The current population of Blanco County is 9,198, an increase of 742 since 2000. Blanco County is the least populated county in the CAPCOG region and the third-slowest growing. Since 2000, Blanco County has grown nearly 9 percent. While the rate of growth is significantly less than the 33 percent increase experienced by the broader CAPCOG region, in percentage terms Blanco County’s population growth is nearly identical to the national average. Blanco County will likely experience similar levels of growth for the foreseeable future.

While Blanco County is one of the older counties in the CAPCOG region, the community is aging slower than many of its peers. The median age of Blanco County is 41.2, nine years older than the median age of the Austin metropolitan area and nearly 5 year older than the U.S. median age. At the same time, Blanco appears to be aging at a slower pace than many counties in the CAPCOG region. During the past ten years, for example, Blanco County had the smallest increase in median age than any county in the CAPCOG region (though Hays County actually witnessed a decline in median age during this period). The proportion of residents age 24 and under has grown, while the proportion of residents age 65 and older has declined sharply since 2000. Increases in the proportion of residents age 45 to 54 and 55 to 64, however, suggests that Blanco County will see increases in the elderly population during the next decade.

Like the rest of the CAPCOG region, Blanco County is becoming more diverse. Approximately 77 percent of Blanco County residents are white. While this represents a decline of nearly six percentage points since 2000, Blanco County features the third-highest proportion of white residents within the CAPCOG region. During the past ten years, however, the growth of the Hispanic population in Blanco County has outpaced the regional average. Today, more than 20 percent of Blanco County residents are Hispanic. The combined proportion of all other racial groups—including Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, and individuals of two or more races—is approximately 3 percent.
Although Blanco County has slightly lower levels of educational attainment than the average of the CAPCOG region, no county has experienced the increases in educational attainment posted by Blanco County during the past decade. According to the latest Census release, more than 88 percent of residents have graduated from high school, nearly 26 percent of residents have a college degree, and approximately 8 percent of residents possess a graduate or professional degree. Since 2000, the proportion of high school and professional degree graduates in Blanco County has increased more than any other county in the CAPCOG region.

In 2009, the unemployment rate of Blanco County was 5.1 percent, lower than the unemployment rate of the CAPCOG region. During the past decade the unemployment rate in Blanco County has consistently hovered below the unemployment rate of the CAPCOG region. From 2000 to 2009, Blanco County’s unemployment rate was an average of 0.7 percent points below the regional unemployment rate. Recently, however, the difference between the regional unemployment rate and Blanco County’s unemployment rate has widened. In 2009, for example, Blanco County’s unemployment rate was 0.8 percentage points lower than the regional unemployment rate, the largest observed difference since 2000.

Median Household income in Blanco County is $50,225, a decline of less than $500 since 2000. As a percentage of 2000 median household income, no other county in the CAPCOG region experienced a less severe decline. The relative stability of Blanco County’s median household income stands in contrast to many other communities in the country. Whereas Blanco County’s median household trailed the state average in 2000, Blanco County’s median household now exceeds that of Texas by more than $2,000.
While the overwhelming majority of workers in the CAPCOG region continue to drive alone to work, during the past decade Blanco County employees have begun to explore alternatives. Approximately 73 percent of all workers in Blanco County drive alone to work, down from 75 percent in 2000. Workers are instead turning to carpooling and telecommuting. At 16.5%, the percentage of Blanco County workers carpooling to their job has increased two percentage points since 2000. Additionally, the proportion of employees working from home has increased from 7.2 percent to 8.2 percent. Within the CAPCOG region, only Llano County features a higher proportion of telecommuters among its workforce. In contrast, the combined proportion of workers taking public transit, biking, or walking to work in Blanco County stands at 1.6 percent, a 44 percent decline since 2000.

More than 78 percent of all housing structures in Blanco County are single-family units, the third-highest proportion within the CAPCOG region and significantly above the Texas and U.S. average. Since 2000, the proportion of single-family units within Blanco County has increased by 2.5 percentage points. The second largest category of housing type within Blanco County—“other”—consists primarily of mobile homes. In the past decade, the proportion of “other” housing units in Blanco County has declined nearly 25 percent, falling to 15 percent in the most recently released Census data. During this same period, the proportion of multi-family housing units rose from 3.4 percent to 6 percent.

Nearly 70 percent of all households in Blanco County consist of families. The proportion of family households has declined slightly during the past decade, falling approximately 4 percent. Similar trends are occurring throughout the CAPCOG region—during the past decade the proportion of family households has declined in every county in the CAPCOG region.