LEWISVILLE 2025

Supplemental Appendix A
Baseline Analysis

Table of Contents

Introduction

The Baseline Analysis explores the fact-based characteristics of the City of Lewisville. Through this exercise, the City can better understand and identify particular facets that may affect the planning and design process of the Vision 2025 Plan. Therefore, the Baseline Analysis provides the City with a well-documented foundation of socio-economics. Population growth, population diversity, race and ethnicity, age distribution, educational levels, household type and income, housing value, employment industry, commute time and land use is discussed in this section.

Regional Relationship

The City of Lewisville is located at the southern end of Denton County and is in the eastern part of the Cross Timbers region of Texas that is between the Texas Blackland Prairies and the Grand Prairie. It is approximately 37 miles northeast of Fort Worth and 24 miles northwest of Dallas. Lewisville is part of the greater Dallas/Fort Worth Metroplex and occupies 36.4 square miles of land that include 6.07 square miles of Lewisville lake.

Existing Social and Economic Characteristics

Essentially, people are the most vital element of any community. The following discussion is intended to provide insight into the historical and existing characteristics of the people of Lewisville. This demographic analysis will assist the City of Lewisville in planning efforts for future growth.

Historic Population Growth

Table 1- 1:Population Growth

Year	Lewisville			Denton County		
	Population	Population Change	Percent Change	Population	Population Change	Percent Change
1970	9,264	-	-	75,633	-	-
1980	24,273	15,009	162%	143,126	67,493	89%
1990	46,418	22,145	91%	273,525	130,399	91%
2000	77,737	31,319	67%	432,976	159,451	58%
2010	95,290	17,553	23%	662,614	229,638	53%
2012*	96,000	710	1%	683,010	20,396	3%

Source: U.S. Census 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010; *Source: NCTCOG Estimates

The City experienced the biggest population growth between 1970 with a population of a little over 9,000 residents to over 24,000 residents in 1980. Rapid suburban growth took place between 1980 and 1990 with a continued growth of 91 percent increase in population.

The 2010 Census recorded 95, 290 people living in Lewisville, an additional 23 percent increase from 2000; however, making it the lowest rate of growth. The City continues to grow through today with an additional 95,185 people since it was first incorporated in 1925[1] from a population of only 815.

---

[1] Lewisville, TX; Texas State Historical Association: A Digital Gateway to Texas History

Figure 1- 2 best graphically illustrates this population growth.

Denton County has also experienced rapid population growth in 1970 among other counties and communities around the Dallas/Fort Worth metropolitan area. The highest rate occurred between 1980 and 1990 with an additional 130,399 residents at 91 percent. The lowest rate of population growth occurred between 2000 and 2010 period where the county experienced a 53 percent growth rate, an addition of 229,638 residents.

The 2012 population is estimated by the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) and is used to compare the population change in Lewisville and Denton County as a whole. Denton County is growing at a faster rate than the City of Lewisville as shown in Table 1- 1.

The City of Lewisville is a community that is expected to expand in both population and density. Figure 1- 1 shows the population distribution for the City of Lewisville. Higher population densities are found in the southeast quadrant where many multifamily developments occur. The population is concentrated east of Texas State Highway 121 and west of Interstate 35.
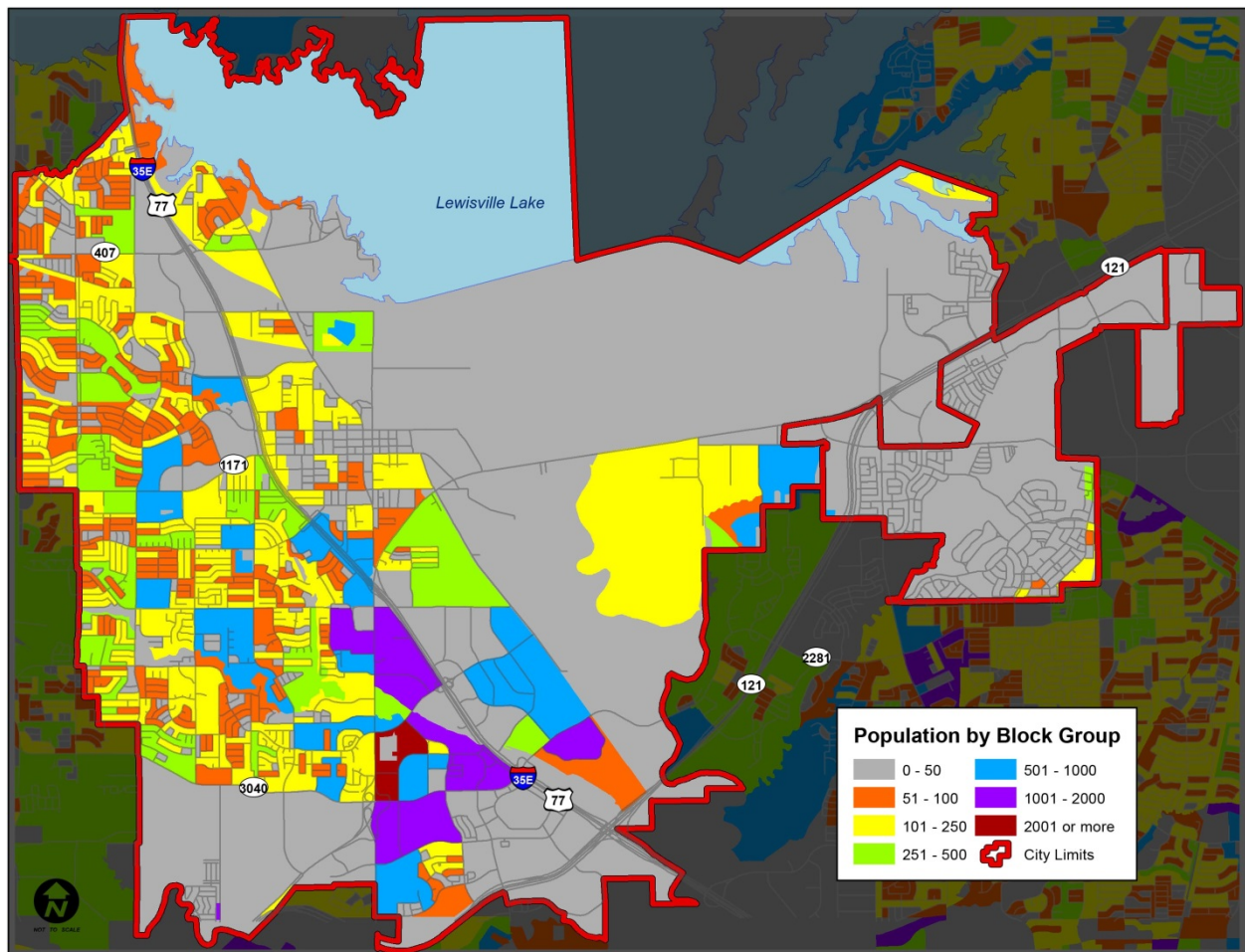
Figure 1- 1: Population by Block Group
Source: NCTCOG

Figure 1- 2: Lewisville Population Growth (1970-2012)
Source: U.S. Census 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010; *NCTCOG Estimates
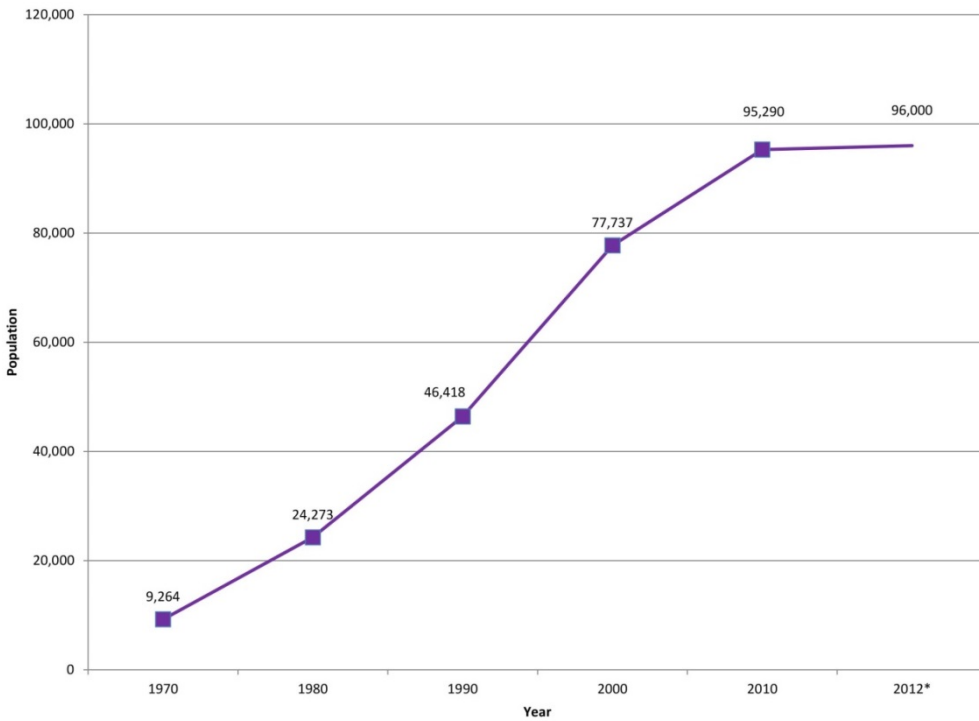

Figure 1- 3: Denton County Population Growth (1970-2010)
Source: U.S. Census 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010; *NCTCOG Estimates
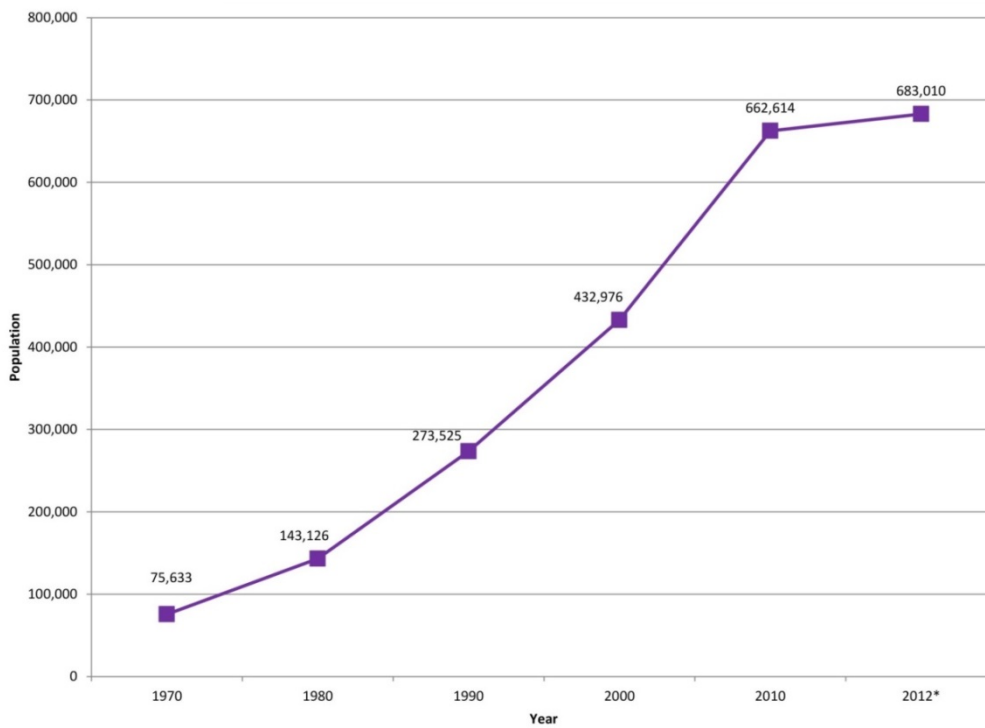
Another interesting set of information can be seen in Figure 1- 4. This bar graph shows the percentage of Denton County population that resides within Lewisville. This number allows for an analysis for which entity is growing faster, the City or the County.

Figure 1- 4: Percentage of Total Denton County Population Living in Lewisville
Source: U.S. Census 1970, 1980, 1990, 2010; *NCTCOG Estimates
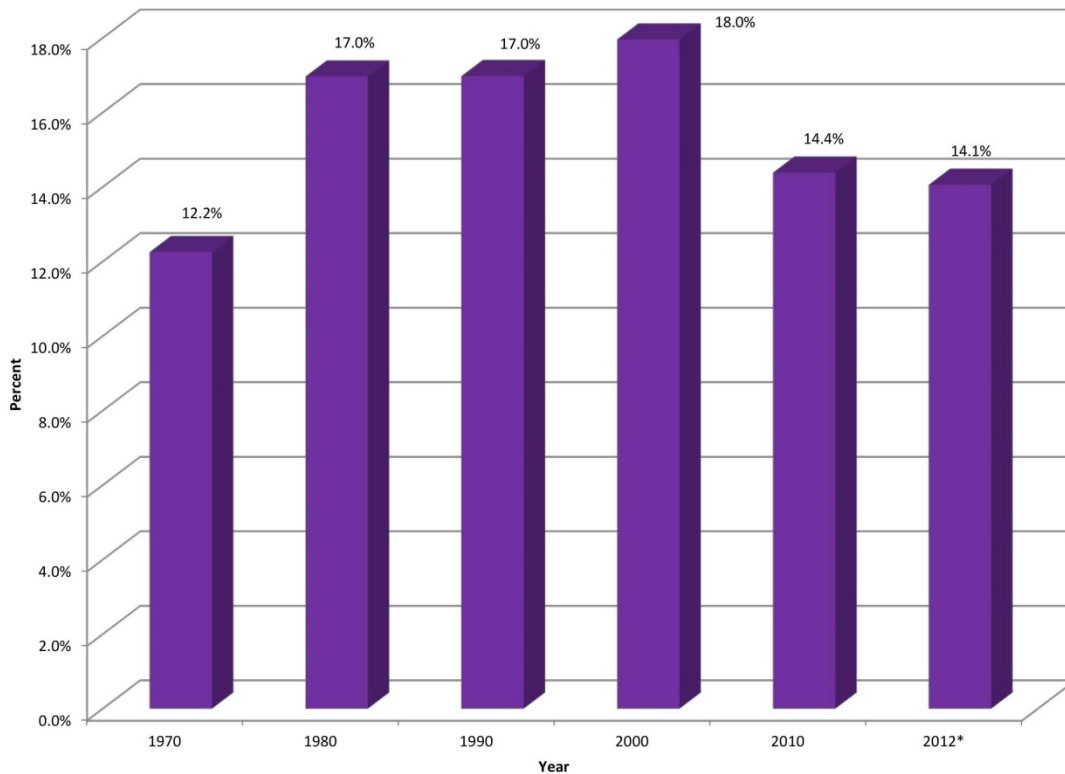
Population Growth in Surrounding Cities

Table 1- 2 indicate that Lewisville has a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6 percent, ranking the fourth fastest-growing cities out of the eight Denton County cities listed. Lewisville is also one of the fastest-growing city populations in the United States according to the 2010 Census. Corinth had the highest growth rate from 1970 to 2010 at 9.87 percent, followed by Flower Mound who had a growth rate of 9.55 percent. Figure 1- 5 better graphically shows the CAGR of Lewisville and its surrounding neighbors.

Table 1- 2: Compound Annual Growth Rate

City	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	Growth Rate (1970-2010)*
Carrollton	13,855	40,595	82,169	109,215	119,097	5.53%
Corinth	461	1,264	3,984	11,325	19,935	9.87%
Denton	39,874	48,063	66,270	80,537	113,383	2.65%
Farmers Branch	27,492	24,863	24,250	27,508	28,616	0.10%
Flower Mound	1,685	4,402	15,527	50,702	64,669	9.55%
Highland Village	516	3,246	7,027	12,173	15,056	8.80%
The Colony	x	11,586	22,113	26,531	36,328	2.90%
Lewisville	9,264	24,273	46,418	77,737	95,290	6.00%
Source: U.S. Census 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010						
*Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)						
Note: The Colony was not officially incorporated as a City until 1977.						

Figure 1- 5: Compound Annual Growth Rate
Source: U.S. Census 1970, 1980, 1990, 2010; *NCTCOG Estimates
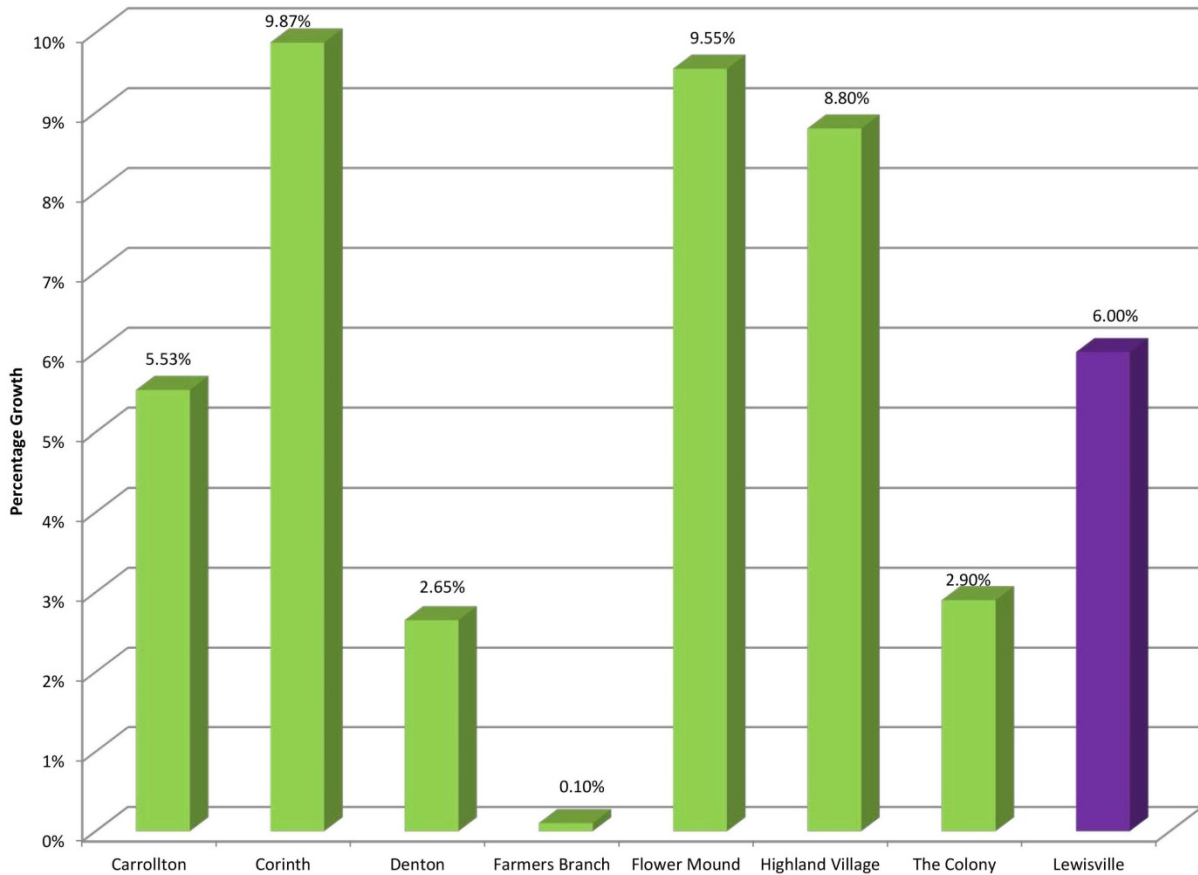
Population Density

Population density is the measure of number of people per unit area, and is commonly represented as people per square mile. The City of Lewisville has a population density of 2,618 people per square mile with a total of 95,290 people. It is important that the City is aware of its racial, ethnic and age composition so that its public decision-making process is representative of the residents.

Race & Ethnicity

Those who identified themselves as Caucasian made up the largest portion of the total population in both the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Censuses. However, their total percentage decreased by 11.9 percent, which is in line with state-wide and national trends. In the meantime, 29.2 percentage of the total population came from Hispanic origin, an 11.4 percent increase, also in line with state-wide and national trends.

Table 1- 3: Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2000		2010		Percentage Difference
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Caucasian	60,015	77.2%	62,263	65.3%	-11.9%
African-American	57,477	7.4%	10,661	11.2%	3.8%
American Indian & Alaska Native	544	0.7%	623	0.7%	0.0%
Asian	3,028	3.9%	7,392	7.8%	3.9%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	26	-	67	0.1%	0.1%
Some Other Race	6,468	8.3%	11,236	11.8%	3.5%
Two or More Races	1,910	2.5%	3,048	3.2%	0.7%
Total	77,737	100.0%	95,290	100.0%	
Hispanic Origin	13,799	17.8%	27,783	29.2%	11.4%
Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010					

Figure 1- 6: Racial Distribution
Source: U.S. Census 2010
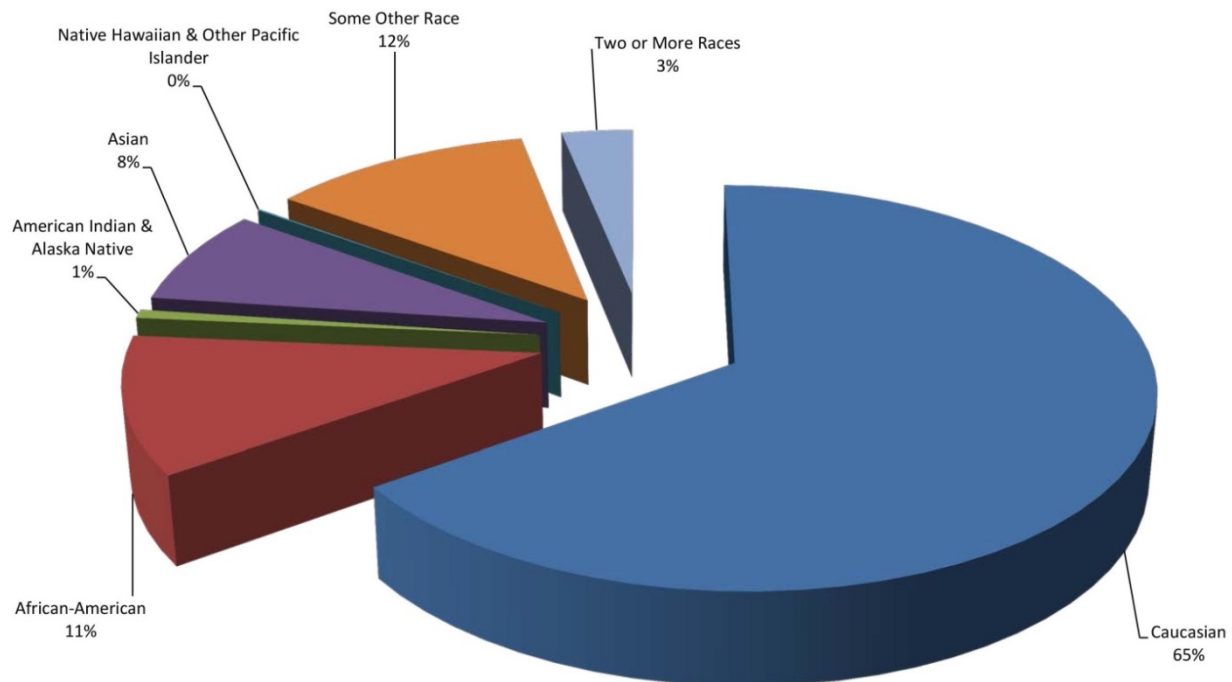
Figure 1- 7: Ethnic Composition
Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010
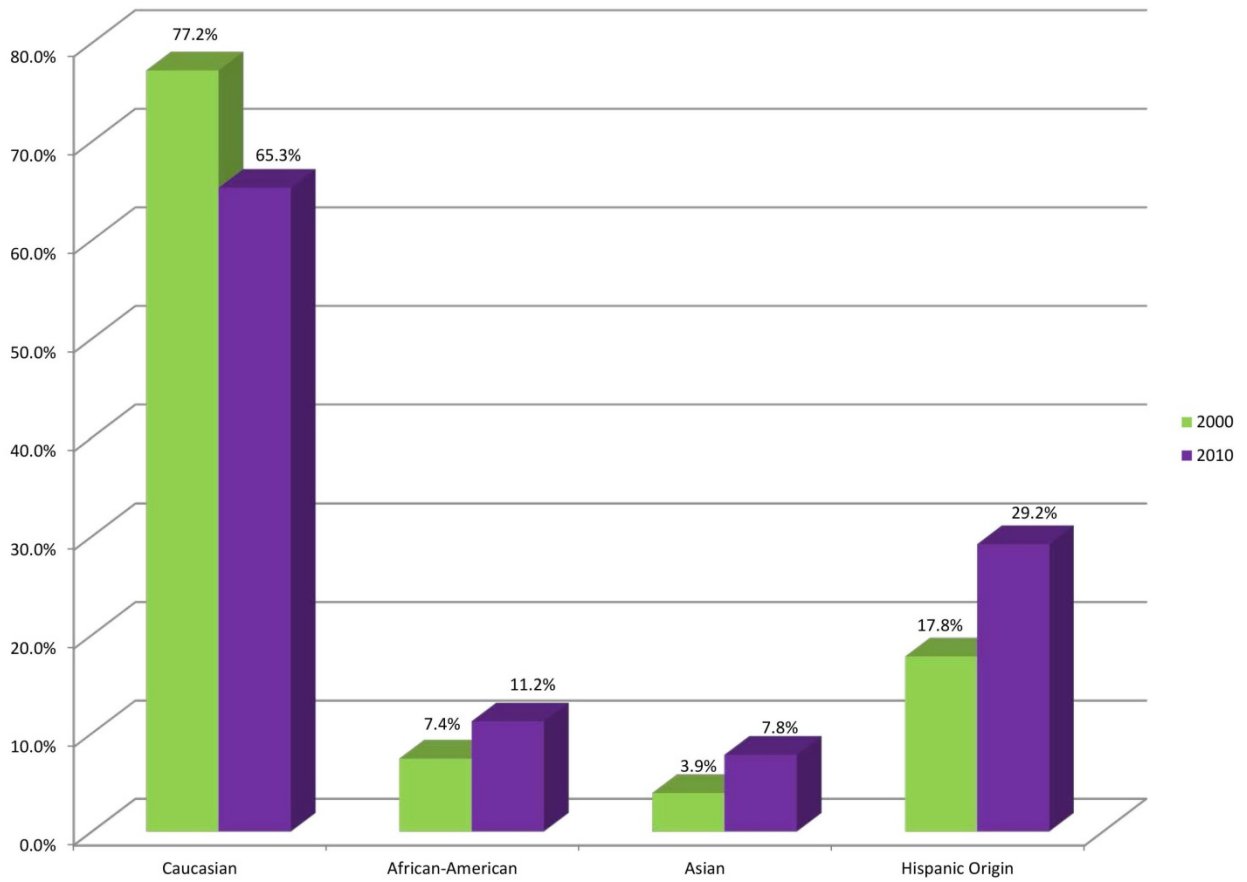
The City of Lewisville has four primary race/ethnic groups in both 2000 and 2010. Out of the four, Caucasian group had a population decrease by 11.9 percent. The African-American group had an increase of 3.8 percent. The Asian group had an increase of 3.9 percent. The Hispanic Origin group also had an increase of 11.4 percent.

Figure 1- 8: Population of White
Source: NCTCOG

Figure 1- 8: Population of White
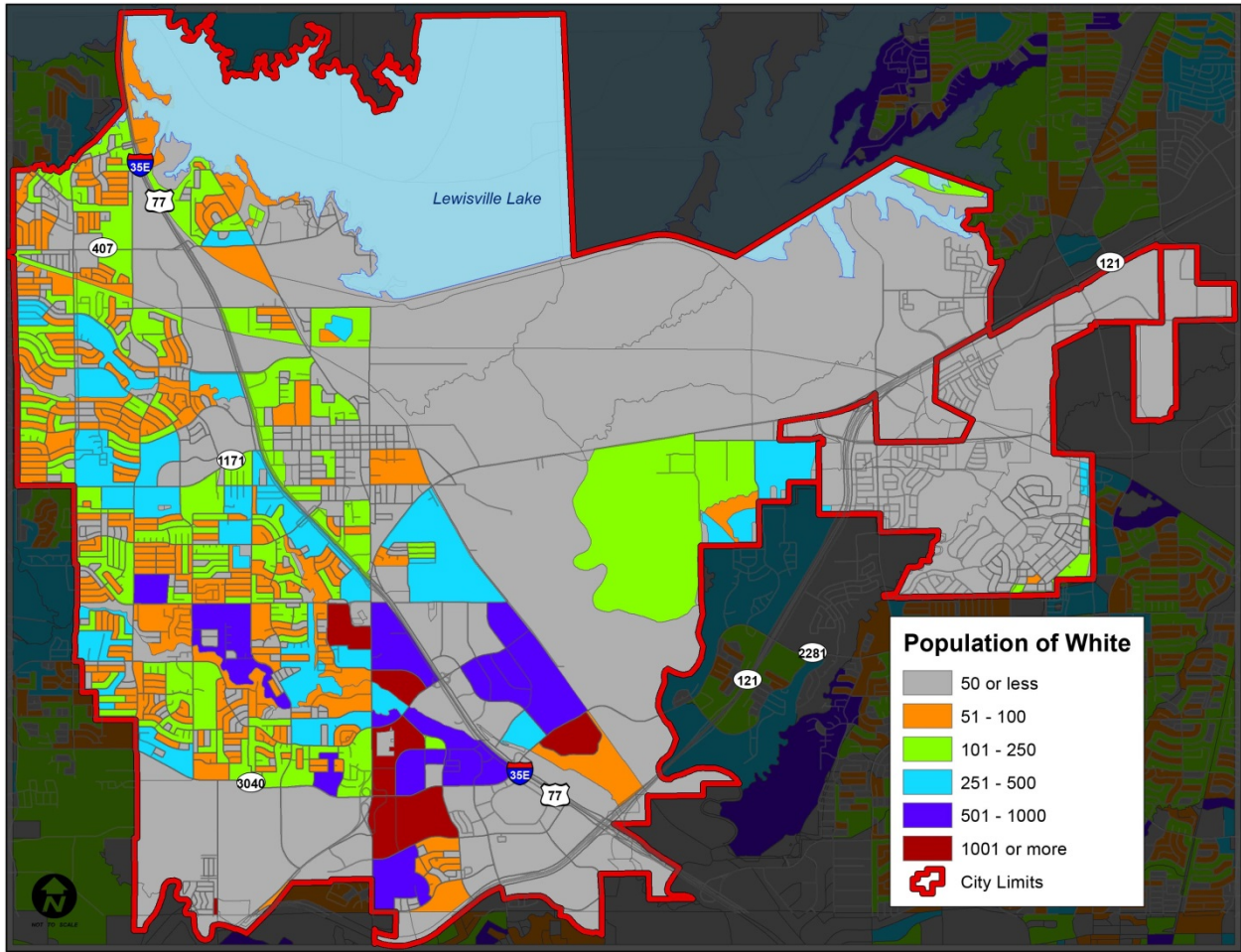
Figure 1- 9: Population of Hispanic
Source: NCTCOG
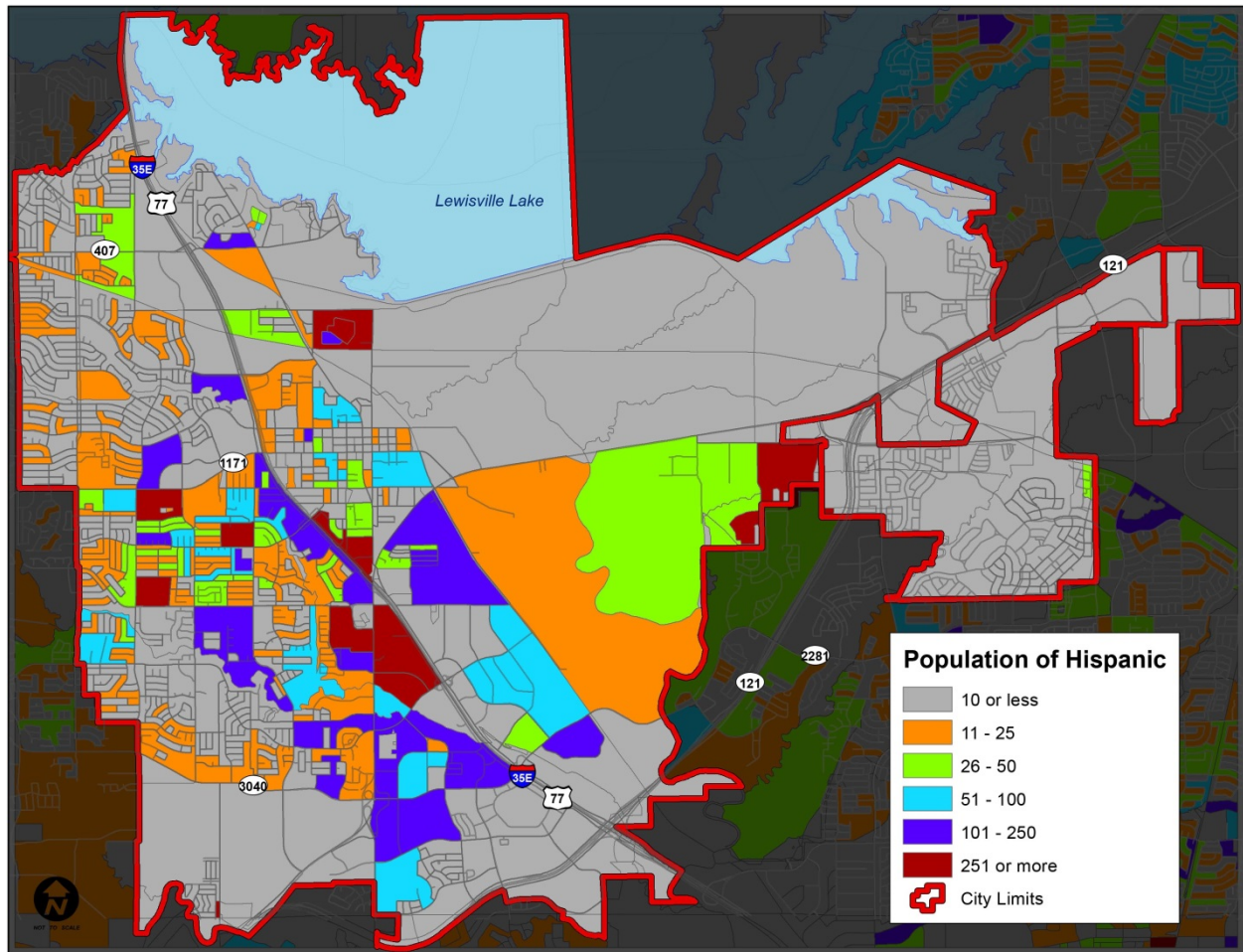
Age Distribution

There have been fluctuations in each age group for the City of Lewisville. Figure 1- 10 is a representation of the percentage differences for each category. The largest segments of the population comprised of the Prime Labor Force, Young and Older Labor Force groups. Overall, only two groups experienced increases in their percentage composition from 2000 to 2010 – the Older Labor Force and the Elderly groups which increased by 4.8 and 2.2 percent respectively. The largest decrease in age group belong in the Prime Labor Force with a 5.5 percent change, followed by a 1 percent decrease from the Young group, and 0.5 percent decrease from the College, New Family group. The High School group remained fairly stable as there was no percent change.

Table 1- 4: Age Distribution

Age Group	2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Young (0-14)	17,901	23.00%	20,963	22.00%
High School (15-19)	4,744	6.10%	5,807	6.10%
College, New Family (20-24)	7,230	9.30%	8,426	8.80%
Prime Labor Force (25-44)	32,052	41.20%	34,055	35.70%
Older Labor Force (45-64)	12,499	16.00%	19,802	20.80%
Elderly (65+)	3,311	4.30%	6,237	6.50%
Total	77,737	100.00%	95,290	100.00%
Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010				

Figure 1- 10: Age Distribution
Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010
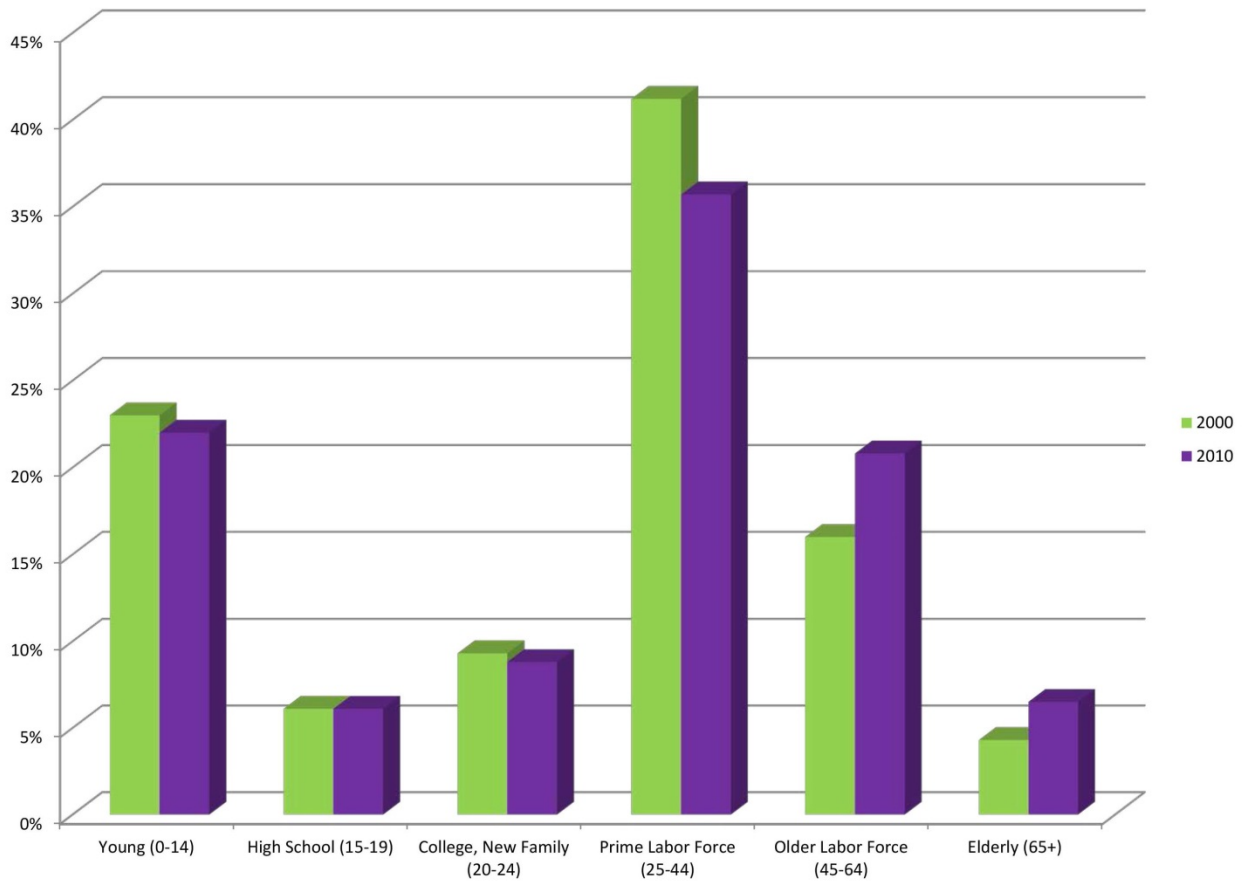
Another important aspect to examine is the age pyramid as reflected in Figure 1- 11 below. This is a graphic representation of the percentage of the population within the different age groups, categorized by gender. The black line represents the Texas average for both male and female in order to draw comparisons. The most visible age group belongs to those between ages 25 and 34, whose population is substantially larger than the state-wide average. This number correlates with the other large group whose age ranges from new born to under 5 years or age. This indicates that there is a large portion of the population in the Prime Labor force category who has families and children under than age of 5.These set of data can guide the City in providing adequate number of facilities that would reflect the needs of families, such as schools, parks, recreation facilities, etc.

Another large portion of the population belongs to those between the ages of 20-24, 35-39 and 40-44. It should be noted that those in group 20-24 will be between the ages of 32-36 in 2025 and will be in their prime years in their working careers. Those in group 35-39 will be between the ages of 47-51 in 2025. Those in group 40-44 will be between the ages of 52-56 in 2025 and will be looking towards retirement. It's important to factor in these age groups and provide competitive job opportunities for the labor force and housing options for a variety of age groups to meet the demands of everyone.

Figure 1- 11: Age Cohort Pyramid
Source: U.S. Census 2010
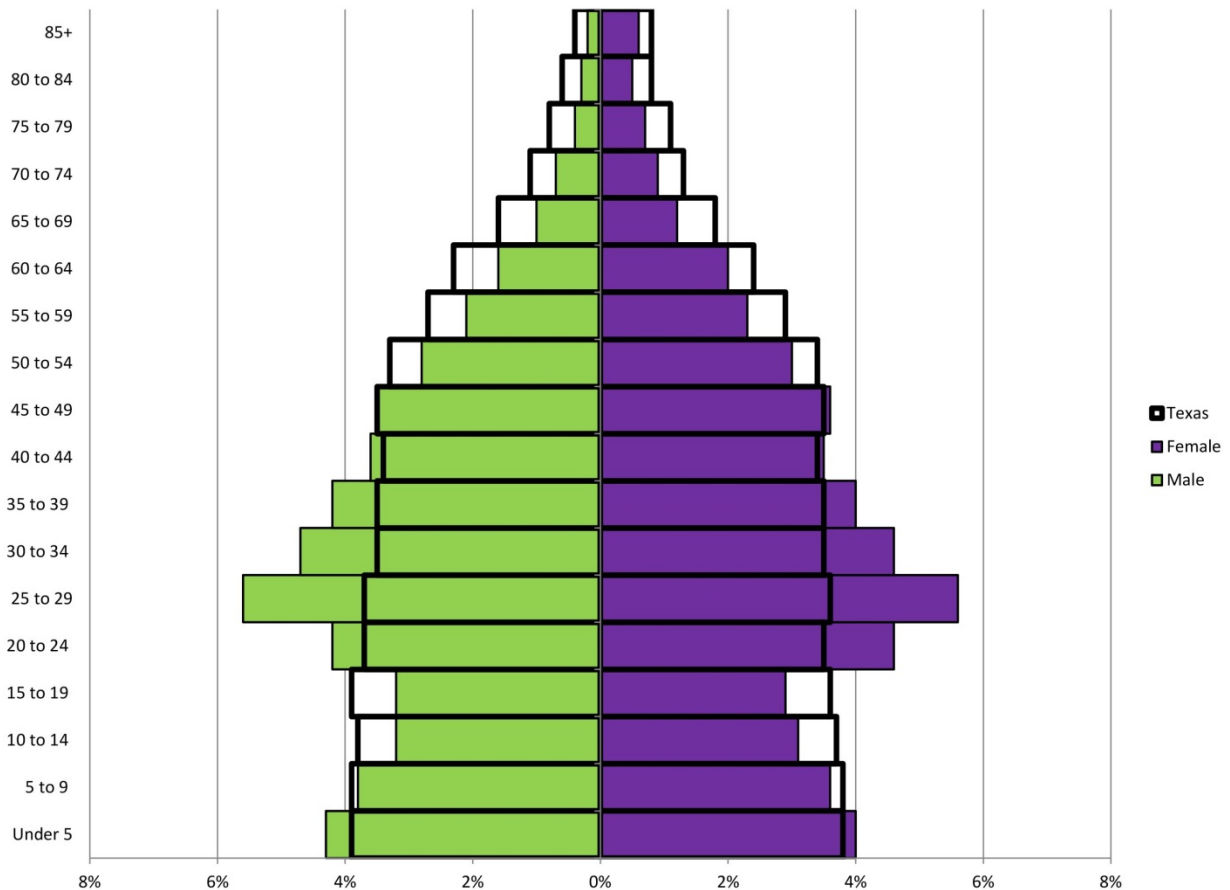
Citizens' Educational Attainment

The educational level of a population generally indicate the skill and abilities of the residents of the community, which then guides the City for which types of job should be provided. The three largest groups are those who are High School Graduate, Some College and those with a Bachelor's Degree. From 2000 to 2011, there is a 1.7 percent increase in the High School Graduate group, a 0.7 percent decrease in the Some College group and a 4 percent decrease in the Bachelor's Degree group. Educational attainment is lowering with the exception of Graduate or Professional Degree holders who had a significant 1.3 increase.

Table 1- 5: Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	2000		2011		Percentage Difference
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Less Than 9th Grade	2,814	5.9%	3,437	5.7%	-0.2%
9th to 12th grade, No Diploma	3,407	7.1%	4,540	7.5%	0.4%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	10,244	21.4%	13,887	23.1%	1.7%
Some College, No degree	12,548	26.2%	15,316	25.4%	-0.7%
Associate's Degree	3,362	7.0%	5,107	8.5%	1.5%
Bachelor's Degree	12,126	25.3%	12,819	21.3%	-4.0%
Graduate or Professional Degree	3,414	7.1%	5,075	8.4%	1.3%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure 1- 12: Educational Attainment
Source: U.S. Census, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
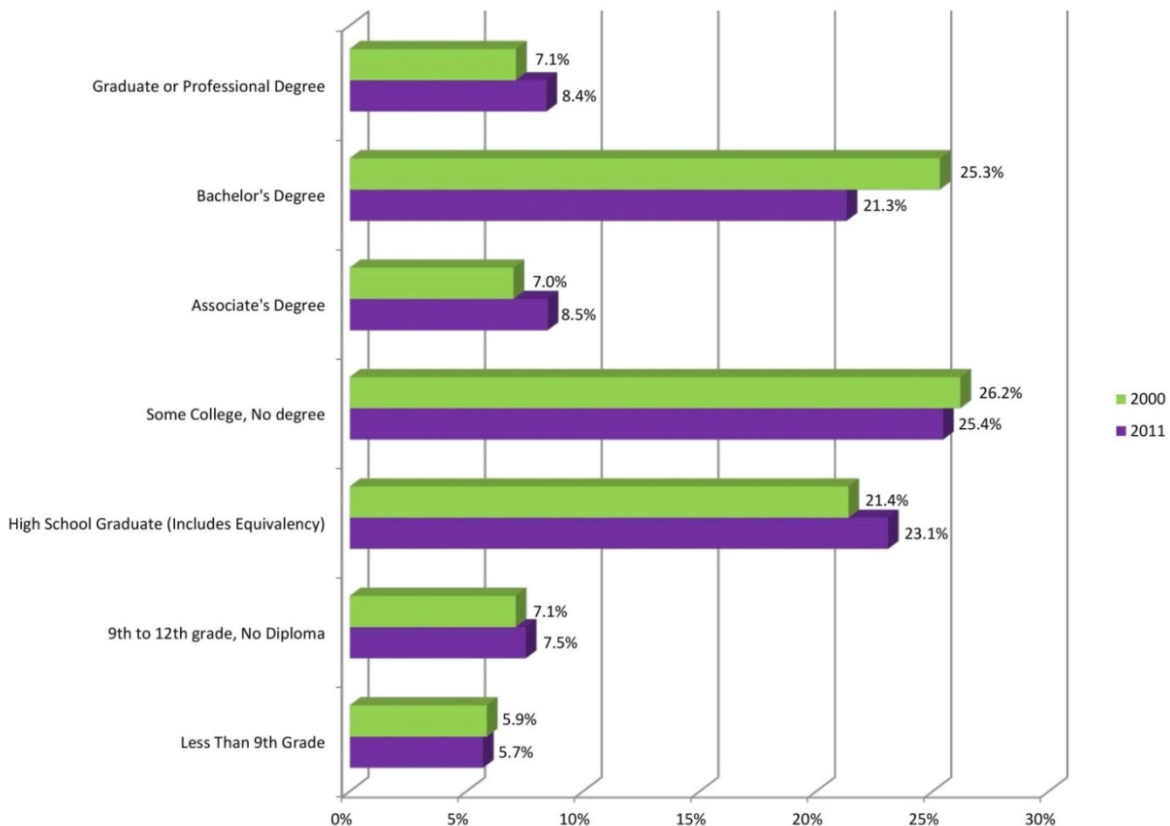
Figure 1- 13: Educational Attainment by Race
Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
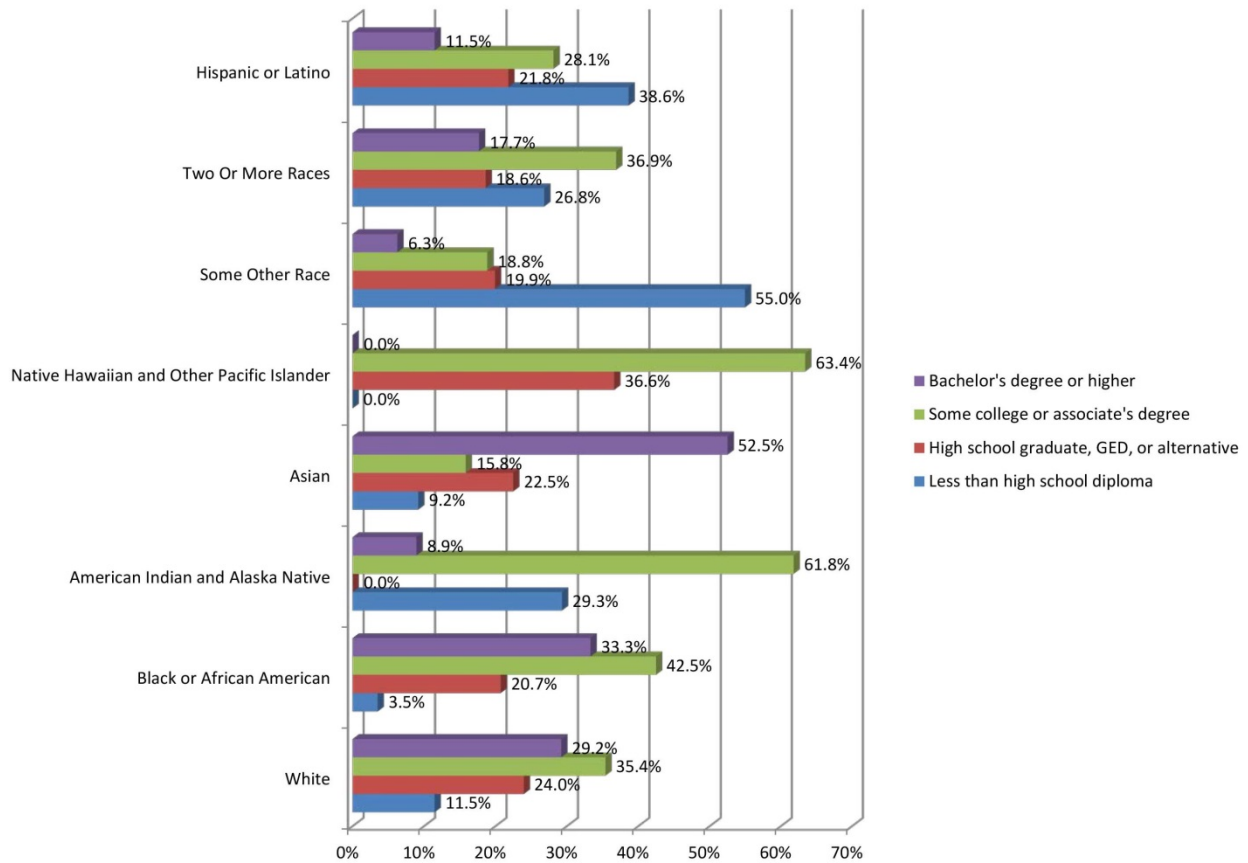
Figure 1- 13 shows educational attainment level by race. The graphic shows that the majority of Hispanic/Latino do not have a high school diploma; however, 11.5 percent hold a Bachelor's degree or higher. The majority of people in the Asian group hold a Bachelor's degree or higher and only 9.2 percent have less than a high school diploma. In the African American group, 33.3 percent hold a Bachelor's degree or higher and only 3.5 percent has less than a high school diploma. In the Caucasian group, 29.2 percent of the people hold a Bachelor's degree or higher and 11.5 percent have less than a high school diploma.

Local Income Levels

Knowing local income levels in a particular area can guide the planning process to provide the right kinds of business and services. Income is an indicator for the retail market; higher income levels generally mean more disposable income, therefore, more retail possibilities. In turn, this will mean a higher tax base for a community.

Table 1- 6 contains median household income for the City of Lewisville from 1999 and 2011, which correspond to the Census years 2000 and 2010, respectively. The year 1999 was used here due to the fact that when the U.S. Census collects information on household income, the question pertains to

income earned in the previous year, which for the Census year would be 1999. The year 2011 data came from the American Community Survey 5-year Estimates because U.S. Census no longer provides income information after the 2000 Census.

Table 1- 6: Income Level

Income Level	1999		2011		Percentage Difference
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Less than $10,000	1,123	3.7%	1,025	2.8%	-1.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	906	3.0%	916	2.5%	-0.5%
$15,000 to $24,999	2,350	7.8%	3,691	10.0%	2.2%
$25,000 to $34,999	3,589	11.9%	3,913	10.6%	-1.3%
$35,000 to $49,999	5,253	17.4%	6,255	16.9%	-0.5%
$50,000 to $74,999	7,629	25.3%	9,023	24.4%	-0.9%
$75,000 to $99,999	4,710	15.6%	4,527	12.2%	-3.4%
$100,000 to $149,999	3,534	11.7%	4,912	13.3%	1.5%
$150,000 to $199,999	628	2.1%	1,825	4.9%	2.8%
$200,000 or more	397	1.3%	897	2.4%	1.1%
Total	30,119	100.0%	36,984	100.0%	0.0%
Median Household Income (Dollars)	$54,771.00 (Adjusting for inflation* = $73,950)		$50,920.00		-$3,851.00 (Adjusting for inflation* = $-23,030)

Source: U.S. Census 2000; 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, *Bureau of Labor Statistics Website, Inflation Calculator link, $1.00 in 1999 was worth $1.35 in 2011

Those making $150,000 to $199,999 experienced the largest percent increase of the total population. Those making $15,000 to $24,999 also experienced an increase of 2.2 percent. The largest percent decrease is those in the $75,000 to $99,999 group. There is a 1.1 percent increase in the $200,000 or more group, while those making less than $10,000 are decreasing by 1 percent.

When compared to Texas, Lewisville is well above average in terms of household income. Most notably are families that fall into the $50,000 to $74,999 category. Lewisville is above Texas average in all income categories with the exception of those making $200,000 or more and those making $25,000 or less.

Figure 1- 14: Income Distribution
Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates
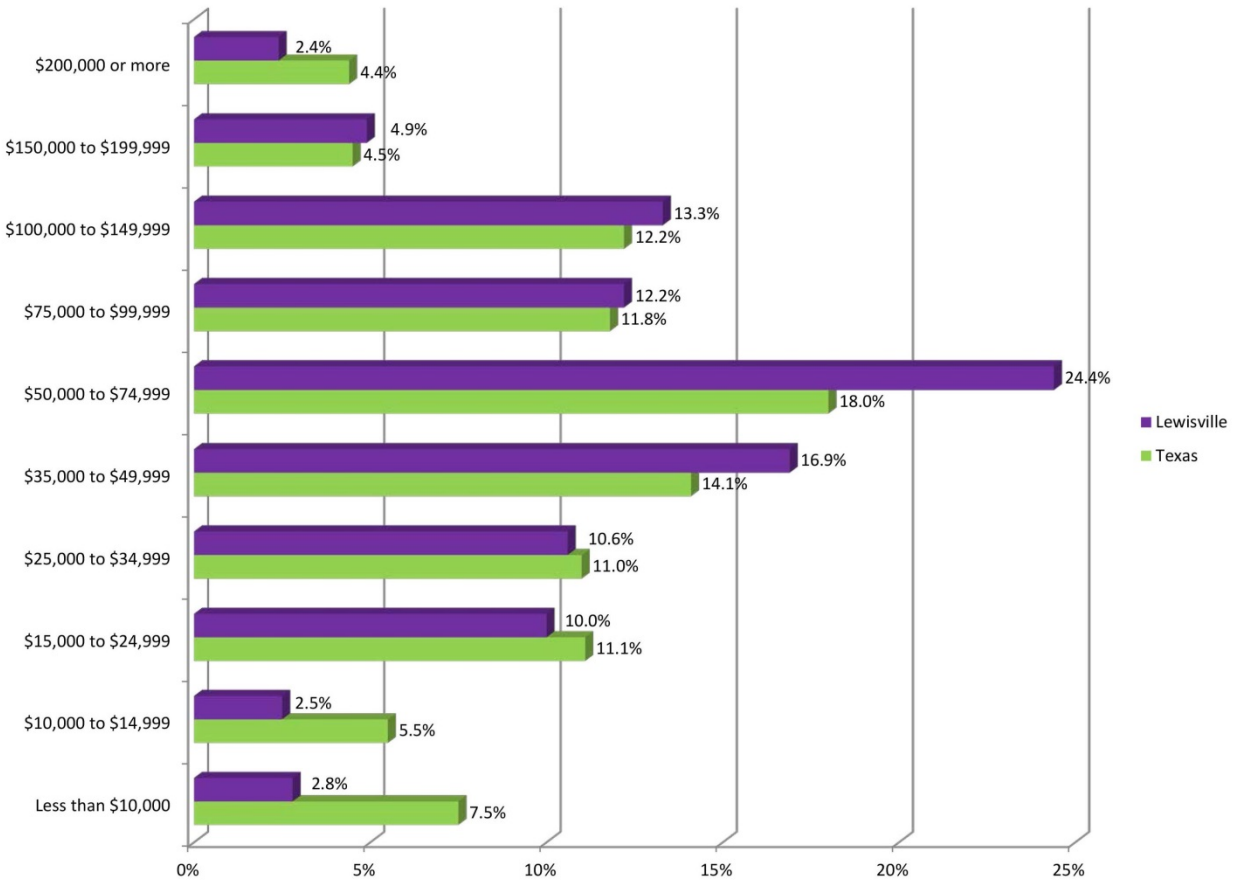
It is interesting to examine how income levels in Lewisville are compared with those of surrounding cities. Lewisville has a median household income of $56,811 in 2011, as compared to a $54,771 in 1999. As shown in Figure 1- 15, Lewisville's average is above Denton City; however, it is lower than other cities listed such as Highland Village who has a median household income of $129,977 and Flower Mound who has a median household income of $118,143.

Figure 1- 15: Median Household Income
Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
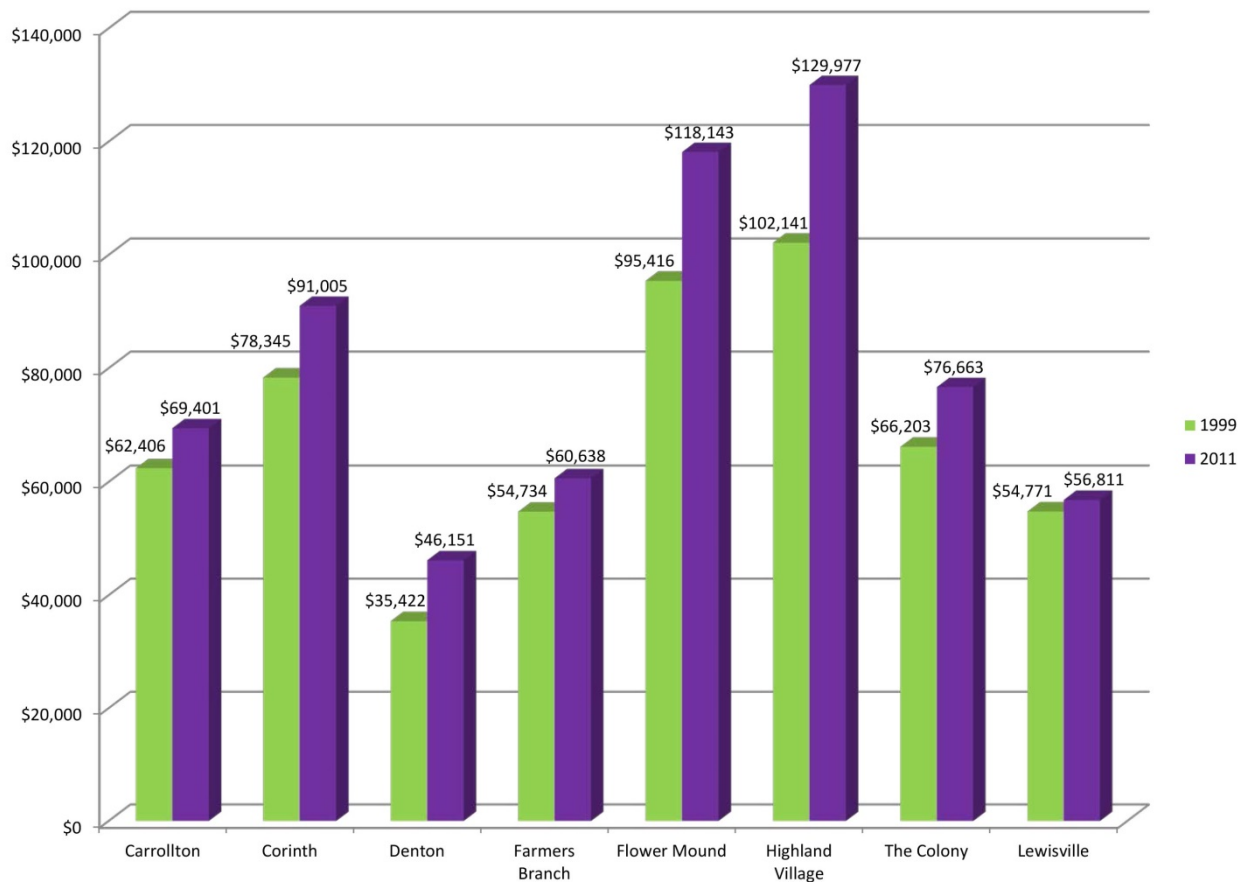
Commute Time

One important consideration related to where people would like to live is the amount of time it takes to travel between work and home. As the population in north Texas continues to increase, time spent on roadways during traffic hours will likely to increase. The average travel time to work is 25 minutes. Figure 1- 16 graphically depicts information related to commute time for Lewisville residents who are employed from the 2011 American Community Survey estimates. The majority of the employed spends an average of 15 to 19 minutes to travel between work and home. Fifteen percent spends 30 to 34 minutes and 16 percent spends 10 to 14 minutes to commute. Only 5 percent of the employed spends 60 minutes or more commuting.

According to the American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 83 percent of Lewisville residents commute to work alone by car, truck, or van. Eleven percent carpooled while 3 percent worked at home. One percent of employed residents take public transportation, 1 percent walked and 1 percent travel by other means of transportation. This data reveals that Lewisville is largely a bedroom community and that the vast majority of residents travel moderate to length distances to reach their places of employment.

Figure 1- 16: Commute Time
Source: 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

60 or more minutes
5%

45 to 59 minutes
8%

35 to 44 minutes
9%

30 to 34 minutes
15%

25 to 29 minutes
7%

20 to 24 minutes
11%

Less than 10 minutes
12%

10 to 14 minutes
16%

15 to 19 minutes
17%
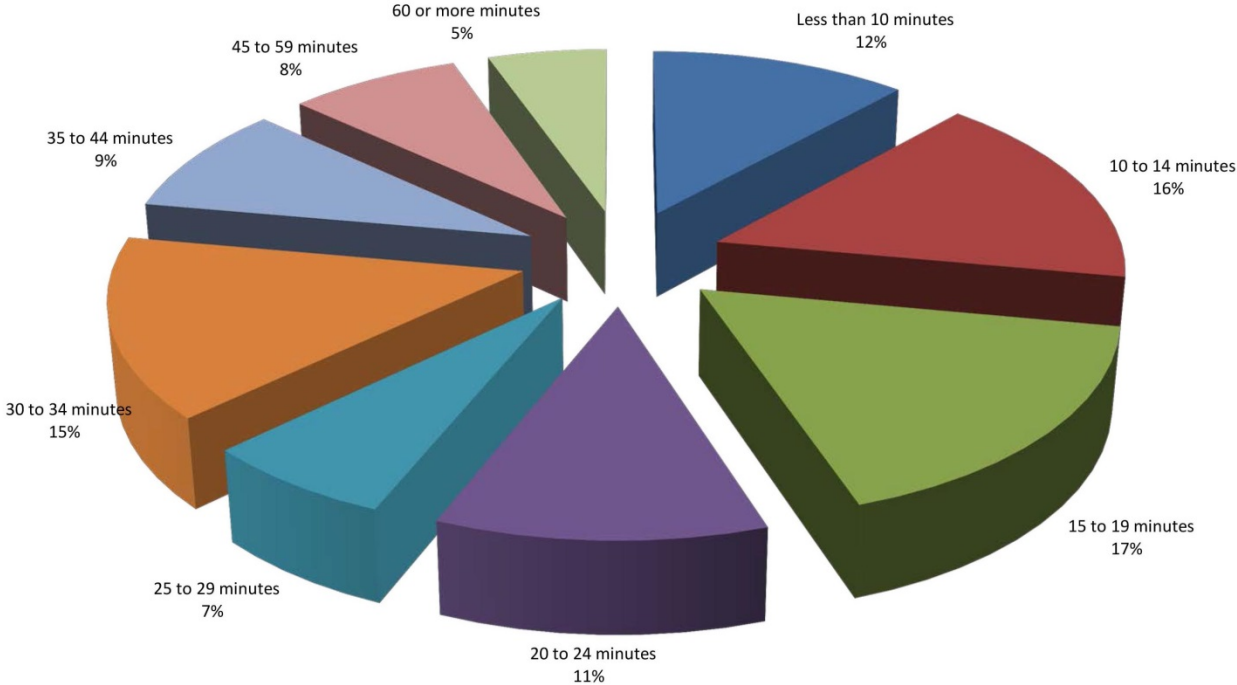
Figure 1- 17: Means of Transportation
Source: 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
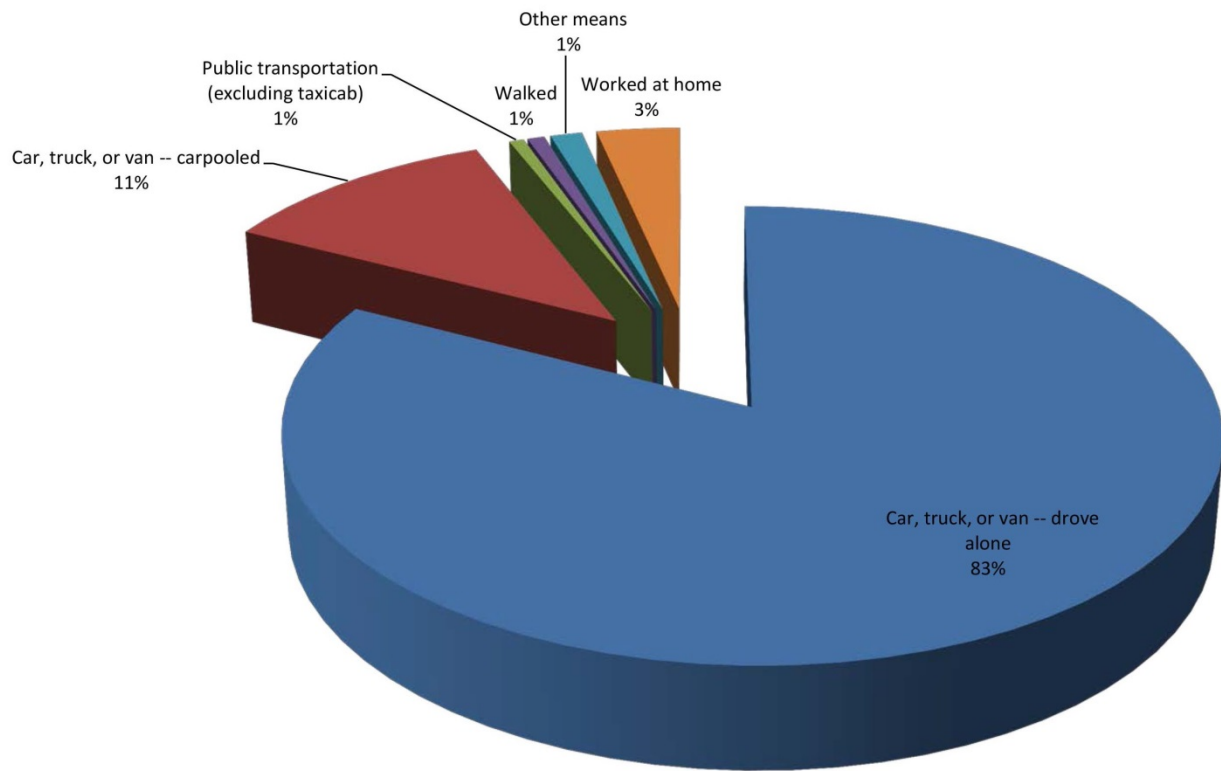
Types of Households Locally

The phrase "type of household" refers to how the people who live within a household are related, if they do not live alone. This section looks at what types of households are found within Lewisville, and whether those types have changed significantly between the 2000 and 2011.

Household composition has shifted over the past decades, from predominately traditional nuclear families to a large percentage of nontraditional and blended families. The latter type of family is a combination of two families, single-parent families or couples without children. According to Table 1- 7, between 2000 and 2011, The City of Lewisville experienced a slight decrease in the number of Family Households from 66.0 percent to 62.5 percent, a decrease of 3.42 percent. Of this category, Married Couple Family experienced the most drastic decrease by 7.13 percent. Female Householder, No Husband Present category had a 2.86 percent increase and those with Own Children Under 18 Years had a 2.16 percent increase. Of the Non-Family Households, 30.4 percent live alone which is a 5.13 increase from 2000. The average household size in Lewisville is 2.55 in 2011, which is fairly low; however, average household size decreasing is also a national trend as family sizes decrease.

Table 1- 7: Household Type

Household Type	2000		2011		Percentage Difference
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Family Households	19,815	66.0%	23,129	62.5%	-3.42%
With Own Children Under 18 Years	10,863	36.2%	12,381	33.5%	-2.68%
Married Couple Family	15,704	52.3%	16,696	45.1%	-7.13%
With Own Children Under 18 years	8,347	27.8%	8,308	22.5%	-5.32%
Female Householder, No Husband Present	2,890	9.6%	4,616	12.5%	2.86%
With Own Children Under 18 Years	1,915	6.4%	3,157	8.5%	2.16%
Non-Family Households	10,228	34.0%	13,855	37.5%	3.42%
Householder Living Alone	7,581	25.2%	11,229	30.4%	5.13%
65 Years and Over	872	2.9%	1,703	4.6%	1.70%
Total Households	30,043		36,984		
Average Household Size	2.58		2.55		
Source: U.S. Census 2000; 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates					

Figure 1- 18: Household Size by Block Group
Source: NCTCOG
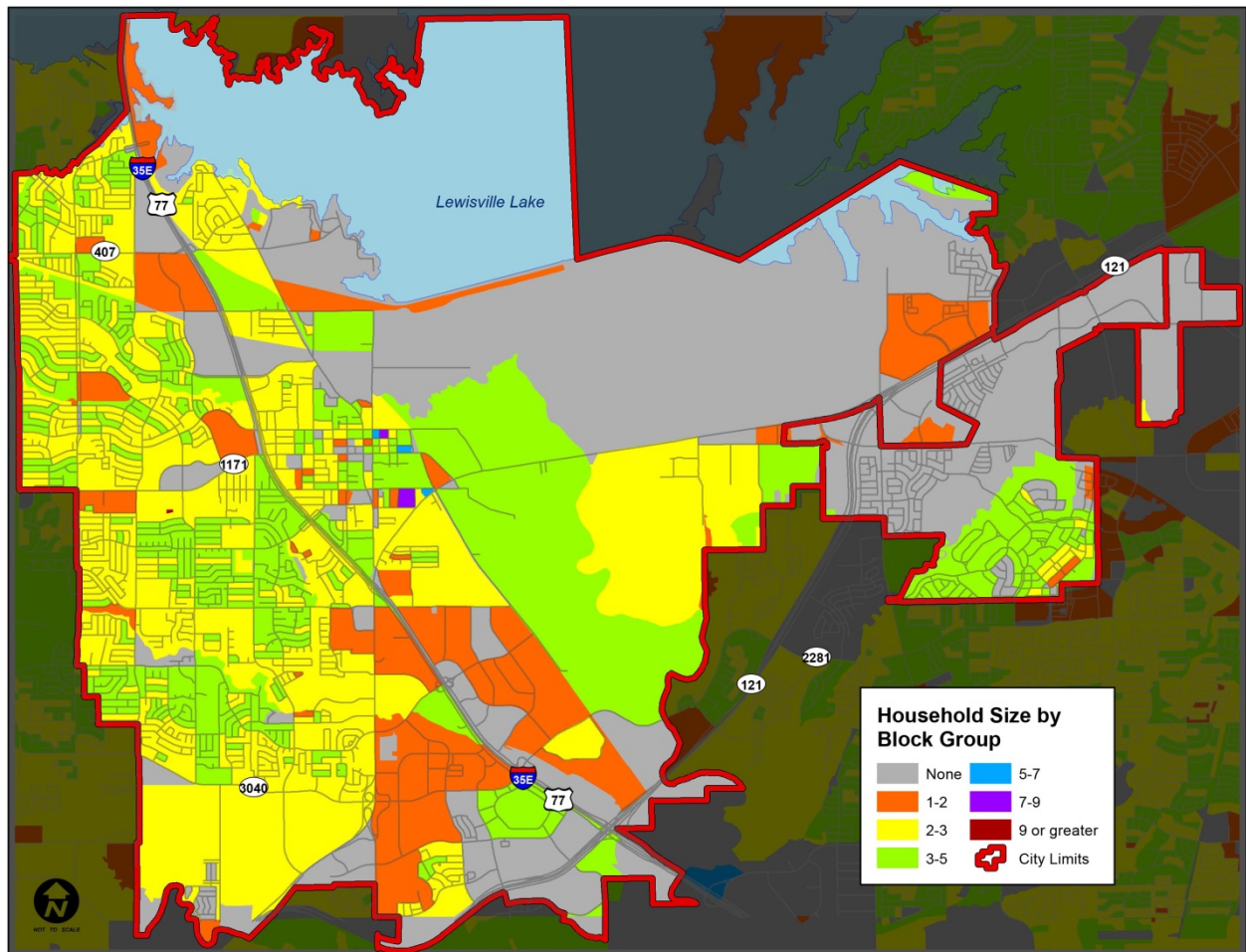
Figure 1- 18 graphically shows the average household size in Lewisville measure by Block Groups. The area east of Texas State Highway 121 and west of Interstate 35 experienced a 2-3 household size which correlates to the same area that also had the most concentrated population in Lewisville as previously shown in Figure 1- 1. Families with 2-3 households are spread throughout the City while families with 3-5 households are primarily concentrated north east of Interstate 35.

Marital Status

Of the total 35,677 males who are 15 years of age or older, 18,629 are married, accounting for 52.2 percent. Of the total 37,842 female who are 15 years of age or older, 18,115 are married, accounting for 47.9 percent.

Table 1- 8: Marital Status

Marital Status	Percentage	Total
Males 15 years and over	-	35,677
Never married	32.8%	11,707
Now married, except separated	52.2%	18,629
Separated	3.5%	1,257
Widowed	0.7%	252
Divorced	10.7%	3,832
Females 15 years and over	-	37,842
Never married	30.3%	11,479
Now married, except separated	47.9%	18,115
Separated	2.3%	858
Widowed	4.7%	1,775
Divorced	14.8%	5,615
Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		

Local and Regional Housing Market

The condition of existing homes and the quality of residential neighborhoods not only affect the desirability of Lewisville as a place to live, but also as a place to continue to live and work. Quality of housing and the appreciation of housing values are also important. This section provides a basic outline of Lewisville's housing characteristics.

Occupancy Rate

Occupancy rate is an important indicator of the local housing market and housing saturation. A high occupancy rate may indicate an immediate need for additional housing stock to accommodate new population growth. A low occupancy rate may indicate an oversaturation of homes in the housing market and therefore different approaches would be needed in order to ensure neighborhoods are not adversely affected by vacant homes. Lewisville has a fairly high occupancy rate. Typically, healthy cities have at least a 90 percent occupancy rate. Lewisville and its neighboring cities have occupancy rates that are above 90 percent which indicates a strong regional housing market.

Figure 1- 19: Occupancy Rate
Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010
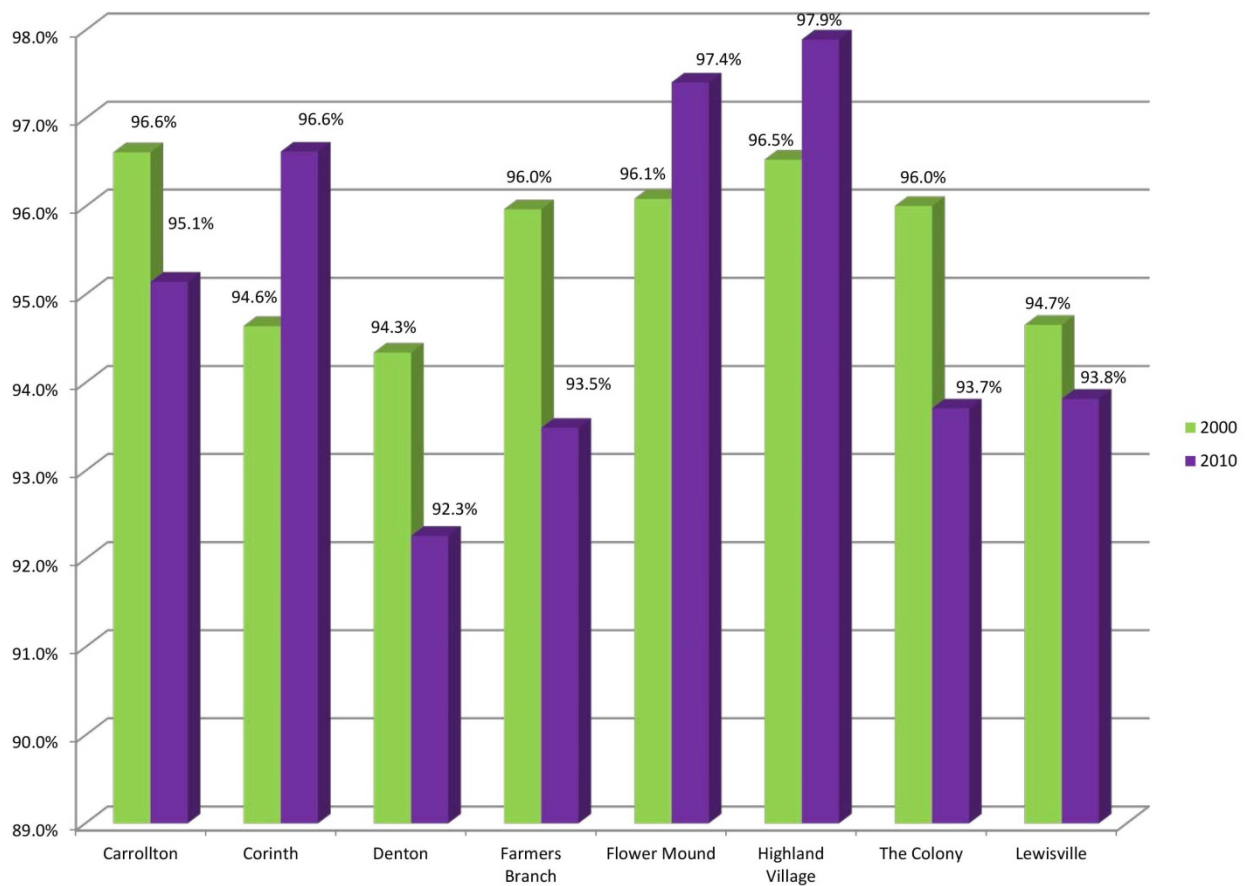
Housing Value

Housing values are important to examine because they generally indicate what the City can expect its future housing stock to contribute to the local economy. Figure 1- 20 reflects the total housing composition for both 2000 and 2011. In 2000, almost half of the housing stocks were valued between $100,000 and $149,999. In 2011, only 32.4 percent of the housing stocks were valued between $100,000 and $149,999 and 34.0 percent were valued between $150,000 and $199,999. The number of housing units valued less than $50,000 decreased by 6.3 percent; and, the number of housing units valued between $500,000 and $999,999 had an increase of 0.5 percent. Although home values are increasing in Lewisville, almost 10 percent of homes are less than $50,000.

Figure 1- 20: Housing Value Change
Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
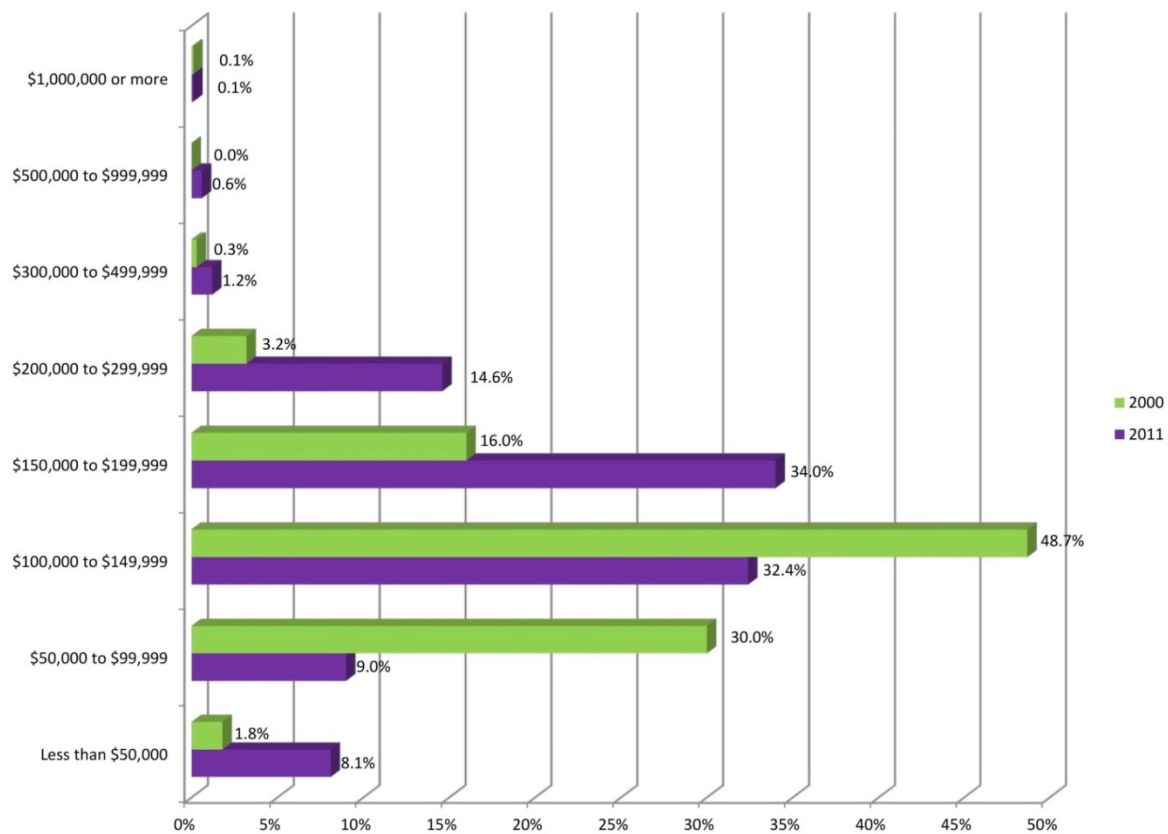
Figure 1- 21: Median Home Value in Comparison to Surrounding Cities
Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate
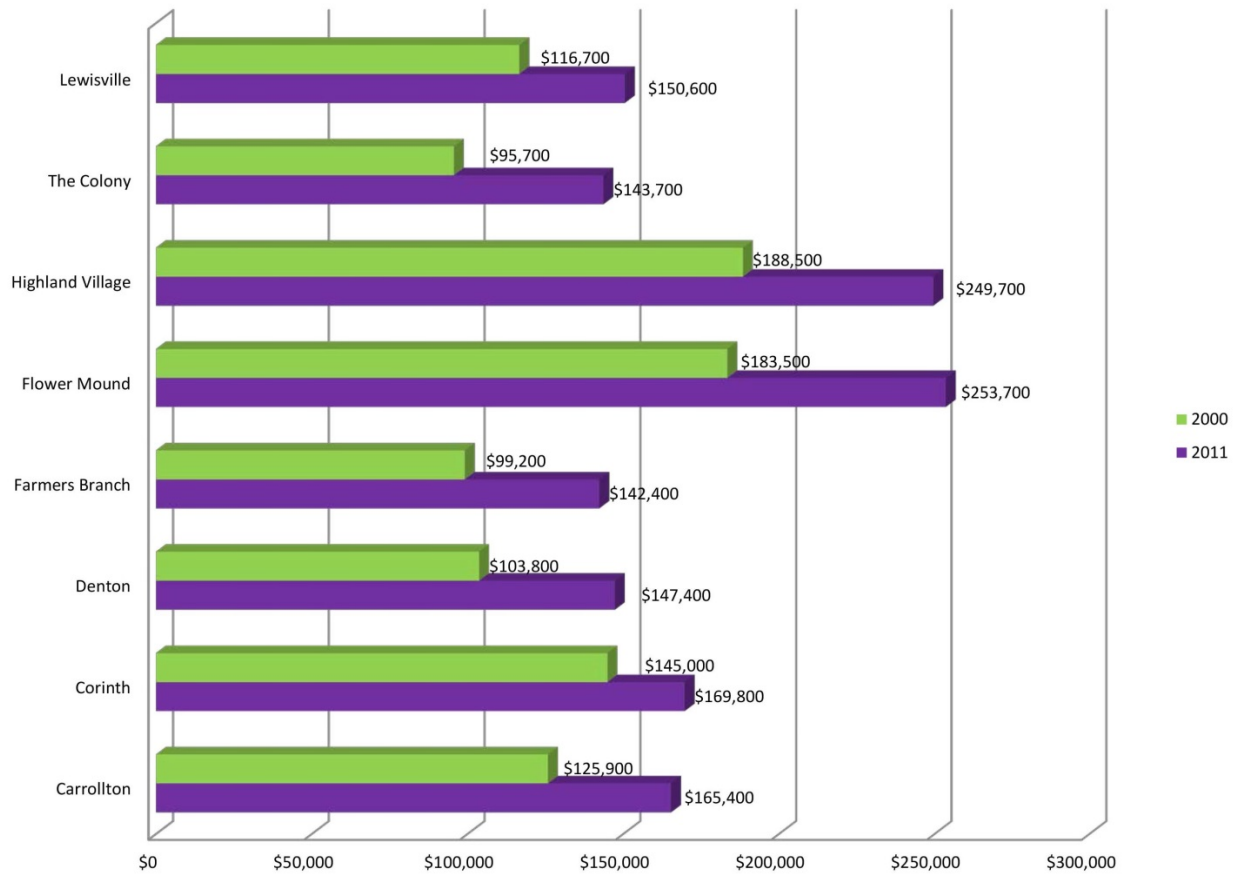
Figure 1- 21 represents median home values in Lewisville and its neighboring cities for both 2000 and 2011 year. Of the eight cities listed Lewisville ranked the fifth highest median home value in 2000 with $21,000 higher than The Colony, which ranked 8th on the list, and $71,000 lower than Highland Village, which ranked 1st on the list. Median home value in Denton County in 2000 was $133,200, $16,500 higher than Lewisville. In 2011, Lewisville continued to rank fifth on the list but its median home value is $8,200 higher than the Colony, which ranked 8th and $103,100 lower than Flower Mound, which ranked 1st on the list. Median home value for Denton County in 2011 was $180,400, making Lewisville $29,800 lower than county-wide average.

Housing Construction

Lewisville has older neighborhoods that are well established as well as a growing number of new neighborhoods. Figure 1- 22 shows the percentage of housing units in Lewisville and the time period each housing unit was constructed. The pie chart indicates that the majority of housing was constructed between 1990 and 1999, measuring 29.8 percent of the total housing construction. It is also evident that after the recession in early 2000s, housing construction slowed down after 2005, an 11.2 percent decrease between 2000 and 2004.

Of the 36,984 occupied housing units, 22,319, or 60.3 percent moved into their homes in 2005 or later. Those who moved in between 2000 and 2004 account for 19.2 percent, and those who moved in between 1990 and 1999 account for 14.0 percent. These numbers do not necessarily mean people outside of Lewisville have moved into the community, but might mean existing Lewisville residents moving into another house within Lewisville.

Figure 1- 22: House Construction
Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
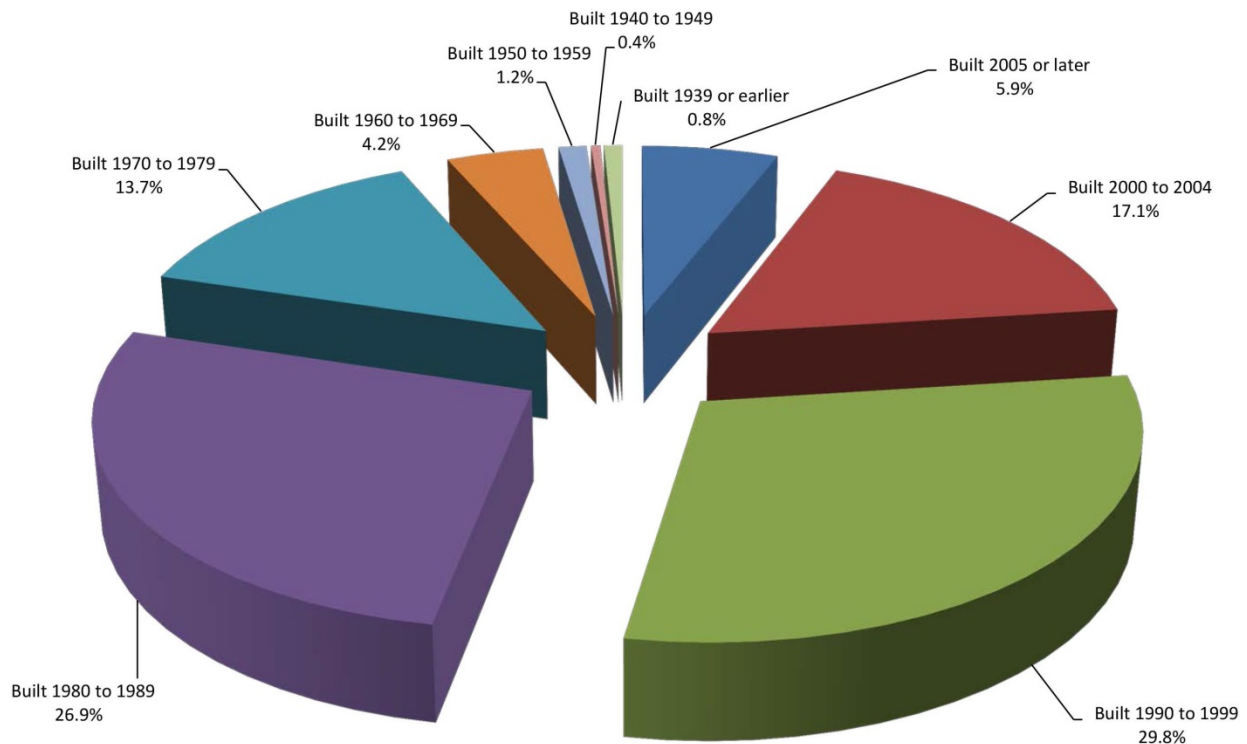
Figure 1- 23: Year Residents Moved In
Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

Moved in 1970 to 1979
1.7%

Moved in 1969 or earlier
0.7%

Moved in 1980 to 1989
4.1%

Moved in 1990 to 1999
14.0%

Moved in 2000 to 2004
19.2%

Moved in 2005 or later
60.3%
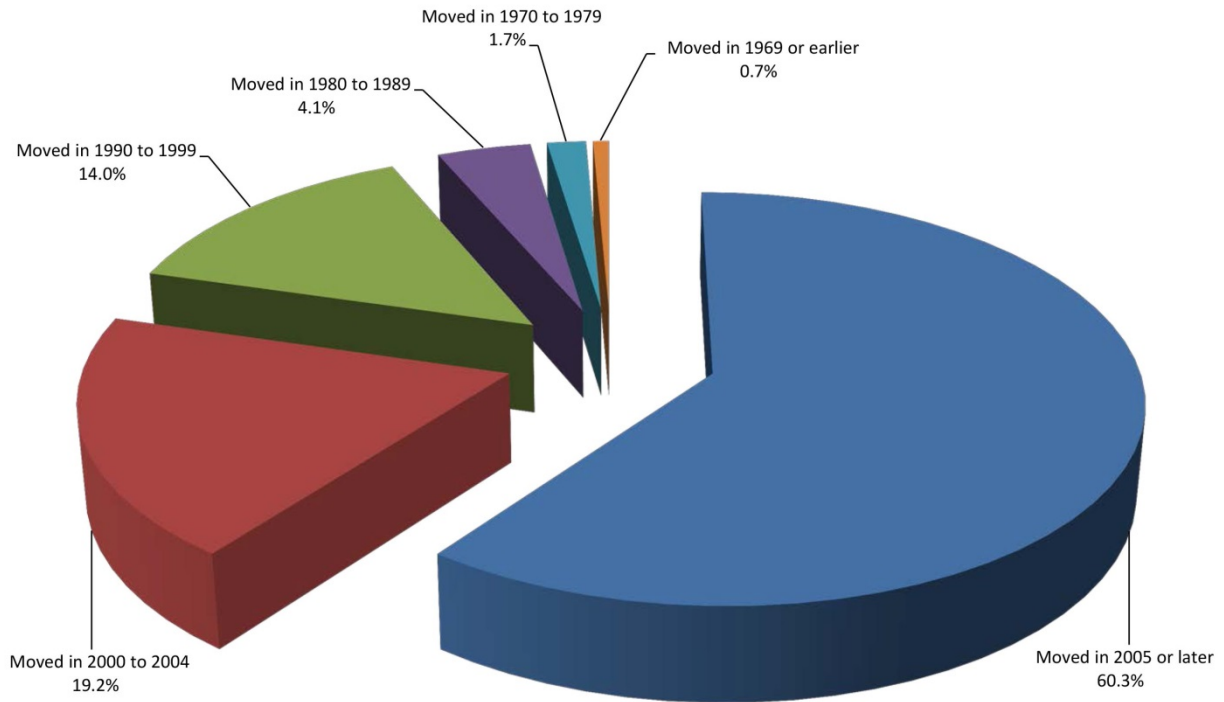
Housing Types

Table 1- 9: Housing Types

Units in Structure	2000		2011		Percent Change
Total housing units	31,720	31,720	40,175	40,175	-
1-unit, detached	16,150	50.9%	17,820	44.4%	-6.5%
1-unit, attached	691	2.2%	1,095	2.7%	0.5%
2 units	134	0.4%	263	0.7%	0.3%
3 or 4 units	778	2.5%	507	1.3%	-1.2%
5 to 9 units	2,897	9.1%	3,407	8.5%	-0.6%
10 to 19 units	3,863	12.2%	5,879	14.6%	2.4%
20 or more units	5,330	16.8%	9,331	23.2%	6.4%
Mobile home	1,819	5.7%	1,863	4.6%	-1.1%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	58	0.2%	10	0.0%	-0.2%
Source: U.S. Census 2000; 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates					

The number of detached single unit housing structure had a high of 6.5 percent decrease between 2000 and 2011 as shown in Table 1- 1 In contrast to that, the number of attached single unit housing increased by 0.5 percent and 2 units housing structure increased by 0.3 percent. This means that the number of single family homes decreases while multi-family homes increases. The biggest increase is the 20 or more units, or in other words, apartment homes, which account for 6.4 percent increase between 2000 and 2011.

Employment Industry

Between 2007 and 2011, the majority of employment was in the Educational services, and health care and social assistance sector, accounting for 17.3 percent of the total employment industry in Lewisville. Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services sector accounted for 12.8 percent. Other notable employment sector includes the retail trade which accounted for 12.2 percent and the arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services, which account for 11.1 percent. The least percentage of employment was in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining sector.

Figure 1- 24: Employment Industry
Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
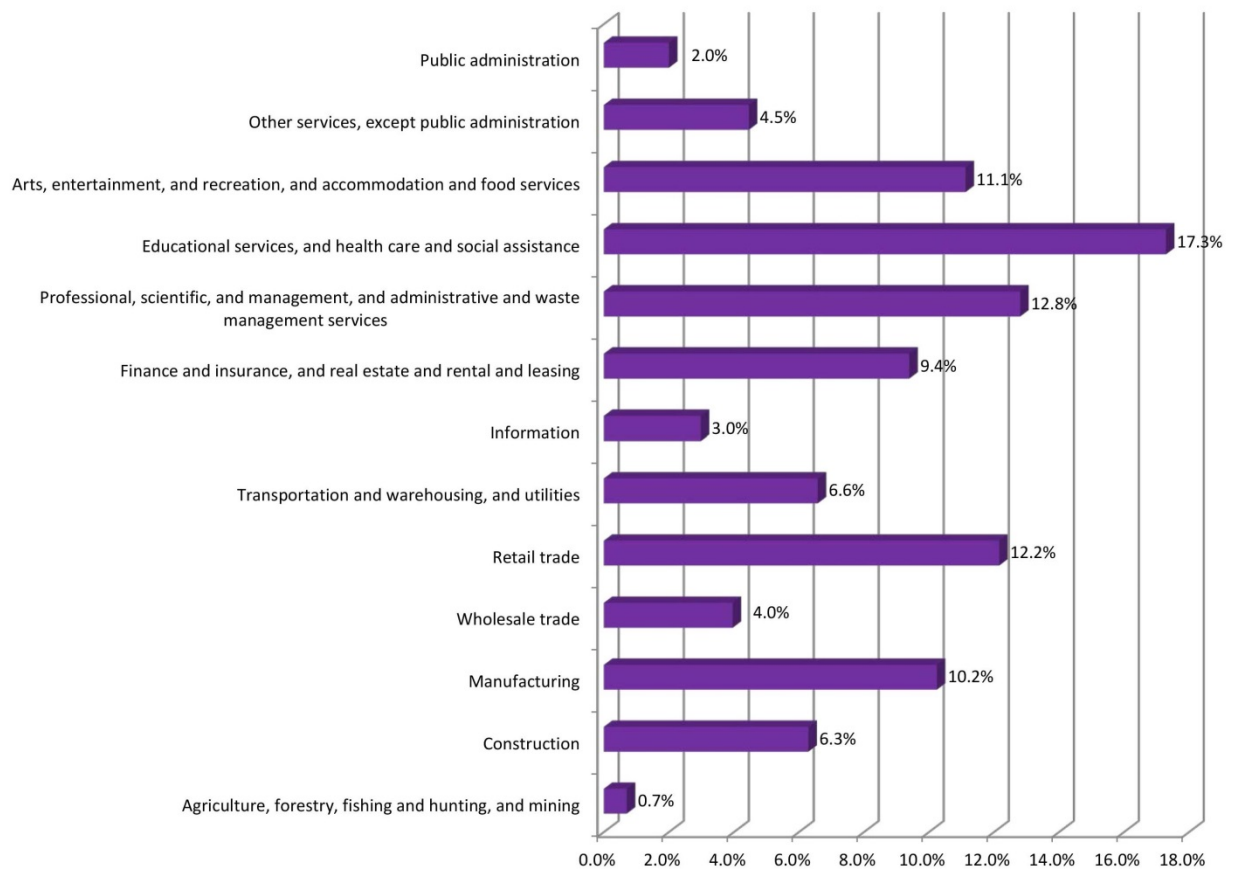
Table 1- 10: Employment Status

Employment Status	Denton County		Lewisville	
	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total
Population 16 years and over	-	488,298	-	72,299
In labor force	75.2%	367,247	79.7%	57,630
Civilian labor force	75.1%	366,844	79.6%	57,564
Employed	70.3%	343,098	74.9%	54,174
Unemployed	4.9%	23,746	4.7%	3,390
Armed Forces	0.1%	403	0.1%	66
Not in labor force	24.8%	121,051	20.3%	14,669
Females 16 years and over	-	251,168	-	37,115
In labor force	68.4%	171,702	72.9%	27,045
Civilian labor force	68.3%	171,643	72.7%	26,986
Employed	63.9%	160,465	68.3%	25,350
Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates				

Out of 72,299 people who were ages 16 and above, 57,630 were in the labor force, according to Table 1-10. Out of that number, 54,174 were employed and 3,390 were unemployed in Lewisville. Sixty-six were in the armed forces. Of the 72,299, 37,115 were females who were ages 16 and older. Those who were employed account for a total of 25,350.

Lewisville City Limits

Lewisville Lake

Lewisville City Limits

Lewisville ETJ

City Limits & ETJ

City Limits

ETJ

Lakes

NOT TO SCALE

Developed/Undeveloped Areas

Developed		City Limits
Undeveloped		ETJ
Landfill		Lakes
Small Lakes		Streams
ROW		

High Point
610' Elevation

Elevations (Contours)

— 420-600

— 610 (Highest elevation in Lewisville)

— 620-710

Existing Land Use

Farmland	Hotel/motel	City Limits
Ranch land	Parks/recreation	ETJ
Timberland	Flood control	lakes
Residential acreage	Utilities	Streams
Single family	Industrial	
Mobile home	Communication	
Multi-family	Group quarters	
Cemeteries	Landfill	
Education	Parking	
Institutional/semi-public	Roadway/RR ROW	
Office	Under construction	
Retail	Lakes	
Commercial	Vacant	

Existing Thoroughfares

▬ P6D	🔲	City Limits
▬ P4D	🔲	ETJ
▬ C4U	〰	Streams
▬ C2U	🔷	Floodplain
▬ C2R	🔵	lakes

From Corp

- FeeBoundary
- parks

LandCover

Landcover

- Agriculture
- Deciduous Forest
- Floodplain CD Forest
- Floodplain Deciduous Shrubland
- Floodplain Herbaceous
- Floodplain Juniper Shrubland
- Floodplain Live Oak Forest
- Floodplain Mixed Forest
- Grass Farm
- Grassland
- Juniper Shrubland
- Live Oak Forest
- Mesquite Shrubland
- Mixed Forest
- Open Water
- Post Oak Forest
- Riparian CD Forest
- Riparian Deciduous Shrubland
- Riparian Herbaceous
- Riparian Juniper Shrubland
- Riparian Live Oak Forest
- Sandy Oak Forest
- Slope Cold Deciduous Forest
- Slope Deciduous Shrubland
- Slope Live Oak Forest
- Slope Mixed Forest
- Swamp
- Urban High
- Urban Low

Household Size by Block Group

None	5-7
1-2	7-9
2-3	9 or greater
3-5	City Limits

Lewisville Lake

Hydrology/Floodplain

- City Limits
- ETJ
- lakes
- Streams
- 10' Contours
- 100 Year Floodplain
- 500 Year Floodplain

Land Values by Square Feet

⬜ Less than $10	🔴 City Limits
🟧 $10.1 - $20	💧 Lakes
🟩 $20.1 - $30	Floodplain
🟦 $30.1 - $50	
🟪 $50.1 - $100	
🟥 Greater than $100	

Existing Land Use

Farmland	Hotel/motel	City Limits
Ranch land	Parks/recreation	ETJ
Timberland	Flood control	lakes
Residential acreage	Utilities	Streams
Single family	Industrial	
Mobile home	Communication	
Multi-family	Group quarters	
Cemeteries	Landfill	
Education	Parking	
Institutional/semi-public	Roadway/RR ROW	
Office	Under construction	
Retail	Lakes	
Commercial	Vacant	

Lewisville Lake

Lewisville City Limits

Lewisville ETJ

Physical Features Influencing Development

Legend	
Undeveloped	Major Thoroughfares
Residential Areas	City Limits
Public Areas	ETJ
Non-Residential Areas	10' Contours
Parks/recreation	Lakes
Landfill	Streams
ROW	100 Year Floodplain
Small Lakes	500 Year Floodplain

Population of Asian American

- 10 or less
- 11 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 250
- 251 or more
- City Limits

Lewisville Lake

Lewisville Lake

Population of African American

■	10 or less
■	11 - 25
■	26 - 50
■	51 - 100
■	101 - 200
■	201 or more
▭	City Limits

Population by Block Group

- 0 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 250
- 251 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 2000
- 2001 or more
- City Limits

Lewisville Lake

Lewisville Lake

Population by Race

520	White
80	Black
260	Hispanic
▭	Census Block Groups
▭	Lewisville City Limits

Lewisville Lake

Population of Hispanic

	10 or less
	11 - 25
	26 - 50
	51 - 100
	101 - 250
	251 or more
	City Limits

Lewisville Lake

Population of White

⬜	50 or less
🟧	51 - 100
🟩	101 - 250
🟦	251 - 500
🟪	501 - 1000
🟥	1001 or more
🔴	City Limits

47 | Supplemental Appendix A: Baseline Analysis

From Texas Parks and Wildlife
Type of Land Cover

Barren	Edwards Plateau: Deciduous Oak / Evergreen Motte and Woodland
Blackland Prairie: Disturbance or Tame Grassland	Edwards Plateau: Live Oak Motte and Woodland
Central Texas: Floodplain Deciduous Shrubland	Edwards Plateau: Live Oak Slope Forest
Central Texas: Floodplain Evergreen Shrubland	Edwards Plateau: Oak / Ashe Juniper Slope Forest
Central Texas: Floodplain Hardwood / Evergreen Forest	Edwards Plateau: Oak / Hardwood Motte and Woodland
Central Texas: Floodplain Hardwood Forest	Edwards Plateau: Oak / Hardwood Slope Forest
Central Texas: Floodplain Herbaceous Vegetation	Edwards Plateau: Savanna Grassland
Central Texas: Floodplain Juniper Forest	Grand Prairie: Tallgrass Prairie
Central Texas: Floodplain Live Oak Forest	Grass Farm
Central Texas: Riparian Deciduous Shrubland	Marsh
Central Texas: Riparian Evergreen Shrubland	Native Invasive: Deciduous Woodland
Central Texas: Riparian Hardwood / Evergreen Forest	Native Invasive: Juniper Shrubland
Central Texas: Riparian Hardwood Forest	Native Invasive: Juniper Woodland
Central Texas: Riparian Herbaceous Vegetation	Native Invasive: Mesquite Shrubland
Central Texas: Riparian Live Oak Forest	Open Water
Crosstimbers: Oak / Hardwood Slope Forest	Post Oak Savanna: Post Oak / Yaupon Motte and Woodland
Crosstimbers: Post Oak / Juniper Woodland	Post Oak Savanna: Post Oak Motte and Woodland
Crosstimbers: Post Oak Woodland	Post Oak Savanna: Savanna Grassland
Crosstimbers: Sandyland Oak Woodland	Row Crops
Crosstimbers: Savanna Grassland	Swamp
Edwards Plateau: Ashe Juniper / Live Oak Shrubland	Urban High Intensity
Edwards Plateau: Ashe Juniper Motte and Woodland	Urban Low Intensity