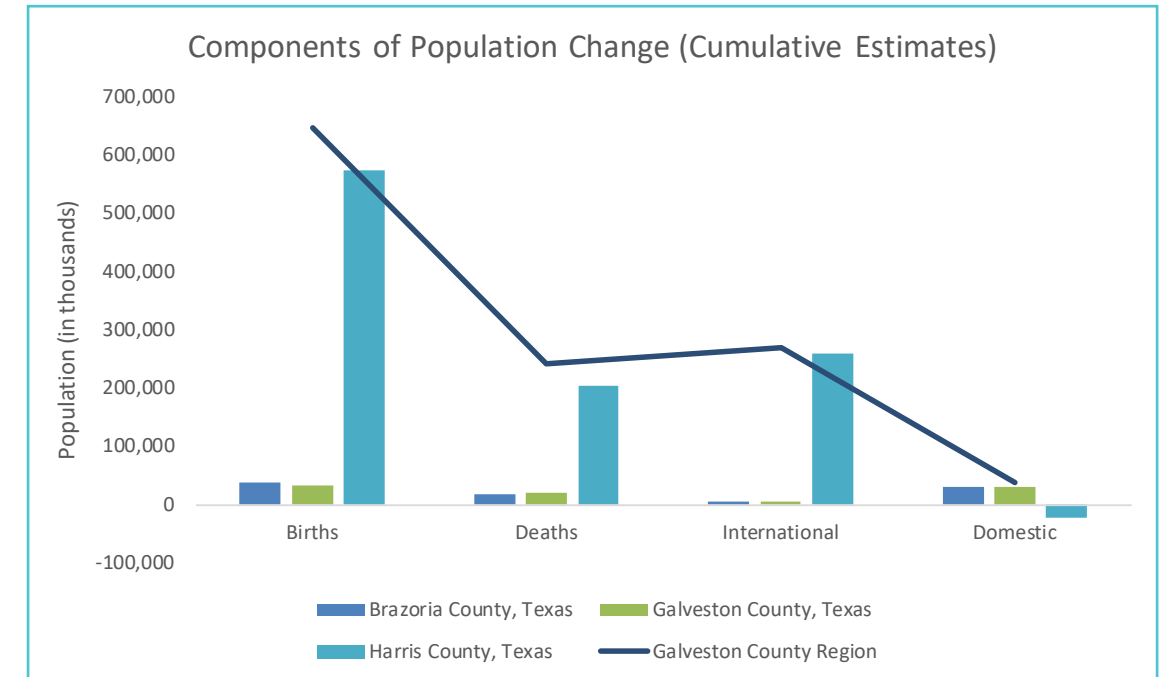


Figure 4.4

The region enjoys a higher fertility rate and has a resident population comprising of a lower proportion of senior citizens. Thus, the primary component of population change in the region can be attributed to the higher number of births. Over 8 years, 646,379 new births contribute significantly to the total regional population change of 709,091 (*U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2019*).

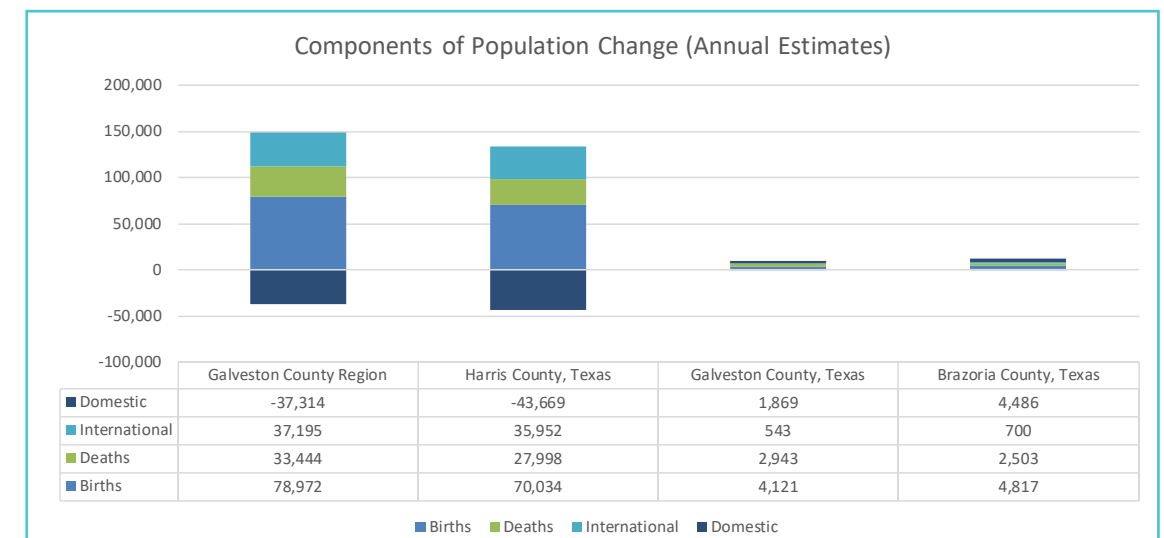


Figure 4.5

The chart above shows the trends in the components of regional population change. Overall, the regional population has increased due to both international migration and more births. Domestic migration seems to be the primary contributing factor showing an outflux of the regional population, despite an overall increase in the number of people residing in the region.

HOUSING

Monthly Gross Rent & Home Values

IBM SPSS is used to find renting patterns and trends in home values from 2000 to 2018. The figures for 2000 are adjusted for inflation to 2019 figures, whereas the 2018 figures for home values and monthly rents have not been adjusted for inflation. To account for misleading data inferences, outliers and missing data have been recoded in IBM SPSS to not factor into the statistical analysis.

The monthly gross rents and home values are analyzed for homes ranging from one bedroom to five or more bedrooms . The variations in rents and values are indicative of the area the homes are in; for example, rents for 2-Bedroom units can be as low as \$74/month in Pasadena, and as high as \$3900/month in Downtown Houston.

The Renting Scenario for 2-Bedroom Housing

This section also illustrates the changes in the renting scenario from 2010 to 2018 by considering 2-Bedroom housing as an instrument of analysis. The following charts show that the rent values in the Galveston County region have decreased significantly over eight years. This might be the result of an overall decreasing trend in the property market as home values have also been reduced, albeit not as significantly as rent values.

HOUSING & RENTING

Comparative Values (2010 & 2018)

MEDIAN MONTHLY GROSS RENT

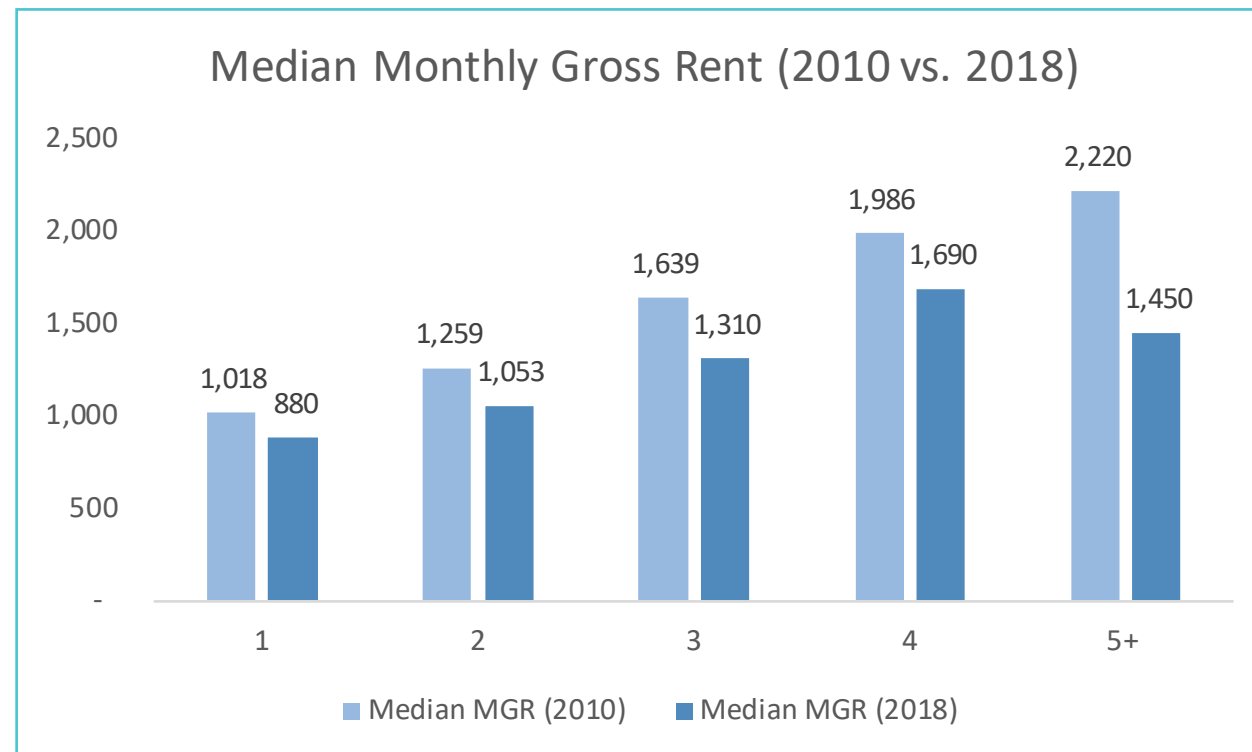


Figure 5.1

MEDIAN HOME VALUES

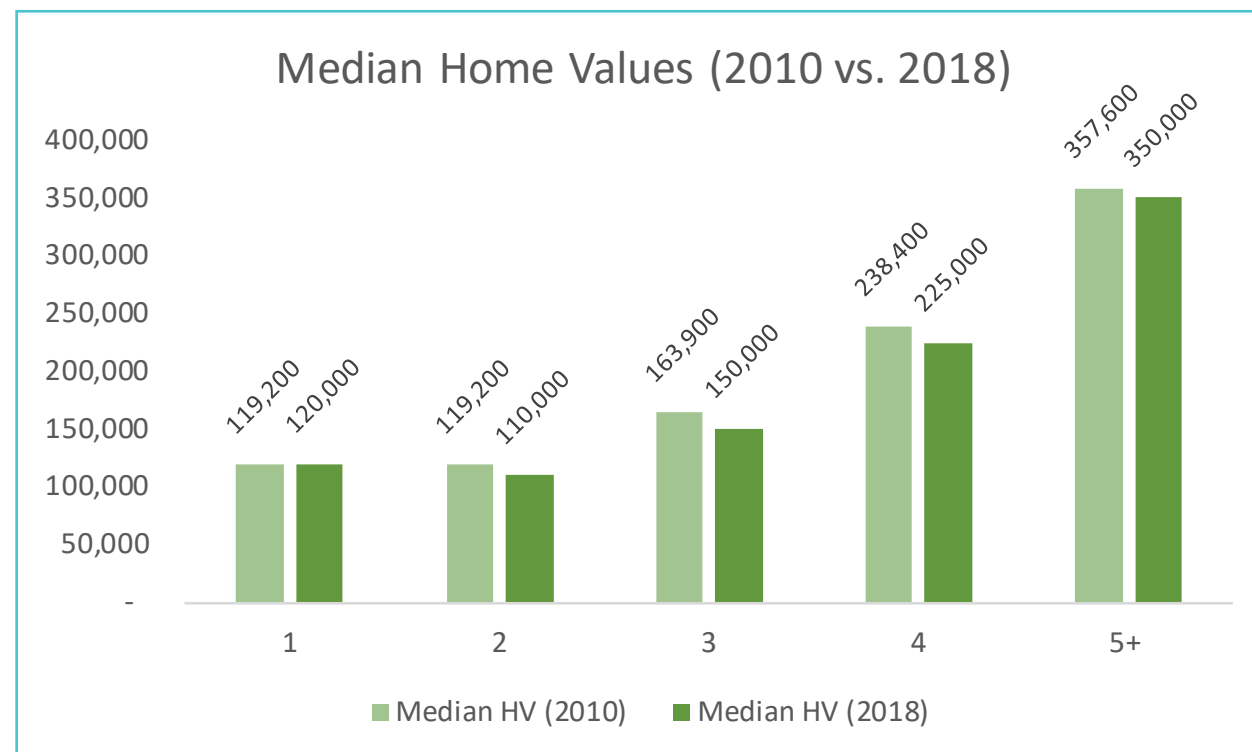


Figure 5.2

REGIONAL RENTER MARKET

2-Bedroom Median MGR Analysis

2-BEDROOM HOUSE RENTING SCENARIO	RENT/MONTH (2010)
MEAN RENT	\$1090
MEDIAN	\$1020
STD. DEVIATION	\$395
MINIMUM	\$75
MAXIMUM	\$3960

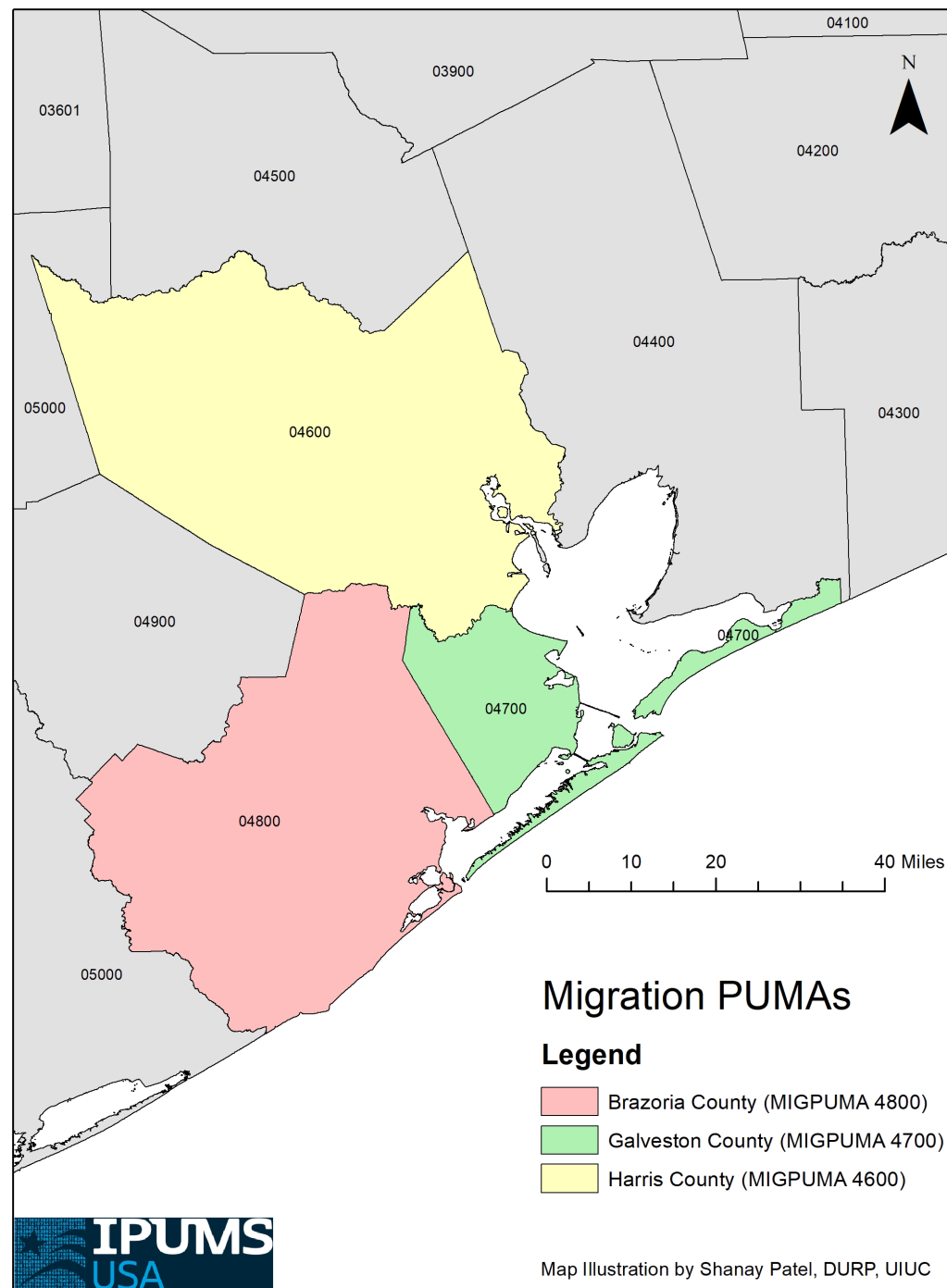
Table 5.1

Tables 5.1 & 5.2 show 2-Bedroom MGRs for the years 2010 and 2018. It is observed that rents have reduced over a span of eight years, with the rental patterns remaining almost the same. The standard deviation from average rents is \$393 (2010) and \$346 (2018), with the average MGR being \$1088 and \$949 for 2010 and 2018, respectively. Table 1 also shows that the lowest rents for 2010 are found to be in Pasadena, while Downtown Houston (PUMA 4604) residents pay the highest rent.

2-BEDROOM HOUSE RENTING SCENARIO	RENT/MONTH (2018)
MEAN RENT	\$950
MEDIAN	\$880
STD. DEVIATION	\$350
MINIMUM	\$12
MAXIMUM	\$3230

Table 5.2

Table 2 shows that the highest and lowest rents are found to be in the same area, which is the area of Texas City and La Marque. The Houston MPA has consistently higher rents amounting to \$1500-3000+ and deviates considerably from the median MGR of the Galveston County region. The maximum rent result for 2018 that is somewhere in Texas City or La Marque (PUMA 4701) is possibly an outlier as MGRs in the area usually range from \$300 to \$1600. A single person/household pays a \$12 monthly rent.



6

MIGRATION

This section examines migration trends within the Galveston County region and tries to ascertain emerging patterns of flight of Galveston County residents to Harris County (as observed in previous sections). The adjacent map shows the ‘Migration PUMAs’ (or MIGPUMAs) for the region, which has remained consistent for 2000 and 2010.

Running an operation to calculate modes for MIGPUMAs paints a picture of the migration status of the region’s residents for the year 2010 and 2018.

COUNTY (MIGPUMA ID)	MIGRATION (2010)	MIGRATION (2018)
GLAVESTON (4700)	30,491	30,548
HARRIS (4600)	123,331	137,973
BRAZORIA (4800)	26,979	24,657

Table 6.1

The largest destination for intraregional migration is Harris County for both years, meaning residents from the Galveston and Brazoria counties have moved to Harris County and have been living there for at least a year after migration.

Further analysis into the region can be carried out by utilizing MIGPUMAs, and by cross-examining the data with factors such as the increasing crime rate in Galveston County or the increase in economic opportunities in the City of Houston.



INTERCOUNTY MIGRATION

MIGPUMA Analysis (2018)

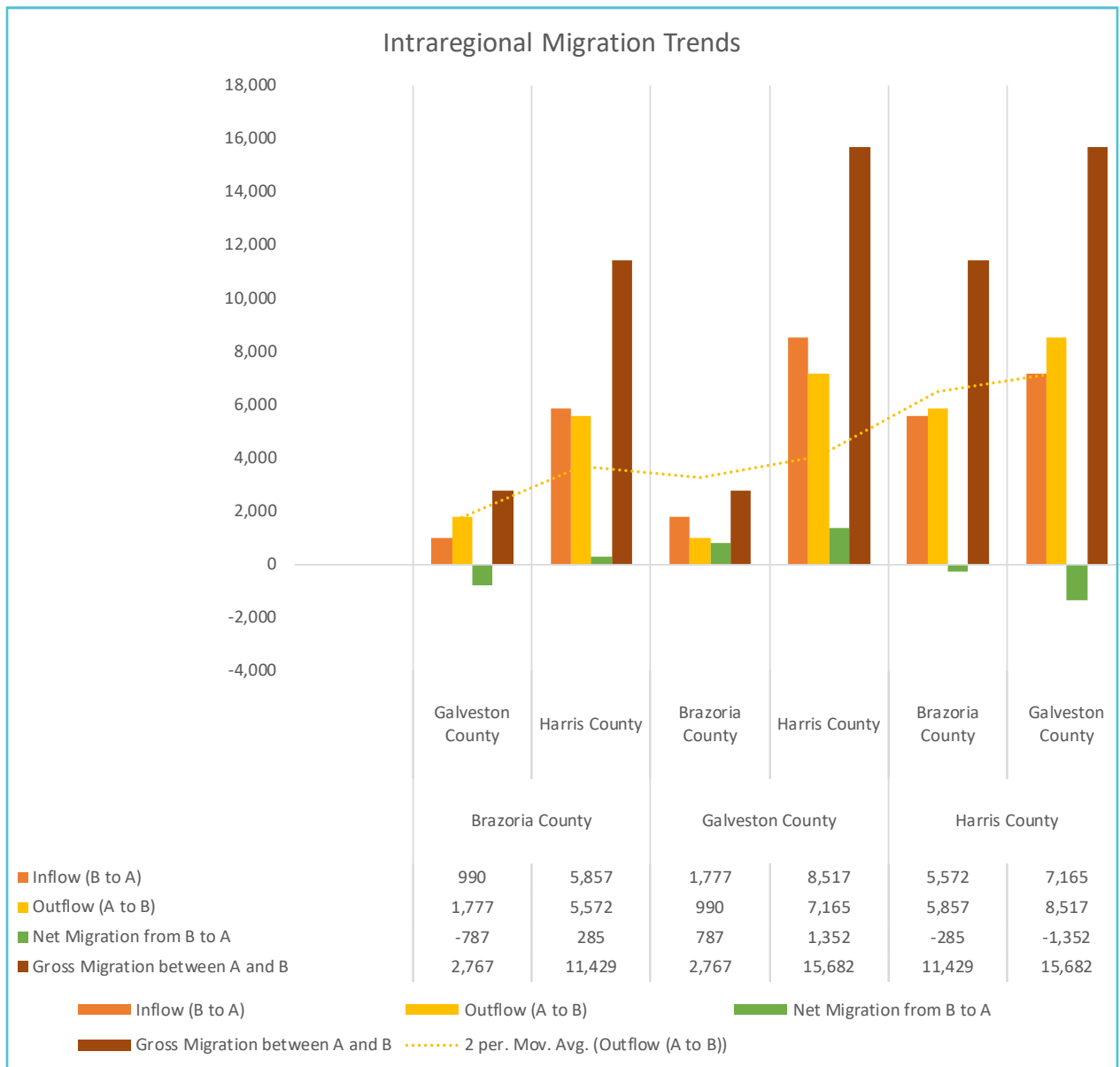
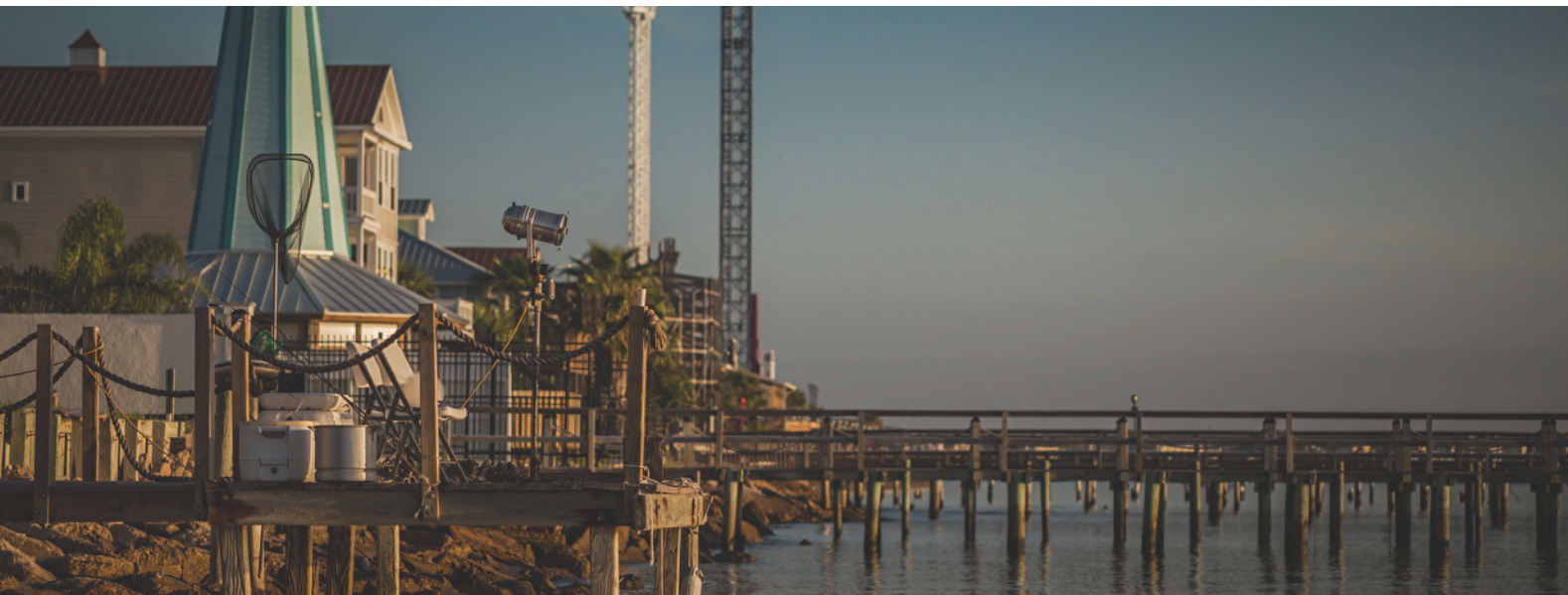


Figure 6.1

Figure 6.1 shows the intercounty migration trends based on the MIGPUMAs obtained from IPMUS USA. The chart shows that net migration between Harris County and Galveston County is 1,352, with influx observed in Harris County. Despite Galveston County's total population (~292,000), the outflux does indicate that people have moved to Harris County over the years. Harris County has attracted residents from the less populous Brazoria County, as well as Figure 6.1 illustrates.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

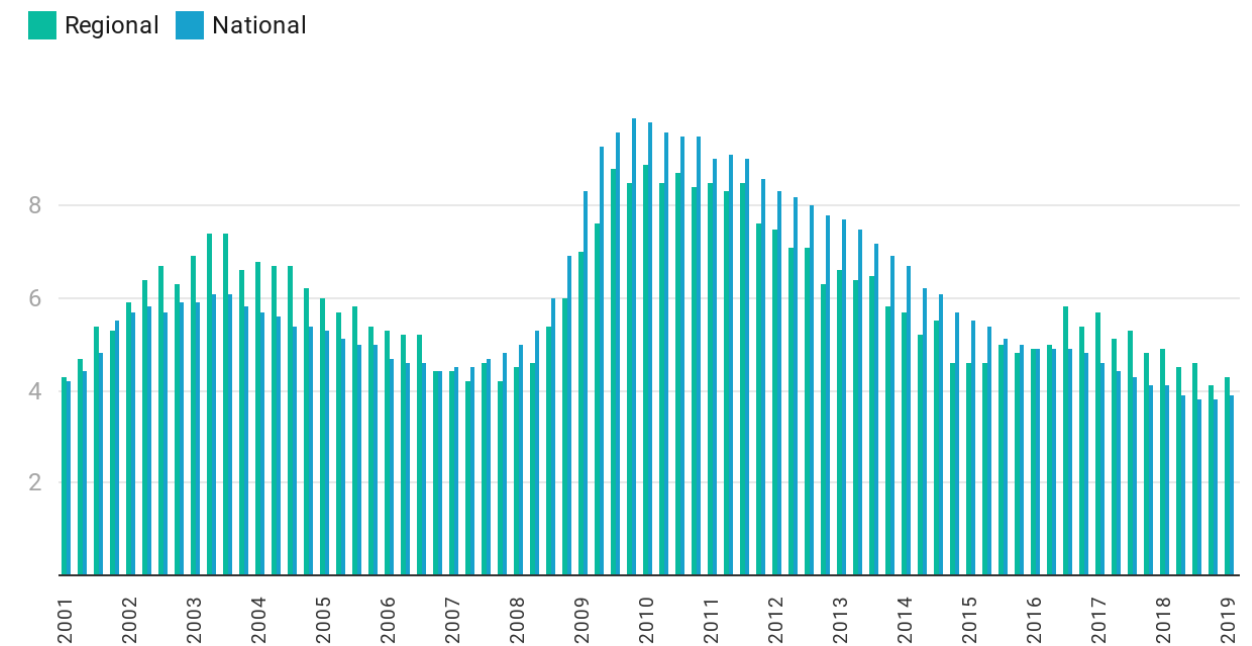
The economy of Texas is the second-largest in the United States, with a gross state product of \$1.803 trillion (2018). The state is home to 50 Fortune 500 companies. In 2017, Texas grossed \$264.5 billion a year in exports, which accounted for more than that of California (\$172 billion) and New York (\$77.9 billion) combined. The economy of Texas surged owing to an oil boom in 1905, when the Gladys City Oil, Gas, and Manufacturing Company struck oil on Spindletop Hill in Beaumont (Texas State Historical Association, 1999). By 1940, Texas – a pioneer in the field – had solidified its position as the leading oil producer in the country. The Texas economy today relies primarily on IT services, oil and natural gas production, defense, biomedical research, fuel processing, electric power, and manufacturing. Houston is home to NASA’s Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center. Thus, Texas is also heavily invested in aerospace and related technologies, supported by its robust network of fuel, power, and IT sector. Galveston County contributes to the Texan economy through its tourism sector.



UNEMPLOYMENT Good Times & Bad Times

Figure 7.1 shows the unemployment rates from 2001 to 2019 for the Galveston County region and the U.S. Underlying causes of high and low rates of unemployment are attributed to the certain driving factors in the national economy (Amadeo, 2020). The chart also shows that the upward surge in unemployment is observed immediately after the 2008 market crash, further exacerbated by tax cuts and a debt ceiling crisis. The debt ceiling crisis saw the most volatile week for markets since the 2008 crash. The average rate of unemployment in the Galveston County region has been in sync with the national unemployment rates, albeit with slightly lower rates in the recession years. However, Figure 7.1 shows that the stacked unemployment for the early months has been slightly higher than the national trends, maintaining this pattern over two decades.

Regional vs. National Unemployment Statistics (2001-2019)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics • Created with Datawrapper

Figure 7.1

REGIONAL & NATIONAL ECONOMY

The Region's Place in the Nation

Table 7.1 shows industry groups in the Galveston County region and the U.S., and the derived Location Quotients (LQs) (Refer Appendix for calculations). The LQs for the region (when compared to the country) are the highest in oil and natural gas extraction and support activities for mining these fuels. The state does not actively engage in mining for commodities other than oil and natural gas. Table 3 also indicates a higher LQ for pipeline transportation, complimentary with the active natural gas extraction. The construction industry and the field of civil engineering are two of the most prominent prospects for employment; this inference is supportive of the data patterns showing a strong industrial and energy-driven economy of the region (and Texas as a whole). The transportation industry is also much more active in the region compared to the country, with air and water transportation being major employment generators. Rail transportation is observed to be inactive in this part of the state.

The aerospace-focused hub for NASA also warrants a robust foundation of space research and technology. The region, with a Location Quotient of 10.71, significantly contributes to this pursuit. The primary contributor would be Harris County, with the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston serving as the node for NASA and its spaceflight operations. Farming, forestry, and other agricultural or logging activities are almost non-existent with zero to minimal contribution to regional employment.

INDUSTRY TITLE (TABLE 7.1)	REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT	NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT	LQ
NAICS 11 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING	2,027	1,270,049	0.10
NAICS 21 MINING, QUARRYING, AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	67,498	673,790	6.32
NAICS 22 UTILITIES	17,519	812,532	1.36
NAICS 23 CONSTRUCTION	186,461	7,403,712	1.59
NAICS 42 WHOLESALE TRADE	141,043	5,855,825	1.52
NAICS 48-49 TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	128,713	6,167,909	1.32
NAICS 53 REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING	54,276	2,269,273	1.51
NAICS 54 PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	193,111	9,397,420	1.30
NAICS 92 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	54,728	7,413,493	0.47
NAICS 111 CROP PRODUCTION	858	549,916	0.10
NAICS 113 FORESTRY AND LOGGING	0	57,277	0.00
NAICS 115 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	535	389,361	0.09
NAICS 211 OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	33,386	142,363	14.86
NAICS 213 SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR MINING	32,157	340,737	5.98
NAICS 236 CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS	47,274	1,615,147	1.86
NAICS 237 HEAVY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION	40,076	1,205,644	2.11
NAICS 324 PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING	6,600	112,606	3.71
NAICS 325 CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING	33,642	830,526	2.57
NAICS 332 FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING	44,957	1,467,846	1.94
NAICS 333 MACHINERY MANUFACTURING	38,081	1,110,888	2.17
NAICS 423 MERCHANT WHOLESALE, DURABLE GOODS	89,329	3,153,582	1.80
NAICS 481 AIR TRANSPORTATION	19,414	502,886	2.45
NAICS 482 RAIL TRANSPORTATION	0	502	0.00
NAICS 483 WATER TRANSPORTATION	3,868	66,567	3.68
NAICS 486 PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION	10,293	50,474	12.92
NAICS 488 SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION	29,607	786,565	2.39
NAICS 521 MONETARY AUTHORITIES - CENTRAL BANK	0	19,649	0.00
NAICS 927 SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY	2,898	17,156	10.71



SHIFT-SHARE ANALYSIS

Industry Mix & Regional Shift

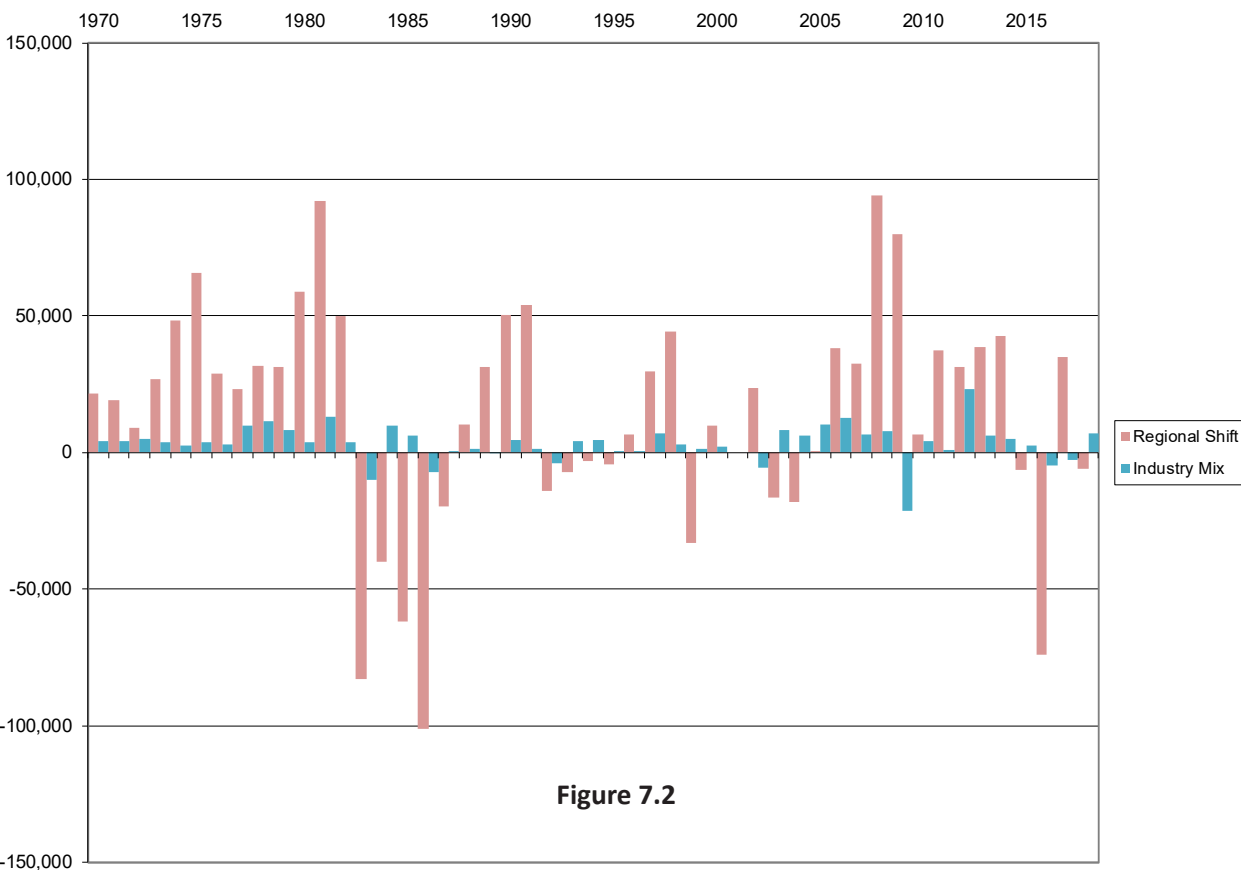
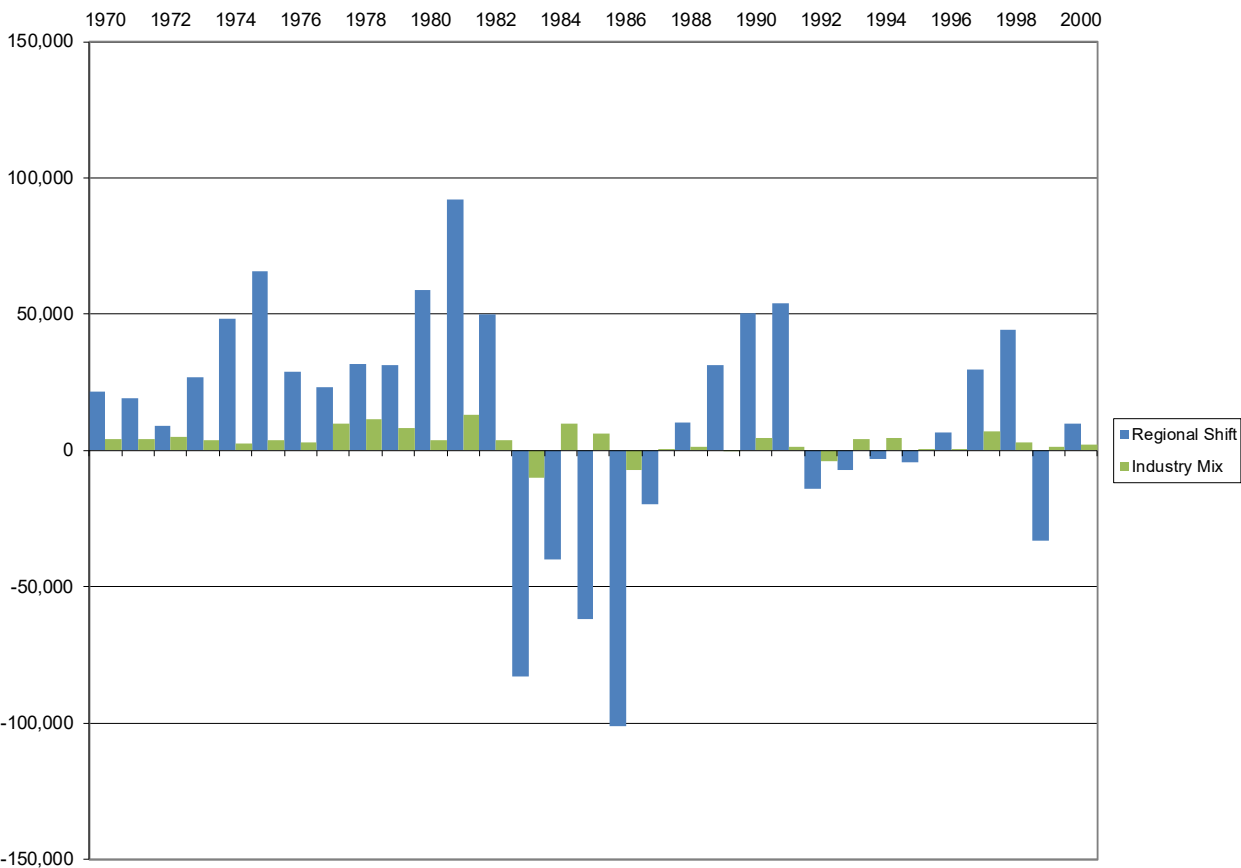


Figure 7.2

SHIFT-SHARE ANALYSIS

Industry Mix & Regional Shift

The charts in Figure 7.2 display the results of the shift-share analysis executed through the Swifty Shifty 2012. Swifty Shifty 2012 is an analysis model developed by Andrew Isserman of the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign. The model quickly and conveniently calculates annual regional mix and shift effects from the classical shift-share model using data downloaded in raw form from the U.S. Bureau of Labor.

The Shift-Share for the SIC data (1969-2001) shows a consistent increase in private proprietors, and a steady decrease in salaried employees, indicative of a shift to self-employment. The farming sector has flatlined; as opposed to the national mix, agriculture is not a growing domain in the region.

The Shift-Share analysis for the NAICS data (2001-2018) shows a slump in mining and manufacturing though these sectors employ a significant regional population. The project management sector also shows a decline. In contrast, the transportation and warehousing sector has been growing since 2011, as has the IT sector. There is also a positive shift towards arts and entertainment, and finance, insurance, and real estate. This data could indicate a regional shift from mining and production to the IT and service sectors.

Figure 7.1 shows regional industries steadily thriving through 1969 to 2019, booming around 1980 and 2010. A decline is observed around 2014, at a time when the national economy as a whole is in decline, with unemployment being observed at 2007 levels. Nevertheless, the region has managed to keep its industries relatively afloat for most of the 50-year period and has observed considerable industry growth during this time.

Conclusion

The region has a thriving economy with a robust industrial sector. The region has managed to keep its post-2008 unemployment levels lower than the national rates. The region has observed an overall population growth, with Galveston County also recording rising populations due to natural increases and higher birth rates. The economic growth is attributed primarily to Harris County and the city of Houston – the regional powerhouse. As the economic hub of the region, Harris County also generates the maximum number of jobs and attracts the most significant quantum of domestic migration in the region. The city of Houston dominates the regional economy. Despite a growing population, and a strong tourism sector-fuelled economy, Galveston’s prominence is eclipsed by the neighboring Harris County. Thus, an intercounty integration or assimilation might be possible for the region in the near future.

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IMAGE CREDITS (in order of appearance):

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APPENDIX

REGIONAL RACIAL PROFILE

2000	Brazoria County, Texas			Galveston County, Texas			Harris County, Texas		
	Estimate	Percent	% Change since 2000	Estimate	Percent	% Change since 2000	Estimate	Percent	% Change since 2000
Total:	241,767		± 0	250,168		± 0	3,400,578		± 0
White alone	186,383	77%		181,830	73%		1,997,123	59%	
Black or African American alone	20,540	8%	± 0	38,625	15%	± 0	628,619	18%	± 0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,280	1%	± 0	1,181	0%	± 0	15,180	0%	± 0
Asian alone	4,842	2%	± 0	5,254	2%	± 0	174,626	5%	± 0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	73	0%	± 0	112	0%	± 0	2,095	0%	± 0
Some other race alone	23,281	10%	± 0	17,957	7%	± 0	482,283	14%	± 0
Two or more races	5,368	2%	± 0	5,199	2%	± 0	100,652	3%	± 0
2010	Brazoria County, Texas			Galveston County, Texas			Harris County, Texas		
	Estimate	Percent	% Change since 2000	Estimate	Percent	% Change since 2000	Estimate	Percent	% Change since 2000
Total:	314,494		30%	292,607		17%	4,110,771		21%
White alone	238,226	76%	28%	231,582	79%	27%	2,564,180	62%	28%
Black or African American alone	38,410	12%	87%	41,659	14%	8%	777,377	19%	24%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	994	0%	-22%	226	0%	-81%	20,822	1%	37%
Asian alone	17,972	6%	271%	8,036	3%	53%	256,862	6%	47%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	53	0%	-27%	0	0%	-100%	2,702	0%	29%
Some other race alone	12,169	4%	-48%	5,207	2%	-71%	420,285	10%	-13%
Two or more races	6,670	2%	24%	5,897	2%	13%	68,543	2%	-32%
2017	Brazoria County, Texas			Galveston County, Texas			Harris County, Texas		
	Estimate	Percent	% Change since 2000	Estimate	Percent	% Change since 2000	Estimate	Percent	% Change since 2000
Total:	345,995		43%	321,184		28%	4,525,519		33%
White alone	255,706	74%	37%	250,913	78%	38%	2,864,288	63%	43%
Black or African American alone	45,827	13%	123%	41,271	13%	7%	857,122	19%	36%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,925	1%	50%	1,459	0%	24%	19,465	0%	28%
Asian alone	21,616	6%	346%	10,897	3%	107%	309,400	7%	77%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	21	0%	-71%	127	0%	13%	3,091	0%	48%
Some other race alone	13,046	4%	-44%	7,464	2%	-58%	368,849	8%	-24%
Two or more races	7,854	2%		9,053	3%	74%	103,304	2%	3%

POPULATION BY EDUCATION ATTAINMENT LEVELS (2010)

2010	Brazoria County, Texas						Galveston County, Texas						Harris County, Texas					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 18 to 24 years	24,997		12,883		12,114		24,479		13,147		11,332		415,736		214,501		201,235	
Less than high school graduate	5,599	22%	6,999	28%	1,999	17%	4,896	20%	2,905	22%	1,994	18%	92,709	22%	58,773	27%	34,009	17%
High school graduate	9,824	39%	10,724	43%	4,313	36%	8,445	35%	4,523	34%	3,910	35%	127,215	31%	65,423	31%	61,980	31%
Some college or associate's degree	8,049	32%	5,924	24%	5,015	41%	8,690	36%	4,812	37%	3,864	34%	160,058	39%	74,432	35%	85,324	42%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,500	6%	1,375	6%	800	7%	2,448	10%	907	7%	1,552	14%	35,753	9%	15,873	7%	19,721	10%
Population 25 years and over	202,218		101,959		100,259		193,739		93,679		100,060		2,543,972		1,244,378		1,299,594	
Less than 9th grade	12,538	6%	6,423	6%	6,016	6%	10,656	6%	5,059	5%	5,703	6%	302,733	12%	156,792	13%	145,555	11%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18,200	9%	10,808	11%	7,419	7%	14,143	7%	7,213	8%	6,904	7%	256,941	10%	133,148	11%	123,461	10%
High school graduate	50,352	25%	24,470	24%	25,867	26%	55,022	28%	28,104	30%	27,016	27%	595,289	23%	284,963	23%	309,303	24%
Some college, no degree	50,757	25%	25,388	25%	25,366	25%	46,110	24%	20,516	22%	25,515	26%	539,322	21%	248,876	20%	291,109	22%
Associate's degree	15,571	8%	7,749	8%	7,920	8%	15,112	8%	6,183	7%	8,905	9%	142,462	6%	62,219	5%	80,575	6%
Bachelor's degree	33,366	17%	16,619	16%	16,844	17%	35,454	18%	16,862	18%	18,511	19%	457,915	18%	228,966	18%	230,028	18%
Graduate or professional degree	21,233	11%	10,400	10%	10,828	11%	17,243	9%	9,743	10%	7,505	8%	249,309	10%	129,415	10%	119,563	9%
Percent high school graduate or higher	171,481	85%	84,728	83%	86,824	87%	168,747	87%	81,407	87%	87,352	87%	1,984,298	78%	954,438	77%	1,030,578	79%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	54,801	27%	27,019	27%	27,671	28%	52,697	27%	26,605	28%	26,016	26%	707,224	28%	358,381	29%	349,591	27%
Population 25 to 34 years	44,673		22,886		21,787		38,663		18,531		20,132		664,652		336,521		328,131	
High school graduate or higher	37,123	83%	18,171	79%	18,955	87%	33,250	86%	15,121	82%	18,119	90%	525,075	79%	257,102	76%	267,755	82%
Bachelor's degree or higher	13,223	30%	5,378	24%	7,843	36%	9,666	25%	3,632	20%	6,040	30%	182,115	27%	82,448	25%	99,752	30%
Population 35 to 44 years	47,059		24,241		22,818		40,373		19,852		20,521		589,498		295,705		293,793	
High school graduate or higher	40,941	87%	20,508	85%	20,399	89%	35,690	88%	17,827	90%	17,853	87%	452,734	77%	222,962	75%	229,452	78%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15,624	33%	7,175	30%	8,443	37%	11,587	29%	5,618	28%	5,951	29%	161,522	27%	78,362	27%	83,143	28%
Population 45 to 64 years	80,683		41,365		39,318		81,666		40,597		41,069		953,126		466,547		486,579	
High school graduate or higher	69,549	86%	34,995	85%	34,521	88%	73,254	90%	35,969	89%	37,291	91%	759,641	80%	364,373	78%	395,589	81%
Bachelor's degree or higher	19,687	24%	10,838	26%	8,886	23%	24,255	30%	13,356	33%	10,924	27%	276,407	29%	146,496	31%	130,403	27%
Population 65 years and over	29,803		13,467		16,336		33,037		14,699		18,338		336,696		145,605		191,091	
High school graduate or higher	23,932	80%	11,003	82%	12,922	79%	26,628	81%	12,494	85%	14,120	77%	247,472	74%	109,641	75%	137,777	72%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,110	21%	3,650	27%	2,467	15%	7,103	22%	4,042	28%	3,062	17%	87,204	26%	50,962	35%	36,307	19%

POPULATION BY EDUCATION ATTAINMENT LEVELS (2000)

2000	Brazoria County, Texas				Galveston County, Texas				Harris County, Texas			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Total	89,063		83,813		88,225		95,206		1,187,856		1,230,582	
18 to 24 years:	10,960		9,672		11,055		10,873		180,406		170,633	
Less than 9th grade	801	7%	347	4%	620	6%	478	4%	20,766	12%	13,187	8%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,510	32%	2,488	26%	3,317	30%	2,544	23%	55,955	31%	44,300	26%
High school graduate	3,414	31%	3,213	33%	3,093	28%	3,162	29%	48,713	27%	45,362	27%
Some college, no degree	2,706	25%	2,862	30%	3,190	29%	3,686	34%	41,286	23%	49,858	29%
Associate degree	247	2%	345	4%	303	3%	358	3%	3,776	2%	4,232	2%
Bachelor's degree	226	2%	351	4%	470	4%	611	6%	9,185	5%	12,474	7%
Graduate or professional degree	56	1%	66	1%	62	1%	34	0%	725	0%	1,220	1%
25 to 34 years:	17,673		16,912		15,772		16,801		286,607		280,356	
Less than 9th grade	1,131	6%	1,038	6%	877	6%	710	4%	36,508	13%	27,947	10%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,935	17%	1,915	11%	2,180	14%	1,785	11%	49,135	17%	40,589	14%
High school graduate	4,813	27%	3,978	24%	3,976	25%	3,958	24%	59,554	21%	59,243	21%
Some college, no degree	4,428	25%	4,375	26%	4,017	25%	4,787	28%	58,227	20%	62,852	22%
Associate degree	1,110	6%	1,568	9%	1,134	7%	1,268	8%	13,364	5%	14,791	5%
Bachelor's degree	2,378	13%	3,173	19%	2,619	17%	3,202	19%	50,130	17%	56,130	20%
Graduate or professional degree	878	5%	865	5%	969	6%	1,091	6%	19,689	7%	18,804	7%
35 to 44 years:	23,988		20,778		21,117		22,381		289,552		289,353	
Less than 9th grade	1,594	7%	1,148	6%	996	5%	901	4%	36,232	13%	31,459	11%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3,122	13%	2,004	10%	2,410	11%	2,315	10%	38,979	13%	34,628	12%
High school graduate	6,847	29%	5,468	26%	6,079	29%	5,680	25%	60,984	21%	65,752	23%
Some college, no degree	6,148	26%	5,627	27%	5,427	26%	6,272	28%	56,958	20%	65,833	23%
Associate degree	1,808	8%	1,956	9%	1,499	7%	1,790	8%	14,750	5%	17,184	6%
Bachelor's degree	3,141	13%	3,407	16%	3,109	15%	3,745	17%	53,509	18%	52,975	18%
Graduate or professional degree	1,328	6%	1,168	6%	1,597	8%	1,678	7%	28,140	10%	21,522	7%
45 to 64 years:	27,228		24,411		28,710		29,235		329,156		341,959	
Less than 9th grade	1,964	7%	1,585	6%	1,465	5%	1,466	5%	35,203	11%	35,562	10%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,874	11%	2,552	10%	2,733	10%	3,066	10%	33,320	10%	37,100	11%
High school graduate	6,768	25%	7,274	30%	6,732	23%	8,281	28%	61,459	19%	80,501	24%
Some college, no degree	7,743	28%	6,774	28%	7,690	27%	7,750	27%	69,130	21%	82,103	24%
Associate degree	1,841	7%	1,694	7%	1,821	6%	2,027	7%	14,718	4%	17,798	5%
Bachelor's degree	3,970	15%	3,001	12%	4,851	17%	3,866	13%	68,860	21%	56,297	16%
Graduate or professional degree	2,068	8%	1,531	6%	3,418	12%	2,779	10%	46,466	14%	32,598	10%
65 years and over:	9,214		12,040		11,571		15,916		102,135		148,281	
Less than 9th grade	1,516	16%	1,953	16%	1,902	16%	2,586	16%	18,699	18%	28,315	19%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,437	16%	2,385	20%	2,187	19%	3,208	20%	14,926	15%	25,820	17%
High school graduate	2,301	25%	3,963	33%	2,776	24%	5,156	32%	18,362	18%	41,440	28%
Some college, no degree	1,994	22%	2,176	18%	2,181	19%	3,083	19%	18,429	18%	27,215	18%
Associate degree	248	3%	331	3%	226	2%	424	3%	1,863	2%	3,580	2%
Bachelor's degree	1,064	12%	811	7%	1,423	12%	909	6%	18,813	18%	13,751	9%
Graduate or professional degree	654	7%	421	3%	876	8%	550	3%	11,043	11%	8,160	6%

REGIONAL PUMA ID MAP (2010)

