

Chapter 2 U.S. Border Populations

U.S.-Mexico border counties, from San Diego County in California to Cameron County in Texas, are currently home to 6.7 million persons, which, if they were a state, would make it the 13th largest in the Union. The combination of geographic proximity and economic integration between two very different nations has resulted in unique population characteristics in the southwest border region. Population growth in the border region has grown at a far faster rate than that of the population as a whole in both the United States and Mexico. In the United States, the four southwest border states have accounted for more than one-third of the nation's population growth since 2000, a pace far faster than any of the four U.S. Census Bureau's regions.¹ Population is affected by the two national economies of the United States and Mexico that create distinct economic challenges. Mexico's population growth rate is strikingly higher than that of the United States.

Mexico must generate one million new jobs annually to support its population of more than 106 million people.² At the same time, the United States must generate 2.1 million new jobs each year to maintain employment rates for more than 293 million people based on 2004 Census estimates. The international boundary defines not only the political jurisdictions of the two countries, but also distinguishes two nations with a blend of social, cultural, and political features. Some of the defining characteristics shared by border communities include: the expanding interrelationship between communities on both sides of the border; the rapidly growing population; and, the constant transboundary movement of people, goods, and resources. As a result of this, there are heavy demands on governments for more public goods and services, demands that are expected to extend well into the future.

Measuring Population

Population totals are based on mid-year estimates and include births, deaths, special populations (military and their dependents, prisoners, and college students), and three types of migrants (economic, international, and retired). Economic migrant values can be negative if more people are moving out of a region than moving in as they respond to economic and amenity factors (i.e., real wages). Migration for the college population includes only non-local students since those attending college from within the region are counted as part of the base population.

- In the last ten years the population of the collective southwest border counties has increased by 29.3 percent.
- Even by removing San Diego, the most populous border county (Map 2.1), the border is still home to 3.8 million residents and would rank between Kentucky and Oregon in population as a U.S. state (Table 2.1).

- In 2003, border states accounted for 27.2 percent of the nation's population under the age of 18 (more than one in four) (Table 2.2).
- Border counties accounted for 2.6 percent of the nation's population under age 18 and 10.7 percent of the cohort in border states.
- In 2003, over half (55.3 percent; 22.08 million) of the Hispanics living in the United States lived in southwest border states, and one in 12 (8.4 percent; 3.36 million) lived in southwest border counties (Appendix 2.1).
- Nationwide, Hispanics comprise 12.5 percent of the population in 2000, an increase of 57.9 percent over 1990.
- There were 6.7 million persons living in southwest border counties in 2004 (Table 2.3). They accounted for 2.3 percent of the U.S. population and for 10.2 percent of the population of southwest border states.
- Southwest border states account for 35.6 percent of the U.S. population growth since 2000, while southwest border counties account for 3.5 percent of the U.S. increase and for 9.8 percent of the increase in border states.
- One in ten people living in border states reside in border counties.
- Sixty-six million persons resided in U.S.-Mexico border states in 2004, accounting for more than one in five (22.5 %) people living in the United States (Appendix 2.1).

Policy Issues

Population growth and demographic change are central to understanding the challenges and opportunities facing the border region. High growth rates, the large share of young residents and Hispanics, and the role of women in the workforce are some of the demographic shifts that characterize border populations. These characteristics have made the southwest border region a model of what other parts of the country will look like by the middle of the century according to Texas State Demographer Steve Murdoch. As a result, policy and decision makers need to be leaders in addressing the issues of a larger national demographic shift towards a minority-majority. Given the growing population and diversity along the border, the challenge for policy makers is to:

- Narrow the socioeconomic differences between demographic groups, thus insuring that all residents are able to compete in the global economy.
- Examine the consequences of a potential influx of "baby boomers" to the border region as they retire and look for affordable lifestyles and create new demands for health and other services that may limit services to the existing younger population.
- Recognize much of the region's population growth is driven by immigration to gain access to jobs. Population will be closely linked to labor mobility and streamlined immigration procedures to increase labor mobility between the United States and Mexico which could provide valuable additions to the labor pool.

Map 2.1
2004 Population Density by County

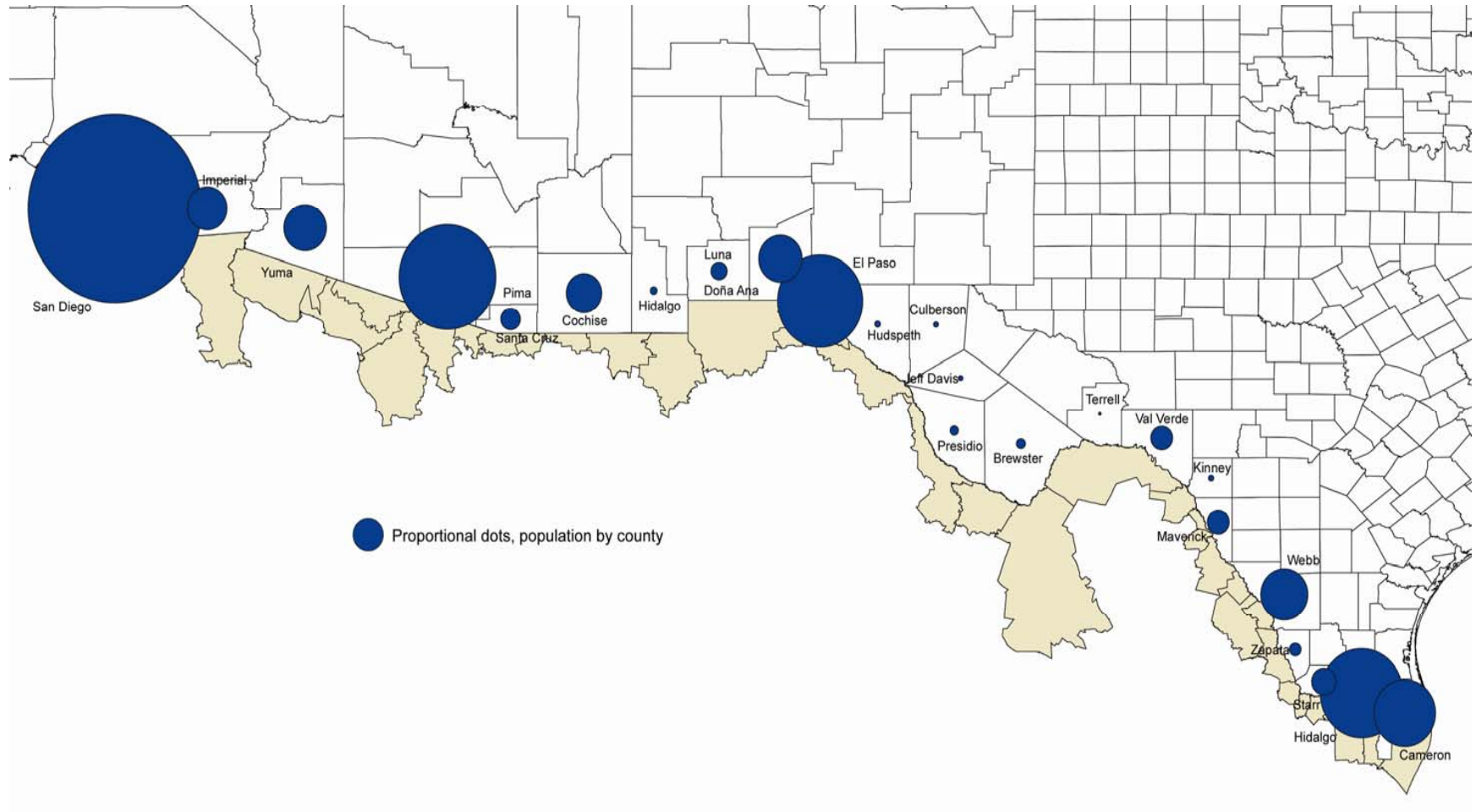


Table 2.1
2004, 2000, and 1990 U.S. State Population Rankings

2004			2000			1990		
1	California	35,893,799	1	California	33,871,653	1	California	29,760,021
2	Texas	22,490,022	2	Texas	20,851,790	2	New York	17,990,455
3	New York	19,227,088	3	New York	18,976,821	3	Texas	16,986,510
4	Florida	17,397,161	4	Florida	15,982,824	4	Florida	12,937,926
5	Illinois	12,713,634	5	Illinois	12,419,647	5	Pennsylvania	11,881,643
6	Pennsylvania	12,406,292	6	Pennsylvania	12,281,054	6	Illinois	11,430,602
7	Ohio	11,459,011	7	Ohio	11,353,145	7	Ohio	10,847,115
8	Michigan	10,112,620	8	Michigan	9,938,480	8	Michigan	9,295,297
9	Georgia	8,829,383	9	New Jersey	8,414,347	9	New Jersey	7,730,188
10	New Jersey	8,698,879	10	Georgia	8,186,816	10	North Carolina	6,628,637
11	North Carolina	8,541,221	11	North Carolina	8,046,491	11	Georgia	6,478,216
12	Virginia	7,459,827	12	Virginia	7,079,030	12	Virginia	6,187,358
13	Border Counties	6,712,445	13	Massachusetts	6,349,105	13	Massachusetts	6,016,425
14	Massachusetts	6,416,505	14	Border Counties	6,286,249	14	Indiana	5,544,159
15	Indiana	6,237,569	15	Indiana	6,080,517	15	Border Counties	5,189,497
16	Washington	6,203,788	16	Washington	5,894,140	16	Missouri	5,117,073
17	Tennessee	5,900,962	17	Tennessee	5,689,262	17	Wisconsin	4,891,769
18	Missouri	5,754,618	18	Missouri	5,596,683	18	Tennessee	4,877,185
19	Arizona	5,743,834	19	Wisconsin	5,363,715	19	Washington	4,866,692
20	Maryland	5,558,058	20	Maryland	5,296,506	20	Maryland	4,781,468
21	Wisconsin	5,509,026	21	Arizona	5,130,632	21	Minnesota	4,375,099
22	Minnesota	5,100,958	22	Minnesota	4,919,492	22	Louisiana	4,219,973
23	Colorado	4,601,403	23	Louisiana	4,468,958	23	Alabama	4,040,587
24	Alabama	4,530,182	24	Alabama	4,447,351	24	Kentucky	3,685,296
25	Louisiana	4,515,770	25	Colorado	4,302,015	25	Arizona	3,665,228
26	South Carolina	4,198,068	26	Kentucky	4,042,285	26	South Carolina	3,486,703
27	Kentucky	4,145,922	27	South Carolina	4,011,816	27	Colorado	3,294,394
	Border Counties Non-San Diego	3,780,731		Border Counties Non-San Diego	3,472,416	28	Connecticut	3,287,116
28	Oregon	3,594,586	28	Oklahoma	3,450,654	29	Oklahoma	3,145,585
29	Oklahoma	3,523,553	29	Oregon	3,421,436	30	Oregon	2,842,321
30	Connecticut	3,503,604	30	Connecticut	3,405,602	31	Iowa	2,776,755
31	Iowa	2,954,451	31	Iowa	2,926,382		Border Counties Non-San Diego	2,691,481
32	Mississippi	2,902,966	32	Mississippi	2,844,656	32	Mississippi	2,573,216
33	Arkansas	2,752,629	33	Kansas	2,688,824	33	Kansas	2,477,574
34	Kansas	2,735,502	34	Arkansas	2,673,398	34	Arkansas	2,350,725
35	Utah	2,389,039	35	Utah	2,233,198	35	West Virginia	1,793,477
36	Nevada	2,334,771	36	Nevada	1,998,257	36	Utah	1,722,850
37	New Mexico	1,903,289	37	New Mexico	1,819,046	37	Nebraska	1,578,385
38	West Virginia	1,815,354	38	West Virginia	1,808,350	38	New Mexico	1,515,069
39	Nebraska	1,747,214	39	Nebraska	1,711,265	39	Maine	1,227,928
40	Idaho	1,393,262	40	Idaho	1,293,956	40	Nevada	1,201,833
41	Maine	1,317,253	41	Maine	1,274,923	41	New Hampshire	1,109,252
42	New Hampshire	1,299,500	42	New Hampshire	1,235,786	42	Hawaii	1,108,229
43	Hawaii	1,262,840	43	Hawaii	1,211,537	43	Idaho	1,006,749
44	Rhode Island	1,080,632	44	Rhode Island	1,048,319	44	Rhode Island	1,003,464
45	Montana	926,865	45	Montana	902,195	45	Montana	799,065
46	Delaware	830,364	46	Delaware	783,600	46	South Dakota	696,004
47	South Dakota	770,883	47	South Dakota	754,840	47	Delaware	666,168
48	Alaska	655,435	48	North Dakota	642,204	48	North Dakota	638,800
49	North Dakota	634,366	49	Alaska	626,931	49	Vermont	562,758
50	Vermont	621,394	50	Vermont	608,827	50	Alaska	550,043
51	Wyoming	506,529	51	Wyoming	493,782	51	Wyoming	453,588

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2004 population is the July 1 mid-year estimate; 2000 population is the April 1 estimate base reflecting changes to the Census 2000 population from the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions; 1990 population is the April 1 Census 1990 level.

- Provide the necessary education and skills training for border residents that are of critical importance, not only to increase their income, but also to reduce government costs spent on programs.

The future consequences of failing to meet the goal of education and training far outweigh the increased costs. A 2002 report by the Texas State Demographer to the Texas Legislative Council summarizes this issue for the southwest border counties:³

[Texas] will be poorer in the future if the 2000 differentials in income and related socioeconomic resources among population subgroups do not change. If these differentials change, the State's socioeconomic resources could be increased significantly... If differentials in the socioeconomic characteristics of the labor force do not change, the future labor force of Texas will be less educated, less skilled, earn lower salaries and wages, and thus be in greater need of labor force training (with substantial associated costs).

Population Characteristics Unique to Border Counties

Relative to the nation, border counties have a larger share of their residents under the age of 18, and a smaller share of their residents over 64 years old. Hispanics also constitute the largest ethnic group along the border, due in large part to the residing foreign-born population, particularly from Mexico, and to the higher birth rates among Hispanics, both immigrants and U.S. citizens alike. There is a clear relationship between age and ethnic status. In non-border counties nationwide, persons under the age of 18 average 25 percent of the total

population. By comparison, 17 of the 24 border counties, 11 located in Texas, had a significantly larger share of their population younger than the age of 18:

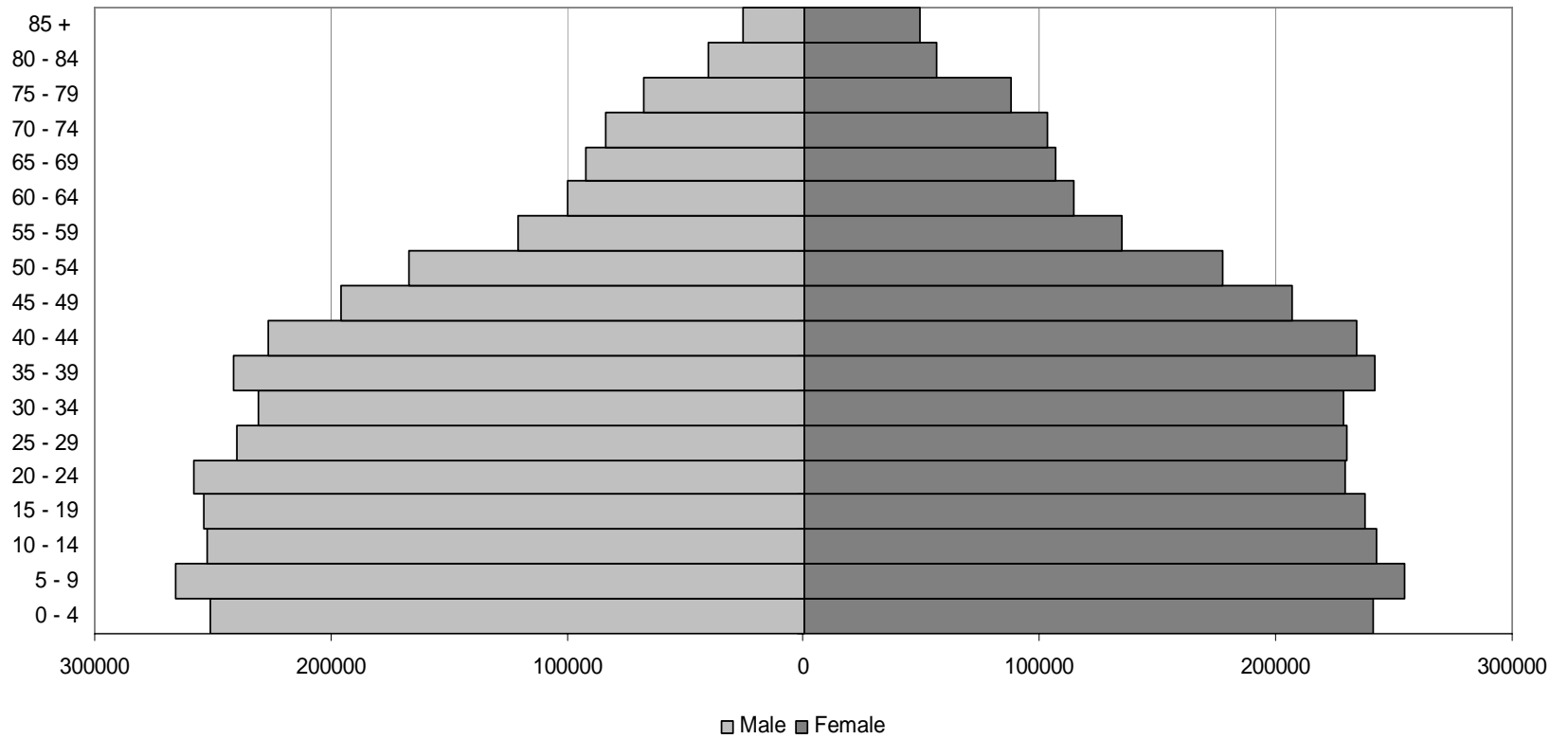
- Hidalgo (TX), Maverick, Starr, and Webb had between 35 and 38 percent of their residents younger than 18 years.
- Santa Cruz, Cameron, El Paso, Hudspeth, Presidio, and Zapata had between 32 and 35 percent of their residents under 18 years.
- Yuma, Imperial, Doña Ana, Hidalgo (NM), Luna, Culberson, and Val Verde had between 28 and 32 percent of their residents under 18 years.

The age and ethnic demographics have implications for development of the region. The two population pyramids (Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2) illustrate the distribution of age in the border region population. Regional economic development theory suggests that regions with “middle-centered” population distributions tend to have more diversified and vibrant economies.

Overcoming the challenges of a population that is young and Hispanic will be central to regional development strategies across a number of issue areas. The implications of a younger and predominantly Hispanic resident base include, among others, increased costs in health care, education, and human services program demands. Border county populations already face increased health care costs as a result of high birth rates, diabetes, hepatitis, and higher rates of uninsured residents. Additionally, the regions' increased migration rates mean greater demands for education at all levels.

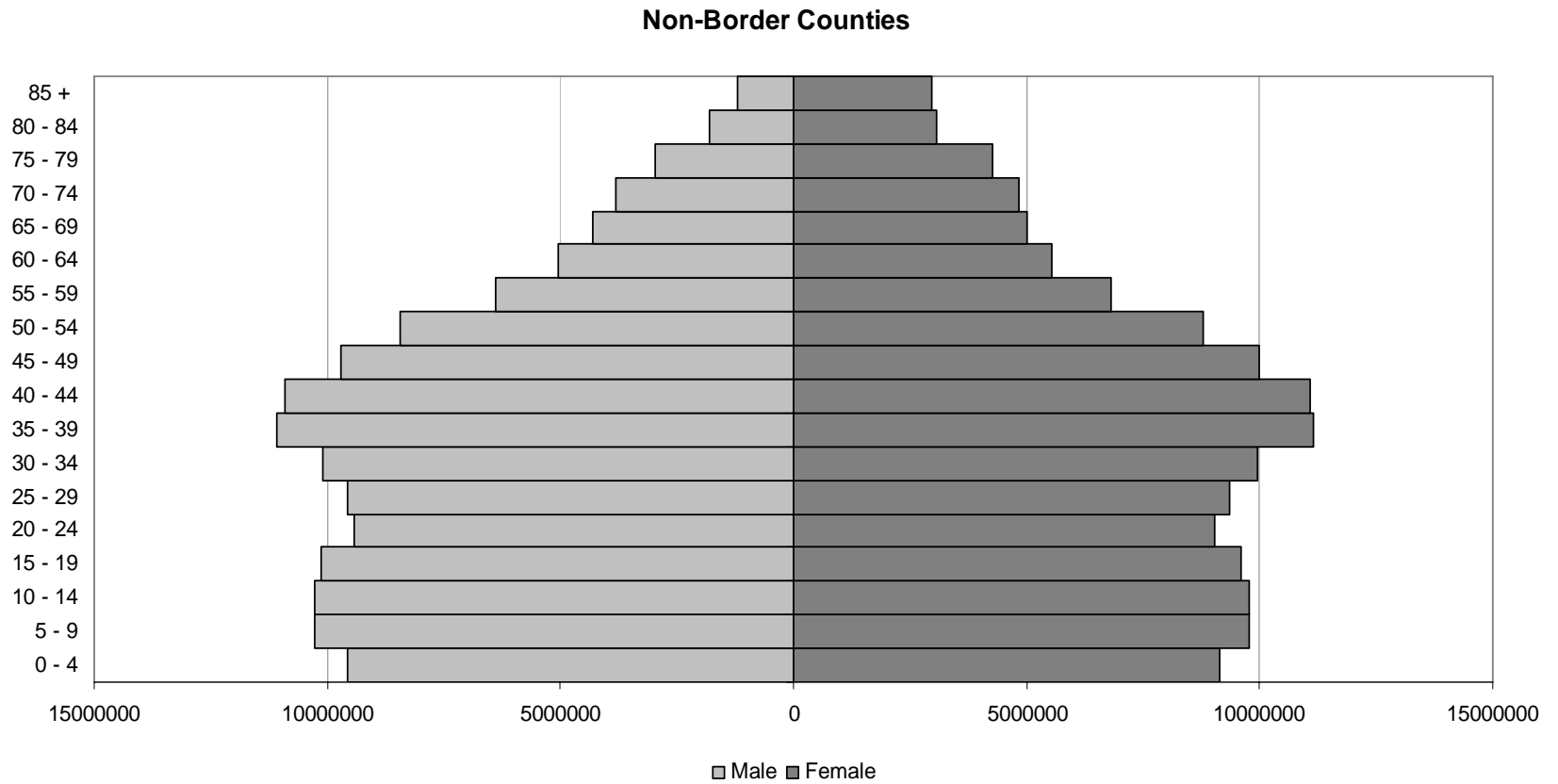
Figure 2.1
2000 Age Distributions for Border Counties

Border Counties



Source: U.S. Census, 2000.

Figure 2.2
2000 Age Distributions for Non-Border Counties



Source: U.S. Census, 2000.

Two major components are driving population growth in border counties. The first component is natural increase, measured by the excess of births over deaths. The increase in the fertility of the population, both from native and foreign-born

citizens, is responsible for the large share of young residents and smaller share of older age groups. The border is unique in this demographic trend within the United States. The second component is international migration, the difference between

the migration of the foreign born over the emigration of natives. Internal migration is negative in border counties as in-migration of retirees from other regions of the United States to the border is far outweighed by individuals choosing to migrate out of the border region, such as younger workers seeking employment opportunity elsewhere in the United States (economic migrants). High growth rates along the border are also forecasted to continue into the foreseeable future.

Demographics of U.S. Southwest Border Residents: 1990 to 2003

Hispanics constitute the country's largest minority. From 2000 to 2003,⁴ the Hispanic population grew 13 percent to an estimated 39.9 million (Table 2.2). While the Hispanic population has spread nationwide in recent years, overall it remains geographically concentrated. As a result of historic, social, cultural, and economic ties, the U.S.-Mexico border is an established region of residence for Hispanics. Eighteen border counties record a majority Hispanic population:

- Maverick, Starr, and Webb have Hispanic populations more than 90 percent.
- Santa Cruz, Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo (TX), Presidio, and Zapata have Hispanic populations between 80 and 90 percent.
- Imperial, Culberson, Hudspeth, and Val Verde have Hispanic populations between 70 and 80 percent.
- Yuma, Doña Ana, Hidalgo (NM), Luna, and Kinney have a Hispanic population between 50 and 70 percent.

Hispanic population growth is forecast to account for a disproportionate share of the total nationwide population growth. While non-Hispanic populations are stable in size and aging, the Hispanic base is younger and expanding. This

dynamic can be witnessed in border counties where Hispanics, within a period of three years (2000-2003), surpassed non-Hispanics to constitute the population majority (Figure 2.3). As noted by the Pew Hispanic Center, the Hispanic population also shows signs of becoming less immigrant-based:⁵

Latino immigrants ... have proved highly fertile, with birth rates twice as high as those of non-Hispanics. Consequently, Latino population growth in the next few decades will be driven primarily by increases in the second generation. These native-born, English-speaking, U.S. educated Hispanics will have a very different impact on the country than their immigrant parents had. That impact is still to be fully felt, as half of the offspring of Latino immigrants are 11 or younger. Their youth, coupled with the expected increase in their numbers, signals a growing presence of Latinos in the school-age population and in the pool of new entrants to the labor force.

U.S. Southwest Border Population Estimates and Growth: 1990 to 2004

The majority of the population change along the border, and at the national level, resulted from natural increase (births over deaths), followed by positive net international migration. Net internal migration was negative along southwest border counties, in part due to economic migration as more people moved out of than into the region in response to economic and amenity factors (i.e., real wages).

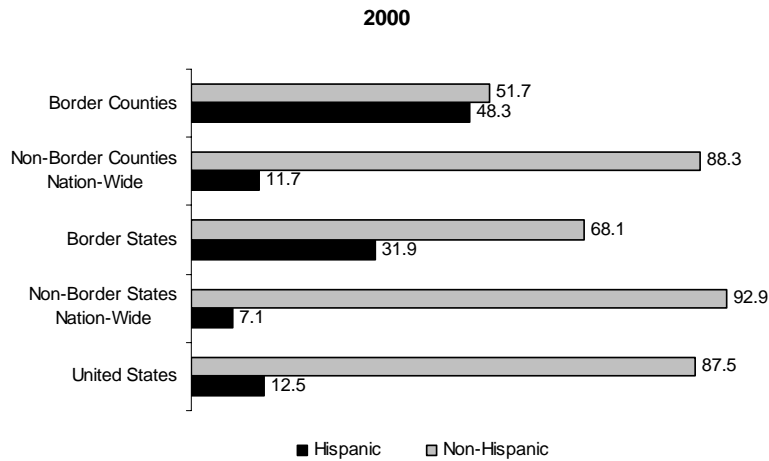
From 1990 to 2004,⁶ the population of the border states increased by 14.1 million, close to one-third of the total population increase of the United States during this period.

Table 2.2
2003 U.S. Population Demographics Along the U.S.-Mexico Border

	Total	Gender				Ethnicity				Age Cohort							
		Male	Female	% Male	% Female	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	% Hispanic	% Non-Hispanic	0-17	18-24	25-64	65+	% 0-17	% 18-24	% 25-64	% 65+
United States	290,788,976	143,027,029	147,761,947	49.2	50.8	39,896,035	250,892,941	13.7	86.3	73,038,281	28,897,504	152,936,586	35,916,605	25.1	9.9	52.6	12.4
Arizona	5,579,222	2,789,393	2,789,829	50.0	50.0	1,549,448	4,029,774	27.8	72.2	1,512,635	553,898	2,797,174	715,515	27.1	9.9	50.1	12.8
Cochise	121,736	60,865	60,871	50.0	50.0	40,050	81,686	32.9	67.1	32,403	12,347	58,036	18,950	26.6	10.1	47.7	15.6
Pima	890,987	435,993	454,994	48.9	51.1	284,007	606,980	31.9	68.1	222,182	92,613	449,518	126,674	24.9	10.4	50.5	14.2
Santa Cruz	40,185	19,119	21,066	47.6	52.4	32,895	7,290	81.9	18.1	13,274	3,816	18,596	4,499	33.0	9.5	46.3	11.2
Yuma	170,604	85,562	85,042	50.2	49.8	92,797	77,807	54.4	45.6	51,481	17,567	72,479	29,077	30.2	10.3	42.5	17.0
AZ Border Counties	1,223,512	601,539	621,973	49.2	50.8	449,749	773,763	36.8	63.2	319,340	126,343	598,630	179,199	26.1	10.3	48.9	14.6
AZ Border Counties % of AZ	21.9	21.6	22.3			29.0	19.2			21.1	22.8	21.4	25.0				
California	35,462,712	17,694,855	17,767,857	49.9	50.1	12,168,627	23,294,085	34.3	65.7	9,472,980	3,561,114	18,662,915	3,765,703	26.7	10.0	52.6	10.6
Imperial	148,924	77,463	71,461	52.0	48.0	111,271	37,653	74.7	25.3	44,717	17,422	71,410	15,375	30.0	11.7	48.0	10.3
San Diego	2,918,829	1,469,787	1,449,042	50.4	49.6	837,416	2,081,413	28.7	71.3	745,863	313,841	1,538,730	320,396	25.6	10.8	52.7	11.0
CA Border Counties	3,067,753	1,547,249	1,520,504	50.4	49.6	948,687	2,119,066	30.9	69.1	790,580	331,263	1,610,140	335,771	25.8	10.8	52.5	10.9
CA Border Counties % of CA	8.7	8.7	8.6			7.8	9.1			8.3	9.3	8.6	8.9				
New Mexico	1,878,562	923,705	954,857	49.2	50.8	811,766	1,066,796	43.2	56.8	497,829	199,974	955,668	225,091	26.5	10.6	50.9	12.0
Dona Ana	182,551	89,897	92,654	49.2	50.8	118,512	64,039	64.9	35.1	52,128	24,011	85,841	20,571	28.6	13.2	47.0	11.3
Hidalgo	5,255	2,639	2,616	50.2	49.8	2,960	2,295	56.3	43.7	1,501	515	2,417	822	28.6	9.8	46.0	15.6
Luna	25,692	12,525	13,167	48.8	51.2	15,176	10,516	59.1	40.9	7,328	2,465	10,953	4,946	28.5	9.6	42.6	19.3
NM Border Counties	213,498	105,061	108,437	49.2	50.8	136,648	76,850	64.0	36.0	60,957	26,991	99,210	26,340	28.6	12.6	46.5	12.3
NM Border Counties % of NM	11.4	11.4	11.4			16.8	7.2			12.2	13.5	10.4	11.7				
Texas	22,103,374	11,002,670	11,100,704	49.8	50.2	7,551,698	14,551,676	34.2	65.8	6,210,087	2,356,745	11,357,424	2,179,118	28.1	10.7	51.4	9.9
Brewster	9,273	4,609	4,664	49.7	50.3	4,142	5,131	44.7	55.3	2,008	1,361	4,588	1,317	21.7	14.7	49.5	14.2
Cameron	362,372	173,548	188,824	47.9	52.1	310,651	51,721	85.7	14.3	124,062	39,526	159,193	39,591	34.2	10.9	43.9	10.9
Culberson	2,777	1,404	1,373	50.5	49.5	1,990	787	71.7	28.3	854	284	1,293	346	30.8	10.2	46.6	12.5
El Paso	702,609	337,467	365,142	48.0	52.0	571,036	131,573	81.3	18.7	225,068	76,229	330,602	70,709	32.0	10.8	47.1	10.1
Hidalgo	635,389	308,839	326,550	48.6	51.4	566,834	68,555	89.2	10.8	226,663	73,059	275,786	59,881	35.7	11.5	43.4	9.4
Hudspeth	3,257	1,614	1,643	49.5	50.5	2,555	702	78.5	21.5	1,055	364	1,511	327	32.4	11.2	46.4	10.1
Jeff Davis	2,245	1,140	1,105	50.8	49.2	796	1,449	35.5	64.5	515	175	1,175	381	22.9	7.8	52.3	16.9
Kinney	3,335	1,670	1,665	50.1	49.9	1,696	1,639	50.9	49.1	800	274	1,439	822	24.0	8.2	43.2	24.6
Maverick	49,873	23,856	26,017	47.8	52.2	47,650	2,223	95.5	4.5	18,185	5,210	21,532	4,946	36.5	10.4	43.2	9.9
Presidio	7,605	3,637	3,968	47.8	52.2	6,453	1,152	84.9	15.1	2,454	790	3,285	1,076	32.3	10.4	43.2	14.1
Starr	58,069	28,003	30,066	48.2	51.8	56,683	1,386	97.6	2.4	21,720	6,777	24,640	4,932	37.4	11.7	42.4	8.5
Terrell	1,013	508	505	50.2	49.8	482	531	47.6	52.4	234	72	493	215	23.1	7.1	48.6	21.2
Val Verde	46,709	22,818	23,891	48.9	51.1	36,734	9,975	78.6	21.4	14,779	4,611	21,438	5,881	31.6	9.9	45.9	12.6
Webb	212,706	102,523	110,183	48.2	51.8	202,387	10,319	95.1	4.9	79,315	23,665	93,584	16,142	37.3	11.1	44.0	7.6
Zapata	12,923	6,359	6,564	49.2	50.8	11,216	1,707	86.8	13.2	4,282	1,400	5,552	1,689	33.1	10.8	43.0	13.1
TX Border Counties	2,110,155	1,017,994	1,092,161	48.2	51.8	1,821,305	288,850	86.3	13.7	721,993	233,796	946,111	208,255	34.2	11.1	44.8	9.9
TX Border Counties % of TX	9.5	9.3	9.8			24.1	2.0			11.6	9.9	8.3	9.6				
Border States	65,023,870	32,410,623	32,613,247	49.8	50.2	22,081,539	42,942,331	34.0	66.0	17,693,531	6,671,731	33,773,181	6,885,427	27.2	10.3	51.9	10.6
Non-Border States	225,765,106	110,616,406	115,148,700	49.0	51.0	17,814,497	207,950,609	7.9	92.1	55,344,750	22,225,773	119,163,405	29,031,178	24.5	9.8	52.8	12.9
Border Counties	6,614,918	3,271,843	3,343,075	49.5	50.5	3,356,388	3,258,530	50.7	49.3	1,892,870	718,393	3,254,090	749,564	28.6	10.9	49.2	11.3
Non-Border Counties	284,174,058	139,755,186	144,418,872	49.2	50.8	36,539,647	247,634,411	12.9	87.1	71,145,411	28,179,111	149,682,496	35,167,040	25.0	9.9	52.7	12.4

Source: 2003 mid-year intercensal population estimates, Census.

Figure 2.3
2000 vs. 2003 Percent Share of Hispanics

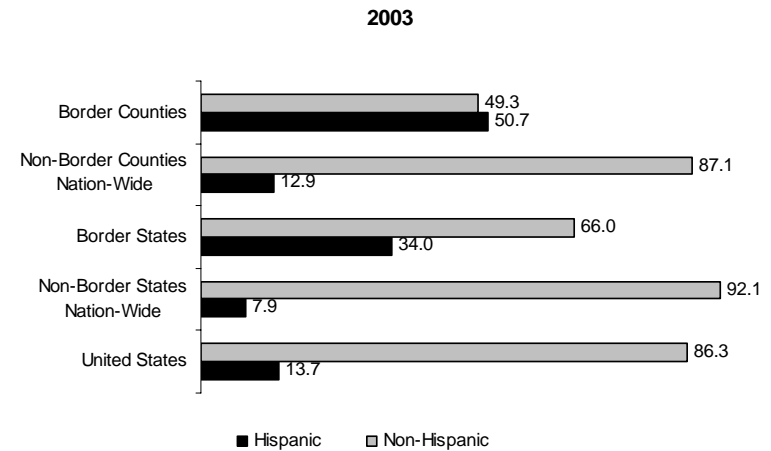


Source: U.S. Census, 2000.

California and Texas are primarily responsible for this trend and are expected to sustain it in the future.

Collectively, the 24 border counties grew by 1.5 million persons between 1990 and 2004, an increase of 29.3 percent. At the state level in 2004, population data shows that:

- Arizona’s border counties accounted for 21.7 percent of that state’s residents (more than one in five people in Arizona live in border counties).
- California, New Mexico, and Texas border counties accounted for 8.6, 11.4, and 9.6 percent of their respective state’s population.



Source: 2003 Mid-year intercensal population estimates, U.S. Census.

The five most populated southwest border counties are San Diego, Pima, El Paso, Hidalgo (TX), and Cameron (Appendix 2.1 and Map 2.1). These five counties alone accounted for 83.2 percent of the total population and had the greatest population densities on the U.S.-Mexico border. Between 2000 and 2004:

- The greatest population gains occurred in San Diego (117,881), Hidalgo, TX (88,785), and Pima (63,313).
- Based on a minimum population increase of 10,000, growth rates were greatest in Hidalgo, TX (15.6%), Webb (13.6%), and Cameron (10.9%).

- San Diego and El Paso lost 60,546 and 30,972 persons to negative internal U.S. migration, respectively.
- Pima and Hidalgo (TX) gained 27,550 and 12,249 persons to positive internal U.S. migration, respectively. Pima's gain is in part due to non-

economic migration as an older population moved into the region to make the Tucson area its retirement home.

- Population count declines were recorded in Hidalgo, NM (-746), Culbertson (-248), Terrell (-124), Hudspeth (-44), and Kinney (-42).

Table 2.3
2004 Southwest Border County Populations

Top 5		Upper Middle 6-10		Lower Middle 11-15		Bottom 9	
San Diego	2,931,714	Webb	219,464	Starr	59,832	Zapata	13,154
Pima	907,059	Dona Ana	186,095	Maverick	50,436	Brewster	9,226
El Paso	713,126	Yuma	176,083	Val Verde	47,410	Presidio	7,639
Hidalgo, TX	658,248	Imperial	152,448	Santa Cruz	40,784	Hidalgo, NM	5,186
Cameron	371,825	Cochise	124,013	Luna	26,129	Kinney	3,337
						Hudspeth	3,300
						Culbertson	2,727
						Jeff Davis	2,253
						Terrell	957

Source: 2004 Mid-year intercensal population estimates, U.S. Census.

Appendix 2.1 2000 (April 1) to 2004 (July 1) Annual Population and Components of Population Change Along the U.S.-Mexico Border

	Population Estimates					April 1, 2000		Total Population Change	Natural Increase			Net Migration		
	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2000	Estimates Base	Census		Total (Births less Deaths)	Births	Deaths	Total (Int. less Internal)	Net International Migration	Net Internal Migration
United States	293,655,404	290,788,976	287,941,220	285,102,075	282,192,162	281,424,602	281,421,906	12,230,802 (4.3%)	6,901,163	17,198,187	10,297,024	5,329,639	5,329,639	-
Arizona	5,743,834	5,579,222	5,439,091	5,296,845	5,165,944	5,130,632	5,130,632	613,202 (12.0%)	193,305	371,351	178,046	422,800	141,175	281,625
Cochise	124,013	121,736	120,044	118,773	118,035	117,755	117,755	6,258 (5.3%)	2,755	7,311	4,556	3,572	1,482	2,090
Pima	907,059	890,987	877,529	861,408	848,554	843,746	843,746	63,313 (7.5%)	21,014	53,048	32,034	42,810	15,260	27,550
Santa Cruz	40,784	40,185	39,615	39,045	38,564	38,381	38,381	2,403 (6.3%)	2,355	3,220	865	70	1,264	-1,194
Yuma	176,083	170,604	166,715	163,477	160,750	160,026	160,026	16,057 (10.0%)	8,621	13,159	4,538	7,546	5,118	2,428
AZ Border Counties	1,247,939	1,223,512	1,203,903	1,182,703	1,165,903	1,159,908	1,159,908	88,031 (7.6%)	34,745	76,738	41,993	53,998	23,124	30,874
AZ Border Counties % of AZ	21.7	21.9	22.1	22.3	22.6	22.6	22.6	14.4	18.0	20.7	23.6	12.8	16.4	11.0
California	35,893,799	35,462,712	34,988,261	34,532,163	34,002,467	33,871,653	33,871,648	2,022,146 (6.0%)	1,260,527	2,244,263	983,736	777,117	1,192,430	-415,313
Imperial	152,448	148,924	145,702	143,715	142,533	142,361	142,361	10,087 (7.1%)	7,829	11,298	3,469	2,307	5,179	-2,872
San Diego	2,931,714	2,918,829	2,896,098	2,858,891	2,824,591	2,813,833	2,813,833	117,881 (4.2%)	104,021	186,709	82,688	15,108	75,654	-60,546
CA Border Counties	3,084,162	3,067,753	3,041,800	3,002,606	2,967,124	2,956,194	2,956,194	127,968 (4.3%)	111,850	198,007	86,157	17,415	80,833	-63,418
CA Border Counties % of CA	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	6.3	8.9	8.8	8.8	2.2	6.8	15.3
New Mexico	1,903,289	1,878,562	1,855,143	1,832,335	1,821,496	1,819,046	1,819,046	84,243 (4.6%)	57,808	115,818	58,010	27,252	23,267	3,985
Dona Ana	186,095	182,551	178,590	176,635	174,991	174,682	174,682	11,413 (6.5%)	8,467	12,883	4,416	3,008	3,645	-637
Hidalgo	5,186	5,255	5,351	5,500	5,764	5,932	5,932	-746 (-12.6%)	62	267	205	-801	88	-889
Luna	26,129	25,692	25,253	24,979	24,993	25,016	25,016	1,113 (4.4%)	617	1,671	1,054	509	748	-239
NM Border Counties	217,410	213,498	209,194	207,114	205,748	205,630	205,630	11,780 (5.7%)	9,146	14,821	5,675	2,716	4,481	-1,765
NM Border Counties % of NM	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	14.0	15.8	12.8	9.8	10.0	19.3	-44.3
Texas	22,490,022	22,103,374	21,723,220	21,334,855	20,949,136	20,851,790	20,851,820	1,638,232 (7.9%)	930,519	1,570,403	639,884	715,897	558,004	157,893
Brewster	9,226	9,273	9,076	8,939	8,873	8,866	8,866	360 (4.1%)	180	491	311	186	151	35
Cameron	371,825	362,372	353,086	344,262	336,826	335,227	335,227	36,598 (10.9%)	28,301	36,124	7,823	8,476	10,043	-1,567
Culberson	2,727	2,777	2,828	2,861	2,944	2,975	2,975	-248 (-8.3%)	133	222	89	-377	12	-389
El Paso	713,126	702,609	693,570	687,543	681,502	679,622	679,622	33,504 (4.9%)	43,769	59,844	16,075	-10,042	20,930	-30,972
Hidalgo	658,248	635,389	612,791	591,289	574,023	569,463	569,463	88,785 (15.6%)	54,340	65,709	11,369	34,695	22,446	12,249
Hudspeth	3,300	3,257	3,336	3,359	3,343	3,344	3,344	-44 (-1.3%)	163	242	79	-205	132	-337
Jeff Davis	2,253	2,245	2,212	2,238	2,229	2,207	2,207	46 (2.1%)	-36	64	100	84	59	25
Kinney	3,337	3,335	3,413	3,417	3,381	3,379	3,379	-42 (-1.2%)	33	172	139	-71	32	-103
Maverick	50,436	49,873	48,810	47,871	47,387	47,297	47,297	3,139 (6.6%)	3,299	4,235	936	-144	1,388	-1,532
Presidio	7,639	7,605	7,506	7,391	7,343	7,304	7,304	335 (4.6%)	530	683	153	-190	446	-636
Starr	59,832	58,069	56,216	54,745	53,849	53,597	53,597	6,235 (11.6%)	5,301	6,296	995	945	2,265	-1,320
Terrell	957	1,013	1,021	1,029	1,060	1,081	1,081	-124 (-11.5%)	-15	22	37	-107	22	-129
Val Verde	47,410	46,709	45,850	45,318	45,019	44,856	44,856	2,554 (5.7%)	2,565	3,755	1,190	15	1,048	-1,033
Webb	219,464	212,706	206,729	200,824	194,673	193,117	193,117	26,347 (13.6%)	21,553	25,186	3,633	4,862	7,807	-2,945
Zapata	13,154	12,923	12,728	12,423	12,224	12,182	12,182	972 (8.0%)	780	1,093	313	205	289	-84
TX Border Counties	2,162,934	2,110,155	2,059,172	2,013,509	1,974,676	1,964,517	1,964,517	198,417 (10.1%)	160,896	204,138	43,242	38,332	67,070	-28,738
TX Border Counties % of TX	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	12.1	17.3	13.0	6.8	5.4	12.0	-18.2
Border States	66,030,944	65,023,870	64,005,715	62,996,198	61,939,043	61,673,121	61,673,146	4,357,823 (7.1%)	2,442,159	4,301,835	1,859,676	1,943,066	1,914,876	28,190
Non-Border States	227,624,460	225,765,106	223,935,505	222,105,877	220,253,119	219,751,481	219,748,760	7,872,979 (3.6%)	4,459,004	12,896,352	8,437,348	3,386,573	3,414,763	-28,190
Border Counties	6,712,445	6,614,918	6,514,069	6,405,932	6,313,451	6,286,249	6,286,249	426,196 (6.8%)	316,637	493,704	177,067	112,461	175,508	-63,047
Non-Border Counties	286,942,959	284,174,058	281,427,151	278,696,143	275,878,711	275,138,353	275,135,657	11,804,606 (4.3%)	6,584,526	16,704,483	10,119,957	5,217,178	5,154,131	63,047

Source: IPED tabulations from the Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. April 1, 2000 population estimates base reflecting changes to the Census 2000 population from the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions. There were no changes at the selected border counties, but there were changes for the United States, California, and Texas (due to differences in some non-border counties).

Note: Total population change based on April 1, 2000 estimates base.

Endnotes to Chapter Two

1. The U.S. Census Bureau defines four regions as Northeast, Midwest, South and West. The south contains the state of Texas and the West the states of Arizona, California, and New Mexico.
2. Consejo Nacional de Población, mid-year 2005.
3. Murdock, et al. 2002. "The Texas Challenge in the Twenty-First Century: Implications of Population Change for the Future of Texas." Center for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research and Education, College Station, Texas.
4. At the time of this report, 2003 is the most current year data that provides the desired demographic and geographic breakdown for this analysis. Geographic updates and estimates for population totals and demographic components are produced by the Census Bureau at different times of the year. Hence, data is interpolated where applicable (IPED calculations) to correspond to the most recent 2003 updated population totals and 2000 population estimates base.
5. www.pewhispanic.org. Pew Hispanic Center, 1/24/2005. "Hispanics – A People in Motion."
6. Projected trends related to birth rates, mortality, and migration are applied to the estimated base population to obtain mid-year population estimates for years between the decennial, or ten year, Census counts. The Census level population estimate has an adjustment applied to it to make up for net undercounts to obtain the estimated base population. Non-citizens who are living in the United States are included in the estimates, regardless of their immigration status. Special populations (military and dependents, prisoners, and college students) also play a role in determining demographic changes.