

**DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN THE
DALLAS-FORT WORTH METROPOLITAN AREA: A SHIFTING
COMPOSITION AMID GROWTH**

Prepared for the North Texas Future Fund

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April 2004

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex, despite the recent recession, has been the most dynamic urban area in the nation since at least 1990. Not only has it recorded the fastest rate of population growth, DFW has added more jobs than every metropolitan area except Los Angeles.

This growth has been achieved against a backdrop of dramatic demographic shifts, most notably a huge increase in the region's Hispanic population. Dallas and Tarrant Counties alone have added more than a half-million Hispanic residents since 1990, largely as a result of international migration.

Recent projections from the Texas State Data Center indicate the Metroplex will continue its rapid population gains for the foreseeable future, growing from about 5 million residents today to more than 12.5 million by 2030. DFW's Hispanic population is projected to show the sharpest gains, rising from about 1.5 million today to almost 6 million in 2030.

A review of changes in educational attainment between 1990 and 2000 reveals a mixed picture for the Dallas-Fort Worth region. Overall, the Metroplex has recorded an upgrading of its human capital, with markedly higher percentages of adults possessing bachelors and graduate/professional degrees in 2000 than in 1990. However, educational attainment levels for minorities trail those of whites in all 12 Metroplex counties. Though DFW's black population recorded sizeable improvements, attainment levels for Hispanics remained virtually unchanged between 1990 and 2000 and significantly trail those of blacks and whites.

Assuming migration rates into the Metroplex remain at current levels, public and elementary school enrollments will double by the year 2020, with Hispanic children accounting for the lion's share of the region's enrollment gains. Given the low levels of educational attainment among the Hispanic population, improving the outcomes of these children is perhaps the single greatest challenge to the region and its teaching institutions.

Ultimately, public education is an economic development issue. The Metroplex appears quite competitive with other regions in terms of its graduate and post-graduate workforce. But many of these workers have migrated to DFW from other parts of the U.S. as well as other countries. Though importing skilled workers may be a viable option in the short-term, in the long run the region must upgrade its indigenous human capital. This can only be achieved by raising secondary school graduation rates and streaming a higher percentage of high school grads into post-secondary education.

In sum, poor outcomes in the region's public schools—especially those in the inner cities—will have spillover effects on the regional job market and our ability to grow and attract high-wage, high value-added industries. To compete in the global economy, the Metroplex workforce must be educated, literate, and able to learn and relearn new tasks.

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past three years, the Dallas-Fort Worth Metropolitan Area—along with most other regions of the country—has seen some hard economic times. The tech wreck, the aftermath of the September 11th terrorist attacks, and the national economic downturn have reduced the region’s employment by about 100,000. We should keep in mind, however, that current payroll employment is about 2.8 million—indicating a fairly small job loss in percentage terms.

More importantly, as the discussion below will illustrate, even allowing for the region’s recent economic vicissitudes, the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex has been the most dynamic urban area in the nation since 1990. What’s more, as the national economic recovery gains steam the DFW Metroplex is sure to rebound in tandem.

II. AN ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF THE DALLAS-FORT WORTH METROPOLITAN REGION

According to the latest population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Dallas-Fort Worth, with a 2001 population of 5.4 million, is the ninth largest urbanized area in the United States (see Table 1). But since 1990 it’s been the *fastest growing* among all the nation’s mega cities. Only Los Angeles and New York have added more people than DFW over the past decade.

Table 1

Population Growth: The Most Populated Metropolitan Areas in the Country, Ranked by their Growth Rates from 1990 to 2001 (in thousands).

		1990 Population	2001 Population	% Change
1.	Dallas-Fort Worth	4,037	5,401	33.8%
2.	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria	3,731	4,796	28.5%
3.	Washington-Baltimore	6,726	7,760	15.4%
4.	Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County	14,531	16,701	14.9%
5.	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose	6,289	7,073	12.5%
6.	Chicago-Gary-Kenosha	8,239	9,233	12.1%
7.	New York-No. New Jersey-Long Island	19,566	21,560	10.2%
8.	Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint	5,187	5,478	5.6%
9.	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City	5,893	6,216	5.5%
10.	Boston	5,455	5,597	2.6%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

Despite recession-related job losses in 2001 and 2002, DFW has led the nation's large metropolitan areas in employment growth with a 28 percent gain since 1990 (see Table 2). In absolute terms, the Metroplex added more than 600,000 jobs (net) during the 1990-2002 time span, a number exceeded only by Los Angeles. Considering DFW ranks ninth in population, job gains of this magnitude attest to the underlying economic strength of the region. Significantly, area job losses slowed markedly during 2002 (see Table 3). In fact, DFW lost fewer jobs than any other large metropolitan region.

Though complete data for 2003 are not yet available, preliminary figures indicate the local job market has stabilized, with employment rising about 40,000 over the past year.

Table 2**Employment Growth 1990-2002 (in thousands)**

Metro Area	1990 Employment	2002 Employment	Absolute Growth 1990-2002	Growth Rate 1990-2002
Dallas-Fort Worth	2,189.5	2,793.0	603.4	27.6%
Los Angeles-Riverside- Orange County	5,958.6	7,422.5	1,463.9	24.6%
Houston-Galveston- Brazoria	1,919.1	2,361.4	442.3	23.0%
New York-no. New Jersey-Long Island	3,747.9	4,107.5	359.7	9.6%
Boston	2,096.3	2,287.7	191.4	9.1%
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha	4,039.1	4,351.0	311.9	7.7%
Philadelphia-Wilmington- Atlantic City	2,758.6	2,964.5	205.8	7.5%
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint	2,379.4	2,553.5	174.1	7.3%
San Francisco-Oakland- San Jose	2,781.3	2,973.3	192.0	6.9%
Greater Washington	3,543.1	3,605.9	62.7	1.8%

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 3**Top U.S. Job Loss (Growth) Markets: Dec. 2001 - Dec. 2002**

Metropolitan Area	Jobs Created
1. Chicago	-57,400
2. New York	-45,100
3. Detroit-Ann Arbor	-37,400
4. Washington, DC	-31,300
5. Boston	-29,300
6. San Francisco	-22,700
7. Los Angeles	-18,200
8. Philadelphia	-11,400
9. Dallas/Fort Worth	-10,500
10. Houston-Galveston	3,600

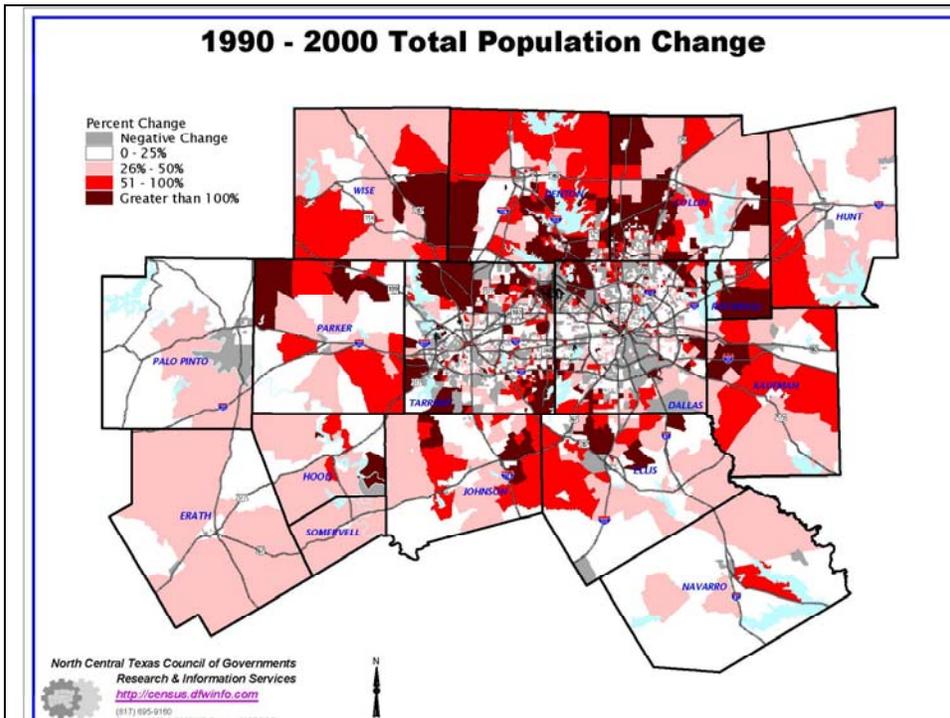
Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

A. *The Changing Demographic Dynamics Within the Metroplex*

As mentioned above, the Dallas-Fort Worth region has recorded explosive population growth over the past decade or so. But within the region, several important demographic shifts are underway.

First, population and job growth have not been spread evenly across the region, with the northern half of the Metroplex growing much faster than the southern half (see Figure 1). Many census tracts in the cores of Dallas and Tarrant Counties have actually lost population. What's more, most of the northern sector's population and employment gains have occurred along major highway vectors: US 75, the Dallas North Tollway, Interstates 35E, 35W and 635 (western extension), and State Highways 114 and 121.

Figure 1



A second important demographic trend is the tremendous growth in the region's Hispanic population, especially in Dallas and Tarrant Counties (see Table 4). During the 1990s, these two counties gained nearly a half-million Hispanic residents. For the most part, the region's Hispanic population resides in the central cities of Dallas and Fort Worth.

Table 4

Hispanic Population Growth by County, 1990-2000

	2000	1990	Number Change	Percent Change
Dallas	662,729	315,631	347,098	110.0%
Tarrant	285,290	139,876	145,414	104.0
Denton	52,619	19,013	33,606	176.8
Collin	50,510	18,158	32,352	178.2

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

Perhaps the most significant demographic trend is the acceleration of domestic out-migration from Dallas County (see Table 5). During the 1990s, almost 124,000 persons emigrated from Dallas County to other U.S. locations. Preliminary data and analysis from the Census indicate most of these out-migrants formerly resided in the City of Dallas and relocated to other cities in the Metroplex, as opposed to moving to other states. Dallas County's huge domestic out-migration was nearly offset by net international in-migration of 111,000 persons, with most migrants arriving from Mexico and Central America. Again, preliminary data and analysis from the Census suggest most of these international migrants have located in the central cities of Dallas and Fort Worth. The fact that Hispanics now constitute more than 60 percent of the Dallas Independent School District's enrollment bolsters this conclusion.

Table 5

Population Growth by Selected Texas Counties, 1990-2000

	2000	1990	Number Change	Percent Change	NDM	NIM
Dallas	2,218,899	1,852,810	366,089	19.8%	-123,810	111,106
Tarrant	1,446,219	1,170,103	276,116	23.6	43,235	42,174
Denton	432,976	273,525	159,451	58.3	85,334	6,159
Collin	491,675	264,036	227,639	86.2	139,219	11,357
Harris	3,400,578	2,818,101	582,477	20.7	-122,506	190,775
Travis	812,280	576,407	235,873	40.9	55,570	22,964
Bexar	1,392,931	1,185,394	207,537	17.5	18,912	34,936
El Paso	679,622	591,610	88,012	14.9	-66,877	64,748

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

Note: NDM=net domestic migration; NIM=net international migration

B. Long-term Economic and Demographic Outlook for the Region

Recent reports at the national level indicate the economy is gaining strength, albeit slowly. The recovery picked up steam during the last quarter of 2003, and 2004 should witness a return to healthy job expansion. Importantly, the national economy has worked off most of the excesses of the late 1990s, thereby setting the stage for sustainable long-term growth.

As the nation's economy recovers and expands, growth will return to the Metroplex—and probably at a pace that exceeds the national rate. This has been the case in the past and should be in the future as well. DFW suffered mightily from the energy, banking, and real estate collapse of the mid-1980s. In fact, job losses as a percent of the working population were larger than they've been in the 2000-2003 downturn, and the unemployment rate was as high as it is today. But by 1990, all of the job losses from the mid-1980s had been regained. And, as discussed above, DFW led the nation in employment growth during the succeeding decade.

The factors that attracted people and businesses to the Metroplex during the booming 1990s are still here: a geographically central location, excellent transportation infrastructure, a low cost-of-living and cost-of-doing-business, a favorable tax climate, and a large and productive workforce just to name a few. Significantly, the region's human capital has been upgraded tremendously over the past decade as a result of thousands of engineers, technicians and scientists flocking to the area to work in the fast-growing information technology industries. Though many of these highly skilled workers are currently unemployed or underemployed, they will prove to be a huge asset in luring new and expanding technology-based companies to the Metroplex in the years ahead.

The most current population projections from the Texas State Data Center indicate the Metroplex will continue its rapid gains through the next quarter century (see Tables 6 and 7). The Dallas PMSA alone is expected to add about five million residents by 2030 while the Fort Worth PMSA is projected to grow by about 1.5 million persons. For the Metroplex overall, population is projected to reach nearly 12.5 million by 2030. (Projections for individual counties are included in Appendix A.)

Table 6**Population Projections for Dallas MSA 2000-2040 at 1.0 Migration***

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total						
2000	3,519,176	2,006,157	57.0%	536,069	15.2%	810,499	23.0%	166,451	4.7%
2005	4,087,863	2,157,598	52.8	599,018	14.7	1,108,730	27.1	222,517	5.4
2010	4,769,982	2,323,066	48.7	665,679	14.0	1,489,588	31.2	291,649	6.1
2015	5,586,167	2,500,271	44.8	737,078	13.2	1,973,120	35.3	375,698	6.7
2020	6,561,345	2,686,784	41.0	811,821	12.4	2,583,379	39.4	479,361	7.3
2025	7,722,454	2,880,095	37.3	888,928	11.5	3,345,508	43.3	607,923	7.9
2030	9,088,722	3,072,178	33.8	966,405	10.6	4,284,459	47.1	765,680	8.4
2035	10,683,860	3,258,672	30.5	1,044,952	9.9	5,425,373	50.8	954,863	8.9
2040	12,536,163	3,435,476	27.4	1,126,237	9.0	6,799,606	54.2	1,174,844	9.4

Source: Texas State Data Center

*The 1.0 migration scenario assumes the high net migration rates of the 1990s continue into the future.

Table 7**Population Projections for Fort Worth-Arlington MSA 2000-2040 at 1.0 Migration**

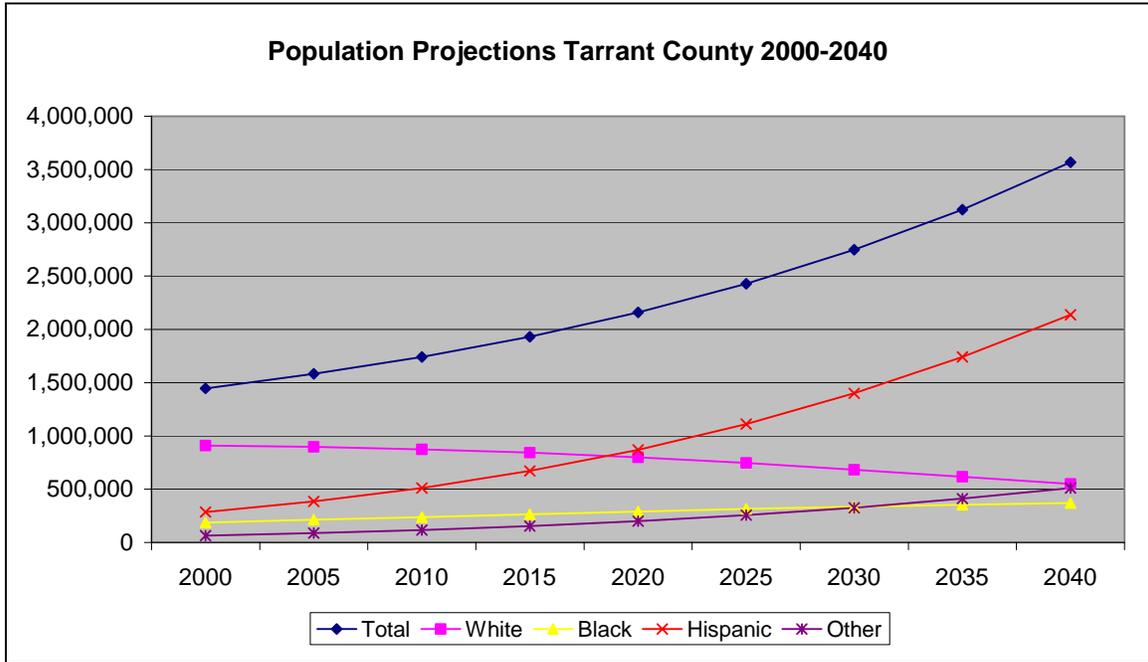
Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	1,702,625	1,131,773	66.5%	193,225	11.4%	309,851	18.2%	67,776	4.0%
2005	1,882,571	1,149,943	61.1	219,110	11.6	421,280	22.4	92,238	4.9
2010	2,087,156	1,154,970	55.3	245,510	11.8	563,993	27.0	122,683	5.9
2015	2,332,372	1,151,192	49.3	272,843	11.7	747,057	32.0	161,289	6.9
2020	2,623,012	1,134,939	43.3	300,274	11.4	978,197	37.3	209,602	8.0
2025	2,965,109	1,103,837	37.2	326,737	11.0	1,264,659	42.7	269,876	9.1
2030	3,365,215	1,058,816	31.5	350,444	10.4	1,613,011	47.9	342,944	10.2
2035	3,837,290	1,004,553	26.2	370,411	9.6	2,031,071	52.9	431,255	11.2
2040	4,396,861	945,297	21.5	386,694	8.8	2,528,067	57.5	536,803	12.2

Source: Texas State Data Center

Not surprisingly, DFW's Hispanic population is projected to show the sharpest gains, rising from 1.5 million in 2005 to almost 6 million in 2030. Hispanics will

constitute a majority of the Fort Worth MSA's population by 2025, and by 2035 they will comprise a majority of the residents in the Dallas MSA. Figure 2 portrays the dramatic Hispanic population increase expected for Tarrant County alone.

Figure 2



The changing demographic mix in the Metroplex has important implications for the region's educational infrastructure. In the next section, we discuss recent trends in educational attainment in the Dallas-Fort Worth area and the challenges that lie ahead.

III. RECENT TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN THE METROPLEX

A review of changes in educational attainment between 1990 and 2000 reveals a mixed picture for the Dallas-Fort Worth region (see Table 8). During this period, the percent of adults with “only” a high school diploma fell from 24.4 percent to 22.5 percent. By contrast, the percent of adults with a terminal bachelors degree rose from 18.1 percent to 19.7 percent. The percent of adults with graduate or professional degrees also increased, from 7.6 percent to 8.9 percent.

Table 8

Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex Educational Attainment by County: Persons 25 Years and Older

Counties	High School Graduate 1990	High School Graduate 2000	Associates Degree 1990	Associates Degree 2000	Bachelors Degree 1990	Bachelors Degree 2000	Graduate or Professional Degree 1990	Graduate or Professional Degree 2000
Collin	19.4%	15.1%	6.0%	6.3%	28.1%	32.8%	10.9%	14.6%
Dallas	23.5	21.7	5.4	5.0	18.2	18.0	8.2	9.0
Denton	21.7	19.9	6.5	6.7	23.3	26.6	9.0	10.0
Delta	30.9	36.1	3.9	4.0	5.5	8.5	7.0	5.4
Ellis	33.2	30.8	4.5	5.3	9.6	12.4	3.8	4.7
Hunt	31.2	34.3	3.6	5.5	9.8	9.7	6.2	6.0
Johnson	33.3	33.2	5.6	5.5	7.9	8.9	3.6	4.1
Kaufman	32.7	33.8	5.1	6.2	6.8	12.5	4.2	3.5
Parker	31.4	30.4	6.0	5.9	9.8	22.4	4.1	6.1
Rockwall	25.8	22.9	5.4	6.0	19.4	18.8	9.1	10.3
Tarrant	24.8	23.5	5.9	5.6	17.4	19.7	6.6	7.8
Wise	33.7	34.8	3.5	4.8	7.5	9.2	2.5	3.8
Total	24.4%	22.5%	5.6%	5.6%	18.1%	19.7%	7.6%	8.9%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Collin County would appear to have the most highly educated workforce in the region, with 47.4 percent of adults possessing a bachelors or higher degree. Denton County was second at 36.6 percent. By contrast, the central counties of Dallas and Tarrant recorded rates of 27 and 27.5 percent respectively. Dallas County actually

registered a *decline* in the percent of adults with a bachelor’s degree between 1990 and 2000, though the percent of residents with graduate or professional degrees improved slightly.

Educational attainment levels for minorities trail those of whites in all of the region’s counties with the discrepancies especially noticeable at the graduate and professional level (see Table 9). The attainment gaps are even more visible in the central cities of Dallas and Fort Worth (see Tables 10 and 11). In the City of Dallas, 38.4 percent of adults had attained bachelors or graduate degrees in 2000 compared with only 13.4 percent of the adult black population. For the City’s Hispanic population, the rate was only 6.6 percent. While Dallas’ black population recorded a sizeable improvement in educational outcomes between 1990 and 2000, attainment levels for Hispanics were virtually unchanged. A similar pattern emerges for the City of Fort Worth, though overall attainment levels above high school are lower than in Dallas.

Table 9

**Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex Educational Attainment by County
Persons 25 years and older**

White

Counties	High School Graduate 1990	High School Graduate 2000	Associates Degree 1990	Associates Degree 2000	Bachelors Degree 1990	Bachelors Degree 2000	Graduate or Professional Degree 1990	Graduate or Professional Degree 2000
Collin	19.5%	15.4%	6.0%	6.4%	29.0%	33.6%	10.8%	13.4%
Dallas	23.1	20.5	5.4	5.0	21.6	21.9	9.7	10.9
Delta	31.9	35.3	4.2	4.5	5.4	9.2	7.2	5.8
Denton	21.8	20.1	6.4	6.7	23.7	27.8	9.0	10.1
Ellis	33.8	30.9	4.7	5.7	10.8	13.5	4.2	4.9
Hunt	32.0	34.2	3.7	4.0	10.2	11.4	6.4	6.4
Johnson	33.6	33.6	5.6	5.6	8.0	10.0	3.7	4.0
Kaufman	34.2	34.6	5.4	5.8	7.2	9.6	4.2	3.5
Parker	31.8	30.1	5.9	6.3	10.0	13.1	4.1	6.3
Rockwall	25.9	23.4	5.4	6.1	20.1	23.0	9.5	10.4
Tarrant	25.2	23.2	6.1	6.3	19.0	21.0	7.1	8.6
Wise	34.2	35.4	3.6	4.9	7.7	9.7	2.5	3.9
Total	24.5%	22.3%	5.7%	5.8%	20.1%	22.2%	8.3%	9.7%

Table 9 cont'd

Black or African American

Counties	High School Graduate 1990	High School Graduate 2000	Associates Degree 1990	Associates Degree 2000	Bachelors Degree 1990	Bachelors Degree 2000	Graduate or Professional Degree 1990	Graduate or Professional Degree 2000
Collin	24.5%	16.4%	7.0%	7.3%	20.6%	32.0%	4.9%	10.8%
Dallas	29.1	29.2	6.0	6.1	9.4	12.4	3.6	4.6
Delta	19.7	41.9	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	4.9	3.1
Denton	20.3	19.3	8.4	7.6	21.8	25.1	6.1	8.7
Ellis	33.8	36.5	2.8	3.5	4.5	8.0	2.2	3.5
Hunt	25.9	40.8	3.3	1.9	5.9	5.1	2.3	2.7
Johnson	34.0	39.7	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.5	1.8	5.4
Kaufman	26.6	34.1	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	2.9	3.5
Parker	30.8	50.5	10.5	5.9	10.5	2.8	2.0	2.1
Rockwall	22.3	20.0	3.8	3.7	5.8	14.3	2.4	13.2
Tarrant	26.8	30.0	5.4	6.4	9.6	12.4	3.4	4.6
Wise	37.7	42.7	0.0	6.5	3.3	3.4	0.0	2.4
Total	28.2%	29.0%	5.8%	6.2%	9.7%	13.2%	3.5%	5.0%

Hispanic or Latino

Counties	High School Graduate 1990	High School Graduate 2000	Associates Degree 1990	Associates Degree 2000	Bachelors Degree 1990	Bachelors Degree 2000	Graduate or Professional Degree 1990	Graduate or Professional Degree 2000
Collin	20.6%	17.8%	4.6%	5.0%	12.8%	15.6%	3.8%	6.8%
Dallas	17.3	18.0	3.1	2.5	5.3	4.6	2.8	2.4
Delta	36.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denton	21.8	20.5	5.7	4.8	13.3	13.0	4.0	5.0
Ellis	23.4	22.6	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.7	0.9	1.6
Hunt	23.8	25.8	4.8	1.9	4.4	5.6	1.7	1.5
Johnson	24.6	26.3	6.4	3.5	6.3	3.5	1.8	1.1
Kaufman	18.3	24.1	3.3	1.4	1.5	3.1	4.4	1.2
Parker	18.6	24.3	5.6	4.6	3.7	2.7	0.2	2.2
Rockwall	19.1	20.2	2.4	2.0	11.3	7.4	3.0	2.6
Tarrant	19.6	19.5	4.2	3.3	7.0	6.8	2.4	2.8
Wise	15.1	22.7	0.2	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.9
Total	18.5%	18.8%	3.6%	3.0%	6.3%	6.0%	2.7%	2.8%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 10**City of Dallas Educational Attainment by Race – Persons 25 years and older**

	<i>High School Graduate 1990</i>	<i>High School Graduate 2000</i>	<i>Associates Degree 1990</i>	<i>Associates Degree 2000</i>	<i>Bachelors Degree 1990</i>	<i>Bachelors Degree 2000</i>	<i>Graduate or Professional Degree 1990</i>	<i>Graduate or Professional Degree 2000</i>
White	19.4%	17.8%	4.8%	4.3%	25.0%	25.0%	11.8%	13.4%
Black or African American	30.1	31.7	5.2	4.8	7.6	9.6	3.3	3.8
Hispanic or Latino	15.2	15.8	2.6	2.2	4.5	4.2	2.4	2.4
Total	21.7%	19.6%	4.6%	3.9%	18.4%	18.1%	8.7%	9.6%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table 11**City of Fort Worth Educational Attainment by Race – Persons 25 years and older**

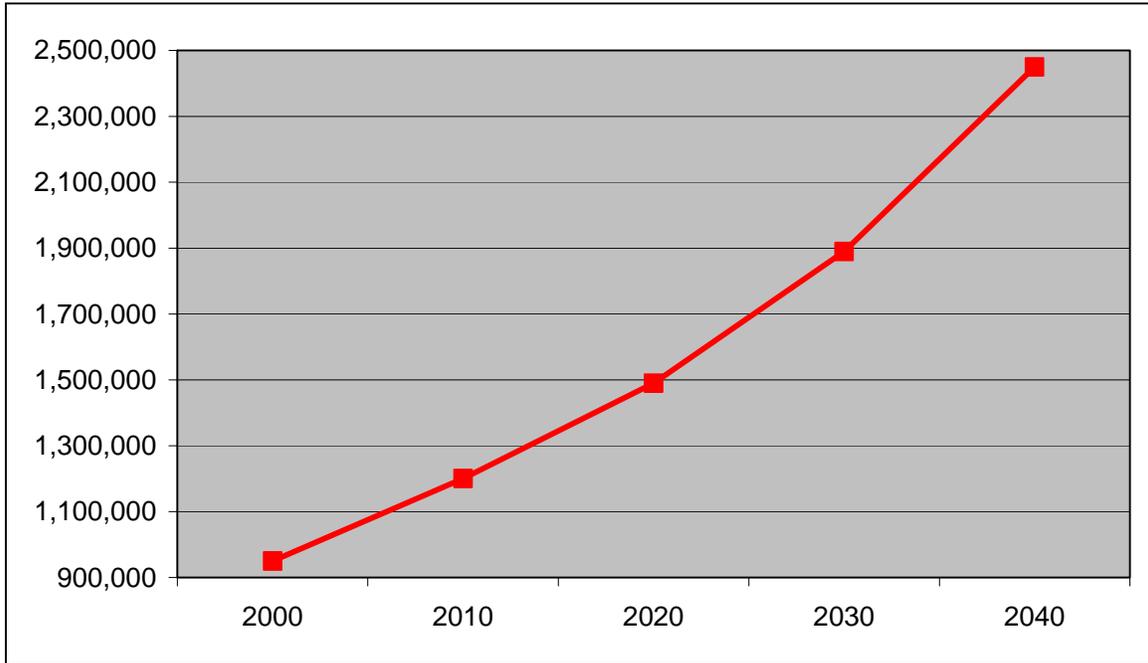
	<i>High School Graduate 1990</i>	<i>High School Graduate 2000</i>	<i>Associates Degree 1990</i>	<i>Associates Degree 2000</i>	<i>Bachelors Degree 1990</i>	<i>Bachelors Degree 2000</i>	<i>Graduate or Professional Degree 1990</i>	<i>Graduate or Professional Degree 2000</i>
White	23.2%	25.5%	5.4%	5.2%	18.8%	18.9%	8.2%	9.3%
Black or African American	28.8	34.4	4.2	4.9	6.1	8.2	2.6	3.2
Hispanic or Latino	16.9	18.4	2.8	2.0	4.6	4.4	1.7	2.2
Total	23.5%	24.1%	4.8%	4.4%	14.9%	15.0%	6.5%	7.3%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Assuming migration rates into the Metroplex remain at their recent levels, public and elementary school enrollments will skyrocket over the next several decades and double by the year 2030 (see Figure 3). Little enrollment growth is expected in the region’s white enrollment, and only modest increases are projected for black students. Hispanic children will account for the lion’s share of enrollment gains in the region’s public schools, more than doubling by the year 2020 (see Table 12).

Figure 3

Enrollment Projections – Public Elementary and Secondary Students



Source: Texas State Data Center: Texas Challenge 21st Century Report, Assuming Rates of Net Migration Equal to 1990-2000 (1.0 Scenario)

Table 12

DFW Enrollment Projections – Public Elementary and Secondary

Year	Anglo	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
2000	495,052	174,744	244,380	41,162	955,338
2010	503,232	189,475	433,024	62,485	1,188,216
2020	508,281	201,478	669,576	84,090	1,463,425
2030	505,565	219,411	1,035,993	109,343	1,870,309
2040	501,107	228,194	1,533,225	159,937	2,422,463

Source: Texas State Data Center: Texas Challenge 21st Century Report, Assuming Rates of Net Migration Equal to 1990-2000 (1.0 Scenario)

Given the low levels of attainment reported for Hispanics in the 2000 Census, improving the education outcomes of these children poses perhaps the single greatest challenge to the region and its teaching institutions. This is also the conclusion of a

nationwide study prepared recently by the Pew Hispanic Center entitled “Hispanic School Achievement: Catching up Requires Running Faster than White Youth.”

In addition, the expected enrollment growth at area ISDs will necessitate huge outlays for new classrooms and related school facilities. In Appendix B, we have summarized the current and planned construction programs for the 10 *largest* school districts in the Metroplex (Dallas, Fort Worth, Arlington, Garland, Plano, Lewisville, Richardson, Mesquite, Irving and Carrollton-Farmers Branch) as well as the three *fastest-growing* (Argyle, Frisco and McKinney). These 13 districts alone plan to spend about \$5.6 *billion* over the next five years to upgrade and expand facilities. Since these districts represent about half of the region’s school enrollment, total outlays for new facilities could easily exceed \$10 billion by the end of the decade. And if projected enrollment increases materialize, capital outlays will remain at \$15-20 billion per decade through 2040.

IV. GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES: HOW DOES DFW COMPARE?

Historically, the Dallas-Fort Worth area's economy has been dominated by high-wage industries. Indeed, for more than 30 years the Metroplex has been among the top 5 to 10 percent of all metropolitan regions ranked by per capita income. Being a high-wage, high-income area has enabled DFW to offer an outstanding quality of life to the region's residents and businesses.

One of the keys to ensuring the region's high-wage future is access to higher education. Several decades of scholarly research has documented the link between educational attainment and individual incomes. In short, higher levels of educational attainment result in higher current income and greater lifetime earnings. Fortunately, the north Texas area is well endowed with institutions of higher learning. According to the Alliance for Higher Education, 42 colleges and universities are located between Waco and Denton. From community colleges, to technical schools, to Ph.D. programs in engineering and science, the higher education options in the Dallas-Fort Worth region clearly equal those of any major metropolitan area.

What's more, a 2002 survey by the U.S. Census Bureau finds that several Metroplex cities are among the top in the country in terms of adults with graduate or professional degrees (see Table 13). For cities with 250,000 population or greater, Dallas ranks 25th with 10.5 percent of its adult population possessing a graduate or professional degree. Arlington, at 8.9 percent, ranks 41st and Fort Worth, at 7.5 percent, ranks 51st. Several Metroplex counties also rank among the highest in the nation as measure by the adult population with advanced degrees (see Table 14). Collin County ranks 24th among

the nation's 3,100 counties with 16.4 percent of adults having earned graduate or professional degrees. At 10.1 percent, Denton County ranks 105th while Dallas County, at 9.5 percent, ranks 121st. Tarrant County ranks 146th in the country, with 8.8 percent of its adults possessing advanced degrees.

Table 13

**Graduate and Professional Degrees:
Population 25 Years and Over
City Rankings – Cities of 250,000 Population or Greater**

City	Graduate or professional degrees	Rank
Washington city, District of Columbia	23.6%	1
Seattle city, Washington	19.3%	2
San Francisco city, California	18.5%	3
Atlanta city, Georgia	17.2%	4
Albuquerque city, New Mexico	16.6%	5
Boston city, Massachusetts	16.4%	6
Austin city, Texas	16.3%	7
Lexington-Fayette, Kentucky	15.1%	8
Pittsburgh city, Pennsylvania	14.8%	9
San Diego city, California	14.3%	10
St. Paul city, Minnesota	14.3%	10
Charlotte city, North Carolina	14.2%	12
Colorado Springs city, Colorado	13.8%	13
Raleigh city, North Carolina	13.1%	14
Oakland city, California	13.1%	14
Portland city, Oregon	13.1%	14
Cincinnati city, Ohio	13.0%	17
New York City, New York	12.3%	18
San Jose city, California	12.2%	19
Nashville-Davidson (balance), Tennessee	12.1%	20
Minneapolis city, Minnesota	11.5%	21
Denver city, Colorado	11.4%	22
Anchorage municipality, Alaska	10.9%	23
Chicago city, Illinois	10.6%	24
Dallas city, Texas	10.5%	25
Tampa city, Florida	10.3%	26
Houston city, Texas	10.2%	27

Table 13 cont'd

City	Graduate or professional degrees	Rank
Honolulu CDP, Hawaii	10.1%	28
Indianapolis city (balance), Indiana	9.8%	29
Kansas City city, Missouri	9.6%	30
New Orleans city, Louisiana	9.6%	30
Wichita city, Kansas	9.6%	30
Columbus city, Ohio	9.4%	33
Virginia Beach city, Virginia	9.4%	33
Sacramento city, California	9.3%	35
Omaha city, Nebraska	9.3%	35
Tucson city, Arizona	9.2%	37
Los Angeles city, California	9.2%	37
Tulsa city, Oklahoma	9.2%	37
Oklahoma City city, Oklahoma	9.1%	40
Arlington city, Texas	8.9%	41
Riverside city, California	8.9%	41
Miami city, Florida	8.8%	43
Baltimore city, Maryland	8.5%	44
Philadelphia city, Pennsylvania	8.3%	45
St. Louis city, Missouri	8.3%	45
St. Petersburg city, Florida	8.3%	45
Phoenix city, Arizona	7.8%	48
Louisville city, Kentucky	7.7%	49
San Antonio city, Texas	7.6%	50
Fort Worth city, Texas	7.5%	51
Anaheim city, California	7.4%	52
Milwaukee city, Wisconsin	6.9%	53
Bakersfield city, California	6.8%	54
Fresno city, California	6.8%	54
Mesa city, Arizona	6.7%	56
Memphis city, Tennessee	6.7%	56
Long Beach city, California	6.7%	56
Buffalo city, New York	6.6%	59
Toledo city, Ohio	6.6%	59
Corpus Christi city, Texas	6.4%	61
Jacksonville city, Florida	6.2%	62
El Paso city, Texas	6.0%	63
Stockton city, California	5.5%	64
Las Vegas city, Nevada	5.3%	65
Aurora city, Colorado	5.0%	66
Cleveland city, Ohio	4.0%	67

Table 13 cont'd

City	Graduate or professional degrees	Rank
Santa Ana city, California	2.9%	68
Detroit city, Michigan	2.8%	69
Newark city, New Jersey	2.6%	70

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2002 American Community Survey

Table 14

**Graduate and Professional Degrees:
Population 25 Years and Over – County Rankings**

County	Graduate or professional degrees	Rank
Montgomery County, Maryland	29.2%	1
Fairfax County, Virginia	28.1%	2
New York County, New York	25.7%	3
Howard County, Maryland	24.7%	4
Boulder County, Colorado	24.1%	5
Washtenaw County, Michigan	23.9%	6
District of Columbia, DC	23.6%	7
Westchester County, New York	23.5%	8
Middlesex County, Massachusetts	21.2%	9
Norfolk County, Massachusetts	19.7%	10
San Francisco County, California	18.5%	11
Somerset County, New Jersey	18.1%	12
Chester County, Pennsylvania	17.8%	13
Santa Clara County, California	17.6%	14
Morris County, New Jersey	17.2%	15
Montgomery County, Pennsylvania	16.9%	16
Santa Cruz County, California	16.9%	16
Rockland County, New York	16.9%	16
Nassau County, New York	16.6%	19
Albany County, New York	16.6%	19
Fairfield County, Connecticut	16.6%	19
Collin County, Texas	16.4%	22
San Mateo County, California	16.3%	23
Johnson County, Kansas	16.2%	24
Bergen County, New Jersey	16.0%	25
Mercer County, New Jersey	16.0%	25
East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana	15.7%	27

Table 14 cont'd

County	Graduate or professional degrees	Rank
DuPage County, Illinois	15.7%	27
Bernalillo County, New Mexico	15.6%	29
Travis County, Texas	15.5%	30
Oakland County, Michigan	15.4%	31
Lake County, Illinois	15.2%	32
Alameda County, California	15.2%	32
Cumberland County, Maine	15.2%	32
St. Louis County, Missouri	15.1%	35
Fayette County, Kentucky	15.1%	35
Ramsey County, Minnesota	14.7%	37
Dane County, Wisconsin	14.7%	37
Cobb County, Georgia	14.5%	39
Suffolk County, Massachusetts	14.5%	39
Wake County, North Carolina	14.4%	41
King County, Washington	14.3%	42
Richland County, South Carolina	14.2%	43
El Paso County, Colorado	14.1%	44
Monroe County, New York	14.0%	45
Fulton County, Georgia	14.0%	45
Contra Costa County, California	14.0%	45
Dakota County, Minnesota	13.7%	48
Mecklenburg County, North Carolina	13.7%	48
Chesterfield County, Virginia	13.6%	50
Monmouth County, New Jersey	13.6%	50
New Haven County, Connecticut	13.5%	52
Fort Bend County, Texas	13.5%	52
Lehigh County, Pennsylvania	13.4%	54
Dutchess County, New York	13.3%	55
Middlesex County, New Jersey	13.3%	55
Madison County, Alabama	13.2%	57
Hartford County, Connecticut	13.1%	58
Delaware County, Pennsylvania	13.0%	59
DeKalb County, Georgia	12.9%	60
Baltimore County, Maryland	12.9%	60
Ingham County, Michigan	12.8%	62
Onondaga County, New York	12.8%	62
Jefferson County, Colorado	12.6%	64
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania	12.5%	65
San Luis Obispo County, California	12.5%	65
Anne Arundel County, Maryland	12.3%	67

Table 14 cont'd

County	Graduate or professional degrees	Rank
Hennepin County, Minnesota	12.3%	67
Suffolk County, New York	12.2%	69
Williamson County, Texas	12.2%	69
Santa Barbara County, California	12.1%	71
Essex County, New Jersey	12.0%	72
Multnomah County, Oregon	11.9%	73
Washington County, Oregon	11.9%	73
Davidson County, Tennessee	11.8%	75
Cook County, Illinois	11.8%	75
Henrico County, Virginia	11.7%	77
San Diego County, California	11.6%	78
Essex County, Massachusetts	11.6%	78
Lancaster County, Nebraska	11.5%	80
Denver County, Colorado	11.4%	81
Rockingham County, New Hampshire	11.4%	81
Hamilton County, Ohio	11.4%	81
Guilford County, North Carolina	11.4%	81
Pima County, Arizona	11.3%	85
Forsyth County, North Carolina	11.2%	86
Arapahoe County, Colorado	11.2%	86
Franklin County, Ohio	11.1%	88
Union County, New Jersey	11.1%	88
New Castle County, Delaware	11.0%	90
Monterey County, California	10.9%	91
Seminole County, Florida	10.9%	91
Charleston County, South Carolina	10.9%	91
Anchorage Municipality, Alaska	10.9%	91
Orange County, California	10.8%	96
Hillsborough County, New Hampshire	10.8%	96
Richmond County, New York	10.8%	96
New London County, Connecticut	10.6%	99
Lane County, Oregon	10.5%	100
Prince William County, Virginia	10.4%	101
Ada County, Idaho	10.4%	101
Ventura County, California	10.3%	103
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	10.3%	103
Denton County, Texas	10.1%	105
Burlington County, New Jersey	10.1%	105
Erie County, New York	10.0%	107
Brevard County, Florida	10.0%	107

Table 14 cont'd

County	Graduate or professional degrees	Rank
Douglas County, Nebraska	10.0%	107
Knox County, Tennessee	9.9%	110
Clackamas County, Oregon	9.9%	110
Pulaski County, Arkansas	9.9%	110
Allen County, Indiana	9.9%	110
Oklahoma County, Oklahoma	9.7%	114
Jefferson County, Kentucky	9.7%	114
Plymouth County, Massachusetts	9.7%	114
Orleans Parish, Louisiana	9.6%	117
Worcester County, Massachusetts	9.6%	117
Queens County, New York	9.6%	117
Buck County, Pennsylvania	9.6%	117
Sonoma County, California	9.5%	121
Harris County, Texas	9.5%	121
Marion County, Indiana	9.5%	121
Dallas County, Texas	9.5%	121
Salt Lake County, Utah	9.4%	125
Galveston County, Texas	9.4%	125
Virginia Beach city, Virginia	9.4%	125
Kane County, Illinois	9.4%	125
Sarasota County, Florida	9.3%	129
Utah County, Utah	9.3%	129
Erie County, Pennsylvania	9.3%	129
Broward County, Florida	9.3%	129
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin	9.2%	133
Waukesha County, Wisconsin	9.2%	133
Jackson County, Missouri	9.2%	133
Prince George's County, Maryland	9.1%	136
Palm Beach County, Florida	9.0%	137
Orange County, Florida	9.0%	137
Orange County, New York	9.0%	137
Jefferson County, Alabama	9.0%	137
Miami-Dade County, Florida	9.0%	137
Sacramento County, California	9.0%	137
Los Angeles County, California	8.9%	143
Kings County, New York	8.9%	143
Honolulu County, Hawaii	8.9%	143
Tarrant County, Texas	8.8%	146
St. Joseph County, Indiana	8.8%	146
Sedgwick County, Kansas	8.8%	146

Table 14 cont'd

County	Graduate or professional degrees	Rank
Madison County, Illinois	8.8%	146
Pierce County, Washington	8.8%	146
Maricopa County, Arizona	8.8%	146
Greenville County, South Carolina	8.8%	146

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2002 American Community Survey

In short, the DFW Metroplex appears to be quite competitive with other regions in terms of its graduate and post-graduate workforce. But many of these workers have migrated to DFW from other parts of the U.S. as well as other countries. Importing skilled workers may be a viable option in the short-term, but in the long run the region must upgrade its indigenous human capital. This can only be achieved by raising secondary school graduation rates and feeding a higher percentage of high school grads into post-secondary education.

V. POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As the previous discussion has documented, the Dallas-Fort Worth region as a whole has witnessed a substantial upgrading of the education and skill levels of the resident workforce since 1990. But this is not the case for the area's minorities, especially the rapidly growing Hispanic population. Since minorities already account for 50 percent of the region's public school enrollment, and by 2010 will constitute a majority of DFW's total population, improving their educational outcomes is absolutely critical for ensuring the Metroplex's long-term economic competitiveness.

Identifying the educational challenge is easy. Coming up with policy initiatives, especially at the local level, is more difficult. While bonds can be issued by school districts to provide for adequate facilities, interventions to encourage young people to stay in school are more problematic because the schools must deal with a host of social and economic pathologies that go beyond their direct teaching responsibilities.

Nonetheless, here are some specific recommendations that may, over time, lead to better student retention and educational outcomes:

- Use course materials with proven effectiveness
- Make sure all schools and teachers adhere to state academic content standards and guideposts for teaching
- Use diagnostic tools to identify student and teacher strengths and weaknesses that can help improve student and teacher performance
- Provide professional development programs for teachers and administrators that emphasizes subject matter
- Employ strong disciplinary policies that emphasize sanctions and rewards

- Strive for greater flexibility in the utilization of funds and reduction in bureaucratic rules
- Hire more ESL instructors
- Increase accountability within schools from the top down
- Reduce administrative overhead to provide more resources for classroom instruction

Local schools may also have to increase spending in order to achieve better outcomes, a difficult task in today's fiscal environment. The State of Texas currently ranks 34th in per pupil spending and may need to allocate additional resources to elementary and secondary education if it wishes to address the needs of the state's, and the region's, growing minority school populations.

Furthermore, young children must be "ready to learn," and this means coming to school in good health. According to a recent study by the Urban Institute, 20 percent of Hispanic children lack health insurance compared with 9 percent of black children and 7 percent of white children. These are national averages, and the lack of coverage is no doubt even higher in Texas and the Metroplex. To make matters worse, Texas lawmakers cut funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)—a program providing health coverage for children of low-income families—earlier this year. Statewide, enrollment has fallen by 119,000 or 23 percent, and more than 30,000 children in the Metroplex are projected to lose coverage by 2005. DFW business and community leaders should push for restoration of CHIP funding to ensure all low-income children are healthy when they come to school.

Food and housing hardships also afflict many low-income families and their children. According to the most recent National Survey of America's Families (NSAF) conducted by the Urban Institute, 44 percent of Hispanic families experienced food hardship in 2002 compared with 38 percent of blacks and 17 percent of whites. Twenty-four percent of blacks, 20 percent of Hispanics, and 10 percent of whites experienced housing hardship. Children who are ill-fed and/or ill-housed are unlikely to excel in school and may well drop out at an early age. Here again, it behooves the DFW business and political community to support all state, local and federal programs that provide sustenance and housing for low-income families.

Ultimately, public education is an economic development issue. Poor outcomes in the region's public schools—especially those in the inner cities—have spillover effects on the regional job market and our ability to grow and attract high-wage, high value-added industries. In this brave new world of global competition, we need a work force that is educated, literate, and able to learn and relearn new tasks. At a minimum, a high school diploma will be a prerequisite for securing a job that affords some opportunity for upward mobility. And, obviously, secondary school graduation is a must for those seeking higher education opportunities.

Without question, the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex was a “winner” during the last 25 years of the 20th century, growing faster than any other major metropolitan area with rising incomes to boot. But the quality of the region's human capital will be a much greater factor in determining whether or not the Metroplex retains its luster during the next 25 years.

VI. DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This study has collected data and established benchmarks on educational attainment levels and trends in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan region. We have identified the problems and challenges related to improving educational outcomes and have suggested some broad policy initiatives that, over time, may help keep kids in school and reduce dropout rates. But more research should be conducted to determine what specific strategies and practices are most effective in improving the performance of students at the elementary and secondary levels.

For example, a survey of selected school districts that have reported significant improvements in test scores and graduation rates, especially for minority students, may highlight some effective programs that could be adopted by Metroplex ISDs. Identifying and analyzing successful efforts at engaging parents of students from all ethnic backgrounds in school curriculum, governance, and extra curricular activities may also yield insights into new approaches for encouraging kids to stay in school.

Although surveys of local workforce requirements have been conducted in the past, a series of interviews with DFW businesses focusing on their anticipated labor force skill requirements may prove fruitful, especially now that the local economy appears to have turned the corner and is projected to expand rapidly into the foreseeable future. These interviews, or surveys, should also attempt to identify those school districts, or training programs, that are highly regarded by employers in terms of turning out well-qualified workers.

Dallas-Fort Worth educational leaders should be involved in any future research on local initiatives that may improve school outcomes. The Metroplex currently enrolls

more than one million students in 134 school districts. Making the North Texas Future Fund research results relevant, credible and useful to area school districts will require some degree of ownership or buy-in by administrators, teachers, and school boards.

APPENDIX A

Texas Population Projection 1.5 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	20,851,820	11,074,716	53.1%	2,421,653	11.6%	6,669,666	32.0%	685,785	3.3%
2005	22,489,182	11,309,563	50.3	2,579,878	11.5	7,784,678	34.6	815,063	3.6
2010	24,178,507	11,494,673	47.5	2,730,659	11.3	8,999,827	37.2	953,348	3.9
2015	25,936,845	11,641,040	44.9	2,874,838	11.1	10,320,923	39.8	1,100,044	4.2
2020	27,738,378	11,735,043	42.3	3,004,173	10.8	11,742,820	42.3	1,256,342	4.5
2025	29,565,131	11,759,735	39.8	3,110,933	10.5	13,271,907	44.9	1,422,556	4.8
2030	31,389,565	11,701,065	37.3	3,191,230	10.2	14,900,692	47.5	1,596,578	5.1
2035	33,204,545	11,569,104	34.8	3,247,501	9.8	16,612,551	50.0	1,775,389	5.4
2040	35,012,330	11,382,992	32.5	3,283,413	9.4	18,391,333	52.5	1,954,592	5.6

1.0 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	20,851,820	11,074,716	53.1%	2,421,653	11.6%	6,669,666	32.0%	685,785	3.3%
2005	23,207,929	11,409,466	49.2	2,640,884	11.4	8,256,125	35.6	901,454	3.9
2010	25,897,018	11,700,471	45.2	2,863,397	11.1	10,164,378	39.3	1,168,772	4.5
2015	28,971,283	11,957,328	41.3	3,089,364	10.7	12,427,894	42.9	1,496,697	5.2
2020	32,427,282	12,165,004	37.5	3,309,068	10.2	15,056,028	46.4	1,897,182	5.8
2025	36,273,829	12,301,901	33.9	3,512,666	9.7	18,077,334	49.8	2,381,928	6.6
2030	40,538,290	12,350,427	30.5	3,694,283	9.1	21,533,219	53.1	2,960,361	7.3
2035	45,283,746	12,318,616	27.2	3,854,400	8.5	25,468,796	56.2	3,641,934	8.0
2040	50,582,961	12,225,486	24.2	3,995,349	7.9	29,926,210	59.2	4,435,916	8.8

Source: Texas State Data Center

**Collin County
.5 Migration**

		White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
Year	Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	491,675	379,088	77.1%	24,509	5.0%	50,510	10.3%	37,568	7.6%
2005	577,807	436,380	75.5	29,312	5.1	65,370	11.3	46,745	8.1
2010	664,763	490,474	73.8	34,651	5.2	83,076	12.5	56,562	8.5
2015	754,051	542,023	71.9	40,310	5.3	104,334	13.8	67,384	8.9
2020	851,348	594,948	69.9	46,271	5.4	129,972	15.3	80,157	9.4
2025	958,413	650,409	67.9	52,387	5.5	160,319	16.7	95,298	9.9
2030	1,071,167	704,887	65.8	58,417	5.5	195,344	18.2	112,519	10.5
2035	1,184,753	754,745	63.7	64,367	5.4	235,186	19.9	130,455	11.0
2040	1,296,485	797,834	61.5	70,301	5.4	280,180	21.6	148,170	11.4

1.0 Migration

		White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
Year	Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	491,675	379,088	77.1%	24,509	5.0%	50,510	10.3%	37,568	7.6%
2005	641,595	478,164	74.5	33,711	5.3	76,766	12.0	52,954	8.3
2010	817,080	584,150	71.5	45,656	5.6	114,345	14.0	72,929	8.9
2015	1,020,922	692,983	67.9	60,706	5.9	167,833	16.4	99,400	9.7
2020	1,265,449	807,882	63.8	79,082	6.2	243,416	19.2	135,069	10.7
2025	1,563,689	931,761	59.6	101,318	6.5	347,451	22.2	183,159	11.7
2030	1,921,681	1,061,560	55.2	127,649	6.6	487,253	25.4	245,219	12.8
2035	2,344,403	1,191,913	50.8	158,325	6.8	672,433	28.7	321,732	13.7
2040	2,837,031	1,317,354	46.4	193,631	6.8	914,894	32.2	411,152	14.5

Source: Texas State Data Center

**Dallas County
.5 Migration**

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	2,218,899	998,543	45.0%	454,103	20.5%	662,729	29.9%	103,524	4.7%
2005	2,389,309	966,863	40.5	484,682	20.3	814,704	34.1	123,060	5.2
2010	2,561,472	925,719	36.1	512,239	20.0	980,697	38.3	142,817	5.6
2015	2,742,695	877,924	32.0	537,425	19.6	1,165,169	42.5	162,177	5.9
2020	2,938,842	825,608	28.1	559,011	19.0	1,372,443	46.7	181,780	6.2
2025	3,153,287	769,754	24.4	575,282	18.2	1,606,413	50.9	201,838	6.4
2030	3,384,230	710,934	21.0	585,257	17.3	1,864,935	55.1	223,104	6.6
2035	3,628,197	650,157	17.9	589,546	16.2	2,143,455	59.1	245,039	6.8
2040	3,884,069	588,792	15.2	589,439	15.2	2,439,524	62.8	266,314	6.9

1.0 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	2,218,899	998,543	45.0%	454,103	20.5%	662,729	29.9%	103,524	4.7%
2005	2,435,493	923,108	37.9	492,035	20.2	886,425	36.4	133,925	5.5
2010	2,697,280	839,956	31.1	527,188	19.5	1,160,691	43.0	169,445	6.3
2015	3,015,733	752,490	25.0	559,960	18.6	1,494,123	49.5	209,160	6.9
2020	3,400,593	663,162	19.5	588,499	17.3	1,894,672	55.7	254,260	7.5
2025	3,860,289	574,617	14.9	610,658	15.8	2,369,934	61.4	305,080	7.9
2030	4,403,440	490,331	11.1	623,702	14.2	2,925,923	66.4	363,484	8.3
2035	5,032,720	412,513	8.2	627,686	12.5	3,562,646	70.8	429,875	8.5
2040	5,751,017	341,588	5.9	624,526	10.9	4,280,438	74.4	504,465	8.8

Source: Texas State Data Center

**Delta County
.5 Migration**

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	5,327	4,664	87.6%	459	8.6%	165	3.1%	39	0.7%
2005	5,281	4,585	86.8	477	9.0	180	3.4	39	0.7
2010	5,250	4,516	86.0	501	9.5	194	3.7	39	0.7
2015	5,233	4,456	85.2	526	10.1	212	4.1	39	0.7
2020	5,209	4,384	84.2	558	10.7	228	4.4	39	0.7
2025	5,131	4,278	83.4	572	11.1	242	4.7	39	0.8
2030	5,008	4,133	82.5	580	11.6	257	5.1	38	0.8
2035	4,886	3,998	81.8	582	11.9	268	5.5	38	0.8
2040	4,735	3,840	81.1	583	12.3	276	5.8	36	0.8

1.0 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	5,327	4,664	87.6%	459	8.6%	165	3.1%	39	0.7%
2005	5,494	4,781	87.0	495	9.0	179	3.3	39	0.7
2010	5,654	4,889	86.5	530	9.4	196	3.5	39	0.7
2015	5,807	4,983	85.8	570	9.8	216	3.7	38	0.7
2020	5,905	5,016	84.9	617	10.4	234	4.0	38	0.6
2025	5,856	4,939	84.3	629	10.7	249	4.3	39	0.7
2030	5,712	4,782	83.7	632	11.1	259	4.5	39	0.7
2035	5,491	4,559	83.0	630	11.5	266	4.8	36	0.7
2040	5,215	4,296	82.4	620	11.9	264	5.1	35	0.7

Source: Texas State Data Center

**Denton County
.5 Migration**

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	432,976	333,058	76.9%	26,290	6.1%	52,619	12.2%	21,009	4.9%
2005	512,658	385,383	75.2	32,076	6.3	68,695	13.4	26,504	5.2
2010	598,948	439,626	73.4	38,603	6.4	88,039	14.7	32,680	5.5
2015	690,150	494,241	71.6	45,507	6.6	110,957	16.1	39,445	5.7
2020	783,284	546,048	69.7	52,416	6.7	138,143	17.6	46,677	6.0
2025	880,346	595,545	67.6	59,613	6.8	170,382	19.4	54,806	6.2
2030	978,976	640,604	65.4	66,904	6.8	207,740	21.2	63,728	6.5
2035	1,079,090	681,343	63.1	74,321	6.9	250,248	23.2	73,178	6.8
2040	1,180,416	717,801	60.8	81,574	6.9	298,064	25.3	82,977	7.0

1.0 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	432,976	333,058	76.9%	26,290	6.1%	52,619	12.2%	21,009	4.9%
2005	567,835	420,641	74.1	36,654	6.5	80,547	14.2	29,993	5.3
2010	734,978	522,478	71.1	50,136	6.8	120,601	16.4	41,763	5.7
2015	938,152	637,029	67.9	66,958	7.1	177,060	18.9	57,105	6.1
2020	1,178,271	757,750	64.3	87,414	7.4	256,350	21.8	76,757	6.5
2025	1,459,979	879,135	60.2	112,544	7.7	365,951	25.1	102,349	7.0
2030	1,786,340	995,055	55.7	142,912	8.0	513,602	28.8	134,771	7.5
2035	2,168,377	1,104,866	51.0	179,184	8.3	709,055	32.7	175,272	8.1
2040	2,618,665	1,208,944	46.2	221,148	8.4	964,255	36.8	224,318	8.6

Source: Texas State Data Center

**Ellis County
.5 Migration**

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	111,360	80,115	71.9%	9,725	8.7%	20,508	18.4%	1,012	0.9%
2005	122,711	85,316	69.5	10,764	8.8	25,494	20.8	1,137	0.9
2010	135,205	90,506	66.9	11,884	8.8	31,511	23.3	1,304	1.0
2015	149,022	95,811	64.3	13,107	8.8	38,633	25.9	1,471	1.0
2020	163,563	100,713	61.6	14,366	8.8	46,851	28.6	1,633	1.0
2025	178,034	104,578	58.7	15,556	8.7	56,082	31.5	1,818	1.0
2030	192,431	107,363	55.8	16,741	8.7	66,322	34.5	2,005	1.0
2035	206,950	109,317	52.8	17,790	8.6	77,669	37.5	2,174	1.1
2040	221,922	110,732	49.9	18,749	8.4	90,141	40.6	2,300	1.0

1.0 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	111,360	80,115	71.9%	9,725	8.7%	20,508	18.4%	1,012	0.9%
2005	130,248	88,512	68.0	11,646	8.9	28,724	22.1	1,366	1.0
2010	151,909	96,374	63.4	13,788	9.1	39,912	26.3	1,835	1.2
2015	177,445	103,928	58.6	16,268	9.2	54,785	30.9	2,464	1.4
2020	207,149	110,771	53.5	19,095	9.2	73,992	35.7	3,291	1.6
2025	240,577	115,996	48.2	22,109	9.2	98,095	40.8	4,377	1.8
2030	277,747	119,255	42.9	25,225	9.1	127,550	45.9	5,717	2.1
2035	319,647	120,673	37.8	28,382	8.9	163,336	51.1	7,256	2.3
2040	367,513	120,678	32.8	31,381	8.5	206,371	56.2	9,083	2.5

Source: Texas State Data Center

**Hunt County
.5 Migration**

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	76,596	61,738	80.6%	7,410	9.7%	6,366	8.3%	1,082	1.4%
2005	83,082	65,239	78.5	8,311	10.0	8,305	10.0	1,227	1.5
2010	90,471	68,978	76.2	9,295	10.3	10,776	11.9	1,422	1.6
2015	98,410	72,676	73.9	10,372	10.5	13,729	14.0	1,633	1.7
2020	106,124	75,580	71.2	11,457	10.8	17,264	16.3	1,823	1.7
2025	113,742	77,666	68.3	12,540	11.0	21,509	18.9	2,027	1.8
2030	121,297	78,927	65.1	13,575	11.2	26,557	21.9	2,238	1.8
2035	129,160	79,649	61.7	14,550	11.3	32,486	25.2	2,475	1.9
2040	137,492	79,960	58.2	15,439	11.2	39,360	28.6	2,733	2.0

1.0 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	76,596	61,738	80.6%	7,410	9.7%	6,366	8.3%	1,082	1.4%
2005	87,975	67,938	77.2	8,945	10.2	9,629	10.9	1,463	1.7
2010	101,425	74,272	73.2	10,694	10.5	14,434	14.2	2,025	2.0
2015	117,092	80,408	68.7	12,711	10.9	21,203	18.1	2,770	2.4
2020	134,677	85,364	63.4	14,897	11.1	30,704	22.8	3,712	2.8
2025	154,772	88,849	57.4	17,168	11.1	43,873	28.3	4,882	3.2
2030	178,047	90,639	50.9	19,498	11.0	61,628	34.6	6,282	3.5
2035	206,293	91,113	44.2	21,782	10.6	85,312	41.4	8,086	3.9
2040	241,250	90,297	37.4	23,986	9.9	116,541	48.3	10,426	4.3

Source: Texas State Data Center

**Johnson County
.5 Migration**

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	126,811	106,395	83.9%	3,274	2.6%	15,375	12.1%	1,767	1.4%
2005	138,631	113,363	81.8	3,701	2.7	19,511	14.1	2,056	1.5
2010	151,468	120,381	79.5	4,126	2.7	24,528	16.2	2,433	1.6
2015	165,493	127,283	76.9	4,540	2.7	30,764	18.6	2,906	1.8
2020	180,509	133,600	74.0	4,985	2.8	38,430	21.3	3,494	1.9
2025	195,710	138,702	70.9	5,388	2.8	47,422	24.2	4,198	2.1
2030	211,020	142,446	67.5	5,789	2.7	57,826	27.4	4,959	2.4
2035	227,011	145,218	64.0	6,163	2.7	69,857	30.8	5,773	2.5
2040	244,349	147,338	60.3	6,554	2.7	83,748	34.3	6,709	2.7

1.0 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	126,811	106,395	83.9%	3,274	2.6%	15,375	12.1%	1,767	1.4%
2005	146,719	117,821	80.3	3,921	2.7	22,468	15.3	2,509	1.7
2010	169,600	128,862	76.0	4,685	2.8	32,563	19.2	3,490	2.1
2015	197,033	139,613	70.9	5,543	2.8	47,049	23.9	4,828	2.5
2020	230,068	149,508	65.0	6,541	2.8	67,441	29.3	6,578	2.9
2025	269,088	157,463	58.5	7,678	2.9	95,179	35.4	8,768	3.3
2030	315,340	162,913	51.7	8,868	2.8	132,042	41.9	11,517	3.7
2035	371,873	166,157	44.7	10,098	2.7	180,648	48.6	14,970	4.0
2040	442,580	167,780	37.9	11,359	2.6	244,175	55.2	19,266	4.4

Source: Texas State Data Center

**Kaufman County
.5 Migration**

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	71,313	54,886	77.0%	7,674	10.8%	7,925	11.1%	828	1.2%
2005	79,633	60,018	75.4	8,313	10.4	10,404	13.1	898	1.1
2010	88,931	65,425	73.6	9,035	10.2	13,495	15.2	976	1.1
2015	99,153	71,074	71.7	9,767	9.9	17,258	17.4	1,054	1.1
2020	110,357	76,808	69.6	10,490	9.5	21,922	19.9	1,137	1.0
2025	122,216	82,188	67.2	11,167	9.1	27,640	22.6	1,221	1.0
2030	134,482	86,897	64.6	11,810	8.8	34,487	25.6	1,288	1.0
2035	147,360	91,067	61.8	12,421	8.4	42,559	28.9	1,313	0.9
2040	161,215	94,897	58.9	12,990	8.1	52,022	32.3	1,306	0.8

1.0 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	71,313	54,886	77.0%	7,674	10.8%	7,925	11.1%	828	1.2%
2005	86,469	64,550	74.7	8,823	10.2	12,043	13.9	1053	1.2
2010	104,315	74,761	71.7	10,098	9.7	18,046	17.3	1,410	1.4
2015	125,570	85,638	68.2	11,400	9.1	26,632	21.2	1,900	1.5
2020	151,277	97,092	64.2	12,674	8.4	38,925	25.7	2,586	1.7
2025	181,971	108,497	59.6	13,925	7.7	56,068	30.8	3,481	1.9
2030	218,141	119,040	54.6	15,172	7.0	79,408	36.4	4,521	2.1
2035	261,235	128,377	49.1	16,358	6.3	110,723	42.4	5,777	2.2
2040	313,637	136,560	43.5	17,388	5.5	152,467	48.6	7,222	2.3

Source: Texas State Data Center

**Parker County
.5 Migration**

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	88,495	79,689	90.0%	1,657	1.9%	6,211	7.0%	938	1.1%
2005	96,496	85,783	88.9	1,859	1.9	7,851	8.1	1,003	1.0
2010	104,854	91,762	87.5	2,093	2.0	9,918	9.5	1,081	1.0
2015	113,470	97,606	86.0	2,282	2.0	12,411	10.9	1,171	1.0
2020	122,172	103,142	84.4	2,428	2.0	15,336	12.6	1,266	1.0
2025	130,370	107,872	82.7	2,485	1.9	18,684	14.3	1,329	1.0
2030	137,739	111,496	80.9	2,425	1.8	22,437	16.3	1,381	1.0
2035	144,603	114,217	79.0	2,293	1.6	26,679	18.4	1,414	1.0
2040	151,205	116,244	76.9	2,104	1.4	31,440	20.8	1,417	0.9

1.0 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	88,495	79,689	90.0%	1,657	1.9%	6,211	7.0%	938	1.1%
2005	103,460	90,960	87.9	2,114	2.0	9,200	8.9	1,186	1.1
2010	119,601	101,929	85.2	2,664	2.2	13,513	11.3	1,495	1.2
2015	137,206	112,480	82.0	3,273	2.4	19,583	14.3	1,870	1.4
2020	156,905	122,580	78.1	3,879	2.5	28,075	17.9	2,371	1.5
2025	178,558	131,626	73.7	4,444	2.5	39,517	22.1	2,971	1.7
2030	201,847	138,953	68.8	4,883	2.4	54,387	26.9	3,624	1.8
2035	227,531	144,360	63.4	5,202	2.3	73,654	32.4	4,315	1.9
2040	256,888	147,958	57.6	5,403	2.1	98,403	38.3	5,124	2.0

Source: Texas State Data Center

**Rockwall County
.5 Migration**

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	43,080	36,087	83.8%	1,431	3.3%	4,771	11.1%	791	1.8%
2005	49,225	40,565	82.4	1,598	3.2	6,218	12.6	844	1.7
2010	55,583	44,890	80.8	1,787	3.2	8,010	14.4	896	1.6
2015	62,520	49,398	79.0	1,961	3.1	10,208	16.3	953	1.5
2020	70,189	54,254	77.3	2,139	3.0	12,787	18.2	1,009	1.4
2025	78,310	59,210	75.6	2,236	2.9	15,806	20.2	1,058	1.4
2030	86,702	63,946	73.8	2,275	2.6	19,374	22.3	1,107	1.3
2035	95,355	68,382	71.7	2,324	2.4	23,522	24.7	1,127	1.2
2040	104,470	72,639	69.5	2,413	2.3	28,284	27.1	1,134	1.1

1.0 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	43,080	36,087	83.8%	1,431	3.3%	4,771	11.1%	791	1.8%
2005	54,545	44,488	81.6	1,822	3.3	7,231	13.3	1,004	1.8
2010	67,687	53,202	78.6	2,330	3.4	10,866	16.1	1,289	1.9
2015	82,941	62,295	75.1	2,911	3.5	16,047	19.3	1,688	2.0
2020	101,245	72,225	71.3	3,550	3.5	23,283	23.0	2,187	2.2
2025	123,128	82,927	67.4	4,216	3.4	33,232	27.0	2,753	2.2
2030	149,071	94,082	63.1	4,977	3.3	46,576	31.2	3,436	2.3
2035	179,412	105,226	58.7	5,783	3.2	64,227	35.8	4,176	2.3
2040	215,072	116,125	54.0	6,623	3.1	87,322	40.6	5,002	2.3

Source: Texas State Data Center

**Tarrant County
.5 Migration**

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	1,446,219	908,197	62.8%	188,144	13.0%	285,290	19.7%	64,588	4.5%
2005	1,551,319	915,416	59.0	205,915	13.3	351,127	22.6	78,861	5.1
2010	1,655,901	913,508	55.2	223,050	13.5	425,178	25.7	94,165	5.7
2015	1,766,749	906,193	51.3	240,051	13.6	509,629	28.8	110,876	6.3
2020	1,882,642	891,604	47.4	256,088	13.6	605,808	32.2	129,142	6.9
2025	2,003,489	868,586	43.4	270,912	13.5	714,935	35.7	149,056	7.4
2030	2,126,288	836,549	39.3	283,355	13.3	836,066	39.3	170,318	8.0
2035	2,252,033	797,574	35.4	293,453	13.0	968,284	43.0	192,722	8.6
2040	2,383,329	754,405	31.7	301,858	12.7	1,111,444	46.6	215,622	9.0

1.0 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	1,446,219	908,197	62.8%	188,144	13.0%	285,290	19.7%	64,588	4.5%
2005	1,583,801	897,651	56.7	212,920	13.4	385,228	24.3	88,002	5.6
2010	1,740,892	874,328	50.2	237,996	13.7	511,472	29.4	117,096	6.7
2015	1,931,473	842,644	43.6	263,845	13.7	671,055	34.7	153,929	8.0
2020	2,158,537	799,695	37.0	289,667	13.4	869,274	40.3	199,901	9.3
2025	2,428,286	745,490	30.7	314,424	12.9	1,111,102	45.8	257,270	10.6
2030	2,746,578	682,803	24.9	336,504	12.3	1,400,442	51.0	326,829	11.9
2035	3,123,263	616,356	19.7	354,932	11.4	1,741,057	55.7	410,918	13.2
2040	3,567,843	549,452	15.4	369,765	10.4	2,137,286	59.9	511,340	14.3

Source: Texas State Data Center

**Wise County
.5 Migration**

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	48,793	42,395	86.9%	648	1.3%	5,248	10.8%	502	1.0%
2005	53,515	45,873	85.7	677	1.3	6,433	12.0	532	1.0
2010	58,573	49,418	84.4	702	1.2	7,885	13.5	568	1.0
2015	63,999	53,072	82.9	725	1.1	9,592	15.0	610	1.0
2020	69,541	56,576	81.4	736	1.1	11,576	16.6	653	0.9
2025	75,061	59,805	79.7	748	1.0	13,816	18.4	692	0.9
2030	80,443	62,631	77.9	755	0.9	16,342	20.3	715	0.9
2035	85,764	65,094	75.9	754	0.9	19,190	22.4	726	0.8
2040	91,209	67,328	73.8	745	0.8	22,407	24.6	729	0.8

1.0 Migration

Year	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
2000	48,793	42,395	86.9%	648	1.3%	5,248	10.8%	502	1.0%
2005	57,482	49,075	85.4	697	1.2	7,148	12.4	562	1.0
2010	66,954	55,975	83.6	734	1.1	9,614	14.4	631	0.9
2015	77,253	62,953	81.5	756	1.0	12,839	16.6	705	0.9
2020	88,390	69,833	79.0	784	0.9	16,968	19.2	805	0.9
2025	100,299	76,409	76.2	805	0.8	22,177	22.1	908	0.9
2030	112,708	82,176	72.9	811	0.7	28,670	25.4	1,051	0.9
2035	125,679	87,009	69.2	776	0.6	36,688	29.2	1,206	1.0
2040	139,548	90,970	65.2	752	0.5	46,430	33.3	1,396	1.0

Source: Texas State Data Center

APPENDIX B

Total DFW school district enrollment:	1,039,759
Total # of School districts:	134
% Enrollment in 10 largest districts:	55.8%
Current bond packages, 10 largest districts:	\$4.211 billion

Fastest Growing School Districts

Argyle

- % Growth 97-02: 96.38%
- 02/03: 1,249 students
- Current Bond Projects
 - Multi-Sport Facility Project: \$1,845,000
 - Support Services Facility: \$737,638
 - High School Additions: \$8,976,000

Frisco

- % Growth 97-02: 200%
- 02/03: 11,145 students
- 1998 Bond Package: \$118 million
 - The Package will provide for enough facilities to accommodate 8,000 students
- 2000 Bond Package: \$298 million
 - The Package will provide for enough facilities to accommodate 17,000 students
- 2003 Bond Package: \$478 million
 - The Package will provide for enough facilities to accommodate 36,000 students

McKinney

- % Growth 97-02: 75.08%
- 02/03: 15,279 students
- 2000 Bond Package: \$298.5 million
 - The Package will provide enough facilities to accommodate 17,056 students

10 Largest School Districts: 579,817 students

Dallas ISD

- % Growth 97-02: 3.57%
- 02/03: 163,347 students
- 2002 Bond package: \$1.37 billion
 - The Package will provide for 20 new schools and add to, or renovate, all existing schools

Fort Worth ISD

- % Growth 97-02: 5.43%
- 02/03: 81,081 students
- 1999 Bond package: \$398 million
 - The Package will provide for 10 new schools and add to, or renovate, all existing schools

Arlington ISD

- % Growth 97-02: 13.33%
- 02/03: 61,928 students
- 1999 Bond package: \$261.68 million
 - The Package will provide enough facilities to accommodate anticipated growth through 2010

Garland ISD

- % Growth 97-02: 15.31%
- 02/03: 54,007 students
- 2002 Bond Package: \$385 million
 - The Package will provide for 7 new schools and add to, or renovate, existing schools

Plano ISD

- % Growth 97-02: 15.31%
- 02/03: 51,039 students
- 1997 Bond Package: \$32.9 million
 - The Package provided for 3 new schools, the purchase of 2 new sites and funds for furnishings and equipment
- 1999 Bond Package: \$21.2 million
 - The Package provided for new equipment for the schools including technology upgrades
- 2000 Bond Package: \$398.5 million
 - The Package provided for 4 new schools, a new sub-varsity stadium, gyms at middle schools, lunch rooms at elementary schools, and to address security, technology and code compliance issues. Funds will also be used to renovate aging schools and district facilities.
- 2003 Bond package: \$33.5 million
 - The Package will provide for 2 new schools, Facility upgrades, technology improvements, and new school busses
- 2004 proposed bond Package: no dollar amount yet – still in committee meetings

Lewisville ISD

- % Growth 97-02: 31.63%
- 02/03: 43,122 students
- 1998 Bond Package: \$160 million
 - The Package provided for 3 new schools, improvements to existing schools and facilities, land acquisition for future growth, and technology upgrades
- 2001 Bond Package: \$306.7 million
 - The Package will provide for up to 11 new schools, improvements to existing schools and facilities, land acquisition for future growth, and technology upgrades

Richardson ISD

- % Growth 97-02: 2.68%
- 02/03: 35,052 students
- 2001 Bond Package: \$351.67 million
 - The package will provide for the renewal of existing facilities, new facilities and technology upgrades

Mesquite ISD

- % Growth 97-02: 9.77%
- 02/03: 33,833 students
- 2003 Bond Package: \$150 million
 - The package will provide for the 3 new schools, improvements to existing schools and facilities, land acquisition for future growth, and technology upgrades

Irving ISD

- % Growth 97-02: 13.35%
- 02/03: 30,860 students
- 2001 Bond Package: \$255.9 million
 - The package will provide for the 4 new schools and 1 new admin. facility, improvements to existing schools and facilities, land acquisition for future growth, and technology upgrades

Carrollton-Farmers Branch ISD

- % Growth 97-02: 17.33%
- 02/03: 25,548 students
- 2003 Bond Package: 300.1 million
 - The package will provide for the 1 new school and 2 new Pre-K centers, improvements to existing schools and facilities, land acquisition for future growth, and technology upgrades