Demographic Themes: Austin and Central Texas

Planning and Public Policy Committee Meeting
Nov. 16, 2021

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Demographer
Total Population Gain, Biggest Growth States: 2010 to 2020

Texas
Florida
California
Georgia
Washington
North Carolina
New York
Arizona
Colorado

~18% of Total US Population Gain
Figure 1.

Percent Change in County Population: 2010 to 2020
30 Largest US Metropolitan Areas: 2020

- New York
- Los Angeles
- Chicago
- Dallas
- Houston
- Washington
- Philadelphia
- Miami
- Atlanta
- Boston
- Phoenix
- San Francisco
- Riverside
- Detroit
- Seattle
- Minneapolis
- San Diego
- Tampa
- Denver
- Baltimore
- St. Louis
- Orlando
- Charlotte
- San Antonio
- Portland
- Sacramento
- Pittsburgh
- Austin
- Las Vegas
- Cincinnati

Millions: 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20
Nonfarm payroll jobs
Austin MSA

Austin has 72,100 more jobs (6.7%) than it did one year ago. But compared to pre-pandemic Feb. 2020, jobs are just up by 100 (0.0%).

Austin has made up all of the 137,000 jobs lost in March and April of last year in the not seasonally adjusted series. It has also surpassed Feb. 2020 in the seasonally adjusted series by 600 jobs.

### Best performing among the top 50 metros (COVID-19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nonfarm payroll jobs</th>
<th>Feb. 2020-Aug. 2021</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>February 2020</td>
<td>August 2021</td>
<td>Difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City MSA</td>
<td>758,500</td>
<td>774,400</td>
<td>15,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City MSA</td>
<td>1,093,500</td>
<td>1,094,200</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas MDiv</td>
<td>2,735,400</td>
<td>2,736,400</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austin MSA</td>
<td>1,142,400</td>
<td>1,142,500</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville MSA</td>
<td>732,000</td>
<td>729,200</td>
<td>-2,800</td>
</tr>
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<td>Indianapolis MSA</td>
<td>1,087,200</td>
<td>1,081,900</td>
<td>-5,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix MSA</td>
<td>2,233,500</td>
<td>2,217,300</td>
<td>-16,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver MSA</td>
<td>1,539,700</td>
<td>1,526,700</td>
<td>-13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampa MSA</td>
<td>1,411,100</td>
<td>1,397,800</td>
<td>-13,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati MSA</td>
<td>1,110,400</td>
<td>1,097,000</td>
<td>-13,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Educational Attainment, Bachelors Degree Plus, Largest US Metros, 2019
Median Family Income, Largest US Metros, 2019

San Jose
San Francisco
Washington
Boston
Seattle
Denver
Minneapolis
Baltimore
New York
Austin
San Diego
Portland
Chicago
Philadelphia
Sacramento
Los Angeles
Cincinnati
St. Louis
Atlanta
Dallas
Pittsburgh
Charlotte
Detroit
Houston
Phoenix
Riverside
San Antonio
Tampa
Las Vegas
Orlando
Miami

$0  $25,000  $50,000  $75,000  $100,000  $125,000  $150,000

$99,227
Share of Population Growth, 2010 to 2020, by Race and Ethnicity

Data Source: 2010 Census and 2020 Census from the Census Bureau.
Share of Positive Population Growth, 2010 to 2020, by Race and Ethnicity, Big Six Texan Urban Counties

Data Source: 2010 Census and 2020 Census from the Census Bureau.
Greater Central ZIP Codes

Population Change:
2010 to 2020

Population Change
- Dark Green: 10,000 Plus
- Medium Green: 5,000 to 10,000
- Light Green: 1,000 to 5,000
- Yellow: 0 to 1,000
- Light Yellow: 0 to -100
- Orange: -100 to -500
- Dark Orange: -500 to -1,000
- Red: -1,000 Plus

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

0 12.5 25 50 Miles
Greater Central ZIP Codes

Population Change:
2010 to 2020

Population Change
- 10,000 Plus
- 5,000 to 10,000
- 1,000 to 5,000
- 0 to 1,000
- 0 to -100
- -100 to -500
- -500 to -1,000
- -1,000 Plus

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
Population Growth and Decline: 2010 to 2020

Travis County

Decennial data from the US Census Bureau

Change in a Census Tract’s Total Population from 2010 to 2020 at the 2010 tract-level

5,000 Plus
1,000 to 5,000
500 to 1,000
0 to 500
0 to -100
-100 to -500
-500 to -1,000
-1,000 Plus

Landscape of Income: 2012

2012 ACS Data
ZIP Codes

Median Family Income

- **$150,000 Plus**
- **$100,000 to $150,000**
- **$75,000 to $100,000**
- **$50,000 to $75,000**
- **$25,000 to $50,000**
- **Less than $25,000**

Data Source: US Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2010–2012 5-year data, Table B19013.
Landscape of Income: 2019

2019 ACS Data
ZIP Codes

Median Family Income

- $150,000 Plus
- $100,000 to $150,000
- $75,000 to $100,000
- $50,000 to $75,000
- $25,000 to $50,000
- Less than $25,000

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019–2015 5-year data, Table B19113.
Families by Income Bracket, City of Austin: 2000, 2010 and 2018

- **Census 2000**
  - Less than $50,000: 46%
  - $50,000 to $100,000: 35%
  - $100,000 to $150,000: 11%
  - $150,000 Plus: 8%

- **ACS 2010**
  - Less than $50,000: 42%
  - $50,000 to $100,000: 29%
  - $100,000 to $150,000: 15%
  - $150,000 Plus: 14%

- **ACS 2018**
  - Less than $50,000: 26%
  - $50,000 to $100,000: 26%
  - $100,000 to $150,000: 27%
  - $150,000 Plus: 20%

Data Source: year 2000 data are from Census 2000; data for years 2010 and 2018 are from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, Tables B19001 and B19101.
Austin Metropolitan Area Population History and Forecasts

- History
- City of Austin
- State Data Center
- TWDB
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Improvements in water efficiency have driven total consumption below its 2006 peak – a trend that has been reversing since 2014.

Austin Water expects future water efficiency gains to offset increasing consumption from population growth.

Data sources: data.austintexas.gov (City of Austin open data portal) and Austin Water “Water Forward Integrated Water Resource Plan”
Housing Affordability

Achieving significant growth of African American households in the future is dependent on attracting families with children back into the City—and yet, collapsing housing affordability across the City will make this difficult.

Questions or Comments?
Achieving significant growth of African American households in the future is dependent on attracting families with children back into the City—and yet, collapsing housing affordability across the City will make this difficult.