



## Geographic Context

### Contains or Touches

**County:** Travis, TX, Williamson, TX

**State:** Texas

**Congressional District:** Texas's 10th District (Michael T. McCaul - R), Texas's 21st District (Chip Roy - R), Texas's 35th District (Greg Casar - D), Texas's 37th District (Lloyd Doggett - D)

**Lower State Legislative District:** State House District 136, TX, State House District 46, TX, State House District 47, TX, State House District 48, TX, State House District 49, TX, State House District 50, TX, State House District 51, TX

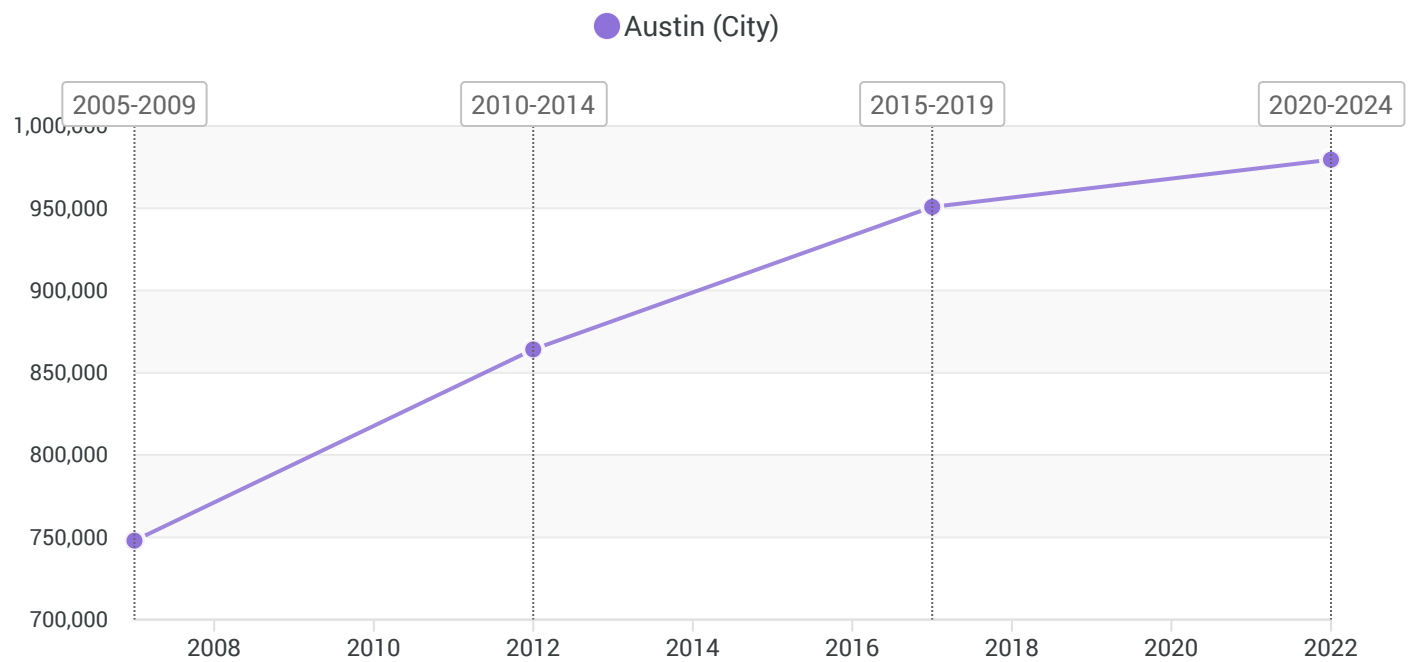
**Upper State Legislative District:** State Senate District 14, TX, State Senate District 21, TX, State Senate District 24, TX, State Senate District 25, TX

# Population and Demographics

## Population Trends

The **Austin (City)** population is projected to reach **979,539** by 2024. This represents a significant increase from **950,807** in 2019, marking a growth of approximately **3.7%**.

From 2010 to 2019, the population grew from **864,218** to **950,807**, indicating a notable increase of about **10%**. The growth trend continues from **747,984** in 2005 to the latest figures, showing a consistent upward trajectory.

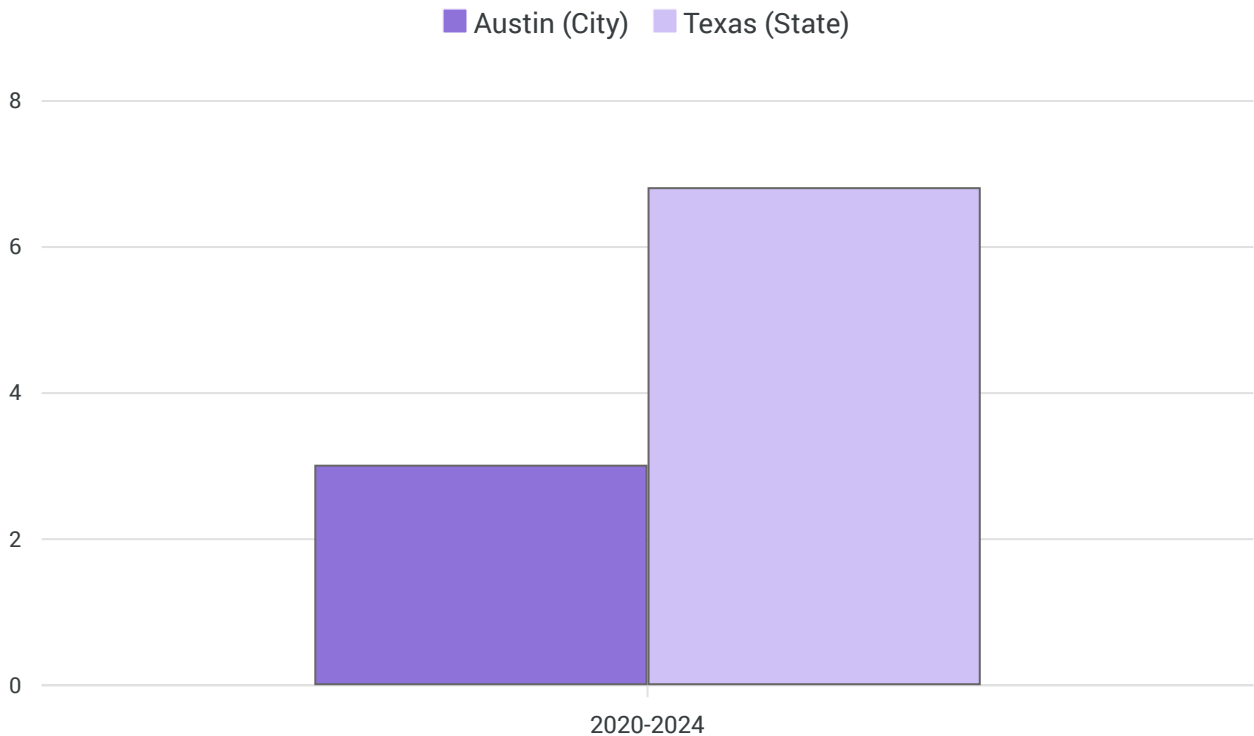


Source: [Census](#)

# Percent Change in Population 2020-2024

The data shows the **5-Year Percent Change in Population** for two boundaries: **Austin** and **Texas**. From 2020 to 2024, Austin's population is estimated to grow by **3.02%**. In comparison, Texas as a whole is projected to see a higher growth rate of **6.82%**. This indicates that while Austin is experiencing growth, the rate is significantly lower than that of the entire state. The difference highlights a notable disparity in population trends between Austin and Texas.

Estimated percent change in the number of people between the periods of 2015-2019 and 2020-2024.



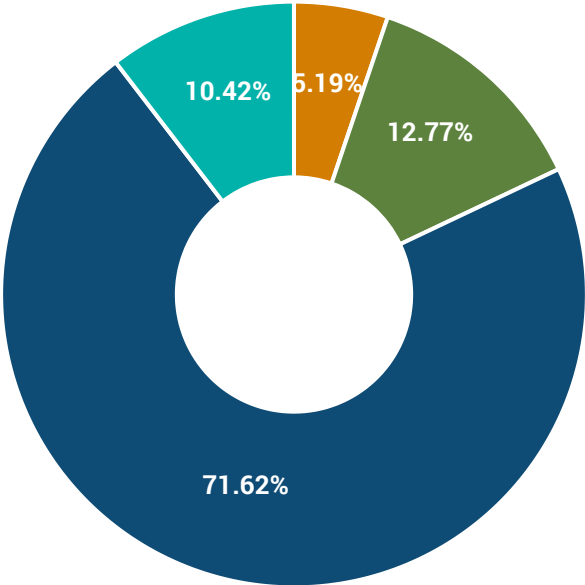
Source: [Census](#)

Age 2020-2024

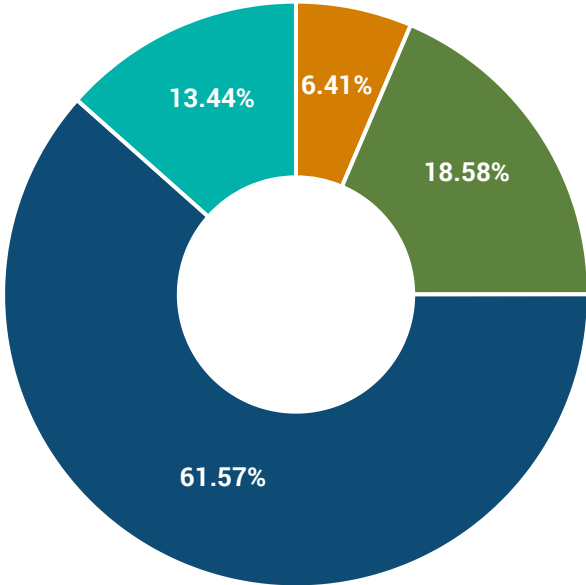
In **Austin**, the population aged 0-4 is **5.19%** and those aged 5-17 make up **12.77%**. The largest group is people aged 18-64 at **71.62%**, while seniors (65+) account for **10.42%**.

In **Texas**, the age distribution shows **6.41%** of the population is aged 0-4, with **18.58%** aged 5-17. People aged 18-64 represent **61.57%**, and the senior population is **13.44%**. Comparing the two, Austin has a lower percentage of young children and a higher percentage of working-age individuals, while Texas overall has a larger senior population.

Austin (City)



Texas (State)



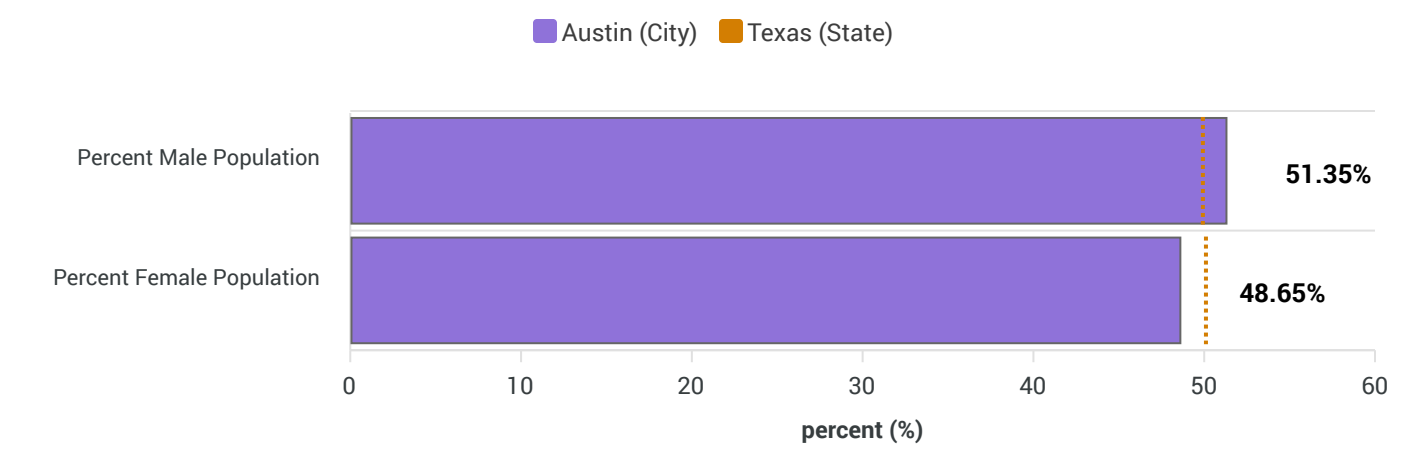
- Percent Population Ages 0-4
- Pct of People Ages 5-17
- Percent People Ages 18-64
- Percent Population Age 65+

Source: [Census](#)

**Sex** 2020-2024

In **Austin**, the male population is **51.35%**, while the female population is **48.65%**. This indicates a slight male majority in the city.

In **Texas**, the male population is **49.91%**, and the female population is **50.09%**. Here, females slightly outnumber males. Compared to Austin, Texas shows a notable shift with a more balanced gender distribution.



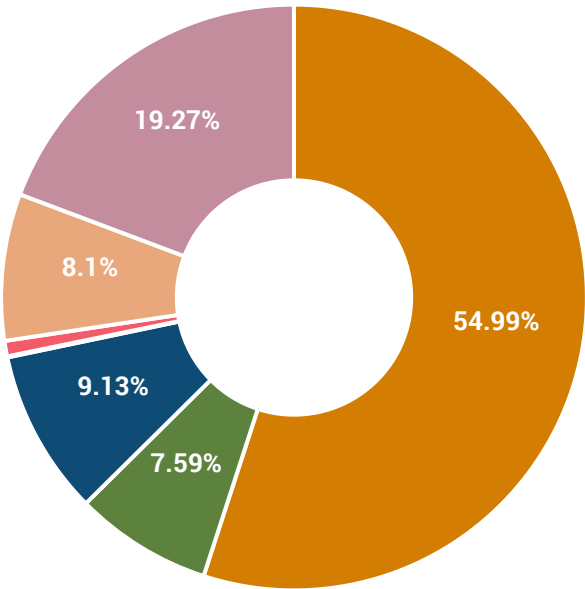
Source: [Census](#)

# Race 2020-2024

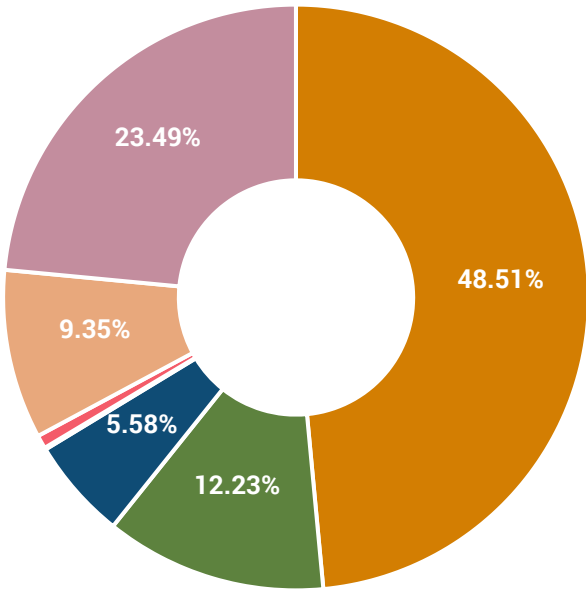
In **Austin**, the *\*Percent White Population\** is **54.99%**, while the *\*Percent Black or African American Population\** stands at **7.59%**. The *\*Percent Asian Population\** is **9.13%**. A significant portion is also represented by the *\*Percent "Two or More Races" Population\**, which is **19.27%**.

In **Texas**, the *\*Percent White Population\** is lower at **48.51%**, with the *\*Percent Black or African American Population\** at **12.23%**, marking a higher representation than in Austin. The *\*Percent Asian Population\** is **5.58%**. Notably, the *\*Percent "Two or More Races" Population\** is **23.49%** in Texas, which is significantly greater than in Austin.

Austin (City)



Texas (State)



- Percent White Population
- Percent Black or African American Population
- Percent Asian Population
- Percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population
- Percent American Indian or Alaska Native Population
- Percent "Some Other Race" Population
- Percent "Two or More Races" Population

Source: [Census](#)

# Ethnicity 2020-2024

In **Austin**, the **Percent Hispanic or Latino Population** is **31.91%**, while the **Percent Population Not Hispanic or Latino** is **68.09%**. This indicates a significant Hispanic or Latino representation.

In **Texas**, the **Percent Hispanic or Latino Population** is higher at **39.72%**, whereas the **Percent Population Not Hispanic or Latino** is **60.28%**. Comparing both boundaries, Austin has a lower percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents than the overall state of Texas.

| Ethnicity                                 | Austin (City)    | Texas (State) |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Percent Hispanic or Latino Population     | 31.91% (312,597) | 39.72%        |
| Percent Population Not Hispanic or Latino | 68.09% (666,942) | 60.28%        |

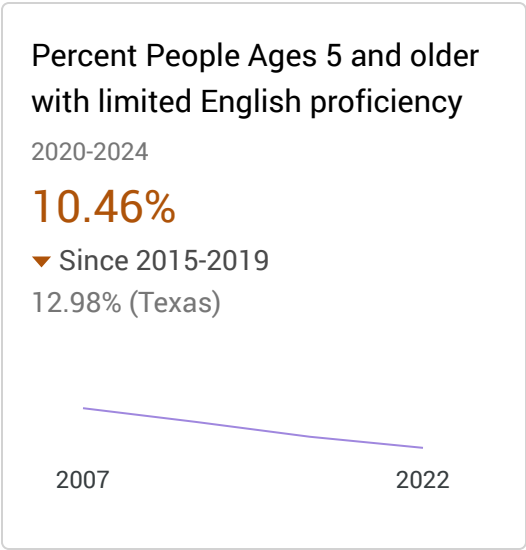
Source: [Census](#)

## Limited English Proficiency

In **Austin**, the percentage of people aged 5 and older with limited English proficiency decreased from **15.32%** in 2005-2009 to **10.46%** in 2020-2024. This represents a significant reduction of **31.5%** over the years. In contrast, in **Texas**, the percentage showed a smaller decrease from **14.51%** in 2005-2009 to **12.98%** in 2020-2024, amounting to a **10.6%** decline.

Overall, Austin has a lower percentage of limited English proficiency compared to the state average. As of 2020-2024, Austin's rate is **10.46%**, whereas Texas's rate is **12.98%**.

### Austin (City)

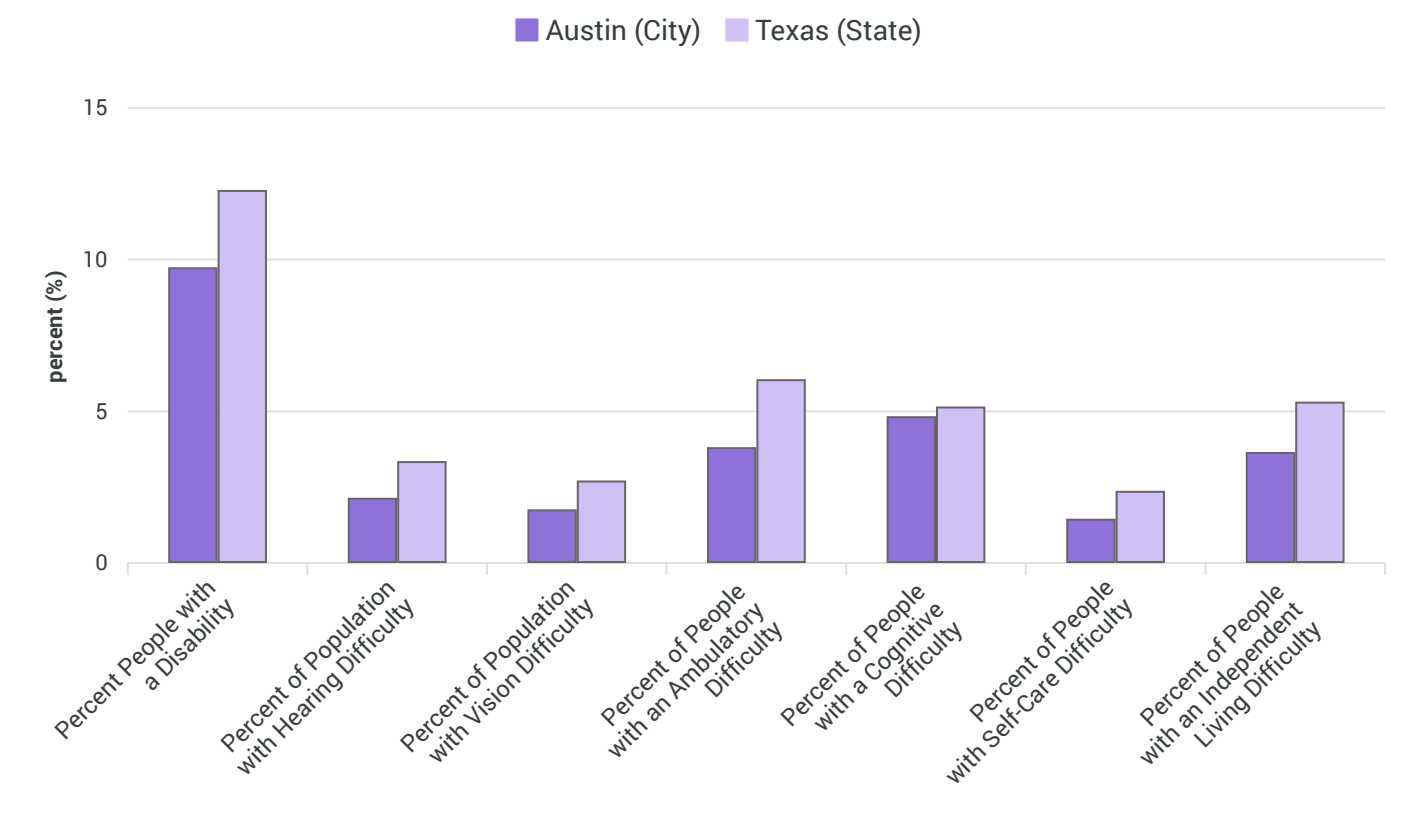


Source: [Census](#)

# People with Disabilities 2020-2024

In **Austin**, 9.75% of the population has a disability. Specifically, 2.15% experience hearing difficulties, while 1.77% face vision challenges. Notably, 4.84% have cognitive difficulties, and 3.82% have ambulatory difficulties.

In **Texas**, the overall disability rate is higher at 12.3%. The rates for hearing and vision difficulties are also higher at 3.36% and 2.72%, respectively. Additionally, 6.06% of people have ambulatory difficulties, showing a significant difference compared to Austin's 3.82%. The data highlights a clear contrast in disability rates between the city and the state.



Source: [Census](#)

# Healthcare Access

## Primary Care Physicians

In **Williamson (County)**, the rate of *\*Primary Care Physicians per 1,000 people\** was **0.74** in 2021, slightly up from **0.73** in 2020. Over the years, it increased from **0.68** in 2016 to **0.74** in 2021, showing a growth of about **9%** over five years.

In **Travis (County)**, the rate was higher at **0.94** in 2021, compared to **0.93** in 2020. The rate fluctuated slightly over the previous years, starting from **0.93** in 2016 to **0.94** in 2019 and back to **0.94** in 2021, indicating a stable trend. The difference between Travis and Williamson highlights a notable discrepancy in access to primary care physicians.

| Primary Care Physicians | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austin (City)           | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  |
| Williamson (County)     | 0.68 | 0.71 | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.74 |
| Travis (County)         | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.94 | 0.93 | 0.94 |

Rate per 1,000 people

Source: [Health and Resources Service Administration \(HRSA\)](#)

## Nurse Practitioners

In **Williamson County**, the number of Nurse Practitioners per 1,000 people has increased over the years. It rose from **0.45** in 2017 to **0.69** in 2022, marking a **53.3%** increase.

In **Travis County**, the Nurse Practitioners per 1,000 people are higher, starting at **0.68** in 2017 and reaching **1.1** in 2022. This is an increase of **61.8%**. Comparatively, Travis County has significantly more Nurse Practitioners than Williamson County in 2022.

| Nurse Practitioners | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austin (City)       | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  |
| Williamson (County) | 0.45 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 0.61 | 0.64 | 0.69 |
| Travis (County)     | 0.68 | 0.77 | 0.83 | 0.93 | 1.03 | 1.1  |

Rate per 1,000 people

Source: [Health and Resources Service Administration \(HRSA\)](#)

# Dentists

In **Williamson (County)**, the rate of **Dentists Per 1,000 People** was **0.61** in 2021, remaining steady from 2020, but down from **0.68** in 2019. In **Travis (County)**, the rate in 2021 was slightly lower at **0.69**, compared to **0.70** in 2020 and decreasing from **0.74** in 2019.

There is no data available for **Austin (City)**. Both counties show a downward trend in dentist availability over the past few years. However, **Williamson** consistently maintained rates above **0.60**, whereas **Travis** started higher but has declined more sharply since 2019.

| Dentists            | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austin (City)       | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  |
| Williamson (County) | 0.59 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.68 | 0.61 | 0.61 |
| Travis (County)     | 0.67 | 0.68 | 0.69 | 0.74 | 0.7  | 0.69 |

Rate per 1,000 people

Source: [Health and Resources Service Administration \(HRSA\)](#)

# Health Facilities

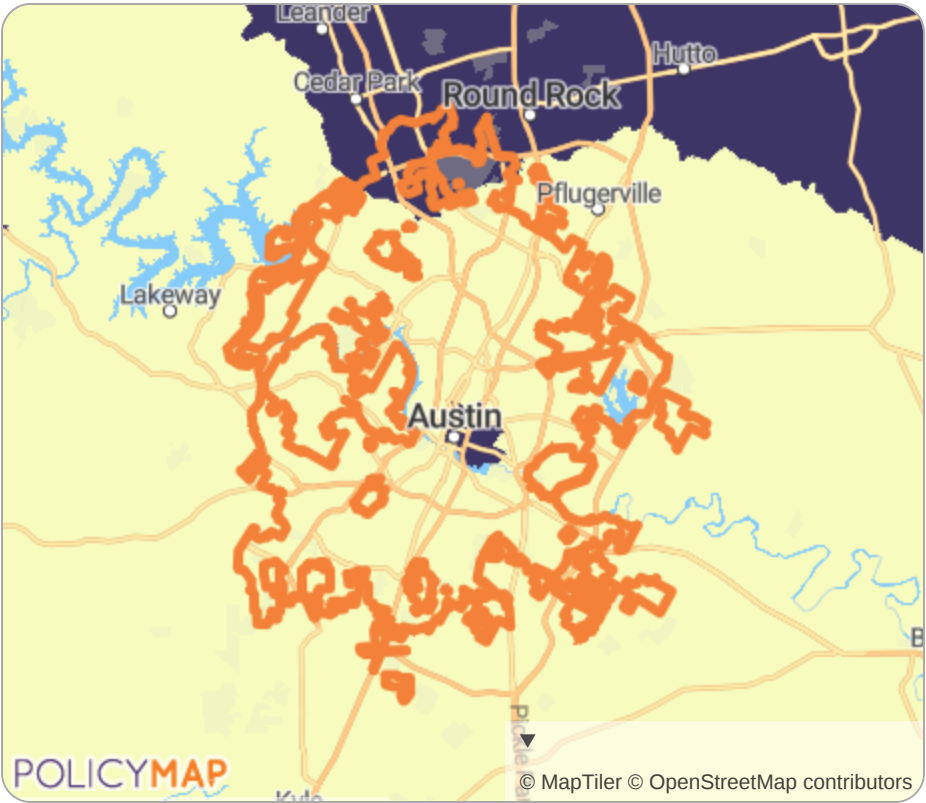
In **Austin, TX**, there are various health facilities. This includes **25 hospitals**, **181 pharmacy locations**, and **50 federally qualified health centers (FQHC)**. Notable services also include **20 nursing facilities** and **15 mental health treatment facilities**.

The distribution of facilities shows a strong pharmacy presence. The **highest count** is in pharmacies, while hospitals and FQHCs provide essential care options. The numbers indicate a robust healthcare infrastructure in Austin.

|                                           | Total | Source           |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Hospitals                                 | 25    | HRSA (2025)      |
| Pharmacy Locations                        | 181   | Data Axle (2025) |
| Retail-Based Healthcare                   | 9     | Data Axle (2023) |
| Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) | 50    | HRSA (2025)      |
| Nursing Facilities                        | 20    | HRSA (2025)      |
| Mental Health Treatment Facilities        | 15    | SAMHSA (2024)    |
| Drug and Alcohol Treatment Facilities     | 15    | SAMHSA (2024)    |

# Medically Underserved Areas 2026

Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) are federally designated areas with too few primary care providers, high poverty, high infant mortality, or a high elderly population. Medically Underserved Populations (MUP) reflect groups facing economic, cultural, or linguistic barriers to primary care. Areas or populations that don't meet standard criteria may still receive designation if exceptional barriers exist and a state governor recommends it.



## Medically Underserved Areas

Source: [HRSA](#)

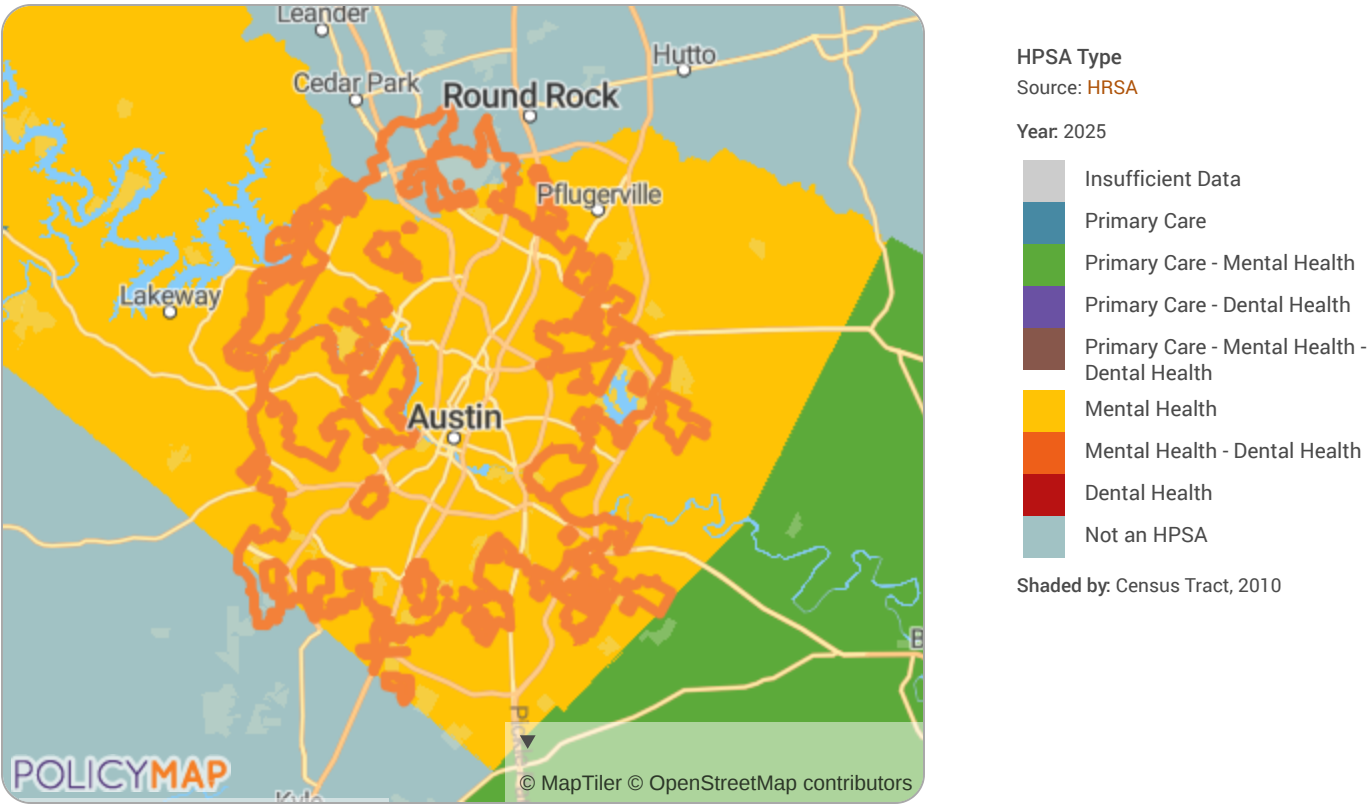
Year: 2026

- Insufficient Data
- Medically Underserved Area
- Medically Underserved Area - Governor's Exception
- Medically Underserved Population
- Medically Underserved Population - Governor's Exception
- Not an MUA or MUP

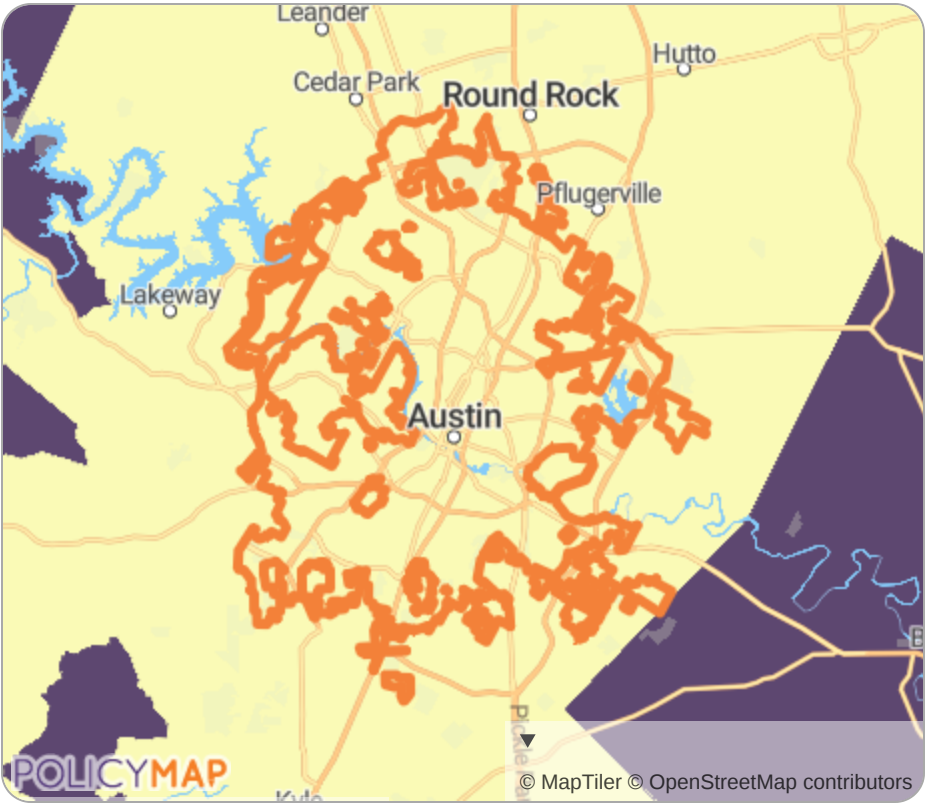
Shaded by: Census Tract, 2010

# Health Professional Shortage Areas 2025

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are areas designated by HRSA as lacking adequate primary care, dental, or mental health providers. Designations consider three factors: the local provider-to-population ratio, the share of residents living in poverty, and how far residents must travel to find care elsewhere.



Rural Status 2025



Federal Office of Rural Health Policy  
(FORHP) Rural Status  
Source: [HRSA FORHP](#)

Year: 2025

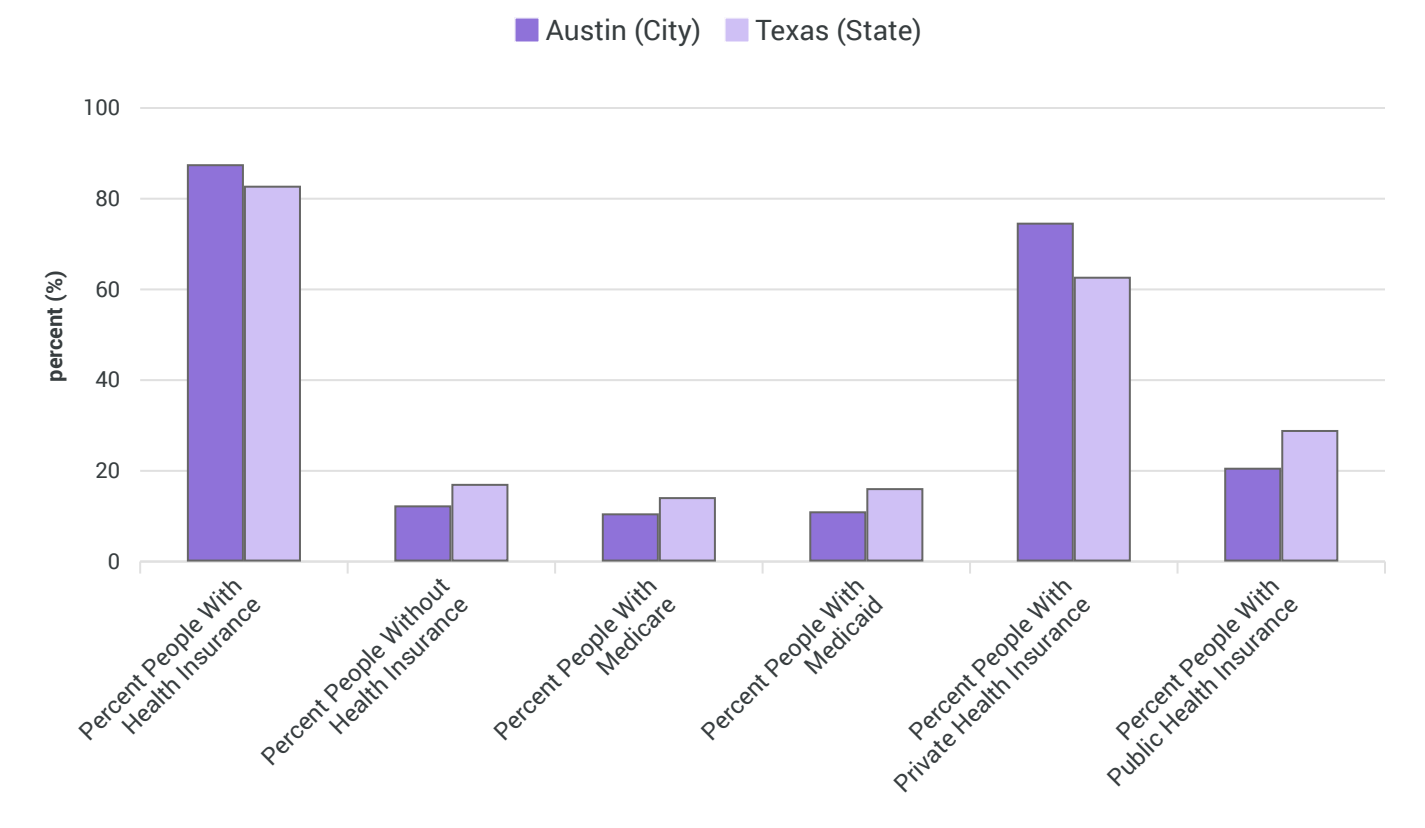
- Insufficient Data
- No
- Yes

Shaded by: Census Tract, 2022

# Health Insurance Coverage 2020-2024

In **Austin, TX**, **87.61%** of the population has health insurance, whereas **12.39%** do not. Notably, **10.63%** of people have Medicare and **11.08%** have Medicaid. Additionally, **74.72%** possess private health insurance.

Comparatively, in **Texas**, **82.87%** have health insurance, with **17.13%** lacking coverage. Here, **14.21%** are covered by Medicare and **16.19%** by Medicaid. Moreover, **62.8%** have private insurance. The percentage of insured individuals is significantly higher in Austin than in the state, highlighting a substantial difference in health insurance coverage.



Source: [Census](#)

# Health Insurance Coverage by Race/Ethnicity 2020-2024

In **Austin, TX**, 91.4% of **White** people have health insurance, while **Asian** individuals report a higher coverage rate of **93.06%**. **Black or African American** residents have a coverage rate of **85.81%**. The **Hispanic or Latino** population has a lower rate of **77.57%** compared to the other groups.

Across **Texas**, **White** individuals have an insurance coverage rate of **87.94%**, and **Asian** people have coverage at **90.61%**. The **Black or African American** rate is slightly lower at **85.05%**, and the **Hispanic or Latino** population shows a coverage of **73.28%**. Notably, **Austin** has higher rates of coverage for **White** and **Asian** people than the state averages.

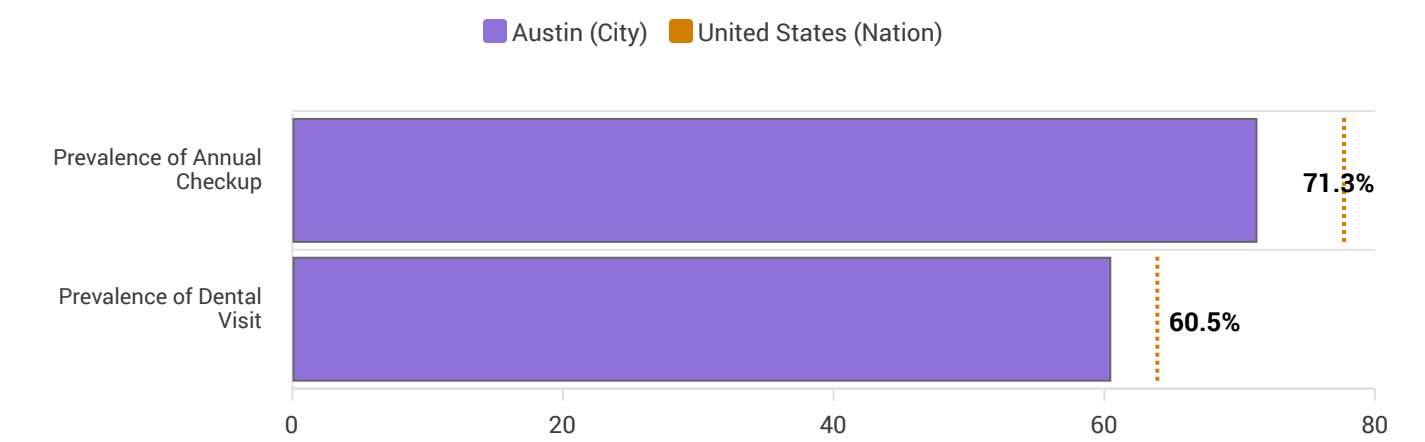
| Health Insurance Coverage by Race/Ethnicity                                     | Austin (City)    | Texas (State) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Percent White People With Health Insurance                                      | 91.4% (489,462)  | 87.94%        |
| Percent Black or African American People With Health Insurance                  | 85.81% (63,051)  | 85.05%        |
| Percent Asian People With Health Insurance                                      | 93.06% (83,155)  | 90.61%        |
| Percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander People With Health Insurance | 78.64% (475)     | 80.32%        |
| Percent American Indian or Alaska Native People With Health Insurance           | 81.45% (6,786)   | 73.77%        |
| Percent People of "Some Other Race" With Health Insurance                       | 72.06% (56,903)  | 68.45%        |
| Percent People of "Two or More Races" With Health Insurance                     | 81.76% (153,636) | 75.53%        |
| Percent Hispanic or Latino People With Health Insurance                         | 77.57% (241,555) | 73.28%        |

Source: [Census](#)

# Preventative Care 2023

In **Austin, TX**, the **Prevalence of Annual Checkup** is **71.3%** for 2023. The **Prevalence of Dental Visit** stands at **60.5%** for 2022.

In the **United States**, the **Prevalence of Annual Checkup** is higher at **77.7%** in 2023. The **Prevalence of Dental Visit** is also greater at **63.9%** in 2022. Austin has a **6.4%** lower rate for checkups compared to the national average and a **3.4%** lower dental visit rate.



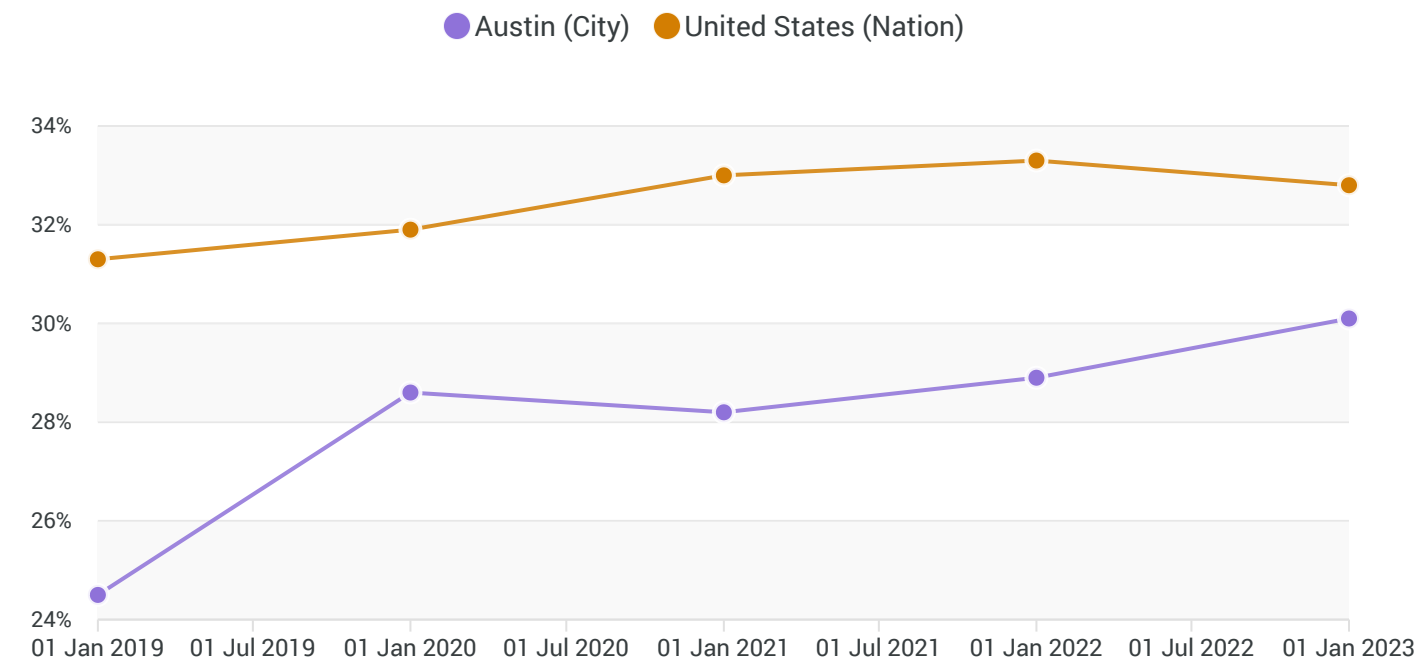
Source: [CDC\\_PLACES](#)

# Health Risk Factors

## Obesity

In **Austin**, the prevalence of obesity was **30.1%** in **2023**, up from **28.9%** in **2022**. This marks an increase of **1.2 percentage points**. The trend indicates a steady rise from **24.5%** in **2019**.

In the **United States**, the obesity rate was **32.8%** in **2023**, down from **33.3%** in **2022**. This shows a decrease of **0.5 percentage points**. However, the overall rate has increased from **31.3%** in **2019**. Austin's obesity rate is lower than the national average.

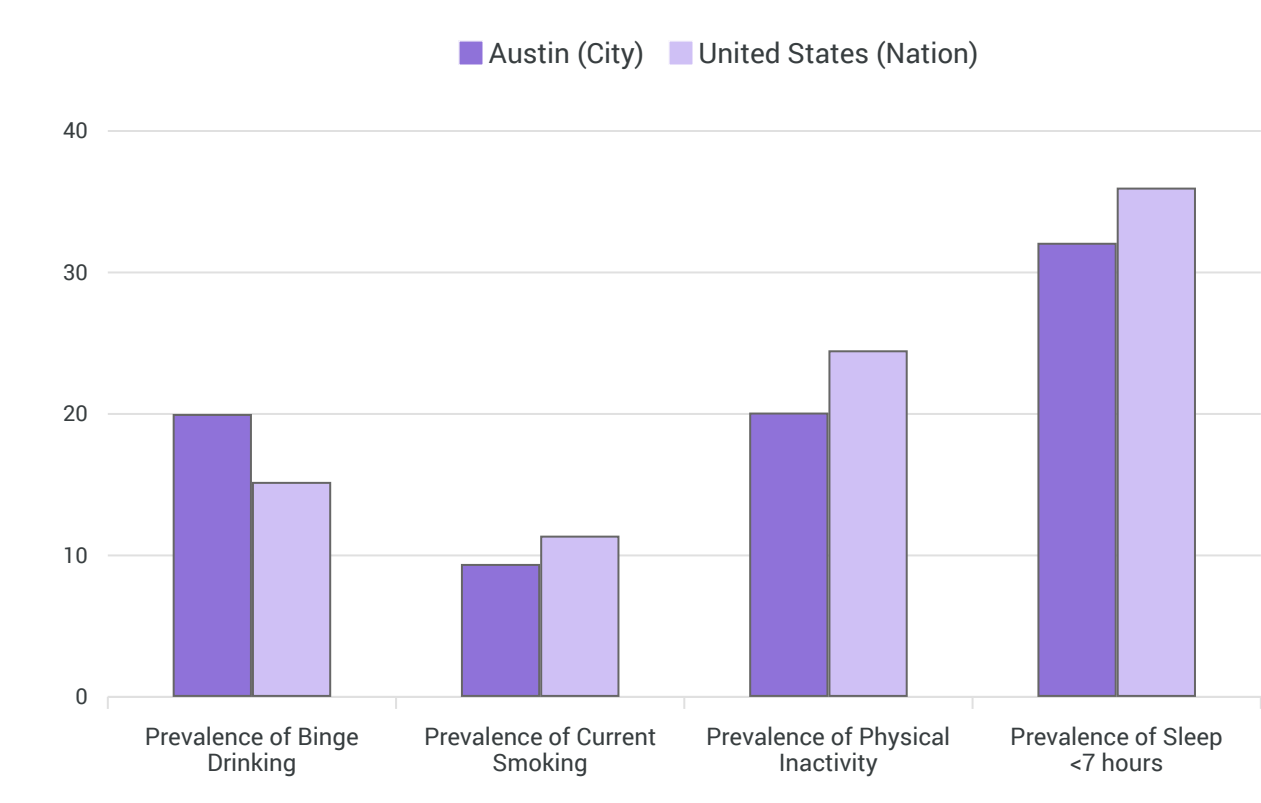


Source: [CDC\\_PLACES](#)

## Select Health Behaviors 2023

In **Austin**, the **Prevalence of Binge Drinking** is **20%**, higher than the national rate of **15.2%**. The **Prevalence of Current Smoking** is **9.4%**, which is lower than the national average of **11.4%**. The **Prevalence of Physical Inactivity** in Austin stands at **20.1%**, compared to **24.5%** in the U.S. The **Prevalence of Sleep <7 hours** is **32.1%** in Austin, while it is higher at **36%** nationally.

Austin shows a significant advantage in smoking rates (lower) and physical inactivity (lower) compared to national averages. However, binge drinking and insufficient sleep rates are higher in Austin than in the broader U.S. population.



Source: [CDC\\_PLACES](#)

## Loneliness

In **Austin, TX**, the prevalence of loneliness was **36.2%** in 2022. Data for 2023 is not available.

In the **United States**, the loneliness rate was **32%** in 2023, showing a slight increase from **31.9%** in 2022. Austin's rate is higher than the national average.

### Austin (City)

Prevalence of Loneliness 2023

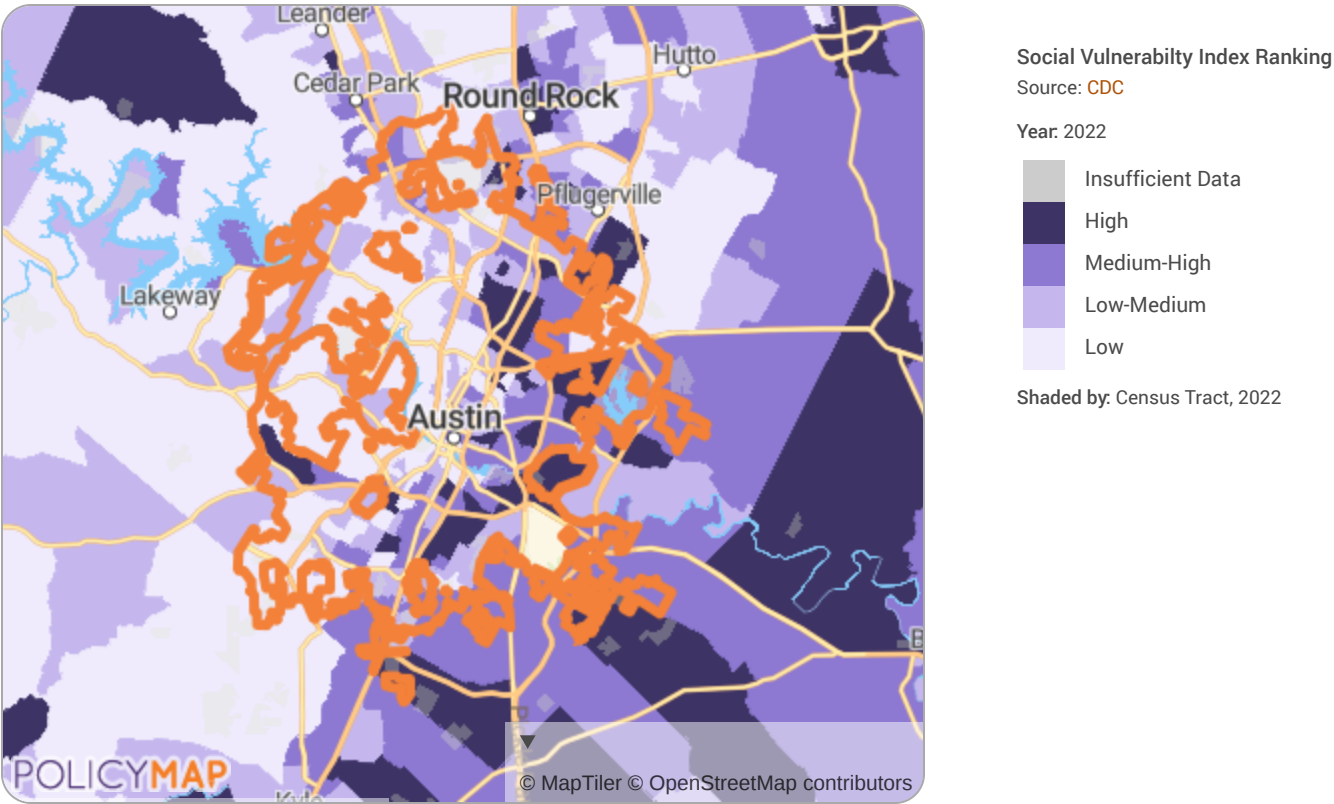
N/A

32% (United States)

Source: [CDC\\_PLACES](#)

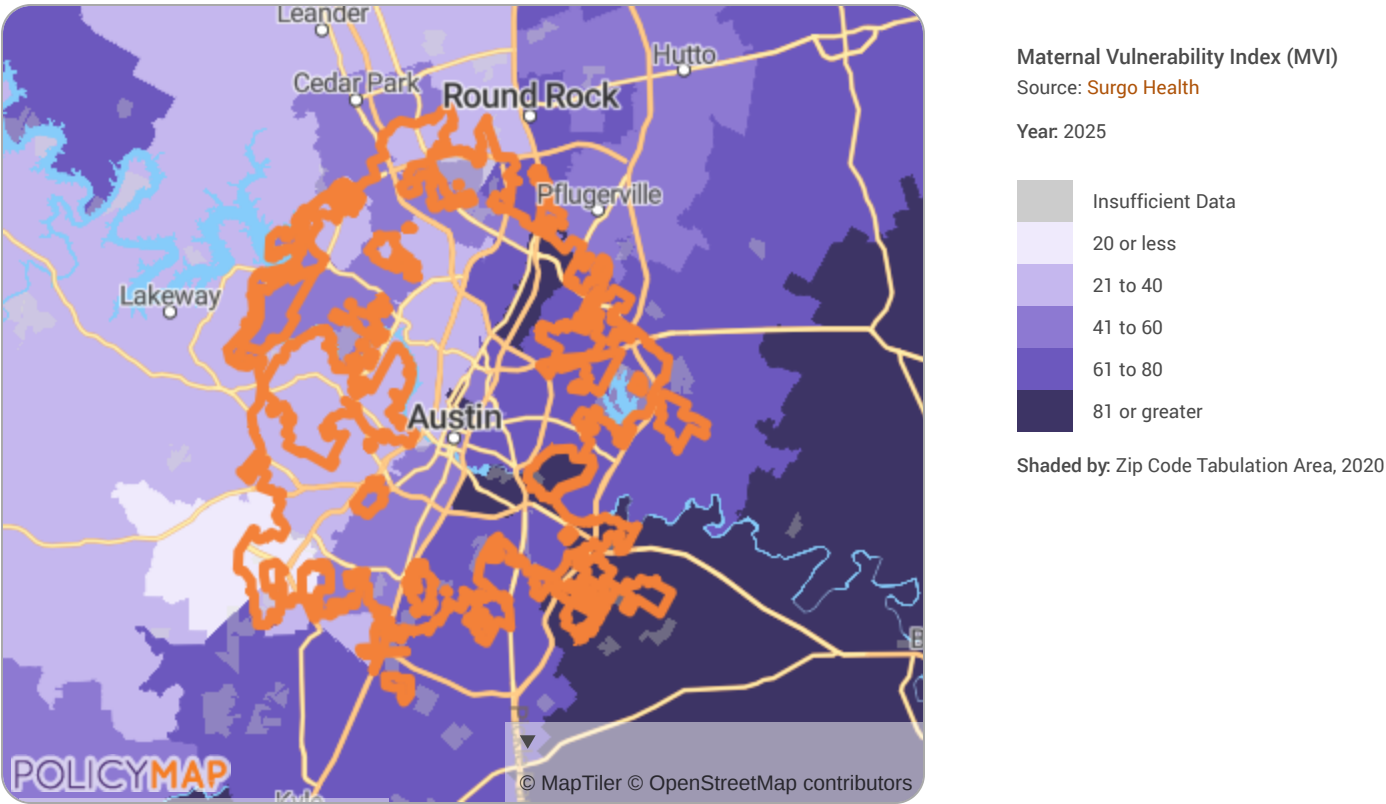
# Social Vulnerability Index 2022

The CDC's Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) ranks areas by their vulnerability to public health emergencies using Census data across four themes: socioeconomic status, household composition, minority status and language, and housing and transportation. Higher rankings reflect greater need for support and resources.



# Maternal Vulnerability Index 2025

The Maternal Vulnerability Index (MVI) ranks geographies by their vulnerability to poor pregnancy outcomes across six themes: reproductive healthcare access, physical health, mental health and substance use, general healthcare access and affordability, socioeconomic determinants, and physical environment.

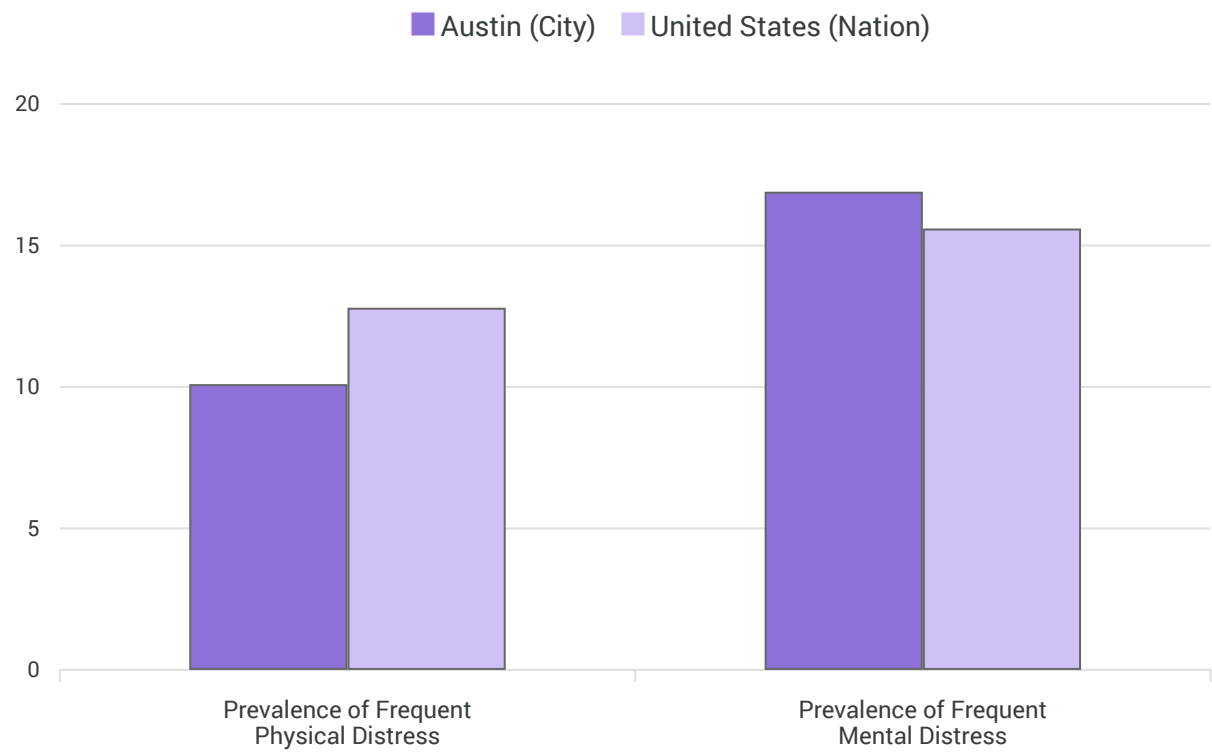


# Health Conditions

## Self-Assessed Health 2023

In **Austin (City)**, the **Prevalence of Frequent Physical Distress** is **10.1%**. The **Prevalence of Frequent Mental Distress** stands at **16.9%**.

In the **United States**, the **Prevalence of Frequent Physical Distress** is higher at **12.8%**. The **Prevalence of Frequent Mental Distress** is lower at **15.6%**. Notably, **Austin's** physical distress rate is **2.7%** lower than the national average, while its mental distress rate is **1.3%** higher.

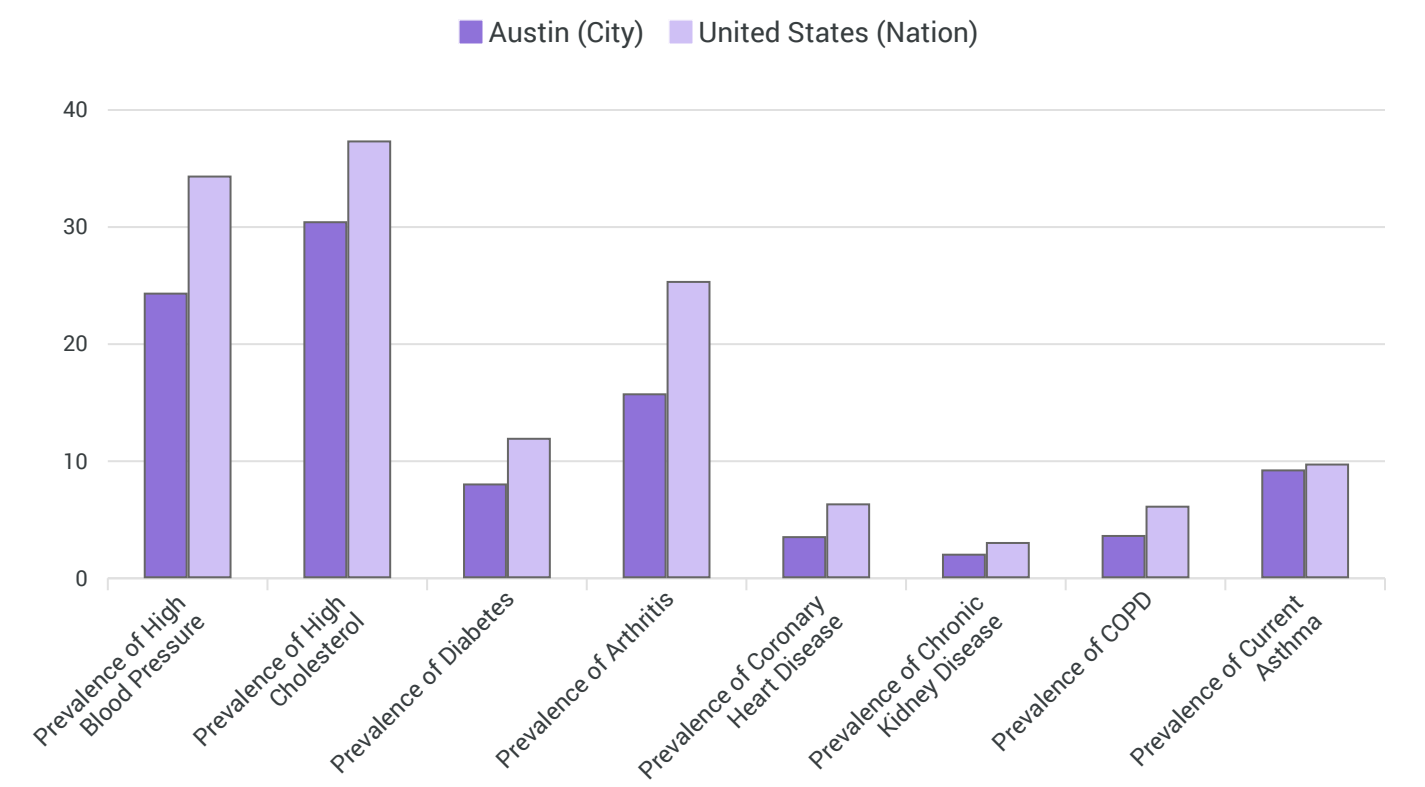


Source: [CDC\\_PLACES](#)

# Chronic Conditions 2023

In **Austin**, the prevalence of High Blood Pressure is **24.4%**, while in the **United States**, it is **34.4%**. High Cholesterol is reported at **30.5%** in Austin compared to **37.4%** nationally. Diabetes prevalence is **8.1%** in Austin versus **12%** nationwide.

Arthritis affects **15.8%** of Austin's population, while the U.S. figure is **25.4%**. Coronary Heart Disease in Austin is **3.6%**, lower than the U.S. rate of **6.4%**. COPD shows **3.7%** in Austin compared to **6.2%** nationally. Overall, Austin shows significantly lower rates for several chronic conditions compared to the national average.

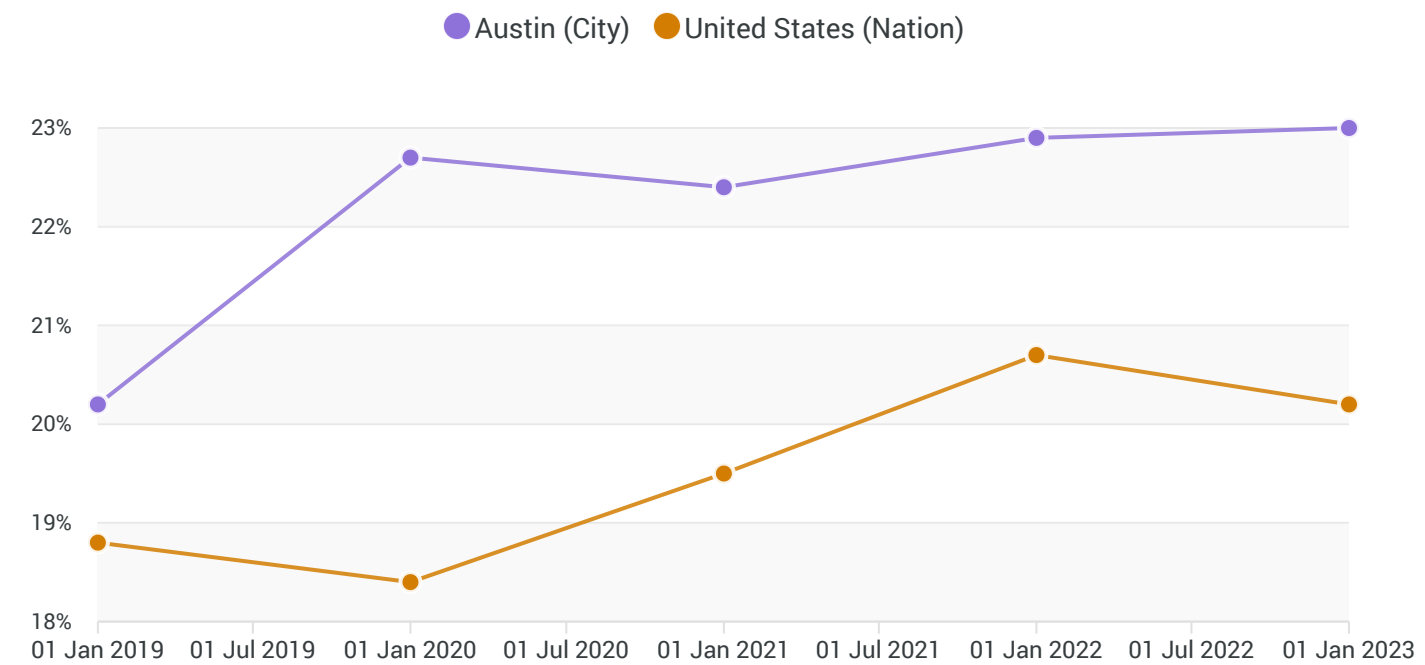


Source: [CDC\\_PLACES](#)

# Depression

In **Austin**, the prevalence of depression increased slightly from **22.9% in 2022 to 23% in 2023**. In the previous years, the rates were **22.4% in 2021, 22.7% in 2020, and 20.2% in 2019**.

In the **United States**, the prevalence of depression was **20.2% in 2023**, down from **20.7% in 2022**. The rates were **19.5% in 2021, 18.4% in 2020, and 18.8% in 2019**. Comparatively, **Austin's 23%** is higher than the **national rate of 20.2%** in 2023.



Source: CDC\_PLACES

# Cancer Incidence

Between 2014 and 2022, **Williamson** County showed a slight decrease in the Cancer Incidence Rate, from **444.4** to **439**. Similarly, **Travis** County also demonstrated a small increase, moving from **405.3** to **422.7**. In contrast, **Texas** overall recorded a rise from **411.2** in 2014-2018 to **430.6** in 2018-2022.

In summary, **Williamson** had a rate of **439** while **Travis** was slightly lower at **422.7** in the most recent data. Both counties are below the Texas average of **430.6**. The most notable change is Texas's increase of **19.4** in the incidence rate over the observed periods.

| Cancer Incidence    | 2014-2018 | 2015-2019 | 2016-2020 | 2017-2021 | 2018-2022 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Austin (City)       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       | N/A       |
| Williamson (County) | 444.4     | 447.9     | 439.4     | 445.1     | 439       |
| Travis (County)     | 405.3     | 408       | 405.4     | 419       | 422.7     |
| Texas (State)       | 411.2     | 415.3     | 412.1     | 424.5     | 430.6     |

Rate per 100,000 people

Source: [CDC](#)

# Cancer Incidence by Type 2018-2022

In **Williamson County**, the **Breast Cancer Incidence Rate for Women** is **139.8** per 100,000, and the **Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate for Men** is **146.7**. The **Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate** stands at **38.3**. In comparison, **Travis County** reports a **Breast Cancer Incidence Rate** of **128.1** and a **Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate** of **136.5**.

The rates indicate that **Williamson County** has higher incidences for both breast and prostate cancers than **Travis County**. In **Texas**, the **Breast Cancer Incidence Rate** is lower at **123.7**, while the **Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate** is considerably lower at **110.7**. The significant difference in cancer rates between these boundaries highlights growing concerns in certain areas.

| Cancer Incidence by Type                 | Austin (City) | Williamson (County) | Travis (County) | Texas (State) |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Breast Cancer Incidence Rate for Women   | N/A           | 139.8               | 128.1           | 123.7         |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate for Men   | N/A           | 146.7               | 136.5           | 110.7         |
| Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate  | N/A           | 38.3                | 35.5            | 45.2          |
| Colon and Rectum Cancer Incidence Rate   | N/A           | 34.4                | 34.8            | 38.3          |
| Melanomas of the Skin Incidence Rate     | N/A           | 16.8                | 18.5            | 15.4          |
| Urinary Bladder Cancer Incidence Rate    | N/A           | 18.2                | 15.2            | 15.3          |
| Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate for Women | N/A           | 6.6                 | 6.8             | 9.5           |

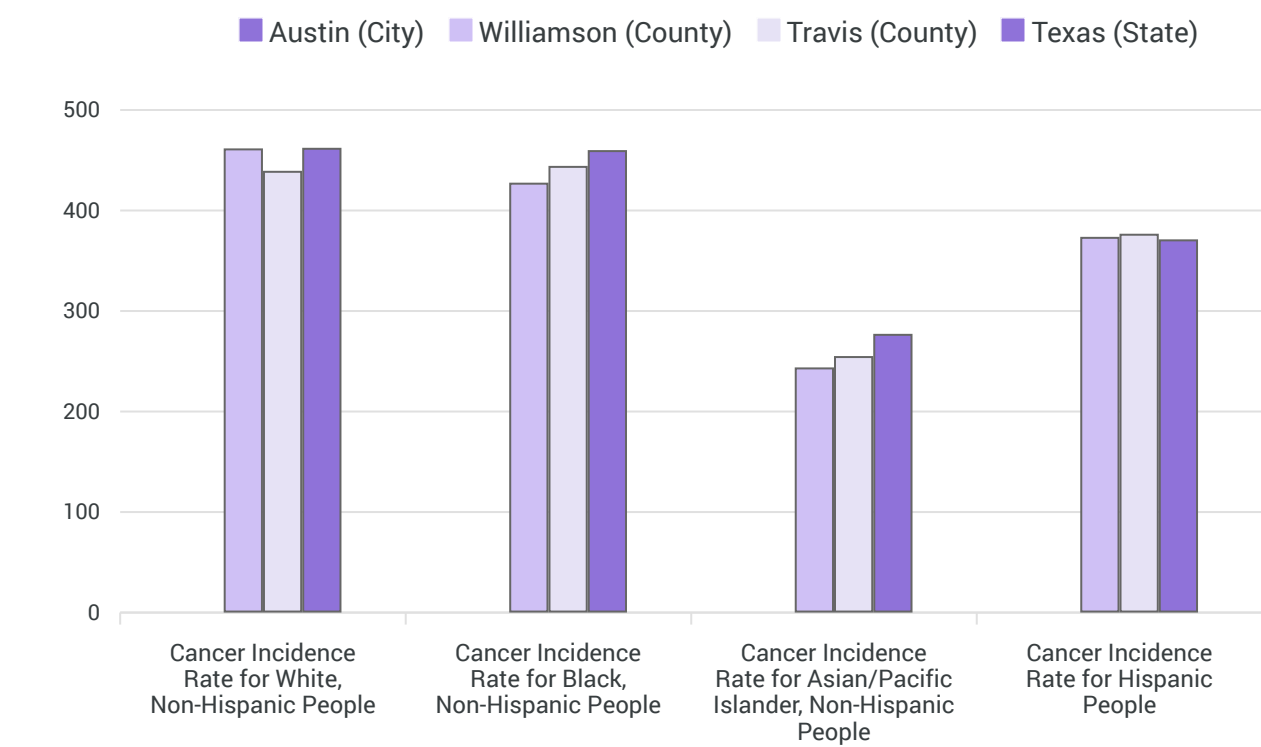
Rate per 100,000

Source: [CDC](#)

# Cancer Incidence by Race/Ethnicity 2018-2022

In **Williamson (County)**, the cancer incidence rates for various racial groups are as follows: **White, Non-Hispanic**: 461.8, **Black, Non-Hispanic**: 427.7, **Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic**: 243.9, and **Hispanic**: 373.8. In **Travis (County)**, the rates are slightly lower for **White, Non-Hispanic** at 439.5 and higher for **Black, Non-Hispanic** at 444.4. The rates for **Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** and **Hispanic** are 255.2 and 376.9, respectively.

Comparatively, **Texas (State)** shows a cancer incidence rate of 462.4 for **White, Non-Hispanic**, 460.1 for **Black, Non-Hispanic**, and the lowest for **Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** at 277.3. Notably, the overall rates for **Black, Non-Hispanic** individuals are higher in Travis compared to Williamson, with a difference of 16.7.



Rate per 100,000

Source: CDC

# Chlamydia

In 2023, **Travis County** had an incidence of Chlamydia of **681.7** per 100,000 people. This is a decrease from **705.6** in 2022. The rate has remained relatively stable over the past few years, with some fluctuations.

**Williamson County** showed an increase to **319.3** in 2023, up from **279.1** in 2022. Compared to previous years, this reflects a noticeable rise from **265.5** in 2021. **Texas State** reported a decrease to **491.9** in 2023 from **517.8** in 2022. Overall, Travis County remains significantly higher than Williamson County and Texas State, though it has seen a slight decrease.

| Chlamydia           | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Austin (City)       | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   |
| Williamson (County) | 239.4 | 243   | 308   | 265.5 | 279.1 | 319.3 |
| Travis (County)     | 721.3 | 602.9 | 614.3 | 662.5 | 705.6 | 681.7 |
| Texas (State)       | 511.8 | 445.1 | 463.6 | 506.8 | 517.8 | 491.9 |

Rate per 100,000

Source: [CDC](#)

# Gonorrhea

In **Williamson (County)**, the incidence of gonorrhea per 100,000 people increased from **101.6** in 2022 to **111.9** in 2023, showing a notable rise. From 2019 to 2023, the rate surged significantly from **57.2** to **111.9**.

In **Travis (County)**, the incidence slightly decreased from **349.8** in 2022 to **347.9** in 2023. In contrast, **Texas (State)** saw a decline from **206.5** in 2022 to **176.4** in 2023, indicating a significant drop. Comparatively, Travis has a higher gonorrhea incidence at **347.9** than Williamson's **111.9**.

| Gonorrhea           | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  | 2023  |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Austin (City)       | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   |
| Williamson (County) | 59.8  | 57.2  | 102.6 | 87.4  | 101.6 | 111.9 |
| Travis (County)     | 273.5 | 215   | 316.8 | 332   | 349.8 | 347.9 |
| Texas (State)       | 165   | 152.5 | 199.8 | 218.9 | 206.5 | 176.4 |

Rate per 100,000

Source: [CDC](#)

# Syphilis

In **Williamson County**, the incidence of syphilis per 100,000 people was **7.6** in 2023, up from **6.1** in 2022, showing an increase of about **24.6%**. Over the past years, it rose from **4.8** in 2018.

In contrast, **Travis County** had a higher incidence of **29.8** in 2023, though it slightly decreased from **31.4** in 2022, showing a drop of about **5.1%**. For the last five years, the rate increased significantly from **19.2** in 2018. In **Texas** as a whole, the rate was **15** in 2023, stable compared to **15.5** in 2022.

| Syphilis            | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austin (City)       | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  |
| Williamson (County) | 4.8  | 4.1  | 7.1  | 5.6  | 6.1  | 7.6  |
| Travis (County)     | 19.2 | 17   | 20.5 | 32   | 31.4 | 29.8 |
| Texas (State)       | 8.9  | 8.1  | 9.3  | 13.1 | 15.5 | 15   |

Rate per 100,000

Source: [CDC](#)

# Mortality

## Disease-Related Mortality 2024

In **Williamson County**, significant indicators are reported for 2024. The **Cancer Deaths per 100,000 People** is **213.2**. **Coronary Heart Disease Deaths** are at **113.9** and **Stroke Deaths** at **58.2**. **Liver Disease Deaths** are notably low at **23**.

In **Travis County**, **Cancer Deaths** are lower at **177**. **Coronary Heart Disease Deaths** stand at **103.1**, and **Stroke Deaths** are recorded at **47.5**. In comparison to **Texas** state-wide, where **Cancer Deaths** are the highest at **277.2**, **Williamson** and **Travis** show better outcomes.

| Disease-Related Mortality                                   | Austin (City) | Williamson (County) | Travis (County) | Texas (State) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Cancer Deaths per 100,000 People                            | N/A           | 213.2               | 177             | 277.2         |
| Coronary Heart Disease Deaths per 100,000 People            | N/A           | 113.9               | 103.1           | 155.6         |
| Stroke Deaths per 100,000 People                            | N/A           | 58.2                | 47.5            | 74.5          |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths per 100,000 People | N/A           | 40.3                | 29.4            | 60.2          |
| Alzheimer's Disease Deaths per 100,000 People               | N/A           | 47.2                | 33.9            | 61.8          |
| Diabetes Deaths per 100,000 People                          | N/A           | 15.8                | 19.7            | 46            |
| Liver Disease Deaths per 100,000 People                     | N/A           | 23                  | 16.7            | 31            |
| Kidney Disease Deaths per 100,000 People                    | N/A           | 16.3                | 17.8            | 27.7          |

Source: [CDC](#)

## Injury-Related Mortality 2024

The **Accidental Death Rate** in **Williamson County** is **32.9** per 100,000, while in **Travis County** it is higher at **49.6** per 100,000. Both counties have rates considerably lower than the **Texas** state rate of **46.1**. The **Motor Vehicle Death Rate** is **8.2** in Williamson, compared to **9.5** in Travis, but both are below the state figure of **14**.

Suicide rates are **13.9** in Williamson and slightly higher at **14.3** in Travis, matching the state rate of **14.3**. The **Homicide Rate** in Williamson is **1.9**, significantly lower than Travis's **5** and Texas's **5.9**. Lastly, the **Firearm Homicide Rate** is **1.4** in Williamson and **3.7** in Travis, while Texas holds a rate of **4.6**. Overall, significant variations exist between the counties, particularly in the homicide rates.

| Injury-Related Mortality | Austin (City) | Williamson (County) | Travis (County) | Texas (State) |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Accidental Death Rate    | N/A           | 32.9                | 49.6            | 46.1          |
| Motor Vehicle Death Rate | N/A           | 8.2                 | 9.5             | 14            |
| Suicide Rate             | N/A           | 13.9                | 14.3            | 14.3          |
| Homicide Rate            | N/A           | 1.9                 | 5               | 5.9           |
| Firearm Homicide Rate    | N/A           | 1.4                 | 3.7             | 4.6           |

Rate per 100,000

Source: [CDC](#)

## Drug Overdose Deaths

In **Williamson County**, the rate of drug overdose deaths was **13.49** per 100,000 people in 2021, up from **11.69** in 2020, marking a **15.3% increase**. In **Travis County**, the rate reached **24.41** in 2021, also higher than the **21.14** in 2020, reflecting a **10.7% increase**.

Comparatively, Travis County has significantly higher overdose death rates than Williamson County. In 2021, Travis County's rate was nearly double that of Williamson County. Both areas show an increasing trend in drug overdose deaths over recent years.

| Drug Overdose Deaths | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Austin (City)        | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   | N/A   |
| Williamson (County)  | 8.25  | 9.05  | 8.64  | 9.03  | 11.69 | 13.49 |
| Travis (County)      | 14.92 | 16.38 | 15.64 | 16.33 | 21.14 | 24.41 |

Rate per 100,000

Source: [CDC](#)

# Infant Mortality

In **Williamson County**, the infant mortality rate was **3.08** per 1,000 births in 2023, down from **4.83** in 2022, showing a significant decrease of **36.3%**. In **Travis County**, the rate was also **3.08** in 2023, a decrease from **3.95** in 2022, reflecting a decline of **22%**.

Comparatively, **Texas** had a higher rate of **5.83** in 2023, slightly increasing from **5.72** in 2022, which is a **1.9%** increase. This illustrates a notable difference, with both counties showing lower rates than the state average.

| Infant Mortality    | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austin (City)       | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  | N/A  |
| Williamson (County) | 4.21 | N/A  | 3.79 | 3.25 | 4.83 | 3.08 |
| Travis (County)     | 3.64 | 4.99 | 3.82 | 3.98 | 3.95 | 3.08 |
| Texas (State)       | 5.48 | 5.48 | 5.29 | 5.29 | 5.72 | 5.83 |

Rate per 1,000 Births

Source: CDC

## Food and Nutrition

### Food and Grocery Locations

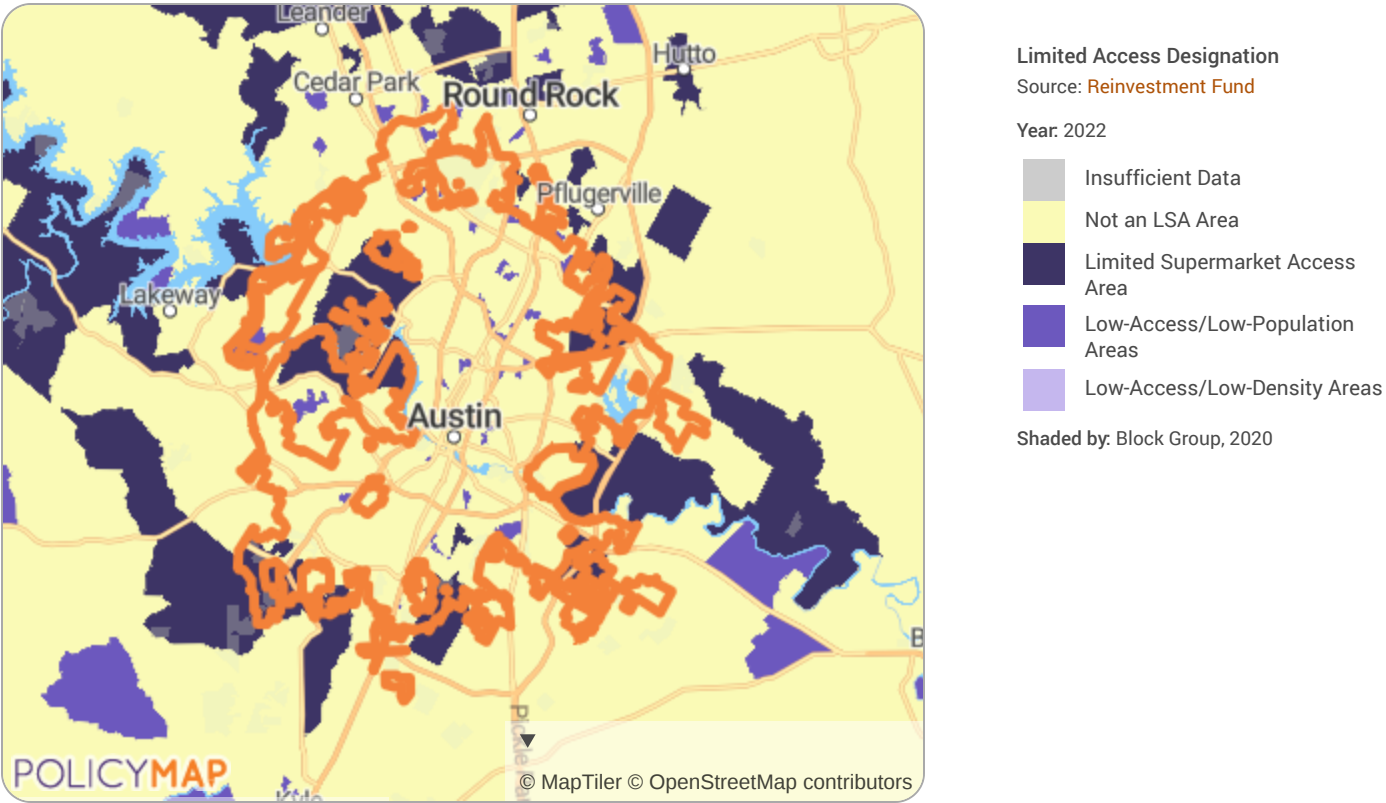
The **Austin (City)** boundary has a total of **569 SNAP Retail Locations**. There are also **75 Grocery Retail Locations** and **11 Farmers' Markets Locations**.

This data shows a reliance on SNAP and grocery stores for food access. The significant number of SNAP Retail Locations highlights support for low-income residents. Comparatively, the Farmers' Markets are minimal, indicating limited options for fresh local produce.

|                            | Total | Source                           |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| SNAP Retail Locations      | 569   | USDA (2025)                      |
| Grocery Retail Locations   | 75    | Based on NielsenIQ TDLinx (2022) |
| Farmers' Markets Locations | 11    | USDA (2025)                      |

# Limited Supermarket Areas 2022

These designations identify communities where residents travel nearly twice as far to a full-service supermarket as those in areas with similar population density and above-average incomes. They differ by population size and geography: Limited Supermarket Areas (LSAs) cover larger combined block groups while Low-Access/Low-Population and Low-Access/Low-Density Areas capture smaller or more remote communities.

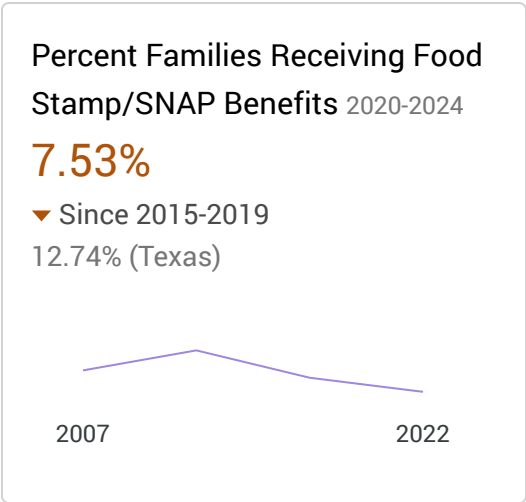


# Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits

In **Austin, TX**, the percent of families receiving Food Stamp/SNAP benefits is currently **7.53%** (2020-2024), which shows a significant decrease from **15.15%** in 2010-2014. This decline represents a reduction of **7.62 percentage points** over the past decade.

In comparison, **Texas** has a higher current rate of **12.74%** for the same period (2020-2024). This is a slight decrease from **13.3%** (2015-2019) and a more significant drop from **15.59%** (2010-2014). Overall, both regions show a decrease in benefit usage, but Austin has seen a sharper decline.

## Austin (City)



Source: [Census](#)

# Food Insecurity

In **Williamson County**, the **Overall Food Insecurity Rate** is **13.7%** in 2023, up from **12.6%** in 2022. This marks a **an increase of 8.7%** from the previous year. Over the last few years, the rate was **10.1%** in 2021 and **10.7%** in 2020.

For **Travis County**, the rate stands at **15.9%** in 2023, compared to **14.6%** in 2022, showing a **9% rise**. The rate was **11.9%** in 2021 and **12.6%** in 2020. In contrast, **Texas** has a higher rate of **17.6%** in 2023, increasing from **16.4%** in 2022, indicating a **7.3% change**. Overall, all areas show increasing rates of food insecurity.

The USDA defines food insecurity as a household-level condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food, indicating a lack of sufficient money or resources to feed all members throughout the year — often resulting in reduced dietary quality, variety, or disrupted eating patterns.

| Food Insecurity     | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      | 2023      |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Austin (City)       | N/A (N/A) | N/A (N/A) | N/A (N/A) | N/A (N/A) | N/A (N/A) | N/A (N/A) |
| Williamson (County) | 11.2%     | 11%       | 10.7%     | 10.1%     | 12.6%     | 13.7%     |
| Travis (County)     | 12.9%     | 12.8%     | 12.6%     | 11.9%     | 14.6%     | 15.9%     |
| Texas (State)       | 15%       | 14.1%     | 13%       | 13.7%     | 16.4%     | 17.6%     |

Source: [Feeding America](#)

# Child Food Insecurity

In **Williamson County**, the **Child Food Insecurity Rate** is **15.1%** for 2023, unchanged from 2022. This marks an increase from **10.5%** in 2021, indicating a significant rise of **4.6 percentage points** over the two years.

In **Travis County**, the rate is **16.4%** in 2023, down from **17.1%** in 2022. However, it has increased from **12.3%** in 2021, marking a rise of **4.1 percentage points** since then. Comparatively, the **state of Texas** has a higher rate of **22.2%** for 2023, a slight decrease from **22.8%** in 2022 but an increase from **18.1%** in 2021, with a change of **4.1 percentage points** over the two-year period.

| Child Food Insecurity | 2018      | 2019      | 2020      | 2021      | 2022      | 2023      |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Austin (City)         | N/A (N/A) | N/A (N/A) | N/A (N/A) | N/A (N/A) | N/A (N/A) | N/A (N/A) |
| Williamson (County)   | 16%       | 13.7%     | 12.6%     | 10.5%     | 15.1%     | 15.1%     |
| Travis (County)       | 17.2%     | 15.2%     | 15.5%     | 12.3%     | 17.1%     | 16.4%     |
| Texas (State)         | 21.6%     | 19.8%     | 18.9%     | 18.1%     | 22.8%     | 22.2%     |

Source: [Feeding America](#)

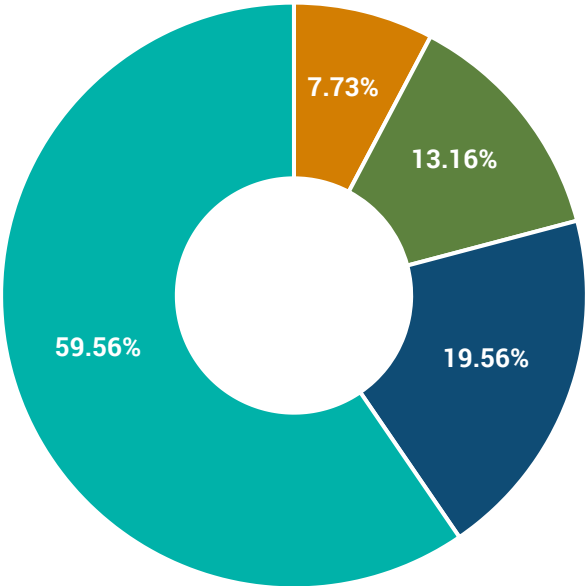
# Education

## Educational Attainment 2020-2024

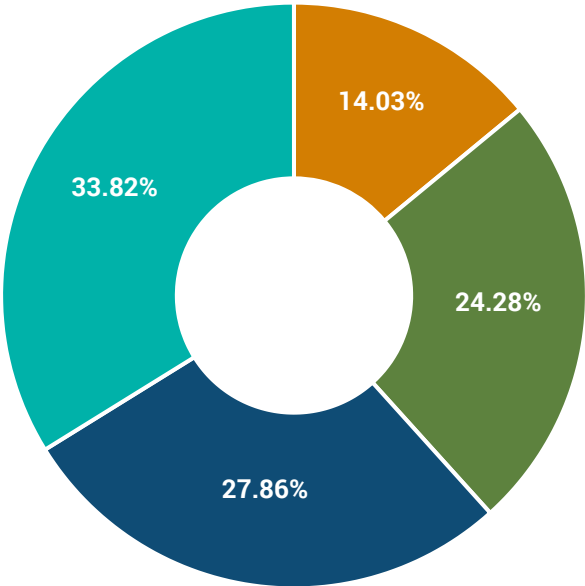
In **Austin**, 7.73% of the population has less than a high school diploma, compared to 14.03% in **Texas**. A significant portion in Austin, 59.56%, holds at least a bachelor's degree, sharply higher than Texas's 33.82%.

In terms of educational achievement, Austin shows lower percentages for those with only a high school diploma (13.16%) versus Texas (24.28%). Additionally, 19.56% of Austin's population has some college or an associate's degree, while Texas has a higher percentage at 27.86%. These differences highlight Austin's higher educational attainment compared to the state overall.

Austin (City)



Texas (State)



- Percent Population with Less than HS Diploma
- Percent Population with HS Diploma and No College
- Percent Population with Some College or Associate's Degree
- Percent Population with At Least Bachelor's Degree

Source: [Census](#)

# Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Race/Ethnicity 2020-2024

In **Austin (City)**, the **Percent White Population** with at least a bachelor's degree is **67.36%**, and the **Asian Population** shows a significantly higher rate at **79.13%**. The **Black or African American Population** has a rate of **38.15%**, while **Hispanic or Latino** individuals are at **37.14%**.

Comparatively, in **Texas**, the **Percent White Population** is lower at **39.32%**, and the **Asian Population** is also lower at **62.87%**. The **Black or African American Population** stands at **29.5%**, which is notably less than in Austin. The **Hispanic or Latino** rate in Texas is only **18.87%**, showing a significant disparity from Austin.

| Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Race/Ethnicity                                                 | Austin (City)    | Texas (State) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Percent White Population with At Least Bachelor's Degree                                      | 67.36% (276,781) | 39.32%        |
| Black or African American Population with At Least Bachelor's Degree                          | 38.15% (20,639)  | 29.5%         |
| Percent Asian Population with At Least Bachelor's Degree                                      | 79.13% (51,121)  | 62.87%        |
| Percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population with At Least Bachelor's Degree | 24.15% (121)     | 20.34%        |
| Percent American Indian and Alaskan Native Population with At Least Bachelor's Degree         | 33.75% (1,819)   | 20.1%         |
| Percent Population of "Some Other Race" with At Least Bachelor's Degree                       | 27.99% (14,405)  | 14.51%        |
| Percent Population of "Two or More Races" with At Least Bachelor's Degree                     | 46.43% (54,152)  | 22.99%        |
| Percent Hispanic or Latino Population with At Least Bachelor's Degree                         | 37.14% (72,995)  | 18.87%        |

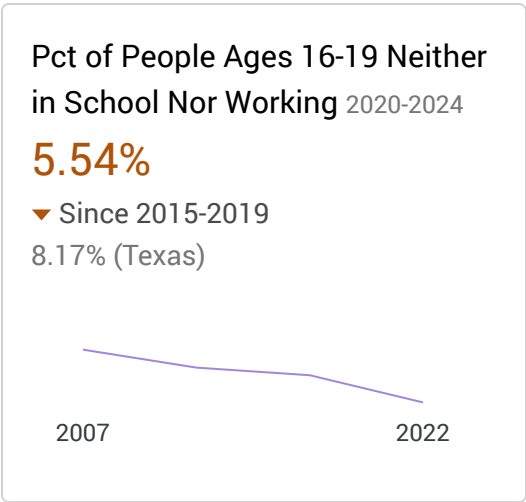
Source: [Census](#)

# Disconnected Youth

In **Austin**, the percentage of people ages 16-19 who are neither in school nor working decreased from **6.51%** in 2005-2009 to **5.54%** in 2020-2024. This represents a significant drop of **14.93%** over this time period.

In **Texas**, this percentage also decreased from **9.15%** in 2005-2009 to **8.17%** in 2020-2024, showing a decline of **10.73%**. While both areas saw reductions, Austin's percentage is notably lower than the state's average.

Austin (City)



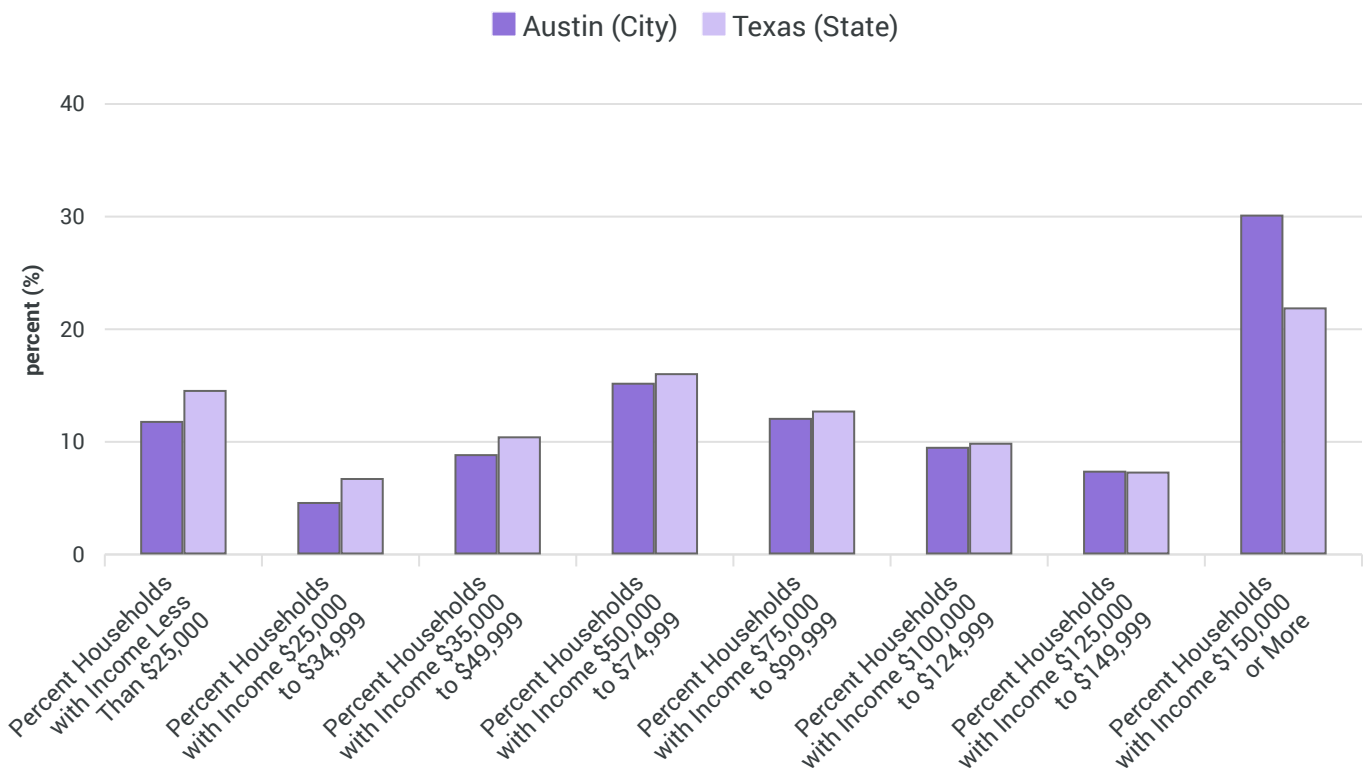
Source: **Census**

# Financial Stability

## Households by Annual Income 2020-2024

In **Austin**, 11.86% of households have an income less than \$25,000, while in **Texas**, this figure is higher at 14.61%. Notably, 30.18% of Austin households earn \$150,000 or more, significantly higher than the 21.94% in Texas.

For households earning between \$50,000 to \$74,999, Austin shows 15.25%, slightly lower than Texas's 16.1%. Additionally, Austin has a lower percentage of households earning between \$25,000 to \$34,999 at 4.66%, compared to Texas's 6.79%, indicating varying economic conditions across the boundaries.

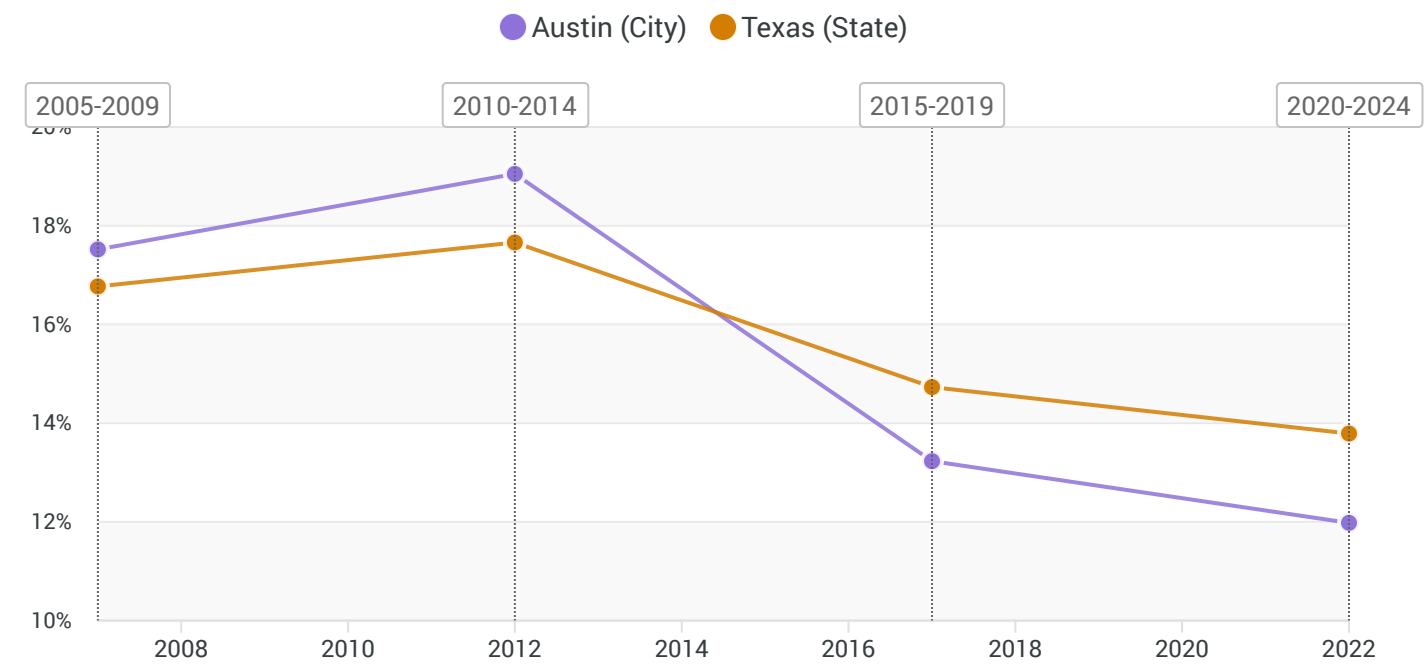


Source: [Census](#)

# Poverty Trends

In **Austin (City)** from 2005-2009 to 2020-2024, the percentage of people in poverty decreased from **17.52%** to **11.98%**, a significant drop of **5.54%**. Similarly, from 2010-2014 to 2020-2024, the reduction was from **19.05%** to **11.98%**, resulting in a **7.07%** decline.

In **Texas (State)**, the poverty rate also dropped from **17.66%** in 2010-2014 to **13.79%** in 2020-2024, a change of **3.87%**. Comparing both areas, Austin has a lower poverty rate than the state average, which is currently **13.79%**.



Source: [Census](#)

# Poverty by Race/Ethnicity 2020-2024

In **Austin**, the poverty rates for various racial and ethnic groups are as follows: **18.85%** of Black or African American people are in poverty, compared to **10.34%** of Asians. Notably, **20.5%** of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders face poverty, which is significant. The **percent of White people in poverty** is lower at **9.29%**, while **17.76%** of Hispanic or Latino individuals are affected.

For the entire state of **Texas**, **18.9%** of Black or African American people are in poverty, slightly higher than in Austin. However, the poverty rate for Asians is significantly lower at **8.93%**. The **percent of White people in poverty** is also higher in Texas at **10.43%** compared to Austin. Notably, **19.48%** of people of "Some Other Race" in Texas face poverty, underscoring different challenges compared to Austin.

| Poverty by Race/Ethnicity                                      | Austin (City)   | Texas (State) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Percent White People in Poverty                                | 9.29% (49,115)  | 10.43%        |
| Percent Black or African American People in Poverty            | 18.85% (13,472) | 18.9%         |
| Percent Asians in Poverty                                      | 10.34% (8,957)  | 8.93%         |
| Percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders in Poverty | 20.5% (122)     | 15.2%         |
| Percent American Indian and Alaskan Natives in Poverty         | 13.6% (1,117)   | 15.32%        |
| Percent People of "Some Other Race" in Poverty                 | 18.09% (14,133) | 19.48%        |
| Percent People of "Two or More Races" in Poverty               | 15.1% (27,879)  | 16.92%        |
| Percent Hispanic or Latino People in Poverty                   | 17.76% (54,429) | 18.49%        |

Source: [Census](#)

# Unemployment Rate

In **Austin**, the unemployment rate was **3.9%** in June 2026, a rise from **3.4%** in May 2026. This marks a significant increase of **14.71%** over the month. In comparison, **Williamson County** had a rate of **4.2%** in June 2026, an increase from **3.6%** in May 2026, showing a **16.67%** increase.

**Travis County** reported an unemployment rate of **4%** in June 2026, up from **3.5%** in May, which is a **14.29%** increase. The statewide unemployment rate for **Texas** was **4.9%** in June 2026, up from **4.3%** in May, reflecting a **13.95%** increase. Overall, all areas show rising unemployment rates, with Williamson witnessing the sharpest rise.

| Unemployment Rate   | 2026-01       | 2026-02       | 2026-03       | 2026-04       | 2026-05       | 2026-06       |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Austin (City)       | 3.5% (23,454) | 3.5% (23,196) | 3.3% (21,894) | 3.2% (21,500) | 3.4% (22,685) | 3.9% (25,914) |
| Williamson (County) | 3.8%          | 3.8%          | 3.5%          | 3.5%          | 3.6%          | 4.2%          |
| Travis (County)     | 3.6%          | 3.6%          | 3.4%          | 3.3%          | 3.5%          | 4%            |
| Texas (State)       | 4.5%          | 4.4%          | 4.1%          | 4%            | 4.3%          | 4.9%          |

Source: [BLS](#)

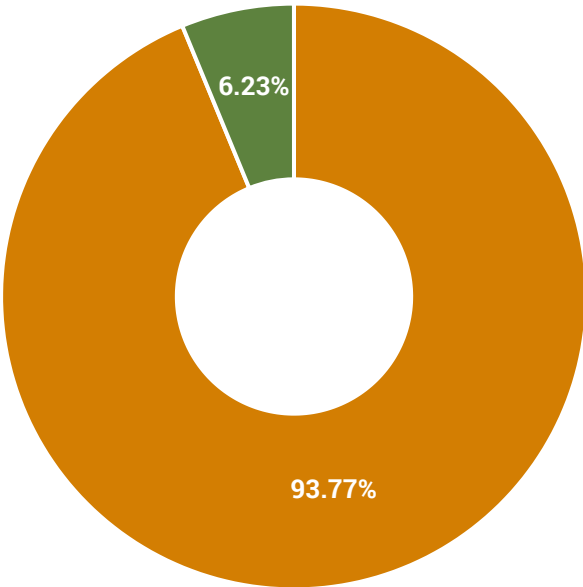
# Infrastructure and Built Environment

## Broadband Internet Access 2020-2024

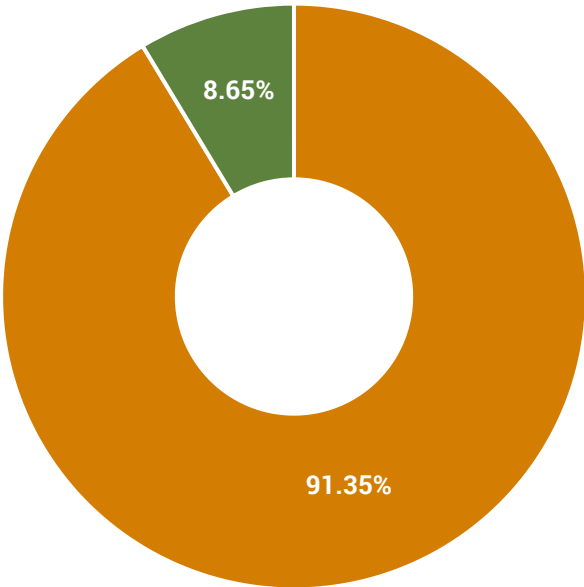
In **Austin**, 93.77% of households have any broadband internet, while only 6.23% lack a subscription. This indicates a strong internet access rate in the city.

In **Texas**, 91.35% of households have broadband internet, and 8.65% do not subscribe. Compared to Austin, Texas has a slightly lower percentage of broadband access and a higher percentage without internet. The difference in access is 2.42%.

Austin (City)



Texas (State)



- Percent Households with Any Broadband Internet
- Percent Households with No Broadband Internet Subscription

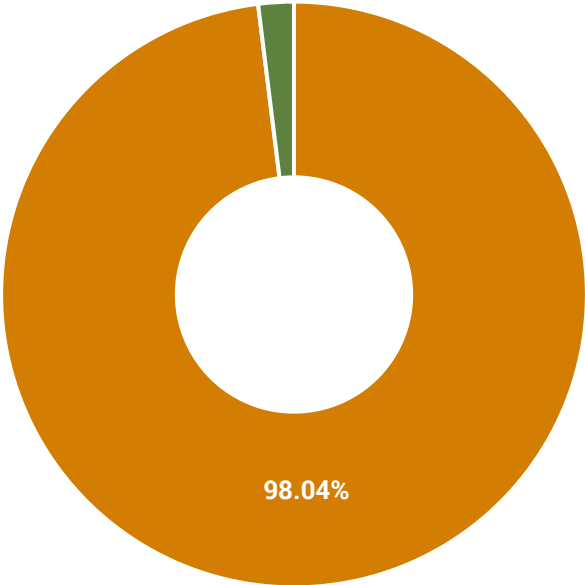
Source: [Census](#)

# Computer Access 2020-2024

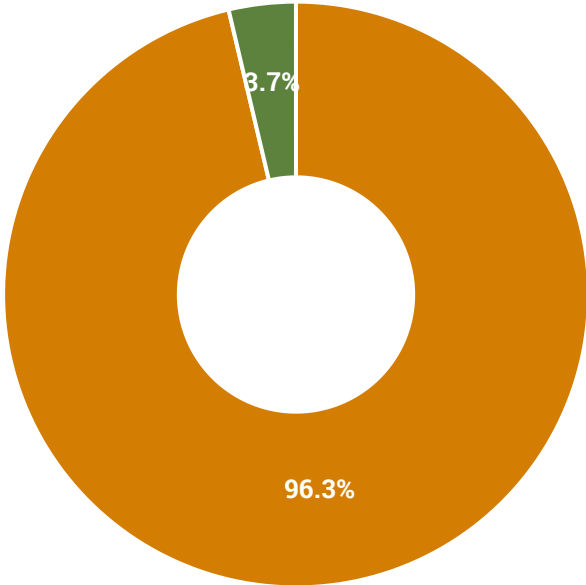
In **Austin**, **98.04%** of households have any type of computer. Only **1.96%** do not have one. This shows a strong access to technology in the city.

In **Texas**, **96.3%** of households have a computer, while **3.7%** do not. Compared to Austin, Texas has a slightly lower percent of computer access. The difference is significant, highlighting the tech accessibility variations between Austin and the broader state.

Austin (City)



Texas (State)



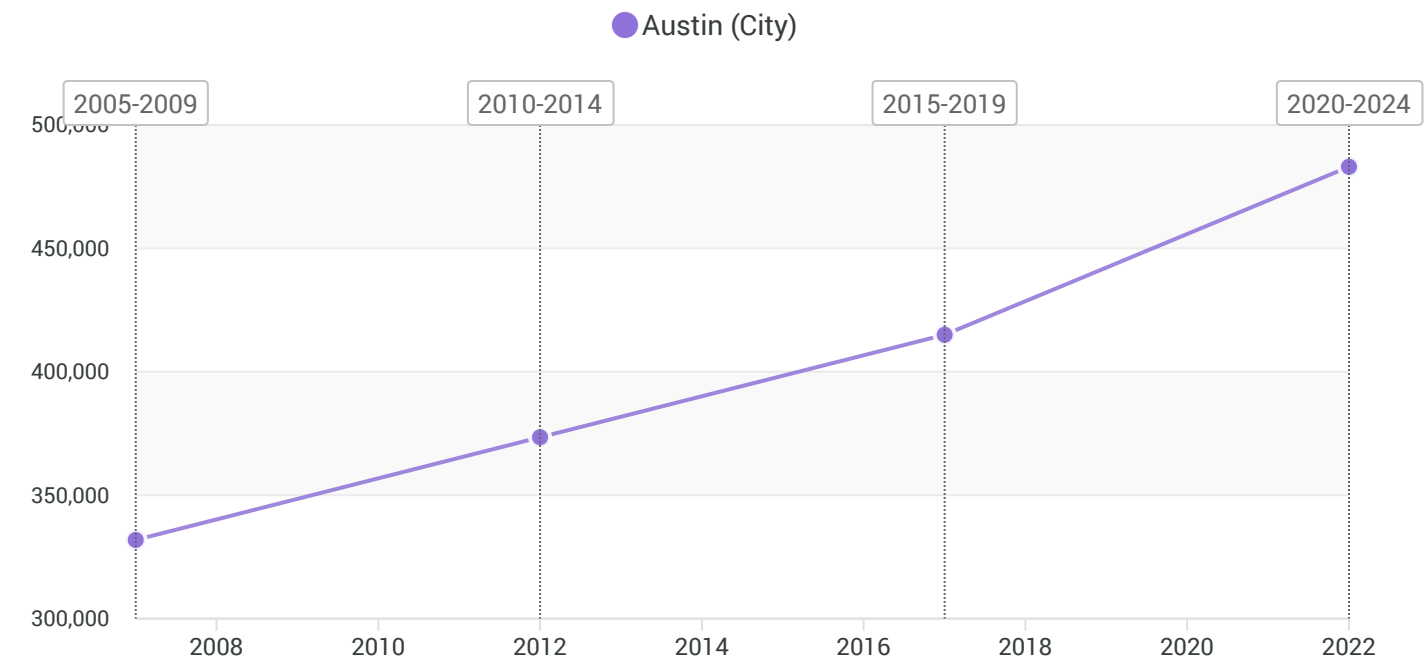
- Percent Households with Any Type of Computer
- Percent Households without Any Type of Computer

Source: [Census](#)

# Housing Units

The **Austin (City)** area has shown significant growth in housing units. In 2020-2024, there are **483,071** housing units, up from **415,006** in 2015-2019, indicating a **16.4%** increase. This trend continues, with housing units increasing from **373,473** in 2010-2014 and **331,873** in 2005-2009.

Overall, there has been substantial growth over the years. The housing units rose by **45.4%** from 2005-2009 to 2020-2024. The increase in units reflects ongoing development and demand in the Austin area.

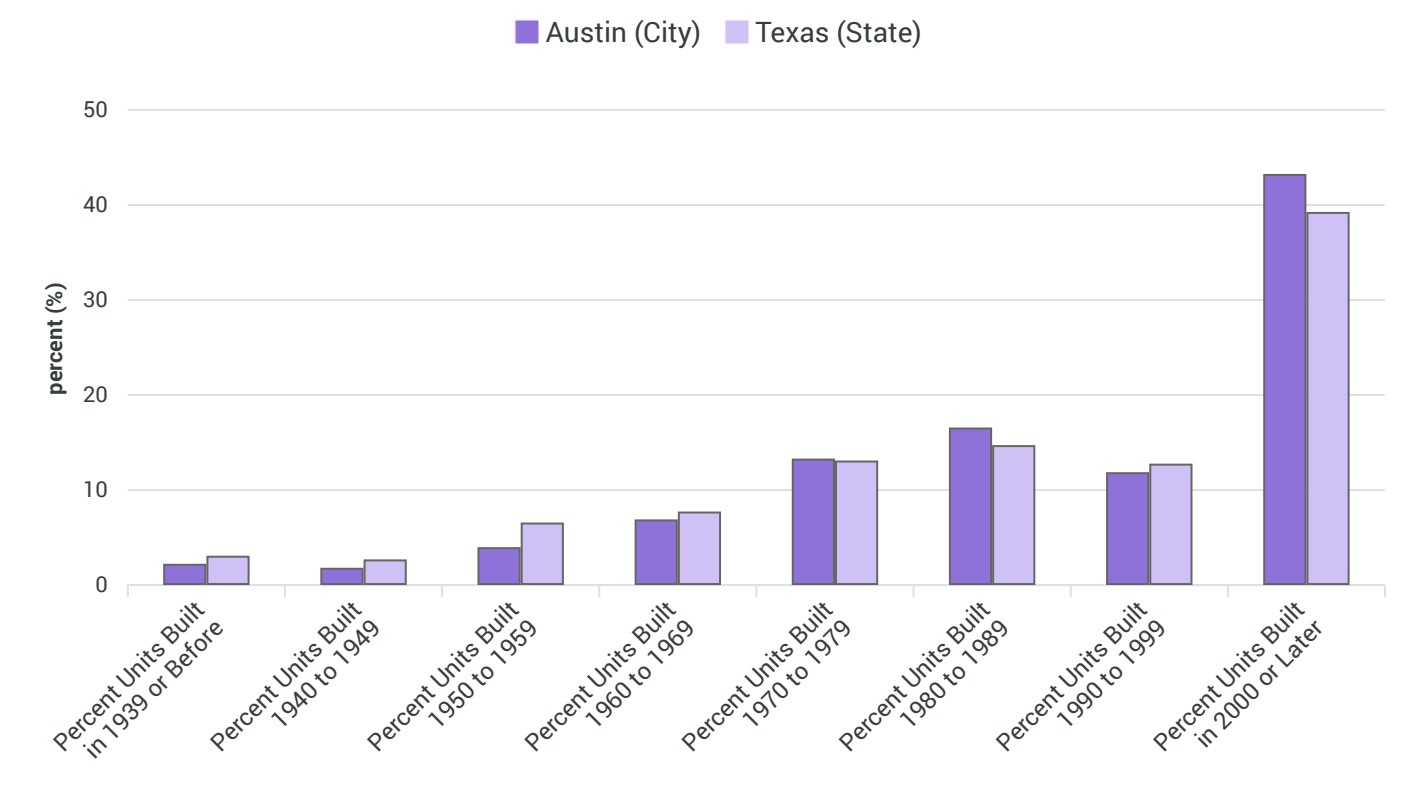


Source: [Census](#)

# Homes by Year Built 2020-2024

In **Austin**, the **Percent of Units Built in 2000 or Later** is **43.27%**, while in **Texas** it is **39.27%**. Austin has a higher percentage of newer homes compared to the state overall.

For homes built in earlier decades, the **Percent Built in 1939 or Before** is **2.24%** in Austin, compared to **3.09%** in Texas. The **Percent Built in 1940 to 1949** is **1.82%** in Austin, slightly above Texas's **2.7%**. However, in Austin, the **Percent Built in 1970 to 1979** is notably **13.31%**, fairly close to Texas's **13.11%**.

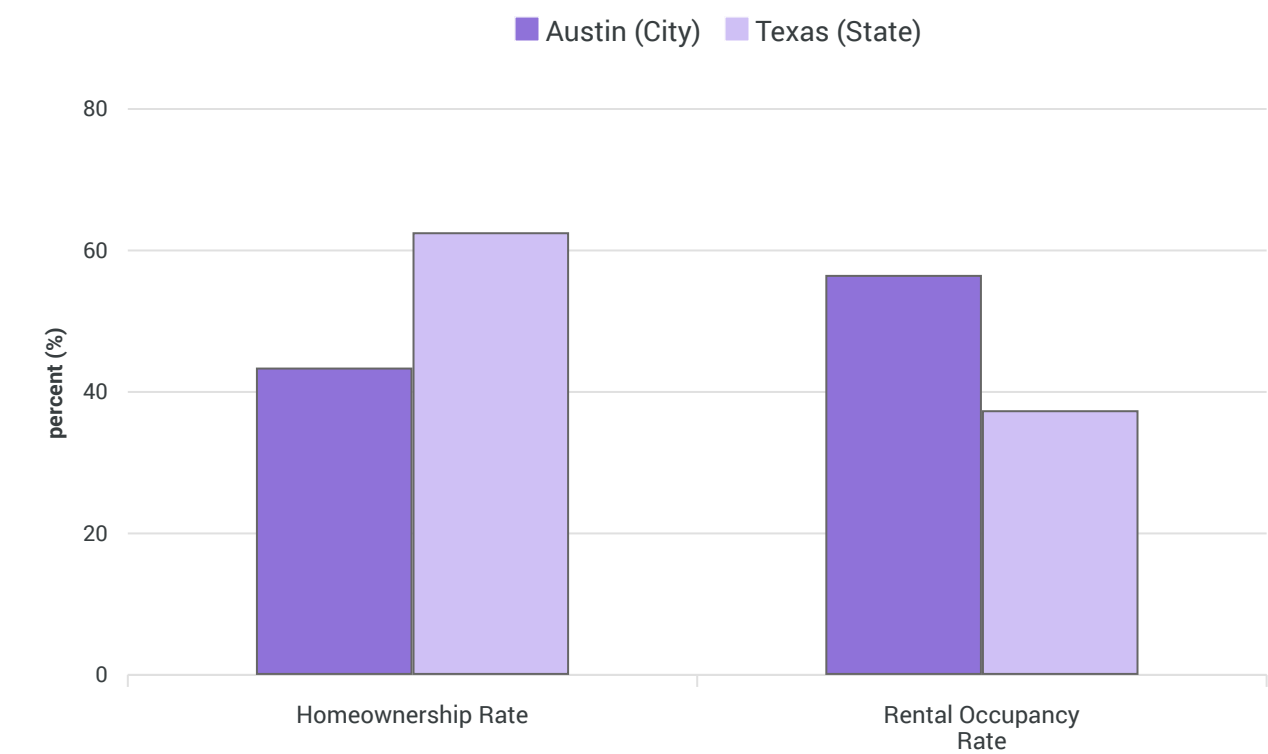


Source: [Census](#)

# Housing Tenure 2020-2024

In **Austin, TX**, the **Homeownership Rate** is at **43.45%**. The **Rental Occupancy Rate** is higher at **56.55%**. This indicates a preference for renting over owning.

In contrast, **Texas** shows a **Homeownership Rate** of **62.58%**, which is significantly higher than Austin's rate. The **Rental Occupancy Rate** for the state is **37.42%**, suggesting less reliance on rentals compared to Austin.



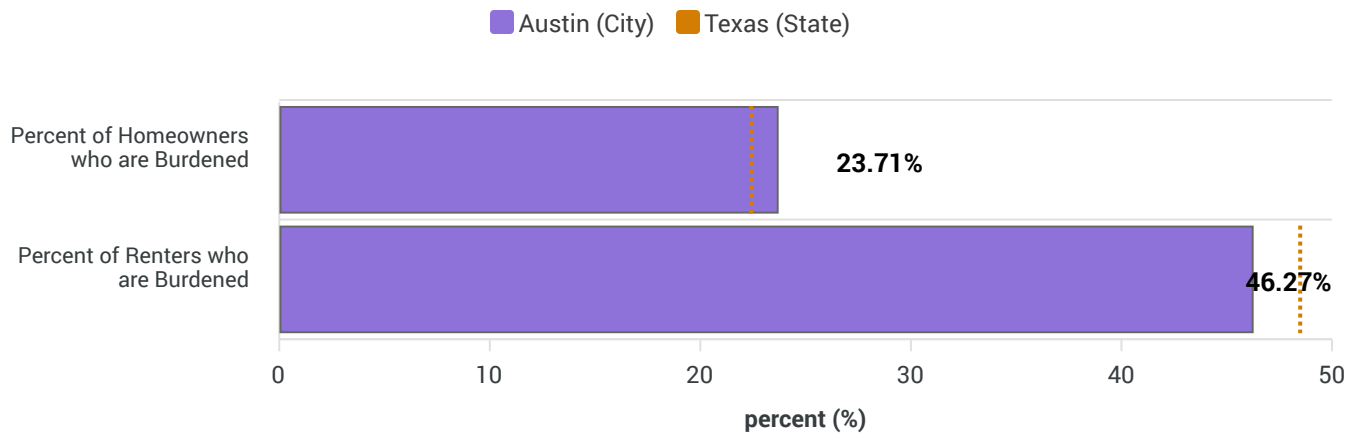
Source: [Census](#)

# Housing Cost Burdens 2020-2024

In **Austin**, 23.71% of homeowners are burdened by housing costs, while 46.27% of renters are burdened. This indicates a significant issue for renters in the city.

In **Texas**, 22.41% of homeowners face similar burdens, but the percentage of renters who are burdened is higher at 48.48%. Comparatively, Austin has slightly lower rates for homeowners but a noticeably lower rate for renters than the state average.

Households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs are considered burdened.

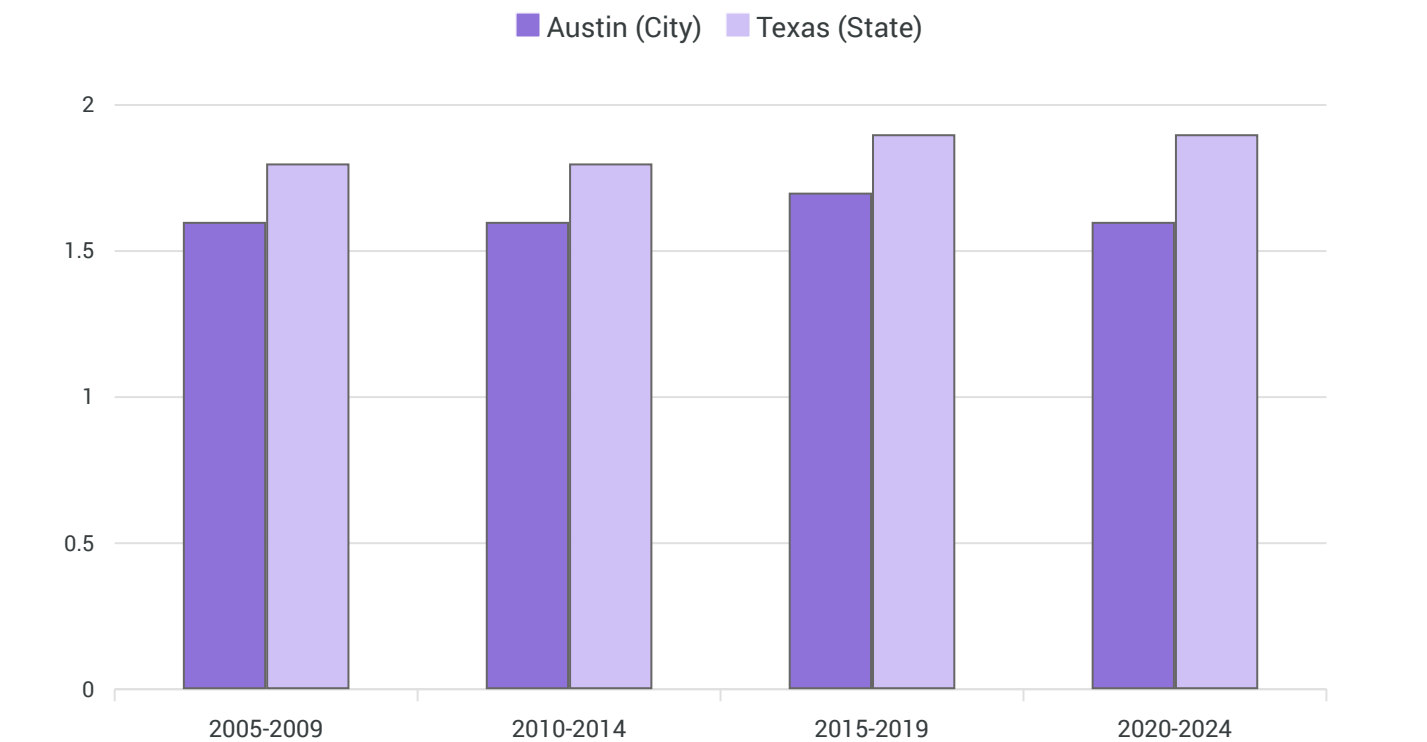


Source: [Census](#)

# Average Vehicles per Household

In **Austin**, the average vehicles per household are **1.6** for the 2020-2024 period, down from **1.7** in 2015-2019. The value has remained stable since 2005-2009.

In **Texas**, the average vehicles per household is **1.9** for 2020-2024. This figure has not changed since 2015-2019 but is up from **1.8** in 2010-2014 and 2005-2009. When comparing Austin to Texas, Austin has fewer vehicles per household by **0.3**.

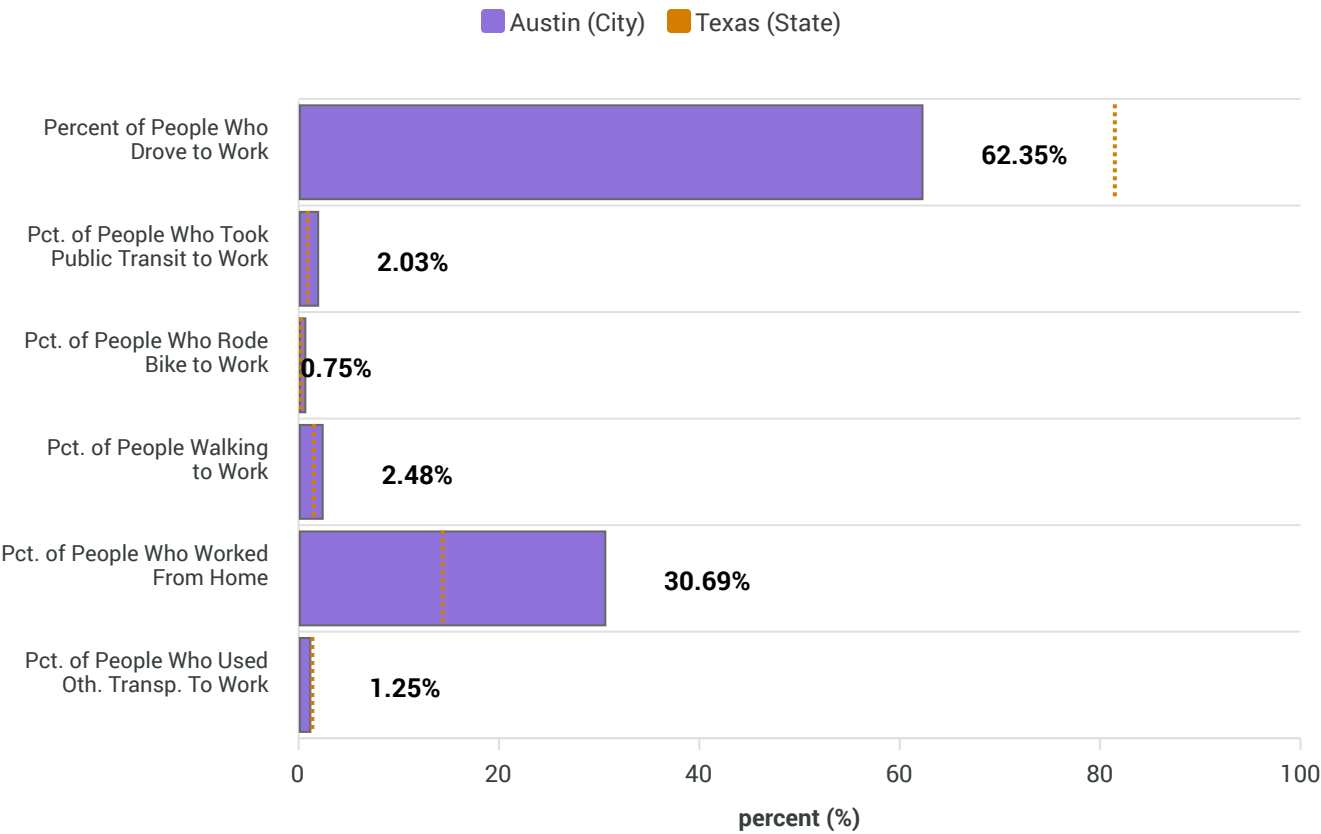


Source: [Census](#)

# Commute Type 2020-2024

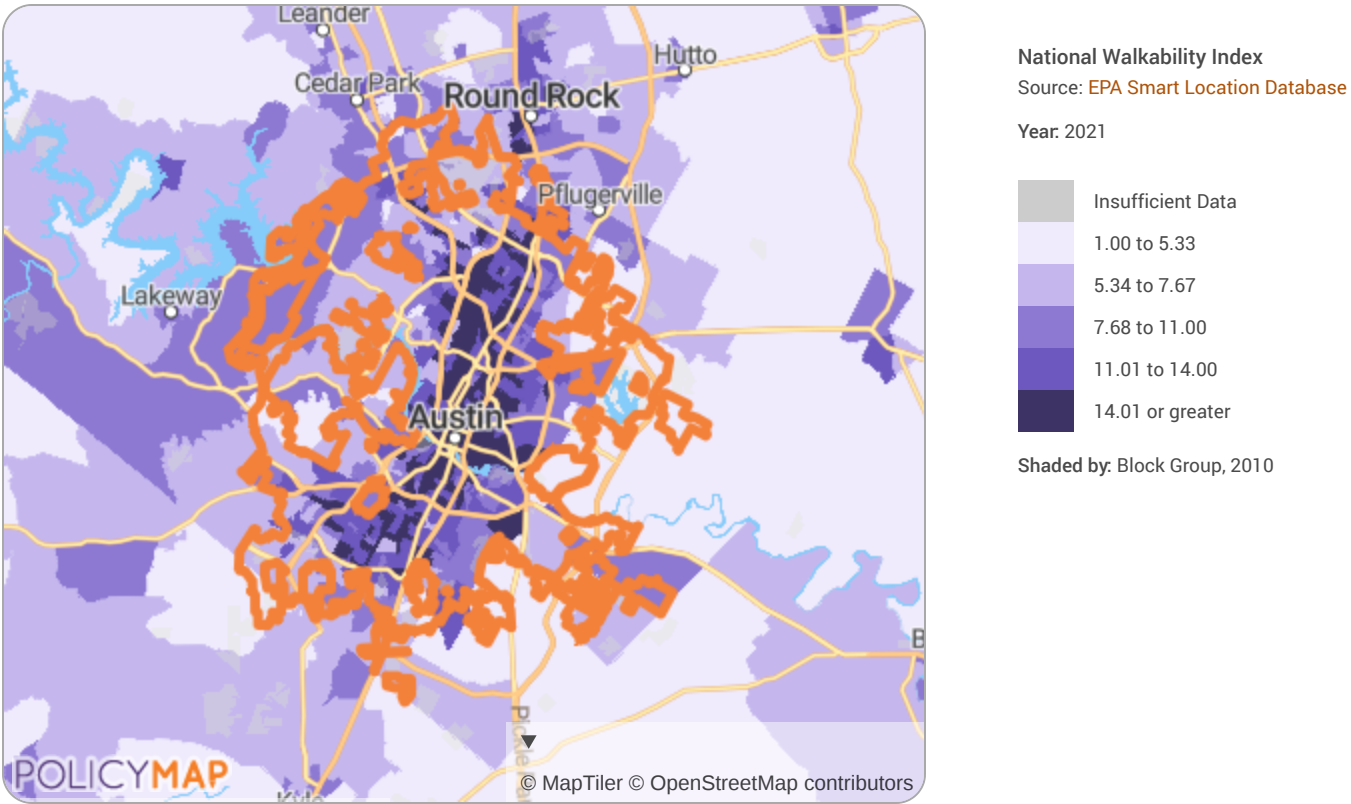
In **Austin, TX**, **62.35%** of people drove to work, while **30.69%** worked from home. Public transit usage is low at **2.03%**. Only **0.75%** bike to work and **2.48%** walk.

In **Texas**, a higher **81.45%** of residents drove to work, with only **14.36%** working from home. Public transit users stand at **0.88%**, while biking is at **0.21%** and walking at **1.48%**. Comparing the two, Austin has a significantly higher remote work percentage and lower driving rates than the state average.



Source: [Census](#)

The National Walkability Index identifies areas with mixtures of land use and transportation infrastructure that may encourage walking as a mode of transportation.



## Endnotes

AI insights are created using the OpenAI GPT-4o mini model. The model is provided with a direct extract of report data and instructed to generate a concise summary with key insights. Outputs are based solely on the provided data and do not incorporate external information.

CDC PLACES provides model-based small area estimates of chronic disease and health-related measures derived from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Census decennial population counts and annual county population estimates, and the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates. Prevalence estimates for non-standard geographies, such as custom regions, are calculated by aggregating estimated counts for underlying boundaries and should be considered approximate. Due to the nature of BRFSS survey compilation, PLACES indicators may be unavailable for entire states for certain time periods; see the [Data Dictionary](#) for release-specific notes.

For custom regions and non-standard geographies (eg. school districts, political districts), data in this report is calculated by summing values for the smallest geographic boundary at which data is available for a particular indicator. To be included in the data aggregation, at least 50% of the boundary must be contained within the specified report area. Where data coverage is incomplete or required variables are unavailable, aggregated values for that metric are not reported. The specific boundaries used for data aggregations are listed below.

