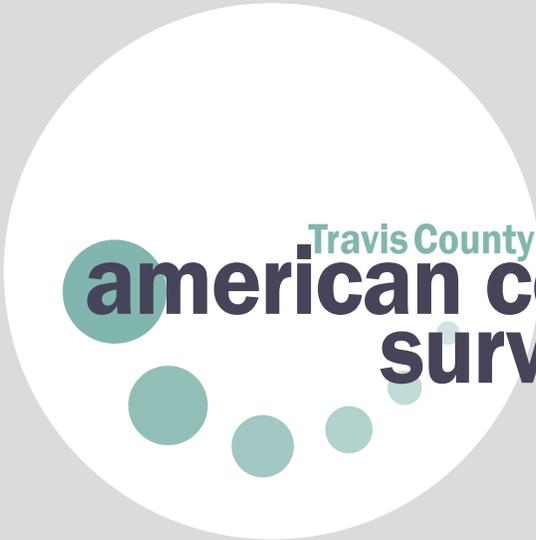


focus on
POVERTY
in **TRAVIS COUNTY**



Travis County snapshot from the
**american community
survey** 5-year estimates
2011 - 2015

Spring 2017



About the Authors

This report was researched and written by the staff at Travis County Health and Human Services, Research & Planning Division. Lead writers were Brittain Ayres, Tara Carmean, Lucero Huayhua, and Tonya Pennie with support from Korey Darling (Planning Manager), Lawrence Lyman (Division Director), and Sherri Fleming (County Executive for Travis County HHS).

Travis County Health and Human Services (HHS) is a department of Travis County that serves the community under the guidance of the Commissioner's Court. Travis County HHS strives to maximize quality of life for all people in Travis County by: protecting vulnerable populations; investing in social and economic well-being; promoting healthy living: physical, behavioral, and environmental; and building a shared understanding of our community.

The Research & Planning Division identifies and analyzes community issues and informs stakeholders; promotes collaborative solutions to community problems; and evaluates programs, processes and outcomes to maximize impact. We serve as a resource by providing information, tools and resources; support group processes and planning efforts; and help to measure and evaluate programs and processes. To learn more about our work and for links to our other publications see: <https://www.traviscountytx.gov/health-human-services/research-planning>

Questions or Comments?

For questions or for more information please contact the Research & Planning Division at HHS_R&P@traviscountytx.gov.

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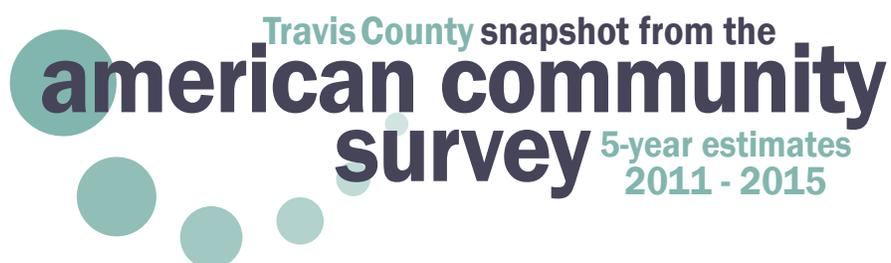


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Introduction

This report uses American Community Survey (ACS) data to look at how demographic, social, and employment characteristics, and geography interact with poverty. It also explores how poverty in Travis County has changed over time. Data in this report are from the American FactFinder and Public Use Microsample Data 5-Year Estimates.

Rather than produce a broad assessment of poverty and related issues using various sources, this report prioritizes an in-depth look at poverty-related information available from ACS data. While this allows for a more nuanced and detailed look at the ACS data, there are limitations in utilizing a single data source to explore a complex topic.

The information provided aims to support efforts to design and improve programs, inform funding and resource allocation, and shape local policies.

What is poverty?

Generally, the term poverty is used to describe the state of an individual or household that lacks a certain amount of economic resources. In a more technical sense, poverty is determined by a set of monetary income thresholds that vary by family size and composition.

According to the 2011-2015 ACS estimates, 16% of Travis County residents, 180,220 individuals, live in poverty. Individuals and families in poverty often encounter difficulties meeting their basic needs and experience a reduced well-being due to the economic hardships they face. Children who grow up in poor households are less likely to thrive as adults.¹ For these reasons, it is important to understand the characteristics of those in poverty to identify who is affected and to help allocate services and resources to those most in need.

Poverty Measurements

There are two different federal poverty measures: poverty thresholds and poverty guidelines. The U.S. Census Bureau issues the poverty thresholds for statistical purposes to calculate the number of people in poverty. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services issues the poverty guidelines or the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines, which are a simplified version of the poverty thresholds, to use for administrative purposes, such as determining financial eligibility for certain programs.²

The Poverty Threshold

The Census Bureau updates the poverty thresholds annually, using the Consumer Price Index. The methodology for calculating poverty thresholds was developed in the 1960s and is based on the assumption that food costs account for one-third of total household expenses.

The thresholds vary by family size, number of children, and for 1 & 2-person family units, whether or not the individual(s) are over age 65. There is no geographic variation—the same thresholds are used for all 50 states.

In 2015, the poverty threshold was \$12,331 for a single adult under age 65 and \$11,367 for a single



adult age 65 and older. For a household of two adults and two children, the threshold was \$24,036. Households that have an income at or below 100% of the poverty threshold are counted as living in poverty.³

The Federal Poverty Income Guideline

The Department of Health and Human Services releases updated Federal Poverty Income Guidelines (FPIG) in January of each year. The guidelines are updated from the most recently published poverty thresholds. The FPIG vary by family size and by geography—there is one set of guidelines for the 48 contiguous states, one set for Alaska, and one set for Hawaii. In 2015, the FPIG was \$11,770 for a one person household and \$24,250 for a family of two adults and two children.⁴

Limitations of Poverty Measures

Both the poverty threshold and the FPIG likely underestimate the number of people who face economic hardship. Although both measures are adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index, they are based only on food costs, whereas today household expenses include a variety of other factors, such as housing, healthcare, and transportation. Therefore, these measures likely miscalculate the number of people struggling to meet their basic needs. The measures also fail to take into account geographical differences in costs such as food and housing prices. The most recent Center for Public Policy Priorities Family Budget Estimator calculates that in the Austin Metro Area, a family of four would need an income double the FPIG to make ends meet.⁵

In an effort to more accurately gauge economic hardship, the Census Bureau collects data on individuals and households with incomes at different percentages of the poverty thresholds, such as 150% and 200%. Different ratio of income-to-poverty levels are used by public, private, and nonprofit agencies to set program income eligibility requirements.

Given the limitations of the poverty threshold, the U.S. Census Bureau began developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) in 2010. Where the current measures estimate the poverty rate by looking at a family’s or individual’s cash income, the new measure considers additional resources (e.g. Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP), housing subsidies, and utility assistance programs) and expenses (e.g. taxes, work-related expenses, and medical expenses).⁶ Additionally, the SPM takes into account multiple basic necessities such as food, shelter, clothing, and utilities rather than food alone. The measure is also adjusted for geographic difference in the cost of housing, and broken down by renters, home owners with a mortgage, and home owners without a mortgage. The SPM is not intended to assess eligibility for certain programs, instead it is to serve as an additional indicator of economic well-being and to provide a deeper understanding of economic conditions and policy effects.⁷

The SPM estimates for the Austin-Round Rock Metro Area for 2015, the most recent year available, are shown in the table with poverty measure comparisons.

Comparison of Poverty Measures, 2015		
	One Person	Family of Four
Poverty Threshold	\$12,082	\$24,036
Federal Poverty Income Guidelines	\$11,770	\$24,250
Supplemental Poverty Measure		
Owner with mortgage	\$13,010	\$28,071
Owner without mortgage	\$10,786	\$23,272
Renter	\$12,822	\$27,667
Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017		
Source data: Census Bureau and U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services		

The Data Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

As described above, this report utilizes the American Community Survey (ACS) 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates. The ACS is one of many surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. It is conducted continuously on a yearly basis, and includes questions about social, housing, and economic characteristics. ACS data sets are released as *period estimates* that represent the characteristics of the population and housing over a specific data collection period of 12, or 60 months. This differs from the decennial census, which is designed to measure characteristics during a narrow time period.⁸

The 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates were chosen because they are the most reliable and provide the largest sample size, allowing us to explore characteristics of smaller subpopulations with greater reliability. The 5-Year data sets are also unique in that they include data for small levels of geography (e.g. Zip Code Tabulation Areas and census tracts) and allow us to study poverty at the sub-county level. The 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates were used to look at trends over time. The main limitations with the 5-Year Estimates is timeliness, whereas the 1-Year Estimates provide the most current data available and a more nuanced look at trends over time.

Due to the differences stated above, poverty statistics from 5-Year Estimates and 1-Year Estimates differ. When referring to the 2011-2015 5-year data sets, the Travis County poverty rate is 16%, whereas the 2015 1-Year Estimates indicates the poverty rate is 13%. As a result, the poverty statistics in this report may vary from other Travis County HHS Research & Planning reports (such as the Travis County Snapshot) or other reports released by our partners in the community.

Statistical Testing and Limitations of the ACS

We tested all estimates presented in this supplement at a 90% confidence level for reliability. This test involves calculating the coefficient of variation (CV). The CV uses the margin of error, which gives an idea of the variability of an estimate, to measure the reliability of the estimate. To help interpret the estimates reliability, we use the following tiered reliability standards which are based on the value of the CV:

- Under 15.49%: Reliable
- 15.5% to 30.49%: Use with caution
- 30.5% and over: Unreliable

When estimates have a CV higher than 15.5% we used asterisks to note whether estimates should be used with caution (CV is 15.5% - 30.49%) or if the estimates are unreliable (CV is 30.5% or over.) Our decision to publish estimates that are not reliable was driven by the need to 1) provide building blocks representing small subsets of the population for future trend analysis and 2) as much as possible, represent the entirety and diversity of our community. In cases where estimates are not reliable, please draw conclusions with caution.

Any comparisons explicitly highlighted in the narrative text have also been tested for statistical significance and can be assumed to be statistically significant unless stated otherwise. Some notable exceptions where statistical significance was not found or not possible to determine have been footnoted. Testing was not conducted on every possible permutation of comparisons between data presented here, so inferences about statistics and trends should be drawn with caution.



Definitions

Individuals for Whom Poverty Status is Determined

The U.S. Census Bureau collects and reports poverty data for “individuals for whom poverty status is determined.” Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.⁹

Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months

Poverty status is determined according to the person’s total family income^a in the 12 months prior to the date of the survey with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person’s family size and composition.¹⁰ If a families’ total income is less than the dollar value of the appropriate threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. Similarly, if an unrelated individual’s total income is less than the appropriate threshold, then that individual is considered to be in poverty.¹¹

Poverty Status of Households in the Past 12 Months

Poverty status of the household is determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when the total income of the householder’s family in the last 12 months is below the appropriate poverty threshold.¹²

Income to Poverty Threshold

The ACS provides some data sets by the ratio of income to poverty threshold. The ratio of income to poverty is computed by dividing the total family income by the appropriate poverty threshold for that person’s family size and composition.¹³

For more on the American Community Survey, including links to detailed references, please see Appendix A: Methodology.

^a The Census Bureau determines family income by adding the incomes of all members 15 years old and over related to the householder and treating it as a single amount. “Total Income” is the sum of amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income. Although family income statistics cover the past 12 months, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of families refer to the time of interview.

Data Highlights

How has poverty changed over time?

- As Travis County's total population has continued to grow, the number of individuals in poverty has increased from 156,270 in 2006-2010 to 180,220 in 2011-2015. However, the poverty rate in Travis County has remained stable at 16% in both time periods.

How does Travis County compare to other communities and to the state and the nation?

- Travis County had a higher poverty rate than the United States but a lower poverty rate than Texas. Data on trends in poverty rates indicate that poverty in Texas and the United States increased, while the poverty rate in Travis County remained relatively stable.

Who is most likely to live in poverty in Travis County?

- The relationship between poverty status and a range of demographic, social, and economic characteristics shows certain subpopulations have a higher poverty rate than the rate for Travis County (16%):
 - Females (17%)
 - Children 5 years and younger (23%), children 6-17 years (22%), and young adults age 18-24 (38%)
 - Black or African Americans (23%) and Hispanic or Latinos (26%)
 - Individuals with a disability (22%)
 - Family households with female householders, no husband present (30%) and Nonfamily households with female householders (19%)
 - Foreign born non-citizens (28%)
 - Individuals that speak Spanish and other languages, such as African languages, Arabic, Navajo, and others (28%)
 - Individuals with less than a high school diploma (33%)
 - Individuals that worked part-time or part-year (25%) and those that did not work (27%)

Where is poverty prevalent in Travis County?

- The areas with the highest poverty rates fall along the I-35 corridor, east of I-35, and in a few areas in the western part of the county. When comparing trends over time, it appears that poverty is spreading out and increasing in some eastern and southern areas of the county, although for many areas the difference between the 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 estimates are not statistically significant.

Geographic Comparisons

This section describes how Travis County compares to the United States, Texas, the most populous counties in Texas, and other central Texas counties. With the exception of El Paso County, the geographical areas mentioned in this section had an increase in both total population and the number of people living in poverty. However, an increase in the number of people living in poverty is not always associated with an increase in the poverty rate.

As the population in Travis County, Texas, and the U.S has increased, the number of people living in poverty has also increased. In 2011-2015 Travis County had a higher poverty rate (16.4%) than the United States (15.5%) but a lower poverty rate than Texas (17.3%). Between the two time periods of 2006-2010 and 2011-2015, the poverty rates in Texas and the United States increased, while the poverty rate in Travis County remained relatively stable.

Poverty Status						
Travis County, Texas, United States, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015						
	2006-2010 Estimate	2006-2010 Poverty Rate	2011-2015 Estimate	2011-2015 Poverty Rate	Difference	Percent Change
Travis County	156,270	16.2%†	180,220	16.4%†	23,950	15%
Texas	3,972,054	16.8%	4,472,451	17.3%	500,397	13%
United States	40,917,513	13.8%	47,749,043	15.5%	6,831,530	17%

†The difference between the 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 poverty rate is not statistically significant
 Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017
 Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001

Most Populous Texas Counties

The following table shows total population, poverty rates, and the median household income for the eight most populous counties in Texas. Travis County is the fifth most populous county in Texas and has one of the lowest poverty rates (16%), higher than only Collin County (8%) and Tarrant County (15%). Counties with the lowest poverty rates also have the highest median household incomes: Collin County (\$84,735), Travis County (\$61,451), and Tarrant County (\$58,711).

Population, Poverty Rate, and Median Household Income				
Most Populous Texas Counties, 2011-2015				
County	Rank	Population	Poverty Rate	Median Household Income
Bexar County	4	1,825,502	17%	\$51,150
Collin County	6	862,215	8%	\$84,735
Dallas County	2	2,485,003	19%	\$50,270
El Paso County	7	831,095	23%	\$41,637
Harris County	1	4,356,362	18%	\$54,457
Hidalgo County	8	819,217	34%	\$34,782
Tarrant County	3	1,914,526	15%	\$58,711
Travis County	5	1,121,645	16%	\$61,451
Texas	n/a	26,538,614	17%	\$53,207

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017
 Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001, B17001 and B19013

Trends

From 2006-2010 to 2011-2015, the total population in Collin County and Travis County had a larger percent change than other populous counties, 17% and 14% respectively. El Paso County was the only county with a decrease in the poverty rate and in the number of individuals living in poverty. The poverty rates remained relatively stable in Bexar County, Hidalgo County, and Travis County. Meanwhile, the poverty rates increased in Collin County, Dallas County, Harris County, and Tarrant County. The median household income (as adjusted for inflation) increased in Travis County (5%) and El Paso County (5%), remained relatively stable in Bexar County (0.02%) and Hidalgo County (0.38%), and slightly decreased in all other counties.

Population, Poverty Rate, and Median Household Income

Most Populous Texas Counties, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

County	Total Population		Individuals in Poverty				Median Household Income (In 2015 inflation adjusted dollars)	
	Difference	Percent Change	2006-2010 Poverty Rate	2011-2015 Poverty Rate	Difference	Percent Change	Difference	Percent Change
Bexar	175,450	11%	16.9%†	17.4%†	40,590	15%	\$11	0.02%
Collin	123,470	17%	6.9%	7.6%	13,893	27%	-\$2,769	-3%
Dallas	163,989	7%	17.6%	19.3%	70,779	18%	-\$1,876	-4%
El Paso	58,815	8%	25.6%	22.8%	-8,726	-4%	\$2,145	5%
Harris	405,363	10%	16.8%	18.0%	118,826	18%	-\$1,460	-3%
Hidalgo	82,244	11%	34.4%†	34.2%†	25,454	10%	\$131	0.38%
Tarrant	171,226	10%	13.4%	15.0%	52,421	23%	-\$1,404	-2%
Travis	141,933	14%	16.2%†	16.4%†	23,950	15%	\$2,675	5%
Texas	2,226,723	9%	16.8%	17.3%	500,397	13%	\$756	-1%

†The difference between the 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 poverty rates is not statistically significant

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001, B17001 and B19013

Central Texas Counties

The table below shows total population, poverty rate, and the median household income for the central Texas counties that make up the Austin-Round Rock MSA. Travis County's poverty rate (16.4%) is higher than Williamson County (7.4%) and lower than Caldwell County (19.3%) but the difference is not statistically significant from Bastrop County (14.3%) or Hays County (16.8%). Travis County has the second highest median household income (\$61,451), following Williamson County (\$73,750).

Population, Poverty Rate, and Median Household Income

Central Texas Counties, 2011-2015

County	Population	Poverty Rate	Median Household Income (In 2015 inflation adjusted dollars)
Bastrop County	76,948	14.3%†	\$54,821
Caldwell County	39,347	19.3%	\$47,233
Hays County	177,562	16.8%†	\$58,583
Travis County	1,121,645	16.4%	\$61,451
Williamson County	473,592	7.4%	\$73,750
Texas	26,538,614	17.3%	\$53,207

†The difference between this poverty rate and Travis County's poverty rate is not statistically significant

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001, B17001 and B19013



Trends

From 2006-2010 to 2011-2015, Travis County’s population increased by 14% (141,933 individuals). Of central Texas counties, Hays County (31,123 individuals) and Williamson County (81,877 individuals) had the largest percent change, both of which increased by 21%.

As total population increases, the number of people living in poverty increases. From 2006-2010 to 2011-2015, poverty increased by 15% (23,950 individuals) in Travis County, 27% (6,052 individuals) in Hays County, and 39% (9,865 individuals) in Williamson County. Poverty rates remained relatively stable although the poverty rate in Williamson County increased from 6.5% to 7.5%.

From 2006-2010 to 2011-2015, the median household income (when adjusted for inflation) increased in Travis County and Caldwell Counties by 5% and 4%, respectively. Meanwhile, the other three central Texas counties and the State of Texas each had a slight decrease in the median household income, dropping from 1% - 4%.

Population, Poverty Rate, and Median Household Income Trends

Selected Central Texas Counties, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

County	Total Population Change between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015		Population in Poverty Change between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015				Median Household Income (in 2015 inflation-adjusted dollars)	
	Difference	Percent Change	2006-2010 Poverty Rate	2011-2015 Poverty Rate	Difference	Percent Change	Difference	Percent Change
Bastrop	4,656	6%	14.1%††	14.3%††	794†	8%†	-\$1,515	-3%
Caldwell	1,931	5%	19.6%††	19.3%††	612†	9%†	\$2,022	4%
Hays	31,123	21%	16.4%††	16.9%††	6,052	27%	-\$2,670	-4%
Travis	141,933	14%	16.2%††	16.4%††	23,950	15%	\$2,675	5%
Williamson	81,877	21%	6.5%	7.5%	9,865	39%	-\$1,011	-1%
Texas	2,226,723	9%	16.8%	17.3%	500,397	13%	-\$756	-1%

† The difference between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 estimates is not statistically significant

† The difference between the 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 poverty rates is not statistically significant

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001, B17001 and B19013

Understanding the Numbers

Poverty Estimates and Rates

This report often describes both the number of individuals living in poverty and the poverty rate. Poverty estimates (numbers) tell us how many people in a given group are living in poverty. Poverty rates help us make comparisons between geographies and population groups and understand what groups may be disproportionately represented among the population living in poverty.

American Community Survey data tables provide estimates for the number of individuals who are living in poverty, displayed according to various characteristics (i.e. age, family type, level of education) and geographies (i.e. cities, counties, block groups). The poverty rate for any given group (for example: children living in Austin, TX) is calculated by dividing the number of people in the group who live in poverty (children in Austin who live in households with incomes below the poverty threshold) by the total number of people in the group (all children in Austin). Thus, the poverty rate is the percentage of people living in poverty. In this report, poverty rate and “percent in poverty” are used interchangeably.

The three scenarios below demonstrate why it is important to consider both numbers and rates when using poverty data to answer a question or make a decision.

High number, low rate: Some groups make up a large portion of the overall population, but relatively few group members live in poverty. These groups may have a high number of people in living in poverty but a low poverty rate.

Low number, high rate: Some groups are small in overall size but have many members living in poverty. These groups have relatively small number of people in poverty but a high poverty rate.

High number, high rate: Some groups make up a large share of the county’s population and also have many members living in poverty. These groups will have both a high number of people living in poverty and a high poverty rates.

Difference and Percent Change

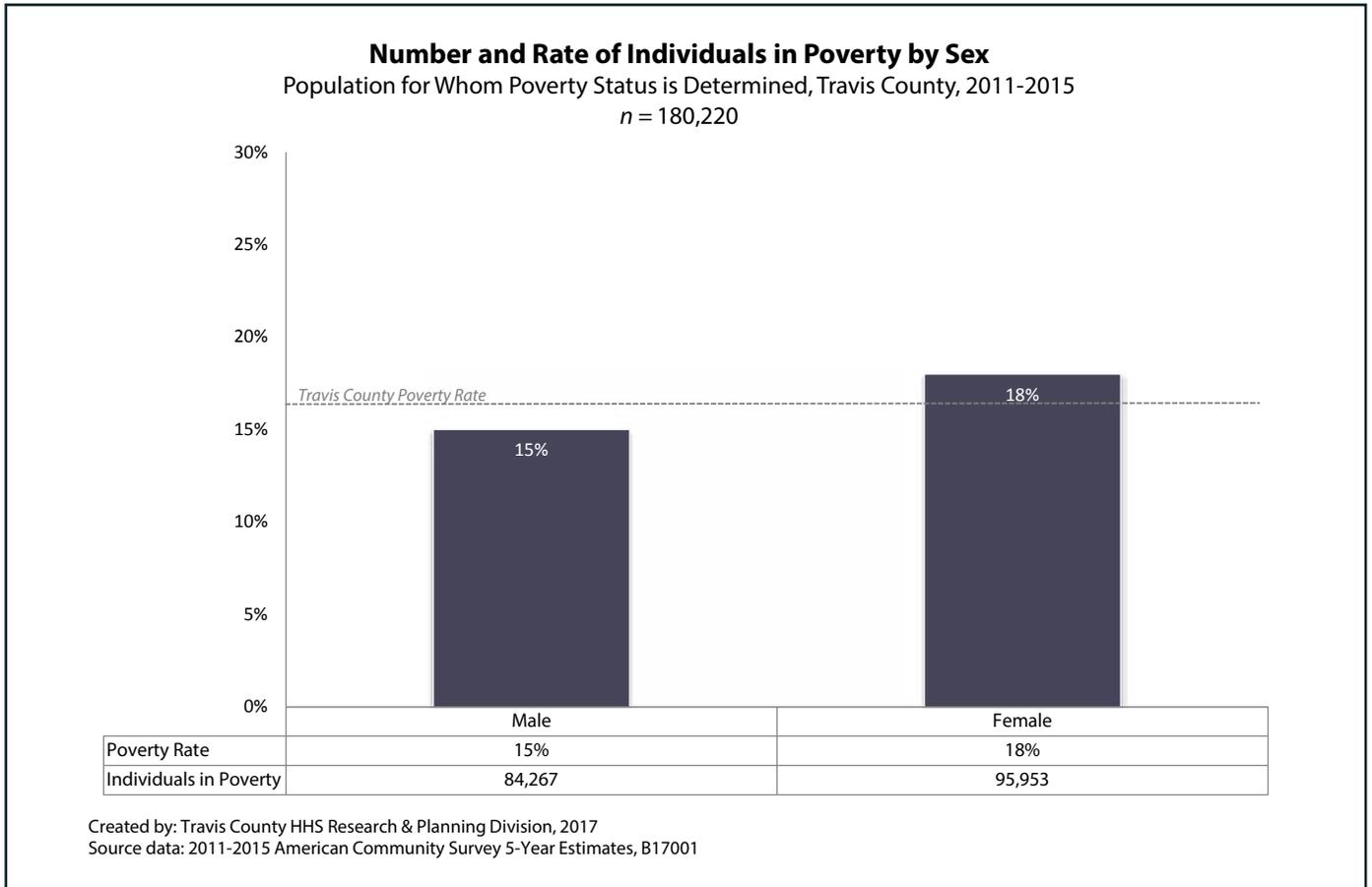
In addition to estimates and rates, we also include the difference and percent change to describe changes over time. The difference is calculated by subtracting the most recent estimate from the old estimate to show the difference between them. Percent change represents the relative change in size between populations across a time period. The percent change is similar to the difference however it is used to describe that change as a percent of the old value. Percent change is different than growth rate. We do not calculate growth rates in this report.

Demographics

This section explores which demographic groups are most significantly represented among the Travis County population living in poverty. The section considers the number and rate of individuals living in poverty by sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, disability status, and veterans' status. Of the demographic characteristics explored females, children under age 18, young adults age 18-24, Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino individuals, and individuals with disabilities have higher rates of poverty than the overall Travis County rate of 16%.

Sex

In Travis County, females have a higher poverty rate (18%) than both males (15%) and the county's overall poverty rate (16%).



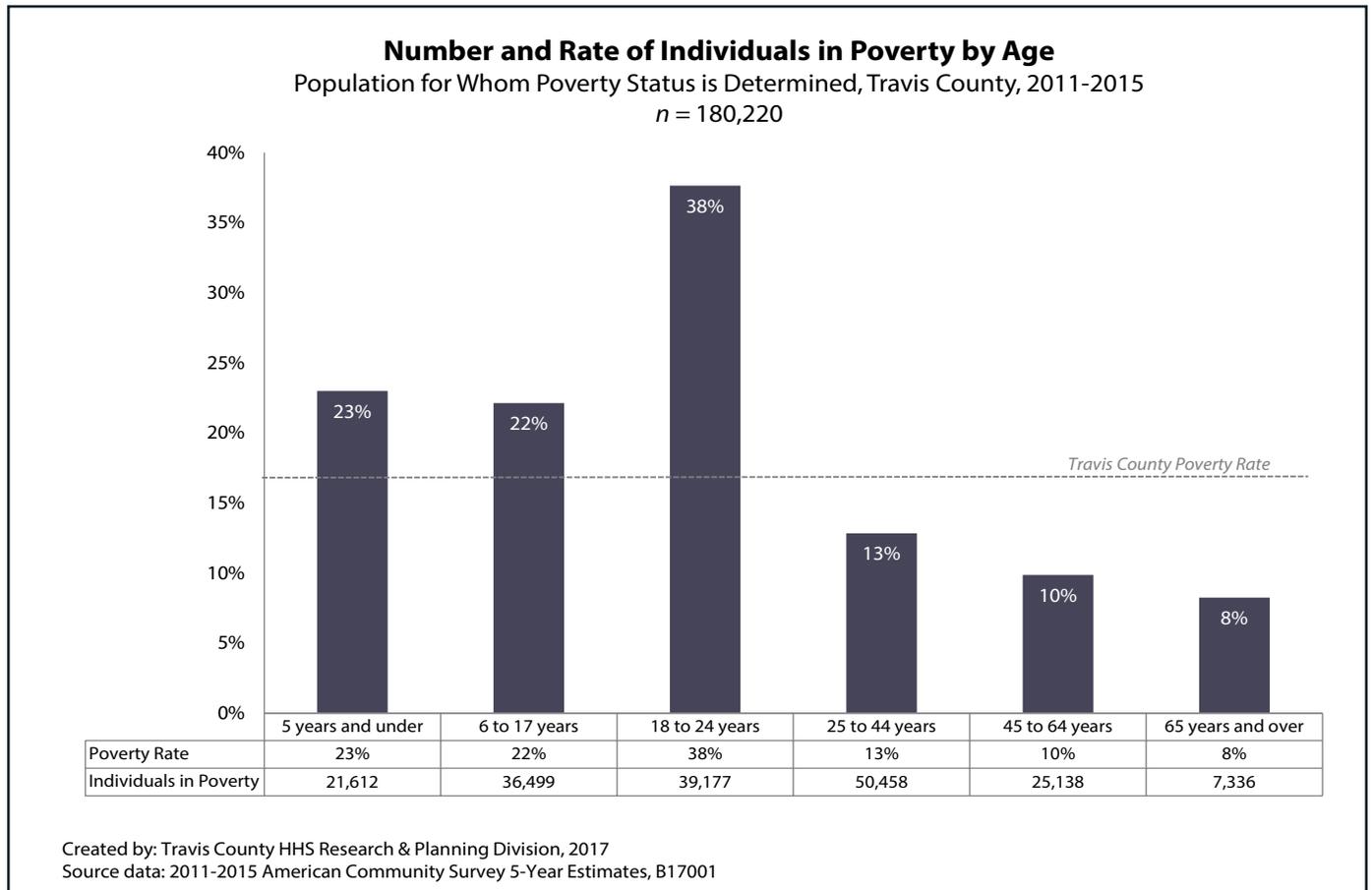
Trends

The poverty rates for females (18%) and males (15%) remained stable between the two periods 2006-2010 and 2011-2015.

Age

Of 180,220 individuals living below the poverty level in 2011-2015, 64% are working age adults (18 to 64 years old), 32% are children under 18 years old, and 4% are 65 years old or older.

Children and young adults have poverty rates higher than Travis County's overall poverty rate (16%). Young adults age 18 to 24 years old have the highest poverty rates (38%), possibly because 52% (62,097 individuals) of 18 to 24 year olds are enrolled in college or graduate school.¹⁴ Children under 18 years old have the second highest poverty rate (23%). Children five years old and under have a slightly higher poverty rate (23%) than children between 6 and 17 years old (22%), although the difference is not statistically significant. Adults over 65 years old have the lowest poverty rates (8%).



Trends

Between the two periods 2006-2010 and 2011-2015, the number of people living below poverty increased by 15% although the overall county poverty rate remained stable (16%). The following table describes trends by age group. The change in poverty rates by age group varied. Poverty rates increased for children under 18 years old, young adults 18 to 24 years old, and adults 45 to 64 years old.



Poverty Status by Age

Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

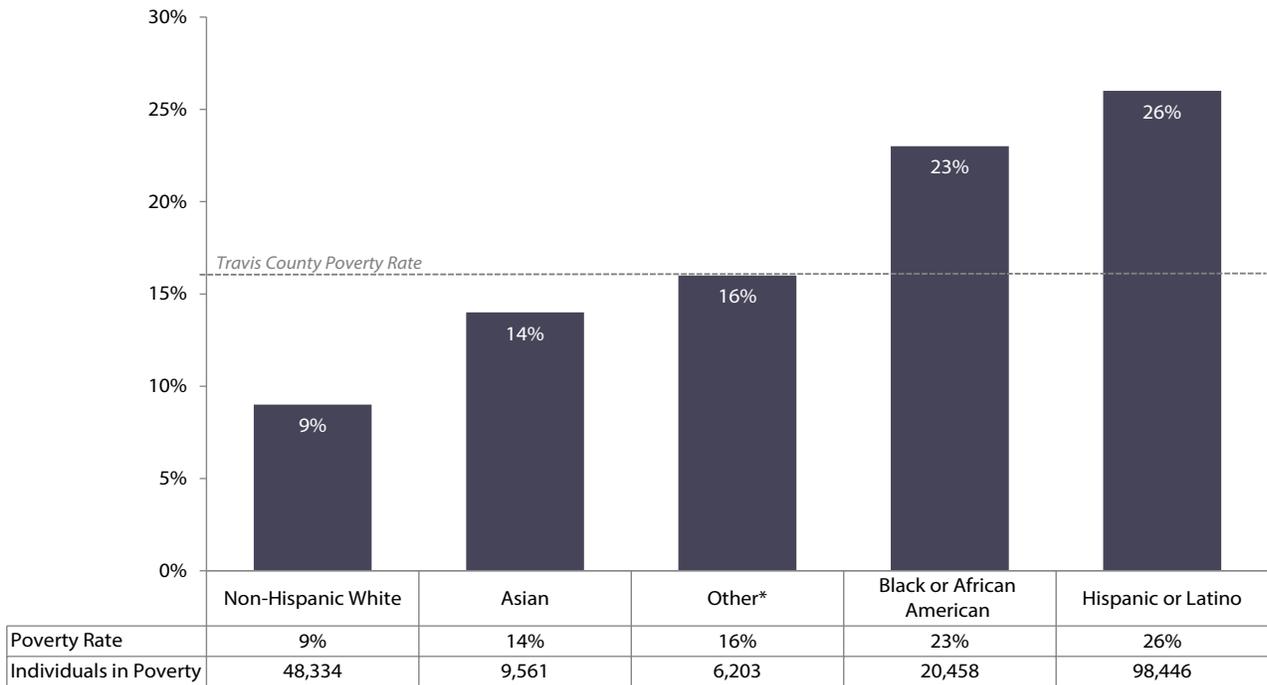
	2006-2010		2011-2015		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Poverty Rate	Estimate	Poverty Rate		
Under 18 years	49,666	21%	58,111	23%	8,445	17%
18 to 24 years	40,670†	36%	39,177†	38%	-1,493†	-4%†
25 to 44 years	42,361	13%	50,458	13%	8,097	19%
45 to 64 years	18,285	9%	25,138	10%	6,853	37%
65 years and older	5,288	8%	7,336	8%	2,048	39%
Total population	156,270	16%	180,220	16%	23,950	15%

†The difference between the 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 estimates is not statistically significant
 Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017
 Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001

Race and Hispanic Origin: Total Population

Poverty rates by race and Hispanic origin vary widely. Poverty rates are highest for residents who are Hispanic or Latino (26%) and Black or African American (23%). Poverty rates are lowest for residents who are Non-Hispanic White (9%) and Asian (14%). The largest numbers of Travis County residents living in poverty are Hispanics or Latinos and Non-Hispanic Whites, 98,446 and 48,334 respectively.

Number and Rate of Individuals in Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin
 Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2011-2015



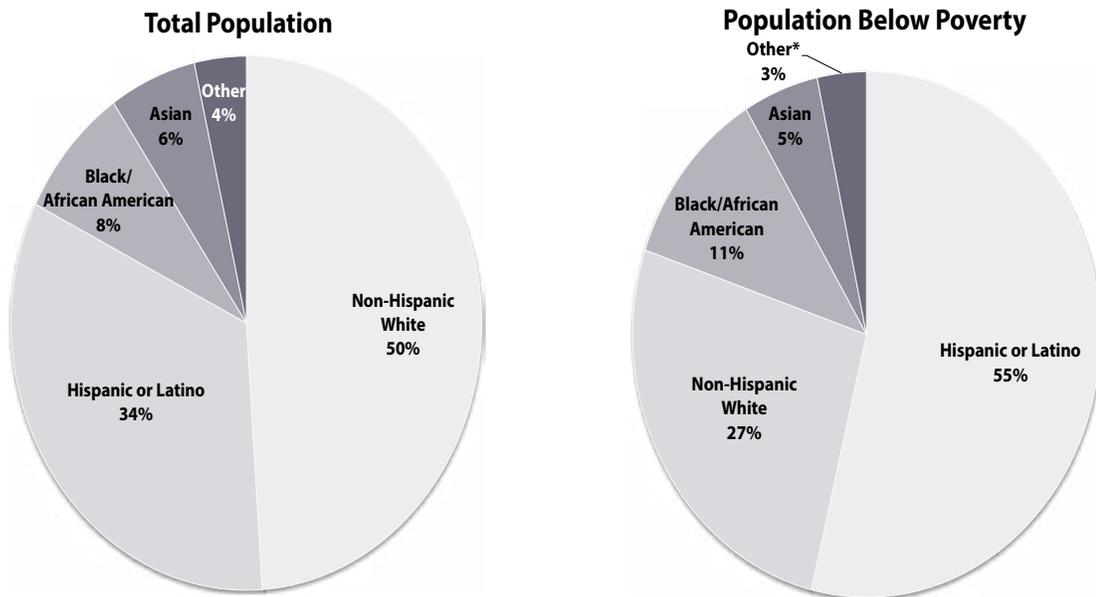
*Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5% - 30.49%
 Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research & Planning Division, 2017
 Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Table B17001B, B17001C, B17001D, B17001E, B17001G, B17001H, B17001I

Share of Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin

The majority of residents who are living in poverty are Hispanic or Latino (55%), followed by Non-Hispanic White (27%), and Black or African American (11%). Poverty disproportionately impacts some Travis County populations. Most notably, Hispanic or Latinos comprise 34% of the total population yet they make up over one-half (55%) of the population in poverty. In comparison, Non-Hispanic Whites comprise 50% of the total population but only 27% of those in poverty.

Total Population by Race and Hispanic Origin and Share of Poverty

Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2011-2015



*Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5%-30.49%

Note: The percentage totals don't equal 100% because the Census Bureau considers race and Hispanic origin as two separate questions and some individuals are counted as both Hispanic or Latino and a separate race (Black or African American, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races.)

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001, B17001B, B17001C, B17001D, B17001E, B17001G, B17001H, B17001I

Trends

Between the time periods 2006-2010 and 2011-2015, the number of Hispanics or Latinos living in poverty increased by 26% (20,284 individuals), while the total Hispanic or Latino population only increased by 18% (56,059 individuals). In addition, there was a statistically significant change in the poverty rate for Hispanic and Latinos and Non-Hispanic Whites. The poverty rate for Hispanic or Latinos increased from 24.7% to 26.4% while the poverty rate for Non-Hispanic Whites decreased from 9.6% to 8.9%. Other populations by race did not have a statistically significant difference in the number of individuals living in poverty or in the poverty rate and are therefore not included in the following chart.

Individuals in Poverty by Selected Race and Hispanic Origin

Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

	2006-2010 Estimate	2011-2015 Estimate	Difference	Percent Change
Hispanic or Latino				
Total Population	316,634	372,693	56,059	18%
Individuals in Poverty	78,162	98,446	20,284	26%
Poverty Rate	24.7%	26.4%		
Non-Hispanic White				
Total Population	493,084	545,840	52,756	11%
Individuals in Poverty	47,454†	48,334†	880†	2%†
Poverty Rate	9.6%	8.9%		
Total Population				
Total Population	962,456	1,098,344	135,888	14%
Individuals in Poverty	156,270	180,220	23,950	15%
Poverty Rate	16.2%††	16.4%††		

†The difference between the 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 estimates is not statistically significant

††The difference between the 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 poverty rates is not statistically significant

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001, B17001H, B17001I

Race and Hispanic Origin Definitions

The U.S. Census Bureau considers race and Hispanic origin as two separate and distinct concepts. The racial categories included in the American Community Survey (ACS) generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in the U.S. and not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically.¹⁵

The Census Bureau has two questions about race and Hispanic origin. The first asks whether people are Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. The second asks “What is this person’s race?” and includes a list of options with checkboxes and write-in spaces. People may select from the following categories: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Some Other Race, and White. Hispanics or Latinos may be of any race. Poverty tables are available for “Non-Hispanic Whites” but not for any other combination of race and Hispanic origin. Asian, Black and African American, and “Other” may include people who are also Hispanic or Latino.

For this report, we include the following race and Hispanic origin categories: Asian, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Non-Hispanic White, and Other. We created the “Other” category by aggregating three categories that represent the smallest populations in Travis County: American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races. These categories represent distinct and separate populations that we did not want to exclude; however, the estimates for these categories have significant reliability issues because of their small sample sizes.

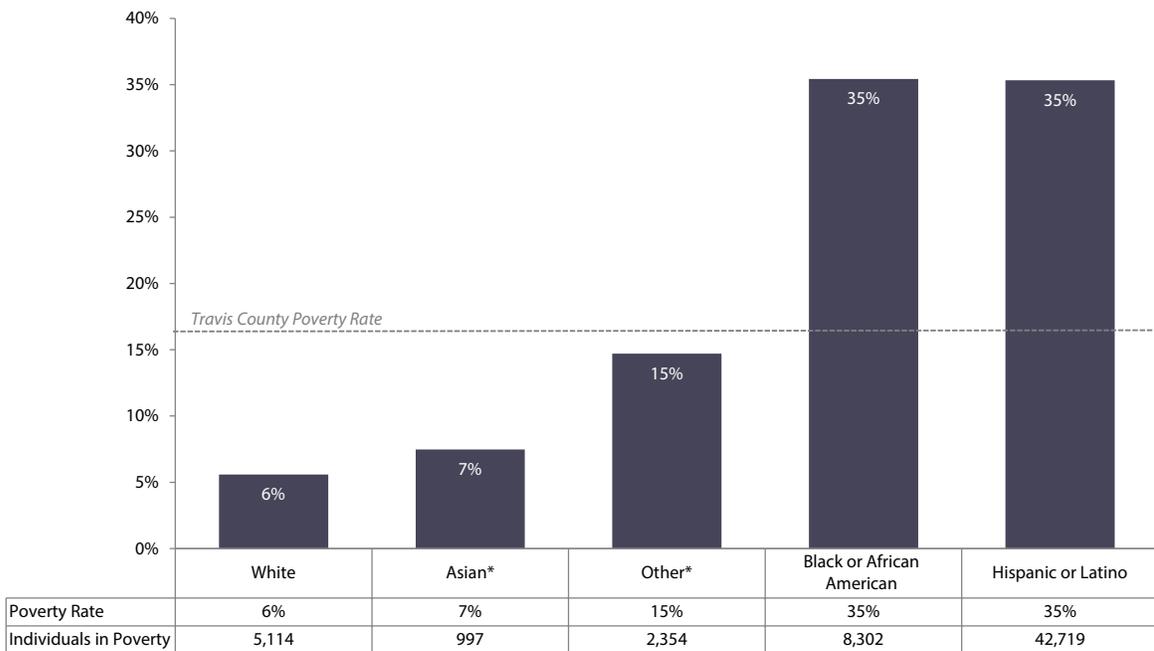
We didn’t include “Some Other Race” into this report. “Some Other Race” includes all responses not included in the other race categories, as well as people who reported their race as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish group. After research we discovered that “Some Other Race” largely represents a duplicate count with people who are Hispanic or Latino. We decided not to include this category because of duplication. However, by excluding Some Other Race there are a small group of individuals who are not represented in our analysis.

Race and Ethnicity: Child Population

In Travis County, the greatest number of children who are living in poverty are Hispanic or Latino (42,719), Black or African American (8,302), and Non-Hispanic White (5,114). Similar to the total population by race and Hispanic origin, poverty rates are highest for children who are Hispanic or Latino (35%), and Black or African American (35%). Poverty rates are lowest for children who are Non-Hispanic White (6%) and Asian (7%).

Number and Rate of Children Under 18 Years Old in Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin

Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2011-2015



*Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5% - 30.49%

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2017

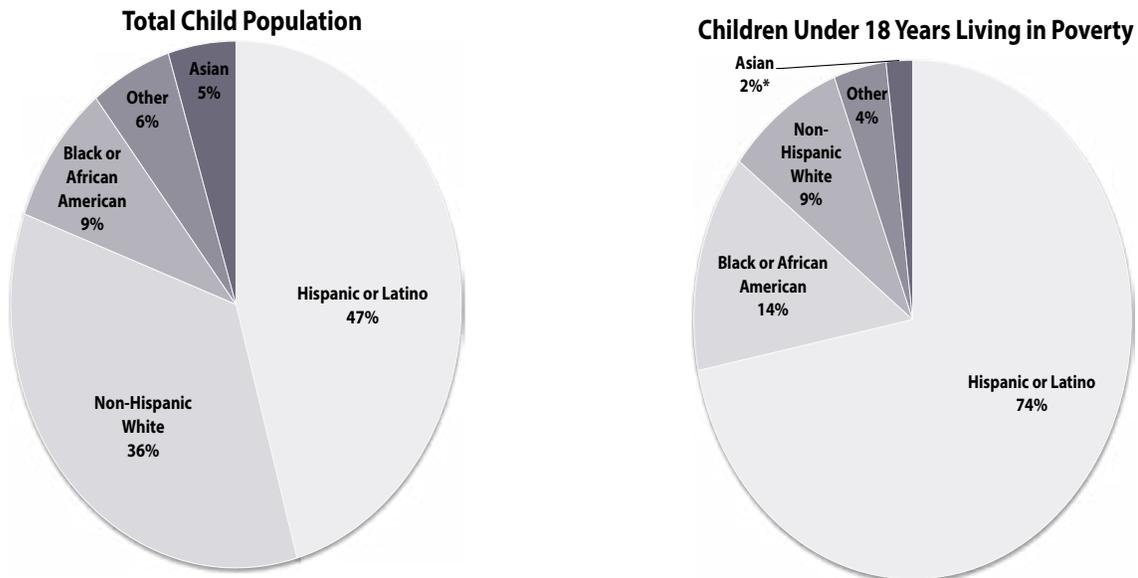
Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001B, B17001C, B17001D, B17001E, B17001G, B17001H, B17001I

Share of Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin

In 2011-2015 the child poverty rate in Travis County was 23%, higher than the overall Travis County poverty rate (16%). Children who are Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American are disproportionately impacted by poverty. Hispanic or Latino children comprise 47% of the total child population yet they make up 74% of children living in poverty. Black or African American children comprise 9% of the total child population and 14% of children living in poverty. In comparison, Non-Hispanic White children comprise 36% of the total child population but only 9% of children living in poverty.

Child Population by Race and Hispanic Origin and Share of Poverty

Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2011-2015



*Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5%-30.49%

Note: The percentage totals don't equal 100% because the Census Bureau considers race and Hispanic origin as two separate questions and some individuals are counted as both Hispanic or Latino and a separate race (Black or African American, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races.)

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001, B17001B, B17001C, B17001D, B17001E, B17001G, B17001H, B17001I

Trends

Between the two time periods 2006-2010 and 2011-2015, the child poverty rate increased from 21% to 23%. During this time, the poverty rate for Asian children decreased from 10% to 7%. Poverty rates for other child populations by race and Hispanic origin did not have a statistically significant change. During the time periods 2006-2010 and 2011-2015, the total child population increased by 11%, while the number of all children living in poverty increased by 17%. The number of Hispanic or Latino children, and Non-Hispanic White children living in poverty increased by 20% and 19%, respectively. Other child populations living in poverty did not experience a statistically significant increase in the number living in poverty.

The following table (page 17) illustrates the intersection of poverty with age, gender, and race and Hispanic origin. Poverty disproportionately impacts some Travis County populations. Highlighted figures identify populations with poverty rates higher than 20%. Poverty rates for Travis County residents who are Black or African American (23%), and Hispanic or Latino (26%) are higher than the total Travis County poverty rate (16%). Children under 18 are disproportionately impacted by poverty, specifically children who are Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino. Young adults between 18-24 years old of all race and ethnicities have high poverty rates. Females generally have higher poverty rates than their male counterparts.

Number and Percent of Individuals in Poverty by Sex, Age, and Race and Hispanic Origin

Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

	Total	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic White	Other	
Total population	1,098,344	66,857	90,447	372,693	545,840	39,728	
Number in poverty	180,220	9,561	20,458	98,446	48,334	6,203	
Percent in poverty	16%	14%	23%	26%	9%	16%	
five and under	Total population	92,766	4,732	7,529	44,665	32,698	6,322*
	Number in poverty	21,612	412*	2,693	16,197	1,796	1,194*
	Percent in poverty	23%	9%*	36%	36%	5%	19%*
six to 17	Total population	164,875	8,608	15,908	76,255	58,957	9,685*
	Number in poverty	36,499	585*	5,609	26,522	3,318	1,160*
	Percent in poverty	22%	7%*	35%	35%	6%	12%*
18-24 male	Total population	53,190	4,277	4,368	22,511	20,836	1,989*
	Number in poverty	17,975	2,468	1,031	6,543	7,600	559*
	Percent in poverty	34%	58%	24%	29%	36%	28%*
18-24 female	Total population	50,896	4,031	5,032	20,836	19,974	1,965*
	Number in poverty	21,202	2,400	1,762	8,403	8,220	771*
	Percent in poverty	42%	60%	35%	40%	41%	39%*
25-34 male	Total population	111,757	7,967	7,502	38,741	55,599	3,412*
	Number in poverty	12,430	636*	929*	6,056	4,698	234**
	Percent in poverty	11%	8%*	12%*	16%	8%	7%**
25-34 female	Total population	106,517	7,576	7,617	35,238	53,716	4,020*
	Number in poverty	17,533	1,000	1,736	9,252	5,054	711*
	Percent in poverty	16%	13%	23%	26%	9%	18%*
35-64 male	Total population	216,795	12,604	16,864	60,785	123,235	5,722*
	Number in poverty	20,562	705*	2,477	9,724	7,343	529*
	Percent in poverty	9%	6%*	15%	16%	6%	9%*
35-64 female	Total population	212,601	13,183	18,767	58,662	118,580	5,376*
	Number in poverty	25,071	896	3,130	12,980	7,367	888*
	Percent in poverty	12%	7%	17%	22%	6%	17%*
65+ male	Total population	39,613	1,740	2,761	6,402	28,197	482*
	Number in poverty	2,871	273*	288*	1,315	966	47**
	Percent in poverty	7%	16%*	10%*	21%	3%	10%**
65+ female	Total population	49,334	2,139	4,099	8,598	34,048	755*
	Number in poverty	4,465	186*	803	1,454	1,972	110**
	Percent in poverty	9%	9%*	20%	17%	6%	15%**

*Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5% - 30.49%

**This estimate is unreliable: CV is 30.5% or over

Highlighted figures identify populations with poverty rates 20% or higher

Note: The Total column includes estimates from Table B17001 and are not the sum of the race and ethnicity columns included in the table.

The Other category includes the following: American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races

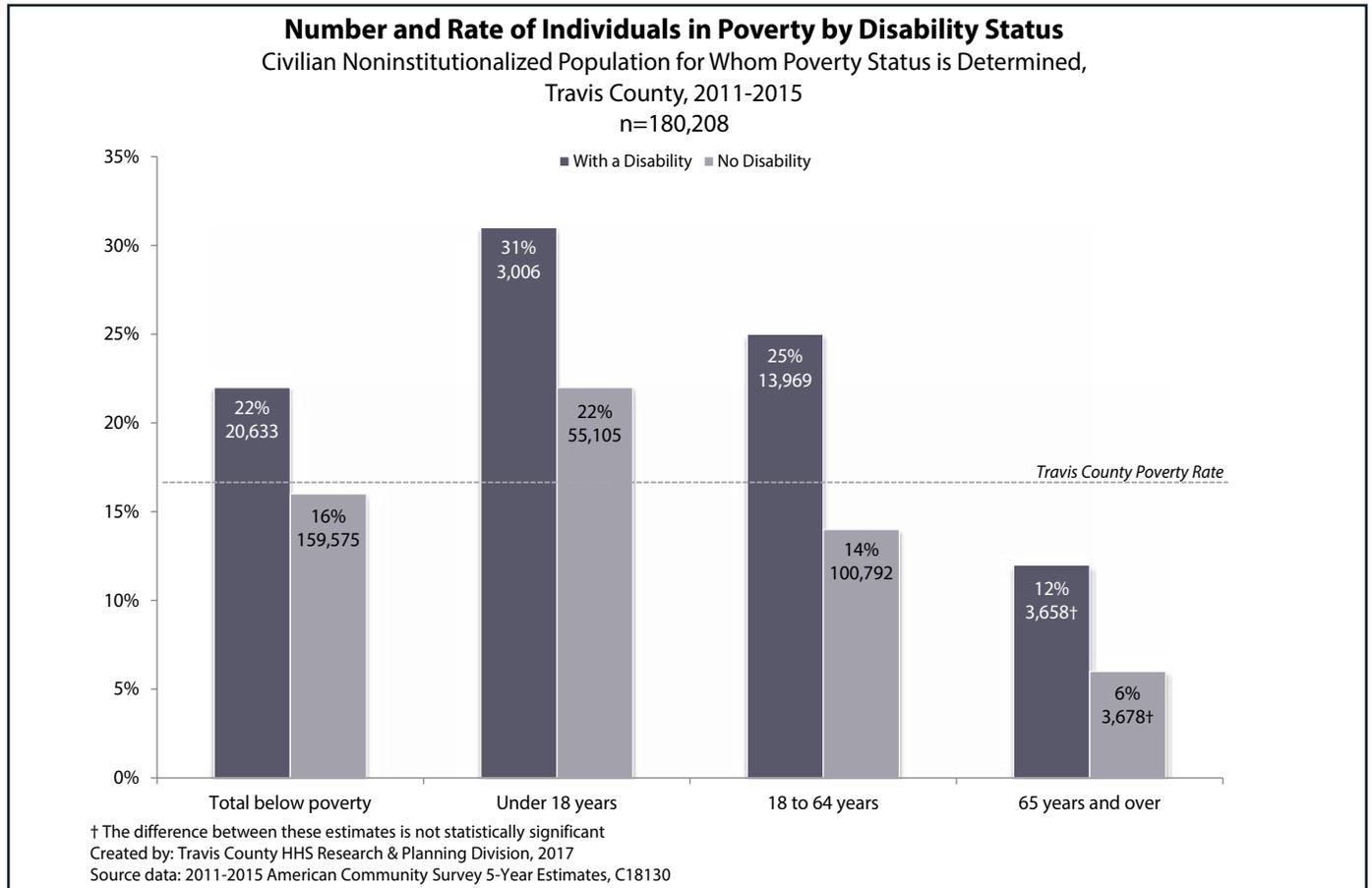
Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001, B17001B, B17001C, B17001D, B17001E, B17001G, B17001H, B17001I



Disability

Disability status refers to an individual's limitation of activities and restrictions to full participation in school, at work, at home, or in the community. Data on disability status is derived from survey responses that indicate hearing difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, and independent living difficulty.¹⁶



In Travis County, individuals with disabilities have disproportionately high poverty rates compared to individuals without a disability. Twenty-two percent of individuals with a disability have an income below the poverty level, compared to 16% of individuals without a disability. Children under age 18 with a disability have the highest rate of poverty (31%) while older adults age 65 and over without a disability have the lowest poverty rate (6%).

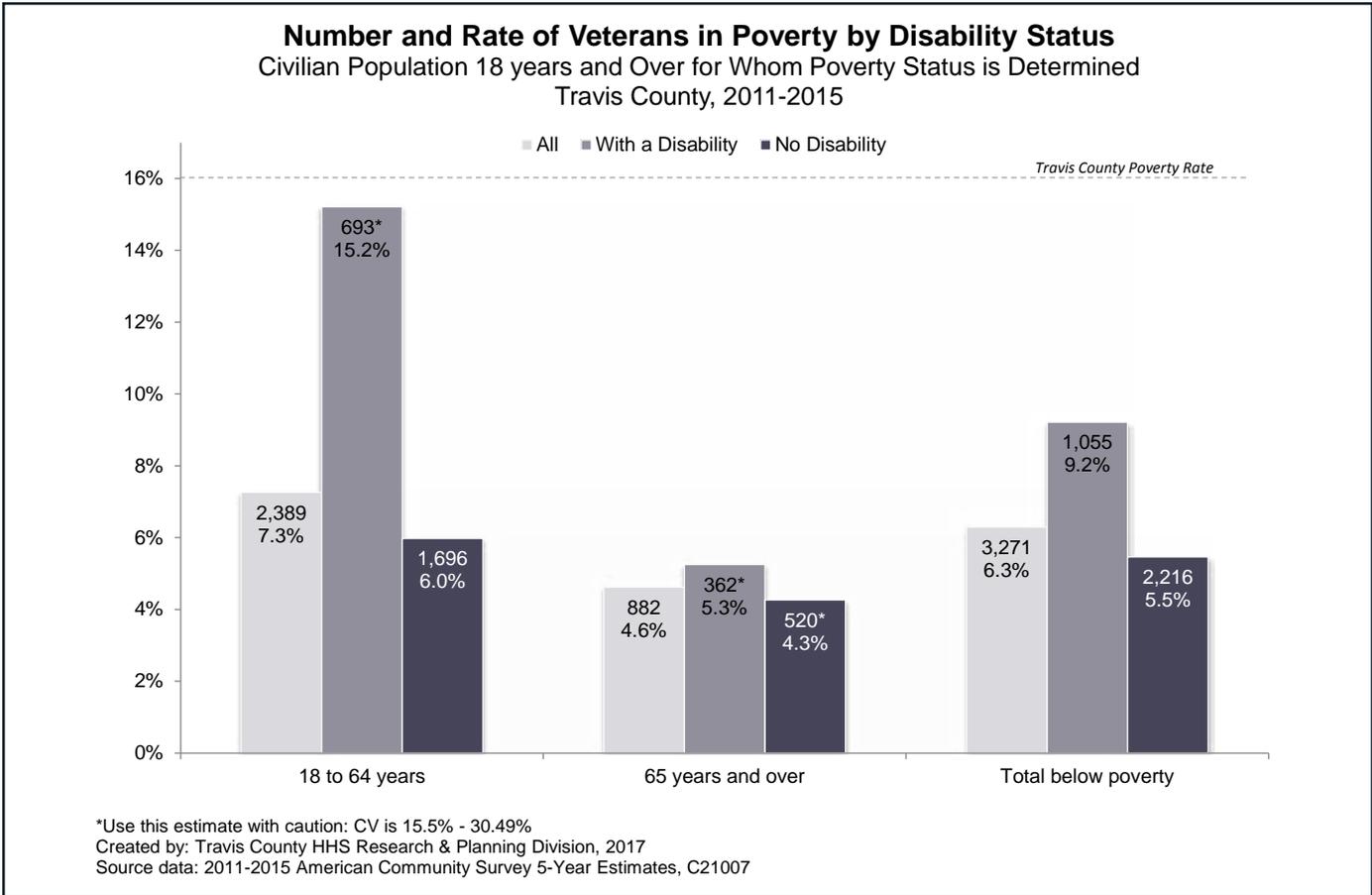
Trend analysis for individuals in poverty by disability status is not available because the American Community Survey changed the concept and definitions included in questions related to disability in the 2008 survey.

Veterans

Veterans are men and women who have served, even for a short time, but are not currently serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. Individuals who served in the National Guard or Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the four to six

months for initial training or yearly summer camps. While it is possible for 17 year olds to be veterans of the Armed Forces, ACS data products are restricted to the population 18 years and older.¹⁷

The majority of the veteran population in Travis County is in the 18 to 64 year old age group (63%): approximately 32,912 of the estimated 52,002 veterans in the county. Six percent (3,271) of veterans have an income below the poverty level. Of veterans living in poverty, 73% (2,389) are 18 to 64 years old and 27% (882) are 65 years and over.



Veterans with a disability have higher rates of poverty than veterans with no disability. Veterans 65 and over have a lower poverty rate (5%) than veterans 18 to 64 years old (7%).

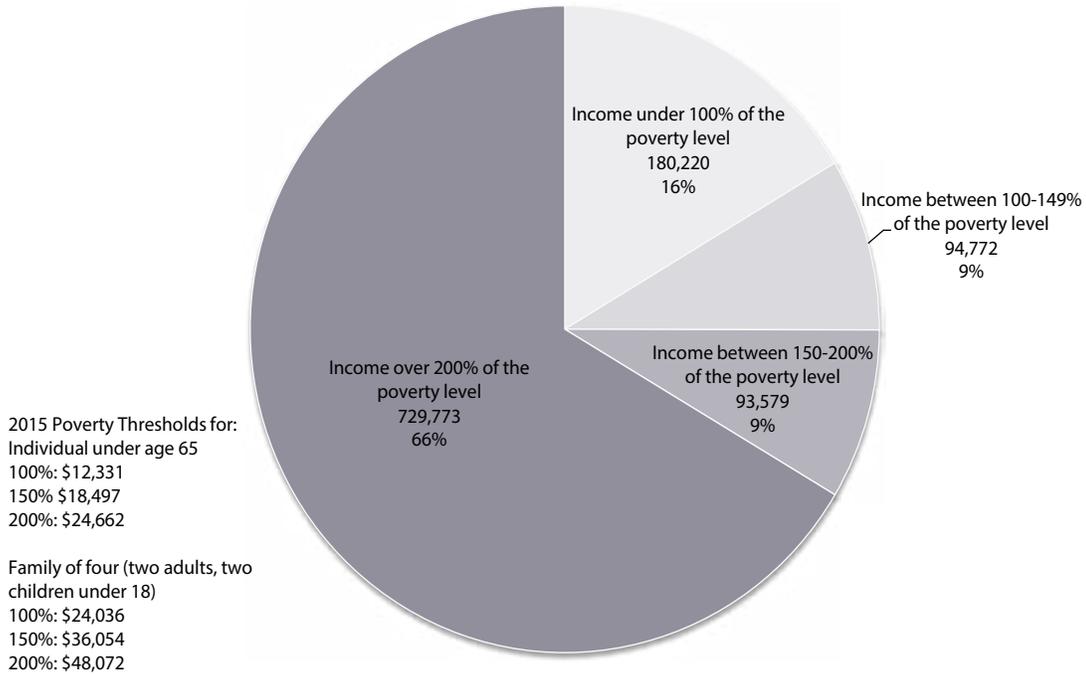
Ratio of Income to Poverty

The ratio of income to poverty compares a family's total income with the poverty threshold. The ratio of income to poverty is derived by dividing the total household income by the corresponding poverty threshold. In 2011-2015, 16% (180,220 individuals) of Travis County residents had income below 100% of the poverty level: for an individual under age 65, his/her income for the last 12 months was \$12,331 or less and for a family of four with two children their income was \$24,036 or less. Thirty-four percent (368,571 individuals) have an income under 200% of the poverty level, which for an individual under age 65 was \$24,662 and for a family of four was \$48,072. Two-thirds (66% or 729,773) of Travis County residents have income over 200% of the poverty level.



Ratio of Income to Poverty Level

Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2011-2015
n = 1,098,344



2015 Poverty Thresholds for:
Individual under age 65
100%: \$12,331
150%: \$18,497
200%: \$24,662

Family of four (two adults, two children under 18)
100%: \$24,036
150%: \$36,054
200%: \$48,072

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2017
Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, C17002

Trends

The proportion of individuals within each ratio of income to poverty level in Travis County has remained steady over time. Just as in 2011-2015, 16% of the population had an income below 100% of the poverty level in 2006-2010. Similarly, the share of the population with income below 200% of poverty was 34% in both 2006-2010 and 2011-2015. However, the number of individuals at all levels of poverty has increased over time.

Ratio of Income to Poverty Level Trends

Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

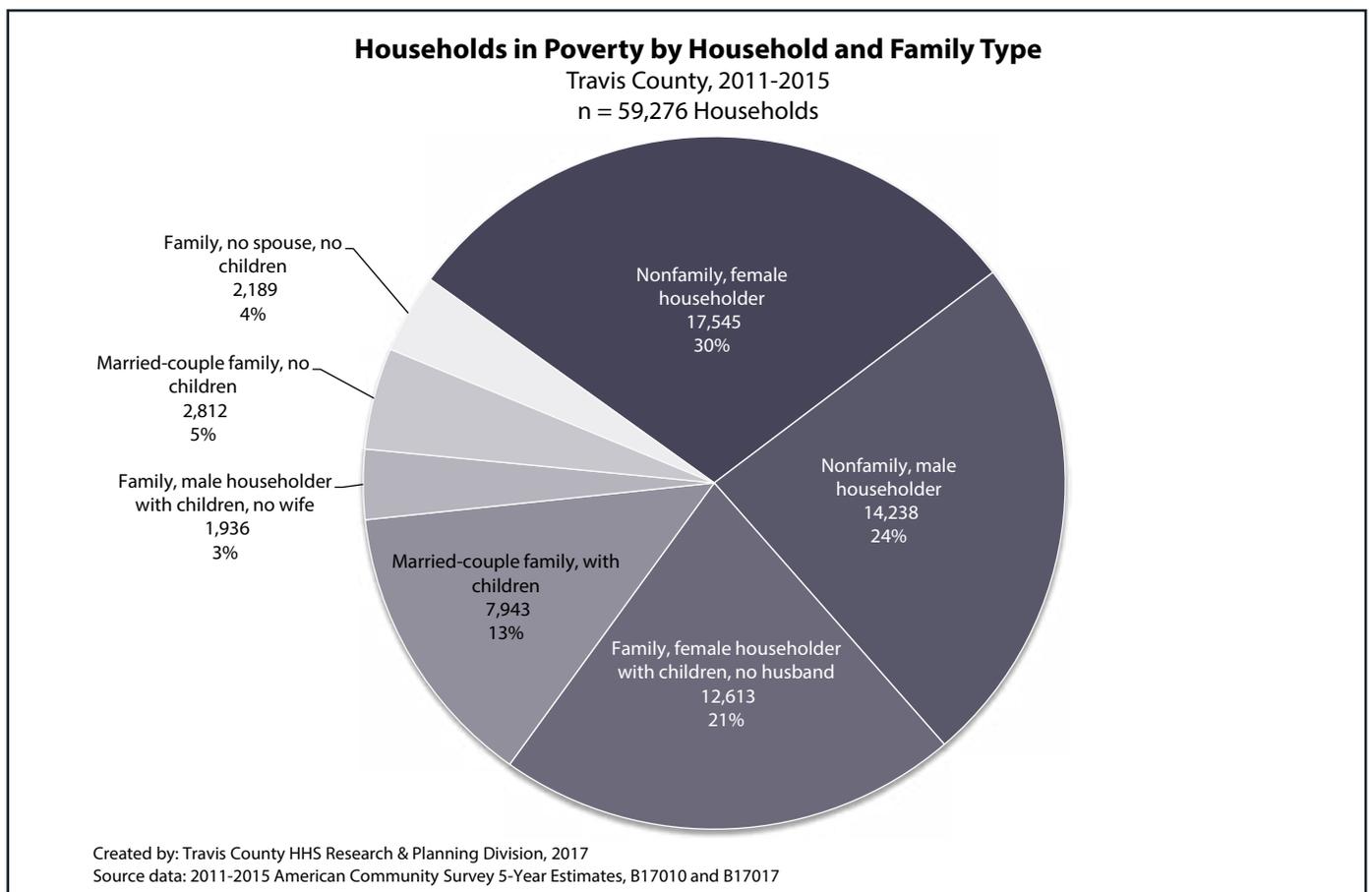
	2006-2010		2011-2015		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Income under 100% of poverty	156,270	16%	180,220	16%	23,950	15%
Income under 200% of poverty	324,906	34%	368,571	34%	43,665	13%
Income over 200% of poverty	637,550	66%	729,773	66%	92,223	14%

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017
Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, C17002

Households and Families

Much of this report explores poverty related to various individual characteristics. This section looks at poverty by household and family type. The Census Bureau defines a household as a set of individuals who live in one housing unit. The designated householder is generally the primary owner or renter. The householder is classified by sex of the householder and presence of relatives. Family households include individuals related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Nonfamily households include householders who live alone or with non-relatives only. There are several factors, including sex, having children, and having no spouse present that correlate with higher household poverty rates.

Of the 428,220 households in Travis County, an estimated 59,276, or 14%, have income below the poverty level. A little over one-half (54%) of households living in poverty are nonfamily households. While nonfamily female householders only comprise 21% of the total household population, they make up the largest share of households living in poverty (30%).



Definition of Household and Family Type

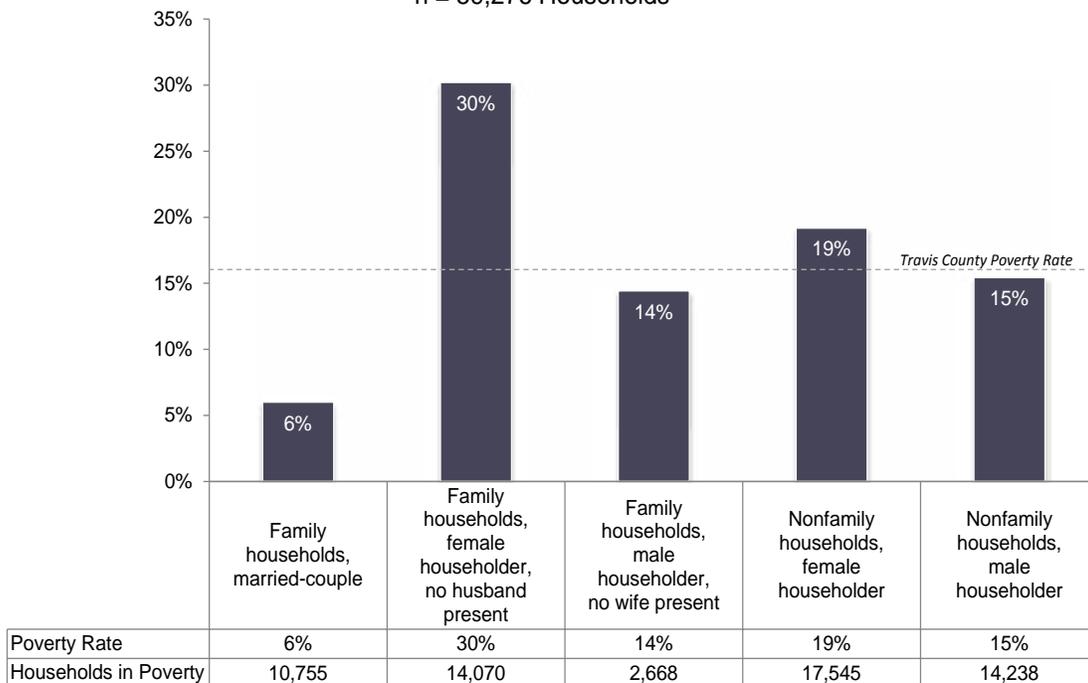
A household is defined as a set of individuals who live in one housing unit. A housing unit can be a house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other persons in a building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. Occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated individuals who share living arrangements.

One person per household is designated as the householder. The designated householder is the person who is listed on the first line of the American Community Survey questionnaire and is generally the primary owner or renter of the housing unit. Households are classified by type according to sex of the householder and presence of relatives. Family households include one or more individuals related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all individuals in the household related to the householder are family members. Nonfamily households include householders who live alone or with non-relatives only. Spouse includes a person married to and living with the householder; husband or wife includes individuals in formal or common-law marriages. Beginning with 2013 data, married-couple, family, and nonfamily households include same-sex couples.¹⁸

Female householders have higher poverty rates when compared to male householders. Both family (30%) and nonfamily (19%) female householders have significantly higher poverty rates than family (14%) and nonfamily (15%) male householders. Married-couple households have the lowest poverty rate (6%) of all household types.

Poverty Rate by Household and Family Type

Travis County, 2011-2015
n = 59,276 Households



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2017
Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17010, B17017

Trends

Between 2006-2010 and 2011-2015, the poverty rate for female households with children, no husband present increased from 36% to 40%. While the number of female households with children, no husband present living in poverty increased by 11%, the total population of this household type did not change significantly. The number of married-couple, no children households living in poverty increased by 34%, which was a larger percent increase than the total married-couple family population (14%). However, the poverty rate for married-couple families remained the same (3%) in both time periods. Other household and family types living in poverty did not experience a statistically significant change; therefore they are not included in the following table.

Change Over Time and Poverty Rate by Selected Household and Family Type						
Travis County, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015						
	2006-2010		2011-2015		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Poverty Rate	Estimate	Poverty Rate		
Family, Female Householder with Children, No Husband						
Female Householders in Poverty	11,383	36%	12,613	40%	1,230	11%
Total Female Householder Population	31,635†		31,594†		41	-0.13%
Married-Couple Family, No Children						
Married-Couple Family in Poverty	2,099	3%	2,812	3%	713	34%
Total Married-Couple Family Population	78,972		90,301		11,329	14%

†The difference between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 estimates is not statistically significant

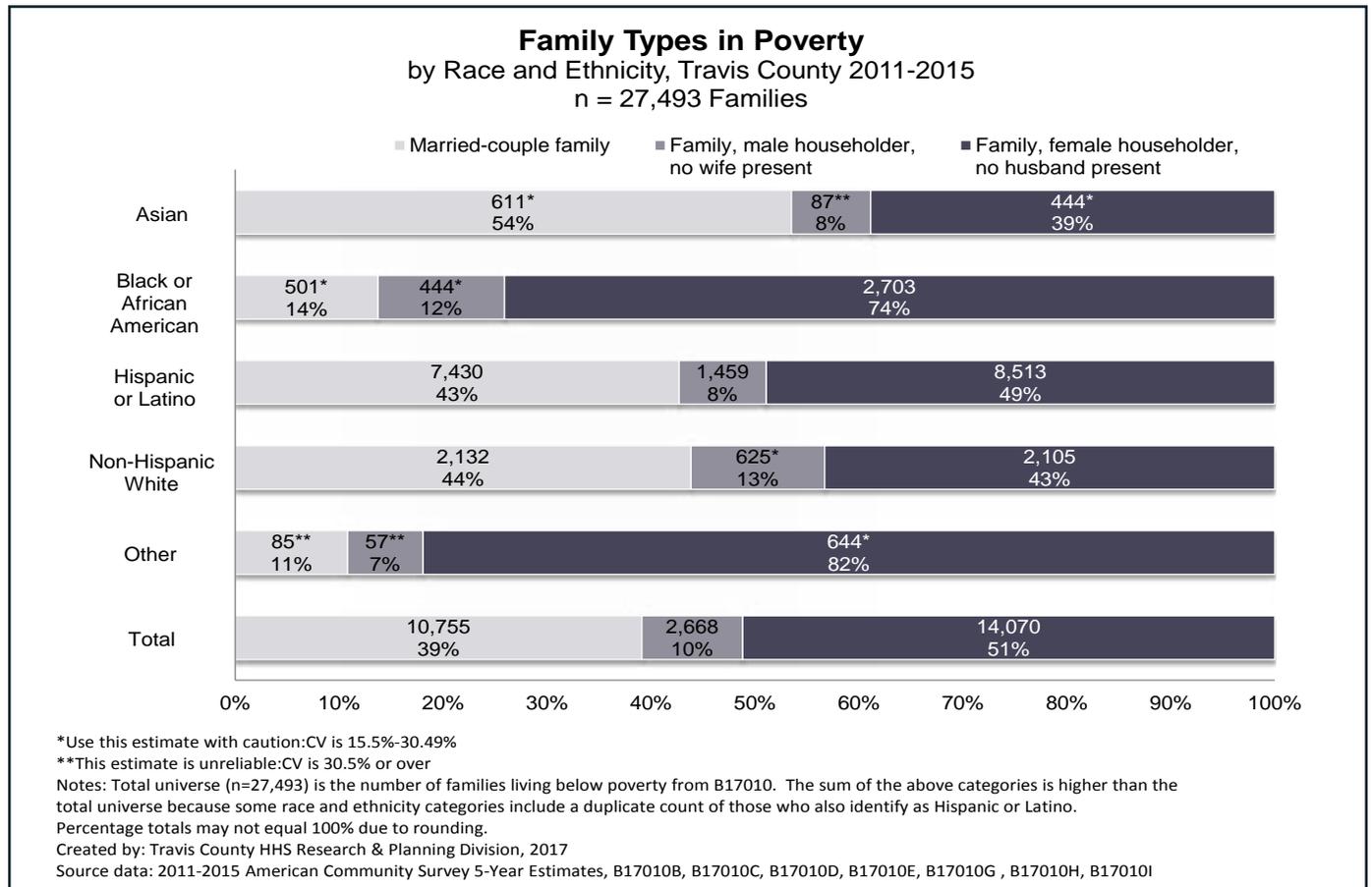
Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17017



Family Type by Race and Ethnicity

When looking at poverty in family type alone, just over one-half (51%) of families with income below the poverty level are female householders, no husband present. In comparison, of Black or African American families in poverty, 74% of female householders, no husband present have incomes below the poverty level. Male householders, no wife present have the lowest percent of families with income below the poverty level (10%). This trend persists across all race and ethnicities.

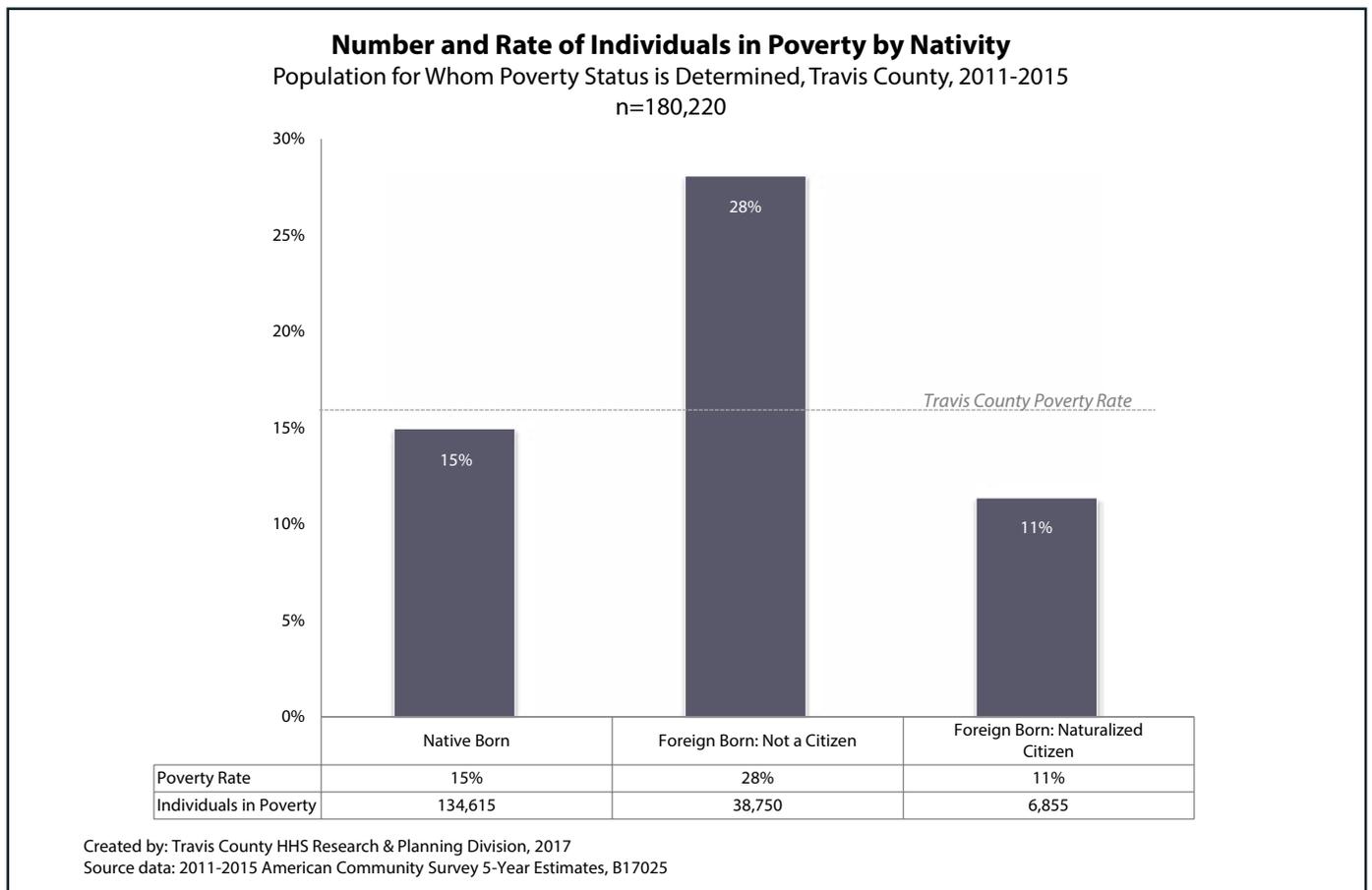


Language and Nativity

This section looks at poverty by individuals' place of birth and language spoken at home. Foreign born non-citizens and Spanish speakers have the highest poverty rate, which is consistent with previous trends.

Nativity

Nativity refers to whether an individual is native born (anyone who was a U.S citizen at birth including those born in the United States, U.S. territories, or born abroad to at least one U.S. citizen parent) or foreign born (not a U.S. citizen at birth).¹⁹ The foreign born population is further differentiated by citizenship status. Foreign born non-citizens have the highest poverty rate (28%) while foreign born naturalized citizens have the lowest (11%). The native born poverty rate (15%) closely mirrors the overall poverty rate for Travis County (16%). This is unsurprising given that the native population is much larger than the foreign born population in Travis County.





Trends

Between 2006-2010 and 2011-2015, the native born population increased 14%, while the number of native born individuals with income below the poverty level increased 16%. The foreign born naturalized population increased by 37% and the number below the poverty level increased by 63%. The foreign born non-citizen population increased by 6%, and while the number in poverty increased at a higher rate, it was not a statistically significant difference.

Individuals by Nativity Trends				
Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015				
	2006-2010 Estimate	2011-2015 Estimate	Difference	Percent Change
Native Born	788,759	900,058	111,299	14%
Below Poverty Level	116,305	134,615	18,310	16%
Foreign Born: Naturalized	43,850	60,276	16,426	37%
Below Poverty Level	4,199	6,855	2,656	63%
Foreign Born: Not a Citizen	129,847	138,007	8,160	6%
Below Poverty Level	35,766†	38,750†	2,984†	8%†

†The difference between the 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 estimates is not statistically significant

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17025

Language

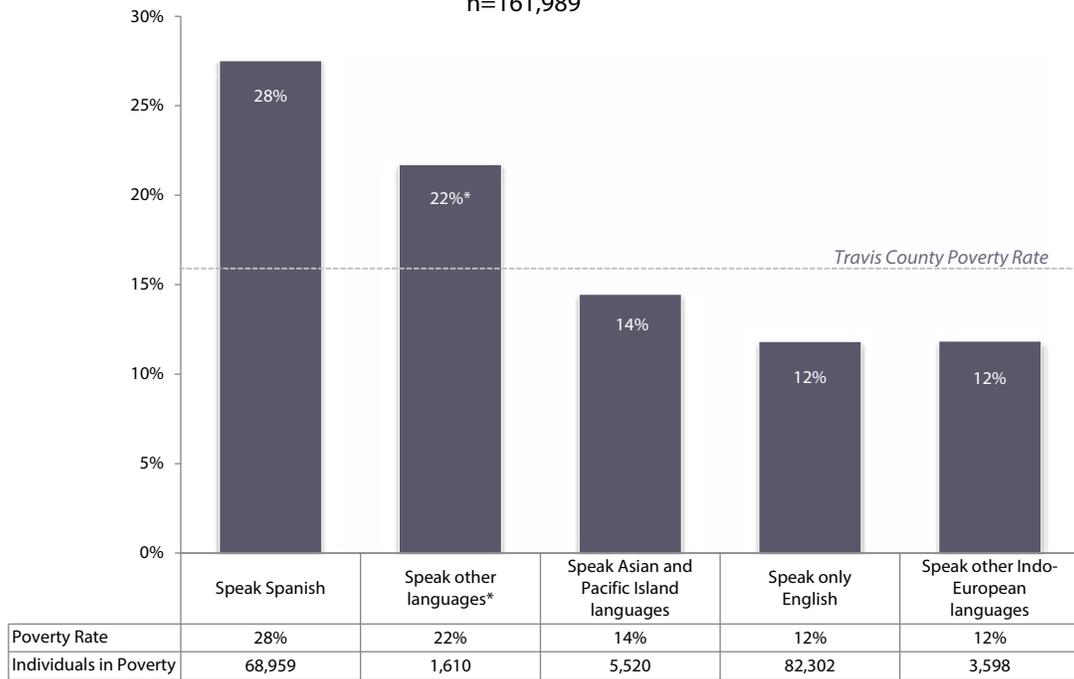
Residents of Travis County speak a variety of languages with the two most commonly spoken languages being English and Spanish. The majority of individuals living in poverty speak one or both of these languages. However, individuals who speak Spanish are disproportionately represented and have the highest poverty rate (28%) of any of the five language classification groups. Additionally, individuals that speak other languages^b (22%^c) and those who speak Asian and Pacific Island languages (14%) also have a higher rate of poverty than individuals that speak English (12%).²⁰

^b Other languages include Navajo, other Native North American languages, Hungarian, Arabic, Hebrew, African languages (Swahili, Somali, etc.) and other and unspecified languages such as Finnish, Syriac, and those not reported.

^c Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5%-30.49%

Number and Rate of Individuals in Poverty by Language Spoken at Home

Population 5 Years and Older for Whom Poverty Status is Determined,
Travis County, 2011-2015
n=161,989



*Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5% - 30.49%

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B16009

Trends

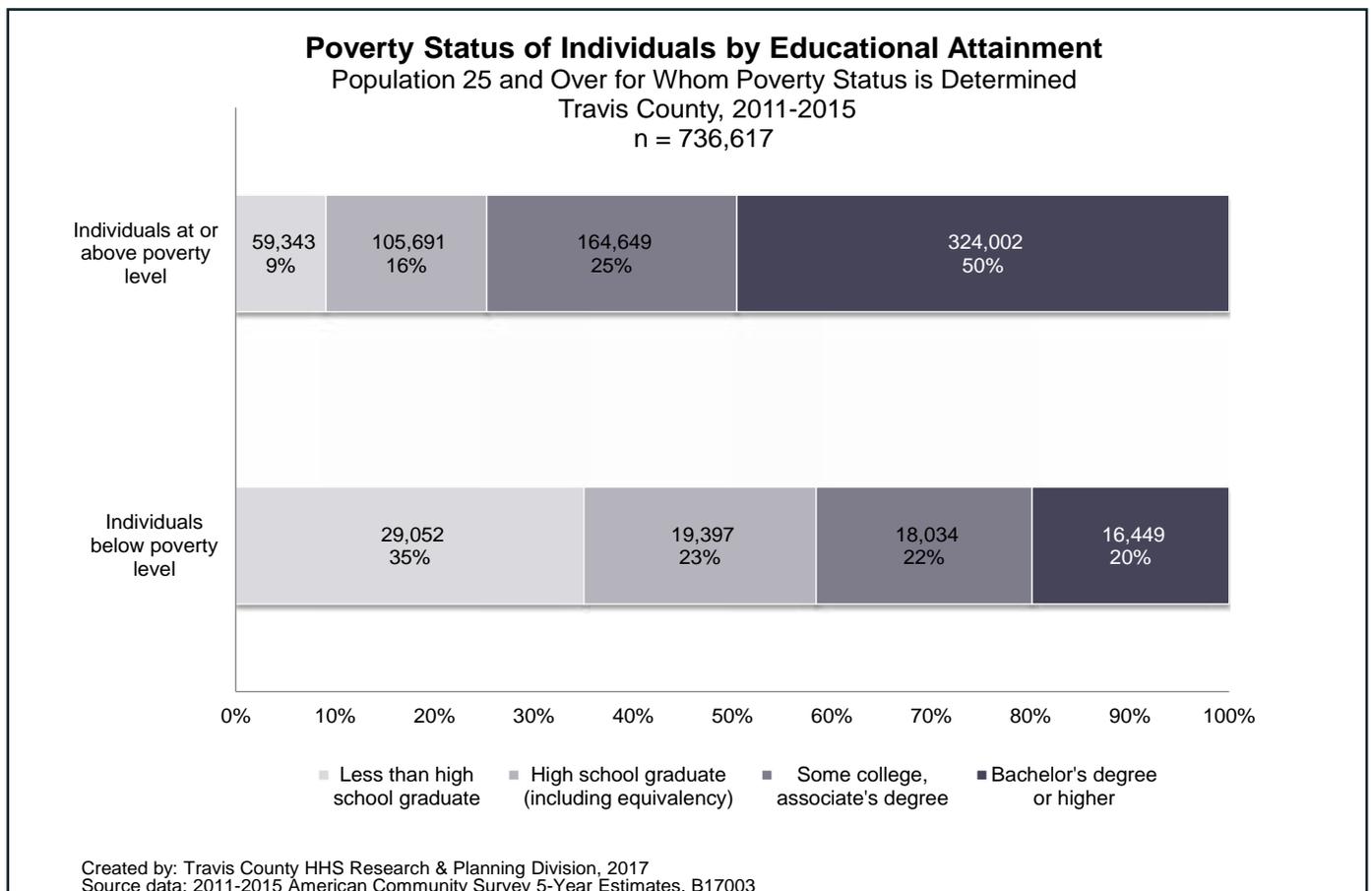
When comparing the 2006-2010 and the 2011-2015 data, the population of English speakers in Travis County increased 14% and similarly the population of Spanish speakers increased 15%. The number of individuals that speak English only living below poverty increased 12% and the number of individuals that speak Spanish below living poverty increased 26%.

Education and Employment

The relationship between poverty status and education and employment shows that individuals in poverty are more likely to have lower educational attainment and less regular employment. This section provides information specific to educational attainment for individuals 25 years and older and work experience in the past 12 months for individuals 16 years and older.

Educational Attainment

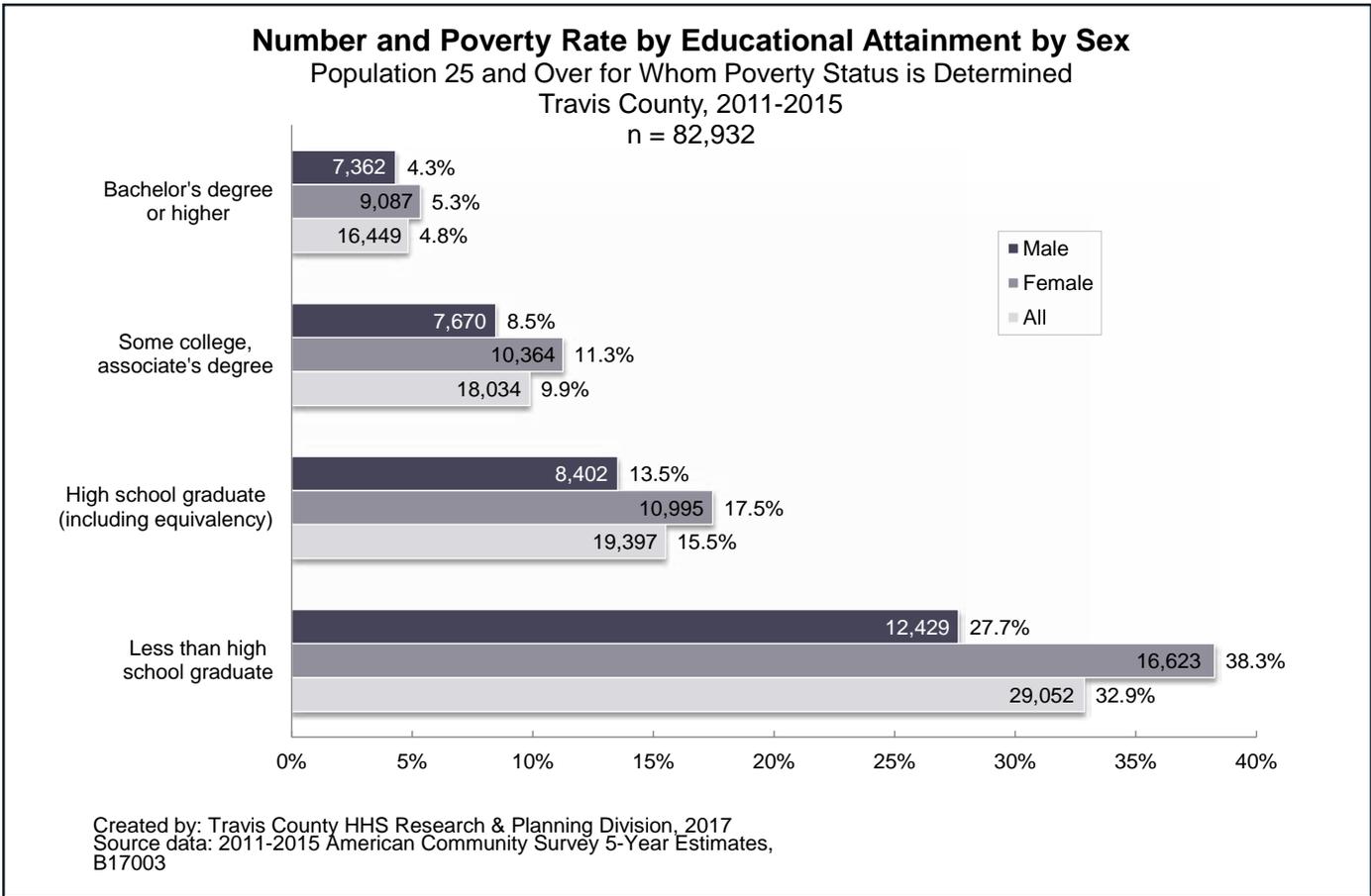
There is a strong correlation between education and poverty status. Individuals with lower educational attainment are more likely to have income below the poverty level. In Travis County, of residents with income below the poverty level: 35% have not graduated from high school, 23% have completed high school (or equivalency), while slightly less (22%), have some college or an associate's degree, and 20% have a bachelor's degree or higher. In contrast, amongst those with income at or above the poverty level: 50% have a bachelor's degree or higher, 25% have some college or an associate's degree, 16% have completed high school (or equivalency), and 9% have not graduated from high school.



As educational attainment increases, the percentage of individuals below the poverty level decreases.

Of all residents with less than a high school diploma, 33% have income below the poverty level. This percentage decreases as each subsequent level of educational attainment increases: 16% of those who graduated high school (or equivalency) have income below the poverty level, 10% with some college or an associate’s degree, and 5% with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

When looking at educational attainment by sex, females have a higher rate of poverty across each level of educational attainment than males. Of all female individuals who did not graduate high school 38% have income below the poverty level compared to 28% of males with the same level of education. Though not as large of a difference, this trend continues with each level of education, with the smallest difference between sexes seen in those with a bachelor’s degree or higher; 5% of females compared to 4% of males have income below the poverty level.



Trends

Between 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 the poverty rate for individuals with less than a high school diploma increased from 29% to 33%. The poverty rate for those with some college or an associate’s degree increased from 9% to 10%. During this same time period, the correlation between education and poverty status continues to show lower poverty rates as educational attainment increases. While there has been a significant growth in the number of individuals living in poverty across each level of educational attainment, this trend is accompanied by an increase in overall population within each level of educational attainment.

Change Over Time in Population and Poverty Rate by Educational Attainment

Population 25 and Over for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

	2006-2010		2011-2015		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Poverty Rate	Estimate	Poverty Rate		
Less than high school graduate						
Individuals in Poverty	24,601	29%	29,052	33%	4,451	18%
Population of Education level	83,559		88,395		4,836	6%
High school graduate (including equivalency)						
Individuals in Poverty	15,578	14%†	19,397	16%†	3,819	25%
Population of Education Level	107,607		125,088		17,481	16%
Some college, associate's degree						
Individuals in Poverty	13,527	9%	18,034	10%	4,507	33%
Population of Education Level	155,835		182,683		26,848	17%
Bachelor's degree or higher						
Individuals in Poverty	12,228	5%†	16,449	5%†	4,221	35%
Population of Education Level	269,439		340,451		71,012	26%

†The difference between the 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 poverty rates is not statistically significant

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17003

Educational Attainment and Race and Ethnicity

While the proportion of all individuals at or below 200%^d of poverty is somewhat evenly distributed across the four educational attainment levels, there is variation by race and ethnicity. Of all individuals living at or below 200% of the poverty level, 29% have not graduated from high school. In comparison almost one-half (49%) of Hispanic or Latino, and 6% of Non-Hispanic White individuals have not graduated from high school. Asian (52%) and Non-Hispanic White (39%) individuals have the highest percentage of those with a bachelor's degree or higher, while 21% of individuals overall have attained a bachelor's degree or higher. Hispanic or Latino (7%) individuals have the lowest percentage at or below 200% of the poverty level with a bachelor's degree or higher.

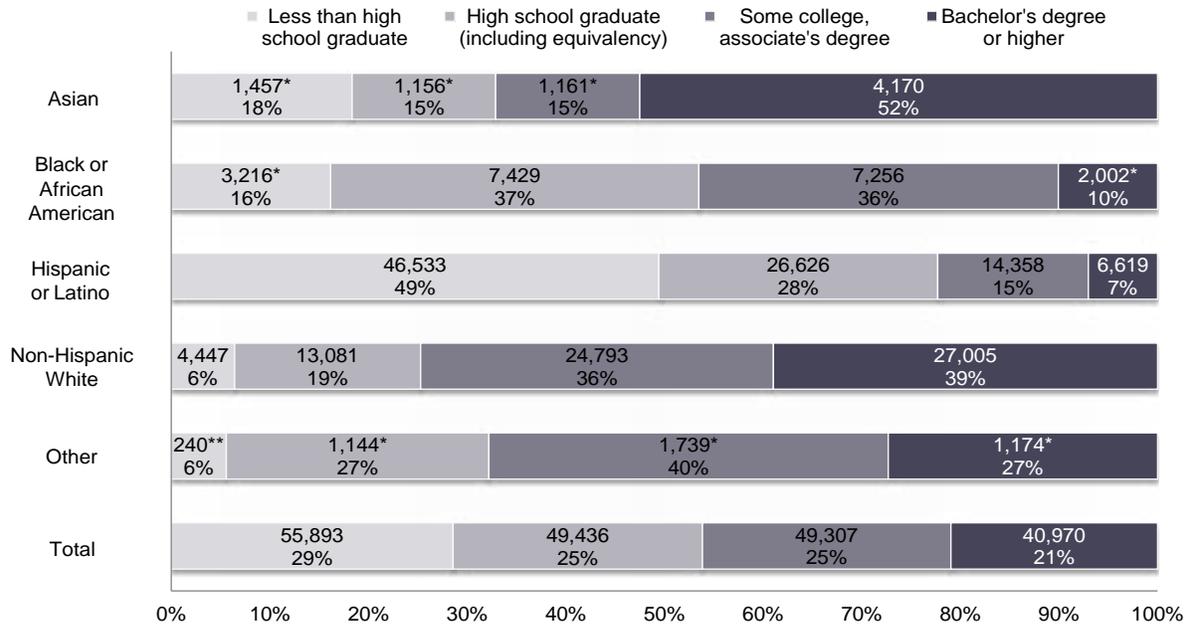
^d This section considers percent of individuals living below 200% of the poverty threshold because of reliability issues with estimates under 100% of poverty in the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) by education and race/ethnicity.

Individuals at or Below 200% Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

by Educational Attainment

Travis County, 2011-2015

n = 195,606



*Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5% - 30.49%

**This estimate is unreliable: CV is 30.5% or over

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey, 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Employment

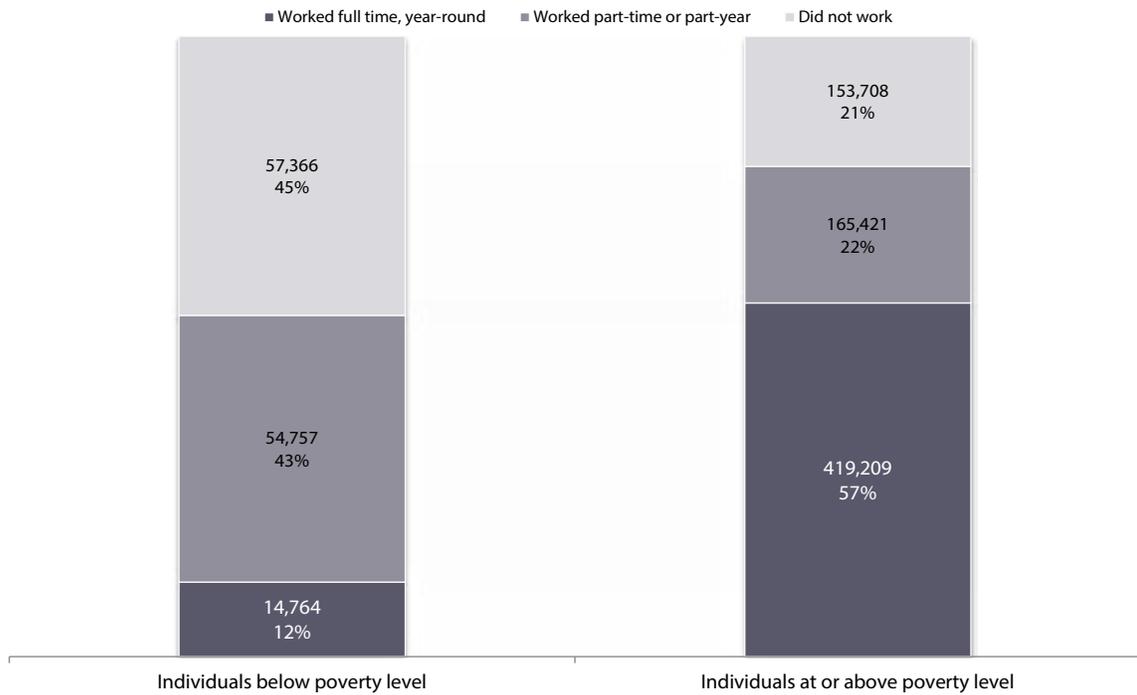
Employment information for this report comes from the American Community Survey's questions regarding individuals' work experience. Work experience describes a person's employment history in the past 12 months, including number of weeks worked in the past 12 months and usual hours worked per week.²¹ This section provides a general view of the work experience over the last year of individuals 16 years and older in Travis County.

Responses to questions on work experience are characterized as: a) worked full time, year-round; b) part-time or part-year; and c) did not work. Over one-half (55%) of individuals age 16 and over below the poverty level worked either full time, year-round (12%) or part-time, part-year (43%) during the last twelve months. A higher proportion of individuals with income at or above the poverty level reported working in the past 12 months (79%) with over one-half (57%) reporting working full time, year-round. Among individuals below the poverty level, 45% did not work in the past 12 months, compared to 21% of those at or above the poverty level.



Poverty Status by Work Experience

Population 16 and Over for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2011-2015
n=865,225

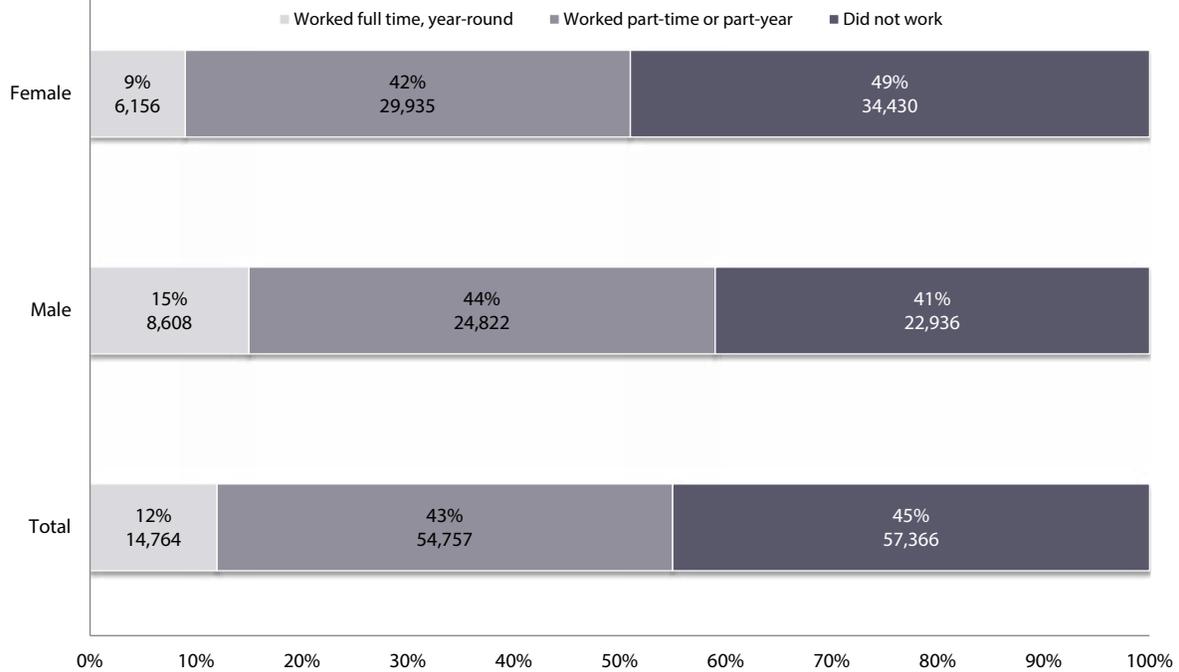


Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2017
Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17004

When examined by gender, males below the poverty level were more likely to work than their female counterparts; 15% of men below the poverty level worked full time, year-round compared to 9% of women. Likewise, 44% of men below the poverty level worked part-time or part-year compared to 42% of women, although this difference is not statistically significant. A higher percentage of women below the poverty level did not work (49%) in the last year compared to men (41%).

Number and Percent of Individuals below the Poverty Level by Work Experience and Gender

Population 16 and Over for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2011-2015
n=126,886



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2017
Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17004

Trends

When comparing 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 data, the number of individuals below the poverty level increased within each work experience category; however the poverty rates changed slightly, if at all. There was an increase in the poverty rate for individuals who worked part-time or part-year from 23.8% to 24.9% and those who did not work from 26.9% to 27.1%. The decrease in the poverty rate for individuals who worked full time, year-round was not statistically significant.



Poverty Status by Work Experience Trends
Population 16 and Over for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

	2006-2010		2011-2015		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Poverty Rate	Estimate	Poverty Rate		
Worked full time, year-round						
Individuals in Poverty	13,426†	4%††	14,764†	3%††	1,338	10%
Total Population	368,050		433,973		65,923	18%
Worked part-time or part-year						
Individuals in Poverty	50,815	24%	54,757	25%	3,942	8%
Total Population	213,861		220,178		6,317	3%
Did not work						
Individuals in Poverty	46,256	27%	57,366	27%	11,110	24%
Total Population	171,847		211,074		39,227	-23%

†The difference between the 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 estimates is not statistically significant
 ††The difference between the 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 poverty rates is not statistically significant
 Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017
 Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17004

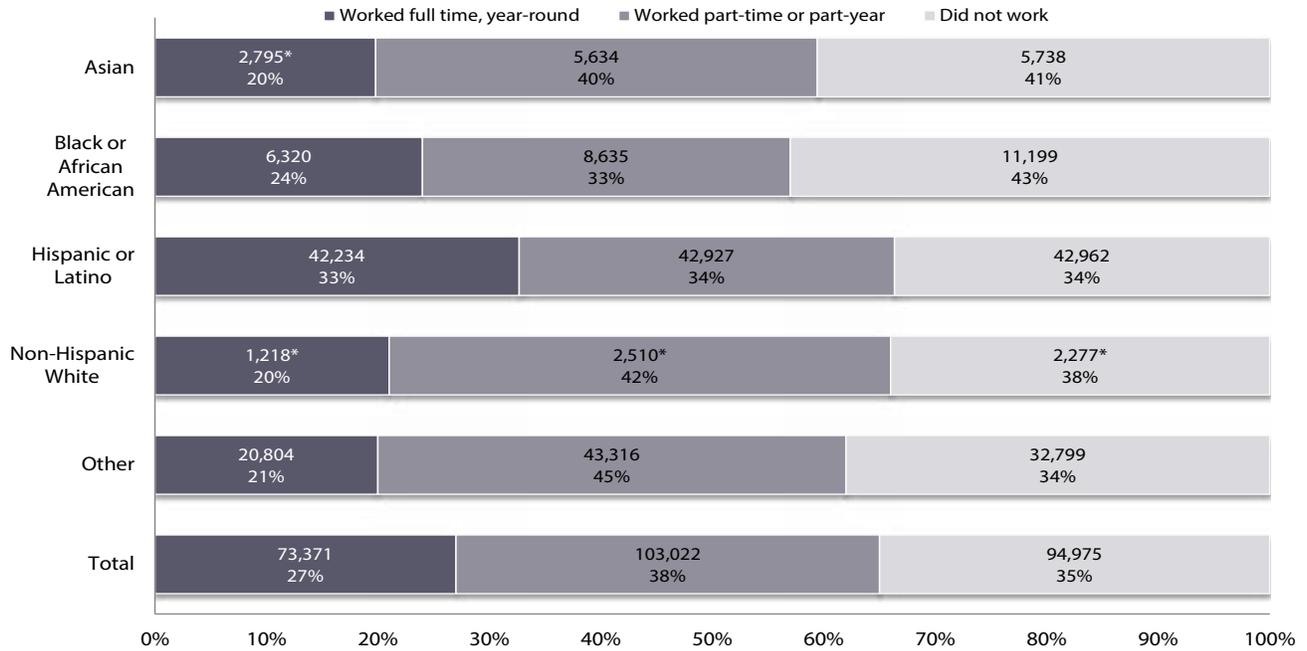
Work Experience and Race and Ethnicity

Among individuals with income at or below 200%^e of the poverty level within all selected race and ethnicity categories, a majority worked either full time, year-round or part-time, part-year. Hispanic or Latino individuals had the highest rate of individuals who worked full time, year-round (33%). Asian and Other individuals had the lowest percentage of individuals working full time, year-round (20%^f). Black or African American individuals had the highest percentage of individuals who did not work (43%), while Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic or Latino had the lowest percent of individuals who did not work (34%) with income at or below 200% poverty.

^e This section considers percent of individuals living below 200% of the poverty threshold because of reliability issues with estimates under 100% of poverty in the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) by employment and race/ethnicity.
^f Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.1%-30%.

Individuals at or below 200% Poverty by Work Experience by Race and Ethnicity

Population 16 and Over at or below 200% Poverty, Travis County, 2011-2015
n=271,368



*Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5%-30.49%

Note: Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey, 5-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Geographic Concentration of Poverty

The following maps display the geographic distribution of poverty. A reference map with cities, villages, and Census-Designated Places (CDP) in Travis County is included with a corresponding table highlighting total population, poverty by threshold, and median household income data. A state map shows poverty rates by county in Texas for 2006-2010 and 2011-2015. Travis County maps by Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) show the concentration of all individuals living below poverty, children under 18 years old living below poverty, and all individuals living below 200% of the poverty level. Travis County maps by census tracts display trends between 2006-2010 and 2011-2015 for those living below 200% of the poverty threshold.^{g,h}

Although we can map the data at a more granular level there are still limitations. Since these estimates are based on samples, they all have a margin of error which increases as the population size decreases; therefore, a substantial number of these smaller geographic areas have high margins of error and are unreliable at a 90% confidence level. The geographic areas that are unreliable (CVs are greater than 30.5%) are noted in the map. Maps do not display the areas with estimates that have a CV between 15.5%-30.49% so we urge readers to use caution when analyzing the maps. We included tables with estimates by ZCTAs and census tracts in Appendix B for more information.

Geographic Terms

The Census Bureau organizes geographic areas into statistical areas to tabulate and present census data. The following geographic areas are used for the maps included in this report.

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are approximate area representations of USPS five-digit ZIP Code service areas that the Census Bureau creates using whole blocks to present statistical data from censuses and surveys. The U.S. Census Bureau created the ZCTAs as a statistical geographic entity to overcome more frequent changes to ZIP code areas by the USPS. ZCTAs are relatively stable over time, whereas ZIP Code areas by the USPS change more frequently to support more efficient mail delivery. ZCTAs should not be used to identify the official USPS ZIP Code for mail delivery.

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity that are updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data. Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people. The size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long period of time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census, however they are occasionally split due to population growth or merged due to population decline.

^g Maps display 200% of poverty because it was more reliable than poverty data by census tract.

^h We were unable to look at trends by ZCTAs because the data wasn't available. The 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year estimates are not available from American FactFinder by zip code and block group. Datasets by ZCTAs and block group are available beginning in 2007-2011 but are not appropriate for comparisons in this report because of overlapping years.

Cities, Villages, and Census-Designated Places (CDP) in Travis County

The following table displays total population, poverty thresholds, and Median Household Income for all Census recognized cities, villages, and Census-Designated Places (CDP) in Travis County.ⁱ

Population, Poverty Threshold Rates & Median Household Income						
Cities, Villages, and Census- Designated Places (CDP) in Travis County 2011-2015						
City or Village	Total Population	Under 100% of Poverty Threshold		Under 200% of Poverty Threshold		Median Household Income (in 2015 inflation-adjusted dollars)
		Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	
Austin	887,061	156,161	18%	309,688	36%	\$57,689
Round Rock	109,690	10,932	10%	28,675	26%	\$72,412
Cedar Park	60,841	2,969	5%	9,799	16%	\$82,311
Pflugerville	53,847	4,315*	8%*	10,453	19%	\$76,459
Leander	32,051	1,441*	5%*	6,446	20%	\$80,178
Lakeway	13,212	480*	4%*	1,360*	10%*	\$113,672
Wells Branch CDP	12,014	1,547*	13%*	3,812	32%	\$49,721
Elgin	8,249	1,754*	22%*	3,644*	45%*	\$50,369
Hornsby Bend CDP	7,441	1,343**	18%**	3,292*	44%*	\$49,077*
Manor	6,435	1,396**	22%**	2,661*	41%*	\$67,542*
Lago Vista	6,443	507**	8%**	1,246*	19%*	\$75,126
Bee Cave	5,362	144**	3%**	477*	9%*	\$121,708
Shady Hollow CDP	5,187	138**	3%**	625**	12%**	\$105,244
Lost Creek CDP	4,570	265**	6%**	498*	11%*	\$165,714
West Lake Hills	3,262	198**	6%**	236**	7%**	\$141,453
Barton Creek CDP	3,373	94**	3%**	165**	5%**	\$168,063*
Hudson Bend CDP	2,823	178**	6%**	339**	12%**	\$99,773
The Hills Village	2,550	29**	1%**	72**	3%**	\$125,357
Jonestown	1,945	172**	9%**	572*	29%*	\$58,355
Rollingwood	1,603	41**	3%**	170**	11%**	\$176,250
Briarcliff Village	1,565	43**	3%**	223*	14%*	\$87,411
Garfield CDP	1,535*	404**	26%**	723**	47%**	\$46,029*
Manchaca CDP	1,427*	136**	10%**	212**	15%**	\$82,328*
Mustang Ridge	1,232	131**	11%**	568*	46%*	\$51,917*
Sunset Valley	821	12**	1%**	19**	2%**	\$131,058
Point Venture Village	809	59*	7%*	124*	15%*	\$81,094
San Leanna Village	599	41**	7%**	74**	12%**	\$95,139
Volente Village	677	71**	10%**	110**	16%**	\$111,250*
Webberville Village	661*	153**	23%**	241**	36%**	\$53,750*
Creedmoor	177*	31**	18%**	65**	37%**	\$41,250

*Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5% - 30.49%

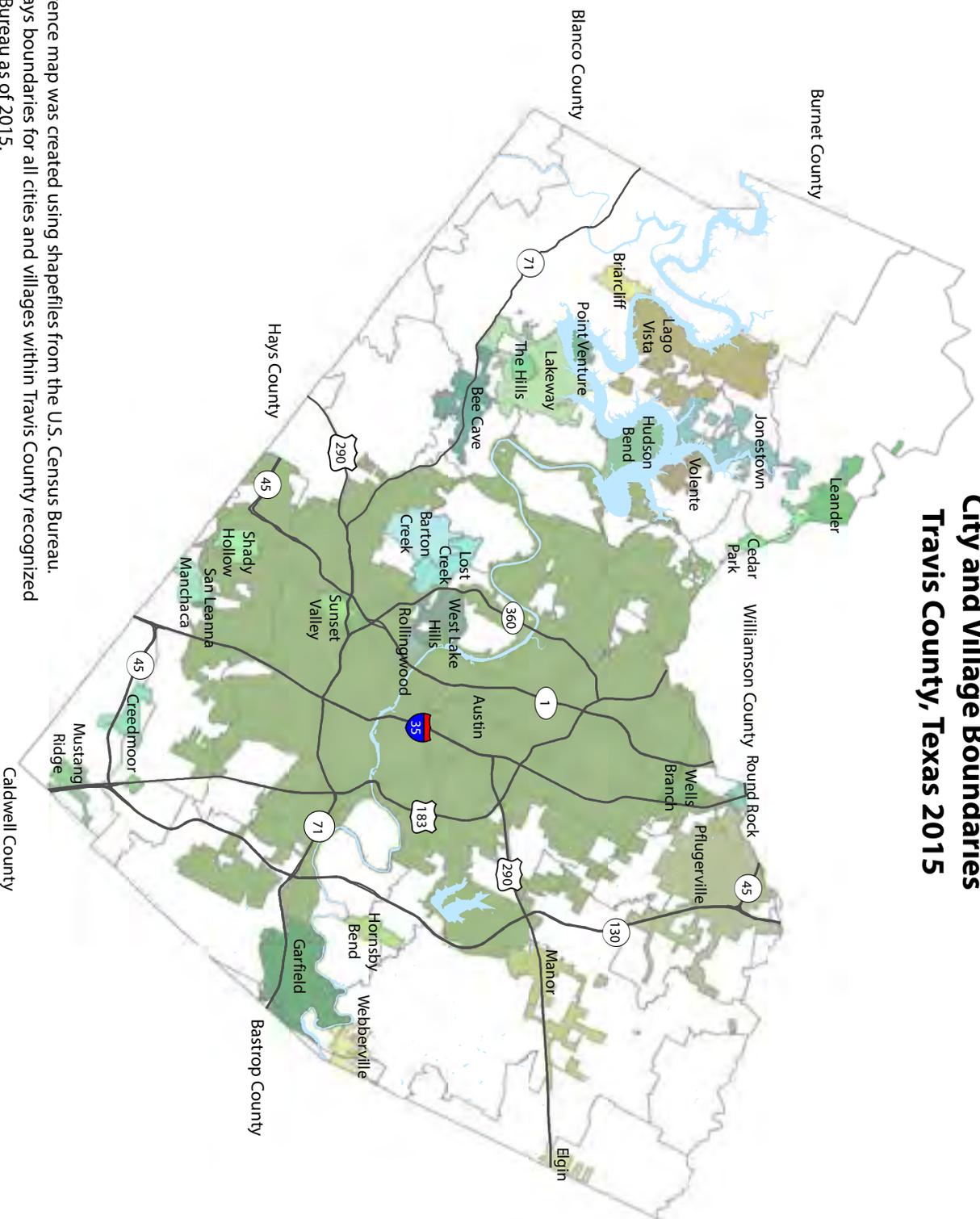
**This estimate is unreliable: CV is 30.5% or over

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001, B17001 and B19013

ⁱ The cities, villages, and Census-designated places (CDP) included in the following table are those recognized by the Census Bureau as fully or partially located in Travis County. Commonly recognized but not formally incorporated areas, including Del Valle and Oak Hill do not have census Bureau data available.

City and Village Boundaries Travis County, Texas 2015



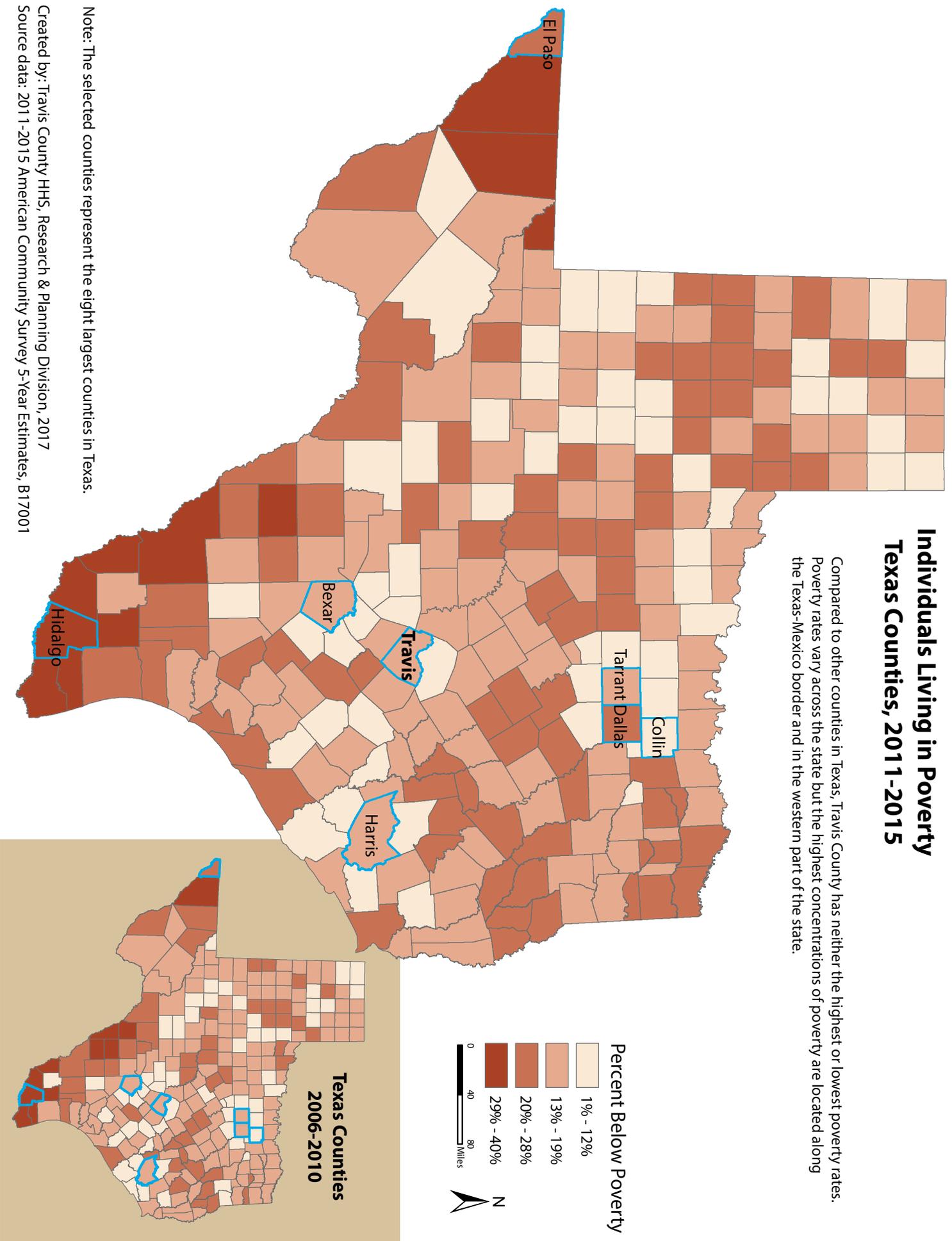
Note: This reference map was created using shapfiles from the U.S. Census Bureau. This map displays boundaries for all cities and villages within Travis County recognized by the Census Bureau as of 2015.

Created by Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017



Individuals Living in Poverty Texas Counties, 2011-2015

Compared to other counties in Texas, Travis County has neither the highest or lowest poverty rates. Poverty rates vary across the state but the highest concentrations of poverty are located along the Texas-Mexico border and in the western part of the state.

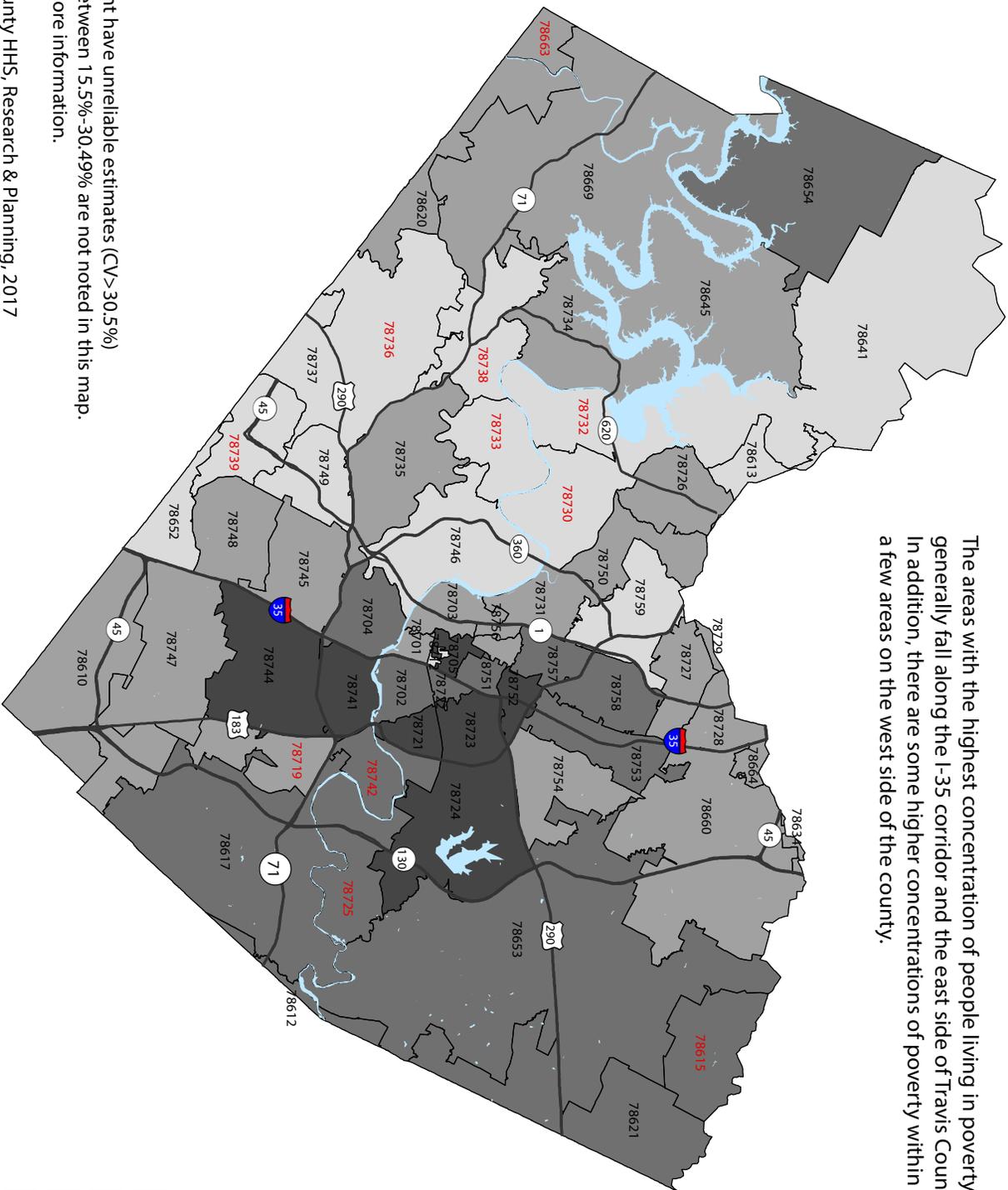


Note: The selected counties represent the eight largest counties in Texas.

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017
 Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001

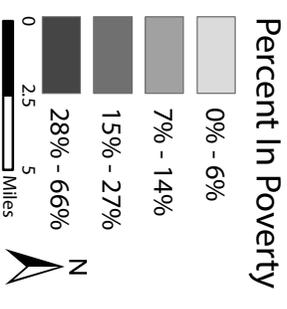
Individuals Living In Poverty Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Travis County, 2011-2015

The areas with the highest concentration of people living in poverty generally fall along the I-35 corridor and the east side of Travis County. In addition, there are some higher concentrations of poverty within a few areas on the west side of the county.



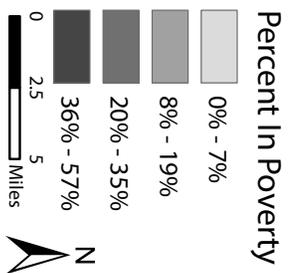
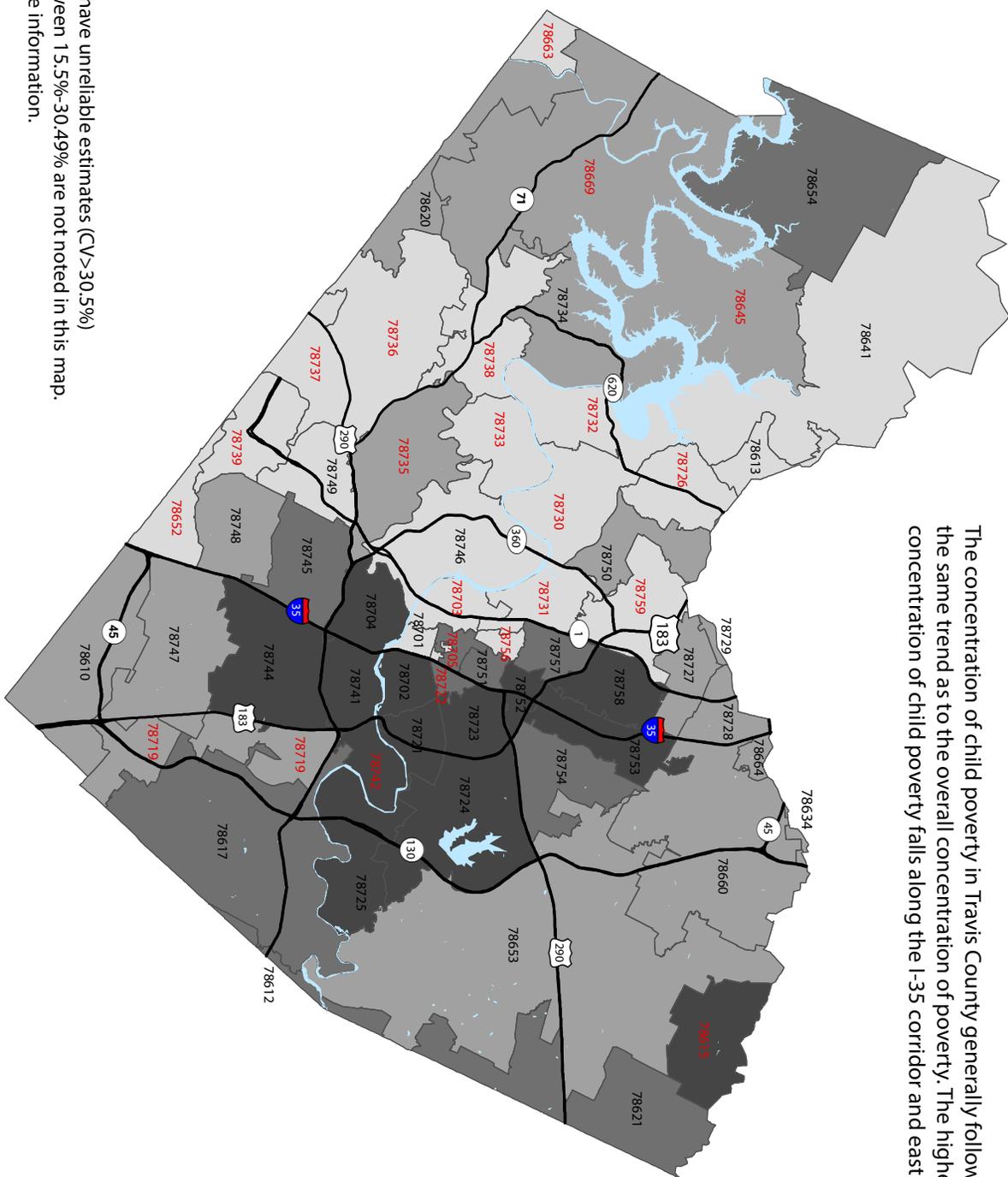
Note: ZCTAs in red font have unreliable estimates (CV>30.5%)
 Estimates with CVs between 15.5%-30.49% are not noted in this map.
 See Appendix B for more information.

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning, 2017
 Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001



Children Under 18 Years Old Living In Poverty Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Travis County, 2011-2015

The concentration of child poverty in Travis County generally follows the same trend as to the overall concentration of poverty. The highest concentration of child poverty falls along the I-35 corridor and east of I-35.

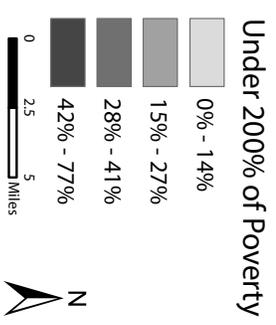
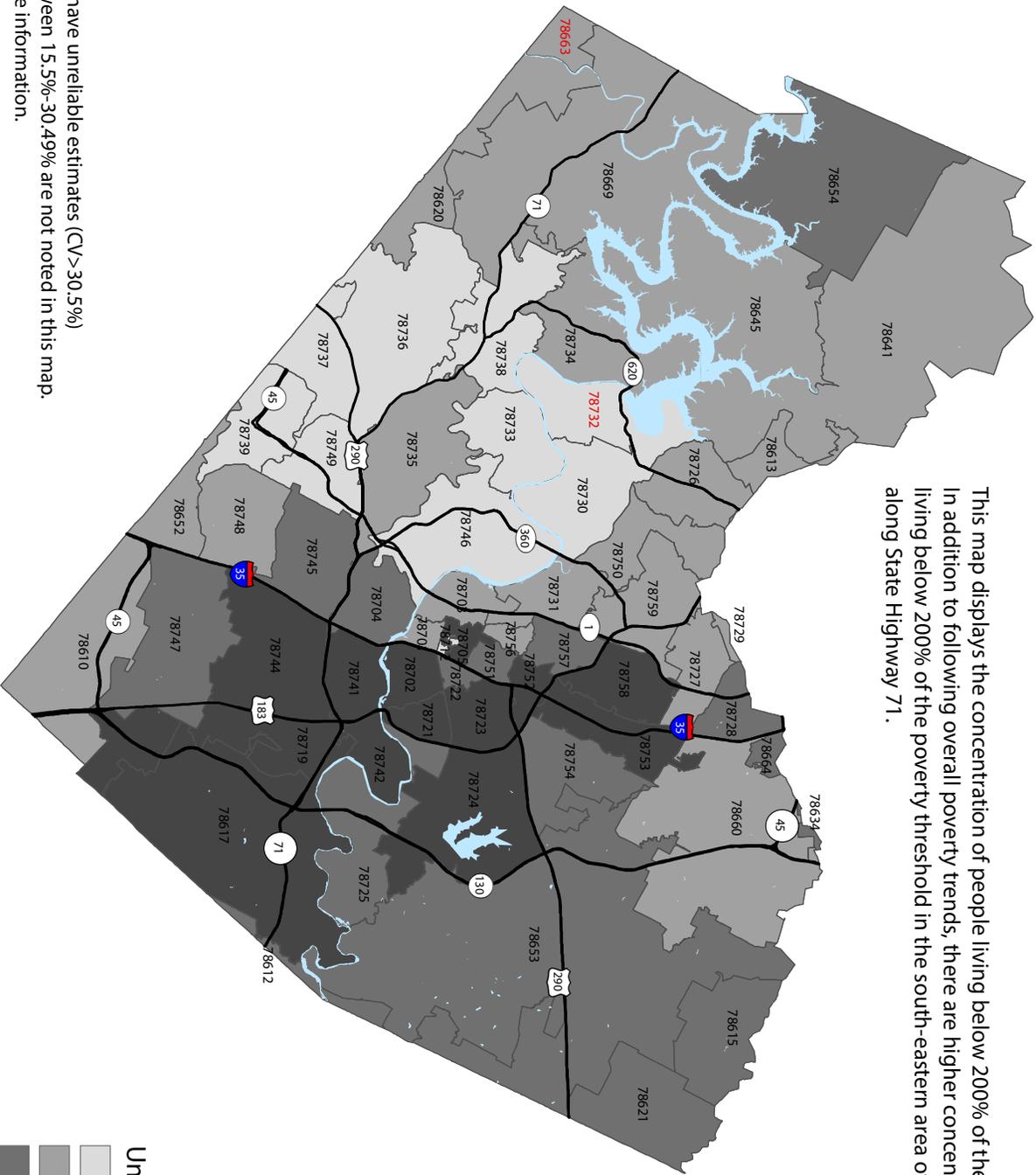


Note: ZCTAs in red font have unreliable estimates (CV>30.5%)
 Estimates with CVs between 15.5%-30.49% are not noted in this map.
 See Appendix B for more information.

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning, 2017
 Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001

Individuals Living Under 200% of the Poverty Threshold Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Travis County, 2011-2015

This map displays the concentration of people living below 200% of the poverty threshold. In addition to following overall poverty trends, there are higher concentrations of people living below 200% of the poverty threshold in the south-eastern area of the county, along State Highway 71.

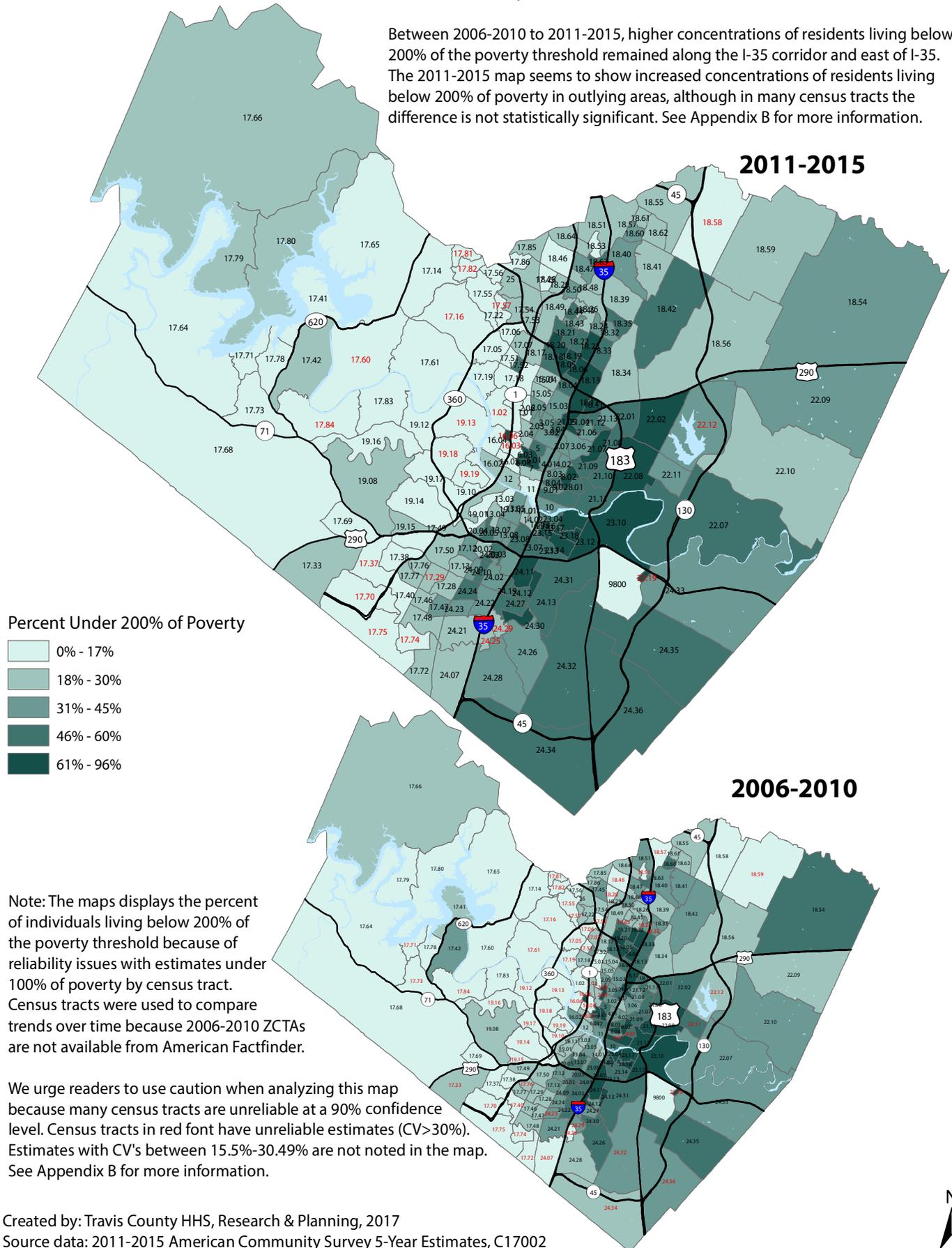


Note: ZCTAs in red font have unreliable estimates (CV>30.5%)
 Estimates with CVs between 15.5%-30.49% are not noted in this map.
 See Appendix B for more information.

Created by: Travis County HHS, Research & Planning, 2017
 Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, C17002

Percent of Individuals Living Under 200% of the Poverty Threshold Census Tracts, Travis County, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

Between 2006-2010 to 2011-2015, higher concentrations of residents living below 200% of the poverty threshold remained along the I-35 corridor and east of I-35. The 2011-2015 map seems to show increased concentrations of residents living below 200% of poverty in outlying areas, although in many census tracts the difference is not statistically significant. See Appendix B for more information.



Appendix A: Methodology

The U.S. Census Bureau's 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates data set is the primary data source for this report. The 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-year data sets are referenced for specific trend analyses.

About the American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey that replaced the long form of the 10-year U.S. Census and collects information on an ongoing basis rather than once every ten years. The survey includes questions about demographic, housing, social and economic characteristics.²² The ACS employs continuous data collection,^j with annual results produced at the national, state, city, and county levels as well as smaller geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or greater.²³ In 2010, data based on 5-Year Estimates became available for many small areas (state, county, city, town, place, census tracts and block groups).²⁴

ACS data was primarily retrieved from the American FactFinder. The American FactFinder is a website maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau that provides access to data from several surveys, one of which is the ACS. The American FactFinder is available at: <https://factfinder.census.gov/>. In some cases, data was retrieved from DataFerrett, which is described further under the section on Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS).

ACS Methodology

Sample: The American Community Survey is conducted every month on independent samples of housing unit^k addresses (whether vacant or occupied) and persons in group quarters^l facilities and produces annual or annual average estimates.²⁵ In the United States, over 17 million housing unit and approximately 1 million residents in group quarters facilities were selected for the 2011-2015 ACS.²⁶

For Travis County, the original 2011-2015 (entire 60 month) sample of initial addresses selected was 46,275, and the final number of housing unit interviews (actual sample used to produce results) was 30,456. The group quarters population sample is not available at the county level, but for the entire state of Texas, the initial sample selected was 65,513 and the final number of group quarters person interviews was 52,919.²⁷

^j The ACS collects survey information continuously nearly every day of the year and then aggregates the results over the specified time period, therefore the 5-Year Estimates describe the characteristics of the population over the full 5-Year period. The data collection is spread evenly across the entire period represented so as not to over-represent any particular month or year within the period. ACS estimates do not represent average characteristics over a single calendar year or multiple calendar years.

^k A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's current place of residence.

^l A group quarters is a place where people live or stay in a group living arrangement that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, workers' dormitories, and facilities for people experiencing homelessness.



Data collection: The ACS is conducted primarily through self-response. The ACS employs two distinct data collection methodologies: one for individuals residing in housing units and another for those residing in group quarters. The ACS currently uses four modes of data collection for housing units: the internet, a mailout/mailback, Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) and a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI). The general timing of data collection is completed within three months. During month 1, addresses in the sample are sent an initial mailing package, containing information for completing the ACS questionnaire on-line. (Prior to 2013, addresses were sent questionnaires via U.S. Postal Service.) If, after two weeks, a sample address did not respond on-line, a second mailing package with a paper questionnaire was sent. During Month 2, all non-responding addresses with an available phone number are sent to CATI. During Month 3, a sample of mail non-responses without a phone number, CATI non-responses, and unmailable addresses are selected and sent to CAPI.²⁸ Two modes of data collection are used for Group Quarters. Group Quarters data collection is conducted by Field Representatives in two phases: 1) interviews with the Group Quarter facility contact person or the administrator and; 2) interviews with a sample of individuals from the facility.²⁹

Poverty universe: Poverty status is determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 year old. (Income questions are asked of people age 15 and older so if someone under age 15 is not living with a family member the Census Bureau does not know their income.) Because people whose poverty status is undefined are excluded from Census Bureau poverty tabulations, the total population represented in poverty tables--the poverty universe--is slightly smaller than the overall population.^{30, 31}

Monetary values: Monetary values for the ACS multiyear estimates are inflation-adjusted to the final year of the period. For example, the 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates are tabulated using 2015-adjusted dollars. These adjustments use the national Consumer Price Index (CPI) since the regional-based CPI is not available for the entire country.³²

Race and Hispanic Origin: The data on race was derived from answers to the question on race that was asked of all people (Question 6 of the 2015 ACS). People may choose to report more than one race to indicate their racial mixture, such as "American Indian" and "White." People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish (Question 5 of the 2015 ACS) may be of any race.

For this report, we included the following race and Hispanic origin categories in our data analysis: Asian; Black or African American; Hispanic or Latino; Non-Hispanic White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and Two or More Races. After considering which categories to include, we made the following decisions:

- The "Other" category was created by aggregating three categories that represent the smallest populations in Travis County: American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races. We acknowledge that these categories represent distinct and separate populations. However, due to small sample sizes, the estimates for these categories have significant reliability issues. Rather than excluding these populations completely we aggregated them into a single category.
- We did not include "Some Other Race" into the report. "Some Other Race" includes all responses not included in the other race categories, as well as people who reported their race as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish group. After research we learned that "Some Other Race" overwhelmingly represents a duplicate count with people who are also Hispanic or Latino.



Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

For some data within this report, American FactFinder tables did not provide the specific variables needed in the data tables. In these cases, the data was created from Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data. PUMS data provides a sample of household and individual responses from the ACS survey from which users can create their own tables with specific variables of interest that are not available in FactFinder data. PUMS data allows users to conduct a custom analysis of the ACS data using a sample of actual responses. Estimates generated with PUMS differ slightly from American Fact Finder estimates because PUMS files include only about two-thirds of the cases that were used to produce estimates on FactFinder. PUMS files also contain additional edits to protect respondents' privacy. PUMS data in this report was retrieved from DataFerrett, a tool developed by the Census Bureau staff for extracting data and producing data tables.³³ The PUMS files used for this report are 2011-2015 5-Year estimate responses.

Travis County Public Use Microdata Areas	
2000 PUMAs	2010 PUMAs
05301	05301
05302	05302
05303	05303
05304	05304
05401	05305
05402	05306
	05307
	05308
	05309

PUMS data is available to analyze for the following geographies: the nation, each of the states, and areas known as Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs). PUMAs are defined as areas with 100,000 residents or more based on population reports from the 2000 and 2010 Census. The PUMAs that correspond with Travis County were used to pull the PUMS data for this report. The 2000 PUMAs are used for data up to 2011 and the 2010 PUMAs are used beginning in 2012.

The PUMS data in this report pertain to both the educational and employment share of individuals in poverty by race and ethnicity. The detail available through this data provides unduplicated

estimates when analyzing race and ethnicity. All selected race categories provided in PUMS data are Non-Hispanic.

Maps

The maps in this report were created using ArcMap 10.4 GIS software. TIGER/Line shapefiles^m used in the maps were downloaded from the US Census Bureau's website. The TIGER/Line shapefiles contain a standard geographic identifier for each entity that links to the geographic identifier in ACS data downloaded from American FactFinder.

The geographies used in this report are ZIP code tabulation areas (ZCTAs) and census tracts. ZCTAs are different from the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) ZIP codes used for mail service. ZCTAs are approximate area representations of USPS five-digit ZIP Code service areas that the Census Bureau creates using whole blocks to present statistical data from censuses and surveys. The U.S. Census Bureau created the ZCTAs as a statistical geographic entity to overcome more frequent changes to ZIP code areas by the USPS. ZCTAs are relatively stable over time, whereas ZIP Code areas by the USPS change more frequently to support more efficient mail delivery. ZCTAs should not be used to identify the official USPS ZIP Code for mail delivery.³⁴

^m A shapefile is a geospatial data format use in GIS software and generally represent things such as geographic boundaries, landmarks, and rivers.



Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity that are updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data. Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people. The size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long period of time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census, however they are occasionally split due to population growth or merged due to population decline.³⁵

Census tracts were assigned to one of the four Travis County Precincts (See Appendix B). In most cases, census tracts boundaries were clearly within the boundaries of the respective precinct. When census tracts overlapped more than one precinct, we made assignments by visual identification of the land use density within the census tract and/or by calculating the sum of Texas Legislative Council block group totals within the census tract.

Limitations

Comparing 5-Year Estimates: Due to significant changes in the 2008 ACS questionnaire, the Census Bureau recommends using caution when comparing the 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates with the 2011-2015 5-Year Estimates for the following sections included in this report:³⁶

- **Race and Hispanic Origin:** the ACS questions on race and Hispanic origin was revised in 2008 to make it consistent with the 2010 Census race and Hispanic origin questions. The change in estimates from 2007 to 2008 may be due to factors such as questionnaire changes, population controls, and methodological changes to the population estimates.
- **Educational Attainment:** new questions were added to ask if respondents who received a high school diploma, GED, or equivalent also had completed any college credit. Due to the new questions, the number of high school graduates may have decreased relative to previous years because they are now being captured in the categories for some college credit but no degree.
- **Household/Family Type:** changes in the questionnaire format and data capture procedures between 2007 and 2008 ACS have resulted in changes in the number of reported same-sex spouses and hence the total number of same-sex unmarried partners in 2008.
- **Language Spoken at Home:** changes to collection of data on Hispanic origin may have affected some language characteristics. The observed increase in the native Hispanic population speaking English "very well" is larger than anticipated and should be interpreted with caution. In some cases the overall English language ability in the population may have been affected.
- **Work Experience:** The Census Bureau introduced an improved sequence of labor force questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire and recommends using caution when making labor force data comparisons.

More information about comparing ACS data is available at: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data.html>.

Sampling error: Because the findings are based on a sample, rather than the entire population, the results would differ slightly if another sample were drawn or if the entire population were surveyed.



This reduces the reliability of the results. A certain amount of variability (called sampling error) is associated with any estimate based on a sample. In general, the larger the sample size, the smaller the sampling error.³⁷ For this report, the authors have attempted to minimize this variability by using the 5-Year Estimates data set (which provides a less timely, yet larger and thus more reliable sample) and by using the published margins of error to test all estimates and derived estimates for reliability at a 90% confidence level. Estimates with coefficients of variationⁿ of more than 15.49% are footnoted to show which estimates should be used with caution (CVs between 15.5% and 30.49%) and which estimates are unreliable (CVs over 30.5%).

Statistical Significance: To test the true significance of a difference in estimates, for example between geographic areas or over time, a statistical test should be conducted. Where direct comparisons were made across time or geographies, the authors tested for statistical significance at a 90% confidence level. Note that testing was not conducted on every possible permutation of comparisons between visible figures in this report's charts and tables, so inferences about statistics and trends should be interpreted with caution. However, any comparisons explicitly highlighted in the narrative text can be assumed to be statistically significant. Some notable exceptions where statistical significance was not found or not possible to determine were also footnoted.

For more information and instruction on testing for reliability and statistical significance, as well as general guidance on how to use American Community Survey data, please see the Compass guides published by the U.S. Census Bureau: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/handbooks.html>

Non-response error: If certain individuals do not respond to the survey, the strength of the findings will be weakened. Additionally, those who respond to the survey may possess certain traits that skew the results differently than if everyone in the sample responds; this is known as selection bias. However, while surveys are often voluntary, response to the ACS is required by law (Title 18 United States Code, Section 3571 and Section 3559).³⁸ Thus, the response rate for the ACS is high (the 2011-2015 response rate in Texas was 94.3% for housing units and 94.3% for group quarters).³⁹

ⁿ Coefficient of variation is a measure used to discern the level of reliability of an estimate. It is calculated using the estimate and its standard error. For more information on calculating and using coefficients of variation, see: *A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What State and Local Governments Need to Know*, available at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/handbooks.html>

Appendix B: Map Tables

Total Population and Poverty Subjects (1 of 2)
Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA) , Travis County, 2011-2015

ZCTA	Total Population	Total Population Below Poverty		Child Population Below Poverty		Population under 200% of Poverty Level	
	Estimate	Estimate	Poverty Rate	Estimate	Child Poverty Rate	Estimate	Below 200% Poverty
78610	29,106	3,055	10%	1,052	14%	7,369	25%
78612	11,513	1,771	15%	660	23%	3,517	31%
78613	73,249	3,404	5%	1,137	5%	11,580	16%
78615	1,041	173	17%	67	39%	387	37%
78617	23,147	5,190	22%	2,470	32%	12,465	54%
78620	14,429	1,352	9%	497	14%	2,534	18%
78621	21,530	3,706	17%	1,780	29%	7,442	35%
78634	26,662	1,778	7%	653	8%	5,219	20%
78641	52,884	2,805	5%	903	6%	10,844	21%
78645	10,233	1,009	10%	191	12%	2,438	24%
78652	5,267	264	5%	30	3%	1,396	27%
78653	19,062	2,891	15%	1,197	19%	7,336	38%
78654	17,826	2,946	17%	1,034	28%	6,797	38%
78660	78,636	7,049	9%	3,017	13%	17,996	23%
78663	750	69	9%	11	7%	151	20%
78664	59,229	6,676	11%	2,926	16%	17,812	30%
78669	9,206	798	9%	195	10%	2,045	22%
78701	6,911	788	11%	-	0%	1,291	19%
78702	21,002	5,730	27%	1,933	46%	9,991	48%
78703	20,456	1,403	7%	107	3%	3,132	15%
78704	43,288	7,539	17%	2,532	37%	14,021	32%
78705	20,451	13,577	66%	197	35%	15,817	77%
78719	1,485	163	11%	70	18%	879	59%
78721	12,386	3,878	31%	1,383	45%	6,771	55%
78722	6,780	1,005	15%	335	33%	2,129	31%
78723	31,975	9,608	30%	3,858	48%	16,824	53%
78724	22,538	6,943	31%	3,572	43%	14,264	63%
78725	7,305	1,359	19%	815	41%	2,983	41%
78726	12,721	1,004	8%	191	6%	2,542	20%
78727	29,328	2,137	7%	679	13%	6,104	21%

*The child poverty rate was calculated by dividing the number of children below poverty by the total child population

Use estimates highlighted in yellow with caution: CV is 15.49%-30.49%

Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or over

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001, B17001 and B19013

Total Population and Poverty Subjects (2 or 2)
Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA) , Travis County, 2011-2015

ZCTA	Total Population	Total Population Below Poverty		Child Population Below Poverty		Population under 200% of Poverty Level	
	Estimate	Estimate	Poverty Rate	Estimate	Child Poverty Rate	Estimate	Below 200% Poverty
78727	29,328	2,137	7%	679	13%	6,104	21%
78728	21,012	2,295	11%	721	17%	6,114	29%
78729	29,195	2,267	8%	480	8%	5,989	21%
78730	8,858	415	5%	47	2%	919	10%
78731	26,514	2,446	9%	324	6%	4,799	18%
78732	16,257	243	1%	-	0%	1,135	7%
78733	8,930	199	2%	35	1%	937	10%
78734	18,864	1,560	8%	537	11%	3,321	18%
78735	17,129	1,159	7%	369	9%	2,841	17%
78736	7,515	271	4%	31	2%	597	8%
78737	14,510	459	3%	35	1%	1,402	10%
78738	14,766	451	3%	113	2%	1,025	7%
78739	18,426	448	2%	119	2%	845	5%
78741	51,548	21,056	41%	5,542	57%	34,248	66%
78742	740	159	21%	57	47%	379	51%
78744	46,233	13,376	29%	6,500	44%	26,071	56%
78745	59,618	8,185	14%	2,246	21%	20,481	34%
78746	27,787	1,490	5%	383	5%	3,039	11%
78747	18,250	1,465	8%	565	12%	5,817	32%
78748	46,494	3,882	8%	984	9%	11,741	25%
78749	35,996	2,106	6%	576	7%	4,894	14%
78750	28,491	2,438	9%	581	9%	5,667	20%
78751	14,401	3,433	24%	347	24%	5,676	39%
78752	20,138	5,828	29%	2,239	44%	11,463	57%
78753	54,609	13,934	26%	5,856	41%	31,663	58%
78754	18,997	2,635	14%	989	21%	7,212	38%
78756	8,837	944	11%	58	4%	1,922	22%
78757	22,950	3,769	16%	1,191	28%	6,426	28%
78758	46,637	10,990	24%	4,387	41%	22,681	49%
78759	40,391	2,545	6%	354	5%	6,647	16%

*The child poverty rate was calculated by dividing the number of children below poverty by the total child population

Use estimates highlighted in yellow with caution: CV is 15.49%-30.49%

Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or over

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001, B17001 and B19013

Total Population and Population under 200% of the Poverty Threshold (1 of 5)

Census Tracts, Travis County, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

Precinct	Census Tract	2006-2010 Population	2011-2015 Population	Percent Change between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015	2006-2010 Under 200% Poverty		2011-2015 Under 200% Poverty		Percent Change between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015
					Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	
1	3.06	1,230	3,586	192%	495	40%	1,186	33%	140%
1	3.07	1,566	2,009	28%	353	23%	696	35%	Not Statistically Significant
1	4.01	2,936	3,275	Not Statistically Significant	1,291	44%	1,310	40%	Not Statistically Significant
1	4.02	2,200	3,046	38%	788	36%	1,158	38%	Not Statistically Significant
1	8.02	3,038	3,494	Not Statistically Significant	2,002	66%	2,193	63%	Not Statistically Significant
1	8.03	1,880	2,218	Not Statistically Significant	854	45%	698	31%	Not Statistically Significant
1	8.04	2,646	2,295	Not Statistically Significant	1,594	60%	1,195	52%	Not Statistically Significant
1	9.01	1,438	1,922	34%	639	44%	685	36%	Not Statistically Significant
1	15.03	3,996	3,987	Not Statistically Significant	1,787	45%	1,545	39%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.04	5,995	7,599	27%	3,189	53%	4,517	59%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.06	5,725	6,648	16%	4,121	72%	4,776	72%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.11	3,103	3,561	Not Statistically Significant	1,777	57%	2,565	72%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.12	7,461	8,045	Not Statistically Significant	5,141	69%	5,272	66%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.13	6,154	7,424	21%	3,376	55%	4,912	66%	45%
1	18.23	5,958	7,643	28%	4,558	77%	5,436	71%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.32	2,698	3,012	Not Statistically Significant	991	37%	1,134	38%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.33	7,574	8,410	Not Statistically Significant	4,173	55%	4,560	54%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.34	7,335	8,552	17%	1,598	22%	2,268	27%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.35	4,858	5,982	23%	2,182	45%	3,332	56%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.39	6,113	6,746	Not Statistically Significant	1,366	22%	1,736	26%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.4	7,686	10,251	33%	2,666	35%	3,634	35%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.41	16,091	17,755	10%	5,743	36%	4,901	28%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.47	6,894	7,059	Not Statistically Significant	2,188	32%	2,379	34%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.48	4,601	5,001	Not Statistically Significant	1,350	29%	1,198	24%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.54	4,363	5,197	19%	2,137	49%	2,059	40%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.55	11,607	14,578	26%	2,566	22%	2,609	18%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.56	4,421	7,043	59%	1,046	24%	2,012	29%	92%
1	18.58	12,960	18,935	46%	1,535	12%	1,753	9%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.59	1,106	1,769	60%	14	1%	477	27%	3307%
1	18.6	3,667	4,262	16%	1,775	48%	1,639	38%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.61	4,737	4,805	Not Statistically Significant	1,186	25%	921	19%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.62	4,909	6,750	38%	1,242	25%	1,883	28%	Not Statistically Significant
1	18.63	3,253	3,677	Not Statistically Significant	1,716	53%	1,841	50%	Not Statistically Significant
1	21.04	3,234	3,582	Not Statistically Significant	1,000	31%	1,708	48%	Not Statistically Significant
1	21.05	5,242	5,211	Not Statistically Significant	3,909	75%	3,431	66%	Not Statistically Significant
1	21.06	3,359	3,011	Not Statistically Significant	1,383	41%	1,320	44%	Not Statistically Significant
1	21.07	3,715	4,189	Not Statistically Significant	1,817	49%	2,704	65%	49%
1	21.08	3,456	3,857	Not Statistically Significant	1,976	57%	2,141	56%	Not Statistically Significant
1	21.09	3,080	3,906	27%	1,542	50%	1,983	51%	Not Statistically Significant
1	21.1	4,438	4,374	Not Statistically Significant	3,135	71%	2,439	56%	Not Statistically Significant
1	21.12	4,794	5,316	Not Statistically Significant	2,787	58%	3,145	59%	Not Statistically Significant
1	21.13	3,669	3,628	Not Statistically Significant	1,410	38%	1,417	39%	Not Statistically Significant
1	22.01	1,870	2,032	Not Statistically Significant	968	52%	971	48%	Not Statistically Significant
1	22.02	7,426	8,453	Not Statistically Significant	4,426	60%	5,890	70%	Not Statistically Significant
1	22.07	7,552	9,412	25%	2,747	36%	4,424	47%	61%
1	22.08	5,393	7,612	41%	3,397	63%	5,039	66%	48%
1	22.09	6,765	9,122	35%	1,940	29%	3,934	43%	103%
1	22.1	3,280	3,561	Not Statistically Significant	1,361	41%	1,069	30%	Not Statistically Significant
1	22.11	1,529	2,480	62%	790	52%	917	37%	Not Statistically Significant
1	22.12	880	828	Not Statistically Significant	245	28%	336	41%	Not Statistically Significant

Use estimates highlighted in yellow with caution: CV is 15.49%-20.49%

Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or over

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, C17002

Total Population and Population under 200% of the Poverty Threshold (2 of 5)

Census Tracts, Travis County, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

Precinct	Census Tract	2006-2010 Population	2011-2015 Population	Percent Change between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015	2006-2010 Under 200% Poverty		2011-2015 Under 200% Poverty		Percent Change between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015
					Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	
2	1.01	3,702	3,988	Not Statistically Significant	830	22%	635	16%	Not Statistically Significant
2	1.02	2,486	2,525	Not Statistically Significant	137	6%	204	8%	Not Statistically Significant
2	2.03	1,982	1,268	Not Statistically Significant	1,446	73%	564	44%	Not Statistically Significant
2	2.04	2,762	3,045	Not Statistically Significant	662	24%	901	30%	Not Statistically Significant
2	2.05	3,251	4,154	28%	1,302	40%	1,336	32%	Not Statistically Significant
2	2.06	2,894	3,251	Not Statistically Significant	351	12%	509	16%	Not Statistically Significant
2	3.02	5,208	5,080	Not Statistically Significant	1,941	37%	1,932	38%	Not Statistically Significant
2	3.04	2,749	3,344	22%	1,371	50%	1,548	46%	Not Statistically Significant
2	3.05	3,620	3,272	Not Statistically Significant	1,480	41%	1,177	36%	Not Statistically Significant
2	5	4,455	4,830	Not Statistically Significant	2,449	55%	2,361	49%	Not Statistically Significant
2	6.01	1,481	838	-43%	1,383	93%	643	77%	-54%
2	6.03	5,907	6,745	Not Statistically Significant	5,443	92%	6,330	94%	Not Statistically Significant
2	6.04	3,257	4,460	37%	2,822	87%	4,288	96%	52%
2	12	3,520	4,877	39%	906	26%	954	20%	Not Statistically Significant
2	15.01	4,983	5,251	Not Statistically Significant	797	16%	779	15%	Not Statistically Significant
2	15.04	4,083	4,878	19%	1,050	26%	922	19%	Not Statistically Significant
2	15.05	4,154	4,239	Not Statistically Significant	1,214	29%	1,009	24%	Not Statistically Significant
2	16.02	3,180	3,376	Not Statistically Significant	1,027	32%	952	28%	Not Statistically Significant
2	16.03	4,455	4,821	Not Statistically Significant	282	6%	349	7%	Not Statistically Significant
2	16.04	4,043	4,181	Not Statistically Significant	536	13%	393	9%	Not Statistically Significant
2	16.05	3,671	3,719	Not Statistically Significant	858	23%	586	16%	Not Statistically Significant
2	16.06	2,020	96	-95%	1,857	92%	69	72%	-96%
2	17.05	4,532	4,578	Not Statistically Significant	407	9%	328	7%	Not Statistically Significant
2	17.06	3,595	3,656	Not Statistically Significant	367	10%	373	10%	Not Statistically Significant
2	17.07	4,756	4,623	Not Statistically Significant	994	21%	979	21%	Not Statistically Significant
2	17.18	5,380	5,812	Not Statistically Significant	948	18%	944	16%	Not Statistically Significant
2	17.19	3,608	4,045	12%	85	2%	294	7%	Not Statistically Significant
2	17.45	2,413	2,319	Not Statistically Significant	725	30%	482	21%	Not Statistically Significant
2	17.51	1,989	2,126	Not Statistically Significant	171	9%	184	9%	Not Statistically Significant
2	17.52	3,835	3,937	Not Statistically Significant	1,702	44%	2,266	58%	Not Statistically Significant
2	17.53	1,101	1,036	Not Statistically Significant	159	14%	199	19%	Not Statistically Significant
2	17.54	4,545	4,738	Not Statistically Significant	1,066	23%	1,016	21%	Not Statistically Significant
2	17.6	12,019	16,766	39%	999	8%	1,167	7%	Not Statistically Significant
2	17.61	7,013	7,094	Not Statistically Significant	327	5%	887	13%	171%
2	17.85	4,023	4,641	15%	794	20%	949	20%	Not Statistically Significant
2	17.86	4,771	5,575	17%	983	21%	906	16%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.05	4,878	4,995	Not Statistically Significant	3,162	65%	3,488	70%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.17	3,418	3,784	Not Statistically Significant	917	27%	971	26%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.18	5,831	5,733	Not Statistically Significant	3,048	52%	3,030	53%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.19	4,403	4,437	Not Statistically Significant	2,623	60%	3,164	71%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.2	7,117	6,904	Not Statistically Significant	4,679	66%	4,288	62%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.21	5,251	6,231	19%	2,860	54%	3,173	51%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.22	6,422	7,286	Not Statistically Significant	4,181	65%	4,358	60%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.24	1,887	1,639	Not Statistically Significant	627	33%	602	37%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.26	1,982	2,420	22%	478	24%	641	26%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.28	3,602	4,254	18%	495	14%	499	12%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.29	2,377	2,465	Not Statistically Significant	700	29%	598	24%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.42	6,218	10,312	66%	2,415	39%	5,022	49%	108%
2	18.43	2,442	2,521	Not Statistically Significant	515	21%	815	32%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.44	3,414	3,526	Not Statistically Significant	867	25%	1,689	48%	95%

Use estimates highlighted in yellow with caution: CV is 15.49%-20.49%

Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or over

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, C17002

Total Population and Population under 200% of the Poverty Threshold (3 of 5)

Census Tracts, Travis County, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

Precinct	Census Tract	2006-2010 Population	2011-2015 Population	Percent Change between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015	2006-2010 Under 200% Poverty		2011-2015 Under 200% Poverty		Percent Change between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015
					Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	
2	18.45	3,264	3,059	Not Statistically Significant	827	25%	899	29%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.46	2,374	2,289	Not Statistically Significant	202	9%	232	10%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.49	5,258	6,013	Not Statistically Significant	1,317	25%	1,499	25%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.5	4,255	3,899	Not Statistically Significant	1,578	37%	1,317	34%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.51	8,836	9,758	Not Statistically Significant	2,706	31%	2,549	26%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.53	3,198	3,115	Not Statistically Significant	387	12%	494	16%	Not Statistically Significant
2	18.57	5,032	6,322	26%	689	14%	1,648	26%	139%
2	18.64	2,742	2,769	Not Statistically Significant	772	28%	802	29%	Not Statistically Significant
2	19.12	3,785	3,728	Not Statistically Significant	346	9%	459	12%	Not Statistically Significant
2	19.13	4,902	4,752	Not Statistically Significant	351	7%	463	10%	Not Statistically Significant
3	7	1,102	1,076	Not Statistically Significant	542	49%	311	29%	-43%
3	11	3,212	5,191	62%	986	31%	809	16%	Not Statistically Significant
3	13.03	2,333	3,281	41%	522	22%	574	17%	Not Statistically Significant
3	13.04	3,680	3,769	Not Statistically Significant	935	25%	785	21%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.13	3,750	4,489	20%	1,400	37%	1,287	29%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.14	11,063	13,565	23%	867	8%	2,282	17%	163%
3	17.16	4,694	5,282	13%	264	6%	555	11%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.22	4,032	3,488	-13%	924	23%	666	19%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.29	4,456	4,728	Not Statistically Significant	765	17%	847	18%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.33	3,064	3,754	23%	522	17%	706	19%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.37	9,952	10,710	8%	922	9%	646	6%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.38	6,820	6,943	Not Statistically Significant	706	10%	1,014	15%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.4	3,954	4,785	21%	553	14%	798	17%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.41	3,609	3,285	Not Statistically Significant	823	23%	385	12%	-53%
3	17.42	4,436	6,806	53%	1,431	32%	1,752	26%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.46	3,806	3,810	Not Statistically Significant	967	25%	1,018	27%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.48	4,686	7,022	50%	1,239	26%	1,698	24%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.49	5,727	6,217	Not Statistically Significant	1,518	27%	920	15%	-39%
3	17.5	5,083	4,943	Not Statistically Significant	1,424	28%	1,174	24%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.55	5,756	6,279	9%	256	4%	249	4%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.56	3,956	4,233	Not Statistically Significant	597	15%	504	12%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.57	1,796	2,240	25%	377	21%	356	16%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.64	5,358	6,479	21%	643	12%	865	13%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.65	15,929	13,993	-12%	2,030	13%	1,576	11%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.66	7,247	6,930	Not Statistically Significant	1,737	24%	2,019	29%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.68	4,913	6,634	35%	744	15%	704	11%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.69	5,489	5,342	Not Statistically Significant	702	13%	573	11%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.7	10,903	12,453	14%	289	3%	536	4%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.71	3,841	4,177	Not Statistically Significant	302	8%	572	14%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.73	5,025	7,199	43%	418	8%	506	7%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.74	7,911	8,279	Not Statistically Significant	518	7%	967	12%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.75	4,087	5,408	32%	463	11%	410	8%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.76	2,445	2,987	22%	445	18%	705	24%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.77	5,403	6,035	Not Statistically Significant	1,245	23%	1,200	20%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.78	3,668	3,996	Not Statistically Significant	537	15%	572	14%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.79	5,615	6,165	10%	697	12%	1,142	19%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.8	3,802	4,029	Not Statistically Significant	598	16%	1,047	26%	75%
3	17.81	2,265	2,397	Not Statistically Significant	90	4%	193	8%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.82	4,854	5,248	Not Statistically Significant	568	12%	766	15%	Not Statistically Significant
3	17.83	5,404	5,467	Not Statistically Significant	545	10%	693	13%	Not Statistically Significant

Use estimates highlighted in yellow with caution: CV is 15.49%-20.49%

Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or over

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, C17002

Total Population and Population under 200% of the Poverty Threshold (4 of 5)

Census Tracts, Travis County, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

Precinct	Census Tract	2006-2010 Population	2011-2015 Population	Percent Change between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015	2006-2010 Under 200% Poverty		2011-2015 Under 200% Poverty		Percent Change between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015
					Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	
3	17.84	4,786	6,051	26%	276	6%	351	6%	Not Statistically Significant
3	19.01	5,341	5,671	Not Statistically Significant	963	18%	646	11%	Not Statistically Significant
3	19.08	7,375	9,053	23%	2,005	27%	1,840	20%	Not Statistically Significant
3	19.1	4,002	4,428	Not Statistically Significant	345	9%	485	11%	Not Statistically Significant
3	19.11	2,930	3,083	Not Statistically Significant	713	24%	550	18%	Not Statistically Significant
3	19.14	5,775	6,129	Not Statistically Significant	368	6%	393	6%	Not Statistically Significant
3	19.15	1,607	1,639	Not Statistically Significant	230	14%	478	29%	108%
3	19.16	3,316	3,259	Not Statistically Significant	432	13%	226	7%	Not Statistically Significant
3	19.17	4,778	4,985	Not Statistically Significant	50	1%	607	12%	1114%
3	19.18	2,519	2,441	Not Statistically Significant	237	9%	223	9%	Not Statistically Significant
3	19.19	3,719	3,921	Not Statistically Significant	77	2%	240	6%	Not Statistically Significant
3	24.07	3,707	5,896	59%	256	7%	1,513	26%	491%
3	25	4,908	5,611	14%	879	18%	1,467	26%	67%
4	8.01	1,312	1,568	Not Statistically Significant	606	46%	766	49%	Not Statistically Significant
4	9.02	5,227	5,031	Not Statistically Significant	3,311	63%	2,630	52%	Not Statistically Significant
4	10	4,020	3,659	Not Statistically Significant	1,873	47%	1,478	40%	Not Statistically Significant
4	13.05	4,905	5,739	17%	2,005	41%	2,017	35%	Not Statistically Significant
4	13.07	3,768	3,719	Not Statistically Significant	1,782	47%	1,347	36%	Not Statistically Significant
4	13.08	2,676	2,779	Not Statistically Significant	1,087	41%	902	32%	Not Statistically Significant
4	14.01	2,600	3,159	22%	665	26%	699	22%	Not Statistically Significant
4	14.02	2,685	2,804	Not Statistically Significant	616	23%	794	28%	Not Statistically Significant
4	14.03	1,360	1,577	Not Statistically Significant	620	46%	673	43%	Not Statistically Significant
4	17.12	3,670	4,729	29%	1,214	33%	1,879	40%	Not Statistically Significant
4	17.28	6,517	7,242	11%	1,410	22%	1,469	20%	Not Statistically Significant
4	17.47	5,312	5,613	Not Statistically Significant	1,455	27%	2,133	38%	Not Statistically Significant
4	17.72	2,479	3,705	49%	168	7%	821	22%	389%
4	20.02	2,842	3,079	Not Statistically Significant	1,061	37%	703	23%	Not Statistically Significant
4	20.03	3,815	4,109	Not Statistically Significant	2,110	55%	2,051	50%	Not Statistically Significant
4	20.04	2,244	2,264	Not Statistically Significant	895	40%	912	40%	Not Statistically Significant
4	20.05	4,467	4,782	Not Statistically Significant	2,222	50%	2,486	52%	Not Statistically Significant
4	21.11	4,339	5,418	25%	2,922	67%	2,855	53%	Not Statistically Significant
4	23.04	4,239	3,243	-23%	2,962	70%	1,776	55%	-40%
4	23.07	5,020	5,572	Not Statistically Significant	3,059	61%	2,884	52%	Not Statistically Significant
4	23.08	4,473	5,298	Not Statistically Significant	2,340	52%	2,845	54%	Not Statistically Significant
4	23.1	2,324	3,447	48%	1,737	75%	2,292	66%	Not Statistically Significant
4	23.12	6,102	7,413	21%	4,151	68%	5,116	69%	Not Statistically Significant
4	23.13	4,117	4,883	19%	2,085	51%	2,844	58%	Not Statistically Significant
4	23.14	4,858	4,844	Not Statistically Significant	2,839	58%	3,242	67%	Not Statistically Significant
4	23.15	3,212	3,053	Not Statistically Significant	2,063	64%	1,952	64%	Not Statistically Significant
4	23.16	5,659	5,379	Not Statistically Significant	4,457	79%	3,389	63%	Not Statistically Significant
4	23.17	4,802	5,150	Not Statistically Significant	4,055	84%	4,090	79%	Not Statistically Significant
4	23.18	5,571	10,290	85%	3,717	67%	8,180	79%	120%
4	23.19	148	16	Not Statistically Significant	148	100%	14	88%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.02	5,958	7,324	23%	2,694	45%	3,059	42%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.03	3,326	2,575	-23%	1,597	48%	868	34%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.09	3,406	3,501	Not Statistically Significant	1,283	38%	1,306	37%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.1	3,878	4,132	Not Statistically Significant	2,057	53%	2,093	51%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.11	6,076	6,849	13%	4,094	67%	4,842	71%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.12	5,162	6,082	18%	2,291	44%	3,441	57%	50%
4	24.13	4,715	4,916	Not Statistically Significant	3,936	83%	3,372	69%	Not Statistically Significant

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Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or over

Note: 9800 is not included in the table because it represents the Austin-Bergstrom International Airport

Created by: Travis County HHS/VS, Research & Planning Division, 2017

Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, C17002

Total Population and Population under 200% of the Poverty Threshold (5 of 5)

Census Tracts, Travis County, 2006-2010 & 2011-2015

Precinct	Census Tract	2006-2010 Population	2011-2015 Population	Percent Change between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015	2006-2010 Under 200% Poverty		2011-2015 Under 200% Poverty		Percent Change between 2006-2010 & 2011-2015
					Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	
4	24.19	3,773	4,282	Not Statistically Significant	2,346	62%	2,490	58%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.21	4,923	9,346	90%	1,874	38%	2,278	24%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.22	4,785	5,511	Not Statistically Significant	2,553	53%	2,391	43%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.23	5,890	5,658	Not Statistically Significant	1,834	31%	1,973	35%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.24	3,214	3,802	18%	1,288	40%	1,711	45%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.25	2,787	3,503	26%	436	16%	940	27%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.26	6,460	9,530	48%	3,273	51%	3,007	32%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.27	7,366	8,261	Not Statistically Significant	3,307	45%	4,257	52%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.28	4,806	6,529	36%	1,195	25%	2,027	31%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.29	531	762	44%	214	40%	174	23%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.3	3,521	3,477	Not Statistically Significant	1,813	51%	2,249	65%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.31	6,215	8,088	30%	3,482	56%	3,848	48%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.32	2,019	2,087	Not Statistically Significant	889	44%	1,101	53%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.33	5,233	6,761	29%	1,915	37%	3,010	45%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.34	1,473	1,732	Not Statistically Significant	331	22%	964	56%	191%
4	24.35	5,748	8,019	40%	2,710	47%	3,809	47%	Not Statistically Significant
4	24.36	2,327	2,267	Not Statistically Significant	1,032	44%	1,258	55%	Not Statistically Significant

Use estimates highlighted in yellow with caution: CV is 15.49%-20.49%

Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or over

Note: 9800 is not included in the table because it represents the Austin-Bergstrom International Airport

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Source data: 2006-2010 & 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, C17002

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