

Hispanic Community Scorecard and Data Themes

**An Analysis of Comparative Quality of Life Indicators for the
Hispanic Community in Austin, Texas**

**City Demographer's Provisional Report
September 9, 2008**

Introduction

Austin is well-known as a vibrant, thriving city--boasting a quality of life for its residents that is the envy of peer cities across the country--a quality of life that has become one of the city's major economic development engines. Cities compete with each other, they compete for businesses, for jobs, for creative people, for entrepreneurial talent--and Austin currently enjoys a competitive advantage that is largely the result of its quality of life.

Austin is rapidly becoming a more diverse urban place, diverse in terms of ethnicity, constituent cultures and socio-economics. Cities can be viewed as organic entities, and as such, foundational, societal diversity serves to support and strengthen sustainability. And while cultural and socio-economic diversity is a great advantage to urban places, diversity can come with inherent costs and challenges.

The City of Austin is committed to making Austin a place where its high quality of life is available to and accessible for all of its citizens. It is important to be aware of any significant differences that may exist between racial and ethnic groups in terms of livability and quality of life. In 2000, Mayor Kirk Watson initiated academic research into the overarching issue of race relations in Austin.¹ The Watson Council then launched the Austin Equity Commission, a blue-ribbon task force whose task was to "...build consensus around a strategic vision for long-range economic prosperity and social equity for all."² This analysis examined, among other things, the effects of Austin's boom economy of the late 1990s on wage and income inequities.

However, these efforts did not have the benefit of looking at crucial demographic information from Census 2000 and the newly released American Community Survey datasets of 2006 and 2007. Demographically speaking, newer census data reveal several significant trends and even a few surprises in terms of Austin's ever evolving socio-economic landscape.

¹ Richard L. Schott, *Ethnic and Race Relations in Austin, Texas*, Policy Research Report No. 137 (Austin, TX: LBJ School of Public Affairs, 2000).

² Austin Equity Commission, *Improving the Odds, Building a Comprehensive Opportunity Structure for Austin*, Interim Report (City of Austin, June 2001).

The purpose of this effort is to explore, by way of creating a Community Scorecard with related Data Themes, the background issues and current dynamics affecting quality of life issues for Hispanics in Austin, benchmarking quantitative indicators against other cities, the state and the nation. This paper seeks to answer these fundamental questions:

- whether the quality of life in Austin for Hispanics is markedly different from the quality of life experienced by Hispanics in other cities, the state and the nation as a whole.
- and whether the quality of life experienced by Austin Hispanics is significantly different from the quality of life experienced by the rest of the City as a whole.

Executive Summary

It is difficult to arrive at a singular, all encompassing summary statement that describes the current state of Austin's large, rapidly growing Hispanic community, for there are so many often contrasting characteristics that delineate and define the Hispanic community in Austin today. Many attributes are seemingly contradictory, complex and multi-faceted:

- unprecedented economic prosperity with an expanding middle-class, along with persistent socio-economic gaps;
- the duality of huge absolute growth and a soaring share of total population; the newly held majority of all children in Austin;
- radically reduced residential segregation for middle-class Hispanic households coupled with intense concentration and heightened residential segregation for working-class Hispanic households;
- recently achieved educational advancement along with stubborn performance differences.
- long-standing presence of a strong family structure that is threatened by an extremely high rate of births to unwed mothers.
- intensification and expansion of a solely Spanish-speaking cultural bubble, and yet it is this cultural bubble that in turn provides an enormously supportive and self-sustaining social network for recent immigrants.

One thing is certain, the Hispanic community in Austin is not monolithic, it is not socio-economically and demographically homogeneous, but rather it

contains an amazing amount of internal diversity. And yet there is an underlying cultural cohesiveness, a deep sense of community and a solid sense of place that work in conjunction as a strengthening mechanism, stitching together a rich and resilient community quilt.

The overall quality of life for Hispanics in Austin today is arguably good, possibly better than it has ever been, and yet there is an increasing urgency to the economic, educational and social challenges facing the rapidly expanding lower socio-economic rungs of the community. For the problems of today's Hispanic community in Austin will become the possibly overwhelming and potentially debilitating problems of the entire Austin community tomorrow.

If, as a community, we fail to address the glaring gaps and growing exigencies of equity within the socio-economically disadvantaged Hispanic community, we will certainly be under-funding the future, and we risk collapsing the entire system due to, if nothing else other than, the sheer enormity of this piece of our overall community.

Introduction to the Data Themes

The collection of Data Themes is an attempt to construct a comparative dataset that quantifies and measures quality of life issues for Hispanics in Austin. The various community indicators include the Data Themes of:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Family Income | 14. Single Parents |
| 2. Educational Attainment | 15. Occupational Structure |
| 3. Home Ownership | 16. Housing Pressures |
| 4. Poverty | |
| 5. Unemployment | |
| 6. Business Ownership | |
| 7. Ethnicity Shares | |
| 8. Age Structure | |
| 9. Housing Patterns | |
| 10. Immigration | |
| 11. Linguistic Isolation | |
| 12. Academic Performance | |
| 13. Teen Pregnancy | |

Each indicator is examined for all ethnic groups in Austin, and then a comparison is made with other cities, the state of Texas and the nation. The rank order of indicators for observations is determined and the discrepancy between values for Hispanics and the community as a whole is calculated. These discrepancies are then compared within the selection set and ranked.

American Community Survey data from the US Census Bureau for 2006 and 2007 serve as the primary foundation of analysis because they offer the ability to compare topics between ethnic groups and benchmark differences against other cities, the state, and the nation as a whole. The socio-economic data themes of family income, educational attainment, poverty thresholds, unemployment levels and home ownership rates, among other data items, are examined.

The selected group of comparison cities used in this analysis consists of all other large Texas cities, and peer cities from across the nation, places like Portland and Columbus. Data from the selected group of cities tell an interesting story about each place and reveal particular demographic characteristics that shape their urban personality. Cities in the United States that have populations within 250,000 of Austin's total population are members of the comparison set, as are all large cities in Texas, the state of Texas itself, and the nation.

A secondary level of analysis deals with data native and specific to Austin--examining issues for which comparative data from other cities are hard to come by or are simply not germane to a discussion of the local issues being examined. In some cases, the existing situation in other cities or national trends will be discussed but may only be supported by anecdotal information.

This analysis effort will basically attempt to let the data speak for themselves. Through the presentation of a series of graphs, data tables and maps, along with brief narrative, a foundation of information will be built from which subsequent policy discussions can be launched.

Hispanic Community Scorecard and Data Themes

An Analysis of Quality of Life Indicators for Austin's Hispanic Community

Data Theme figures are compared and benchmarked against the state of Texas, the nation, and a selected set of peer and near-peer cities.

Green indicates Ranking is Positive
Orange indicates Ranking is Negative
Yellow indicates Ranking is Neutral

Depth of
Disparity
Ranking

Level of Local Disparity and Comparison
to Disparities in Other Communities

Peer
Ranking

Current Situation Compared
with Other Communities

Issue--Data Theme

Trend and Outlook

Family Income Source: 2007 ACS, Census Bureau	Hispanic families in Austin have one of the higher Median Family Incomes (MFI) in the nation when compared to Hispanic families living in other cities across the country and state.	11th	However, the disparity in Austin between MFI for Hispanic families and the City's overall MFI is significant, ranking 10th deepest out of the selected set. Hispanic MFI is 63.7% of overall MFI and less than half that of Anglo MFI.	10th	The long-term trend is that more and more Hispanic families are entering the middle-class; yet the direction of the short-term trend is less certain due to a slowing economy and dampened job growth.
Educational Attainment Source: 2006 ACS, Census Bureau	While just over 15% of Austin Hispanic individuals aged 25 and older hold a Bachelors degree or some degree higher--they rank as 8th highest for this indicator out of the set of 31.	8th	Although adult Austin Hispanics have one of the country's higher rates of educational attainment for Hispanics, the disparity between their rate and the City's overall rate is large, ranking 2nd deepest in terms of the gap when compared to other cities.	2nd	Austin should continue to receive an influx of Hispanic professionals and middle-class households from other parts of the state and nation as it has established itself as one of the top places for Hispanic entrepreneurs.
Home Ownership Source: 2006 ACS, Census Bureau	Austin has one of the lowest rates of home ownership in the nation, ranking 27th in the selected set of comparables, and yet Hispanic households rank 17th when compared to Hispanics elsewhere.	17th	While the differences between racial and ethnic groups in Austin in terms of home ownership are not deep, they are not insignificant. For example, the overall rate is 47.3% for the City while the rate for Hispanic households is 37.1%.	20th	The trend in Hispanic home ownership is positive, evidenced by the rate increasing from 36.5% in 2000 to 37.1% in 2006. But this trend could be negatively affected by the nation's mortgage crisis.
Poverty Source: 2007 ACS, Census Bureau	The poverty rate for Hispanics in Austin, like the poverty rate for the City as a whole, falls about in the middle of a rank ordering of benchmarks.	15th	The City's overall poverty rate from ACS 2007 is 17.5%, and the Hispanic rate is 23.1%, a somewhat shallow level of disparity when compared to the depth of poverty disparities in other places. Austin's disparity ranks 14th in the selected set.	14th	The long-term trend is probably positive. While the past several years have witnessed an increase in the City's overall poverty rate, there was a smaller jump in the Hispanic rate since year 2000 data were collected.
Unemployment Source: 2006 ACS, Census Bureau with 2002 Economic Census data for missing values from ACS	Austin Hispanics have an overall unemployment rate that ranks 15th within the selected set, and yet the simple rate of unemployment can often disguise deeper seeded underemployment.	15th	The difference between Austin's overall rate of unemployment and the rate for Hispanics is not large (6.5% vs. 7.5%) yet when compared to the situation in other communities, the gap ranks as 8th largest in the selected set.	8th	The local economy has only recently begun to slow its rate of expansion after several years of vigorous growth, but big questions remain concerning the quality of new jobs in terms of pay and health care benefits.

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An Analysis of Quality of Life Indicators for Austin's Hispanic Community

Data Theme figures are compared and benchmarked against the state of Texas, the nation, and a selected set of peer and near-peer cities.



Page Two

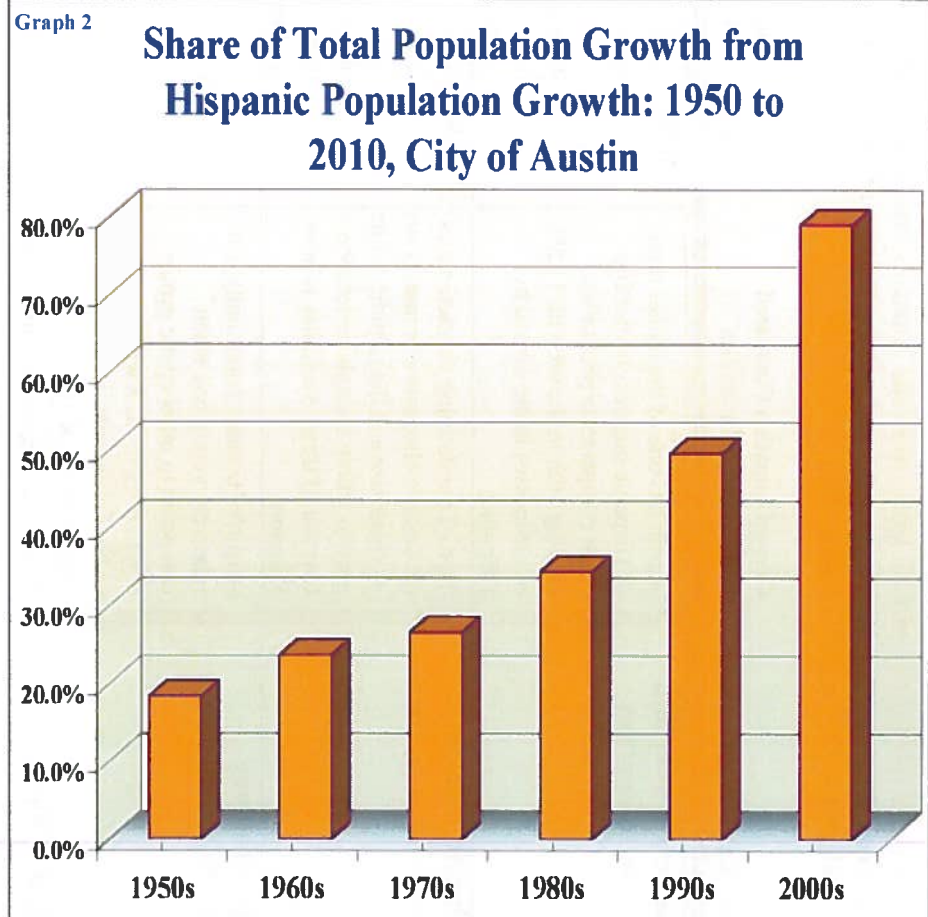
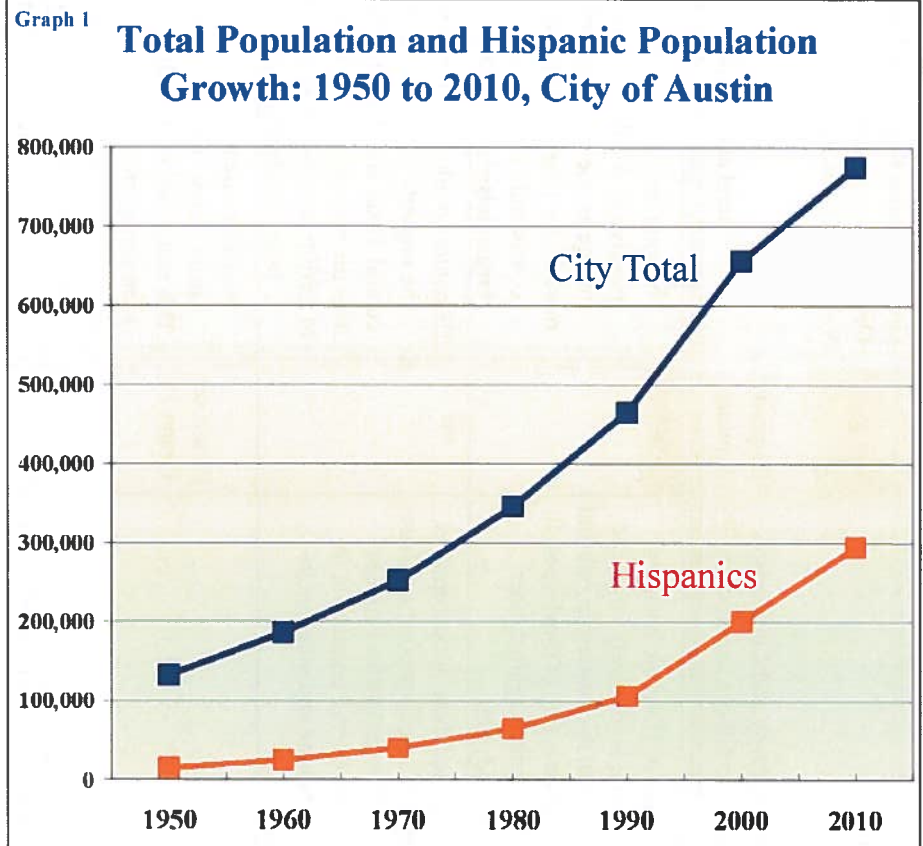
Green indicates Ranking is Positive
Orange indicates Ranking is Negative
Yellow indicates Ranking is Neutral

Issue--Data Theme	Current Situation Compared with Other Communities	Ranking	Level of Local Disparity and Comparison to Disparities in Other Communities	Disparity Ranking	Trend and Outlook
Business Ownership Source: 2002 Economic Census.	Austin has one of the higher rates of Hispanic business ownership when compared to peer cities, ranking 10th in the set with 11.5% of businesses being owned by Hispanics.	10th	Although the share of Hispanic business ownership in Austin is relatively large, the discrepancy between the ownership rate and the population share is one of the deepest in the country when ranked against other figures from the study set.	6th	The long-term trend is decidedly positive as Austin continues to emerge as one of the nation's hot markets for Hispanic entrepreneurs, consistently ranking highly on HispanicBiz's Best Places list.
Ethnicity Shares Source: 2006 ACS, Census Bureau	Two of the defining characteristics of Austin's Hispanic community are its sheer size and the rapidity of its growth within a single generation. One out of three Austinites is now Hispanic.	7th	As a general rule, and there are exceptions, cities with larger Hispanic population shares tend to have smaller disparities between themselves and the overall population in terms of family income and other socioeconomic factors.	na	Hispanics should continue to make up the majority of new residents to central Texas and the City of Austin over the next 30 years as higher rates of fertility and in-migration will drive huge population increases.
Age Structure Source: 2006 ACS, Census Bureau	Austin's Hispanic community is a relatively young one when compared to other ethnic groups and to the City as a whole as almost 33% of all Hispanics in Austin are under the age of 18.	Please see Graph 17		Please see Graph 18	Hispanics are now a majority of Austin's under age 18 population. This watershed event will have long-term demographic consequences in terms of resource allocation planning for education and health care issues.
Housing Patterns Source: Census 2000.	Residential segregation of middle-class Hispanic households has decreased dramatically in Austin in the past few decades while working class Hispanic households are increasingly clustered.	Please See Map 1 and Map 2	Several large working-class Hispanic barrios have recently emerged across the City where the Hispanic population often comprises more than 80% of the total neighborhood's population. Dove Springs and St. Johns are two examples.	Please See Map 1 and Map 2	Upper and middle-class Hispanic households exist in every affluent and middle-class neighborhood in Austin but working-class Hispanic households tend to be increasingly segregated into large barrios.
Community Issues Please see various Data Themes	Data Themes: --Immigration and Non-Citizens --Academic Performance --Teen Pregnancy --Single Parents --Occupational Structure --Housing Pressures		Please see: --Graph 19: Non-Citizen Shares --Graph 20: High School Completion Rates --Graph 21: SAT Scores --Graphs 22, 23: Teen Pregnancy Rates --Graph 24, 25: Unwed Mothers, Income --Graph 26: Occupational Structure		Please see: --Map 3: Immigrant Concentrations --Map 4: Spanish Speakers --Map 5: Single Mothers --Map 6: Residential Foreclosures --Map 7: Section 8 Housing

Data Theme: Population Growth

Certainly one of the most remarkable characteristics of Austin's Hispanic community is the phenomenal amount of growth it has experienced over the past several decades, climbing from a base of roughly 15,000 persons in 1950 to what should end up being about 300,000 individuals by 2010, when the Hispanic share of total population within the City of Austin will approach 38%. Graph 1 shows the initially steady increase of Austin's total Hispanic population during the 50s, 60s and 70s, then giving way to a much steeper rate of ascent during the last 30 years. This huge expansion has been fueled by enormous flows of domestic migration from other parts of the state and the nation, along with significant levels of international immigration from across Latin America but mainly from Mexico. And as this population has grown, relatively higher rates of fertility for Hispanics have further propelled rapid population growth.

Graph 2 shows the share of total population growth that has come from growth in the Hispanic community for the City of Austin over time. With each decade, the percentage of total growth resulting from Hispanic growth has increased—with Hispanic growth accounting for roughly 75% of total population growth during this decade.



Data Theme: Family Income

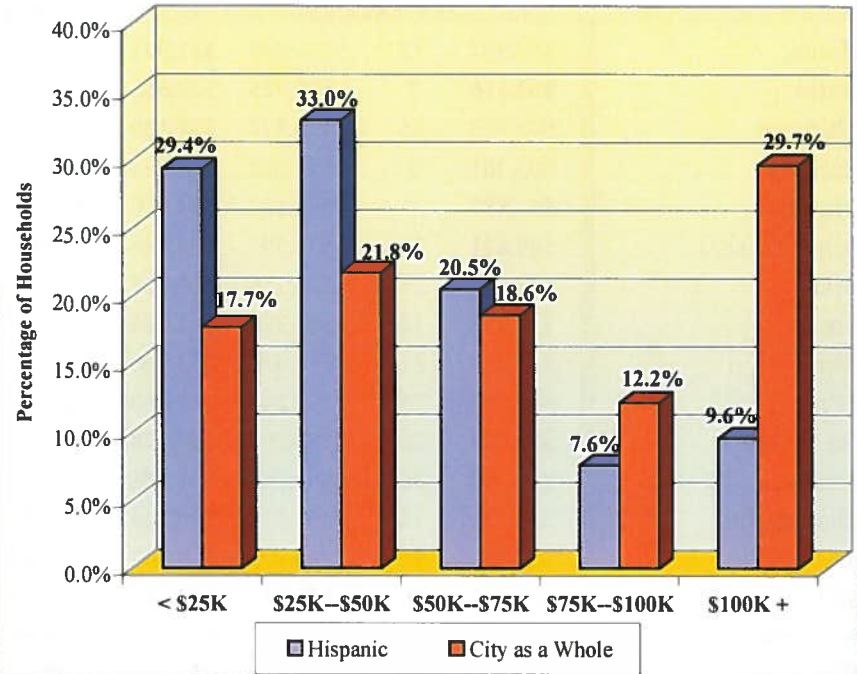
According to the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS), Hispanic families in Austin have one of the the higher Median Family Income (MFI) figures in the nation, when compared to other Hispanic families, ranking 10th in the set of peer cities, the state of Texas and the nation. Please see Table 1. However, the disparity between Hispanic MFI and overall MFI in Austin is significant, ranking 11th deepest in the set of 31.

Graph 3 shows the distribution of families by income category, for all families in the City of Austin as a whole and for Hispanic families. Just under 18% of Citywide families have a MFI of less than \$25,000 whereas more than 29% of Hispanic families do. At the other end of the continuum, slightly less than 10% of Hispanic families earn more than \$100,000 annually while almost 30% of families across the City as a whole have MFI values greater than \$100,000.

Graph 4 shows MFI figures from the 2007 ACS for the City as a whole and for major ethnic groups. Clearly, there are large differences in family incomes between demographic groups. The MFI figure for Anglo families in Austin is more than twice that of Hispanic families.

What are the trends in family income and income disparity since 2007? Economic downturns often fuel deeper differences.

Graph 3 Distribution of Family Incomes: City of Austin as a Whole and Hispanic Families, 2007



Graph 4 Median Family Income by Ethnicity, 2007

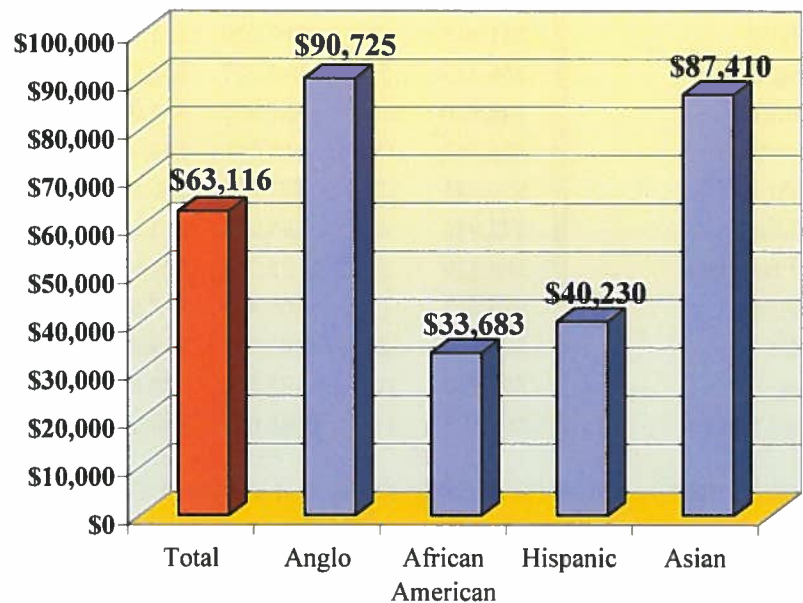


Table 1: Median Family Incomes

2007 American Community Survey Data

Geographic Entity	Overall Median Family Income	Rank	Median Anglo Family Income	Median African American Family Income	Median Hispanic Family Income	Rank	Median Asian Family Income	Median Hispanic MFI Percent of Overall MFI	Discrepancy Rank
Atlanta	\$57,367	13	\$133,949	\$31,351	\$44,823	5	\$94,570	78.1%	23
Austin	\$63,116	7	\$90,725	\$33,683	\$40,230	11	\$87,410	63.7%	10
Baltimore	\$45,353	25	\$70,577	\$37,120	\$36,780	18	\$59,329	81.1%	27
Charlotte	\$65,261	6	\$93,608	\$43,733	\$36,135	22	\$54,531	55.4%	3
Columbus	\$51,888	21	\$60,672	\$34,970	\$35,163	23	\$61,173	67.8%	15
Corpus Christi	\$49,821	23	\$75,597	\$34,836	\$40,085	12	\$48,383	80.5%	25
Dallas	\$43,408	27	\$96,256	\$31,324	\$32,091	28	\$66,821	73.9%	20
Denver	\$54,798	17	\$81,300	\$41,084	\$34,889	25	\$50,035	63.7%	9
Detroit	\$33,922	31	\$43,456	\$33,706	\$27,129	31	\$51,581	80.0%	24
El Paso	\$40,558	29	\$70,244	\$50,100	\$33,499	26	\$59,691	82.6%	28
Fort Worth	\$53,073	20	\$80,391	\$39,178	\$36,503	20	\$57,559	68.8%	18
Houston	\$44,940	26	\$98,868	\$31,388	\$35,026	24	\$52,478	77.9%	22
Indianapolis	\$54,558	18	\$63,528	\$40,294	\$32,523	27	\$51,646	59.6%	6
Jacksonville	\$57,533	12	\$66,802	\$39,260	\$48,490	3	\$71,666	84.3%	29
Las Vegas	\$61,556	9	\$76,266	\$42,401	\$43,449	7	\$81,590	70.6%	19
Memphis	\$42,866	28	\$71,410	\$31,613	\$38,884	14	\$51,145	90.7%	30
Milwaukee	\$40,433	30	\$59,329	\$27,403	\$37,350	16	\$42,266	92.4%	31
Minneapolis	\$62,427	8	\$85,732	\$22,896	\$36,195	21	\$34,937	58.0%	4
Nashville	\$56,603	14	\$64,444	\$43,051	\$37,208	17	\$61,637	65.7%	11
Phoenix	\$54,164	19	\$74,947	\$36,911	\$36,722	19	\$65,602	67.8%	16
Portland	\$61,419	10	\$67,259	\$31,008	\$41,590	10	\$60,033	67.7%	14
Raleigh	\$66,373	5	\$93,737	\$38,029	\$28,203	30	\$57,198	42.5%	1
Richmond	\$48,930	24	\$87,832	\$34,026	\$31,123	29	\$32,426	63.6%	8
Sacramento	\$55,762	15	\$68,598	\$43,415	\$45,065	4	\$56,720	80.8%	26
San Antonio	\$50,285	22	\$77,959	\$46,611	\$39,120	13	\$64,159	77.8%	21
San Diego	\$72,980	4	\$95,178	\$43,697	\$42,970	8	\$82,525	58.9%	5
San Francisco	\$82,320	3	\$125,718	\$35,974	\$51,907	2	\$59,051	63.1%	7
San Jose	\$86,822	1	\$105,405	\$77,623	\$57,376	1	\$99,622	66.1%	12
Seattle	\$83,861	2	\$101,494	\$39,006	\$44,730	6	\$50,421	53.3%	2
Texas	\$55,742	16	\$73,882	\$40,619	\$37,410	15	\$72,258	67.1%	13
United States	\$61,173	11	\$68,083	\$40,259	\$42,074	9	\$77,046	68.8%	17

SOURCE: 2007 American Community Survey, Table B19113, Census Bureau, US Dept. of Commerce.

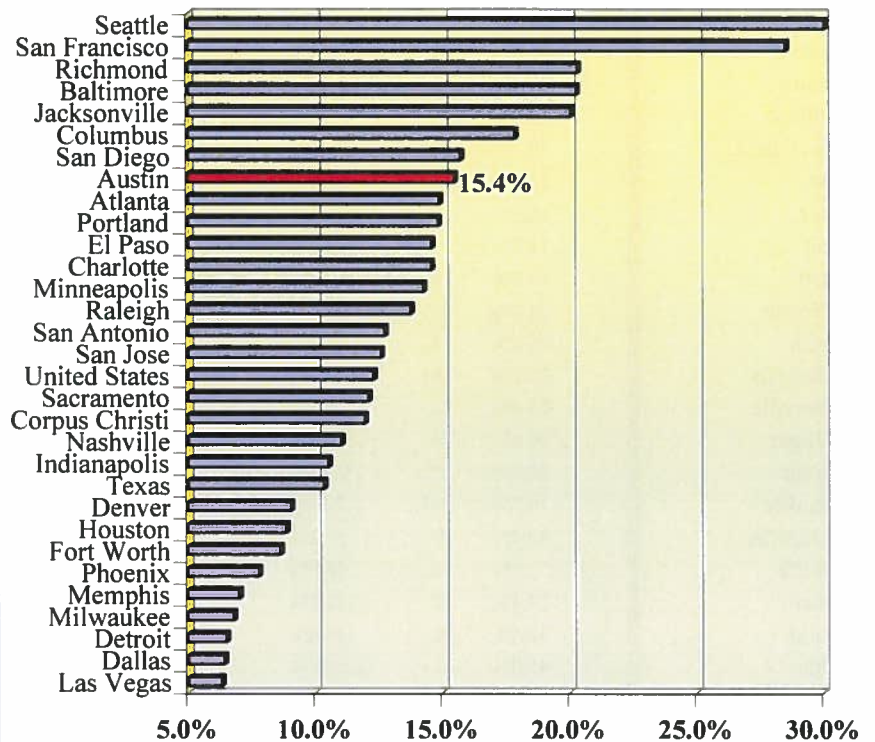
Data Theme: Educational Attainment

According to 2006 ACS data, 15.4% of Hispanic individuals age 25 and older in Austin have a Bachelors degree or some degree higher, which is actually one of the higher rates of educational attainment for adult Hispanics in the country, ranking 8th among the selected set of benchmarks. Please see Graph 5. Table 2 on the next page shows the span of educational attainment data for cities, the state of Texas and the nation. With the exception of San Diego, all of the cities that outrank Austin have relatively small proportions of Hispanic populations. Austin Hispanic adults have the highest level of educational attainment of all major cities in Texas and higher than the rate for the state as a whole.

Graph 6 shows educational attainment rates by ethnicity for the City of Austin. The graph dramatically illustrates the magnitude of the disparity in educational attainment rates between ethnic groups in Austin. Hispanic adults have the lowest level of educational attainment in which 15.4% of Hispanic adults age 25 or older in Austin have at least a Bachelors degree. The rate of holding at least a Bachelors degree is almost four times higher for Anglos in Austin than for Hispanics. Breakouts for citizen and non-citizen rates of educational attainment are not available, but clearly, the large non-citizen, immigrant component of Austin's Hispanic community is weighing heavily on the attainment rate. **Austin's educational gap for Hispanics is the second deepest in the nation.**

Graph 5

Share of Hispanic Adults with at Least a Bachelors Degree, 2006



Graph 6

Educational Attainment by Ethnicity: Percent with Bachelors or More, City of Austin, 2006

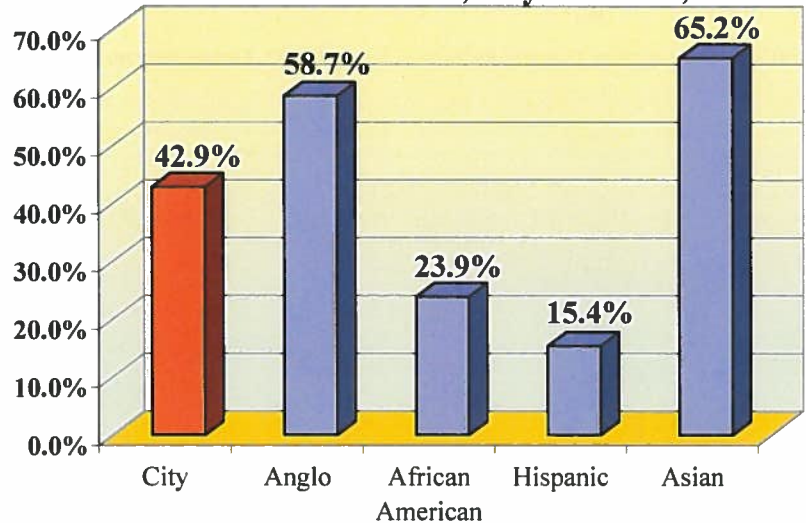


Table 2: Educational Attainment

2006 American Community Survey Data

Geographic Entity	Share of Total Population 25 & Up with Bachelors and More	Rank	Share of Anglo Population 25 & Up with Bachelors and More	Share of African-American Population 25 & Up with Bachelors and More	Share of Hispanic Population 25 & Up with Bachelors and More	Rank	Point Discrepancy Between Hispanic Share and Overall Share	Discrepancy Rank	Share of Asian Population 25 & Up with Bachelors and More
Atlanta	39.9%	7	71.8%	17.1%	14.8%	9	25.1	5	54.0%
Austin	42.9%	4	58.7%	23.9%	15.4%	8	27.5	2	65.2%
Baltimore	23.3%	24	41.3%	12.2%	20.2%	4	3.0	31	60.7%
Charlotte	37.4%	9	52.0%	18.4%	14.5%	12	22.8	9	45.6%
Columbus	30.6%	14	34.3%	16.4%	17.8%	6	12.8	24	69.2%
Corpus Christi	19.7%	29	30.3%	6.4%	11.9%	19	7.8	27	47.7%
Dallas	26.6%	17	53.3%	14.1%	6.4%	30	20.2	13	55.0%
Denver	36.3%	10	51.5%	16.4%	9.0%	23	27.3	3	52.5%
Detroit	11.3%	31	16.7%	10.6%	6.5%	29	4.8	29	28.1%
El Paso	19.9%	28	39.2%	21.5%	14.5%	11	5.4	28	54.9%
Fort Worth	24.4%	21	36.2%	11.3%	8.6%	25	15.8	17	43.2%
Houston	26.6%	18	48.8%	16.5%	8.8%	24	17.8	14	50.6%
Indianapolis	26.1%	19	30.8%	14.4%	10.5%	21	15.6	18	54.4%
Jacksonville	23.4%	23	25.7%	16.6%	20.0%	5	3.4	30	43.5%
Las Vegas	20.8%	26	25.8%	13.4%	6.3%	31	14.5	20	40.3%
Memphis	20.7%	27	37.2%	11.0%	7.0%	27	13.7	22	53.4%
Milwaukee	19.7%	30	29.9%	10.0%	6.8%	28	12.9	23	25.7%
Minneapolis	40.4%	5	50.1%	15.3%	14.2%	13	26.2	4	29.9%
Nashville	32.5%	13	38.0%	23.0%	11.0%	20	21.5	12	39.9%
Phoenix	24.4%	22	33.5%	21.3%	7.8%	26	16.7	16	52.7%
Portland	38.6%	8	43.4%	13.1%	14.8%	10	23.8	7	31.9%
Raleigh	45.0%	3	57.2%	27.7%	13.7%	14	31.3	1	58.4%
Richmond	32.7%	12	56.4%	13.0%	20.3%	3	12.4	25	49.8%
Sacramento	29.6%	15	38.6%	19.1%	12.1%	18	17.5	15	34.0%
San Antonio	23.1%	25	39.6%	17.1%	12.7%	15	10.3	26	53.6%
San Diego	40.4%	6	51.6%	19.6%	15.7%	7	24.7	6	45.7%
San Francisco	50.4%	2	67.7%	21.9%	28.5%	2	21.9	10	37.9%
San Jose	36.0%	11	43.4%	24.4%	12.6%	16	23.5	8	48.7%
Seattle	53.4%	1	61.6%	18.9%	31.7%	1	21.7	11	42.7%
Texas	24.7%	20	32.5%	17.8%	10.3%	22	14.4	21	51.9%
United States	27.0%	16	29.9%	16.9%	12.3%	17	14.7	19	49.2%

SOURCE: 2006 American Community Survey, Table B15002, Census Bureau, US Dept. of Commerce.

Data Theme: Home Ownership

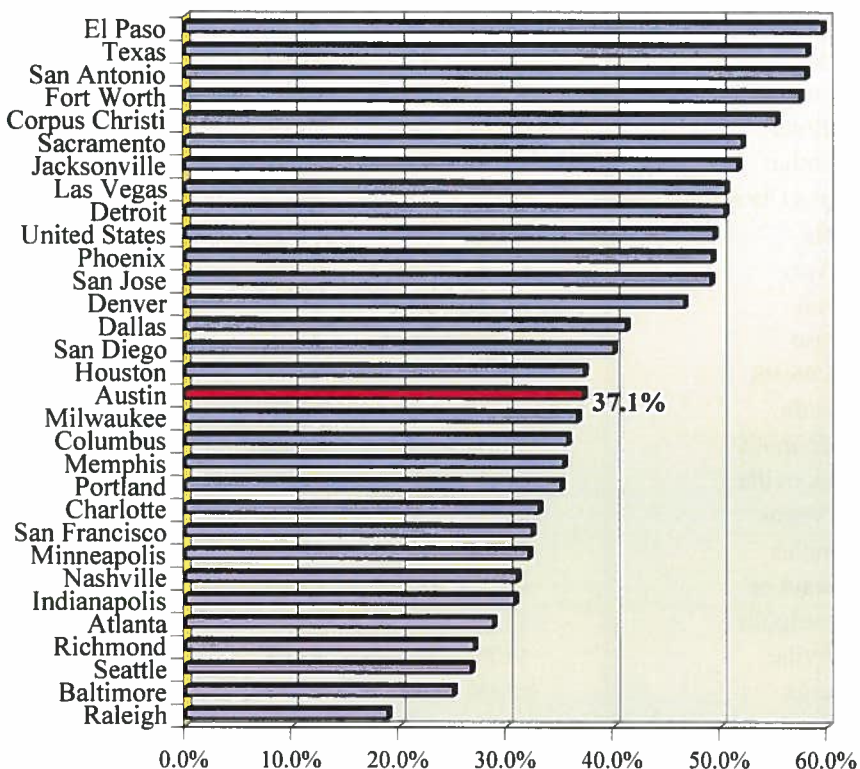
Hispanic households in Austin fall in the middle of a ranking of home ownership rates for Hispanic households from other parts of the country, but have a higher ranking than does the City of Austin itself which ranks 27th within the comparison set of 31 observations. And yet Austin Hispanic households are far below places like El Paso, San Antonio and the state as a whole in terms of home ownership rates. Please see Graph 7.

Graph 8 shows rates of home ownership for the City of Austin by race and ethnic group, from the 2006 ACS. There are sizable discrepancies between ethnic groups in Austin in terms of home ownership rates, and these gaps have actually increased since 2000 when the Anglo rate of ownership was 50.4% and the Hispanic rate was 36.3%. Hispanic home ownership grew from 2000 to 2006, but not as much as Anglo home ownership did.

According to 2006 ACS data, the biggest jump in home ownership rates come from Austin's Asian community who witnessed more than a 12 point increase in owner occupancy. The huge wave of international immigration from Latin America during the first part of this decade has more than likely suppressed the overall rate of home ownership increase for Hispanic households as many of these immigrant households are within lower income brackets.

Graph 7

Hispanic Home Ownership Rates, 2006



Graph 8

Home Ownership Rates by Ethnicity for the City of Austin, 2006

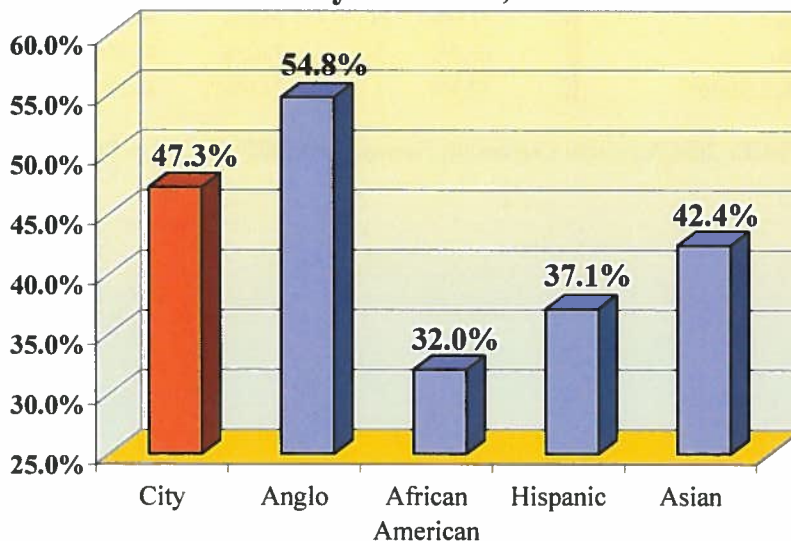


Table 3: Home Ownership

2006 American Community Survey Data

Geographic Entity	Overall Owner Occupancy		Anglo Owner Occupancy		African American Owner Occupancy		Hispanic Owner Occupancy		Point Discrepancy Between Hispanic Rate and Overall Rate		Asian Owner Occupancy	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rate
Atlanta	49.6%	25	63.9%	38.5%	28.7%	27	20.9	9	40.7%			
Austin	47.3%	27	54.8%	32.0%	37.1%	17	10.1	20	42.4%			
Baltimore	50.7%	22	62.1%	45.4%	25.0%	30	25.7	5	21.3%			
Charlotte	60.4%	10	74.1%	44.8%	32.9%	22	27.5	4	66.3%			
Columbus	50.5%	23	57.2%	36.7%	35.6%	19	14.9	13	41.8%			
Corpus Christi	59.0%	13	66.1%	35.5%	55.2%	5	3.8	27	61.7%			
Dallas	46.7%	28	60.6%	33.1%	41.1%	14	5.6	25	41.6%			
Denver	55.6%	15	62.6%	42.7%	46.5%	13	9.1	22	47.5%			
Detroit	55.5%	16	65.7%	54.7%	50.3%	9	5.2	26	51.6%			
El Paso	61.3%	6	71.3%	38.3%	59.5%	1	1.8	30	59.3%			
Fort Worth	60.5%	9	66.4%	47.8%	57.4%	4	3.1	28	58.3%			
Houston	46.5%	29	61.3%	36.8%	37.2%	16	9.3	21	48.0%			
Indianapolis	59.4%	12	68.1%	43.2%	30.7%	26	28.7	3	46.0%			
Jacksonville	63.0%	3	72.0%	45.3%	51.5%	7	11.4	15	65.4%			
Las Vegas	61.8%	4	70.5%	37.6%	50.4%	8	11.3	17	63.3%			
Memphis	54.9%	17	68.9%	48.4%	35.2%	20	19.7	10	42.2%			
Milwaukee	47.9%	26	62.1%	33.2%	36.6%	18	11.3	18	40.2%			
Minneapolis	54.1%	18	65.1%	23.4%	32.0%	24	22.1	8	30.2%			
Nashville	59.7%	11	68.4%	44.9%	30.9%	25	28.8	2	58.9%			
Phoenix	60.6%	8	69.1%	34.2%	49.2%	11	11.4	16	56.6%			
Portland	57.1%	14	60.2%	34.6%	35.0%	21	22.1	7	68.3%			
Raleigh	53.5%	19	65.8%	34.6%	18.9%	31	34.6	1	50.2%			
Richmond	46.0%	30	58.1%	36.4%	26.9%	28	19.1	11	23.5%			
Sacramento	52.0%	20	55.7%	35.3%	51.9%	6	0.1	31	58.1%			
San Antonio	60.8%	7	67.7%	49.2%	57.9%	3	2.9	29	62.9%			
San Diego	50.5%	24	56.3%	30.9%	40.0%	15	10.5	19	52.9%			
San Francisco	39.3%	31	38.1%	30.3%	32.3%	23	7.0	24	48.7%			
San Jose	61.7%	5	71.0%	39.8%	49.0%	12	12.7	14	62.3%			
Seattle	51.9%	21	55.8%	36.4%	26.6%	29	25.3	6	52.2%			
Texas	65.2%	2	73.1%	45.9%	58.0%	2	7.2	23	63.6%			
United States	67.3%	1	74.0%	46.3%	49.3%	10	17.9	12	60.3%			

SOURCE: 2006 American Community Survey, Table B25003, Census Bureau, US Dept. of Commerce.

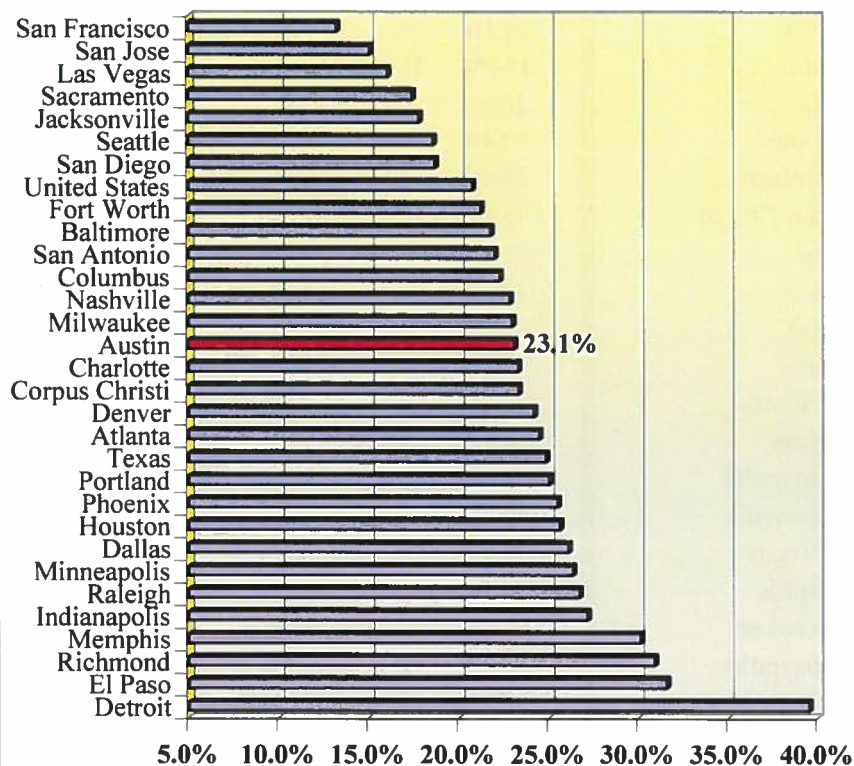
Data Theme: Poverty

The poverty rate for Hispanics in Austin falls about in the middle when compared to poverty rates for Hispanics in other parts of the state and country. Please see Table 4 for the full listing of overall poverty rates and rates by ethnic group. Hispanics in Austin rank 15th in terms of their poverty rate in the set of observations. The City of Austin as a whole ranks 16th in the set.

Graph 8 shows poverty rates by ethnicity for the City of Austin, from ACS 2007. Anglos have a significantly lower poverty rate than other racial and ethnic groups and yet the discrepancy between the Hispanic rate and the City's rate is relatively shallow when compared to the discrepancies found in other cities, the state of Texas and the country as a whole. Table 4 shows the ranking of this discrepancy as being 14th deepest out of the 31 observations in the selected set. The discrepancy between the Hispanic poverty rate and the overall rate is greatest in Raleigh whereas the discrepancy is actually inverted for Milwaukee where Hispanics fair better than the overall population. Poverty thresholds are determined by two factors: household income and household size. As household size increases, so too must income to keep a household above the poverty line. The Census Bureau measures poverty for all cities in the country using the same metric, and does not take into account differences in the cost of living. Many practicing demographers feel that current techniques for measuring poverty levels could be improved.

Graph 9

Hispanic Poverty Rates, 2007



Graph 10

Poverty Rates by Ethnicity for the City of Austin, 2007

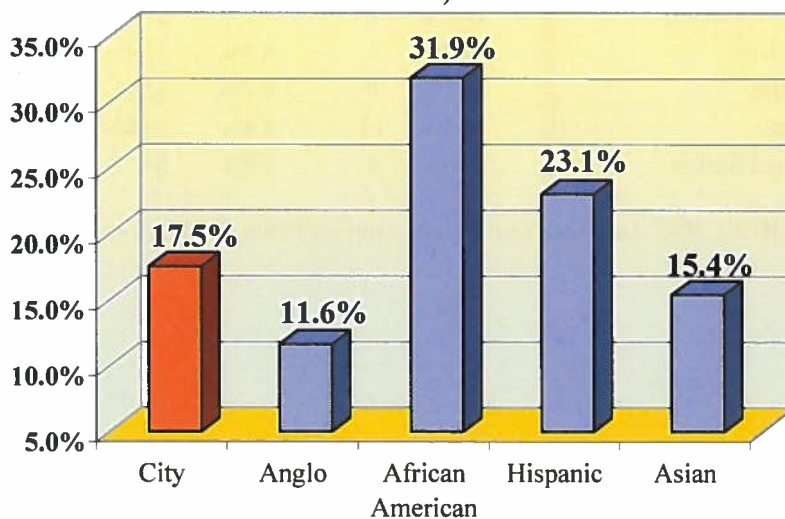


Table 4: Poverty

2007 American Community Survey Data

Geographic Entity	Overall Poverty		Anglo Poverty Rate	African-American Poverty Rate	Hispanic Poverty Rate	Rank	Point Discrepancy Between Hispanic Rate and Overall Rate		Asian Poverty Rate
	Rate	Rank					Rate	Rank	
Atlanta	21.1%	26	7.0%	31.0%	24.5%	19	3.3	26	20.1%
Austin	17.5%	16	11.6%	31.9%	23.1%	15	5.5	14	15.4%
Baltimore	20.0%	21	12.8%	23.7%	21.7%	10	1.7	29	30.3%
Charlotte	12.4%	6	5.7%	19.3%	23.3%	16	10.9	3	6.8%
Columbus	21.0%	24	16.5%	31.2%	22.3%	12	1.3	30	18.7%
Corpus Christi	18.8%	20	10.5%	31.3%	23.3%	17	4.5	21	6.3%
Dallas	21.1%	25	7.8%	31.0%	26.1%	24	4.9	19	13.9%
Denver	17.7%	17	11.7%	25.5%	24.2%	18	6.5	11	17.1%
Detroit	33.8%	31	28.7%	33.8%	39.5%	31	5.7	13	26.2%
El Paso	27.4%	30	10.0%	16.1%	31.6%	30	4.1	22	12.1%
Fort Worth	16.2%	14	8.6%	25.9%	21.2%	9	5.0	18	13.8%
Houston	20.7%	23	7.6%	29.5%	25.6%	23	4.9	20	13.5%
Indianapolis	16.0%	13	12.0%	22.3%	27.1%	27	11.1	2	12.6%
Jacksonville	12.6%	7	7.6%	21.8%	17.8%	5	5.2	16	15.2%
Las Vegas	11.9%	3	6.5%	27.7%	16.1%	3	4.1	23	8.9%
Memphis	26.2%	29	9.2%	34.3%	30.1%	28	4.0	24	17.2%
Milwaukee	24.4%	28	13.1%	36.5%	23.0%	14	-1.5	31	21.1%
Minneapolis	20.4%	22	11.2%	45.6%	26.3%	25	5.9	12	32.1%
Nashville	15.3%	12	10.3%	25.4%	22.8%	13	7.5	9	14.5%
Phoenix	17.8%	18	9.8%	30.0%	25.5%	22	7.6	8	11.5%
Portland	15.1%	11	12.1%	32.5%	25.0%	21	9.9	4	14.5%
Raleigh	12.2%	5	6.8%	20.1%	26.7%	26	14.5	1	10.9%
Richmond	22.9%	27	10.5%	30.6%	30.9%	29	8.0	6	30.0%
Sacramento	14.3%	10	10.8%	19.4%	17.4%	4	3.1	27	14.1%
San Antonio	18.2%	19	9.6%	25.0%	22.0%	11	3.8	25	15.5%
San Diego	12.1%	4	7.7%	20.7%	18.7%	7	6.6	10	10.8%
San Francisco	10.5%	2	7.7%	27.4%	13.2%	1	2.7	28	9.9%
San Jose	9.9%	1	6.2%	10.4%	15.0%	2	5.2	17	8.0%
Seattle	13.1%	9	9.4%	32.9%	18.6%	6	5.5	15	17.4%
Texas	16.3%	15	8.4%	23.8%	24.8%	20	8.5	5	11.5%
United States	13.0%	8	9.0%	24.7%	20.7%	8	7.8	7	10.6%

SOURCE: 2007 American Community Survey, Table B17001, Census Bureau, US Dept. of Commerce.

Data Theme: Unemployment

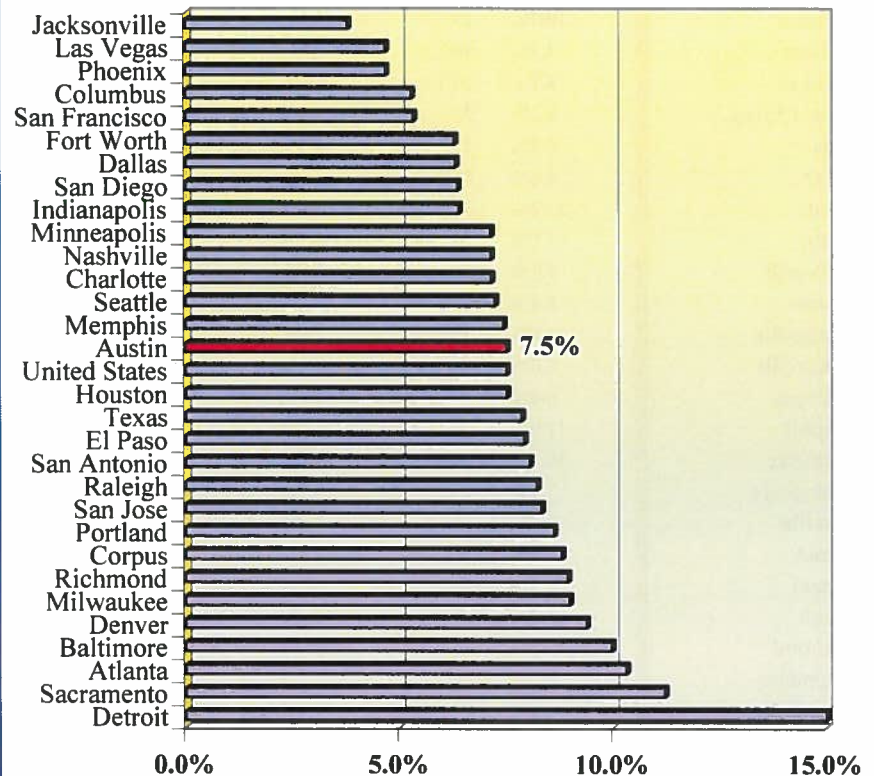
Hispanics in Austin, according to ACS 2006 data, had an average rate of unemployment of 7.5% for the 12 month calendar period of 2006. The first part of 2006 was a time when Austin's overall economy was still emerging from the deep tech-recession that began in early 2001. The 7.5% rate is significantly higher than the year 2000 rate of 5.8% for Austin Hispanics, when the local economy was at full tilt. As Austin's current economy continues to downshift, unemployment across all ethnic groups will more than likely increase, and yet Hispanics, who make up a large part of the local housing construction sector, could be hit even harder than others.

The unemployment rate of 7.5% for Austin Hispanics falls roughly in the middle range of the selected set of comparables, while the gap between the Hispanic rate and the overall rate ranks as the 8th largest discrepancy out of the 31 benchmarks.

Unemployment rates measure the size of an active workforce that is looking for work but cannot find it. Economists point out that many individuals who have dropped out of the workforce entirely are not taken into account when unemployment rates are calculated. Traditionally, many economists argue that a truer representation of workforce activity is found in the statistic of labor force participation, or, how many individuals aged 16 and older are working.

Graph 11

Hispanic Unemployment Rates, 2006



Graph 12

Unemployment Rates by Ethnicity for the City of Austin, 2006

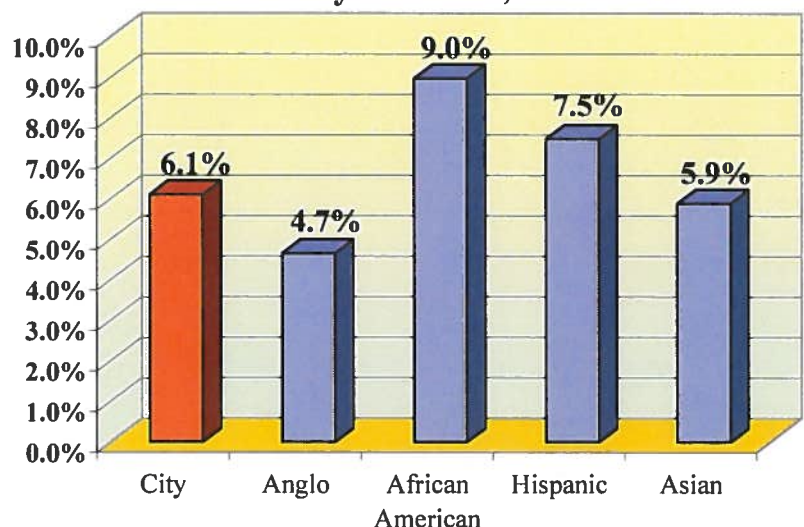


Table 5: Unemployment

2006 ACS (and Economic Census, 2002 Data for missing 2006 values)

Geographic Entity	Overall		Anglo	African	Hispanic		Point		Asian
	Unemployment	Rank	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment		Discrepancy	Discrepancy	Unemployment
	Rate		Rate	Rate	Rate	Rank	Between Hispanic	Rank	Rate
							Rate and		
							Overall Rate		
Atlanta	9.8%	26	2.8%	15.7%	10.3%	29	0.5	13	32.1%
Austin	6.1%	8	4.7%	9.0%	7.5%	15	1.4	8	5.9%
Baltimore	10.7%	29	5.8%	13.7%	10.0%	28	-0.7	19	5.6%
Charlotte	7.3%	16	4.2%	12.7%	7.1%	12	-0.2	17	4.5%
Columbus	8.1%	20	6.0%	14.0%	5.3%	4	-2.8	29	4.1%
Corpus Christi	8.5%	23	6.8%	13.4%	8.8%	24	0.3	15	5.1%
Dallas	8.2%	21	4.6%	16.8%	6.3%	7	-1.9	26	3.4%
Denver	6.6%	13	4.6%	8.9%	9.4%	27	2.8	1	5.8%
Detroit	22.2%	31	14.8%	23.3%	15.5%	31	-6.6	31	7.1%
El Paso	7.5%	17	5.5%	10.8%	7.9%	19	0.4	14	5.2%
Fort Worth	7.7%	18	6.1%	15.6%	6.3%	6	-1.5	25	4.2%
Houston	8.4%	22	5.2%	15.7%	7.5%	17	-0.9	21	3.5%
Indianapolis	8.7%	25	5.8%	15.0%	6.4%	9	-2.3	28	2.3%
Jacksonville	6.0%	7	4.4%	9.7%	3.8%	1	-2.2	27	5.0%
Las Vegas	6.0%	6	5.8%	10.4%	4.7%	2	-1.3	23	6.0%
Memphis	11.9%	30	4.6%	16.7%	7.4%	14	-4.5	30	2.5%
Milwaukee	10.3%	28	5.7%	17.2%	9.0%	26	-1.4	24	9.4%
Minneapolis	7.9%	19	5.7%	18.7%	7.1%	10	-0.8	20	7.3%
Nashville	6.2%	9	4.6%	9.9%	7.1%	11	0.9	11	5.7%
Phoenix	4.7%	1	4.3%	5.6%	4.7%	3	0.0	16	4.4%
Portland	6.3%	10	5.6%	13.6%	8.6%	23	2.3	4	7.8%
Raleigh	5.7%	4	4.1%	9.9%	8.2%	21	2.5	3	4.3%
Richmond	10.2%	27	3.1%	16.6%	8.9%	25	-1.2	22	10.2%
Sacramento	8.6%	24	5.5%	11.5%	11.2%	30	2.6	2	8.4%
San Antonio	6.8%	14	4.1%	10.9%	8.0%	20	1.2	9	3.7%
San Diego	4.9%	2	3.8%	8.4%	6.4%	8	1.5	7	4.8%
San Francisco	5.8%	5	4.7%	12.2%	5.3%	5	-0.5	18	6.7%
San Jose	6.4%	11	4.8%	5.9%	8.3%	22	1.9	5	5.7%
Seattle	5.3%	3	4.2%	10.1%	7.2%	13	1.9	6	5.3%
Texas	7.0%	15	5.3%	13.0%	7.8%	18	0.8	12	5.2%
United States	6.4%	12	5.2%	12.6%	7.5%	16	1.1	10	5.1%

SOURCE: 2006 American Community Survey, Table B23001, Census Bureau, US Dept. of Commerce.

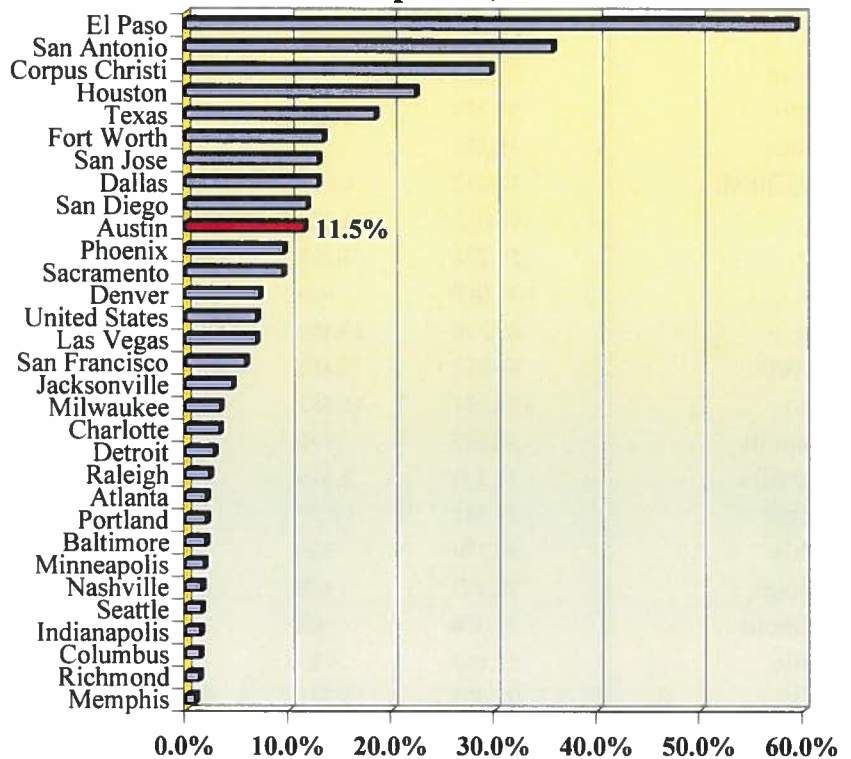
Data Theme: Business Ownership

Hispanics in Austin, according to the Census Bureau's 2002 Economic Census, own 11.5% of all privately owned business firms within the City. This is the 10th highest ranking share of Hispanic business ownership within the set of 31 benchmarks. And yet Austin's rate of Hispanic business ownership is the lowest of all major Texas cities and the state itself. Graph 13 shows the rank ordering of comparative observations, with El Paso at the top, boasting the nation's largest share of Hispanic business ownership (~60%) and Memphis sitting at the end of the ranking.

Generally speaking, Cities with large Hispanic populations, and consequently, large Hispanic shares of total population, have the highest rates of Hispanic business ownership. And yet when the rate of Hispanic business ownership is compared directly to the Hispanic share of total population for an individual city, a level of discrepancy is revealed. Please see Table 6. For example, although almost 55% of Corpus Christi's total population is Hispanic, just under 30% of all businesses are owned by Hispanics, and thus the gap between business ownership share and population share for Corpus nears 25 points, the biggest gap within the selected set of comparable benchmarks. The City of Austin's ownership to population gap is the 6th largest in the set, while the state of Texas as a whole ranks 13th in terms of this difference.

Graph 13

Share of Total Businesses Owned by Hispanics, 2002



Graph 14

Business Ownership Rates by Ethnic Group, City of Austin, 2002, with 2000 Ethnicity

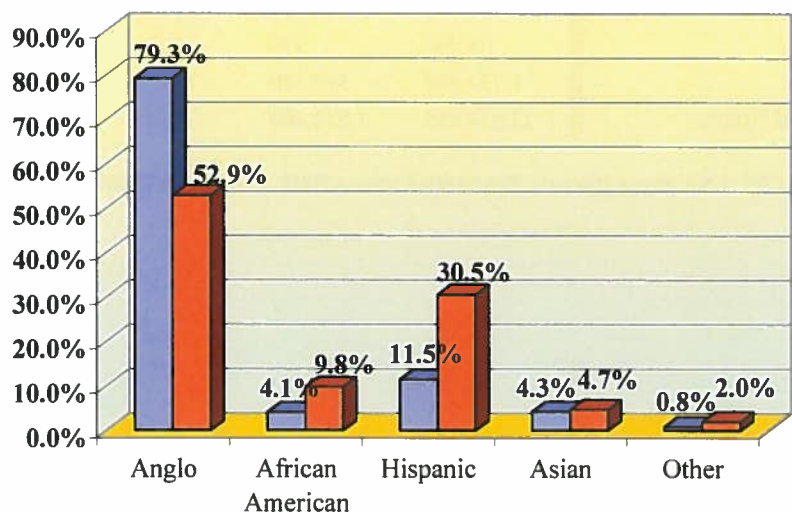


Table 6: Business Ownership**Economic Census, 2002 Data**

Geographic Entity	Total Businesses	Hispanic Owned Businesses	Hispanic Owned Share of Total	Rank of Share of Total	2000 Hispanic Share of Total Population	Point Difference Between Hispanic Owned Businesses Share and Share of Total Population		Rank of Discrepancy
						Rank	Population	
Atlanta	43,576	863	2.0%	22	4.5%	25	2.5	25
Austin	61,364	7,045	11.5%	10	30.5%	9	19.1	6
Baltimore	35,004	669	1.9%	24	1.7%	31	-0.2	30
Charlotte	51,434	1,681	3.3%	19	7.4%	19	4.1	21
Columbus	49,277	657	1.3%	29	2.5%	30	1.1	29
Corpus Christi	22,452	6,654	29.6%	3	54.3%	3	24.7	1
Dallas	106,617	13,673	12.8%	8	35.6%	5	22.7	5
Denver	59,271	4,231	7.1%	13	31.7%	8	24.5	3
Detroit	35,017	955	2.7%	20	5.0%	23	2.2	26
El Paso	40,258	23,849	59.2%	1	76.6%	1	17.4	7
Fort Worth	40,813	5,453	13.4%	6	29.8%	11	16.4	10
Houston	187,124	41,753	22.3%	4	37.4%	4	15.1	11
Indianapolis	57,287	791	1.4%	28	3.9%	27	2.5	24
Jacksonville	51,503	2,315	4.5%	17	4.2%	26	-0.3	31
Las Vegas	41,281	2,797	6.8%	15	23.6%	13	16.8	9
Memphis	40,270	366	0.9%	31	3.0%	28	2.1	27
Milwaukee	26,469	878	3.3%	18	12.0%	17	8.7	15
Minneapolis	34,078	602	1.8%	25	7.6%	18	5.9	17
Nashville	51,168	783	1.5%	26	4.7%	24	3.2	23
Phoenix	92,073	8,721	9.5%	11	34.1%	6	24.6	2
Portland	54,845	1,082	2.0%	23	6.8%	21	4.8	19
Raleigh	28,970	659	2.3%	21	7.0%	20	4.7	20
Richmond	15,677	197	1.3%	30	2.6%	29	1.3	28
Sacramento	29,607	2,787	9.4%	12	21.6%	14	12.2	14
San Antonio	83,200	29,654	35.6%	2	58.7%	2	23.0	4
San Diego	110,024	12,941	11.8%	9	25.4%	12	13.6	12
San Francisco	91,873	5,305	5.8%	16	14.1%	15	8.3	16
San Jose	60,695	7,801	12.9%	7	30.2%	10	17.3	8
Seattle	64,496	959	1.5%	27	5.3%	22	3.8	22
Texas	1,734,509	319,340	18.4%	5	32.0%	7	13.6	13
United States	22,974,655	1,573,464	6.8%	14	12.5%	16	5.7	18

SOURCE: US Census Bureau, Economic Census 2002, and Census 2000 SF1 Data set, Table P4.

Data Theme: Ethnicity Shares

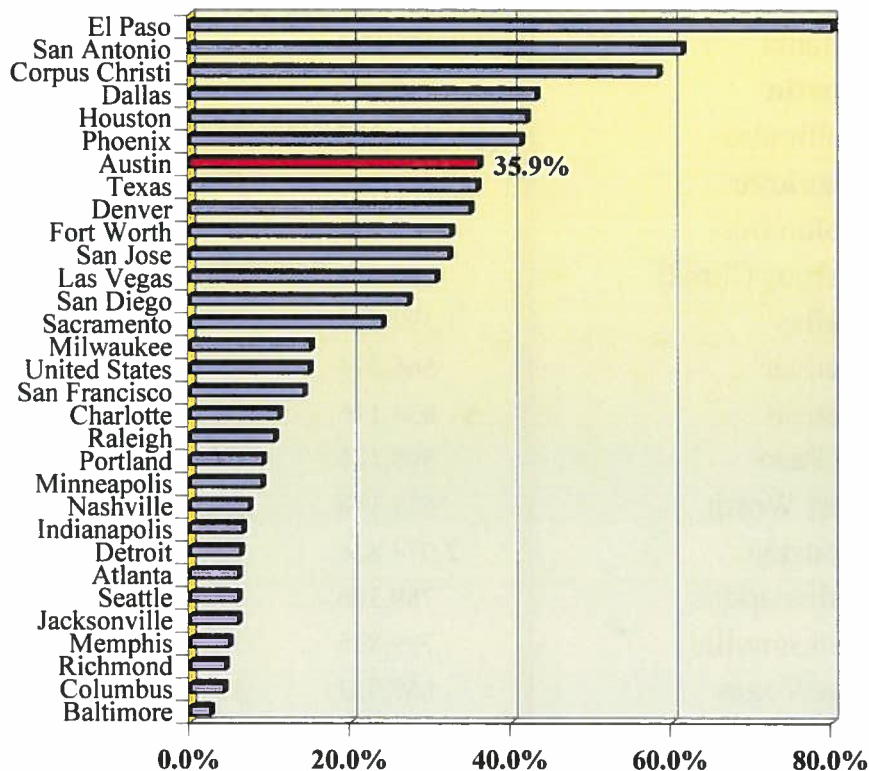
Table 7 on the following page details the ethnicity breakouts of each city in the selected set, the state of Texas and the nation. One of the most important attributes of the Hispanic community in Austin is its sheer size, making up almost 36% of the City's total population according to the most recent Census data available. This percentage represents roughly 275,000 Hispanic individuals currently living within the City of Austin. Austin's Hispanic share of total population ranks as 7th largest in the set of comparison observations.

As a general rule, and there are exceptions, cities with larger Hispanic population shares tend to have smaller disparities between themselves and the overall population in terms of family income, educational attainment and other socio-economic factors.

Importantly, this share of total has skyrocketed over the past several decades, surging from about 15% in 1970 as Hispanics have been far and away the most rapidly growing segment of Austin's total population during the last 30 years in terms of absolute numbers. Many computer models today predict that the Hispanic share of total population will equal or surpass the Anglo share of total for the City of Austin sometime within the next 15 years, a phenomenon that tracks closely with what is predicted by state demographers for the state of Texas as a whole. Higher fertility rates for Hispanic mothers and faster rates of in-migration, both domestic and international, are driving this overall gain.

Graph 15

Hispanic Shares of Total Population, 2006



Graph 16

Ethnicity Shares for the City of Austin, 2006

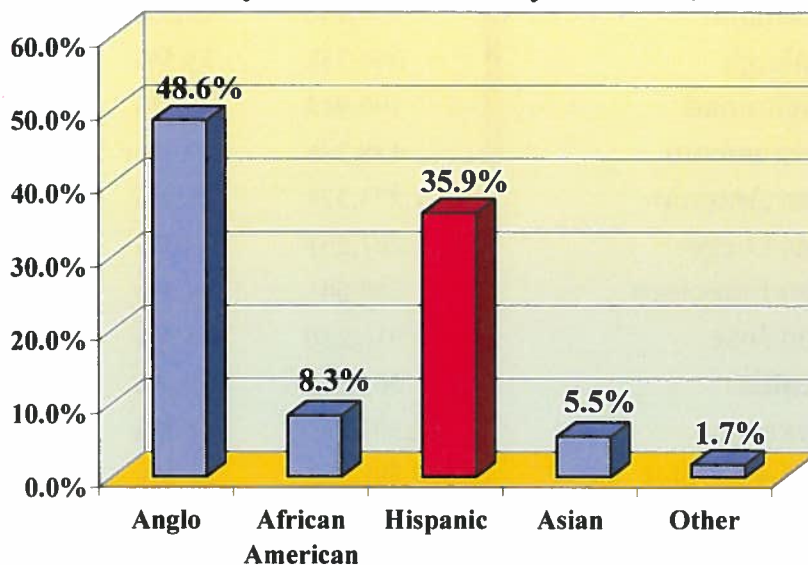


Table 7: Ethnicity Shares

2006 American Community Survey Data

Geographic Entity	Census 2000 Population	Percent Anglo	Percent African- American	Percent Hispanic	Rank	Percent Asian	Percent Other
Atlanta	442,887	35.3%	55.4%	5.9%	25	2.3%	1.2%
Austin	717,100	48.6%	8.3%	35.9%	7	5.5%	1.7%
Baltimore	631,366	29.8%	64.1%	2.4%	31	1.9%	1.8%
Charlotte	648,387	49.5%	33.8%	11.0%	18	4.1%	1.6%
Columbus	718,477	62.1%	27.4%	4.1%	30	4.3%	2.2%
Corpus Christi	285,175	34.5%	4.2%	58.3%	3	1.4%	1.6%
Dallas	1,192,538	29.3%	23.9%	43.1%	4	2.3%	1.4%
Denver	566,974	49.7%	9.7%	34.8%	9	3.0%	2.7%
Detroit	834,116	8.3%	82.8%	6.2%	24	1.1%	1.6%
El Paso	596,189	14.6%	2.4%	81.0%	1	1.1%	0.9%
Fort Worth	637,178	45.4%	17.6%	32.4%	10	3.2%	1.3%
Houston	2,074,828	27.6%	24.4%	41.9%	5	4.9%	1.2%
Indianapolis	789,306	63.4%	26.6%	6.5%	23	1.5%	1.9%
Jacksonville	799,875	58.2%	30.4%	5.8%	27	3.3%	2.2%
Las Vegas	569,753	49.9%	10.3%	30.6%	12	5.7%	3.5%
Memphis	643,122	29.0%	63.4%	4.7%	28	1.5%	1.4%
Milwaukee	563,079	40.1%	39.4%	14.9%	15	3.4%	2.2%
Minneapolis	369,051	63.4%	18.5%	8.9%	21	4.9%	4.3%
Nashville	553,988	59.7%	28.4%	7.3%	22	3.2%	1.4%
Phoenix	1,429,637	48.2%	5.4%	41.2%	6	2.2%	3.0%
Portland	539,950	73.5%	6.5%	9.0%	20	7.0%	4.0%
Raleigh	346,358	55.5%	28.0%	10.4%	19	4.3%	1.8%
Richmond	192,913	38.3%	54.1%	4.3%	29	1.5%	1.8%
Sacramento	438,246	39.4%	13.7%	23.9%	14	17.0%	6.1%
San Antonio	1,273,374	28.9%	6.4%	61.3%	2	2.0%	1.4%
San Diego	1,261,251	47.7%	6.6%	27.1%	13	15.1%	3.4%
San Francisco	744,041	44.3%	6.6%	14.1%	17	31.7%	3.4%
San Jose	916,220	31.3%	2.8%	32.2%	11	30.3%	3.4%
Seattle	562,106	68.0%	8.0%	5.9%	26	13.0%	5.2%
Texas	23,507,783	48.1%	11.4%	35.7%	8	3.3%	1.5%
United States	299,398,485	66.2%	12.2%	14.8%	16	4.3%	2.5%

SOURCE: 2006 American Community Survey, Table B03002, Census Bureau, US Dept. of Commerce.

Data Theme: Age Structure

Graph 17 shows the striking difference between Austin's Hispanic and Anglo communities in terms of their age structure. Each bar represents the percentage that a specific age cohort makes up for that ethnic group. For example, about 22% of all Anglos in Austin are age 35 to 44 while only 15% of Hispanics in Austin are age 35 to 44. Clearly, Austin Anglos are a much older group than are Austin Hispanics, and of course Austin's Hispanic community is decidedly younger than is the Anglo community.

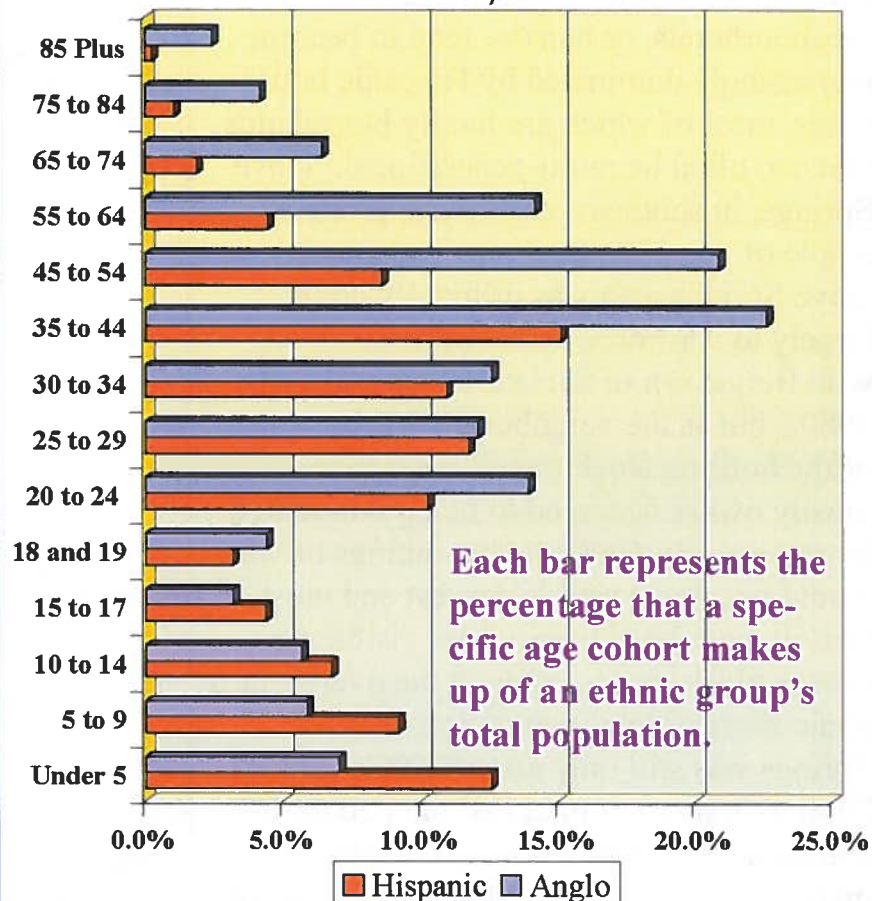
Put another way, almost 33% of Austin's Hispanic population is under the age of 18 while roughly 22% of Austin's Anglo population is under 18. This demographic lopsidedness has important and long lasting implications for the future of Austin in terms of educational, social service and health care resource allocations.

Graph 18 shows the respective ethnicity shares of the population younger than 18 for the City of Austin. Hispanic youths comprise the majority (50.1%) of all persons younger than age 18 in Austin. This majority contrasts with the overall share of total population from Hispanics which is currently just under 36%.

The Hispanic youth majority is significant for many reasons but at the top of the list is the newness of this majority for the City of Austin because it is only with the release of the 2006 ACS that this phenomenon can be documented.

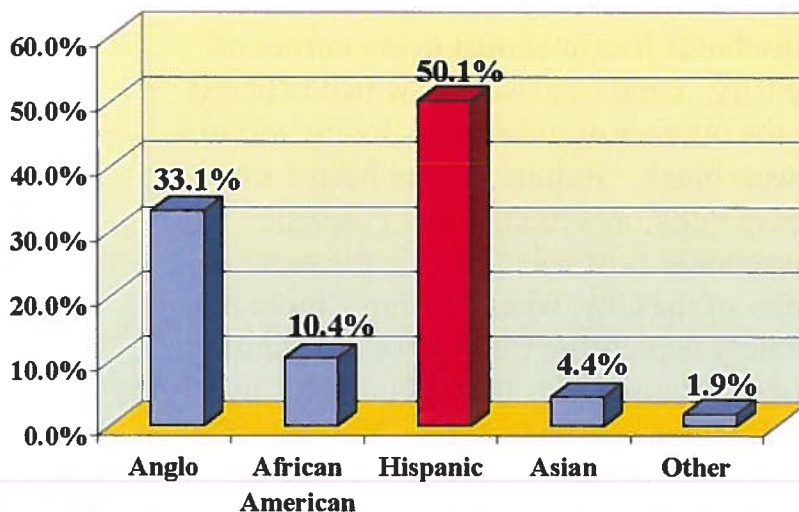
Graph 17

Hispanic and Anglo Age Structures, City of Austin, 2006



Graph 18

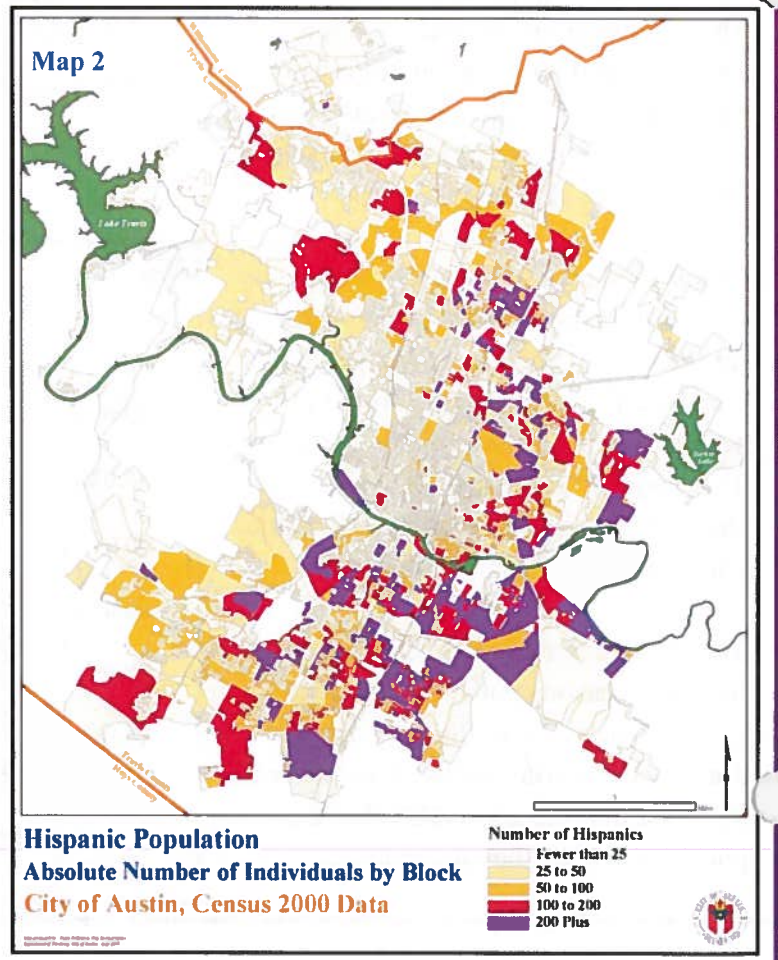
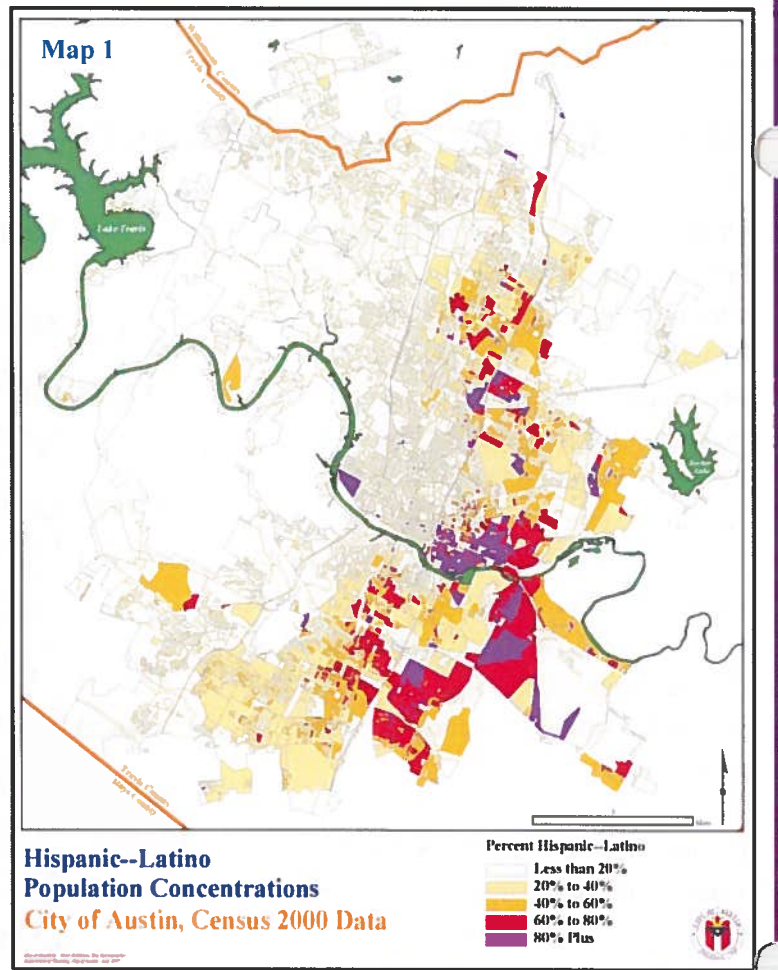
Ethnicity Shares, Under Age 18, City of Austin, 2006

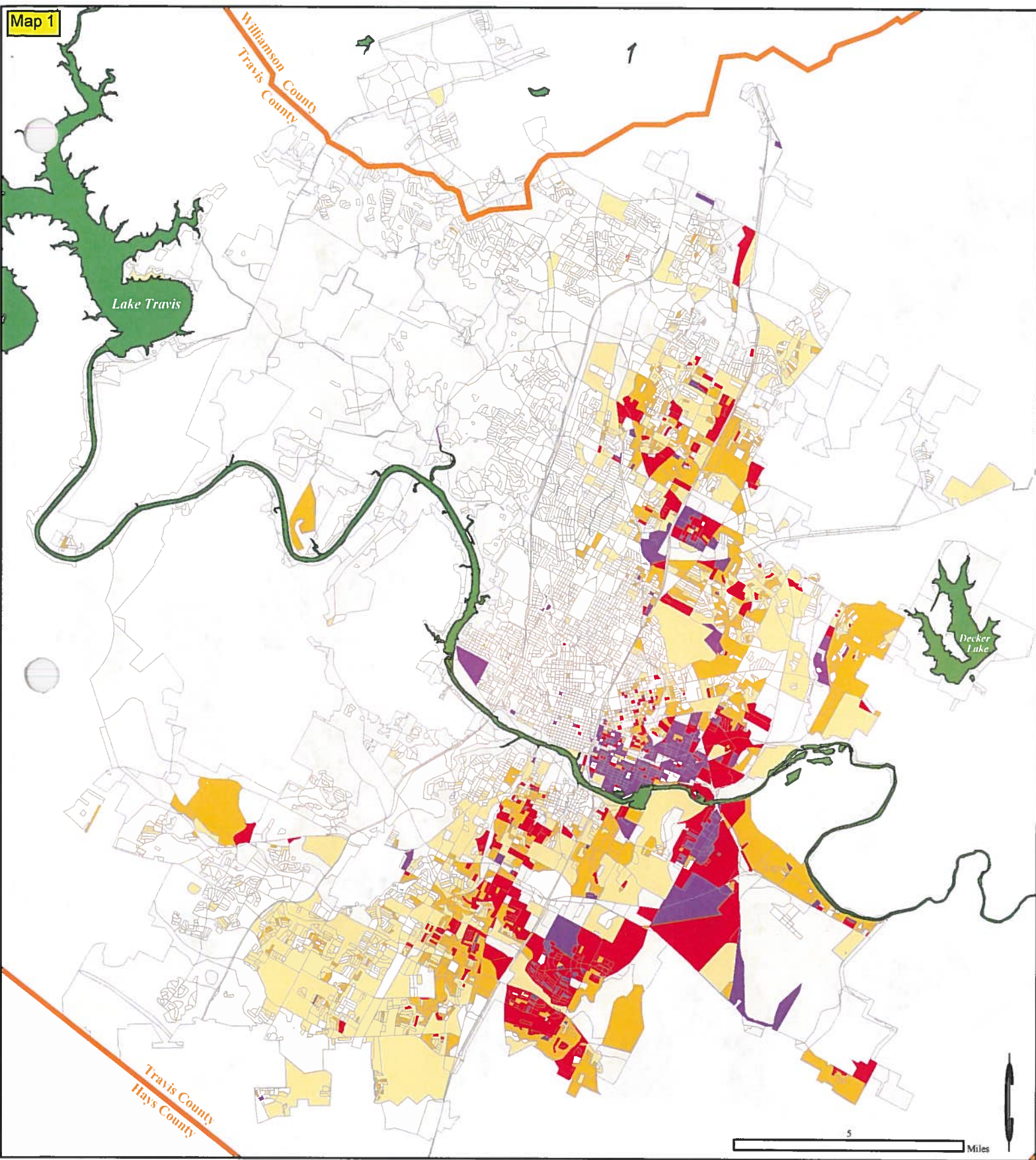


Data Theme: Housing Patterns

Since 1990, several large working-class neighborhoods, containing primarily Hispanic households, have emerged across the City's eastern edge. Once established, these neighborhoods, or barrios, tend to become increasingly dominated by Hispanic households, most of which are family households that can often be multi-generational. Dove Springs, in southeast Austin is a prime example of this phenomenon. The greater Dove Springs area was originally home largely to Air Force personnel associated with Bergstrom in the late 1970s and early 1980s, but as the neighborhood aged, much of the housing stock transitioned from being mostly owner occupied to being dominated by renters. By 1990, the beginnings of what would become Austin's densest and most heavily populated barrio were visible on census block maps—and yet the overall Hispanic share of total population in Dove Springs was still only around 50%. But by 2000, this share of total had jumped to 85% and could very well be around the 90% mark today. Please see Map 1, which shows population concentrations based on percentages.

And yet middle-class and affluent Hispanic households live in almost every corner of the City. Please see Map 2, which is based on the number of individuals living within a census block. To look only at Map 1 one would think, incorrectly, that Hispanic households exist solely within the eastern realm of the City, whereas Map 2 more accurately depicts the true spatial spread of Hispanic households throughout the City, albeit with a few exceptions. New data for small areas from Census 2010 will be undoubtedly show huge changes to the Hispanic residential landscape.





Hispanic--Latino Population Concentrations

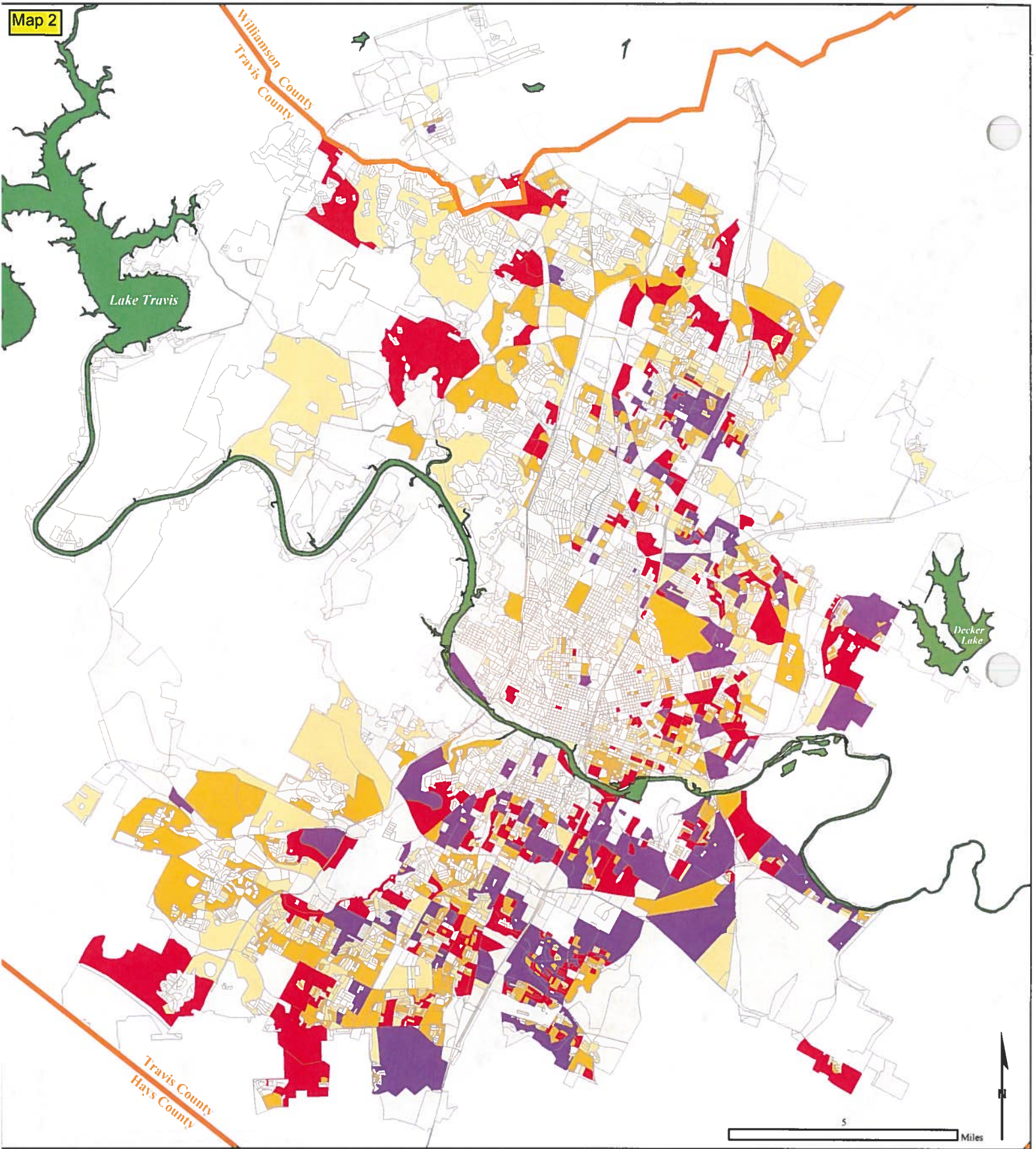
City of Austin, Census 2000 Data

Percent Hispanic--Latino

- Less than 20%
- 20% to 40%
- 40% to 60%
- 60% to 80%
- 80% Plus

Map produced by: Ryan Robinson, City Demographer,
Department of Planning, City of Austin, July 2007

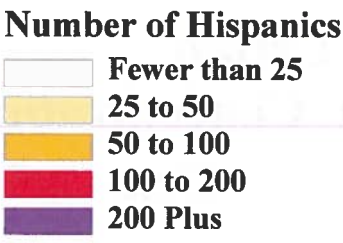




Hispanic Population

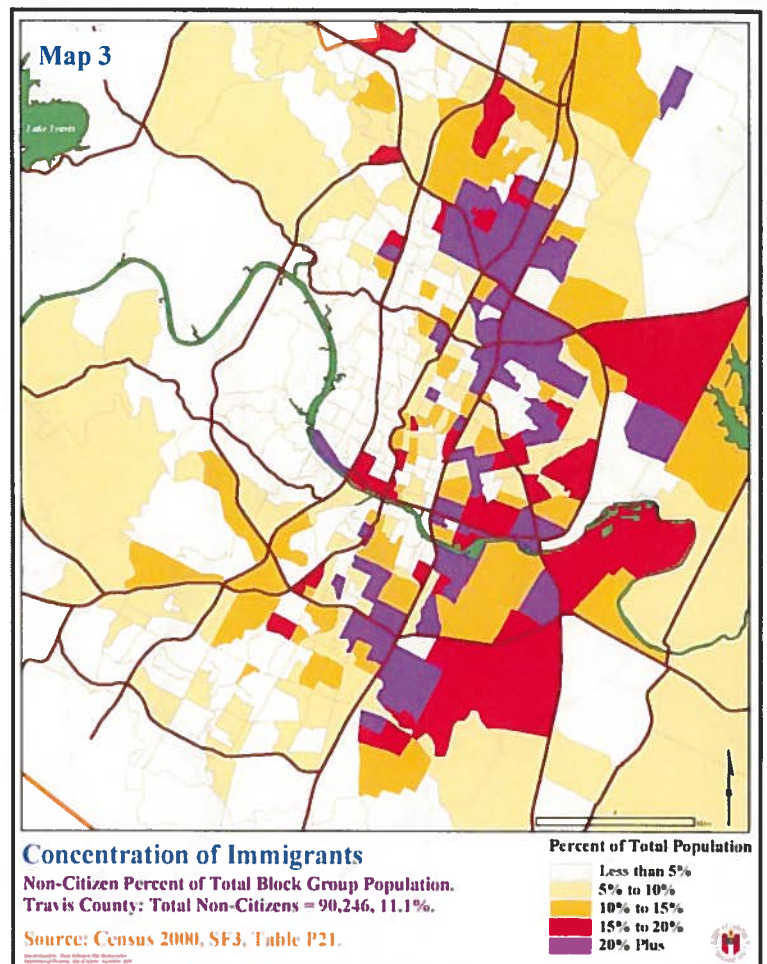
Absolute Number of Individuals by Block

City of Austin, Census 2000 Data



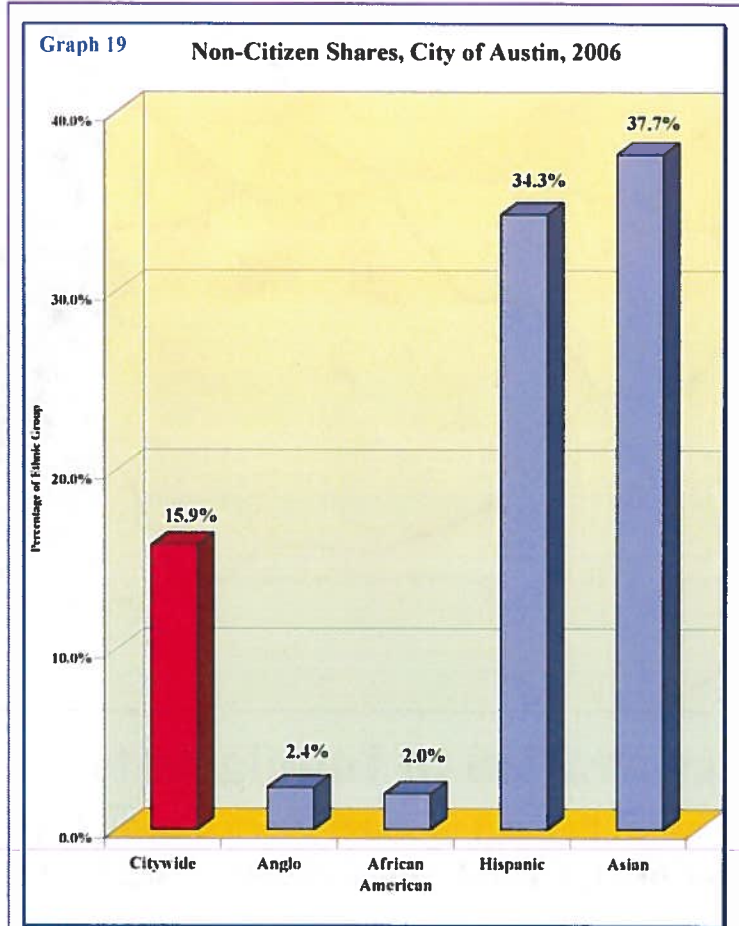
Data Theme: Immigration

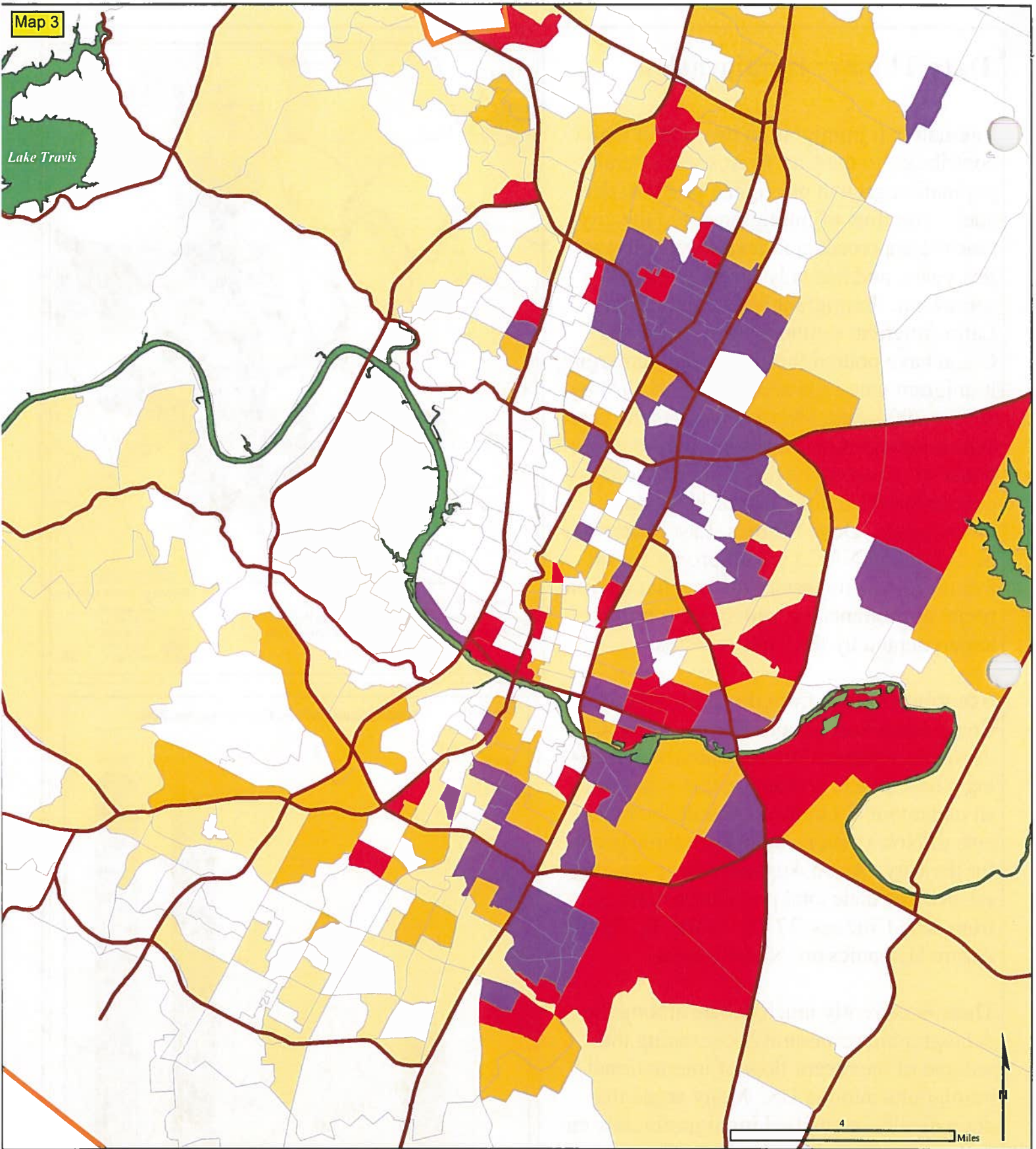
International immigration has been a major contributor to the City of Austin's overall population growth during the past two decades. The flow of immigrants into the city reached unprecedented levels over the past few years, and has only recently abated somewhat. Immigrant households from Latin America, southeast Asia, India and China have poured through several emerging immigrant gateways across the City. Using census 2000 data, Map 3 illustrates the concentration of international immigrant households by showing the percentage of total population from non-citizens by census block group. Dove Springs, East Riverside, St. Johns and NACA are all prominent on this map. It is important to note that international immigrants are widely known to be undercounted by the Census Bureau.



According to data from the 2006 American Community Survey, almost 16% of the City of Austin's population was classified as being Non-Citizen, and again, this is definitely an undercount. Graph 19 details the break-outs of Non-Citizens by major ethnic group for the City. Asian Austinites have the largest share of their total population coming from Non-Citizens, 37.7%, while 34.3% of Austin Hispanics are Non-Citizens.

There is currently much debate among the demographic community concerning the volume of the recent flow of international immigrants into the US. Many argue that dramatically intensified immigration law enforcement efforts have lead to a diminution in the flow; also causal are the economic slowdown in the US along with a somewhat improved economy in Mexico. Most practitioners agree that while the peak flow is probably behind us, it is by no means over.



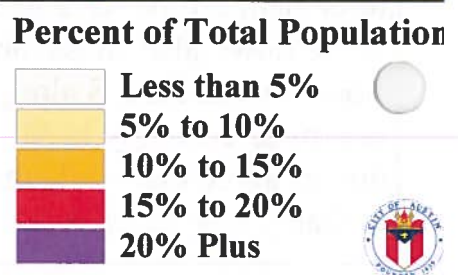


Concentration of Immigrants

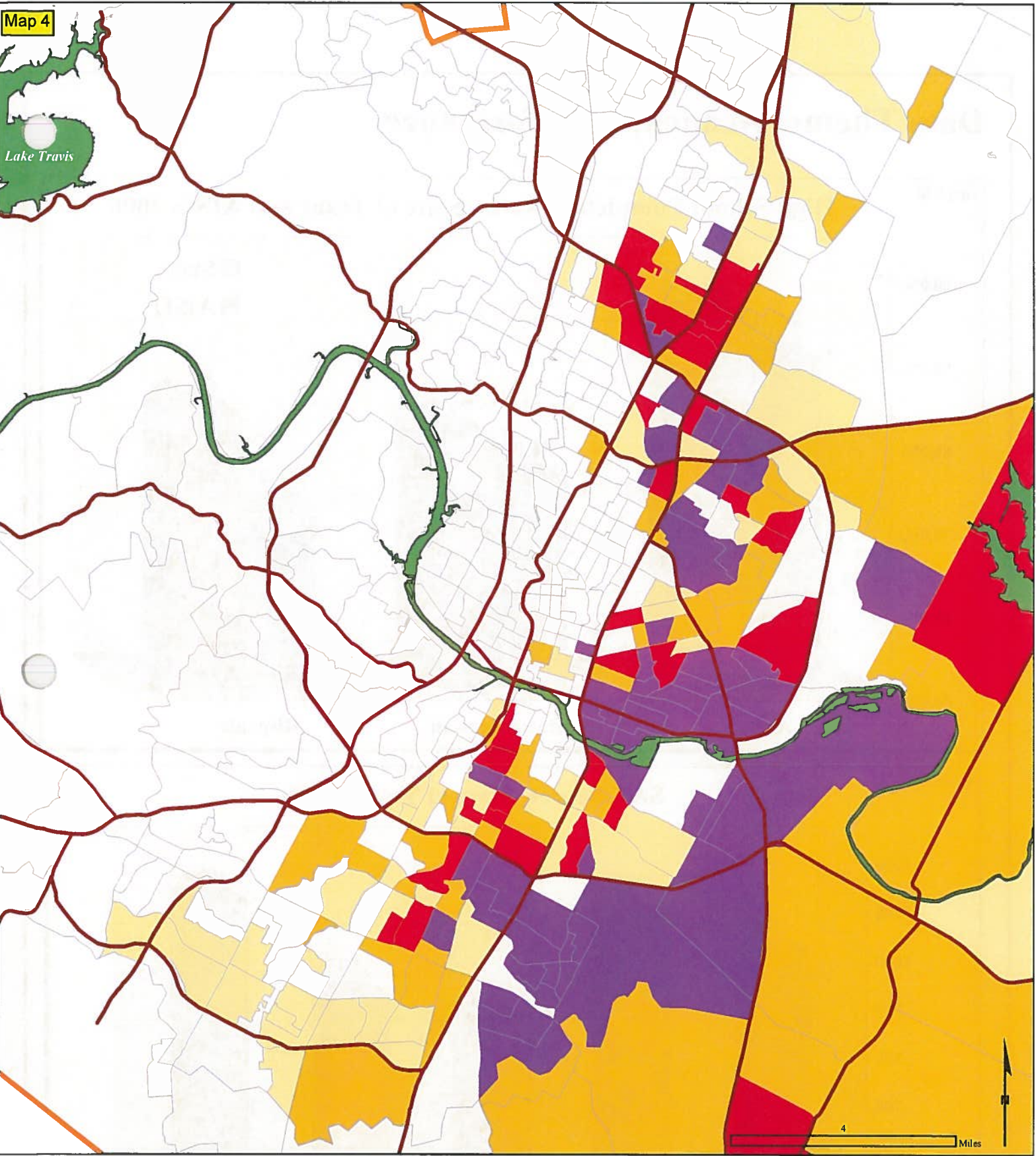
Non-Citizen Percent of Total Block Group Population.
 Travis County: Total Non-Citizens = 90,246, 11.1%.

Source: Census 2000, SF3, Table P21.

Map produced by: Ryan Robinson, City Demographer,
 Department of Planning, City of Austin, September 2002



Lake Travis



Concentration of Spanish Speakers

Percent of Adult Block Group Population that Speaks Spanish

Travis County, Census 2000 Data

Percent of All Adults

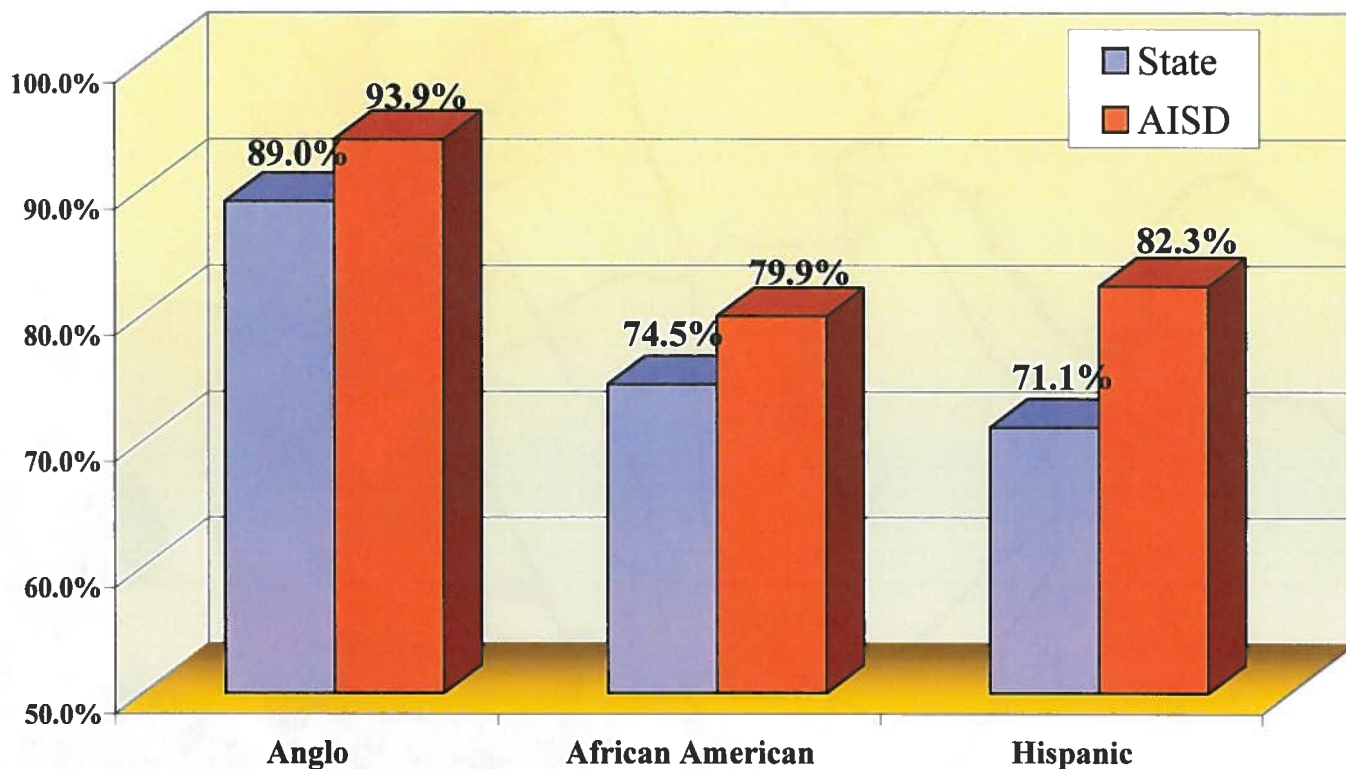
- Less than 20%
- 20% to 30%
- 30% to 40%
- 40% to 50%
- 50% Plus



Data Theme: Academic Performance

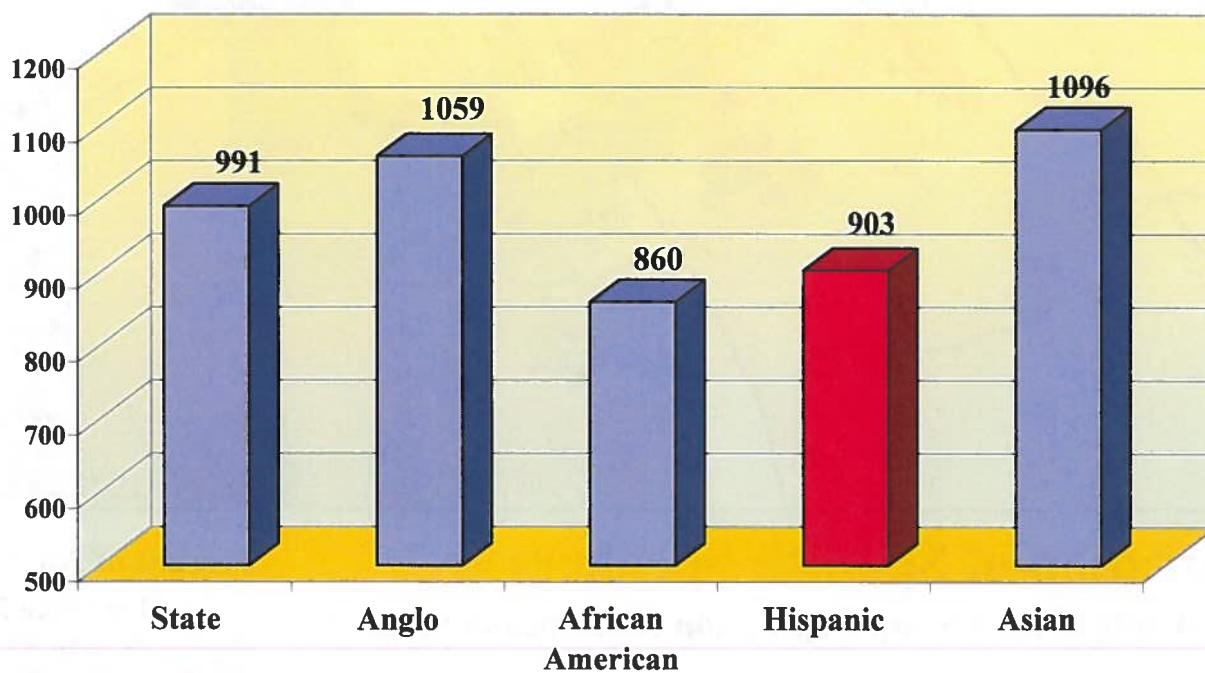
Graph 20

High School Completion Rates, State of Texas and AISD, 2006



Graph 21

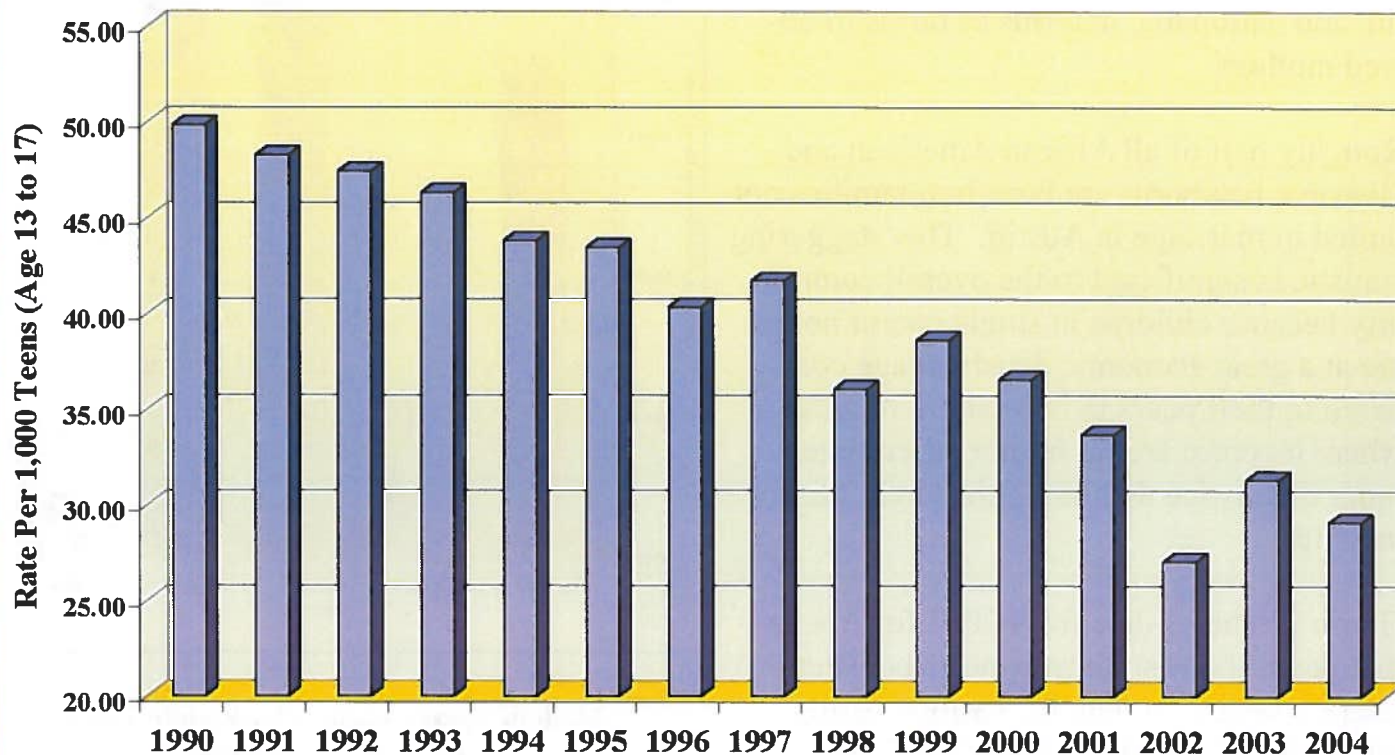
SAT Scores, State of Texas, 2006



Data Theme: Teen Pregnancy

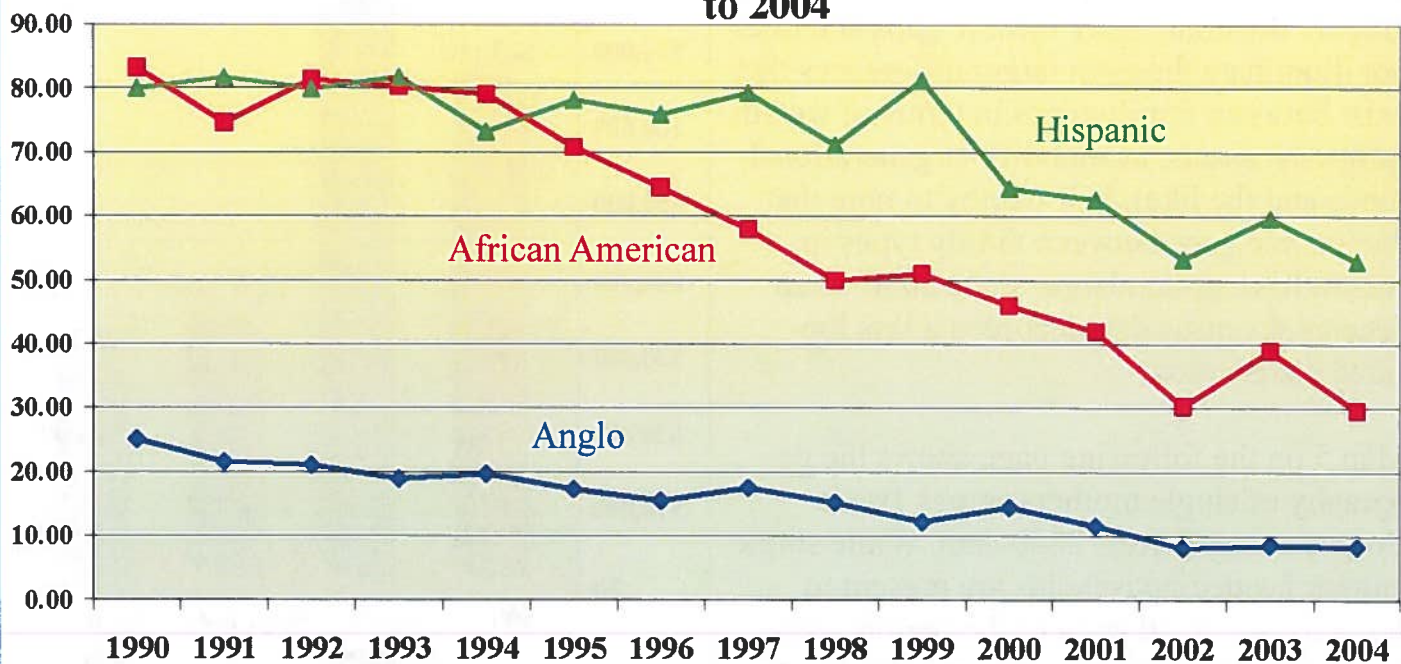
Graph 22

Teen Pregnancy Rate, Travis County, 1990 to 2004



Graph 23

Teen Pregnancy Rate by Race--Ethnicity, Travis County, 1990 to 2004



Data Theme: Single Parents

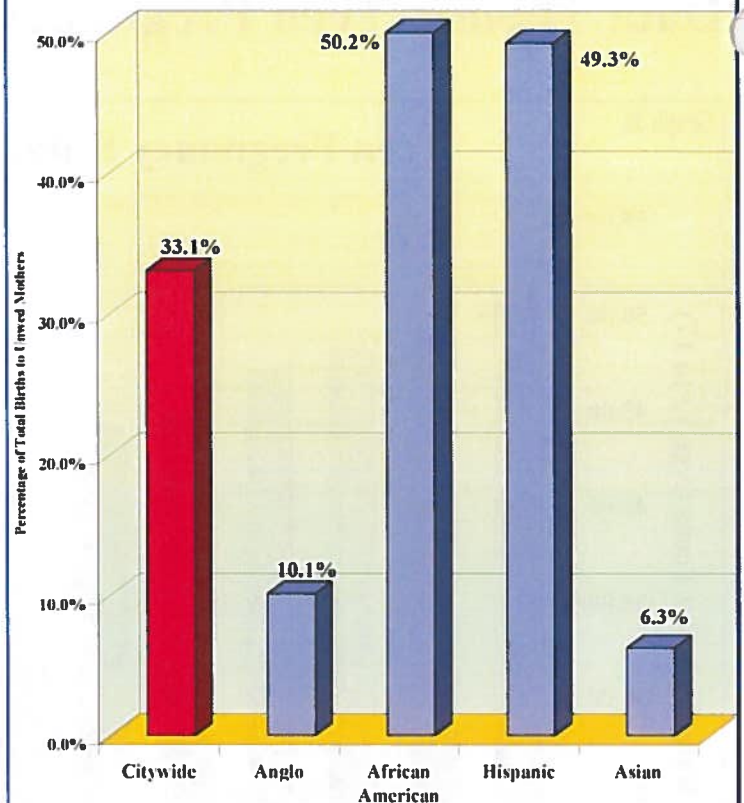
According to American Community Survey data for the City of Austin from 2006, the citywide percentage of births to unwed mothers is 33.1%, please see Graph 24. Deep disparities exist between ethnic groups in Austin, and nationally, in terms of births to unwed mothers.

Roughly half of all African American and Hispanic newborns are born into families not united in marriage in Austin. This staggering statistic is significant to the overall community because children in single parent homes are at a great economic disadvantage compared to their peers in two-parent families where incomes are far higher, often times more than twice that of single parent family incomes.

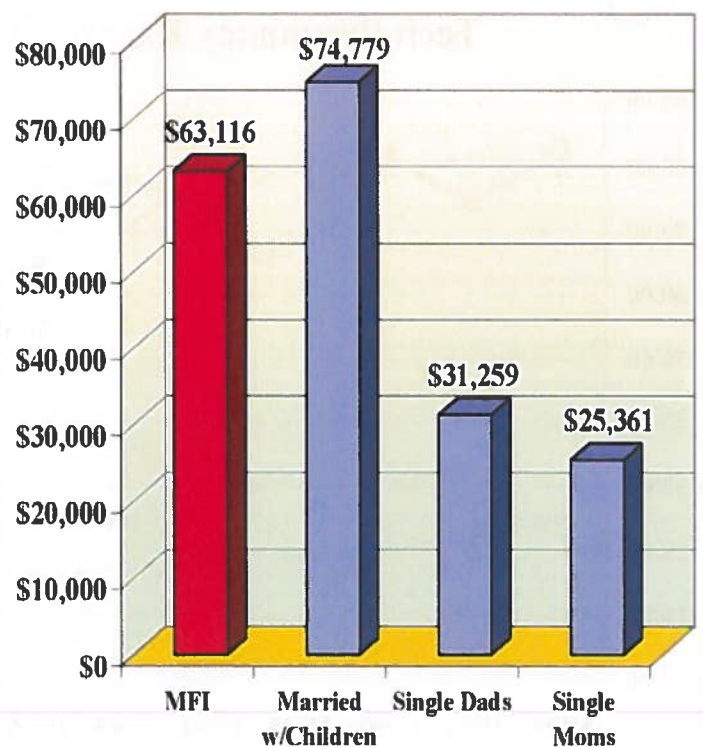
Graph 25 shows data from 2007 for Austin that detail the vast discrepancies between median family income for various family types. Married-with-children families in Austin earn, on the whole, almost three times as much annual income as do families headed by single mothers. And of course, this graphic illustrates only income gaps and does not illuminate the even larger differences that exist between family types in terms of wealth (property, assets, availability of generational funds and the like). Is it worthy to note that the income gaps between family types in Austin have gotten larger since 2000 when decennial census data recorded a less lopsided distribution.

Map 5 on the following page shows the geography of single mothers across Travis County using Census 2000 data. While single mother headed households are present to some degree in all parts of the region, there is a decidedly “eastern crescent bias” to concentrations of this family type that is evident.

Graph 24 Births to Unwed Mothers as a Percentage of Total Births, City of Austin, 2006



Graph 25 Median Family Income by Family Type, City of Austin, 2007

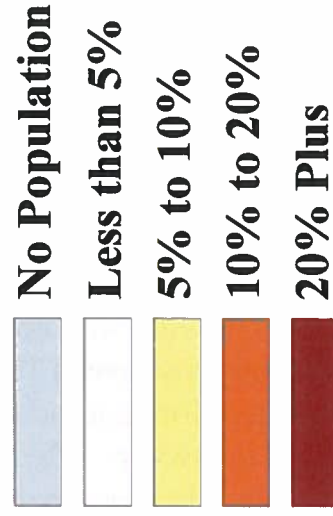


Single Mothers

Concentrations of Single Mother Households

Austin, Texas
Census 2000 Data
census blocks

Share of Total Households



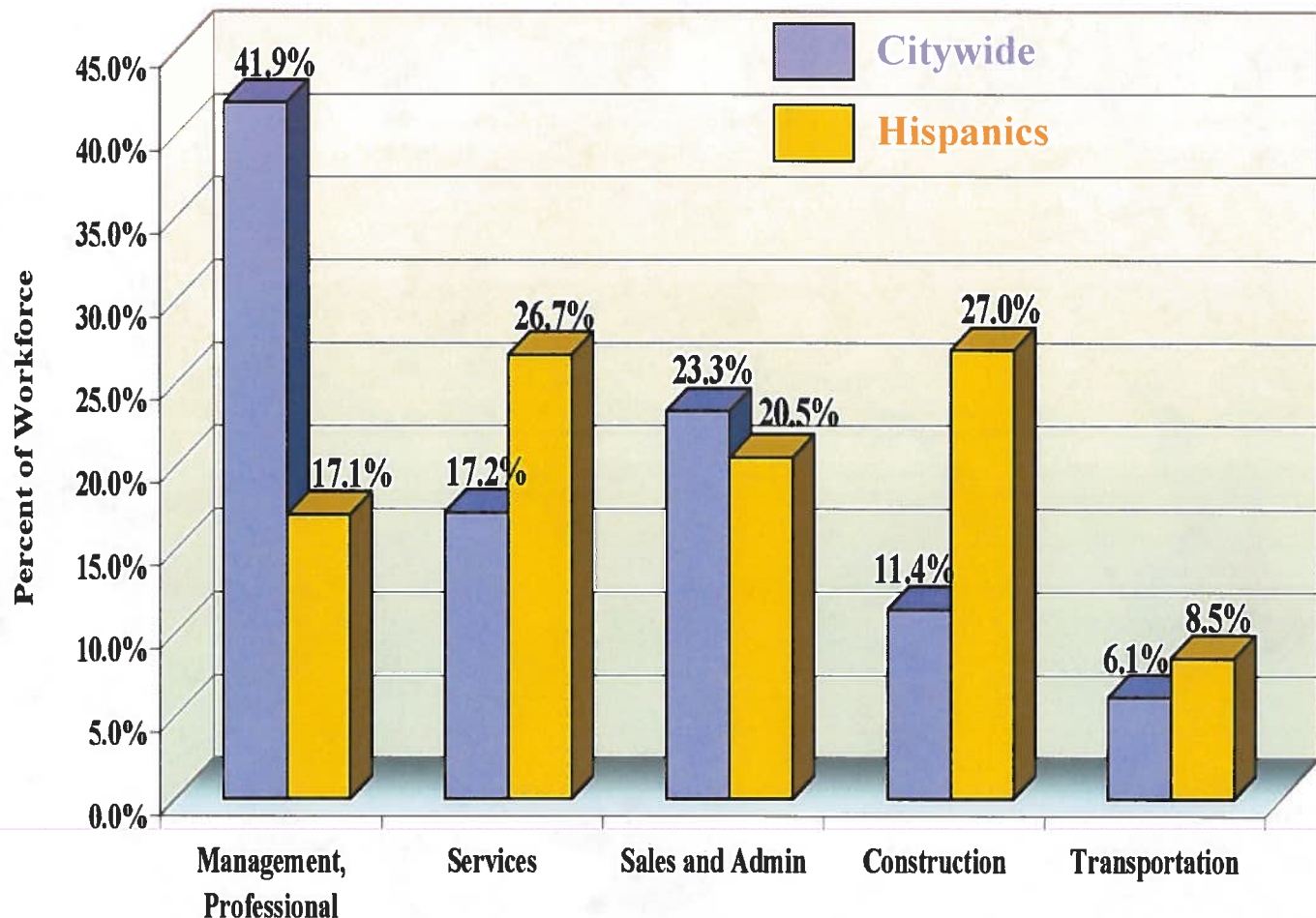
Data Theme: Occupational Structure

Graph 26 shows the percentage of the citywide and Hispanic workforces broken out by major occupational category for the City of Austin according to American Community Survey data from 2006. Figures for the citywide workforce include Hispanics, who comprise roughly 33% of the City's total workforce, while statistics for Hispanics are a specifically isolated subset of data.

Almost 42% of the citywide workforce is employed in some sort of Managerial or Professional occupation, while only just over 17% of Hispanics in Austin fall within this occupational category, a broad classification that includes everything from financial managers to accountants to computer scientists to lawyers to teachers. Nearly 27% of Hispanics work within the Services sector, while only slightly more than 17% of the citywide workforce does. Services include nursing, general healthcare support, food preparation, restaurant work, hotel jobs and child care positions. The Construction sector employs the lion share of all Hispanics in Austin, representing fully 27% of the workforce. And this sector has probably been hit the hardest by the slow-down in residential building driven by the nation-level mortgage meltdown. However, Austin remains one of the healthiest construction markets in the country as more than 10,000 apartment and condo units are currently under construction across the urban area.

Graph 26

Occupational Breakout by Ethnic Group, City of Austin, 2006



Data Theme: Housing Pressures

Map 6 shows the spatial distribution of residential foreclosures that occurred during the last half of 2007 and the first half of 2008 in Travis County. It's important to remember that the overall rate of foreclosures throughout the Austin area is far lower than what other parts of the nation are currently suffering. And yet there are neighborhoods across the urban region where concentrations of foreclosures are evident. Dove Springs, for example, is prominent, as are Berdoll Farms and Moore's Crossing—neighborhoods in far southeastern Austin near the airport—all predominantly Hispanic communities. The new starter-housing stock neighborhoods in and around Manor are loaded with recent foreclosures and so are many of the newer subdivisions that hug SH 130 in the northern part of Travis County near Pflugerville.

While the data that track foreclosure events do not allow a breakout by ethnicity of owner, it is clear from the spatial distribution of foreclosures that this potentially debilitating monetary trauma is affecting Austin's communities of color at a disproportionate rate.

Map 7 illustrates the geography of Section 8 rental housing units across metropolitan Austin, circa early 2008. And again, the eastern crescent of Austin's steep socio-economic gradient is illuminated. Section 8 housing units are federally subsidized affordable units, rented at below-market rates by landlords who then receive the make-up difference from the local Housing Authority. The spatial distribution of a city's Section 8 units can often reveal the edge of need in a community, and in Austin's case, this distribution strongly correlates with the presence of the city's largest barrios and neighborhoods home to non-Anglo households.

