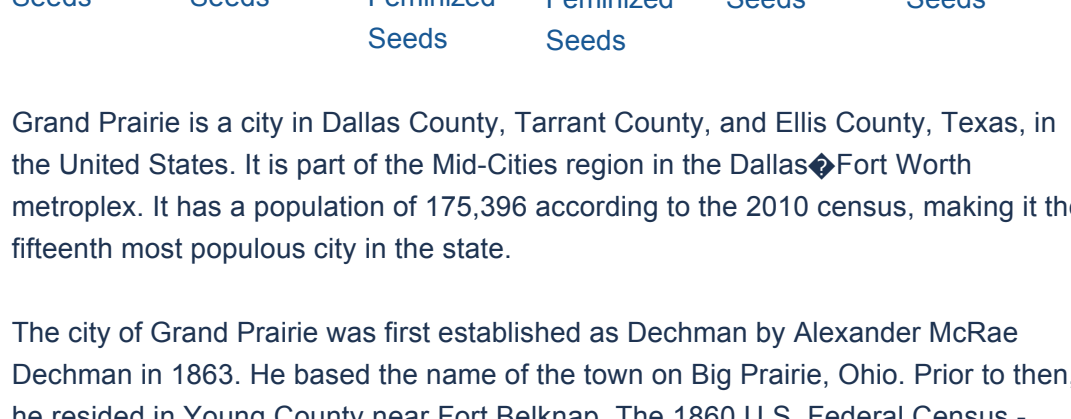




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# Cannabis seeds, plant nutrient and grow guides in Grand Prairie, Texas. Become Affiliate!



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Grand Prairie is a city in Dallas County, Tarrant County, and Ellis County, Texas, in the United States. It is part of the Mid-Cities region in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area. It has a population of 175,396 according to the 2010 census, making it the fifteenth most populous city in the state.

The city of Grand Prairie was first established as Dechman by Alexander McRae Dechman in 1863. He based the name of the town on Big Prairie, Ohio. Prior to then, he resided in Young County near Fort Belknap. The 1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules shows an A McRae Dechman as having 4 slaves, ages 50, 25, 37 and 10. Dechman, learned that he could trade his oxen and wagons for land in Dallas County. In 1863, Dechman bought 239.5 acres (96.9 ha) of land on the eastern side of the Trinity River and 100 acres (40 ha) of timber land on the west side of the river for a broken-down wagon, oxen team and US\$200 in Confederate money. He tried to establish a home on the property, but ran into difficulties, so he returned to his family in Birdville before joining in the Civil War. In 1867 he filed a town plat consisting of 50 acres (20 ha) with Dallas County.

After the war, he returned to Birdville for two years before selling that farm in 1867 and moving to Houston, where yellow fever broke out, causing the family to settle in Bryan. In 1876, Dechman traded half his "prairie" property to the T&P Railroad to ensure the railroad came through the town. The railroad named the depot "Dechman", prompting its namesake to relocate his home from Bryan to Dechman. His son Alexander had been living in Dechman and operating a trading post and farm. The first church in the area was the Good Hope Cumberland Sabbath School, established in 1870 by Rev. Andrew Hayter. The church was later renamed West Fork United Presbyterian Church and remains an active church.

The first U.S. post office opened in 1877 under the name "Deckman" rather than "Dechman", because the U.S. Postal Service couldn't read the writing on the form completed to open the post office. Later that same year, after the Postal Service had adopted the "Deckman" name, confusion resulted from the T&P Railroad designation "Grand Prairie". This name was based on maps drawn from around 1850 through 1858 that labeled the area between Dallas and Fort Worth "the grand prairie of Texas". In order to alleviate the confusion, the Postal Service named the post office "Grand Prairie".

The town of Grand Prairie was eventually incorporated as a city in 1909. During World War I and since, Grand Prairie has had a long history with the defense and aviation industry. While the present-day Vought plant on Jefferson Avenue is part of a small strip within the Dallas city limits, it was originally in Grand Prairie. During World War II the North American Aviation Plant B produced the Consolidated B-24 Liberator and the P-51C and K Mustang variants. After the war, Vought Aircraft took over the plant. This later became Ling Temco Vought (LTV) and then eventually returned to the Vought moniker. The plant was the production site for the F-8 Crusader and the A-7 Corsair II aircraft of the 1950-1989 time period. The LTV Missile and Space division produced missiles such as the Scout and MLRS. This division was eventually sold to Lockheed Martin, which continues to operate in Grand Prairie. Grand Prairie was also the North American headquarters for Aérospatiale Helicopter. This company eventually became Airbus Helicopters, Inc., the U.S. subsidiary of Airbus Helicopters.

In 1953, the mayor and city council of Grand Prairie attempted to annex nearly 70 square miles (180 km2) of then-unincorporated and largely undeveloped land in southern Dallas and Tarrant counties. Vehement debate ensued, and the legal pressure from cities like Arlington, Duncanville and Irving wound up overturning part of the annexation attempt.

**Geography**  
Grand Prairie is located along the border between Tarrant and Dallas counties, with a small portion extending south into Ellis County. The city is bordered by Dallas to the east, Cedar Hill and Midlothian to the southeast, Mansfield to the southwest, Arlington to the west, Fort Worth to the northwest, and Irving to the north.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 81.1 square miles (210.0 km2), of which 72.1 square miles (186.8 km2) is land and 9.0 square miles (23.3 km2), or 11.08%, is water.

The West Fork of the Trinity River and a major tributary, Johnson Creek, flow through Grand Prairie.

Grand Prairie has a long history of flooding from Johnson Creek. In the 1980s, a major Army Corps of Engineers project was begun to straighten the channel, which has reduced the damage of flooding.

**Surrounding municipalities**  
**Demographics**  
**Historical population**  
Census Pop. %  
1910 994  
1920 1,263 27.1%  
1930 1,529 21.1%  
1940 1,595 4.3%  
1950 14,594 815.0%  
1960 30,386 108.2%  
1970 50,904 67.5%  
1980 71,462 40.4%  
1990 99,616 39.4%  
2000 127,427 27.9%  
2010 175,396 37.6%  
Est. 2019 194,543 10.9%  
U.S. Decennial Census  
2018 Estimate

As of 2010 Grand Prairie had a population of 175,396. The racial and ethnic composition of the population was 52.6% White, 20.0% Black, 0.8% Native American, 6.5% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 0.1% non-Hispanic of some other race, 3.2% of two or more races and 42.7% Hispanic or Latino.

As of the census of 2000, there were 127,427 people, 43,791 households, and 32,317 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,784.6 people per square mile (689.1/km2). There were 46,425 housing units at an average density of 650.2 per square mile (251.0/km2). The racial makeup of the city was 62% White, 13.5% African American, 0.8% Native American, 4.42% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 15.90% from other races, and 3.34% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 33% of the population.

There were 43,791 households, out of which 41.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 54.9% were married couples living together, 13.7% had a female householder with no husband present, and 26.2% were non-families. 20.7% of all households were made up of individuals, and 4.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.90 and the average family size was 3.38.

In the city, the population was spread out, with 30.5% under the age of 18, 10.1% from 18 to 24, 34.1% from 25 to 44, 18.8% from 45 to 64, and 6.4% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 30 years. For every 100 females, there were 98.0 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 95.2 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$46,816, and the median income for a family was \$51,449. Males had a median income of \$35,300 versus \$28,184 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$18,978. About 8.7% of families and 11.1% of the population were below the poverty line, including 15.2% of those under age 18 and 10.4% of those age 65 or over.

**Climate**  
Grand Prairie is part of the humid subtropical region.

Climate data for Grand Prairie 1981-2013 Normals

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high (F) (C)	85												
(29) 90													
(32) 100													
(38) 101													
(38) 113													
(45) 110													
(43) 112													
(44) 111													
(44) 106													
(41) 91													
(33) 87													
(31) 113													
(45)													
Average high (F) (C)	56.6												
(13.7) 60.7													
(15.9) 68.0													
(20.0) 75.8													
(24.3) 83.4													
(28.6) 90.7													
(32.6) 95.5													
(35.3) 96.2													
(35.7) 88.5													
(31.4) 78.5													
(25.8) 67.6													
(19.8) 57.3													
(14.1) 76.6													
(24.8)													
Average low (F) (C)	36.5												
(2.5) 40.5													
(4.7) 47.9													
(8.8) 55.5													
(13.1) 64.0													
(17.8) 72.0													
(22.2) 75.8													
(24.2) 75.9													
(24.4) 68.1													
(20.1) 57.7													
(14.3) 46.6													
(8.1) 37.5													
(3.1) 56.6													
(13.7)													
Record low (F) (C)	72												
(7) 19													
(7) 13													
(7) 29													
(7) 39													
(4) 53													
(12) 58													
(14) 58													
(14) 42													
(6) 24													
(7) 16													
(7) 1													
(7) 72													
(7) 19													
Average precipitation inches (mm)	2.2												
(56) 2.6													
(66) 2.9													
(74) 3.3													
(84) 5.0													
(130) 4.7													
(120) 2.4													
(61) 2.0													
(51) 2.8													
(71) 4.5													
(110) 2.5													
(64) 2.4													
(61) 37.4													
(950)													
Average snowfall inches (cm)	0.5												
(1.3) 0.2													
(0.51) 0.1													
(0.25) 0													
(0) 0													
(0) 0													
(0) 0													
(0) 0													
(0) 0													
(0) 0.3													
(0.76) 1.1													
(2.8)													
Average precipitation days (? 0.01 in) 7.4 6.6 7.5 7.2 10.2 8.0 4.8 4.9 5.4 7.5 6.7 7.2 83.4													
Average snowy days (? 0.1 in) 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 1.1													
Source: Weatherbase.com													
<b>Government</b> Local government													

**Grand Prairie City Hall**  
According to the city's 2007-2008 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the city's various funds had \$275.5 million in revenues, \$236.4 million in expenditures, \$1,003.2 million in total assets, \$424.9 million in total liabilities, and \$305.9 million in cash and investments.

The Parkland Health & Hospital System (Dallas County Hospital District) operates the E. Carlyle Smith, Jr. Health Center in Grand Prairie.

Grand Prairie as of 2012 has 320 municipal police officers

The city of Grand Prairie is a voluntary member of the North Central Texas Council of Governments association, the purpose of which is to coordinate individual and collective local governments and facilitate regional solutions, eliminate unnecessary duplication, and enable joint decisions.

**Federal representation**  
The Bureau of Prisons (BOP), of the U.S. Department of Justice runs the Grand Prairie Office Complex on the grounds of the Grand Prairie Armed Forces Reserve Complex. Within the complex the BOP operates the Designation and Sentence Computation Center (DSCC), which calculates federal sentences, keeps track of the statutory "good time" accumulated by inmates and lump sum extra "good time" awards, and detainees. The BOP South Central Office is also on the armed forces complex grounds.

**Economy**  
According to the city's 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the top employers in the city are:

- # Employer # of Employees
  - 1 Grand Prairie Independent School District 4,000
  - 2 Lockheed Martin Missiles and Fire Control 3,400
  - 3 Poly-America, Inc. 2,000
  - 4 Bell Helicopter-Textron 1,300
  - 5 City of Grand Prairie 1,300
  - 6 Lone Star Park at Grand Prairie 950
  - 7 Vought Aircraft Industries 900
  - 8 Republic National Distribution 800
  - 9 Wal-mart 800
  - 10 Arnold Transportation Services 650
- Six Flags maintains a corporate office in Grand Prairie. Airbus Helicopters, Inc., the U.S. subsidiary of Airbus Helicopters, has its headquarters in Grand Prairie.

In 1978 American Airlines announced that it would move its headquarters from New York City to the Dallas/Fort Worth area. It would move its headquarters into two leased office buildings in Grand Prairie. The airline finished moving into its Fort Worth headquarters facility on January 17, 1983, when the airline left its Grand Prairie facility.

**Education**  
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Primary and secondary schools  
**Public schools**  
Most of Grand Prairie's K-12 student population attends schools in the Grand Prairie Independent School District, which serves areas of Grand Prairie in Dallas County. The Mansfield Independent School District serves areas of Grand Prairie in Tarrant County and operates six elementary schools within the Grand Prairie city limits. Other portions of Grand Prairie reside within the Arlington, Cedar Hill, Irving, Mansfield, and Midlothian school districts.

In Texas, school district boundaries do not follow city and county boundaries because all aspects of the school district government apparatus, including school district boundaries, are separated from the city and county government entirely, with the exception of the Stafford Municipal School District in the Houston area.

**Grand Prairie Independent School District**  
The high schools in the district are South Grand Prairie High School, Grand Prairie High School, Crosswinds High School and Dubiski Career High School. Middle schools include YMLA at Kennedy, Jackson, Reagan, Truman, Fannin, and Adams. Elementary schools include Austin, Bonham, Bowie, Bush, Crockett, Daniels, Dickinson, Eisenhower, Florence Hill, Garcia, Garner, Johnson, Lee, Marshall, Milam, Monroe, Moseley, Powell, Rayburn, Seguin, Travis, Whit, Williams, and Zavala. However, Grand Prairie Collegiate Institute and YWLA at Bill Arnold offers both high school and middle school education.

**Arlington Independent School District**  
The Arlington ISD has the second highest portion of Grand Prairie's K-12 student population. Six Arlington ISD elementary schools are within the city limits of Grand Prairie. Grand Prairie residents in the Arlington ISD are located generally west of the Dallas-Tarrant county boundary and north of the intersection of Camp Wisdom and Lake Ridge in southwest Grand Prairie. One of the Arlington high schools, James Bowie High, has more Grand Prairie residents than Arlington residents that are students at the school.

Grand Prairie student/residents in the Arlington ISD attend Bowie, Sam Houston, or Lamar High School in the Arlington ISD and their feeder elementary schools and junior high schools.

**Mansfield Independent School District**  
The Mansfield ISD contains the third highest portion of the Grand Prairie's K-12 student population. Grand Prairie residents in the Mansfield ISD are located generally south of the intersection of Camp Wisdom and Lake Ridge, and west of Joe Pool Lake to the Tarrant and Ellis County line in southwest Grand Prairie. Three Mansfield ISD schools, Anna May Daulton Elementary; Louise Cabaniss Elementary; and Cora Spencer Elementary, are currently open within the city limits of Grand Prairie. The Mansfield ISD is the fastest growing ISD in Tarrant County, and the population growth in far