focus on CHILDREN & YOUTH in TRAVIS COUNTY



Travis County snapshot from the
american community survey
5-year estimates
2012 - 2016

July 2018

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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?

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Table of Contents

Data Highlights	4
Introduction	5
Demographics	9
Poverty Status	21
School Enrollment, Health Care & Public Benefits	26
Households & Families	31
Geographic Comparisons	38
Geographic Concentration	41
Appendix A: School District Map	53
Appendix B: Map Data Tables	54
Appendix C: Methodology	60
Endnotes	65

Data Highlights

How many children are currently living in Travis County?

- Of 1,148,176 Travis county residents, 23% or 264,425 are children under 18.
- The child population has increased by 10%, from 240,885 in 2007-2011 to 264,425 in 2012-2016. In comparison, the total Travis County population increased by 14% during the same time period.

What is the current demographic make-up of Travis County children under 18?

- Almost one-half of children under 18 identify as Hispanic or Latino (47%), followed by Non-Hispanic White (36%), Black or African American (9%), Other (7%), and Asian (5%).
- 36% of children 5 to 17 years old speak a language other than English at home, of which 77% speak English "very well". Of those who speak a language other than English at home, 85% speak Spanish.
- 4% of children under 18 have a disability. Of children with a disability, 64% are male and 36% are female.

How is the Travis County child population impacted by poverty?

- 21% (55,489) of children live below 100% of poverty, which is higher than the overall Travis County poverty rate (15%).
- Within the child population, children under 5 years old and children between 5 to 11 years old have the highest poverty rates, 23% and 22% respectively.
- Within the Race and Hispanic origin subpopulations, children who identify as Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American have the highest poverty rates (33%) .
- 41% (107,411) of children live below 200% of the Poverty Threshold.

How does the Travis County child population compare to other geographic areas?

- Travis County has a lower proportion of the population under 18 (23%) when compared to Texas, the other most populous Texas Counties, and the other Central Texas Counties.
- Children live throughout Travis County but many Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) in outlying areas have higher numbers and proportions of children than ZCTAs in and around the central Austin area.
- Children living in poverty are concentrated in the central and eastern areas of Travis County.

Introduction

This report uses American Community Survey (ACS) data to look at demographic, social, and employment characteristics as it relates to children and youth under 18 years old in Travis County. We also explore data by geographic areas and changes over time. We focus on children and youth in this report because they are a valuable asset in our community and make up almost one-quarter (23%) of the Travis County population. This information is provided to help understand more about this racially, culturally, and economically diverse population, as well as the households and families in which they live.

Data in this report are from the American FactFinder and Public Use Microsample (PUMS) Data 5-Year Estimates. Rather than produce a broad assessment of children and youth under 18 years old using various sources, this report prioritizes an in-depth look at information available from ACS data. While this allows for a more nuanced and detailed look at the ACS data, there are limitations in using a single data source to explore a complex topic.

The data within this report aims to support efforts to design and improve programs, inform funding and resource allocation, and shape local polices.

The Data Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

As described above, this report utilizes the American Community Survey (ACS) 2012-2016 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.[1]

The 2012-2016 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 allows us to study poverty at the sub-county level. The 2007-2011 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, statistics from 5-Year Estimates and 1-Year Estimates differ. (For example, when referring to the 2012-2016 5-year data sets, the child poverty rate is 21%, whereas the 2016 1-Year Estimates indicates the child poverty rate is 17%.) As a result, the statistics in this report

may vary from other reports released by Travis County Health and Human Services (such as the Travis County Snapshot) or by our partners in the community.

Age Categories

The American Community Survey data sets include various age breakdowns for children and youth in the 0 – 17 years age range. Due to the variation of age breakdowns from the Census Bureau, age categories within this report are not consistent. For example, some data is available for children under 6 years old (0-5 years) whereas other data is available for children under 5 years old (0-4 years). In addition, some data sets do not provide detailed age breakdowns and only provide estimates for the total child population (0 - 17 years). Similarly, some data sets do not provide estimates for a particular age group; for example, data for language spoken at home is not available for children under 5 years old.

Universes

The universe describes the population represented in a given data set. For many of the charts and tables included in this report, the universe is children in Travis County and the population represented is the estimate for the total number of children in Travis County (n = 264,425). Other charts and tables represent a subset of children or represent households and families with children. It is important to pay attention to the universe when comparing data between charts and tables.

Statistical Testing and Limitations of the ACS

We tested all ACS estimates presented in this supplement at a 90% confidence level for reliability, and PUMAS data at a 95% confidence level. 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:

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

When estimates have a CV 15.5% or higher 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.[2]

Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months

Poverty statistics in the American Community Survey adhere to the standards specified by the Office of Management and Budget. The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. The same thresholds are used throughout the United States and are updated annually for inflation. Poverty thresholds for people living alone or living with unrelated individuals vary by age (under 65 years or 65 years and older.) Poverty status is determined according to the person's total family income in the 12 months prior to the date of the survey with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition. 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.[a] Similarly, if an unrelated individual's total income is less than the appropriate threshold, then that individual is considered to be in poverty.[3]

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.[4]

[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. (American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2015 Subject Definitions, pages 80-83.)

Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population

The universe for most disability data sets is the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The Census Bureau defines this population as all U.S. civilians not residing in institutional group quarters facilities such as correctional institutions, juvenile facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and other long-term care living arrangements.[5]

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

Estimates and Rates

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

American Community Survey data tables provide estimates for the number of individuals, displayed according to various characteristics (i.e. age, family type, level of education) and geographies (i.e. cities, counties, Zip Code Tabulation Areas). The rate for any given characteristic (e.g., children living in poverty) is calculated by dividing the number of individuals with that characteristic (children in who live in households with incomes below the poverty threshold) by the total number of individuals in the group (all children in Travis County). Thus, the rate is the percentage of children living in poverty. In this report, rate, percent, and proportion are used interchangeably.

The three scenarios below, using poverty as an example, demonstrate why it is important to consider both numbers and rates when using 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. Growth rate represents the average amount of change per year or per month across a time period. There are different formulas for calculating growth rates because there are varying assumptions you can apply to the data – like assuming the growth rate in the period was linear or exponential. We do not calculate growth rates in this report.

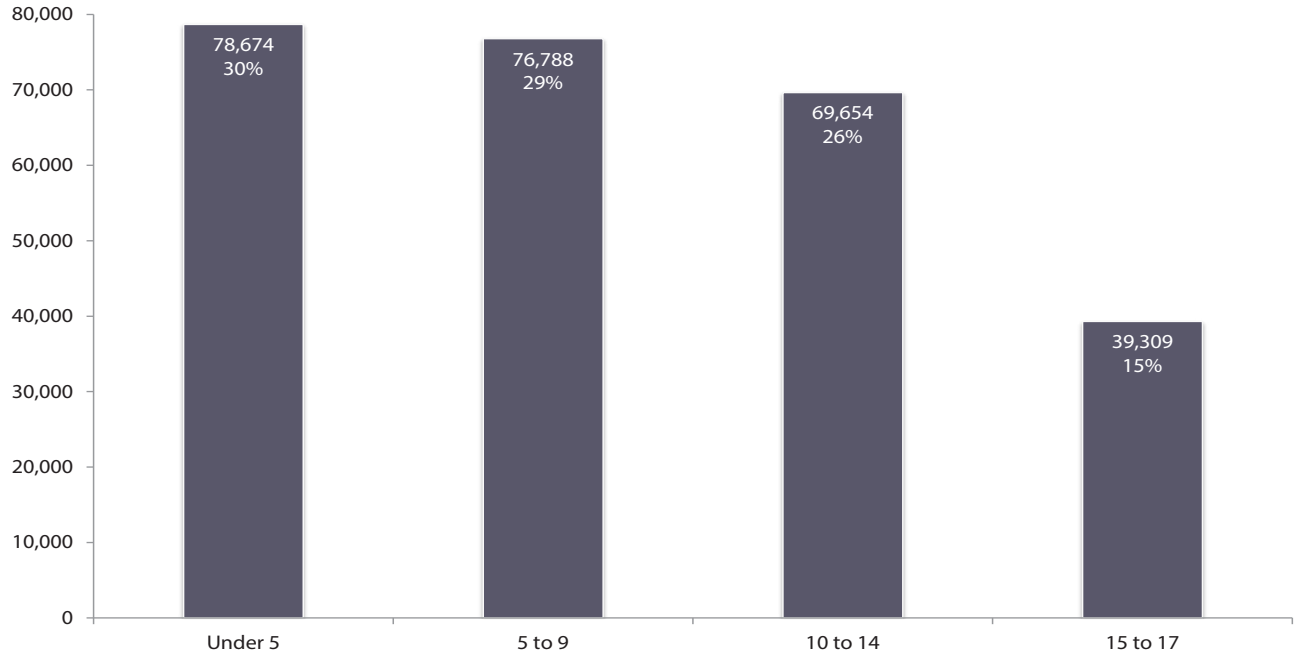
Demographics

This section explores demographic data for children under 18 years old, specifically age, sex, race and Hispanic Origin, place of birth, citizenship and nativity, language spoken at home, and disability status.

Age and Sex

Of the 1,148,176 Travis County residents in 2012-2016, 23% or 264,425 are children under 18 years old. Children under 5 years make up the largest age group at 30%, closely followed by children 5 to 9 years at 29%, 10 to 14 years at 26%, and 15 to 17 years at 15%. Males comprised just over half (51% or 135,103) of the total child population and females made up 49% (129,322).

Child Population by Age Group
Population under 18 years, Travis County, 2012-2016
n = 264,425



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B01001

Early Childhood Age Groups

Of children under 6 years old, children under 3 years make up the largest proportion with 49%. Slightly more than one-third of children (32,114) are preschool-age, ranging from 3-4 years.

Child Population by Selected Age Groups Trends

Population under 6 years, Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

	2007-2011		2012-2016		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Under 3 years	45,045	50%	46,556	49%	1,511	3%
3 and 4 years	30,383	34%	32,114	34%	1,731	6%
5 years	13,775	15%	15,886	17%	2,111	15%
Total Population under 6	89,203	100%	94,556	100%	5,353	6%

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018.
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B09001

Trends

Between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 the total Travis County population increased by 14% and the child population increased by 10%. Though the number of children in each age group has increased, age groups have proportionally stayed the same since 2007-2011. The total early childhood population increased by 5,353 children, 6%. Children that are 5 years old have experienced the largest percentage change at 15% since 2007-2011. Though all age groups have experienced an increase in population since 2007-2011, proportionally female and male age groups have had no significant change.

Child Population by Age Group Trends

Population under 18 years, Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

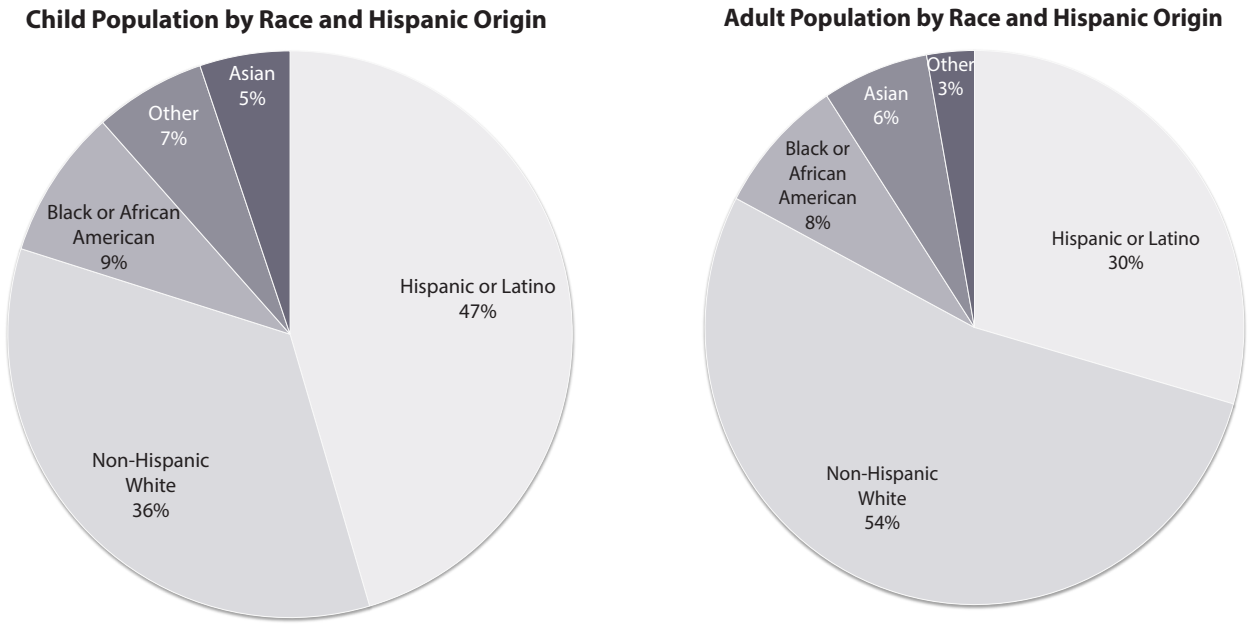
	2007-2011		2012-2016		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Under 5 years	75,432	31%††	78,674	30%††	3,242	4%
5 to 9 years	68,570	28%††	76,788	29%††	8,218	12%
10 to 14 years	61,177	25%	69,654	26%	8,477	14%
15 to 17 years	35,706	15%	39,309	15%	3,603	10%
Total Population Under 18	240,885	100%	264,425	100%	23,540	10%

†† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 percentages are not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018.
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B1001

Race & Hispanic Origin

Almost one-half of children under 18 identify as Hispanic or Latino (47%), followed by Non-Hispanic White (36%), Black or African American (9%), Other[b] (7%), and Asian (5%). The child population is more diverse than the adult population as no one race or Hispanic origin group represents a majority of the population. Conversely, 53% of Travis County adults identify as Non-Hispanic White and 30% identify as Hispanic or Latino.

Child and Adult Population by Race and Hispanic Origin
Total Population, Travis County, 2012-2016



Note: The percentage totals do not 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, 2018
Source Data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001, B01001B, B01001C, B01001D, B01001E, B01001G, B01001H, B01001I

The table below provides age distribution by race and Hispanic origin for the four age categories available in the American Community Survey.

Child Population by Race and Hispanic Origin
Population under 18 years, Travis County, 2012-2016

	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15-17 years	Total	Percent
Hispanic or Latino	37,250	36,736	32,479	17,511	123,976	47%
Non-Hispanic White	27,961	26,754	24,770	14,427	93,912	36%
Black or African American	6,213	7,358	5,679	4,108	23,358	9%
Asian	4,229	3,625	4,108	2,142	14,104	5%
Other	5,751	5,024	8,859	4,445	17,423	7%

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018.
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001B, B01001C, B01001D, B01001E, B01001G, B01001H, B01001I

[b] Other includes the following: Two or More Races, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian and Alaska Native.

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.[6]

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. 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. 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 within Travis County "Some Other Race" largely represents a duplicate count of people who are Hispanic or Latino. We decided not to include this category because of duplication. However, we do acknowledge that by excluding Some Other Race there are a small group of individuals who are not represented in our analysis.

For more information, see the Methodology section.

Trends

Between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016, the number of Hispanic or Latino children increased 11% (12,629), Non-Hispanic White children increased 7% (6,512), children identifying as Other increased 54% (6,095) and Asian children increased 13% (1,615). There was a decrease in the Black or African American children population, but it was not statistically significant.

There has been little change in the proportion of the child population by race and Hispanic origin between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016. The percentage of children under 18 in Travis County identifying as Hispanic or Latino and Other increased slightly from 2007-2011 to 2012-2016.[c] The proportion of children identifying as Non-Hispanic White and Asian had no change during the same time period.[d]

[c] A statistical test for sampling variability in the estimate of Hispanic or Latino children is not appropriate for changes over time due to use of a controlled estimate.

[d] The difference between the 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 estimates of Black or African American is not statistically significant.

Child Population by Race and Hispanic Origin Trends

Population under 18 years, Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

	2007-2011		2012-2016		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Hispanic or Latino	111,347	46%	123,976	47%	12,629	11%
Non-Hispanic White	87,400	36%	93,912	36%	6,512	7%
Black or African American	23,960	10%††	23,358	9%††	-602	-3%
Asian	12,489	5%	14,104	5%	1,615	13%
Other	11,328	5%	17,423	7%	6,095	54%
Total child population	240,885	100%	264,425	100%	23,540	10%

†† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 percentages are not statistically significant
Note: The total child population estimate is from Table B01001 and is not the sum of the race and Hispanic origin estimates in the table. The race and Hispanic origin 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, 2018.
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001, B01001B, B01001C, B01001D, B01001E, B01001G, B01001H, B01001I

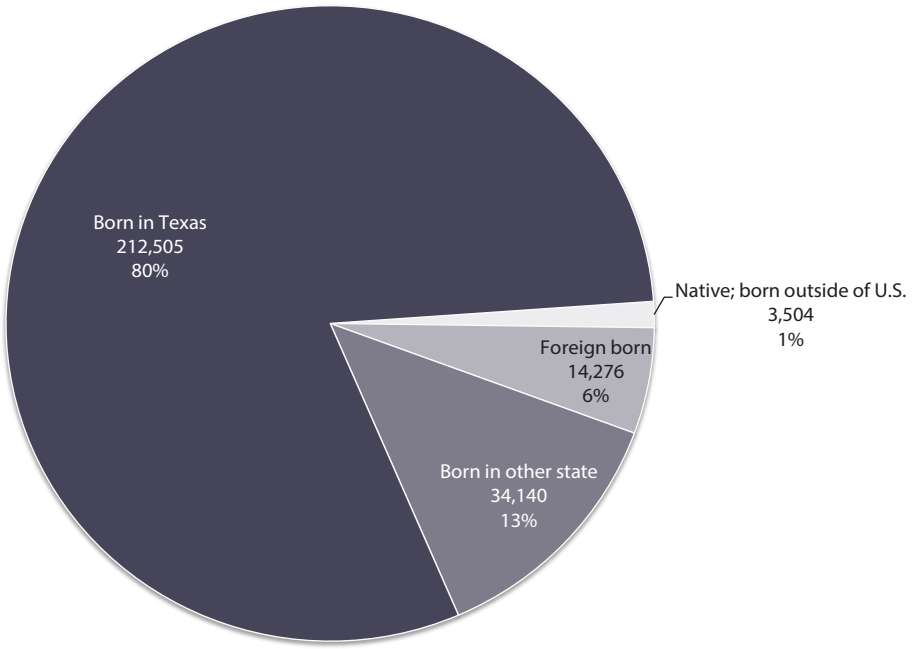
Place of Birth

The majority of Travis County children (212,505 or 80%) were born in Texas, 34,140 (13%) were born in another state in the U.S., and 14,276 (6%) were born in another country. Approximately 1% of all Travis County children were born in another country but are native to the U.S., meaning they have at least one parent who is a U.S. citizen.

Child Population by Place of Birth

Population under 18 years, Travis County, 2012-2016

n = 264,425



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B06001

Trends

The number of children ages 5 to 17 that were born in Texas increased by 12% since 2007-2011. Native children ages 5 to 17 born outside of the U.S. nearly doubled in that same time period.

Children by Place of Birth Trends
Population under 18 years, Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

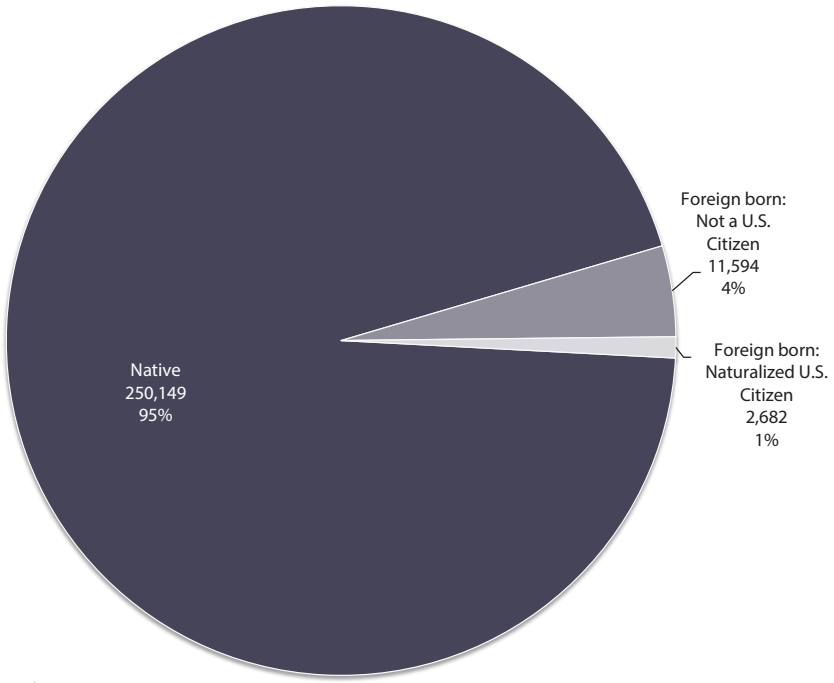
	2007-2011		2012-2016			
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Difference	Percent Change
Born in Texas	189,664	79%	212,505	80%	22,841	12%
Born in other state	32,518†	13%	34,140†	13%	1,622	5%
Native - born outside of U.S.	1,770	0.7%	3,504	1.5%	1,734	98%
Foreign born	16,933†	7%††	14,276†	5%††	2,657	16%

† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 estimates are not statistically significant.
†† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 percents are not statistically significant.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018.
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B05003

Citizenship and Nativity

Citizenship and nativity are closely related concepts with important distinctions. Nativity status refers to whether a person is native or foreign born. The native population includes anyone who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. national at birth, this includes respondents who indicated they were born in the U.S., Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island or abroad of American parent or parents. Citizenship status refers to whether a person is a U.S. Citizen or Not a U.S. Citizen. Respondents who indicate that they were native born are considered U.S. citizens at birth. Foreign-born people who indicate that they were U.S. citizens through naturalizations also are considered U.S. Citizens. Not a U.S. Citizen is comprised of respondents who indicated that they were not U.S. citizens at the time of the survey.[7]

Child Population by Nativity and Citizenship Status
Population under 18 years, Travis County, 2012-2016
n = 264,425



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B05003

Of the population under 18 years old, 250,149 or 95% were native born, while nearly 11,600 or 4% of all children were born in another country and are not U.S. Citizens. Approximately 2,682 or 1% of children are foreign born and naturalized U.S. citizens.

Trends

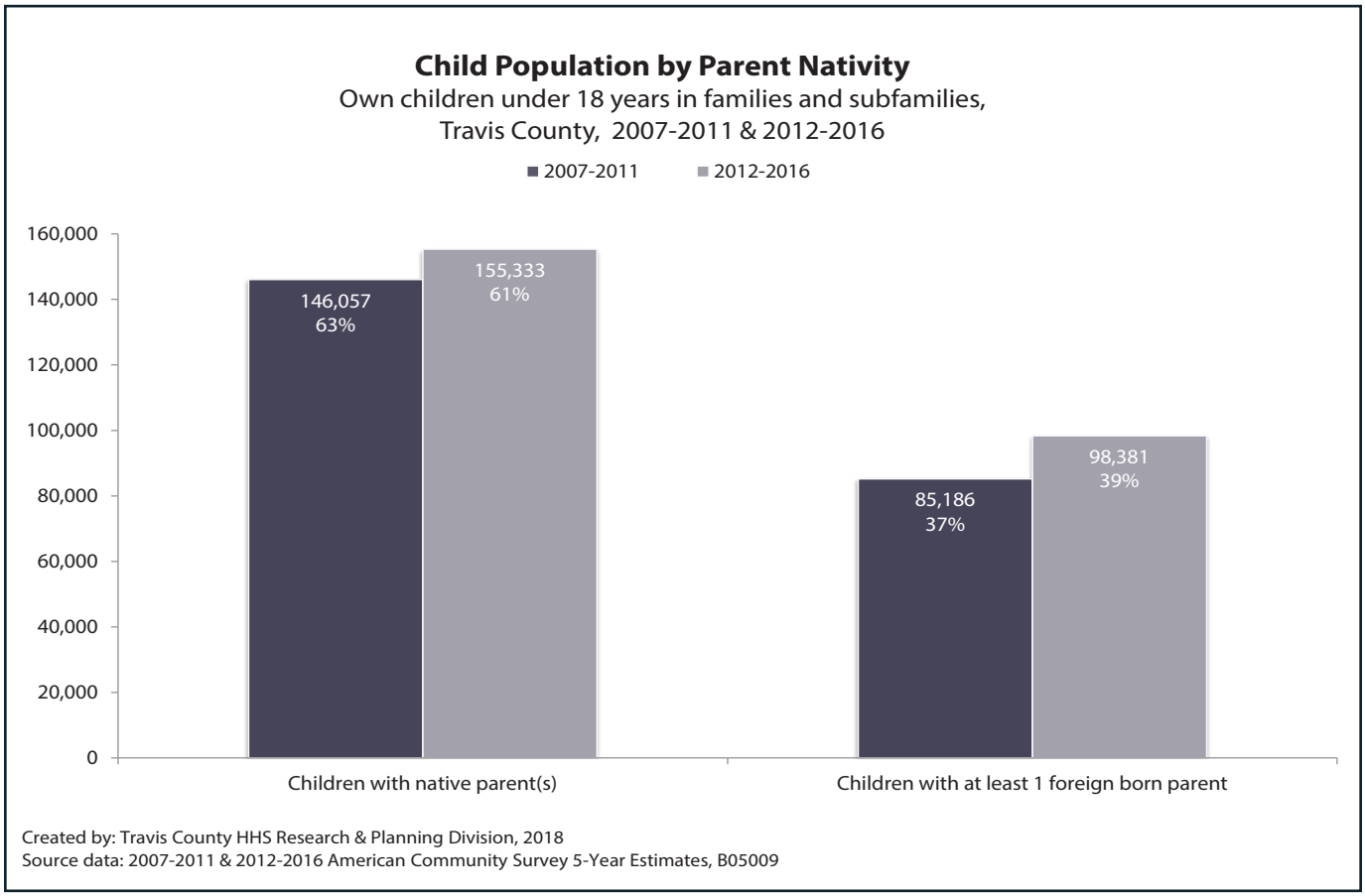
Between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016, there was a 22% decrease in the number of children born in another country and are not U.S. citizens.

Children by Nativity and Citizenship Status
Population under 18 years, Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

	2007-2011		2012-2016		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Native	223,952	93%	250,149	95%	26,197	12%
Foreign born: Naturalized U.S. Citizen	1,987	1%	2,682	1%	695	35%
Foreign born: Not a U.S. Citizen	14,946	6%	11,594	4%	-3,352	-22%

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018.
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B05003

The number of children with native parents increased by 9,276, whereas the number of children with at least one foreign born parent increased by 13,195 since 2007-2011. Between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 the proportion of children with native parents decreased by 2%, from 63% to 61% and the proportion of children with at least one foreign born parent increased by 2%, from 37% to 39%.



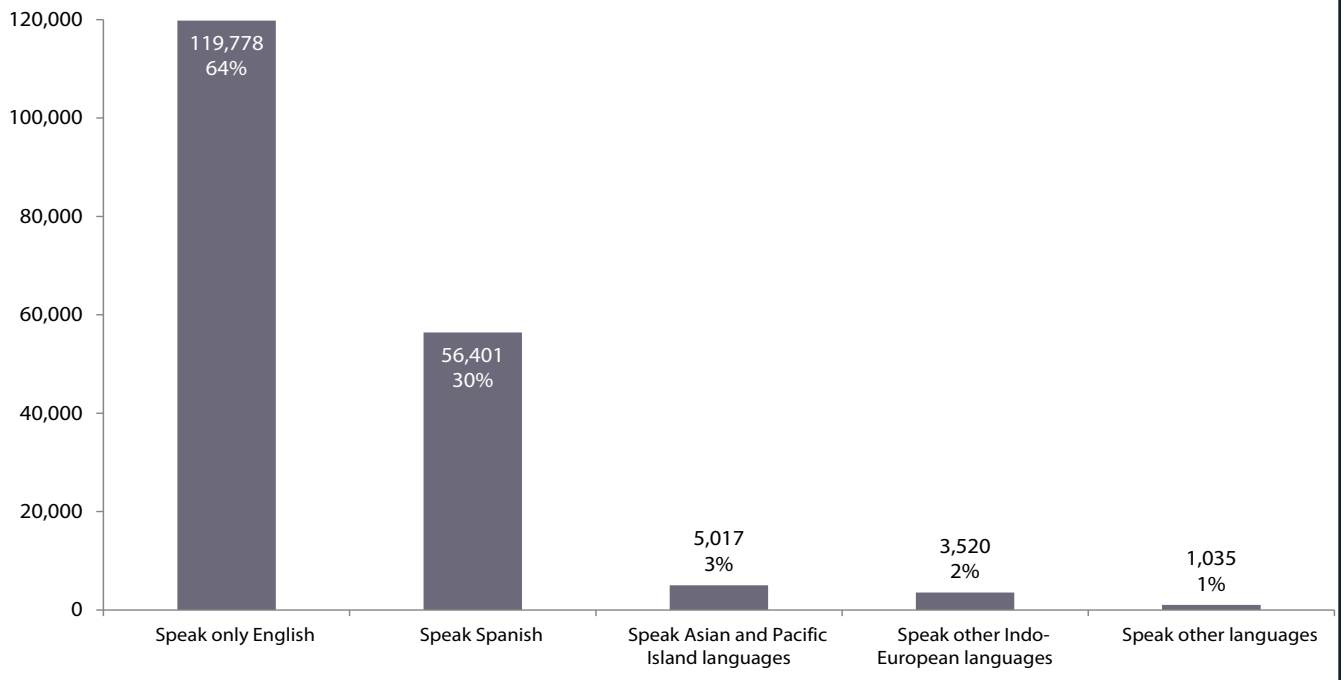
Language Spoken at Home

More than 1 in 3 children (36%) between the ages of 5 and 17 in Travis County speaks a language other than English at home. Among the 65,973 children living in a foreign-language speaking home, 85% (56,401) report living in Spanish-speaking homes. Ten percent (17,862)[8] of children 5 to 17 years live in limited English speaking households also known as linguistically isolated households, which is defined as households where no one 14 years or above speaks English "very well".[9]

Language Estimates

The Census Bureau codes 381 detailed languages and collapses these into "language groups," which include English, Spanish, other Indo-European languages, Asian or Pacific Island languages, and all other languages. Language data are estimated for children between the ages of 5 and 17 years for selected language groups; children under 5 years of age are presumed to have limited language skills for developmental reasons. Detailed languages are only available by household or the general population.

Language Spoken at Home
Population 5 to 17 years, Travis County, 2012-2016
n = 185,751



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B16004

English Proficiency Trends

Of 65,973 children in Travis County that live in a household where English is not the primary language, 77% or 50,781 children speak English "very well" and 23% or 15,192 children speak English less than "very well."[e] Between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016, the total number of children that are foreign-language speakers increased by 14%. During the same time, the number of children that speak "very well" increased by 30%.

Language Spoken at Home
Population 5 to 17 years, Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

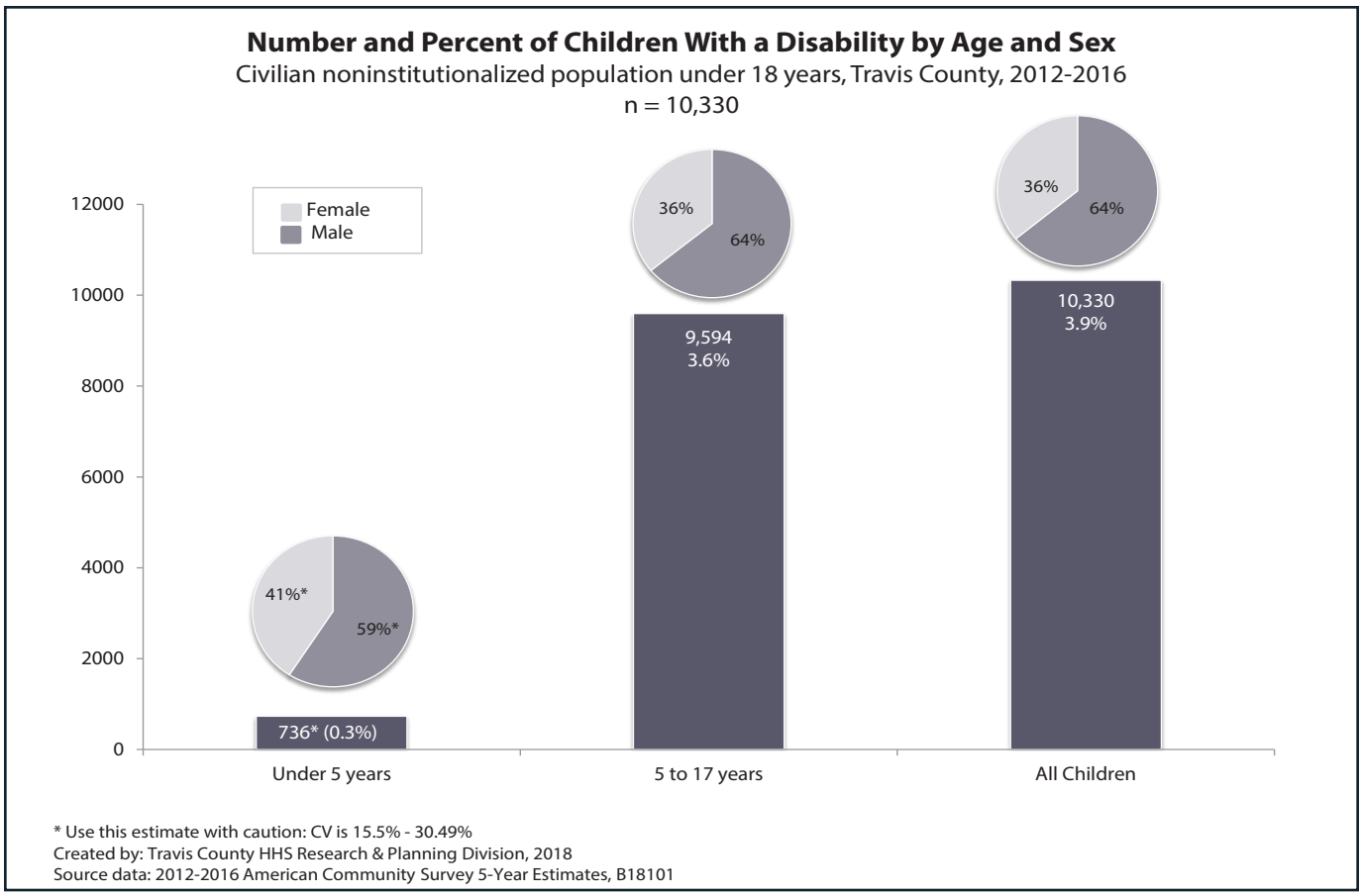
	2007-2011		2012-2016		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
All foreign-language speakers	57,794	35%††	65,973	36%††	8,176	14%
Speak English "very well"	39,140	68%	50,781	77%	11,641	30%
Speak English less than "very well"	18,654†	32%	15,192†	23%	3,462	23%

† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 estimates are not statistically significant.
†† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 percentages are not statistically significant.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018.
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B16004

[e] Linguistic isolation is defined when a person who speaks a language other than English speaks English less than "very well." Respondents that speak English less than "very well" include those that speak English "well," "not well," and "not at all."

Disability Status

In Travis County, approximately 4% (10,330) of children under 18 years have a disability. Of the 4% of children with a disability, the largest proportion, 93% (9,594), are between ages 5 to 17. It is important to note that for children under the age of 5 disability status is determined by only two of the five[f] aspects of disability American Community Survey attempts to capture for children under 18: hearing and vision difficulty. When looking at the disability status of children by sex, 64% (6,585) of children with a disability are male and 36% (3,745) of children with a disability are female.



Of the 4% of children with a disability, 77% (7,992) have one disability and 23% (2,338) have two or more disabilities.[10]

Cognitive difficulties are the most common type of disability identified among children; approximately 77% (7,385) of children experience cognitive difficulty, which is defined as serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions due to physical, mental, or an emotional condition.

[f] For children under 5 years old, hearing and vision difficulty are used to determine disability status. For children between the ages of 5 and 14, disability status is determined from hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, and self-care difficulties. For people aged 15 years and older, they are considered to have a disability if they have difficulty with any of the five difficulty types listed above or an independent living difficulty. American Factfinder provides data on independent living difficulty for individuals 18 years and older. (American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2016 Subject Definitions, page 61.)

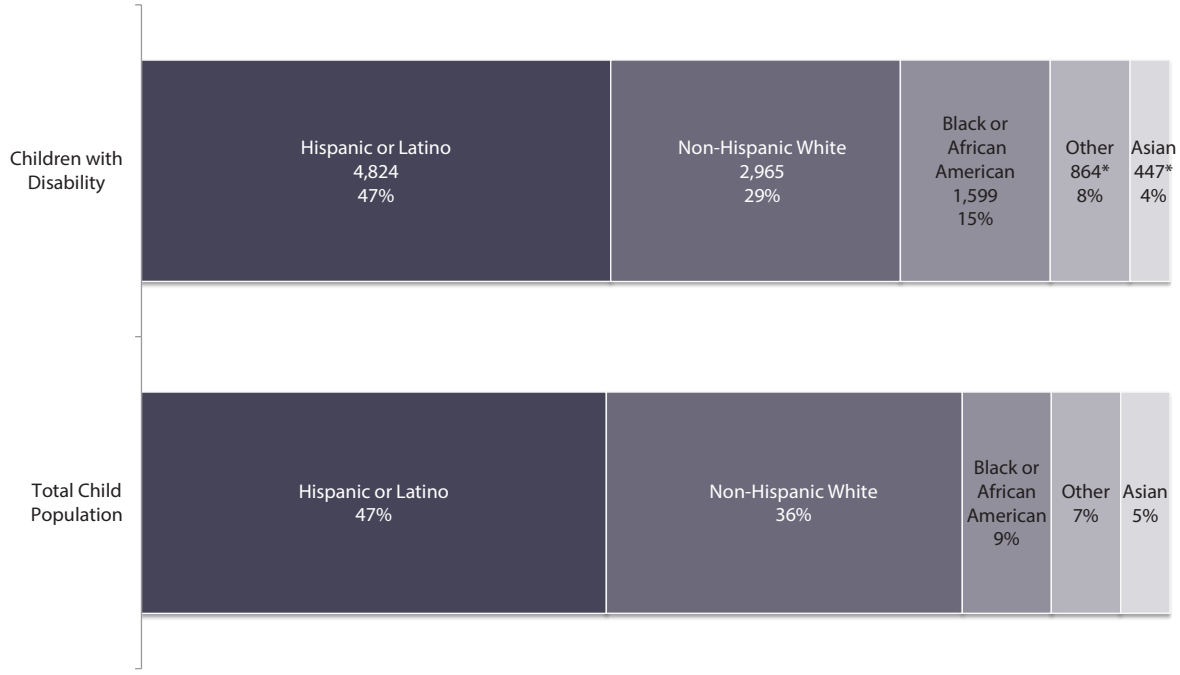
Number and Percent of Children With a Disability by Difficulty and Sex
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years, Travis County, 2012-2016

Difficulty	Children with Disability	Percent of Children	Females		Males	
			Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Ambulatory difficulty	1,068*	11%	499*	47%	569*	53%
Cognitive difficulty	7,385	77%	2,526	34%	4,859	66%
Hearing difficulty	1,568	10%	687*	44%	881*	56%
Self-care difficulty	1,828	19%	639*	35%	1,189*	65%
Vision difficulty	1,494	12%	553*	37%	941*	63%

*Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5% - 30.49%
Note: Some children have more than one disability and are represented in more than one category. Percentage totals do not equal 100% because children may have more than one disability.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B18102, B18103, B18104, B18105, B18106

Almost one-half, (47%) of children under the age of 18 with a disability are Hispanic or Latino, which is in proportion with the total Hispanic or Latino child population. Twenty-nine percent of children with a disability are Non-Hispanic White while 36% of the total child population is Non-Hispanic White and 15% of children with a disability are Black or African American while 9% of the total child population is Black or African American.

Child Population and Disability by Race and Hispanic Origin
Civilan noninstituionalized population under 18 years, Travis County, 2012-2016



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.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, B01001B, B01001C, B1001D, B01001E, B01001G, B01001H

Trends

Trend analysis for disability status is not available because beginning with 2008 data the Census Bureau changed the way it measured disability status.

Disability Status

Disability status refers to an individual's limitation of activities and restrictions to full participation at school, work, home, or in the community. Data on disability status is derived from survey responses that indicate hearing difficulty which asked respondents if they were deaf or had serious difficulty hearing; vision difficulty, if they were blind or had serious difficulty seeing even with glasses; cognitive difficulty if due to physical, mental, or emotional condition, they had serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions; ambulatory difficulty if they had serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs; self-care difficulty if they had difficulty dressing and bathing; and independent living difficulty if due to physical, mental, or emotional condition they had difficulty doing errands alone.

For children under 5 years old, disability status is determined by hearing and vision difficulty; for children between ages 5 to 14 disability status is determined from hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, and self-care difficulties; and for ages 15 years and older disability status is determined from difficulty with any one of the six difficulty types.[11]

Poverty Status

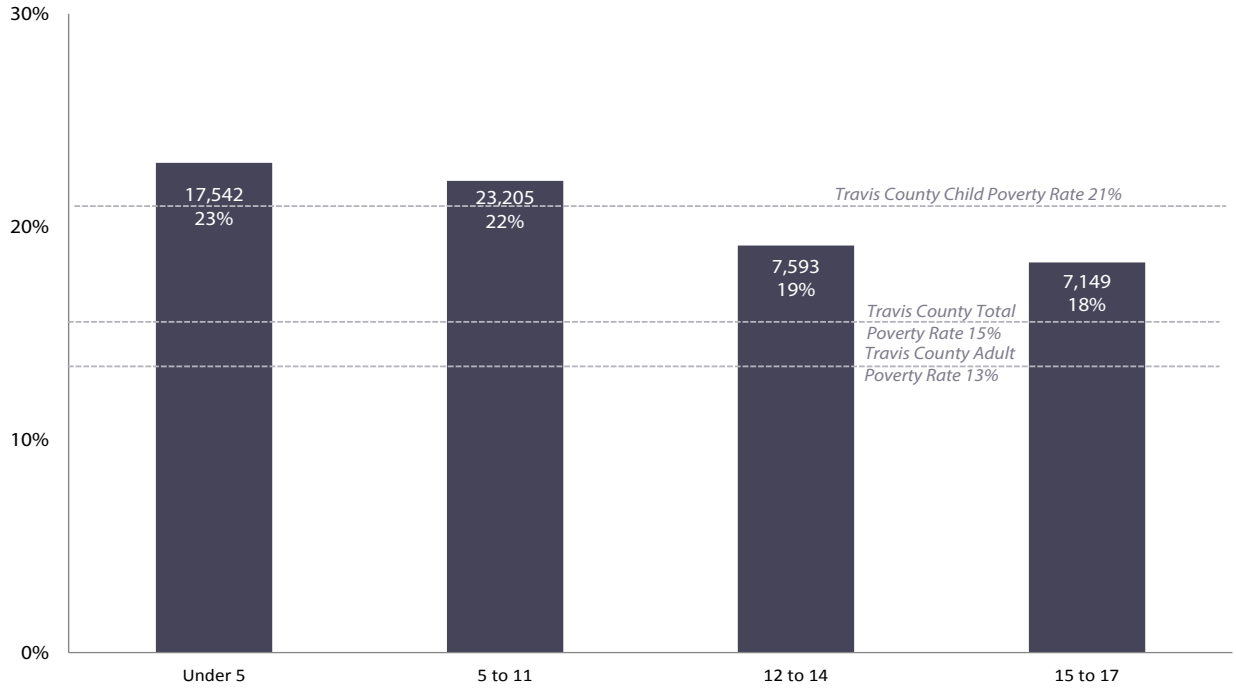
This section explores how children are represented among the Travis County population living in poverty and at differing income to poverty ratios.

Children are more likely than the adult population to experience poverty. At 21%, the child poverty rate is higher than the overall poverty rate of 15% and the adult poverty rate of 13%. Young children are more likely to live in poverty. Within the child population, children under 5 years have the highest poverty rate (23%), followed by children 5 to 11 years (22%), then children 12 to 14 years (19%). Older children, 15 to 17 years, have the lowest poverty rate (18%).

Number and Rate of Children in Poverty by Age

Population under 18 years for whom poverty status is determined, Travis County, 2012-2016

n = 54,589



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018

Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001

Trends

Between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016, the estimated number of children under 18 below poverty increased. Only the age groups of 12 to 14 years and 15 to 17 years saw a statistically significant increase. The poverty rate for children under 5 decreased between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 from 25% to 23%. No other age group (5 to 11 years, 12 to 14 years, or 15 to 17 years) had a statistically significant change in the poverty rate.

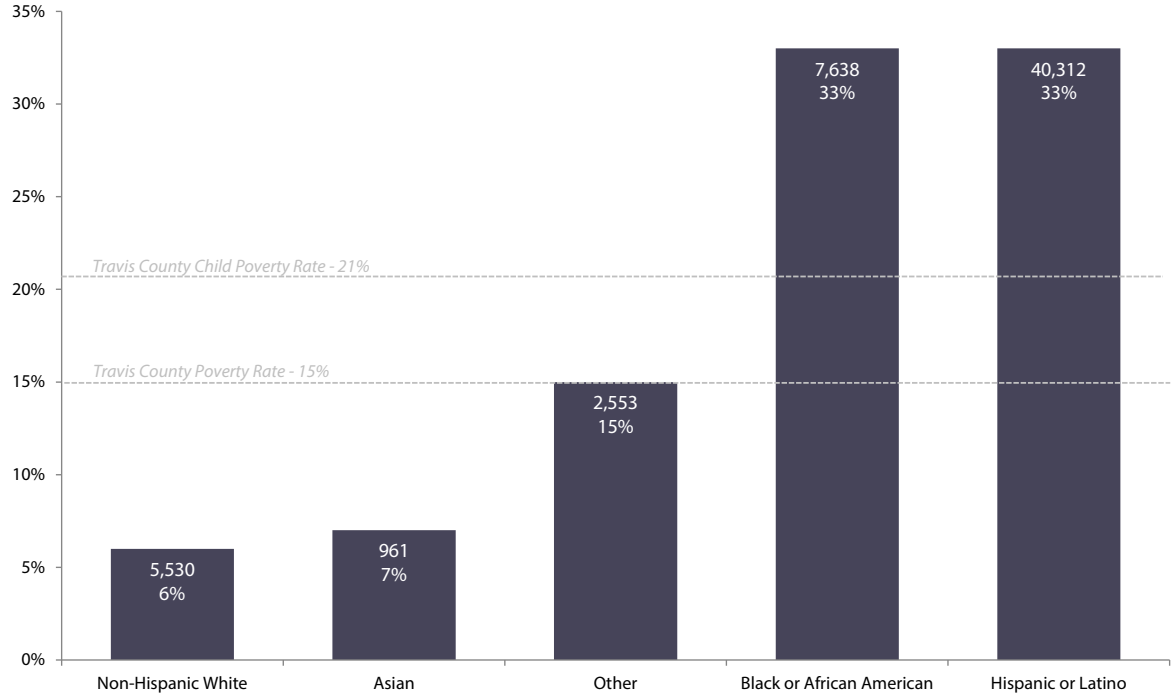
Poverty Status by Age Trends Population under 18 years for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016						
	2007-2011		2012-2016		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Rate	Estimate	Rate		
Under 18 years	52,715	22%††	55,489	21%††	2,774	5%
Under 5 years	18,662†	25%	17,542†	23%	-1,120	-6%
5 to 11 years	21,749†	23%††	23,205†	22%††	1,456	7%
12 to 14 years	6,367	18%††	7,593	19%††	1,226	19%
15 to 17 years	5,937	17%††	7,149	18%††	1,212	20%

† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 estimate is not statistically significant.
†† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 rate is not statistically significant.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001

Race and Hispanic Origin

The majority of children living in poverty are Hispanic or Latino (40,312), followed by Black or African American (7,638) and Non-Hispanic White (5,530). Within the Race and Hispanic origin subpopulations, Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American children have the highest poverty rates (33%). Non-Hispanic White and Asian children have the lowest poverty rates of 6% and 7%, respectively.

Number and Rate of Children in Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin
Population under 18 years for whom poverty status is determined, Travis County, 2012-2016

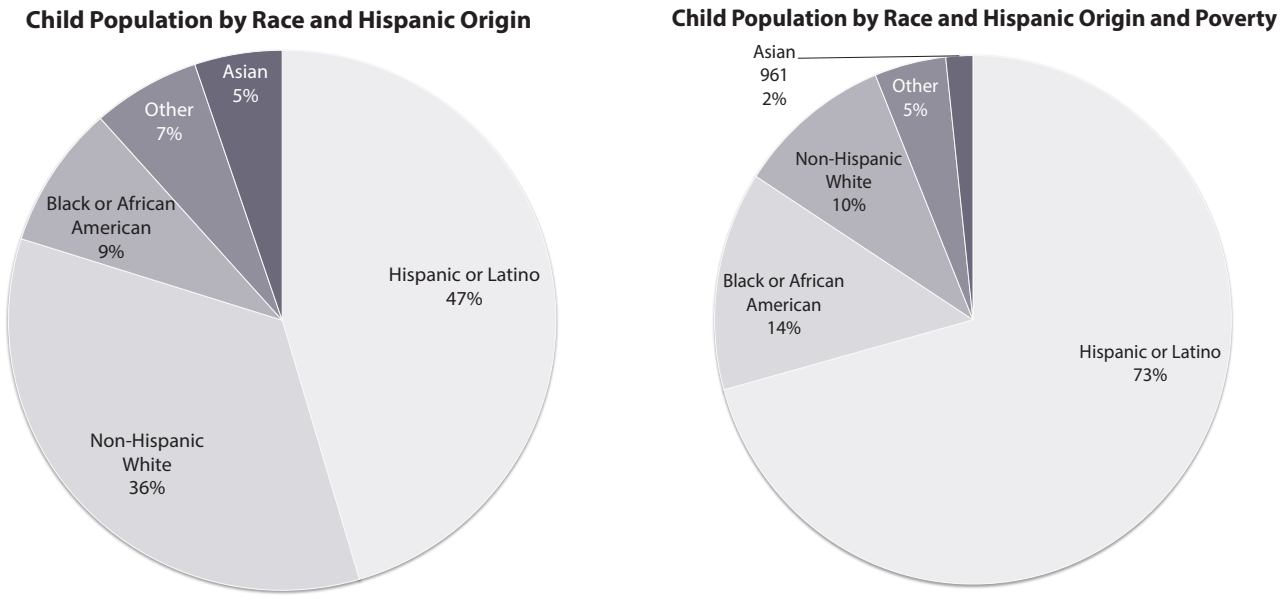


Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001, B17001B, B17001C,B17001D, B17001E, B17001G, B17001H, B17001I

Share of Child Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin

Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American children are disproportionately impacted by poverty. While Hispanic or Latino children compromise less than one-half (47%) of the child population, they make up almost three-fourths (73%) of the child population in poverty. Black or African American children represent 9% of the child population yet make up 14% of the child population in poverty. In comparison, children identified as Non-Hispanic White comprise 36% of the child population but only represent 10% of children in poverty.

Child Population by Race and Hispanic Origin and Share of Poverty
Population under 18 years, Travis County, 2012-2016



Note: The percentage totals do not 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, 2018
Source Data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001, B17001B, B17001C, B17001D, B17001E, B17001G, B17001H, B17001I

Trends

From 2007-2011 to 2012-2016, the poverty rate for Non-Hispanic White children increased from 8% to 10%. There were no statistically significant changes in the poverty rates for the other race and Hispanic Origin subpopulations.

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. Poverty and low-income conditions can put children's learning and health at risk. Especially in early childhood, poverty can have harmful long term cognitive, social, emotional, and health outcomes.[12]

For the purpose of this report, we define poverty as residents living below 100% of the Poverty Threshold, using the 2016 Poverty Thresholds issued by the Census Bureau. This report also considers the number and rate of people living below 200% of the Poverty Threshold, which more broadly measures people living with an economic hardship. Individuals living below 200% of poverty qualify for many social service assistance programs.

Poverty Threshold *Annual income*					
	100%	200%	300%	400%	500%
Individual under 65 years old	$12,486	$24,972	$37,458	$49,944	$62,430
Family of two: 1 adult and 1 child	$16,543	$33,086	$49,629	$66,172	$82,715
Family of three: 1 adult and 2 children	$19,337	$29,006	$57,954	$77,272	$96,590
Family of four: 2 adults and 2 children	$24,972	$48,678	$73,017	$97,356	$121,695

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

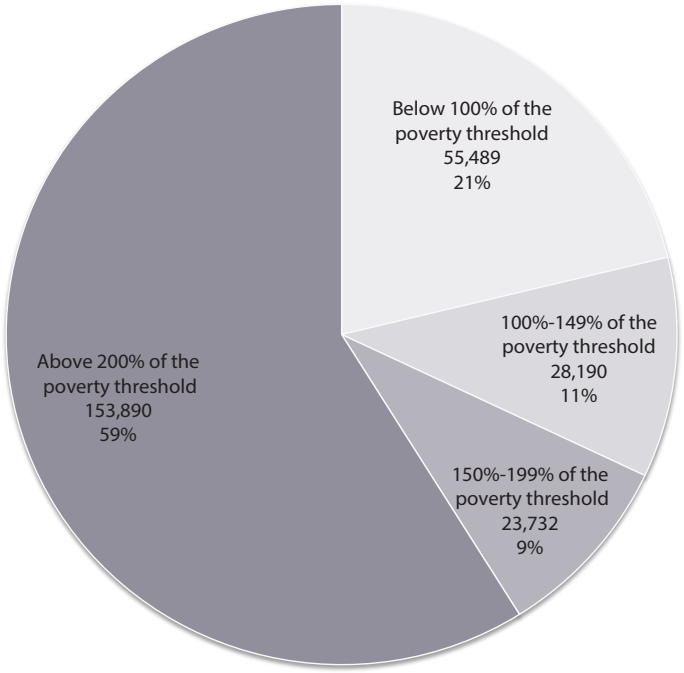
Income to Poverty Ratio

In addition to poverty status, we explore the number of children living below 200% of the poverty threshold, which is another indicator of economic hardship. The ratio of income to poverty compares a family's total income with the poverty threshold. Forty-one percent (107,411) of children live below 200% of the poverty threshold, which for a family of four with two related children is less than $48,678. In comparison, 32% (355,874) of the total Travis County population live below 200% of the poverty threshold.

Ratio of Income to Poverty Threshold in the Past 12 Months

Population under 18 years for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2012-2016

n = 261,301



2016 Poverty Threshold for:

One adult and one related child under 18 years old
100%: $16,543
150%: $24,815
200%: $33,086

A family of four, including two related children under 18
100%: $24,339
150%: $36,509
200%: $48,678

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17024

Trends

The proportion of children living below 200% of the poverty threshold decreased from 43% in 2007-2011 to 41% in 2012-2016. The following table shows the changes in both the number and percent of children living at different levels of the poverty thresholds. As the overall proportion of children living below 200% of poverty is decreasing, the proportion of children living above 300% of poverty is increasing, with the greatest increase in the number of children over 500% of poverty.

Ratio of Income to the Poverty Level in the Past 12 months

Population under 18 for Whom Poverty Status is Determined, Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

Poverty Threshold	2007-2011		2012-2016		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Below 100%	52,715†	22%††	55,489†	21%††	2,774	5%
100%-199%	50,567†	21%	51,922†	20%	1,355	3%
200%-299%	34,599	15%	34,215	13%	-384	-1%
300%-399%	23,331	10%	27,309	10%	3,978	17%
400%-499%	17,971	8%	20,069	8%	2,098	12%
500% and over	59,415	25%	72,297	28%	12,882	22%
Total	238,598	100%	261,301	100%	22703	10%

†The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 estimates is not statistically significant.
††The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 percents is not statistically significant.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018.
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17024

School Enrollment, Health Care & Public Benefits

Children benefit from various services that promote and support healthy and age-appropriate development. This section explores the services that children use, such as educational enrollment, health insurance, and public assistance.

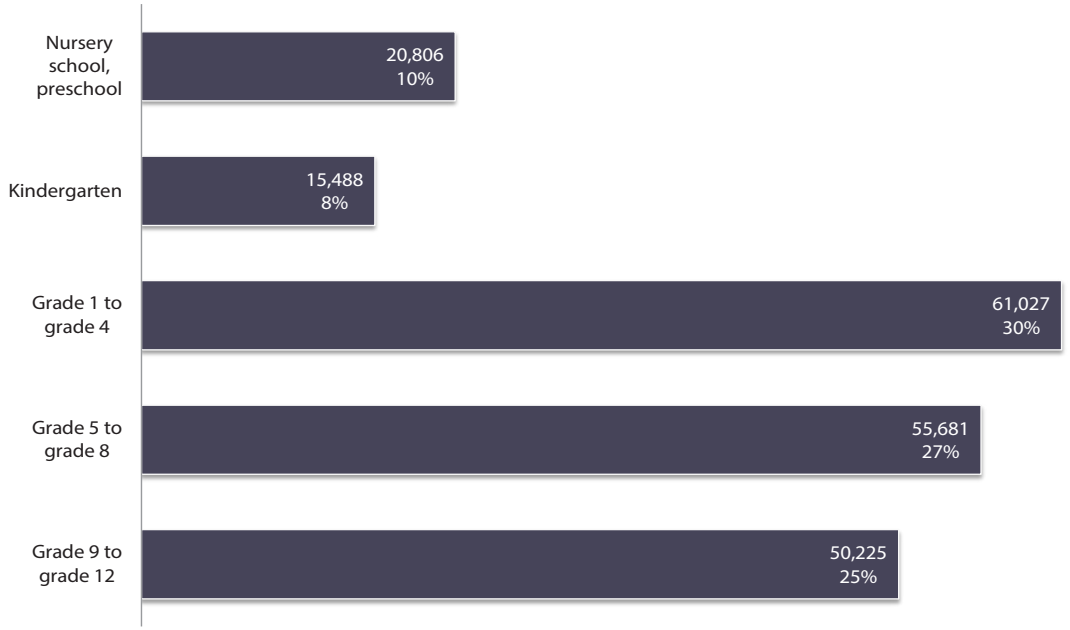
School Enrollment

There are 203,227 children age 3 years and older enrolled in school from nursery school, preschool level to grade 12 in Travis County. The largest proportion, 30% of children are enrolled in grades 1 to 4, 27% enrolled in grades 5 to 8, 25% enrolled in grades 9 to 12, 10% enrolled in nursery school, preschool, and 8% enrolled in kindergarten.

School Enrollment by Level

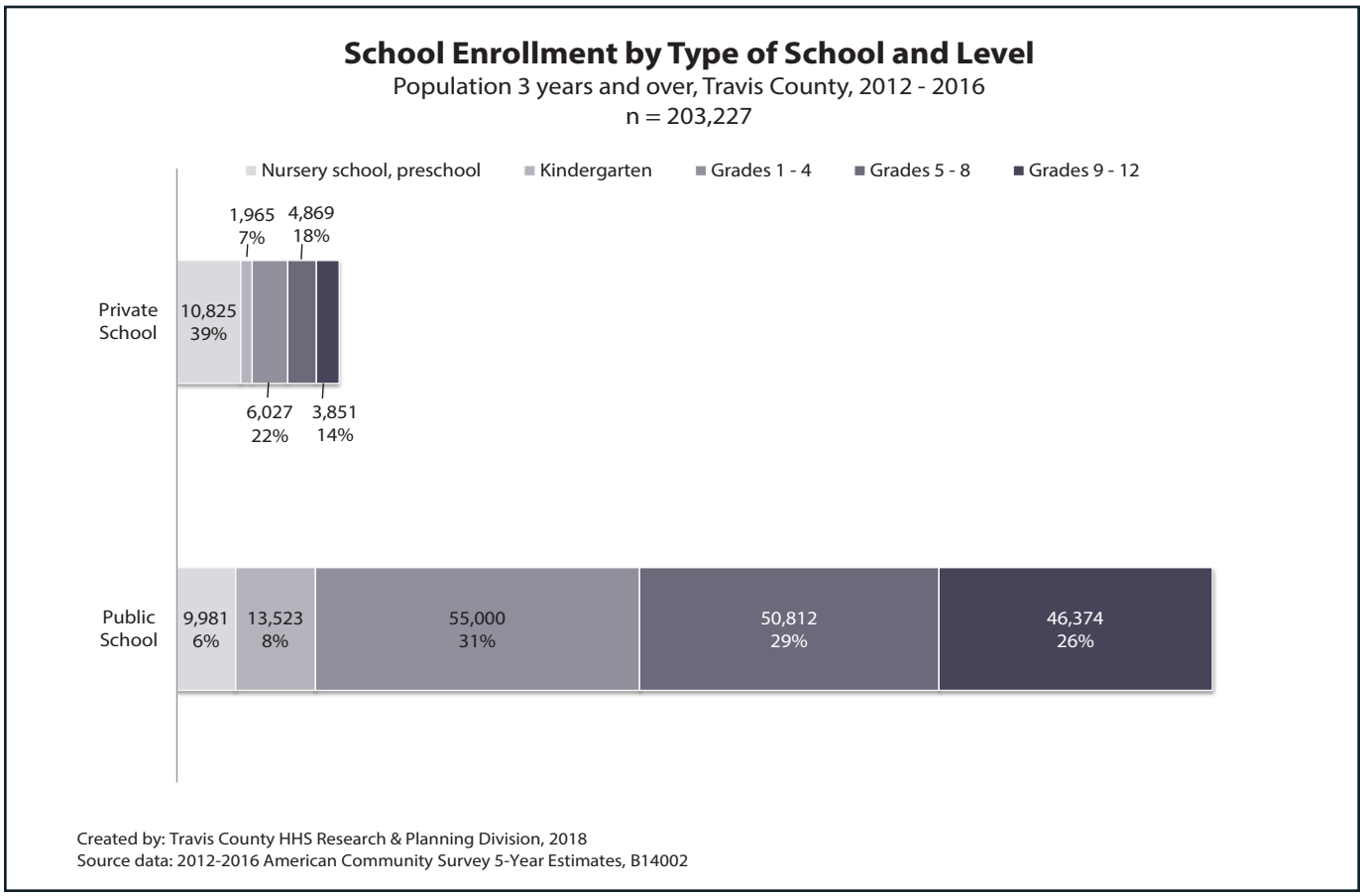
Population 3 years and over, Travis County, 2012 - 2016

n = 203,227



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B14002

When looking at enrollment by type of school, 86% (175,690) of children age 3 years and over attend public school. Fourteen percent of children (27,537) attend private school.[9] The largest proportion of children attending private school are enrolled in nursery school, preschool (39%), while those enrolled in nursery school, preschool make up the smallest proportion of children attending public school at 6%.



Trends

Between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 the total number of children age 3 and over enrolled in school increased by 12%. While the number of children enrolled in school increased, the proportion of children in each grade level remained steady with the exception of children enrolled in grades 9 to 12. In 2007-2011 children enrolled in grades 9 to 12 comprised 26% of the school enrollment population and slightly decreased to 25% of the enrollment population in 2012-2016. During this same time the number of children enrolled in public school increased by 11% while the number enrolled in private school increased by 21%.

[9] The Census Bureau defines public school as any school controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, state, or federal government. Private schools are defined as schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups. Home school is defined as parental-guided education outside of public or private school for grades 1-12. Those who are home schooled are classified as enrolled in private school. (American Community Survey/ Puerto Rick Community Survey 2016 Subject Definitions, page 120.)

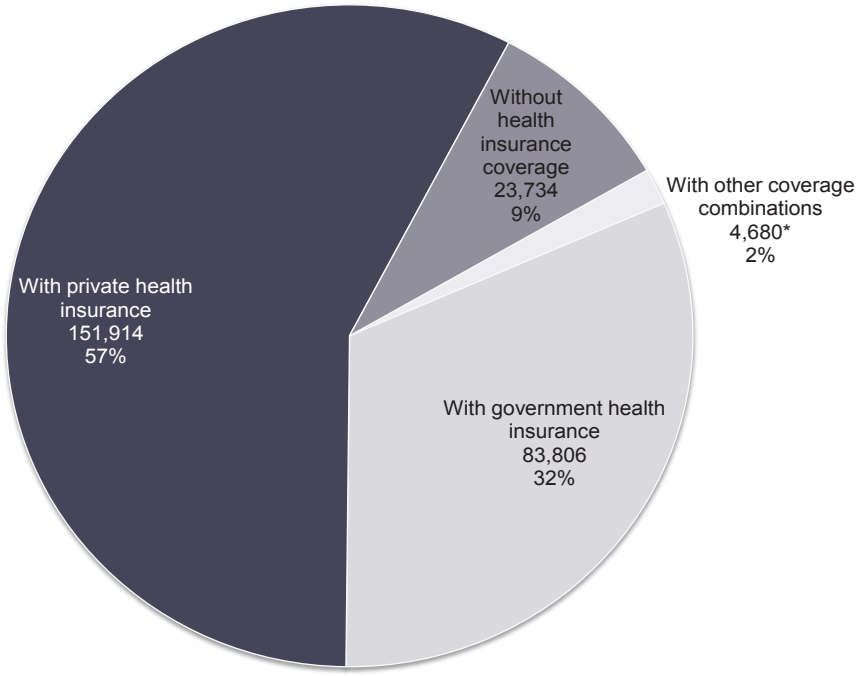
School Enrollment by Level of School Trends Population 3 years and over, Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016						
Level of School	2007-2011		2012-2016		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Nursery school, preschool	18,350	10%	20,806	10%	2,456	13%
Kindergarten	13,890	8%	15,488	8%	1,598	12%
Grade 1 to 4	53,690	30%	61,027	30%	7,337	14%
Grade 5 to 8	48,803	27%	55,681	27%	6,878	14%
Grade 9 to 12	46,451	26%	50,225	25%	3,774	8%
Total number of children enrolled in school	181,184	100%	203,227	100%	22,043	12%

Percentage totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B14002

Health Insurance

In Travis County, 91% of children under 18 years of age have health insurance coverage. Of those that have health insurance coverage, 57% are covered through private health insurance including employer-based, direct-purchase, or TRICARE/military, whereas 32% are covered through public or government health insurance programs such as Medicaid, Medicare, and VA health care.

Health Insurance by Type
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years, Travis County, 2012-2016
n = 264,134



* Estimate is not reliable at the 90% confidence level
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B27010

The likelihood of having health insurance coverage increased with household income. Fourteen percent (14,611) of children living below 200% of the poverty threshold do not have health insurance. In contrast, 10% of children living at 200-399% of the poverty threshold and 2% of children living at 400% or more of the poverty threshold do not have health insurance.

Health Insurance by Household Income Level

Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years for whom poverty is determined, Travis County, 2012-2016

Poverty Threshold	With Health Insurance		Without Health Insurance	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Under 200%	95,820	87%	14,611	14%
200-399%	54,809	89%	6,715	10%
400% or over	90,087	98%	2,279	2%

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018.
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, C27016

Public Assistance

About one-quarter (26%) of children under 18 years old live in households receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI)[h], cash public assistance income[i], or Food Stamps/SNAP.[13,j] Of the 67,642 children living in households receiving the aforementioned services, 49% live in female-headed households (no husband present), 43% live in married-couple family households, and 7% live in male-headed households (no wife present).

Female-headed families with children are disproportionately impacted by the need for assistance. Almost one-half (49%) of children living in female-headed households received assistance, compared to 16% of children living in married-couple families, and 28% of children living in male-headed households.

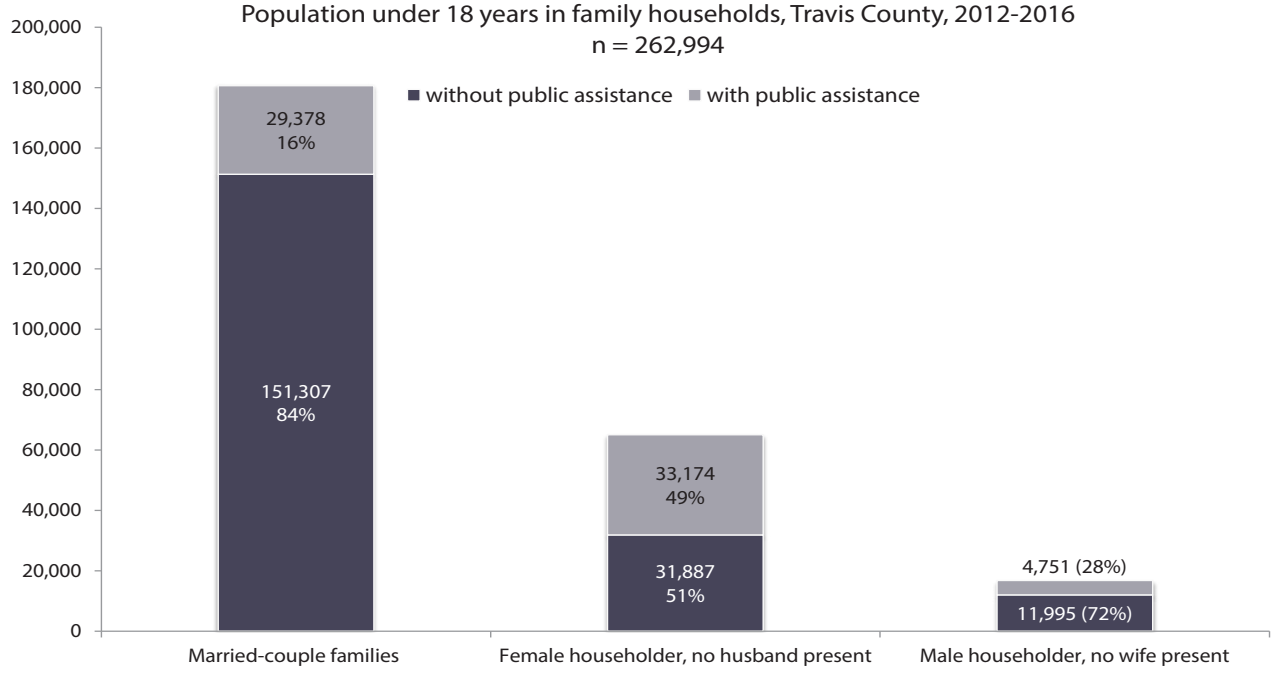
[h] Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a nationwide U.S. assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

[i] Cash public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). This does not include separate payments received for hospital or other medical care, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps. Public Assistance Income and "cash public assistance" are used interchangeably in the 2016 ACS data products. American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2016 Subject Definitions, page 83.

[j] The Food Stamp Program/SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) is the major national income support program to which all low-income and low-resource households, regardless of household characteristics.

Public Assistance* in the Past 12 months by Family Household Type for Children under 18 years old

Population under 18 years in family households, Travis County, 2012-2016
n = 262,994



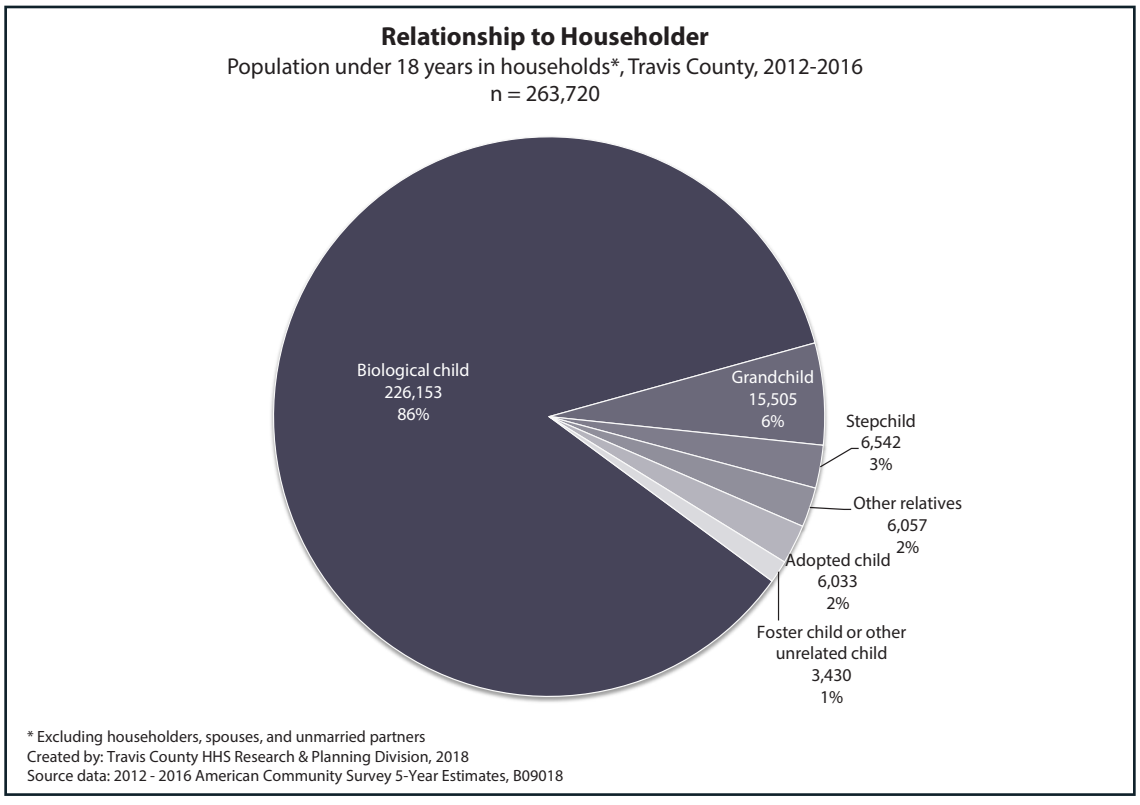
*Public Assistance includes Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Cash Public Assistance Income, or Food Stamps/SNAP.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B09010

Households & Families

This section looks at the number of children by household and family type. To explore variables related to income, we included Family Income by the number of families with own children under 18 years old and Median Family Income for householders by the presence of own children in the household. To explore education, we include the number of children by the educational attainment value of the householder. Similarly, for employment, we include the number of children by parents who are in and out of the labor force.

Family Composition

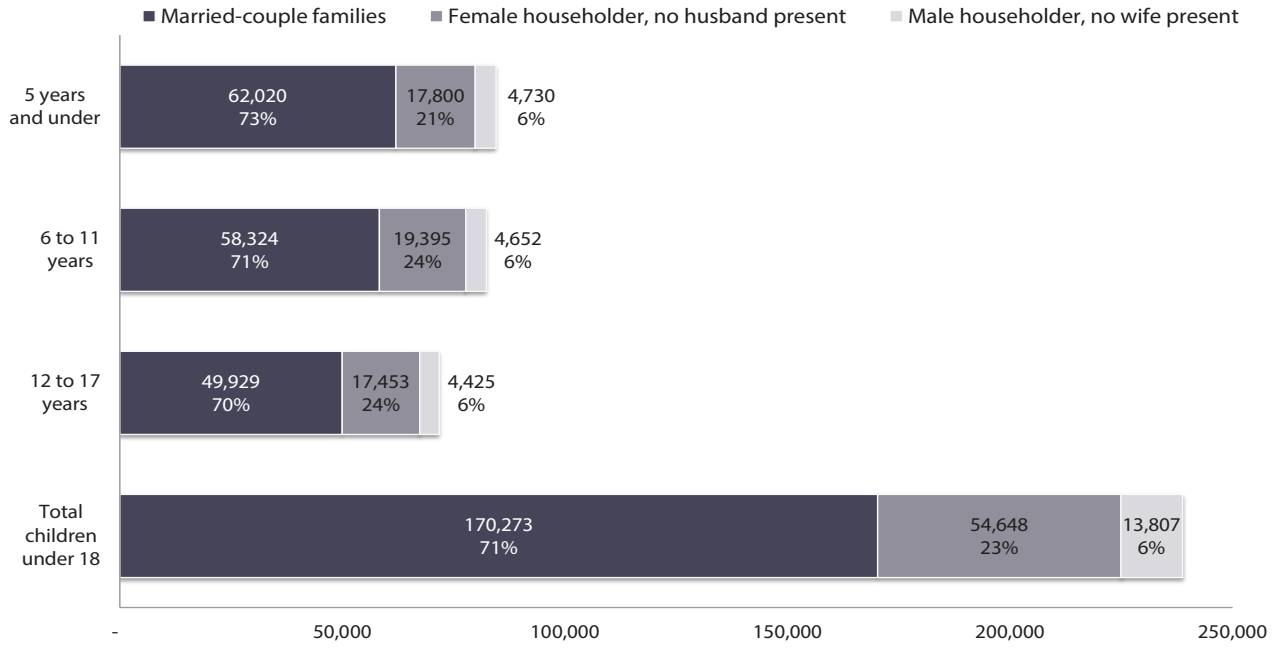
There are 131,917 households in Travis County with children, comprising 30% of the total number of households in the County (437,831);[14] approximately 263,720 children live in these households. Majority of children (86% or 226,153) are a biological child of the householder. Just over 15,500 (6%) children live with a grandparent. Of children living with a grandparent, just under one-half, 49%,[15] are the responsibility of the grandparent.[16,k]



[k] Responsibility for a child as defined by the Census Bureau, refers to when the grandparent is financially responsible for the basic needs (food, shelter, clothing, day care, etc.) of any or all grandchildren living in the household. In some cases the parent of the child may also live in the household but does not assume responsibility for the child.

There are 238,728 "own children", which includes children living with a biological, stepparent, or adoptive parent, of which the largest proportion (71% or 170,273) live in a married-couple family.[17] Slightly less than one-quarter of children (23% or 54,648) live with a female householder, no husband present, and 6% (13,807) live with a male householder, no wife present.

Number and Percent of Children by Age and Family Type
Own children under 18 years, Travis County, 2012-2016
n = 238,728



Percentage totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B09002

Trends

Between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016, the number of children in married-couple families increased by 12%. During this same time period the proportion of children in each family type remained stable.

Number of Children by Family Type Trends
Own children under 18 years, Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

Family Type	2007-2011		2012-2016		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Married-couple	152,169	70%††	170,273	71%††	18,104	12%
Female householder, no husband present	52,214†	24%††	54,648†	23%††	2,434	5%
Male householder, no wife present	13,168†	6%	13,807†	6%	639	5%
Total	217,551	100%	238,728	100%	21,177	10%

† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 estimates is not statistically significant
†† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 percent is not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018.
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B09002

Household and Family Type

The Census Bureau defines a household as a set of individuals who occupy a housing unit, which can be a house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters. One person per household is designated as the householder. In most cases the designated householder is the person who is listed on the first line of the American Community Survey questionnaire and is generally the person or one of the people in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.

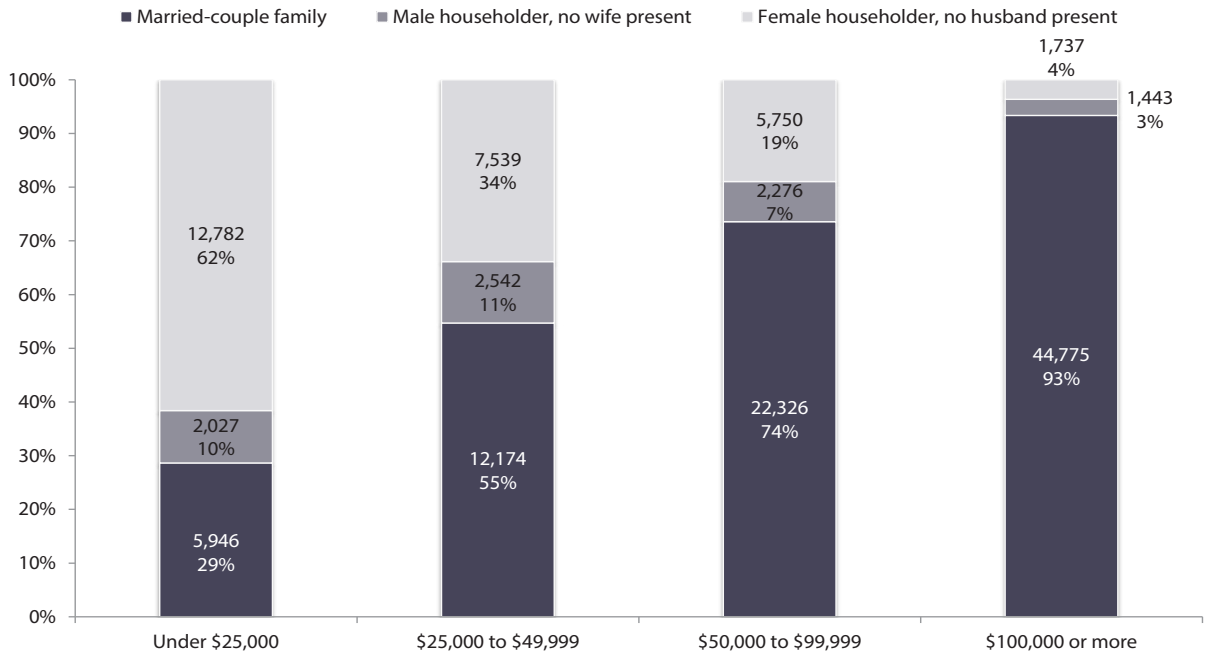
Family households include one or more individuals related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All individuals in a household related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. Individuals not related to the householder may live in the family household, but those individuals are not included as part of the householder's family in tabulations.

A married couple family is a family in which the householder and his or her spouse are listed as members of the same household. Other family includes "male householder, no wife present", a family with a male householder and no spouse of the householder is present, and "female householder, no husband preset", a family with a female householder and no spouse of the householder is present. Spouse includes a person married to and living with the householder and the category "husband or wife" includes people in formal marriages, as well as individuals in common-law marriages. Beginning with 2013 data, family households and married-couple families include same-sex couples. Unless otherwise specified, "spouse" and "married couple" includes same-sex married couples.

Family Income

Married couple family households make up 93% of households earning $100,000 or more. Single parent householders tend to earn less income. Seventy-two percent (14,809) of householders earning less than $25,000 are single parent householders, with 62% being female householders, no husband present (12,782) and 10% being male householders, now wife present (2,027).

Family Type by Presence of Own Children by Family Income
(In 2016 Inflation-adjusted dollars)
Families, Travis County, 2012-2016
n = 121,317



Percentage totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B19131

Median Family Income

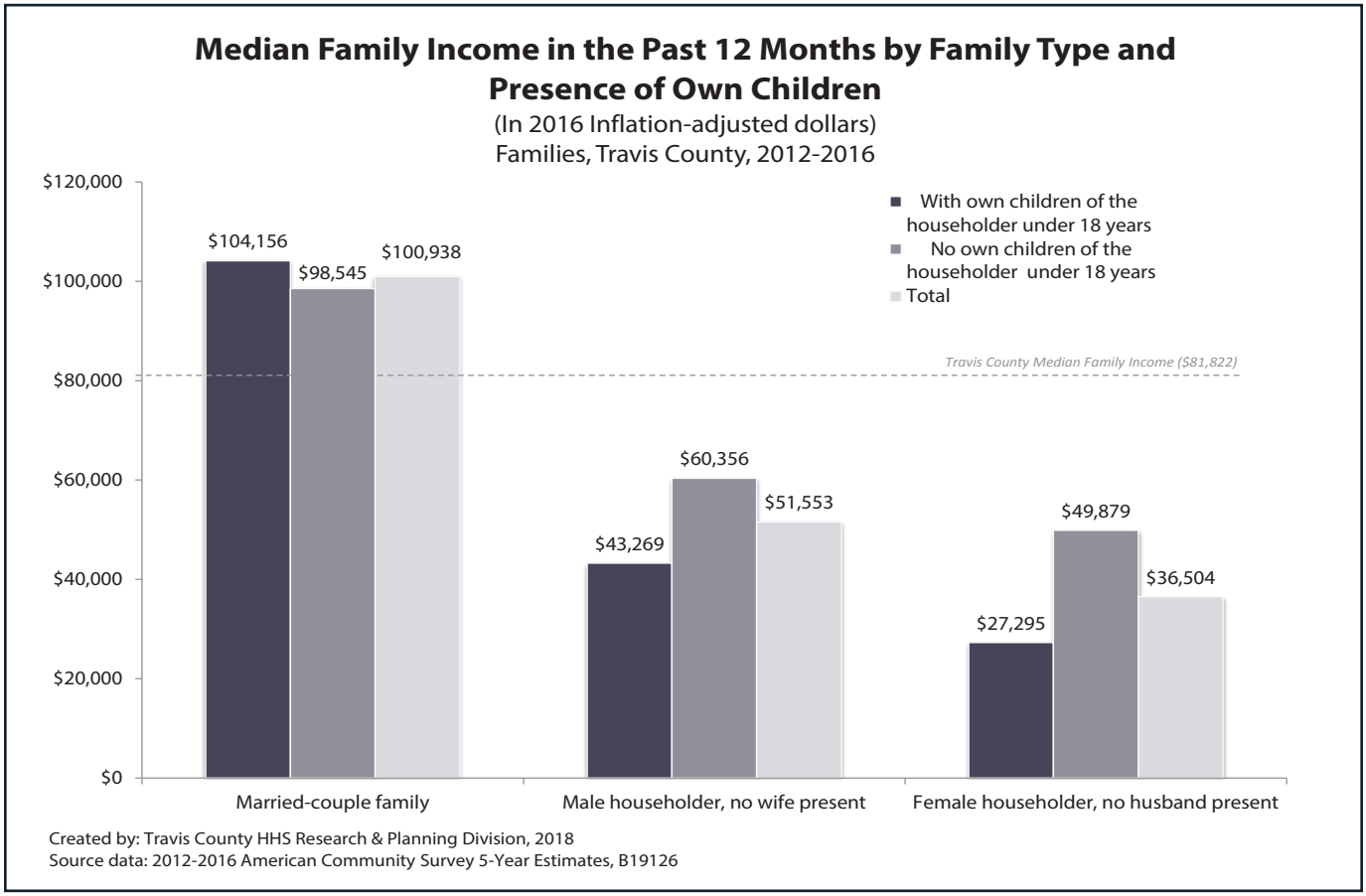
The median family income for families with children under 18 years in the household is $74,958,[18] almost $12,000 less than the median family income for families with no children ($86,870).[19] For families with a grandparent householder responsible for grandchildren under the age 18, the median family income is $58,827.[20]

Married-couple families have the highest median income, followed by male householders, no wife present, and female householders, no husband present. When looking at median income by presence of children, families with children have the lowest median family income in single-parent families and the highest median income in married-couple families. Families with no children have the highest median income in single parent families and the lowest median income in married-couple families.

Income

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.[21]

The Census Bureau determines median family income by dividing the income distribution of the total number of families including those with no income into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median.[22]



Trends

Between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016, when adjusted in 2016 dollars the total median family income increased by 6%. During this same time the median family income for each family type also increased.

Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months by Family Type Trends
(In 2016 Inflation-adjusted dollars)
Families, Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

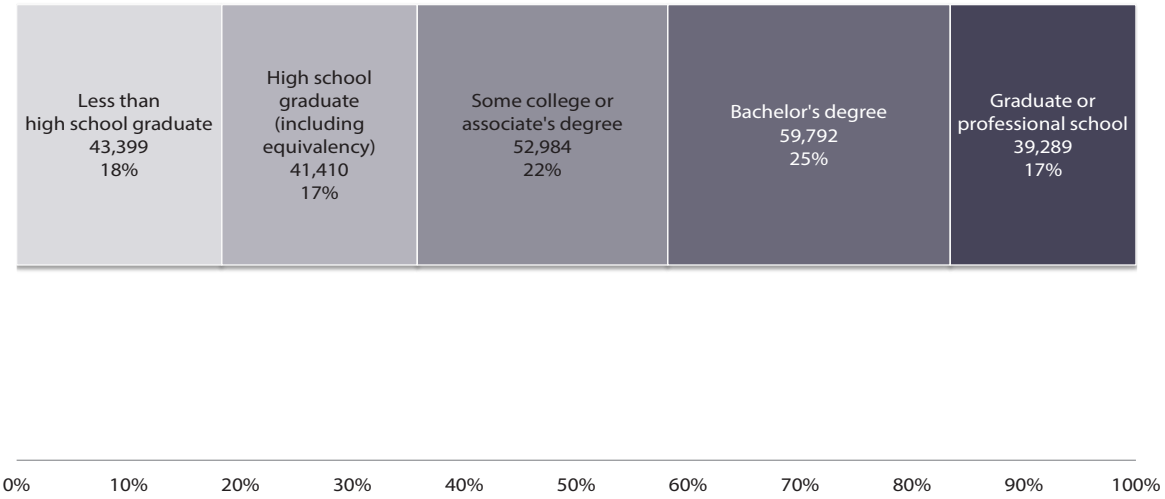
Family Type	2007-2011	2012-2016	Difference	Percent Change
Married-couple family	$97,336	$100,938	$3,602	4%
With own children	$97,690	$104,156	$6,466	7%
No own children	$97,056†	$98,545†	$1,489	2%
Male householder, no wife present	$45,439	$51,553	$6,114	13%
With own children	$37,025	$43,269	$6,244	17%
No own children	$50,400	$60,356	$9,956	20%
Female householder, no husband present	$33,518	$36,504	$2,986	9%
With own children	$27,176†	$27,295†	$199	0.44%
No own children	$48,595†	$49,879†	$1,284	3%
Total	$76,930	$81,822	$4,892	6%

† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 estimates is not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B19126

Householder Education

Householder educational attainment is determined for 236,874 children in Travis County.[l] Forty-two percent of children live with a householder that has a Bachelor's degree or higher. Eighteen percent of children live with a householder who has less than a high school diploma.

Number of Children by Educational Attainment of Householder
Travis County, 2012-2016
n = 236,874



Percentage totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey, 5-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

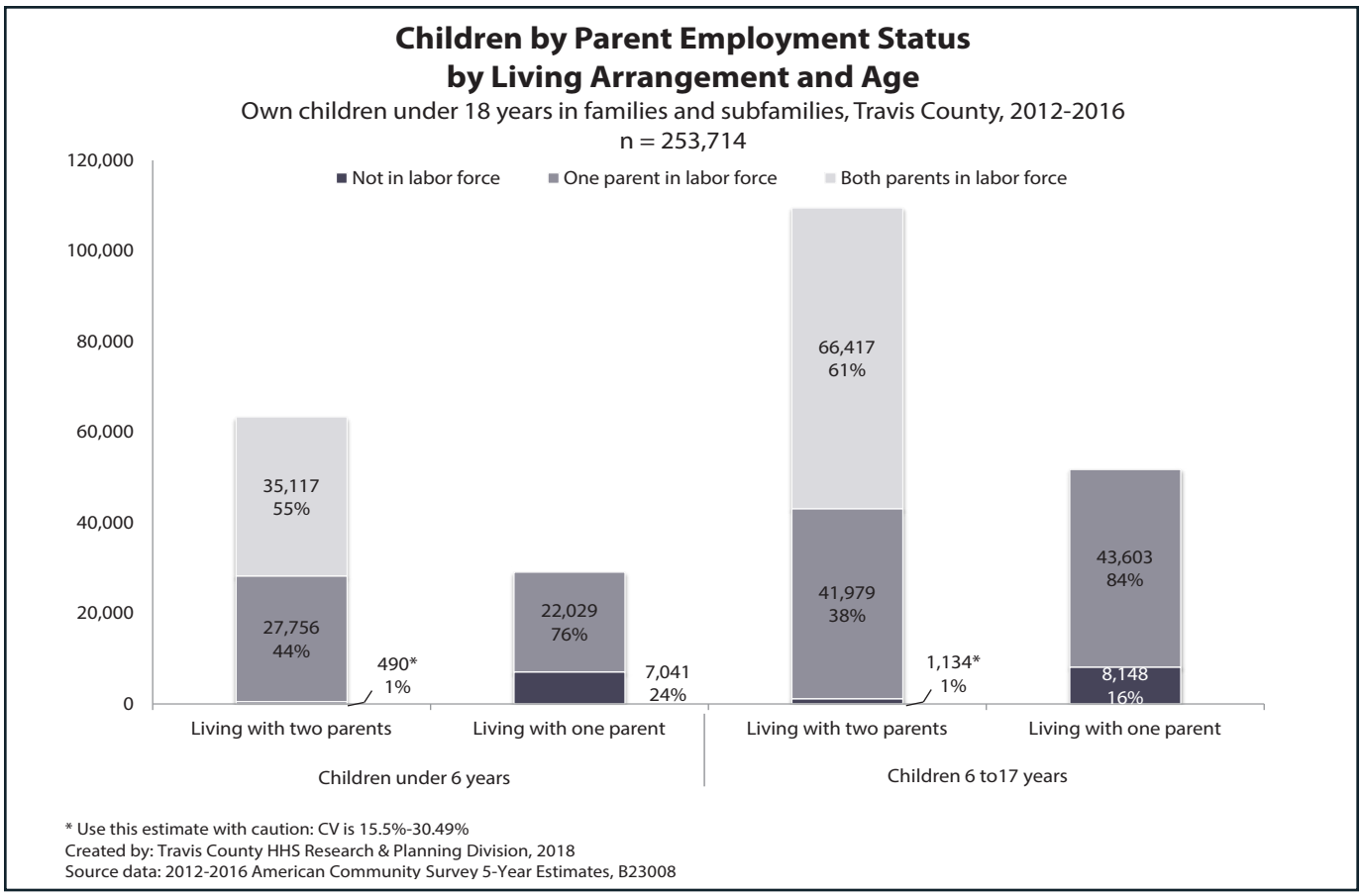
Trend analysis for number of children by householder educational attainment is not available for this dataset.

Parent Employment

Of the 253,714 children for whom parent employment status is determined, 40% (101,534) live in two parent families with both parents in the labor force, 27% (69,735) live in two parent families with only one parent in the labor force, 26% (65,632) of children live with a single parent that is in the labor force, 6% (15,189) live with a single parent that is not in the labor force, and 1% (1,624)[m] of children live in a two parent family with neither parent in the labor force. The following chart shows parent employment status for children under 6 years old and for children 6 to 17 years old.

[l] This section uses data from the American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) because it was not available through American FactFinder.

[m] Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5%-30.49%



Trends

Between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 the number of children living in two parent families with either both parents in the labor force or one parent in the labor force increased by 16% and 9%, respectively. During this same time the number of children living with a single parent not in the labor force increased by 25%.

Change Over Time in Parent Employment by Living Arrangement

Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies, Travis County, 2007-20011 and 2012-2016

	2007-2011		2012-2016		Difference	Percent Change
Living with two parents	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Both parents in the labor force	87,548	38%	101,534	40%	13,986	16%
One parent in the labor force	64,171	28%††	69,735	27%††	5,564	9%
Neither parent in the labor force	2,598	1%	1,624*	1%	-974	-37%
Living with one parent						
Father or mother in labor force	64,780†	28%	65,632†	26%	852	1%
Father or mother not in labor force	12,146	5%	15,189	6%	3,043	25%

*Use this estimate with caution: CV is 15.5% - 30.49%
† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 estimate is not statistically significant
†† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 percent is not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B23008

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.

Most Populous Texas Counties

Almost one quarter (23%) of the Travis County population is under 18. Compared to other most populous Texas counties, Travis County has the lowest percentage of the population under age 18. Other counties range from 26% (Bexar County) to 34% (Hidalgo County).

The child poverty rate among the most populous counties in Texas varies greatly and ranges from 9% in Collin County to 45% in Hidalgo County. Travis County's child poverty rate is 21%. This rate is the same as the United States rate and slightly lower than the Texas rate (24%).

Child Population and Child Poverty Rate
Most Populous Texas Counties, 2012-2016

	Rank	Total Population	Child Population		Child Poverty	
			Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Rate
Harris County	1	4,434,257	1,207,399	27%	309,991	26%
Dallas County	2	2,513,054	676,745	27%	189,513	28%
Tarrant County	3	1,947,529	527,866	27%	107,878	21%
Bexar County	4	1,858,699	487,339	26%	116,908	24%
Travis County	5	1,148,176	264,425	23%	55,489	21%
Collin County	6	886,633	241,386	27%	20,957	9%
El Paso County	7	833,592	236,974	28%	73,524	31%
Hidalgo County	8	828,334	279,428	34%	124,192	45%
Texas	n/a	26,956,435	7,132,476	26%	1,685,859	24%
United States	n/a	318,558,162	73,612,438	23%	15,335,783	21%

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001 and B17001

Trends

In general, the most populous Texas counties experienced similar percentage increases in the child population and the number of children living in poverty between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016. The exception is Travis County, where the child population increased 10% and the number of children living in poverty increased by only 5%.[n]

[n] El Paso County experienced a similar trend as Travis County but is not included because the changes were not statistically significant.

Child Population and Poverty Trends
Most Populous Texas Counties, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

	Total Child Population				Child Population in Poverty			
	2007-2011	2012-2016	Difference	Percent Change	2007-2011	2012-2016	Difference	Percent Change
Harris County	1,131,692	1,207,399	75,707	7%	287,547	309,991	22,444	8%
Dallas County	650,109	676,745	26,636	4%	178,236	189,513	11,277	6%
Tarrant County	499,290	527,866	28,576	6%	102,148	107,878	5,730	6%
Bexar County	458,002	487,339	29,337	6%	110,100	116,908	6,808	6%
Travis County	240,885	264,425	23,540	10%	52,715	55,489	2,774	5%
Collin County	219,299	241,386	22,087	10%	19,187	20,957	1,770	9%
El Paso County	237,934†	236,974†	-960	0%	82,002†	73,524†	-8,478	-10%
Hidalgo County	263,133	279,428	16,295	6%	122,106†	124,192†	2,086	2%
Texas	6,774,462	7,132,476	358,014	5%	1,628,615	1,685,859	57,244	4%
United States	74,047,753†	73,612,438†	-435,315	4%	14,550,805	15,335,783	784,978	5%

† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 estimate is not statistically significant.
Created by: Travis County HHS/VS Research & Planning Division, 2018.
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001 & B17001

Central Texas Counties

While Travis County has the greatest number of children under 18 among Central Texas Counties (264,425), it has the lowest percentage of the population under 18 (23%). Other Central Texas counties range from 24% (Caldwell and Hays Counties) to 27% (Williamson County). The child poverty rate varies in Central Texas from 9% (Williamson County) to 24% (Caldwell County).

Child Population and Child Poverty Rate
Central Texas Counties 2012-2016

	Total Population	Child Population		Child Poverty	
		Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Rate
Bastrop County	78,286	20,097	26%	4,016	20%
Caldwell County	39,848	9,686	24%	2,245	24%
Hays County	185,686	43,820	24%	7,018	16%
Travis County	1,148,176	264,425	23%	55,489	21%
Williamson County	490,619	132,887	27%	11,684	9%
Texas	26,956,435	7,132,476	26%	1,685,859	24%
United States	318,558,162	73,612,438	23%	15,335,783	21%

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001 & B17001

Trends

Two Central Texas counties, Hays and Williamson, had a greater percentage increase in the number of children living in poverty (25%, 20%) than the number of children overall (17%, 12%). Travis County experienced the least percent change in both child population (10%) and number of children living in poverty (5%).

Child Population and Child Poverty Estimate Trends
Central Texas Counties, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

	Child Population				Child Poverty			
	2007-2011	2012-2016	Difference	Percent Change	2007-2011	2012-2016	Difference	Percent Change
Bastrop County	19,242	20,097	2,365	14%	3,745†	4,016†	271	7%
Caldwell County	9,957†	9,686†	-165	-2%	3,136†	2,245†	-891	-28%
Hays County	37,271	43,820	6,233	17%	5,626	7,018	1,392	25%
Travis County	240,885	264,425	22,703	10%	52,715	55,489	2,774	5%
Williamson County	117,916	132,887	14,286	12%	9,756	11,684	1,928	20%
Texas	6,774,462	7,132,476	358,617	5%	1,628,615	1,685,859	57,244	4%
United States	74,047,753†	73,612,438†	-450,572	-1%	14,550,805	15,335,783	784,978	5%

† The difference between the 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 estimate is not statistically significant.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B01001 & B17001

Geographic Concentration

We include maps by Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) to explore the concentration of children under 18 years in Travis County. The maps in this report show the geographic concentration of the child population, child poverty, and households with children. We include maps for 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 for comparisons over time.

Although we can map the data at a sub-county level there are limitations. For the purpose of this report, we use ZCTAs because they are larger and more reliable than census tracts. However, since ACS estimates are based on samples, they all have a margin of error which increases as the population size decreases; therefore, a substantial number of the ZCTAs have high margins of error and are unreliable. Unreliable ZCTAs (CVs are greater than 30.5%) are noted in the map with red font. Maps do not note the ZCTAs with estimates that should be used with caution (CV that is between 15.0% and 30.0%) so we urge readers to use care when analyzing and comparing maps.

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs)

The Census Bureau organizes geographic areas into statistical areas to tabulate and present census data. Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are used for the maps included in this report.

Definition: ZCTAs are approximate area representations of United States Postal Service (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.

Limitations: There are limitations with using ZCTAs rather than census tracts, which are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county that generally have a population between 1,200 and 8,000 people. One limitation includes losing the ability for readers to look at data within smaller, more specific geographic areas. Other limitations include ZCTAs cross County lines, whereas census tracts do not, and data by ZCTAs are only available with 5-Year Estimates, which are less timely than 1-Year Estimates.

Calculations: The rate for any given group (e.g., children living in Travis County) is calculated by dividing the number of people in the group (child population) by the total number of people in the group (total population). Thus, the rate is the percentage of children living in Travis County. In this report, rate and percent are used interchangeably.

Child Population

Children live throughout Travis County but there is a higher population of children in the ZCTAs located outside of the urban core. We include maps for children under 18 years by rates, or percent, in order to make comparisons between ZCTA. ZCTAs with the lowest rates of children fall within the area around downtown Austin. ZCTAs with the highest rates of children are located outside of the urban core

throughout the eastern, western and southern portions of the county.

We also include maps by number of children in each ZCTA. The ZCTAs with the highest *number* of children are located outside of the downtown Austin area, along a northern and southern section of the I-35 corridor, and in the northwest area of the county, along the Williamson County line.

Poverty

Overall, 21% of Travis County children under 18 years live below 100% of the poverty threshold. The following map shows that child poverty is concentrated in the central and eastern areas of Travis County. ZCTAs with the highest child poverty rates fall along the I-35 corridor and east of I-35.

Households with Children

Thirty percent of Travis County households have children under 18 years old. Some ZCTAs have higher rates of households with children under 18 years old than the overall Travis County rate (30%). ZCTAs with lower rates of households with children are located in the downtown Austin area. ZCTAs with the highest rates of households with children are located outside of the urban core, in the eastern areas and some western areas of the county.

Trends

We include maps using 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 data to explore changes in the child population and child poverty. Additional tables are included in the Appendix for detailed data by ZCTA.

For a more in-depth look at how the child population in our community has shifted, we looked at changes in the number and rates of households with children by ZCTA. We looked at households with children because children typically live in a household unit and households may include more one child. We tested the estimates and rates to see if changes over time were statistically significant and included a map to show which Travis County ZCTAs has statistically significant changes. (See page X). Our analysis found that from 2007-2011 to 2012-2016:

- Thirteen ZCTAs had a *statistically significant increase in the number* of households with children. These ZCTAs are located throughout the county.
- Three ZCTAs had a *statistically significant increase in both the number and rate* of households with children and are all located west of I-35.
- One ZCTA had a *statistically significant decrease in the number* of households with children. This ZCTA crosses county lines, with the majority of the ZCTA falling in Bastrop County.
- Eleven ZCTAs had a *statistically significant decrease in the rate* of households with children. Several of these ZCTAs fall around the downtown area and along the I-35 corridor.

- Three ZCTAs had a *statistically significant decrease in the number and rate* of households with children and are located in different areas of the County.

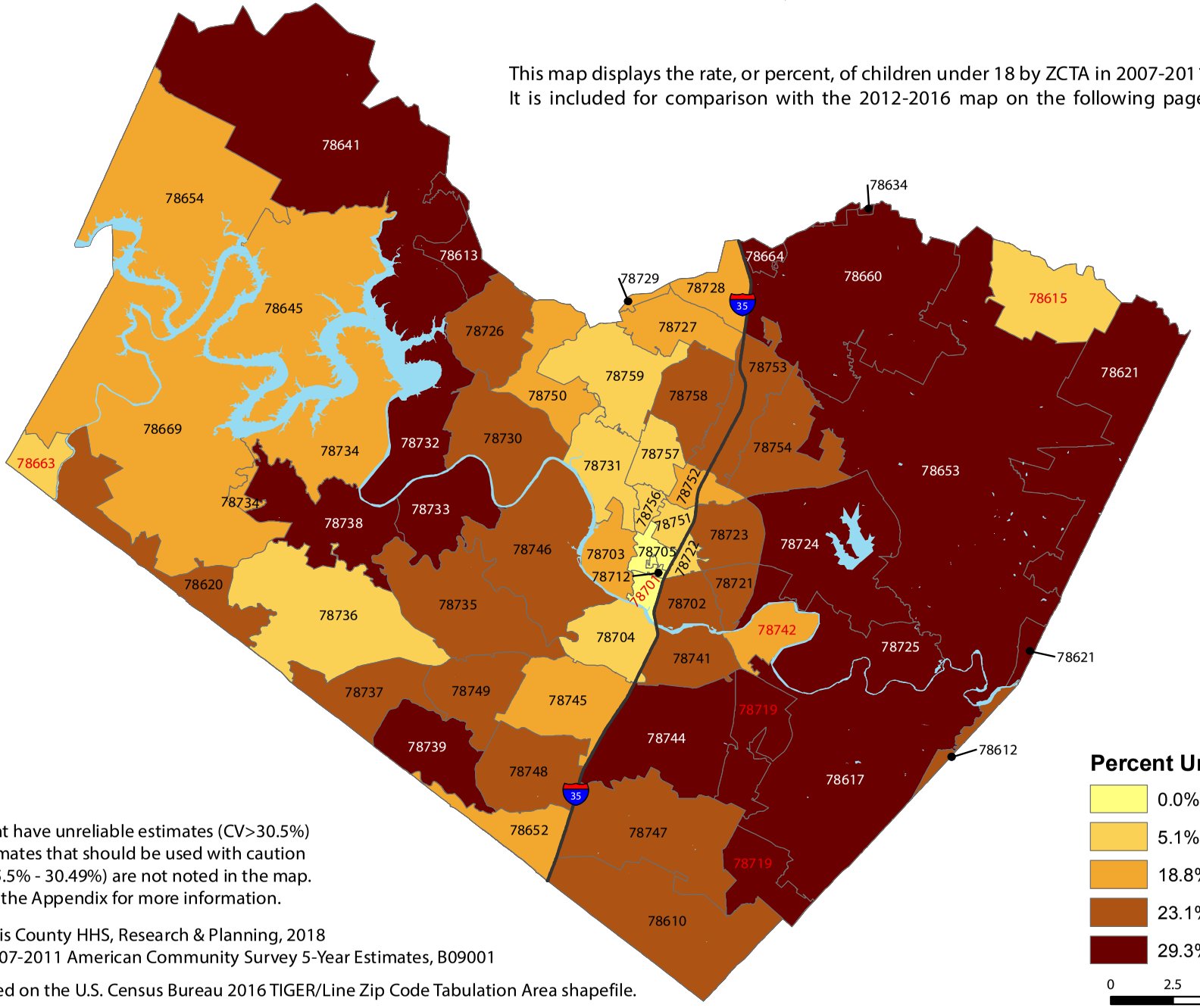
For the purpose of this report, we did not analyze child poverty trends by ZCTA due reliability issues with the small sample sizes. For an analysis on poverty in Travis County in general, please refer to the Travis County Poverty Brief, at: https://www.traviscountytx.gov/health-human-services/research-planning/supplemental-reports

See Appendix B for data used to create the maps, including estimates, rates, and trend data by ZCTA.

Percent of Population Under 18 Years Old

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Travis County, 2007-2011

This map displays the rate, or percent, of children under 18 by ZCTA in 2007-2011.
It is included for comparison with the 2012-2016 map on the following page.



ZCTAs in red font have unreliable estimates (CV>30.5%)
ZCTAs with estimates that should be used with caution
(CVs between15.5% - 30.49%) are not noted in the map.
See the table in the Appendix for more information.

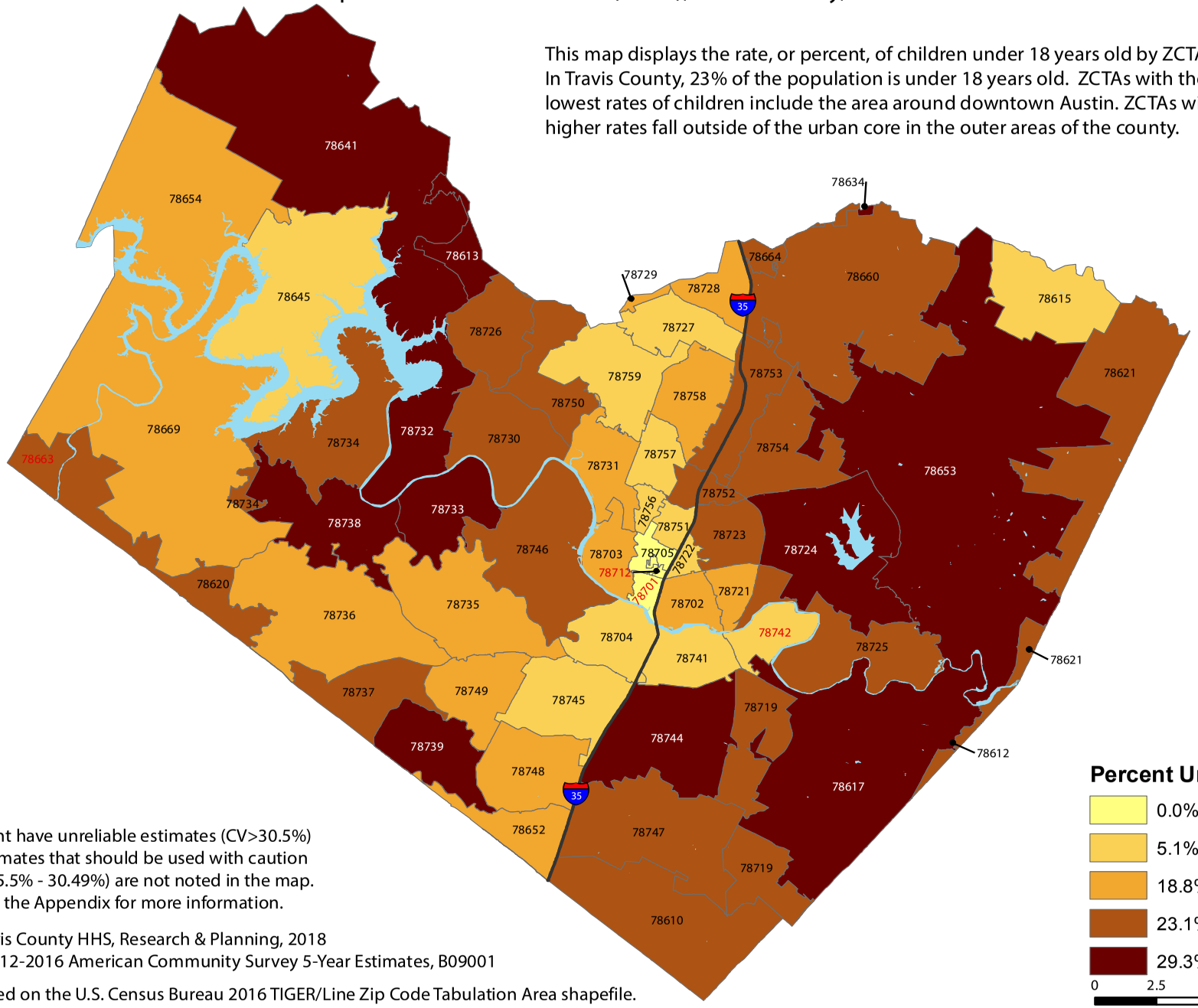
Created by Travis County HHS, Research & Planning, 2018
Source data: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B09001

This map is based on the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 TIGER/Line Zip Code Tabulation Area shapefile.

Percent of Population Under 18 Years Old

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Travis County, 2012-2016

This map displays the rate, or percent, of children under 18 years old by ZCTA. In Travis County, 23% of the population is under 18 years old. ZCTAs with the lowest rates of children include the area around downtown Austin. ZCTAs with higher rates fall outside of the urban core in the outer areas of the county.



Percent Under 18

- 0.0% - 5.0%
- 5.1% - 18.7%
- 18.8% - 23.0%
- 23.1% - 29.2%
- 29.3% - 37.1%

0 2.5 5 Miles

N

ZCTAs in red font have unreliable estimates (CV>30.5%)
ZCTAs with estimates that should be used with caution (CVs between15.5% - 30.49%) are not noted in the map.
See the table in the Appendix for more information.

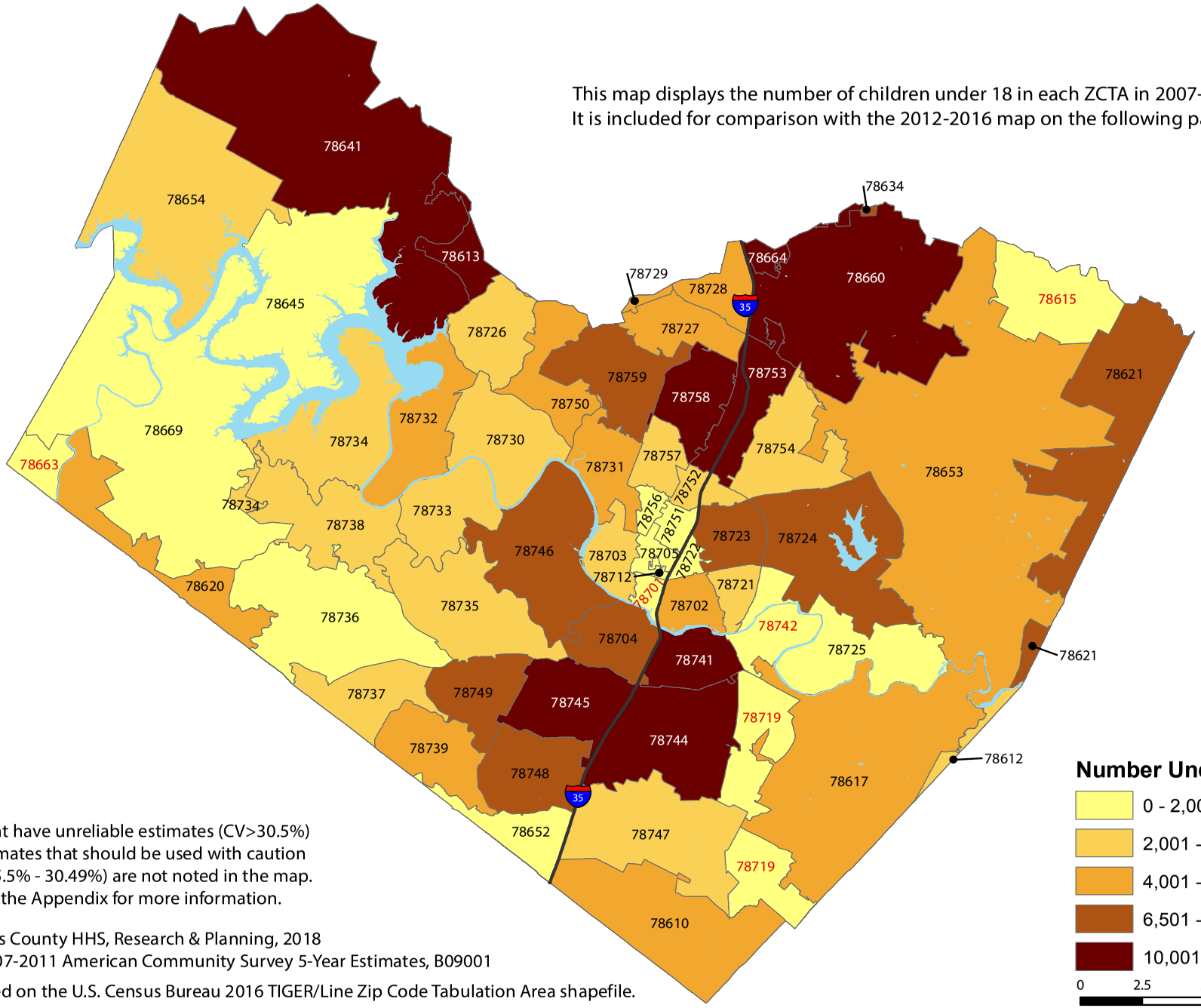
Created by Travis County HHS, Research & Planning, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B09001

This map is based on the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 TIGER/Line Zip Code Tabulation Area shapefile.

Number of Children Under 18 Years Old

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Travis County, 2007-2011

This map displays the number of children under 18 in each ZCTA in 2007-2011.
It is included for comparison with the 2012-2016 map on the following page.



Number Under 18

- 0 - 2,000
- 2,001 - 4,000
- 4,001 - 6,500
- 6,501 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 22,309

0 2.5 5 Miles

N

ZCTAs in red font have unreliable estimates (CV>30.5%)
ZCTAs with estimates that should be used with caution
(CVs between15.5% - 30.49%) are not noted in the map.
See the table in the Appendix for more information.

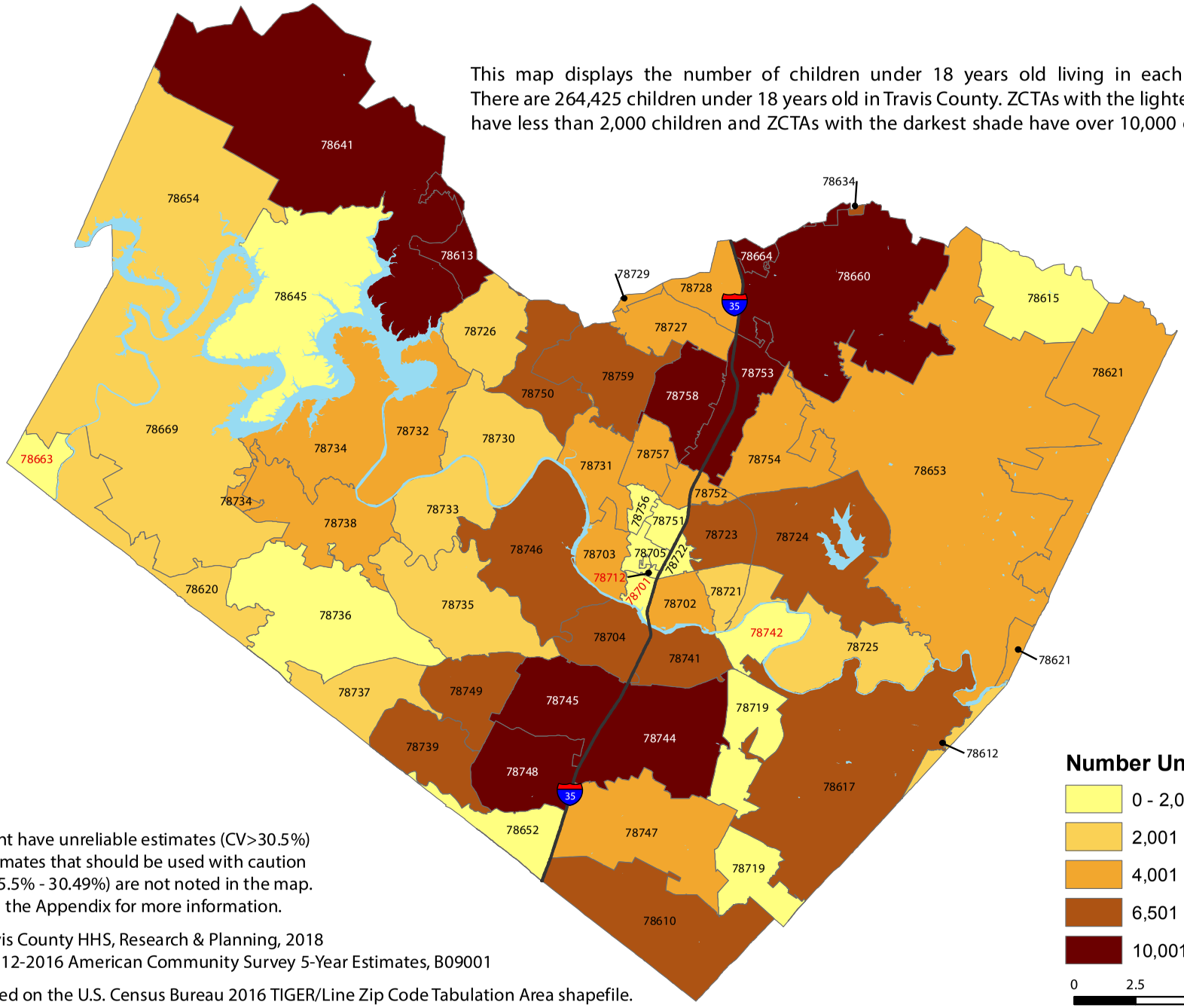
Created by Travis County HHS, Research & Planning, 2018
Source data: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B09001

This map is based on the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 TIGER/Line Zip Code Tabulation Area shapefile.

Number of Children Under 18 Years Old

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Travis County, 2012-2016

This map displays the number of children under 18 years old living in each ZCTA. There are 264,425 children under 18 years old in Travis County. ZCTAs with the lightest shade have less than 2,000 children and ZCTAs with the darkest shade have over 10,000 children.



Number Under 18

- 0 - 2,000
- 2,001 - 4,000
- 4,001 - 6,500
- 6,501 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 23,286

0 2.5 5 Miles

N

ZCTAs in red font have unreliable estimates (CV>30.5%)
ZCTAs with estimates that should be used with caution (CVs between15.5% - 30.49%) are not noted in the map.
See the table in the Appendix for more information.

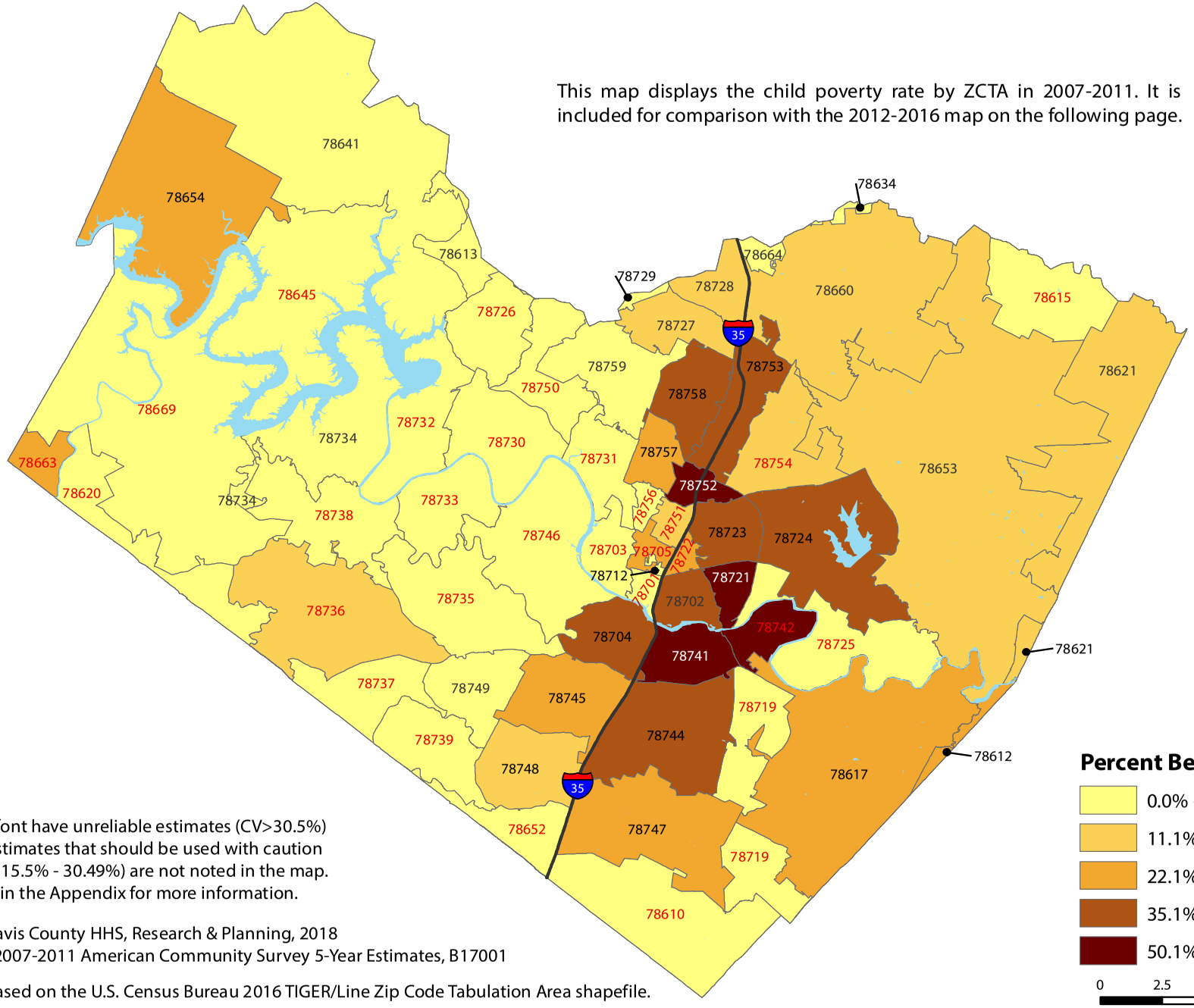
Created by Travis County HHS, Research & Planning, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B09001

This map is based on the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 TIGER/Line Zip Code Tabulation Area shapefile.

Children Under 18 Living below 100% of the Poverty Threshold

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Travis County, 2007-2011

This map displays the child poverty rate by ZCTA in 2007-2011. It is included for comparison with the 2012-2016 map on the following page.



Percent Below Poverty

- 0.0% - 11.0%
- 11.1% - 22.0%
- 22.1% - 35.0%
- 35.1% - 50.0%
- 50.1% - 70.6%

0 2.5 5 Miles

N

ZCTAs in red font have unreliable estimates (CV>30.5%)
ZCTAs with estimates that should be used with caution (CVs between15.5% - 30.49%) are not noted in the map.
See the table in the Appendix for more information.

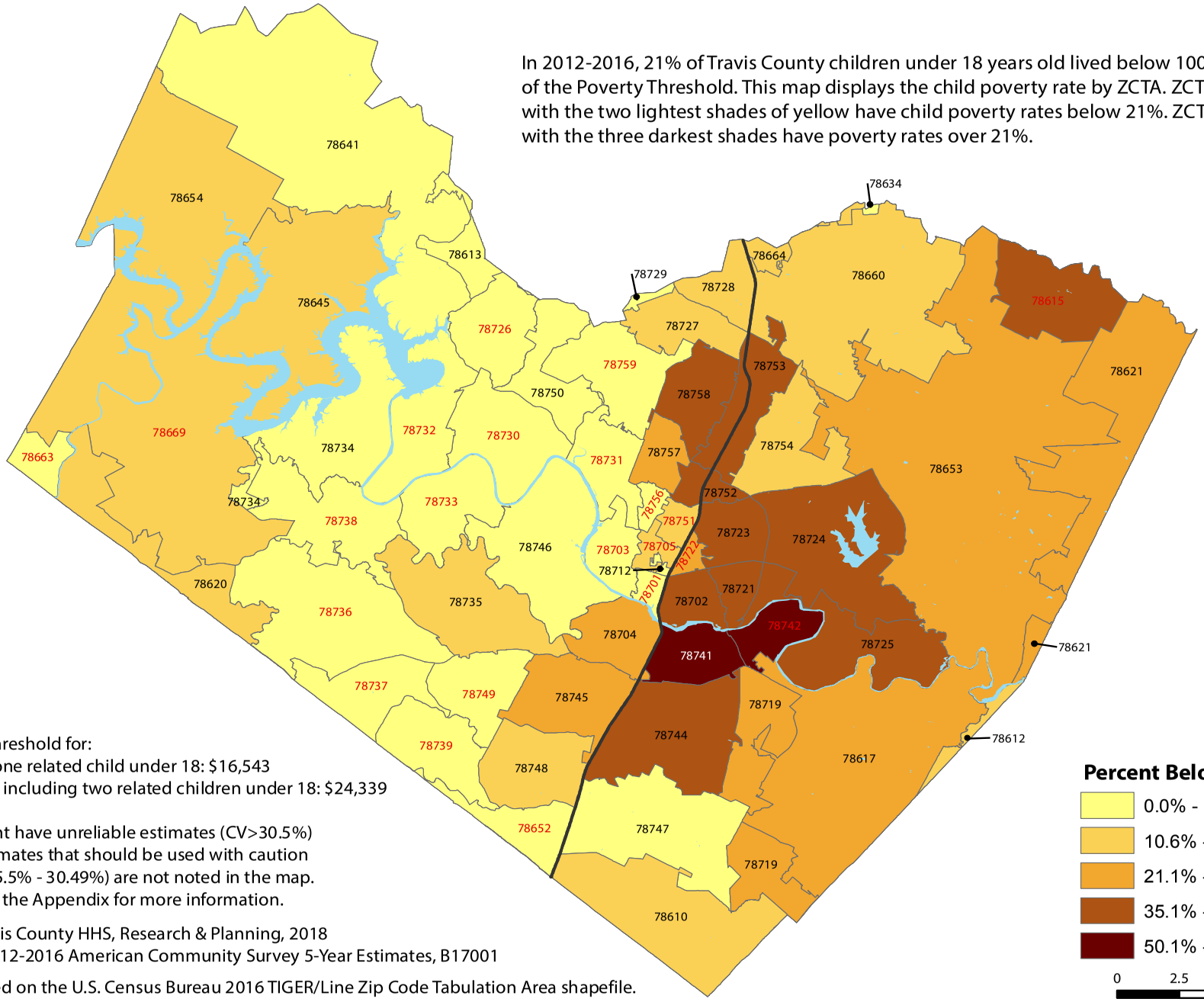
Created by Travis County HHS, Research & Planning, 2018
Source data: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001

This map is based on the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 TIGER/Line Zip Code Tabulation Area shapefile.

Children Under 18 Living below 100% of the Poverty Threshold

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Travis County, 2012-2016

In 2012-2016, 21% of Travis County children under 18 years old lived below 100% of the Poverty Threshold. This map displays the child poverty rate by ZCTA. ZCTAs with the two lightest shades of yellow have child poverty rates below 21%. ZCTAs with the three darkest shades have poverty rates over 21%.



2016 Poverty Threshold for:
One adult and one related child under 18: $16,543
A family of four, including two related children under 18: $24,339

ZCTAs in red font have unreliable estimates (CV>30.5%)
ZCTAs with estimates that should be used with caution (CVs between15.5% - 30.49%) are not noted in the map.
See the table in the Appendix for more information.

Created by Travis County HHS, Research & Planning, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001

This map is based on the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 TIGER/Line Zip Code Tabulation Area shapefile.

Percent Below Poverty

- 0.0% - 10.5%
- 10.6% - 21.0%
- 21.1% - 35.0%
- 35.1% - 50.0%
- 50.1% - 64.8%

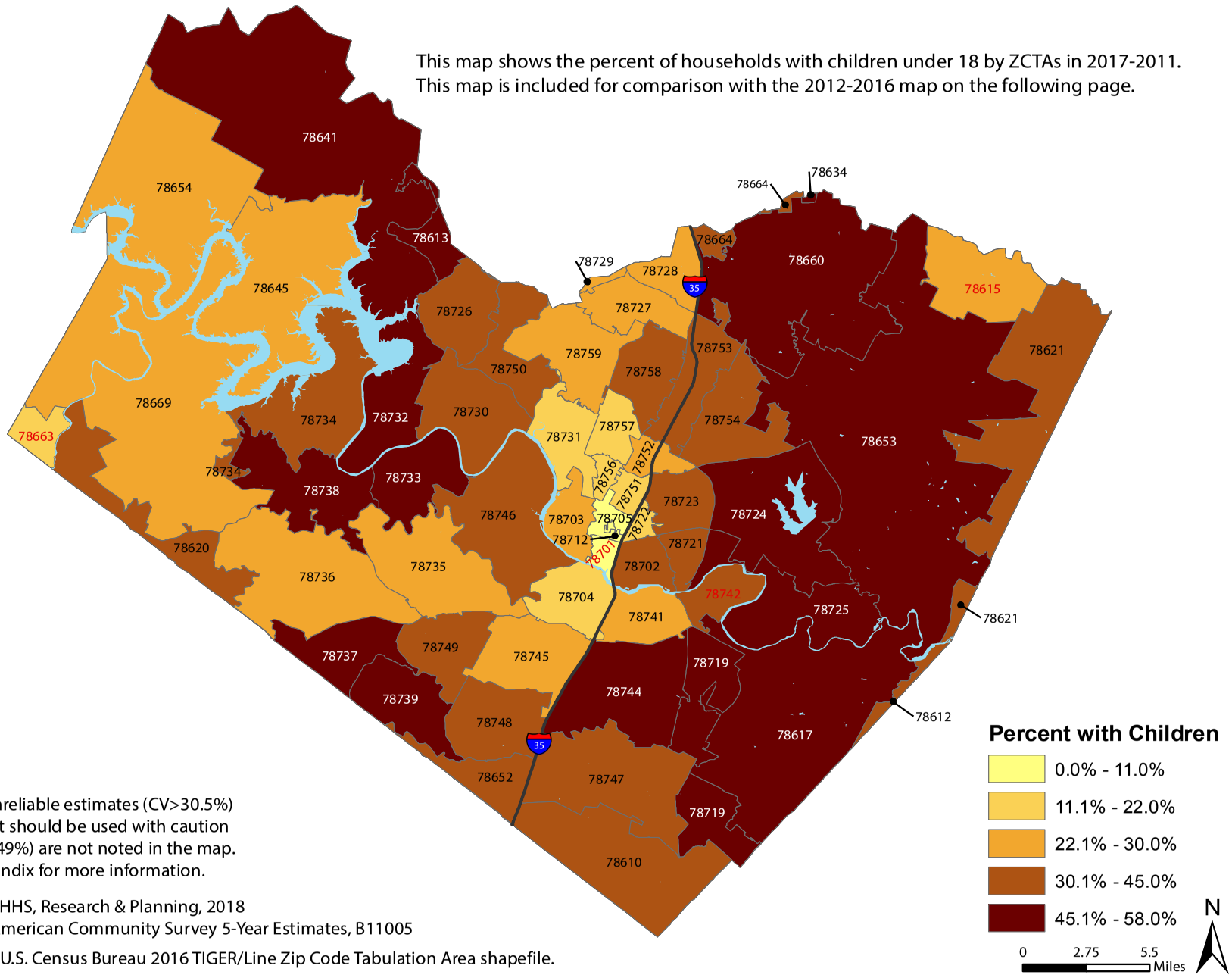
N

0 2.5 5 Miles

Households with Children Under 18 Years Old

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Travis County, 2007-2011

This map shows the percent of households with children under 18 by ZCTAs in 2017-2011. This map is included for comparison with the 2012-2016 map on the following page.



Percent with Children

- 0.0% - 11.0%
- 11.1% - 22.0%
- 22.1% - 30.0%
- 30.1% - 45.0%
- 45.1% - 58.0%

0 2.75 5.5 Miles

N

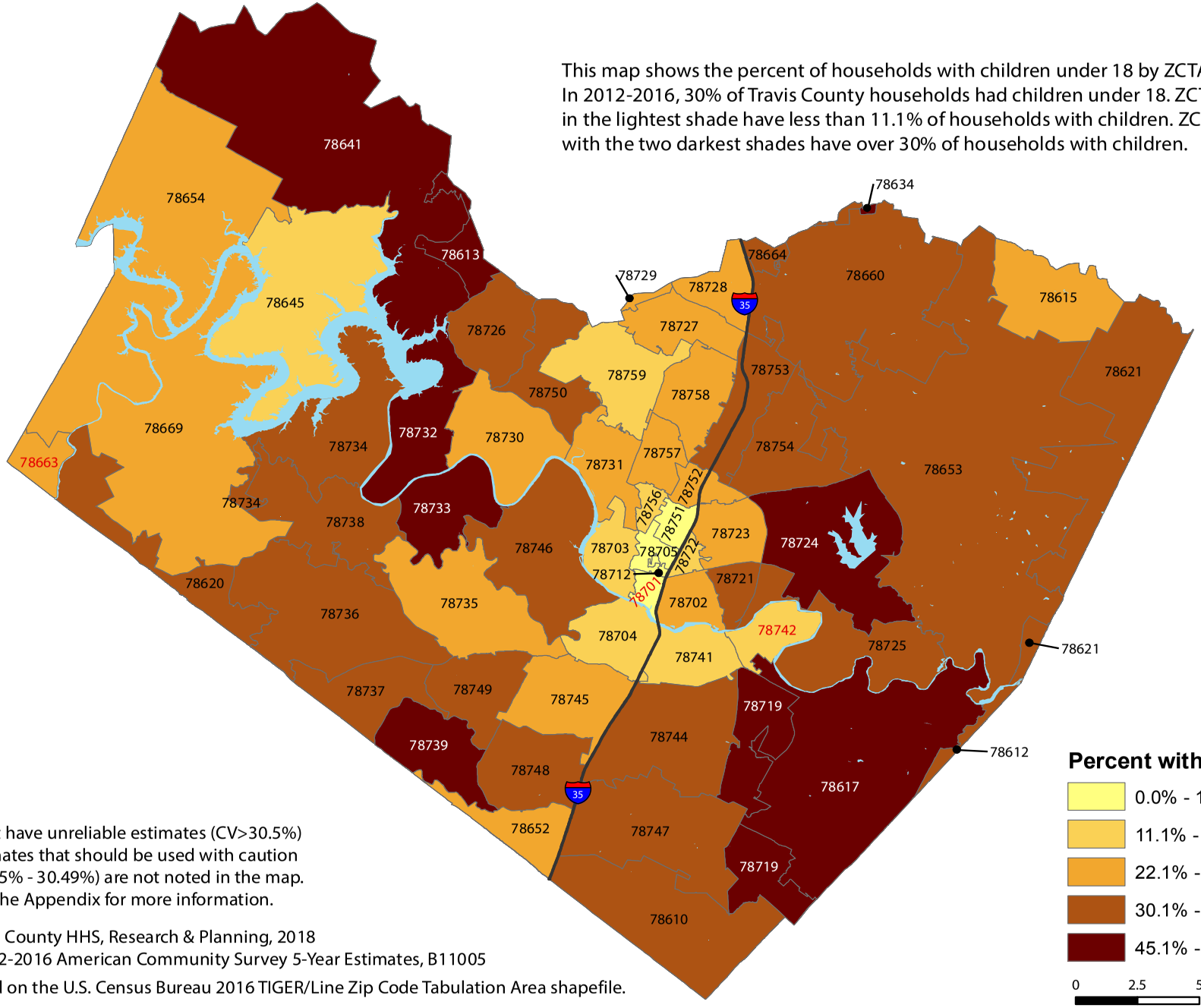
ZCTAs in red font have unreliable estimates (CV>30.5%)
ZCTAs with estimates that should be used with caution (CVs between15.5% - 30.49%) are not noted in the map.
See the table in the Appendix for more information.

Created by Travis County HHS, Research & Planning, 2018
Source data: 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B11005

This map is based on the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 TIGER/Line Zip Code Tabulation Area shapefile.

Households with Children Under 18 Years Old

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Travis County, 2012-2016



ZCTAs in red font have unreliable estimates (CV>30.5%)
ZCTAs with estimates that should be used with caution (CVs between15.5% - 30.49%) are not noted in the map.
See the table in the Appendix for more information.

Created by Travis County HHS, Research & Planning, 2018
Source data: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B11005

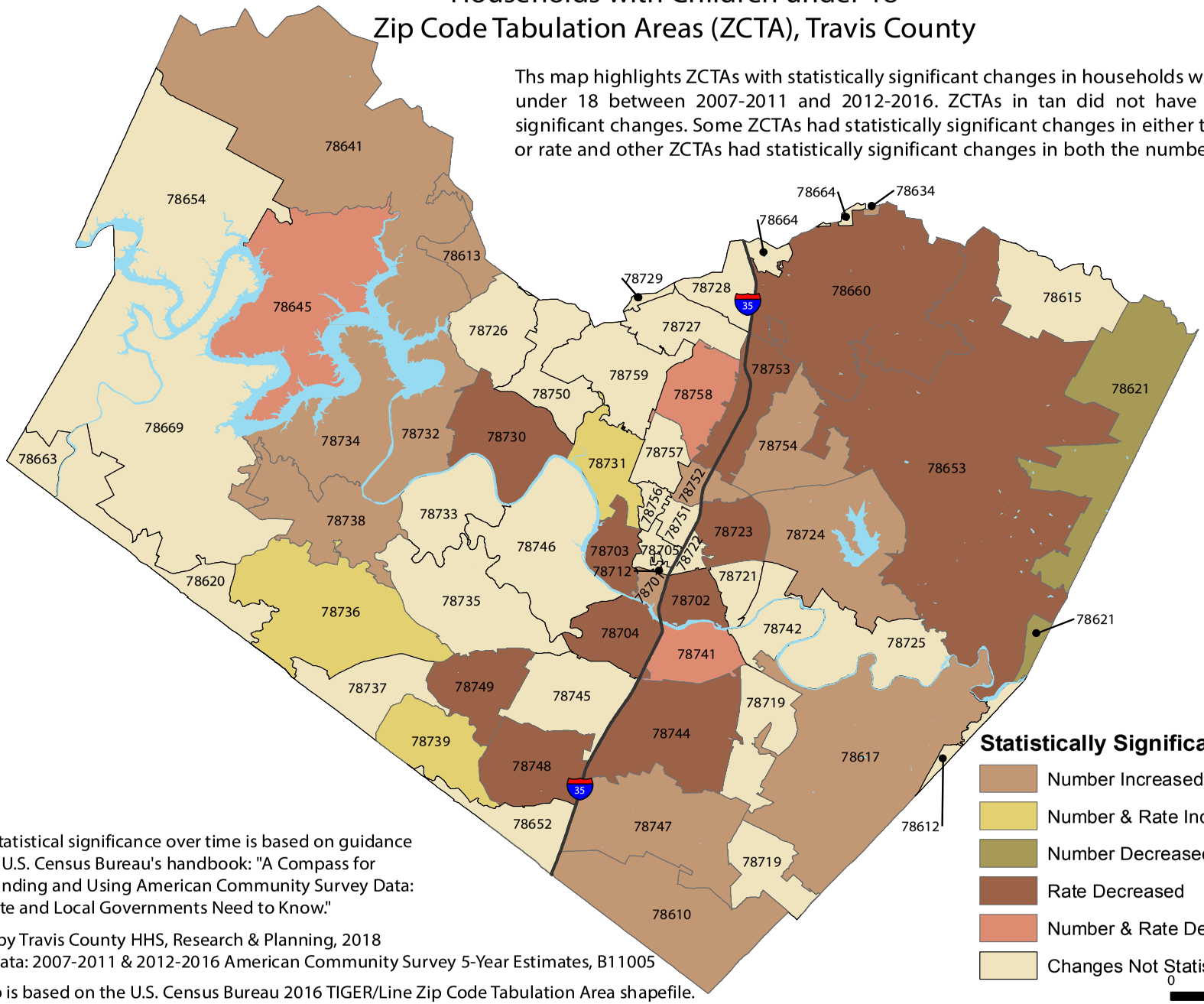
This map is based on the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 TIGER/Line Zip Code Tabulation Area shapefile.

ZCTAs with Statistically Significant Changes Between 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

Households with Children under 18

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA), Travis County

Ths map highlights ZCTAs with statistically significant changes in households with children under 18 between 2007-2011 and 2012-2016. ZCTAs in tan did not have statistically significant changes. Some ZCTAs had statistically significant changes in either the number or rate and other ZCTAs had statistically significant changes in both the number and rate.



Statistically Significant Changes

- Number Increased
- Number & Rate Increased
- Number Decreased
- Rate Decreased
- Number & Rate Decreased
- Changes Not Statistically Significant

N

0 2.5 5 Miles

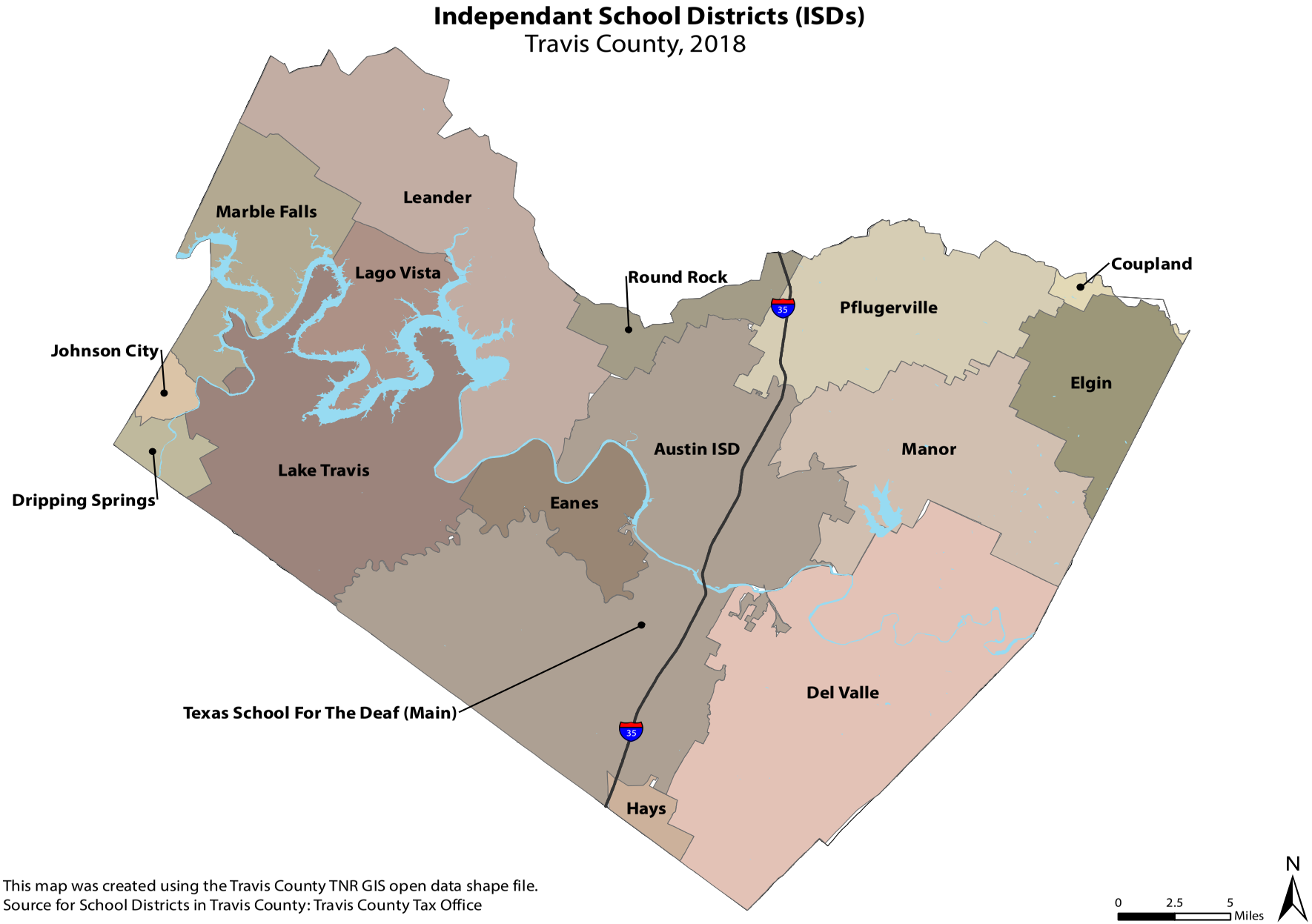
Testing statistical significance over time is based on guidance from the U.S. Census Bureau's handbook: "A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What State and Local Governments Need to Know."

Created by Travis County HHS, Research & Planning, 2018

Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B11005

This map is based on the U.S. Census Bureau 2016 TIGER/Line Zip Code Tabulation Area shapefile.

Appendix A: School District Map



This map was created using the Travis County TNR GIS open data shape file.
Source for School Districts in Travis County: Travis County Tax Office

Appendix B: Map Data Tables

Population Under 18 years old Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016								
ZCTA	2007-2011			2012-2016			Difference in population under 18	Percent change between 2007-2011 & 2012-2016
	Total Population	Population under 18	Percent under 18	Total Population	Population under 18	Percent under 18		
78610	22,052	5,967	27%	30,452	8,372	27%	2,405	40%
78612	11,373	3,070	27%	12,369	3,613	29%	543	Not Statistically Significant
78613	63,901	20,053	31%	75,279	22,942	30%	2,889	14%
78615	866	152	18%	1,040	188	18%	36	Not Statistically Significant
78617	18,572	6,495	35%	26,126	8,144	31%	1,649	25%
78620	14,578	4,091	28%	15,140	3,910	26%	-181	Not Statistically Significant
78621	22,273	6,604	30%	22,185	6,337	29%	-267	Not Statistically Significant
78634	21,778	6,977	32%	28,479	8,615	30%	1,638	23%
78641	43,655	13,984	32%	55,933	17,100	31%	3,116	22%
78645	10,308	1,947	19%	10,290	1,508	15%	-439	-23%
78652	4,256	853	20%	4,919	956	19%	103	Not Statistically Significant
78653	14,631	5,047	34%	19,328	6,237	32%	1,190	24%
78654	16,851	3,483	21%	18,086	3,762	21%	279	Not Statistically Significant
78660	67,630	22,309	33%	81,698	23,286	29%	977	Not Statistically Significant
78663	720	104	14%	829	194	23%	90	Not Statistically Significant
78664	51,942	15,494	30%	60,884	17,458	29%	1,964	13%
78669	8,834	1,880	21%	10,734	2,360	22%	480	Not Statistically Significant
78701	5,084	57	1%	7,401	303	4%	246	432%
78702	20,643	5,195	25%	22,617	4,614	20%	-581	Not Statistically Significant
78703	19,579	3,886	20%	20,815	4,076	20%	190	Not Statistically Significant
78704	41,616	6,630	16%	46,474	7,104	15%	474	Not Statistically Significant
78705	29,247	894	3%	32,414	819	3%	-75	Not Statistically Significant
78712	544	-	0%	848	-	0%	0	Not Statistically Significant
78719	1,427	474	33%	1,762	499	28%	25	Not Statistically Significant
78721	11,100	3,192	29%	12,153	2,790	23%	-402	Not Statistically Significant
78722	5,733	786	14%	7,292	1,134	16%	348	44%
78723	29,869	8,290	28%	32,496	8,054	25%	-236	Not Statistically Significant
78724	20,447	7,170	35%	24,558	9,105	37%	1,935	27%
78725	6,021	1,760	29%	7,931	2,286	29%	526	Not Statistically Significant
78726	13,198	3,239	25%	13,925	3,605	26%	366	Not Statistically Significant

Use estimates highlighted in yellow with caution: CV between 15.5% - 30.49%
Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or higher

Population Under 18 years old (Continued)
Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

ZCTA	2007-2011			2012-2016			Difference in population under 18	Percent change between 2007-2011 & 2012-2016
	Total Population	Population under 18	Percent under 18	Total Population	Population under 18	Percent under 18		
78727	28,075	5,293	19%	29,085	5,141	18%	-152	Not Statistically Significant
78728	20,232	4,019	20%	21,858	4,741	22%	722	Not Statistically Significant
78729	27,024	6,045	22%	30,151	6,154	20%	109	Not Statistically Significant
78730	8,242	2,114	26%	9,038	2,183	24%	69	Not Statistically Significant
78731	24,898	4,277	17%	27,401	5,486	20%	1,209	28%
78732	13,389	4,843	36%	16,851	6,231	37%	1,388	29%
78733	9,219	2,987	32%	8,886	2,742	31%	-245	Not Statistically Significant
78734	16,729	3,839	23%	18,997	4,430	23%	591	15%
78735	16,024	3,738	23%	16,948	3,832	23%	94	Not Statistically Significant
78736	6,599	1,218	18%	7,951	1,710	22%	492	40%
78737	12,458	3,416	27%	14,731	3,916	27%	500	15%
78738	11,504	3,628	32%	14,970	4,574	31%	946	26%
78739	15,957	5,342	33%	19,564	6,647	34%	1,305	24%
78741	46,959	11,059	24%	51,981	9,744	19%	-1,315	Not Statistically Significant
78742	780	177	23%	714	101	14%	-76	Not Statistically Significant
78744	41,593	13,519	33%	47,211	14,583	31%	1,064	Not Statistically Significant
78745	55,010	10,677	19%	61,317	10,894	18%	217	Not Statistically Significant
78746	26,677	6,835	26%	27,971	7,248	26%	413	Not Statistically Significant
78747	13,179	3,750	28%	19,876	5,329	27%	1,579	42%
78748	37,784	8,726	23%	47,966	10,196	21%	1,470	17%
78749	33,947	8,347	25%	36,478	7,583	21%	-764	Not Statistically Significant
78750	26,734	6,133	23%	29,991	7,097	24%	964	16%
78751	14,526	1,532	11%	14,648	1,443	10%	-89	Not Statistically Significant
78752	16,494	3,378	20%	19,902	4,927	25%	1,549	46%
78753	51,547	14,224	28%	56,131	15,269	27%	1,045	Not Statistically Significant
78754	13,326	3,162	24%	21,764	5,773	27%	2,611	83%
78756	7,682	1,195	16%	8,798	1,275	14%	80	Not Statistically Significant
78757	22,542	3,819	17%	23,611	4,400	19%	581	Not Statistically Significant
78758	43,577	10,192	23%	46,506	10,339	22%	147	Not Statistically Significant
78759	40,602	7,412	18%	41,415	7,454	18%	42	Not Statistically Significant

Use estimates highlighted in yellow with caution: CV between 15.5% - 30.49%
Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or higher
Created by : Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B09001

Population under 18 years old living below 100% of the Poverty Threshold Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016						
ZCTA	2007-2011		2012-2016		Difference	Percent change between 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 significant?
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
78610	172	3%	905	11%	733	426%
78612	866	30%	669	19%	-197	Not Statistically Significant
78613	1,334	7%	1,139	5%	-195	Not Statistically Significant
78615	4	3%	79	43%	75	Not Statistically Significant
78617	1,509	23%	2,567	32%	1,058	70%
78620	379	9%	571	15%	192	Not Statistically Significant
78621	1,334	21%	1,985	32%	651	49%
78634	423	6%	867	10%	444	105%
78641	749	5%	1,070	6%	321	Not Statistically Significant
78645	64	3%	266	18%	202	Not Statistically Significant
78652	10	1%	89	9%	79	Not Statistically Significant
78653	718	15%	1,427	23%	709	99%
78654	962	28%	537	14%	-425	-44%
78660	3,197	14%	2,653	12%	-544	Not Statistically Significant
78663	32	31%	12	6%	-20	Not Statistically Significant
78664	1,610	11%	2,758	16%	1,148	71%
78669	114	6%	334	14%	220	Not Statistically Significant
78701	-	0%	-	0%	0	Not Statistically Significant
78702	2,424	48%	2,059	45%	-365	Not Statistically Significant
78703	253	7%	141	3%	-112	Not Statistically Significant
78704	2,390	37%	2,238	32%	-152	Not Statistically Significant
78705	226	35%	106	20%	-120	Not Statistically Significant
78712	-	0%	-	0%	0	Not Statistically Significant
78719	13	3%	155	31%	142	Not Statistically Significant
78721	1,585	50%	1,188	43%	-397	Not Statistically Significant
78722	205	26%	309	28%	104	Not Statistically Significant
78723	3,602	44%	3,572	44%	-30	Not Statistically Significant
78724	3,257	46%	3,386	37%	129	Not Statistically Significant
78725	161	9%	911	40%	750	466%
78726	73	2%	225	6%	152	Not Statistically Significant
78727	984	19%	544	11%	-440	-45%
78728	726	18%	656	14%	-70	Not Statistically Significant
78729	581	10%	448	8%	-133	Not Statistically Significant
78730	14	1%	33	2%	19	Not Statistically Significant
78731	184	4%	330	6%	146	Not Statistically Significant
78732	145	3%	-	0%	-145	Not Statistically Significant
78733	91	3%	11	0%	-80	Not Statistically Significant

Use estimates highlighted in yellow with caution: CV between 15.5% - 30.49%
Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or higher

Population under 18 years old living below 100% of the Poverty Threshold (Continued) Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016						
ZCTA	2007-2011		2012-2016		Difference	Percent change between 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 significant?
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
78734	391	10%	462	10%	71	Not Statistically Significant
78735	214	6%	450	12%	236	Not Statistically Significant
78736	148	12%	-	0%	-148	Not Statistically Significant
78737	-	0%	43	1%	43	Not Statistically Significant
78738	155	4%	55	1%	-100	Not Statistically Significant
78739	71	1%	155	2%	84	Not Statistically Significant
78741	5,847	53%	4,826	51%	-1,021	-17%
78742	125	71%	59	65%	-66	Not Statistically Significant
78744	4,899	36%	6,107	42%	1,208	25%
78745	2,442	23%	2,359	22%	-83	Not Statistically Significant
78746	274	4%	352	5%	78	Not Statistically Significant
78747	1,067	29%	283	6%	-784	-73%
78748	1,025	12%	1,082	11%	57	Not Statistically Significant
78749	663	8%	421	6%	-242	Not Statistically Significant
78750	444	7%	395	6%	-49	Not Statistically Significant
78751	215	15%	268	19%	53	Not Statistically Significant
78752	2,038	60%	2,174	44%	136	Not Statistically Significant
78753	4,999	35%	5,827	39%	828	Not Statistically Significant
78754	453	14%	1,150	20%	697	154%
78756	8	1%	55	4%	47	Not Statistically Significant
78757	978	26%	1,049	24%	71	Not Statistically Significant
78758	3,743	37%	4,226	42%	483	Not Statistically Significant
78759	500	7%	303	4%	-197	Not Statistically Significant

Use estimates highlighted in yellow with caution: CV between 15.5% - 30.49%
Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or higher
Created by : Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Division, 2017
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001

Households by Presence of Children Under 18 Years Old
Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

ZCTA	2007-2011			2012-2016			Difference	Percent change between 2007-2011 & 2012-2016
	Total Households	Households with Children	Percent with Children	Total Households	Households with Children	Percent with Children		
78610	7,408	3,186	43%	10,252	4,498	44%	1,312	41%
78612	3,944	1,637	42%	3,662	1,491	41%	-146	Not Statistically Significant
78613	22,132	10,976	50%	24,414	11,670	48%	694	6%
78615	347	91	26%	373	89	24%	-2	Not Statistically Significant
78617	5,109	2,965	58%	6,265	3,397	54%	432	15%
78620	5,139	2,123	41%	5,407	2,035	38%	-88	Not Statistically Significant
78621	7,672	3,364	44%	7,366	2,884	39%	-480	-14%
78634	7,026	3,737	53%	8,569	4,246	50%	509	14%
78641	14,428	6,882	48%	17,274	8,447	49%	1,565	23%
78645	4,384	1,126	26%	4,455	819	18%	-307	-27%
78652	1,556	474	30%	1,918	494	26%	20	Not Statistically Significant
78653	4,415	2,364	54%	5,914	2,605	44%	241	Not Statistically Significant
78654	7,041	1,968	28%	6,963	1,889	27%	-79	Not Statistically Significant
78660	21,575	11,640	54%	27,246	11,631	43%	-9	Not Statistically Significant
78663	315	59	19%	325	75	23%	16	Not Statistically Significant
78664	18,569	8,226	44%	19,868	8,332	42%	106	Not Statistically Significant
78669	3,687	1,016	28%	3,926	1,155	29%	139	Not Statistically Significant
78701	3,208	49	2%	4,570	219	5%	170	347%
78702	7,889	2,492	32%	8,738	2,195	25%	-297	Not Statistically Significant
78703	8,820	2,131	24%	9,998	2,128	21%	-3	Not Statistically Significant
78704	20,749	3,757	18%	22,701	3,542	16%	-215	Not Statistically Significant
78705	9,560	456	5%	8,307	419	5%	-37	Not Statistically Significant
78712	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	0	Not Statistically Significant
78719	453	237	52%	444	201	45%	-36	Not Statistically Significant
78721	4,069	1,562	38%	4,126	1,389	34%	-173	Not Statistically Significant
78722	2,834	505	18%	3,082	648	21%	143	Not Statistically Significant
78723	10,954	3,976	36%	12,292	3,533	29%	-443	Not Statistically Significant
78724	5,545	3,037	55%	6,112	3,596	59%	559	18%
78725	1,956	985	50%	2,438	1,083	44%	98	Not Statistically Significant
78726	5,583	1,970	35%	5,345	2,119	40%	149	Not Statistically Significant
78727	12,770	3,113	24%	12,900	3,024	23%	-89	Not Statistically Significant
78728	9,523	2,386	25%	9,937	2,741	28%	355	Not Statistically Significant
78729	12,021	3,565	30%	13,052	3,437	26%	-128	Not Statistically Significant
78730	3,194	1,170	37%	3,752	1,100	29%	-70	Not Statistically Significant
78731	12,117	2,604	21%	12,588	3,028	24%	424	16%
78732	4,326	2,499	58%	5,327	2,985	56%	486	19%
78733	3,091	1,634	53%	2,991	1,468	49%	-166	Not Statistically Significant
78734	6,753	2,090	31%	7,395	2,553	35%	463	22%
78735	7,152	1,869	26%	6,983	2,002	29%	133	Not Statistically Significant
78736	2,716	664	24%	2,973	940	32%	276	42%
78737	4,170	1,924	46%	4,979	2,112	42%	188	Not Statistically Significant

Use estimates highlighted in yellow with caution: CV between 15.5% - 30.49%
Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or higher

Households by Presence of Children Under 18 Years Old (Continued)
Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Travis County, 2007-2011 & 2012-2016

ZCTA	2007-2011			2012-2016			Difference	Percent change between 2007-2011 & 2012-2016
	Total Households	Households with Children	Percent with Children	Total Households	Households with Children	Percent with Children		
78738	3,998	1,800	45%	5,423	2,392	44%	592	33%
78739	5,134	2,724	53%	6,254	3,656	58%	932	34%
78741	18,386	5,114	28%	20,617	4,427	21%	-687	-13%
78742	308	96	31%	280	47	17%	-49	Not Statistically Significant
78744	13,306	6,447	48%	13,528	6,049	45%	-398	Not Statistically Significant
78745	23,970	5,636	24%	25,592	6,095	24%	459	Not Statistically Significant
78746	10,802	3,603	33%	10,817	3,772	35%	169	Not Statistically Significant
78747	4,899	1,853	38%	6,158	2,467	40%	614	33%
78748	14,812	4,996	34%	18,310	5,562	30%	566	Not Statistically Significant
78749	14,035	4,974	35%	15,015	4,706	31%	-268	Not Statistically Significant
78750	11,047	3,571	32%	11,374	3,887	34%	316	Not Statistically Significant
78751	7,736	945	12%	7,444	808	11%	-137	Not Statistically Significant
78752	6,988	1,706	24%	7,663	2,189	29%	483	28%
78753	18,496	7,356	40%	19,163	6,937	36%	-419	Not Statistically Significant
78754	5,663	1,746	31%	7,610	2,645	35%	899	51%
78756	4,115	796	19%	4,326	776	18%	-20	Not Statistically Significant
78757	10,612	2,323	22%	10,715	2,457	23%	134	Not Statistically Significant
78758	17,440	5,810	33%	18,977	4,758	25%	-1,052	-18%
78759	19,960	4,518	23%	20,118	4,275	21%	-243	Not Statistically Significant

Use estimates highlighted in yellow with caution: CV between 15.5% - 30.49%
Estimates highlighted in red are unreliable: CV is 30.5% or higher
Created by : Travis County HHS, Research & Planning Divison, 2017
Source data: 2007-2011 & 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B11005

Appendix C: Methodology

The U.S. Census Bureau's 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates data set is the primary data source for this report. The 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year data sets are used for 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.[23] The ACS employs continuous data collection,[o] 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. In 2010, data based on a 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, Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) was used an analyzed with Stata, 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 addresses (whether vacant or occupied) and persons in group quarters facilities and produces annual or annual average estimates.[p] In the United States, over 17.5 million housing unit and a little over 1 million residents in group quarters facilities were selected for the 2012-2016 ACS.[25]

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[o] 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. (A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What State and Local Governments Need to Know, U.S. Census Bureau, February 2009.)

[p] 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. 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

For Travis County, the original 2012-2016 (entire 60 month) sample of initial addresses selected was 47,853, and the final number of housing unit interviews (actual sample used to produce results) was 31,416. The group quarters population sample is not available at the county level, but for the entire state of Texas, the initial sample selected was 65,791 and the final number of group quarters person interviews was 52,891.[26]

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.[27] 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.[28]

Poverty universe: Poverty status is determined for all people except institutionalize 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.[29,30]

Monetary values: Monetary values for the ACS multiyear estimates are inflation-adjusted to the final year of the period. For example, the 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates are tabulated using 2016-adjusted dollars. These adjustments use the national Consumer Price Index (CPI) since the regional-based CPI is not available for the entire country.[31]

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 2016 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 2016 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;

facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, workers' dormitories, and facilities for people experiencing homelessness. (American Community Survey/Puerto Rico Community Survey 2016 Subject Definitions, page 7-8.)

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 summary tables. In these cases, the data was pulled from Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data. PUMS data allows users to conduct a custom analysis of the ACS data using a sample of actual household and individual responses from the ACS survey. 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 downloaded from FactFinder and analyzed using the statistical software, Stata. The PUMS files used for this report are 2012-2016 5-Year estimate responses and tested for validity at the 95% confidence level.

PUMS data is available to summarize for 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 2010 Census. The PUMAs that correspond with Travis County were used to pull the PUMS data for this report.

Maps

The maps in this report were created using ARCMap 10.4 GIS software. TIGER/Line shapefiles[q] 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.

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

The geography used in this report is ZIP code tabulation areas (ZCTAs) 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.[32]

Limitations

Aggregating estimates: In some cases we aggregate multiple estimates to create specific categories or more reliable estimates. However, there are tradeoffs. The Census Bureau has reported that aggregating more than four estimates together distort or inflate the Margin of Error (MOE). Although there are times when we choose to aggregate more than four categories together in order to obtain a desired estimate, we strive to limit the number of estimates we aggregate together whenever possible.

Comparing 5-Year Estimates: Due to significant changes in the 2008 ACS questionnaire, the Census Bureau recommends using caution when comparing the 2007-2011 5-Year Estimates with the 2012-2016 5-Year Estimates for the following sections included in this report:[33]

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.

Relationship to Householder: the "child" and "in-law" categories were expanded in the 2008 ACS. Changes in the questionnaire format resulted in changes in the total number of same-sex unmarried partners in 2008.

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.

Disability Status: changes were made to disability questions in 2008, thus 2007-2011 comparisons cannot be made to 2012-2016 data.

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.[34] 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 variation[r] 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).[35] Thus, the response rate for the ACS is high (the 2012-2016 response rate in Texas was 93.6% for housing units and 80.4% for group quarters).[36]

[r] 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

Endnotes

1 A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What State and Local Governments Need to Know, U.S. Census Bureau, February 2009.

2 American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2016 Subject Definitions, page 106.

3 American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2016 Subject Definitions, pages 105-106.

4 How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty, United States Census Bureau, last revised April 19, 2016, https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html

5 American FactFinder Glossary, United States Census Bureau, https://factfinder.census.gov/help/en/index.htm#glossary.htm

6 American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2016 Subject Definitions, page 109.

7 American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2016 Subject Definitions, page 56.

8 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B16003.

9 American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2016 Subject Definitions, p. 48.

10 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, C18108

11 American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2016 Subject Definitions, page 59.

12 Duncan, G. & Magnuson, K. (2011). The Long Reach of Early Childhood Poverty. Stanford University. Pathways Journal.

13 American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2016 Subject Definitions, page 17-18 and 83.

14 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B11005

15 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B10002

16 American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2016 Subject Definitions, page 71.

17 American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2016 Subject Definitions, page 77.

18 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B19125

19 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B19125

20 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B10010

21 American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2016 Subject Definitions, page 84.

22 American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey, 2016 Subject Definitions, page 85.

23 Copies of the ACS questionnaires and instruction guides from 1996 to the present can be found at: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/questionnaire-archive.html

24 More information on the ACS multi-year estimates can be found at: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/estimates.html

25 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B98001 & B98002

26 Ibid.

27 American Community Survey Multiyear Accuracy of the Data (5-Year 2012-2016), available at: https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2016.pdf

28 American Community Survey Design and Methodology (January 2014), Chapter 8: Data Collection and Capture for Group Quarters, available at http://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology/design_and_methodology/acs_design_methodology_ch08_2014.pdf

29 How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty, available at https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html

30 American Community Survey/Puerto Rico Community Survey 2015 Subject Definitions, page 106.

31 American Community Survey Multiyear Accuracy of the Data (5-Year 2012-2016), available at: https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/accuracy/MultiyearACSAccuracyofData2016.pdf

32 2010 Geographic Terms and Concepts, US Census Bureau, accessed March 30, 2017, https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/terms.html

33 Comparing 2007-2011 ACS 5-Year and 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year, last revised March 21, 2017, https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/comparing-acs-data/2016/5-year-comparison.html

34 U.S. Census Bureau, A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What State and Local Governments Need to Know, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2009. Available at: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/handbooks.html

35 Do I have to respond to the American Community Survey (ACS?), available at: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/respond/faqs.html

36 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B98021 & B98022