


# 2018 GREATER AUSTIN CIVIC HEALTH INDEX™



 The University of Texas at Austin  
RGK Center for Philanthropy  
and Community Service  
Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs

 The University of Texas at Austin  
Annette Strauss Institute for Civic Life  
Moody College of Communication



**National Conference on Citizenship**  
Connecting People. Strengthening Our Country.

*In collaboration with:*







This report was produced in collaboration with the National Conference on Citizenship, the RGK Center for Philanthropy and Community Service, the Annette Strauss Institute for Civic Life, Leadership Austin, the Austin Community Foundation, KLRU - TV, and KUT News.

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The National Conference on Citizenship is a congressionally chartered organization dedicated to strengthening civic life in America. We pursue our mission through a nationwide network of partners involved in a cutting-edge civic health initiative and innovative national service project, and our cross-sector conferences. At the core of our joint efforts is the belief that every person has the ability to help his or her community and country thrive. [www.ncoc.org](http://www.ncoc.org)

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Leadership Austin's mission is to provide leadership training to those with a passion for Greater Austin. Leadership Austin offers emerging and community leaders a unique opportunity to be part of a group that has come together to: develop their personal and professional leadership skills; learn about the issues affecting Greater Austin through open and balanced civic discussion; and build relationships with others who seek to grow as leaders and find solutions to the issues facing our region. [leadershipaustin.org](http://leadershipaustin.org)

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### AUTHORS:

R. Patrick Bixler, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Practice, RGK Center for Philanthropy and Community Service

Emily (Einsohn) Bhandari, MPAff, MSSW, (former) Director of Public Engagement, Annette Strauss Institute for Civic Life

### CONTRIBUTORS:

Jeff Coates, Research and Evaluation Director, National Conference on Citizenship

Lisa Matthews, Program Director, National Conference on Citizenship

David Springer, Ph.D., LCSW, Director, RGK Center for Philanthropy and Community Service

Samer Atshan, MS, MPAff, (former) Graduate Research Assistant

Jay Jennings, Ph.D., Postdoctoral Fellow, Annette Strauss Institute for Civic Life

Susan Nold, J.D., Director, Annette Strauss Institute for Civic Life

Photo Credit: KUT News

## HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

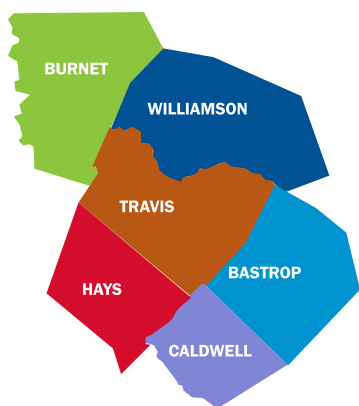
The RGK Center for Philanthropy and Community Service at the University of Texas at Austin conducts an Austin Area Community Survey as a core component of the Austin Area Sustainability Indicators ([austinindicators.org](http://austinindicators.org)). The survey includes topics related to civic health, such as engagement in electoral and political processes, civic involvement, social connectedness, philanthropy, and volunteering. The survey findings reported here, unless noted otherwise, reflect responses from data collected in August 2018 for the Austin Area Community Survey. Even though the results presented in this issue brief are drawn from a scientifically rigorous sample of residents in the six-county Austin area, it is important to note that each data point has a small margin of error. Small numeric differences across groups of residents may not be statistically meaningful.

The scorecard in Table 1 highlights civic health variables comparing 2018 data with a 10-year baseline consisting of an average of 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2015 data. All subgroup categories are summarized in the “Data by Subgroup” table on page 12 of the report.

## GREATER AUSTIN CIVIC HEALTH INDEX

Strong civic health is vital for a thriving democracy and social well-being. Quality of life is influenced profoundly by people's engagement in their communities, their civic associations, their networks, and the characteristics of their neighborhoods. Political participation, volunteering, donating, and helping neighbors directly makes an impact in the community. The following report seeks to catalyze this conversation on civic health in the Greater Austin area.

Greater Austin County Map



The Greater Austin area (including Bastrop, Burnet, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, and Williamson counties) is the fastest growing metropolitan area in Texas.<sup>1</sup> These rapid demographic changes are accompanied by a robust and diversified economy that includes low unemployment, rising median incomes, and significant residential and commercial development throughout the Greater Austin area.

This context raises important questions for civic life in the Greater Austin area: How to plan for the future while being mindful of history and culture? How can everyday citizens have their voices heard on decisions that impacts their lives? How can the Austin area spur a more robust philanthropic and voluntary sector? Can the community make a greater impact by collaborating on how to give their time and money? How can schools, businesses, government and community groups more quickly and meaningfully involve the region's newest and most transient residents in civic life.

"Civic health" is the way that communities are organized to define and address public problems. Communities with strong indicators of civic health have higher employment rates, stronger schools, better physical health, and more responsive governments.<sup>2</sup> When levels of political participation, civic involvement, and social connectedness are relatively high, a region enjoys the benefits of civic health.

### Key Findings

- **Greater Austin area residents turn out to vote more than the state as a whole.** Voter turnout in the Greater Austin area has remained relatively high with 62% of residents voting in the 2016 general election. Voter turnout in Texas remains lower with 55% voting in the last general election.
- **Voting in local elections is relatively high in the City of Austin.** 65% of City of Austin residents voted in the last local (mayoral) election in November 2016.
- **Greater Austin area residents stay informed about issues affecting the community with 69% of residents reporting awareness of key issues.** Older, more educated, and higher income residents report higher percentages of being informed.
- **Over two-thirds of Greater Austin area community members report that they give \$100 or more to charitable organizations.** However, many residents report they would donate more if they knew what the community really needed.
- **Rates of volunteering have slightly decreased in the last 10 years.** One out of three Greater Austin area residents report volunteering for a charitable organization.
- **Greater Austin area residents feel they have things in common with their neighbors.** 65% of residents report strong similarities with their community.



Photo Credit: KUT News

Communities with civic health have higher employment rates, stronger schools, better physical health, and more responsive governments.

<sup>1</sup> Based on percent change from July 1, 2015 to July 1, 2016. U.S. Census Bureau, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> National Conference on Citizenship, Civic Health Index, [ncoc.org/chi/](http://ncoc.org/chi/)

# GREATER AUSTIN CIVIC HEALTH AT-A-GLANCE

**Table 1. Greater Austin Civic Health At-a-Glance**

		10-year baseline (N=9,053)	2018 Austin Area Data (N=1,135)	Trend
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	Voted in last general election*	60.9%	61.8%	About the same
	Voted in last City of Austin election**	16.0%	64.5%	Improving***
	Informed and involved: aware about key issues affecting your community	75.3%	68.8%	Declining
CIVIC INVOLVEMENT & SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS	Individual giving (minimum \$100)	59.7%	68.2%	Improving
	Volunteering (5+ hours over the last month)	36.9%	32.6%	Declining slightly
	Neighborhoodness: in common	66.7%	64.8%	About the same
	Local group involvement: spiritual or religious group, church, or temple	59.4%	56.7%	Declining slightly

\* Source: Texas Secretary of State, 2016 election data

\*\* Source: Travis County Clerk, 2016 City of Austin only

\*\*\*An amendment to the Austin City Charter approved by Austin voters in November 2012 changed the timing of municipal elections and the City Council structure. The amendment took effect in November 2014, and since that time, municipal elections in Austin are held in conjunction with state and federal elections in November of even numbered years. The Mayor is elected at large and the Council members are elected according to 10 single-member districts. Because of this change, Austin's November 2014 election received significantly higher-turnout than previous municipal elections during the time period studied. The changes have continued to result in significantly higher-than-average voter turnout in Austin municipal elections.



Photo Credit: Austin Community Foundation



## POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

An active and informed voting populace is a fundamental element of civic health. Voting holds public officials accountable and reflects the concerns, preferences, and interests of citizens.

### Voter Registration

In order to vote, Texans are required to register in their county at least 30 days before an election. Texas as a whole has lower voter registration rates compared to other states in the nation with approximately 68% of eligible Texans registered to vote. By comparison, leading up to the 2018 election cycle approximately 91% of eligible residents are registered to vote in Travis County (as reported by Travis County).

### Voter Turnout

- Approximately 62% of Austin area residents voted in the 2016 presidential election. This is relatively consistent with presidential elections going back to 2004 (10-year average is 60.9%).
- According to the Austin area community survey, 59% of residents in the six-county Austin area self reported voting in their most recent local election.
  - 65% of White and 56% of Black residents reported voting in the last local election, while only 37% of Hispanics reported voting.
  - Without exception, social and economic factors (or SES) variables were strongly correlated with voting in local elections. The higher their income and education level, the more likely respondents were to vote in local elections.
  - Older residents are more likely than younger residents to vote in local elections. For example, 79% of the 65 and older category reported voting in the last local election, compared to 23% of 18 to 24 year old respondents.



Photo Credit: KUT News

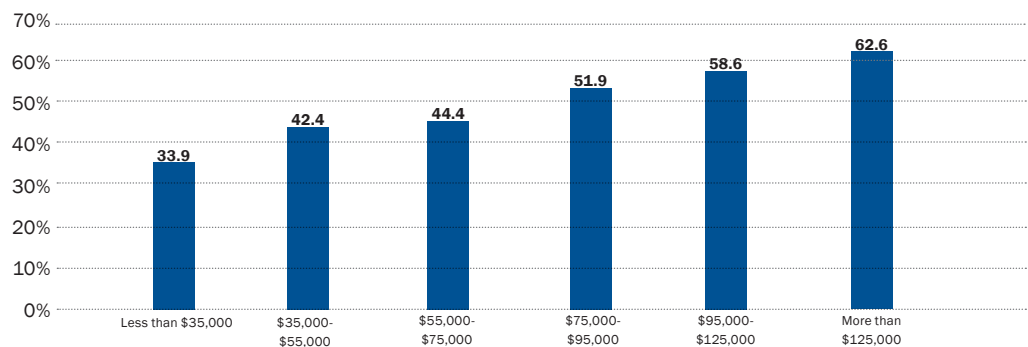
Residents who are older, have more education, and higher incomes are more likely to vote in local elections.

### Other Forms of Political Participation

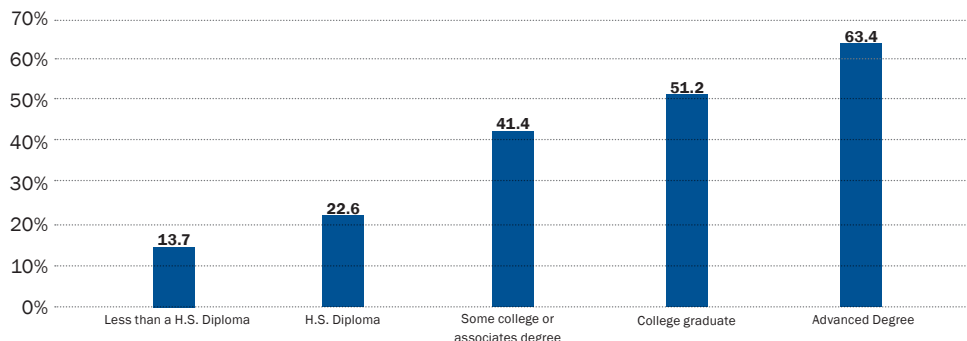
Active and informed voters are a fundamental element of civic health. In addition to voting in elections, citizens can engage in the political process by contacting elected officials, volunteering for political campaigns, and staying informed of key issues affecting the community.

- 43% of Austin area residents have contacted a public official in the past 12 months.
  - Approximately 35% of those under 35 years of age, 40% between 35 and 55, and 46% of those over age 55 report contacting elected officials in the last 12 months.
  - College graduates report contacting elected officials at a rate four times higher than those with no high school diploma.
  - Residents living in areas that are rural but transitioning to suburban areas report contacting a public official most frequently (52.9%). This is followed by suburban residents (47.4%).

**Chart 1. Contacted an Elected Official by Income in Greater Austin**

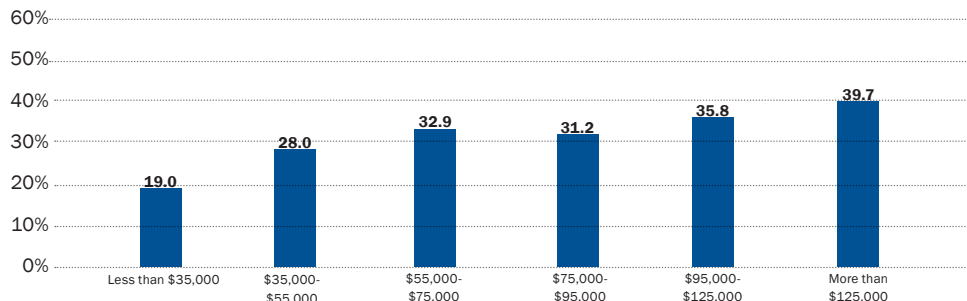


**Chart 2. Contacted an Elected Official by Education Level in Greater Austin**



- Thirty percent of Greater Austin area residents report involvement in a political campaign in the past 12 months.
  - Black (36%) and White (34%) residents report similar rates of engagement in political campaigns, followed by Hispanic residents (20%).
  - The highest income and oldest age brackets show the highest rates of political campaign involvement.

**Chart 3. Involved in Political Campaign by Income in Greater Austin**



While voting and political participation are critical indicators of civic health, there are other ways that Austin area residents stay engaged in their communities. Approximately 69% of Austin area residents report feeling informed about key issues that affect their community, which is down from the approximately 74% who reported feeling informed in 2008 and 2010, but up from 2015 (66%).

- Two out of three Austinites say they are aware of key issues affecting the community.
  - Nearly twice as many 65 and older residents (84%) are aware of issues affecting the community compared to 18 to 24 year olds (48%).
  - Rural residents (72%) report being most aware of key issues, followed by both suburban and rural changing to suburban (69%) and urban residents (64%).



Photo Credit: KUT News

Forty-three percent of Austin area residents say they contact public officials.

## CIVIC INVOLVEMENT & SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS

Several important indicators of civic health fall outside of political participation and include philanthropic activity, volunteering, and social connectedness. Civic engagement is bolstered by social connectedness: interacting with and trusting one's neighbors, friends, and family. Social capital, the indicator of trust and strength of relationships that exist in a community, is developed through giving, volunteering, and being involved in the community.

### Donating

Approximately 68% of Austin area residents report donating money to charitable organizations (minimum \$100) over the past year. The percentage of people who report making donations increases across income and education levels.

Approximately 17% of Austin area residents report donating over \$2,500 to charitable programs or organizations over the past year. This is up from 11% of people reporting the same level of contribution in 2015. 43% of Austin area residents report giving \$500 or more.

- Rural changing to suburban areas report higher rates of donating (75%) compared to other areas that are urban (64%), suburban (71%), and rural (62%).
- 38% of respondents say they would give more if they knew what the community really needed.

Another measure of philanthropic activity is the presence of foundations. The density of foundations (number per capita) indicates the size of the philanthropic sector in the Austin area.<sup>4</sup>

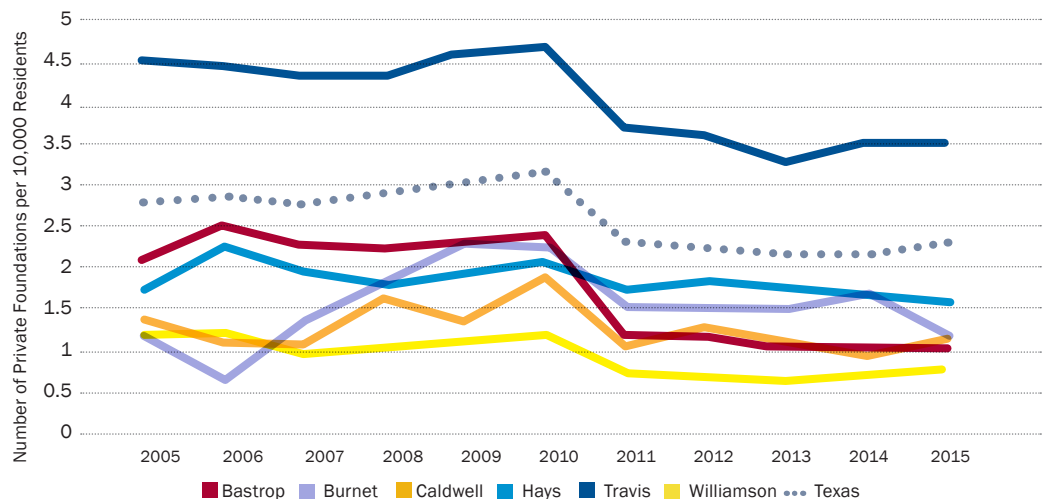
- Travis County has a higher density of foundations per 10,000 residents (3.5) than other Austin area counties and is above the state average (2.2).
- All Greater Austin area counties reached peak foundation density in 2010 and experienced dramatic declines in 2011 following an economic recession. Foundation density has remained relatively flat and continues to be lower than a decade ago.



Photo Credit: Austin Community Foundation

Residents say they would donate more if they knew what the community really needed.

**Chart 4. Foundation Density in the Greater Austin Area\***



\* Source: Urban Institute National Center for Charitable Statistics. [urban.org](http://urban.org)

<sup>4</sup> CAN Dashboard 2016. Key socioeconomic indicators for Greater Austin and Travis County. Community Action Network. [canatx.org](http://canatx.org)

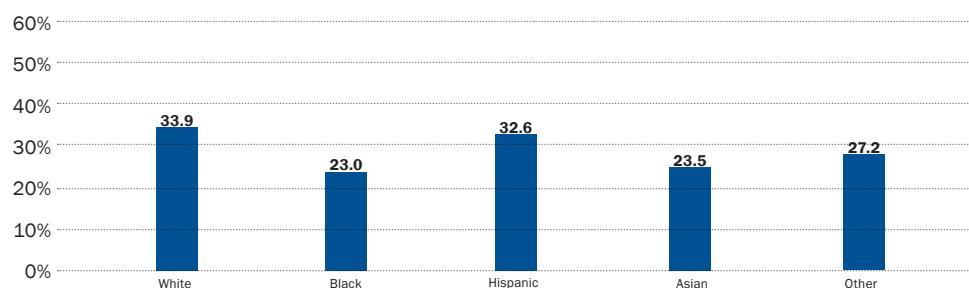


## Volunteering

Another way that people can engage in civic life is by volunteering their time. On average, Austin area residents volunteer 8.7 hours per month. This is higher than the 10 year average for volunteering in the Greater Austin area, which is 7.8 hours.

- One out of three Austin area residents report serving as a volunteer for a charitable program or organization on a regular or episodic basis (5+ hours in the past month).
- 41.6% report volunteering at least every other month.
- Volunteer rates are relatively consistent across age categories in the Austin area, as well as across gender.
- Residents with advanced degrees volunteer nearly 3 times the rate of those with no high school diploma.

**Chart 5. Volunteer Rates by Ethnicity in Greater Austin (5+ hours per month)**



## Social Connectedness

Strong communities have neighbors who trust each other and feel like they have things in common. Feelings of social connectedness with your neighbors is associated with lower crime rates, stronger local economies, and higher levels of education.

- Over half of residents are comfortable asking their neighbors for a favor (58%).
- Since 2004, the proportion of Travis County residents that report asking for favors from their neighbors has been decreasing, but other counties in the region have experienced an increase of neighbor exchanges.
- 65% of Austin area residents feel they have things in common with their neighbors. These rates are relatively consistent across education levels and rural to urban neighborhoods.



Photo Credit: KUT News

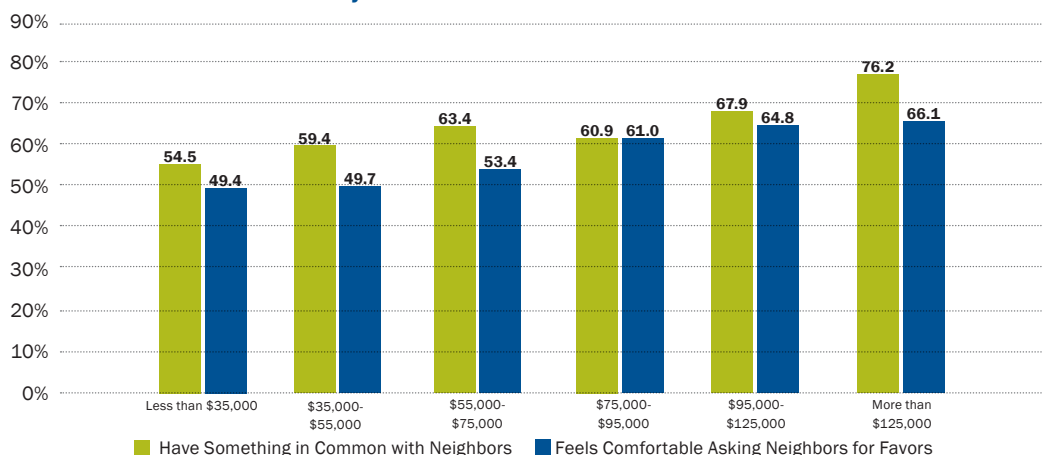
3 out of 4 residents  
serve as volunteers in  
the community.



Photo Credit: KUT News

1 in 4 Austin area residents attend government meetings.

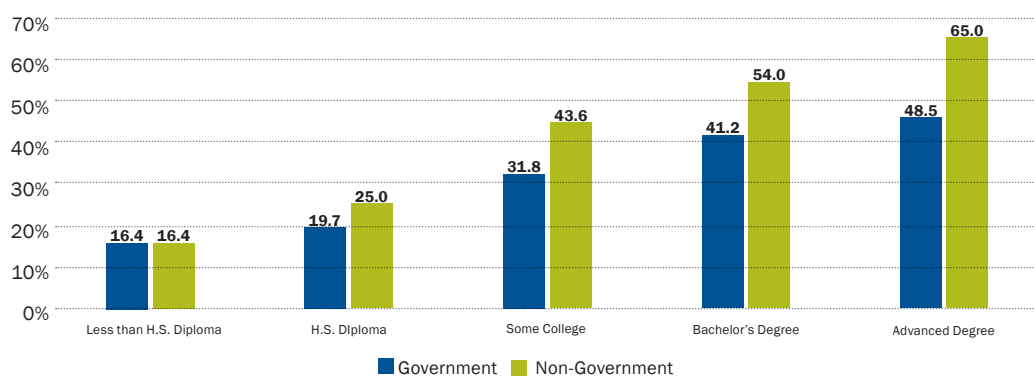
**Chart 6. Social Connectedness by Income in Greater Austin**



In addition to being neighborly, there are other ways residents can be involved in their communities such as participating in faith-based and other community groups. For example, 28% of area residents report being involved in a Parent Teacher Association or other school related group, 38% in a professional group, and 32% in a human services group.

- 57% report being involved in a faith or spiritual group that meets regularly.
  - Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Black respondents reported this, followed by Hispanics (63%) and Whites (55%).
  - People with advanced degrees (53%) report being members of a professional group two more times than those with no high school diploma (26%).
- Approximately 1 in 3 Austin area residents (34%) report attending a government-sponsored meeting in the past 12 months.
  - Government-sponsored meetings are mostly attended by residents who are 55-64 years old (34%). 26% of 18-24 year olds report attending a government-sponsored meeting.
  - Among race/ethnicity categories, Black residents report the highest participation rate for governmental meetings at 41%. By comparison, 35% of White residents and 25% of Hispanic residents report participation in governmental meetings.
- Across the board, a higher percentage of people report attending non-government-sponsored meetings (45%), such as a meeting hosted by a nonprofit organization.
  - 50% of White residents, 37% of Black residents, and 25% of Hispanic residents report attending non-governmental meetings.

**Chart 7. Meeting Attendance by Education in Greater Austin**



## RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSION

This report serves as a baseline analysis and a conversation starter on civic health in the Greater Austin area. The region's rapid growth, demographic diversity and geographic mix will lead to new challenges. Collectively increasing civic engagement will require the thoughtful engagement of Austin's residents, public officials, local businesses, and community-based organizations. In the spirit of catalyzing dialogue, cross-sector solutions and action, a few high level recommendations are provided:

**Mind the gaps.** Acknowledge, address, and close the gaps that exist in civic participation among segments of the population. Along many indicators of civic health, community members who are younger, have lower incomes and less education are less likely to be civically engaged. One strategy would be to reimagine civics education taught in public schools to highlight the actions and behaviors measured in the *Civic Health Index™*, while celebrating each student's individual neighborhood characteristics, family influences, and cultural heritage.

**Encourage Innovation.** By leveraging the entrepreneurial spirit in Austin and the resources embedded in the technology sector, innovative collaboration may remove obstacles to civic participation. Community engagement practices that utilize novel and diverse methods, online platforms, and harness new technology can promote greater civic health.

**Invest in the Community.** Support local organizations and businesses that invest in the local community and region. Whether it is a neighborhood association, disaster relief nonprofit, public school, or religious group, it is important to continue investing time and money in organizations, groups, and businesses that are focused on a sustainable Austin area.

**Be a good neighbor.** As communities continue to change, it becomes increasingly important for neighbors to remain connected and involved in each other's lives, discuss differences, and celebrate special events together.

Working to improve civic health will require innovation, collaboration, and persistence among its citizens, schools, business leaders, and community organizations. The benefits of civic health are higher employment rates, stronger schools, better physical health, and more responsive governments. Strong organization, system leadership, and citizen involvement are the elements that will help meet the opportunities and overcome the challenges that lie ahead. This report can serve as a catalyst for community conversation and a tool for action.



# GREATER AUSTIN'S CIVIC HEALTH DATA BY SUBGROUP

		Report voting in last local election	Contacted elected public official	Involved in political campaign	Aware of key issues	Individual philanthropy (>\$100)	Volunteering (regular or episodic)	Ask neighbors for favors	In common with neighbors	Spiritual or religious group	Government meeting	Non-government meeting
DATA FROM 2018 AUSTIN AREA COMMUNITY SURVEY		59.1%	42.9%	31.0%	69.3%	67.9%	32.5%	58.1%	65.0%	56.8%	34.3%	45.5%
GENDER	Female	60.5%	40.4%	29.5%	69.8%	67.8%	31.7%	56.1%	63.3%	59.9%	31.8%	44.9%
	Male	57.5%	45.9%	32.7%	69.0%	67.9%	33.4%	60.8%	67.4%	52.9%	37.3%	46.2%
RACE/ETHNICITY	White	65.5%	48.7%	33.6%	71.5%	72.2%	33.9%	65.1%	68.3%	54.5%	35.2%	50.3%
	Black	55.9%	33.9%	35.6%	64.4%	64.4%	23.1%	33.9%	57.6%	64.4%	40.7%	37.3%
	Hispanic	27.8%	21.1%	10.5%	42.1%	44.4%	23.5%	63.2%	36.8%	26.3%	15.8%	21.1%
	Asian	37.2%	26.2%	20.4%	57.6%	58.2%	32.6%	44.4%	59.9%	63.2%	24.7%	25.4%
	Mixed races	51.2%	42.9%	23.8%	66.7%	65.9%	20.0%	42.9%	58.5%	57.1%	38.1%	52.4%
	Other	80.0%	42.3%	42.3%	69.2%	72.0%	27.3%	52.0%	58.3%	57.7%	53.8%	50.0%
EDUCATION	Less than H.S. diploma	28.8%	13.7%	9.6%	69.9%	48.6%	17.6%	55.6%	64.3%	62.5%	16.4%	16.4%
	H.S. grad, no college	42.6%	22.6%	15.4%	63.3%	51.9%	23.9%	54.5%	67.6%	49.3%	19.7%	25.0%
	Some college or associates degree	59.1%	41.4%	31.8%	62.3%	63.2%	28.4%	56.8%	61.0%	56.1%	31.8%	43.6%
	College graduate	65.9%	51.2%	36.8%	72.1%	73.6%	36.5%	59.3%	65.5%	55.2%	41.2%	54.0%
	Advanced degree	76.0%	63.4%	43.8%	79.3%	87.3%	45.2%	61.8%	66.2%	66.5%	48.5%	65.0%
INCOME	Less than \$35,000	42.4%	27.7%	19.0%	58.0%	45.8%	23.2%	49.4%	54.5%	52.0%	23.6%	29.8%
	\$35,000-\$55,000	51.2%	38.3%	28.0%	66.3%	61.9%	29.8%	49.7%	59.4%	54.8%	30.4%	40.5%
	\$55,000-\$75,000	54.3%	36.6%	32.9%	62.0%	67.7%	25.0%	53.4%	63.4%	57.3%	31.1%	46.3%
	\$75,000-\$95,000	66.7%	45.4%	31.2%	71.6%	81.6%	35.3%	61.0%	60.9%	66.0%	31.9%	45.4%
	\$95,000-\$125,000	69.6%	52.5%	35.8%	71.1%	79.4%	45.4%	64.8%	67.9%	59.1%	46.5%	53.5%
	More than \$125,000	70.1%	57.5%	39.7%	79.6%	89.0%	37.8%	66.1%	76.2%	53.6%	44.2%	60.2%
AGE	18-24	23.4%	27.9%	20.6%	48.1%	37.4%	29.4%	41.1%	46.7%	44.9%	26.2%	28.3%
	25-34	37.9%	41.7%	20.0%	48.7%	67.2%	31.9%	42.2%	51.3%	49.1%	22.6%	41.4%
	35-44	52.7%	35.3%	28.1%	61.1%	71.4%	34.0%	50.9%	53.9%	52.7%	42.5%	45.5%
	45-54	57.3%	44.8%	34.0%	72.0%	72.3%	36.9%	57.5%	63.7%	65.3%	33.7%	45.1%
	55-64	65.6%	42.5%	29.2%	71.0%	71.5%	28.0%	58.9%	70.1%	53.9%	34.2%	44.0%
	65 and older	78.8%	50.6%	37.3%	83.9%	70.4%	32.0%	71.4%	79.1%	61.5%	36.2%	52.0%
GEOGRAPHY	Urban	57.0%	40.5%	35.1%	64.3%	64.5%	26.9%	53.3%	63.1%	52.6%	32.0%	44.3%
	Suburban	57.7%	47.4%	33.0%	69.9%	71.2%	36.4%	58.0%	61.6%	57.1%	34.7%	48.2%
	Rural changing to suburban	67.6%	52.9%	31.2%	68.1%	75.4%	39.9%	61.0%	64.5%	59.6%	40.0%	50.4%
	Rural	60.0%	37.4%	25.0%	71.7%	62.5%	30.5%	59.0%	69.2%	57.4%	33.1%	41.9%
GEOGRAPHY	Bastrop	63.9%	40.6%	28.8%	71.0%	70.0%	35.2%	57.7%	69.8%	61.5%	36.7%	48.5%
	Burnet	59.1%	39.2%	24.8%	71.2%	64.3%	27.6%	70.3%	76.6%	64.1%	33.3%	43.6%
	Caldwell	58.7%	41.4%	31.4%	64.1%	65.1%	29.4%	54.5%	58.2%	55.6%	33.7%	42.6%
	Hays	59.8%	50.4%	35.8%	73.1%	67.9%	38.6%	63.2%	66.2%	60.4%	44.0%	48.1%
	Travis	58.5%	46.2%	35.0%	67.9%	68.5%	35.2%	52.5%	62.4%	51.4%	33.5%	47.8%
	Williamson	55.2%	37.2%	23.8%	70.8%	67.1%	27.0%	57.9%	60.4%	54.5%	25.2%	37.1%

## TECHNICAL NOTE

Unless otherwise noted, findings presented in this report are based on the RGK Center's analysis of the Austin Area Community Survey data. A total of 1,135 surveys were administered by Customer Research International (CRI), a firm contracted by the RGK Center to collect the survey data, utilizing a questionnaire designed and previously implemented by the Indicators project. Respondents were screened in order to interview an adult (18+) residing within the household. Additional screening was performed to ensure residence within one of the six Austin area counties – Travis, Williamson, Hays, Bastrop, Caldwell, and Burnet. Desired sample sizes for each county were provided by the RGK Center in order to provide a sufficient base within each county for analysis. Quotas were imposed to ensure an adequate representation among Hispanic, Black, and 18-24 year old respondents.

Nine unique sampling frames of area residents were employed. For the six-county Greater Austin region, a landline and wireless sample frame were utilized. To reach a minimum amount of surveys among 18-24 year old respondents, a sample dedicated to wireless respondents targeting this age range was purchased, along with a registered voter list targeted by age. To reach the Hispanic resident quota, a targeted landline sample, a targeted wireless sample, and a targeted voter list were acquired. A total of 230 surveys were conducted among landline telephone records and 905 surveys were completed with wireless telephone records. Both an English and Spanish language version of the questionnaire were made available. Spanish speaking households were called back by a bilingual interviewer in an attempt to complete the interview in Spanish. 51 total Spanish surveys were conducted. Surveys averaged 37.4 minutes.

# CIVIC HEALTH INDEX

## State and Local Partnerships

NCoC began America's Civic Health Index in 2006 to measure the level of civic engagement and health of our democracy. In 2009, NCoC was incorporated into the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act and directed to expand this civic health assessment in partnership with the Corporation for National and Community Service and the U.S. Census Bureau.

NCoC now works with partners in more than 30 communities nationwide to use civic data to lead and inspire a public dialogue about the future of citizenship in America and to drive sustainable civic strategies.

### STATES

#### Alabama

University of Alabama  
David Mathews Center for Civic Life  
Auburn University

#### Arizona

Center for the Future of Arizona

#### California

California Forward  
Center for Civic Education  
Center for Individual and Institutional Renewal  
Davenport Institute

#### Colorado

Metropolitan State University of Denver  
The Civic Canopy  
Denver Metro Chamber Leadership  
Campus Compact of Mountain West  
History Colorado  
Institute on Common Good

#### Connecticut

Everyday Democracy  
Secretary of the State of Connecticut  
DataHaven  
Connecticut Humanities  
Connecticut Campus Compact  
The Fund for Greater Hartford  
William Caspar Graustein Memorial Fund  
Wesleyan University

#### District of Columbia

ServeDC

#### Florida

Florida Joint Center for Citizenship  
Bob Graham Center for Public Service  
Lou Frey Institute of Politics  
and Government

#### Georgia

GeorgiaForward  
Carl Vinson Institute of Government,  
The University of Georgia  
Georgia Family Connection Partnership

#### Illinois

McCormick Foundation

#### Indiana

Indiana University Center on Representative Government  
Indiana Bar Foundation  
Indiana Supreme Court  
Indiana University Northwest  
IU Center for Civic Literacy

#### Kansas

Kansas Health Foundation

#### Kentucky

Commonwealth of Kentucky,  
Secretary of State's Office  
Institute for Citizenship  
& Social Responsibility,  
Western Kentucky University  
Kentucky Advocates for Civic Education  
McConnell Center, University of Louisville

#### Maryland

Mannakee Circle Group  
Center for Civic Education  
Common Cause-Maryland  
Maryland Civic Literacy Commission

#### Massachusetts

Harvard Institute of Politics

#### Michigan

Michigan Nonprofit Association  
Michigan Campus Compact  
Michigan Community Service Commission  
Volunteer Centers of Michigan  
Council of Michigan Foundations  
Center for Study of Citizenship at Wayne State University

#### Minnesota

Center for Democracy and Citizenship

#### Missouri

Missouri State University  
Park University  
Saint Louis University

University of Missouri Kansas City  
University of Missouri Saint Louis  
Washington University

#### Nebraska

Nebraskans for Civic Reform

#### New Hampshire

Carsey Institute  
Campus Compact of New Hampshire  
University System of New Hampshire  
New Hampshire College & University Council

#### New York

Siena College Research Institute  
New York State Commission on National and Community Service

#### North Carolina

Institute for Emerging Issues

#### Ohio

Miami University Hamilton Center for Civic Engagement

#### Oklahoma

University of Central Oklahoma  
Oklahoma Campus Compact

#### Pennsylvania

Center for Democratic Deliberation  
National Constitution Center

#### South Carolina

University of South Carolina Upstate

#### Texas

The University of Texas at Austin  
The Annette Strauss Institute for Civic Life  
RGK Center for Philanthropy & Community Service

#### Virginia

Center for the Constitution at James Madison's Montpelier  
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

### ISSUE SPECIFIC

#### Latinos Civic Health Index

Carnegie Corporation

#### Veterans Civic Health Index

Got Your 6

#### Millennials Civic Health Index

Mobilize.org  
Harvard Institute of Politics  
CIRCLE

#### Economic Health

Knight Foundation  
Corporation for National & Community Service (CNCS)  
CIRCLE



## CITIES

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### Atlanta

Community Foundation of Greater Atlanta

### Greater Austin

The University of Texas at Austin  
RGK Center for Philanthropy and  
Community Service  
Annette Strauss Institute for Civic Life  
Leadership Austin  
Austin Community Foundation  
KLRU-TV, Austin PBS  
KUT News

### Chicago

McCormick Foundation

### Kansas City & Saint Louis

Missouri State University  
Park University  
Washington University

### Miami

Florida Joint Center for Citizenship  
John S. and James L. Knight Foundation  
Miami Foundation

### Pittsburgh

University of Pittsburgh  
Carnegie Mellon University

### Seattle

Seattle City Club

### Twin Cities

Center for Democracy and Citizenship  
Citizens League  
John S. and James L. Knight Foundation

## CIVIC HEALTH ADVISORY GROUP

---

### John Bridgeland

CEO, Civic Enterprises  
Chairman, Board of Advisors, National  
Conference on Citizenship  
Former Assistant to the President of the  
United States & Director, Domestic Policy  
Council & US Freedom Corps

### Kristen Cambell

Executive Director, PACE

### Jeff Coates

Research and Evaluation Director,  
National Conference on Citizenship

### Lattie Coor

Chairman & CEO, Center for the Future of  
Arizona

### Nathan Dietz

Senior Research Associate, The Urban  
Institute

### Doug Dobson

Executive Director, Florida Joint Center for  
Citizenship

### Jennifer Domagal-Goldman

National Manager, American Democracy  
Project

### Diane Douglas

Executive Director, Seattle CityClub

### Paula Ellis

Former Vice President, Strategic Initiatives,  
John S. and James L. Knight Foundation

### William Galston

Senior Fellow, Brookings Institution  
Former Deputy Assistant to the President  
of the United States for Domestic Policy

### Hon. Bob Graham

Former Senator of Florida  
Former Governor of Florida

### Robert Grimm, Jr.

Director of the Center for Philanthropy  
and Nonprofit Leadership,  
University of Maryland

### Shawn Healy

Program Director, McCormick Foundation  
Chair, Illinois Civic Mission Coalition

### Kei Kawashima-Ginsberg

Director, Center for Information and  
Research on Civic Learning and  
Engagement (CIRCLE) at the Jonathan M.  
Tisch College of Citizenship and Public  
Service at Tufts University

### Peter Levine

Director, Center for Information and  
Research on Civic Learning and  
Engagement (CIRCLE) at the Jonathan M.  
Tisch College of Citizenship and Public  
Service at Tufts University

### Mark Hugo Lopez

Director of Hispanic Research, Pew  
Research Center

### Lisa Matthews

Program Director, National Conference on  
Citizenship

### Ted McConnell

Executive Director, Campaign for the Civic  
Mission of Schools

### Martha McCoy

Executive Director, Everyday Democracy

### Kenneth Prewitt

Former Director of the United States  
Census Bureau  
Carnegie Professor of Public Affairs and  
the Vice-President for Global Centers at  
Columbia University

### Robert Putnam

Peter and Isabel Malkin Professor of Public  
Policy, Kennedy School of Government at  
Harvard University  
Founder, Saguro Seminar  
Author of *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and  
Revival of American Community*

### Stella M. Rouse

Director, Center for American Politics and  
Citizenship

### Shirley Sagawa

CEO, Service Year Alliance  
Co-founder, Sagawa/Jospin, LLP.

### Thomas Sander

Executive Director, the Saguro Seminar,  
Harvard University

### David B. Smith

Former Managing Director of Presidio  
Institute  
Former Executive Director, National  
Conference on Citizenship

### Sterling K. Speirn

Chief Executive Officer, National Conference  
on Citizenship

### Drew Steijles

Assistant Vice President for Student  
Engagement and Leadership and Director  
Office of Community Engagement, College  
of William & Mary

### Michael Stout

Associate Professor of Sociology,  
Missouri State University

### Kristi Tate

Senior Advisor, Civic & Community  
Engagement Initiatives Center for Future of  
Arizona

### Michael Weiser

Chairman Emeritus, National Conference  
on Citizenship



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Connecting People. Strengthening Our Country.

