RESIDENT MOVEMENT

An exploration of population trends in TRAVIS COUNTY



american community survey

5-year estimates
2013 - 2017

FALL 2019

About the Authors

This report was researched and written by the staff at Travis County Health and Human Services, Research & Planning Division. Lead writers were Tara Carmean, April Klein, Rochelle Olivares, and Octavio Ulloa, with support from Korey Darling (Planning Manager), Lawrence Lyman (Division Director), and Sherri Fleming (County Executive for Travis County HHS).

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

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

Questions or Comments?

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

Suggested Citations

Research & Planning Division, "Focus on Geographical Mobility in Travis County," Travis County Health and Human Services, 2019.

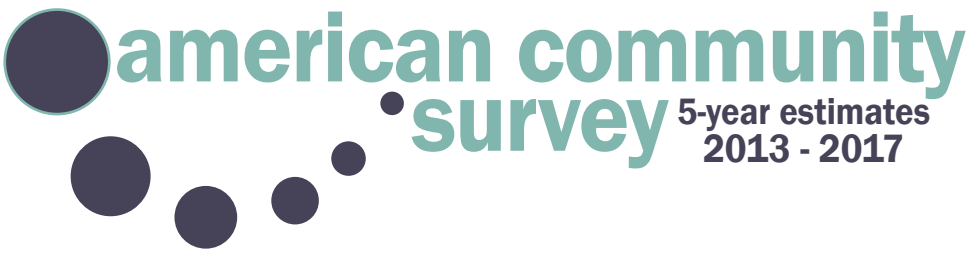


Table of Contents

Table of Contents	3
Executive Summary	4
Data Highlights	5
Introduction	6
Community Context	11
Population Characteristics	17
Maps	47
Discussion	53
Appendix A: Reliability Tables	54
Appendix B: Net Migration	60
Appendix C: Methodology	67
Endnotes	73

Executive Summary

This report is intended to help create a shared understanding of our community by examining the characteristics of persons moving into, out of, and within Travis County, as well as those not moving from their Travis County residence. This understanding is critical for government and community leaders to plan for current and future residents' needs. This report examines the changes over time of resident characteristics by comparing Travis County demographic data using estimates between two five-year periods from the American Community Survey (ACS): 2008-2012 and 2013-2017. This report adds to the overall growing interest to understand resident movement in Travis County, and how the County's demographics have shifted due to migration, or the permanent or semi-permanent movement of people from one place to another.

There are limitations to what the ACS can tell us about migration in Travis County. The data used did not allow for in depth-analysis of resident movement within Travis County, regarding movement from one neighborhood to another. Therefore, conclusions about the impacts of gentrification in Travis County could not be made. [1,a] The data and analysis in this report is purely descriptive, and while inferences can be made about the underlying reasons individuals move or not, answering those questions is beyond the scope of this project. Additionally, changes to population growth or decline discussed here pertain exclusively to changes due to migration, which differs from other reports on the area's population growth that include births and deaths.

Definition of Terms

Migration or geographic mobility is the permanent or semi-permanent movement of people from one location to another.

Non-movers are residents that responded living in their same home or apartment 1 year ago.

Moved within Travis County are residents that moved residence but stayed within Travis County.

In-movers refers to anyone who moved to Travis County from another county in Texas, another state, or from abroad.

Out-movers refers to anyone who moved out of Travis County to another county in Texas or to another state. There is no data for out-movers that moved abroad.

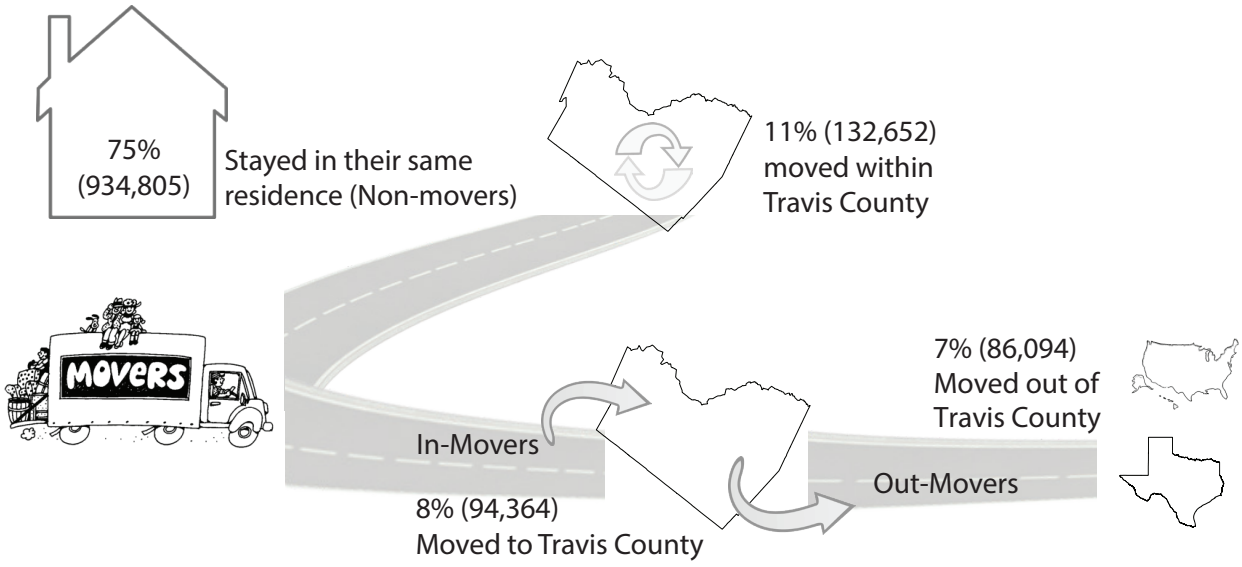
Movers refers to anyone that moved residence 1 year ago either within the County, to or from another county in Texas, to or from another state, or from abroad.

The data highlights included in this summary illustrate some of the key findings of this report. Overall, Travis County residents have been staying in their homes more than previously seen, but mobility within Travis County has been increasing for residents with higher levels of educational attainment. There has been an overall decrease in residents moving within the County, especially for those living below 150% of the poverty level.

a For more information on gentrification within the City of Austin, see Heather Way, Elizabeth Mueller, and Jake Wegmann,"Uprooted: Residential Displacement in Austin's Gentrifying Neighborhoods, and What can be Done About It". The University of Texas at Austin. 2018. https://sites.utexas.edu/gentrificationproject/ .

Data Highlights

As a County, how mobile were we in 2013-2017?



Who moved to Travis County in 2013-2017?


51% moved from a different county in Texas


36% moved from a different state


12% moved from abroad

Of the people that moved to Travis County...

- 60% are between the ages of 25-64 years
- 51% are non-Hispanic White
- 56% have a bachelor's degree or higher
- 73% are living at or above 150% of the poverty level
- 75% are Renters

Who moved out of Travis County in 2013-2017?


67% moved to a different county in Texas


33% moved to a different state

Of the people that moved out of Travis County...

- 57% are between the ages of 25-64 years
- 55% are non-Hispanic White
- 50% have a bachelor's degree or higher
- 76% are living at or above 150% of the poverty level
- 60% are Renters

How does resident movement in Travis County in 2013-2017 compare from 2008-2012?

There is an increasing trend of:

- the general population staying in their place of residence
- movers within the County have a bachelor's degree or higher and have incomes higher over $50,000
- Renters moving to Travis County from a different state
- Homeowners moving out of Travis County to another county in Texas

There is a decreasing trend of:

- residents moving within Travis County, especially people living below 150%
- people who are Black or African American and non-Hispanic White moving to Travis County from another county in Texas
- people living below 150% of poverty moving to Travis County from another county in Texas
- Renters moving to Travis County from another county in Texas

Introduction

Purpose and Scope

The movement of residents in and out of Travis County is an important factor shaping the identity of our community as people with a diverse range of cultural, socioeconomic, and demographic backgrounds come and go. Understanding the shifting demographics due to this migration is critical for leaders to plan for current and future residents' needs. In this report we sought to answer the following questions:

- What can the American Community Survey tell us about the people that are moving in and out of Travis County?
- How are Travis County's demographics shifting due to migration?

This report is intended to help create a shared understanding of our community by examining the characteristics of persons that decide to either stay in their residence, or move within Travis County, move to Travis County, or move out of Travis County. The economy is one of the many factors that influences a person's decision to move. A contextual trend analysis of a few community-wide indicators is provided to understand how Travis County's economy is faring. Though it is beyond the scope of this report to meld the greater discussion of economic viability, opportunity, affordability, and quality of life trends in Travis County, we hope that the data presented provides useful information on Travis County's residential retention and changing demographics due to relocation.

The report is divided into the following three main sections:

Community Context: This section includes an analysis of household income, housing values, rent values, and poverty for two time periods, 2008-2012 and 2013-2017.

Population Characteristics: This section includes data as it pertains to resident movement by tenure, age, race and Hispanic origin, educational attainment, income, and poverty status for each of the categories found in the geographical mobility data sets for each of the time periods.

Maps: This section includes maps that look at the statistically significant changes between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 for non-movers, in-movers and movers within Travis County.

It is important to note that the two time periods being examined provide a strikingly different and nuanced picture because the time periods cover the Great Recession (2008-2012) and recovery (2013-2017). In 2008-2012 the United States was in the deepest economic decline since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Texas and specifically Travis County largely avoided the economic distress experienced by the rest of the country and as a result experienced an in-migration surge of new residents.[2] In 2013-2017, the rest of the country recovered from the financial crisis and economic opportunities and relocation choices returned to pre-crisis levels.[3]

About the Data

This report exclusively uses data from the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates with a special focus on the Geographical Mobility tables from the American FactFinder.

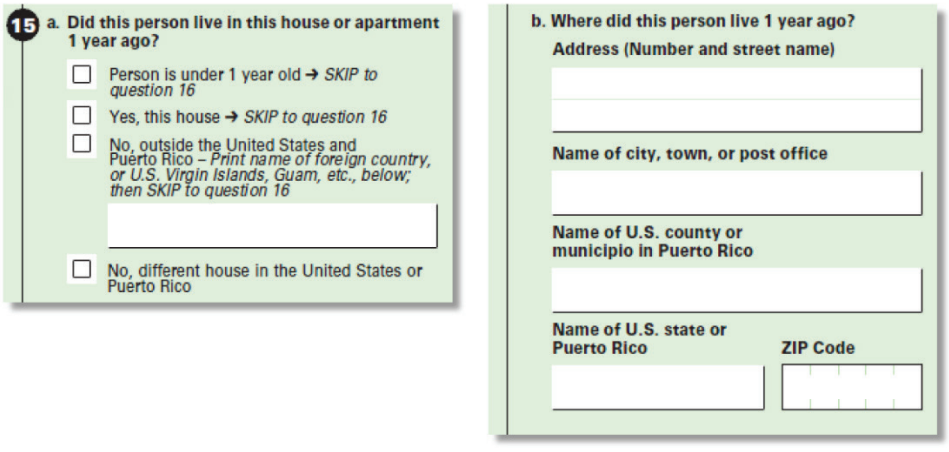
American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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.[4]

The 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates were chosen because they are the most reliable and provide the largest sample size, allowing us to explore characteristics of smaller subpopulations with greater reliability. The 5-Year data sets are also unique in that they include data for small levels of geography (e.g. Zip Code Tabulation Areas and census tracts) and allow us to study poverty at the sub-county level. The multi-year estimate describes the population and the characteristics of the area for the full 5-year period, not for any specific day, period or year within the multi-year time period. The 2008-2012 5-Year Estimates were used to show changes 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.

Geographical Mobility Data

The U.S. Census Bureau refers to migration as geographical mobility, which is the movement of people from one location of residence to another, this includes renters and owners alike. The data in this report was derived from survey response to question #15 in the 2017 ACS, which was asked of the population 1 year and older. Below is a snapshot of the question.



The ACS provides the data collected from the above question in the following Geographical Mobility tables.[b]

- Current Residence: shows in-migration, the characteristics of people moving into Travis County
- Previous Residence (1 year ago): shows out-migration, the characteristics of people moving out of Travis County.[5]

Data Limitations

While the exclusive use of the ACS allows for a more detailed look at what the data set can tell us, there are limitations in using a single data source to explore a complex topic. It is important to keep in mind the following limitations of this report:

- The data set only allows for a descriptive analysis of demographic characteristics and does not explain why people are moving.
- The data set cannot confirm or deny gentrification trends that may be occurring in Travis County because we cannot show where people are moving within the County, where they are moving to when leaving the County or where they are moving from when moving into the County. Due to privacy reasons, the Census Bureau does not publish residential addresses of respondents. An analysis through the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample does allow for a county-to-county determination of residential movement. This analysis is not included in this report. [c]
- The data does not capture repeat migration (people who leave a residence and return within the 5-year period) and only captures one move.
- Poverty data is only provided in 2 groups, person living below or above 150% of the poverty level.
- The data can only provide a true picture of domestic net migration because residents that move abroad cannot be surveyed.
- Three main factors drive population change: birth, death, and both domestic and international migration. This report solely focuses on describing the characteristics of residents moving within the County, moving in or moving out of Travis County. A full examination of population growth is beyond the scope of this report.

Statistical Testing

We tested all ACS estimates presented in this supplement at a 90% confidence level for reliability.[d] 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

b More information on the Geographical Mobility categories can be found in Appendix D.

c The ACS provides a migration flow mapper with the most recent data being from 2013-2017. https:// flowsmapper.geo.census.gov/map.html as well as County-to-County Migration flow tables from 2013-2017 https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2017/demo/geographic-mobility/county-to-county-migration-2013-2017.html

d More information on statistical testing is provided in the methodology section found in Appendix C.

- 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

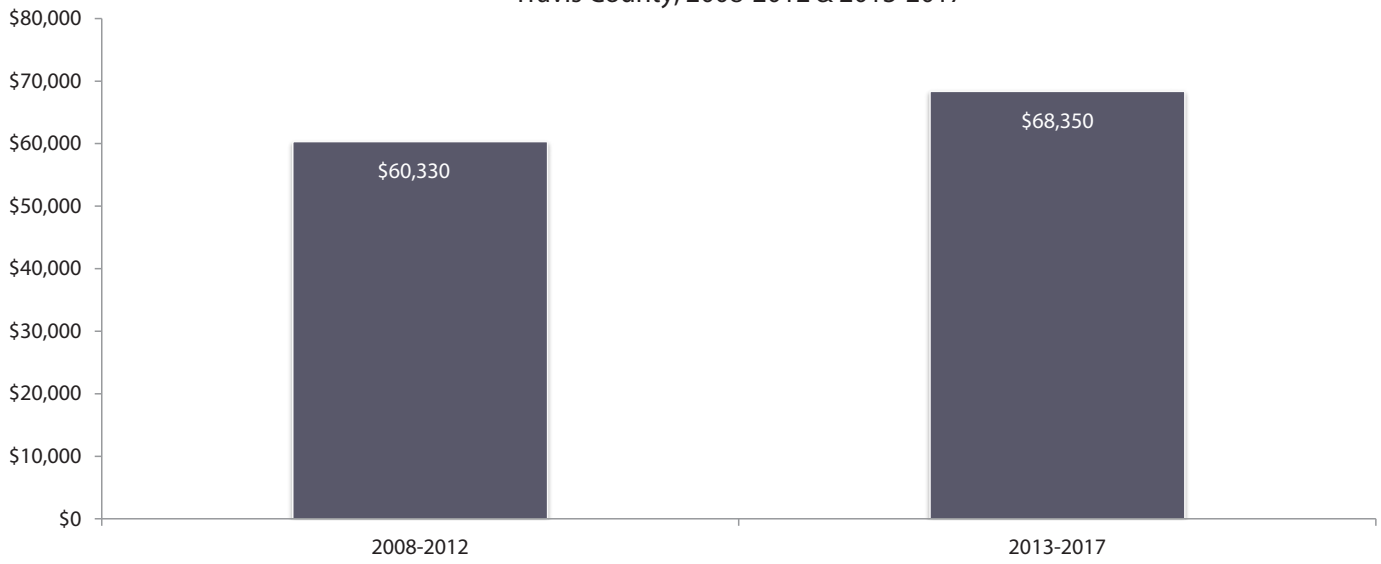
In this report we use the following terms:

- **Migration or geographic mobility** is the movement of people from one location to another.
- **Domestic migration** is the movement of people from one place to another within the same country.
- **Non-movers** are residents that responded living in their same home or apartment 1 year ago. Non-mover data is found in both current residence and residence one year ago data sets and is an identical estimate.
- **Moved within Travis County** are residents that moved residence but stayed within Travis County. This data is found in both current residence and residence one year ago data sets and is an identical estimate.
- **In-movers** refers to anyone who moved to Travis County from another county in Texas, another state, or from abroad. In-mover data is only found in the current residence tables.
- **Out-movers** refers to anyone who moved out of Travis County to another county in Texas or to another state. There is no data for out-movers that moved abroad. Out-mover data is only found in the residence 1 year ago tables.
- **Movers** refers to anyone who had a different residence 1 year ago either within the County, to or from another county in Texas, to or from another state, or from abroad.

Community Context

The Austin Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which encompasses Travis County as well as Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, and Williamson counties, has been frequently cited as one of the fastest growing regions in the country for over a decade. In 2017, domestic migration accounted for 70% of the region's population growth.[6] While a range of factors may influence an individual or family's decision to move to, within, or away from Travis County, it's likely that the regional economy, household income, and housing costs are major considerations. This section provides an analysis of income levels, home values, rent costs, and poverty rates in Travis County between two five year periods of 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 in order to provide context for future sections which discuss resident movement in more specific demographic terms.

Median Household Income
Households, Adjusted to 2017 Dollars
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

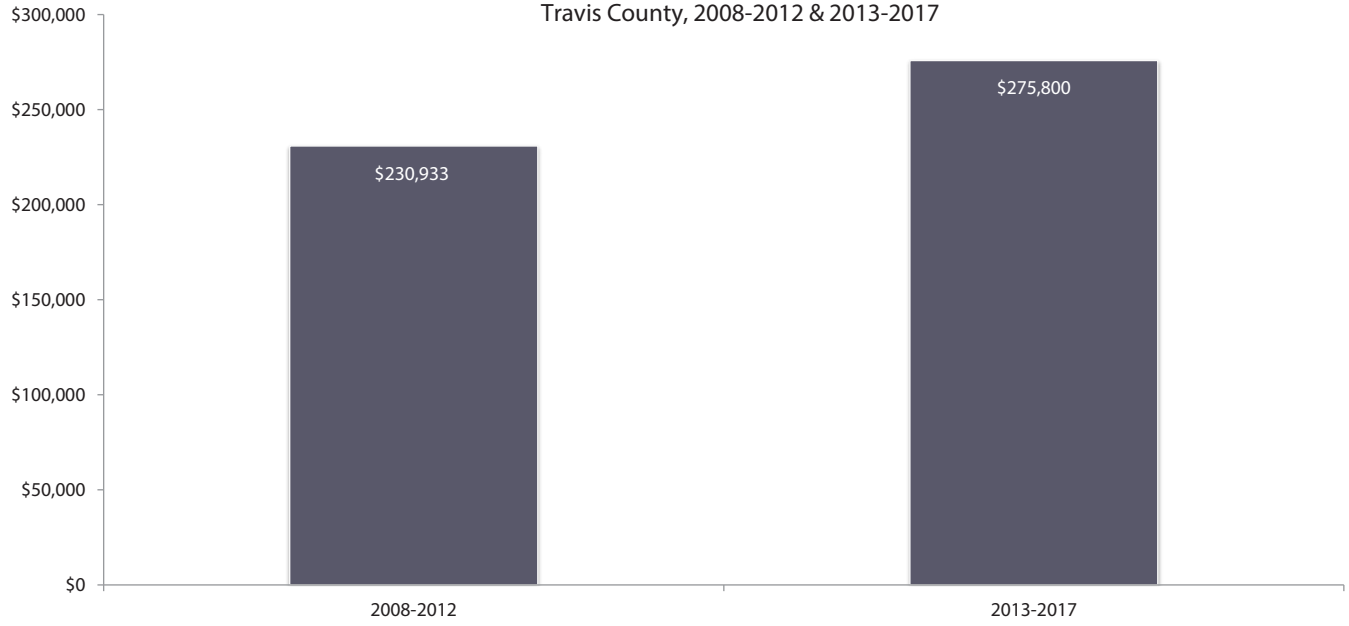


Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B19013

When adjusted for inflation, the median household income in Travis County rose from $60,330 in 2008-2012 to $68,350 in 2013-2017, a 13% increase.

Median Home Value

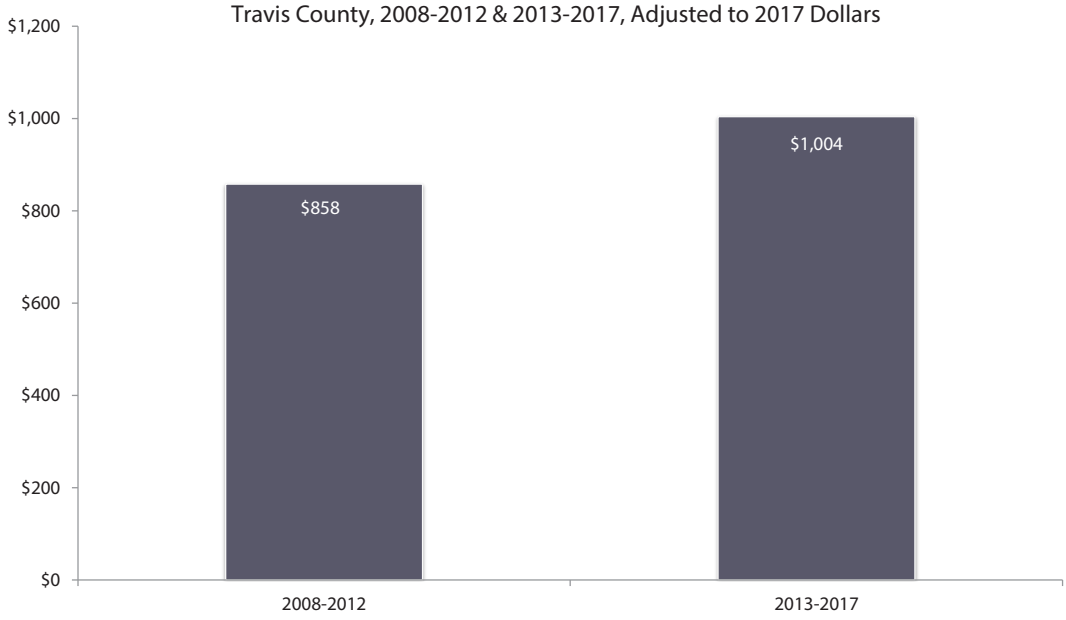
Owner-occupied Housing Units, Adjusted to 2017 Dollars
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B25077

Median Contract Rent

Renter-occupied Units Paying Cash Rent,
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017, Adjusted to 2017 Dollars

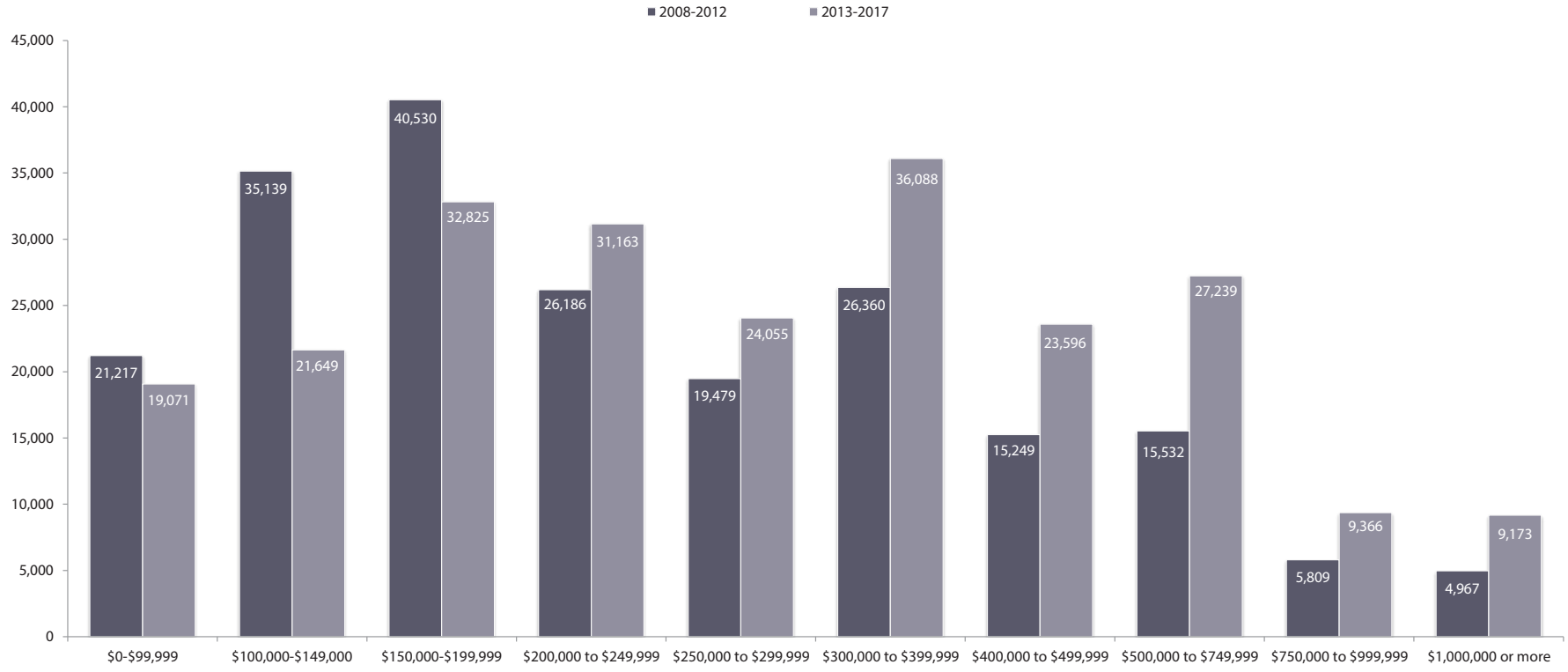


Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B25058

The median home value in Travis County rose from $230,933 in 2008-2012 to $275,800 in 2013-2017, a 19% increase. The median contract rent in Travis County rose from $858 across 2008-2012 to $1,004 across 2013-2017, a 17% increase. This indicates that both median rent and median home values are outpacing the rise in median household income in Travis County, which as the figure on page 13 indicates has only increased by 13% in the same time period.

Distribution of Home Values

Owner-occupied Housing Units,
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B25075

Distribution of Home Values
Owner-occupied housing units, Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

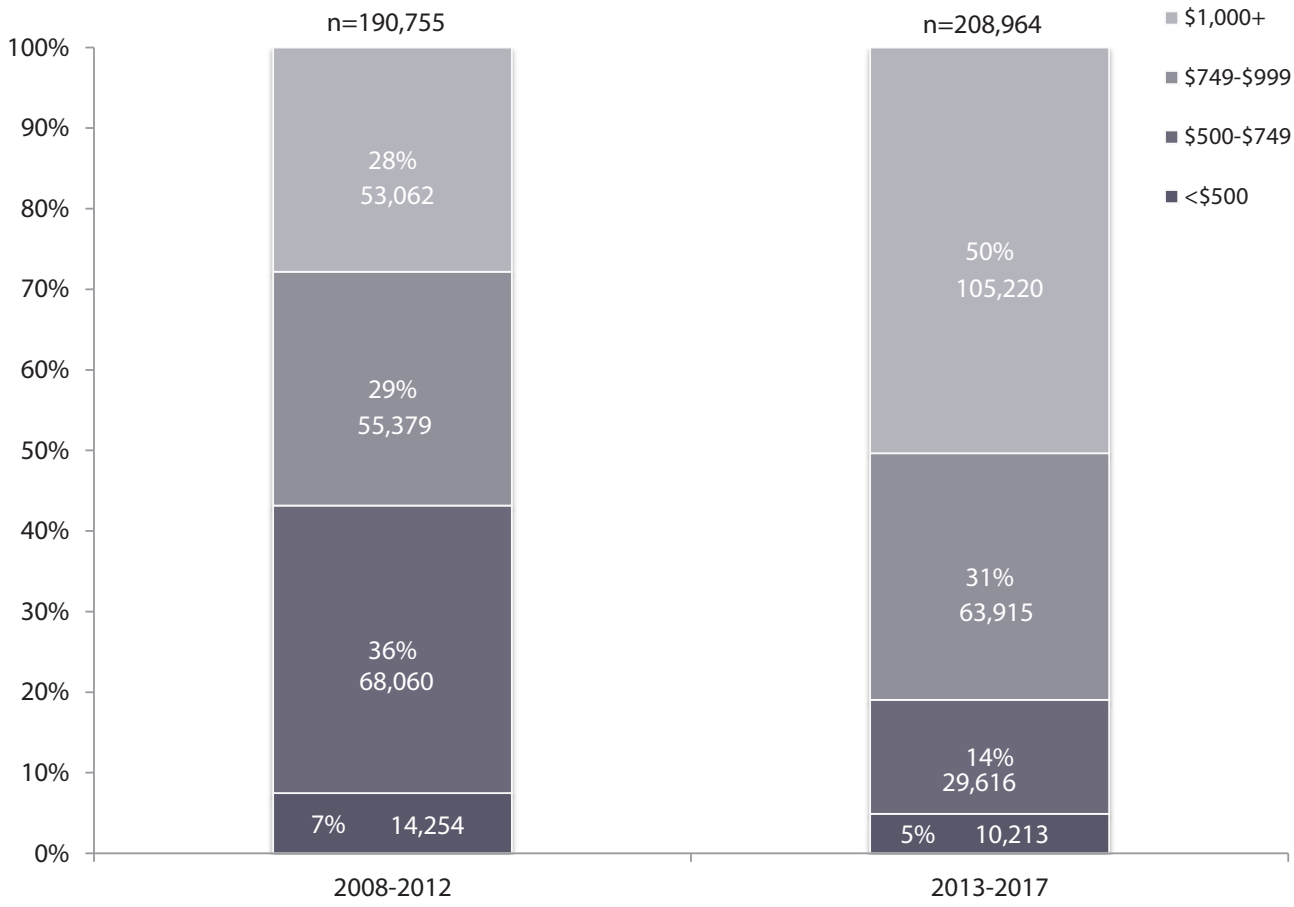
Value	2008-2012		2013-2017		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Total	210,468	100%	234,225	100%	23,757	11%
$0-$99,999	21,217	10%	9,071	8%	-2,146	-10%
$100,000-$149,000	35,319	17%	21,649	9%	-13,490	-38%
$150,000-$199,999	40,530	19%	32,825	14%	-7,705	-19%
$200,000 to $249,999	26,186	12%	31,163	13%	4,977	19%
$250,000 to $299,999	19,479	9%	24,055	10%	4,576	23%
$300,000 to $399,999	26,360	13%	36,088	15%	9,728	37%
$400,000 to $499,999	15,249	7%	23,596	10%	8,347	55%
$500,000 to $749,999	15,532	7%	27,239	12%	11,707	75%
$750,000 to $999,999	5,809	3%	9,366	4%	3,557	61%
$1,000,000 or more	4,967	2%	9,173	4%	4,206	81%

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table# B25075

In Travis County, between the 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 time periods, there was a large shift in the number and proportion of more affordable to more expensive homes. The number of homes valued up to $199,999 decreased, while homes valued at $200,000 and above increased. Notably, the number of homes in the more affordable range at $100,000-$150,000 decreased by 38% (-13,490 units), and those valued at $150,000-$199,999, decreased by 19% (-7,705 units). The number of more expensive homes valued between $500,000 and $749,000 increased by 75% (11,707 units), and homes valued at one million or more increased by 81% (4,206 units). The difference in both the estimate and proportion between the two times periods was significant for all value categories.

Distribution of Contract Rent

Renter-occupied Housing Units,
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B25056

Distribution of Contract Rent Prices

Renter-ocupied housing units, Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

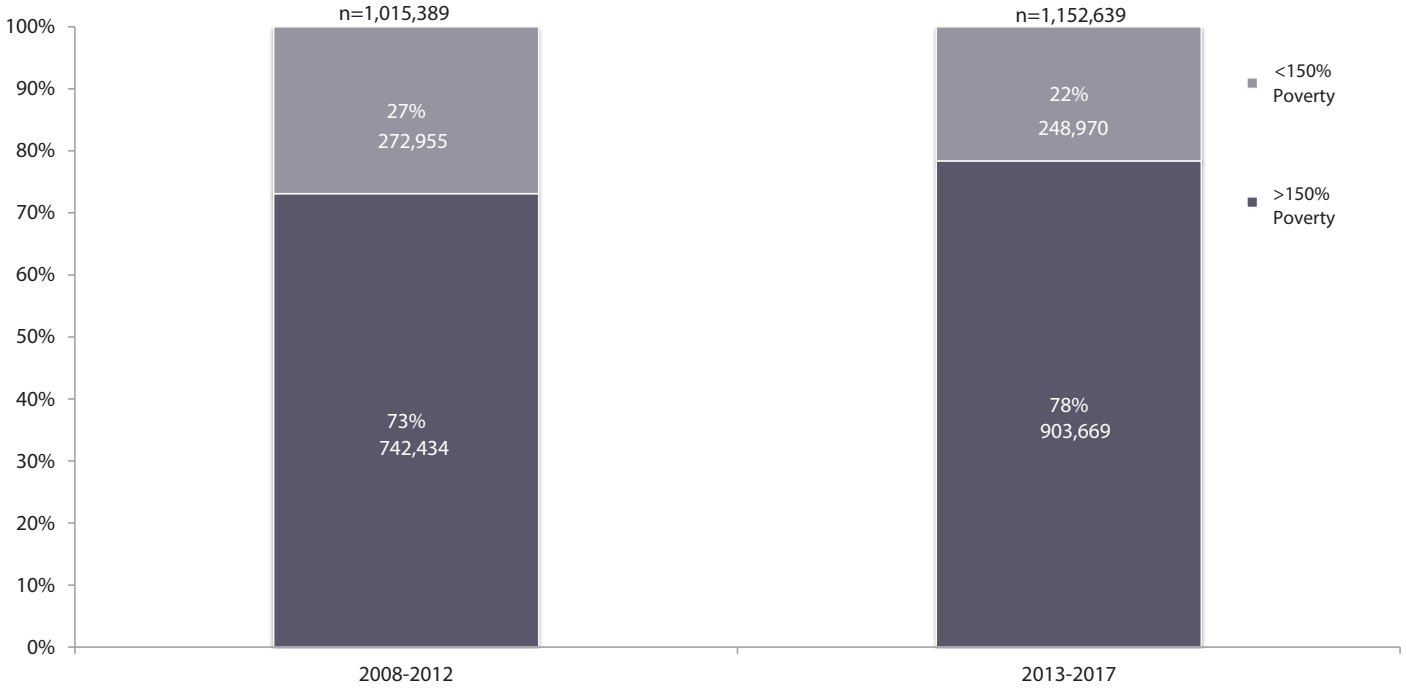
Rent	2008-2012		2013-2017		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Total	190,755	100%	208,364	100%	18,209	10%
<$500	14,254	7%	10,213	5%	-4,041	-28%
$500-$749	68,060	36%	29,616	14%	-38,444	-56%
$750-$999	55,379	29%	63,915	31%	8,536	15%
$1,000+	53,062	27%	105,220	50%	52,158	98%

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B25056

In Travis County, the proportion of renter-occupied housing units with a monthly contract rent of $749 and below has been decreasing, while the proportion of rental units with contract rent greater than $749 has been increasing. Most notably, the number of rental units between $500 and $749 has decreased by 56% (-38,444 units), while units rented at $1000 or more have increased by 98% (52,158).

Poverty Rate

Population for whom poverty status is determined,
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2002-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, C17002

Between the two five-year time periods in Travis County, the rate of individuals living at or below 150% of poverty has decreased. The population grew by nearly 140,000 between these time periods.

Population Characteristics

This section includes a deep dive analysis of two 5-year time periods, 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, of resident movement and provides population characteristics by tenure, age, race and Hispanic origin, educational attainment, income, and poverty status for each of the categories found in the geographical mobility data sets.[e]

Tenure

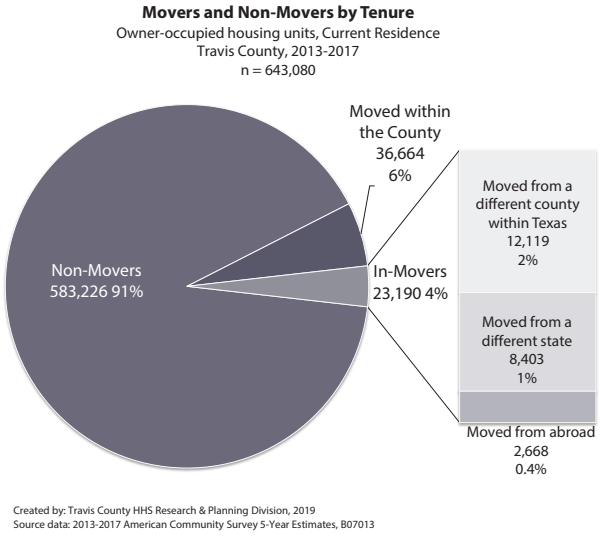
Tenure in its most basic form is the legal status of people to occupy their accommodation. This occurs most typically in the form of home ownership or renting. Given population growth and increasing housing costs within Travis County, tenure is an important factor to explore.

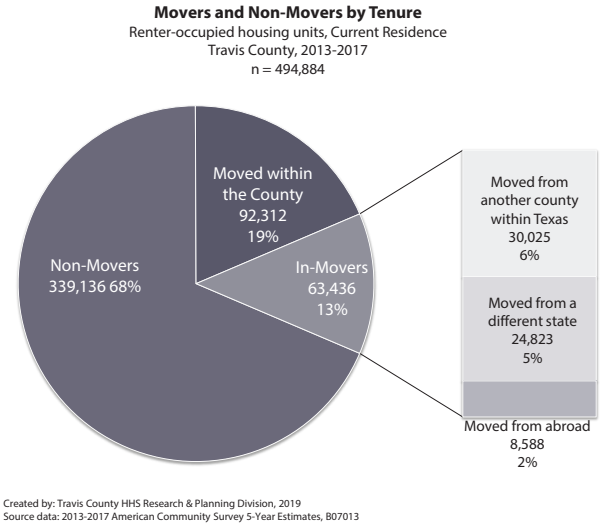
In 2013-2017 there were 1,137,964 housing units in Travis County, of which 57% were owner occupied and 43% were renter-occupied.

In-Movers

Of the current residents that owned their home in 2013-2017, 91% did not move, 6% moved within Travis County, and 4% moved to Travis County from either another county in Texas, another state, or from abroad.

Of the current residents that rent their home in 2013-2017, 68% did not move, 19% moved within Travis County, and 13% moved to Travis County from either another county in Texas, another state, or from abroad.





e See Appendix D for more information on the geomobility dataset categories.

Non-Movers and In-Mover Changes Over Time by Tenure Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units, Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017						
Owners	2008-2012		2013-2017		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Non-mover	507,805	91%	583,226	91%	75,421	15%
Moved within Travis	31,546	6%	36,664	6%	5,118	16%
Moved to Travis from another county in Texas	8,969	2%	12,119	2%	3,150	35%
Moved to Travis from a different state	6,947	1%	8,403	1%	1,456	21%
Moved to Travis from abroad	2,087†	0%	2,668†	0%	Not statistically significant	
Total	557,354	100%	643,080	100%	85,726	15%
Renters	2008-2012		2013-2017		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Non-mover	256,907	58%	339,136	69%	82,229	32%
Moved within Travis	121,229	27%	92,312	19%	-28,917	-24%
Moved to Travis from another county in Texas	34,682	8%	30,025	6%	-4,657	-13%
Moved to Travis from a different state	21,352	5%	24,823	5%	3,471	16%
Moved to Travis from abroad	7,705†	2%	8,588†	2%	Not statistically significant	
Total	441,875	100%	494,884	100%	53,009	12%

†The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 percentages are not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07013

Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, the number of owner- and renter- occupied housing units that were non-movers increase by 15% and 32% respectively. In that same time period, while owners saw an increase of 16% of movers within the County, renters decreased by 24%. A comparison of in-mover data for the two time periods show that while owners continued to move to Travis County from various places in 2013-2017, renters were primarily coming from another state. The number of non-movers and in-movers increased across all categories for owners, while the relative distribution reamined the same. Renters saw a sharper decline for movers within the County and for those moving from another county in Texas, indicating that renters are less mobile.

Out-Movers

Residents that rented their home moved out of Travis County at a higher rate, 10%, than residents that own their home, 5%. A comparison of out-mover data for the two time periods show an increase of renters and owners who moved out of Travis County in 2013-2017; 32% more owners moved out of Travis County to another county in Texas and 44% more to a different state, 12% more renters moved out of Travis County to a different county in Texas and 45% more moved to a different state.

When comparing in-movers and out-movers for 2013-2017, data shows the number of owners that moved from Travis County to another county in Texas (23,888) is nearly double the number of in-movers from another county in Texas (12,119).

Out-Mover Changes Over Time by Tenure

Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units, Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

Owners	2008-2012		2013-2017		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Moved from Travis to another county in Texas	18,051	3.2%	23,888	3.7%	5,837	32%
Moved from Travis to a different state	5,305	0.9%	7,654	1.2%	2,349	44%
Total Moved from Travis to anywhere	23,356	4%	31,542	5%	8,186	35%
Renters	**2008-2012**		**2013-2017**		**Difference**	**Percent Change**
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Moved from Travis to another county in Texas	25,327	6%	28,430	6%	3,103	12%
Moved from Travis to a different state	13,103	3%	19,017	4%	5,914	45%
Total Moved from Travis to anywhere	38,430	9%	47,447	10%	62,329	15%

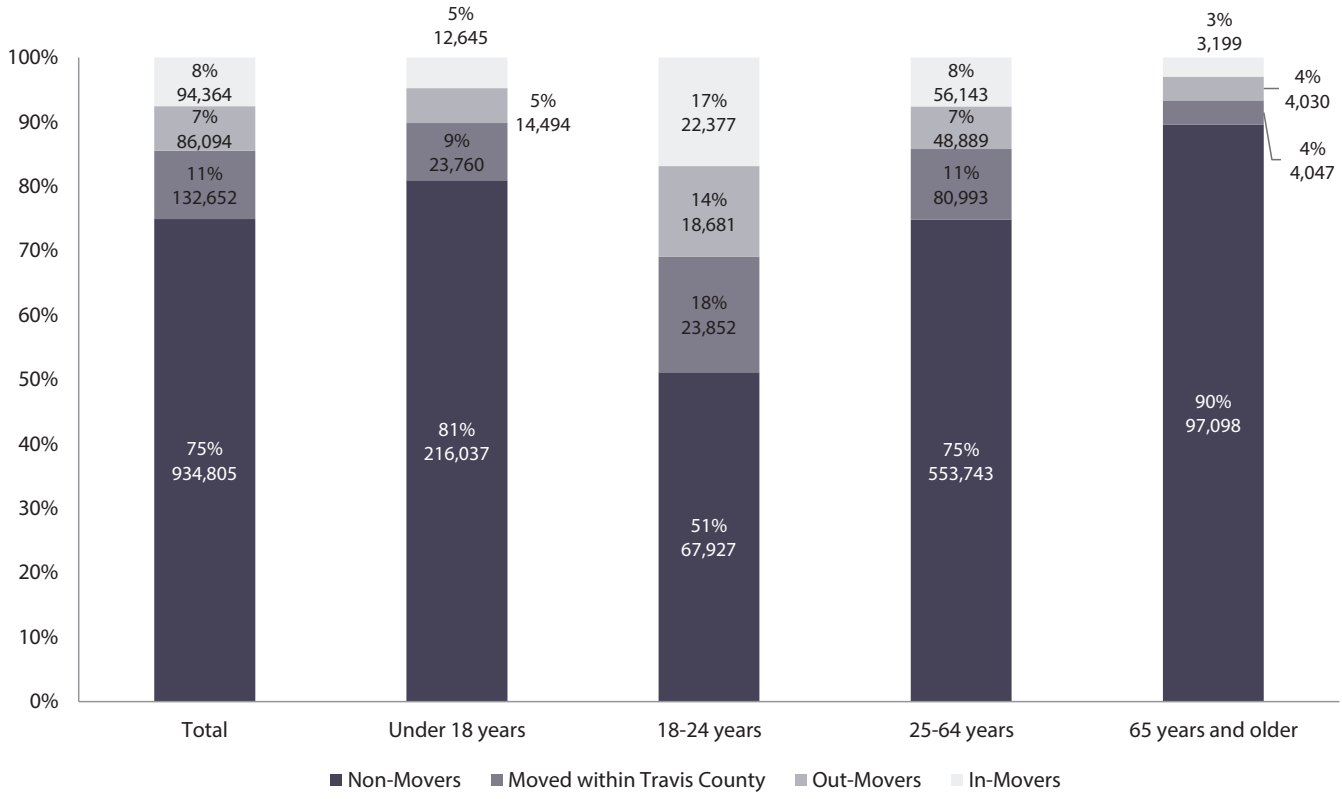
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07013

Age

This sections explores movers and non-movers within Travis County by age including trends over time.

Non-Movers & Movers by Age

Current Residence and Residence 1 Year Ago, Population 1 years and over
Travis County, 2013-2017



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate, B07401 & B07001

In 2013-2017, 75% of residents remained in their same house and did not move, 11% moved within Travis County, 7% moved out of Travis County to another county in Texas or another state, and 8% moved to Travis County from another county in Texas, another state, or abroad. The 18-24 year olds were the most mobile age group with 18% moving within Travis County, 14% moving out, and 17% moving in.[f]

f An analysis of the 2013-2017 ACS Public Use Microdata Sample shows that 60% of movers 18-24 years old are enrolled in school. The University of Texas at Austin, St. Edward's College, Huston-Tillotson University, and 18 other public and private universities, community colleges, and technical schools located in Travis County contribute to a large student population. Movement of students in and out of the County as they enter and leave college could be contributing to the high mobility rates seen in the college-aged 18-24 year old population.

Non-Movers & Movers within Travis County

Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, all age groups experienced an increase of non-movers. In that same time period, all age groups saw a decrease of residents moving within the County except for the 65 years and older cohort that showed no statistically significant trend.

Changes over Time of Non-Movers & Movers by Age
Current Residence, Population 1 year and over, Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

Non-Movers	2008-2012		2013-2017		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Under 18 years	188,203	24%	216,037	23%	27,834	15%
18-24 years	62,528	8%	67,927	7%	5,399	9%
25-64 years	451,636	59%	553,743	59%	102,107	23%
65 years and over	70,153	9%	97,098	10%	26,945	38%
Total	772,520	100%	934,805	99%*	162,285	21%
Moved within Travis County	**2008-2012**		**2013-2017**		**Difference**	**Percent Change**
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Under 18 years	30,311	19%	23,760	18%	-6,551	-22%
18-24 years	36,426	23%	23,852	18%	-12,574	-35%
25-64 years	85,929	55%	80,993	61%	-4,936	-6%
65 years and over	3,386†	2%	4,047†	3%	not statistically significant	
Total	156,052	99%*	132,652	100%	-23,400	-15%

†The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 percentages are not statistically significant
*May not equal 100 due to rounding
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07001

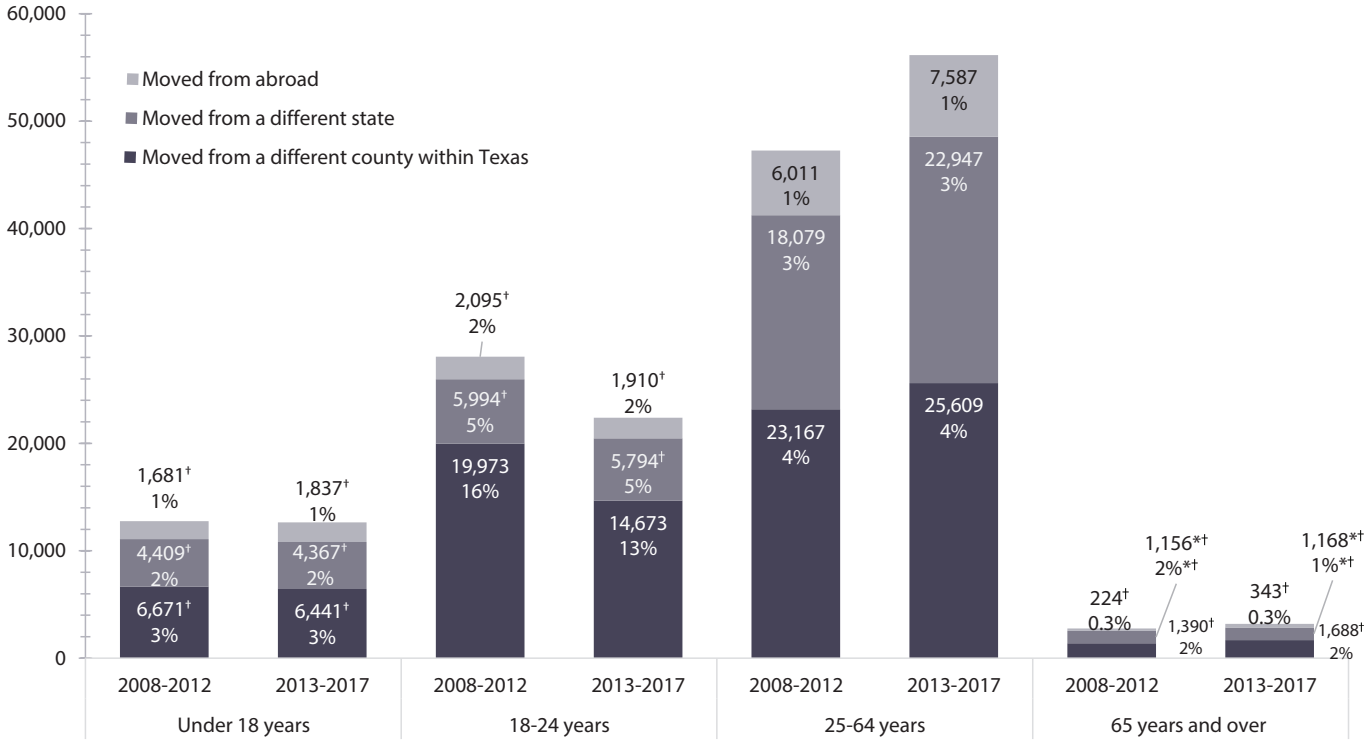
In-Movers

In 2013-2017, majority of residents that moved to Travis County moved from a different county in Texas, 51%, followed by 36% moved from a different state, and 12% moved from abroad. Of the 94,364 in-movers in 2013-2017, 60% were adults between 25-64 years old, 24% young adults between 18-24 years, 13% children and youth under 18 years, and 3% older adults aged 65 years and up.

From 2008-2012 to 2013-2017, there was a decrease of in-movers from another county in Texas and an increase of in-movers from a different state. In that same time period, the only age group to have a statistically significant in-mover increase was working adults between the ages of 25-64 years old while the 18-24 year old cohort saw a decrease of in-movers to Travis County.

In-Movers by Age

Current Residence, Population 1 year and over
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



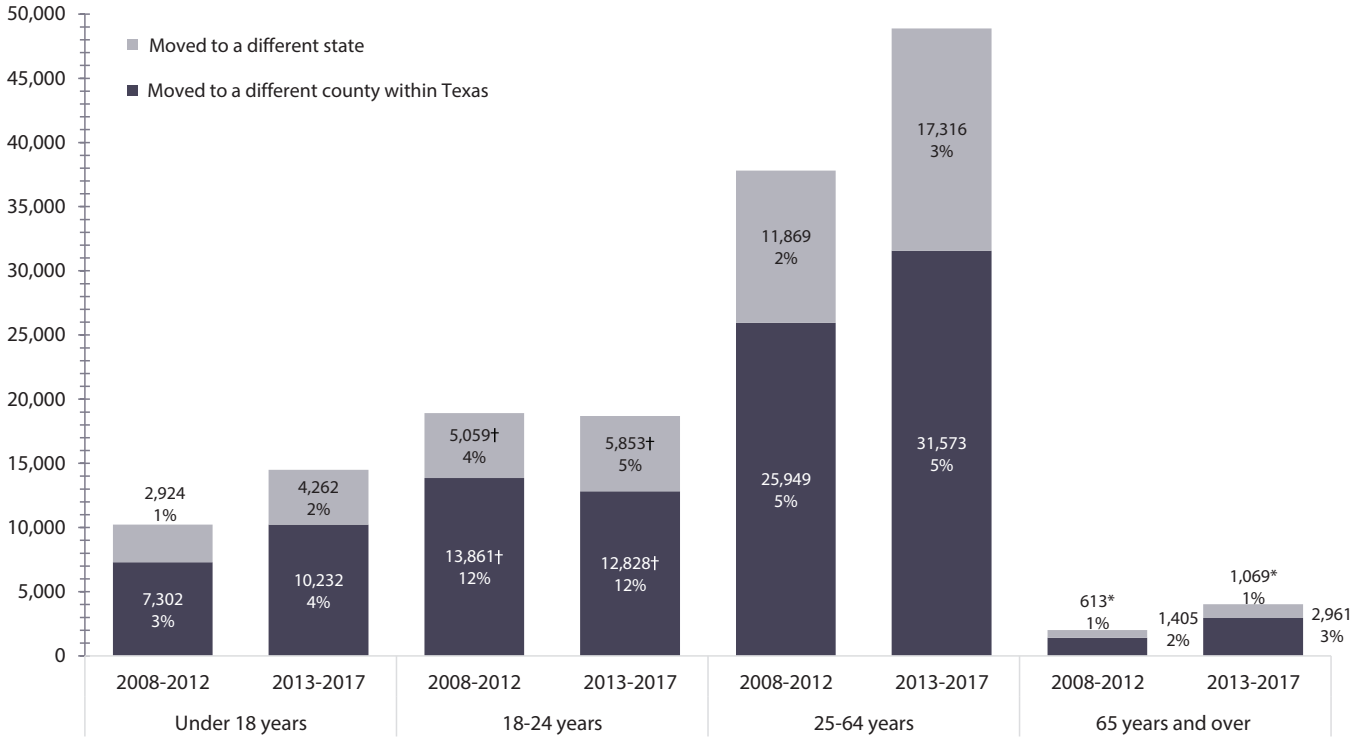
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07001
* Unreliable: use with caution
† The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 estimate or rate is not statistically significant

Out-Movers

All age groups except one experienced an increase of out-movers between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, the exception being 18-24 year olds which saw no significant difference or remained stable. The number of adults aged 65 years and over that moved out of Travis County doubled between 2008-2012 (2,018) and 2013-2017 (4,030). Out-movers under 18 years saw a 42% increase and out-movers 25-64 years saw a 30% increase.

Out-Movers by Age

Residence 1 year ago, Population 1 year and over
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07401
* Unreliable: use with caution
† The difference between the 2008-2012 estimate or rate and the 2013-2017 estimate or rate is not statistically significant

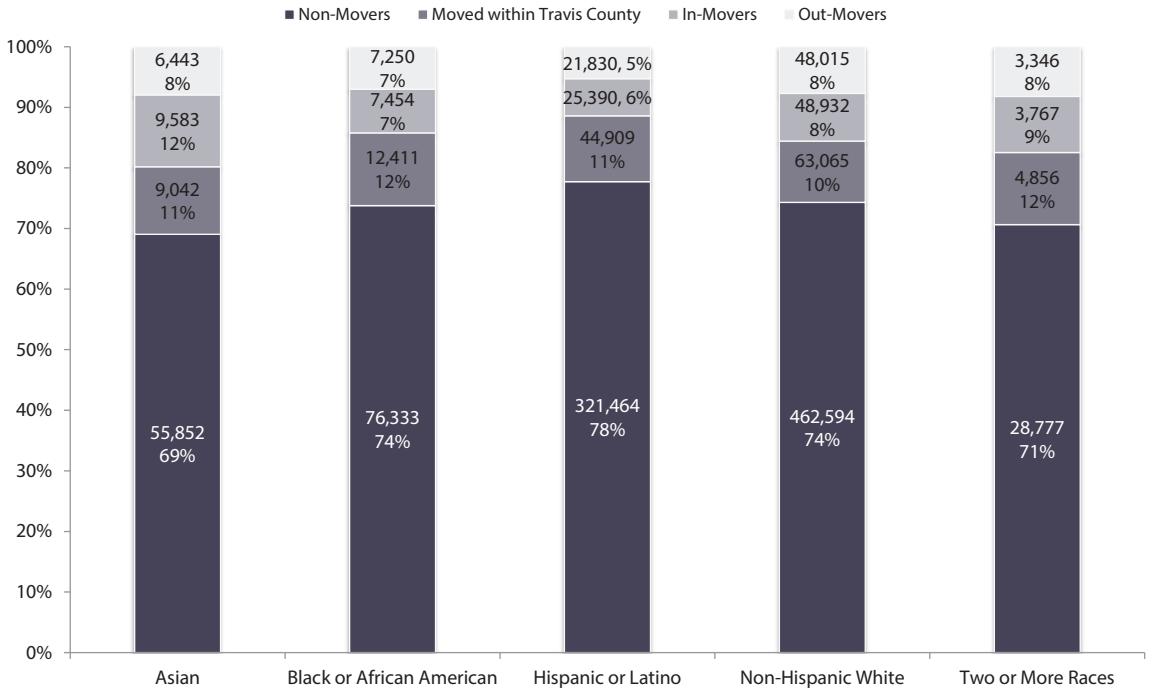
Race and Hispanic Origin

Examining the race and ethnicity of movers and non-movers helps reveal shifting cultural landscapes. This section looks at migration by race and Hispanic origin.[g]

In 2013-2017, almost one-half (49%) of Travis County residents were Non-Hispanic White, followed by Hispanic or Latino (33%), Black or African American (8%), Asian (6%), and Two or more races (3%). Between 2008-2012 & 2013-2017, the number of all populations increased and the proportion of residents by race & Hispanic origin stayed relatively stable.

In 2013-2017, the majority of residents within each race and Hispanic or Latino group did not move. The proportion of movers within each population ranged slightly, as shown in the following chart. The Hispanic or Latino population had the highest percent of non-movers (78%) and the Asian population had the lowest percent of non-movers (69%). The percent of residents who moved within Travis County for each population was ranged from 10% (Non-Hispanic Whites) to 12% (Black or African American and Two or More Races). The Asian population had the highest percent of in-movers (12%) and the Hispanic or Latino population had the lowest percent of in-movers (6%). Finally, the percent of out-movers ranged from 5% (Hispanic or Latino population) to 8% (Asian, Non-Hispanic White, and Two or More Races population).

Non-Movers & Movers by Race & Hispanic Origin
Current Residence & Residence 1 Year ago, Population 1 year and older
Travis County, 2013-2017



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07004B,D,G,H,I

g Race is defined in this report using the following Census Bureau categories: Asian, Black or African American, Non-Hispanic White, and Two or More Races

Non-Movers & Movers within Travis County

Between 2008-2012 & 2013-2017, more people stayed in their home across race and Hispanic origin populations, as shown in the following table. The number of non-movers with the largest percent increase was Two or More Races (59%), followed by Asians (29%), Hispanic or Latinos (25%) and Black or African Americans (20%). On the other hand, the number of people that moved within Travis County decreased for most populations. People who are Black or African Americans and Hispanic or Latino who moved within Travis County had the largest decrease, -26% and-25% respectively.

Non-Movers and Movers within Travis County by Race and Hispanic Origin

Current Residence, Population 1 year and older, Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

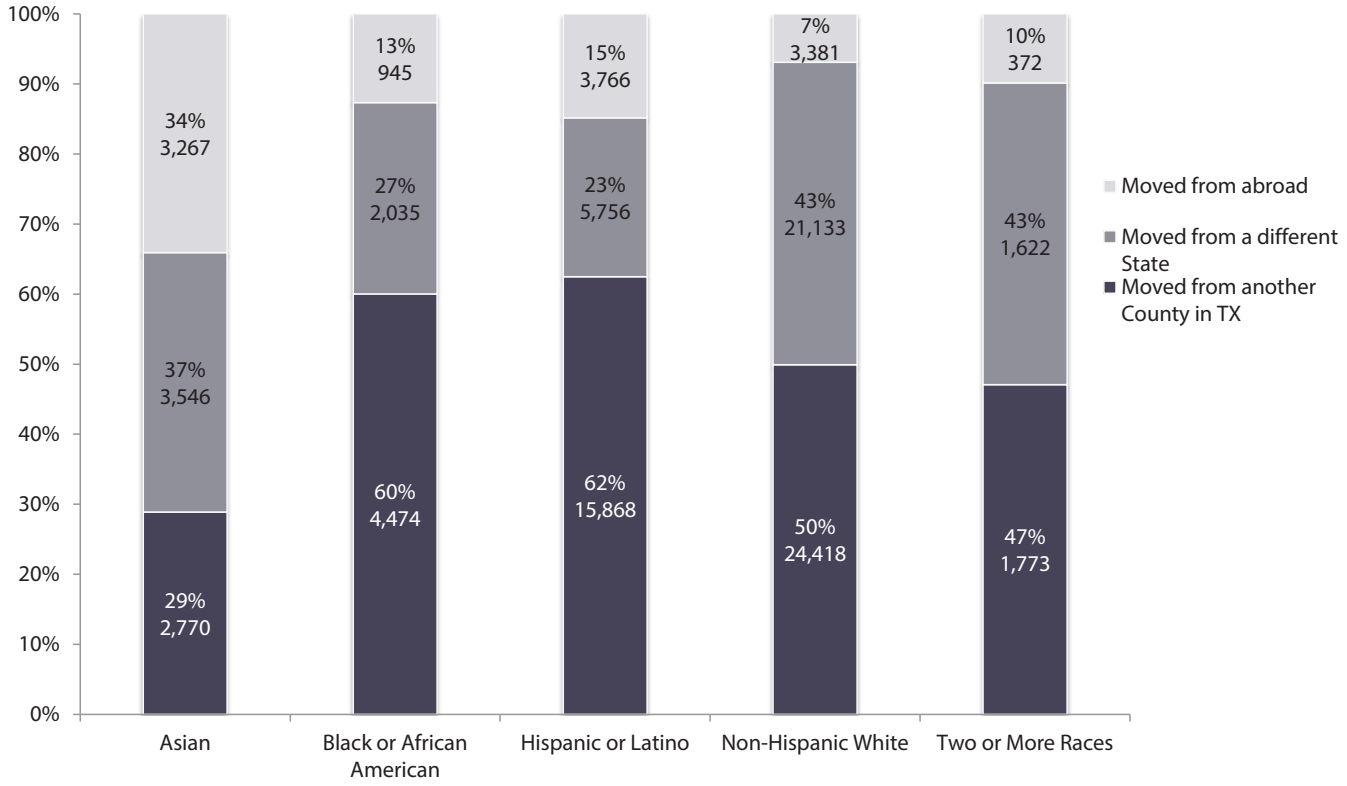
	2008-2012		2013-2017		Difference	Percent Change
Asian Alone	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Non-movers	43,204	72%	55,852	75%	12,648	29%
Moved within Travis County	8,366†	14%†	9,042†	12%†	Estimates not statistically significant	
Black or African American	Estimate	Rate	Estimate	Rate	Difference	Percent Change
Non-movers	63,397	73%	76,333	79%	12,936	20%
Moved within Travis County	16,713	19%	12,411	13%	-4,302	-26%
Hispanic or Latino	Estimate	Rate	Estimate	Rate	Difference	Percent Change
Non-movers	256,771	76%	321,464	82%	64,693	25%
Moved within Travis County	60,201	18%	44,909	11%	-15,292	-25%
Non-Hispanic White	Estimate	Rate	Estimate	Rate	Difference	Percent Change
Non-movers	397,398	77%	462,594	81%	65,196	16%
Moved within Travis County	67,878	13%	63,065	11%	-4,813	-7%
Two or More Races	Estimate	Rate	Estimate	Rate	Difference	Percent Change
Non-movers	18,140	70%	28,777	77%	10,637	59%
Moved within Travis County	4,923†	19%	4,856†	13%	Estimates not statistically significant	

†The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 percentages are not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07004B,C,D,G,H,I

In-Movers

The following chart displays where different people moving to Travis County are coming from (a different county in Texas, a different state, or abroad), revealing some variation among populations. The majority of Black or African Americans (60%) and Hispanic or Latinos (62%) who moved to Travis County moved from another county in Texas. The Non-Hispanic White and Two or More Races populations had the largest percent of individuals who moved from a different state, both 43%. The Asian population had the largest percent of individuals who moved from abroad (34%).

In-Movers by Race & Hispanic Origin
Current Residence, Population 1 year and over
Travis County, 2013-2017



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07004B,C,D,G,H,I

The following table looks at changes over time between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017. Most of the changes between estimates were not statistically significant, with a few exceptions. The number of all Hispanic or Latino in-movers increased by 17%, but the percent stayed stable (6%). During the same time periods, the only decrease occurred for Non-Hispanic Whites. The number of Non-Hispanic White individuals who moved from another county in Texas decreased by -15% (-4,201 individuals), and the rate decreased from 6% to 4%. The number of people who are Asian and Black or African American who moved from another county in Texas also decreased, but the numbers were not statistically different and the rates remained stable. However, this may be something to watch.

In-Movers by Race & Hispanic Origin

Current Residence, Population 1 year and older, Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

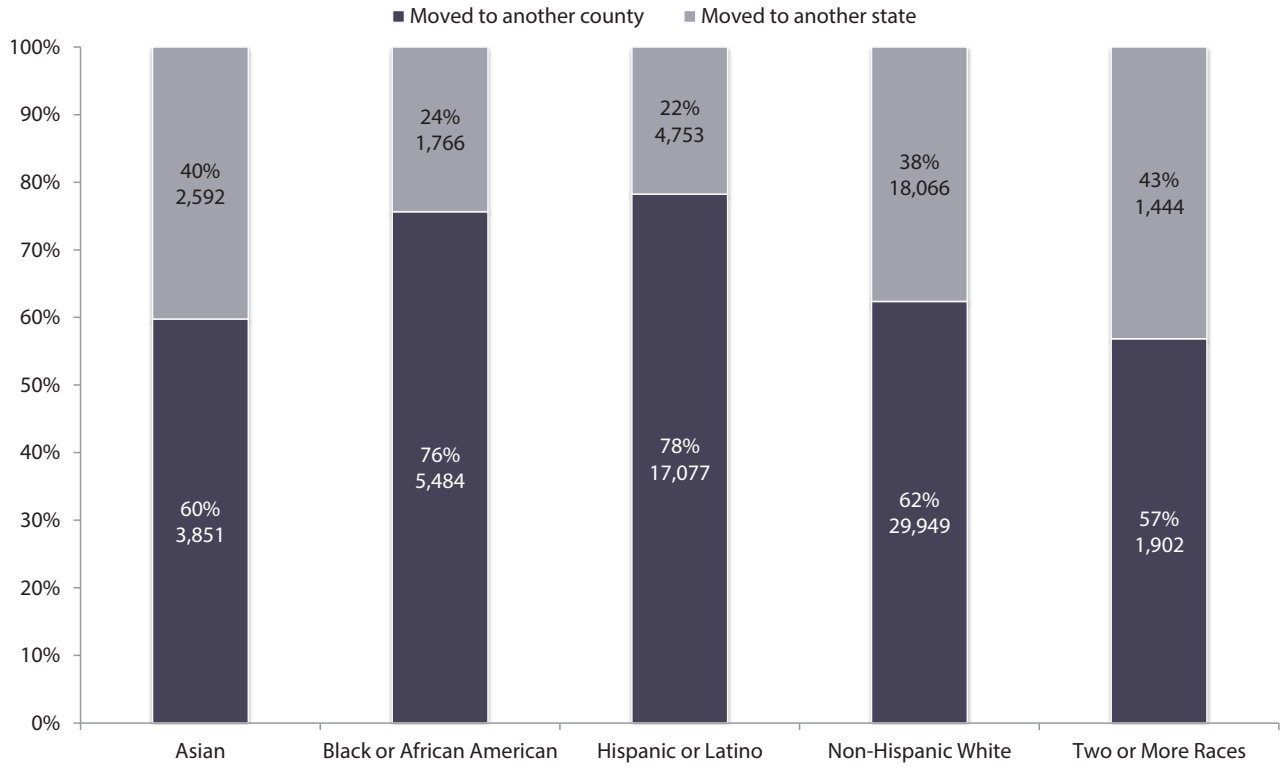
	2008-2012		2013-2017			
Asian Alone	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Difference	Percent Change
In-Movers	8,267†	14%†	9,583†	13%†	1,316	16%
Moved from another county in TX	2,861†	5%	2,770†	4%	-91	-3%
Moved from a different state	2,807†	5%	3,546†	5%	739	26%
Moved from abroad	2,599†	4%	3,267†	4%	668	26%
Black or African American	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Difference	Percent Change
In-Movers	6,655†	8%	7,454†	8%	799	12%
Moved from another county in TX	4,727†	5%	4,474†	5%	-253	-5%
Moved from a different state	1,410†	2%	2,035†	2%	625	44%
Moved from abroad	518	1%	945	1%	427	82%
Hispanic or Latino	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Difference	Percent Change
In-Movers	21,632	6%	25,390	6%	3,758	17%
Moved from another county in TX	13,881†	4%	15,868†	4%	1,987	14%
Moved from a different state	4,119	1%	5,756	1%	1,637	40%
Moved from abroad	3,632†	1%	3,766†	1%	134	4%
Non-Hispanic White	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Difference	Percent Change
In-Movers	51,753†	10%	48,932†	9%	-2,821	-5%
Moved from another county in TX	28,619	6%	24,418	4%	-4,201	-15%
Moved from a different state	20,120†	4%	21,133†	4%	1,013	5%
Moved from abroad	3,014†	1%	3,381†	1%	367	12%
Two or More Races	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Difference	Percent Change
In-Movers	4,923†	19%	4,856†	13%	-67	-1%
Moved from another county in TX	1,211	5%	1,773	5%	562	46%
Moved from a different state	1,232†	5%†	1,622†	4%†	390	32%
Moved from abroad	235†	1%	372†	1%	137	58%

†The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 percentages are not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07004B,D,G,H,I

Out-Movers

Of the population that moved away from Travis County, across all categories of race and Hispanic origin, the majority moved from Travis County to another county in Texas, ranging from 57% (Two Or More Races) to 78% (Hispanic or Latinos).

Out-Movers by Race & Hispanic Origin
Residence 1 Year Ago, Population 1 Year and Over
Travis County, 2013-2017



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07404B,D,G,H,I

Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, trends for where people moved to, whether a different county within Texas or a different state, varied by population. Overall, the number of people moving out of Travis County increased for all populations while the percent remained relatively stable or had a slight increase.[h]

Out-Movers by Race & Hispanic Origin

Residence 1 Year ago, Population 1 year and older, Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

	2008-2012		2013-2017		Difference	Percent Change
Asian Alone	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Out-movers	4,129	7%†	6,443	9%†	2,314	56%
Moved to a different county within Texas	2,058	4%	3,851	5%	1,793	87%
Moved to a different state	2,071†	4%	2,592†	4%	Not statistically significant	
Black or African American	**Estimate**	**Percent**	**Estimate**	**Percent**	**Difference**	**Percent Change**
Out-movers	5,775	7%†	7,250	8%†	1,475	26%
Moved to a different county within Texas	4,743†	6%	5,484†	6%	Not statistically significant	
Moved to a different state	1,032	1%	1,766	2%	734	71%
Hispanic or Latino	**Estimate**	**Percent**	**Estimate**	**Percent**	**Difference**	**Percent Change**
Out-movers	16,722	5%†	21,830	6%†	5,108	31%
Moved to a different county within Texas	13,581	4%	17,077	4%	3,496	26%
Moved to a different state	3,141	1%	4,753	1%	1,612	51%
Non-Hispanic White	**Estimate**	**Percent**	**Estimate**	**Percent**	**Difference**	**Percent Change**
Out-movers	40,532	8%	48,015	8%	7,483	18%
Moved to a different county within Texas	27,081	5%	29,949	5%	2,868	11%
Moved to a different state	13,451	3%	18,066	3%	4,615	34%
Two or More Races	**Estimate**	**Percent**	**Estimate**	**Percent**	**Difference**	**Percent Change**
Out-movers	2,306	9%	3,346	9%	1,040	45%
Moved to a different county within Texas	1,538	6%†	1,902	5%†	364	24%
Moved to a different state	768	3%†	1,444	4%†	676	88%

†† The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 percentages are not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07404B,D,G,H,I

h Although the numbers of people moving out of Travis County increased, there were more people moving to Travis County within each race and Hispanic origin population. See Appendix: Net Migration for more detail.

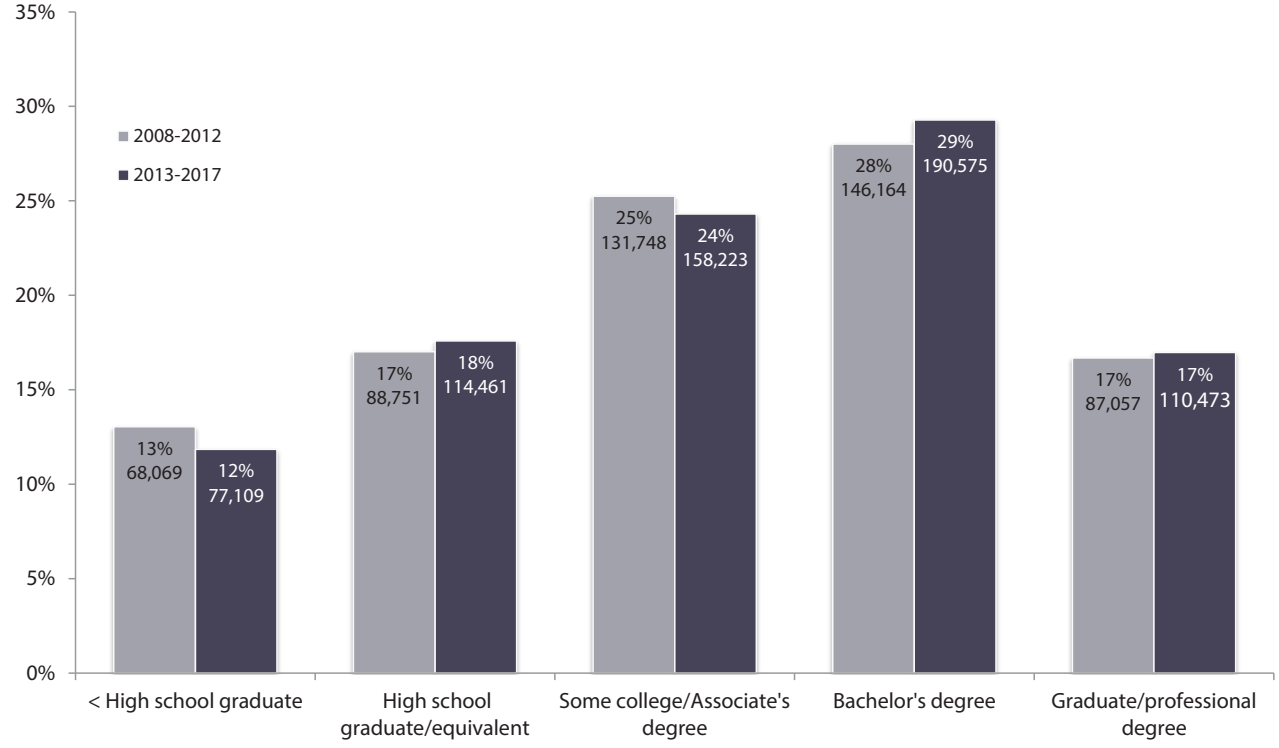
Educational Attainment

Higher levels of education typically results in increased earnings and income and is important for poverty reduction. The following three sections explore educational attainment, income and poverty (below 150%) of movers and non-movers in Travis County.

Non-Movers

The analysis of geographical mobility trends by educational attainment mirrored the overall county as the majority of people 25 years and over increasingly stayed in their homes, 79% (521,789) in 2008-2012 to 82% (650,841) in 2013-2017. The graph below shows that the percentages of non-movers remained relatively stable within each level of educational attainment between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017. While the percentages remained relatively stable, there were increases in the number of non-movers in all categories of educational attainment.

Non-Movers by Educational Attainment
Current residence, Population 25 years and over
Travis County 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

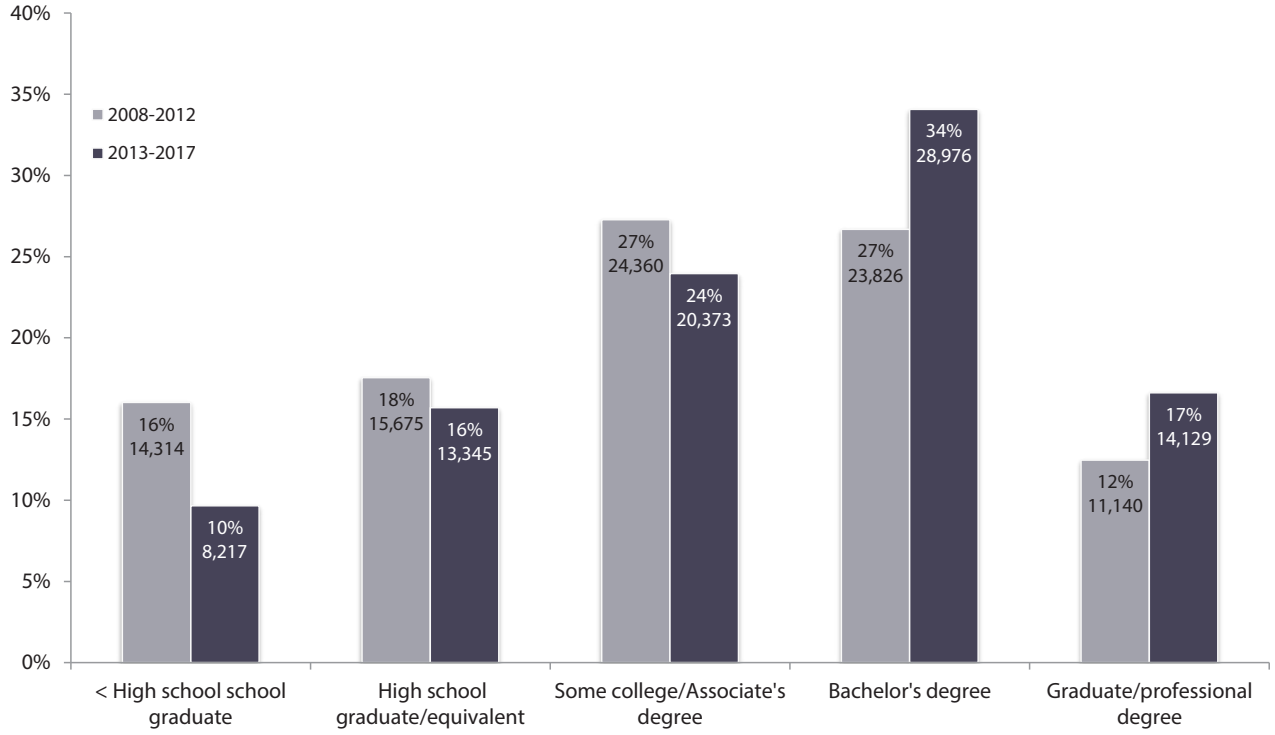


Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07009

Movers within Travis County

The percent and number of people with less than a high school degree, high school graduates (including equivalency), and some college or associate's degree who moved within Travis County declined from 2008-2012 to 2013-2017. In that same time period, the percent and number of residents with a bachelor's degree or higher who moved within Travis County increased.

Movers within Travis County by Educational Attainment
Current residence, Population 25 years and over
Travis County 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

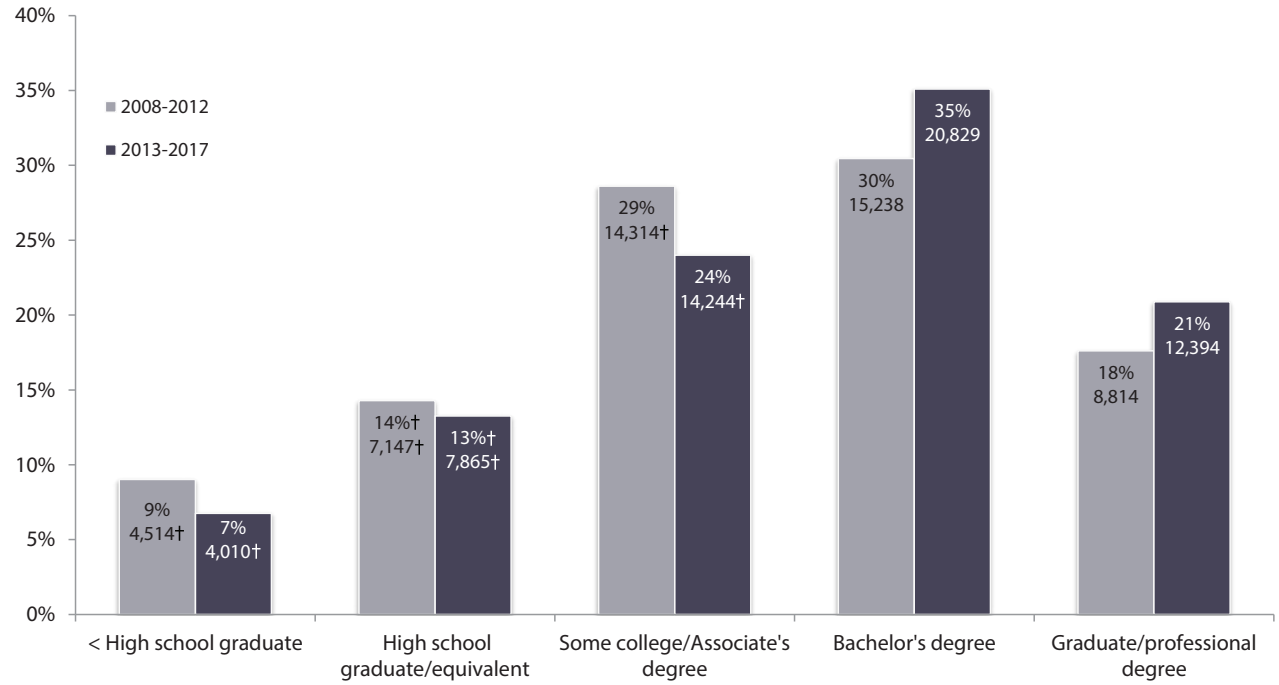


Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07009

In-Movers

The analysis of in-mover mirrors the changes over time that movers within Travis County experienced. Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, there was a decline of residents who moved to Travis County with some college or associate's degree or below, while the percent and number of residents who moved to Travis County with a bachelor's degree or higher increased.

In-Movers by Educational Attainment
Current residence, Population 25 years and over
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



† The difference between the 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 data is not statistically signficant.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07009

The pie charts below highlight the difference in levels of educational attainment for those who moved to Travis County from another state. In 2008-2012, of the 19,235 individuals over 25 years of age who moved from another state, 33% had a Bachelor's degree and 23% had a graduate or professional degree.

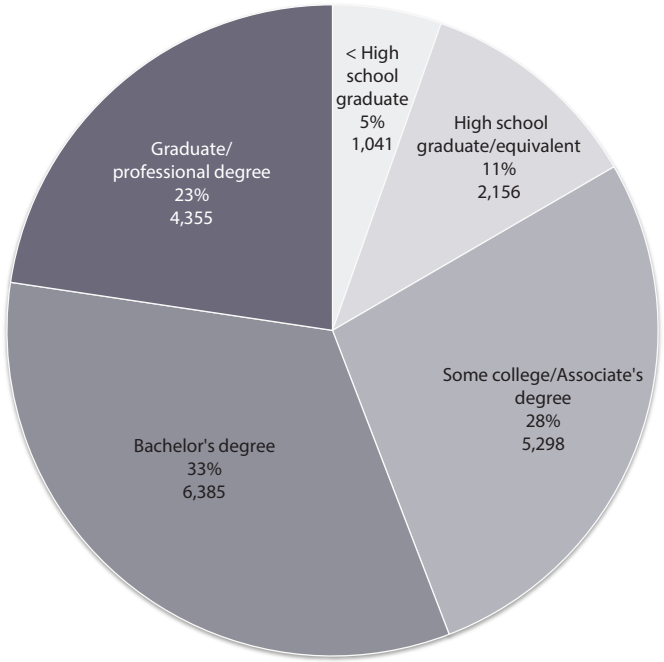
For 2013-2017, of the 24,115 individuals over 25 years of age that moved to Travis County from another state, 39% have a bachelor's degree and 26% have a Graduate or professional degree. Those with a Bachelor's degree or higher increased from 56% for 2008-2012 to 65% for 2013-2017.

The overall percentage of those with a Bachelor's degree in Travis County for 2013-2017 was 30% and 15% for graduate and professional degrees. This comparison of overall percentage with the rate of in-movers depict that there is a disproportionate amount of people with a Bachelor's degree (39%) and a graduate/professional degree (23%) who moved to Travis County from a different state.

In-Movers from a Different State by Educational Attainment

Current residence, Population 25 years and over

Travis County, 2008-2012

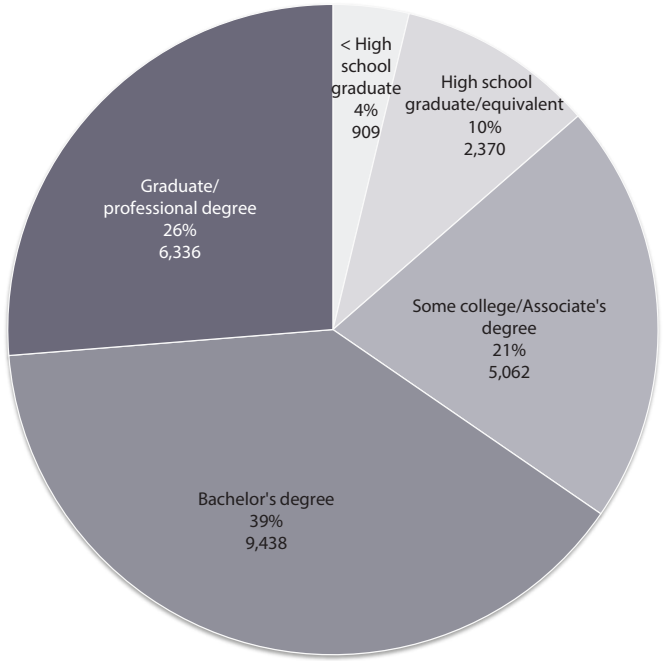


Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07009

In-Movers from a Different State by Educational Attainment

Current residence, Population 25 years and over

Travis County, 2013-2017

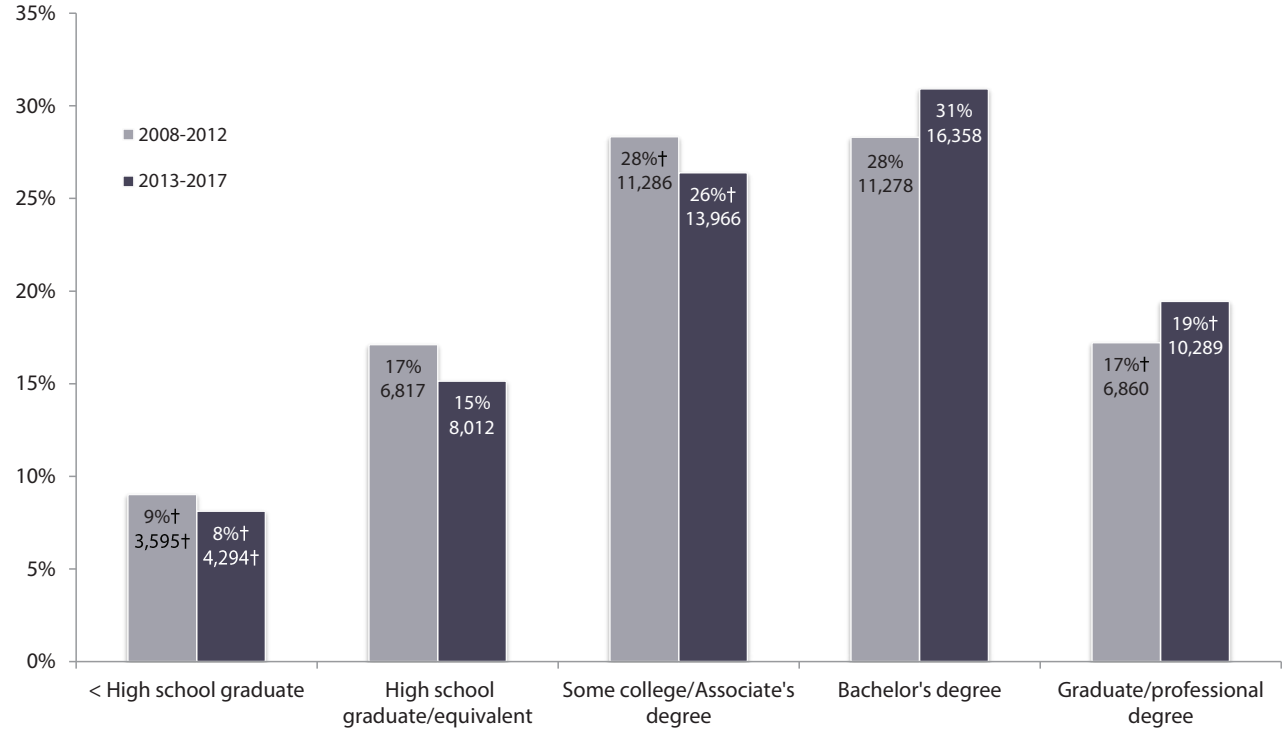


Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07009

Out-Movers

Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, the total number of out-movers over 25 years of age increased by 33% (13,083 individuals). The number of out-movers for each level of educational attainment increased, except for individuals with less than a HS degree. The number of out-movers with a graduate/professional degree leaving Travis County increased by 50% (3,429 individuals), followed by individuals with a Bachelor's degree at 45%, 5,080 individuals.

Out-Movers by Educational Attainment
Residence 1 year ago, Population 25 years and over
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



† The difference between the 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 data is not statistically signficant.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07409

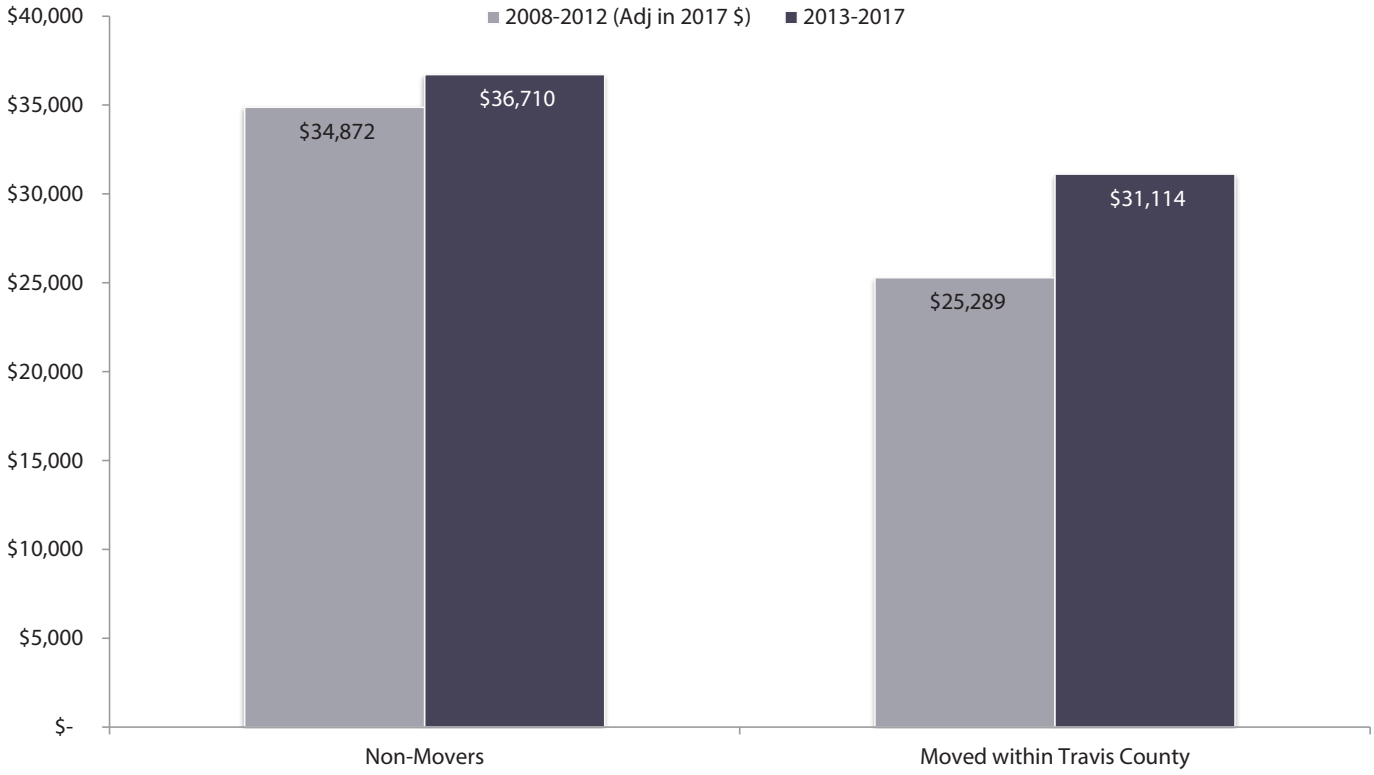
Median Individual Income

This section looks at the relationship between movers and non-movers by median individual income.

Non-movers and movers in Travis County

In 2013-2017, non-movers had a higher median individual income ($36,710) than movers within Travis County ($31,114), all other movers, and the overall Travis County median individual income ($35,509). Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, the increase in median individual income for non-movers (5%) was smaller than the increase in median individual income for residents who moved within Travis County (23%).

Non-Movers and Movers by Median Individual Income
Current Residence, Population 15 years and over with income
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017, Adjusted to 2017 Dollars



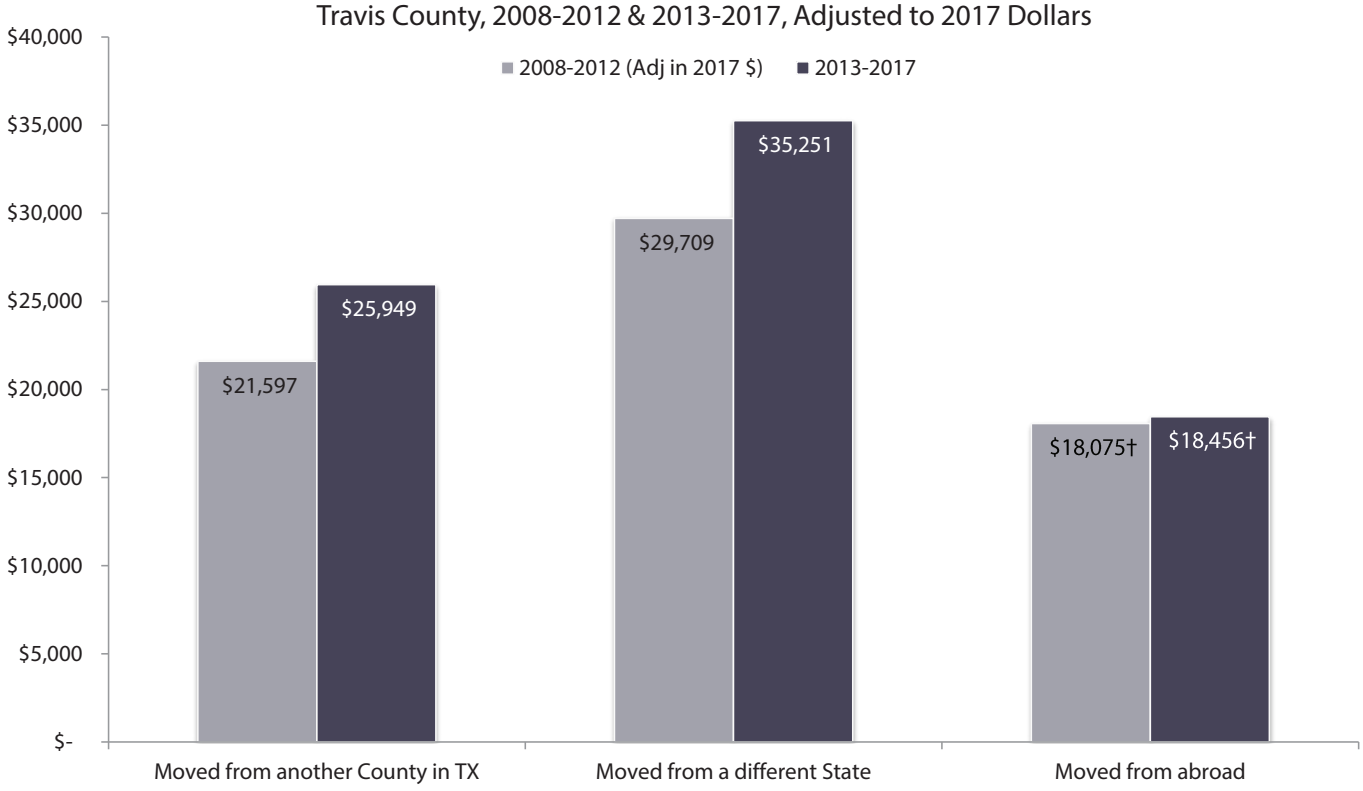
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07011

In-movers

In 2013-2017, movers from a different state had a higher median individual income ($35,251), than movers from another county ($25,949) and movers from abroad ($18,456) in 2013-2017. Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, median individual income for movers from a different county in TX and a different state increased by 20% and 19%, respectively. The median individual income for people who moved to Travis County from abroad stayed relatively stable.

In-Movers by Median Individual Income

Current Residence, Population 15 years and over with income
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017, Adjusted to 2017 Dollars



†The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 estimates is not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07011

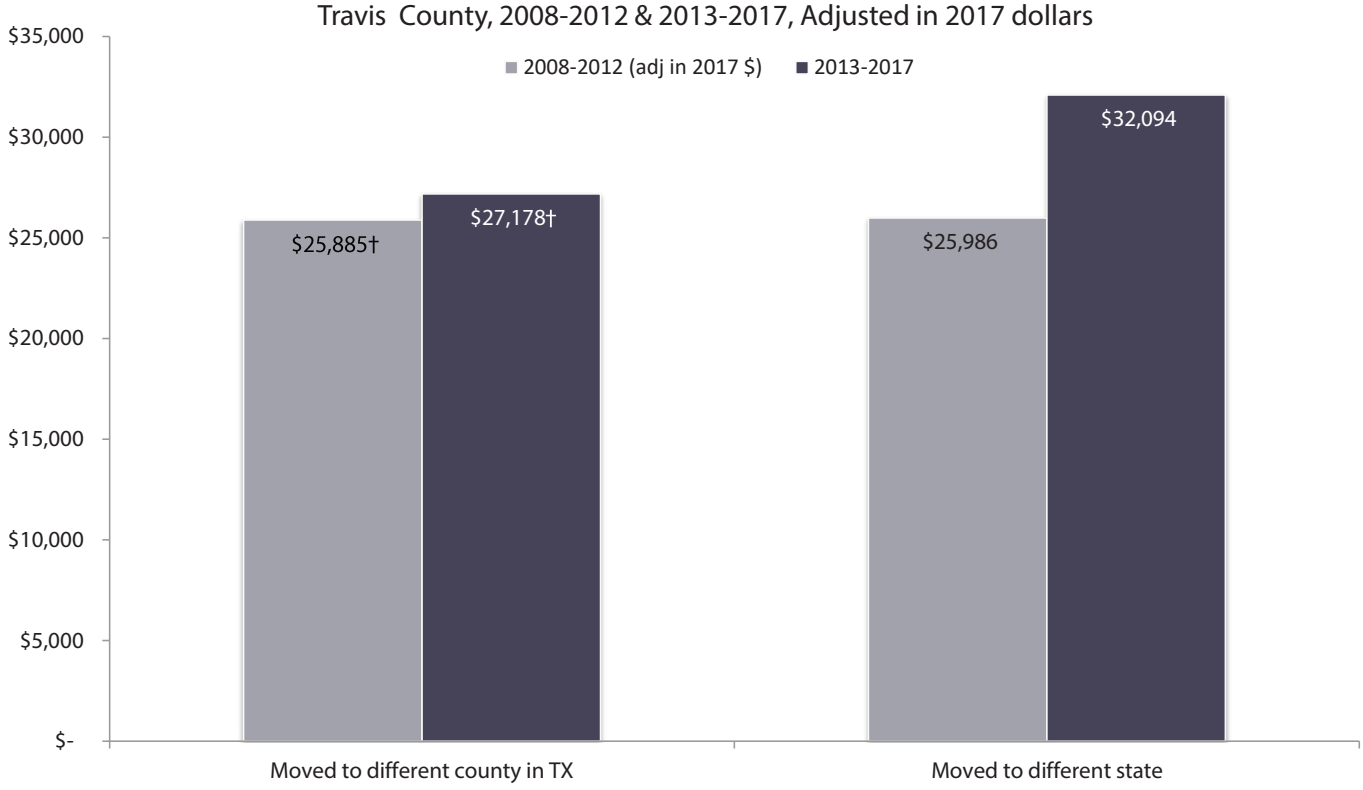
Out-movers

In 2013-2017, people who moved to another state had a higher median individual income ($32,094) than movers to a different county in Texas ($27,178). Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, the median individual income for movers to another state (24%) increased faster than movers to another county (5%). A possible explanation for this difference could be that people who moved to another county moved to seek more affordable housing options and people who moved to another state moved for other job or career opportunities.

Out-Movers by Median Individual Income

Residence 1 Year ago, Population 15 years and over

Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017, Adjusted in 2017 dollars



† The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 estimate is not statistically significant

Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019

Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07411

The following table displays the data trends from the above charts for median income for all categories. The median income increased the most for out-movers to a different state and movers within Travis County, followed by in-movers from a different county in Texas and a different state. On the other hand, non-movers and out-movers to a different county in Texas had the smallest increase in median income.

Non-Movers & Movers by Median Individual Income

Current Residence and Residence 1 Year Ago, Population 15 years and over
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

	2008-2012	2013-2017	Difference	Percent Change
Non-Movers	$34,872	$36,710	$1,838	5%
Moved within Travis County	$25,289	$31,114	$5,825	23%
In-Movers				
Moved to Travis County from a different county in TX	$21,597	$25,949	$4,353	20%
Moved to Travis County from a different state	$29,709	$35,251	$5,543	19%
Moved to Travis County from abroad	$18,075†	$18,456†	$382	2%
Out-Movers				
Moved to a different county in TX	$25,885	$27,178	$1,293	5%
Moved to different state	$25,986	$32,094	$6,108	24%

† The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 estimate is not statistically significant.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07011 & B07411

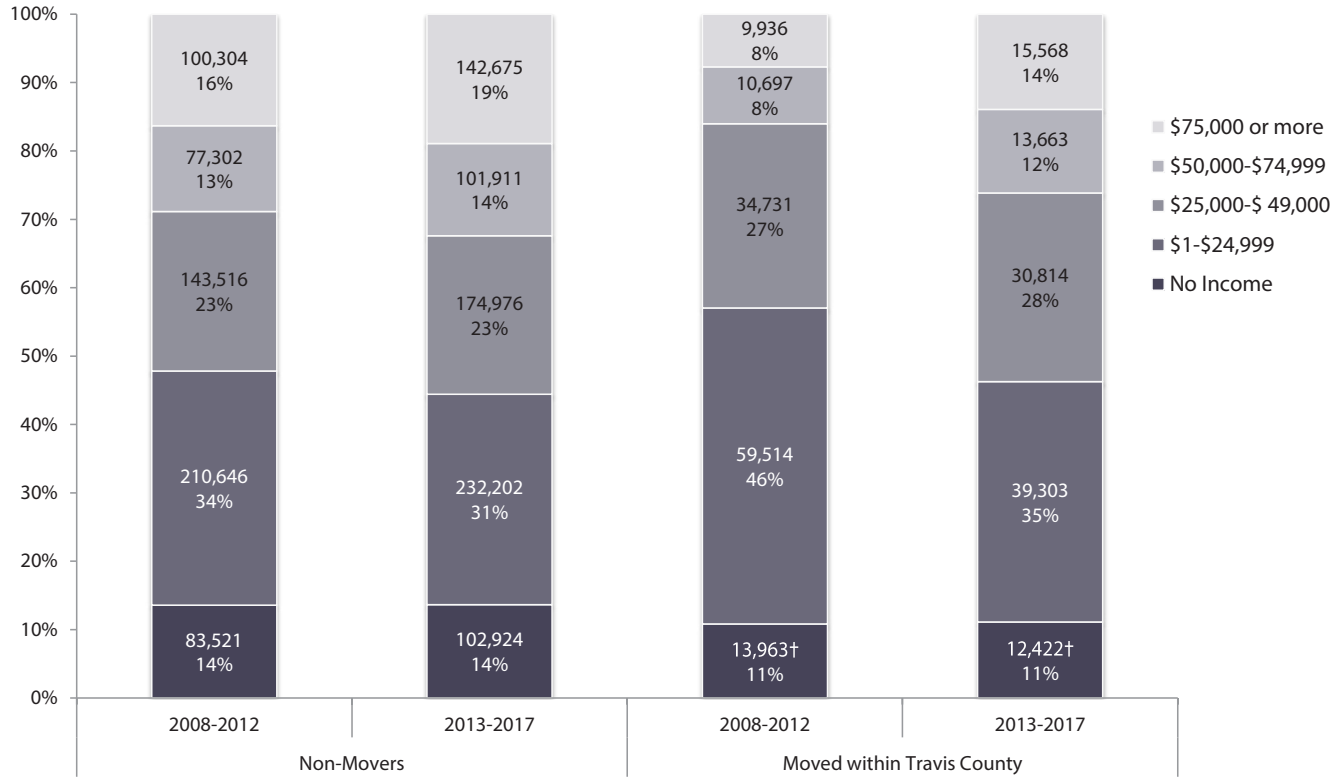
Non-movers and movers within Travis County

Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, the number of non-movers increased for all income levels. The proportion of non-movers by income level stayed relatively similar, with a few exceptions: the proportion of non-movers with incomes $1-$24,999 decreased from 34% to 31% and the proportion of non-movers with incomes over $75,000 increased from 16% to 19%.

Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, fewer residents moved within Travis County overall, yet this trend varied by individual income level. This change could be the result of rising housing costs in Travis County, which are more difficult for residents with lower incomes to afford.

Non-Movers & Movers within Travis County by Individual Income

Current Residence, Population 15 years and over
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



†The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 estimates is not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07010

The table below shows that the only income categories that had decreases in the number of people moving within Travis County were under $50,000, whereas people with income over $50,000 continued to be mobile within Travis County. The overall number of residents who moved within Travis County with income $50,000 and higher increased by 42% (8,598 individuals), while the number with income between $1 to $49,999 decreased by -26% (-24,128 individuals).

Non-Movers and Movers within Travis County by Individual Income

Current Residence, Population 15 years and over
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

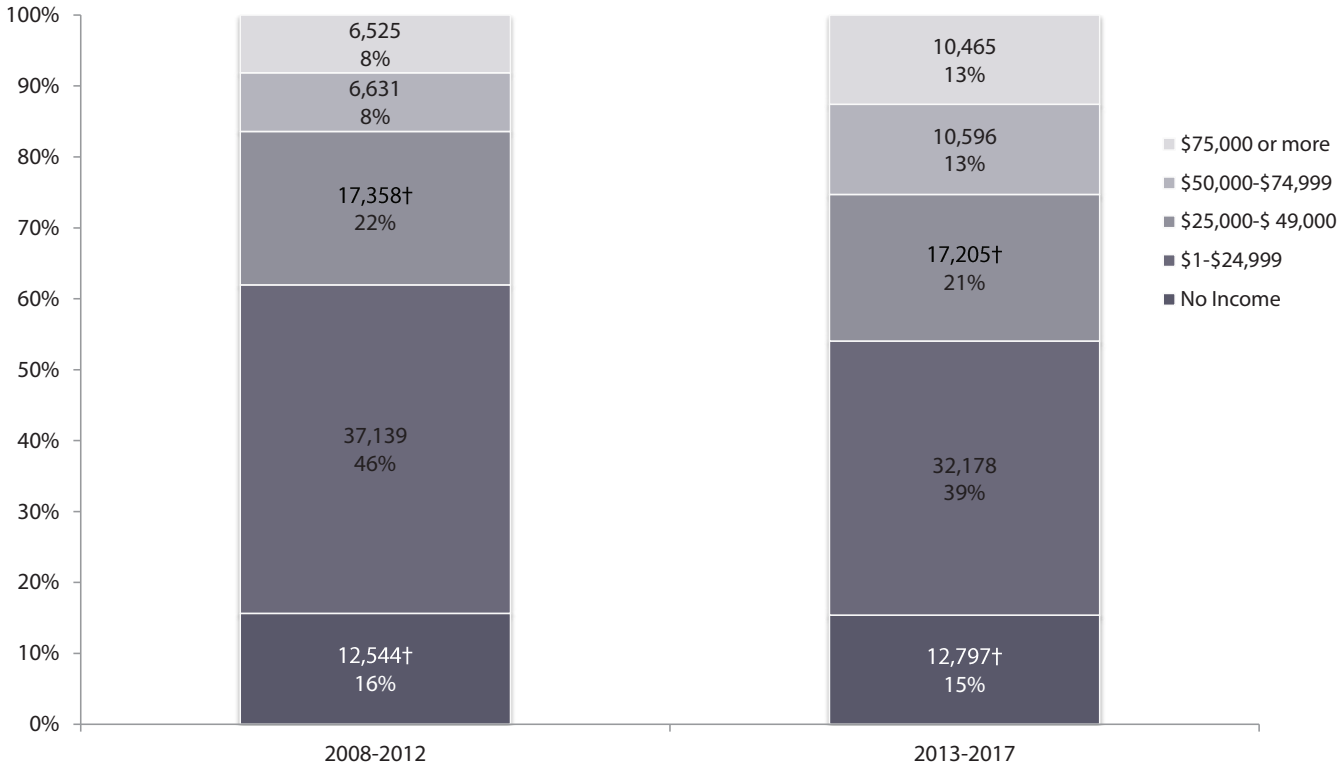
	2008-2012		2013-2017			
Non-Movers	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Difference	Percent Change
No Income	83,521	76%	102,924	80%	19,403	23%
$1 - 24,999	210,646	69%	232,202	76%	21,556	10%
$25,000 - 49,000	143,516	73%	174,976	78%	31,460	22%
$50,000 - 74,999	77,302	82%	101,911	81%	24,609	32%
$75,000 or more	100,304	86%	142,675	85%	42,371	42%
Moved within Travis County	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Difference	Percent Change
No Income	13,963†	13%	12,422†	10%	-1,541	-11%
$1 - 24,999	59,514	19%	39,303	13%	-20,211	-34%
$25,000 - 49,000	34,731	18%	30,814	14%	-3,917	-11%
$50,000 - 74,999	10,697	11%	13,663	11%	2,966	28%
$75,000 or more	9,936	9%	15,568	9%	5,632	57%

†The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 percentages are not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07010

In-Movers

Although many people who moved to Travis County in 2013-2017 have lower incomes, fewer people with incomes below $50,000 moved to Travis County than in the past. The following chart displays the shift in the number and rate of in-movers by income level.

In-Movers by Individual Income
Current Residence, Population 15 years and over
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07010

The following table displays data from the chart above to show in-movers by income categories. Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, the number of in-movers with income within $1-$49,999 range decreased by 9% (-5,114 individuals) while the number of in-movers with incomes over $50,000 increased by 60% (7,905 individuals).

In-Movers by Individual Income

Current Residence, Population 15 years and over
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

	2008-2012		2013-2017			
In-Movers	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Difference	Percent Change
No Income	12,544	11%	12,797	10%	253	2%
$1 - 24,999	37,139	12%	32,178	11%	-4,961	-13%
$25,000 - 49,000	17,358	9%	17,205	8%	-153	-1%
$50,000 - 74,999	6,631	7%	10,596	8%	3,965	60%
$75,000 or more	6,525	6%	10,465	6%	3,940	60%

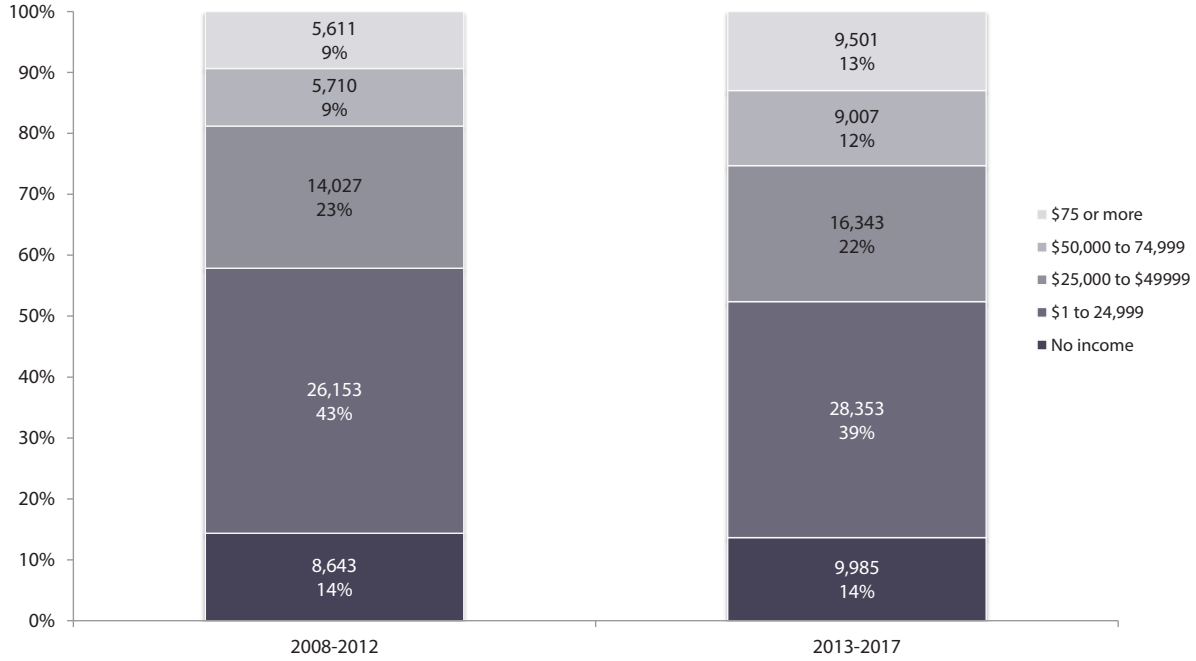
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07010

Out-Movers

The chart below indicates that the income levels of out-movers from Travis County has changed between the two time periods. The number of out-movers increased for all income categories in 2013-2017. Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, the proportion increased for income categories $50,000-74,999 and $75,000 and over, and decreased for income categories between $1 - $24,999 and $25,000 to $49,999.

Out-Movers by Individual Income

Residence 1 Year ago, Population 15 years and over
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017, Adjusted in 2017 dollars



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07410

The following table displays data shown in the chart above for out-movers by individual income. Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, the number of out-movers with income $50,000 and over increased by 63% (7,187 individuals) while the number of out-movers with less than $50,000 increased by 12% (5,858).

Out-Movers by Individual Income in the Past 12 Months

Residence 1Year Ago, Population 15 years and over, Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

	2008-2012		2013-2017		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
No income	8,643	14%	9,985	14%	1,342	16%
$1 to 24,999	26,153	43%	28,353	39%	2,200	8%
$25,000 - $49,999	14,027	23%†	16,343	22%†	2,316	17%
$50,000 - 74,999	5,710	9%	9,007	12%	3,297	58%
$75 or more	5,611	9%	9,501	13%	3,890	69%

†The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 percentages are not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07410

Poverty

The total number of individuals below 150% of poverty in Travis County decreased from 266,975 (27%) in 2008-2012 to 244,773 (22%) in 2013-2017. For the the same time periods, the number of individuals at or above 150% of poverty for the same time period, increased from 733,085 (73%) to 893,271 (78%).

Movers and Non-Movers by Poverty Status < 150%

Current Residence, Population 1 year and older for whom poverty status is determined
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

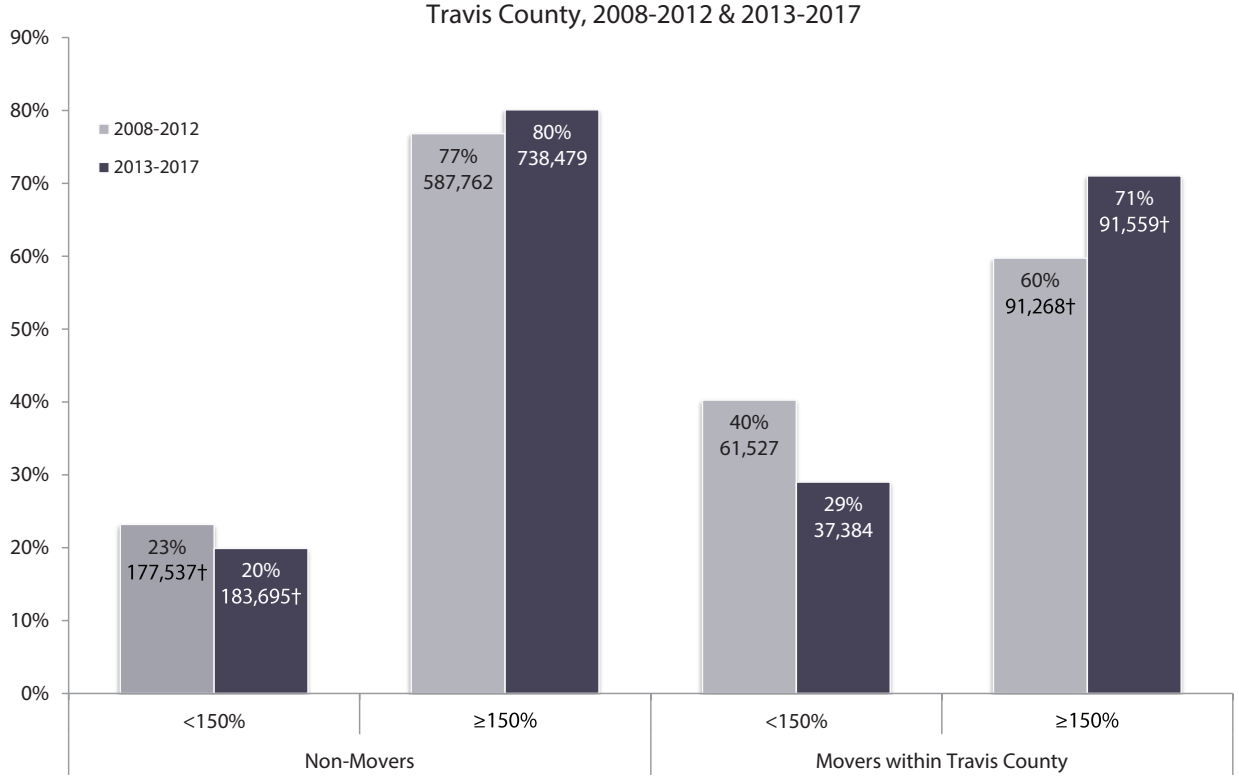
	2008-2012		2013-2017		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
Non-movers	177,537†	67%	183,695†	75%	6,158	3%
Movers within Travis County	61,527	23%	37,384	15%	-24,143	-39%
In-movers	27,911	10%†	23,694	10%†	-1,199	-15%
Total	266,975	100%	244,773	100%	-22,202	-8%

††The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 percentages are not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07012

The table above shows all categories of movers below 150% of poverty status. For those that moved within Travis County the percentage and number decreased from 23% (61,527) in 2008-2012 to 15% (37,384) in 2013-2017. This highlights the economic barriers of moving within Travis County for those below 150% of poverty.

Non-Movers and Movers by Poverty Status

Current residence, Population 1 year old and over for whom poverty status is determined
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



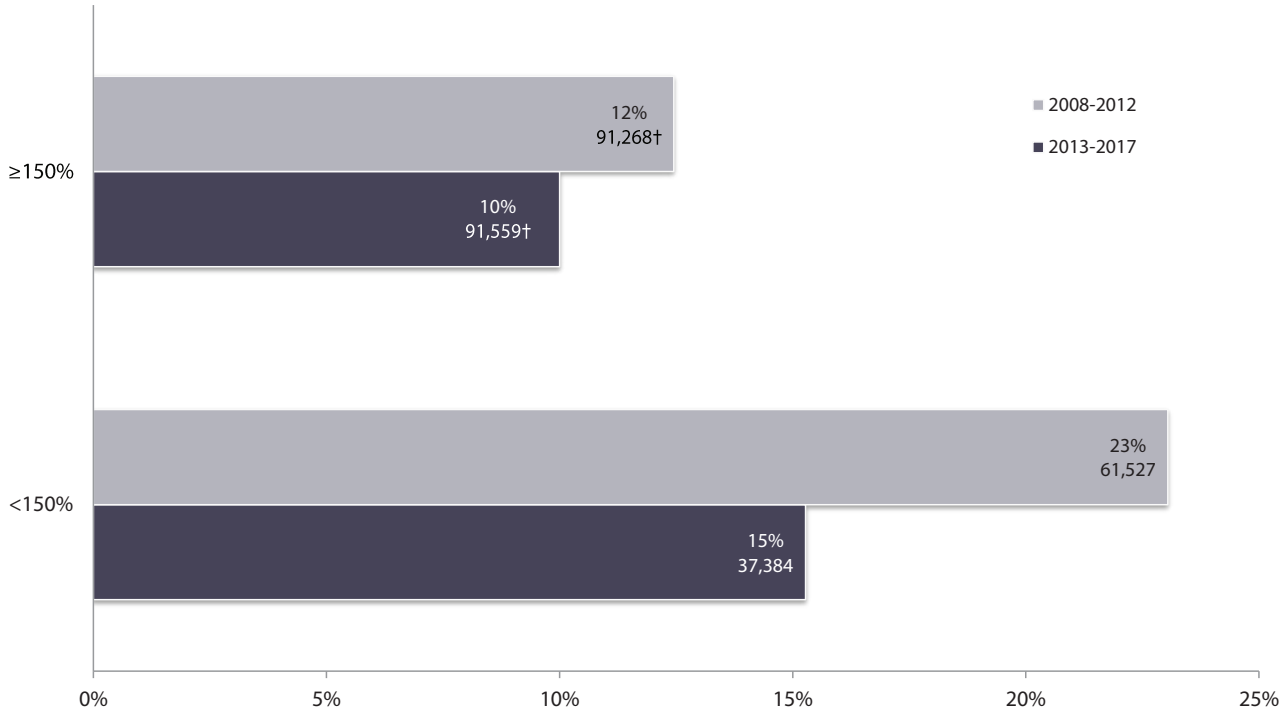
† The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 data is not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07012

The chart above shows that the percent of non-movers below 150% of poverty decreased from 23% to 20% between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, while the percent of non-movers at or above 150% of poverty increased from 77% to 80% for the same time period. The number of non-movers at or above 150% of poverty increased from 587,762 to 738,479, a 26% increase.

The percent and number of residents living below 150% of poverty who moved within Travis County varied more drastically between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 compared to their non-mover counterparts. During the same time period the percent of those at or above 150% of poverty increased within Travis County, from 60% to 71%.

The graph below shows the overall rate of movers within Travis County by poverty status. Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, the number and percent of individuals who moved within Travis County living below 150% of poverty decreased from 61,527 individuals (23%) to 37,384 individuals (15%). While the percent of individuals who moved within Travis County living at or above 150% of poverty decreased at a slower pace, from 12% to 10% for the same time periods.

Rate of Movers within Travis County by Poverty Status
Current residence, Population 1 year old and over for whom poverty status is determined
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



† The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 data is not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07012

Out-Movers

The table below shows those that moved out of Travis County and is broken down by poverty level and destination after leaving Travis County. The number of individuals who moved to a different county in Texas below 150% of poverty increased from 2008-2012 (11,126) to 2013-2017 (13,255) and the percent increased from 4% to 6%. The number of those who moved to a different county in Texas at or above 150% of poverty also increased from 2008-2012 (32,377) to 2013-2017 (39,136), however the percent remained stable at 4%.

Of individuals who moved to a different state, the largest share were those at or above 150% of poverty, which increased from 13,496 in 2008-2012 to 20,850 in 2013-2017, a 54% increase. This change illustrates that the vast majority of those who moved out of the state were individuals at or above 150% of poverty and individuals living below 150% of poverty were more likely to have moved to another county within Texas.

Out-Movers by Poverty Status

Residence 1 Year Ago, Population 1 year and older for whom poverty status is determined
Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017

Moved to a different county within Texas	2008-2012		2013-2017		Difference	Percent Change
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent		
<150% Poverty	11,126	4%	13,255	6%	2,129	19%
≥150% Poverty	32,377	4%	39,136	4%	6,759	21%
Total	43,503	4%†	52,391	5%†	8,888	20%
Moved to different state	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Difference	Percent Change
<150% Poverty	5,178†	2%	5,912†	2%	Not statistically significant	
≥150% Poverty	13,496	2%	20,850	2%	7,354	54%
Total	18,674	2%	26,762	2%	8,088	43%

†The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 percentages are not statistically significant
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019.
Source data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07412

Maps

In-Movers

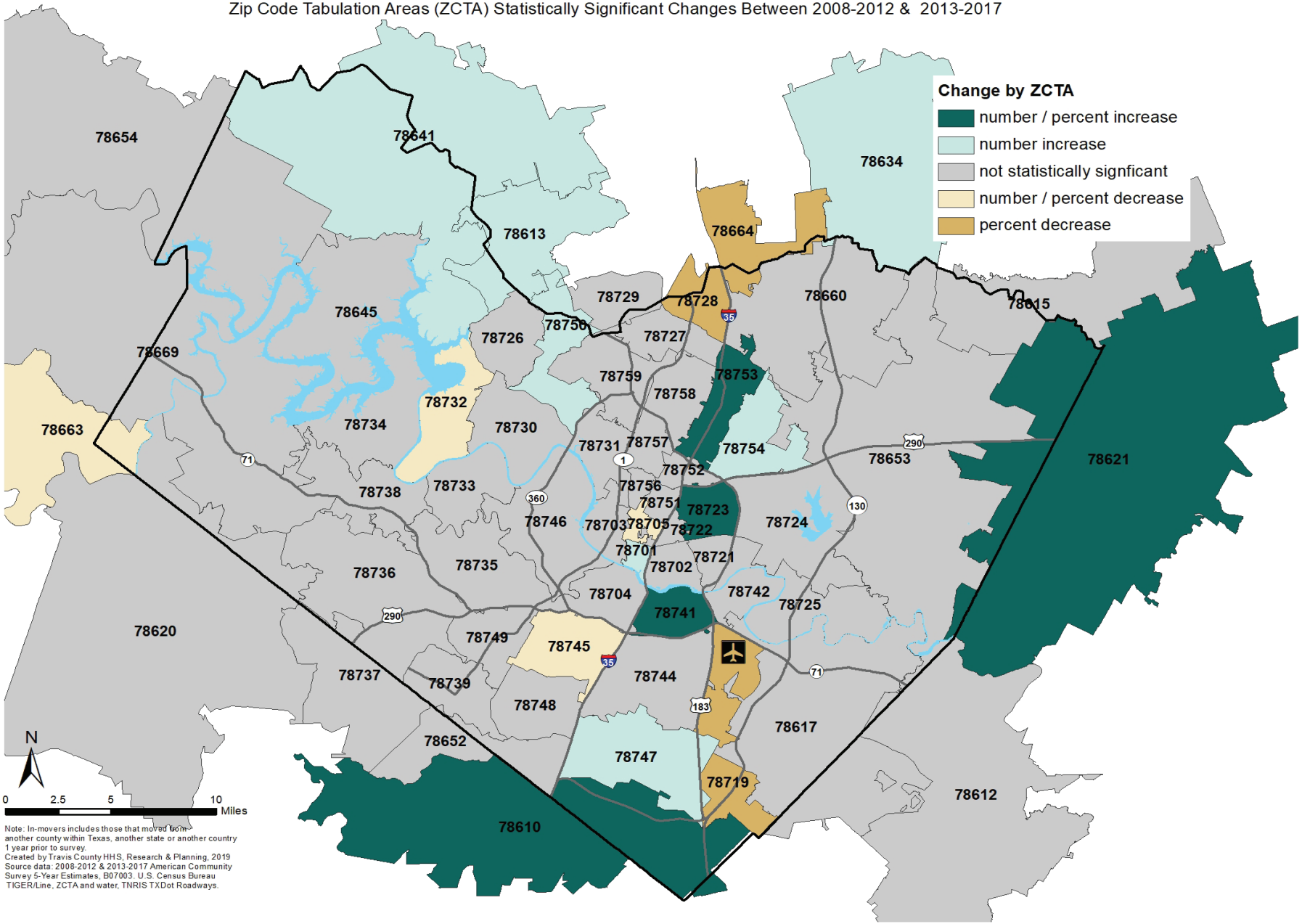
Some ZCTAs in and around the Travis County area have experienced a significant number and percentage increase for those that are moving from another county in Texas, out of state or from abroad. At the same time, there are several ZCTAs that have experienced significant number and percentage decreases for the same category of people.

- The ZCTAs in the darkest green experienced a significant number and percentage increase of people moving to that ZCTA from another county within Texas, another state or from abroad. This occurred in 78753, 78723, 78741 and in two large ZCTAs that cross county borders in 78621 to the east and 78610 to the south.
- ZCTAs in the light green experienced a number only increase of in-movers from another county within Texas, another state or from abroad. This means that more people were moving to those ZCTAs but the percentage of in-movers did not significantly change.
- The ZCTAs in the lightest shade of tan experienced a significant number and percentage decrease for in-movers from another county within Texas, the state or from Abroad. ZCTA 78705 around the University of Texas is one example of where there was a significant decrease in the number and percent of in-movers.
- The darkest shade of tan brown shown in ZCTAs 78664, 78728 and 78719 experienced a significant percentage decrease only. This means that the proportion of people moving to those ZCTAs from other counties in Texas, other states or from abroad decreased. This is likely because of increasing or decreasing amounts of movers within the county, non-movers or out-movers. ZCTA 78664 experienced a significant number increase of non-movers and a significant number and percentage increase of movers with the same county.

Note: For Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) that cross county boundaries, the data is at the ZCTA level, therefore there is no way to distinguish which county the survey respondent is being applied to.

In-Movers: Travis County ZCTAs

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA) Statistically Significant Changes Between 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



Non-movers

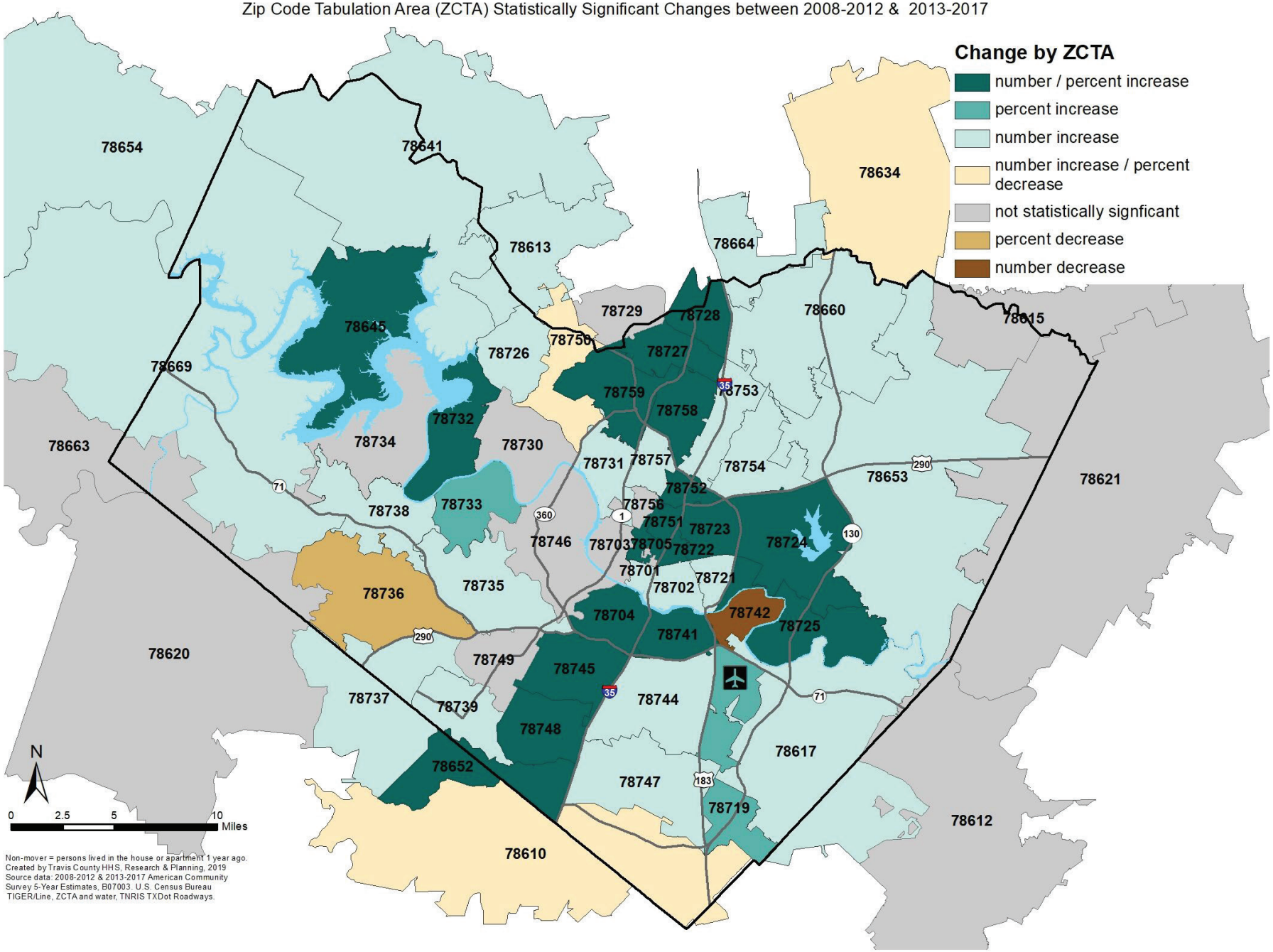
Most ZCTAs in Travis County experienced a significant increase in the number of people staying in their residence between 2008-2012 & 2013-2017.

- The ZCTAs in the darkest green experienced a significant number and percentage increase of people staying in their residence.
- Two ZCTAs, 78733 and 78719, in the second darkest shade of green experienced a percentage only increase of those that stayed in their residence. This means that the proportion of people staying in their residence within those ZCTAs has increased because of either a decrease of out movers and or fewer in-movers in those ZCTAs.
- ZCTAs in the lightest green experienced a number only increase of non-movers. This means that more people stayed in their residences but the percent did not significantly change.
- The lightest shade of tan seen in ZCTAs 78634, 78750, 78610 experienced a significant number increase and a significant percentage decrease for those that stayed in their residence. The percentage decrease could be due to more in-movers or fewer out-movers.
- The second darkest shade of tan brown shown in ZCTA 78736 in western Travis County experienced a percentage decrease only. This means that the proportion of people staying in their residence decreased because increasing and or decreasing amounts of in-movers and out-movers.
- The darkest shade of brown shown in ZCTA 78742 saw the only significant number decrease of non-movers. This means fewer people stayed at the same residence.

Note: For Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) that cross county boundaries, the data is at the ZCTA level, therefore there is no way to distinguish which county the survey respondent is being applied to.

Non-Movers: Travis County ZCTAs

Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) Statistically Significant Changes between 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



Movers within Travis County

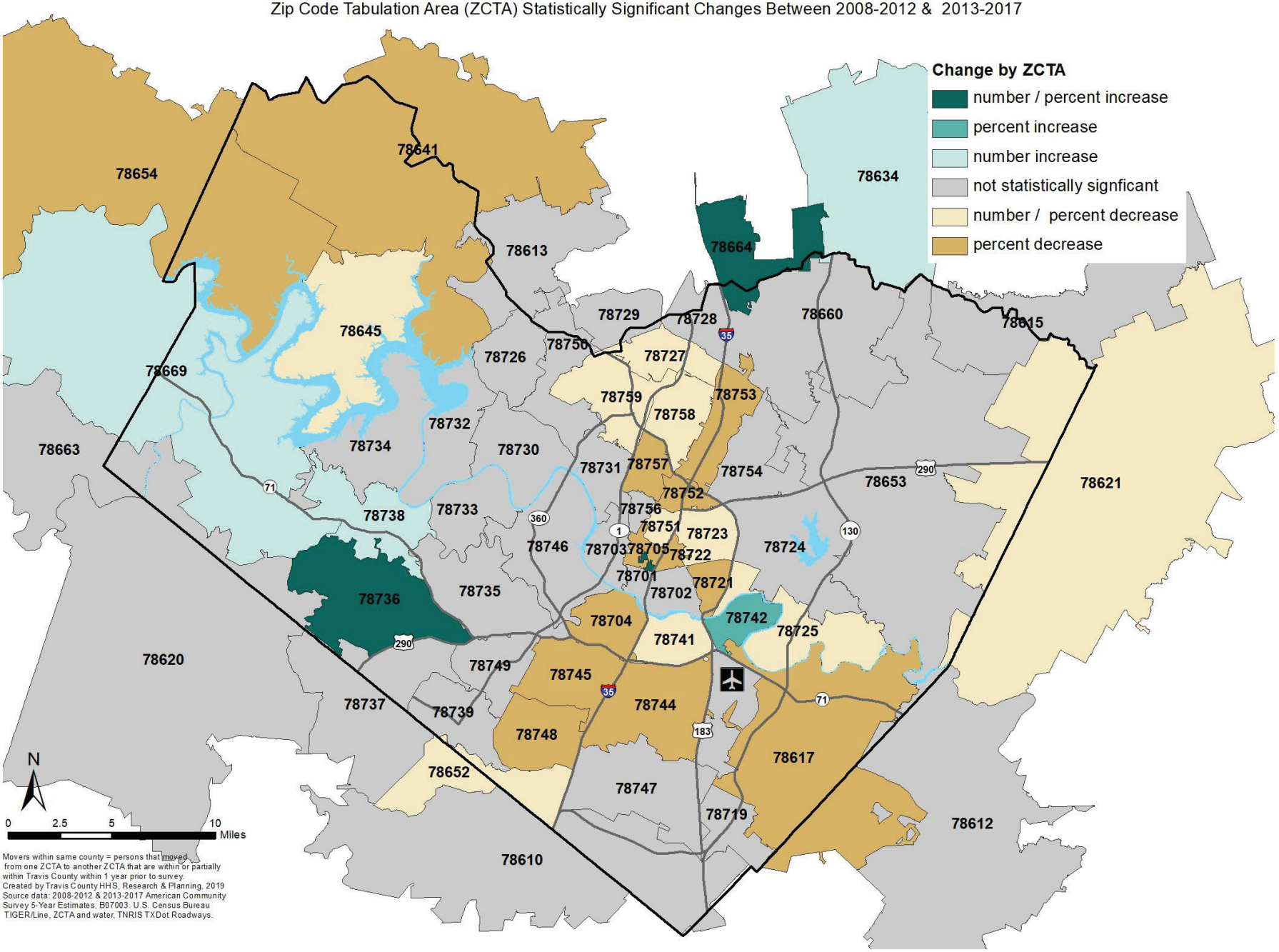
Many ZCTAs experienced significant number and percentage decreases for people moving from one ZCTA within or partially within the same county to another ZCTA within or partially within the same county.

- The ZCTAs 78664 and 78736 in the darkest green experienced a significant number and percentage increase of people moving from one ZCTA within the same county to another.
- ZCTA 78742, in the second darkest shade of green, experienced the only significant percentage increase of those that moved from one ZCTA within the same county to another ZCTA within the same county. This same ZCTA experienced a significant decrease in the number of non-mover over the same periods.
- ZCTAs 78634, 78669 and 78669 in the lightest green experienced a significant number only increase for those moving from one ZCTA to another ZCTA within the same county. This means that more people moved from another ZCTA within the same county but the percentage did not significantly change.
- The ZCTAs in the lightest shade of tan experienced a significant number and percentage decrease for those that moved from one ZCTA within the same county to another. Many of the same ZCTAs experienced significant number and percentage increases of non-movers.
- Many ZCTAs in the darkest shade of tan brown experienced a significant percentage decrease only. This means that the proportion of people moving from one ZCTA within the same county decreased because of increasing and or decreasing amounts of in-movers, out-movers or non-movers. Again, many of the same ZCTAs experienced significant number and percentage increases of non-movers during the same period.

Note: For Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) that cross county boundaries, the data is at the ZCTA level, therefore there is no way to distinguish which county the survey respondent is being applied to.

Movers within the Same County: Travis County ZCTAs

Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) Statistically Significant Changes Between 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



Discussion

Overall, Travis County residents are increasingly likely to remain in the same home (75% in 2013-2017). One out of four residents in 2013-2017 moved either within Travis County, to Travis County or out of Travis County. Though the percentage of Travis County in-movers (8%) was similar to the percentage of out-movers (7%) in 2013-2017, an analysis of net migration found in Appendix B indicates that migration alone is not a major factor contributing to Travis County's population growth.[h] The data in this report highlighted that mobility in general is higher for renters, individuals with higher levels of educational attainment, and 18-24 year olds. The data presented in this report are not conclusive, but offer potential areas of future research targeted at understanding the cause of Travis County's patterns of resident movement or mobility.

The topic of gentrification in Travis County is a common consideration in policy and planning efforts, especially those related to housing and economic development. Additionally, a common assumption is that low-income residents are relocating out of Travis County for a lower cost of living. The data used for this study did not allow for an analysis of gentrification, but the table on page 46 supports the theory of low income movement as rates of low-income out-movers are higher than previously seen. Those interested in gentrification in Travis County may find the recent 'Uprooted' study from the University of Texas at Austin[7] to be a useful resource for understanding patterns of gentrification in Austin (the major metropolitan area of Travis County) and possible solutions. Additionally, two studies are currently underway, both intended for completion in September 2019, which provide a deeper look at the shifting housing market in Travis County: The Comprehensive Housing Market Study[8] is intended to identify market gaps in affordability as well as projections of future housing growth and demographics; The Central Texas Fair Housing Assessment[9] will identify challenges to providing fair and equitable housing, with the intention of improving economic conditions for all residents of Travis and surrounding Counties.

h Data for out-movers does not include information on individuals that moved out of Travis County to abroad. See Appendix B: Net Mobility for more information on domestic net migration.

Appendix A: Reliability Tables

In-Movers Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017							
ZCTA	Estimate			Statistically Significant Difference Between In-movers Estimates	Percent		Statistically Significant Difference Between In-Movers Percent
	2008-2012	2013-2017	Difference		2008-2012	2013-2017	
78610	1,782	4,505	2,723	Significant	7%	14%	Significant
78612	572	928	356	Not significant	5%	7%	Not significant
78613	6,445	8,558	2,113	Significant	10%	11%	Not significant
78615	67	39	-28	Not significant	8%	4%	Not significant
78617	947	1,452	505	Not significant	5%	5%	Not significant
78620	1,025	1,350	325	Not significant	7%	9%	Not significant
78621	1,291	2,303	1,012	Significant	6%	10%	Significant
78634	1,727	3,220	1,493	Significant	8%	11%	Not significant
78641	3,923	5,853	1,930	Significant	8%	10%	Not significant
78645	992	536	-456	Not significant	10%	5%	Not significant
78652	516	255	-261	Not significant	11%	5%	Not significant
78653	794	1,368	574	Not significant	5%	7%	Not significant
78654	859	1,212	353	Not significant	5%	7%	Not significant
78660	4,479	5,281	802	Not significant	6%	6%	Not significant
78663	63	9	-54	Significant	8%	1%	Significant
78664	7,812	6,836	-976	Not significant	15%	11%	Significant
78669	676	534	-142	Not significant	8%	5%	Not significant
78701	895	1,462	567	Significant	16%	19%	Not significant
78702	1,125	1,418	293	Not significant	5%	6%	Not significant
78703	1,524	1,394	-130	Not significant	8%	7%	Not significant
78704	4,872	5,004	132	Not significant	12%	11%	Not significant
78705	10,881	8,508	-2,373	Significant	36%	26%	Significant
78712	331	390	59	Not significant	60%	46%	Significant
78719	133	37	-96	Not significant	8%	2%	Significant
78721	725	888	163	Not significant	7%	7%	Not significant
78722	413	447	34	Not significant	7%	6%	Not significant
78723	1,394	2,266	872	Significant	5%	7%	Significant
78724	1,307	974	-333	Not significant	6%	4%	Not significant
78725	274	140	-134	Not significant	4%	2%	Not significant
78726	2,124	2,266	142	Not significant	17%	16%	Not significant
78727	3,828	3,460	-368	Not significant	14%	12%	Not significant

In-Movers Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017							
ZCTA	Estimate			Statistically Significant Difference Between In-movers Estimates	Percent		Statistically Significant Difference Between In-Movers Percent
	2008-2012	2013-2017	Difference		2008-2012	2013-2017	
78728	3,911	2,904	-1,007	Not significant	19%	14%	Significant
78729	5,100	5,073	-27	Not significant	18%	18%	Not significant
78730	587	600	13	Not significant	7%	7%	Not significant
78731	2,547	2,714	167	Not significant	10%	10%	Not significant
78732	1,721	849	-872	Significant	12%	5%	Significant
78733	639	408	-231	Not significant	7%	5%	Not significant
78734	679	583	-96	Not significant	4%	3%	Not significant
78735	1,705	1,262	-443	Not significant	10%	7%	Not significant
78736	273	355	82	Not significant	4%	4%	Not significant
78737	1,040	1,118	78	Not significant	8%	7%	Not significant
78738	1,345	1,640	295	Not significant	11%	10%	Not significant
78739	889	769	-120	Not significant	5%	4%	Not significant
78741	4,797	6,962	2,165	Significant	10%	13%	Significant
78742	52	32	-20	Not significant	6%	6%	Not significant
78744	2,231	2,879	648	Not significant	5%	6%	Not significant
78745	5,047	3,059	-1,988	Significant	9%	5%	Significant
78746	1,607	1,587	-20	Not significant	6%	6%	Not significant
78747	535	1,159	624	Significant	4%	6%	Not significant
78748	2,343	2,537	194	Not significant	6%	5%	Not significant
78749	2,599	3,187	588	Not significant	8%	9%	Not significant
78750	2,559	3,528	969	Significant	10%	12%	Not significant
78751	1,980	1,819	-161	Not significant	14%	12%	Not significant
78752	1,399	1,202	-197	Not significant	8%	6%	Not significant
78753	2,747	4,210	1,463	Significant	5%	7%	Significant
78754	1,042	2,126	1,084	Significant	8%	9%	Not significant
78756	540	551	11	Not significant	7%	7%	Not significant
78757	1,219	1,590	371	Not significant	5%	7%	Not significant
78758	3,646	4,412	766	Not significant	8%	10%	Not significant
78759	4,381	3,761	-620	Not significant	11%	9%	Not 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

Non-Movers Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017							
ZCTA	Estimate			Statistically Significant Difference Between-Non-movers Estimates	Percent		Statistically Significant Difference Between Non-Movers Percent
	2008-2012	2013-2017	Difference		2008-2012	2013-2017	
78610	21,198	26,444	5,246	Signficant	88%	82%	Signficant
78612	10,120	10,855	735	Not signficant	89%	88%	Not signficant
78613	53,404	63,496	10,092	Signficant	84%	83%	Not signficant
78615	719	801	82	Not signficant	88%	87%	Not signficant
78617	15,915	23,661	7,746	Signficant	82%	86%	Not signficant
78620	12,616	13,242	626	Not signficant	89%	86%	Not signficant
78621	18,376	19,239	863	Not signficant	88%	88%	Not signficant
78634	19,083	23,339	4,256	Signficant	85%	80%	Signficant
78641	38,030	49,290	11,260	Signficant	81%	83%	Not signficant
78645	7,922	9,724	1,802	Signficant	80%	91%	Signficant
78652	3,567	4,499	932	Signficant	77%	91%	Signficant
78653	13,346	17,798	4,452	Signficant	87%	86%	Not signficant
78654	14,566	16,296	1,730	Signficant	87%	89%	Not signficant
78660	58,185	72,991	14,806	Signficant	84%	87%	Not signficant
78663	720	866	146	Not signficant	92%	95%	Not signficant
78664	40,842	45,990	5,148	Signficant	76%	76%	Not signficant
78669	7,726	10,096	2,370	Signficant	89%	90%	Not signficant
78701	3,543	5,035	1,492	Signficant	63%	64%	Not signficant
78702	16,717	18,374	1,657	Signficant	80%	81%	Not signficant
78703	14,730	15,586	856	Not signficant	75%	76%	Not signficant
78704	28,006	34,156	6,150	Signficant	68%	74%	Signficant
78705	10,337	15,896	5,559	Signficant	34%	48%	Signficant
78712	185	278	93	Not signficant	33%	33%	Not signficant
78719	1,463	1,865	402	Not signficant	85%	93%	Signficant
78721	8,719	10,301	1,582	Signficant	79%	84%	Not signficant
78722	4,320	5,805	1,485	Signficant	73%	81%	Signficant
78723	22,644	25,941	3,297	Signficant	74%	79%	Signficant
78724	16,604	21,103	4,499	Signficant	78%	86%	Signficant
78725	5,220	7,188	1,968	Signficant	82%	96%	Signficant
78726	8,663	10,258	1,595	Signficant	70%	71%	Not signficant
78727	20,063	22,923	2,860	Signficant	72%	81%	Signficant
78728	13,680	15,501	1,821	Signficant	67%	75%	Signficant
78729	20,568	22,127	1,559	Not signficant	74%	76%	Not signficant
78730	6,800	7,560	760	Not signficant	82%	85%	Not signficant
78731	19,350	21,978	2,628	Signficant	79%	81%	Not signficant
78732	10,601	15,434	4,833	Signficant	75%	87%	Signficant
78733	7,782	7,678	-104	Not signficant	83%	89%	Signficant

Non-Movers Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017							
ZCTA	Estimate			Statistically Significant Difference Between-Non-movers Estimates	Percent		Statistically Significant Difference Between Non-Movers Percent
	2008-2012	2013-2017	Difference		2008-2012	2013-2017	
78734	15,354	16,190	836	Not signficant	87%	88%	Not signficant
78735	12,517	14,289	1,772	Signficant	76%	80%	Not signficant
78736	6,142	6,840	698	Not signficant	91%	84%	Signficant
78737	11,071	13,625	2,554	Signficant	87%	86%	Not signficant
78738	10,082	12,341	2,259	Signficant	82%	79%	Not signficant
78739	14,871	18,374	3,503	Signficant	89%	92%	Not signficant
78741	29,213	35,717	6,504	Signficant	62%	69%	Signficant
78742	798	393	-405	Signficant	91%	76%	Not signficant
78744	33,933	39,681	5,748	Signficant	80%	83%	Not signficant
78745	40,782	51,268	10,486	Signficant	75%	84%	Signficant
78746	22,664	23,583	919	Not signficant	85%	84%	Not signficant
78747	12,019	17,698	5,679	Signficant	86%	86%	Not signficant
78748	31,665	41,443	9,778	Signficant	80%	86%	Signficant
78749	27,312	28,983	1,671	Not signficant	81%	79%	Not signficant
78750	22,472	24,536	2,064	Signficant	84%	81%	Signficant
78751	8,325	9,961	1,636	Signficant	59%	67%	Signficant
78752	11,212	15,410	4,198	Signficant	66%	77%	Signficant
78753	39,816	46,695	6,879	Signficant	78%	80%	Not signficant
78754	9,887	18,522	8,635	Signficant	74%	79%	Not signficant
78756	5,688	6,275	587	Not signficant	72%	77%	Not signficant
78757	17,766	19,564	1,798	Signficant	79%	82%	Not signficant
78758	30,416	35,022	4,606	Signficant	69%	76%	Signficant
78759	29,806	33,910	4,104	Signficant	76%	82%	Signficant

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

Movers within Travis County Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017							
ZCTA	Estimate			Statistically Significant Difference Between Movers Estimates	Percent		Statistically Significant Difference Between Movers Percent
	2008-2012	2013-2017	Difference		2008-2012	2013-2017	
78610	1,076	1,127	51	Not signficant	4%	4%	Not signficant
78612	715	606	-109	Not signficant	6%	5%	Not signficant
78613	3,878	4,839	961	Not signficant	6%	6%	Not signficant
78615	28	78	50	Not signficant	3%	8%	Not signficant
78617	2,454	2,420	-34	Not signficant	13%	9%	Signficant
78620	593	743	150	Not signficant	4%	5%	Not signficant
78621	1,312	404	-908	Signficant	6%	2%	Signficant
78634	1,554	2,572	1,018	Signficant	7%	9%	Not signficant
78641	4,935	4,131	-804	Not signficant	11%	7%	Signficant
78645	1,004	383	-621	Signficant	10%	4%	Signficant
78652	565	169	-396	Signficant	12%	3%	Signficant
78653	1,238	1,472	234	Not signficant	8%	7%	Not signficant
78654	1,341	790	-551	Not signficant	8%	4%	Signficant
78660	6,453	6,098	-355	Not signficant	9%	7%	Not signficant
78663	0	33	33	Not signficant	0%	4%	Not signficant
78664	5,144	7,547	2,403	Signficant	10%	13%	Signficant
78669	249	630	381	Signficant	3%	6%	Not signficant
78701	1,178	1,373	195	Not signficant	21%	17%	Not signficant
78702	2,971	2,816	-155	Not signficant	14%	12%	Not signficant
78703	3,448	3,417	-31	Not signficant	18%	17%	Not signficant
78704	8,268	7,237	-1,031	Not signficant	20%	16%	Signficant
78705	9,237	8,565	-672	Not signficant	30%	26%	Signficant
78712	38	177	139	Signficant	7%	21%	Signficant
78719	121	97	-24	Not signficant	7%	5%	Not signficant
78721	1,539	1,102	-437	Not signficant	14%	9%	Signficant
78722	1,183	910	-273	Not signficant	20%	13%	Signficant
78723	6,557	4,430	-2,127	Signficant	21%	14%	Signficant
78724	3,276	2,380	-896	Not signficant	15%	10%	Not signficant
78725	849	189	-660	Signficant	13%	3%	Signficant
78726	1,585	1,899	314	Not signficant	13%	13%	Not signficant
78727	4,076	2,089	-1,987	Signficant	15%	7%	Signficant
78728	2,941	2,260	-681	Not signficant	14%	11%	Not signficant
78729	2,213	1,768	-445	Not signficant	8%	6%	Not signficant
78730	890	711	-179	Not signficant	11%	8%	Not signficant
78731	2,602	2,508	-94	Not signficant	11%	9%	Not signficant
78732	1,747	1,378	-369	Not signficant	12%	8%	Not signficant
78733	991	570	-421	Not signficant	11%	7%	Not signficant

Movers withn Travis County Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA), Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017							
ZCTA	Estimate			Statistically Significant Difference Between Movers Estimates	Percent		Statistically Significant Difference Between Movers Percent
	2008-2012	2013-2017	Difference		2008-2012	2013-2017	
78734	1,538	1,693	155	Not signficant	9%	9%	Not signficant
78735	2,284	2,232	-52	Not signficant	14%	13%	Not signficant
78736	368	952	584	Signficant	5%	12%	Signficant
78737	619	1,048	429	Not signficant	5%	7%	Not signficant
78738	908	1,685	777	Signficant	7%	11%	Not signficant
78739	905	838	-67	Not signficant	5%	4%	Not signficant
78741	13,356	9,076	-4,280	Signficant	28%	18%	Signficant
78742	25	92	67	Not signficant	3%	18%	Signficant
78744	6,378	5,228	-1,150	Not signficant	15%	11%	Signficant
78745	8,352	7,000	-1,352	Not signficant	15%	11%	Signficant
78746	2,485	2,934	449	Not signficant	9%	10%	Not signficant
78747	1,467	1,783	316	Not signficant	10%	9%	Not signficant
78748	5,462	4,412	-1,050	Not signficant	14%	9%	Signficant
78749	3,991	4,636	645	Not signficant	12%	13%	Not signficant
78750	1,687	2,359	672	Not signficant	6%	8%	Not signficant
78751	3,882	3,000	-882	Signficant	27%	20%	Signficant
78752	4,267	3,413	-854	Not signficant	25%	17%	Signficant
78753	8,789	7,115	-1,674	Not signficant	17%	12%	Signficant
78754	2,354	2,716	362	Not signficant	18%	12%	Not signficant
78756	1,695	1,368	-327	Not signficant	21%	17%	Not signficant
78757	3,386	2,562	-824	Not signficant	15%	11%	Signficant
78758	10,208	6,544	-3,664	Signficant	23%	14%	Signficant
78759	5,246	3,732	-1,514	Signficant	13%	9%	Signficant

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

Appendix B: Net Migration

Net-migration

Net-migration refers to the difference between the number of people migrating into an area (in-migration) and the number of people moving out of the area (out-migration). Positive net-migration occurs when more people move into the area than leave (population gain) while negative net-migration occurs when more people leave an area than move into an area (population loss). An area has a balanced net migration when there is an equal number of people coming to and leaving an area.

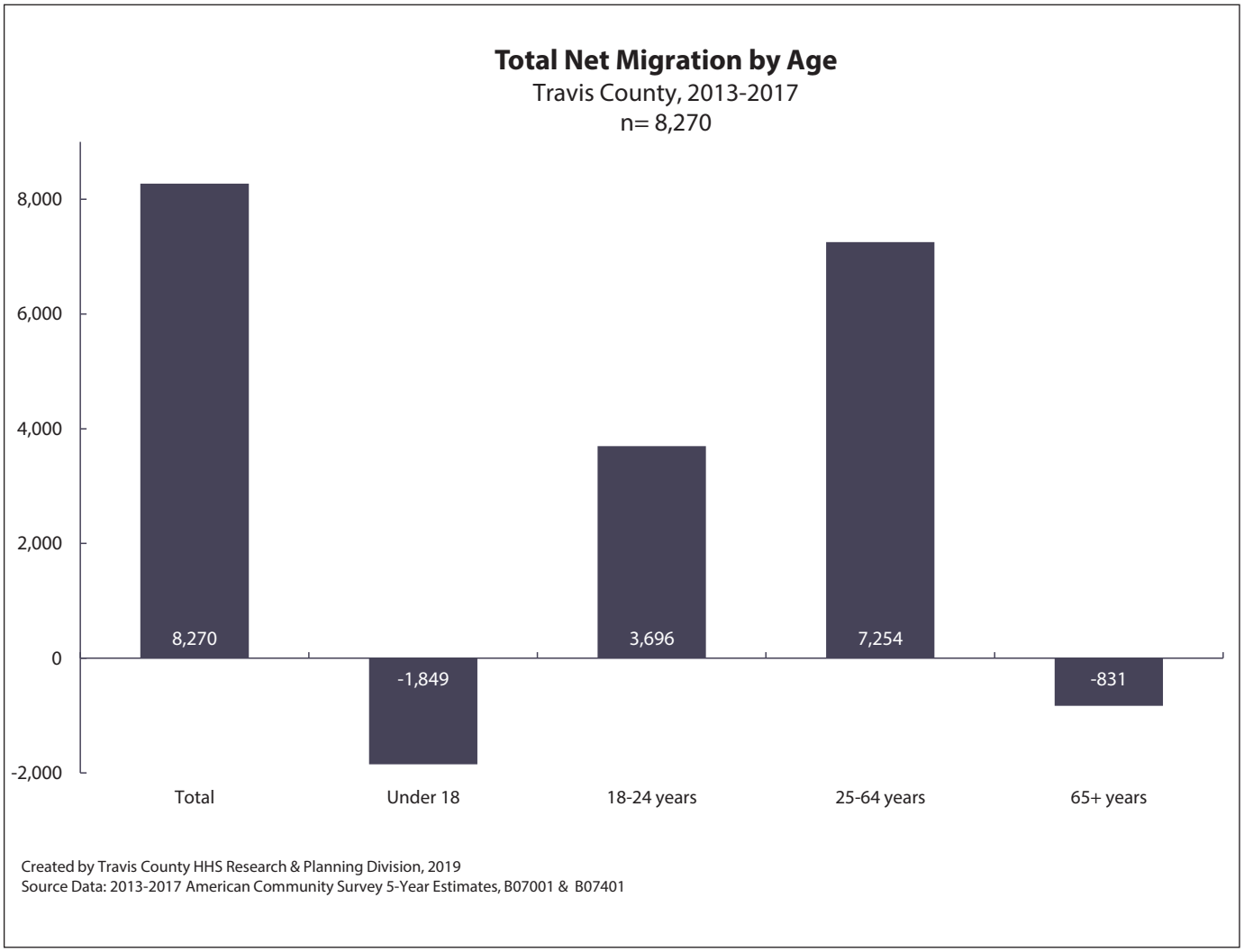
The ACS Geomobility tables provides in-mover data on residents who have moved to Travis County from another county in Texas, from another state, or from abroad. Whereas out-mover data only includes residents who moved from Travis County to another county in Texas and to another state. Calculating total net-migration from the Geomobility data tables will always slightly undercount out-movers and those should be interpreted with caution. Furthermore, estimates provided on net-migration were not able to be tested for reliability or statistical significance between time periods and thus should be interpreted with caution.

It is important to note that the two time periods being examined provide a strikingly different and nuanced picture because the time periods cover the Great Recession (2008-2012) and recovery (2013-2017). In 2008-2012 the United States was in the deepest economic decline since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Texas and specifically Travis County largely avoided the economic distress experienced by the rest of the country and as a result experienced an in-migration surge of new residents.[10] In 2013-2017, the rest of the country recovered from the financial crisis and presumably people had more relocation choices as economic opportunities returned to pre-crisis levels.[11]

We explored net-migration by age and by race and Hispanic origin.

Net-Migration Age

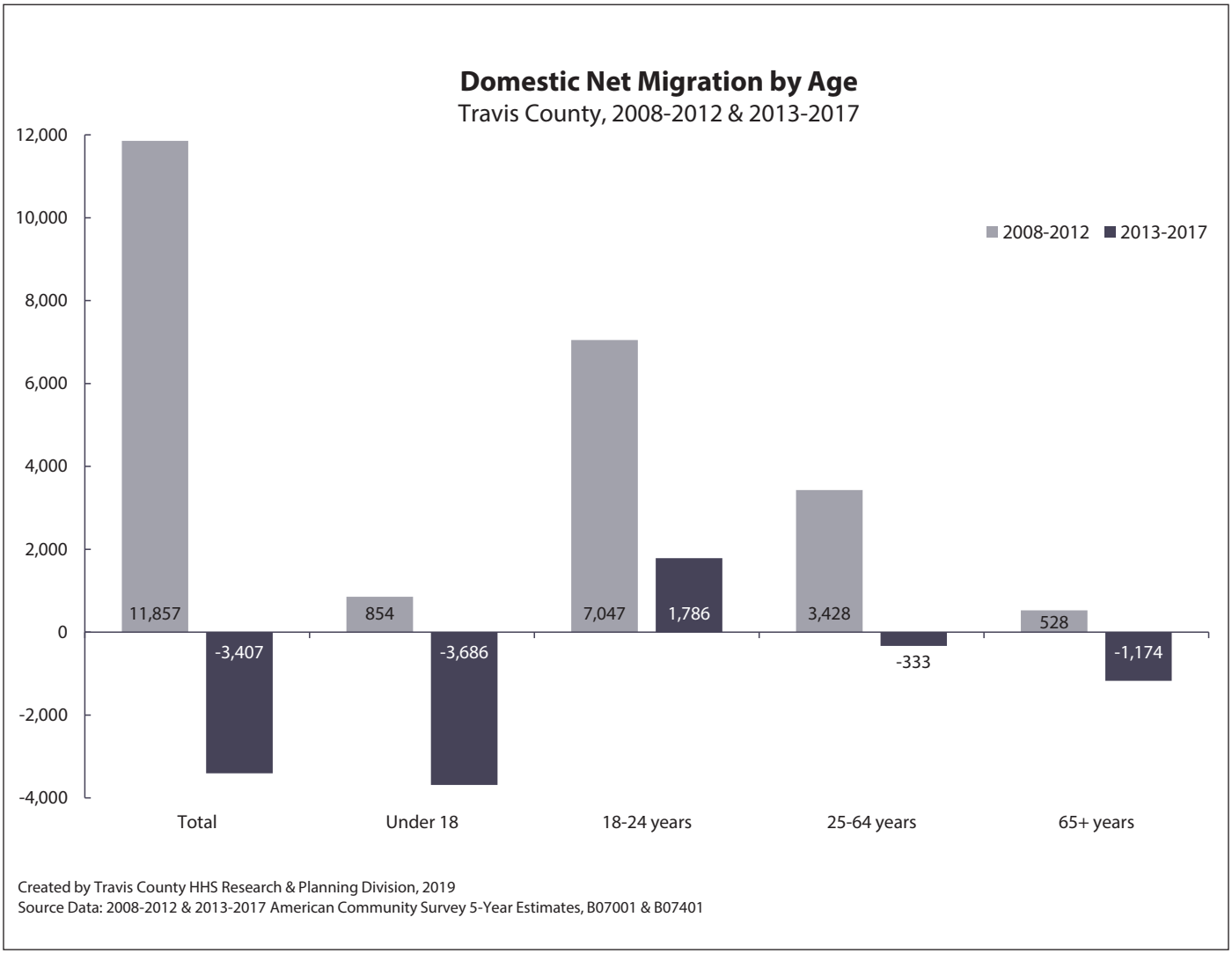
The following graph shows that Travis County has added 8,270 persons over the age of 1 years old in 2013-2017 by migration. Individuals under age 18 years and individuals 65 years or over had a negative net-migration into Travis County in 2013-2017.



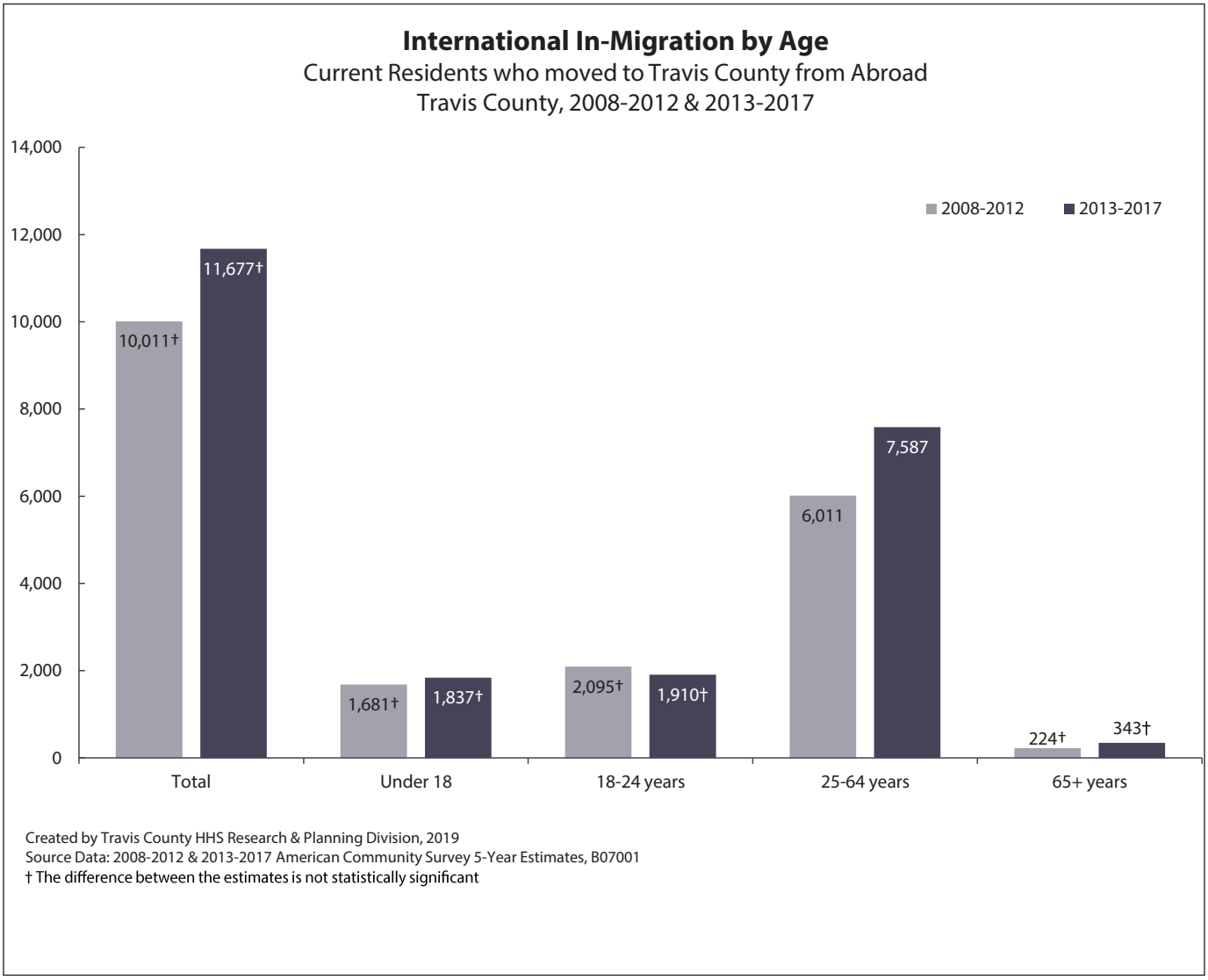
Domestic net-migration is the difference between the number of people who have moved to Travis County from another county in Texas or from another state and the people who moved out of Travis County to another county in Texas or from another state. Domestic net-migration is explored to provide a more accurate picture of resident movement changes within the Travis County.

Domestic net-migration exhibits a downward trend for Travis County. In 2008-2012 there was a positive domestic net-migration of 11,857 individuals into Travis County and across all age groups there was a positive domestic net-migration. 2013-2017 shows a strikingly different picture with a negative domestic net-migration of 3,407. Nearly every age group in 2013-2017 experienced a negative domestic net-migration except the 18-24 year old cohort, as young adults continue to come to Travis County for educational opportunities. Children and youth under 18 years saw the largest population loss in 2013-2017.

The American Community Survey only provides in-migration data for current residents who moved to Travis County from abroad. A comparison of the in-migration estimates for the two time periods, 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, shows only a significant increase for international in-migration for adults 25-64 years old.



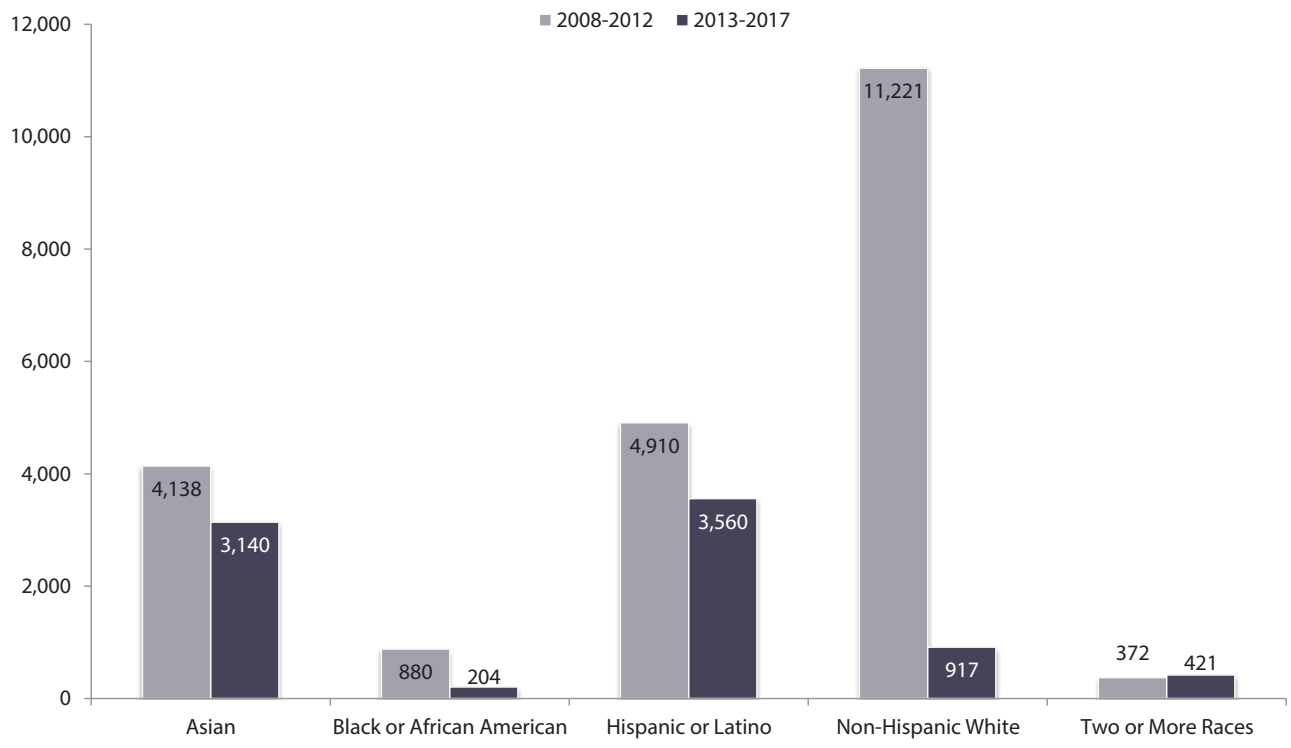
Created by Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source Data: 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07001 & B07401



Net-Migration by Race and Hispanic Origin

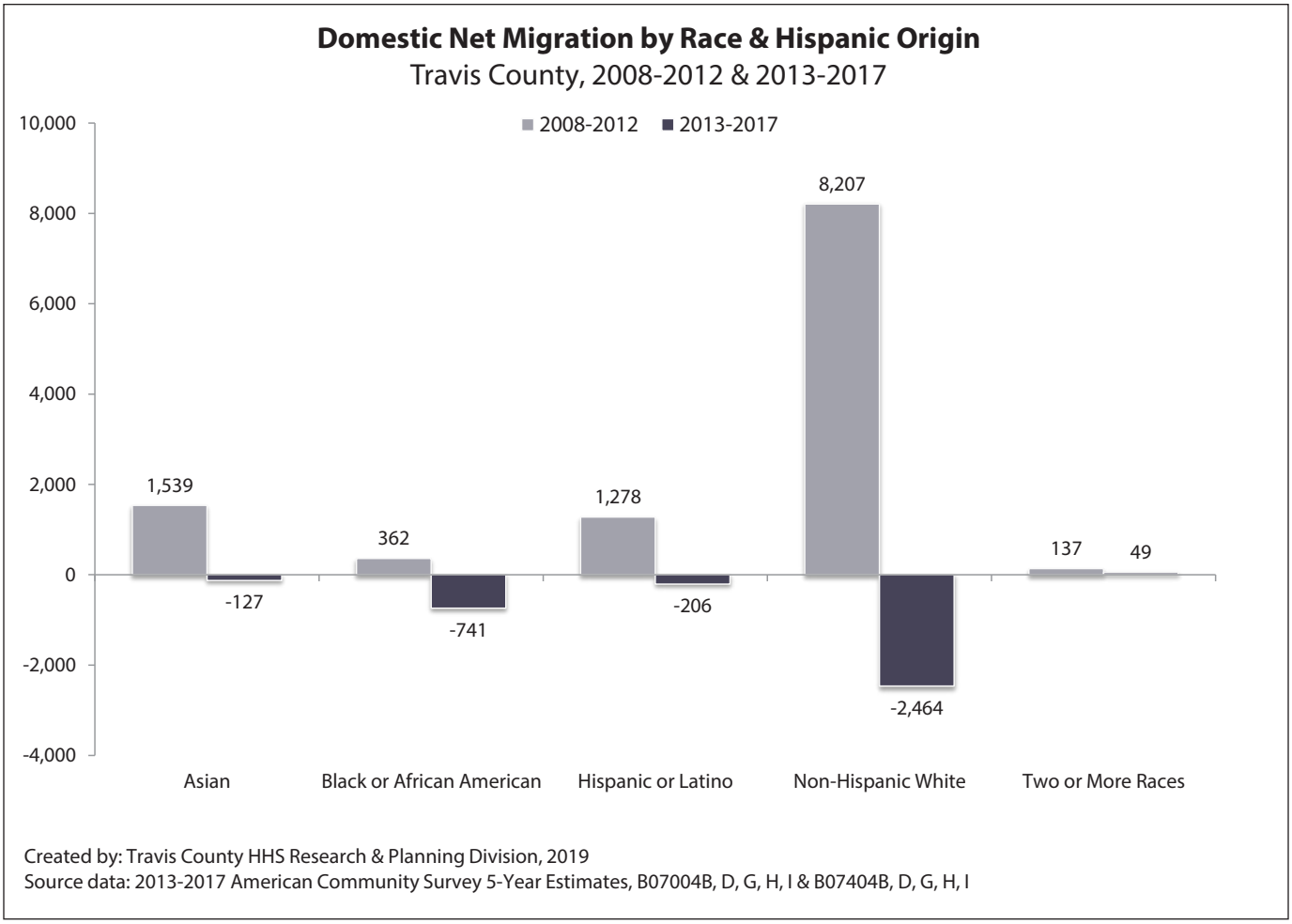
In 2013-2017, all populations had a positive net-migration, yet the numbers for each population by race and Hispanic origin varied. People who are Hispanic or Latino and Asian had the highest net-migration (3,560 and 3,140, respectively) and people who are Black or African American had the lowest net-migration (204).

Between 2008-2012 and 2013-2017, the net-migration decreased for most populations. The greatest decrease occurred for people who are Non-Hispanic Whites; in 2008-2012 Non-Hispanic Whites had a net-migration of 11,221, compared to 917 in 2013-2017. This difference may show that Travis County does not have the same draw as it did during the Great Recession and the period of unemployment that followed, now that the U.S. economy has recovered. The dramatic difference for people who are Non-Hispanic White presumably relates to shifts in the tech industry, which has historically been over represented by Non-Hispanic white men.



Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07004B, D, G, H, I & B07404B, D, G, H, I

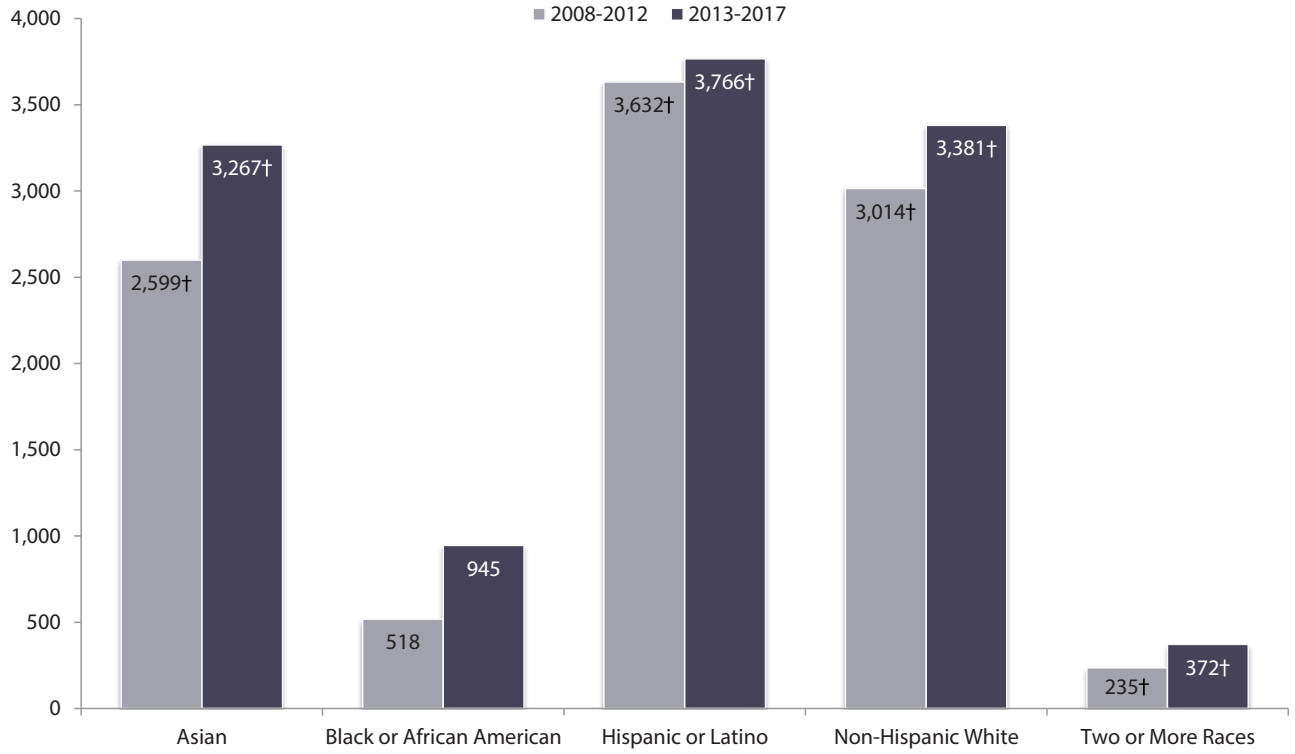
In 2008-2012, domestic net-migration for all populations had a positive net-migration. In 2013-2017, most populations had a negative net-migration, meaning that more people are leaving Travis County than coming into Travis County, ranging from -127 (Asian) to -2,464 (Non-Hispanic Whites). The negative net-migration may reflect shifting opportunities (such as jobs) and affordability.



In 2013-2017, people who are Hispanic or Latino, Non-Hispanic White, and Asian had the largest international in-migration, ranging from 3,267 to 3,766. Between 2008-2012 & 2013-2017, the number of people moving from abroad to Travis County increased for all populations. The number of people who are Black or African American and moved from abroad had a statistically significant increase, while other populations had relatively stable in-migration.

International In-Migration by Race & Hispanic Origin

Travis County, 2008-2012 & 2013-2017



Note : We don't calculate international net migration because the ACS does not provide out-migration data for people who moved abroad.
† The difference between the 2008-2012 & 2013-2017 estimates is not statistically significant.
Created by: Travis County HHS Research & Planning Division, 2019
Source data: 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B07004B, D, G, H, I & B07404B, D, G, H, I

Appendix C: Methodology

Methodology

The U.S. Census Bureau's 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates data set is the primary data source for this report. The 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year data sets are used to illustrate changes over time.

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. The ACS employs continuous data collection,[j] with annual results produced at the national, state, city, and county levels as well as smaller geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or greater. 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).

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/.

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. In the United States, over 17.5 million housing unit and a little under 1 million residents in group quarters facilities were selected for the 2013-2017 ACS.

For Travis County, the original 2013-2017 (entire 60 month) sample of initial addresses selected was 48,228, and the final number of housing unit interviews (actual sample used to produce results) was 31,237. The group quarters population sample is not available at the county level, but for the entire state of Texas, the initial sample selected was 63,805 and the final number of group quarters person interviews was 39,581.

j The ACS collects survey information continuously nearly every day of the year and then aggregates the results over the specified time period, therefore the 5-Year Estimates describe the characteristics of the population over the full 5-Year period. The data collection is spread evenly across the entire period represented so as not to over-represent any particular month or year within the period. ACS estimates do not represent average characteristics over a single calendar year or multiple calendar years. (A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data: What State and Local Governments Need to Know, U.S. Census Bureau, February 2009.)

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. 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.

Definitions

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.

Monetary values: Monetary values for the ACS multiyear estimates are inflation-adjusted to the final year of the period. For example, the 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates are tabulated using 2017-adjusted dollars. When comparing multiyear estimates from two different time periods, adjustments for inflation are made by multiplying the 2008-2012 dollar estimates by 1.06962963 (CPI-U-RS) in order to inflation-adjust 2012 dollars to 2017 dollars.

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 2017 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; and Two or More Races. After considering which categories to include, we made the following decisions:

We did not include two categories that represent the smallest populations in Travis County: American Indian and Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. We acknowledge that these categories represent distinct and separate populations. However, due to small sample sizes in Travis County, the estimates for these categories have significant reliability issues.

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 using the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) we learned that, for Travis County, the category "Some Other Race" overwhelmingly represents a duplicate count with people who are also Hispanic or Latino.

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 group (e.g., individuals living in poverty) is calculated by dividing the number of people in the group (individuals with incomes below the poverty threshold) by the total number of people in the group (total Travis County populations). Thus, the rate is the percentage of individuals 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.

Maps

The maps in this report were created using ARCMap 10.6 GIS software. TIGER/Line shapefiles[k] used in the maps were downloaded from the US Census Bureau's website. The TIGER/Line shapefiles contain a standard geographic identifier for each entity that links to the geographic identifier in ACS data downloaded from American FactFinder.

The 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.[12]

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 than ZCTAs, which are larger in size than census tracts. Another limitation is that ZCTAs may cross County lines, whereas census tracts do not. This creates limitations in distinguishing which side of the county border someone is associated with. . Data by ZCTAs is also only available with 5-Year Estimates, which are less timely than 1-Year Estimates.

k A shape-file is a geospatial data format use in GIS software and generally represent things such as geographic boundaries, landmarks, and rivers.

Calculations*:* The percent for each ZCTA is calculated by dividing the number of people in the ZCTA within a specific group (e.g. non-movers) by the total number of people in the ZCTA. Thus, the rate is the percentage of people who are non-movers, or who lived in the same house 1 year ago. In this report, rate and percent are used interchangeably.

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.

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. 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 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). Thus, the response rate for the ACS is high (the 2013-2017 response rate in Texas was 92.5% for housing units and 82.2% for group quarters).

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

Geographic Mobility Categories

The Current Residence and Residence 1 Year ago tables for each corresponding subject type (e.g., Sex and Age) have two matching categories (same house and moved within same county) and two to three categories that don't match. The universes do not match because the estimates for in-migration and out-migration vary. The following table summarizes the similarities and differences between the Geographical Mobility tables and categories.

Census Categories	Current Residence tables	Residence 1 Year ago tables
Same House	• This estimate is the number of individuals who did not move in the last year. • Estimate for this category matches Residence 1 year ago	• This estimate is the number of individuals who did not move in the last year. • Estimates for this category matches Current residence
Moved within same county	• This estimate is the number of individuals who moved within Travis County. • Estimate for this category matches Residence 1 year ago	• This estimate is the number of individuals who moved within Travis County. • Estimates for this category matches Current residence
Moved from/to different county within the same state	• This estimate is the number of individuals who moved to Travis County from another county in Texas. • Estimates for this category differ from estimates in the Residence 1 year ago table	• This estimate is the number of individuals who moved out of Travis County to another county in Texas. • Estimates for this category differs from estimates in the Current Residence table
Moved from/to different state	• This estimate is the number of individuals who moved to Travis County from another state. • Estimates for this category differ from estimates in the Residence 1 year ago table	• This estimate is the number of individuals who moved out of Travis County to another state. • Estimates for this category differs from estimates in the Current Residence table
Moved from abroad	• This estimate is the number of individuals who moved to Travis County from outside of the U.S.	• Estimates for this category are not available because Travis County residents who moved abroad are not surveyed by ACS

Endnotes

1 Way, H., Mueller, E., and Wegmann, J. "Uprooted: Residential Displacement in Austin's Gentrifying Neighborhoods, and What can be Done About It". The University of Texas at Austin. 2018. https://sites.utexas.edu/gentrificationproject/ . Accessed June 5, 2019.

2 *The New Map of Economic Growth and Recovery*. Report. Economic Innovation Group. May 2016. Accessed June 14, 2019.

3 *From the Great Depression to the Great Reshuffling*. Report. Economic Innovation Group. October 2018. https://eig.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/2018-DCI.pdf ; *Chart book: The Legacy of the Great Recession*. Center on Budget and Policy. Accessed May 13, 2019.

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

5 U.S. Census Bureau. *American Community Survey 2017 Subject Definitions.* Residence 1 Year Ago, p.121

6 Anderson, W., "Austin's population keeps popping; here's how many people are added each day," Austin Business Journal. https://www.bizjournals.com/austin/news/2018/03/22/austins-population-keeps-popping-heres-how-many.html (accessed July 20, 2019).

7 Way, H., Mueller, E., and Wegmann, J. "Uprooted: Residential Displacement in Austin's Gentrifying Neighborhoods, and What can be Done About It". The University of Texas at Austin. 2018. https://sites.utexas.edu/gentrificationproject/ .

8 Goldenstein, T., "Travis County to Pursue New Housing Market Study." *The American Statesman*, September 25, 2018. https://www.statesman.com/NEWS/20180424/Travis-County-to-pursue-new-housing-market-study Accessed May 19, 2019

9 The Central Texas Fair Housing Assessment http://centraltexasfairhousing.org/about/ Accessed June 14, 2019

10 *The New Map of Economic Growth and Recovery*. Report. Economic Innovation Group. May 2016. Accessed June 14, 2019. pg.9,15. https://eig.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/recoverygrowthreport.pdf

11 *From the Great Depression to the Great Reshuffling*. Report. Economic Innovation Group. October 2018. https://eig.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/2018-DCI.pdf ; *Chart book: The Legacy of the Great Recession*. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. June 6, 2019. Accessed June 14, 2019. https://www.cbpp.org/research/economy/chart-book-the-legacy-of-the-great-recession

12 2010 Geographic Terms and Concepts, US Census Bureau, accessed March 30, 2017, https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/terms.html