The current population of Williamson County is 410,686, an increase of 155,724 since 2000. Williamson County is the second-most populated county in the CAPCOG region and the fastest growing. Since 2000, Williamson County has grown more than 61 percent. The rate of growth is significantly greater than the 33 percent increase experienced by the broader CAPCOG region, and easily outpaced the average growth rate of Texas and the U.S. Like much of the CAPCOG region, Williamson County should continue to experience robust growth for the foreseeable future.

The median age of Williamson County is 34.1, approximately 2 years older than the median age of the Austin metropolitan area, but 3 years younger than the U.S. median age. While Williamson County remains a comparatively young county, it is also growing older. During the past decade, the median age in Williamson County increased by 2 years. Furthermore, during the past decade the proportion of residents in all age cohorts 45 and older has increased. At the same time, the proportion of residents in all age cohorts 44 and younger has declined. The age distribution dynamics within Williamson County suggest continued growth of older populations throughout the next decade.

Like the rest of the CAPCOG region, Williamson County is becoming more diverse. More than 66 percent of Williamson County residents are white, falling from approximately 74 percent in 2000. This represented the largest decline in the percentage of white residents of any county within the CAPCOG region. During the past ten years, Williamson County’s Hispanic population has experienced the most dramatic growth, increasing from 17 percent of the population to more than 21 percent. During this period, the black population as a proportion of the total population in Williamson County also increased, rising from 5 to 6.1 percent. The proportion of Asian residents in Williamson County increased from 2.7 to 4.3 percent. The combined proportion of all other racial groups in Williamson County is less than 2 percent.
Williamson County features the most educated population in CAPCOG region. Additionally, educational attainment in Williamson County far exceeds the state and U.S. averages. According to the latest Census release, more than 90 percent of residents have graduated from high school, nearly 36 percent of residents have a college degree, and 10.5 percent of resident possess a graduate or professional degree. Since 2000, educational attainment has increased at all levels.

In 2009, the unemployment rate of Williamson County was 7.4 percent, the third-highest rate of unemployment in the CAPCOG region. During the past decade, Williamson County’s unemployment rate has fluctuated more widely than most other counties in the CAPCOG region. From 2000 to 2005, for example, Williamson County’s unemployment rate remained slightly below the unemployment rate of the CAPCOG region. For three of the past four years, however, Williamson County’s unemployment rate has been slightly higher than regional unemployment rate.

Williamson County is the most affluent county in the CAPCOG region. Median household income in Williamson County is $69,406, a decline of nearly $8,700 since 2000. As a percentage of median household income, Williamson County suffered the most dramatic decline among all counties in the CAPCOG region. Despite the severity of the decline, Williamson County’s median household income is more than $15,000 higher than in Travis County, which features the second-highest median income in the CAPCOG region.
The overwhelming majority of workers in the CAPCOG region drive alone to work, and Williamson County workers are no exception. More than 79 percent of all workers in Williamson County drive alone to work. While this represents a decline of nearly 3 percentage points from 2000, the proportion of workers in Williamson County that drive alone to work remains higher than in any other county within the CAPCOG region. Encouragingly, the participation of Williamson County workers in virtually every other commute category has increased during the past decade. The proportion of workers carpooling, for example, has increased from 11.8 to 12.7 percent. While its use remains very limited, the proportion of workers commuting to work via transit has increased from 0.5 to 0.7 percent. The largest gains, however, were reserved for telecommuting. In the past ten years, the percentage of Williamson County residents working from home rose from 3.7 to 5.2 percent.

The composition of Williamson’s housing stock has remained relatively constant during the past decade. Nearly 80 percent of housing structures in Williamson County are single-family units, a significantly higher proportion than the Texas and U.S. average, and the highest level of any county within the CAPCOG region. Since 2000, the proportion of single-family units within Williamson County has increased approximately one percentage point. The second-largest category of housing type within Williamson County, multi-family housing units, has increased from approximately 13 to nearly 15 percent of the total housing stock.

About 74 percent of all households in Williamson County consist of families. The proportion of family households has declined slightly during the past decade, falling more than 3 percentage points. Despite this decline, the proportion of family households in Williamson County is higher than in any other county in the region. 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.