Prophetic City:
At the Cusp of Changing America.

Tracking Responses to the Economic and Demographic Transformations through 36 Years of Houston Surveys.

8 June 2017
Fort Bend Chamber of Commerce,

Dr. Stephen L. Klineberg

Institute for Urban Research
Rice University
The Kinder Houston Area Survey (1982-2017)

Thirty-six years of systematic interviews with successive representative samples of Harris County residents, focused on three central issues:
Two contrasting economic eras (1949 to 1979 and 1980 to 2015)

The 30 years after World War II (1949-1979)

- The 30 years after World War II were a period of broad-based prosperity.
- The past 36 years have been marked by growing income inequalities.

Percent increase in before-tax income

- 86%
- 99%
- 114%
- 111%
- 13.56%
- 110%
- 53.54%
- 74.55%
- 110%
- 50%
- 10%
- 2.07%
- 7.5%
- 116%
- 25.31%
- 2.07%
- 5.4%
- 74.55%
- 86%
- 99%
- 114%
- 111%
- 13.56%

Changes in the education requirements for jobs across America (1970-2020)

By 2020, 65% of all American jobs will require education beyond high school.


Year and Number of Available Jobs

- 1973 (91 million)
- 1992 (129 million)
- 2010 (143 million)
- 2020 (164 million)

- Bachelor's degree or better: 7
- Bachelor's degree: 9
- Associate degree: 12
- Some college: 19
- High school diploma: 17
- Less than high school: 11
The fates of all eighth graders in the Houston region through their next 11 years (2004-2015)

The fate of all eighth graders in the Houston region through their next 11 years (2004-2015)
The perceived importance of education beyond high school, by ethnicity (2013-2017)

To be successful in today’s world, is it necessary to get an education beyond high school, or are there many ways to succeed with no more than a high school diploma?”

Source: Kinder Houston Area Survey (2013-17)
The number of documented U.S. immigrants, by decade (1820-2010).

From 1492 to 1965, 88% of all the new immigrants who came to American shores came from Europe. After reform of the restrictive laws in 1965, fully 88% of all the new immigrants have been non-Europeans.

© Dr. Stephen L. Klineberg and the Kinder Institute for Urban Research. Office of Immigration Statistics.
Cities with large numbers of foreign born residents (2010-2014)

Source: ACS 2010-2014 Five-Year Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau
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The demographic changes in Harris County (1980-2010 and ACS 2011-2015)

Source: U.S. Census. Classifications based on Texas State Data Center.
The demographic changes in Fort Bend County and Montgomery County (1990-2010)

Source: U.S. Census. ACS 5-year Estimates; 2014 Data from 2010 Census
Population Estimates for July 1, 2014 © Dr. Stephen L. Klineberg and the Kinder Institute for Urban Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Anglos</th>
<th>Blacks</th>
<th>Latinos</th>
<th>Asians</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>225,421</td>
<td>354,452</td>
<td>585,375</td>
<td>455,746</td>
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</table>

Fort Bend County
Montgomery County
The ethnic distribution across Harris County

Source: Outreach Strategists, LLC. Color denotes the demographic group that is a majority in that census tract.

© Dr. Stephen L. Klineberg and the Kinder Institute for Urban Research
The ethnic distribution across Harris County

1990

Source: Outreach Strategists, LLC. Color denotes the demographic group that is a majority in that census tract. © Dr. Stephen L. Klineberg and the Kinder Institute for Urban Research.
The ethnic distribution across Harris County

Source: Outreach Strategists, LLC. Color denotes the demographic group that is a majority in that census tract.
The ethnic distribution across Harris County in 2010.

Source: Outreach Strategists, LLC. Color denotes the demographic group that is a majority in that census tract. © Dr. Stephen L. Klineberg and the Kinder Institute for Urban Research.
The demographics of the 8 most diverse large metro areas in America (Census, 2010)

Source: U.S. Census 2010.
The current population of Harris County by age group and ethnicity (ACS, 2009-2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic Whites</th>
<th>All Others</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75+ years</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>70-74 years</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>53</td>
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<td>65-69 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-9 years</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4 years</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The current population of the United States by age group and ethnicity (ACS, 2009-2014)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 ACS 5-year estimates

© Dr. Stephen L. Klineberg and the Kinder Institute for Urban Research
The projected population of the U.S. by age group and ethnicity in 2050.

Immigrants to the U.S. generally contribute more to the American economy than they take.

The U.S. should admit the same number or more legal immigrants in the next ten years as were admitted in the last ten years.

Favor: Granting illegal immigrants in the U.S. a path to legal citizenship if they speak English and have no criminal record.

The increasing immigration into this country today mostly strengthens, rather than threatens, American culture.

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Attitudes toward immigration among Anglo Baby Boomers (born 1946-1964) in four periods

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Source: Kinder Houston Area Survey (1982-2017)
Have you ever been in a romantic relationship with someone who was not Anglo?


Source: Kinder Houston Area Survey (2007-2016)
Attitudes toward immigration among three co-horts of Harris County Anglos, all aged 25-35
Economic Outlooks

- Hiking, boating, birding
- Arts, culture, sports
- Air and water quality
- Green spaces, trees
- Urban centers
- Bayous
- Transportation
Houston’s urban sprawl

2.1 million
600 sq. mi.

2.7 million
228 sq. mi.

1.5 million
134 sq. mi.

0.7 million
139 sq. mi.

0.6 million
81 sq. mi.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
© Dr. Stephen L. Klineberg and the Kinder Institute for Urban Research
The nine-county Houston metropolitan area

Massachusetts

New Jersey

Massachusetts

Source: U.S. Census Bureau © Dr. Stephen L. Klineberg and the Kinder Institute for Urban Research
The preference for “walkable urbanism” among Harris County residents (2011-2017)

Source: Kinder Houston Area Survey (2010-2017)
The three largest counties in the nine-county metropolitan area

Greater metro region
Area: 10,072 sq. mi.
Population: 6.5 million

Montgomery County
Area: 885 sq. mi.
Population: 658,331

Fort Bend County
Area: 885 sq. mi.
Population: 658,331

Harris County
Area: 1,777 sq. mi.
Population: 4.4 million

Ethnicity and education in Houston’s three largest counties (ACS, 2011-2015)

Harris (N=4,356,362)
Fort Bend (N=658,331)
Montgomery (N=502,586)

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**Blacks**
- Harris: 24%
- Fort Bend: 19%
- Montgomery: 16%

**Latinos**
- Harris: 28%
- Fort Bend: 24%
- Montgomery: 22%

**Anglos**
- Harris: 35%
- Fort Bend: 32%
- Montgomery: 21%

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**Graduate or professional degree**
- Harris: 19%
- Fort Bend: 20%
- Montgomery: 22%

**Bachelor’s degree**
- Harris: 27%
- Fort Bend: 28%
- Montgomery: 30%

**Some college, Associate’s degree**
- Harris: 23%
- Fort Bend: 28%
- Montgomery: 30%

**High school graduate**
- Harris: 11%
- Fort Bend: 16%
- Montgomery: 16%

**Less than high school**
- Harris: 14%
- Fort Bend: 18%
- Montgomery: 23%

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**Adults aged 25 years and older**
- Harris: 22%
- Fort Bend: 28%
- Montgomery: 30%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2010-2014 ACS 5-year estimates
County differences in political party affiliation (2014-2017)

Source: Kinder Houston Area Survey (2014-2017)
Beliefs about immigration and ethnic diversity in the three counties (2014-2017)

Immigrants to the U.S. generally contribute more to the American economy than they take.

Favor: Granting illegal immigrants a path to citizenship, if English and no criminal record.

The new immigration mostly strengthens, rather than threatens, American culture.

The increasing ethnic diversity will eventually be a source of great strength for the region.

The increasing ethnic diversity in Houston is a good thing, rather than a bad thing.

Imigrants to the U.S.

Source: Kinder Houston Area Survey (2014-2017)
Future success of Houston is "very important" for the improvement of mass transit system. The development of a much-improved mass transit system is "very important" for the future success of Houston.

Favor: Spending more money to improve rail and existing highways. Rather than expand existing highways, rather than expand
Prefer a smaller, more walkable urbanism within urbanized home within
Prefer more development of development, including homes, shops, and restaurants.

Source: Kinder Houston Area Survey (2014-2017)
Assessments of interethnic relations in the three counties, among Anglos only (2014-2017)

Do you have a close personal friend who is Black or African-American?
Do you have a close personal friend who is Hispanic?
Do you have a close personal friend who is Asian?
Do you have a close personal friend who is Black-African-American?

Source: Kinder Houston Area Survey (2014-2017)
Harris
Fort Bend
Montgomery
County differences in the preference for "walkable urbanism" (2014-2017)

Prefer a smaller, more urbanized home within walking distance of shops and workplaces.
Prefer an area with mix of developments, including homes, shops, and restaurants.
Favor spending more money to improve rail and existing highways, rather than expand current highways.
The development of a much-improved mass transit system is "very important" for the future success of Houston.

Source: Kinder Houston Area Survey (2014-2017)
Houston needs to develop into a truly successful multiethnic society, one with equality of opportunity for all communities, where all are encouraged to participate as full partners in shaping the region’s future.

Today’s pro-growth agenda

The Houston region needs to nurture a far more educated workforce and develop the research centers that will fuel the new economy.

The Houston region needs to grow into a much more appealing urban destination, while accommodating an expected 3.5 million additional residents in the next 20 years.